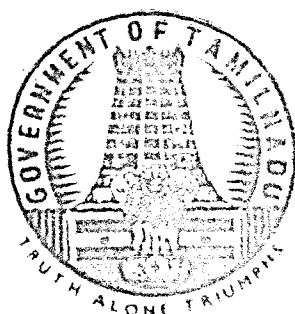


E. B. 185 716

TAMIL NADU STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1984-85 ✓

R
Vol. 11, 3: 1984
185
185716



Tamil Nadu State

Administration Report

1984-85

R
V211, 8/1/84
2/85
185 71b.

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Chapter I—General—	
(1) Visit of V. I. Ps. in 1984-85	1
(2) Administration	5
(3) Governor's Tour	7
Chapter II—Agriculture Department—	
(4) Agriculture	9
(5) Agricultural Engineering	10
(6) Animal Husbandry	12
(7) Dairy Development	13
(8) Directorate of Agricultural Marketing	15
(9) Directorate of Horticulture and Plantation Crops	16
(10) Directorate of Oil Seeds	17
(11) Seed Certification	18
(12) Tamil Nadu Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation Limited (ENCOFED)	19
(13) Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation	20
(14) Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited	22
(15) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Limited	23
(16) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oil Seed Growers' Federation Limited (TANCOF)	24
(17) Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO)	25
(18) Tamil Nadu Sugar Cane Farm Corporation Limited	27
Chapter III—Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department—	
(19) Commercial Taxes	29
(20) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments	31
(21) Registration	32
(22) Settlement of Estates	36
(23) Stamps (Non-Postal)	36
(24) Survey and Land Records	37
(25) Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	39
(26) Wakfs	39

	PAGE
Chapter IV—Co-operation Department—	
(27) Co-operation	41
Chapter V—Education Department—	
(28) Non-Formal and Adult Education	45
(29) Anna University	46
(30) Annamalai University	48
(31) Bharathiar University	49
(32) Bharathidasan University	50
(33) Collegiate Education	51
(34) Government Examinations	53
(35) Legal Education	54
(36) Madras University	55
(37) Madurai Kamaraj University	56
(38) National Cadet Corps	57
(39) Public Libraries Department	58
(40) School Education	60
(41) Sports and Youth Services	61
(42) Tamil Nadu Archives	62
(43) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society	64
(44) Tamil University	65
(45) Technical Education	66
(46) Connemara (State-Central) Public Library	68
Chapter VI—Electronics, Science and Technology Department—	
(47) Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited	71
Chapter VII—Employment and Services Department—	
(48) Employment and Training	73
(49) Overseas Man Power Corporation Limited	74
Chapter VIII—Environment Control Department—	
(50) Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	77
Chapter IX—Finance Department—	
(51) Co-operative Audit	79
(52) Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts	80

Chapter IX—Finance Department—cont.

PAGE

(53) Government Data Centre	81
(54) Local Fund Audit	82
(55) Small Savings	85
(56) State Trading Schemes	86
(57) Tamil Nadu Raffles	88
(58) State Finance	89

Chapter X—Food and Consumer Protection Department—

(59) Civil Supplies	93
(60) Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation	95
(61) Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation	97

Chapter XI—Forests and Fisheries Department—

(62) Cinchona	99
(63) Fisheries	100
(64) Forests	102
(65) Maram Valarppu Vizha	103
(66) Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation	104
(67) Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation	105
(68) Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation	107

Chapter XII—Handlooms, Textiles and Khadi Department—

(69) (i) Handlooms and Textiles	109
(ii) Tamil Nadu Handlooms Development Corporation	111
(70) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board	111
(71) Sericulture	112
(72) Tamil Nadu Handicraft Development Corporation	113
(73) Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation	114
(74) Tamil Nadu Zari Limited	116

Chapter XIII—Health and Family Welfare Department—

(75) Births and Deaths	117
(76) (i) Control of Communicable Diseases	117
(ii) Vital Statistics	119
(77) DANIDA Assisted Tamil Nadu Area Project	119
(78) King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy	120
(79) Medical Education	121

	PAGE.
Chapter XIII—Health and Family Welfare Department—cont.	
(80) (i) Medical Services	123
(ii) Family Welfare	124
(81) Mental Health	125
(82) Primary Health Centres	126
(83) The Drugs Control Administration, Tamil Nadu.. .. .	127
(84) Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department	128
Chapter XIV—Home Department—	
(85) Accommodation Control	131
(86) Cinemas	131
(87) Civil Courts	133
(88) Civil Defence	134
(89) Criminal Justice	134
(90) Fire Services	135
(91) Forensic Science Department	136
(92) Madras City Police	137
(93) (i) Prisons	139
(ii) Probation Branch	141
(94) Tamil Nadu Police	141
(95) Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation	142
(96) Motor Vehicles Administration	143
Chapter XV—Housing and Urban Development Department—	
(97) Co-operative Societies (Housing)	147
(98) Madras Metropolitan Development Authority	148
(99) Tamil Nadu Housing Board	151
(100) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	151
(101) Town and Country Planning	152
Chapter XVI—Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Department—	
(102) Directorate of Indian Medicine	155
(103) Tamil Nadu-Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation	157
Chapter XVII—Industries Department—	
(104) Directorate of Sugar	159
(105) Directorate of Industries and Commerce	160
(106) State Geology and Mining	162
(107) State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT)	164

	PAGE.
Chapter XVII—Industries Department—cont.	
108. Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation	165
109. Tamil Nadu Ceramic Limited (TACEL)	166
110. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO)	167
111. Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation	169
112. Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation (TALCO)	170
113. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (TANMAG)	172
114. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN)	172
115. Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited	174
116. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited	174
117. Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation	175
118. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation (TANSI)	176
119. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)	178
120. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited (TAN SUGAR)	179
Chapter XVIII—Information and Tourism Department—	
121. Information and Public Relations	181
122. Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation	184
123. Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation	185
124. Tourism	186
Chapter XIX—Institutional Finance Department—	
125. Institutional Finance	189
Chapter XX—Labour Department—	
126. Labour Welfare	191
127. Price Statistics	193
128. Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies	195
129. Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board	196
Chapter XXI—Law Department—	
130. Course of Legislation	199
Chapter XXII—Legislative Assembly Secretariat—	
131. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly	205
Chapter XXIII—Legislative Council Secretariat—	
132. Tamil Nadu Legislative Council	207
Chapter XXIV—Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department—	
133. Corporation of Coimbatore	208
134. Corporation of Madras	210

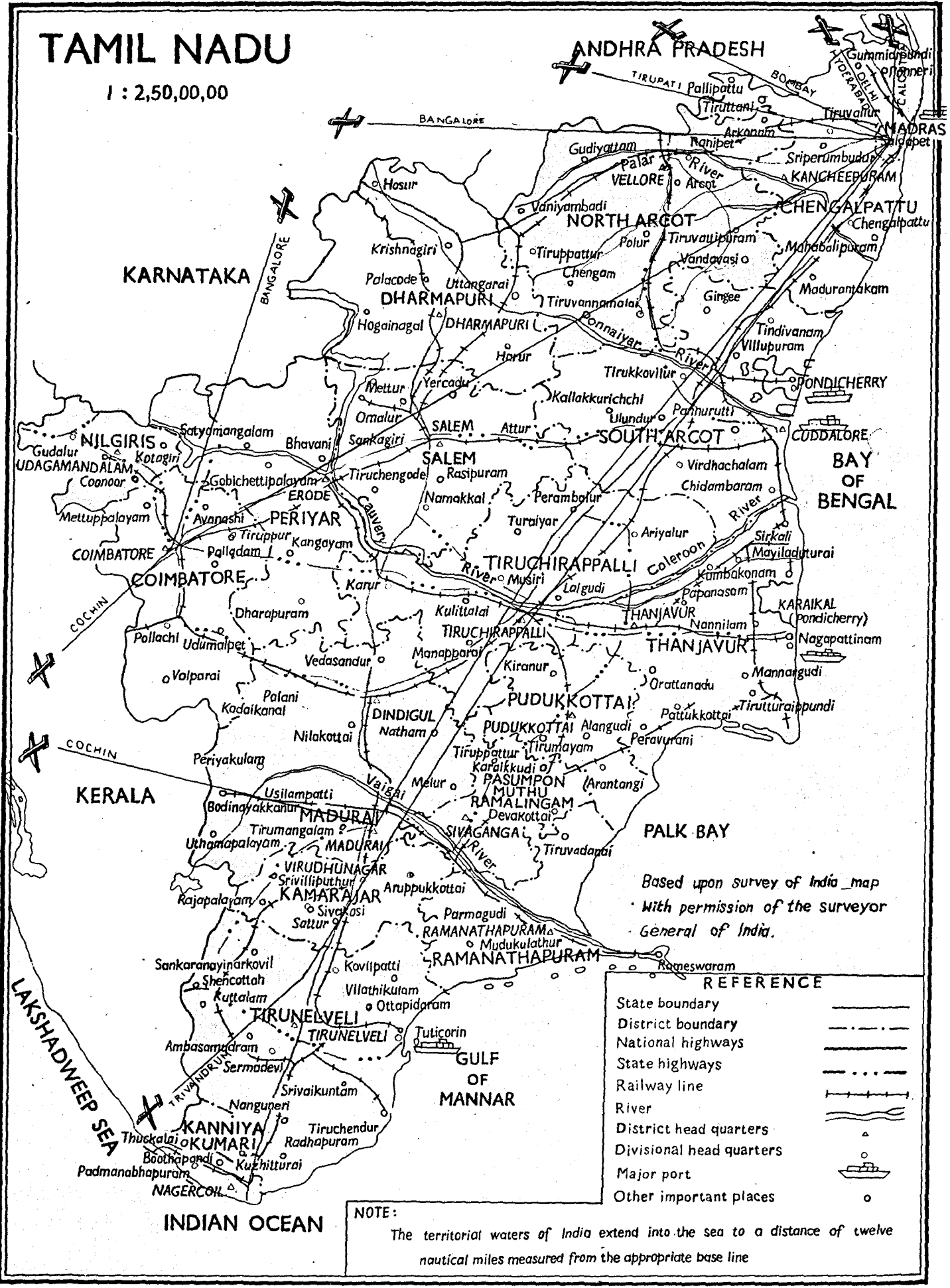
	PAGE.
Chapter XXIV—Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department—cont.	
135. Corporation of Madurai	213
136. Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	214
137. Municipal Administration	216
138. Municipal Elections	217
139. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD)	218
Chapter XXV—Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department—	
140. Civil Services Training	221
141. Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council	222
142. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission	223
143. Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings	224
144. Vigilance and Anti-corrupcion	225
145. Anna Institute of Management	227
Chapter XXVI—Planning and Development Department—	
146. Evaluation and Applied Research	229
147. State Planning Commission	230
Chapter XXVII—Prohibition and Excise Department—	
148. Prohibition and Excise	233
149. Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation	235
Chapter XXVIII—Public Department—	
150. Carnatic Stipend	237
151. Census Organization	237
152. Chief Minister's Special Cell	238
153. Complaints Cell	238
154. Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare	239
155. Elections	241
156. Territorial Army	244
Chapter XXIX—Public Works Department—	
157. Boilers	247
158. Electrical Inspectorate	248
159. Ground Water Directorate	249
160. Irrigation	251
161. Public Works Department (Buildings)	252
162. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	255
163. Tamil Nadu State Tube Wells Corporation	257

	PAGE.
Chapter XXX— Revenue Department—	
164. Agricultural Income Tax	259
165. Assignment of land to landless poor/	259
166. Flood and Cyclone /	261
167. Land Reforms	261
168. Land Revenue	264
169. Mass Contact Programme	264
170. Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka and Vietnam ..	264
171. Urban Land Tax and Urban Land Ceiling	266
Chapter XXXI—Rural Development Department—	
172. Bhoodan and Gramadan	271
173. Forest Panchayat.. .. .	272
174. Panchayat Development.. .. .	272
175. Town Panchayats.. .. .	275
Chapter XXXII—Social Welfare Department—	
176. Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare — — — —	277-
177. Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service	280
178. Old-age Pension Scheme.. .. .	283
179. Social Welfare	284
180. Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO).	290 ^v
181. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation	291
182. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women	292
183. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project	293
184. Welfare of Backward Classes	295
Chapter XXXIII—Tamil Development Culture Department—	
185. Archaeology	299
186. Government Museums	300
187. International Institute of Tamil Studies	301
188. Tamil Development	301
189. Tamil Nadu Iyal, Isai, Nadaga Mandram	303
190. Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu	305
191. Traditional Tamil Arts	307
192. Translations	308

Chapter XXXIV—Transport Department—	
193. (i) High ways and Rural Works	309
(ii) National Highways	
194. Institute of Road Transport	312
195. Minor Ports	312
196. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department	314
197. Poompuhar Shipping Corporation	315
198. Stationery and Printing	315
199. Tamil Nadu Goods Transport Corporation	317
200. Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation	317
201. Transport Corporations	318

TAMIL NADU

1 : 2,50,00,00



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

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

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

Chapter I

GENERAL

VISIT OF V. I. Ps. IN 1984.85

DETAILS OF VISITS OF THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA TO TAMIL NADU FROM 1ST APRIL 1984 TO 31ST MARCH 1985.

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
1.	14th July 1984 and 15th July 1984.	Madras

THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
1.	16th September 1984	Thanjavur
2.	16th October 1984	Madras
3.	16th November 1984	Madras
4.	14th December 1984	Coimbatore
5.	21st December 1984 and 22nd December 1984.	Madras, Tiruvallur, Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai.
6.	28th February 1985.. ..	Neyveli, Thanjavur, Karai- kudi, Madurai and Tiruchi- rappalli.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
1	7th September 1984 to 10th Sep- tember 1984.	Madras, Madurai, Ramanatha- puram, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.
2.	14th October 1984 and October 1984.	15th Madras
3.	16th November 1984 and November 1984.	17th Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli,
4.	26th December 1984 and December 1984.	27th Madras
	6th February 1985 and February 1985.	7th Madras
	22nd February 1985 to February 1985	25th Madras

DETAILS OF VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU FROM 1ST APRIL 1984 TO 31ST MARCH 1985.

<i>Serial number and name of the V. I. P.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mr. Veerasamy Ringadoo, Former Finance Minister of Maritius	Madras	2nd April 1984 to 6th April 1984.
2 Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraido, Finance Minister of Maritius	Madras	3rd April 1984.
3 Russian Culture delegation led by Mr. V. I. Kankin	Madras	8th April 1984 and 9th April 1984.
4 Mr. Chhatwal, High Commissioner of India in Colombo	Madras	11th April 1984.
5 Mr. J. C. Sharma, Consul General designate to Vancouver (Canada) ..	Madras	17th April 1984 to 19th April 1984.
6 H. E. Major Genrl. Mr. R. S. Sarasprawira, Ambassador of Indonesia ..	Madras	27th April 1984.
7 Mr. Ahmed Shalin, Minister of State for Religious Affairs of Republic of Maldives.	Madras	28th April 1984.
8 Mr. Syan Singh, Indian High Commissioner designate to Maldives ..	Madras	28th April 1984 and 29th April 1984.
9 Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	Madras	3rd May 1984 to 8th May 1984.
10 Mr. B. M. C. Nayar, Indian Consul General designate to West Berlin ..	Madras	29th May 1984 to 2nd June 1984.
11 H. E. Mr. Tuanhajivas Acobbin Md. High Commissioner of Singapore in India.	Madras	30th May 1984 and 31st May 1984.
12 Wg. Cdr. Ravish Malhotra and Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma	Madras	4th June 1984 and 5th June 1984.
13 Mr. Prakash Mehrotra, former Governor of Assam and High Commissioner designate to U. K.	Madras	29th June 1984 to 1st July 1984.
14 Mr. Ahmed Mujuthaba, Minister of Transport and Shipping of Government of Maldives.	Madras	4th July 1984, 6th July 1984 and 7th July 1984.
15 Mr. Abaidullah Khan, Minister of Communication, Government of Bangladesh.	Madras	5th July 1984, 6th July 1984 and 12th July 1984.
16 Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, former Governor of Sikkim and Ambassador designate of India to Italy.	Madras	10th July 1984 to 12th July 1984.
17 Mr. Lyonopo Dawa Tsering, Bhutanesh Foreign Minister	Madras	12th July 1984.
18 Mr. Ahmed Mujuthaba, Minister of Transport and Shipping of Maldives	Madras	2nd August 1984 and 3rd August 1984.
19 Mr. B. P. Tilakaratna, Sri Lanka	Madras	3rd August 1984.
20 Dr. Nicolae Finautu, Ambassador of Romania	Madras	15th August 1984 and 16th August 1984, 21st August 1984 and 22nd August 1984.
21 Mr. Subramaniam, Dy. Minister for Hg., Malaysia	Madras	15th August 1984 to 19th August 1984.
22 Mr. Hammer Derouburt GCM OBE MP President of Nauru	Madras	1st September 1984 and 2nd September 1984.
23 Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries, Sri Lanka	Madras	8th September 1984 to 12th September 1984.
24 Mr. Abdullah Jameed, Minister for Health Government of Maldives ..	Madras	17th September 1984.
25 Mr. Ilyas Ibrahim, Minister for Trade and Industry, Government of Maldives.	Madras	20th September 1984 and 21st September 1984, 23rd September 1984 and 27th September 1984.
26 Advance party connected with the visit of H. R. H. Prince Anne of U. K.	Madras	27th September 1984 and 28th September 1984.
27 Vietnam delegation	Madras	27th September 1984 and 28th September 1984.
28 Mr. Anders Thun Borg, Swedish Defence Minister	Madras	14th October 1984 to 16th October 1984.

<i>Serial number and name of the V. I. P.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
29 H. E. Rear Admiral Mr. D. E. Okujagu, High Commissioner of Federal Republic of Nigeria.	Madras	28th October 1984 to 31st October 1984.
30 Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Republic of Maldives	Madras	4th November 1984 and 5th November 1984.
31 H. E. Dr. Dasho Om Pradhan, Ambassador of Bhutan	Madras	7th November 1984.
32 Captain Abdul Halim Choudhury (Rtd.) Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Madras	13th November 1984 and 14th November 1984.
33 Four member vietnamese delegation headed Mr. Le Khac, Minister for Foreign Trade of Vietnam.	Madras	16th November 1984 and 17th November 1984.
34 Mr. K. Sarcaath Mensah, High Commissioner of Republic of Ghana ..	Madras	29th November 1984 to 1st December 1984.
35 Mr. Warden, High Commissioner of Canada	Madras	8th December 1984 to 12th December 1984.
36 Mr. M. Maccoti, Delegate of the Commissioner of the European Communities for South Asia.	Madras	10th December 1984 to 14th December 1984.
37 His Holiness the Dalai Lama	Madras	2nd January 1985 to 4th January 1985.
38 Mr. Chhatwal, High Commissioner of India in Cojombo	Madras	2nd January 1985 and 3rd January 1985.
39 H.E. Dr. Bernd Biedermann, the German Democratic Republic in New Delhi.	Madras	2nd January 1985.
40 Mr. A.N. Ram, Ambassador of India to Bhutan	Madras	6th January 1985 to 7th January 1985.
41 Mr. Sadao Saito, Consul General of Japan in Bombay	Madras	27th January 1985.
42 Mr. K. K. Bhargava, High Commissioner of India to Harare (Zimbabwe).	Madras	29th January 1985 to 31st January 1985.
43 Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Local Minister, Government of Maldives ..	Madras	30th January 1985 and 31st January 1985.
44 Bangladesh Delegation led by Foreign Secretary	Madras	2nd February 1985 and 3rd February 1985.
45 H.E. Dr. Ferenc Turi, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic.	Madras	4th February 1985 to 8th February 1985.
46 H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives.	Madras	4th February 1985, 5th February 1985 and 6th February 1985.
47 Mr. A.N. Gopalakrishna Pillai, High Commissioner of India at Singapore.	Madras	5th February 1985 to 9th February 1985.
48 Mr. Chhatwal, High Commissioner of India at Cojombo	Madras	7th February 1985.
49 Mr. Barnes, Ambassador of U.S.A. in India	Madras	8th February 1985.
50 H.E. General Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.	Madras	13th February 1985 and 14th February 1985.
51 Mr. Li Liangng, Chinese Ambassador	Madras	13th February 1985 to 16th February 1985.
52 Mr. Rajjit Sethi, Indian High Commissioner Kujala Lumpur ..	Madras	9th February 1985 to 13th February 1985 and 17th February 1985.
53 Mr. Li Liangng, Chinese Ambassador	Madras	13th February 1985 to 16th February 1985.
54 Mr. Mir Ahmed Sadatt, Dy. Minister, Govt. of Iran	Madras	14th February 1985.
55 Mr. Chhatwal, High Commissioner of India at Colombo	Madras	17th February 1985 to 18th February 1985.
56 H. R. H. The Princess Anne	Madras	24th February 1985 to 26th February 1985.

<i>Serial number and name of the V. I. P.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
57 Mr. Bernard Tilakaratna, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India ..	Madras	1st March 1985.
58 Mr. Mohamed Remia Abdiwawa, High Commissioner for the United Republic of Tanzania.	Madras	6th March 1985 to 8th March 1985.
59 Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries Development, Sri Lanka.	Madras	10th March 1985 to 14th March 1985.
60 H. E. Mrs. Malka Planinc, P. M. of Yugoslavia	Madras	9th March 1985.
61 H. E. Dr. Jromir Nehera, Ambassador of the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic in India.	Madras	10th March 1985.
62 H. E. Mr. Takumi Hosaki, Ambassador of Japan	Madras	15th March 1985 to 18th March 1985.
63 H. E. Mr. Bernard Tilakaratna, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India.	Madras	21st March 1985.
64 Mr. G. Sonch, Consul General of Belgium at Bombay	Madras	21st March 1985.
65 Mr. M. K. Mangalmurti, Ambassador designate to Cuba	Madras	27th March 1985.
66 Mr. M. K. Mangalmurti, Ambassador designate to Cuba	Madras	29th March 1985 and 30th March 1985.
67 Mr. G. R. Hawker, Consul General of Australia in Bombay	Madras	31st March 1985 to 3rd April 1985.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru S.L. Khurena 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 of this Report.

2. The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran with the following Ministers continued in the office upto 2nd September 1984 :—

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

On 3rd September 1984 forenoon Thiru S. D. Somasundaram had been relieved of from the Ministership. The following Ministers were appointed with effect from 5th September 1984 forenoon.

1. Thiru T. Veerasamy
2. Thiru K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran

After the inclusion of the above Ministers in the Cabinet, from 5th September 1984, the following Ministers continued in the office upto 14th January 1985 after-noon.

1. Dr. M. G. Ramachandran
2. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
3. Thiru S. Ramachandran
4. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy
5. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
6. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
7. Dr. K. Kalimuthu
8. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
9. Thiru P. Kulandaivelu
10. Thiru S. Raghavanandam
11. Dr. H. V. Hande

12. Thiru S. Muthusamy
13. Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu
14. Thiru S. N. Rajendran
15. Thiru M. Vijayasathy
16. Thiru R. Soundararajan
17. Thiru S. R. Eradha
18. Thiru M. R. Govendan
19. Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan
20. Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy
21. Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf
22. Thiru R. Arunachalam
23. Thiru K. Kalaimani
24. Thiru T. Veerasamy
25. Thiru K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran

After the elections to the State Assembly were over, Thiruvalar P. Kulandaivelu and M. Vijayasathy tendered their resignations with effect from 14th January 1985 a.n. The following Ministers continued in office till 9th February 1985 a.n.

1. Dr. M. G. Ramachandran
2. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
3. Thiru S. Ramachandran
4. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy
5. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
6. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
7. Dr. K. Kalimuthu
8. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
9. Thiru S. Raghavanandam
10. Dr. H. V. Hande
11. Thiru S. Muthusamy
12. Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu
13. Thiru S. N. Rajendran
14. Thiru R. Soundararajan
15. Thiru S. R. Eradha
16. Thiru M. R. Govendan
17. Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan
18. Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy
19. Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf
20. Thiru R. Arunachalam
21. Thiru K. Kalaimani
22. Thiru T. Veerasamy
23. Thiru K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran

The resignation tendered by the above Cabinet was accepted by the Government with effect from 10th February 1985 f.n.

Dr. M. G. Ramachandran has been appointed as Chief Minister with effect from 10th February 1985 f.n.

On 14th February 1985, the following Ministers were appointed :—

1. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. Thiru S. Ramachandran
3. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy

4. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
5. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
6. Dr. K. Kalimuthu
7. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
8. Dr. H. V. Hande
9. Thiru S. Muthusamy
10. Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu
11. Thiru R. Soundararajan
12. Thiru M. R. Govendhan
13. Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan
14. Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy
15. Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf
16. Thiru K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran

Out of the above 16 Ministers, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan and Thiru S. Ramachandran were sworn in as Ministers on 14th February 1985 *f.n.* The other 14 Ministers were sworn in on 16th February 1985 *f.n.*

The following Ministers were appointed on 3rd March 1985 *f.n.* :—

1. Thiru K. Rajaram
2. Thiru V.V. Swaminathan
3. Thiru T. Veerasamy
4. Thiru N. Nallusamy
5. Thiru Anoor P.G. Jagadeesan
6. Thiru T. Ramasamy
7. Thiru A. Arunachalam

After the inclusion of the above 7 Ministers in the Cabinet, the following Ministers continued in the office upto 17th March 1985 :—

1. Dr. M.G. Ramachandran
2. Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan
3. Thiru S. Ramachandran
4. Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy
5. Thiru R.M. Veerappan
6. Thiru K. Rajaram
7. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
8. Dr. K. Kalimuthu
9. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
10. Dr. H.V. Hande
11. Thiru S. Muthusamy
12. Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu
13. Thiru V.V. Swaminathan
14. Thiru R. Soundararajan
15. Thiru T. Veerasamy
16. Thiru N. Nallusamy

17. Thiru Anoor P.G. Jagadeesan
18. Thiru T. Ramasamy
19. Thiru A. Arunachalam
21. Thiru M.R. Govendhan
20. Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan
22. Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy
23. Thiru Y.S.M. Yusuf
24. Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran

Thiru P.U. Shanmugam was appointed as Minister with effect from 18th March 1985 *f.n.* After he has been included as Minister in the Cabinet, the Cabinet, headed by the Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran with the following Ministers, continues in the office :—

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

The Government permitted Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Minister for Law to attend the Hannover Fair 1984 from 2nd April 1984 to 28th April 1984.

Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu proceeded to New York accompanied by Thiru H.V. Hande on 5th November 1984 for his medical treatment and returned on 4th February 1985. Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance was permitted to visit U.S.A. from 5th January 1985 to 13th January 1985 to meet the Chief Minister.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

I. Within the State.—

April 1984.—The Governor presided over the first convocation of Bharathiar University at Coimbatore on 3rd April 1985.

May.—The Government inaugurated the Bharat Petroleum LPG filling Plant at Coimbatore on 7th May 1984 and, thereafter spent a fortnight in the Nilgiris.

June.—As administrator of Pondicherry the Governor was in Pondicherry for three days from 20th June 1984 onwards holding discussions with the officials and attending to the transacting administrative business.

July.—The Governor was in Pondicherry on 2nd July 1984 and 3rd July 1984 attending to local engagements.

On 15th July 1984, the Governor presided over the inaugural function of the new Kamarajar District at Virudhunagar.

August.—On the 13th August 1984 and 14th August 1984, the Governor visited Pondicherry and attended to official business. He hoisted the National Flag on the occasion of Independence Day on the 15th and returned to Madras.

He inaugurated the Bharathidasan Institute of Management affiliated to the Bharathidasan University on 20th August 1984, at Tiruchirappalli, as well as the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Joseph Eye Hospital Tiruchirappalli.

September.—The Governor attended as Chief Guest the Annual General Meeting of the Planters' Association of Tamil Nadu Coonoor on the 14th September 1984 and inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of St. Francis Xavier's Higher Secondary School at Tuticorin on 21st September 1984.

In his capacity as Administrator of the Union Territory, the Governor visited Pondicherry on the 18th September 1984.

February 1985.—The Governor visited Madurai on 8th February 1985 and inaugurated the Conference of the Indian Society of Criminology. He declared open a new building of the Energy Block at the Madurai University Campus on 18th February 1985.

II. Outside the State.—

July 1984.—The Governor was in Delhi between 6th and 13th July to attend the meeting of national Development Council and the Conferences of State Ministers of Health and Industries.

August.—He attended the Executive Council meeting and Annual General Meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration in Delhi between 25th and 28th of August and held discussions with the Ministers concerned regarding the re-opening of the Anglo-French Textile Mills, Pondicherry and B & C Mills in Madras.

October and November 1984.—Following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi the Governor was in Delhi between October 31 and November 4.

December 1984.—During the first week of December, the Governor was in Delhi for discussions with the President of India, the Prime Minister and the Vice-President of India.

March 1985.—The Governor was in Delhi from 20th to 23rd March and called upon the President Vice-President and the Minister for Home Affairs.

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

April 1984.—The Governor administered the oath of office to the new Chief Justice Shri Chandurkhar on the 2nd April. On the 13th he presided over the State Film Awards Function. He attended as Chief guest on the 21st a meeting to mark the Joint Indo-Soviet Space Flight under the auspices of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

May.—The Governor presided over the 10th Annual Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Madras Veterinary College, on 5th May 1984. On 14th May 1984 he addressed the Officers of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington on the subject of 'Indian Unity'.

June.—He presided over a Public meeting on the 4th to felicitate Indian Cosmonauts. On the 25th, he attended as Chief Guest the Annual General Meeting of the Employers' Federation of Southern India. He attended as Chief guest the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Road and Transport Development Association on 28th June 1984.

July.—The Governor presided over the function of Madras edition of the 'National Herald' which the President of India Inaugurated.

August 1984.—He inaugurated the Second National Congress of Association for Trauma Care of India on 11th August 1984. On the 18th he inaugurated a Seminar on 'Standardisation in the Automobile Industry organised by the Institute of Standards Engineers.

September.—He administered the pledge of oath of Office and Secrecy to two new Ministers on their assumption of office on 5th September 1984. On 7th

September 1984, he inaugurated the 10th Annual Conference of the Indian Society for surgery of the Hand. On 7th, he presided over a function (in his capacity as Chancellor of the University) to mark the institution of Endowment lecture in the name of Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu which the Vice-President of India inaugurated.

October.—He attended as Chief Guest the 52nd Air Force Anniversary celebrations on the 7th of October. On 14th October 1984, he presented awards at the Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists Association of India, which was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India.

November.—On 8th November 1984, he presided over the condolence meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to mourn the death of Srimathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. He presided over the meeting of Pro-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors and held discussions on 20th. On the 30th of November, he inaugurated the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society of Toxicology of India.

December.—On 10th of December he inaugurated the International Symposium on Advances in Electrochemical Science and Technology. He inaugurated the National Workshop on "Recent Advances in Insect Behaviour" and laid the foundation stone for the new premises of the Entomology Research Institute on 14th December 1984. On the 21st the Governor received the Prime Minister of India when he visited the State on election campaign and swim off. He inaugurated a National Seminar on "Electronics in the pulp" and PPTO Industry on 21st December 1984. On the 26th

he administered the oath of office to the new sheriff of Madras and the same evening, he received the Vice-President of India.

January 1985.—On the 13th the Governor Inaugurated the 4th Cricket Test Match between India and England; and the Schizophrenia Research Foundation.

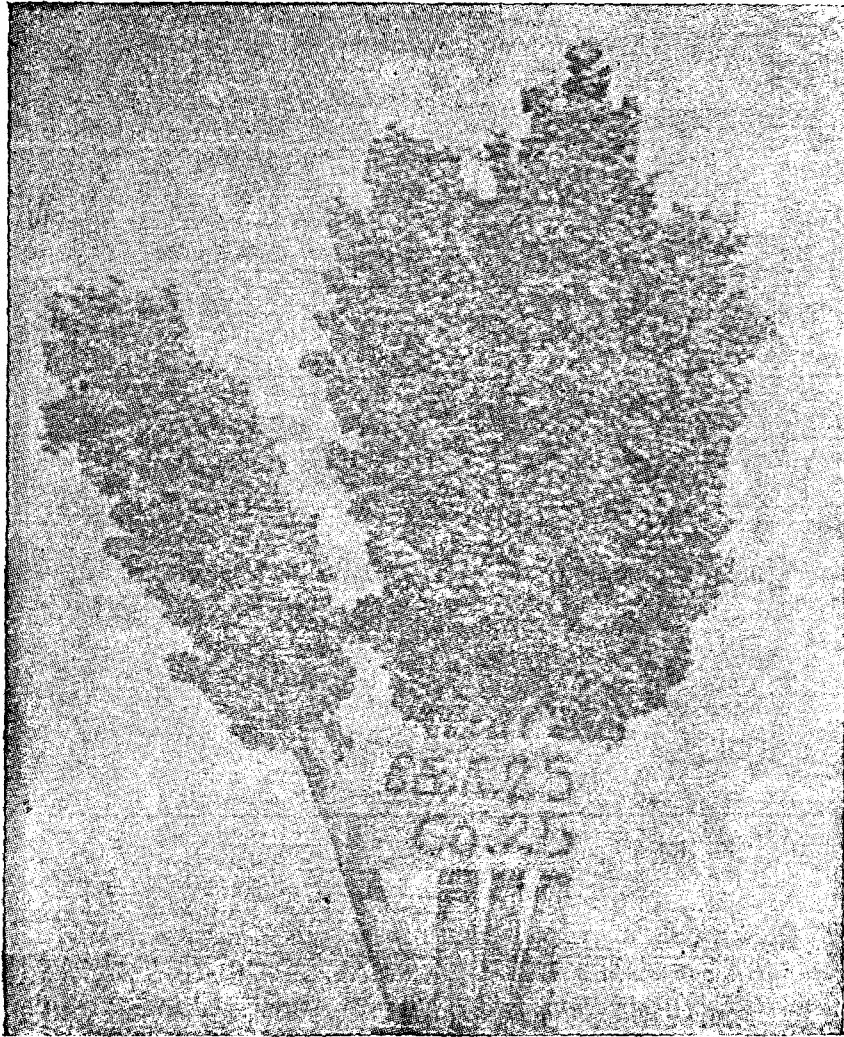
February.—On 10th February 1985, the Governor administered the oaths of office and secrecy to Dr. M.G. Ramachandran. On 13th February 1985, he hosted Dinner in honour of H.E. Genl. Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland and Party. He administered the oaths of office and secrecy to other Ministers on 14th February 1985 and 15th February 1985.

March 1985.—The Governor administered the oaths of office and Secrecy to other new Ministers on 3rd March 1985. On the 8th, he addressed the Joint session of the State Legislature. He inaugurated the National Convention of the Standard Engineers on 9th March 1985; on the 16th March 1985, he administered the oaths of office and secrecy to another new Minister. He inaugurated the National Energy Management Conference on the 25th March 1985.

(iv) *Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan;—*

1. The President of India.
2. The Vice-President of India.
3. Srimathi Indira Gandhi, Former Prime Minister of India.
4. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

AGRICULTURE.



Improved variety of Cholan Co 25.

Chapter II

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE.

The performance of agriculture in this State during the last decade has been a mixed one with constant struggle between the production and aberrant weather condition. There is certain stability of cropping pattern in this State. Food crops occupy nearly 75 per cent of the area. Of the food crops, cereals constitute 62-65 per cent, pulses 10 per cent and the balance by other food crops.

The performance during the current year i.e., 1984-85 (July-June) has been by and large good. The anticipated level of foodgrains production is 77.4 l.khs M.T. which is 24 per cent more than the previous year's production. This is what followed the year 1982-83 which was severely affected by drought when foodgrains production sunk to an all time low level by 33 per cent to earlier year. The year 1983-84 which followed the severe drought year 1982-83 witnessed a slow but sure progress and the current year (1984-85) kept up the thrust forward with gratifying note.

During 1984-85, the first season paddy (Kuruvai) demonstrated an all time high turnout of 17.5 l.kh M.T. in terms of rice with an increased coverage of 4.96 l.kh ha. (normal coverage 4.10 l.kh ha.) representing 25 per cent increase over previous best production of 13.9 l.kh M.T. recorded in 1981-82. As though to dilute this solid gain uncertainties crept in during the second season paddy (Sambai) causing a considerable fall in the area brought under the crop due to uneven distribution of South-West Monsoon and the North-East monsoon of the normal level by 33 per cent. Taking into account the overall production of rice is anticipated at 56 lakh M.T. This is although higher level when compared to previous levels of productions but next only to the highest level of 58 l.kh M.T., in 1979-80. This was possible due to the spirited implementation of the project 5 M.T. of paddy production per ha. which was most successful in 35 per cent of the total paddy cropped area. Further 3 P. demonstrations were laid out to

enlighten the farmers on the improved crop production techniques. To encourage the farmers in Cauvery delta area a sum of Rs. 14.22 crores was disbursed as production incentive at Rs. 15 per Quintal of paddy (in kind as urea) supplied by them to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation procurement.

In Millets which is one of the constituents of food-grains, the production anticipated is around 18 lakh M.T. which represents an increase of about 19 per cent over previous year. Promising varieties like (Co. 25, TNS 27 Cholan, WCC 75 Cumbu, etc.) were popularised among growers so as to step up the millets production.

As for pulses production is concerned an increase of about 33 per cent is anticipated over last year production of 2.55 lakh M.T. recording all time high of 3.4 l.kh M.T. This does not commensurate with actual requirements, yet there had been specific pick up in the last 3 years which cannot be left unnoticed. We have to go a long way still. A heartening feature is pulses area coverage during this year was increased area coverage in rice fallows to the tune of 3.5 l.kh ha. Thanjavur district has never witnessed this kind of coverage in pulses as well as in cotton before.

Turning to the performance of major commercial crops sugarcane is expected to record a production level of 20.50 lakh M.T. (in terms of Gur) which is definitely a good improvement over previous year but next only to the highest record mastered in 1981-82. In cotton the anticipated production is 4.75 l.kh bales which is also the best over earlier levels. This was made possible by introduction of a promising variety LRA 5166 in about 60,000 ha. This variety has out-yielded all the ruling varieties. Especially it is a boon to the dryland farmers for improving their economic condition. Similar promising varieties are identified and introduced for cultivation to boost the production level.

One more area in which outstanding performance was achieved in 1984-85 is Agro Forestry. Rs. 1,08.77 lakhs have been spent towards supply of 6.07 crores of fruit, fuel and timber seedlings distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers benefitting about 2.00 lakh farmers in an area of 22,000 ha. One important aim of this scheme is conversion of all sub-marginal and unproductive lands into useful plantations and creating a tree wealth to the farmers. Besides agro-forestry helps in keeping the ecological balance of environment.

Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that the fertiliser consumption of 6.90 lakh M.T. of NPK achieved during 1984-85 is all time high out beating the past records. The bio-fertiliser Blue Green Algae was popularised in 1.05 lakh ha. Under Plant Protection to meet 20 per cent of the total demand more than 9 crore worth chemicals were purchased and distributed.

Mass Ground spraying in endemic areas were done in 38,500 ha. for paddy stem borer, in 26,400 ha. for paddy brown plant hopper, in 27,600 ha. for paddy Neck Blast disease. The much worried Tungro Virus disease burst out in 20,000 ha. which was controlled skilfully taking necessary plant protection measure in time to check further spread.

To popularise the new improved high-yielding varieties quickly among the farmers in short span of time and to enable the small and marginal farmers also to try the new varieties minikits of paddy, millets and pulses have been distributed. During 1984-85, 2.01 lakh Nos. of paddy, 0.39 lakh nos. of millets and 0.73 lakh nos. of pulses, minikits have been distributed.

The overall performance of the Department during 1984-85 has been by and large satisfactory in all areas of approach in spite of unhelpful seasonal condition.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

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

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

Land Development :

Land Development is one of the basic requirements for Agricultural Development. The department helps the farmers in reclaiming their wastelands, undulating lands, etc., by Land Leveling and Land shaping. Land Leveling is necessary for converting drylands into irrigated lands for efficiency using the irrigation water. Tractors with needed implements are provided to farmers for ploughing, harrowing, puddling and performing other agricultural operations. Thus the farm power requirements are met to a great extent and the farmers are enabled to cultivate crops in time. The department has 135 Bulldozers and 175 tractors for carrying out the land development activities and they are hired to the farmers. During 1984-85, two new Bulldozers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 22.30 lakhs.

Achievement :

During 1984-85, an area of 8,600 hectares have been levelled and mechanised cultivation operations have been carried out in 33,000 hectares.

Minor Irrigation :

The Agricultural Engineering Department has been engaged in the task of Ground Water Development by sinking Tubewells/Borewells, Filterpoint Tubewells and deepening of open wells. The department helps the farmers in locating potential water bearing strata and assessing the quality and quantum of water that would be available by conducting geo-physical surveys and electrical logging. The departmental power drilling rigs, hand boring sets and air compressors are provided to farmers on hire. The sinking of tubewells, filter point tube wells, revitalisation of the existing dried upwells either by putting side bores or by blasting as the case may be is carried by the department. The department maintains a fleet of 158 power drilling rigs, 103 Rock Blasting units, 57 long hole equipments, 410 HB sets and 22 Air Compressors. The wells sunk by the department are tested, developed and handed over to farmers.

Achievement :

During 1984-85, 4,880 tubewells, 3,049 filter point tube wells have been sunk. Boring in wells have been undertaken in 3,427 wells and 2,470 wells have been deepened.

Soil and Water Conservation :

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

Western Ghat Development Programme :

Soil and Water Conservation are carried out on mini-watershed basis under this programme in the western Ghat areas of Madurai district. Through this programme the ecological balance is proposed to be restored and ecology developed.

A new scheme for soil and water conservation in the Manjalar watershed area was sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 318.00 lakhs. This was commenced during November 1984 and a good beginning has been made.

Achievement :

The achievements made under the various soil conservation programme during 1984—85, is furnished below:

	Achievement	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)
1. Soil conservation in Hills and Plains	58,303 ha.	376.81
2. Wind erosion control in Madurai district.	1,297 ha.	
3. Wind erosion control in Tirunelveli district.	906 ha.	
4. Ravine reclamation in South Arcot district.	1,105 ha.	14.77
5. Soil conservation in Tribal areas.	299 ha.	14.41
6. Soil conservation in catchment areas of Kundha and Lower Bhavani river valley project	3,117 ha.	116.54
Revetment and retaining wall	48,255 metres	
Construction of structures (Checkdams-percolation ponds).	499 Nos.	
7. Soil conservation in the western Ghat Areas of Madurai district.	726 ha.	54.65

(1)	(2)	(3)
	HAC.	RS.
8 Soil Conservation under Manjalar watershed Dev. Project.	240	13.93
9 Soil conservation and Resource development Survey.	2,000	2.87

Command Area Development :

The achievements made under the Command Area Development Programme during 1984—85 is furnished below :—

(1)	Area covered in ha.	Expenditure.
	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Cauvery Command ..	19,340.	197.72
2 Periyar Vaigai Command.	16,633	162.64
3 Lower Bhavani Command.	5,443	134.09
4 Sathanur Command ..	1,306	19.39
5 Introduction of Rotational Water Supply—		
(i) Cauvery Command	1,053	8.20
(ii) Periyar Vaigai Command.	1,004	
(iii) Lower Bhavani Command.	1,058	

III. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES :

Food Relief—Reclamation of sand cast lands :

Consequent to the heavy floods that hit certain parts of Tamil Nadu during December 1983 crop lands in, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai suffered heavy damages. Again during February and March 1984, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli were affected by heavy floods. Agricultural Engineering Department has taken up the reclamation of sand cast lands on a war footing to make them fit for cultivation. An area of 1,604.42 hectares were reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 24.82 lakhs.

Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Programme :

To alleviate the rural poverty, Government have launched many programmes out of which rural landless labourers Employment Guarantee Programme is an

important one. Under this Programme the Agricultural Engineering Department has taken up construction of percolation ponds. During 1984-85 and 1985-86 construction of 1,619 percolation ponds and 128 check dams were taken up. Out of this, 926 percolation ponds

and 109 checkdams have been completed at a cost of Rs. 7.13 crores. An outlay of Rs. 9.99 crores has been utilised in the above programme and it has created employment potential of 64.75 lakh man days.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry department continues to function on regional basis and all the activities of the department are co-ordinated at the Directorate which is headed by the Director Dr. S. RANGARAJ, B.V.Sc., N.D.P.H., who has been continuing as Director during the year 1984-85. The State is divided into 12 Regions out of which 2 Regions were formed during the year under report. Each Region is headed by a Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. Below the Regional level there are 62 Animal Husbandry divisions. Each division is headed by an Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry who supervises all departmental activities at divisional level.

Cattle Development :

The genetic make up of the local cattle is improved by upgrading them with suitable exotic bulls to achieve increased milk production of cows and buffaloes in the State of Tamil Nadu by the establishment of Intensive cattle development projects, Key village centres and bull stations. These centres maintain high quality bulls, from which semen is collected and diluted and used for artificial insemination.

Livestock Farms :

There are 9 livestock farms functioning under this department and they serve as "Seed Farms". They supply high pedigree bulls to the 59 bull stations maintained by the department. The indigenous breeds of Sindhi, Tharparker, Kangeyam, Umbalachery and Murrah and the exotic breeds of Jersey and Holstein Friesian are maintained in these farms. Fodder seed production units are established in the farms at Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai and Chettinad. Clinical laboratories are attached to the farms at Orathanad, Hosur and Pudukkottai.

Intensive Cattle Development Programmes :

There are 10 intensive cattle development programmes with 550 sub-centres functioning in Tamil Nadu covering about 5.5 lakhs of breedable cows and buffaloes. The project has the specific objective of enhancing milk production, concentrating on milkshed areas. The project attaches much importance to fodder development and farmers are encouraged to grow perennial grass and legumes through subsidy.

Key Village Blocks :

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 62 Key Village blocks are at present functioning with 620 Sub centres in the districts of Tiruchy, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanad, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. In addition to artificial insemination work the Key Village blocks undertake pregnancy and calf verification, castration of scrub bulls, periodical preventive vaccination treatment of animals, fodder development, etc.

Sheep and Goat Development :

The two sheep farms one at Chinnasalem and the other at Settur and the 4 sheep units forming part of district livestock farms are functioning under the animal husbandry department. They supply recognised breeds to sheep farmers and for members of sheep breeding co-operative societies under various development schemes.

1,148 sheep breeding co-operative societies are functioning in the State.

Poultry Development :

There are 2 hatcheries and 29 poultry extension centres functioning in this department. During the year 1984-85 94,965 birds and 13.25 lakhs eggs were supplied to the public from these centres. There are 18 poultry breeders co-operative societies functioning in the state. These societies provide credit facilities through banks to the farmers to set up poultry units. A poultry disease diagnostic laboratory has been established at Erode.

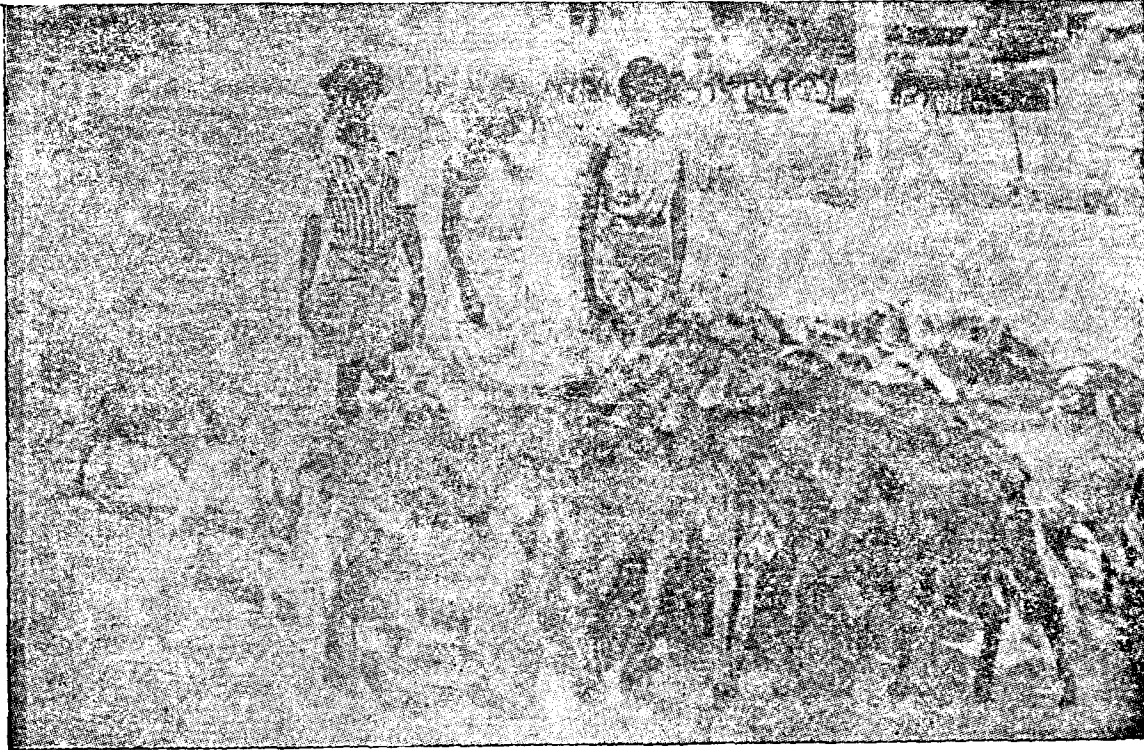
Piggery Development :

For supply of quality boars to breeders 6 piggery units are functioning in the State which rear large white yorkshire pigs 704 pigs have been sold for breeding during 1984-85.

Dog breeding Unit :

A dog breeding unit is functioning in the Veteriner hospital, Saidapet. So far 117 Rajapalayam pups and 38 kombi pups totalling 155 pups have been sold to the public from this unit to the interested public.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.



Adi Dravida family (Destitute women) with the sheep unit supplied under Special Live stock production programme in North Arcot District.

Fodder Development:

There are 8 fodder seed production units located in the State, which supply fodder seeds and slips to farmers. During the year 1984-85, 62.08 lakhs. of fodder, 2.00 lakhs of fodder seedlings and 23.50 tonnes of fodder seeds have been distributed to the farmers from these units. Minikits have also been distributed in the form of maize, chola, lucerne, sunhemp and cowpea seeds.

Veterinary Health Cover :

Veterinary aid to the ailing animals is rendered through the 772 veterinary institutions. Besides this, 13 clinical laboratories, 50 mobile units 11 animal disease intelligence units and 2,227 sub-centres are functioning in the State. In the above institutions castration of cattle, sheep and goats are being carried out. In addition, there are 13 clinical laboratories which help in diagnosing diseases. An X-ray unit at Madurai is also functioning as an aid to diagnostics.

Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance :

During 1984-85, centrally sponsored scheme on systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance and other related aspects has been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 68.57 lakhs. The details of the scheme are—

1. Establishments of disease free zone unit at Nageril—
 - (a) To carry out mass vaccination against Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease.
 - (b) Establishment of checkposts.
 - (c) Establishment of disease surveillance and control.
2. Establishment of canine rabies control unit at Coimbatore.
3. Strengthening of poultry disease diagnostic laboratory at Erode.

Special Central Assistance Programme :

A scheme exclusively for Adi-draavidars has been taken up during the year 1983-84. This scheme consists of the programmes of sheep production, fodder production and broiler production.

Under sheep production programme 992, sheep units at a subsidy of Rs. 20.94 lakhs have been established during the year 1984-85.

Under fodder production programme green fodder is produced in Exotic cattle breeding farm Echchengottai and fodder seed production Unit at Padappai and the same is supplied to 500 adi-draavidar families at a cost of 10 paise per kg.

Special Livestock Production Programme :

Under special livestock production programme during 1984-85, 1,238 sheep units and 25 piggery units have been established. 5,000 calves have been included under calf rearing scheme and a sum of Rs 88.77 lakhs has been paid as subsidy.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme :

Under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 430 sheep units have been established 311 milch animals and 550 bullocks have also been distributed to the beneficiaries.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 28,686 sheep units, 5,450 goat units, 314 poultry units, 838 duckery units and 245 piggery units have been established during 1984-85. 94,231 milch animals, 285 bullocks have been distributed to the small farmers/marginal farmers/Agricultural labourers. 1,391 calves have been distributed subsidy under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

With a view to develop the Dairy Industry in Tamil Nadu the State Dairy Development Department was established during 1958. The first modern Dairy was set up in 1963 at Madhavaram followed by a Dairy at Madurai in 1967. A number of chilling centres were established from time to time in order to facilitate the procurement of surplus milk from rural areas and to undertake in-ermeciary processing before despatch to the main dairies at Madras and Madurai. The entire commercial activities relating to procurement, processing as well as marketing of

milk and bi-products were handed over to the State Owned Corporation, namely, Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1972, which has since been converted as a Co-operative organisation namely Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd., in the year, 1981. The Department is now mainly concerned with the organisation and administration of co-operatives at the village level and district level throughout the State besides attending to statutory items of work as provided under the Co-operative Societies, Act.

The main functions of the Dairy Development Department relating to Milk Co-operatives :

Organisation registration supervision and control of Rural Milk Co-operatives are the main functions. The Dairy Development activities in the Dairy Development Department in the 6 Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are attended to by the Department as these districts are not covered by Operation Flood-II Programme. The developmental activities in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Nilgiris and Madurai which are included in Operation Flood II Programme are attended to by the Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited. The Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development plays a vital role in the capacity of the Administrative Head of Department as well as Managing Director, Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited.

Administration of Milk Co-operatives in Tamilnadu :

The Producers' Societies are organised on 'ANAND Pattern. A three tier co-operative structure has been set-up Primary Milk Producers' Societies at the village level, a union of such milk producers' societies at the Districts level and a Federation of the Producers Unions at the State level.

The Progress in the organisation of Milk Producer Societies :

5,045 Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have been formed and are functioning in Tamil Nadu. This includes 167 societies which have been formed during 1984-85.

(b) During 1984-85, 30 active traditional Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been converted into Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.

(c) During 1984-85, 55 dormant Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been revived and converted into Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.

Salient features about Milk Co-operatives :

(a) *Primaries [1984-1985].—*

(i) Number of active Primary Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu.	5,449
1. Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.	5,309

2. Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.	100
3. Co-operative Dairy Farm ..	2
4. Milk Consumers Co-operative Societies.	38
Total ..	5,449

(ii) Number of members in the Milk Co-operatives. 14.98 lakhs.

(iii) Paid-up share capital of the societies. 244.15 LAKHS.

(b) *Unions :—*

(i) Number of District Milk Producers Co-operative Union.	15
(ii) Number of Milk Supply Unions.	10
(iii) Number of members in Milk Unions.	25,388
(iv) Paid up share capital in the Unions.	Rs. 215.49 lakhs.

(c) *Production and sale of milk :*

	(IN LAKHS OF LITRES).
(i) Daily average milk production ..	9.20
(ii) Daily average local sales	1.61
(iii) Daily average supply to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Unions.	6.59

Subsidy to Milk Co-operatives :

Subsidy at Rs. 1,500 to each society, being the cost of testing equipments, chemicals, account books, etc., is paid to milk co-operative societies, free of cost. During the year 1983-84, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.25 lakhs for this purpose to 350 societies. During the year 1984-85, Government have sanctioned similar assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs for the above purposes to 200 societies.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH TAMIL NADU ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schemes

Under this scheme, the Adi-dravidar members of milk co-operatives are sanctioned subsidy for purchase of milch animals from out of adi-dravidar welfare budget. During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 30 akhs has been provided under Adi-dravidar Welfare

budget for disbursement of subsidy to 3823 adi-dravidar members of milk co-operatives at 33 1/3 per cent of cost of milch animals. The balance amount of Rs. 15 lakhs being the 16 2/3 per cent of cost of milch animals has been sanctioned out of "Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation" funds. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to 136 adi-dravidar converts to christianity members of milk co-operatives, has also been provided for disbursement during 1984-85.

Under special component plan (special central assistance), Government have sanctioned the release of subsidy to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs for benefiting

6,000 scheduled castes, scheduled tribes members during 1984-85 towards purchase of milch animals.

Conclusion:

The Dairy Development Department is organising Milk Co-operatives in the rural areas on the 'ANAND Pattern. All efforts are being taken to increase production improve processing and to step up marketing of milk and milk products. This department will continue to take all efforts to ensure remunerative price to producers and supply quality milk at reasonable price.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Regulated Markets :

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is enforcing the provisions of Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 and Rules 1962, in order to regulate buying and selling of agricultural produce in Regulated Markets, thereby helping the producers to get better prices on their produce. During the year, eight new Regulated Markets were opened and at present 265 Regulated Markets are functioning under the control of 13 Market Committees in Tamil Nadu. Orders have been issued for the establishment of separate Market Committee for Periyar District.

The arrivals and income of Market Committees during 1984-85, are as follows:—

1. Arrivals of Agricultural Produce ..	5,18,680 M.T.
2. Income	Rs. 4.50 crores.

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 town of Tamil Nadu for grading centralised commodities like vegetable oils, ghee, honey and ground spices. Decentralised commodities like rice, pulses, jaggery, coriander, turmeric, potato, eggs, fruits and arecanut are also graded under this scheme. There are over 800 authorised traders or manufacturers grading the above mentioned food products in the State under Agmark.

The quantities graded under centralised and non-Centralised Commodities during the year 1984-85 are given below :—

(i) Centralised commodities ..	2,21,925 Qtls.
(ii) Decentralised commodities.	2,55,578 "
(iii) Fruits and Eggs (Nos.) ..	68.33 lakhs.

Commercial Grading :

Commercial grading of agricultural produce is being done both at the assembly centres, viz., Regulated Markets and at the villages. By grading, the growers are able to know the quality of their produce and obtain better prices. There are 102 commercial grading centres in Tamil Nadu located in the 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 Rs. 10 more per quintal by grading their produce before sale.

The quantity graded under this during the year 1984-85 is 35,97,456 quintals.

Kapas Grading :

Grading of cotton is extremely difficult and it requires skill and experience. Cotton being an important commercial commodity, 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. The Government of Tamil Nadu has established 11 kapas grading centres in Regulated Markets, with a view to help the growers to secure better prices commensurate with the quality of kapas. The producers are able to gain Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 more per quintal by grading their kapas before sale.

The quantity graded during the year 1984-85 is 4,61,714 quintals 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 under this Scheme during the year 1984-85 is Rs. 4.34 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 com-

modities 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 1984-85, 58 officers were trained under this scheme.

DIRECTORATE OF HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with natural resources to develop the Horticulture Crops in a big way. To build up a strong and sound Horticulture industry, 19 lakhs of quality planting materials were multiplied and distributed from the 16 Horticultural Farms, two large-scale Orchards and 5 Giant Orchards. Three lakhs of Elite banana suckers were multiplied and distributed from the 3 Elite Banana Gardens. 'Kew' Pineapple suckers 4.20 lakhs from two nurseries and 4.70 lakhs of pepper rooted cuttings and 0.20 lakh of trees spices plants from the two pepper nurseries at Pechipparai and Gudalur were also distributed to the growers.

The package scheme for development of banana covered 7,500 hectares under improved cultivars and 2,000 ha. of Crop have been protected from leaf spot diseases. During 1984-85, 2.16 lakhs of mango grafts have been distributed.

In Dharmapuri district under Drought Prone Area Programme, plant protection was carried out against mango hopper and stem-borer on 2,500 hectares in each. One lakh of preimmunised cross protected acidlime seedlings has been supplied to the growers. To bring dry lands under high value crops and to afford permanent tree, cover, drought tolerant perennial horticultural plants, viz., Ber, Annona, Pomagranate, Wood-apple, Amla Elite tamarind have been distributed.

Certified quality vegetable seeds of six Metric Tonnes were produced from the Vegetable Seed Production Centres at Coonoor and Chinnakalrayan Hills. A beginning has been made in organising seed firm of vegetable crops in the land of private growers to ensure adequate supply of vegetable seeds to the cultivators. To meet the ever increasing demand for fresh vegetables in the cities, Kitchen garden culture is encouraged in the home compounds of Madras City, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai under the City Vegetable Development Scheme. During 1984-85, 5.50 Metric Tonnes of Vegetable seeds 4 lakhs of fruit and other economic plants, 70 metric tonnes of Fertilizers, 21 metric tonnes and 800 litres of plant protection chemicals in the form of Dust and liquid respectively have been distributed. Under the Scheme for development of vegetables in the plans a total of 75 metric tonnes of vegetable seeds were distributed to the farmers during the year

To enhance the productivity in Cashewnut, 650 Demonstration plots, have been maintained in private orchards. To protect the cashew plantations from the attack of tea-mosquito bug, plant protection was carried out on 6,000 hectares of private cashew gardens and a subsidy of Rs. 5.40 lakhs was extended towards the cost of chemicals and spraying charge.

The wilt diseases in betelvine has become a dreadful one. To help the small and marginal growers take up to preventive measures, plant protection chemicals costing about Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been supplied at subsidised cost, besides laying out a dozen Demonstration plots on disease control.

In order to increase the area under commercial flowers like Chrysanthemum, Crossandra, Jasmine rose and the tube-rose improved plaintain materials and inputs were supplied at subsidised cost to bring 20 hectares of additional area. Fifty demonstration plots were laid out and seven Horticultural Shows were conducted at 7 important centres.

Specific Horticulture Development programme were implemented in the Districts of North Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem and Dharmapuri.

On the Nilgiris the multipronged activities envisage under Hill Area Development Programme have been re-oriented and implemented on micro-watershed basis during 1984-85. Soil conservation was done in 1,200 hectares 40 lakhs of V.P. Clones of tea were distributed and 9,000 hectares of tea were protected from diseases. 250 M.T. of potato seeds were distributed and to promote fruit preservation, 50 demonstrations were organised. The Horticulture extension set-up in the district which was re-oriented under the Training and Visit system in 1981-82 to render better service to the farmers by ensuring regular field visits by trained extension staff was continued during the year.

In the bunch-top affected banana areas of Lower Palani Hills distribution of 30,000 Mandarin Orange seedlings and effective follow-up inspection of new orchards were carried out. Plantain materials of sub-tropical fruits and spices, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals were distributed in the districts

of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari to cover hill slopes under the Western Ghats Development Programme in an area of 800 hectares. A giant orchard ultimately to cover 200 hectares, was in the making at Sirumalai of Dindigul taluk in Madurai district. A Horticulture Development Programme for the foot-hills of Madurai district and in upper Arjuna River Basin of West Ramanathapuram District has been launched to cover an extent of 450 hectares under different Horticulture Crops.

The Integrated Tribal Development Programme has been continued in 15 tribal units in the district of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts to benefit 3,000 tribal families. Seeds and fruit plants were supplied to cover 1,200 hectares in each; fertilisers and plant protection chemicals were also supplied at subsidised cost. 1,500 tribal farmers were given practical training in Agriculture/Horticulture besides 750 farmers were taken on tour. A giant orchard on 400 hectares has been established at Chinnakalrayan hills; this giving year-round employment opportunity for the inhabitant-tribals of this area. Preliminary steps for establishing a Horticultural Farm at Pachamalai hills of Tiruchirappalli district and for a giant orchard at Thagarakuppam of North Arcot District were taken during the year.

DIRECTORATE OF OILSEEDS.

The Department of oilseeds was formed in 1980 exclusively for the development of oilseeds including coconuts continued to strive for the increase in overall production of oilseeds and coconuts through increase in area and raising the productivity by the supply of quality seeds and seedlings and by the adoption of improved package of practices.

Government of India introduced a 100 per cent assisted National Oilseed Development Project from 1984-85 for the development of groundnut and sunflower.

Seasonal condition during 1984-85 :

Eventhough rainfall during the South-West monsoon was above normal, as it was not evenly distributed, rainfed crops were adversely affected. The rainfall during North-East monsoon was below normal. Even this was not uniformly distributed, with the result, rainfed areas of Ramanathapuram and North Arcot districts and parts of Pudukkottai and Dharmapuri districts were badly hit.

The cyclonic floods occurred during November 1984 caused extensive damage to groundnut and coconut crops in Madras and Chengalpattu districts.

Production performance :

Despite the adverse seasonal conditions, 15.37 Lakhs Ha. have been brought under various oilseeds crops with an estimated production of 15.52 Lakhs Tonnes of oilseeds, exceeding the target fixed as detailed below :—

(1)	Area (Lakh Ha.)		Production (Lakh Tons).	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Groundnut ..	11.65	12.42	13.25	14.15
2. Gingelly ..	1.60	1.69	0.65	0.70
3. Sunflower ..	1.25	1.07	0.62	0.59
4. Castor ..	0.17	0.19	0.08	0.08
5. Soyabean ..	..	..	..	..
To ..	14.67	15.37	14.60	15.52

During 1984-85 an area of 1.5 Lakh Ha. has been recorded to be under coconut in this State and the total production is 158 crore nuts.

Production of Quality Seeds :

Till 1981-82 this department was distributing annually groundnut seeds to cover 2 per cent of the total area. This has been gradually increased and in 1984-85 the department distributed groundnut seeds to cover 5 per cent of the total area. The department also distributed seeds to cover 15 per cent of the area under gingelly 50 per cent and 30 per cent of area under sunflower and castor respectively. The following quantities of seeds of oilseeds were distributed :—

Groundnut	10,049 Mts.
Gingelly	98 Mts,
Sunflower	553 Mts.
Castor	29 Mts.

Production of Quality Coconut Seedlings :

The department maintains 23 small and 5 giant nurseries for the production of tall variety coconut seedlings. 5 nurseries for the production of T × D hybrid coconut seedling and 3 nurseries for the production of D × T hybrid coconut seedlings have also been established. During 1984-85, 27.12 lakhs seedlings comprising of 21.66 Lakhs Nos. of Tall, 5.44 Lakhs Nos. of T × D and 0.02 Lakh Nos. of D × T hybrids produced in the departmental nurseries were distributed.

PLANT PROTECTION :

(a) Control of Pests on Diseases on Oilseed Crops :

A scheme for the Biological control of Red Hairy Caterpillar and Spodopetera Caterpillar pests on groundnut with polyhydrosis virus has been introduced. Four centres were established during 1984-85 for the production and release for this virus 699

demonstration plots were laid to popularise effective and economical plant protection methods advocated by the department to control Tikka and Rust diseases on groundnut.

(Three tractor drawn sprayers were purchased for the adoption of mass scale plant protection measures.

b) Control of pests and diseases on coconut :

Two centres were established for the production of endoparasitic fungus, *metarhizium anisopliae* for the biological control of the coconut pest Rhinoceros beetle, a major pest on coconut.

17 parasite breeding stations are functioning in this State for the biological control of the pest, nematode *Serinop* attacking coconut. 1828 lakhs of parasites were released during 1984-85 covering an area of 4,855 hectares.

A crash programme for eradication of Thanjavur wilt and Kerala wilt was implemented in 1984-85 for identifying the coconut trees affected by Thanjavur wilt in Thanjavur district and Kerala wilt in Kanyakumari district for taking necessary steps to arrest and spread of the disease.

SEED CERTIFICATION

The concept of Seed Certification was known in the country even before Independence. Yet, till the early sixties, Seed Certification principles were applied only in a vague manner in the Seed Multiplication Programme of food, fibre and oilseed crop of the Department of Agriculture and of vegetable by the private sector. Systematic Seed Certification began to shape only with the launching of Seed Production Plan in Maize, Sorghum and Bajra hybrids which became in quick succession in the early sixties. The Indian Seed Act, 1966 passed by the Parliament, envisages the setting up of State Level Seed Certification Agencies. The Government passed orders in 1979 for the creation of a totally independent Seed Certification Directorate in G.O. Ms. No. 1311, Agriculture Department, dated 30th June 1979. In pursuance of the above said Government Order, a separate Directorate of Seed Certification with Headquarters at Coimbatore, started functioning from 24th October 1979 onwards. This Department of Seed Certification is acting as an agency in implementing the functions of the Seed Certification in Tamil Nadu, according to the provisions in the Seed Act 1966 and Seed Rules 1968 of Government of India.

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

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

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

- (a) Receipt and scrutiny of application.
- (b) Verification of Seed Source, Class and other requirement of the Seed used for raising the Seed Crop.

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

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

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

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

The area registered under certification, quantity of seeds processed and quantity of seeds tagged are furnished below :—

Programme and Achievement for the year 1984-85.

Area : Unit in Hectares.

Quantity : Unit in M.Ts.

Serial number and name of the crop.	Area Registered for Programme.	Quantity of Seeds. Processed.	Quantity of Seeds. Tagged.	
			Area Registered for Certification.	Quantity of Seeds. Tagged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Paddy	7,250	9,194	12,613	9,669
2 Hybrid Cholam.. }	3,000	256	198	1,128
3 Hybrid Cumbu .. }		690	625	507
4 Hybrid Maize .. }		56	111	79
5 Variety Cholam.. }	700	200	139	34
6 Variety Cumbu.. }		540	193	91
7 Variety Maize .. }		23	28	10
8 Ragi		243	199	129
9 Hybrid Cotton ..	300	1,104	366	163
10 Variety Cotton ..	2,200	3,445	1,359	941

Programme and Achievement for the year 1984-85-cont

Serial number and name of the crop.	Area: Unit Hectares.		Quantity: Unit in M.Ts.	
	Pro-gramme.	Certifi- cation.	Area Regis- tered for Seeds	Quantity of Seeds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11 Pulses	3,500	6,453	887	878
12 Oilseeds	600	1,022	376	214
13 Vegetable	450	116	65	46
14 Others (Jute) .. ..	..	10	..	..
Total	18,000	23,352	17,160	12,889

The increase of area under Certification year after year is proof of the steady growth of the Department and also the increased demand of certified seeds from the farming community.

Seed Inspection.

The Government sanctioned in 1977, a separate Seed Inspectorate, for regulations of sale of seeds of notified kinds or varieties. Initially this was functioning under the control of Director of Agriculture, Madras. Consequent on the introduction of a separate Department of Seed Certification, the Seed Inspection Wing was transferred to the control of Director of Seed Certification, Coimbatore with effect from 1st October 1981.

The concept of using good quality seed for better production has considerably increased among the farmers. The seeds of released varieties which are being notified under the Seed Act 1966 flow steadily to the different sales points for sales to the farmers. As the Seed Industry grows there is every likelihood of increasing violations of Seed Laws by the dealers allowing entry of sub-standard and spurious seeds in the seed market. To have an effective check on such undesirable activities, the Seed Act 1966 has paved the way for the regulatory control on the quality of seeds (notified varieties only) to be sold to farmers. The Seed Inspection Wing plan and organise inspections and pursue legal action when seeds are found sub-standard.

Targets and achievements for the year 1984-85 are given below :—

Serial number and Items.	Target.	Achieve- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of Inspection of Sales point.	5,000	7,790
2 Number of samples taken ..	5,000	4,950

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

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

Organisational Set-up.

Tamil Nadu plays a pioneering role in organising and operating Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres in the Co-operative Sector. The objectives of this organisation is to provide a package of Agricultural Engineering and other services to the farmers while generating employment potential for young and unemployed engineers as well as technically skilled workers. The pattern of set-up of the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies is as follows :—

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

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

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

Board of Management.

Effective from 23rd June 1981, the Board of Management of the Federation nominated by the Government

consists of 9 non-officials and 6 officials. The period of above Board of Management expired on 30th June 1985. The new Board is yet to be constituted.

Share Capital and Membership.

The authorised share capital of the Federation Rs. 1 crore. The present share capital of the Federation is Rs. 21.63 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu has purchased shares worth Rs. 9.11 lakhs and affiliated and other co-operative institutions have contributed shares worth Rs. 12.52 lakhs.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF ENCOFED.**(i) Channelisation Scheme.**

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 715, Co-operation department, dated 12th October 1976 have given monopoly right to ENCOFED to channelise the supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motor pumpsets and other accessories to the loanees of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of ENCOFED'S services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. Despatch instructions for the supply of 1,203 Diesel Engine pumpsets and 29 Electric Motor pumpsets were issued by the ENCOFED during the year, incurring charges of Rs. 91,385.

(ii) Massive Agricultural Production Programme;

Under the scheme ENCOFED has sold 813 diesel engines and 29 electric motor pumpsets earning a service charges of Rs. 62,135 during the year under report.

(iii) Other Activities.

During the year under report, ENCOFED has also distributed power sprayers worth Rs. 19.38 lakhs, hand operated sprayers worth Rs. 9.26 lakhs, seeds worth Rs. 4.53 lakhs, truss materials worth Rs. 16.75 lakhs, tyres and tubes worth Rs. 2.47 lakhs, pumpsets worth Rs. 2.85 lakhs, batteries worth Rs. 0.13 lakhs tarpauline worth Rs. 0.28 lakhs, sub-soil injectors worth Rs. 2.63 lakhs and other miscellaneous items worth Rs. 0.58 lakhs.

Half-a-Million Jobs Programme and the Block level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres:

Under this programme 220 block level centres which were established with the financial assistance of Rs.110 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, continued to cater to the diverse requirements of the farming community by way of supply of agricultural inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, diesel oil, power sprayers, agricultural implements and spare parts of agricultural machinery, lubricants, etc. As on 31st March 1985, 185 centres have available loan facilities to the extent of Rs. 162 lakhs from the State Bank of India under Government Guarantee Scheme. With the assistance of this loan, 185 centres purchased 206 tractors and other allied implements for custom hiring activities.

220 Block Level Centres and 12 District Co-operative Societies.

These affiliates had a total trading turnover of Rs. 973.92 lakhs in agricultural inputs and Rs. 39.62 lakhs in custom hiring during the year under report.

Custom hiring.

The net work of Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres is at present in possession of 233 tractors, 183 trailers, 167 oil engine pumpsets, 310 power sprayers and 14 rock blasting machineries and one stone crusher which are being hired out to the farmers.

Introduction.

Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation was formed by the Government with the view to construct a modern slaughter house providing efficient and hygienic facilities to supply clean and wholesome meat to the consumers

Grain Storage Bins.

Under the Central Sector Scheme, 12 District Societies fabricate metal bins and distribute to the farmers with the assistance of Rs. 57 lakhs so far sanctioned by the Government. 789 bins were fabricated and distributed to the farmers during the year. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 6.25 lakhs to the Federation for being distributed to the farmers as 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of bins.

Road Rollers.

To improve roads for better accessibility to villages, the Federation is in possession of 6 Road Rollers which are hired out to the Panchayat Unions for laying of better roads. The Federation has earned an income of Rs. 2,53,932 during the year.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

The Government of India formulated a scheme called the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of farmers agro service centres for custom hiring of improved bullock drawn agricultural implements and demonstration and popularisation of implements for increasing the agricultural produce.

The Government sanctioned the scheme in G.O. Ms. No. 1972, Agriculture (AE. II) Department, dated 26th October 1984 for implementation in Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs. 82.58 lakhs. The scheme in Tamil Nadu envisages.

(i) Establishment of 72 farmers agro service centres in 36 selected blocks at a rate of two per block.

(ii) Intensive demonstration of improved agricultural implements and hand tools in the blocks.

(iii) Popularisation of improved bullock drawn implements and hand tools by sale to farmers at subsidised rates.

ie

Financial Results :

The Federation is following co-operative year accounting (July to June). During the last co-operative year 1983-84 the Federation has earned a gross profit of Rs. 13.30 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 5.93 lakhs. The total turnover of ENCOFED and affiliates will be more than 10 crores at the end of this co-operative year.

TAMIL NADU MEAT CORPORATION.

in and around Madras City by processing the meet under hygienic condition after ante-mortem inspection and post-mortem certification of meat. In the modern slaughter house which has been proposed animals would be slaughtered in a human manner.

Project Cost :

The estimated cost of the project, which was initially fixed at Rs. 375 lakhs has been pruned and brought down to Rs. 345 lakhs by shelving the purchase of meat transport vans costing about Rs. 30 lakhs.

The cost of the 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 Scheme of NABARD for which Government have assured guarantee for the repayment of loan of Rs. 200 lakhs.

Technical Assistance :

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

Project Construction activity :

Government have permitted Tamil Nadu meat Corporation Ltd., to take up the constructions of modern slaughter house at Koduvali 27 Km. from Madras City situated in Thiruvallur Taluk, Chengalpattu District in an area of 82.42 acres.

The project construction has been split up into two parts to facilitate efficient supervision and expeditious completion.

The estimated cost of Part I consisting of construction of Sheep lairage, over head tank, market complex, etc., has been fixed at Rs. 105 lakhs.

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

The first part of the work of the construction, viz. cattle lairage, sheep lairage, cattle market, sheep market, dormitory building, fodder room receiving yard, ante mortem room, water tank, water-supply distribution, drainage work, electrical works, etc., has been awarded to the Contractor duly following the procedure and the construction was commenced from 1st July 1983. Only 20 per cent of the work was done by the Contractor. Since there was no appreciable progress and also quality of work executed was not of acceptable standards, his contract was terminated. Further course of action is being taken to complete the balance work through new agency.

The construction work of Part II awarded to the contractor by calling tenders, for which the designs estimates and tender documents have been received from PHE Consultancy was commenced from 3rd December 1984. The main building for the slaughter house complex has been taken up and the work has been completed up to ground floor RC Slab in the front portion. The value of work so far done is Rs. 25 lakhs under this item.

The letter of indent has been issued during November 1984 to M/s Larsen & Toubro, Bombay for the Supply fabrication and commissioning of machineries for the modern slaughter house at Koduvali, at the tendered amount of Rs. 120 lakhs.

There has been delay in getting the loan from NABARD on account of 3 writ petitions pending before the High Court. The Government of Tamil Nadu are expected to contribute the share capital on behalf of the Corporation of Madras. As soon as the financial arrangements are tied up, further work can be speeded up and the project completed.

Management of Slaughter houses in Madras City :

In pursuance to the Government Orders, the management of slaughter houses in Madras City was taken up by Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation from 1st April 1981 for three years in the first instance and the Government have extended the period of management under Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation for another 3 years from 1st April 1984. The Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation Limited, has been managing these slaughter houses satisfactorily. Capital Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1.91 lakhs has been incurred to improve these slaughter houses.

Future Projects :

It is also proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) to establish new Schemes as detailed below :—

1. Modernisation of Slaughter houses in major cities (viz.) Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Salem at a total capital cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.
2. Establishment of Small Scale Slaughter houses in Industrial towns of Tuticorin and Neyveli at capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.
3. Establishment of Mammoth Carcase Utilisation Plant at Rs. 40 lakhs.
4. Training of Technical Staff and butchers at Rs. 1.00 lakh and
5. Infrastructure to be developed for retail sale of meat in Cities at Rs. 14 lakhs.

THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

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

1. To encourage industries which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pisci-culture and Poultry Farming, and
2. To encourage food processing industries.

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

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 1984-85 has crossed Rs. 2,000 lakhs after remaining more or less stagnant at Rs. 1,341 lakhs in 1982-83 and Rs. 1,375 lakhs in 1983-84.

With intensive sales effort and demonstration the Corporation was able to sell 554 numbers of Tractors and power tillers compared to 330 numbers sold during 1983-84 and 151 numbers in 1982-83. Substantial progress was made in the sales of Pesticides. Nearly 3,850 MTs dust and 40,000 litres of liquid valued at Rs. 70.20 lakhs was sold during the year as against 1,465 MTs of dust and 10,833 litres valued at Rs. 23.19 lakhs during the last year. This was possible by sustained effort and building up its own net work of dealers. It anticipates to capitalise on this in the coming years and improve its pesticides business substantially. Similarly improvement was also observed in the sale of fishnet webbings and twines. Against about Rs. 24 lakhs of turn-over achieved during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 it has crossed Rs. 60 lakhs during the current year. There is also a better performance in its Alfalfa Meal Plant. The turnover which was Rs. 1.81 lakhs in the year 1983-84 has increased to Rs. 3.27 lakhs in 1984-85.

It has been able to serve the farmers by supplying fertilisers of proven quality of popular reputed manufacturers at most competitive rates at the appropriate time through a net work of dealers. From a turnover of about 29,250 MTs. valued at Rs. 647.52 lakhs during the year 1983-84 it has reached a turnover of 55,500 MTs. valued at over Rs. 1,200 lakhs during 1984-85.

The gross turnover for the year as mentioned earlier is expected to be about Rs. 2,020 lakhs as against Rs. 1,375 lakhs achieved in the earlier year. Increase in turnover is about Rs. 645 lakhs which indicates a growth of 46 per cent over the last year. A statement

showing the details of turn over for 1984-85 is furnished below :—

Serial number and details.	Turnover in 1984-85	
	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. Engineering—		
(a) Tractor and Power Tillers	554 Nos.	195.37
(b) Spares .. ..	..	194.95
(c) Implements.. ..	..	23.80
		414.12
2. Pesticides.—		
(a) Dust	3848 MT	} 70.21
(b) Liquid	40930 Lts.	
3. Fishnet Project	24.9 MT. 39.05 MT.	} 61.28
4. Alfalfa Meal Project ..	267 MT.		3.27
5. Fertilisers Trading ..	55500	1,201.52
6. Pochampalli .. ..	..	257.60
7. Namakkal .. ..	..	12.62
8. Ponakulam .. ..	..	..
		2,020.62

Substantial quantity of sunflower seeds have been procured during 1984-85 with a view to have adequate stocks on hand. It is planning to sell about 1800 MT of SUNOLA during the year 1985-86.

So far SUNOLA was marketed by Messrs Spencer and Co., Ltd., who were paid a commission of 4.5 per cent. As the corporation is programming to increase its sales substantially it has decided to go in for direct marketing by appointing its own consignment stockists. This arrangement has come into effect from 1st April 1985 and would enable it to have direct rapport with its stockists. This would also reduce its distribution cost.

In the case of Solvent Extraction Plant, Namakkal which could not be run for want of raw materials and also the Ponakulam Plant which is to start production shortly, tie-up arrangements with Civil Supplies Corporation have been made for the procurement of adequate quantities of Rice Bran produced by them a purchase centre for Rice Bran has also been established at Trichirappalli. With these arrangements it is expected that both the above plants could be worked to at least 60 per cent of their capacity during 1985-86.

There has been a significant improvement in the collection of Hire Purchase dues. The Corporation has collected Rs. 10.18 lakhs in 1984-85 as against Rs. 3.75 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 5.25 lakhs in 1982-83.

The Corporation has laid a firm foundation and trust to build and capitalise on it during the coming years.

THE TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION LIMITED.

The State Government have set up three tier structure of 'Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies' at village level, Unions at the district level and an apex body of the federation at state level to augment the Milk production to ensure assured price to the producers and regular supply to the consumers. The TCMF Ltd., registered on 15th December 1980 took over the activities of the TNDDC Ltd., with effect from 1st February 1981.

Main Objects of the Federation.—

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

ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERATION :

Procurement of Milk :—

Milk is procured after satisfying the local requirements from 3841 village milk producer's Co-operative Societies covering 5 lakhs farmers and then transported to the nearest milk chilling centre dairies for processing. Transportation of milk is done by road tanker and one rail tanker to Metro dairies at Ambattur and Madhavaram. The installed capacity of dairy at Ambattur and Madhavaram are 2.00 lakhs and 1.25 lakhs of litre per day respectively. The average daily procurement of milk during the year (1984) has been 5.16 lakhs litre and the same will be increased to 10.90 lakhs litre per day at the end of the project period. The procurement during 1984 has shown an increase of 11.4% over 1983 procurement 6.35 lakhs. All milch animals have been covered under milk procurement upto 31st December 1984.

Expansion of Madhavaram Dairy from 1.25 lakhs litres per day to 1.75 lakhs litres and the other dairy at Ambattur from 2.00 to 3.00 lakhs

litres per day is under process. Besides this, a construction of a new dairy in South Madras of a capacity of 2 lakhs litre per day is also under consideration to cater the consumers.

Distribution of Milk and Milk Products:

Standardised Milk of 4.25 lakhs litres per day is being distributed through 491 Booths, 50 parlours, 15 FRP Tanks and 27 AVM Units. Distribution of milk to the consumer will be stepped upto 4.75 lakh litres during 1985. The AVM Units will be increased to 100, during next year to facilitate the needs of the consumer. 31 Consumer's co-operative have been organised to increase the consumer in milk marketing, besides improving the standard of services. An average 6 lakhs card holders covering 60 per cent of the population are being benefited by this scheme as on date. Besides this, milk product of good quality, manufactured by the district unions are also made available to the consumers with reasonable rate both within and outside the State.

Cattle feed :

Considering the importance of the nutritional feed for the improvement of the animals, two cattle feed plants one at Madhavaram Milk Colony and another at Ambur (taken on lease from Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills) was set up which put together produce on an average 1,490 tonnes per month. This is being distributed to the members of Milk Co-operatives Live Stock Farms of the Animal Husbandry Department and to various local bodies including corporation of Madras and Coimbatore. Pelletised plant installed at Madhavaram also distributed the cattle feed of 17,875 tonnes during 1984. A new cattle feed plant of 100 tonnes per day capacity is being set up at Madurai.

Fodder Cultivation :

Apart from the Cattle feed the federation has also taken steps for the cultivation of fodder effectively.

During the year 1984, the fodder has been brought under cultivation in 943.6 hectares.

Price of Milk and Commodities during 1984 :

Procurement of milk at the price of Rs. 44 per kilo gram. Fat is being paid from 1st April 1985 onwards. The procurement price of the milk has been steadily increased from Rs. 25 per k.g. in 1981, to Rs. 38 per kg. in 1983 and Rs. 40 per kg. in 1984. The price as further been raised to Rs. 42 per kg. from 1st April 1984. Though there is steep increase of price in the various commodities, the federation has adopted liberal policy, considering the strain of consumers. The selling price of "Liquid Milk" in the city was increased from Rs. 2.90 per litre to Rs. 3.15 per litre with effect from 16th June 1982. The price of "Liquid Milk" was not increased further irrespective of the increase procurement price stated above. No doubt this has created a great strain on the "financial working" of the federation and also eroded the resources of the federation but federation bore this with whole heartedly only for the sake of its consumers.

The TCMFP Ltd. implements certain "Special Schemes sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu" such as HADP, DPAP and SAHP (Calf Rearing).

Feeder balancing dairy at Krishnagiri cheese plant at Ooty and introduction of Solar Water heater system in dairies and chilling centres spreaded over in various districts are worthwhile to mention among them.

To improve the milk scheme all over the Tamil Nadu federation has also undertaken some of the projects on a "Turn-key" basis. They are dairy at Tirunelveli, Liquid Nitrogen Project at Virudhunagai in Ramanathapuram district, various chilling centres such as Pudukkottai, Pattukottai in Thanjavur, Paramakudi and Kamudi in Ramanathapuram, Myladuthurai in Thanjavur, Vallur in Tirunelveli. Apart from these, some minor turn-key projects at Tiruchy dairy and Sankarankoil Dairy/chilling centre are also under progress.

Financial Statistics of the Federation at a glance :

Serial number.	Details.	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
1	Turn over	6,074.59
2	Fixed assets (net)	1,617.70
3	Working capital	245.60
4	Net profit/loss (before taxation)	(-) 159.80

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE OILSEEDS GROWERS FEDERATION (TANCOF)

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Limited (TANCOF), registered on 1st January 1981 had been identified by the Government of Tamil Nadu as the agency to implement the National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds and vegetable Oil Project in Tamil Nadu for which TANCOF will receive technical and financial assistance from NDDDB for the implementation of this project.

The TANCOF is a State Level Federal Apex Body having two tier co-operative structure with the village level Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Societies operating in the villages covered by project with TANCOF as the apex body.

The establishment of TANCOF envisages formation of a co-operative infrastructure with integrated production, procurement, processing and marketing, owned and managed by oilseeds Growers by themselves in line with the Anand Pattern of Milk Co-operatives. The Project aims to eliminate the disparities existing in present imperfecting marketing system in oilseeds and vegetable oils by aiming at production enhancement, getting remunerative return by the farmers/oilseeds growers and making available quality of edible oil to the consumer at a reasonable price.

NDDB's Assistance :

The Project outlay is approximately Rs. 16.27 crores. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) provides technical and financial assistance for the project Expenditure on Farmers' Organisation, Demonstration, District Farms' Extension, Training, Management and Project implementation is met as grant from National Dairy Development Board on the basis of 54 per cent loan and 46 per cent grant. The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rs. 5 crores and the paid up share capital is Rs. 130.98 lakhs as on 31st December 1984. Of this, National Dairy Development Board's contribution is Rs. 130 lakhs and the share subscribed by the affiliated Primaries comes to Rs. 0.98 lakh.

The expenses under Production Enhancement Programme are also met as full grant from National Dairy Development Board. A subsidy of Rs. 500 per acre is received from National Dairy Development Board and Rs. 6,250 by each society as equipment subsidy. Besides the above, a managerial subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per year per society for two years is also given by National Dairy Development Board.

The full cost of Farmers training is being met as full grant under training programme.

Project Coverage :-

A project which is to be implemented to cover farmers raising groundnut in 13.14 lakh hectares in villages located in contiguous area of 19 taluks in North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput districts. They are Arcot, Arkonam, Arani, Chengam, Cheyyar, Wandiwash, Polur, Thiruvannamalai, Walajapet in North Arcot district and Gingee, Kallakurichi, Pincuti, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Ulundurpet, Virudhachalam in South Arcot district, Pallipet, Thiruthani and Thiruvellore in Chingleput district. The implementation plan is flexible enough to include areas adjoining the project area depending upon the viable level of operations and resources mobilisation by the Federation. Action has been initiated to revise the report on restructuring the edible oil and oilseeds sub-sector in Tamil Nadu by the project official with the assistance of NDDB.

Board of Directors :

The Federation is now managed by a Board of Directors nominated by the Government with a Chairman, Managing Director, 3 representatives of National Dairy Development Board and other State Government Officials.

Activities :

The different project activities of the Federation are as follows : 1. Farmers' Organisation, 2. Production Enhancement, 3. Technical Inputs, 4. Demonstration, 5. Mass Ground Spraying, 6. Training and 7. Extension activities, 8. Farmers Training and 9. Training of Personnel.

Procurement :

Till last year (May 1984) the Groundnut Pods were procured by farmers co-operatives for purchase on weekly average price basis. During this year (1984-85) we have introduced pooling system according to which an advance price is intimated to farmers for the season and procurement made. For the Rabi Season of 1985 (upto 31st March 1985) we have procured 2,045,256 MTS and we expect further 2,000 MTS upto May 1985. The procured pods will be taken to the oil plants at Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam for processing of oil and its by products from June 1985.

Packaging Station :

It has been proposed to set up an Oil Packaging station (15 MTS per day), which is coming up at the Thiru-Vi-Ka Industrial Estate at Guindy at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.05 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed by the end of May 1985. The NDDB has been executing the work on turnkey basis.

Establishment of Area Agronomic Centre-Cum-District Farm at Neyveli :

The Government have presently allotted an extent of 300 acres at Neyveli to the TANCOF for the establishment of an Area Agronomic Centre Cum District Farm. The Project proposals envisages an investment of Rs. 198.04 lakhs for which the financial assistance will be provided by NDDB. The Area Agronomic Centre will undertake Production of Breeder Seeds and Foundation Seeds for groundnut and will undertake applied research in improving oilseeds cultivation in the State. The District farm will undertake multiplication of Certified seeds from the Foundation Seeds to be obtained from the Area Agronomic Centre.

Processing :

With a view to enable TANCOF to undertake the processing activities, the project envisages taking over of two Oil Processing Plants belonging to TANFED (Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited) at Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam by the TANCOF. The Government have also passed orders to this effect and the actual take over will be completed by May 1985.

Rural Godowns :

It has been proposed in the project report that village level godowns are to be provided for the benefit of the societies. We have so far provided for the identified 11 such societies for the construction of godowns. Necessary applications with site sketches have been sent to District Collector of North Arcot District for assignments of porampokku lands in the respective villages. Soon of getting the sanction, further course of action will be taken. We are also looking for further viable societies for the construction of village level godowns for which necessary land is being identified.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TAPCO)

The TAPCO was established on 12th July 1973 as a fully owned Government Company for the efficient implementation of various developmental and

commercial activities relating to poultry in Tamil Nadu. The main objectives of the Company are:

(1) To deal with production, processing, storage and sale of poultry products, poultry feed, equipments, etc.

(2) To provide services and assistance of all kind for said purpose.

(3) To organise and assist in the production marketing, processing, transport, distribution, sale import and export of poultry, poultry products, poultry feed and equipments.

Activities :

The Company is at present engaged in the production of commercial chicks, poultry feed rearing of pullets in the Grower Farm and marketing of eggs, meat feed, etc.

Chick Hatcheries :

Two commercial chick hatcheries one at Arasur (Coimbatore District) and another at Kappalur (Madurai District) were functioning during the period under report. The high yielding commercial chicks both eggers and broilers bagcock-egger chicks and Cobb Broiler chicks produced in the two hatcheries were supplied to farmers throughout the State. The combined performance of both the hatcheries of Arasur and Kappalur is as follows :

1. Production of Chicks :

Years.	Total number of chicks produced. (including males).
1983-84	10,39,693 (10.4 lakhs)
1984-85	13,82,403 (13.8 lakhs)

Artificial insemination among the parent eggers breeding stock has been introduced at Chick Hatchery Kappalur for the first time. This will facilitate rearing of large parent breeding stock in a limited space, thus effecting substantial savings on infrastructure to accommodate the birds.

Feed Mixing Units :

Three Feed Mixing Units were functioning at the following places :

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

Grower Farms :

The Four Grower Farms are functioning in the following places :—

1. Chengalpattu (Chengalpattu District).
2. Kottapattu (Tiruchy District).
3. Perundururai (Periyar District).
4. Seshanchavady (Salem District).

The Growers were engaged in rearing broilers for supply to marketing unit and egger chicks for supply to Government Schemes. A total of 1.18 lakhs broiler chicks and egger chicks have been sold by the Grower Farms during 1984-85.

Statement showing the sale of eggs, meat, live birds Marketing Unit of TAPCO for the months of April 1984 to March 1985.

Serial number and name of the Unit.	Eggs (Nos.)	Meat (in Kgs.)	Live birds (in Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Madras ..	1,42,30,895	1,09,519.211	51,725
2 Chengalpattu ..	25,08,349	2,014.875	37,655
3 Tiruchirappalli ..	23,27,463	9,526.000	3,169
4 Madurai ..	12,13,618	3,109.190	4,180
5 Coimbatore ..	42,53,862	18,360.040	28,130
6 Salem ..	11,63,871	4,899.500	4,177
7 Tirunelveli ..	12,21,342	1,403.950	2,283
8 Vellore ..	31,13,005	10,476.150	11,068
9 Namakkal ..	4,313	..	..
Total ..	3,00,36,718	1,64,207.966	1,42,427

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY TAPCO.

1. Special Animal Husbandry Programme :

This scheme which was sanctioned by Government of India made the Special Animal Husbandry Programme in the Fifth-Five Year Plan was continued during this year also. No new units were started during the year due to escalation of feed prices and difficulty encountered by the State Government in reimbursing the differential cost of feed involved in the subsidised sale of feed to scheme beneficiaries. However the units already started were replaced with the supply of fresh batch of birds. A total sum of Rs. 5.83 lakhs was released for the subsidy for the replacement units for 514 units during the current year. Subsidy for the remaining units out of target of 900 units will be released in the early part of 1985-86.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme Scheme Broiler Units each of 100 birds have been established for the benefit of poor farmers in selected areas. A total of 123 units have already been established during 1983-84. An additional 59 units were established during the year 1984-85. All the birds under the Government Scheme are covered by insurance.

TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited, Vadapathimangalam, was formed as a Private Limited Company on 22nd February 1974 as per G.O Ms. No. 211, dated 30th January 1973 to manage the surplus lands taken over from Messrs. Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited, Vadapathimangalam, under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, as amended from time to time.

The Corporation which was formed under the Companies Act, 1956 as a Private Limited Company, is managed by a Board of Directors through a full-time Managing Director.

The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2 crores divided into 2 lakhs Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each, out of which 1 lakh Equity Shares is held by the Government. The paid up Capital of the Corporation as on date, is Rs. 27.5 lakhs.

The main object of the Corporation, according to the Memorandum and Articles of Association prepared specially for the formation of this Corporation, is to undertake cultivation of lands rendered surplus as stated above, and to plant, grow, cultivate, produce, sell or otherwise deal in Sugarcane, Paddy, Plantain and other natural farm produce, etc.

The lands of the Corporation are located mainly in Tiruvarur and Thiruthurai poondi taluks Thanjavur District.

The Headquarters of the Corporation now is at Vadapathimangalam in the heart of the farm area.

The entire extent of the Corporation lands is fed by Vennar system of Cauvery Delta area. The total extent of lands now under the control of the Corporation is 4,051.74 acres.

The Corporation was incurring losses continuously from 1975 and the Government appointed an Expert Committee for suggesting ways and means to revamp the Corporation.

The Expert Committee has categorised the deficiencies as follows in the report submitted in 1982.

- (1) Lack of irrigation facility ;
- (2) Lack of infrastructural facilities ;
- (3) Lack of financial stability ;
- (4) Labour Problem ;

- (5) Drainage problem ;
- (6) Undue interest burden and
- (7) Arrears due from Messrs. Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited.

The Expert Committee has suggested the following measures :—

(1) Provision of additional borewell 50 Nos. to increase the irrigation potential for increasing the area under Sugarcane and to stabilise it at 1,000 acres.

(2) Provision of adequate permanent structures for installing Mulabar pumps and lining of channels for providing adequate drainage.

(3) Provision of adequate infrastructures like Thrashing Floors, Main Godown, Mini Godowns, Quarters for Staff.

The Expert Committee also suggested and recommended a financial assistance of Rs. 10.90 lakhs as Share Capital and Rs. 6.27 lakhs as loan with lesser interest. The recommendations of the Expert Committee was accepted and communicated in the G.O. Ms. No. 2241, Agriculture (T. & V.) Department, dated 26th December 1984. Without adequate financial assistance the Corporation could not remedy the deficiencies.

The Corporation's Accounting year is from July to June.

In 1984-85 starting, the Overdraft position was 43.23 lakhs. The State Bank of India, Vadapathimangalam, has stopped the advance to this Corporation since April 1984. With great difficulty the Corporation could raise only 784 acres of Kuruvai paddy as against 1,308 acres programmed by the end of 31st August 1984. Due to non-payment of wages to labourers and salary to the staff to the tune of Rs. 11 lakhs, the labourers entered a relay cost for 25 days for seeking early redressal for payment of the wages. The Government was kind enough to issue ways and Means Advance to this Corporation of Rs. 15 lakhs and 10 lakhs in September 1984 and December respectively to tide over the financial crisis and to meet its immediate financial requirement.

24

In view of the financial crisis, crops raised in Kuruvai Samba could not be nurtured as per schedule. Added to this the labour also did not co-operate in Kuruvai harvest and Samba planting resulting in heavy losses.

The Corporation was able to achieve only 784 acres in Kuruvai as against 1,308 acres programmed. An average yield of 1.4 tonnes per acre was obtained. In samba as against the target of 2,230 acres, only 1,639 acres was achieved and an average yield of 0.71 tonnes obtained. The low yield is due to Yellowing prevalent throughout the Thanjavur district and stoppage of water in the channel few days in the middle and due to non-availability of funds in time for taking up follow up action according to schedule. The yield trend in samba was 0.71 tonne against an average of 1 to 1.21 Mt. in the previous years.

In addition to this paddy, a special drive was given to raise sugarcane in 430 acres. Besides, pulses in 1,080 acres, cotton in 180.32 acres, green manures in 531.06 acres have been raised to augment income of the Corporation. There was a drop in the cropping

efficiency during the year to 130 per cent due to loss of area of 1,000 acres in samba. The total receipt from paddy and sugarcane is Rs. 30.07 lakhs. The anticipated income from other crops is Rs. 5.65 lakhs. The Corporation has been forced to manage its affairs with the amount Rs. 25 lakhs sanctioned as ways and means advance by the Government and the receipt from the crops, without any financial help from the State Bank of India. The overdraft as on today is Rs. 41.82 lakhs. The Corporation so far has paid Rs. 74.85 lakhs from the inception till date as interest on loans.

A sum of Rs. 9.36 lakhs is due from Messrs. Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited, from the inception of the Corporation, which is one of the major strains affecting the financial stability of the Corporation. The Corporation is trying to re-orient the cropping pattern to get the maximum return with its limited available resources. The Corporation has also approached some of the lending agencies for meeting the financial requirement for its infrastructure development to improve its performance in the ensuing year.

Chapter III

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer following acts during the year 1984-85 :—

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

Officers of the following categories are involved in the administration of the Commercial Taxes Acts :

1. Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Taxes).	Territorial and Enforcements.
2. Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Taxes).	Do.
3. Commercial Tax Officers	Do.
4. Deputy Commercial Tax Officers.	Do.
5. Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.	Do.

Each Commercial taxes district is headed by an Assistant Commissioner. The administrative districts are grouped into eight divisions each incharge of a Deputy Commissioner as below :—

1. Madras (North)
2. Madras (South)
3. Tiruchirappalli
4. Vellore
5. Madurai
6. Tirunelveli
7. Coimbatore
8. Salem.

The Enforcement Wing is under the control of two Deputy Commissioners (Enforcement) having their headquarters one at Madras and the other at Madurai both under the direct control of Commissioner of Commercial taxes.

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 has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. The above changes have come into effect from 1st April 1984. Exemption limit in multipoint goods have been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

The number of Registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax for 1984-85 is 2,37,411 as against 2,55,657 for the year 1983-84. The number of assesees for 1984-85 is 1,01,117 as against 1,12,814 for the year 1983-84.

This 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 1984-85 was Rs. 71,943 lakhs (including the Miscellaneous Revenue) against Rs. 58,272 lakhs for the year 1983-84, showing an increase of 13,671 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 :

The new levy of additional sales tax under this act at 0.5 per cent, 0.7 per cent, 1.1 per cent, 1.25 per cent on taxable turnover ranging between 3 to 5 lakhs : 5 to 7 lakhs, 7 to 10 lakhs and above 10 lakhs respectively came into effect from 1st April 1984.

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 the Madras City, the city of Madurai and the Municipal towns*

of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem. As from 1st April 1979, this levy was extended to apply to all the Special grade, Selection grade, Ist grade Municipalities and 16 kms belt areas around the city limits of Madurai and the Municipal limits of Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the act applies. By Act 33 of 1981 an additional surcharge of 5 per cent on tax has been brought into force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the city limits of Madras and 32 kms. within city.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 :

Of the Acts administered by Commercial Taxes Department the second important is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This Act provides for the levy of tax on sales which take place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. Though this is a central enactment, its administration is entrusted to the State Government and the revenue under this Act is allowed to be retained by the State. The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1984-85 is 1,09,887 as against, 1,15,846 in the year 1983-84. The number of assesseees under the Act for the year 1984-85 was 29,759 as against 29,198 for 1983-84. The number of assessments completed in this year is 28,583 as against 27,808 for 1983-84. The total revenue for 1983-84 was Rs. 11,835 lakhs and that for 1984-85 was Rs. 13,388 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 1,553 lakhs.

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

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

There were 2,155 theatres in all of which permanent were (i) air-conditioned 82 (ii) others 1,019 (iii) open air theatres were 6; and semi permanent were 194 and touring cinemas were 854. The special squads appointed for this purpose detected 1,998 cases in which a revenue of Rs. 10.43 lakhs was realised during the period under the report as against 16.44 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

Total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu Entertainment and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts in this year was Rs. 4,344 lakhs as against 3,936 lakh in the year 1983-84 showing an increase of Rs. 408 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 :

Horse races are held at Madras (Guindy) and Udhaḡamandalam.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax revenue :

	1983-84		1984-85	
	Madras.	Ooty.	Madras.	Ooty.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).				
a. Totalizators ..	175.73	13.74	168.71	11.46
b. Book makers ..	167.87	31.95	179.82	24.11
	343.60	45.69	348.53	35.57

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

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

The receipts under the above Act for 1984-85 is Rs. 185.56 lakhs as against Rs. 150 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983 :

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

For the purpose of this Act the status of local areas specified in the notification

will be with reference to the respective enactments or notification issued and not with reference to the schedules to the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act.

The revenue from this Act during 1984-85 is Rs. 4.62 lakhs.

Checkposts :

There were 63 checkposts, which were under the control of Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Madras and Madurai during the year 1984-85, 46,70,475 vehicles passed through these checkposts. The number of offences booked at the checkposts in the year is 50,403 as against 30,504 in 1983-84. Advance tax of Rs. 103.49

lakhs and a compounding fee of Rs. 148.98 lakhs. (total Rs. 257.47 lakhs) was collected by the checkpost officers in 1984-85 as against collection of Rs. 85.05 lakhs and Rs. 139.37 lakhs in 1983-84.

Audit :

There were 26 internal audit parties in the department. Each audit party is headed by an officer in the category of Commercial Tax Officer.

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 since May 1982.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

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

1. Temples	32,230
2. Math Temples	55
3. Maths	55
4. Specific Endowments	1,721
5. Charitable Endowments	189
6. Jain Temples	17
Total	34,267

Of these religious institutions, 8,313 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 Expenditure):

The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 2,00,12,062.32 and Rs. 2,78,53,244.09 respectively as per the unreconciled figures. The Accountant General, Madras has not yet finalised the accounts for 1984-85.

The Temples where major renovations and other works have been taken up exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs are detailed below :—

Serial number.	Name of the Temple.	Estimate Amount. RS.
1.	Arulmigu Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli District.	1,00,00,000
2.	Arulmigu Kasi Viswanathaswamy Temple, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli District.	90,00,000
3.	Arulmigu Sabanayagar Temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot District	38,00,000
		1,28,00,000

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 guidance and control of the Commissioner. During the period under report seven posts of Executive Officers in the cadre of Assistant Commissioners and eight posts of Executive Officers in Grade-I have been upgraded to the cadre of Deputy Commissioners/Assistant Commissioners respectively.

Temple Employees :

Their pay scales have been revised and rate of Dearness Allowance has also been revised from time to time. Family Benefit Scheme and Group Insurance Scheme, to the temple employees have also been introduced.

Repairs and Renovations of Religious Institutions :

Special attention continues to be paid towards repairs and renovations of temple. The total number of works administratively sanctioned during the year is 303 valued at Rs. 4.76 crores. Of these, 206 works valued at Rs. 88,59,000 were completed during the year. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for renovations of temples during 1984-85 in G.O. Ms. No. 210, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments, dated 14th March 1985.

Serial number	Name of the temple	Estimate Amount Rs.
4	Arulmigu Kottai Mariamman Temple, Salem Town, Salem District	17,00,000
5	Arulmigu Arthanareeswarar Temple, Tiruchengodu, Salem District	68,00,000
6	Thygarajaswamy Temple, Thiruvavur, Thanjavur District	11,57,000
7	Arulmigu Amarapaleswarar Temple, Pariyur, Periyar District	11,25,000

Special Activities in the Year.

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

1	Arulmigu Swaminathaswamy Temple, Swamimalai, Thanjavur District	8th April 1984.
2	Arulmigu Ulagalanthaperumal Temple, Kancheepuram Town, Chengalpattu District	20th April 1984.
3	Arulmigu Thirusoolanathaswamy Temple, Thirusoolam, Madras	8th June 1984.
4	Arulmigu Kannikaparameswariammam Temple, Kotwal Bazaar, Madras-1	1st August 1984.
5	Arulmigu Thanumalaiyaperumal Temple, Suchindram, Kanniyakumari District	29th August 1984
6	Arulmigu Veerabadradaswamy Temple, Mylapore, Madras-4.	3rd December 1984
7	Arulmigu Amaruviperumal Temple, Tharashundur, Thanjavur District.	10th December 1984
8	Arulmigu Vijayaganapathy Temple, Vallakottai, Chengalpattu District	24th January 1985
9	Arulmigu Dhrowpadhiamman etc. Temples, Cuddalore, South Arcot District	27th March 1985
10	Arulmigu Shenbagadeviamman Temple, Courtallam, Tenkasi Taluk, Tirunelveli District	27th March 1985

Exhibitions :

The H.R. and C.E. Administration Department put up a pavilion depicting the Hindu Religious, ancient civilisation, art and culture at the District Exhibitions held at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli 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 annual income of Rs. 8.43 lakhs has been received by enhancing the rent in 915 buildings and suits recovering possession of lands and suits from encroachers, bringing fallow lands under cultivation etc., during the year.

Measures to ensure safety of idols:

The registration and preparation of Albums and photographs of icons are being pursued vigorously. During the year, 29,783 ancient icons belonging to 5,202 temples have been registered and albums of 4,532 Temples have been got prepared. During the year under report, 1,987 icons belonging to 296 temples have been kept under safe custody in the nearby temples with safety arrangements.

To enable prevention of theft of idols, etc., the question of fitting burglar alarms in important temples is under active consideration. Training is being given to the watchmen 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 committees have been formed as per the details given below:—

1. Pudukkottai	100
2. Madurai	9
3. South Arcot	440

Action is being taken to form District Level Committees to review the work of the village committees.

Thirukkoil :

This Department is publishing a monthly Tamil journal called "Thirukkoil". 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 philosophy and the tenets of Hindu Religion.

REGISTRATION

District Registrars and Sub-Registrars :

1. No bifurcation of heavy registration districts was made during the year under report.

2. The number of Registration Districts in 1984-85 is 46.

Sub-Registry Offices :

Four new Sub-Registrar's Offices were opened in the period for the convenience of the Registering public as per the following details :

Serial number and name of office.	Registration district.	Date from which opened
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Devikapuram	Tiruvannamalai	16th July 1984.
2 Nachiyarkoil	Thanjavur	18th July 1984.
3 Kolathur	Salem	20th July 1984.
4 Burkitmanagaram	Palayamkottai	15th August 1984.

The department had 510 Sub-Registry Offices at the beginning of the year. With the formation of 4 new Sub-Registry Offices in 1984-85, the Department had 514 Sub-Registry Offices at the end of 1984-85.

Additional posts sanctioned during 1984-85 ;

(a) The Government sanctioned the following additional posts for each of the four offices of the Deputy-Inspector-General of Registration in G.O. Ms. No. 597, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 6th June 1984:—

Sub-Registrar, Grade II	..	..	1
Assistant	..	..	1
Office Assistant	..	..	1

(b) The Government sanctioned the following additional posts for each of the 4 Sub-Registry Offices opened during 1984-85 :—

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

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. 82.07 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 93.15 crores in 1984-85. This is largely due to strict instructions given by the Inspector-General of Registration to the Deputy Inspector-Generals and District Registrars fixing targets for achievement. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 27.20 crores had been collected as Transfer duty.

Statistics :

Total number of documents registered in 1983-84 is 11,09,640 whereas in 1984-85 it has decreased to 10,76,874.

Classes of documents :

Number of documents requiring compulsory registration decreased from 10,17,043 to 9,90,568 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 is 20,249 while the figure for the previous year was 20,911

(2) Number of authorities to adopt registered during this period was 13 and it was 5 during the previous period.

(3) 91 sealed covers containing Wills were deposited as against 111 in the previous year.

Value of registered transactions.

(1) The aggregate value of registered documents during the period under report is Rs. 937. 55 crores as against Rs. 867. 82 crores in the previous year ;

(2) The average value of documents registered during the period under report increased to Rs. 8,706 from Rs. 7,827 in the previous year.

(3) The average registration fee for a document registered during the period under report is Rs. 92.95 while it was Rs. 75.35 during the previous period.

Searches and copies ;

(1) The number of applications for encumbrance certificates during the period under report was 5,17,963 as against 4,79,606 in the previous period ;

(2) Number of application for single searches received during the year under report was 1,69,879 as against 1,75,121 in the previous year ;

(3) Number of applications for Miscellaneous searches received during the year under report was 16,336 as against 20,229 in the previous year ;

(4) Number of certified copies granted during the year under report was 1,64,567 as against 1,69,458 in the previous year ;

(5) Number of Miscellaneous copies granted during the year under report was 14,700 as against 22,949 in the previous year.

Work done for C.C.S.L.D Banks and Commercial Banks ;

A sum of Rs.23.70 lakhs was adjusted to this Department for work done for C.C.S. and L.D. Banks during the year underreport as against a sum of Rs. 28.56 lakh adjusted during the previous period.

Work done for Commercial Banks ;

A sum of Rs.0.31 lakh was adjusted to this department for the workdone for Commercial Banks during the period underreport as against Rs. 0.34 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

Income :

(1) The income from fees for registration of documents during the period under report is Rs. 1,001.07 lakhs as against Rs. 855.29 lakhs in the previous period. The increase is due to the Revision of Guidelines (Market) Value of properties and the consequent increase in the aggregate value of documents registered.

(2) Search fees collected during the period under report is Rs. 91.82 lakhs as against Rs. 94.96 lakhs during the previous period ;

(3) Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 14.55 lakhs as against Rs. 14.33 lakhs in the previous year ;

(4) Income under other items under the Registration Act during the period is Rs. 49.76 lakhs as against Rs. 91.89 lakhs in the previous year ;

(5) The gross income during the period under report is Rs. 12.64 crores as against Rs. 10.67 crores in the previous year.

Expenditure :

The expenditure during the period under report is Rs. 5.77 crores as against Rs. 4.40 crores in the previous year. The increase is due to opening of new Sub-Registry Offices and creation of certain posts by Government in Public interest. The grant of higher D.A. to Government Servants from time to time is also one of the reasons for the increase.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT ;

Registration of Firm ;

13,365 firms were registered in the State during the year under report as against 11,969 firms during the previous year. There is an increase in number of Registration of firms.

Financial Position :

Total receipts during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 7,13,979.80 while the expenditure stood at Rs. 34,992.20 leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,78,987.60.

Certified Copies :

Number of certified copies granted during the year was 3,281 as against 3,012 in the previous year.

Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 ;

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

2. At the beginning of the year 1984-85, 31,731 societies were functioning. During the year under report 3,814 societies were registered. 502 societies were restored to register. 1,773 societies were declared defunct. Total number of societies functioning at the end of the year under report was 32,531.

3. Financial Results :—The total receipt under this Act during this year was Rs. 2,70,343.60 as against Rs. 2,79,030.20 in the preceding year.

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act was first brought into force in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli registration districts with effect from 8th July 1964. It was introduced in Madras City with effect from 1st August 1965 and finally brought into force to the rest of the districts of the State with effect from 1st December 1969 (G.O Ms. No. 2663, Revenue, dated 12th November 1969).

The particulars of work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 during the year 1984-85 are furnished below :—

1. Chits :—

(a) Number of chits functioning at the commencement of the year	21,684
(b) Number of chits commenced functioning during the year.	1,971
(c) Number of chits terminated or wound up during the year.	11,494
(d) Number of chits functioning at the close of the year.	12,161
(e) Total chit amount for all chits functioning at the close of the year.	Rs. 2,521.01 lakhs.
(f) Total value of securities held by chit Registrars at the close of the year.	Rs. 2,531.12 (lakhs)

2. By-Laws :—

(a) Number of By-laws registered during the year.	2,649
(b) Number of amendments to by-laws registered.	936
(c) Number of chit agreements filed during the year.	3,410
(d) Number of applications for furnishing securities accepted during the year.	2,224
(e) Number of certificates of commencement of business issued during the year.	2,224
(f) Number of other statutory documents filed.	1,17,628

3. *Inspection :*

(a) Number of inspection of chit books of foremen (Sec. 37).	16,404
(b) Number of chit accounts audited (Sec. 51).	1,748

4. *Audit :*

(a) Number of audited balance sheets filed under rule 30.	16,393
(b) Number audited by the Chit Auditor and filed under Sub-Rule (1) of Rule-30	5,751
(c) Number audited by other auditors and filed under Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 30.	10,642
5. Number of cases in which places were entered and searched under section 59.	14
6. Number of complaints filed and prosecutions launched in Courts.	443
7. (a) Number of searches	37
(b) Number of copies granted	25

CHIT FUNDS ACT 1982.

Introduction :

An act to provide for the regulation of chit funds and matters connected therewith was enacted by Parliament in the thirty-third year of the republic of India. This act is called the chit funds Act, 1982 (Act No. 40 of 1982). It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It received the assent of the President of India on 19th August 1982 and was published in the Official Gazette of India extraordinary Part II Section 1, dated 20th August 1982. The above Act was brought into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 13th April 1984, the Tamil New Year's day. The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 (Act No. 24 of 1961) was repealed but notwithstanding such repeal, the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act were made to apply to chits in operation on the commencement of the Chit Funds Act, 1982, in the same manner, as they applied to such Chits before such commencement. [Section 90(2) of the Chit Funds Act 1982.]

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Rules, 1984 were brought into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 13th April 1984, on Tamil New Years Day.

The particulars of work done under the Chit Funds Act 1982 (40/82 Central Act) during the year 1984-85 are furnished below:—

1. *Chits :*

Number of prior sanctions issued during the year.	2,089
---	-------

(b) Total chit amount of chits functioning during the year. Rs. 408.80 lakhs

(c) Total value of securities (as F.D.R.) held by chit Registrar Rs. 404.78 lakhs.

(d) Government securities Rs. 49,500

(e) Immovable property Rs. 16.60 lakhs

2. *Agreements :*

(a) Number of agreement filed during the year 1984—85 1,590

(b) Number of amendments filed .. 17

(c) Number of commencement certificates issued. 1,433

(d) Number of chits terminated .. 1

(e) Number of chits functioning at the end of the year. 1,432

3. *Securities:*

(a) Total value of F.D.R. securities realised. Rs. 800

(b) Government securities Nil.

(c) Immovable property Nil.

The details of Receipts, Expenditure and Net income under Tamil Nadu Chit Fund Act 1961 and Chit Fund Act, 1982 for the year 1984—85 are as follows:—

1. *Under Tamil Nadu Chit Fund Act 1961 :*

Total receipts ..	26,53,945.63
-------------------	--------------

2. *Under Chit Fund Act, 1982 :*

Total receipts	3,88,982.00
----------------	-------------

(1+2) Total	30,42,927.63
-------------	--------------

3. *Under Tamil Nadu Chit Fund Act, 1961 :*

Total Expenditure ..	18,91,376.40
----------------------	--------------

4. *Under Chit Fund Act 1982 :*

Total Expenditure	1,63,623.60
-------------------	-------------

(3 & 4) ..	20,55,000.00
------------	--------------

Total receipts ..	30,42,927.63
-------------------	--------------

Total Expenditure ..	20,55,000.00
----------------------	--------------

Net Receipts ..	9,87,927.63
-----------------	-------------

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The Abolition Acts were introduced shortly after independence to do away with the intermediaries that stood between the ryots and the Government. In the Pre-abolition days, the landholders used to levy arbitrary kist and thus the ryots were at a disadvantage when compared to their counterparts in ryotwari tracts. Thus the acts tended to improve the condition of the ryots. The following were the main Acts and their purpose is noted against each :—

Act XXVI/48 [Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948]—abolished Zemindari Estates, etc. *Act 26/63 [Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1963]*—abolished Inam Estates *Act 30/63 [Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1963]*—abolished Minor Inams *Act 24/69. The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1969*—acquired the rights of janmis in Gudalur taluk and introduced Ryotwari Settlement *Act 30/64*—The Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act of 1964—introduced ryotwari settlement in the Transferred Territory, viz., Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk.

Act 31/73—Tamil Nadu Levy of Ryotwari Assessment on Freehold Lands—levied ryotwari assessment on freehold lands.

The following gives the position of the balance of work under these Acts at the beginning of the year 1984-85 and the work done during 1984-85.

Act.	Balance extent to be settled at the beginning of 1984-85.	Settled during 1984-85.
(1)	(2)	(3)
XXVI/48	Nil.	Nil.
26/63	27.13 Sq. Kms.	1-62 Sq. Kms.
27/63	Nil.	Nil.
30/63	0.53 Sq. Km.	0.43 Sq. Kms.
24/69	177.92 Sq. Kms.	..
30/64	Nil.	Nil.
31/73	84.22 Sq. Kms.	Nil.

STAMPS (NON POSTAL).

General :

The Stamp Administration involves two major activities—

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

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

Supply and Distribution 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. Supply of Stamps is obtained from the Central Stamp Store, Nasik and stocked in the District Treasuries (called local depots) and Sub-Treasuries (called branch depots).

Distribution of Stamps :

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

1. Licensed Stamp Vendors are appointed by the Registration Department. They get the supply from the Sub-Treasury upto the monetary limit of Rs. 2,000 denominations and sell the stamps to the public.

2. All the Sub-Treasury Offices 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.

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

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

5. Salaried stamp vendors have been appointed in the city of Madras to effect direct sales in the High Court and in the Madras Taluk Treasury.

6. 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 and the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps are the officials declared as proper officers.

7. For the detection and prevention of undervaluation of property and insufficiently stamped documents, the Government have also sanctioned special staff in 12 Districts 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.

8. For the sale of stamps to the Licensed Stamp Vendors discount is allowed at the rates mentioned in the Stamp Manual.

Adequate stock was available in all the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries and no complaints of non-availability of Stamps were received during the year. Wherever necessary, internal transfers were arranged. The value of stamp duty collected shows an upward trend year to year due to the general increase in the value of property. After the issue of guidelines and appointment of Special staff for the assessment of market value for land and buildings, revenue through impounded documents showed an increase.

On the whole the stamps administration was carried on satisfactorily during the year 1984-85 without any complaints from the general public.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure for 1984-85 is furnished below :

<i>Head of Account.</i>		1984-85 (unreconciled figures).	
(1)		(2)	
		RS.	P.
<i>I. Receipts.</i>			
Non-Judicial		73,34,91,387.05	
Judicial		8,62,46,237.04	
Bills of Exchange and Hundies		22,12,100.00	
Revenue Stamps		2,86,02,838.76	
Miscellaneous receipts ..		8,10,42,934.09	
Total		93,15,95,096.94	
<i>II. Charges.</i>			
<i>(a) Refunds—</i>			
Non-Judicial refunds and local body payments.		24,51,56,847.62	
Judicial stamp refunds ..		27,26,500.56	
Total		24,78,83,348.18	
<i>(b) Charges—</i>			
Discount on sale of stamps		63,15,337.00	
Cost of personnel		11,14,207.85	
Manufacturing cost payable to Nasik Press.		41,16,526.82	
Total		1,15,46,071.67	
Total receipts		93,15,95,096.94	
Total charges (a+b) ..		25,94,29,419.85	
<i>III. Net Revenue</i>		67,21,65,677.09	

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 Department, dated 25th November 1967 and it was given effect to from 1st March 1968. The Director of Survey and Settlement, who is the Ex-officio Joint Commissioner for Land Administration, is the Head of Department, assisted by the Additional Director of Survey and Land Records.

There is an integrated Survey and Land Records Unit Office in each District headed by the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. He also functions as Personal Assistant (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 also Maintenance of R.R.R.

Work done during the year under report :

(A) Re-survey :

Re-survey operation covering an area of 4033.87 Sq. Km. in Dharapuram and Kangayam Taluks of Periyar District, the Nilgiris District and Thiruvannamalai Taluk of North Arcot District were taken up. Out of a total area of 4033.87 Sq. Km. taken up for Re-survey, measurement in an area of 3892.61 Sq. Km. has been completed. The field work in Kangayam and Dharapuram taluks is under progress.

(B) Handing over of Records of Re-surveyed area to Settlement wing :

Records of an area of 1,705.13 Sq. Km. have been handed over to the Settlement Wing for Revenue follow up action.

(C) Town Survey/Street Survey :

Among the Towns taken up for survey, field work is under progress in Attur in Salem District. The work pertaining to office processing in respect of Patukkottai in Thanjavur District, Tiruchengode and Namakkal in Salem District, Nellikuppamin South Arcot District, Tiruppur and Mettupalayam in Coimbatore District, Gobi in Periyar District are under progress.

In respect of 16 Panchayats in Coimbatore District final notification under Section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act are pending in respect of 4 Panchayats.

(D) Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration :

The business transacted under this Head is furnished below :

1. No. of Survey stones renewed ..	3,38,108
2. No. of Patta transfer cases involving sub-division disposed.	16,818
3. No. of patta transfer cases not involving sub-division disposed.	1,15,922
4. No. of 8-A files disposed of ..	11,057
5. No. of 'F' lines application disposed of.	15,059

(E) Updating Registry Scheme :

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

Out of an area of 80,000 Sq. Km. earmarked for this Scheme, an area of 60,514 Sq. Km. has been completed under measurement upto 31st March 1985. This Scheme is aimed at completing the whole field operation by 30th September 1985 and Office Processing before 31st March 1986. By this Scheme—

(i) Fresh pattas are being given to all land holders with sketches showing all their lands with measurement ;

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

(iii) Joint holdings are split up into several single holdings. The progress of work and the details of beneficiaries upto 31st March 1985 are furnished below :

	Number of villages.	Area in Sq. Kms.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1. Total area to be covered ..		80,000	
2. Area measured (E & F completed).	8,413	60,514	
3. Area for which pattas distributed.	6,913	46,712	
4. Area for which fair accounts handed over.	6,568	43,859	
5. Area for which Section 13 Notification published.	5,076	..	
6. Area for which records sent to Central Survey Office.	4,908	30,857	
7. Number of sub-divisions measured.		74,37,021	
8. Number of stones renewed		23,07,115	
9. Number of encroachments reported.		83,298	
10. Number of Topo-details measured and mapped.		6,20,584	
11. Number of objections disposed of.		1,89,473	
12. Number of cases requiring change of classifications reported.		24,100	
13. Number of pattas issued		47,37,919	
14. Total number of beneficiaries.		70,78,406	
15. Effect of the scheme :			
	Single.	Joint.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Before UDR Scheme.	20,80,684	14,28,931	35,09,651
(ii) After UDR Scheme.	34,65,466	12,72,453	47,37,919

General.

This Department is also imparting training in Survey to the I.A.S. and Probationary Officers, besides the Revenue and other departmental personnel. For this purpose, one Survey Training Institute at Orathanad in Thanjavur District has been opened .

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Acts. During the financial year 1984-85, there was no change in the administrative set up of the Appellate Tribunal.

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

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.

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

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

Thiru P. Bhaskaran, M.A., B.L., has been the Chairman during the financial year. Four Benches and 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes) 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

As on 1st April 1984, 4,423 Appeals and 50 Applications for Reviews were pending, in all the four Benches

of the Tribunals. During the year 1984-85, 3,509 Appeals and 18 Applications for Review were registered, making a total of 7,932 Appeals and 68 Applications for Review for disposal. Out of this, 2,913 Appeals and 47 Applications for Review were disposed of during the year leaving 5,019 Appeals and 21 Applications for Review pending disposal at the end of the year 1984-85, i.e., 31st March 1985.

Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act 1955, 89 Appeals were pending disposal as on 1st April 1984, 152 Appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 241 Appeals for disposal. 78 Appeals were disposed of and 163 appeals were Pending as on 31st March 1985.

Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes)—

There are 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu. They are first Appellate Authorities under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Acts and Central Sales Tax Act 1956. A report is being sent to 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.

As on 1st April 1984, there were 9,161 Appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, Central Sales Tax Tamil Nadu additional Sales Tax and Surcharge Acts. 13,896 Appeals were registered during the year making the total 23,057. 15,168 Appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 7,889 Appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1985.

WAKFS.

The Wakf Act 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) governs the administration of the wakfs in this State. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government have constituted a Board consisting of 11 members for the administration and supervision of wakfs in this State. The Chairman of the Board is elected by the members from among themselves. The Secretary to the Board who is the Chief Executive Officer, is appointed by the Government in consultation with the Board. The members of the present Board were appointed for a period upto 18th October 1986. The Wakf Act 1954 has been amended recently. The provisions of the amended Act has to be given effect in this State shortly. The question of appointing new members as laid down by the amended Act is under the consideration of the Government. The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is the

custodian of the interests of all the 6,000 Wakfs and their properties existing in the Tamil Nadu State. During the period upto 1982-83 the Government sanctioned Rs. 35 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board as grant for renovation of and repairs to poor and needy wakf institutions in the State which benefitted about 737 wakf institutions. Further, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned by Government under crash programme for this purpose during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. A sum of Rs. 50,00,000 has been disbursed grant. 930 wakf institutions were benefitted during the year 1983-84 under the scheme of Renovation and Repairs.

31 wakf institutions have so far been benefitted under the Scheme of Development of Urban Wakf properties involving a total sum of Rs. 25,55,000 sanctioned as loan.

Further the Central Wakf Council has so far sanctioned and disbursed a sum of Rs. 68.81 lakhs towards loan of 7 wakf institutions.

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

Contribution is collected at 6 per cent on the net annual income of the wakf institutions. Out of which

1 per cent is paid to the Central Wakf Council and 1½ per cent to the Local Fund Audit Department. The establishment charges of the Board are borne by the remaining 3½ per cent.

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has collected a total sum of Rs. 12,75,775.62 towards contribution from April 1984 to December 1984.

Chapter IV

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATION.

Set up of the Department:

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

<i>Serial number and types of societies.</i>	<i>Officers having control.</i>
1 Industrial co-operatives other than weavers co-operatives.	Director of Industries and Commerce.
2 Fisheries co-operatives	.. Director of Fisheries.
3 Village Industrial co-operatives (including khadi co-operatives).	Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries 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-operative societies.	Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development.
7. Housing co-operatives	.. Registrar (Housing)
8 Co-operative sugar mills	.. Director of Sugar.
9 Agro-engineering and service co-operatives.	Director of Agro-Engineering Services.

10 Gramithan and Bhoodhan co-operative societies.	Chairman, Gram-dhan and Bhoo-dhan Board.
11 Audit of Co-operatives	.. Director of Co-operative Audit.
12 Oil producer's co-operative Societies.	Director of Oil Seeds.
13 Industrial co-operatives for Women.	Director of Social Welfare.

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

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

There are totally 18 regions functioning in the State at the end of the year under report under Regional Joint Registrars.

There are 54 circles in the State under Deputy Registrars for close supervision of Co-operatives.

Besides the 54 circle Deputy Registrars, there are Deputy Registrars working as project officers under the administrative control of the district Collectors implementing the institutional Finance and NABARD assisted schemes through the land development banks.

At the block level, there is one co-operative Sub-Registrar working as Extension officer (co-operation). He is under the administrative control of the Panchayat Union Commissioner cum-Block Development Officer and technical control from the Deputy Registrar.

Statutory Functions of the Department :

The Co-operative Department is attending to the following statutory functions like arbitration to decide the cases between members of Co-operatives, the Execution of decrees obtained through arbitration, surcharge to collect money from those who caused loss to the moneys of the society as per section 71 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act; enquiries into the affairs of any co-operative society if the situation so warrants under section 65 of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act and inspection under section (66) either on the motion of the Registrar or on the request of a creditor of a society and liquidation of a co-operative society in case the Registrar thinks that it is the only course to safeguard the interest of members of a co-operative society which means the winding up of a co-operative society.

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

Details of statutory functions discharged by the department during 1984—85—

Serial number and Particulars.	As on 31st March 1984.	Received during 1984—85.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Arbitration ..	19,880	1,35,440	1,55,320
2 Execution ..	5,10,419	52,795	5,63,214
3 Surcharge ..	425	551	976
4 Enquiry ..	313	403	716
5 Inspection ..	129	176	305
6 Liquidation ..	1,082	60	1,142

Serial number and Particulars.	Disposed at during 1984—85.	Balance to be disposed.
(1)	(5)	(6)
1 Arbitration	1,27,261	28,059
2 Execution	48,156	5,15,058
3 Surcharge	179	797
4 Enquiry	397	319
5 Inspection	209	96
6 Liquidation	132	1,010

Agricultural Credit :

The Agricultural service Co-operative societies numbering 4,641 have covered about 85.6 percent of the total agricultural holdings in the State. During the year under report, Rs. 100 crores against the programme of Rs. 100 crores under short term and Rs. 17 crores under medium term loans, these societies have advanced short term credit (crop loans) to the extent of Rs. 110.80 crores for cultivation operations and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 17.35 crores for undertaking subsidiary occupations like purchase of plough bulls, milch animals, sheep rearing, poultry, farming calf-rearing, purchase of agricultural implements, etc. Thus, these societies have achieved the targets for the year in the issue of short term and medium term agricultural loans.

The overdues were of the order of Rs. 135.40 crores in respect of short term credit structure as on 31st March 1985 constituting 68.4 percent to the total demand.

The share capital of agricultural service co-operative societies, central co-operative banks and the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank (Excluding Government share capital) amounted to Rs. 75.31 crores at the end of 31st March 1985.

Farmers Service Co-operative Societies :

At present 26 farmers service co-operative societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu State. The working results of the 26 farmers service co-operative societies upto 31st March 1985 are detailed below:—

The 26 farmers service co-operative societies have covered 85,206 agricultural families. As on 31st March 1985 they have enrolled 74,700 borrowing members. As against lending programme of Rs. 910.70 lakhs for issue of short and medium term loans, jewel loans, and differential rate of interest loans for the year 1984—85, the farmers service co-operative societies have issued loans to the tune of Rs. 533.82 lakhs.

Under Deposit mobilisation the amount of deposit held by the farmers service co-operative societies has increased from 275.51 lakhs during 1983—84 to Rs. 294.37 lakhs as on 31st March 1985. Out of 26 farmers service co-operative societies 5 societies are working at profit. The farmers service co-operative societies have also undertaken the distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and consumer goods to members.

Crop Insurance :

During 1984—85 the scheme was implemented for paddy-I crop in 108 blocks unirrigated Groundnut in 11 blocks, paddy-II crop in 76 blocks and irrigated groundnut crop in 27 blocks enrolling 20,169 farmers

covering an area of 34,078 acres, with the total insured amount of Rs. 372.14 lakhs. The total collection of premium amounted to Rs. 9.98 lakhs. When the average yield as a result of crop cutting experiments falls below the guaranteed yield, the indemnity becomes payable.

Long Term Credit :

In Tamil Nadu, the Long term credit structure is a Federal one, with 183 primary land development banks at Taluk/Block level and the Tamil Nadu State Land development bank at the State Level.

The total loans issued by the primary land development banks during the year 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 17.72 crores as against the programme of Rs. 17 crores. The state land development bank floated debentures to the extent of Rs. 16.65 crores during the year 1984-85 under normal and special schemes. State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to the debentures floated by the State land development bank under normal programme and Rs. 52 lakhs under special schemes during 1984-85.

National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development Assisted Scheme:

As on 31st March 1985, 111 minor irrigation and 102 non-minor irrigation schemes, involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 24.76 crores and Rs. 20.74 crores respectively, are under implementation. The details of financial achievements under the above schemes during the current financial year 1984-85 are as follows:—

Serial Number.	Type of Schemes.	Achievement in 1984-85.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1	Minor Irrigation Schemes ..	510.60
2	Non-Minor Irrigation Schemes	273.99
3	I.R.D.P.	398.32
4	Massive Programme	487.55
	Total	1,670.45

Co-operative Marketing :

The Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies help the farmers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. During the year under report 468 vegetable grower co-operative marketing societies were organised and as on date 514 vegetable growers co-operative marketing societies are functioning. The primary co-operative marketing societies in the state have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 74.51 crores.

110E-1-6A

Consumer Co-operatives :

There are 3,828 primary co-operative stores functioning in urban and rural areas which include 3,020 college and high school students co-operative stores catering to the needs of the students population, such as text books, note books and other stationery articles, 15 stores exclusively for women and 304 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are 20 co-operative wholesale stores with 1,179 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The primary stores have also opened 551 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 285 crores during the year 1984-85 as against Rs. 268 crores during the year 1983-84.

Supermarkets and Mini Supermarkets :

There are 30 departmental stores (super markets) functioning in the State. To expand the business of consumer co-operatives, 184 modern retail units (mini supermarkets) have been opened by the co-operative wholesale stores and primary stores.

Consumer Industries :

The consumer co-operatives are running 39 consumer industries which include 9 oil mills, 8 rice hullers and 6 coffee grinding units.

Rural Consumers Scheme :

Tamil Nadu was the first state to take up in the year 1976 the implementation of the rural consumers scheme, introduced by the national co-operative development corporation for distribution of consumer goods by the Village Agricultural Service societies in rural areas. The National co-operative development corporation has sanctioned Rs. 363.39 lakhs in the year 1984-85 under the scheme to 32 lead societies 1,407 link societies and their 2,662 branches. This is the highest amount of assistance received by the State Government from the National co-operative development corporation in any year.

Under the scheme for the expansion of consumer business by students stores, the national co-operative development corporation has sanctioned Rs. 7.50 lakhs to 50 students stores in the year 1984-85. This is also a record of the highest number of students stores receiving the assistance in a year.

Distribution of Text Books :

During the academic year 1984-85, the co-operatives distributed nationalised text books worth Rs. 9.73 crores received from the Tamil Nadu text book society

Distribution of Exercise Note Books :

During the academic year 1984-85, exercise note books on concessional rates supplied by the Tamil Nadu Text book Society to the value of Rs. 1.39 crores were distributed by the co-operatives to the students.

Village Shop Programme :

The "one village one shop" scheme is continued to be implemented during 1984-85 also. Consequent on the announcement of the Honourable Chief Minister on 15th August 1984 that every fair price shop will have only 1,000 family cards, the co-operatives have opened 1,437 new shops in rural areas during the period from 1st September to 31st December 1984. Thus there are 12,596 village shops run by co-operatives as on 31st December 1984.

The Government provide subsidy to the village shops which worked at loss subject to the maximum of Rs. 3,000 per full time shop, Rs. 2,100 per part-time shop and Rs. 600 per converted shop per annum.

The expenditure incurred under the village shop programme and the sales turnover during the year 1984-85 are given below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Government assistance by way of subsidy.	198.98
2 Sales turnover	9,014.00 (Upto 31st December 1984).

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 Directorate was Rs. 11 lakhs only.

When the massive National Adult Education Programme was launched in the year 1978, by the Government of India, this Directorate was entrusted with the Adult Education Programme also. Thus the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education was expanded slowly and the budget for the year under report, i.e., 1984-85 is Rs. 335 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 in charge 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 Yuva Kendras. The State Adult Education Board under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister of Education is the policy making body of the Adult and Non-formal Education Programmes. There is also a steering committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

The coverage under Non-formal Education Programme during the year under report is shown below :

Number of Centres		150		
Number of Learners		..		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Learners	2,819	1,675	4,494
S.C.	1,079	793	1,872
S.T.	75	58	133

I.N.F.E.S. (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 Centres in and around Sivakasi were started. 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 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.

During the year 1984-85, 70 more centres were opened in Sattur and Vembakkottai area under Area Development Programme and another 10 centres at Gucciatham for the benefit of the Child labourers working in Beedi Factories.

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. In Tamil Nadu, 16 projects consisting of 300 centres each were sanctioned to every one of the 16 districts. During March 1985, 11 more projects have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu, increasing the number of central sector projects to 27. The number of centres under this scheme is 8,100. The project cost of each project is Rs. 9.25 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 8.55 lakhs for the subsequent year.

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

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners	5,498	1,54,959	1,60,457
SC	3,794	88,091	91,885
ST	253	760	1,013

State Adult Education Programme :

The State Adult Education Programme is a major State programme implemented in 115 blocks and 15 districts of the State excluding Madras. In each of the 115 projects one hundred Adult Education Centres catering to the needs of 30 learners, are functioning. This scheme is fully financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. There are 11,500 centres functioning under this scheme in the State. The Project cost of each project is Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the subsequent years.

Number of Centres : 11,500

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Learners	47,780	3,12,513	3,60,293
SC	23,675	1,67,090	1,90,765
ST	2,258	4,017	6,275

Vocational Non-formal Education Programme

A mere literacy programme was not found suitable to the unemployed urban semi-literates to motivate

them to attend literacy centres. As such some skill training or handicraft learning such as tailoring, dress-making, radio repairing, cycle repairing, etc., was required to be combined with instruction so that the education will be more purposeful. Hence the vocational Non-formal education centres were opened in Tamil Nadu during 1980.

The timings of Vocational Non-formal Centres are convenient to the learners. The part-time instructors are paid Rs. 100 per month as honorarium. The centres function for a period of five months.

The coverage during the year 1984-85 in 66 Centres is 1,650.

Post-Literacy Centres :

Post Literacy Centres are aimed at preventing neo-literates from relapsing back to illiteracy. 426 Post Literacy Centres started during the year 1983-84 are now functioning for the second year and 1,000 centres opened during the year 1984-85 are also functioning in the State. The above centres are fully financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Besides these 1,426 centres, 1,300 centres were opened during 1984-85 under Rural Functional Literacy Project and they are now functioning in Thirteen districts.

For the year 1982-83, the Government of India awarded Rs. 25 lakhs as the National Ist prize for enrolling maximum number of women and on the basis of quality, quantity, equity and social involvement, etc., For 1983-84 also Tamil Nadu got the award of Rs. 25 lakhs being the Ist prize. Thus the services of this Department have been recognised.

ANNA UNIVERSITY.

The important events and activities of the University during the year 1984-85 are presented under the broad titles academic programme, research, developmental activities, finance and general.

1.(1) Academic Programme—New courses :

A post-graduate course in 'Master of Computer application' (MCA) of three years duration was introduced during the year.

Strengthening of Courses :

The University succeeded in getting approval from the AICTE for financial assistance during this year for the following post-graduate courses which were

started at different points of time and remained unapproved :

- Urban Engineering.
- Irrigation water management.
- Engineering Design.
- Industrial Engineering.
- Computer Science.
- Applied Electronics.
- Instrument Technology.
- Automobile Engineering.

This approval included a non-recurring grant of Rs. 31.73 lakhs for building and equipment and

recurring grant for 8 posts of Professors, 8 posts of Assistant Professors, 4 posts of Mechanics, 44 stipends and contingent grant thereon.

Admission :

The intake of students during the year 1984-85 was 1,354.

Enrolment :

The enrolment of the students in the year 1984-85 was 4,608 which includes 639 students belonging to SC/ST, 82 foreign students and 494 women students.

Degree awarded :

The fifth convocation of the university was held on the 23rd March 1985. Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao, Chairman, Electronics Commission, Government of India delivered the convocation address. 377 candidates took their degree in person and 472 in absentia.

1. (2) Research—

Research activities :

Thirty-six research scholars registered for the Ph.D. programme during the year.

Thesis submitted by three candidates were accepted by the university for the award of Ph.D. degree.

In addition to the execution of a number of consultancy projects funded by various organisations during the previous year, 52 industrial consultancy projects were undertaken and the turn over for the period under report was Rs. 7.89 lakhs.

Publication :

Two hundred and fifty papers from the various departments of the university were published/presented in reputed national and international journals/seminars and symposia during the year.

Strengthening of Research Facilities :

The department of chemical engineering of this university was identified by the UGC under the COSIST Programme for strengthening the infrastructure in both the pure and applied research so as to raise that department to the international level in research facilities and quality of post graduate education. The department was sanctioned Rs. 57.20 lakhs subsequently.

Faculty Visits Abroad :

Fifteen faculty members visited foreign countries for purposes of attending symposium, academic exchange programmes, research programmes and consulting services.

1. (3) Developmental Activities.—

Strengthening of the faculty of Science and Humanities :

For strengthening the equipment, library and staff facilities of the faculty of science and humanities, the university grants commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs during the year.

New Buildings :

The following are the new buildings constructed and declared open during the year on the dates noted against each :—

Girls hostel, S.A.P.	..	30th April 1984.
Over head tank, M.I.T.	..	5th July 1984.
Staff quarters, M.I.T—		
Directors Quarters—1	..	Do.
Professors Quarters 2	..	Do.
Lecturers Quarters—4	..	Do.

120 students hostel college of Engineering. 5th September 1984.

U.S.A.I.D. for Centre for water resources :

The centre for water resources of this university was selected by the USAID/GOI as one of the two Engineering Universities for improving the standards of Irrigation Management Education at the national level. The total contribution of USAID for this project is Rs. 45 lakhs in Indian currency and Rs. 67.5 lakhs in US dollars for the seven year period beginning 1984-85.

Examination Reform Unit :

An examination reform unit was established during the year with the assistance of the UGC, to identify the deficiencies in the evaluation system and suggest remedial measures.

Environmental Information :

The Government of India, Department of Environment sanctioned the setting up of one of the distributed information centres (DIC) in the centre for Environmental studies of this university in the subject areas on Ecotoxicology, Bio-degradation of water, Environmental impact assessment and environmental systems analysis.

1. (4) Finance :

During the financial year 1984-85, the Government of Tamil Nadu, the UGC and the Government of India released grants amounting to Rs. 281.97 lakhs, Rs. 101.94 lakhs and Rs. 20.0 lakhs respectively.

The actual expenditure for the year 1983-84 and the revised estimate for the year 1984-85 were Rs. 449.57 lakhs and Rs. 825.08 lakh respectively.

1.5. General :**Computer facility :**

The IBM 360 computer system transferred from Vikram Sarabai space centre, Trivandrum was installed in the university building. This facility has considerably enhanced the computing capability of the university.

Library :

The 4 Libraries of the Constituent Institutions added to the collection, 4,205 books and 17 periodicals during the year. The total number of books and periodicals available in the above libraries were 150,503 and 945 respectively.

Entrance Examination :

Admission procedure to professional courses in Engineering, medicine and agriculture was changed by the Government of Tamil Nadu during the year

and the entrance examination became a pre-requisite for admission.

This university was entrusted with the conduct of the entrance examination. The examinations were successfully conducted and the results were announced in time.

The Syndicate :

The syndicate met five times during the year.

The Academic Council :

The academic council met twice during the year.

The Finance Committee :

The Finance committee met twice during the year.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The following report gives a brief account of academic activities and events of this University, the teaching and research activities of the various departments of study, efforts taken to spread knowledge and to achieve the goals of academic excellence through its publications and research activities, the N.C.C. and N.S.S. and Social Service League and other general matters pertaining to this University during the calendar year 1984.

1. The University has introduced the following new job oriented and socially relevant post-graduate courses and P.G. Diploma Courses and certificate courses :—

- M.A. Applied Economics.
- Post B.Sc., Diploma course in Computer Sciences and Applications.
- P.G. Diploma in Corporate Secretaryship.
- Certificate course in Folklore.
- Certificate course in Journalism.

The following new courses were introduced for the benefit of students of the Directorate of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education :—

- M.Sc. Chemistry.
- M.Sc. Zoology.
- Diploma course in Business Management.
- Diploma Course in Materials Management.
- Diploma Course in Production Management.

The curriculum have been updated and the various courses have been restructured and the syllabi have been revised. The main thrust of restructure of course is to make it more relevant to the rural environment

and the development needs of the Society and to link education with practical experience and productivity. The demarcation of the syllabus in each paper into well defined units and revision of the question papers were carried out as per the norms of the University Grants Commission.

The Semester pattern of education for the B.Sc. (Agriculture) course has been introduced from the Academic Year 1984-85. For the first time an entrance test was conducted for the selection and admission of candidates for Engineering, Agriculture and Computer Science courses.

The University hosted the 45th All-India History Congress. His Excellency the Vice-President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman inaugurated the Conference and delivered the inaugural address. Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam declared open an Exhibition of Books as well as art pieces of Tamil Nadu. Dr. M. A. M. Ramaswamy, Pro-Chancellor released a souvenir brought out to mark the occasion.

On the invitation of the International Association of University Presidents, the Vice-Chancellor went on a short and successful foreign tour to Munich in West Germany, Bangkok, Kulalampur and Singapore and his visit enhanced the prestige of the University. The main theme of the Conference organised by the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP) was "Education for Peace".

Of the books published during the year special mention may be made of Thiru Arut Pa Vols. III and IV. The Publication Division brought out IV, V and

VI volumes of the News Letter during the year. The following are the other books published during the year :—

1. Tamil men of letters Volume II.
2. Lectures on Andal.
3. Saiva Siddhanta Lectures.
4. Kallum Kaniyagum (lectures).
5. 30 South Indian Inscriptions.
6. Proceedings of the Advanced Symposium on Probability and its application. The University Publications were exhibited at the Ninth Book Fair held at Madras during December, 1984.

The N.C.C., N.S.S. and Social Service League functioned well with varied activities.

The University paid its homage to the memory of Padma Bushan Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettair who was the Founder Pro-Chancellor of the University for over 3 decades and who had nurtured the growth and development of the University in its formative stages and placed on record the inestimable services rendered by him to this Institution and to the cause of Tamil Development in general to Tamil Isai and Tamil culture in particular.

Dr. M. A. M. Ramaswamy, the illustrious son of Padma Bushan Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar and a Philanthropist, a leading industrialist and an ardent promoter of sports was appointed as the third Founder Pro Chancellor.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY.

The Bharathiar University has passed through the third year of its existence during 1984-85.

The following are the departments now functioning in the University, engaged in Research and Teaching:—

1. Department of Botany.
2. Department of Chemistry.
3. Department of Mathematics.
4. Department of Physics.
5. Department of Statistics.
6. Department of Zoology.
7. Department of Economics.
8. Department of Psychology.
9. Department of Sociology.

The University had undertaken to orient its academic research and extension activities in the University departments. The existing conventional courses like Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Statistics have been diversified and new areas of specialisations introduced. Some of these specialisations are Integrated

The total number of students on rolls in the University on 31st December, 1984 was 5,876 as against 5,679 in the previous year. The number of women students was 819 as against 671 in the previous year. The total number of students enrolled in the Directorate of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education was 31,409 as against 25,377 in the previous year.

The 51st Convocation was held on 13th February 1984. Dr. S. Z. Qasim, Secretary, Department of Ocean Development, Government of India delivered the Convocation address. The number of candidates who took their degrees at the Convocation was 8,454 and of them 746 took their degrees in person. Gold medals and prizes were given to 34 boys and 13 girls for securing the highest marks in various subjects in the final examinations.

The total number of candidates registered for Ph.D. Degree is 46 and M. Phils Degree is 270. 29 candidates were declared qualified for the award of Ph.D. Degree and 101 for the award of M.Phil. Degree.

During the year triennial elections were held to elect members to the various authoritative bodies of the University.

Three new Endowments were instituted during this year.

Development Planning in the department of Economics Applied Optics, upto Electronics and Micro Electronic in the department of Physics; Cellulose Technology and Electro Organic Chemistry in the Chemistry department; Neuro Physiology and Behavioral and Environmental Toxicology in the department of Zoology and Data processing in the Statistics department.

Keeping in view the social relevance, the Bharathiar school of management and Entrepreneur Development has been started in the University in 1984 for offering PG Course (MBA). The Chairman, Lakshmi Mills Group, Coimbatore has created an Endowment for Rs. 15 Lakhs, the interest of which is to be utilised for the development of the Bharathiar School of Management. Thus an intimate collaboration and interaction between the University and the Industry is being established.

A computer centre has been set up in the University with the installation of a Mini Computer with 5 terminals at a cost of Rs. 8 Lakhs.

The following new courses have been instituted at Post Graduate and undergraduate level during 1984-85:

- (a) M.D. Family Medicine.
- (b) M.D. Sports Medicine.
- (c) M.D. Hospital administration.
- (d) M.D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- (e) M.Ch. Urology.
- (f) M.Ch. Paediatrics.
- (g) P.G. Diploma in Geriatrics.
- (h) P.G. Diploma in Accident and Emergency Medicine.
- (i) P.G. Diploma in Leprology.
- (j) P.G. Diploma in ENT.
- (k) P.G. Diploma in Venereology.
- (l) P.G. Diploma in Dermatology.
- (m) P.G. Diploma in Ophthalmology.
- (n) B. Pharmacy.
- (o) B.E. Automobile Engineering.
- (p) B.E. Transportation Engineering.

During the year under report, provisional affiliation has been granted for starting 6 more institutions as indicated below :—

- (a) Bishop Thorp College, Dharapuram.
- (b) JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty.
- (c) Tamil Nadu College of Engineering, Coimbatore
- (d) Kumaraguru College of Technology, Pollachi
- (e) Erode Engineering College, Perundurai.
- (f) Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Tamil Nadu, Erode.

With the addition of above, the total number of affiliated colleges at the close of the year is 38. (as per break up details given below) :—

Men's College	14
Women's College	10
Co-educational Institutions	14
Arts and Science Colleges	23

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 Nagarkkottai which constitute the cultural hinterland

Professional Colleges.

Law Colleges	1
Medical Colleges	2
Engineering Colleges	7
College of Education	1
College of Physical Education	1
College of Pharmacy	1

Of the 1,000 acres of land proposed to be acquired for the University, 347.23 acres have already been acquired of which 263.23 acres were acquired during 1984-85. The year under report witnessed some spectacular building activity as well as acquisition of equipments and machinery for the development of the University departments.

Another noteworthy innovation which the university had introduced during the year under report is in the sphere of curriculum development and examination reforms. Regarding the structure of the syllabi, for such of those subjects for which division of syllabi into convenient units are feasible, the syllabi have been divided into five units, and in question paper setting alternate questions are to be set in each unit of the syllabus wherever the syllabus is divided into five units, while in other cases question papers are set covering the entire syllabus.

It is to the credit of Bharathiar University, for the first-time, Tamil Prose Text-Book containing only scientific articles in Tamil has been brought out and prescribed for study for II Year B.A. and B.Sc., students. As a first step towards the establishment of School of Languages; action has already been taken to set up a department of Tamil in the University.

The first convocation of the University was held on 3rd April 1984 at the University campus.

The U.G.C. has issued orders declaring this University fit to receive institutional development grants under section 12 (a) of the U.G.C. Act.

Tamil Nadu with 41 Affiliated Colleges, one Approved College and 6 University Departments.

Engineering Colleges	2
Medical College	1
Law College	1
Colleges of Education	2
Oriental Title Colleges	6
Arts and Science Colleges	29
Approved College	1
University Departments	6

Main Goals :

The main goals of the University are :-

1. To provide meaningful education to the students community in 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 for 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 the 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 made on interdisciplinary areas of research with a plan to develop its departments in liaison with the upcoming Schools of Excellence under the banner of Bharathidasan University.

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

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

Progress has been made in filling up vacancies in the teaching side and is expected to be over shortly.

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

Campus Development :

The University is likely to occupy its own building soon.

Examination :

The University keeps up its tradition of keeping up to schedule in the conduct of examination as well as in the publication of results.

Academic :

The Office of the Vice-Chancellor has been taken up by Dr. A. Gnanam and the new Registrar is expected to be appointed soon. The University Grants Commission has given accreditation to the University to be fit to receive grants.

Merits :

1. Dr. M. Lakshmanan completed the tenure Japan Foundation Fellowship and resumed his academic work from 1st April 1984.

2. Dr. K. Chellappan attended a Seminar at Singapore.

3. The INCLAC 1985 was held at the Bharathidasan University during, January 1985.

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 a large number of teachers for M.Phil. (189) and Ph.D. (90) programmes—both basic and applied—research has been given a great fillip.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Department of Collegiate Education was carved out of the composite Directorate of Public Instruction in October 1965 to ensure co-ordinated development and expansion of Collegiate Education in the State. The Department has gained considerable momentum after the formation of a separate Directorate. At the time of formation, there were only 92 Arts and Science Colleges and 18 Colleges of Education in the

State. Now in 1985, there are 193 Arts and Science Colleges (53 Government, 134 Aided and 6 un-aided Private Arts and Science Colleges) and 23 (7 Government and 16 aided) Colleges of Education in the State. During the year 1984-85, about 1,95,000 students were enrolled in these Institutions. There are 14,131 teachers in various disciplines working in these Colleges. There are also 3 Physical Education Colleges ; 15 Oriental Colleges

2 Institutes for Social Works and One Institution for Rural Higher Education under the jurisdiction of this Department. And there were 2,546 students and 305 teachers in these Institutions in 1984-85.

A number of schemes relating to the provision of buildings, laboratory equipments, furniture and other amenities for students, play-ground and recreational facilities in Government Colleges, have been implemented. In 1984-85 additional Degree Courses in 4 Government Colleges and additional Post-Graduate Courses in 2 Government Colleges were started. Further, B.Com. Degree Course (in 5 Colleges) and B.A. (in one College) were opened in the Evening Colleges in various Government Colleges in the State. 22 Post of Assistant Professors were additionally created during 1984-85 for the newly started Degree Post Graduate courses. The construction of additional class rooms, laboratories, hostels, compound walls, etc., are being done in a phased manner. During the Sixth Plan period, major works to the extent of Rs. 128 lakhs and minor works to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs were sanctioned to various Government Colleges. Permanent buildings to the newly Government Arts College at Chidambaram at a total cost of Rs. 87 lakhs are under construction. A sum of Rs. 1,301.82 lakhs was provided in the Revised Estimate for 1984-85 towards the maintenance of Government Arts Colleges in the State.

The Aided Colleges get assistance from Government by way of teaching, building and other grants as per grant-in-Aid Code. The entire deficit in salary expenditure of the approved staff of the Aided Colleges is met by Government and from 1st April 1980 onwards the salary is paid directly by the Department to all staff working in aided colleges and credited to their individual bank account. The staff in aided colleges are eligible for the same scale of pay, leave benefits including surrender leave facilities, retirement benefits including Family Pension, Group Insurance scheme, etc., as their counterparts in Government Colleges. A provision of Rs. 2,051.55 lakhs for the grants to Aided Colleges and another sum of Rs. 113.59 lakhs for grants to 16 aided + 7 Government Colleges of Education were made for the year 1984-85.

Some of the important scholarship schemes administered by the Department every year for the benefit of students are :

1. National Scholarship Scheme.
2. State Scholarship Scheme for Children of Teachers.

3. National Loan Scholarship Scheme.

4. Merit Scholarship to the students who secure first rank in S.S.L.C. Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate Matriculation, Indian Council for Secondary Education and Central Board of Examination in Tamil Nadu.

5. State Collegiate Scholarship.

6. Ad-hoc Merit Grant to the SC/ST students who secure 60 per cent and above.

7. Scholarship for the Children of Defence Service Personnel.

8. Scholarship for the Children of Ceylon Repatriates.

9. Scholarship for the Children of Burma Repatriates.

10. Scholarship for the children of Freedom Fighters

A sum of Rs. 141.821 lakhs was provided in the Revised Estimate for the sanction of above Scholarships in 1984-85.

An incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year is paid to every student studying through Tamil Medium in Degree Courses and about Rs. 42 lakhs was expended for this purpose in 1984-85.

During the year 1984-85 a total sum of Rs. 12 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1984-85) was sanctioned to various Transport Corporation towards the reimbursement of Social Cost on Students' bus concessions.

Under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission 360 Teachers were deputed for M. Phil., in 1984-85 Further under State Government Scheme 6 Professor in Government Colleges were deputed for Research leading to Ph.D., during 1984-85.

The Directorate organises regular short-term In-service Training Courses for Colleges Teacher of English. These Courses are designed to bring about qualitative improvement in the teaching/learning of English in Colleges at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. Three such courses were conducted involving an expenditure of Rs. 27,000. About 90 teachers attended these courses.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Directorate of Government Examinations, constituted as a separate department in February 1975 is now having part from its head office at Madras, Regional Offices also at the following places with jurisdiction over the districts indicated against each:—

<i>Regional Office.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
Madras (functioning from October 1984).	Madras, Chengalpattu and North Arcot.
Tiruchirappalli	.. South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Pondicherry.

<i>Regional Office.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
Coimbatore .. ..	.. Salem, Coimbatore, Periar, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris.
Madurai .. ..	.. Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Pasumpon Muthuramlingam, Kamarejar and Anna districts.

2. The following are the figures of the number of candidates who appeared for the major examinations conducted by the Directorate of Government Examinations.

<i>Examinations.</i>	<i>March/April 1984.</i>		<i>September/October 1984.</i>	<i>March/April 1985.</i>
	<i>Number of candidates appeared.</i>	<i>Percentage of pass.</i>	<i>Number of candidates appeared.</i>	<i>Number of candidates registered.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.S.L.C. Public Examinations—				
Pupils and Private	3,75,841	*	1,53,625	3,87,000
Pupils alone	2,86,841	57.5	..	..
Anglo-Indian Examination	2,867	88	425	3,500
Matriculation Examination	4,493	89	475	5,800
Higher Secondary Examination—				
Pupils and Private	1,75,629	*	51,758	1,87,000
Pupils alone	1,31,046	67	..	..

*Pass percentage could not be worked out for "Pupils and Private" because of the compartmental system of pass introduced from March 1978.

	<i>Number of Centres.</i>	
	<i>September/October 1984.</i>	<i>March/April 1985.</i>
	(1)	(2)
S.S.L.C. Public Examination.	405	1,349
Higher Secondary Examination.	174	758

3. The Higher Secondary examination comprises of 27 General Education subjects and 70 vocational subjects. There are 264 groups (Combinations of subjects) under both the General and vocational schemes. The examinations in vocational subjects have been restructured with more emphasis on practicals.

4. The appearance of private candidates in S.S.L.C and Higher Secondary Examinations is permitted to the extent indicated below:—

<i>Examinations.</i>	<i>Qualifications for appearing as private candidates.</i>	
	<i>Academic.</i>	<i>Minimum age.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
S.S.L.C.	Pass in 8th Std.	16
H.S.E.	(Only in Non-vocational not requiring practicals) Pass in 10th Std.	18

5. The S.S.L.C. (8th Standard) Public Examination for the benefit of the private candidates over the age of 14 is also being conducted and in December 1984, 4,025 candidates appeared for that examination.

6. The Hall tickets and the completed public examination mark sheets are being distributed to the candidates quickly through the distribution centres all over the State earmarked for this purpose.

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, one Law College was opened at Madurai. In 1979-80, two Law Colleges at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were opened. Thus, there are four Law Colleges in the State now.

Apart from the Three-Year Law Course, the Five-Year Law Course has also been started in the four Law Colleges from the year 1983-84 onwards. The students who have passed +2 examinations are eligible for admission to the Five-Year Law Course. The second year classes of Five-Year Law Course commenced from the year 1984-85 onwards.

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:—

<i>Madras Law College—</i>	
Branch II	Crime and Torts.
Branch III	Contracts including Industrial relation of Law.
Branch IV	Property.
Branch V	Labour Law and Administrative Law.
<i>Madurai Law Collage—</i>	
Branch IV	Property.

Efforts are being taken to introduce the M.L. Course in Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Law Colleges also.

The Evening Law Course for Employed persons was started in the Madras Law College in 1966-67 and in Madurai in 1977. These were discontinued in 1979-80 on the direction of the Bar Council of India. However, they have been re-introduced in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges and introduced in Tiruchirappalli and 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. The

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 Lakhs for the construction of the College and Hostel buildings for the Coimbatore Law College. The construction work will be started soon after the land therefor is handed over by the Revenue Department. Further the Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 Lakhs for the construction of Tiruchirappalli Law College and Hostel buildings. The Bharathidasan University has agreed to the allotment of 50 acres of land in the University campus at Suriyur Village. The construction work will be started soon after the land is allotted by the Bharathidasan University. For Madurai Law College there is a separate hostel building for Women students. The kitchen block of the building is nearing completion. From 1985-86 onwards, Lady students of the Madurai Law College will have hostel facilities.

There are book banks in the Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Law Colleges and all the students are eligible to borrow books from the Book Bank.

This Department is publishing every year a "Year Book of Legal Studies" wherein articles and Essays of eminent Jurists and Professors of Law are included. There are 3,802 students on the rolls of all the four Law Colleges as shown below:—

Law Colleges.	Three year	Five year	Evening	M.L.
	Law Course.	Law Course.	Law Course.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	828	360	444	26
Madurai	535	283	217	15
Tiruchirappalli ..	273	160	111	..
Coimbatore	281	152	117	..
	1,917	955	889	41
Total	3,802			

Free Legal Aid Clinics have been started in the Law Colleges at Madras and Madurai from the year 1984-85 onwards. A blood donation campaign was conducted in the Law College, Madras during the year 1984-85.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Dr. B.B. Sundaresan was appointed as Vice-Chancellor in the place of Dr. M. Santappa, who completed his term of office of three years.

Legislation :

(i) Additions to the Chapter IX (Teaching) and Chapter XXIV (Non-teaching) have been made providing for payment of "Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme" under the new Social Security and Welfare Scheme on par with Government Rules.

(ii) The existing Statutes relating to Voluntary Retirement have been amended, reducing the qualifying service from 25 years to 20 years for Voluntary Retirement with retirement benefits.

Regulations :

The following important alterations and additions have been approved by the Academic Council during 1984 ;—

1. Prescription of General Psychology as an Allied subject for B.A. Economics and Philosophy (Main subject).

2. Prescription of a Language other than English as a compulsory component of the Foundation course for B.A. (Corporate Secretaryship), B.A. (Industrial Organisation Leather) and B.Com.

3. Prescription of a new optional subject "Logic and Scientific Methods" and allowing candidates to offer one extra optional paper in lieu of Dissertation and viva voce for M.A. Degree Course in Branch III—Economics.

4. Prescription of an alternate paper—ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரைகளும் படைப்பிலக்கியமும் in lieu of Translation paper for M.A. Branch VII—Tamil.

5. Addition of one new special subject—Radiation Physics to M.Sc. Branch III—C—Physics.

6. Addition of two new elective subjects, viz., Neurobiology and Thermobiology, to M.Sc. Branch VI—C—Zoology (Credit System).

7. Addition of a new optional group—Insurance to M.Com. (Non-Semester).

8. Institution of one new Branch of study under M.D.S. Oral Medicine Diagnosis and Radiology.

9. Addition of a new provision for Diploma holders in Physiotherapy for admission to Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT).

10 (i) Institution of a new branch under B.E. Branch X—Instrumentation and Control Engineering.

(ii) Provision for B.Sc. (Applied Science) Degree holders to join the B.E. programme.

11. Institution of a new course in B.Sc. Sculpture under the Faculty of Engineering.

12. Institution of three more Para Professional courses—(i) Post-graduate Diploma in Student Personnel Service, (ii) Post-graduate Diploma in Educational Technology and (iii) Post-graduate Diploma in Energy Management.

Academic Advancement :

(i) Affiliation was granted to a private Law College and to Five Institutions to conduct courses in Oncology in Cancer Research Institute; Ophthalmology in Medical Research Foundation; Diabetology in Diabetes Research Centre and M. V. Hospital; Medical Entomology in Vector Control Research Centre and B. Pharmacy Course in C.L. Baid Mehta College of Pharmacy.

The three Autonomous Colleges, viz.,

(i) Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, (ii) Loyola College and (iii) Madras Christian College, have been granted autonomy for a further period of 5 years from 1984-85.

(ii) The number of University Departments has been increased from 59 to 60, by adding a new department of Vaishnavism.

Correspondence Education :

The Institute of Correspondence Education started during the academic year 1981-82 has been steadily progressing and the total number of candidates on the roll during 1984-85, was as follows :—

Under-graduate — 23,534.

Post-graduate 18,680.

An Advisory Committee consisting of seven Syndicate members has also been constituted to assist the Syndicate in running the Institute of Correspondence Education.

Research Programme :

During the year 1984, one candidate qualified for the D.Sc. Degree the highest research degree in the Faculty of Science, 184 for the Ph.D. and 2 for the M.Litt. At the same time, 445 candidates were registered for the M.Phil. and 228 for the Ph.D.

Convocation :

At the Supplementary Convocation held in June 1984 presided over by the Pro-chancellor, 12,087 candidates were admitted to the several degrees. Out of them,

100 candidates were awarded Ph.D. Degree and 249 M.Phil. Degree ; and 23 candidates were awarded Prizes and Medals.

Library and Documentation :

Madras University Library :

8,259 volumes were added during 1984. A monthly list of recent additions to the Library and a monthly classified index to periodicals relating to Humanities and Social Sciences were brought out.

National Cadet Corps :

Twenty-two senior Men Cadets and nine Women Cadets drawn from Army, Naval and Air Wings participated in the Republic Day, out of whom 3 won honours.

Men and Women Cadets took part in All-India Camps, All-India Training Camps, Para Training School and Canada Youth Exchange Programme. 320 Cadets have also donated 87,360 ml. blood.

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.

Prof. J. Ramachandran continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Major P.P. Chinnadurai has been appointed as Registrar of the University and he assumed charge with effect from 2nd June 1984.

The total number of affiliated and approved institutions in the University during the year is 112 as against 104 last year. Out of 83 Arts and Science Colleges, 54 colleges conduct post-graduate programmes. There are 40 departments of teaching and research in the University and the total number of students in the affiliated and approved colleges including the University departments, the Institute of correspondence course and continuing education, open university system and the evening college is 1,39,384.

Academic :

Three new courses were introduced during the year :

1. B.A. Course in Corporate Secretaryship.
2. P.G. Diploma in Tourism.
3. Diploma in Arabic.

During this year six Engineering colleges and two Arts and Science colleges were granted provisional affiliation under the self-financing scheme, making the total number of affiliated colleges as 112 as against 104 last year.

An International training programme on 'Molecular approaches to research in tropical diseases' sponsored by the University/UNDP/World Bank/WHO has been organised under the auspices of School of Biological Science from 24th September to 12th October 1984.

Over twenty workshops and Seminars at the State, National and International levels were organised by the various departments of the university. In all 962 participants including members of the University faculty attended the seminars.

The University grants commission has identified the school of Biological Sciences for "Strengthening of the Infrastructure of the School under the "Science and Technology Infrastructure Development Programmes" and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 46.70 lakhs. It has also sanctioned another grant of Rs. 28 lakhs for the setting up of a Biology Curriculam development Centre, national in character.

Research Activities :

It may be gratifying to note that the university has the largest number of research projects and schemes currently in operation, namely 117, funded by national and international agencies involving an amount of Rs. 4.20 crores. These projects covered a very wide spectrum of investigation from esoteric and academic to vital problems affecting our society.

The faculty of the university have published 224 papers in reputed national and international level journals during the year.

Functions :

An "Ornamental gateway" was erected at the main entrance of the university campus at a cost about Rs. 4,50,000 to commemorate the Fifth World Tamil Conference seminar held in the University campus. This gateway was named as "KALAI VAYIL".

A life size statue of the late Dr. T.P. Meenakshisundaram, the first Vice-chancellor of Madurai Kamaraj University was erected in front of Dr. T.P.M. Library in the university campus.

The ornamental entrance was declared open and the statue was unveiled by Hon'ble Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at a function held at Dr. Mu. Va. Arangu on 18th September 1984. Hon'ble Dr. K. Kalimuthu, Minister for Agriculture delivered a felicitation address on Dr. T.P.M. Hon'ble C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education and Pro-chancellor of the University presided over the function.

The 18th annual convocation of 1984 was held on 18th February 1985. His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Chancellor of the University presided over the function. Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah, Chairman, University grants Commission delivered the convocation address.

Computer Centre :

The Computer Centre continued its assistance to the teaching faculty and the research scholars of the University and the affiliated colleges in solving the research problems. This year two courses in fortran programming were conducted. An AI-800 Micro Computer has been installed this year. The cost of the computer is Rs. 98,000.

Sports and Tournaments :

The Inter-collegiate inter-zone Athletic meet for men was conducted at the armed reserve police stadium, Madurai on 13th and 14th December 1984. The Women Athletics meet was conducted at the same stadium on the 15th and 16th December 1984.

This university hosted the Inter-university South Zone Kabaddi Tournament (Men) at Anna stadium, Nagercoil from 11th to 17th November 1984.

National Cadet Corps :

The present strength of the cadet corps in the affiliated colleges of the university during the year is 4,143 boys and 999 girls as against 3,478 boys and 905 girls last year.

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, Director, NCC is the Regional Officer for Tamil Nadu and Pondichery. He is from the regular services of the rank of Commodore/Brigadier. He is the Head of the Department for all purposes. There are 6 NCC Group Headquarters and 50 NCC units stationed in various places of Tamil Nadu.

Administration :

Administration on the NCC is controlled by both the State Government and the Government of India. As far as the State Government is concerned, Education Department is the Administrative Department to the NCC Directorate. As far as the Government of India is concerned, Directorate General, NCC functioning at Delhi is the Administrative Department

National Service Scheme :

The NSS units of colleges as in the previous years, plan and implement the regular activities. The university level NSS advisory committee meeting was held on 8th October 1984 for chalking out programmes for the year.

A seminar on international youth year 1985 was organised for Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts separately during December 1984.

Department of Youth Welfare :

The 5th Annual youth festival at inter-collegiate level was conducted at Thiagarajar College, Madurai from 7th to 11th January 1984.

Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education :

The Institute entered its 14th year of service with a total enrolment of 55,737 students.

Open University :

The open university entered its eighth year of service with 13,538 students.

Evening College :

The strength of the college in the degree, post-graduate and part time courses during the year is 792. The College had also organised guidance programme for 60 students for the preliminary examination of the I.A.S. examination.

Staff :

All the officers excepting two Gazetted Officers in the Directorate are all from the Military Services. Similarly personnel imparting training to the NCC cadets are drawn from the regular services. Administrative staff in the NCC Directorate (State Cell) and NCC Group Headquarters and Units belong to State Government.

Finance :

Expenditure on NCC is met both by the Central and State Governments. Central Government meets the expenditure on NCC Directorate office accommodation and furniture, pay and allowances of service officers and personnel posted to NCC, pay and allowances of the civilian staff serving in the NCC Directorate (excepting a skeleton staff of State Government serving as State Cell) provision of vehicles, arms

ammunition, clothing and necessaries and all the technical training equipment and 50 per cent of the camp expenditure.

The State Government meets the expenditure on pay and allowances of all the civilian staff employed in NCC Group Headquarters/Units and the skeleton staff serving in the NCC Directorate, honorarium of NCC Officers, Refreshment and washing allowances of NCC cadets, contingent expenditure (office accommodation of NCC Group Headquarters/Units, furniture, telephones, service postage, pay of menials and unit equipment), other charges (pre-commission and refresher training courses of NCC officers, POL charges, amenity and training Grant, other adventure activities) and 50 per cent of camp expenditure.

The Director, 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 1984-85 :—

Number of camps conducted.	Number of officers and Cadets attended.	
	Officers.	Cadets.
Annual Training camps 43	626	21,937
Centrally organised camps 27	30	1,267

15 cadets successfully completed the para training during the year 1984-85.

13 Cycle expeditions were conducted and 14 officers and 506 cadets participated in them.

Besides the above, Trekking, sailing and mountaining expeditions were conducted and our cadets participated. 7 cadets were delegated for the Youth Exchange Programme, Canada. Many Social service activities were undertaken by the cadets.

NCC cadets participated in the Republic Day Camp at Delhi and they have won the following awards :—

1. Skeet Shooting— I Position— 1 cadet.
2. Shooting-Girls Div— I Position— 1 cadet.
3. Best Cadet— II Position— 2 cadets.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Service Units :

Under the provisions of the Act, there are the following service units:

Government :

State Central Library—

Connemara Public Library, Madras-8.—1

Local Library Authorities :

District Central Libraries	..	..	..	16
Branch libraries	..	..	..	1,488
Total number of service units	..	..	..	1,505

The district-wise particulars of service units, stock of books, etc., are furnished below:—

Serial number and unit.	Number of service units.	Stock of books.	Visitors.	Number of times books consulted.	Members.	Number of times books lent.	Number of total times books used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Connemara Public Library	1	3,90,915	3,22,621	9,67,863	25,759	1,46,313	11,14,176
2. Chengalpattu	120	9,99,348	26,56,858	5,06,816	92,141	8,65,623	13,72,439
3. Coimbatore	98	9,44,486	22,78,403	3,32,284	1,16,370	9,10,299	12,42,583
4. Dharmapuri	38	2,17,405	8,60,358	97,883	38,064	1,63,231	2,61,114
Madras	114	18,40,551	37,34,700	11,68,308	83,301	15,81,421	27,49,729

Serial number and unit.	Number of service units.	Stock of books.	Visitors.	Number of times books consulted.	Members.	Number of times books lent.	Number of total times books used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6. Madurai	162	12,45,248	35,22,026	9,24,842	1,17,294	13,33,041	22,57,883
7. Nilgiris	39	2,36,453	6,36,869	90,071	27,071	2,36,634	3,26,705
8. North Arcot	91	5,02,684	24,56,422	8,80,241	67,154	5,56,628	14,36,869
9. Periyar	101	7,50,915	15,02,501	2,58,619	70,220	5,90,766	8,49,385
10. Pudukkottai	28	1,33,333	4,99,392	1,42,867	16,247	1,07,046	2,49,913
11. Ramana thapuram	177	6,62,012	31,54,031	4,19,184	79,154	5,51,906	9,71,090
12. Salem	86	6,19,236	21,20,637	3,57,272	33,856	8,50,598	12,07,870
13. South Arcot	116	3,97,316	33,85,456	1,64,742	62,937	3,99,036	5,63,778
14. Thanjavur	103	7,01,972	28,88,439	10,11,511	96,270	13,78,519	23,90,030
15. Tiruchirappalli	94	5,92,934	10,40,739	3,47,251	55,708	4,62,238	8,09,489
16. Tirunelveli	131	6,19,267	23,66,953	2,95,830	86,832	6,28,200	9,24,030
17. Kanyakumari	6	13,377	72,487	12,650	1,454	20,798	33,448
Total ..	1,505	1,08,67,632	3,34,98,892	79,68,234	10,69,832	1,17,82,297	1,57,05,151

NOTE.— Apart from these units of Government and local library [authorities, Thanjavur ■ Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Maraimalai Adigal Library ■ and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library] get grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Finance :

Rs. 3,71,770 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 1984-85.—

Evaluation-1984-85 :

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. 9,76,12,24,000

(i) Per capita to total population (expenditure population)—202.11.

3. Expenditure on Education (Budget estimate)—Rs. 40,29,27,000.

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure population)—8.34.

110E-1-8A

(ii) Per capita to literate population (expenditure literate population)—18.22.

4. Expenditure on Library Service—Rs. 3,71,77,000—

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure population)—0.76.

(ii) Per capita to literate population (Expenditure literate population)—1.68.

(iii) Per capita to total number of Readers (expenditure readers)—1.11.

(iv) Per capita to total number of members (expenditure members)—34.75.

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, Deputy Inspectors who are entrusted with the academic control of Primary and Middle Schools. Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools and the Inspector of Matriculation Schools supervise the Anglo-Indian and Matriculation Schools in the State. These Officers are responsible for the proper implementation of developmental schemes towards academic 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 1984 runs as follows :

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers. (in lakhs).	Number of Pupils. (in lakhs).
Primary Standards (I-V).	28,847	1.16	48.92
Middle Standards (I-VIII or VI-VIII).	5,691	0.67	28.27
High and Higher Secondary (Generally Standards VI-X/VI-XII).	3,950	1.01	28.27
Total ..	38,488	2.84	105.46

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

Standards.	Pupils. (IN LAKHS.)
I-V	70.44
VI-VIII	23.19
IX-X	8.52
XI-XII	3.31
Total	105.46

Elementary Education :

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 26 per cent during 1983-84. 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 :

The number of students studying in the 2,476 High Schools and 1,474 Higher Secondary Schools at various levels was as follows in 1984-85 :

	Pupils. (IN LAKHS.)
Standards VIII and below ..	16.44
Standards IX and X	8.52
Standards XI and XII	3.31
Total ..	28.27

Higher Secondary Education :

The strength of Higher Secondary Students in 1984-85 in 1,421 Higher Secondary Schools functioning in the State (excluding 53 Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.) was as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
General Courses ..	157,905	112,165	270,070
Vocational Courses	40,695	20,807	61,502
Total ..	198,600	132,972	331,572

Out of the above schools, 39 Higher Secondary Schools were newly opened during 1984-85.

The achievements of Tamil Nadu in the field of vocational education at Higher Secondary was lauded at all-India level. The number of Higher Secondary Schools which offered vocational courses in 1984-85 was 969. They offered one or more vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 1,432. Out of 3.32 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in

1984-85, 51,502 (i.e. about 19 per cent) were studying in vocational courses as detailed below :

Major areas to which the vocational course relates.	Number of Students in 1984-85.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture ..	4,123	375	4,498
Home Science ..	132	2,193	2,325
Engineering and Technology.	14,476	190	14,666
Commerce and Business.	19,150	14,433	33,583

Major areas to which the vocational course relates.	Number of Students in 1984-85.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Health	2,686	2,988	5,674
Miscellaneous ..	128	628	756
Total	40,695	20,807	61,502

Courses in Computer appreciation and awareness have been introduced during 1984-85 in 16 Higher Secondary Schools in the State under a Scheme implemented throughout India by the Government of India ; 10 of those schools are in Madras City and 6 are in and around Coimbatore.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES.

This Directorate was formed during September 1979 for the promotion of Sports and Games in Tamil Nadu. Keeping this in view this Department had drawn up a number of sports promoting schemes.

The allocation of funds by the Government for Sports and Games and Youth Welfare for the year 1984-85 was as follows :—

- (a) Sports and Games—Rs. 142.25 lakhs.
(b) Youth Welfare—Rs. 68.38 lakhs.

To implement the various schemes drawn up by this Department, the District Sports Officers and the District Coaches are functioning in all the Districts.

Total number of District Sports Councils working under control of this Department is 21.

Sports and Games :

During 1984-85 this Department sponsored the Tamil Nadu State Rural Team for its participation in the All-India Rural Sports and Tournaments held at various places in the country in Group I (Kho-Kho, Kabadi, Wrestling and Football), Group II (Athletics, Hockey and Basketball), Group III (Volley ball, Archery) and Group IV (Swimming). The Tamil Nadu Teams won the Gold in Basketball (Girls) and Kho-Kho (Boys) Silver in Football and Bronze in Hockey and Basketball (Boys). In athletics 3 Gold Medals one Silver and two Bronze medals were won. In all about 530 players drawn from the rural areas in the districts participated in the above All-India Rural Tournaments.

Every year to commemorate the Pongal Festival, State Level Pongal Sports are being conducted. This year as usual the Pongal Sports was conducted at Tiruchirappalli in grand manner and 2,100 players

(men and women) participated in this mammoth Sports Meet.

The All-India Civil Services Tournament in Weight lifting was held at Madras in January 1985 and 160 players from all over India participated in the Tournament.

In all the 378 blocks, block-level sports were conducted by the District Sports Councils.

“Match-a-day programme” was conducted in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Madras where a match in some activities was conducted in the stadium every day.

Middle School sports were conducted in the Middle Schools in 51 Educational Districts.

“Ten School Zonal Sports” were conducted in the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in 300 ten school cluster.

In May 1984, State Level Summer Coaching Camps were conducted at Erode, Madurai, Madras and Kancheepuram in eight disciplines—Athletics, Volley ball, Basketball, Football, Hockey, Table Tennis, Swimming, Shuttle Badminton for both Boys and Girls. About 500 players benefited from these coaching camps where intensive coaching was imparted to them by National Institute of Sports qualified coaches for 21 days.

Cash awards for Rs. 250 to Rs. 50,000 were given to 180 outstanding sportsmen/women who won in the National/International competitions in various games and sports.

Apart from this 300 sports scholarships were awarded to the winners and runners in the Republic Day Sports Meet and the State Level Pongal Sports Meet.

Youth Services :

As regards Youth Services, the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Youth Co-ordinators are functioning under the State Co-ordinator, i.e. Director of Sports and Youth Services. He has been co-ordinating the Youth activities in Tamil Nadu through various schemes under National Service Scheme which are being implemented in all colleges and schools, etc. The National Services Scheme volunteers are undertaking the social activities like traffic controlling, educating the village folk and social services to the village people and down-trodden people. The work turned out by the National Service Scheme volunteers during Flood relief in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tiruchirappalli District was well appreciated, by one and all.

International Youth Year 1985:

The United Nations have declared 1985 as the international Youth Year with a theme :—

- a. Participation;
- b. Development; and
- c. Peace.

As per the calendar of events drawn up by the Department of Sports and Youth Services, Government of India, the National Youth Day (12th January 1985) and National week was celebrated in the State capital and throughout the Districts from 13th January 1985 to 19th January 1985 in a fitting manner.

During 1984-85, a Trekking Programme was organised by the Youth Hostels Association of India at Kodaikanal. 41 Youths have participated in this programme. Similarly a financial assistance was provided to a youth club in South Arcot District for a Trekking Programme at Kalvarayan Hills. A sum of Rs. 61,000 was provided in all for the Trekking programmes alone in Tamil Nadu. In addition, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was given to Giri Vihari Mendal, Madras for organising a Trekking Programme at Everest Base Camp.

This Directorate is also giving financial assistance to cyclists of our State and also who are coming from other States. In 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 8,125 was given for all India and World Cyclists for their adventurous cycling tour.

Necessary financial assistance of Rs. 4,000 had also been provided for the non-stop walking by Thiru R. Shanmugam, Police Constable of Crime Branch, Vellore.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

I. GENERAL:

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses rich collection of rare Government records. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrators and researchers. It has in its holdings all the records of the Secretariat except those of the last three years and also the records of the Board of Revenue except those of the last ten years. Its collection includes the records of certain heads of departments and some miscellaneous records of historical and administrative value and also rare books, reports. The English records date back to the year 1670. These valuable records are preserved here on modern scientific lines. Reference media such as Guides, Catalogues, Indexes, etc., are available for the records kept here. Much work has been done on their better preservation scientific management, systematic publication of Select Documents, facilities for research and so on.

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the head of the department.

During the period under report, the District Record Centres at Madurai, Chidambaram and Coimbatore continued to function under the aegis of the Tamil Nadu Archives.

II. RECORDS :

Annual Accession.

(i) *Tamil Nadu Archives:*

During the period under report, 1,481 bundles of records from the various departments of the Secretariat for the years 1978-80, 74 bundles of records of the Board of Revenue covering the period from 1970 to 1973, Electoral Rolls numbering 460 and some old Survey record from the Central Survey Office were transferred to the custody of this Archives. 1,280 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. 17,998 R. Dis. files and 8,890 records in old 'Pali' language] (from the Collectorate, Taluk offices and other Departmental offices in South Arcot district).
2. District Record Centre at Madurai. 10,385 files and 57 books (from the Collectorate, Taluk offices and other departmental offices in Madurai District) and 2,509 disposal files from the Ramanathapuram Collectorate at Madurai.
3. District Record Centre at Coimbatore. 9,237 disposal files (from the Collectorate and other departmental offices in Coimbatore district).

Library :

The Archives Library serves as a reference Library to the staff and research scholars. During the period under report, 2,495 books and 171 periodicals were received and added to the library. 21,886 books, etc., were issued to the research scholars, stacks, etc., 18,856 books were received back and restored. Certified copies from the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes* were granted to 341 persons who applied for them and a sum of Rs. 4,263.00 was collected towards search fees and transcription charges. A sum of Rs. 781.20 was collected towards the sale of Tamil Nadu archives publications.

III. HISTORICAL RESEARCH:**Research scholars and facilities afforded:**

362 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult the records in this Archives on the various topics of their research. Of these, 270 from Tamil Nadu, 80 from other States of India and 12 from foreign countries. A separate section consisting of a Research Officer and a Junior Assistant continued to function to assist the researchers. Facilities like prompt supply of records to scholars in a special counter opened under "Direct Access Procedure" free access to library books, supply of Xerox photostat as well as typed, copies of records on payment of prescribed fees etc. Continued during the period.

IV. PRESERVATION OF RECORDS:

7,941 bundles of records were fumigated in the vacuum fumigation chamber and 662 volumes in the fumigation cabinets. 16,952 books were deacidified by the dry method, and 6,969 sheets of old records by wet method. The broken record planks and worn-out tapes were replaced by new ones wherever necessary. 1,18,191 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and 2,264 volumes, books, registers, etc., were stitched and rebound.

7,449 sheets of photostat copies were taken and supplied to scholars and for official use. A sum of Rs. 5,375.50 was collected towards reprography charges.

46,646 sheets of roneo copies were taken by using the Electronic Stencil cutting machine.

Under the programme for microfilming the earlier English records of the East India Company's period, *Public dispatches from England for the years 1757-1803* and some old rare books of the library were microfilmed. 40,989 exposures of 35 mm. were taken by using the microfilm Camera.

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 pests, etc., continued during the period, 153 persons (from the level of record clerk to Superintendent) deputed by the various Government offices and undertaking in Madras and other places in the State were trained in Record Management and the certificates issued to the trainees on the successful completion of their training. 15 Section Officers from the Secretariat of the Government of Tamil Nadu also joined the training programme. Under the observational study programme, for the heads of departments, 31 offices from different departments visited this Archives and studied the working of this Archives as well as the various methods adopted for Archives-keeping. A training in mending of old records was imparted to 2 Binders of the Central Survey Office, Madras and one Mender of the Connemara Public Library, Madras. One Record Clerk of the State Port Office, Madras was also trained here in mending and binding of old records.

Archival advices were given to the following heads of departments and officers :—

1. The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras.
2. Librarian, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore.
3. State Port Officer, Madras.

District Gazetteers :

The Tamil versions of the Pudukkottai and Ramnathapuram district Gazetteers were in final stage of printing in Government Press and the work of compiling the necessary data and preparing the draft chapters for the Dharmapuri district Gazetteers was in progress during the period under report.

With effect from 28th February 1985, *a.n.*, the Government dispensed with the services of the Editor (Gazetteers) who was appointed on contractual basis.

Publication Cell :

Select Documents on (i) Education—Medium of Instruction; and (ii) the Neill Statue Satyagraha were in print during the year. The work of collecting and

compiling relevant materials for the publication of the following Select Documents also continued :—

- (i) The Tamil Nadu Estate Land Act;
- (ii) The origin and Development of Municipalities;
- (iii) The origin and growth of Co-operative department; and
- (iv) The Role played by Harijan Legislators in Tamil Nadu from 1920 onwards.

The work of reprinting and issuing roneo copies of "Guides to District Records of Tiruchirappalli and Madurai" was also undertaken and completed.

Visitors :

For observational study, the trainees of Diploma course of National Archives of India, New Delhi, visited this Archives on 26th June 1984 and the trainees of refresher course of "Care of Museum Objects" on 14th June 1984.

TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETY.

This is the fifteenth year of operation for the Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society which was established in the year 1970.

The main object of the undertaking of the Government is to bring out quality Text-books at reasonable prices and to make them available to school students in time.

School Textbooks :

Now almost all the Text-books for the students in the Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary stages of education are brought out by the Society. The number of copies printed by the Society during 1984-85 is 2,17,86,000 under 315 titles. The sale turnover of school text-books during this period is Rs. 9.20 crores. Since the Society is not having its own printing press, the copies were got printed in 146 approved private printing presses both in Madras and at other mofussil stations like Sivakasi, Madurai, etc.

College Text-books:

Although the main area of operation for the Society is school level text-books and exercise books, the publication of College level text-books in Tamil under the Government of India's One Crore Scheme also came under its purview. So far 910 college level text-books and reference books have been published under this special scheme. Now, after the exhaustion of funds under this head, a revolving fund has been created out of the sale proceeds of these books and reprints of college level text-books are being brought out utilising this fund.

Textbooks in Six Media:

The Society publishes subject text-books upto Standard X in six media, namely, Tamil, English, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. Though the cost of production for the last four media textbooks are very much higher than that of the other two media textbooks, the sale price is fixed the same for all the media. This is due to the goodwill this Society is bestowing upon the linguistic minorities of the State.

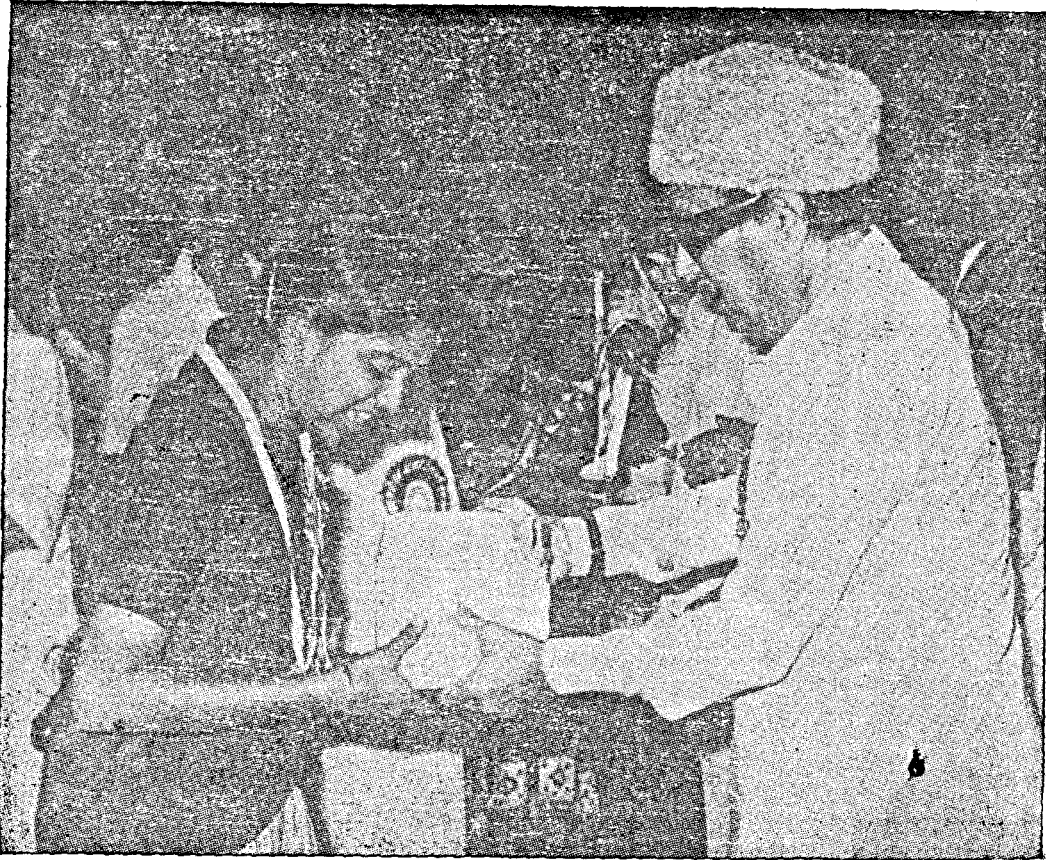
Exercise Books:

Besides these text-books, the Society's products include exercise books also. The responsibility of production and distribution of exercise books was entrusted with the Society in the year 1979. Since then, all malpractices in the production and distribution of exercise books that prevailed in the open market have disappeared. To implement this scheme more purposefully, the Society has established a string of Regional Offices at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Kumbakonam, Coimbatore, Salem and Madras. These Regional Offices take care of these conversion units which are owned by the economically weaker sections. The sale proceeds of exercise books during the year 1984-85 amount to Rs. 197.87 lakhs.

Concessional Paper :

For both the printing of Text-books and the production of exercise books the Government of India makes available 60 G.S.M. white printing paper at concessional price. The quantity of concessional paper consumed during this year 1984-85, for Text-books is 3,590 tonnes and for exercise books is 1,521 tonnes.

TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETY.



Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu distributing Free Text Books to Students

Distribution :

The distribution of Text books is done through Taluk level wholesale stockists. They number 58 and they distribute copies to nearly 1500 retailers who have registered themselves with the Society. This wide network facilitate the Society to cater to students even in the interior corner of the State without any delay or other trade strains.

The exercise books are supplied to the schools directly, giving no opportunity for any malpractice at the distribution level.

Free Text books:

The Society has been offering from its own funds free Textbooks for all students who are benefited by the Midday Meals Scheme of the State Government from Standard I to III. The cost of free books distributed during the academic year 1984—85, works out to Rs. 1,60,59,030.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, on the eve of the Fifth World Tamil Conference during 1981 at Madurai that a separate University will be set up for research in Tamil language which has got a glorious past and is rich in heritage and myriad fields like arts, literature, medicine and philosophy, an experts committee consisting of several eminent Tamil scholars was constituted and the committee submitted a detailed report to the Government. The Tamil University was established on the basis of the report on the 15th September 1981. Three and a half years have elapsed since the university was established. The objectives enshrined in the Tamil University Act have blossomed into laudable schemes and begun to bear fruit.

During these three and a half years at least four important tasks have been completed. Firstly, five faculties, namely the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Manuscriptology, Faculty of Developing Tamil, Faculty of Language and the Faculty of Science and eighteen departments under these Faculties have been formed and most of the academic posts pertaining to these have been filled up. Secondly, the statutes of the University were framed. Thirdly, an extent of nearly a thousand acres of land was acquired and construction of buildings for the University in the acquired land begun. Fourthly the fact of the U.G.C.'s appreciation of the University's exemplary functioning and creditable achievements and the U.G.C.'s recognition of the University as eligible to receive U.G.C. aid under section 12-A of the U.G.C. Act for non-developmental purposes may be made mention of.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has alienated an extent of 25 acres of poramboke land in Nanjanadu village free of cost for the location of Tribal Research Centre now functioning in a rented building in Uthaga-mandalam. This land has been formally handed over to the Tamil University.

The Encyclopaedia Centre has been created with the laudable object of bringing out an Encyclopaedia on Humanities in 14 volumes and an Encyclopaedia on Science in 20 volumes. The Department of Greater Tamil Lexicon established with the object of bringing out a comprehensive Tamil Lexicon in four years is expected to bring out a Tamil Lexicon in 10 volumes.

The Computer Centre is engaged in the task of automatic translation into Tamil of useful books, magazines and articles then and there from other languages to ensure that the Tamil language does not lag behind in richness of scientific vocabulary and keeps pace with the vast and fast development in science and Humanities.

A short term course in "Computer Systems and COBOL Language" was conducted for six weeks towards the close of September 1984. A similar Course on "Computer Systems and Programming Language" was conducted during February 1985 with financial assistance from U. G. C.. A book on Computer Technology is about to be published. The Computer Centre has won acclaim from other institutions.

Research Schemes completed in the Faculties :

In the Department of Music of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. D.A. Dhanapandian has completed his research on rare ragas and the book on the subject is ready for publication.

In the Department of Palm Leaf Manuscripts of the Faculty of Manuscriptology the work on bringing out an edition of Kurunthogai has been completed. The work on bringing out an edition of Ilamporanan Urai is about to be completed. The Education Ministry of the Central Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for compilation of a Bibliography of Manuscripts. Prof. K. M. Venkataramiah of the Department of Rare Paper Manuscripts has written a book on the social life under the Marathas of Thanjavur, and it has been published. The Mani-pravala Urai of Peria Thirumozhi has been translated into Tamil and published.

"Thanjai Maraatiyar Seppedugal" a book compiled by the Department of Epigraphy which has won an award from the Government of Tamil Nadu, "Chatta Iyal" a book brought out by the Department of Translation are some of the other books published by the Tamil University.

Prof. K. Nambi Arooran of Department of Study of Tamil Language in Foreign Countries in the Faculty of Developing Tamil has completed his research book on Tamils living in South Africa and it has since been published.

In the Faculty of Language the first part of the Compendium on Sangam Literature commencing from the letter 'Aa' and ending with 'ow' is about to be published. An index on Tholkappiam being compiled by the Department of Linguistics is expected to be

completed before the close of the academic year. In the Department of Ancient Industries precious and rare information on the art of ship-building in the chola period has been compiled.

Work has been started on construction of buildings for the faculty of language, Library, Administrative Block, Faculty Guest House and Staff quarters and some of them have been completed or in various stages of completion.

Finance :

The State Government have sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 70 lakhs for the year 1984-85 for the maintenance of the University, Rs. 1 crore for construction of buildings, for the University, Rs. 5 lakhs for one library building and Rs. 11.77 lakhs towards Establishments of the open Air Jail taken over by the university in an alternative site with minimum facility.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education is one of the key sectors catering to the Scientific and Technological manpower needs of the country for its developmental and productive activities.

The Department of Technical Education, Tamil Nadu has under its control 24 Engineering Colleges and 114 Polytechnics and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (vocational).

The Engineering colleges offer 20 undergraduate courses, 43 Post-Graduate courses and 9 P.G. Diploma courses. The Polytechnics offer 51 Diploma courses, 20 post Diploma Courses and 17 Certificate courses.

During the year under review, the Technical Education department witnessed expansion in terms of starting of new technical institutions and strengthening the facilities already created in the existing institutions.

The important achievements of the Department during 1984-85 are as follows :—

Starting of new Polytechnics :—

During 1984-85 the following self financing Polytechnics have been sanctioned in the private sector:—

1. The Salem Polytechnic, Salem.
2. Lakshmi Ammal Polytechnic, Nalainpudur.
3. Arulmigu Thirupurasundari Amman Polytechnic, Thirukalukundram.

4. Muthayammal Polytechnic, Rasipuram.
5. Rathnavel Subramaniam Polytechnic, Dindigul.
6. Shanmuga Polytechnic, Thirumalaisamudram.
7. K. S. Rangasamy Institute of Technology Tiruchengode.
8. Sri Ram Polytechnic, Thiruvelangadu.
9. Seethaiammal Polytechnic, Sivagangai.
10. The Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills Polytechnic, Mohanur.
11. The Raja's Polytechnic, Alaganeri Village, Tirunelveli district.
12. Karur Polytechnic, Punnam village.
13. Ramu Seetha Polytechnic, Kovilpatti.
14. Christian Institute for Technical Education Ambilikai, Madurai district.
15. Morning Star Polytechnic, Chunkankadi, Kanyakumari district.
16. C.S.I. Polytechnic, Salem.
17. Valliammal Polytechnic, Kattankulathur.
18. Narayana Guru Institute of Technology, Madurkarai.
19. Thenkarai Thanga Muthu Polytechnic, Periakulam.
20. Chamber of Commerce Ramakrishna Polytechnic, Thanjavur.

21. M. P. Nachimuthu and M. Jegannathan Polytechnic, Erode.
22. Ramakrishna Nallammai Polytechnic, Vellakoil.
23. Thiru Sowdambikai Polytechnic, Aruppukkottai.
24. Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Polytechnic, Palacode.
25. Goma hi Ambal Polytechnic, Malayadikurichi.
26. Misrimal Navajee Munoth Jain Polytechnic, Okkium, Thorapakkam, Chingleput district.
27. Don Bosco Polytechnic, Pullianthope, Madras-600 012.
28. Noorul Islam Polytechnic, Thiruvithancode.
29. Ar. Michael's Polytechnic, Pammal, Madras.
30. Thanthai Roever Institute of Polytechnic, Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli district.
31. Swami Abedananda Polytechnic, Thekkar, Vandavasi taluk, North Arcot district.
32. Mohamed Institute of Education and Technology, Samayapuram, Tiruchirappalli district.
33. Rani Meyyammal Polytechnic, Puliyur, Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.
34. Meenakshi Krishnan Polytechnic, Pammal.
35. Al-Almeen Institute of Technology, Kaspaipettai, Erode, Periyar district.
36. Annai J. K. K. Sampoorani Ammal Polytechnic, Thookanaickempalayam.
37. St. Xavier's Polytechnic, Seidunganallur Tirunelveli district.
38. Thiru Nanjiah-Lingammal Polytechnic, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district.
39. Arulmigu Kallalagar Polytechnic, Melur.
40. Thanapandian Polytechnic, Thirumangalam.
41. Pandian Polytechnic, Thirupathur.

The following are the self-financing Engineering Colleges sanctioned during 1984-85:—

1. Tamil Nadu College of Engineering, Coimbatore.
2. Kumaraguru College of Technology, Saravanampatti, Coimbatore.
3. Facheri Shri Nallathangal Amman College of Engineering and Technology, Dindigul.
4. Md. Sathak Engineering College, Kilakarai.
5. Arulmigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering, Krishnankovil Village, Srivilliputhur.
6. Mepco Shlenk Engineering College, Sivakasi.
7. National Engineering College, Kovilpatti.
8. The Indian Engineering College, Vadakanalagam.
9. Shanmuga College of Engineering, Vallamuthur.

10. Institute of Road Transport and Technology, Erode.
11. Erode Engineering College, Perundurai.
12. Vellore Engineering College, Vellore.
13. Arulmigu Meenakshi Amman College of Engineering, Vadamavandal village.
14. Adhi Parasakthi Engineering College, Melmaruvathur.
15. Saleh Kamal Crescent Engineering College, Othivakkam.
16. Bharathi Institute of Science and Technology, Nelvoy village, Uthiramerur taluk.
17. Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Illadu village.

New Courses.—

The following courses have been approved for introduction during 1984-85.

Degree Courses.—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (i) Stone Sculpture | Government college of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram. |
| (ii) Suchai Sculpture | Do. |
| (iii) Wood Sculpture | Do. |
| (iv) Metal Sculpture | Do. |

Elective.—

Hydraulics and Pneumatics. Murugappa Polytechnic, Avadi.

Additional facilities Sanctioned.

During 1984-85, the following additional facilities have been sanctioned to the institutions:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Establishment of a Department of Material Technology. | Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. |
| 2 Modernisation of Electrical and Electronics Laboratory. | Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore. |
| 3 Construction of overhead tank and underground storage tank for supply of Siruvani water. | Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. |
| 4 Construction of Girls Hostel. | Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi. |

Faculty Development:

Under Q.I.P. teachers of Engineering Colleges are sent to institutes of Higher learning like I.I.T. and I.I.S. Bangalore to acquire Doctorate degree. So far, 16 members have obtained Doctorate degree and out of 59 members who were undergoing studies, 38 have re-joined in their institution after studies and they are expected to submit their thesis. Polytechnic teachers are deputed to Technical Teachers' Training Institute,

Madras. Till date, 410 teachers have been trained 15 are undergoing training and 25 more will be deputed

Industrial Training:

Under the scheme, teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are sent to various Industrial establishments for short term training every year so that they may acquaint themselves with the latest practices prevailing in industry. So far, 566 staff members have been trained.

CONNEMARA (STATE-CENTRAL) PUBLIC LIBRARY.**Short Account :**

The Connemara Public Library, Madras named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras constructed in Anglo-Italian style, was inaugurated on 5th December 1896.

It has been declared as a State-Central Library with effect from April 1950 under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act 1948. On 10th September 1955, it became one of the four recipient Public Libraries in India under the provisions of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 to receive all printed materials free of cost published in India.

Accommodation :

With 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.

Specialized Wing :

It serves as a UNESCO and United Nations Organisation information centre with effect from 1956.

Reference Section :

A reference section useful for scholars has been functioning from 1st November 1981 where Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Guide Books and other reference books are kept in one place.

Text Book Wing :

Text-Book wing has started functioning with effect from 1st November 1981 and serves the students community of the metropolis of Madras.

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 three National Holidays, viz., (1) Republic Day, (2) Independence Day and (3) Gandhi Jayanti Day.

Home Delivery Section :

Through this section, books are directly taken to Members' houses and delivered at their doors. A monthly subscription of Re. 1 is collected.

RECORD OF WORK

The following is the record of Stock, Visitors, Members and Books used from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985:

Month.	Stock.	Visitors.	Members.	Use of Books.		
				Lent.	Consulted.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1984—						
April	3,72,249	29,462	22,627	14,022	88,386	1,02,408
May	3,73,076	28,123	22,744	13,100	84,369	97,469
June	3,73,976	27,743	22,893	12,354	83,229	95,583
July	3,75,570	30,544	23,288	14,999	81,632	1,06,331
August	3,77,299	29,847	23,649	14,996	89,541	1,04,537
September	3,81,139	32,076	24,060	15,169	96,228	1,11,397

Month	Stock	Visitors	Members	Use of Books		
				Lent	Consulted	Total
1984—cont.						
October	3,85,279	35,334	24,361	15,229	1,06,002	1,21,231
November	3,85,959	34,019	24,659	14,358	1,02,057	1,16,415
December	3,86,669	36,796	24,948	16,258	1,10,388	1,26,646
1985—						
January	3,86,669	38,677	25,187	15,828	1,16,031	1,31,859
February	3,86,669	38,967	25,499	14,999	1,16,901	1,31,900
March	3,86,669	42,772	25,759	16,366	1,28,316	1,44,682
Total	3,86,669	4,04,360	25,759	1,77,678	12,13,080	13,90,758
Details :—						
Stock of books	3,27,766					
Bound volumes of periodicals	58,903					
Total	3,86,669					

Chapter VI

ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED (ELCOT).

The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu was incorporated in the year 1977. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 50 million of which a sum of Rs.22 million has been subscribed.

Objective :

The principal objective of the Corporation is to plan and foster the growth of electronic industry in the State.

Growth Plan :

A perspective plan for the development of the industry in the State over a five year period has been prepared involving an outlay of over Rs. 200 crores. The total output of the electronic industry in the State is planned to be about Rs. 1,000 crores by 1990. The principal sectors of development will be :—

- Telecommunications.
- Professional Electronics.
- Computers.
- Consumer Electronics.
- Component Manufacture.

Strategy

(i) Joint Ventures :

Projects are mainly realised through joint ventures with private entrepreneurs, Non-Resident Indians and foreign companies.

Project already implemented :

(a) Elcot has established four projects in the Public sector. They are :—

(i) *Manufacture of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors.*—A project with a capacity to produce 50 million Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors per year has been established at Hosur in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 18 million. The plant and machinery was imported from Japan. The unit employs over 120 persons and caters in large measure to the Indian T.V. Industry.

(ii) *Radio Communication equipment Project.*—This project is located at Thiruvanniyur in Madras and is in an advanced stage of completion at a cost of about Rs. 16 million. VHF/UHF land mobile communication equipment with system capability are being manufactured in technical collaboration with G.E.C. Marconi Co. of United Kingdom. The Unit is to produce communication equipment worth over Rs. 30 million annually employing over 100 persons. Multi Access Radio Telephone and Multiplexed Low Capacity UHF Rural Radio are additional products that are being actively considered for manufacture in the second stage.

(iii) *Digital Systems Project.*—This unit is located in Thiruvanniyur in Madras and manufactures Digital Electronic Watches, Digital Display Systems Instruments and Quartz Wall Clocks. The unit has a capacity to produce 50,000 watches per year. The project provides marketing assistance to the indigenous small scale industry for Quartz Wall Clocks and Display Devices.

(iv) *Contracts Division.*—ELCOT has a general purpose Electronic Equipment production unit that takes up Contract Work and manufacture of custom built equipment against specific orders. The activities of this division are rapidly expanding and it caters to the requirements of major Central Government public sector ventures such as Bharat Electronics Limited, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, International Airports Authority of India, etc. The division is located at Thiruvanniyur in Madras alongside the Communication Division and the Madras unit of Bharat Electronics Limited. The range of production includes defence electronics, broadcast equipment, instrumentation for process industries, etc. In-House product development is also undertaken in this division. This division employs about 30 persons and has a turnover level of Rs. 5 million currently.

(b) *ELCOT's Joint venture Projects that are already implemented :*

(i) *Sears ELCOT.*—This is a Consumer Electronic manufacturing venture located at Madras. The unit now mainly produces Black and White and Colour T.V. Receivers with an investment of about Rs. 4 million and

employing over 200 persons. The value of annual production is expected to be over Rs. 120 million in the coming year. The venture has been established in partnership with a group of professionals and is the fastest growing T.V. manufacturing unit in South India. The project is soon to go in for the manufacture of a whole range of audio and video equipment.

(ii) *Rukmini Electronics Limited.*—Located at Pottapalayam in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu, this unit produces Carbon and Metal Film Resistors with an investment of about Rs. 4 million. It has an installed capacity production worth about Rs. 15 million per year. The unit employs 70 persons.

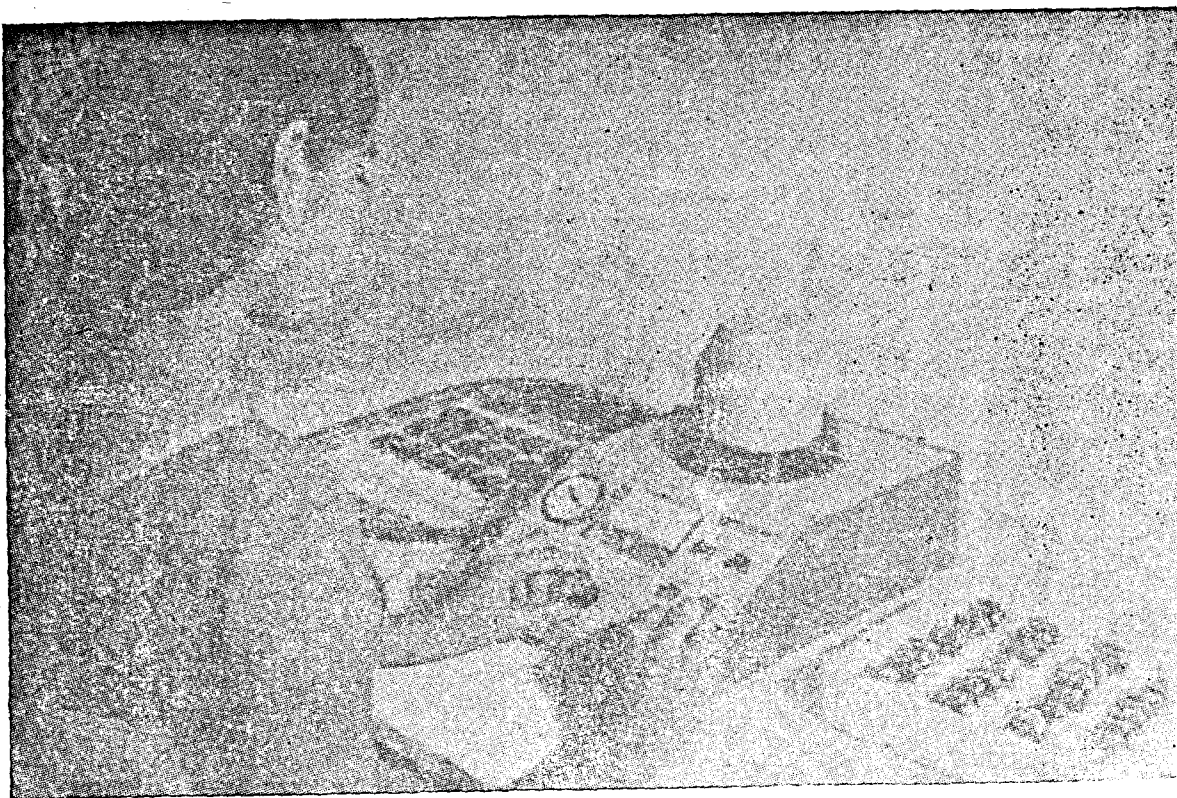
(iii) *Advent Computer Services Limited.*—This is a 100 per cent export oriented computer software production unit located at Madras with an investment of Rs. 2.5 million and employing about 25 persons. The State of Tamil Nadu with its abundant technical and scientific manpower is highly suited for software development. The Company has already commenced production and is exporting Computer Software to the U.K. The estimated sales turnover is Rs. 20 million per year.

(iv) *ELCOT Power Controls Limited.*—The Company has been established to manufacture power electronic and control equipment such as uninterrupted power supplies, power packs, battery charges and control equipment. The partnership is with professional with adequate exposure to this line of manufacture. The investment proposed is about Rs. 6 million for an annual sales of about Rs. 15 million. The unit is located near Madras and will be employing about 40 persons at full production. The company has already commenced its activities.

More and more Ventures to come :

ELCOT is engaged in a continuous exercise of identifying more and more joint ventures in the diverse sectors of electronics. The Corporation is equipped with a strong technical development wing that identifies projects, undertakes feasibility studies and provides technical advice and support to entrepreneurs. Investment in terms of capital outlay in ELCOT's ventures both 100 per cent State Public Sector and joint sector during the 7th Plan period will be about Rs. 60 crores. It is estimated that this investment will result in an annual production of electronic good to a value of about Rs. 250 crores.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRONICS CORPORATION LIMITED.



Water resistant Testing of Digital Electronic Watches

Chapter VII

EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

At present there are 38 Industrial Training Institutes functioning with a seating capacity of 14,728 in Tamil Nadu out of which 3 Industrial Training Institutes are exclusively for women. Training is imparted in 30 Engineering and 12 Non-Engineering trades. The duration of training is one year for certain trades and two years for some other trades. There are 22 one year trades and 20 two year trades in the Industrial Training Institutes. For the session commenced in August 1984, 9,011 candidates were admitted.

Evening Classes Scheme for Industrial Workers:

Evening classes for the Industrial workers are being conducted at 7 Industrial Training Institutes, namely, Ambattur, North Madras, Guindy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Mettur Dam with a seating capacity of 1,325. 387 candidates came out successful out of 794 appeared in the Trade Test held in August 1984 under the above Scheme.

State Special Scheme :

State Special Scheme for Handloom Weavers, Goldsmiths and Pattern Maker is being implemented in four Industrial Training Institutes in the State (i.e.), at Trichy, Salem, Pettai and Madurai with a seating capacity of 180. On completion of training they will be given certificate by the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes concerned.

All India Trade Test :

The All India Trade Test was conducted in July 1984 in the 33 Industrial Training Institutes and in 39 Affiliated Institutes.

So also, the Supplementary Test was conducted in January 1985 in 12 Industrial Training Institutes. Of the 9,739 trainees who have appeared in July 1984, in the All India Trade Test, 7,643 trainees have passed the All India Trade Test.

The 21st State Skills Competition was held in October 1984 and the best trainees selected in the nine trades have participated in the All India Skills Competition held

in December 1984. The results are awaited from the Government of India.

Purchase of unavailable tools and equipments :

In G.O. Ms. No. 272, Employment Services Department, dated 3rd September 1984, Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 4.00 lakhs for purchase of tools and equipments for Tool and Die Maker trade at Industrial Training Institutes, Hosur, and for Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) trade at Industrial Training Institutes, Mettur Dam, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Arakonam. Orders have been placed for one number of Vikram Lathe to Industrial Training Institutes, Hosur, and 1 number of Praga Surface Grinder has already been applied to this Industrial Training Institute.

The Principals of Industrial Training Institutes concerned have been permitted to purchase the precision Instruments and hand tools for the respective trades.

Training for Teaching to Technical Staff Members :

In order to improve the quality of training in Industrial Training Institutes and update their skills 17 Instructional staff members of the Department were deputed for long and short-term courses during 1984-85 in different institutions coming under the control of Director General of Employment and Training as detailed below :—

1. Junior Training Officers ..	6
2. Assistant Training Officers ..	3
3. Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser (Junior) ..	1
4. Training Officers	7
Total ..	
17	

Staff Training Programme :

The Staff Training Programme at Industrial Training Institutes Ambattur was started during 1979-80 for the benefit of Junior Training Officers/Assistant Training Officers working in the Industrial Training

Institute, with the aim of giving them some specialised training in teaching technique use of Audio visual and with particular motivation of the aspects and Curriculam Development and Production Technique. The duration of the course is 12 weeks. So far 286 Instructional staff members have been trained under this Scheme and 57 staff members have been trained during 1984-85.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme :

The Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted by Parliament in December 1961. Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme the Apprentices are given training in 134 designated trades in various industries. Related Instruction Classes are conducted for apprentices under Apprentices Act in 14 Institutes/Related Instruction Centres in this State.

The position of the apprentices as on 30th September 1984 is as follows :—

Serial number.	Name of the scheme.	Number assigned.	Number of apprentices on roll.
1	Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	12,020	10,740

Trade test was conducted under Apprenticeship Training Scheme during the period of the report in April 1984 and November 1984. The Number of Apprentices who attended the trade test and passed is furnished below :—

Month.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
April 1984 ..	2,408	1,690	70
November ..	2,641	2,077	78

Private Aided Industrial Schools :

During the year 1984-85 recognition has been given to 7 new Industrial schools by this Department, In July 1984 admission session, 3,500 students were admitted for training. In June, 1984, 1,945 trainees have appeared for the common examination. Out of them 1,874 students, have come out successful.

The details of grants sanctioned during 1984-85 are furnished below :—

Serial number.	Grant.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.
1	Maintenance Grant	7,43,300
2	Equipment Grant	2,925
3	Capitation Grant	16,625
4	Stipend and Scholarship	24,720
5	92 MER	5,825

Trysem :

'TRYSEM' Programme is implemented in this Department from September 1979. At present Training is given in 23 Trades in 9 Industrial Training Institutes on full time basis and in 19 Industrial Training Institute on part time basis. Candidates who come under the target group viz. small and marginal farmers, artisan, agricultural labourers and people below poverty line are identified and sponsored for training. The main object of the Scheme is to train the rural youth so that they can be usefully self-employed on their own after completion of training.

A stipend ranging from Rs. 75. to Rs. 200 p.m. is paid to the trainees. Also tool kits costing upto Rs. 500 is given free of cost. So far, 13,160 trainees have been trained.

OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited (Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking) was formed in 1978 with the objective of promotion of employment opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled persons in foreign countries. So far this corporation has sent 1500 professionals and workers to the UAE, IRAQ, LIBYA, SOUTH YEMAN and KENYA, SAUDI ARABIA and OMAN.

During the financial year the corporation has successfully run a field Mobile Hospital at Makkah with the help of a medical team selected from Tamil Nadu hospitals and has earned a management fee of Rs. 46,428. Besides, it has brought Libyan hospital delegates for the recruitment of Engineers, Fitters, A/c Mechanics, etc., Ministry of Health Saudi Arabia delegated for the recruitment of Para medical and Doctors to Saudi.

Arabia. Besides it has sent computer operators to Saudi Arabia and it is sending 28 Technical personnels to Arabian company for Industries and commerce. It is also proposed to hold interviews for recruiting personnel to Electricity and Water department, Saudi Arabia and also for the recruitment of personnels to airport authority of India for their Libiyan project. Nearly 432 persons have been placed in overseas avocation in 1984-85 alone.

During the year, the Managing Director of the corporation has undertaken twin tours to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Dubai and Jeddah and as a result of it the corporation has the distinction having around 300 vacancies abroad on demand. Besides the corporation has started securing the distinction of earning foreign exchange in the form of service charges from Overseas Employers. During the financial year it has received 1805 from various employers and it is likely to receive some more ₹ 5,000 from Electricity and Water department, Saudi Arabia.

The corporation also has started collecting Rs. 1,500 per candidate recruited abroad as per the Emigration Act 1984. It has improved to meet all its recruitment

expenses and partly the fixed administrative expenses of the corporation. Besides it has raised its application and registration fees from Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 and ₹ Rs. 30 respectively. This measure is enabling the corporation to meet its partly uncovered fixed administrative expenses and also paves the way for an healthy and financially sound growth.

It is taking steps to project as a corporation having an All India base by cornering and recruiting potential candidates from all over India with the help of its Liaisoning Branches and also with the help of effective advertisements all over India. The corporation has also taken steps to expand and create Liaison offices at Bombay and Delhi to tap the foreign employment potentials and to do its emigration, Visa stamping works. It has a staff strength of 19 persons including the Managing Director and a Manager-cum-Liaison Officer.

The corporation has the pride of assisting hundred of persons to emigrate for overseas employment escaping the clutches of private recruiting agents.

Chapter VIII

ENVIRONMENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD.

1. The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are :

(i) to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control or abatement of pollution of water and land and for the prevention and control or abatement of air pollution in our 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 effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water.

(iv) to lay down, modify or annual effluent standards for the sewage or trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State and to evolve standards for emissions from industries and automobiles.

2. *Implementation of 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 water or sewer or marine coastal area or on land. The Board collects samples of effluents from industries before and after treatment to assess the adequacy of treatment measures. During the year, 900 industrial units applied for consent of the Board and consent was granted to 656 units.

3. *Prosecution.*—The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1978 was adopted in Tamil Nadu in 1984. This amendment required notifi-

cation by the Government of a date on or before which existing industrial units were to apply for consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. In G.O. Ms. No. 12, Environment Control Department, dated 12th March 1984, this date was notified as 31st May, 1984. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has resolved to launch prosecution against 249 industrial units for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st May 1984 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended. The Board has also launched prosecution against four industrial units for not treating the effluent to the standards prescribed by the Board.

4. *Implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977.*—The Board is also enforcing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (Central Act 36 of 1977) which provides for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities. The cess varies from 3/4 paise to 2½ paise per kilo litre of water used, depending upon the pollution caused. The Government have authorised the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to collect the cess and to remit it to the Government of India. The purpose of the cess is to augment the resources of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

During the year, cess assessment was to the tune of Rs. 31.40 lakh and an amount of Rs. 29.17 lakh was collected as cess. The Government of India released a sum of Rs. 23.06 lakh out of the cess collection.

5. *Implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.*—The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared "air pollution control area" with effect from 1st October 1983 under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Under the Act, no person shall, without the previous consent of the 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. The Board has resolved to take action against 120 industrial units for failure to apply to the Board for consent on or before 31st March 1984.

6. 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 had set up a laboratory at Tiruvanniyur.

7. Environmental Education.—One important requirement for the preservation of environmental quality is

the promotion of environmental awareness at different levels in the entire society. Seminars, workshops and group discussions are important instruments for arousing environmental consciousness. During 1984-85, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board played a catalytic role in organising such seminars.

8. Noise Pollution.—A noise pollution survey was conducted in the City of Madras in January-February 1985, by Dr. John E. Franke, WHO Consultant. It was sponsored by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution as a part of the survey conducted in different centres in the country.

Chapter IX

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT

Set up of Audit Wings :

With effect from 1958, the audit wing of the Co-operative Department was organised as a separate wing headed by a Chief Audit Officer, under the overall control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Ever since the formation of a separate Audit Wing, the post of Chief Audit Officer was held by an Accounts Officer, drafted from Accountant-General's Office. This position has now changed consequent on the joining of an I.A.S. Officer as Director of Co-operative Audit, and a separate Department for Co-operative Audit was formed on 17th June 1981 with a view to having independent and effective Audit. From 2nd November 1983, the post of Director of Co-operative Audit is being held by a Deputy Secretary to Government from the Finance Department which is the administrative Department.

From the year 1979-80, the post of Chief Audit Officer was held by a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Director is now assisted by one Chief Audit Officer in the rank of a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies a Deputy Chief Audit Officer and a Personal Assistant to Director in the rank of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Headquarters. The 16 Districts in the State are covered by 27 Audit circles, each audit circle being in charge of a District Co-operative Audit Officer in the cadre of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Government have ordered now for the creation of one more audit circle at Sivaganga in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District in their G.O. Ms. No. 195, Finance (C.A.) Department dated 11th March 1985 consequent on the trifurcation of Ramanathapuram District. 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 1,000 societies.

The total number of societies to be audited as on 30th June 1984 is 20,009. This comprises societies under the control of other heads of departments who are

declared as functional Registrars for the purpose of the Act. The number of societies under the control of Registrar and other functional Registrars is as follows :—

Serial number.	Name of Head of Department.	Number of Societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	11,687
2	Director of Handlooms and Textiles	1,800
3	Director of Industries and Commerce	1,654
4	Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board.	1,560
5	Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing).	1,373
6	Director of Fisheries	531
7	Director of Animal Husbandry	993
8	Director of Sugar	11
9	Director of Oilseeds	98
10	Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro-Engineering Co-operative Service Centre.	232
11	Director of Sericulture	51
12	Gramdhan Director	19
		20,009

The audit of the societies is conducted by the audit wing and audit certificates are issued by the Director/Chief Audit Officer/District Co-operative Audit Officers and Co-operative Sub-Registrars. Under Section 64 of

the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 53 of 1961 the category of Societies in respect of which the audit certificates are issued by the officers are as follows:—

Director :

All the apex level societies, Co-operative Sugar Mills Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Central Co-operative Banks.

Chief Audit Officer :

All other societies in which Gazetted Officers of the Departments of Government are associated as Secretaries, Business Managers, Chief Executive Officers (or) Special Officers.

District Co-operative Audit Officers :

All Societies other than the societies in respect of which audit certificates are issued by the Director, the Chief Audit Officers and Co-operative Sub-Registrars.

Co-operative Sub-Registrars—

All agricultural Primary Credit Societies with limited or unlimited liabilities and jaggery manufacturing societies.

Audit Progress :—

As on 31st March 1985 the progress in audit for the year 1983-84 has been furnished as follows:—

Serial number.	As on 31st March 1985 the number of societies to which audit has been completed.				Per-centage of pending audit.	Total
	Calendar year.	Financial year.	Co-operative year.	1985		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	427	3,080	15,484	18,991	1,018	5

Levy of audit fees :—

For the audit conducted audit fees and F.R. cost are levied and collected from the Co-operative Institutions. However, certain categories of societies are exempted from the payment of audit fees by Government.

The amounts recovered as audit fees and F.R. cost are given below for 1984-85.

Departmental Revenue.		
Audit Fees.	F.R. Cost.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS.	RS.	RS.
12,78,000	1,67,88,000	1,80,66,000

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS

New District Treasuries :—

The following new District Treasuries were opened on the dates noted against each:—

1. Tiruvellore District Treasury. 1st December 1984.
2. Nagapattinam District Treasury. 14th December 1984.
3. Tuticorin District Treasury 20th December 1984
4. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District Treasury. 15th March 1985.
5. Kamarajar District Treasury. 15th March 1985.

New Sub-Treasuries :—

The following new Sub-Treasuries were opened on dates noted against each :—

Serial No.	Sub-Treasury.	District.	opened on
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thrangambadi ..	Thanjavur	24th August 1984.
2	Ambattur	Tiruvellore	26th September 1984.
3	Gandaryakottai	Pudukkottai	2nd November 1984.
4	Karingal ..	Kanniyakumari	5th November 1984.
5	Poonamallee ..	Tiruvellore	28th November 1984.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

1. Principal Elements :

The computer applications undertaken by the Government Data Centre have been maintained in highly dynamic stage. In that the applications on one hand and the computer programmes on the other have been continuously studied and amplified.

Specifically, during the year under review, additional output statements have been generated for the various applications enlarging their scope and enhancing their use.

New work has been undertaken in respect of (a) the data phase of Entrance Examinations for Graduate level courses in Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture and Post-graduate Course in Medicine (b) Transportation Study of Madurai Area.

A personnel problem pending for a long time was the regularisation of the services of several incumbents in different categories of posts at various stages since 1971-72. Efforts taken by this department to resolve this problem came to fruition during the year under report; based on the kind approval accorded by the Government, the regularisation upgradation to selection grade and sanctioning of back-pay since first appointment in Government Data Centre have been completed for all the incumbents of the posts for which the Director is the appointing authority. Processing in respect of posts for which the Government is the appointing authority is under way.

2. Finance Information System :

The Finance Information System generates, on a monthly basis, a data base for the receipts and expenditure of the Tamil Nadu Government transacted through the Treasury System and Cheque Drawing Divisions. This is a base from which any type of analysis concerning the transactions could be programmed.

A monthly average of 63,350 transactions from 22 treasuries, 4 P.A.O's and 172 Cheque Drawing Divisions constitutes the input data. Output statements numbering seventeen are generated with varying periodicity and covering different levels and aspects of the transactions.

A special output was prepared during the year under report to project selected items of plan expenditure over a ten-year period.

3. Commercial Taxes System :

This system provides analytical statements on sales tax for budget purposes.

86,300 transactions of 44,600 assesseees in respect of 66 multipoint commodities and 230 single-point commodities were processed to yield ABC analysis and related summary statements under categories of region commodity-group and taxation-base.

4. S.S.L.C. Examination:

Number of students who appeared for the examinations are as follows :—

March 1984, Post exam. work .. 3.79 lakhs.

October 1984 Pre and Post exam. work 1.55 lakhs.

March 1985, Pre exam. work .. 4.22 lakhs.

5. Higher Secondary Examination :

The data structure of the Higher Secondary Examination is far more complex than that of the S.S.L.C. examinations. Computer programmes have been suitably developed to cover all aspects of curriculum and examinations.

Number of students who appeared for the examinations are as follows :

March 1984, Post exam. work .. 1.74 lakhs.

October 1984, Pre and Post exam. work 0.52 lakhs.

March 1985, Pre exam. work .. 1.86 lakhs.

Special Features of G.D.C's. Examination Processing Systems :

The systems developed at the Government data Centre contain a series of computer based checks to detect and filter out errors including those due to genuine human slips, communication gap and misinterpretation of instructions.

The experience of operating the system is analysed and the programs redesigned to consider sources of error. The system is able to ensure a very high degree of accuracy and consistency. Performance analysis of the candidates is another significant feature which enables top-level decision to be taken.

6. E.B.S. :

Examination oriented bio-data system encompasses the data of teachers of the classes 9 to 12. 42,000 teachers have been covered in this systems.

The teachers are classified according to a combination of a detailed logical criteria. This enables a top down approach from the level of the Director/Joint Director

the Government Examinations for the choice of examiners. This system is so designed that its methodology and contents are readily perceived by all the teachers and the officers alike.

1. Inventory Information System :

This system for Neyveli Lignite Corporation begins with detailed transactions spanning all operational stages and locations. Subsequent compilation consolidate the data and derive current and historical information about the characteristics of procurement and usage. In this consolidated form, the information serves as a base for further inventory management analysis.

The regular outputs comprises 15 statements dealing with inventory aspects of stock and consumption and financial aspects of prices and vendor accounts.

Special computer programs have also been developed to identify non-moving items of a specified time-period and their salient characteristics. These items are extracted from the files according to an agreed set of logical criteria and organised into ABC classification on the basis of issues and XYZ classification on the basis of stock. Price and Quantity Variances are also calculated.

8. Employment and Training :

The Master File generated during the year contains 20,850 registrants in the Professional and Executive Employment Exchange.

Outputs generated from appropriate segments of this Master File include Monthly Renewal Lists, Alternate Occupation File and Selection List of M.Com., and M.Com.B.Ed., Nominees for interview.

9. TANSI :

Periodical Debtors' ledgers and special statements summarising net amount due in various categories of customers are generated from the 40,000 transactions received from 63 units.

10. TDFC :

Deposit data are processed for the Periodic Interest Payment Scheme and the Money Multiplying Scheme to generate 15 output statements : Interest Warrants

and intimations to Depositors, Registers and Master Lists for book-keeping, Control Registers for monitoring, Financial Commitment Analysis for planning and Income Tax Calculations and related reports to meet RBI requirements.

11. Entrance examination for Professional Colleges :

This was introduced for the first time for Engineering, Medical and Agricultural Colleges.

Government Data Centre's part of the processing work was to create a computer file of the answers of the candidates to 120 questions.

The candidates write each answer in terms of a one-digit code number. For 32,726 candidates, the answer entries, Register Number and other control information aggregate to a colossal load of work.

The Anna University which was in charge of conducting the Entrance Examinations compared the candidates' answer-file (on the computer) with the correct answer-file on the computer and assigned a mark to each candidate.

Answer entry to each question is essentially a mark entry for the candidate. Hence the critical importance of a 100 per cent accuracy in the transcription of the answer data into a computer file can hardly be over-estimated.

Government Data Centre carried out the process by adopting a specially strengthened data preparation scheme. It also demonstrated the accuracy and reliability of the scheme to all the authorities concerned.

12. Transportation study of Madurai Area :

Computer work was undertaken to analyse the data of roadside origin and destination survey as part of Madurai area transportation study.

Input data is punched into 80,900 cards. Outputs deal with passenger and vehicle trips at various cordon stations for Zone-to-Zone movement and the concerned modes and purposes. The programme also provides a number of sub-level totals to enable analyses of varying detail.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

The functions entrusted to this Department are—

(A) The Statutory Audit of :

(1) Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Municipal Townships.

(2) Panchayat Unions, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships.

(3) Tamil Nadu 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 Committee.
 (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) Audit of

(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 numbering 28,000.

1. Realisation of Pension Contribution and Investment in Government Deposit Account.

2. Scrutiny of pension proposals and certification of pensionary benefits.

3. Disbursement of monthly pension to Local Body Pensioners numbering 1,900.

(D) (1) Maintaining of Local Body Employees Provident Fund in Government Deposit Account.

(2) Realisation of Provident Fund Securities of Local Body Employees and remittance into Government Deposit Account.

(3) Sanction of interest to Local Body Employees Provident Fund maintained by 1,112 Local Bodies each year calculated on the monthly balances held in the Deposit Account.

(E) Administration of Endowment Funds numbering 839 with a total investment of Rs. 103.29 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 1984-85 :

The audit activities of the Department during 1984-85 were as below :

1. Details of Institutions audited during 1984-85 are as follows :

Name of Institution.	Number to be audited.	Audit done in 1984-85	Accounting year.	Remarks (Position as on 31st March 1985)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Municipal Corporations	3	2	1983-84	1983-84 Annual audit Madras Corporation is in progress.
Municipalities	106	100	Do.	1983-84 Annual Audit 1984-85—I Half year in progress.
Panchayat Unions	378	291	Do.	Do.
Town Panchayats	620	380	Do.	Do.
Universities	9	4	Do.	Annual Audit 1983-84 is in progress.
Housing Board	1	1	1982-83	Do.
Slum Clearance Board	1	1	Do.	Do.
Madras Metropolitan Development Authority ..	1	1	1981-82	
Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme Centres	60,729 Centres	60,344 Centres	1983-84	Audit also completed upto September, 1984.
Local Library Authorities	16	3	Do.	
Market Committees	15	..		Audit from 1982-83 pending for want of clearance from Government.
Private Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.	33	33	Do.	
Private Arts and Science Colleges	167	91	1981-82 1982-83	Audit was commenced only during 1984-85
Official Assignee Official Liquidator and Administrator General of Tamil Nadu	4	4	1983-84	Audit for 1984-85 is in progress.
Wakf Institutions	704	284	Do.	
Miscellaneous Institutions	8	315	Do.	

6.30

The reasons for pendency of audit relating to the year 1983-84 are non-receipt of annual accounts, non-availability of records for audit (filed with Courts) unpreparedness for audit and non-production of account books for audit (Wakfs and Noon Meal Centres). Though the annual audit for 1983-84 was pending in Madras Corporation as at the end of 1984-85 the audit of expenditure on capital works and purchases had been completed up to February 1985. In

other Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board where residential audit is done, the expenditure audit on works and purchase had been done up to February 1985 and audit slip issued (as on 31st March 1985).

2. Volume of financial transactions audited by the Department during 1984-85 are as follows :

Institution.	Number of Institutions audited.	Receipts. (RUPEES. IN	Charges. CRORES).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Municipal Townships	102	103.55	104.23
2 Panchayat Unions	291	196.20	199.23
3 Town Panchayats	137	21.07	19.90
4 Universities, Colleges, Polytechnics, Local Library Authority, Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme, Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board and Miscellaneous Institutions.	1,056	246.58	250.08
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,586	567.40	573.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total .. Rs. 1.140.82 crores.

Follow up action on the Audit Reports :

A total number of 23,425 audit objections raised during the year 1984-85 were specially brought to the notice of the Executive Authorities through special letters and 16,795 audit paras were settled during 1984-85 leaving a balance of 39,026 paras outstanding as on 31st March 1985.

During 1984-85, four High Level Meetings and 75 joint sittings were conducted to clear audit objections.

During 1984-85 out of 6,930 paras, 1,260 paras were settled leaving 5,670 paras outstanding as on 31st March 1985.

Municipal Employees Pensions Fund :

During the period 1984-85, a total sum of Rs. 30.63 lakhs was realised as pension contribution from the Municipalities and a total sum of Rs. 27.95 lakhs was disbursed towards pension, gratuity, etc.

565 pension certificates and 93 pension payment orders were issued during the period.

Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats Employee Pension Fund :

A total sum of Rs. 93.97 lakhs was realised as pension contribution during the year from the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats and a total sum of Rs. 27.66 lakhs was disbursed towards pension.

308 pension certificates and 253 pension payment orders were issued during the year.

Administration of Local Bodies Provident Fund Securities and sanction of interest :

During 1984-85, Securities (Fixed Deposits) valued at Rs. 5 crores were realised on maturity and remitted to Government Account. A total sum of Rs. 445.79 lakhs was realised as interest on Fixed Deposits. During the year 3,154 interest claims aggregating to Rs. 8.80 lakhs received from Local Bodies towards interest on their Provident Fund balances held under T. Deposits cleared and payments authorised by this Department. The total amount of securities held by the department as on 31st March 1985 was Rs. 619.73 lakhs.

The following statutory and non-statutory grants were recommended for disbursement to Local Bodies by the department during 1984-85 :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Contribution under Section 37 of the Tamil Nadu Elementary Education Act, 1920	182.30
2 Deficit subsidy	503.53

3 Maternity and Child Welfare Grants	18.38
4 Anti-Mosquito/Anti-Malaria/Anti-Filaria Grants :	
(a) Municipalities	7.96
(b) Townships	1.76
5 Miscellaneous	1.57
	715.50

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Small Savings Organisation of the Government of Tamil Nadu has basically the twin objectives of working for the Promotion of the ideal of Thrift, as a way of life among the people of the State, as also for the mobilisation of the household savings for National Development. The endeavour of the organisation has been to make the Savings movement a Peoples Movement'.

The Government fixed a target of Rs. 105 crores for the year 1984-85. As against the target a sum of Rs. 135.36 crores has been collected. The achievement made by each district in this State is furnished below :

Serial number and district.	Target.	Net Achieve- ment.	Per cen tage of Achieve- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		(PER CENT.)
1 Madras	4,500	5,015.60	111
2 Chengalpattu	565	837.12	148
3 Coimbatore	685	823.66	120
4 Madurai	545	722.28	133
5 Salem	550	688.22	125
6 Thanjavur	420	593.04	141
7 Tiruchirappalli	540	636.31	118
8 Tirunelveli	525	690.74	132
9 South Arcot	420	453.93	108
10 North Arcot	430	728.82	169
11 Ramanathapuram	400	579.73	145
12 Periyar	375	462.02	123
13 Dharmapuri	155	243.70	157
14 Kanniyakumari	150	201.83	135
15 The Nilgiris	155	219.87	142
16 Pudukkottai	85	122.44	144
Total	10,500	13,019.51	
		515.85	
Grand Total	10,500	13,535.36	129

In order to popularise Small Savings Scheme and to encourage savings habit among the general public this Department has participated in Government Exhibitions, in Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Coimbatore in 1984-85. A small savings pavilion was erected in the exhibitions with an extension counter of the Post Offices concerned, where investment in National Savings Certificates VI and VII issues were accepted. The investors were given an 1 per cent cash incentive for their investments on and above Rs. 10,000 and from 15th March 1985 onwards, the Government have ordered to give incentive amounts at 1 per cent for those who invested Rs. 1,000 and above.

This Department has participated in the All India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair, Madras from 9th January 1985 to 28th March 1985. A pavilion with proper exhibits highlighting the salient features of the Small Savings Schemes was put up with an extension counter of the Anna Road Head Post Office for the sale of National Savings Certificate VI and VII issues. Fortnightly and Bumper lucky draws were conducted and prizes ranging from Rs.25 to Rs.2,000 were awarded. In order to encourage the agents to mobilise maximum collections three cash prizes were awarded to those who showed maximum collections. The response from the public was tremendous and National Savings Certificates were sold to the tune of Rs. 9.76 crores and this is a record.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme is an ideal scheme introduced for the benefit of salaried groups. About 5,80,000 employees have enrolled under the scheme and a sum of Rs. 3,915.59 lakhs are being collected under this scheme every year. It is our object to enroll every one of the members working in various offices under Pay Roll Savings Scheme and launch a door to door campaign for persuading public to open a least one account per family.

STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

The functions entrusted to this Department are :

A. The Statutory Audit of—

(1) The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

B. Audit of :

(1) Transactions of all Agricultural Depots under the control of Director of Agriculture.

(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) Weights and Measures—Accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and Subordinates of the Labour Department.

(4) Accounts of Tamilagam at Uthagamandalam State Guest House, Madras and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.

(5) Cinchona Department, Uthagamandalam.

(6) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras.

(7) Institute of Film Technology, Adayar.

(8) Tamil Nadu Films Division, Adayar.

(9) Miscellaneous Institutions such as,

(a) Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.

(b) Seerani Arangam, Madras.

(c) Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.

(d) Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur.

(e) State Information Centre, Madras; and

(f) Rajaji Hall, Madras.

The audit of the above institutions is being done quarterly, half yearly or annually according to the nature of transactions of each institution.

Audit Activities During 1984-85 :

The Audit Activities of the Department during 1984-85 were as follows :—

1. Details of institutions audited during 1984-85 are as follows :—

Serial number and Name of the Institution.	Number to be audited.	Audit during 1984-85		Remarks (Position as on 31st March 1985)
		Period.	Number of units to be audited.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
Quarterly Audit :				
1 Tamil Nadu khadi and Village Industries Board ..	1182	1984-85	1073	III Quarter of 1984-85 in progress 109—II quarter pending. 396—III quarter pending.
		II Qr.	786	
		III Qr.		
Half-yearly Audit :				
2 Chemical fertilizers Purchase Distribution	14	1983-84	13	....
		I & II half year.		
Annual Audit :				
3 Agricultural Depots	385	1983-84	296	89 pending.
4 Weights and Measures	205	1983-84	180	25 pending.
5 Tamil Nadu Textbook Society :				
(a) School Accounts	1	1980-81	1	1981-82 in progress.
(b) College Accounts	1	1982-83	1	1983-84 in progress.
(c) Note Books Accounts	1	..	..	1979-80 to 1983-84 in progress.
6 Tamil Nadu Films Division	1	1983-84	1	....
7 Institute of Film and Television Technology ..	1	1983-84	1	....
8 Cinchona Department	14	1982-83	14	1983-84 in progress.
Miscellaneous Institutions :				
9 Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi	1	1983-84	1	....
10 Tamilzhagam, Uthagamandalam	1	1983-84	1	....
11 State Guest House, Madras	1	1983-84	1	....
12 Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras	1	1983-84	1	....
13 Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore	1	1982-83	1	....
14 State Information Centres	3	1983-84	2	....
15 Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam, Madras ..	2	1983-84	1	....

2. Volume of financial transactions audited by the Department during 1984-85 are as follows :—

Serial number and Institution.	Number of Institutions audited.	Receipts (Rupees in lakhs.)	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board	1182 V.I. Khadi	1,375.00 1,132.00	1,019.00 1,351.00
		2,507.00	2,370.00
2 Agricultural Depots	385	933.00	..
3 Weights and Measures	205	59.45	..
4 Chemical Fertilizers	14	1.66	1.20
5 Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society, Madras	1	835.00	824.00
6 Tamil Nadu Films Division	1	1.51	19.76
7 Institute of Film and Television Institute	1	3.83	27.00
8 Cinchona Departments	1	62.00	268.00
9 Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi	1	8.18	25.40
10 Tamizhagam, Uthagamandalam	1	1.99	4.39
11 State Guest House, Madras	1	1.23	13.7
12 Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras	1	11.51	10.51
13 Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore	1	3.45	3.08
14 State Information Centres	3	0.99	3.11
15 Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam, Madras	2	0.54	4.90
Total	1,800	5,430.44	3,575.12

Total transaction—Rs. 9,005.56 lakhs.

Physical Verification of Stocks and Stores :

during the year, approximate value of stocks verified, value of shortages and overages noticed during physical verification are furnished below :

Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed

Serial number and Details of Institutions.	Number of institutions verified.	Total value of stock verified. (Rs. in lakhs)	Total items of shortages.	Value of shortages (Rs. in lakhs)	Total items of overages.	Value of overages (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Government Institutions	348	1,815.28	8,078	7.02	1,607	3.28
2 Special, Selection and 1st Grade Municipalities	56	1,491.50	3,569	10.89	778	1.05
3 Institutions under Madras Corporation	20	1,247.80	1,830	0.37	515	0.02
4 Institutions under Madurai Corporation	4	99.05	642	1.30	77	0.27
5 Institutions under Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	1	4,800.91	3,734	122.12	3,564	98.98
6 Institutions under Metrowater	4	190.00	931	13.69	368	32.18
7 Institutions under Tamil Nadu Housing Board	2	55.00	49	0.08	13	0.09
	435	9,699.54	18,833	155.47	6,922	135.87

The excess stocks and stores found during verification were brought to stock immediately and the value of shortages were required to be regularised by the competent authority.

The serious 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 loss and the rectification of the defects are watched by the Assistant Chief Auditors concerned.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLES

1. 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. 67 ordinary and 11 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 1985, 176 draws were conducted. Upto April 1981 one draw was conducted each month. From May 1981 to February 1982 fortnightly draws were conducted. From March 1982 onwards three monthly draws were conducted. From 10th February 1985 onwards weekly draws are being conducted on every Sunday. Like other State lotteries, the Tamilnadu Raffle tickets are also being printed in attractive colours with counter-foils in a private press with effect from January 1985. For ordinary draws 15 lakhs of raffle tickets at 5 lakhs per series and for Bumper draws 45 lakhs of raffle tickets at 10 lakhs per series are being printed.

3. The prize structures of Bumper and ordinary draws are as follows. For ordinary draws 1st prize of 1 lakh besides 78152 other various prizes are being distributed. Whereas for bumper draws one special 1st prize of Rs. 20 lakhs and other 2,48,408 various prizes are being distributed. Ten direct sales counters have been opened in Madras City to boost the sales with effect from January 1985. A counter has been opened at the Office of the Commissioner of Raffle and all prize moneys are paid through 'PD' Cheque.

The particulars of the receipt, expenditure and net receipt from 4/84 to March 1985 as per final modified appropriation for 1984-85 are furnished below :

1. Gross Receipt—Rs. 4,39,04,500
2. Total expenditure—Rs. 3,89,58,042
3. Net income—Rs. 49,46,458

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been given to one Thiru Krishnamoorthy, Railway Employee of Erode by the Collector Thiru Ramakrishnan, I.A.S., being the 1st prize for the Bumper draw (162 dated 30th November 1984).

STATE FINANCE

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1984-85 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash Balance :

The Cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. (—) 0.78 crores on the 1st April 1984 and Rs. (+) 3.28 crores on 31st March 1985.

Revenue Account :

The total revenue of the state of Tamil Nadu for 1984-85 was Rs. 22,27.51 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 22,10.33 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 17.17 lakhs.

Capital Account :

The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs.1,65,63.99 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 35,13 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services and Rs. 42,67 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects and Rs. 1,775 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges and Rs. 33,28 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, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood for other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works under taken for the prevention of famine. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1984-85 was Rs. 20.75 lakhs comprising of cash Rs. 0.75 lakh and only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 8,59.00 lakhs was transferred to this fund from 1984-85 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs.8,75.00 lakhs with effect from 1985-86

Open Market Loans :

As Open Market Loans of Rs. 74,16.28 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. 49,46.62 lakhs.

TABLE I.

A. TAX REVENUE.

	<i>(In thousand of rupees) Receipts during 1984-85.</i>
021 Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	99,13,37
022 Taxes on Agriculture Income ..	12,14,02
023 Hotel Receipt Tax .. .. .	.. .. .
029 Land Revenue	25,91,00
030 Stamps and Registration Fees ..	81,35,54
031 Estate Duty	1,56,67
035 Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land.	3,38,01
039 State Excise	2,00,52,97
040 Sales Tax	8,24,10,28
041 Taxes on Vehicles	92,28,75
043 Taxes and Duties on Electricity ..	6,21,11
045 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services.	51,65,13
Total—A. Tax Revenue ..	13,98,26,85

B. NON-TAX REVENUE

	<i>(In thousand of rupees) 1984-85.</i>
047. Other Fiscal Services	11
049. Interest Receipts	58,99,48
050. Dividends and Profits	1,92,87
051. Public Service Commission ..	24,66
055. Police	3,61,04
056. Jails	1,25,89
058. Stationery and Printing ..	3,15,82
059. Public Works	1,83,17
065. Other Administrative Services ..	11,63,49
066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits.	2,29,86

B. NON-TAX REVENUE—cont.

	<i>(In thousands of rupees 1984-85)</i>
067. Aid Materials and Equipments ..	22,55
068. Miscellaneous General Service ..	5,29,10
077. Education	6,96,61
078. Art and Culture	6,82
080. Medical	6,01,50
081. Family Welfare	57,25
082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	2,11,06
083. Housing	1,85,33
084. Urban Development	12,53
085. Information and Publicity	1,26,55
087. Labour and Employment	1,27,99
088. Social Security and Welfare	15,63,23
095. Other Social and Community Services	1,99,69
098. Co-operation	4,42,28
104. Other General Economic Services ..	1,14,78
105. Agriculture	33,54,89
106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	1,68,72
109. Food	1,37
110. Animal Husbandry	1,21,44
111. Dairy Development	7,03
112. Fisheries	58,64
113. Forest	24,62,43
114. Community Development	2,47,58
120. Industries	1,52,74
121. Village and Small Industries	3,59,29
128. Mines and Minerals	3,94,01
131. Water and Power Development Services.	1,17
133. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	1,40,49
135. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping ..	59,77
137. Roads and Bridges	7,29,43
138. Road and Water Transport Services	27
139. Tourism	20,51
Total—B. Non-Tax Revenue ..	2,16,73,44

C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

	<i>(In thousands of rupees). 1984-85)</i>
160. Grants-in-Aid from Central Govern ¹ ment.	2,68,51,00
162. States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3,43,99,43
Total—C. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	6,12,50,43

TABLE II.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE ACCOUNT

	<i>(In thousands of rupees). Expenditure during 1984-85</i>
<i>A. General Services.</i>	
211. State Legislatures	1,27,30
212. Governor	32,29
213. Council of Ministers	1,36,98
214. Administration of Justice	14,58,37
215. Elections	10,29,82
220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	81,18
229. Land Revenue	14,76,91
230. Stamps and Registration	6,62,66
235. Collection of other Taxes on property and Capital Transactions.	70,72
239. State Excise	4,25,95
240. Sales Tax	12,30,70
241. Taxes on Vehicles	2,23,29
245. Other Taxes and Duties on Com- modities and Service.	47,14
247. Other Fiscal Services	58,96
248. Appropriation for Reduction of Avoidance of Debt.	24,25,00
249. Interest Payments	1,45,87,65
251. Public Service Commission	1,32,03
252. Secretariat General Services	6,48,16
253. District Administration	39,59,86
254. Treasury and Accounts Administration.	9,53,53
255. Police	81,36,32
256. Jails	8,34,66
258. Stationery and Printing	14,88,36
259. Public Works	14,82,68
260. Fire Protection and Control	6,14,99
265. Other Administrative Services	6,89,45
266. Pensions and Other Retirement Bene- fits.	66,77,20
268. Miscellaneous General Services ..	3,90,48
Total—A. General Services ..	5,00,82,64

B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.		1984-85. (In thousands of rupees.)
276 Secretariat Social and Community Services.		1,99,52
277 Education		4,39,89,87
278 Art and Culture		5,55,88
279 Scientific Services and Research		1,01,50
280 Medical		1,18,67,96
281 Family Welfare		25,35,72
282 Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.		74,92,88
283 Housing		10,12,19
284 Urban Development		20,51,29
285 Information and Publicity		2,75,11
287 Labour and Employment		13,26,26
288 Social Security and Welfare		1,33,12,62
289 Relief on Account of Natural Calamities.		32,76,63
295 Other Social and Community Services.		3,73,66
Total—B. Social and Community Services.		8,83,71,09

C. ECONOMIC SERVICES.

C. ECONOMIC SERVICES.		1984-85. (In thousands of rupees).
296 Secretariat—Economic Services ..		2,46,21
298 Co-operation		15,78,73
304 Other General Economic Services ..		3,93,21
305 Agriculture		1,11,21,23
306 Minor Irrigation		7,35,29
307 Soil and Water Conservation ..		5,43,02
308 Area Development		6,75,82
309 Food		1,87,43,61
310 Animal Husbandry		23,24,90
311 Dairy Development		1,26,43
312 Fisheries		3,91,19
313 Forest		12,00,22
314 Community Development		1,63,45,83
320 Industries		12,99,73
321 Village and Small Industries		43,68,28
328 Mines and Minerals		63,18
331 Water and Power Development Services.		73,33
333 Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.		9,83,75
334 Power Projects		0,00,00
335 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping ..		64,18

110E-1-12A

		1984-85 of Rupees)
336 Civil Aviation		5,08
337 Roads and Bridges		66,82,15
338 Road and Water Transport Services ..		4,84
339 Tourism		45,17
Total C.—Economic Services ..		7,50,15,38

D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

		1984-85. (In thousands of rupees).
363 Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions.		75,64,38
Total D.—Grants-in-aid Contributions ..		75,64,38
Total—Disbursements—Revenue Accounts.		22,10,33,49

TABLE III.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT ON GENERAL SERVICES.

		Expenditure during 1984-85 (In thousand of Rupees)
459 Capital Outlay on Public Works ..		9,78,59
465 Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services.		32,25
Total A.—Capital Account of General Services.		10,10,84

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

477 Capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture.		4,03,74
480 Capital Outlay on Medical		11,86,61
481 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare ..		2,23,41
482 Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.		3,39,74
483 Capital Outlay on Housing		4,81,88
484 Capital Outlay on Urban Development.		(—)24
485 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity.		(—) 1,12

88 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare.	6,57,71	520 Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Developmet.	9,06,77
95 Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services.	96,31	521 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries.	1,26,87
Total B.—Capital Account of Social and Community Services.	<u>33,28,04</u>	525 Capital Outlay on Tele-communication and Electronics Industries.	1,00,00
		526 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries.	3,24,46
		528 Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	2,50,00
		530 Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions.	10,00
		533 Capital Outlay on Irrigation Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	42,66,75
		535 Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	76,48
		537 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	17,74,58
		538 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services.	(—) 27,05
		544 Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Services.	1,07,69
		Total C.—Capital Account of Economic Services.	<u>1,22,25,11</u>
		Total—Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account (A+B+C).	<u>1,65,63,99</u>

C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES

(In thousands of Rupees)
1964-65

498 Capital Outlay on Co-operation ..	8,09,88
500 Capital Outlay on General Financial Trading Institutions.	3,75
504 Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services.	(—)18,07
505 Capital Outlay on Agriculture	5,79,42
506 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation Soil Conservation and Area Development.	2,12,80
509 Capital Outlay on Food	8,19,98
510 Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	15,36
511 Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	97,74
512 Capital Outlay on Fisheries	1,92,28
513 Capital Outlay on Forests	15,82,63
514 Capital Outlay on Community Development.	12,79

Chapter X

FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

In a normal year paddy is grown in an extent of about 26 lakhs hectares of land in this State and the production of rice is of the order of about 55 lakh tonnes. During the year under report there was bumper production of Kuruvai paddy particularly in Thanjavur and Trichy districts where the area under Kuruvai cultivation was large. This bumper production was on account of the fact that the seasonal conditions were favourable and water was released from the Mattur Reservoir in time. Besides, timely supply of high yielding varieties of seeds and adoption of improved methods of agricultural operations have helped the farmers. The yield in Samba 1984-85 season was not in the expected level and the yield per acre was considerably low due to spread of Tungro virus disease which could be controlled only belatedly. Hence the rice production in the year as a whole was slightly lesser than originally anticipated. The final fore-cast of rice production was about 50.5 lakhs tonnes for the fasli year 1984-85.

2. Procurement:

Paddy and rice is procured by the State Government to meet its requirement of rice under the Public Distribution System and the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme and to build up buffer stocks to meet any unforeseen contingency and to contain the open market prices. Prior to 1st April 1984 there was monopoly procurement scheme under which the entire marketable surplus paddy in the predominantly paddy producing areas, i.e., the entire Thanjavur district, Chidambaram and Kattumannar Koil Taluks in South Arcot District, Trichy, Lalgudi, Musiri, Kulithalai, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam taluks in Tiruchirappalli district and Alangudi, Aranthangi and Avudayar Koil taluks in Pudukkottai district was procured by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation on behalf of the State Government. In other areas procurement was done under traders levy scheme. After 1st April 1984, the monopoly procurement system has been withdrawn and 50 per cent of traders levy on pur-

chase from the producers is to be tendered as levy at Government notified price. Besides the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is also purchasing paddy from the producers direct as a price support operation.

The particulars of rice procured during 1984-85 Kuruvai and Samba Seasons are given below;—

Season.	Quantity in paddy tonnes.
<i>Samba</i> 1984 (April 1984 to Sep. 1984) ..	3.14 lakhs.
<i>Kuruvai</i> 1984 (from 1-10-84 to 15-12-84) ..	6.14 lakhs
<i>Samba</i> 1985 (from 16-12-84 to 31-3-85) ..	4.85 lakhs
Total ..	<u>14.13 lakhs</u>

There was no levy on producers. There was also no levy on procurement of paddy and rice from other States. The procurement prices of paddy and rice with effect from 1st October 1984 are as follows;—

Variety	Paddy	Boiled rice (price per qtl.)	Raw rice (Price per qtl.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Common ..	137	217.10	222.35
Fine ..	141	223.05	228.40
Superfine ..	145	228.95	234.55

The traders who tender levy of paddy or rice are paid the value at the above rates.

The producers who sell paddy to the direct purchase centres run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, in addition to the value of paddy at the procurement rates are supplied fertilizer for the value calculated at Rs. 15 per quintal of paddy sold by them. This scheme is in force from 5th October 1984 and this benefit is given to the farmers of the Cauvery Delta areas.

3. Public Distribution of Essential Commodities—

The whole State is covered by a network of fair price shops through which essential commodities are supplied. At present, there are 20,723 fair price shops in the State of which 17,419 shops are in rural areas and 3,304 shops in Urban areas. All these shops are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operatives and other agencies. Private traders have been eliminated in public distribution system. 119.26 lakh family cards are in circulation throughout the State. Essential commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmoline, soyabean oil, coconut oil, controlled cloth, etc. are supplied to the cardholders through fair price shops. During the year 1984, a total quantity of 9.18 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders through the fair price shops and for the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. Supply of rice is confined to the family card holders having an income of less than Rs. 1,000 p.m.

The eligible quota of rice is 4 kgs. per adult per month and 2 kgs. per child per month subject to a maximum of 20 kgs. per card per month.

4. Wheat and wheat products :

In view of the easy availability of wheat, the Government of India is maintaining the allotment of wheat at 30,000 tonnes every month. A total quantity of 9,028 tonnes of wheat was distributed to cardholders during the period from March 1984 to February 1985.

Levy wheat is being distributed to cardholders at 20 kgs. per card per month in both urban and rural areas and 30 kgs. per card per month in hill areas from March 1984. The retail issue price of wheat to the cardholders is Rs. 1.87 per kg.

The Government of India also allot wheat for distribution to the wheat roller flour mills in the State for conversion into wheat products. There are at present 42 roller flour mills in the State. The Government of India is now allotting 75,610 mts., of wheat every month to this State for process by the flour mills. Even though there is no distribution control, the T.N.C.S.C. and the Co-operatives are entitled to 10 per cent of the production of Maida, Rava (Sooji) at controlled rates for supply to the card holders under

public distribution system and also to bulk consumers such as bakeries, etc. The price of Maida/sooji is statutorily notified. The retail price of maida/sooji is Rs. 2.55 per kg.

5. Levy Sugar :

The Government of India allot levy sugar every month to the State for distribution to the cardholders under public distribution system. Levy sugar is at present supplied to the cardholders irrespective of the income of the cardholder and place of residence i.e., urban or rural area. Till the end of December 1983, levy sugar was being distributed at 425 grams per head per month. The Government have subsequently issued orders to increase this quantity from 425 grams to 450 grams per head per month from 1st January 1984. There is also no ceiling for the maximum entitlement of a family. The retail price of levy sugar which was Rs. 4.00 per kg. upto 31st March 1985 was revised by the Government of India and fixed at Rs. 4.40 per kg. from 1st April 1985. During the year 1984-85 the Government of India allotted a total quantity of 2,54,666.4 tonnes of levy sugar to the Tamil Nadu State.

6. Edible Oils :

PALMOLEIN which is an imported edible oil is allotted by the Government of India every month for distribution to cardholders under public distribution system. During the year 1984-85 the Government of India have allotted 70,850 Mts. of Palmolein oil, 23,111 M.Ts. of R.B.D. Palmolein and 10,000 M.Ts. of refined Soyabean oil to this State. The average monthly allotment received from the Government of India comes to 6,700 M.Ts. whereas the requirement of the State even at 1 k.g. per card per month is 12,000 M.Ts. per month. The retail selling price of palmolein oil as on date is Rs. 10.55 per k.g. Loose palmolein oil is supplied to the cardholders normally at 1 k.g. per card per month.

7. Kerosene :

The monthly allotment of kerosene to Tamil Nadu by Government of India is made on seasonal basis. The average monthly allotment to this State is about 47,000 K.L. During the year 1984-85 the Government of India have allotted a total quantity of 5,92,960 K.L. of kerosene to this State. Kerosene is distributed only against family cards. In Corporation areas each family cardholder is entitled to 10 litres per month; in Municipal areas 6 litres in Town Panchayat 5 litres, and in rural areas 3 litres per month.

8. Enforcement of Control Orders :

To enforce the regulatory orders issued by the Government under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, there is a separate Civil Supplies CID. It is under the control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police in this State. During the year 1984-85 (upto

February 1985) 1,337 cases were registered for violation of the provisions of the E.C. Act, 1955 and the regulation of trade orders. The details of the cases registered are given below :—

<i>Cases registered for</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
1 Hoarding	373
2 Black marketing	71
3 Smuggling	484
4 Non-display of stocks and prices	308
5 I.P.C. .. .. .	..
6 Others	101
Total	1,337

The total value of the commodities seized during the year 1984-85 (upto February 1985) was Rs. 105.41 lakhs and the number of persons arrested were 303.

Vigilance squads have been formed in the districts and Madras City for the inspection of fair price shops to prevent mal practices. Government have also constituted taluk committees apart from Vigilance committees at the rate of one committee for each fair price shop to ensure the proper distribution of essential commodities through them.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1972. The main objects for which the Corporation is established are to engage in, promote, improve, develop, counsel and Finance Production, purchase, storage processing, movement, transport, distribution and sale of food grains, food stuff 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, advices and assistance. Commencing with a modest sales turn over of Rs. 12 crores in 1972, its turnover is now around of Rs. 450 crores in the current year. 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. 20 crores while its paid up capital is Rs. 19.8 crores. The cash credit accommodation given by the Reserve Bank of India to this Corporation for handling public distribution is Rs. 175 crores for cereal transaction and Rs. 19 crores for non-cereal operations such as dealing in sugar and edible oil. During 1984-85 it has handled 18.50 lakh M.Ts. of commodities valued at Rs. 523.80 crores and its sales turnover was Rs. 436.18 crores.

The Civil supplies enforcement officers are frequently inspecting the fair price shops run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives and check the accounts as well as stocks. Wherever irregularities have been noticed action has been taken against the persons responsible for the irregularities. Regular check of family card is also done to eliminate bogus cards.

General :

The traders dealing in essential commodities expressed certain difficulties in obtaining different licences under various control orders. The State Government took into consideration their representations and formulated a single control order. This once known as the TNETA order was brought into force on 1st April 1984. The traders have to take only a single licence to deal in paddy and rice.

However if a trader wants to deal in sugar and kerosene separate licences have to be taken since there are separate control orders to regulate the distribution of these commodities.

A. Organisation :

The Corporation has its registered office at Madras and 16 Regional Offices in the 16 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 the achievement of the Corporation is remarkable. It is the only wholesale agency of the State Government to procure paddy and rice required for Public distribution. From the level of 85,000 M.Ts. in 1972, the procurement has touched 8 lakh M.Ts. of Rice in 1983-84. The Procurement is through Trader's levy and price support operations. 50 per cent Trader's levy is in force in the State. A wholesale licensee dealing in paddy and rice should deliver 50 per cent of his purchases towards levy to Government. The T.N.C.S.C., as the agent of the Government, accepts levy stocks from dealers.

The T.N.C.S.C. undertakes price support operations also. At the time of harvest, the T.N.C.S.C. opens direct purchase centres to purchase paddy which is offered for sale by the farmers at Government procurement prices.

Processing :

The Civil Supplies Corporation has to process the paddy which it procures from the farmers directly or through levy. It is operating 13 Modern Rice Mills which it took over from Co-operative sector in the year 1974. The total annual milling capacity of all the Modern Rice Mills is about 1.5 lakh M.Ts. 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 M.Ts. from Civil Supplies Department. Thereafter, it has built up its own storage and the total owned storage capacity of this Corporation has reached 3.20 lakh M.Ts.

Quality Control :

Realising the need for effective quality control over the stock, not only at the stage of storage but also 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, and also mobile disinfestation units at retail points.

Distribution :

The Civil Supplies Corporation is the only wholesale agency of the State Government to supply essential commodities to the retail shops for distribution to the cardholders 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 price support operation. 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 transport it to all the districts in the State and Supplies them to the retail outlets.

Essential commodities are stored in its storage godowns all the districts. It is having a storage godown almost

in all the taluks and delivers the stock to the wholesale Co-operatives and the primary Co-operatives from these godowns.

The Civil Supplies Corporation is also doing retail trade to a limited extent. It is running fair price shops both in rural and urban areas. With a view to ensure the availability of essential commodities to the cardholders in the rural areas also, the State Government launched a scheme to open a fair price shop in every revenue village. Under this scheme, the Civil Supplies Corporation is running 4,079 shops in 4 districts in the State, besides 900 retail shops in urban areas.

Every month, the Civil Supplies Corporation is handling about 1 lakh tonnes of rice, 20,000 tonnes of sugar, 7,000 tonnes of wheat and 6,500 tonnes of Imported Edible Oil for supply to the Public Distribution System. In addition, it is also handling wheat products like Maida and Sooji which it purchases from the Roller Flour Mills in the State and Supplies to the cardholders through its retail shops. It is also dealing in Kerosene for supply to family cardholders. At the retail outlets, Rice is supplied to the family cardholders having a monthly income of less than Rs. 1,000. The total quantity of rice distributed to the cardholders under public distribution system during 1984-85 is 10.10 lakhs tonnes.

The State Government are subsidising the loss involved in the supply of rice to family cardholders. The retail selling price of common rice is Rs. 1.75 per kg.; fine rice Rs. 2.00 per kg. and superfine rice Rs. 2.15 per kg. The difference between the economic issue price and the retail issue price is about Rs. 94 per qtl. The subsidy involved in distributing 1 lakh tonnes of rice is about 9.4 crores of rupees. As the total distribution of rice in a year is about 10 lakhs tonnes of rice, the subsidy involved is about Rs. 94 crores.

The Civil Supplies Corporation is supplying essential commodities to the following welfare schemes of the State Government.

- (i) Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Scheme;
- (ii) Supplies to Police and Fire Service Personnel;
- (iii) Supplies to widows, handicapped and old age pensioners under WHOPHAR Scheme.;
- (iv) Supplies for feeding of 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. 6 crores. Thus the total paid share capital of this Corporation as on 31st March 1985 is Rs. 5.01 crores. At the commencement of the year 1984-85 the total number of warehouses was 57 with a total capacity of 3.13 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 3.62 lakhs M.T. The capacity of the godowns newly constructed during the year was 51,000 M.T. The total storage capacity at the end of the year was 3.96 lakhs M. T. as against the occupancy of 4.72 lakhs M.T. Number of warehouses at the close of the year was 65. During the year trading community had obtained advances against warehouses receipts to the tune of Rs. 38.05 lakhs from Banks and other financial institutions. A quantity of 1,90,916 M.T. of foodgrains was fumigated. The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 3,08,649.66

Working Result :

A gross profit of Rs. 125 lakhs is expected for the year 1984-85 as shown below. The finalisation of accounts for 1984-85 are in progress.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS, (unaudited),
1. Gross Income	276
2. Administrative expenses	(—) 112
3. Depreciation	(—) 21
4. Interest on borrowing	(—) 18
Gross profit	125

The Corporation declared 20 per cent bonus for its employees for the year 1983-84. 6 per cent dividend was declared for the year 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 13.79 lakhs due to the State Government was paid in 1984-85.

Chapter XI

FORESTS AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

CINCHONA.

The Government Cinchona department a Pioneering Commercial department of Government of Tamil Nadu has enlarged its activities, in addition to the production of Quinine Salts, to augment its revenue and for providing of more employment opportunities to the rural population of hilly regions of the Nilgiris, Anamallais and Kodaikanal by taking up the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants such as Cymbopogon, Vinterianus, Geranium, Eucalyptus, Citriodora, Eucalyptus, Globulus, Cinnamomum Zeylanicum and Dioscorea, etc., in the Government Cinchona Plantations of Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Geranium Plantations in Kodaikanal area of Madurai District.

(2) A sum of Rs. 6.36 lakhs (internal Rs. 5.88 lakhs export, Rs. 0.48 lakhs) was realised by way of sale of Quinine Products. Medicinal and Essential oils were sold to the tune of Rs. 54.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

(3) A sum of Rs. 90,095.50 was also realised by way of sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum Zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, Pyrethrum flowers, etc.

(4) The revenue realised during the year by way of disposal of Silver oak trees etc., was Rs. 1,30,480.00.

(5) A sum of Rs. 46.05 lakhs was realised in connection with the supply of tooth powder to the rural children under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme.

(6) In view of uncertainty of demand and prices, the further planting of Cinchona has not been taken up and it was decided to maintain the existing Cinchona areas.

(7) New planting of medicinal and essential oil and other crops were completed in 216.95 hectare during 1984-85.

Cinchona Harvest :

(8) A total quantity of 98,587 kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during 1984-85. The harvest was restricted to coppicing on account of the stoppage of cinchona bark extraction consequent on accumulation of stocks.

Production of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils :

(9) A quantity of 19,226 kilo grams of Medicinal and Essential Oils (Crude) was produced in the plantations during the year. In addition to these, 1,89,615 kgs. of Dioscorea tubers were also produced.

(10) A quantity of 24,837 kilo grams and 55,900 litres of medicinal and essential oils and 2,84,550 camphor tablets were refined and taken to stock in the medicinal and essential oils factory, Naduvattam.

Sales :

(11) The total sale value realised by the sale of departmental products was Rs. 107 lakhs. The sale of departmental products in various district headquarters in collaboration with the TAF CORN, Khadi and Village Industries Board and Forest Department was continued.

(12) The department participated in the Pongal Trade Fair at Madras and Government Exhibition conducted at Coimbatore to give wide publicity for the departmental products. The department also participated in the annual flower show at Uthagamandalam.

(13) Under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme, 1,16,04,125 packets of tooth powder of 30 gms each have been manufactured in the factory by providing employment to the dependants of departmental workers and other regular surplus workers of the factory. A sum of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been realised by way of supply of tooth powder for distribution to the rural children of Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

Tamil Nadu Steroids Factory, Cinchona :

14. The erection of equipment was completed and trial runs were conducted for the extraction of Diosgenin from Dioscorea tubers. Out of the total quantity of nearly 1.32 lakhs Kg. of Dioscorea tubes, 36,750 kg. of tubers were issued for hydrolysis. A quantity of 280 kg. Diosgenin was manufactured during the year.

15. The works on the Plan Schemes sanctioned under five year plan were in progress. The two schemes for the cultivation of Geranium under Western Ghats Development Programme in Kodaikanal area in Madurai district, one scheme for Dioscorea cultivations under

Western Ghats Development Programme in Government Cinchona Plantations Anamallais and the Scheme for the cultivation of Java citronella in Nilgiris under Hill Area Development Programme were continued during the year.

FISHERIES.

The Fisheries department started functioning since 1907 with the aim of—

- (i) increasing fish production and conserving fishery wealth;
- (ii) improving fishing and allied industries.
- (iii) To make available at cheaper rate the protein rich fish food to the public and
- (iv) to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the fisher folk.

Tamil Nadu now stands 3rd in Marine Fish production and 2nd in Inland Fish production and stands 1st in total fish production in the country.

A. Marine Fisheries :

Tamil Nadu endowed with the rich fishery potentialities with a coastal length of about 1000kms., is plied with about 4,000 mechanised fishing boats, 7,340 canoes and 29,744 catamarans and the estimated annual marine fish production during 1984-85 is 2.60 lakhs tonnes (provisional). Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 has been recently introduced in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Pearl and Chank Fishery :

The pearl and Chank fishery are under the state monopoly exploitation of coral reef is also prohibited by rules. During the period 31st October 1984 to 30th April 1985 a total number of 3,60,023 chanks in Tuticorin chank fishery and from 27th December 1984 to 12th April 1985 a total number of 80,907 chanks in Ramanathapuram chank fishery have been procured. No pearl fishery was conducted during the year.

(b) Survey-cum-Inshore Fishing :

The survey-cum-inshore fishing stations at Madras Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Kanya kumari regularly conduct survey within 20 fathoms line with a view to locate suitable fishing grounds, for commercial fishing by mechanised fishing boats besides demonstrating modern fishing gears. The results of the survey are passed on to the fisherman for better exploitation of the fishery resources of the seas.

(c) Fisherman Training

The fishermen training centres at Madras, Cuddalore Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colache, 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 167 trainees have undergone training in these centres.

(d) Development of Landing and Berthing Facilities:

Under the centrally Sponsored scheme shared equally between the State and Centre, landing facilities consisting of fishing harbours 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. During the sixth plan, Government have sanctioned the establishment of fishing harbours/jetties at Chinnamutton (Kanya kumari district) Valinokam (Ramanathapuram district) Tondi (Ramanathapuram district) Kattaipattinam (Pudukottai district) and Pazhayar (Thanjavore district) at a total expenditure of Rs. 441.32 lakhs and the works are under progress.

(e) Infrastructure Facilities :

Infrastructural facilities consisting of processing plants, servicing facilities, approach roads, community hall, auction hall, fish packing hall, net mending shed, etc., are being provided in important landing centres so as to facilitate proper handling processing and transport of fish catches by the fisherfolk. During the year sum of Rs. 3.27 lakhs has been incurred for providing such facilities in Pazhayar village (Thanjavore district) and Valinokkam (Ramanathapuram district) and the works are nearing completion. Similar works sanctioned for Tondi (Ramanathapuram district) has been taken up. Government of India have recently come forward to bear 50 per cent of the cost for affording such facilities in the Erwadi villages in Ramanathapuram district at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(f) Guide Lights

Of the sanctioned number of guide lights in 40 fishing villages so far 15 guide lights have been installed enabling the fisherman to safely reach the shore with their crafts.

(g) Ice plant-cum-cold Storage

To preserve and also to store the fish landed ice plant cum cold storages were established as a service

scheme during the early years of introduction of mechanised fishing boats. There are now 19 numbers of ice plants and cold storages left with the department. Important freezing plants and higher capacity in plants were transferred to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited. In G.O. Ms. No. 1143 (F & F), dated 8th November 1985 orders were issued for closure of 8 ice plants/Cold storages, leasing out 5 units and for continuing 6 plants departmentally

Brackish Water Fisheries :

Tamil Nadu has got 56,000 ha. of brackish water area. To transfer the technology of prawn culture to the private entrepreneurs and also demonstrate the culture practices of prawn, 10 Nos. of demonstration ponds of 1 hectare each have been established in the coastal areas. Micro level survey is being conducted to identify the most ideal sites for prawn culture.

During 1984-85 Government have sanctioned the establishment of 50 ha. brackish water fish farm at Thondiakadu in Thanjavur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs as a centrally sponsored scheme.

C. Inland Fisheries :

Tamil Nadu is estimated to have about 3.13 lakhs ha. of fresh water area ranks 3rd in the possession of Inland water spread in India and the fishery of the reservoirs, rivers, provincialised tanks, etc. are managed under the Indian Fisheries Act 1897, Madras Amendment Act 1929 and followed by the Tamil Nadu Inland Fisheries lease and licence Rules, 1972. The total Inland Fish production during the year is 1.60 lakh tonnes (provisional).

(a) Fish Seed Production :

During the year 133.1 million seeds in departmental farms and 44.5 million seeds in the farms of Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited were produced.

(b) National Fish Seed Farm :

Under National Fish Seed Programme with Government of India assistance two 10 ha. fish seed farms one at Bhavanisagar and another at Amaravathinagar at a total cost of Rs. 180 lakhs have been sanctioned.

(c) Fish Farmers Development Agencies :

There are 11 fish farmers development agencies, functioning in the State at present of which 7 are centrally sponsored and 4 are State sponsored. During 1984-85, 523 tanks covering 513 ha. have been allotted to 686 beneficiaries. Training has been given to 535 farmers. A total quantity of about 1171 tonnes of fish valued at about Rs. 71 lakhs have been produced in the Agency tanks so far.

D. Socio-Economic Measures : 185716

There are about 3.8 lakh marine fishermen and 1.2 lakh Inland Fishermen population in the State of which, active fishermen are estimated to be about 1 lakh in Marine sector and about, 60,000 in inland sector. To pass on different welfare schemes of the Government, 271 marine Fishermen Co-operatives Societies and 220 Inland fishermen co-operative societies have been registered and functioning. Besides for the welfare of the fisher women 27 Nos. of fisher women co-operative societies have been registered and are functioning. There are also 10 co-operative district federations and 4 prawn farming co-operative societies.

(a) Fishermen Accident Insurance Scheme :

Under this scheme, the fishermen are insured against death and accident. In case of death, the scheme entails payment of Rs. 15,000 and in case of partial disablement the payment will be Rs. 7,500. The premium of Rs. 12 per fisherman per year is borne by the State Government and Central Government equally. The entire expenditure is initially met from Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

So far 1,16,264 fishermen have joined the scheme and the heirs of 68 diseased/disabled fishermen have been given relief to the tune of Rs. 9.5 lakhs.

(b) Fishermen Savings cum Relief Fund :

In order to alleviate the hardship experienced by the 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 opt for the schemes for a period of nine months in a year. The Government shall 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. 25,878 fishermen have been benefited under this scheme during 1984-85.

(c) NCDC and IRDP :

Loans with subsidy through NCDC and IRDP are granted to the fishermen for the purchase of fishing boats and equipments. Under NCDC, a sum of Rs. 158.33 lakhs has been sanctioned to 31 fishermen co-operative societies.

Besides short-term, medium-term and long-term and working capital loans have been sanctioned to the fishermen co-operative society to the tune of Rs. 12 lakhs during the year.

R
12.11.84
NEB

(d) Housing :

To improve the living conditions of the fishermen 11,404 houses have been sanctioned and 987 houses (concrete houses) are constructed and allotted to the fishermen free of cost during 1984-85. So far 9,211

houses have been constructed and allotted under scheme. Besides approach roads, sanitary arrangements, electrification and drinking water-supply are also provided to the fishermen hamlets in a phased manner.

FOREST.**Area under Forest :**

The total area during the year 1984-85 was 22.23 lakh hectares comprising 18.26 lakh hectares of reserve forest 3.41 lakh hectares of reserved land and 0.56 lakh hectares of unclassified forests.

Revenue :

1. The major source of revenue continued to be through sale of Sandalwood and supply of raw materials to the forests based industries. The revenue realised during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 24.40 crores.

The lease rent for the land leased to the Tamilnadu Tea plantation corporation limited and Arasu Rubber corporation limited has been increased. This increase will add to the total revenue.

Expenditure :

The expenditure during 1984-85 was Rs. 30.19 crores. This would be highest annual investment ever made for the development of forestry sector.

Supply of Raw materials to Forest Based Industries.

Raw materials such as bluegum bamboos, eucalyptus grandis, eucalyptus hybrid, debarked wattle wood, wattle bark bamboos etc. were continued to be supplied to forest based industries. During 1984-85 a quantity of 2.45 lakhs metric tonnes of wood was supplied and the revenue realised was Rs. 4.65 crores.

Sandalwood:

Natural sandal occurs in the plateau and the hilly tracts of North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Coimbatore districts. The extracted trees are brought to depots and cleaned for disposal in the auction. During 1984-85, a quantity of 2000 M.T. of sandalwood was sold for an amount of Rs. 7.92 crores.

Minor Forest Produce :

Tribal communities who are mostly living in and around forest areas are poverty-stricken. With a view to improve their economy, the lease collection of minor forest produce like, Tamarind gallnut and other minor forest produce etc., are allotted to LAMP co-operative societies and other societies formed by harijans and

backward classes at a concessional rate, 10 percent less than the fair price fixed for the leases. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been realised as revenue

Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited, Nagercoil:

Government Rubber plantations raised in Kanniyakumari district over an extent of about 4,800 ha. have been converted into a state corporation titled as "Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited" Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari district and it is functioning from 1st October 1984.

The authorised capital of the corporation is Rs. 1.00 crore. Upto the end of 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 20.00 crores had been invested in the Rubber plantations.

The revenue realised by the sale of rubber by forest department till 1983-84 is Rs. 18.00 crores.

New 20 Point Programme—Tree Planting :

Tamil Nadu Forest department is vigorously implementing the Prime Minister's New 20 point programme for the upliftment of the rural poor and the weaker sections of the society, in our country. During 1984-85, the following operations have been carried out :—

	1984-85.
(i) Seedlings planted under afforestation.	1106.86 lakhs.
(ii) Social forestry (area planted).	38,249 ha.
(iii) Seedlings supplied to public, institutions, private organisations under farm forestry.	443.510 lakhs.

Social Forestry:

Recognising the urgent need to intensify the social forestry activities in the state, a massive social forestry project with the aid from the Swedish International development authority (SIDA) has been started in 1981-82. The various ongoing schemes on social forestry were integrated in this new project. The project period in the 1st phase is five years, from 1981-82 and is to be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.00 crores.

During 1984-85 the SIDA scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 923.08 lakhs as indicated below :—

- (i) Block plantations .. 21,655 ha.
- (ii) Strip plantations .. 1,770 km.
- (iii) Raising and supply of 312.87 lakhs. seedlings.

So far 2,591 village social forestry workers have been recruited and appointed. It is proposed to employ 1,409 more village Social forestry workers during 1985-86.

Arignar Anna Zoological Park :

This is a massive project for establishment of a Zoological park at Vandalur at a cost of Rs. 7.00 crores over an area of 510 ha. The planning of the zoo has been done in such a way that it will be the biggest in the country even in South East Asia. Upto the end of March 1985, a sum of Rs. 320.90 lakhs has been spent.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Pulpwood :

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of quick growing species to provide raw materials for the wood pulp based industries like paper, rayon, etc. During 1984-85 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 70.35 lakhs towards raising 1,673 hectares of plantations.

Teak and Red Sanders :

The object of the scheme is to raise teak, red sanders and other hardwood species to augment the timber

resources of the State. During 1984-85, the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 10.27 lakhs to raise 493 hectares of plantation.

Softwood :

The scheme of raising softwood plantations is one of the schemes included in the VII Plan. Match industry is a very important small scale industry in Tamil Nadu which depends largely on other States for its match-wood requirements. During 1984-85 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs to cover an area of 160 hectares.

Wattle Plantations :

The object of the scheme is to raise wattle plantations in the Nilgiris and Upper Palanis to supply raw materials to Tan industries. The financial achievements during 1984-85 is Rs. 6.58 lakhs to raise plantations over 1,306 hectares.

Raising Fuel Trees :

The object of the scheme is to raise fuel plantations in order to cater to the fuel needs of the population. During 1984-85, 3,852 hectares of plantations was raised at a cost of Rs. 70.44 lakhs.

Sandalwood Plantations :

The object of the scheme is to improve the sandal wealth of the State by extending sandal plantations. During 1984-85 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 25.55 lakhs to raise plantation in 108 ha.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA

During the month of July 1984, 34th Vanrahotsava as an annual tree planting festival was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner and this was continued in subsequent months also. During Vanrahotsava, to mark the occasion 14,34,796 numbers of seedlings of various varieties 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 on 21st March 1985 by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department, throughout the State in a fitting manner. The Conservators of Forests have participated in the Radio programmes and Radio talk on the significance of the World Forestry Day arranged by the All-India

Radio. A symbolic and commemoration planting has been arranged along the Coovam Banks near spur Tank Road, Chetput, Madras (opposite to T.B. Hospital) in which the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments participated. The Door-dharson Kendra of Madras has arranged for the telecast of the above said tree planting ceremony. The Forest Officers have delivered lectures in various educational institutions about the importance of tree planting. Besides that seedlings were also supplied free of cost to educational institutions between 21st March 1985 to 31st March 1985 to encourage tree planting activities. Slides illustrating the slogan "Forestry for Development" in all the Cinema Theatres in the State were displayed between 21st March 1985 and 31st March 1985. 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 in the need and benefits of Social Forestry and Planting trees.

Students who are interested in the study of nature have been taken in groups to the various forest areas in the State by the local forest officials.

During the year 1984-85 43,874 ha. of the plantations were raised under various afforestation and

development programmes. Strip Planting and Avenue planting had been carried out to a length of 2,012 km. The Government Departments have supplied 443,510 lakhs of seedlings to public. In all 1,106,860 lakhs of seedlings have been planted in Tamil Nadu during 1984-85.

TAMIL NADU FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation was established in the year 1974. It is one among the State owned undertakings functioning under the control of the Tamil Nadu Government. It was first registered as "Private Limited" on 11th June 1974 as per Companies Act of 1974 and Registration number assigned was 6597. Subsequently it became a Public Limited Company with effect from 1st October 1977. Its Registered Office is at No. 67, Greaves Road, Madras-6. Its authorised Share Capital is Rs. 50 millions and the paid-up share capital is Rs. 21.257 millions. Its objectives are :—

(1) Deep Sea Fishing Operation of trawlers, vessels and mechanised fishing boats, etc., for fishing.

(2) Culture and harvesting of Inland Fisheries for marketing :

(3) Procurement, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Export, Freezing, Canning and curing of fishes and shrimps.

(4) Providing services and assistance of all kinds with regard to fish culture and fishing for the benefit of fishermen community in particular and fishing Industry in general.

I. Marine Fisheries—

(1). Shrimping Operations :

At present the Corporation operates 2 Mexican Outrigger Shrimp Trawlers named as "THANJAI" and "NELLAI" with Vizag as base for shrimp fishing. The landings from these two trawlers during 1984-85 are as shown below :—

Quantity of prawns caught (in tons.)	Quantity of other fishes caught (in tons.)	Revenue realised by sale of prawns.	Expenditure incurred.	Profits.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
125.290	25.228	82.40	60.51	+ 21.89

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

(2) Pelagic Fisheries Scheme :—

Under this scheme the Corporation operated 6 Nos. of Purse-seine Boats (45' Boats) and 5 Nos. of Carrier Boats (32' Boats) in the sea off Tuticorin and Madras.

During the year 1984-85 fishes worth Rs. 8.71 lakhs were caught and sold, under this scheme. The operation resulted in a loss of Rs. 6.31 lakhs during 1984-85. The Purse-seine vessels were moved to West Coasts for Joint operation with Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation during 1985-86 for better results. The P.S.C. boats are operated at Madras.

(3) Seized Boats Operation Scheme :

The scheme was in operation from 12th March 1982 to 15th October 1984. Since the Corporation has incurred heavy loss on account of implementation the scheme was wound up with effect from 16th October 1984. The operation resulted in a loss of Rs. 1.17 lakhs.

II. Inland Fisheries :—

(A) Reservoirs :

The Corporation has so far taken over control of the following Reservoir from the Fisheries Department on long term lease for management, exploitation and marketing of fish catches.

- (1) Sathanurdam
- (2) Bhavanisagar dam.
- (3) Aliyar Reservoir.
- (4) Thirumoorthy Reservoir.
- (5) Amaravathy Reservoir.
- (6) Upper dam.
- (7) Pillur Dam.
- (8) Upper Aliyar
- (9) Manjalar
- (10) Palar-Porandalar.
- (11) Sholayar.

During the year 1984-85 a total quantity of 948.32 tonnes of fish was caught in the Reservoirs under the control of the Corporation and sold for Rs. 58.78 lakhs. The Corporation has earned a Net Profit of Rs. 12.49 lakhs.

(B) Fish Seed Production Centres :

The fish seed production centres at Sathanurdam, Aliyar Reservoir, Thirumoorthy, Amaravathy, Manjalar, Palar-Porandalar were also got transferred from the Fisheries Department for the purpose of producing fish seeds referred for stocking the Reservoirs which are under the control of the Corporation to replenish the fish stock that get exhausted due to continuous

exploitation. Excess production of seeds are supplied to the Department of Fisheries, Fish Farmers Development Agencies and Private parties on payment of cost fixed 445.25 lakhs of hatchlings were produced in the fish seed production centres, during the year 1984-85.

III. Processing Plants :

The Corporation is running Processing Units at Ennore, Mandabam and Tuticorin and Ice Plant-cum Cold Storage at Madras (Adyar), Nagapattinam and Madurai for the benefit of fishermen, Fishing Industry and Exporters for preservation of fish and prawns till they are marketed. Processing Complex at Ennore and Mandapam have been leased out to a Private firm. During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has earned a revenue of Rs. 15.66 lakhs through running Processing Complexes and Ice plants, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 17.41 lakhs. This has resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1.75 lakhs during 1984-85. Effective steps are being taken to run the Processing Plants on Profit.

IV. Diesel Oil Outlets :

The Corporation is operating three Diesel Retail Outlets (Bunks) in Fishing Harbours site at (1) Royapuram, (2) Mallipattinam and (3) Tuticorin for the benefit of Mechanised fishing operators and fishermen. It has been proposed to instal more No. of Diesel outlets on Fishing Harbours site and landing centres by approaching Government of India and Oil Companies.

V. Tamil Nadu Pearls (P) Limited:

In collaboration with Messrs Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC), Tuticorin a Joint Sector Project, Tamil Nadu Pearls (P) Limited, has been registered on 1st September 1983 to undertake culture of pearls for commercial purpose. The total outlay of this Project is Rs. 65.00 lakhs and each partner has to subscribe Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards equity. Accord-

dingly, the Corporation has paid Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards equity share. The project has already commenced its work and the training programme also started on 11th November 1983. The project is expected to produce 2.00 lakhs pearls in the first year of operation valued at Rs. 18.20 lakhs and expected to reach a Production level of 6.60 lakhs pearls from the Fifth year onwards.

The target for the year 1984-85 has been revised for implantation and realisation. The project also is being revised to Rs. 122.19 lakhs.

(VI) Fish Marketing :

The Corporation is gradually expanding its business in Madras City and other important Urban Centres. 88 Retail outlets are functioning in 1984-85. The retail outlets have been progressively changed over to commission basis instead of monthly paid Sales Assistants.

Number of stalls functioned.	Quantity of fish sold (Tonnes).	Value	Loss.
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(4)
88	778	75.23	8.30

MPEDA, Dried fish Godown at Tuticorin :

The dried fish godown constructed by the Marine Products Export Development Authority at a cost of Rs. 12.41 lakhs in the Tuticorin Fishing Harbour Complex has been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited in December 1984. After effecting improvements, the Godown is being allotted to 12 Nos. of Dried Fish Exporters at Tuticorin on monthly rent of Rs. 600 per month for a period of one year. The Godown is expected to go into operation from July-August 1985.

TAMIL NADU FOREST PLANTATION CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation was incorporated on 13th June 1974 under the provisions of the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. The paid up capital of the Corporation as on date is Rs. 72.06 lakhs. The entire capital has been contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Main objects of the Corporation :

As per the object clause of Memorandum of Association of the Corporation, the main objects for which the Corporation was established are raising pulpwood plantations to meet the pulpwood needs of the wood

based industries, raising fuelwood plantations to meet the fuelwoods needs of the public and raising and maintenance of cashew plantations in the forest areas transferred on lease basis from the Forest Department. The forest areas in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot districts were transferred on lease basis and the total area under its control as on date is in the order of 73,000 ha. of which about 20,000 hectares are under Cashew and about 30,000 ha. are under Eucalyptus

Performance :

During 1984-85 a target of 2,229 ha. was fixed for raising Eucalyptus and the Corporation could achieve 2,044 ha. only. The main reason for the shortfall

of about 185 ha. is due to scarcity of rains. The Corporation has introduced a new specie, viz., *Eucalyptus Camaldulensis* in the place of *Eucalyptus Hybrid* as it is expected to withstand drought conditions than *Eucalyptus Hybrid* and also its growth is found to be comparatively better.

Another main object of the Corporation is to supply fuelwood to the public. After supplying pulpwood from the *Eucalyptus* trees to the wood based industries, remnants in the ground such as barks, twigs, top and lop ends are sold as firewood. Now the Corporation is planting in large scale *Prosopis* Plantations over those areas which are found to be uneconomical in raising other specie such as *Eucalyptus*, cashew, etc. For 1984-85, a target of 367 ha. for raising *Prosopis* was fixed and we have achieved 336 ha. at the end of March, 1985. The financial year of the Corporation ends on 30th June 1985 and if rain begins early in June, the Corporation may achieve the target as originally fixed for the year.

For 1984-85, a target of 3,382 ha. for carrying out Intensive Cultivation Operation in Cashews plantations was fixed and it has been completely carried out over 3,157 ha. Over the balance 225 ha. also the Intensive cultivation Operations would be completed before the end of the financial year of the Corporation viz., 30th June 1985.

Regarding raising of cashew plantation for 1984-85, a target of 693.93 ha. was fixed and it has been achieved successfully. One of the major achievements in raising cashew plantations is that the Corporation is doing a novel scheme of raising cashew plantations under air-layer method by selecting the air-layers from the best parent trees. The air-layered plantations will not only come up for harvest from the second or third year of the plantations but also its performance will be as good as its parent tree. During the year the Corporation has raised air-layered cashew plantations over 242 ha. It can be stated that nowhere else in India such a large scale raising of plantations with the air-layer have been done so far.

The collection of cashewnuts from the plantations during the cashew collection season, viz., between January and May of each year is an arduous task. The areas are so scattered and each bit of forest area is surrounded by so many villages. Theft and pilferage are bigger hurdles to be faced in the process of cashew collection. By taking into account all these constraints, we are selling the right of collecting cashewnuts over certain vulnerable areas. During the cashew collection season of 1985, we have sold 9,108 ha. fetching a revenue of Rs. 38.10 lakhs and average revenue per ha. works out to Rs. 418. In the balance about 10,000 ha. cashew collection is being done by the Cor-

poration itself during the year 1984-85. The season started very late and the collection of nuts amounted to 108 tonnes upto 31st March 1985. Collection of nuts is in progress and the season is expected to continue till the end of the May, 1985 barring unforeseen circumstances.

Pulpwood has been supplied by the Corporation as per the orders of the Government to the wood based industries such as Messrs Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited. For the year 1984-85, a quantity of 60,580 tonnes were allotted to Messrs Seshasayee Paper and Boards by the Government by fixing a price at Rs. 100 per M. T. plus 5 per cent Administrative charges. Messrs Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited had removed upto 31st March 1985, 50,365 tonnes.

Diversification :

As a measure of diversification, the Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of running the Lac Factory of the Forest Department at Madurai on lease basis with effect from 8th December 1976. During the current year, the turnover upto 31st March 1985 has amounted to Rs. 36.34 lakhs only, as compared to Rs. 49.32 lakhs in the previous year. The reduction in the turnover is mainly due to non-availability of D'spirit. Efforts are taken to improve the performance of diversifying the production line to non-spirit based products such as Sealing Wax, Honey, etc.

Another new addition to the Corporation is that a Sandalwood Products Factory at Thekkupattu in North Arcot District was taken over by the Corporation with effect from 1st December 1984 on lease basis from the Forest Department. The installed capacity of the factory is 400 tonnes of Sandalwood and the anticipated yield of Sandalwood Oil is about 18 to 20 tonnes to fetch a revenue of about Rs. 3 crores. The licence for the factory has since been obtained on 8th April 1985 and the factory is poised for commercial production.

Lease Rent:

The Lease Rent for the forest areas as at present has been fixed at Rs. 400 per ha. of cashew plantation and Rs. 40 per ha. for other areas per annum. The quantum of lease rent per annum is in the order of about Rs. 1 crore for the forest areas. The quantum of lease rent of the Lac Factory is normally in the order of about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.

The Corporation is paying the lease rent to the extent of financial position and the outstanding liability of the lease rent as on 30th June 1984 is in the order of about Rs. 1.96 crores representing about two years lease rent.

Accounts :

This is one of the Corporations of the Government of Tamil Nadu which maintains its accounts upto date. The accounts have been finalised upto the year ending

30th June 1984. The working result of the Corporation for the year 1983-84 showed a profit of Rs. 21.83 lakhs after providing for all expenses including the lease rent of Rs. 1.09 crores for the said year.

THE TAMIL NADU TEA PLANTATION CORPORATION (TANTEA)

Introduction :

Under the Sastri-Srimavo Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka, 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. As most of the persons are employed in tea and other plantations in Sri Lanka, the Government of India felt that they could best be rehabilitated in similar plantations in India. With this object in view, the Government of India embarked upon social schemes one of which is raising tea plantations in the Nilgiris District. The Scheme was commenced during the year 1968 and accordingly, it has been implemented upto 31st March 1976 by the Government of Tamil Nadu and on 1st April 1976 it was converted into a Corporation.

Finance :

The project was financed by Government of India through Government of Tamil Nadu and NABARD through a consortium of 3 banks namely, United Commercial Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank.

Share Capital. Rs. 328.26 lakhs.

Loan.

Phase I .. Rs. 302.79 lakhs.

Phase II .. Rs. 398.04 lakhs

Phase III .. Rs. 309.00 lakhs

Area Under Tea :

The Corporation has taken the erstwhile Government Tea Project with a planted area of 945.28 ha. An additional area of 1,475.56 ha., has been planted so far. Further, Kolapalli Tea Division with 350.50 ha., under tea was transferred to TANTEA on 1st July 1984. The total area under tea in TANTEA is 2,770.34 ha. In addition, a small area of about 12 ha. was brought under Cardamom during the current year.

Yield :

A total of 119,01,657 kgs. of green tea leaf has been harvested during the year 1984-85 (i.e., July 1984 to March 1985).

Tea manufacture from 1st July 1984 to 31st March 1985

A total of 26,89,212 Kgs., of made tea has been produced during the year 1984-85. The factory-wise details are given below:—

1. Cherangode Tea Factory—11,43,247 Kgs.
2. Tiger Hill Tea Factory—5,11,554 Kgs.
3. Cherambady Tea Factory—10,34,411 Kgs.

Total .. 26,89,212 Kgs.

Revenue and Expenditure:

Revenue of Rs. 726.43 lakhs has been realised by way of tea sales and other income.

Rs. 503.70 lakhs has been incurred as revenue expenditure during the year 1984-85.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates:

So far 2,325 families have been absorbed in this Corporation. No new families were added during 1984-85.

Construction of Labour Houses:

Out of 2,325 families, 2,201 families have been provided with standard houses and the rest of the workers have been accommodated in temporary houses. The construction of the standard houses for these workers are also under various stages of construction. 268 houses were constructed during the year 1984-85.

Financial Result:

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation for the year 1984-85 (1st July 1984 to 31st March 1985) are given below :

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Profit.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1984-85	474.10	335.80	138.30
(1st July 1984 to 31st March 1985).			

Chapter XII

HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT.

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

Introduction :

The Handloom Industry which is a traditional and labour-intensive industry, second in employment potential only to agriculture has to survive competition from the mill and the powerloom sectors. The attempt of the Government is to channelise the activities of the three sectors in such a way that they complement to one another, eliminating unhealthy competition.

2. Handloom products have millions of customers. In fact, there has been an increase in the demand for handloom products of cotton, man-made fibre and silk not only within the country but also abroad.

3. In Tamil Nadu, this industry is well established particularly in rural areas. In order to devote special attention to the development of Handlooms, the Government have recently created a new Department of Handlooms, Textiles and Khadi in the Secretariat. Handlooms Industry has inherent strength and captive market to survive, but yet the patronage of the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu is necessary to save it from unhealthy competition and domination by the mill and powerloom sectors.

4. The new 20 point programme envisages an integrated approach to handloom development covering the area of infrastructure, raw material supply, production and marketing.

5. Against 60 per cent of National target of Co-operativisation for the Country by the end of the Sixth Plan, Tamil Nadu has achieved the target that it has set for itself, namely, 67 per cent coverage by the end of March 1985.

6. With the twin objectives of providing continuous employment and an assured income to the handloom weavers in the State, the Government are implementing the following Handloom Development Programmes :—

(i) Increasing the Co-operative coverage of Handloom by giving financial assistance to weavers for participation in primary weavers' Co-operative Societies

(ii) Providing financial assistance towards nursing Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies with marketing support.

(iii) Strengthening the equity base of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society in the State to provide adequate marketing support.

(iv) Supplying essential inputs such as yarn (including man-made fibre) Silk, Art Silk, Polyester, Zari and dyes and Chemicals at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers within the Co-operative Sector.

(v) Implementing schemes involving product development and diversification by upgrading of technology, setting up of design centres and providing training to weavers on modern lines.

(vi) Provision of processing facilities for 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 "Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Savings and Security Scheme and Weavers Housing Scheme".

7. The following are the schemes for the benefit of the Handloom weavers in this State :—

Increasing Co-operative Coverage;

Out of 5.56 lakhs of handlooms in the State, 3.75 lakhs handlooms have been organised into 1,590 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies upto 31st March 1985. The Production in the Co-operative sector during the year 1984-85 was 145.74 million metres.

Provision of concessional finance to Handloom weavers Co-operative Societies :

The 'NABARD' scheme of extending concessional finance to the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies at 2½ per cent less than the bank rate is being continued during the year 1984-85 also. The total credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1984-85 in respect of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Apex Society are given below :—

	1984-85 (RS. IN CRORES)
1. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.	56.25
2. Apex Society ..	50.00 + 20.00 (Festival season)

In order to enable the financing banks to pass on the NABARD refinance at 7.5 per cent to the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Apex Society an interest subsidy of 3 per cent to the District Central Co-operative Banks and 1 per cent to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank. For this purpose, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs during the year 1984-85.

Losses arising out of non-recovery of working capital loan advanced to Weavers' Co-operative Societies by the Central Co-operative Banks are reimbursed by the Government to the extent of 90 per cent of the losses and the balance is being met by the respective co-operative Central Banks. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been allotted for the year 1984-85 for this purpose.

Scheme for upgradation of Technology in Handloom Industry)

In tune with the fast changing fashion and consumer preference and to meet the growing demand in the internal and international markets for new handloom products, the Handlooms Industry should also adopt modern techniques of weaving. For this purpose, the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies are being encouraged to undertake renovation/modernisation of looms or purchase of new modern looms. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

Marketing support to Handloom Industry:

The Apex Weavers Co-operative Society, popularly known as "Co-optex, is providing marketing support to its affiliated Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of about 50 per cent of their production. The production of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1984-85 was to the extent of Rs. 157.36 crores. During the period from 1st July 1984 to 31st March 1985, Co-optex has procured hand-

loom goods valued at Rs. 55.00 crores from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and achieved a sales turnover of Rs. 72.00 crores. It has a net work of 630 selling units all over India.

Rebate on sales of Handloom Cloth :

One of the measures undertaken by the Government to boost the marketing of handloom fabrics is grant of rebate to the consumers. The Government of India have come forward to provide a special rebate of 20 per cent for 60 days in a year on 50 : 50 matching basis between the State and the Centre. For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 16.00 crores has been sanctioned by Government under the scheme. This will help to liquidate major quantity of handloom cloth in stock in the Co-operative Sector.

Assistance to Apex Society for opening of new Emporia and for Modernisation of existing Emporium:

The Co-optex is implementing a programme of opening new showrooms in State Capitals and important towns in the country and also to modernise the existing showrooms. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 68.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Apex Society for the year 1984-85.

Janatha Cloth Scheme:

About 28,000 handlooms in the State are engaged in the production of janatha varieties of handloom dhothies, sarees and lungies. The production of the janatha cloth for the year 1984-85 is 32.80 million metres.

Credit Sales Scheme :

The Co-optex is continuing the scheme of credit sales of cloth to Government servants, employees of local bodies, etc. The response to this scheme is encouraging and during the year 1984-85 it has sold goods worth of Rs. 26.55 crores under this scheme. The Government of India have been requested to introduce similar scheme to their employees also

Award of prizes for best exporters :

Under the scheme for award of prizes to the best handloom exporters, a sum of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been spent in 1984-85.

The progress of the physical aspect of the handloom industry for 1984-85 is given below :—

I. Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies :

1 Number of Weavers Co-operative Societies.	1,590
2 Number of Handlooms in lakhs ..	3.75
3 Production per annum (Rs. in crores)	157.36
4 Sales per annum (Rs. in crores) ..	155.29
5 Working Capital (Rs. in crores) ..	56.25

Co-optex :

1 Procurement (Rs. in crores)	55.00
2 Sales (Rs. in crores)	72.00
3 Working Capital Employed (Rs. in crores).	50.00
4 Number of Selling Units	630

III. Co-operative Spinning Mills :

1 Spindles in lakhs	3.35
2 Investment made (Rs. in lakhs) ..	3,210.00
3 Production (Rs. in lakhs)	6,472.36
4 Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	6,366.21
5 Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs) ..	1,389.00

IV. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textiles Processing Mills Erode:

1 Bleaching and Dyeing of cloth (lakh metres).	36.00
--	-------

V. Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Co-operation:

1 Number of loans sanctioned ..	2,600
2 Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs).	250.00

VI. Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram:

1 Production of Zari in Marcs ..	5,114
2 Sales Value (Rs. in lakhs)	69.21

TAMIL NADU HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

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. The Handloom Development Corporation is providing financial assistance to private weavers for production, processing, and marketing of handloom goods. This Corporation has plans to increase the lending operations to the weavers in the

private sector. The total loans sanctioned by this Corporation during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 250.00 lakhs as against Rs. 196.55 lakhs in the previous year. During 1984-85 the State Government have invested a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs by way of additional share capital in the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation on a matching basis by the Government of India and State Government.

TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was formed in April 1960 to accelerate the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries. The main emphasis under the khadi and village industries programme is to develop khadi through Board's own units spread all over the State, thus enabling the weaker sections of the people to get atleast some employment at their door-step at the lowest possible level of investment. Similarly under the village industries also the main aim is to utilise the existing local resource to generate employment at the door steps of the village artisans, at the lowest possible investment with suitable programmes, throughout the State.

This Board continued to implement khadi and village industries programme satisfactorily besides implementing the following schemes :—

1. Integrated Tribal development programme
2. Hill Area development programme.
3. Drought Prone Area Programme.
4. Trysem.
5. Integrated Rural Development Programme.

6. Special component plan and cluster developments programme.

The Board opened 48 more rural textile centres during the year thus raising the total rural textile centres functioning under the Board to 566.

2. The Board provided additional employment to 1.00 lakhs persons on a permanent basis and in all 6.46 lakhs persons were provided with gainful employment under khadi and village industries sector. Khadi production during the year amounts to a value of Rs. 788.85 lakh and sale of khadi has reached Rs. 1,074.78 lakhs.

The Board opened 3 additional units under soap industry, 6 carpentry and blacksmithy co-operative societies, 8 pottery and brick co-operative societies, 19 fibre and mat weaving societies, 5 lime co-operative societies and 11 cane and bamboo. Co-operative societies during the year. During the year under report 251 departmental units, 1267 industrial co-operative societies and 38,407 individual units have functioned well. The value of production and sales of the village industrial

products have increased from Rs. 84 crores to Rs. 105 crores and from 90 crores to 102 crores respectively. The Board exported palm and fibre goods worth of Rs. 68.03 lakhs to foreign countries during the year under report.

The details of unit functioned during 1984-85 and their performances were as follows :

3. Khadi units—

(a) No. of units	860
(b) No. of societies	3

2. Yarn production—

(Metric hanks in lakhs)	425.45
---------------------------------	--------

3. Khadi production (in lakhs)—

(1) Metre	52.59
(2) Value Rs.	788.85

4. Silk production (in lakhs)—

(1) Metre	3.30
(2) Value (Rs.)	263.63

5. Khadi sales (in lakhs)—

Value (Rs.)	1,074.78
---------------------	----------

6. Employment and wages paid—

	Number.	(Rupees in lakhs)
Spinners	32,544	153.69
Weavers	8,655	232.55
Others	1,394	157.87
Total	42,593	544.11

2. Village industries organisational Progress :

1. Departmental units	251
2. Industrial co-operative societies.	1,267
3. Individual artisans	38,407
4. Production (value in Rs.)	10,692 lakhs.
5. Sales (value in Rs.)	10,297 lakhs.
6. Employment No. of persons in lakhs.	6.03 lakhs.
7. Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)	3,651 lakhs.

SERICULTURE.

Sericulture is a Cottage Industry par excellence. With an agricultural base, industrial superstructure and essentially labour intensive, it is an effective tool for generating gainful employment to the retarded sections of the community. Presently, it provides whole time and part-time employment to more than 3.25 lakhs of persons in the rural areas of Tamilnadu of whom nearly 30 per cent comprises of persons belonging to the retarded sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It plays a vital role to uplift the economic standard of small and marginal farmers. It enables the poor to cross the poverty line fast.

The policy of intensification of activities under sericulture continued during the year 1984-85 also.

The total plan outlay for sericulture for 1984-85 was Rs. 285.31 lakhs. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 250.25 lakhs has been incurred.

Mulberry expansion :

During 1984-85 the physical target of 5000 acres fixed for mulberry expansion was fully achieved by planting an additional area of 5020 acres by 5100 farmers and thus bringing the total area under mulberry to 67,062 acres in Tamilnadu by the end of this year.

During 1984-85, 5,100 farmers have been provided with plantation subsidy for procuring improved variety of mulberry cuttings. 1,000 farmers have been given subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 to each farmer for purchasing rearing appliances and Rs. 750 as subsidy for construction of rearing sheds for 793 farmers. A total amount of Rs. 10.95 lakhs has been disbursed as subsidy on the above items.

Farmers Training :

Training of farmers in Sericulture for a period of two months with stipend and free supply of special tools worth Rs. 400 per trainee on completion of training was continued during this year also and 3,000 farmers were trained. A total amount of Rs. 17.73 lakhs has been disbursed as stipend and subsidy.

Extension Services :

Being a new avocation the extension services like assisting the farmers in scientific cultivation of mulberry, timely supply of silk work seed, silk work rearing, disinfection, etc., were provided by a network of technical field level staff who are functioning in the extension centres. During the period under report 90 extension centres have functioned effectively.

SERICULTURE



Women in silk reeling.

Functioning of Grainages :

All the 9 grainages (silk worm seed production centres) have effectively functioned during this year. A quantity of 96.00 lakhs of disease-free laying has been produced during this year.

Area Development Programme :

Under Integrated Tribal Development Programme 405 tribal families were brought to sericulture fold. Each tribal family was provided with 75 per cent to 90 per cent financial subsidy ranging from Rs. 1,537 to Rs. 2,100 respectively to each family during 1984-85. Out of the total subsidy of Rs. 6.85 lakhs a sum of Rs. 6.75 lakhs was spent benefitting 405 tribal families during 1984-85. A quantity of 25,880 kgs. of cocoons valued about Rs. 13.00 lakhs was produced by the tribal families.

Mini Silk Filature, KRP :

The Mini Silk Filature at Krishnagiri Reservoir Project has just reached the stage of full production. From the last quartet of 1984-85 and 4,000 kgs. of raw silk was produced. In these units 100 persons continued to get employment.

Functioning of Cocoon Markets :

All 29 markets have functioned during 1984-85 and a quantity of about 11 lakhs kgs. of cocoons worth Rs. 5 crores was transacted.

Silk Reeling :

Silk reeling is the backbone of Sericulture Industry. Therefore the functioning of Government reeling units was streamlined and strengthened during this year. As a result of this the production in all Government reeling units have been increased to 24,000 kgs. compared to the production of 18,000 kgs. during 1983-84.

The production in the state in the private and cooperative sectors has also shown an increasing trend.

Functioning of Tamil Nadu State Silk Producers' Industrial Co-operative Marketing Federation.

The Tamil Nadu State Silk Producers' Industrial Co-operative Marketing Federation, Kancheepuram continued to assist the Government, private and Co-operative silk reeling units in marketing their produce. The transaction in the Federation has increased to the tune of 1,05,204 kgs. valued at Rs. 5,05,23,068 during 1984-85 compared to 74,825 kgs. valued at Rs. 3,33,36,082 during 1983-84.

Women in the Field :

During 1984-85 under the scheme assisted by Ford Foundation 200 girls have been trained in Sericulture and they have been deployed as Extension Workers in extension centres and Chawkie Rearing Centres.

Chawkie Rearing :

During 1984-85 the technical service of village level scientific Chawkie reeling centres were continued. An additional 17 centres have been started during this year and thus bringing the total centres to 115. During the period under review about 10 lakhs Disease Free Layings were distributed as Chawkie worms for benefitting about 10,100 farmers and enabled them to get increased cocoon yield.

Training of Personnel:

In order to cope up with the demand of technical personnel for the Department 83 under graduates were trained for a period of six months at Sericulture Training School at Hosur and 38 graduates were trained in Post Graduate Diploma Course for a period of one year at Agricultural University, Coimbatore during 1984-85.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Corporation continued to expand its commercial and development activities with a view to achieve its objectives to a greater extent. It also continued to give main thrust towards providing marketing assistance to the artisans through its various outlets in Tamil Nadu and in other states in accordance with one of the objectives of the corporation.

Sales :

The sales turnover during 1984-85 was Rs. 232 lakhs. A sales target of Rs. 275 lakhs has been fixed for the year 1985-86. For achieving this target the corporation has taken steps to open new showrooms and to conduct exhibitions for exclusive crafts at important

metropolitan cities. Plans are on hand to renovate sales show rooms in a phased programme. Action is taken to open new showrooms in all State Capitals where there is no showrooms at present, in a phased programme. A showroom at Hyderabad will be opened shortly. With the financial assistance received from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) New Delhi, the showrooms at Madras and Madurai are being renovated.

In addition to the above, the corporation has conducted a number of exhibitions within Tamil Nadu and outside Tamil Nadu during 1984-85 not only to increase the sales turnover, but also to popularise

the handicrafts of Tamil Nadu, in other States. The corporation has also participated in the exhibitions organised by Government, local bodies, etc., at various places and the public response for Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation's staff at these places was very good,

The export sales of the corporation though is not upto the expectations, in view of the stiff competition faced in the international markets it is doing well in this area, effective steps have been taken to improve the export sales.

Production and Training :

The production during 1984-85 was 69 lakhs against the target of 70 lakhs. The viability of the production units are regularly reviewed for improving their working conditions. The corporation continues to give importance in the revival of decaying crafts. Under this scheme, the training centre for Thanjavur picture painting at Thanjavur is being continued. The production activities also provide employment opportunities for about 250 persons. Under the training programme, 30 candidates were trained in Cane

and Furniture making at Tiruchirali with the financial assistance received from Government under IRDP. The Government have also provided financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh through the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Development Corporation to impart training to S.C. Candidates in Diamond cutting at Indian Diamond Institute, Surat. At present 16 candidates are undergoing training at Indian Diamond Institute, Surat. The period of training is one year. The trainees are also being paid stipend of Rs. 250 p.m.

The corporation has received an order for providing one temple car to the Panagudi temple. It is also executing other temple works of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam, Tiruttani temple Devasthanam and Palani temple Devasthanam.

General :

One of the Master craftsmen of the corporation Thiru G. Vaidyanatha Sthapathy, Superintendent, Art Metal Training Centre, Swamimala has won the Presidents' award for his outstanding performance in the production of Icons.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited was formed in 1969 with the following main objectives :—

1. Management of Sick Textile Mills ;
2. Running of Powerloom Complexes ;
3. Setting up of and running of powerloom Complexes being formed as Co-operative Societies ;
4. Purchase of cotton for all Co-operative Spinning Mills and TNTC Mills and testing of Cotton and Yarn through Central Testing Laboratory ;
5. Purchase of machinery for all Co-operative spinning Mills and TNTC Mills ;
6. Marketing of powerloom cloth produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State.

Organisational Set-up :

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Corporation.

1. Management of Sick Textile Mills :

(a) Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd :

The management of Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Cauvery Nagar, Pudukkottai district was taken over by Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation on 4th January 1977 as an authorised person under the directions of the Government of India under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The manage-

ment of the Mills was entrusted initially for a period of five years and the same was extended from time to time. The Mill has a commissioned capacity of 25,200 spindles and is employing about 1,000 workers.

(b) Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills :

The management of Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was taken over by the Corporation on 4th November 1977 as an authorised person under notification issued by the Government of India in their Order No. S.O. 752 (E)/18AA/IDRA/77, dated 4th November 1977. The Mill is having 13,200 spindles and is employing nearly 300 workers.

(c) Apart from the above two taken over Mills: the Managing Director of the Corporation is in the Board of Management of Jayalakshmi Mills Private Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore and Jothi Mills, Jothipuram, Coimbatore as Government Director/Government Nominee. The Government have given guarantee assistance to the above two mills.

2. Running of Powerloom Complexes :

In order to promote more industries and to increase employment opportunities in backward areas, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to set up ten powerloom Complexes under sixth Five Year Plan at a project cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs each to provide employment.

opportunities to 200 persons in each complex. In the first stage, the following three complexes were set-up by the Corporation during the year 1982;—

1. Aruppukottai Kamarajar district.
2. Sivagiri Periyar district.
3. Jayankondam Tiruchirappalli district.

Ninety seven Sri Lanka Repatriates are employed in the above 3 complexes.

In addition to the above Complexes, the Corporation is running Krishnapuram Powerloom Factory taken on lease from Krishnapuram Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society Ltd., Madurai from 1st July 1980.

3. Setting up of Co-operative Powerloom Complexes :

In the second stage, the Government decided to set up the remaining seven powerloom complexes at the following places with the subsidy from Integrated Rural Development Programme and Special Component Plan :—

1. Dharapuram .. Periyar district.
2. Dharmapuri .. Dharmapuri district.
3. Dhalavaipuram .. Kamarajar district.
4. Jakkampatti .. Madurai district.
5. Rasipuram .. Salem district.
6. Peranur Pudukkottai district.
7. Sankarankoil .. Tirunelveli district.

All the complexes were duly completed by the Corporation and they started production in 1983.

As per the Government Orders, these complexes are to be converted into Co-operative Societies. In each of the complexes about 120 persons are working and about 30 persons are undergoing training. Remaining 50 persons will also be trained and provided employment in the above complexes.

4. Cotton Purchase Cell :

(a) A Cotton Purchase Cell with the Managing Director of the Corporation as Convener, has been set up for the purchase of cotton for 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills and 2 Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Mills. Annually about 1.5 lakh bales of cotton worth

about Rs. 45 crores is being procured by the cotton purchase cell.

(b) *Central Testing Laboratory.*—A Central Testing Laboratory is also functioning in the Corporation for the testing of the quality of cotton purchased for 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills and two Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Mills and also the Yarn produced by these mills. About 10,000 samples is being tested every year. This laboratory is having sophisticated instruments including imported equipments, such as Fibrograph, Port AR Micronaire, Microscope, Bundle Strength Tester, Trash Analyser and Texto Meters etc., for cotton testing. The laboratory is also having fibre testing instruments, yarn and process sample testing instruments, etc.

5. Purchase of machinery for all Co-operative Spinning and Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Mills :

A Machinery Purchase Cell was constituted by the Director of Handlooms and Textile with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convener. The Machinery Purchase Cell purchased machinery and spares worth about Rs. 17.06 crores for the following five new Co-operative Spinning Mills that have been set up recently :—

1. Anna Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Theni.
2. Pudukkottai District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Aranthangi.
3. Dharmapuri District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Uhanganai.
4. Bharathi Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd, Ettayapuram.
5. Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Paramakudi.

In addition, machinery and spares worth about Rs. 5.23 crores was purchased through the Machinery Purchase Cell for the Co-operative Spinning Mills and 2 Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Mills for the year 1984-85.

6. Marketing of Powerloom cloth produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State :

The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of the marketing of powerloom cloth produced by the various Co-operative Societies in the State. The Corporation has marketed 7.19 lakhs metres of powerloom cloth valued at Rs. 43.13 lakhs during 1984-85.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED

Object :

With a view to catering to the needs of about 30,000 Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu requiring about 12,000 marcs of zari per month, the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited was started as Public Limited Company on 6th December 1971 at Kancheepuram. It commenced production from 23rd December 1974. The Government has so far invested Rs. 11.00 lakhs as share capital and contributed Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan.

Production and sales :

Previously, the unit was producing on an average of 150 marcs of Zari per month. Now, the production has increased to 1,000 marcs per month in two shifts. The unit is supplying its products to the Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu at reasonable prices.

During the year under report, the unit had produced 5,115 marcs and sold 5165 Marcs worth about Rs. 69.19 lakhs, and earned a net Profit of Rs. 2.03 lakhs after making a provision for Rs. 3.85 lakhs as interest and Rs. 0.86 lakh as depreciation. The carry forward loss of the company decreased from Rs. 11.04 lakhs to 9.01 lakhs.

Due to lock-out and strike and absenteeism the unit could not achieve the targetted production during the year 1984-85.

Working capital :

The State Bank of India, Kancheepuram, has sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs as cash credit account for working capital purpose.

Silver Wire Drawing Machines :

The essential raw materials required for manufacture of Gold Zari is silver (apart from gold and pure silk). At present, this unit is getting its requirement of silver wire only from private merchants at Surat. With a view to enabling this unit to manufacture its essential raw materials here itself, the unit has taken up a scheme for setting up a Silver drawing Unit. The Textool Company, Coimbatore has fabricated the Silver Wire drawing Machines and supplied and erected the same, but trial runs proved that the unit was not able to get silver wire of required gauge. Consequently the unit had sold 3 out of the 16 Machines and the question of Textool Company taking back the residuary machines is under correspondence. However on this account the unit has borrowed Rs. 8.22 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation and repaid the entire loan out of its own fund.

The unit has proposed to set up the pilot silver wire drawing unit in the unit itself by the Surat Manufacturers. The proposal is under scrutiny by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Madras. With the successful running of the Silver wire Drawing Unit, the unit can implement the 3rd Shift 30 days working.

Managing Director :

The administration of the company vests with the Managing Director appointed by the Government. The Government, nominates the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company is functioning as a unit of the Handlooms and Textiles Department.

PARTICULARS OF PRODUCTION AND SALES WITH WORKING RESULTS.

The particulars of production and sales and working results for the last three years are furnished below : —

Year.	Production quantity in Marcs.	Sales.		Gross Profit.	Interest	Deprecia- tion.	Net Profit/ Loss.
		Quantity in Marcs.	Value in Marcs.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		(Rupees in lakhs)					
1982-83	10,563	10,521	107.62	(+)8.47	4.28	0.60	(+)3.59
1983-84	10,460	10,585	132.37	(+)12.31	4.13	1.14	(+)7.04
1984-85	5,115	5,165	69.19	(+) 6.74	3.85	0.86	(+)17.03*

* Tentative.

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 P. L. Ponnu swamy, I.A.S., during the period 1984-85.

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 Act, 1969 in the State of Tamil Nadu in 1984-85 are furnished below :—

<i>Name of enactment.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act, IV of 1919 .. .. .	..	..
2 Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act V of 1920	6	1
3 Contonment Code .. .. .	..	..
4 The Registrar of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 Act, 18 of 1969 .. .. .	..	..
Total	6	1

Marriages solemnized under the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 in 1984-85:—

<i>Marriages solemnized in Tamil Nadu.</i>	<i>Aliens.</i>	<i>Indian Christians.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Marriage Registrar under section 7	53	20,502
Licensees under Sections 6 and 7		
Ministers of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland :		
Episcopally ordained Ministers of churches other than churches of Rome, England and Scotland :		

SEARCHES AND COPIES :

(i) Searches :

145 Searches were conducted in this office relating to grant of copies of entries of births, deaths and marriages during the year under report. Of this 13 received from persons living abroad during the year.

(ii) Copies :

175 certified copies of entries of births, deaths and marriages filed in this office were granted during the year under report of which five were sent to persons living abroad.

Financial Results :

The receipts under the several acts relating to births, deaths and marriages administered by the Registrar including the Special Marriage Act and the Hindu Marriage Act, during the year under report amount to Rs. 1,37,540.95. The expenditure during the year under report is Rs. 69,008.60.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

As per Tamil Nadu Public health Act, 1939 the following diseases are notifiable infectious diseases:—

1. Cerebrospinal fever
2. Chickenpox

3. Diphtheria
4. Leprosy
5. Cholera
6. Measles

7. Plague
8. Rabies
9. Scarlet fever
10. Small-pox (now eradicated)
11. Typhoid
12. Infectious hepatitis
13. Whooping cough
14. Virus encephalities
15. Haemorrhagic fever
16. Tuberculosis
17. Malaria
18. Tetanus
19. Poliomyelitis
20. Typhus
21. Epidemic influenza

These diseases are notifiable by Public, Medical practitioners and medical institution to the local health authority concerned with the least delay to take preventive steps.

Cholera :

The State of Tamil Nadu is endemic for Cholera. In addition to the health staff in each of the PHC area special cholera combat teams were in position in highly endemic areas to detect every new case and instituted prompt control measures to arrest the cases. Seven mobile epidemic units and 3 epidemic control units were in charge of intensive cholera control measures and detection of source of infection. Major fairs and festivals were supervised for their proper sanitation so that these centres may not become the foci for spread of any gastroenteritis epidemics.

Malaria :

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented in this State as per Government of India pattern. The Malaria problem was confined to reverin belt of Pennaiyar in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri and Coastal areas of Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram districts including Rameswaram Island. During 1984, 71,320 positive malaria cases arranged as a preventive measure and radical treatment was given to the malaria cases.

Japanese Encephalitis :

During the year 524 attacks and 167 deaths due to suspected Japanese Encephalitis were recorded in the State. To control the spread, spray team were organised in the affected villages where houses, cattle shed, pigsties, etc., were sprayed with residual insecticides. Arrangements were made to transport the cases to the nearest medical institution for timely treatment.

Filariasis :

Under NFCP 19 Control Units 33 night clinics one headquarters unit and one survey unit functioned during the year under report. 13,275 persons were found to be positive for microfilaria and all the cases were treated with drugs. 2,908 persons were recorded with disease manifestations.

Guinea Worm :

Two searches were made in May and November 1984 confirmed that our State is free from Guinea worm disease.

Plague :

There is no incidence of human plague since 1965. However rodent control measures were continued in the erstwhile plague endemic areas.

Immunisation :

Expanded programme on Immunisation aims at controlling the following infectious diseases :—

1. Whooping cough,
2. Tetanus,
3. Polio,
4. Measles,
5. T.B.
6. Typhoid
7. Diphtheria.

This programme aims at the overall objective of 'Health for all by 2,000 A.D.'

Immunisation Schemes in Operation :

(i) Polio Children in the age group 3 months—24 months are immunised with Oral Polio vaccine with 3 doses at 4—6 weeks interval. 9,15,863 children were immunised in the State during 1984-85.

(ii) DPT children in the age group 3 months—24 months were given 3 doses of Triple antigen and 9,53,575 were the total beneficiaries.

(iii) DT Children of 3—6 years were given 2 doses of DT for those who were not immunised with Triple antigen and as many as 9,23,494 children were benefited.

(iv) Tetanus—Children of age 10 years and 16 years were given 2 doses of TT in case they have not received immunisation for Tetanus through DPT or DT and their earlier years. For these who have already immunised for Tetanus only booster dose of TT was given. 5,83,316 was the total number of beneficiaries in the State.

(v) *Typhoid*.—6,73,842 primary school entrants were immunised with Anti-typhoid vaccine to protect them from Typhoid fever.

(vi) *Measles* :—With the co-ordination of this department, measles immunisation scheme was undertaken by Rotary International children in the age group 9 months—24 months were covered under the programme

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Tamil Nadu as per 1981 census is 48,408,077 and the area of Tamil Nadu is 1,30,059 square K.M. The Mid-year estimated population of the State for the year 1984 is 50,811,600.

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory throughout the State under the provision of the Central Act XVIII of 1969, i.e., Birth and Death Registration Act 1969, and Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Rules, 1977. The DPH & PM is designated as the Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths under this Act.

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 659, Health, dated 15th March 1977 appointed birth and death Registrar for all the registration units in the State. Village Administrative officers are the birth and death Registrars for the Village Panchayats, Executive Officers/Health Assistants/Sanitary Inspectors are the birth and death Registrars for the Town Panchayats. Health Assistants are appointed for each registration Division in Municipal areas and in village and Town Panchayats of Kanyakumari district and Shencota taluk in Tirunelveli district. Time limit for reporting births and deaths registration is 14 days and 7 days respectively.

Sample Registration Scheme ;

Sample Registration scheme aims to obtain accurate measures of vital rates at State level. This scheme is operated in a sample of 150 rural units by the DPH & PM and in 100 urban units, 40 additional rural and 40 additional estimated by the Director of Census operation, Madras. The rates derived from all the above sample are furnished below as published by the R.G. India, New Delhi.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant mortality Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1977	29.8	13.7	103
1978	28.8	12.8	105
1979	28.9	12.1	100
1980	27.9	11.2	93
1981	28.0	11.8	..
1982	27.7	11.2	—
1983 *.. ..	27.8	11.6	—

* Provisional

DANIDA ASSISTED TAMIL NADU AREA PROJECT.

Introduction :

This project is sponsored by the Government of India and the Government of Denmark. The project period is from 1st August 1981 to 31st October 1986. The overall objective of the Project is to improve the Health and Family Welfare Status of the rural population in the two districts of Salem and South Arcot. The estimated cost of the Project to be implemented for five years is Rs. 18.75 crores. The Danish contribution is 88.3 per cent and the rest is borne by Government of India.

Establishment of HSCs. :

To meet the norm of one Health Sub-Centre for 5,000 population, additional Health Sub-Centres are established by providing required manpower, logistics and drugs.

680 Health Sub-Centres sanctioned for the Project Districts have been established. Additional manpower of 587 Multi-purpose Health Workers (Female) and 147 Health Supervisors (Female) have been posted

and they are in position. In South Arcot District, furniture have been supplied to all the 779 Health Sub-Centres, equipment to 104 Health Sub-Centres of Phase I and thermocole boxes to 330 Health Sub-Centres of Phase I and II. Drugs for the 680 Health Sub-Centres additionally established under this Project, have been supplied during the year 1984-85.

Nutrition :

The Supplementary nutrition programme was implemented from September 1982 to 30th June 1984 in two pilot blocks namely Kolathur, Salem District and Mailam, South Arcot District on experimental basis. During the period of implementation, 12,582 children of age group 6-24 months and 12,985 pregnant and nursing mothers were benefited by this programme.

Innovative Schemes :

The Health Care Complex has been set up in Innadu, a remote village of Kalrayan Hills. The doctor and the para-medical personal appointed for this clinic continue to provide basic health services to the tribes of this area and about 500 cases are treated every month.

The following schemes are also implemented :—

- (i) Multi-Drug Regimen Therapy Programme for Leprosy in Rasipuram Control Unit of Salem District ;
- (ii) Retraining of Traditional Birth Attendants (Dais) and introduction of revised reporting system for births in 2 Primary Health Centres of each district ;
- (iii) Supply of disposable delivery kits Ante-natal Women through Multi Purpose Health Workers (Female) in 2 Primary Health Centres of each district ;
- (iv) Conduct of Health Education Quiz Programme for the benefit of School children in Siruvanthadu Primary Health Centre of South Arcot District ;
- (v) Epidemic Intelligence System for immediate reporting of epidemic cases to the Medical Officer (Primary Health Centre) for prompt follow-up in Cuddalore Health Unit District ;

(vi) Sexually Transmitted Diseases programme in Kolli Hills of Salem for the treatment and prevention of these diseases among the tribal of this area.

Community Welfare Fund :

This fund gives assistance to community based projects connected with health or general welfare of the community. District Collectors have been authorised to identify and sanction schemes costing up to Rs. 50,000 each 17 schemes in South Arcot and 5 schemes in Salem were implemented during this year.

The financial progress for 1984-85 is Rs. 10.31 Crores.

KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine was started originally as a Vaccine Lymph Depot for the manufacture and supply of Small-pox vaccine to the State of Madras. It is named after Lt. Col. W.G. King, C.I.E.I.M.S, the then Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras who brought the Institute into existence in 7th November 1899. The Bacteriological Laboratory and the Serum sections were added in 1903. A separate Public Health section was established in 1923 for testing water samples and it was placed under the control of a Chief Water Analyst. In 1924 the Public Analyst Department was established for the analysis of food under Madras prevention and Adulteration Act. This later developed into the Government Analyst Department for the examination of food and common drugs. In 1959 the Government Analyst and Water Analyst were transferred to the Public Health department. Thereby they ceased to be under the control of the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, but service facilities to these department, are still being provided by this Institute.

The Blood Bank Department supplies blood plasma and group sera to State hospitals. The dry plasma unit was started in this institute in 1963 to provide large quantities of blood plasma in times of emergency. The products manufactured and other essential items are supplied to all the blood banks attached to the Government hospitals in Tamil Nadu. Rh Tests and other tests concerned with blood grouping sera are being carried out in the blood bank laboratory. Training is given to medical practitioners and medical officers in blood transfusion techniques.

The introduction of the National Small-Pox Eradication Scheme has made it necessary to manufacture

a potent and stable small-pox vaccine which could withstand exposure to hot weather without deterioration and be transported to long distances without loss of potency. The King Institute of Preventive Medicine has made pioneering work in this direction in India. The first ampoule of Freeze Dried Smallpox vaccine to be produced in India was in the Institute in the year 1952. With assistance from the World Health Organisation and UNICEF production of Freeze Dried Small-pox vaccine as a regular measure was started in 1961. Since smallpox has been eradicated in India, the department has now undertaken the manufacture and supply of anti-rabies vaccine (BPL Inactivated sheep brain) to all Government hospitals and it is proposed to increase the production to cover the entire needs of Tamil Nadu.

The King Institute is a recognised Post-Graduate teaching centre in Microbiology leading to M.D., M.Sc., and Medical Ph.D. by thesis and M.Sc., Microbiology Non-Medical Under-graduates are also given training. Students of Medical Laboratory Technology from other Institutions are also given training here.

Research is one of the functions of this Institute mostly confined to the applied aspects. The institute has contributed very valuable knowledge in respect of certain diseases like Small-pox, Cholera, Malaria, Filaria, Kala azar and Fluorosis.

Thus the King Institute which was started as a Vaccine Lymph depot has rapidly expanded with an emphasis on the investigation, curing and prevention of communicable diseases.

*Details of products manufactured during 1984-85.***DEPARTMENT OF ANTI TOXIN.***Sera.*

1. A.V.S.	1,724 vials liquid
2. A.G.G.S.	Nil.
3. A.T.S. Prophylactic	Nil.
4. A.T.S. Curative	2,415x10,000 IU
5. Tetanus Toxoid	4,94,530 doses
6. A.D.S.	Nil.
7. High Titre Sera (Diagnostic)	1,781x1 ml.

Blood Bank—

1. Group sera	64,816 × $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.
2. Anti A	3,400 × $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.

Vaccines—

1. Cholera vaccine	43,04,985 ml.
2. T.A. vaccine	23,36,310 ml.
3. A.R. vaccines	7,35,000 ml.
4. Old Tuberculin Mantou	9,762x0.5 ml.
5. Therapeutic vaccine	11,396 doses.
3. b. <i>Particulars of Tests Done :</i>	
1. Sterility test	1,987
2. Pyrogen test	475
3. Toxicity test	2,085
4. Chemical analysis	4,273
5. Potency test	32
6. Specific toxicity test	92
7. Abnormal toxicity test	91
8. In activation test	17

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Teaching of Medical and Para-Medical personnel and Medical Services (provided by teaching hospitals and peripheral hospitals) and promotion of research come under the purview of the Directorate of Medical Education. The Director of Medical Education is the head of the department and she is assisted at the State headquarters by a team of Officers.

Medical institutions under the control of Director of Medical Education are.

1. Eight Medical Colleges.
2. One Dental College.
3. 20 Teaching hospitals.
4. Peripheral hospitals at K. K. Nagar, Arignar Anna Nagar and Tondiarpet.
5. Government Institute of Rehabilitation and A. L. C., K. K. Nagar, Madras.
6. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy (Public Health Laboratory).
7. Institute of T.B. and Chest Diseases, Chetpet, Madras.
8. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram.

Budget.

Budget Estimate for 1984-85 Rs. 49.51 crores Revised Estimate for 1984-85 Rs. 57.60 crores.

Bed Strength :

The sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals under the control of this Directorate during 1983-84 was 15,212 With the increase of beds sanctioned during

1984-85, the bed strength has risen to 15,345. On an average, 15,828 in-patients were treated daily in the various teaching hospitals and on an average 53,918 out-patients were treated daily in the various teaching hospitals during the period from April 1984 to September 1984.

*COURSES OF STUDY :**Under-Graduate Courses;*

The following Under-Graduate Medical and Dental courses are conducted in the Medical Colleges and the Madras Dental College, Madras;—

1. M. B. B. S. .. in Medical Colleges.
2. B. Pharmacy .. Do.
3. B. D. S. .. in Madras Dental College.

The M. B. B. S. course is conducted in the following eight Medical Colleges;—

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
4. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.
5. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
6. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
7. Coimbatore Medical College Coimbatore; and
8. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.

During the year under report the intake of students was 1,072.

The B. D. S. course is conducted in the Madras Dental college, with an annual intake of 47 candidates.

The B. Pharmacy course is conducted at the Madras Medical college, Madras with an intake of 25 candidates and at Madurai Medical college, Madurai with an intake of 31 candidates, totalling 56 candidates.

Post Graduate Courses :

Seventeen Post graduate Diploma courses and 24 P. G. Degree and Higher Specialities courses are conducted in all the Medical college. except Chengalpattu. The number of seats for P. G. Diploma courses is 483 and for P. G. Degree and Higher speciality courses is 436. There are also 59 seats for 8 more courses like M. Ch., Paediatric, Surgery etc.,

Ph. D. :

There is no sanctioned strength. During 1984-85 16 applications were received and they have been forwarded to the University concerned.

Para-Medical Courses :

Para-Medical courses, namely D. Pharmacy, Certified Radiological Assistant, Dark Room Assistant, Lab. Technician, Grade II, Sanitary Inspector, Dental Mechanic, Dental Hygienist, optician, Lab Technology, Orthoptist, Ophthalmic Assistant and Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Technician and Medical Record Officer courses are conducted in the Medical colleges at Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu.

Training of Nurses and Physiotherapists :

During 1984-85, 690 candidates were admitted for nurses training and 25 candidates were admitted for Bachelor in Physiotherapy degree course in the Government Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, K.K. Nagar, Madras.

Personnel Strength-Hospital :

The staff strength of the hospitals under the control of Director of Medical Education during 1984-85 was 14,957. Out of this 706 were Medical officers and 3,322 Nurses.

Personnel Strength-Colleges :

The total number of personnel in the colleges was 4,201. (The decrease is due to disbandment of 1st M.B.B.S. Integrated courses in medical colleges) Out of this 1,791 were medical officers and 672 para medical staff.

New Service Programmes in 1984-85 :

Honourable Chief Minister presented a 'Mobile Unit' to the Government Hospital, Saidapet on 26th March 1985 at the Secretariat.

Part II Scheme Plan Scheme :

During 1984-85, the Government have sanctioned various building programme to the tune of Rs. 102.24 lakhs for the improvements of teaching hospitals.

The Madras Medical college, Madras celebrated its Post Centenary Golden Jubilee during the first week of February 1985.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, towards the travel grants in respect of dignitaries from abroad and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to meet the expenses towards the arrangements of the functions: dinner, etc. in connection with the celebrations.

Eye Camps :

The Government Free Eye Camp Scheme which was started in July 1972 for rendering medical relief to the blind people and to restore sight to those who are blind due to cataract was continued for the year 1984-85 also.

Under this scheme there are five Mobile Ophthalmic units attached to the following hospitals covering the districts assigned to them :

1 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	2 units.	Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri.
2 Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur.	1 unit.	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.
3 Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.	1 unit.	Coimbatore, Salem, Periyar, The Nilgiris.
4 Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.	1 unit.	Madurai, Ramana-nathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari.

Total .. 5 units.

Each of these units is provided with vehicles and equipments for the successful implementation of the scheme and to render good attention to the patients at the camp. Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 94 to each operated patient to provide medicine, diet, glasses, etc.

To make the scheme more attractive to the public the following arrangements have also been made.

The mobile eye camps are conducted for a period of 7 to 10 days depending upon the number of cases attending the camp and also throughout the year to cover the entire State of Tamil Nadu.

The target for cataract operations at Government free eye camp has been fixed as 50,000 for the year 1984-85. The number of cataract operations performed for the period is 18,461.

In addition to the above under National Programme for control of Blindness one Mobile Ophthalmic unit has been established at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai during 11/80 for which 100 per cent is being received from the Government of India. Government of India have also supplied equipments and vehicles for the Mobile ophthalmic unit. This unit has performed 171 operations during 1984-85. Further the Ophthalmic department in Madurai has

also been upgraded under National Programme, Equipments have been supplied by the Government of India for the upgraded Ophthalmic department in Government Rajaji hospital, Madurai.

The Government of India have allowed Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1984-85 for granting assistance to voluntary organisations for organising eye camps independently at the rate of Rs. 60 per operation, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per camp and Rs. 40 per operation if they utilise the service of central or state mobile Ophthalmic units. This amount has been distributed to the district medical officers for disbursement to voluntary organisations.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare continued to be in-charge of Planning and Execution of all programmes relating to this Department including the Medical Relief Scheme under E.S.I. He is the Chief Medical Officer of this State.

He is responsible for rural medical care through the District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Medical Institutions including Government Dispensaries. The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare is assisted by 5 Deputy Directors of Medical Services and Family Welfare one each for Medical Services, T.B. Control Leprosy Eradication, Administration and E.S.I. Medical relief.

The Care Homes, and Medical Institutions under Homeopathy system of medicine have been transferred from this Department to Jail Department and Director of Indian Medicines, Madras respectively during the year under report.

Improvement to Taluk, Non-Taluk Hospitals and Dispensaries constitute an important development plan activities in the shape of expanded medical facilities specialised services such as medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T. Ortho. Surgery, S.T.D. Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental, Psychiatric clinics Ambulatory Services, Pathological Laboratory, Services, Specialised field of Leprosy T.B. and a host of other improvements.

II. Improvements to District Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals in 1984-85.

In the year 1984-85 the increase of bed strength in Government Medical Institutions (Non-Teaching) was 416. 16,802 Beds were provided in all Government Medical Institutions under the control of Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare as on 1st January 1984.

III. T. B. Control—

T.B. Control programme has been implemented in all the Districts in Tamil Nadu.

For treatment of T.B. patients 25 additional beds (without construction of buildings) were sanctioned for Government Rajaji Hospital at Tiruchirappalli, during the year 1984-85.

It is a matter of great importance that augmentation of T.B. Services has been included in Prime Minister's 20 point programme. Against the Target of 99325 new T.B. patients to be detected in the State, set under 20 point programme, 92,627 new T.B. patients (93 per cent) were detected during 1984-85.

Under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme in Tamil Nadu 10,97,252 children were given B.C.G. vaccination during 1984-85.

IV. The Leprosy Eradication Programme :

The primary aim of National Eradication programme is to detect and treat all cases early, convert positive cases into negative, prevent deformity, reduce development of new cases among children.

While the target fixed for Leprosy cases to be detected was 60,000 during the year 1984-85, 61,240 cases were detected (102 per cent) 51,595 cases were given treatment thereby percentage of achievement is 86 during the year under report.

While the target fixed for Leprosy cases cured was 55,000. 32,416 cases were cured during the year 1984-85.

FAMILY WELFARE.

I. Tamil Nadu is successfully implementing the Family Welfare programme from 1956 purely on a Voluntary basis. Tamil Nadu stands in the fore front in achieving the allotted targets prescribed under various schemes under the programme when compared to all other States in India. This programme is adopted by the people of all angles in the State.

II. Programme objectives :

According to the 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. The decennial growth rate of Tamil Nadu during 1971-81 is the lowest in the country i.e., 17.50 per cent. The national growth rate is 25.00 percent. The Birth-Rate and the Death Rate of Tamil Nadu as per the 1981 census were 26.1 Per 1000 and 10.9 per 1000 respectively as against 33.9 per 1000 and 12.5 per 1000 for the nation. The National Health Policy aims at achieving the Net Reproduction Rate of unity by the end of this century. In Tamil Nadu, the objective is to achieve Net Reproduction Rate of one by 1990 itself. To achieve this objective in Tamil Nadu the Birth rate and Death-Rate have to be brought down to 21 and 9 per 1000 respectively, the Infant mortality should be reduced to 60 per 1000 live-births and the couple protection rate increased from 39 per cent (March 1985 of 1984-85) to 60 per cent.

III. Present Strategy :

The present strategy to implement Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu is five pronged.

- (i) Communication (2) Extension (3) Services (4) After care (5) Maternal and Child Health Care.

IV. Programme Implementation During 1984-85. Sterilisation Programme :

To achieve the goal of Net Reproduction Rate Unity by 1990 the Family Welfare targets are fixed every year and all efforts are taken to see that the targets are achieved in the State. During 1984-85 Tamil Nadu has achieved more than cent per cent (i.e. 110.6 per cent) of the target allotted to Tamil Nadu under sterilisation programme. as shown below:—

Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
4,75,000	5,25,341	110.6

For the excellent performance put up by the Government under the Family Welfare Programme during 1984-85 Tamil Nadu has secured an award of Rs. 2.5 Crores from the Government of India.

Achievement under temporary methods

I. IUD

The target and achievement under IUD method are given below :

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
1984-85	1,68,000	86,053	51.2

The Performance under IUD 1984-85 was the highest since the inception of the programme. During the year, besides medical personnel, the Health visitors working in the programme were also given training on IUD insertion. The services of these trained Health Visitors are utilised for IUD insertions at sub-centres and also in Primary Health Centres.

II. Conventional Contraceptive users :

The target and achievement under conventional contraceptive users are given below :

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
1984-85	2,44,000	89,110	36.5

III. Oral Pill Programme :

The target and achievement under oral Pill programme are given below :

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
1984-85	76,000	18,162	23.9

Necessary steps are being taken to achieve the target allotted under all the temporary Family Welfare methods in the coming years without any shortfall.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Programme :

During 1984-85, 70,337 MTPs have been done out of which 58,809 women have undergone sterilisation and 4,274 have accepted IUD insertions.

Dais training Programme :

To increase the mid-wifery systems in rural area and to look after the health of mothers and children training for the traditional birth attendants was given. During 1984-85 the achievement under this Programme was 100.9 per cent.

Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
5,151	5,200	100.9

V. Mass Media Activities :

Mass Education plays a very important role in motivating couples to plan their family size and to adopt the small family norm. Mass Media keeps constant touch with the All India Radio, Television and News Papers to focus the attention of the Public to family welfare programme. During 1984-85, 1,055 family welfare leaders Camps were conducted in Tamil Nadu. Separate leaders camps were conducted for women during 1984-85.

VI. Family Welfare Youth Clubs :

The year 1985 was observed as the International year of the youth. To spread the message of the

planned family 160 family welfare youth clubs have been formed in the districts in the state. These clubs are playing a significant role in spreading the messages of planned family among the rural masses.

VII. Green Card Scheme :

Tamil Nadu have implemented green card scheme to the family welfare acceptors and it facilitates preference in medical treatment for the acceptors as well as their children.

VIII. Out Reach Service Scheme :

To provide the Health and Family Welfare Services at the door steps of the slum population during this year an out reach scheme is being implemented in Urban areas where more than 40 per cent of the population are slum dwellers. This scheme will propagate the small family norm in the major cities and the municipalities for the best implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Institute of Mental Health, Madras is the only mental hospital in the State of Tamil Nadu and it has a bed strength of 1,800. It has completed its centenary during 1971.

The main hospital is situated within a spacious compound of 28 acres and it consists of about 200 blocks separated from each other.

There are two separate sections meant for prisoners one each on male and female sides to accommodate.

(a) those who are found to be incapable of facing the trial ;

(b) those who have been acquitted on the basis of insanity at the time of commission of crime ;

(c) those who exhibit abnormal behaviour while undergoing imprisonment, and

(d) those who have already been sentenced to death but have broken down before the sentence is carried out.

The admission of children into the Institute of Mental Health is either through the Magistrate or the Police Commissioner.

The Institute has now 12 sections for male patients each with about 100 patients and 6 sections for female patients each with 100 patients. There are eight psychiatric consultants under whom patients are admitted and managed by Assistant Surgeons qualified in Psychiatry along with the services of a well equipped laboratory, radiology, electroencephalography and psychology departments. Treatment is carried out in the most modern way. Physical methods, drugs, individual and group therapies and behaviour modification are all available. Occupation and Recreation thera-

pies find their place also in the comprehensive programme of treatment. Great importance is given to rehabilitation of the patients and this is carried out fairly well with the help of the Psychiatric Social Workers.

Dr. M. Vaidyalingam, M.D. DPM, Professor of Psychiatry, Madras Medical College, Madras and Superintendent Institute of Mental Health, Madras continued to be the Superintendent of the Institute.

Out patient Services :

The outpatient department functions in a modern building from 7-00 A.M. to 4-00 P.M. All the modern facilities like X-ray, ECG, chemical, Neurological and psychodiagnostic studies are available. A dispensary functions at the outpatient department which provides all the necessary drugs for the patients. There are 8 consultants assisted by Assistant Surgeons and patients are seen by the consultant of the day and followed by Assistant Surgeons, and every day the unit Assistant Surgeons are attending the out-patient department. Old cases are periodically reviewed and whenever necessary the cases are shown to the concerned consultant for consultation and advise. During 1984-85, 2999 out-patients (new cases) were attended in the out patient department. The following special clinics functioned during the year under report and the number of cases attended in the clinics are detailed below :

Serial number.	Name of clinic.	New cases.	Old cases
1	Neurospoyhatric clinic	..	275
2	Child Guidance clinic	.. 185	2,836
3	Geriatric clinic	.. 35	846
4	Seizure clinic	.. 92	8,047
5	Adolescent clinic	.. 183	3,692
6	Neurosis clinic	.. 25	1,324

Day hospital facilities are available and patients who do not need institutionalisation but at the same time cannot be managed at home or who require multi disciplinary treatment are kept in the day hospital. The patient stays here for the day and is sent home during the evening. 72,541 such outpatients (old cases) got treatment here.

There is also an acute ward in the outpatient wing, in which acute patients suffering from mental illness are admitted.

Inpatient Services :

The sanctioned bed strength of the Institute is 1,800. The daily average for 1984-85 is furnished below:—

Inpatient admission	..	2,078
Discharge	..	1,994
Death	..	40
Criminal cases admission	..	25

Diagnostic Facilities available :

1. Radiology
2. Electroencephalography
3. Bacteriology
4. Psychology

Therapeutic Services :

All the known methods of treatment in psychiatry are available as follows:—

- (a) drugs.
- (b) Physical methods.
- (c) Psychological methods.
- (d) Physiotherapy.
- (e) Recreation therapy.
- (f) Occupation therapy.
- (g) Industrial therapy.

Medical Records Department :

In this department case sheets of outpatients and inpatients are maintained. Until 1975 separate case files were maintained for inpatients and outpatients. Now there is one file for each patient which is transferred to Medical Records department when the patient is discharged. Continuity of treatment is therefore documented properly.

Departmental Library ;

The Medical library of the Institute of Mental health is a centre of reference in books and journals for psychiatric and para psychiatric specialities. Students of other subjects from various colleges in the city and medical officers from other Medical institutions also use this library.

This library subscribes for 70 journals in Psychiatry, Psychology, Medicine etc., out of which 50 are foreign journals.

At present about 3,736 books are available in the Medical library. The cost of the total of books and journals available here is nearly Rs. 5,21,036.42.

Laboratory ;

Clinical, Pathological and biochemical investigations are carried out here and no patient is referred elsewhere for biochemical diagnostic procedures.

Other Activities ;

A peripheral psychiatric clinic functions in Poonamallee Health Centre one day a week. One medical officer and one pharmacist from this Institute attend this Centre.

One Psychiatrist from the Institute also visits the Melpakkam Care Camp once a week for the past several years.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

The Directorate of Primary Health Centres, since its inception from February 1980, is functioning as a separate Directorate with the Static Component of Primary Health Centres and Mint Health Centres for the betterment of primary health care service in Tamil Nadu.

Rural Health Services ;

During 1984-85, 12 more additional primary health centres, have been opened raising the total number of primary health centres functioning in Tamil Nadu to 436.

Out of the 12 additional primary health centres opened, two primary health centres are under the "Unicef Assisted Social Inputs Programme" implemented under Hill Area development programme in the Nilgiris district, and the remaining 10 additional primary health centres are opened under 20 point programme, to cover the health needs of the rural public, based on the Alam Ata Declaration to provide health for all by 2000 AD. As such 53 additional primary health centres were opened during the period from 1981-85.

Mobile Health Services:

Being first of its kind in India, this scheme was introduced during 1977-78, and so far 249 primary health centres are covered under this scheme upto 1983-84, with additional staff viz., two pharmacists besides a vehicle with one driver.

During 1984-85 the scheme have been extended to 25 primary health centres to deliver health care service to the rural population at their door steps within the block area 274 Mobile health teams are functioning at present.

Community Health Centres (Upgraded Primary Health Centres);

In order to provide specialised health care and treatment facilities to the rural public and with a view to provide one referral centre for every 10 primary health centres, the primary health centres are upgraded as "Community Health Centres" since 1981-82. In a phased manner so far 30 primary health centres have been upgraded with the additional facilities like X-ray blocks, Blood banks, Biological and Pathological laboratories, Operation theatres and 24 bedded wards. Out of the 30 primary health centres upgraded, 22 are functioning at present. Specialised treatment is provided with the employment of two specialists Doctors viz. one Doctor with M.S. and one lady Doctor with D.G.O., qualification. Two staff nurses, one female nursing Assistant, two sweepers (day and night) one auxiliary nurse, midwife, pharmacists, Radiographer Dark Room Assistant, Laboratory technician have also been sanctioned.

Mini Health Centres ;

The Voluntary Agencies who come forward to deliver comprehensive health and medical care to the rural public on co-operative basis are encouraged to run the mini health centres for a population of 5,000 in the remoted areas, at a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per mini health centre per annum.

The Central, State Governments and the voluntary organisations are sharing the total expenditure at the ratio of 1:1:1 basis, subject to the condition that the voluntary agencies should follow the norms prescribed for the purpose and subject to their accounts being audited and found correct by the audit party. The voluntary agencies are also permitted to raise funds to meet the extra expenditure if any by obtaining donation or collection from beneficiaries.

As against the sanctioned strength of 264 Mini Health Centres in the State 251 are functioning at present. The mini health centres are—

1. rendering medical aid to the rural people;
2. referring patients to the near by hospitals;
3. immunising the children;
4. attending family welfare programme;
5. attending antenatal and postnatal cases;
6. conducting deliveries;
7. examining school children: and also in a small way attending to Leprosy, Tuberculosis and Malaria cases also.

Rome Scheme :

To enable the rural public to avail the modern medical facilities, the scheme of Reorientation of medical education, has been introduced in 24 primary health centres which are attached with the 8 Government Medical Colleges and 3 Primary Health Centres attached to the Christian Medical College, Vellore in the State from 1981-82. The modern medical facilities are being rendered to the rural public by the department of medical education through the above 27 primary health centres covered under Rome Scheme.

Accident and Emergency Services :

The accident and emergency services are introduced in 337 primary health centres with the provision of an improvised kit and first aid box with drugs worth to Rs. 500 per centre per annum to treat the accident and emergency cases comes to the primary health centres in rural areas.

THE DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU.

The Drugs Control Administration in Tamil Nadu is functioning as a separate department with State Drugs Controller as Head of the Department and controlling Authority with effect from 26th November 1981.

The State Drugs Controller is the Licensing Authority for the grant and renewal of Licences for manufacture for sale of Allopathic drugs, Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani and Homeopathic drugs and cosmetics. He is also the Licensing Authority for the grant and renewal of M1 and M2 licences under Dangerous Drugs Act.

ENFORCEMENT OF LEGISLATION:**(a) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.**

The enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 in Tamil Nadu is so far as it relates to the manufacture, sale and distribution of Drugs and Cosmetics is the responsibility of the Drugs Control Administration. Under this legislation Drug licences are issued and renewed for the manufacture and sale of drugs and manufacture of cosmetics. The quality of the drugs and cosmetics is regularly monitored.

(b) Drugs (Prices Control) Order ;

Drugs Control Administration is enforcing the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order the maximum retail price of the drugs are fixed and drugs should not be sold in excess of the prices so fixed.

(c) Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act;

Drugs Control Administration is enforcing the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 which prohibits false and misleading advertisement of drugs and advertisement's for certain purposes.

(d) Dangerous Drugs-Act, 1930 :

Under this legislation, Drugs Control Administration is granting and renewing M1 and M2 licences for possession and use of Narcotic drugs. Estimates of Narcotic Drugs for Tamil Nadu are prepared and submitted to the Drugs Controller (India) and the Chief Narcotic Commissioner of India at Gwalior. Narcotic drugs allotted to Tamil Nadu are reallocated to various M1 licencees in the State and their consumption is watched.

The Drugs Control Administration is working in close liaison with the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise and Narcotic Intelligence Bureau for taking steps to prevent abuse of the narcotic drugs.

(e) Prohibition Act, 1937.

Under notification issued in G.O. No. 3031, Home, dated 1st November 1958, Medicinal and Toilet Preparations containing alcohol and intoxicating drugs are regulated under the Prohibition Act with a view to prevent their misuses. Drug inspectors have powers of Inspection under the Government Order and the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is informed of breaches of the notification for further action.

(f) Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

The Drugs Control Administration is rendering technical assistance to the Commissioner and Prohibition and Excise in the enforcement of this legislation.

(g) Control on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Medicine.

From 1st June 1977, the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in so far as they relate to the manufacture of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs are being enforced in Tamil Nadu by the Drugs Control Administration.

Testing facilities:

The Drugs testing Laboratory at Teynampet constructed by availing of Union Financial Assistance has been able to test larger number of Drugs and Cosmetics samples much faster leading to 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 are continuously monitored including those supplied through Government Hospitals for ensuring that 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) In order to restrict the proliferation of pharmaceutical units, the licencing has been streamlined. New guidelines are evolved. Formulations are rigidly scrutinised with reference to their therapeutic efficacy, stability and absence of toxicity.

(v) The Division offices in the Madras City formerly functioning in the Office of the State Drugs Controller are now functioning within their jurisdiction at Madras City to serve the local areas better.

(vi) The Audit Party which was sanctioned during 1984-85 has started functioning. Audit on the Accounts of two Zonal Offices has been completed.

TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department is entrusted with the task of maintenance and servicing of the Health and Family Welfare Department vehicles numbering to 1,725 (as on 31st March 1985).

2. It has three Regional Workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem and one Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli, 15 Mobile Maintenance Units and

"Districts" level Repair and Maintenance Units located at various District Headquarters in the State.

Achievements during 1984-85:

(i) As many as 1,218 repairs (both Major and Minor) were carried out.

(ii) The percentage of on-road vehicles has increased from 86 per cent to 89 per cent.

(iii) Twelve additional posts were sanctioned for the Regional and Central Workshops.

(v) A number of 118 vehicles were replaced both under Family Welfare and Malaria Programmes.

(iv) New Telephones were installed at the following District Workshops :—

- (1) North Arcot at Vellore;
- (2) Dharmapuri;
- (3) Coimbatore;
- (4) Pudukkottai; and
- (5) Kanyakumari at Nagercoil.

Chapter XIV

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act came into force on 30th September 1960 and was further amended by Act 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings to control rents of such buildings and to protect the tenants from unreasonable eviction by the land lords. In the City of Madras the Collector of Madras is the authorised officer. It is obligatory on the part of the land lord and the tenant to furnish the vacancy particulars of a building to the Collector of Madras which attracts the provisions of the Act and the Collector of Madras after taking over, allots the residential buildings to the eligible Government servants (who have registered their names) according to their seniority and the non-residential buildings for the public purposes of the State Government Offices.

During this year, 194 Government Officials have registered their names for the allotment of houses.

42 buildings were notified under residential category and 5 buildings under non-residential category out of these Notifications, 42 were allotted to the eligible

Government servants for residential purposes and 5 non-residential buildings to Government Offices.

(ii) There were 5 cases of prosecution during the year and 2 ended with fine and 3 are still pending in the Courts.

(iii) The details of the 33 premises released under various sections of the Act are furnished below :

(i) Release under Section 3(1)(a) ..	19
(ii) Release under Section 12(1)(a) ..	1
(iii) Release under Section 12(1)(b) ..	6
(iv) Release under Section 30(ii) ..	3
(v) Release as per Court Orders ..	—
(vi) Release as not required for Government purpose.	4

Total .. 33

3 new houses were taken under Accommodation Control, during the year 1984-85.

CINEMAS.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certificateion of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of cinematographs.

The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Act IX of 1955). The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in cinema houses. As per the provisions of the act, the Collector is the licencing authority in the districts (in Mofussil). The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority so far as Madras City is concerned. The Collector of Madras is not the licensing authority under the cinematograph Act.

There are two distinct stages in the licensing of cinematograph exhibition as indicated below :—

1. Grant of NOC and
2. Grant of 'C' form licence.

NOC 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. The licensing authority may grant or refuse a licence assigning reasons therefor. The licence will be issued for the period covered by the Chief Electrical Inspector certificate and structural soundness certificate. The licence can be renewed upto 60 months in respect of touring cinemas and upto 5 years in the case of semi permanent cinemas. 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 touring cinema has 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 licenced. However, an applicant who proposes to run a touring cinema for the subsequent term has to fulfill all the formalities under the cinematograph rules. When renewal of 'C' form licence is held up, the licensing authority may grant temporary permit in Form 'E' to enable the licensee 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 provisions of the Act. The licensing authority is also competent to transfer the license from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the Appellate Authority:

The Act and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner of Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No objection certificate or 'C' form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner of Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner of Land Administration can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner of Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes of the appeals. The commissioner of Land Administration is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The appeal fee to the Commissioner of Land Administration is Rs. 300. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority may file a revision application to Government.

Powers of the State Government:

Government are the Rule making authority. The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers 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 5 to 7 years period. The rules applicable to permanent cinemas are also applicable to semi permanent cinemas.

Besides the above three categories of cinemas, there are open air cinemas. An open air cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chengalpattu district. The location of open air cinemas is being permitted by Government in relaxation of rules 52(4), 53, 57, 64, 74(1) and 91 of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (R) Rules.

Location of Cinema Theatres :

There is some restriction in regard to the distance in the location of cinemas (i.e.) there should be at least a minimum distance of 1.609 KM between a permanent theatre and a touring cinema there should be 0.402 KM between any 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

<i>Seral number.</i>	<i>Category,</i>	<i>Number.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Permanent	1,090
2	Semi permanent	190
3	Open Air cinemas	7
4	Touring	920
	Total	2,207

CIVIL COURTS.

Appellate side of the High Court, Madras :

Increase has been noticed in all the categories of cases except—

1. Original Side Appeals
2. Letters Patent Appeals
3. Writ Appeals
4. Second Appeals
5. Appeals Against Order
6. Civil Revision Petitions
7. Tax cases
8. Referred cases
9. Writ Petitions
10. Contempt Appeals
11. Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.

There has been marked increase in the institution of First Appeals, Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions.

Original Side of the High Court, Madras.

There has been an increase in the institution of testamentary original Suits. Slight decrease has been noticed in Civil Suits, matrimonial suits original petitions and execution petitions.

City Civil Court, Madras :

Increase has been noticed in the following categories of cases :—

1. Original Suits
2. Appeals
3. Civil Misc. Appeals
4. C.M. Ps and I.A.S.
5. Execution Petitions.

There is a slight decrease in the institution of Employees Insurance Original Petitions.

Court of small causes, Madras :

The institution of Small Cause suits, Motor Claims Original petitions and Execution Petitions has increased.

The filing under miscellaneous, petitions, R.C.O. Ps New Trial Applications, Rent Control Appeals

Court Small Causes Madras

Municipal Taxation Appeals, Ejectment appeals E.P. in M.A.C.T.O. Ps has recorded decrease.

*MOFUSSIL CIVIL COURTS—**Original Suits.*

Superior Courts.—The overall institution have increased from 11,018 to 11,642. Increase of Institution has been noticed in the District except.—

1. North Arcot
2. Chengalpattu

3. Coimbatore
4. Madurai North
5. West Thanjavur
6. East Thanjavur
7. Udagamandalam

Inferior Courts—

The over all institution has come down from 78552 to 76364. There has been a substantial fall in the institution in North Arcot, Pudukottai, East Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai North.

Small Cause Suits—

Superior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the filing from 1699 to 1462.

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution from 5544 to 5941. There has been a steep fall in the filing in the Districts of North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli.

Civil Appeals—

Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Appeals from 7865 to 8094.

There has been marked increase in the institutions in the Districts of South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Madurai North, Tiruchirappalli and Udagamandalam.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals—

Superior Courts.—There has been marked increase in the institution from 3639 to 3877.

There has been a fall in the Institutions in the District of Chengalpattu, Coimbatore, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.

Civil Mis. Petitions—

Superior Courts.—The Institutions has recorded an increase from 120216 to 136706.

Inferior Courts.—The institution has registered an increase from 310612 to 325193.

Original Petitions—

Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institutions from 9760 to 10464.

Inferior Courts.—The institution has recorded an increase from 3838 to 4523.

Rent Control Original Petitions—

Inferior Courts.—The Institutions has come down from 6563 to 5774.

Insolvency Petitions—

Superior Courts.—The Institutions have decreased from 681 to 584. The institution has gone up in the District of Tiruchirappalli.

Inferior Courts—The filing has gone up from 138 to 177. The institutions has increased in the Districts of Periyar and Ramanathapuram.

Execution Petitions.—

Superior Courts—The institutions has gone up from 5019 to 5902. The institution has increased in all the Courts except, North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Coimbatore, Madurai South, Madurai North, Salem.

Inferior Courts—The institution has registered an increase from 46263 to 46520. The institutions has decreased in all the Districts except, Chengalpattu Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Dharmapuri, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai and Tirunelveli.

Arbitration of cases.—

Superior Courts.—There has been a slight increase from 10 to 12.

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—

Superior Courts—The institution has increased slightly from 68 to 80.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.—

Industrial Tribunal, Madras—

Industrial dispute referred under section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act have recorded an increase in the institution from 85 to 89 and the petitions under sections 33, 33A and 33C have also increased from 303 to 386.

Labour Courts, Madras—

The institution of Industrial Disputes under section 10 and petitions under sections 33 33A and 33C have decreased from 1204 to 719, 1642 to 819 respectively.

Labour Court, Madurai—There has been an increase in the institution of Industrial Disputes under section 10 from 429 to 553 and there is a slight increase in the Institutions of petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33-C from 616 to 629.

Labour Court, Coimbatore—There is a steep decrease in the institution of Industrial Dispute under Section 10 from 329 to 195 while the institution of Petitions under Sections 33, 33-A and 33-C has increased slightly.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Though Madras City and Tuticorin have been declared as category-I and II towns respectively, the infrastructure required for the establishment of a Civil Defence set up has not been taken up as proposals are pending sanction of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

The drawing up of Civil Defence plans for vital installations, etc. can be taken up and finalised by the State Government soon after the establishment of the Civil Defence set up is sanctioned by the Government of India.

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 1984 to 31st March 1985 is given below :—

Sessions Division.	Institution.	Disposal.	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 North Arcot ..	178	198	70
2 South Arcot ..	189	195	140
3 Chengalpattu ..	128	143	157
4 Coimbatore ..	174	166	63
5 Periyar	101	105	37
6 Dharmapru ..	94	87	109
7 Kanniyakumari	90	73	85

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8 Madurai South ..	172	136	211	
9 Madurai North ..	120	108	67	
10 Pudukkottai ...	111	105	15	
11 Ramanathapuram	256	216	172	
12 Salem	210	190	196	
13 Thanjavur East ..	118	115	55	
14 Thanjavur West	135	129	100	
15 Tiruchirappalli	231	176	142	
16 Tirunelveli ..	329	244	346	
17 Madras	115	118	56	
Total	2,751	2,504	2,021	

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 1984 to 31st March 1985 is furnished below :—

Name of district.	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 North Arcot ..	39,488	39,094	10,167
2 South Arcot ..	51,187	50,424	9,504
3 Chengalpattu ..	28,279	29,113	19,018
4 Coimbatore ..	42,311	48,707	10,350
5 The Nilgiris ..	5,619	6,936	7,480
6 Periyar	32,542	31,735	12,105
7 Dharmapuri ..	16,800	17,925	3,040
8 Kanniyakumari ..	16,994	18,420	5,188

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9 Madurai	82,801	81,976	14,750	
10 Pudukkottai ..	10,035	10,623	1,747	
11 Ramanathapuram	39,035	38,479	9,334	
12 Salem	-42,397	41,117	8,189	
13 Thanjavur	36,546	35,105	14,004	
14 Tiruchirappalli ..	37,201	43,747	10,283	
15 Tirunelveli	52,595	51,644	9,739	
16 Madras	2,39,623	2,28,416	34,755	
Total	7,73,453	7,73,461	1,79,653	

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 SERVICES

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department function as a separate Department under the aegis of the Home Department. It continues to maintain its reputation as one of the largest and one of the most efficient organisations in the country. The main function of this Department is saving life and property from destruction by fire. The services of this Department are available to the public at all times round the clock. This department provides fire protection arrangements at fairs and festivals, attends to rescue of human lives and animals from collapsed buildings, structures, wells, and floods and other disasters. Ambulances are also maintained in major towns. The sick and the injured are removed to hospitals for immediate medical aid, on payment of nominal charges. Persons involved in accidents at public places are removed to the hospitals free of charges.

Fire Stations :

As on 31st March 1985, there were 131 Fire Stations functioning in the State. 34 new Fire stations sanctioned by the Government were pending opening at the end of the year for want of new units. Construction of vehicles to these Fire Stations are entrusted to State owned Transport Corporations and the completion of the work is being expedited.

Fire and other Emergency Call :

During the year the fire stations in the State responded to 10,379 calls of which 113 were false alarms, 2,039 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 8,227 were actual fires. Of the actual fires that occurred

112 were serious involving loss of human life of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 400 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining 7,715 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. 8.14 crores. The estimated value of property saved was Rs. 135.17 crores.

Ambulance Calls :

The ambulances in this department attended to 5,844 calls during 1984-85. Of these the number of paid calls were 5,478. A sum of Rs. 1,51,289 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

Other services :

There is one Emergency Breakdown van attached to the Egmore Fire Station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings etc. This van attended to 14 calls and 2 free calls and a sum of Rs. 4,344 was realised as charges for the services rendered.

Out-post Fire Stations were opened in 30 places with simple fire fighting equipments like fire rakes, fire hooks, etc. in each of the slum areas during the fire season of the year for putting out the fire in incipient stage. Indian Oil Corporation has donated 100 drums for storing water in these outposts. The outposts so opened

have rendered very useful assistance to the slum dwellers to prevent fire accident. Due to these measures taken, the fire calls in City have drastically come down.

General :

Fire fighting and rescue operations were attended to promptly and efficiently. The services of the Officers and men of the force were generally appreciated by the Public.

FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT.

The Forensic Sciences Department owes its existence to the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory which was established in 1849 and the Questioned Document Examiner's Laboratory established in 1905. The Prohibition and Excise Laboratory which was functioning under the Board of Revenue was also merged with this department in 1980. The Department offers Forensic Science Service in the nature of expert opinion, analytical reports and technical advice to the Judicial, Police, Excise, Customs and Enforcement Officers and to all other law enforcing agencies which seek assistance from the Department in cases of civil, criminal, regulatory and non-litigious nature.

The Department consists of the Main Laboratory at Madras with 10 divisions viz., Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry Documents, Excise, Physics, Prohibition, Research, Serology and Toxicology, five regional laboratories at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Vellore, 3 District laboratories at Salem, Trichy and Cuddalore and 22 Mobile laboratories in the 22 Police Districts.

The total number of cases received and disposed during 1984-85 in the main laboratory as well as in the regional and district laboratories are furnished below :

<i>Main Laboratory.</i>				<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Ballistics	..	..	..	113	115
Biology	..	..	..	1,303	1,295
Chemistry	..	..	..	398	403
Documents	..	..	..	689	435
Excise	..	..	..	7,898	8,153
Physics	..	..	..	382	265

<i>Main Laboratory.</i>				<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Prohibition	..	..	..	14,059	13,296
Research	..	..	..	53	51
Serology	..	..	..	1,635	1,577
Toxicology	..	..	..	1,388	1,406

<i>Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore.</i>				<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>
Toxicology	..	..	..	1,266	918
Prohibition	..	..	..	6,179	10,542
Excise	..	..	..	678	678

Receipt. Disposal.

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai.

Toxicology	..	..	..	780	763
Prohibition	..	..	..	5,405	3,392
Excise	..	..	..	753	751

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur.

Toxicology	..	..	..	1,230	1009
Prohibition	..	..	..	8,369	6,054
Excise	..	..	..	849	849

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory Tirunelveli.

Biology	..	..	..	538	567
Toxicology	..	..	..	524	472
Prohibition	..	..	..	3,598	3,979
Excise	..	..	..	681	681

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore.

Prohibition	..	..	..	3,346	1,922
Excise	..	..	..	1,069	1,068

District Forensic Science Laboratory,

Salem	..	..	..	1,042	1,042
Trichy	..	..	..	605	605
Cuddalore	..	..	..	678	678

The Scientists of this Department visited 4,370 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 243 cases.

Academic activities :

This is the only Government department affiliated to the University of Madras and offers two years M.Sc Course in Forensic Science. Twelve students are being admitted every year. This department has also been recognised as a Research Institution for conducting Research Programmes in Forensic Science leading to Ph.D. At present, 6 full time and 8 part-time scholars are doing research work. Students of M.Sc. (Environmental Toxicology) and M.A. (Criminology) are also attending lecture classes at this department.

Visits :

Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H. V. Hande presided over the Forensic Day Celebration organised by the students of Forensic Science on 7th February 1985.

Thiru T. V. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Home Department, Tamil Nadu visited the department on 25th March 1985. He also inaugurated the training programme for the second Batch of Women Sub-Inspectors and delivered inaugural address.

Training Courses Conducted :

A batch of Judicial officers, two batches of Women Sub-Inspectors, two M. D. Students, several I.P.S., trainees students of Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Central Excise Inspectors, Probationary officers and one Inspector of Police from

Nepal were trained in this department during 1984-85. Stimulated crime scenes were arranged for the trainees for the first time.

The scientists of the laboratory attached to the Mobile units were given special training on Foot Prints and Photography.

Conclusion :

The department is fastly growing and as a step towards upgradation of standards, equipments worth Rs. 10.5 lakhs were purchased during the period under review. The building for Regional Laboratory at Madurai is also nearing completion.

During the period under review a total number of 9 research papers were published or read by the Director and Scientists of this department.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Thiru S. Sripal, I.P.S., assumed charge as Commissioner of Police on 1st July 1980 and is continuing.

2. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Madras City Police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the City Police is as follows :

Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Commissioners of Police ..	9
Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police.	2
Assistant Commissioners of Police ..	43
Inspectors of Police	156
Reserve Inspectors of Police	29
Sub-Inspectors of Police	483
Reserve Sub-Inspectors of Police ..	100
Reserve Asst. Sub-Inspectors of Police	39
Head Constables	1,115
Police Constables, Grade-I	633
Naiks	158
Lance Naiks	191
Police Constables, Grade-II	6,410
Total strength ..	9,369

Women Police Wing

Women Sub-Inspectors	6
Women Head Constables	15
Women Police Constables Grade-I ..	70

4. The statement of Crime for the year 1984-85 (from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985) is given below :

Serial number and nature of offence.	Reported. Detected.	
	(1)	(2) (3)
1 Murder	38	36
2 Murder for gain .. .. .	..	..
3 Dacoity	1	1
4 Robbery	47	36
5 House Breaking by night	386	277
6 House Breaking by day	57	35
7 Cycle theft	700	513
8 Children jewels theft	73	63
9 Pocket picking	298	253
10 Motor vehicle theft	201	103
11 Miscellaneous theft	2,768	2,128
12 Cattle theft	48	45
13 Criminal breach of trust	154	16
14 Cheating	225	54
Total ..	4,958	3,524

Percentage of detection	71 per cent
Property lost	Rs. 84,54,051
Property recovered	Rs. 58,18,910
Percentage of recovery	69 per cent

5. During the year under review 60 cases of house brothel were detected. 125 pimps were rounded up. 48 prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses. 880 Street prostitutes were arrested. Most of the victims were from lower and lower middle class of the society.

88 lodges were raided during the year under review. Most of the victims took to this deviant way of life due to indigent domestic conditions and poverty.

Harbour :

Cordial relationship between Port authorities and Police department continued to exist during the year under review.

Single Digit Finger Print Bureau :

The staff of this Bureau consist of a Director assisted by 11 finger print experts, one finger print searcher, one record clerk, one typist and one photographer. This bureau continues to render scientific aid to Police investigations. The importance of scientific investigation and its utility in crime and detections has increased to a greater extent. It has become one of the most important branches of city crime branch.

The Bureau proved to be of great help to the investigating officers in successfully identifying criminals from the finger print clues collected at the scenes of crimes.

The Single Digit finger print bureau identified finger prints in 78 cases in the year 1984-85 and assisted the investigating officers in detecting the cases and recovering the properties.

Police Hospital :

A total of 1,55,820 cases were attended to in the city police hospital out-patient department for treatment of various ailments during the period from 1-4-1984 to 31-3-1985. The patients were treated well and when necessary, even costly drugs were prescribed for their ailments. Needy cases were admitted in the hospital as in-patients. There are 50 beds available in the hospital.

The health of the police personnel continues to be satisfactory.

Police Control Room :

During the year under review police control room staff attended 5,188 emergency "100" calls. They also attended 531 fire calls during the year under review. 2,884 broadcast messages regarding theft of cars, scooters, man missing, children missing, etc., were relayed and prompt action was taken. The response to calls broadcasts and messages was prompt and very useful.

Police Dog Squad :

The sanctioned strength of the dog squad of Madras city is 1 Inspector, 3 head-constables, one Grade-I Police Constable and 7 Grade II police constables and 2 dog boys.

Dog Strength :

The sanctioned strength of the Madras city police Kennel is 10. Now the Kennel has a strength of 8 dogs as against the sanctioned strength of 10 dogs. Efforts are being made to procure two more pups.

During the year the dogs have attended 159 calls. In 85 instances the dogs did useful work.

The work turned out by the Madras city police dog squad during the year 1984-85 was satisfactory.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit :

This unit deals with destitute children under the age of 16 years. 364 juveniles were produced before the court, out of which 330 juveniles were restored to the parents by the police, 25 juveniles were sent to various homes, 2 juveniles were restored to parents by court, 6 cases are pending disposal in the court and 1 is under investigation.

Prohibition :

A statement of cases detected under various heads during the year 1984-85 is furnished below :

Head of offence.	Number of cases.
(1)	(2)
1 Smuggling of liquor from district to district.	39
2 Illicit distillation	902
3 Sale of I.D. Spirit or arrack	958
4 Illicit transport of liquor	3,283
5 Illicit transport of drugs	55
6 Drunkenness	146
Total ..	5,383

Home Guards :

The present strength is as follows :—

Men wing	29
Women wing	2

Utilisation of Home Guards in Social work for Public functions :—

The services of the Home guards are being utilised by the local police stations in night patrol, bandobust, traffic duties, etc., with a view to employ them purpose-

fully to supplement the police duties and also to develop a status for the home guards in the local areas where they reside for a closer police public relations. Two men home guards and 15 women home guards have been trained so far in the operation of PBX switch boards.

TRAFFIC.

Accidents.—

The total number of accidents that occurred during the period under review was 5,410. The total number of fatal accidents were 410 cases. During the period under review a sum of Rs. 18,10,463 towards fine amount was realised for cases prosecuted under various sections in Traffic investigation branch.

Enforcement and Education.—

Speed traps were held for checking over speeding of motorists and 2,128 cases were detected during the period under review as against 2,191 cases of last year. 1,507 cases of overloading were put up.

During the period under review a total number of 65,111 M.V. petty cases were booked and a fine amount of Rs. 15,19,210 was realised.

General.—

Although the year under review witnessed several agitations by the political parties, labour organisations, etc., it is to the credit of the City Police that these agitations, processions, etc., were handled with tact, coupled with firmness without allowing them to snowball into major law and order problems. The City Police also had to strain every nerve in ensuring the peaceful conduct of the electioneering campaign, the elections and maintain the post election tranquility in connection with the by-election to the Anna Nagar Assembly Constituency held during May 1984 and the general elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislature and the Lok Sabha held during December 1984. The City Police also had earned a pat by the deft handling of

the situation following the assassination of the former Prime Minister of India through round the clock peering of vulnerable areas in order to ensure peace and unity among the citizens.

During the period under review, elaborate and excellent bandobust arrangements were made by the City Police for the visits of the President of India, late Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of India Thiru Rajiv Gandhi besides a host of foreign dignitaries to the City. The meticulous planning and effective security measures made for these visits earned a word of praise.

When the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was in the Appollo Hospital, City Police did excellent security arrangements and was kept busy in tactfully handling the curious crowds gathered around the Hospital complex.

The number of detentions (265) made under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug offenders, Goondas Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 14/1982) had a salutary effect and helped in bringing down the crime incidents in the city.

During summer when slum fires occur generally and during winter when the city faced rough weather, the City Police are kept busy patrolling the affected areas and rendering assistance in the evacuation of the affected residents besides ensuring safety of the lives and properties of the citizens.

Law and Order was well maintained throughout the year under review. Crime was kept well under control and the standard of investigation has improved due to use of modern techniques like the computer, Kodak microcode and other scientific aids. Traffic regulation received adequate attention. All special and local laws were paid good attention.

PRISONS.

Total number of prisons in the State during the year under report is as follows :—

Serial number and name of prisons.		Numbers.
(1)	(2)	
1 Central prisons	8
2 State prison for Women, Vellore	1
3 Borstal School	1

4 Open Air prison	.. .. .	2
5 Special Sub-Jails	.. .. .	3
6 Sub-Jails	.. .. .	119

2. Population and Accommodation.—

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the prisons of this state excluding Sub-Jails, Open Air prisons and Borstal School during the year under report was 8,555.

3. Prohibition Prisoners:

There were 3,485 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1984. 22,108 were admitted by direct committal, by recommitment after having been released on bail, transfer, etc., and 24,376 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 1,217 prisoners at the end of the year under report.

4. Prison Offences :

During the year under report 637 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of those in 544 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 93 cases warning was ordered.

5. Escapes and Recaptures :

There were 30 escapes during the year under report. Out of 30 escapes 14 were recaptured and 16 escapes are still at large.

6. Deaths :

Total number of deaths of prisoners both inside and outside the prisons during the year under report was 33. Out of which 5 were due to suicide and the remaining 28 were due to natural causes.

7. Detenus (Cofeposa, NSA and TNPD Act) :

There were 337 detenus at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 297 detenus were admitted and 125 were released leaving a balance of 509 detenus at the end of the year.

8. Conduct :

Conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

9. Education :

During the year under report, prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below:

Serial number and Name of course.	(1)	Number of Prisoners.	(2)
(i) Pre-foundation course	31	
(ii) Foundation course	30	
(iii) B.A.	12	
(iv) B.Com.	2	
(v) M.A.	5	
(vi) M.B.B.S.	1	
(vii) B.L. and B.G.L...	1+1	

10. Library :

Libraries continued to be attached to all prisons and the prisoners were permitted to make use of the books available.

11. Moral and Religious Lectures :

Moral and religious lectures were imparted by Honorary Religious and Moral and Ethical lecturers and also by the members of teaching staff. There were 285 visits by Hindu religious lecturers 241 visits by Muslim religious lecturers and 481 visits by Christian religious lecturers during the year under report.

12. Health :

Health of the prisoners in the prisons was generally satisfactory.

13. Borstal School :

(i) Population :

The daily average population of the Borstal school during the year was 110.

(ii) Education :

The inmates of the Borstal school were given literacy education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in their mother tongue (i.e.) Tamil.

(iii) Vocational training :

Inmates of the Borstal school were trained in the following industries or vocations;—

1. Carpentry.
2. Blacksmithy.
3. Book binding.
4. Tailoring.
5. Agriculture.
6. Masonry.
7. Laundry.
8. Band practice and
9. Domestic work such as Cooking.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitude.

(iv) Discharge on licence :

During the year under report 13 inmates were discharged on licence under section 15 (1) of the Borstal School Act, 1925 on the orders of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

PROBATION BRANCH.

The probation branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year—	the probation officers during the year 1984-85	10,653
(a) The total number of enquiries made and visits made by the Regional probation officers and probation officers during the year 1984-85	(c) Number of persons under supervision during the year 1984-85	58,673
(b) Number of persons released from the court basing on the report of		

Open Air Prisons :

The two open air prisons one at 5th Garden Central Prison, Salem and another at Singanallur in Coimbatore continued to function satisfactory.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

1. Thiru K. Radhakrishnan, I.P.S., continued as Director-General of Police till 24th January 1984, a.n., Thiru V. R. Lakshminarayanan, I.P.S. took charge of this post on 24th January 1985, a.n.

2. Thiru K. Mohandas, I.P.S. continued as Director General of Police, C.I.D. during the period 1984-85.

3. Thiru B. P. Rangaswamy, I.P.S. continued as Inspector-General of Police (Law and Order) Madras during the period 1984-85.

Salient Features of crime in Tamil Nadu (excluding Madras City) for the period from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 :

Total crime :

Property crime including murder for the financial year 1984-85 were 29,558 as against 33,712 for the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease by 4,154 cases or 12.3 per cent.

District.	From 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.
(1)	(2)
Tiruchirappalli Railway Police	135
Madras Railway Police	249
Tiruchirappalli	3,282
Padukkottai	632
Thanjavur East	1,609
Thanjavur West	1,845
South Arcot	2,121
Chengalpatu East	1,972
Chengalpatu West	1,487
Madurai South	1,493
Madurai North	1,356
Ramnathapuram	402
Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	446
Kamarajar	909
Tirunelveli East	826

Tirunelveli West	1,034
Kanyakumari	673
Coimbatore urban	1,922
Coimbatore Rural	802
Periyar	1,190
The Nilgiris	365
Salem	1,350
Dharmapuri	843
North Arcot	2,615
Total	29,558

Crime has decreased under all heads except under Murder.

Head of crime.	From 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.
(1)	(2)
Murder	1,315
Dacoity	41
Robbery	250
House breaking	8,558
Major theft	16,594
Minor theft	1,878
Cattle theft	922
Total	29,558

Percentage of Detection :

Of the 29,558 cases reported during the year (1984-85) 9,909 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 33.4 per cent (convicted cases) as against 32.3 per cent for the corresponding period of 1983-84.

Security cases :

28,438 persons were proceeded under sections 109 and 110 Cr.P.C. during 1984-85 as against 25,176 were bound over during the year as against 21,307 for the corresponding period of 1983-84.

1,005 children came to notice in property offences during the year 1984-85 as against 1,118 of last year. All the 31 boys' clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

District Crime Records Bureaux :

The district crime record bureaux functioned satisfactorily during the year 1984-85.

Working of habitual offenders Act :

There were 892 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1984-85 as against 934 criminals for the corresponding period of 1983-84. Prosecution under this Act was launched in 57 instances during the year.

Achievements in the XXVIII All India Police Duty Meet, 1984 held at Jaipur, Rajasthan State—Medals and Trophies won by Tamil Nadu Team.

The XXVIII All India Police Duty Meet was held at Jaipur from 3rd February 1985 to 10th February 1985. 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 Foot Print, lifting and packing of exhibits, obedience test for dog squad, shooting and cipher competition, six silver and nine bronze medals. The Tamil Nadu Police also won championship shield in seven events.

Out of 30 States and Union Territories which participated in the Meet, Tamil Nadu team got the first and third place in Scientific aids to investigation competition.

General :

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1984-85. The rural vigilance committee, Boys' clubs, the Home Guards and the Police-Public sports helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relations.

TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was constituted in accordance with the provisions of G.O. Ms. No. 2500, Home, dated 27th September 1980 with the main object of constructing houses to the Police Personnel under 'Own Your House' Scheme. The Corporation was registered as a Company on 30th April 1981. The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 1.00 crore; the Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 47.00 lakhs towards share capital. During the year under review, Government have sanctioned Rs. 35.00 lakhs towards share capital which is included in the above said total of Rs. 47.00 lakhs.

2. The Corporation has identified lands in almost all the districts except Madras City for constructing houses. It has taken possession of lands in Navalpattu village, Tiruchirappalli, Melpakkam village, Tindivanam, Kalanivasal village, Karaikudi, Vasanthapuram village, Namakkal and Thorapadi village, Vellore. It has also purchased temple and Patta lands in Ganapathy village Coimbatore and Thimmarajapuram village, Tirunelveli. As regards Madras City, Government have allotted some surplus lands acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act to the Corporation, but the possession of these lands has not yet been handed over to the Corporation.

3. During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has completed construction of 670 houses at Navalpattu, Tiruchirappalli and the houses are being handed over to the allottees. The Scheme was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 15th September 1984.

4. The Corporation is now engaged in the construction of 432 houses at Ganapathy, Coimbatore; the scheme is nearing completion. The schemes for construction of 247 houses at Thimmarajapuram, Tirunelveli and 82 houses at Thorapadi, Vellore are going to be launched shortly. Financial Assistance from HUDCO for the above schemes has been sought for.

5. The Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore each year to be sanctioned as House Building Advance to the eligible Police personnel so as to enable them to purchase ready built houses constructed and allotted by the Corporation. To facilitate easy operation of this scheme, the Director General of Police, Madras has been vested with special powers to sanction House Building Advance to the Police Personnel. Accordingly, the Government have sanctioned and paid an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore to the Corporation in advance for utilising the amount for execution of schemes during 1984-85. The Advance is eventually adjustable against House Building Advance sanctioned in favour of allottees.

6. The Government have also accepted the entrustment to the Corporation, construction works relating to the Police Department as and when such schemes are sanctioned to the Police Department so as to enable

the corporation to meet its administrative overhead charges-vide G. O. Ms. No. 1897, Home, dated 28th August 1984.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION

Functions:

The main functions of the Transport Department are to administer the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 read with Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1974 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Organisation of the Department headquarters;

The Transport Department is under the administrative control of the Transport Commissioner who is also the State Transport Authority.

Zonal and District set up:

For the purpose of administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six zones, each under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner, the Zonal Deputy Transport Commissioner is also designated as the Regional Transport Authority for those districts which fall under his zonal jurisdiction whereas the Regional Transport Officers and the Additional Regional Transport Officers of the concerned districts within the zone, function as the Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to Regional Transport Authority respectively.

Check Posts.

There are four multipurpose checkposts one each at Puzhal (Chengalpattu district) Kandaigoundan Chavadi (Coimbatore district), Hosur (Dharmapuri district) and Puliয়ারai (Tirunelveli district). In addition to the above, the other new checkposts, one at Gudalur (The Nilgiris district) and the other at Kaliyakavilai (Kanniykumarai district) had been created during the year 1983-84.

During the year under report the amount of tax realised at the checkpoint by way of detecting cases is Rs. 71.81.315 (P).

State Transport Appellate Tribunal :

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the cadre of District Judge hears appeals and Revision Petitions preferred against the orders of the S. T. A. and its Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and the Regional Transport Authority and their Secretaries and Additional Secretaries.

Out of 723 revision petitions and 2133 appeals 514 revision petitions and 923 appeals were disposed of

and 209 revision petitions and 1260 appeals are pending disposal at the end of the year 1984-85.

The number of writ petitions filed and disposed of by High Court during 1984-85 is as follows;—

Number of Writ Petition Pending at the beginning.	..	433
Number of petitions filed during the year.	..	176
Number of cases disposed of during the year up to 31st March 1985	..	199
Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1985.	..	410

Mini Buses :

To serve the remote rural areas of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided to unserved villages, the scheme of introduction of mini Buses had been taken up. Now there are 103 Mini Buses plying in Tamil Nadu. A concessional rate of tax of Rs. 50 (Rs. 40 as tax and a surcharge of Rs. 10) per seat per quarter is allowed in respect of Mini Buses.

Jeep Stage Carriages ;

Jeep stage carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., distinct from the normal rate. The total number of jeep stage carriages in Tamil Nadu is 26 during the year under report.

Buses-Operators-Routes:

The classification of the bus operators in private sectors according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1985 is as shown below:—

Category of Operators.	Number of bus operators as on 31st March 1985.
One bus	2,021
Two buses	670
Three buses	284
Four buses	65
Five buses	41

The number of buses owned by different State Transport Undertaking as on 31st March 1985 is as follows

Serial number and Name of the S.T.U.	Number of buses.
(1)	(2)
1 Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Salem.	768
2 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Coimbatore.	933

<i>Serial number and name of the S.T.U.</i> (1)	<i>Number of buses.</i> (2)
3 Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam.	785
4 Jeeva Transport Corporation Limited, Erode.	285
5 Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited, Tirunelveli.	418
6 Marudhupandiar Transport Corporation Limited, Karaikudi.	437
7 Nesamani Transport Corporation Limited, Nagercoil.	393
8 Pallavan Transport, Corporation Limited Madras.	2,124
9 Pandiyan Roadways Corporation Limited Madurai.	923
10 Pattukottai Alagiri Transport Corporation Limited, Vellore.	591
11 Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited, Villupuram.	627
12 Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Limited, Madras.	585

The number of stage carriages as on 31st March 1985 is 14,030. The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu is as shown below :—

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Number of routes as on 31st March 1985(P).</i>
Metropolitan Service	379
City and Town Service	2,804
Mofussil Ordinary Service	5,094
Mofussil Express Service	168
Total	8,445

Contract Carriages :

The number of contract carriages in the State as on 31st March 1985, is furnished below :—

<i>Serial number and Category.</i> (1)	<i>Number of contract carriages</i> (2)
1 Autorickshaws	14,760
2 Ordinary Taxis	3,345
3 Tourist Taxis (State)	8,767

<i>Serial number and Category.</i> (1)	<i>Number of contract carriages-</i> (2)
4 Tourist Vans (State)	1,847
5 Omni Buses	56
6 Luxury Coaches	30
7 All India Tourist Motor Cabs	217
8 Tourist Omni Buses (Not exceeding 35 passengers).	51

Vehicular Growth :

As in the past there has been a steady growth of vehicular population in Tamil Nadu. The population of vehicle as on 31st March 1985 is furnished below :—

<i>Serial number and Category of vehicles.</i> (1)	<i>Population of vehicle.</i> (2)
1 Stage Carriages	14,030
2 Contract Carriages	31,238
3 Private Transport Vehicles	815

Goods Vehicles :

4 Public Carriers	48,178
5 Private Carriers	5,976
6 Goods vehicles not covered by permits	4,845
7 Tractors	11,175
8 Trailers	11,582
9 Articulated vehicles	1,147
10 Other vehicles not covered by permit	4,43,807

Fares :

The rates of fare for stage carriages (Metro services only) were revised with effect from 1st April 1985 and for Autorickshaws with effect from 27th March 1984. There is no change in fares in respect of other category of vehicles.

Enforcement :

The flying squads attached to the four zones, viz., Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, the Special checking squads in Madras City, the Assisant Engineers (Motor Vehicles) and other staff meant for enforcement work in the Transport Department detect cases of tax evasions, plying of transport vehicle without valid permits, fitness certificates and committing other offences like overload, overspeeding, misuse of omni buses as regular stage carriages and illicit taxis and cases of violation of the provisions of the Motor

Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules made thereunder. Wherever defective vehicles are found on the road, CFX notices are also issued for rectification.

The particulars furnished below will show the work done by the enforcement staff of this department during the year under report on the check of the vehicle :—

(Check reports and Revenue)

<i>Number of vehicles in which irregularities detected.</i>	<i>Compounding fee collected.</i>
(1)	(2)
49,433	Rs. 21,07,845.
(Number of offences)	

<i>Nature of offenders.</i>	<i>Number of punishments ordered.</i>
(1)	(2)
Against permit holders	Suspension 18,439
	Cancellation 83
Against Drivers	141
Against Conductors	201

Licensing of drivers and conductors :

The details of issue and renewal of driving licences during 1984-85 are as follows :—

Number of driving licences issued	1,39,233
Number of driving licences renewed	1,33,001

Conductor certificates are issued as per need. During the year 1984-85 9,107 Conductor Certificates were issued afresh and 29,441 Certificates were renewed.

Revenue and Expenditure :

The Transport Department collects revenue by way of motor vehicles taxes and fees. Major revenue is derived through taxes on vehicles.

The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below :—

<i>Serial number and particulars of head of receipt.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate for 1984-85.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Fees under Motor Vehicles Act ..	583.17
2 Taxes received for Motor vehicles ..	9,049.22
3 Other receipts	0.32
Total ..	<u>9,632.71</u>

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 226.72 lakhs for 1984-85.

Chapter XV

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING)

From 1st September 1979 the Additional Registrar functioning under the Co-operative Housing department was designated as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) and was declared as head of the department.

The Co-operative Housing movement in Tamil Nadu continued to maintain progress during the year 1984-85. There are 10 types of primary housing societies in the State. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Madras is the apex society. The number of each type of societies as on 31st March 1985 is shown below :—

<i>Serial number and type of Societies.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Co-operative Building Society ..	396
2 Co-operative House Building Society	150
3 Co-operative House Construction Societies ..	50
4 Co-operative Housing Societies ..	142
5 Co-operative Townships ..	2
6 Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies	4
7 Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies	36
8 Co-operative House site Societies ..	92
9 Co-operative House Service Societies ..	108
10 A. Taluk and Divisional level Rural Housing Societies ..	104
B. Existing rural housing societies ..	281
Total ..	1,365

1. Co-operative Building Societies :

These societies work on the individual ownership system. There were 396 societies as on 31st March 1985 with a membership 1,09,701 and paid up share capital of Rs. 588.43 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 775.18 lakhs. With the help of the loans given to the members of these societies, 2,561 houses have been constructed.

2. Co-operative House Building Societies :

They are similar to the Co-operative Building Societies. These societies also give long-term loans to their

members. There were 150 co-operative house building societies with a membership of 38,105 and paid up share capital of Rs. 153.11 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 183.32 lakhs. With the help of the loans given to the members, these societies have constructed 1,168 houses.

3. Co-operative House Construction Societies :

As on 31st March 1985 there were 50 co-operative house construction societies with 9,163 members on their roll with paid up share capital of Rs. 88.78 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 29.95 lakhs to their members and with the help of the loans given to their members, these societies have completed the construction of 203 houses.

4. Co-operative Housing Societies :

These societies now issue loans only for construction of new dwelling houses. As on 31st March 1985 there were 142 housing societies with a membership of 1,26,027 having a paid up share capital of Rs. 647.50 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,076.47 lakhs to their members and 2,722 houses have been constructed during the financial year.

5. Co-operative Township:

There are only 2 societies of this type functioning in the State. As on 31st March 1985 their membership was 2,255 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 8.69 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 8.45 lakhs to their members during the year under report and 42 houses have been constructed during the financial year 1984-85. Further this type of society maintains civic amenities such as roads, parks, drainage, sewage water supply, schools, hospitals, play grounds, etc.

6. Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies :

The main object of this type of society is to construct houses with a view to letting them out to its members. The ownership of the houses built by these societies is retained by the societies themselves and the

societies collect reasonable rent from the member tenants. There are four co-operative tenancy housing societies in the State. As on 31st March 1985 there were 231 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

7. Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies:

As on 31st March 1985 there were 36 Industrial co-operative housing societies with 5010 members on their roll with a paid up share capital of Rs. 24.80 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 14.24 lakhs. 35 houses have been completed during the financial year.

8. Co-operative House Site Societies:

The main Object of these societies is to buy or acquire land and layout as House sites for allotment to members. As on 31st March 1985 there were 92 house site societies in the state with a membership of 14,361 and paid up share capital of Rs. 15.67 lakhs.

9. Co-operative House Service Societies:

Co-operative house service societies are organised for the allottees of housing board flats for the maintenance of the flats. As on 31st March 1985 there were 108 house service societies with membership of 6,553 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 9.72 lakhs.

10.A. Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Housing Societies:

104 taluk and divisional level rural housing societies have been functioning as on 31st March 1985 in the State.

The 104 taluk and divisional level rural co-operative housing societies are having 4,50,822 members with paid up share capital of Rs. 375.94 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the tune of Rs. 839.42 lakhs to its members. These societies are implementing the rural housing scheme under new twenty point programme. These societies have during the year ended 31st March 1985 completed construction of 28,007 houses, as against the target of 28,000 houses. Out of these the number

of houses constructed by Adi-Dravidars is 21,302. During the financial year the Government have sanctioned loan of Rs. 290 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society for implementing the scheme. Capital subsidy and interest subsidy amounting to Rs. 350.19 lakhs have also been disbursed during 1984-85.

10. B. Existing Rural Co-operative Housing Societies:

These were formed in rural areas to function on the individual ownership system. They provide long term loans to their members who are from Economically Weaker sections of the society for the construction of houses in their area of operation. As on 31st March 1985 there are 281 rural co-operative housing societies functioning with a membership of 25,802 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 29.00 lakhs. These societies issued loans to the interest of Rs. 1.14 lakhs to its members.

Apex Society :

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative house mortgage bank organised and started during the year 1959 has been declared as the Apex Financing Co-operative housing society for all types of co-operative housing societies in the State from the year 1972. The society is now known as the Tamil Nadu Co-operative housing society. As on 31st March 1985 the society had 650 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1488.81 lakhs, which includes an investment of Rs. 426.50 lakhs by the Government of Tamil Nadu as state participation in the share capital of the society. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative housing society obtained long term loans from the life insurance corporation of India and the HFC and disbursed loans to the primary co-operative housing societies. During their financial year the apex society has issued loan amounting to Rs. 2,202.30 lakhs to urban housing societies and 6343 houses were constructed by these societies.

Further the Apex society has implemented the rural housing scheme on a massive scale. The raised target of 28,000 houses for 1984-85 has been achieved in full during the financial year.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

1. 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 healthful living.
- (ii) Direct public investments to the right place

at the right time according to the Development Plan through inter departmental co-ordination and Monitoring of development by public agencies.

(iii) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the Development Plan, both in order to achieve the plan objectives.

(iv) Promote developmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

2. The three functional units in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are :

- (1) Development Planning Unit
- (2) Area Plans Unit
- (3) Area Development Unit

2.1. Development Planning Unit.

2.1.1. First Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP-I).

This project has been under implementation since 1977-78 and is nearing completion. The current cost estimate of the project is Rs. 57.50 crores. MUDP-I envisaged sizable investment in the sectors of Shelter (Sites and Services, Slum Improvement) Employment Generation, Maternal and Child Health Service, Road and Bus Transport. The principal implementing agencies are Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW) Madras Corporation (MC), Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (MMWSSB), Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) Directorate of Social Welfare (DSW) and Pallavan Transport Corporation (PTC) besides Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA).

2.1.2. Second Madras Urban Development Project II (MUDP II).

(MUDP II) Commenced in 1981-82 and is scheduled for completion in 1985. The current cost estimate is Rs. 77.99 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.

2.1.3. Benefits of the MUDPs to the Urban poor in Madras.

* Residential plots/houses to 28,500 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 412 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 10 subways and 7 bridges.

* 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.

2.2. Area Plans Unit.

Statutory Responsibility:

2.2.1. The main function of the Area Plans Unit is to discharge the statutory responsibility of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority, viz., Land use planning and Development Control through 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 developments 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 of planning permission for other than major developments are delegated to the executive authorities of Local Bodies. Only major development and reclassification of land uses are dealt in MMDA. The number of planning permission applications received and disposed off in this Authority during 1984-85 is given below :—

1. Number of planning permission applications pending at the beginning of the year.	425
2. Number of planning permission applications received during the year.	2,752
Total ..	3,177
3. Number of planning permission applications disposed.	2,486
4. Number of planning permission applications pending at the end of the year.	691
5. Number of appeals processed during the year (1984-85).	242
6. Detailed Development Plans prepared during the year (1984-85).	4

2.2.2. In order to detect and take action against unauthorised developments a Special Cell has been created in MMDA. Hitherto interim injunction against the unauthorised constructions in about 10 cases has been obtained in Courts and other action taken against about 100 unauthorised developments. It is expected that these measures will deter and considerably bring down the unauthorised developments in the MMA.

2.2.3. To regulate multi-storeyed building developments in Madras Metropolitan Area, Special Rules for multi-storeyed buildings have been approved by the Government (G.O. Ms. No. 822, H. & U. D. dated 26th September 1984). These rules enable the public authorities to insist on the developer to provide public open spaces, such as parks/play-fields, adequate set back spaces, fire safety measures and also to meet the cost of provision of public infrastructures, such as water supply, electricity, etc.

2.2.4. Without affecting the poorer section of the Society, the rates of Development Charges to be remitted while getting planning permissions have been enhanced. This will augment the revenue to MMDA.

2.3. Area Development Unit.

2.3.1. Manali New Town.

MMDA is developing at Manali, 16 K. mts. north of the city, a new town which would complement in terms of housing and other supportive facilities to the existing industrial activity. The Project contemplates development over an extent of 1,430 acres, out of which 490 acres have already been taken over and about 150 acres have been developed for residential purposes.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 125.67 lakhs was incurred for development of infrastructure services like roads, water and sanitation mains, street light etc.

2.3.2. Maraimalai Nagar:

The development of Maraimalai Nagar New Town 43 K.mts., south of Madras city was commenced in 1974. Out of 3,300 acres over which development is proposed about 1,000 acres have been acquired and 152 acres have been developed for residential use and 454 acres for industrial use.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 164.36 lakhs was incurred for building 60 M.I.G. houses and making available 20 open development plots.

2.3.3. Special Projects:

M.M.D.A. 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.

2.3.4. Koyambedu Wholesale Market.

Koyambedu Wholesale Market project is for relocating the wholesale trading activities in perishables foodgrains and textiles from the George Town area to the periphery of the City in a planned and fully serviced site with all necessary facilities. This, apart from making available a modern market for the traders

and the buyers, would help in decongesting the George Town area. An expenditure of Rs. 73.21 lakhs was incurred during the year for acquiring land and provision of infrastructure services like roads, storm drains, water-supply, etc., in the new site.

2.3.5. 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 203 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 17.25 lakhs was incurred during the year in getting part for the required land transferred. Detailed layout plan for the market has been drawn up in consultation with the trading community and estimates for provision of infrastructure services have been finalised.

2.3.6. Bus and Truck Terminals:

As part of realising the objective of reducing the congestion of the City streets and dispersal of activities it is proposed to organise Out-station Bus and Truck Terminals at three locations in the periphery of City at the intersection of the Inner Ring Road and the three National Highways. Sites have been identified for this purpose at Nandambakkam, Koyambedu and Madhavaram. Acquisition of land is in various stages of progress. An expenditure of Rs. 16.91 lakhs was incurred during the year.

2.3.7. Office Block:

The Government have placed fifty grounds of land in Egmore in a central location at the disposal of M.M.D.A. for constructing its own office premises. It is proposed to put up a 12 storeyed office block in this site, a major part of which space will be sold to Government and Quasi-Government organisations. Plans have been finalised after calling for competitive designs and Negotiations are in progress for entrusting the work to Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation. An expenditure of Rs. 3.23 lakhs has been incurred during the year on the project.

3. Finance:

The main sources of funds for the activities of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are:—

(i) Loans and grants from Government of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

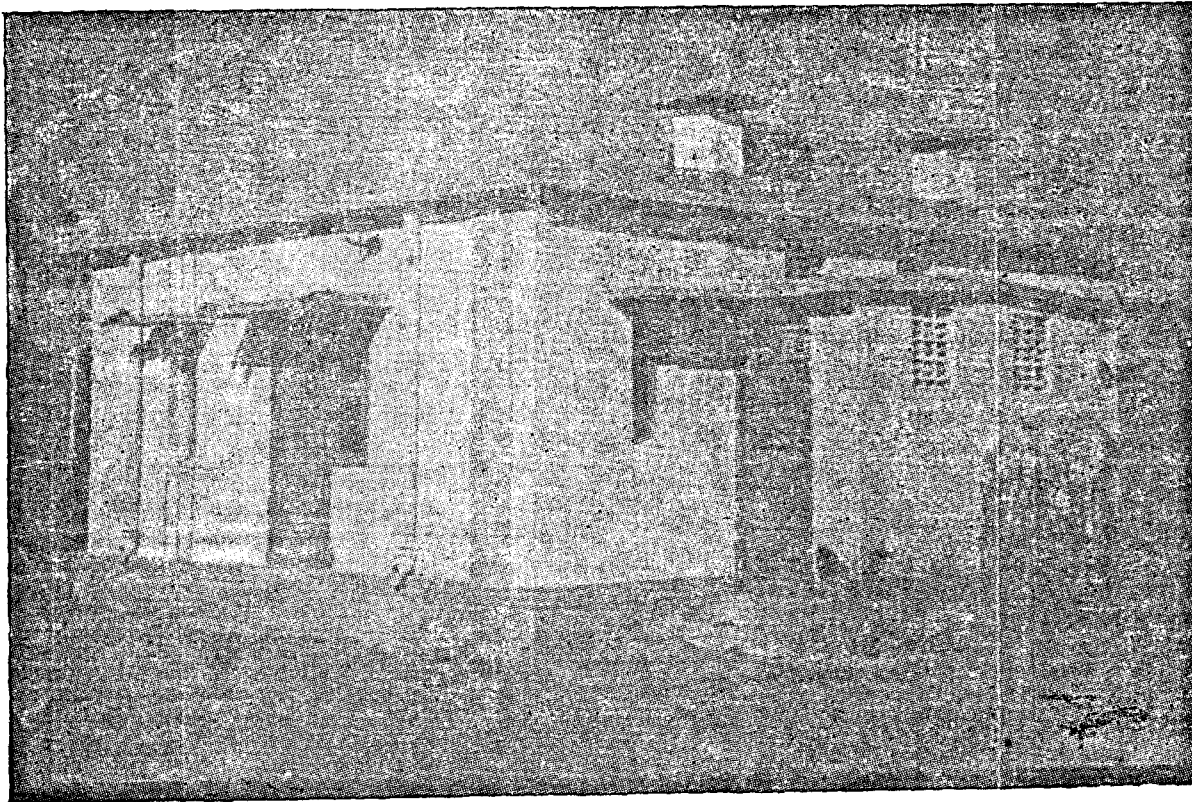
(iii) Receipts from sale of plots/Buildings.

(iv) Receipts from Development Charges levied under Town and Country Planning Act.

(v) One percent contribution by local bodies in Madras Metropolitan Area towards 'Development Fund'.

Funds for the I.D.A., assisted M.U.D.P. I and M.U.D.P. II and also for the non-I.D.A., Projects are passed on by Government direct to the concerned implementing agencies. The total of receipts and expenditures for the year 1984-85 were Rs. 934.42, 443.08 and Rs. 671.19, 253.04 respectively.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.



88 Low Income Group Houses at Thiruchengode in Phase II.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act 1961. Various Social Housing Schemes are implemented by it. The details of the schemes are as follows :—

1. Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme :

The beneficiaries under this scheme are mostly vendors petty shop owners, daily waged labourers, small businessmen, artisans, etc. During 1984-85, 7,555 units were taken up for execution and 7,405 units were completed including the Sites and Services Schemes and Rs. 475.14 lakhs were spent.

2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme is to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600. During this year 3,852 units were taken up for execution and 2,828 units were completed and Rs. 392.00 lakhs were spent.

3. Middle income Group and High Income Group Housing Schemes:

The Middle income Group Housing Scheme covers those whose monthly income is between Rs. 601 and Rupees 1,500 and the High Income Group Housing Scheme is for those whose monthly income exceed Rs.1,501. During this year 3,946 units were taken up for execution and 3,215 units were completed and Rs. 1,502.00 lakhs were spent.

4. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme;

The Housing Board acquires waste tracts of land, develops them as house-sites and sells them to various sections of the Society from time to time. Neighbourhoods developed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board contain all amenities like wide roads, street lights, protected water supply, drainage, schools, Hospitals, play fields and Community Centres.

Neighbourhoods in City like South Madras, Ashok Nagar, K.K. Nagar, A.K. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A.A. Nagar Western Extension, Tiruvanmiyur are developed by the Housing Board. Similar Neighbour-

hoods are also developed in Cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Erode, Tiruchengode Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Vellore. A sum of Rs. 475.00 lakhs has been spent during the year on this work.

5. Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme :

This scheme is being implemented in mofussil towns by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board from 1961. Totally 359 units were taken up for execution this year (159 units in Madurai and 200 units in perumpallam Odai, Erode). During this year, all the 359 units were completed and Rs. 100 lakhs were spent.

6. Deposit Work :

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has launched a development project covering an extent of 500 acres, Maraimalai Nagar. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been entrusted with development works which are nearing completion. The Board has also taken up construction of housing for low income, middle income and high income groups.

Another development project proposed by the M. M. D. A., at Manali covering an extent of 419 acres has also been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board for execution.

7. Sites and Services Scheme:

The scheme sponsored by the World Bank is to benefit mostly the economically weaker section residing in Madras Metropolitan area. This scheme also aims at mobilisation of allottees own resources for participation in completion of shelter. Under M. U. D. P. I 1699 plots at Arumbakkam, 2,242 plots at Villivakkam and 1,245 plots at Kodungaiyur were developed as E. W. S. plots. Under M. U. D. P. II 3,759 core units have been completed in Mogappair scheme.

Hudco's Contribution :

During 1984-85 HUDCO, New Delhi, a major financing agency has sanctioned 39 schemes costing Rs. 2,429.02 lakhs to construct 8,344 units. The total HUDCO loan assistance to the above is Rs1,526.62 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

Formation of the Board.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed in September 1970. According to a survey conducted then, 1,63,804 families were residing in 1202 slum areas in Madras City.

The Board has taken up works in Madras City alone upto 1983. In the year 1983-84, the Government has given orders to extend slum clearance Board activities in the other cities of Tamil Nadu also. As a first stage the Government has decided to take up works in 15 Municipal areas and stage by stage the

activities of slum clearance Board will be extended throughout the State. Accordingly in 1983-84 the Board has started Environmental Improvements to slums in the Municipalities around Madras City like Pallavaram, Madhavaram, Avadi, Ambattur and Thiruvottiyur.

Objectives of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

(i) To clear all the slums in Madras City and to provide environmental improvements to all slum dwellers.

(ii) To provide drinking water, street lights, storm water drain, providing sewer lines, bath and F.O.L. to the slum dwellers and to provide better basic amenities.

In Madras City, 43,130 tenements were constructed at the cost of Rs. 37 crores upto 1983-84. During 1984-85, 2,000 tenements were constructed at the cost of Rs. 3 crores. Only Rs. 22 is collected from the allottees per tenement towards monthly rent. Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 being collected from the hire purchasers for a period of 25 years and the hire purchaser will be the owner after that period. As on date about 7,000 tenements have been given allotment on hire purchase basis.

Accelerated slum improvement schemes :

This scheme was implemented in 1977 and continued in subsequent years. Rs. 1,250 per family is spent to provide drinking water, Bath and FOL, Roads and Street lights in the Scheme area. So far 49,450 families are benefited at the cost of Rs. 3 crores. In the year 1984-85, 15,000 families were benefited and Rs. 70 lakhs has been spent. From 1983-84 onwards, this scheme is being implemented throughout the State.

M.U.D.P. Under World Bank Aid :

In 1977, this scheme is being implemented to provide basic amenities to the slum areas and to issue pattas to the slum dwellers and loans are sanctioned for them for construction of houses. Under this scheme, 59,862 families were benefited and Rs. 12 crores has been spent. In the year 1984-85, 15,000 families have been benefited and Rs. 6 crores has been spent.

For construction of houses, home improvement loans are issued as follows :

Serial number.	Monthly Income.	Grant.	Loan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Below 200 ..	600	..
2	201-250 ..	..	1,500
3	250-300 ..	..	2,500
4	300 and above ..	..	3,500

Between 1977 and 1985, 33,573 families have been issued land tenure. 25,146 families were given loans. Rs. 7.39 crores has been sanctioned and Rs. 4.78 crores has been released.

Other activities of the Board :

With the help of different private organisation medical aid, adult education, maternity and child welfare have been provided.

To raise up the slum dwellers income level necessary trainings are given by the Government and private owned small-scale industries.

To run small business and small cottage industries, arrangement has been made to get Bank loan of Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,000 at 4 per cent interest.

To educate slum dwellers on family plannings, and public health, Therukoothu (folk dance) are arranged by Slum Clearance Board.

32 Television sets are provided in the selected slum areas.

Drinking water is supplied to slum areas through lorries where water scarcity is acute.

To provide Shelter to poor people :

In this new type of scheme single storeyed houses will be constructed with the locally available cheaper materials. Loans will be obtained from HUDCO. The Slum Clearance Board will arrange to repay the HUDCO loans out of the collections from the beneficiaries of the Schemes.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, which was brought into force with effect from 1973, provided for statutory notification of Regional planning areas. Local planning areas and sites for new town development areas and also provided for creation of appropriate planning authorities.

The Directorate of Town Country Planning is headed by the Senior I.A.S. Officer and he is assisted by 2 Joint Directors of Town and Country planning.

During the year under review the territorial jurisdiction of the Regional Deputy Directors were changed with a view to bring full district under one region instead of taking Taluk as one unit.

During the year the Government have ordered opening of one more Regional office at Aruppukottai with jurisdiction over Ramanathapuram-Kamarajar district as part of Trifurcation of Ramanathapuram district.

Regional Planning Activities:

This Directorate has submitted detailed proposals for the consideration and approval of Government on the formulation of a State Development Strategy for Tamil Nadu through hierarchy of settlements, comprising 8 regional growth poles, 93 growth poles, 262 growth centres / service centres as a follow up of the regional planning studies carried out by the Directorate.

Consequent to the notification of district regional planning areas, proposals have been submitted to Government for the constitution of district regional planning authorities.

Master Plans.

The Planning authorities constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 have to prepare the Master Plans as required under section 17 of the Town & Country Planning Act.

The progress of work on the Master Plan is as follows:

Planning Areas Notified	.. ..	120
Master Plans prepared and consented by Government under section 24 of Town and Country Planning Act:		
(a) Prior to 1984	.. ..	26
(b) During 1984-85	.. ..	28
Master Plans prepared for which final approval of Government is accorded under section 28 of the Town and Country Planning Act;		
(a) Prior to 1984	.. ..	5
(b) During 1984-85	.. ..	13

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

1. Centrally-sponsored Integrated Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns:

Government of India had introduced in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a centrally, sponsored scheme of integrated Development of Small and Medium towns with the twin objectives of stimulating growth of small and medium towns to enable them to function effectively, as Service Centres to their surrounding hinter lands and to arrest a drift of rural population to big cities in Metropolitan centres

This is sought to be achieved by making available urban facilities in small and medium towns which are within easy reach of the rural people as well as to provide employment opportunities. Each town is eligible for a loan assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs from the Central and State Governments on matching basis, to be repaid in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years for payment of principal. The following projects are eligible for assistance under the Scheme;—

- (i) Construction and Improvement of Bus stand;
- (ii) Truck terminals;
- (iii) Construction and improvement of daily and weekly markets;
- (iv) Sites and services for residential and industrial development.
- (v) Low cost sanitation.

28 Small and medium towns are implementing this scheme in Tamil Nadu with an approved outlay of Rs. 2263.60 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1,794.45 lakhs has been drawn during the Sixth Five Year plan period, viz., 1980-85 for implementation of 174 approved projects. During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 537.56 lakhs was drawn for implementation of the programme, out of which a sum of Rs. 422.00 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure. 88 projects have been completed and remaining 86 projects are expected to be completed during 1985-86 as spilled over schemes. Out of 237 towns selected all over India for implementation of this programme, Tamil Nadu's share is 28 towns. Out of Rs. 63 crores disbursed by the Government of India as assistance for this programme Tamil Nadu's share was in the order of Rs. 9 crores.

2. State integrated urban development programme

The Government of Tamil Nadu in the Sixth Five-Year Plan introduced a scheme of integrated urban development programme, known as State IUDP to be exclusively funded through the State funds. Under this scheme loan assistance is granted to local bodies for taking up remunerative enterprises programme like construction and improvement of bus stand, shopping complex, daily markets and weekly markets. This scheme has been introduced as only a limited number of towns could be benefited under the centrally sponsored integrated development programme.

During the Sixth Five Plan period, 107 local bodies comprising of 63 municipal towns and 44 panchayat towns, have been sanctioned 172 projects with the financial outlay of Rs. 923 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 715 lakhs has been released to local bodies for implementation of projects. During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs was given as financial assistance to local bodies for implementation of the projects. 131 projects have been completed and the balance 41 projects will be completed during 1985-86.

Detailed development plans :

The detailed development plans are notified within local planning areas for drawing out detailed development plans to guide, regulate and control the developments. There are 1,149 detailed developments in local planning areas in the State of which 251 are sanctioned. During the year 1984-85 seventeen variations under section 37(1) & (2) were approved and six were confirmed.

Traffic and Transportation :

The Government have ordered the preparation of traffic operational plans for class I towns of the State. Madurai was taken up for the preparation of the plan in the first instance. The surveys have been completed and the first part of the report has been completed which covered the immediate solution to the traffic needs of the town. The second part which will aim at long term comprehensive solution to the problems will be brought out after the computer analysis of the various data collected on field survey is over. The preparation of plan for Trichy will be taken up next.

Research and training unit :

The Directorate have sent 12 officers and staff for the training programme/seminars, workshops, during the year. Two officers have been deputed for undergoing Post-Graduate Degree in Town Planning.

Aerial photo interpretation Cell :

The Aerial Photo interpretation Cell has been constituted in the Directorate as a part of modernisation programme to use the latest techniques.

The Government have approved the scheme of aerea surveying of 4 major urban agglomeration viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem to obtain large scale photographs of these towns with the assistance of national remote sensing agency, Hyderabad. Through these latest techniques the exercise on updating of land use was carried out for all the 4 towns enabling the preparation of Tamil Nadu Urban development programme to seek assistance from World Bank. During the year 1984-85 five of the department officers go trained in "Human settlement Analysis Course" using photo interpretation and remote sensing techniques at IIRS, Dehradun.

In order to prepare up-to-date large scale planmetric maps of the towns in a phased manner the Directorate during the year 1984-85 has imported photogrametric instrument, viz., Aviograph AG and two of the staff were members specially trained for operating the instrument.

Anti-disaster planning unit.

The Anti Disaster Planning unit is an important and unique wing of the Directorate. The programmes were personally discussed and acclaimed by the Honourable Chief Minister in the wake of 1977 disaster. The first and foremost among these measures is the programme of construction of anti-cyclone shelters of a unique shelter design commended internationally and which scheme has drawn financial support and assistance from agencies like Indian Red Cross League, E.E.C., UNICEF, etc. The entire work connected with the identification of vulnerable areas and the site selection for the 110 shelters sanctioned so far, 82 have been completed while the others are in various stages of progress. Site selection is being done for 30 more centres under phase III of the programme.

Chapter XVI

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY.

Of all the systems of Medicine, the Siddha system of medicine has been an inseparable part of the Tamil literature and culture, from the hoary past. It is indigenous to Tamil Nadu. The Government are totally committed to its revival and development as it still affords scope for diagnosis and treatment of diseases at a cheap cost. This does not however mean that the other systems of Indian medicine, viz. Ayurveda, Unani, Naturopathy and Yoga are in any way neglected and these systems also are given their due attention in Tamil Nadu.

Separate Department for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy :

To give a filip to the Indian systems of medicine and homoeopathy, the State Government have formed a separate department of Indian medicine and homoeopathy at the Secretariat. The subject homoeopathy has also been transferred to the administrative control of the Director of Indian Medicine who has been re-designated as the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Financial Outlay :

The allotment of funds for the development of Indian systems of medicine in the budget for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 282.73 lakhs.

Siddha Dispensaries and Hospitals :

In the matter of extension of medical services especially to the rural people, the Government have opened new Siddha dispensaries in rural areas besides expanding the facilities in the non taluk, taluk and district head quarters hospitals as indicated below :—

<i>Siddha wings.</i>		<i>Siddha dispensaries.</i>
<i>Headquarters hospitals.</i>	<i>Taluk-Non- taluk hospitals.</i>	
15	89	251

Out of 89 taluk hospitals, one in Erode was converted into headquarters hospital during 1977-78.

Of the 251 Siddha dispensaries, 220 are Siddha wings in primary health centres, in pursuance of the policy decision of the Government to open Siddha wings in all the 407 primary health centres in the State in a

phased manner 21 of the Dispensaries are dispensaries in remote rural areas. Thus, during the nine year period from 1976-77 to 1984-85 the Government have sanctioned the opening of 354 Siddha wings and dispensaries. Besides the Siddha wings in Government hospitals and dispensaries mentioned above, the local bodies in the State run 412 Siddha dispensaries.

Siddha Hospitals :

The two major Siddha hospitals in the State and the Government Siddha Medical College hospital at Palayamkottai and the Arignar Anna Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras with 232 beds and 65 beds respectively.

Siddha Education B.S.M. and S. Course :

The B.S.M. and S. Degree Course of 5½ year duration is conducted in the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai. The number of seats in the course have been raised from 44 to 75 in 1977-78 and 77 in 1983-84. From 1984-85 onwards the number of seats for B.S.M. and S. course has been further enhanced to 100. The Government have started another Siddha Medical College at Palani, Anna District and 50 Students are admitted to this College.

D. Pharmacy Course (Siddha) :

A two year course in diploma in pharmacy in Siddha is conducted in the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and in Arignar Anna Government hospital of Indian medicine, Madras. The intake of students has been raised from 8 to 25 from 1981-82 and 25 to 30 from 1983-84 and 30-50 from 1984-85 for both institutions. The stipend paid to the students is Rs. 30 per student per mensem.

M.D. Course in Siddha :

A three years P.G. Course leading to the award of M.D. (Siddha) in Gunapadam for 10 students and in Maruthuvam for 10 students is conducted in the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai. The Government have reserved one seat for Central Government nominee from 1983-84 either in Maruthuvam or

Gunapadam branches bringing the total number to 21. The stipend for the students has been enhanced from 1981-82 onwards as below :—

(1) For regular service candidates who have completed 5 years of service Rs. 650 p.m.

2. For those who have not completed 5 years of service Rs. 500 p.m.

3. For non-service candidates and temporary service candidates Rs. 325 p.m.

It is proposed to upgrade the Post Graduate departments.

Research :

848 Cudgeon leaves, 699 rare printed books, 102 manuscripts, 2 Volumes of typed scripts on muppu and 308 typed scripts relating to Siddha literature have been collected. Some of the books have been reprinted at Tamilnadu Siddha Medical Board, Madras. The work relating to the rewriting of the above collection is in progress.

At the State level to expand the research work the Pathology and Biochemistry laboratories and X-Ray department in the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras have started functioning.

The Central Regional Research institute of Siddha at Madras is doing useful research work on treatment of cancer, etc.

Supply of Medicines :

With a view to ensure an uninterrupted supply of drugs and availability of medicines in Siddha wings of Primary health centres and hospital the supply system has been streamlined and all the dispensaries and Siddha wings are supplied with the requirement of common drugs needed for the treatment of ordinary diseases. This is supplied in a 'Kit' form based on number of patients treated. The new procedure is adopted from 1st January 1984.

Drug Standardisation :

The Drug Standardisation Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Thiru K. A. P. Viswanathan. The proposal for establishment of a drug testing laboratory has been recommended by the committee.

State Register :

So far the practitioner of Indian medicine and integrated medicine have been registered as indicated below :

Registered under Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine :

Siddha	..	9,938
Ayurveda	..	2,612
Unani	..	721
Total	..	13,271

Registered under Board of Integrated Medicine

Siddha	..	296
Ayurveda	..	431
Unani	..	46
Total	..	773

Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board :

The Government have fulfilled the assurance given on the floor of the Legislative Assembly and have constituted the Tamilnadu Siddha Medical Board under the chairmanship of Mu hamizh Kavalal Dr. K. A. P. Viswanatham. The Board is entrusted with the responsibility of—

(i) undertaking publication of books, collection of cudgeon leaves and publication of books out of cudgeon leaves ;

(ii) visiting the Siddha wings in the hospitals and to suggest improvements in the functioning of Siddha wings ; and

(iii) visiting the College and also to suggest revision of syllabus, mode of teaching, etc.

The Board has conducted 8 Board meetings so far upto 2nd July 1985. The resolutions passed by the Board are sent to Government for approval and for taking further action.

19 Cudgeon leaves have been transcribed during 1984-85.

7 Siddha Medical books have been entrusted for printing during 1984-85.

Sales Wing :

The sales wing of Directorate of Indian Medicine was transferred to Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board w.e. 9th October 1984.

The Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Medical books are being sold to the public.

UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Medical Relief

Treatment under the Unani system of medicine is given in the 54 bedded unani section of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and in the 13 dispensaries run by the local bodies.

Medical Education :

The Government have started in 1979-80 a 7½ years degree course in Unani medicine with an intake of 15 students every year of which 10 students are offered a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem per student. The intake of the students has been increased to 16 from 1983-84.

Research :

The Central council for research in Unani has established a Regional Unani research Institute at Royapuram, Madras. A clinical Research unit in Unani sponsored by the Central council is functioning in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

AYURVEDA SYSTEM OF MEDICINE :**(a) Medical Relief :**

Medical facilities for treatment under the Ayurveda system are available :

(i) In the 55 bedded Ayurveda section of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine Madras.

(ii) In the five Government Ayurvedic dispensaries ; and

(iii) In 93 dispensaries run by local bodies.

(b) Medical Education :

Two private Ayurveda colleges one each in Madras and Coimbatore are offering degree course in Ayurveda and both are affiliated to Madras university.

(c) Research :

The central council for research in Ayurveda and Siddha has established the Captain Srinivasamurthy Research Institute for Ayurvedic in Madras and the institute is doing useful research work on Malaria, etc.

Naturopathy :

The Government have recognised nature cure as system of treatment in Tamil Nadu. Four candidate are sponsored for undergoing a 4½ years degree course

in Naturopathy at Hyderabad on a stipend for Rs. 250 p.m. per candidate. Proposals for starting a 10 bedded nature cure hospital at Muttukkadu, Chengalpattu district, in this State is under consideration of the Government.

Yoga :

The Government have accorded recognition of Yoga as a system of treatment in Tamil Nadu. Guidelines have also been issued to recognise Yoga institutions by the Government.

The Government have recognised Krishnamacharya Yoga Mandiram, Madras as an institution conducting courses in Yoga.

Homoeopathy :

The Homoeopathy education and the system of Homoeopathy practice are governed by the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy system of medicines and practitioners of Homoeopathy Act 1971. With a view to give importance to the Homoeopathy system of medicine and also provide for its healthy development in this State, the Government have recognised Homoeopathy as an approved system of medicine.

During the year 1984-85 Government have ordered, to start two Homoeopathy dispensaries in Madras city by the Government and it was opened in June 1985.

The Government have so far sanctioned and opened Homoeopathy dispensaries in district headquarters hospitals and in Madras city as given below :

Homoeopathy Dispansaries :

Headquarters hospital	..	15
Madras City..	.. .. .	2

TAMIL NADU MEDICINAL PLANT FARMS AND HERBAL MEDICINE CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation limited was incorporated as a private limited company on 27th September 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50 lakhs divided into Rs. 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.

The main objects of the Corporation are :—

1. To grow nurture and develop common medicinal plants.

2. To meet the requirements of drugs from botanica mineral and animals resources for the Government and Private institutions.

3. To manufacture/process herbal products and preparations such as herbal tea and herbal hair tonic, herbal tooth powder, lactagogue, etc.

4. To carry on the business of imports and exports in raw drugs, herbal medicines and manufacture herbal Products.

Finance.

The Government of Tamil Nadu issued order sanctioning a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs as ways and means advance to meet the immediate requirements of the Corporation *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 743, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 5th May 1984. The corporation has received this amount during the month of June 1984.

MEDICINAL FARM :**1. Shenbagathoppu :**

The Corporation took over 15 acres of land from Arulmigu Nachiyar Thirukovil Devasthanam, Srivilliputhur, on long term lease basis. Another 20 acres have to be obtained from the temple authorities, out of the 33 acres as mentioned in the agreement. The main purpose of establishing the medicinal farm at Shenbagathoppu is to cultivate rare medicinal plants and to provide gainful round the year employment opportunities to the primitive tribals (Paliars) of jungles beyond Shenbagathoppu.

2. Kolli Hills :

The Government in G. O. Ms. No. 103, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 24th January 1983 have issued orders for the establishment of medicinal farm at Kolli Hills. The assessed waste dry land on Kolli Hills is about 105.35 acres.

The Tahsildar, Namakkal has handed over 13.5 acres of land to the former Special Officer, Government Medicinal Farm. The Corporation is making necessary arrangements to take over the entire land available at Kolli Hills for the cultivation of medicinal plants. In addition to the above farms, it is proposed to establish farms at Veerapuli, Kanyakumari district and Surilimalai, Madurai district, etc.

Commercial Activities of TAMPCOL :

The corporation manufactured a classic herbal hair tonic of 70 litres volume during January 1985. This was entirely sold in the Industrial Trade Fair, 1985 held at Madras. As there is very good demand and response from the consumers, it is decided to manufacture the herbal hair tonic on commercial basis during the next financial year.

The Corporation has also formulated and produced a herbal tea on experimental basis, blending the best dust tea with herbal components. This is a new concept and this novel herbal tea is not just a stimulant alone.

In addition to the above products, the Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation limited, proposes to manufacture herbal tooth powder for the Chief Minister's Nutrition Programme and Herbal Toffees and Lactogogue in the immediate future.

Chapter XVII

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.

With a view to give better deal to the Sugar Industry in regard to its growth and performance a separate department under the control of the Director of Sugar functions at a co-ordinating and supervisory authority for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. The Director has been vested with all the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 53 of 1961. The Director of Sugar by virtue of being the Cane Commissioner attends to the collection of cane cess from all Sugar Mills apart from demarcating cane areas for the Sugar Mills. The implementation of the schemes pertaining to Sugarcane Road Development through a separate complement of Engineering Staff is also attended to by this Directorate. During the period, there were 23 working sugar mills in the State. Out of which 11 are in Co-operative sector, 3 in State owned Public Sector Sugar Mills, 8 are Joint Stock Sugar Mills and the remaining one is managed by the Government of India. The installed capacity of the Sugar Mills in the State is 44,550 M.Ts.

Sugarcane Cultivation

In the field of Sugarcane Tamil Nadu is making steady progress when compared to major sugar producing States in the country. The total production of sugar cane in the State during the Sugar year 1982-83 and 1983-84 were of the order of 72.02 and 45.45 lakhs M.Ts. respectively.

The fall in the crushing rate is attributed to failure of rain fall and drought conditions.

Performance

The Co-operative Sugar Mills and the Public Sector Sugar Mills recorded a capacity utilisation of 60 per cent during 1983-84 and during the 1984-85 season, the estimate of capacity utilisation is 84 per cent and upto 31st March 1985, the total cane crushed is 36,43,285 M.Ts. The total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and sugar recovery percentage obtained

in our State as on 31st March 1985 are given below—

Cane crushed—36,43,285 Qtls—

Sugar produced—3,63,391 M.Ts.

Percentage of Sugar recovery—9.97 per cent.

Sugarcane price for 1983-84 season

The Statutory minimum price on cane payable by each sugar mills is fixed by the Government of India every year. For 1984-85 sugar season, the Government of India have fixed the minimum cane price at Rs. 140 per tonne linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. The Government of Tamil Nadu, considering the demands of cane growers and also taking into account the increasing cost of inputs, wages etc., for cultivation of sugarcane, advised the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu to pay a cane price of Rs. 185 per tonne linked to a sugar recovery of 8.5 per cent or below, for the 1984-85 sugar season with a higher premium of 21.7647 Paise per quintal of cane for every 0.1 per cent increase in sugar recovery over and above 8.5 per cent. Besides the above, the Government have further ordered that the cane growers who are registered and supplied cane to the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu be paid a sum of Rs. 10 per M. T. as subsidy during 1984-85 season. The Government have further stated that this subsidy will be granted only to the cane growers who have registered and supplied sugarcane to the Sugar Mills during 1984-85 season and who have been paid the State advised price of Rs. 185 per tonne and this subsidy shall not be liable for the levy of purchase tax.

The Government have directed that the cane grower who have registered and supplied sugar cane to the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 sugar season shall also be paid Rs. 20 per M. T. in addition to the Cane price Rs. 160 per M.T. already advised by the Government.

Cane Cess Collections

An amount of Rs. 170.90 lakhs has been collected from the sugar mills during the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 178.29 lakhs has been collected from Co-operative Sugar Mills, Public Sector

Sugar Mills as on 31st March 1984. During the current 1984-85 season as on 31st March 1985, the cane cess collections reached a sum of Rs. 118.71 lakhs.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme :

The funds for the Sugarcane Development Scheme are derived from appropriations under cane cess fund collections. For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs was incurred for maintenance of existing roads and laying of new roads. The physical targets and achievements made under this scheme during the year 1984-85 are as follows :—

Serial number and Item of Work.	Physical Targets.	Achievements. (upto 31st December 1984.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Formation (in K.Ms.) ..	82.455	32.635
2 Metalling (in KMs.) ..	86.265	31.900
3 Black Tapping (in KMs)	67.955	40.200
4 Bridges (Nos.)	6	1
5 Causeways (Nos.)	7	4
6 Culverts	281	63

Sugar Price :

The Government of India are implementing the policy of partial control over the sale of sugar according to which 65 per cent of the total production will be taken as levy sugar and the remaining 35 per cent will be allowed to be sold as levy-free sugar by the sugar mills in open market. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation are taking the levy sugar from the Sugar Mills for distribution to the public distribution system. The levy sugar price for the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Zone is fixed at Rs. 343.76 per quintal.

Employment Potential :

The sugar industry provides direct and indirect employment to a large number of persons particularly people in rural areas. The sugar factories are able to provide employment opportunities directly to more than 18,000 persons both technical and non-technical.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Introduction :

In improving the economy of the State, the tiny and small scale industries play a very crucial role. As one of the principal instruments of the State for implementing its industrial policies and programmes, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to play a constructive role in achieving balanced disposal and growth of industries between rural and urban areas, primary and secondary sectors, developed, less developed and least developed regions.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce undertakes registration of Small scale industries and organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies ; issues essentiality certificates for import of machineries and raw materials ; provides facilities for analysis and testing of materials ; provides technical information service ; establishes functional and aid the setting up of co-operative industrial estates for promotion of tiny and small scale industries ; sponsors applications for industrial licences for hire purchase of machinery and registration as approved suppliers of products ; development of coir industry ; implementation of centrally sponsored schemes ; conducts surveys and maintaining statistics ; provides information to industrialists on procedural, entrepreneurial and regulatory aspects ; assists small units in quickly obtaining statutory and other clearances ; offers promotional assistance in the implementation of letters of intent, industrial licences, etc., preparation and updating of project profiles, and assists in securing financial assistance, etc. for setting

up industries securing self-employment. Training in various trades is also given to create skilled labour. To hasten various clearances required by an entrepreneur from different departments before, he could set up an industry, single window committees at the State level and district level have been constituted.

District Industries Centres :

The District Industries Centres continued to play a very important and effective role in identifying the problems faced by entrepreneurs and industrialists. They are the Prime-movers for securing various clearances required by small entrepreneurs. They provide assistance and support to existing and new industries especially small units in the State. During the period from 1st April 1984 to 28th February 1985, 7431 permanent and 22,624 provisional SSI Registration certificates were issued envisaging an employment potential for 35,216 persons ; 4,051 handicrafts and artisan units with an employment potential of 10,870 had started productions. Bank assistance amounting to Rs. 455.34 lakhs was secured in 2,139 cases and financial assistance secured through other sources like TIIC, NSIC, SFDA, KVIC and SIDCO was of the order of Rs. 1,082.45 lakhs involving 2,677 cases. The self employment programme for providing jobs to educated unemployed youth was continued to be implemented vigorously during 1984-85.

Electrical and Electronics Industries :

The electronics industry has become a pacesetter of industrial growth. The development of electrical and electronics industries is a multi-faceted process. The Directorate continue to foster the growth of Electrical and Electronics industries in the State.

Function of Industrial Estates :

Industrial Estates exclusively for the development of electrical, electronics and instruments industries have been set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore and Madurai. These estates provide employment to about 5,000 persons.

Testing and Quality Control Facilities :

Quality control plays a very important role in the field of electrical and electronics industries. The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur, the Electronic Test and Development Centre at Adayar and the Electronic Testing Laboratory, Madurai provide a wide range of testing and product development facilities for a number of Electrical and Electronics Industries in the State. In all 16,865 samples have been tested and a service charge of Rs. 1.08 lakhs collected during the year 1984-85 (up to 30th November 1984).

Electro Medical Equipment Centres :

The Electro Medical Equipment Centres were set up at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur. These Centres are engaged in servicing and repairing of a wide range of electro medical equipments of various Government hospitals in the State. During 1984-85 (upto 30th November 1984), 2,972 equipments were serviced and the value of servicing charges realised was of the order of Rs. 7.53 lakhs.

Chemical Wing :

During 1984-85 (upto 31st December 1984), the number of industries benefited by the testing facilities offered by the chemical testing and analytical laboratory, Guindy, Regional testing laboratories, Madurai and Coimbatore; Sago and Starch Research Laboratory, Salem and the State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemicals, Tuticorin was 5,371.

Registration Survey and Statistical Branch :

Small Scale Industries Registration is a pre-requisite for availing various facilities assistance extended to small scale industries. As a result of vigorous follow-up measures taken up by the Directorate, the number of permanently registered units went up from 48,667 as on 31st December 1983 to 58,131 at the end of February 1985.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates

The Directorate had issued 285 essentiality certificates to the value of Rs. 11.78 crores (upto February 1985) for the import of raw materials and capital goods.

Sago and Starch Industry :

The growth of sago and starch industry in Tamil Nadu is significant. The value of sago and starch marketed by the Industrial cooperatives during 1984-85 as of the order of Rs. 20.43 crores and it earned a profit of about Rs. 8.02 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories :

There are 13 Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris district. Of these, 12 factories are already engaged in production and one factory is likely to commence production shortly. 10,000 small tea growers owning 19,500 acres of tea gardens are members of the industrial cooperative tea factories. These factories provide direct and indirect employment to over 51,000 persons. During the year 1984-85 (upto 30th September 1984) these societies had produced and sold tea to the value of Rs. 951.45 lakhs and Rs. 987.84 lakhs respectively.

Match Industrial Co-operatives :

Tamil Nadu is well known for the production of handmade safety matches and match industrial co-operatives play a vital role in production of safety matches. At the end of 30th September 1984, there were 96 small match producers service industrial co-operative societies. The production and sales of matches during 1984-85 (upto 30th September 1984) were of the order of Rs. 685 lakhs and Rs. 754 lakhs respectively. The societies provide necessary training in match industries to the people in non traditional areas under 'TRYSEM' and the Rural Artisan Programmes.

Leather :

Tamil Nadu is a premier State in the production of leather and leather products in India. The industry is concentrated in Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts where about 400 tanneries are located.

With the assistance of Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu had set up leather finishing service centres in the co-operative sector at Vaniyambadi, Ranipet, Pernampet and Dindigul.

The leather finishing service society at Vaniyambadi which had commenced service work from the year 1978, provides service facilities to more than 200 tanneries located in and around Vaniyambadi

During the year 1984-85 (upto 30th November 1984) the society had undertaken service work and collected service charges of Rs. 7.87 lakhs and earned a profit of Rs. 0.88 lakhs.

Coir Industry.

There were 46 new coir co-operatives, 347 private defibering units and 13 co-operatives defibering societies in the State. A development and training centre at a cost of Rs. 50.90 lakhs (borne by the Coir Board of the Government of India) was started on 10th December 1983 at Thanjavur and so far 30 departmental staff have undergone training in coir technology. As on 2nd January 1985, 20 rural youths sponsored by coir co-operatives were undergoing training.

Technical Training Centre, Guindy.

The Technical Training Centre, Guindy has been imparting specialised post Diploma training (advanced course in Tool and Die Design for Degree and Diplomaholders in engineering. Ten students are admitted to this course. During the year under review the centre had admitted 30 candidates each in three year Diploma Course in Tool Engineering, Electronic instrumentation and Refrigeration and Air-conditioning.

Tool and Die Desiging Training Centre, Dindigul.

This centre imparts specialised training both theoretical and practical in the manufacture of tools and dies required by various engineering units particularly in the manufacture of locks. The centre has also introduced 3 years diploma course in Tool Engineering. In March 1985, the name of the centre has been ordered to be changed as Institute of Tool Engineering.

Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Arkonam.

This unit is catering to the needs of the various Panchayats local bodies and schools located in and around Arkonam in the field of manufacture of carpentry items like standardised tables, desks, chairs, etc. and blacksmithy items such as steel trusses, wheel

barrows, Night soil drums, etc. Under the scheme of Rural Artisan Programme, 152 candidates were trained till the end of December 1984.

Basic Rural Service Centres:

Three Basic Rural Service Centres one at Tenkasi and another two at Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli district, impart training on stipendiary basis, in the trades of welding, fitting and turning, to the candidates selected from Agricultural families. These centres had so far trained 411 candidates who had either secured employment in private firms or become self employed.

Institute of Ceramic Technology Vridhachalam.

The Institute of Ceramic Tecnology, Vridhachalam was started for imparting training in ceramics. Twenty-five students are admitted every year for the diploma course in ceramic technology. Research and development works and testing of ceramic raw materials and products are also being undertaken in the two well equipped laboratories attached to the Institute.

Government Scientific Glass Traing Centre, Guindy.

This centre imparts training in the manufacture of scientific glass apparatus. Twenty students are trained in each batch on stipendiary basis. In addition to the training, the unit also undertakes production of sophisticated items of laboratory equipments to cater to the needs of educational and other institutions. The production wing of this centre has been ordered to be closed as there was no dire need to continue this scheme now.

This Unit at Coimbatore is also manufacturing the scientific glass apparatus and supplies them to educational and other institutions in Coimbatore and neighbouring districts.

STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING.

The functions of the Directorate of Geology and Mining are two fold—(i) To explore and assess the mineral occurrences/deposits and to examine the feasibility of setting up mineral based industries in the State; (ii) Mineral administration work involving processing of the applications for mineral concessions and making suitable recommendations to Government; for final orders on the grant.

At the district level, the Assistant Directors assist the District Collectors in the mineral administration work besides taking up rapid surveys of the reported mineral occurrences. After the formation of the district offices, mineral administration work at the district level has been streamlined. The mines and quarries are regularly inspected and the violations are brought to the notice of the lessees for rectification. The periodical

inspections have arrested to a greater extent illicit mining and clandestine transport of minerals without permits and payment of Government dues. It is heartening to note that the Revenue from the mining sector in the State has registered a steep increase during the last four years, after the decentralisation of the department and the constant inspection of mines by the District officials. Besides the increase in revenue, the lessees are also being advised to carry out mining operations in a systematic and scientific manner from the view point of mineral development and conservation.

The Department has carried out detailed investigations for the following mineral deposits during 1984-85.

1. *Investigation for Gold near Maharajagadai area Krishnagiri taluk, Dharmapuri district—*

A report on the investigation for Gold in Maharajagadai and Naralapalli R.F. (Phase I) was submitted to the Government in October 1984. The second phase of the exploration has been commenced from August 1984.—

Collection of samples from the mineralised zones and the host rocks are in progress. A detailed Plancton table survey on 1 : 1000 scale has been commenced in the area east of Phase I.

2. *Collector of bulk samples of silica sands near Vedaranyam—*

Investigation for silica sands was carried out in Kariyapattinam village near Vedaranyam and completed during the beginning of this year. Bulk samples of 50 Kg. were collected and sent to a few foundries in Coimbatore for detailed tests through small Industries Service Institute.

3. *Investigation for precious and semi precious stones in parts of Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts—*

A systematic survey was earlier carried out to locate promising tracts of precious and semi precious coloured stones around Karur and Manavadi areas Tiruchirappalli district; around Sittampundi and Seviturangampatti village near Namakkal in Salem district. The area around Seviturangampatti has been indicated as more potential for occurrence of garnet, rubies.

4. *Investigation for sulphide mineralisation near Guruvamalai village, Sankari taluk of Salem district—*

Copper mineralisation has been noticed in the crystalline limestone area near Guruvamalai village, 3 km. from Sankari in Salem district. Random samples have analysed as much as 2.5 to 3 per cent of copper. Detailed geological mapping on a scale of 1 : 1,000 has been completed mainly to demarcate the mineralised zones.

5. *Investigation of limestone for TANCEM, Ariyalur works.—*

At the request of TANCEM, a detailed prospecting including drilling has been taken up over an extent of 1.5 square kilometres in Kallankurichi village; (phase I Block III) and over an extent of 2 square kilometres in Anandavadi, Kairulabad and Periyannagalur villages. The department has so far drilled 16 diamond drill holes in Kallankurichi Periyannagalur area and 20 diamond drill holes in Anandavadi area each for about 30 m. to 35 m. below ground level. About 800 samples were collected for chemical analysis.

6. *Investigation for Quartz and feldspar in Rangeyam taluk of Periyar district—*

With a view to locate promising occurrences of quartz and feldspar in Periyar district, an extent of about 100 square kilometres around Uthamapalayam, Pechapalayam and Vellakoil areas in Rangeyam taluk of Periyar district was examined. About 40 occurrences of quartz and feldspar have been identified so far of which only 8 are found to be quite promising. The reserves of quartz and feldspar in the promising occurrences in Uthamapalayam area are estimated to be about 30,000 tonnes and 20,000 tonnes respectively (inferred category).

7. *Investigation for clay around Vridhachalam, South Arcot district—*

At the instance of TACEL, an investigation for locating stoneware clays around Vridhachalam was taken up. 8 representative samples were collected from Nainakuppam, Arinatham, Puliur, Puliyamkuppam, etc., villages in order to find out their suitability for the manufacture of stoneware items, of which clays from Madiyanur and Irulakurichi villages have been reported to be quite suitable for the manufacture of stoneware items. Further work is being continued.

8. *Clearance of plots/sites for construction in the Nilgiris district—*

About 30 plots/sites in Coonoor, Ooty and Gudalur, taluk of the Nilgiris district were examined and clearance certificates were issued from landslide angle. The requests have been received from the Revenue Forest Agriculture, Social Welfare and Public Works Departments.

9. *Investigation of the Earth Tremor around Tirupathur, North Arcot District.*

Earth tremors of Magnitude 4 and less shook Tirupathur and vicinity between 26th November and 12th December 1984, Earth tremors were again felt in January 1985. In order to locate the possible epicentre

uses for the earth tremors an area of 1,600sq.km has been surveyed rapidly. The possible epicentre has been fixed about 4 kms ESE of Tirupathur and the intensity has been recorded as 3.8 and 4 of the Richter's scale. The focus of the tremors is believed to be 8-10 km below the earth surface MESW lineament.

10. *Drilling to study the strength of the foundation of the Periyar Dam in Madurai district.*

Periyar Dam is masonry dam about 437 metres (1440 feet) long and 43 metres (153 feet) height. It was constructed as early as 1895. The masonry structure is found to develop tension cracks at the heel in the recent years. The P.W.D. (Irrigation) has requested this department to put down 2 vertical boreholes right from the top of the dam to a total depth of 40 metres (130 feet) in order to find out the nature of materials used in the original foundation. For this purposes, special core barrels and diamond bits were manufactured. The first borehole has been completed for a depth of 225 feet with 94 percent core recovery.

11. *Tests on the iron ores of Tiruvannamali.*

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the collection of bulk samples of magnetite quartzites of Tiruvannamalai area and to carry out beneficiation and feasibility studies on the same for the manufacture of sponge iron in collaboration with National Metallurgical laboratory, Madras and Sponge Iron India Limited, (SIIL) Khammam, Andhra Pradesh. During the year under review, a bulk samples was collected and concentrates were prepared at the Mineral Treatment Laboratory, Salem. Two sets (250 kgs.) of pellets of 0.9 to 1.3 cm size have been manufactured at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Madras and the same have been sent to SIIL for tests to determine their suitability for the manufacture of sponge iron by Direct Reduction process.

12. *Investigation of heavy mineral sands around Kaveripattinam Poompuhar and Thirumallaivoil, Thanjavur district.*

Occurrence of heavy mineral sands has been located for the first time. The stretch commences from the mouth of Cauvery river near Kaveripattinam upto Sirkali over a distance of 12-14 kms. in Thanjavur district. Representative samples of heavy mineral sands collected from this area have analysed 70 to 88.4 percent Ilmenite; 4.7 to 19.1 percent Garnet; 4 to 7.1% Zircon 0.5 to 1.5 percent monazite. Considering the unique nature of heavy mineral assemblage and the conspicuous absence of industrial mineral in Thanjavur district, a systematic investigation of this area has been planned to prove the potentialities.

13. *Chemical analysis.*

So far about 1500 samples of limestone, clay, heavy mineral sands, quartz and feldspar, gypsum etc., have been collected and sent for analysis. Till date about 800 samples have been analysed.

Mineral Administration.

On the Mineral administration, viz., receiving application for mining leases, quarry leases, revenue collection, etc., the District Collector, who are assisted by the Assistant Directors of the Department of Geology and Mining of the respective districts have cleared 190 application for the grant of mining leases.

During the period under review, the Director of Geology and Mining has disposed of (1) 188 fresh certificate of approval applications and 251 renewal C.A. application to revenue worth of R. 1,56,750 (2) amendments to Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959 were proposed (3) the total revenue collected is about Rs. 3.00 crores (4) a total of 43 appeal petitions in respect of minor mineral quarries were processed and (5) 6 cases of writ petitions were also attended to.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU (SIPCOT).

Progress of Sipcot.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the specific objectives of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the dispersal of industries in the backward areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in 1972-73 with paid up share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The paid-up capital and since been increased to Rs. 2,090 lakhs during the last thirteen years. The Corporation

started earning profit from its third year onwards. The profit before tax in the year 1984-85 is expected to be around Rs. 100 lakhs.

With a modest business of Rs. 2.32 Crores in 1972-73, the first year of its operation, SIPCOT completed its 13th year on 31st March 1985 with a total sanctioned assistance of Rs. 229.90 crores. About 2300 was the employment potential of SIPCOT assisted units in the year 1972-73 and it has grown to 83,000 persons in thirteen years.

1. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

1.1 Term Loan :

The sanction of term loan upto the 31st March 1985 amounted to Rs. 15,311.88 lakhs covering 409 projects. The total disbursements as on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 9,631.18 lakhs which represents nearly 63 per cent of the total sanction. During the year 1984-85 the Corporation achieved record term loan sanction and disbursement of Rs. 46.38 lakhs and Rs. 2,974 lakhs respectively

1.2. Underwriting/Direct Subscription:

SIPCOT has so far sanctioned underwriting/Direct subscription/SIPCOT soft loan facility to the extent of Rs. 201.00 lakhs in respect of 50 units during the last 13 years.

1.3. Seed Capital :

The seed capital assistance is given to a new qualified entrepreneur for setting up a medium scale unit for the first time. The IDBI's seed capital scheme was started in September 1976 but the implementation was taken up only during 1977-78. Seed Capital was sanctioned upto 31st March 1985 to the extent of Rs. 430.80 lakhs in respect of 57 units. The total amount disbursed under IDBI seed capital scheme amounted to Rs. 315.26 lakhs representing 74 per cent of total sanction. During the year 1984-85 record seed capital sanction and disbursement of Rs. 184.40 lakhs and Rs. 131.33 lakhs respectively were accorded by SIPCOT.

2. INCENTIVES :

2.1. Interest Free Sales Tax Loan.

Interest Free Sales Tax Loan is given to existing units for setting up expansion or diversification in notified areas or to new units coming up in notified

areas. The amount of cumulative net sanction of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan sanctioned to existing unit/new unit in notified backward areas upto 31-3-1985 was Rs. 2,527.40 lakhs. The amount disbursed was Rs. 2,314.43 lakhs. During 1984-85, Interest Free Sales Tax Loan sanction and disbursement of Rs. 494.92 lakhs and Rs. 492.74 lakhs respectively were achieved by the Corporation.

2.2. Central subsidy :

Tamil Nadu holds the first position among all the States in the coverage under central subsidy scheme indicating clearly that this state is the foremost in the promotion of industrial units in the backward areas. The amount of subsidy sanctioned to industrial units in Tamil Nadu by the various financial institutions was Rs. 58.67 crores as on 31st March 1985. During 1984-85, SIPCOT disbursed central subsidy of Rs. 387.22 lakhs.

3. Growth Centres :

In order to give a powerful thrust to the dispersal of industries in backward areas, SIPCOT has taken up a strategy of selecting growth centres which have potential for development and providing all infrastructure facilities in these centres to facilitate promotion of projects in these areas. SIPCOT has developed the following Industrial complexes in Tamil Nadu :—

1. Ranipet Industrial complex.
2. Hosur Industrial complex.
3. Gummidipoondi Industrial complex.
4. Cuddalore Industrial complex.
5. Pudukkottai Industrial complex.
6. Manamadurai Industrial complex.
7. Tuticorin Industrial complex.

TAMIL NADU CEMENTS CORPORATION

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited on 11th February 1976. TANCEM commenced business with effect from 1st April 1976 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores which was enhanced to Rs. 12.5 crores in January 1980.

The main objectives of the Company are to produce and sell cement and asbestos products such as sheets and pressure pipes. The Company has been implementing its objectives as detailed under :

2. Alangulam Cement Works :

Alangulam Cement Works has been set up as a wet process plant installed capacity of 4 lakh tonnes of cement per annum at a capital cost of Rs. 666 lakhs. This unit went into commercial production during 1970 and has been in production for the last 15 years. It provides direct employment for 1,624 persons in a backward area besides providing considerable indirect employment in areas such as transportation of raw material and finished goods, etc. Modernisation and Improvement Scheme at Alangulam Cement Works was taken up during 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 301

lakhs and the same was completed during third quarter of 1984, which has facilitated the unit to achieve steady and consistent production. The unit has also installed Electro-static Precipitators (ESPs) to arrest dust pollution in the atmosphere.

Since the plant has been working for the past 15 years the limestone from nearby quarries has been almost completely exploited. For further operating period, proposals have been prepared for deepening and development of existing quarries and for utilisation of limestone reserves in the adjacent areas. In this regard TANCEM is procuring heavy mining equipments in a phased manner.

2. Ariyalur Cement Works :

Ariyalur Cement Works, a dry process plant with an installed capacity of 5 lakh tonnes per annum was established at a capital cost of Rs. 28.76 crores and has commenced commercial production from 1st August 1979. The unit provides direct employment for 916 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment opportunities in areas such as transportation of raw materials, finished goods, etc. It is proposed to provide a suitable pre-drying system to tide over the problem of the inherent moisture in the raw material. In order to improve the present capacity of the plant, it is proposed to provide Precalciner by which the production capacity will be increased to about one million tonnes per annum.

3. Asbestos sheet plant at Alangulam :

TANCEM has set up an Asbestos Sheet Plant at Alangulam with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 212 lakhs. The

plant commenced commercial production from 1st October 1981 and is capable of producing corrugated, semi-corrugated and plain sheets besides all accessories required for roofing materials.

The plant provides direct employment to nearly 264 persons.

4. Asbestos Pressure Pipe Plant at Mayanur :

An Asbestos Pressure Pipe Plant with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes has been set up at Mayanur in Tiruchirapalli district. at a total cost of about Rs. 10 crores. The plant commenced commercial production on 1st October 1984 and provides direct employment for 227 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment opportunities.

5. Mini Cement Plant at Muduvathur :

The Mini Cement Plant at Muduvathur near Dalmiapuram has since been taken over from Cement Research Institute, New Delhi. This plant can produce about 20 tonnes of cement per day and will provide direct employment for about 60 persons.

6. New Cement Plant at Palayam :

It is proposed to set up a new Cement Plant of 4 lakh tonnes per annum capacity near Palayam between Karur-Dindigul proposed broadgauge line for which Government of India have been addressed to grant letter of Intent and the same is awaited. This plant, when started, will provide direct employment opportunities for about 400 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment opportunities.

TAMIL NADU CERAMIC LIMITED (TACEL).

1. TACEL was formed in 1974 with a view to take over Ceramic Units from Director of Industries and Commerce and TANSI and run them on commercial basis under unified control.

2. TACEL aims to develop and promote the Ceramic Industry in Tamil Nadu. TACEL produces sanitary wares, crockery, insulators, stoneware pipes, bricks artwares, pickle jars for marketing in and outside Tamil Nadu. The products are manufactured in its unit situated at Vridhachalam, Omalur and Thirumazhisai. TACEL provides Industrial sheds to the small scale ceramic entrepreneurs at cheaper rates of rent. It also supplies processed raw material like body, glaze etc., to the small manufacturers besides offering them firing facilities in the sophisticated Tunnel Kiln.

3. The company's performance during 1984-85 estimated as under :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Production	252.14
Sales	254.00
Deficit	43.43

4. Though TACEL strives for increased production the efforts are thwarted by the irregular supply of coal too poor in quality and the frequent power-cut encountered in Tamil Nadu. Considerable deficit in production is also due to uneconomical working of the Brick Plant as the machinery and equipment of which have become obsolete and liable for frequent breakdown.

5. A scheme for construction of Continuous Chamber Kiln at Pipe Factory, Vridhachalam in order to reduce the fuel cost and make the unit viable has been proposed to Government. The Government have also felt the urgency and usefulness of the scheme and sanctioned Rs. 24.60 lakhs in March 1985. The scheme will be taken up for execution in 1985-86 and it is expected to yield good results.

6. The Government have been appraised of the specific problems faced by TACEL on account of run

ning the Brick Plant and other training-cum-service units. Various schemes for broad basing TACE- including establishment of Industrial Estates at Thiru mazhisai and Omalur besides conversion of the Brick Plant into glazed wall tile and vitrified floor tile unit have been proposed in the 7th Five-Year Plan.

7. If the schemes are implemented and necessary rehabilitation carried out, TACEL can hope to improve its operating results and show better prospect.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TIDCO).

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation limited (TIDCO) was incorporated in 1965 with the main objective of putting up medium and large scale industries in the Public sector. From 1970 onwards TIDCO is entrusted with the implementation of the projects in the Joint Sector also. The authorised share capital of TIDCO as on 31st March 1985 is Rs. 60 crores of which a sum of Rs. 54.23 crores has been subscribed.

2. TIDCO has so far sponsored 40 projects in the Public and Joint sector. The total capital outlay on all these projects works out to over Rs. 550.00 crores. The direct employment created is for 11,000 persons and the total employment will be 15,000 when the projects under implementation are also completed.

3. TIDCO's total investment in the Public/Joint sector and assisted companies inclusive of short term loan, during the financial year totals to (provisional) Rs. 6.00 crores bringing the cumulative investment since inception to Rs. 69.46 crores. During the year 1984-85, TIDCO's operations have ended with a net profit of Rs. 207.80 lakhs.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES :

1. Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited :

During the year 1984-85 TANCEM has successfully started commercial production in October 1984. An asbestos pressure pipe project at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.45 crores at Mayanur, Tiruchirappalli district has been implemented by TANCEM.

2. Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Limited :

The imported plant and machinery had arrived at site by middle of 1984 and the indigenous equipment started arriving during October 1984. The plant is nearing completion.

3. Tamil Nadu Steels Limited :

Tamil Nadu Steels Limited was formed as a subsidiary company to take over and run the steel plant at Arak-

konam. Tamil Nadu Steels limited has taken over Tamil Nadu steels Unit and Re-rolling Mill in April 1984.

The performance of [Tamil Nadu Steels Units continued to be satisfactory and the unit has operated profitably during the year 1984-85 also. The net profit earned by the unit during the year 1984-85 is Rs. 49.32 lakhs (provisional for the year ended 31st December 1984).

A re-rolling mill has been set up at Arakkonam for re-rolling of mild steel and alloy steel at a cost of Rs. 782.10 lakhs. The commercial production commenced during May 1984.

Joint Sector Projects :

During the year under review, one joint venture company viz. TANFAC went on stream in March 1985 thus making the total number of companies under production to 23.

A brief performance of some of the joint sector are given below ;—

1. Acetylene and Industrial Gas Cylinders Limited—

During the year 1984-85 the company made a profit of about Rs. 22 lakhs and they declared dividend of 20 percent to its share holders.

2. Dynavision Limited :

This company opened a new division for the introduction of colour television sets. The company's sales has increased to a very large extent during this year recording a sales growth of about 59 per cent over the previous year. The total sales turnover in 1984 about Rs. 18 crores as against about Rs. 7.00 crores in 1983. The company has also declared a dividend of 18 per cent to its share holders.

3. Great Sea Trawler Yard Mandapam Limited :

The project has achieved a production turnover about Rs. 16.00 lakhs during the year under review

4. *Inter Continental Leathers Limited :*

The company has produced 3,37,117 pieces of finished leather and achieved a sales of 3,37,050 pieces value at Rs. 183.47 lakhs as against Rs. 127.12 lakhs in the previous year.

5. *Kamar Chemicals and Industries Limited :*

The company commenced production of Oleum in addition to Sulphuric Acid during the year. The company maintained consistently high production level of sulphuric acid. The sales of the company reached Rs. 131.5 lakhs.

6. *Marthi Crystal Salt Company Limited*

The production of the company during the year 1984 was 12.8 thousand tonnes. During the year 1985 the production is expected to reach upto 35,000 tonnes.

7. *Malladi Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited :*

This company has reached a production of 5,891 kgs. of Ephedrine and 1,125 kgs. of PAC during the year under review with the sales turnover of Rs. 46.62 lakhs.

8. *Pandian Chemicals Limited*

During the year 1984-85 Pandian Chemicals Limited made a cumulative production turnover of 2,220 MT of potassium chlorate to the value of Rs. 205.00 lakhs. Its subsidiary company Tamil Nadu Chlorates Limited was also doing well during the period.

9. *Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC)*

The year 1984 has been a year of achievements for SPIC :

The operations have resulted in gross profit of Rs. 58.54 crores and the net profit after depreciation and interest charges is Rs. 36.11 crores as against Rs. 15.07 crores in the previous year. The company has achieved a record production level as indicated below :-

Production.	(Tonnes).
(1)	(2)
Ammonia	315 (90 per cent capacity utilisation).
Urea	542 (106 per cent capacity utilisation).
DAP I	159 (100 per cent capacity utilisation).
DAP II	171 (114 per cent capacity utilisation).

10. *Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilisers (Limited) (TAC) :*

The company's performance during the year ended 30th June 1985 has been commendable. The production during the year has increased to 56,561 tonnes of soda ash and 50,882 tonnes of ammonium chloride respectively, with the capacity utilisation of 82 per cent against 39 percent in the previous year.

11. *Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited :*

During the period, the company made a production of 3,172 MT of sodium bichromate equivalent to a value of about 490 lakhs (73 per cent capacity utilisation) comparing to the production of 2,453 tonnes to a value of about 320 lakhs (57 per cent of its capacity during 1983-84. Though the production was improved considerably, the company could not reduce its losses because of the unfavourable market conditions.

12. *Tamil Nadu Flourine and Allied Chemicals Limited*

The project is implemented in joint sector with Messrs Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited (HINDALCO) was commissioned on 31st January 1985. Now the entire requirement of this vital input for the aluminium smelting industry can be met totally from indigenous production.

13. *Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited*

The company has increased its sales to Rs. 1,534 lakhs thereby increasing profitability from Rs. 57.67 lakhs to Rs. 90 lakhs. During the year, the company made a public issue which was oversubscribed by a record of more than 60 times.

14. *Vanavil Dyes and Chemicals Limited :*

Vanavil dyes and chemicals limited (VDCL) has completed implementation of its fast colour base project and has successfully commenced commercial production by February 1985. The total project cost for the manufacturing facilities for Naphthols and fast colour base is Rs. 483.00 lakhs.

During the year under review the following joint venture companies have been registered and implementation of those projects are in progress.

Serial number and name of the company.	'Project cost' (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Product	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd.	13,000	Linear Alkyl Benzene.			
2 Pentasia Chemicals Ltd.	1,478	Pentaerythritol.			
			3 Titan Watches Limited ..	3,920	Wrist watches.
			4 North Arct Leathers Ltd.	135	Glaced kinds of lings.

Thus it may be seen that TIDCO has built up a strong base and with this it is poised to bring in more projects to the State.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION

I. Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, (T.I.I.C.) the premier State level financial Institution incorporated during 1949 under Companies Act is functioning within the frame work of State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the prime objective of extending financial assistance towards the long term financial requirements of small and medium scale units within the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Corporation extends term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments, with priority to small and tiny sector Industrial Units, in order to generate larger employment opportunities in the State. The financial assistance is available not only for starting new units but also for expansion, diversification and modernisation etc., of existing units. The amount of assistance ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

II. Resources :

The Corporation's resources comprise of share capital contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Industrial Development Bank of India, refinance provided by I.D.B.I., Bonds etc., The position of resources as on 31st March 1984 and 31st March 1985 is given below :-

(1)	31st March 1984. (2)	31st March 1985. (3)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES)	
Share Capital and loan in lieu of capital.	29.99	33.99
Bonds	39.31	52.23
Refiance from I.D.B.I. ..	86.42	105.78
Total	155.72	192.00

III. Highlights of Operations :

The details of assistance set out below for the earlier period from 1949-79 (30 years) and for the period 1979-85 clearly shows the steep increase in the operations of the Corporation with special reference to small scale and tiny units.

Period. year.	Total sanctions.	Sanction to S.S.I. Units.	Disbur- sements.	Recovery
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1949-79 (30 Years.)	130.83	39.68	83.56	49.20
1979-80	17.19	8.86	10.67	10.55
1980-81	36.90	22.68	22.59	11.47
1981-82	52.13	44.44	35.07	13.75
1982-83	55.87	48.59	39.56	19.85
1983-84	59.74	53.53	41.11	25.23
1984-85	67.97	59.50	48.65	32.40
(Provisional)	289.80	237.60	197.65	113.25

IV. Promotion of Self Employment :

The corporation provides liberal assistance for the promotion of self employment opportunities through special schemes. Loans are given to drivers for purchase of transport vehicles like lorries, trucks, tourist taxis, tempos, vans etc. to provide them self-employment. During the year 1984-85 as on March 1985 the Corporation has sanctioned transport loans to 1092 applicants for an aggregate amount of Rs. 13.09 crores.

Soft loans to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs are given to first generation entrepreneurs and technocrats to set up units and go into self employment. The amount of assistance given to entrepreneurs under the soft loan schemes for the last three years are as follows :—

Year.	Amount.
(1)	(2)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1982-83	24.00
1983-84	59.00
1984-85 (Provisional)	90.00

Employment generated :

The employment generated by the units assisted by the Corporation during the past five years has been estimated as 1,87,000 numbers.

Assistance to the Small Scale Sector :

Most of the operations of TIIC are oriented towards giving financial assistance to the small scale sector. This will be evident from the figures given below :—

Year.	Assistance to Small Scale Sector	Percentage to total sanctions.	
		Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1981-82 ..	4,444	99	85
1982-83 ..	4,859	99	87
1983-84 ..	5,353	99	90
1984-85 .. (Provisional).	5,950	99	92

The average quantum of loan given by TIIC is Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

V. Removal of Restriction for Financial Assistance to certain type of industries :

Having regard to the need for ensuring assistance to deserving category of Small Scale Industries and the need for promoting industries in backward areas and to meet the increasing demands from certain sections of industries in view of their viability etc., it was decided to remove the temporary ban imposed for considering assistance for conventional industries like treadle printing units, flour mills, oil crushing units, saw mills and manufacture of white ice etc., has been resumed.

The Corporation is constantly endeavouring to render speedy assistance to enterprising entrepreneurs and to help them in implementing viable projects.

TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TALCO).

Highlights of TALCO's Functioning :

The state owned Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation (TALCO) has made an impressive debut in three areas. It has made a pioneering start in implementing AID (Artisans Integrated Development) Programme for the benefit of the poor artisans by providing a spectrum of inputs and thereby increasing their earning levels from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 per day. It has also blazed a new trail in taking up the first Common Effluent Treatment (CET) Project for a cluster of tanneries to tackle the serious ecological and environmental problems posed by tannery effluents. The AID Programme with five major components ranging from raw-material supply to design to committed marketing would help 7,000 artisan families.

2. Aid Programmes :

TALCO has formulated the AID (Artisans Integrated Development) Programme for discharging the multi-faceted responsibilities in which a wide spectrum of assistance including design, supply of raw-material and cut components, factory sheds and utilities like

electricity and water supply, quality control and most important, the vital task of marketing would all be provided by TALCO to the production facility (PF) units. What is unique in TALCO's AID Programme is the provision of all the major inputs including technology, management, financing and marketing under one umbrella, fully integrated and having a series of linkages.

3. Major Components of AID Programme :

The following are the major components of AID Programme :—

- (i) Common Facility Centre (CFC) for leather goods and footwear ;
- (ii) Production facilities of artisans ;
- (iii) Upgradation of technology of the artisans ;
- (iv) Special training programme for women ; and
- (v) Material bank and design centre for the supply of raw materials and cut components as also improved designs to be provided to the artisans ; which will be manufactured by PF Company, a company floated by TALCO.

4. Market Survey:

The domestic consumer market for footwear is vast, steadily growing. The demand is expected to grow from 300-400 million pairs of footwears per annum in the seventh plan. There is no scientific and systematic market survey done so far. TALCO therefore entrusted such a survey to the biggest market survey agency in the country covering a very wide range of issues necessary for implement decisions. It has covered Tamil Nadu extensively and select areas in the neighbouring three states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. The demand of rural areas, particularly as reflected in the important shandies, has also been taken into account. The more important aspects covered by the market survey are as follows :

(i) assessment of current demand for all types of footwear and leather goods with breakup among various types, such as chappals, sandals and shoes for leather and other materials like synthetics, separately. Leather goods covered are purses, wallets, gents pouch, belts etc ;

(ii) to project the demand for leather footwears for the next five years ;

(iii) identifying the factors such as quality, durability, comfort elegance, style, prestige, status, acceptance in peer groups, availability, post-purchase service and warranty, etc.-

(iv) quantifying the segment of current demand as also the incremental demand that can be assumed for TALCO's products in terms of age education, sex, occupation, income, geographic residence, etc; and

(v) evolve the production and marketing strategy for TALCO's products.-

SCHEMES RELATING TO ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS.-

(a) Effluent problem

The serious ecological and environmental hazards posed by the untreated tannery effluent have been in existence from 1842 and despite several High Power Committees studying the problem and making weighty recommendations as early as from 1939 - in Tamil Nadu alone - hardly two or three tanneries out of a total of 525 tanneries in Tamil Nadu have put up effluent treatment plants. The problem is compounded by the fact that as many as 500 tanneries are in the small scale sector - many, in fact, in the cottage sector - and only 23 in the organized sector. TALCO has set up a Nucleus Environment Cell with the following two major responsibilities :

(i) to act as a Nodal Agency for setting up common effluent treatment (CET) plants, taking complete responsibilities for design, detailed engineering, DPR preparation, its financing, execution and maintenance of CET plants, and

(ii) provide Escort service for the small tanneries rendering a very wide range of services including preparation of flow sheets and technology, taking the help of central leather research institute (CLRI) wherever it is necessary - project report. Techno-economic appraisal DPR filling up the loan application forms to Term Financing Institutions like Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) loan facilitation, execution of the work through contractors, supervision and entrusting the treatment plants to the tanneries for maintenance by them.

(b) TALCO's CET Project has been commended by the GOI's National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) as "Innovative in character" and NRDC has expressed a desire to participate in the capital structure of the project.

(c) TALCO has already made a beginning in setting up a Joint Sector Company associating the tanners for implementing the first project at Vaniyambadi, catering to 47 tanneries with effluent discharge of about 2 million litres a day involving 5 tonnes of skin. The project is assessed to cost Rs. 2 crores and TALCO's financial contribution would be Rs. 17 lakhs balance of Rs. 50 lakhs of capital coming from the tanners (to a maximum of Rs. 18 lakhs and possible to the extent of the short fall of Rs. 32 lakhs of debentures) and the Industry has already contributed its share of Rs. 2.25 lakhs and TALCO, a sum of Rs. 0.75 lakhs all totalling a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for preliminary expenses.

Stage of Implementation :

TALCO started its activities only in June 83 and being a new functional corporation for leather industry, it has to identify the above areas for implementation of various schemes. Much headways has gone through in preparation of project reports and schemes with a view to obtain financial assistance from all possible sources, including State Training Corporation (SMC) leather development fund (LDF, NRDC, DEPT. of Environment and from the Tanners' Association and AISHTMA, etc. By the end of 1984-85. certain schemes like production facility training centre, etc. have been finalized and Government have also released equity for the schemes and it is expected that TALCO would be able to implement most of the above schemes in the year 1985-86. It is anticipated that there would be a generation of employment opportunities to above 7,000 people in the current year.

TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED (TANMAG)

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (a wholly owned Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956 on 17th January 1979 and commenced the mining operations on 8th February 1979. Prior to the formation of TANMAG, the same mine was operated by a Private Company by name Messrs Salem Magnesite Private Limited under a mining lease granted by the Government of Tamil Nadu. After the expiry of mining lease period on 3rd December 1977, the Government of Tamil Nadu have allowed them to continue the mining operations till a decision is taken on their application for renewal of mining lease. On 27th November 1978, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to reserve the land for state exploitation and ordered SMPL to hand over the mines to the Collector of Salem. The regular and permanent employees of SMPL were absorbed as new entrants by TANMAG. Now, the Government have ordered that SMPL shall pay Rs. 54.00 lakhs to TANMAG and the gratuity liability of the employees of SMPL who were subsequently appointed by TANMAG/TMPL shall be disbursed by TANMAG/TMPL. The time and mode of settlement of this gratuity liability is yet to be finalised in discussion with Trade Unions. The mines which was previously declared to be dangerous by the Directorate of Mines Safety was slowly brought under the safety norms, by the systematic operations of the mines by TANMAG and during 1984, the Directorate of Mines Safety have declared the mines as safe and TANMAG have bagged awards for the safe operations of the Mines. So far the Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs. 400 lakhs towards equity contribution to TANMAG as detailed below :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
For Mining Operations	50.00
For Rotary Kiln Project	265.00
For Chemical Beneficiation Plant ..	85.00
Total ..	400.00

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED (TAMEN)

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was established on 1 April 1978 as a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu with an authorised capital Rs. 100.00 lakhs for commercial exploitation of some

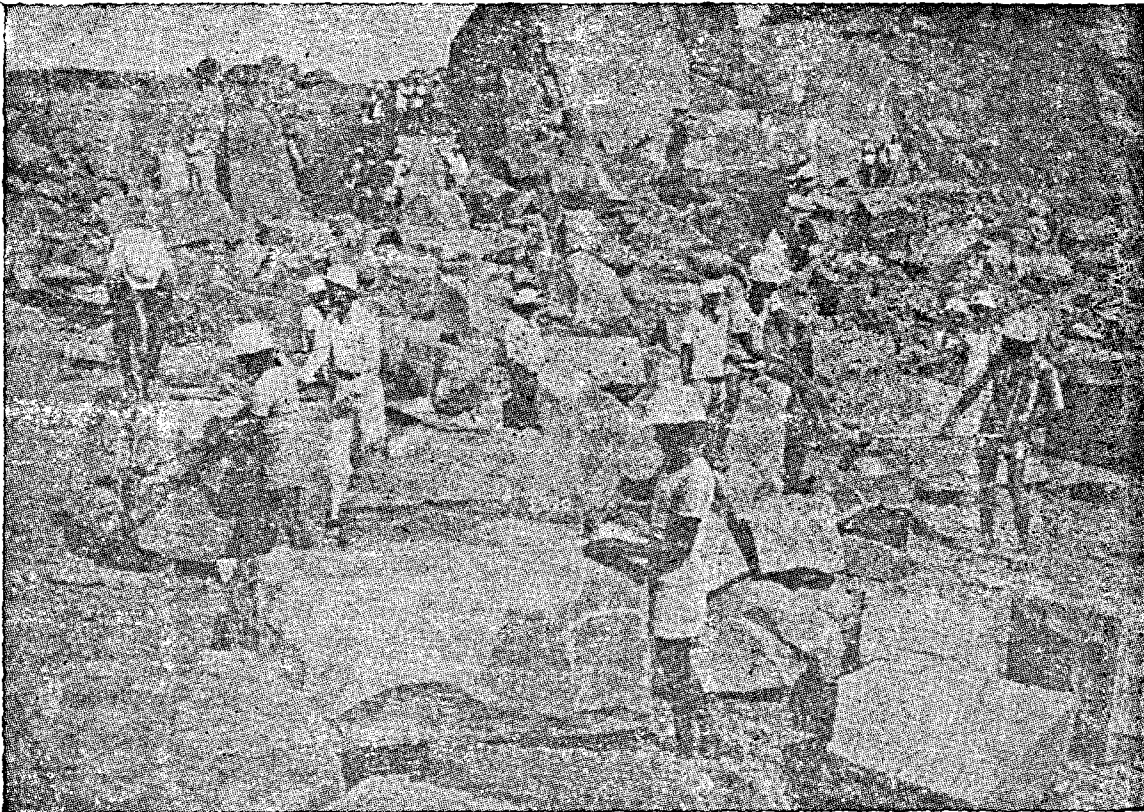
The working results of the company are given below :

Year, (1)	Production, (2)	Sales, (3)
		RS. IN LAKHS
1983-84	1,17,916	1,07,818
	Sales Realisation, (4)	Profit after tax, (5)
		RS. IN LAKHS
	4,62,62,548.91	24.82

Raw Magnesite mined by TANMAG is at present sold in the raw form to the interested customers. In addition to this, Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited (A subsidiary of TANMAG) is converting Raw Magnesite into two different middle products namely lightly calcined magnesite and dead burnt magnesite using shaft kilns. TANMAG is implementing a Rotary Kiln Project with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum (100 tonnes per day) for conversion of raw magnesite into Dead Burnt Magnesite using Rotary Kiln. This dead burnt magnesite will be quality wise better compared to the dead burnt magnesite produced by our subsidiary company (TMPL) using shaft kiln. In addition to this project, TANMAG is at present having two more projects namely Chemical beneficiation plant and brick plant. In the chemical beneficiation plant, with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum, it is proposed to produce High Quality Sintered Magnesia, which will be equal to international standard of sea water Magnesia. This plant is expected to cost about Rs. 58.00 crores and necessary actions are taken to implement this project at the earliest. It is expected that TANMAG will be able to commission this Project by the end of 1987. In the Brick Plant with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum it is proposed to produce Tar impregnated Bricks, Tar Bonded Brick, ramming masses etc. This plant is expected to cost about Rs. 52.00 crores. The matter has been referred to the Government of Tamil Nadu for an investment decision. On receipt of the investment decision further action will be taken to implement this project at the earliest.

of the important industrial minerals in the State besides taking up the exploitation and export of block and gray granite. The Government have raised the authorised capital of the company to Rs. 300.00 lakhs to

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIM



Dressing of Black Granites in Paithur quarry, Salem District.

enable it to cope up with the increased number of quarries and mines taken up for exploitation and also for the implementation of new projects taken up. The paid up share capital of the company at present is Rs. 172.50 lakhs.

2. The production and sales details for the year 1984-85 are furnished below :

	Production.	Sales.
Black Granite	3587 M3	3165 M3
Grey Granite	3432 M3	3402 M3
Major Minerals	87674 MT	92200 MT

The black and grey granites are mainly exported to Japan and West Germany.

3. The Government policy of inviting Global Tenders and restricting the sales of Black and Grey Granite only to foreign buyers who open irrevocable letters of credit is continued. This policy is paying dividend and TAMILNADU has earned a name in the granite Market of the World apart from getting maximum prices for its products of black and grey granite.

4. The Company has exceeded the previous year's sales turnover during 1984-85. The total sales during 1984-85 is Rs. 408.00 lakhs. The operating profit is anticipated at Rs. 110.00 lakhs and the profit after tax at Rs. 8.14 lakhs. The Company now provides employment opportunities to more than 2,500 persons and this will increase to 2,750 persons during the year 1985-86.

5. The profit before tax for the year 1984-85 is about Rs. 21.00 lakhs (i.e.) before contribution of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to TARRA. The profit is on the increase from year after year in line with the increase in turnover. The figures of sales and profit are as follows :—

	1984-85
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
	(Provisional)
Sales—Export	327.77
Inland	80.43
Total sales	408.20
Operating profit	109.63
Profit before tax	15.45
Income tax	7.31
Profit after tax	8.14

6. TAMILNADU, being a profit making Company, is regularly contributing to the Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Association (TARRA) for providing basic amenities to the villages near its quarries and mines. Contributions are also made to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was contributed during 1984-85.

7. During 1984-85, TAMILNADU took over the Ennore Sand Unit from P.W.D. from 1st July 1984. The sales from the unit alone is about Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

New Schemes :

8. Two new schemes viz. 1. Sivaganga Graphite Scheme and 2. Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit at Manali are being implemented by TAMILNADU.

Cutting and Polishing Unit, Manali.

With a view to fully exploit the international market for polished granite slabs and availability of Granite in abundance in Tamil Nadu, TAMILNADU is setting up a modern sophisticated 100 per cent export oriented Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit with imported machinery. This project will enable TAMILNADU to directly export the finished granite products to the end users with a higher margin of profit.

Government have approved the scheme at a cost of Rs. 385.00 lakhs and allotted land at Manali village near Madras for construction of building for the above unit. The capacity of the plant is to produce 50,000 M² slabs and 10,000 M² of Monuments of international specification and standards. The Government have also sanctioned a share capital assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs. Loan to the extent of Rs. 275.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by financial institutions viz., IDBI, IFCI and LIC to the extent of Rs. 170.00 lakhs, Rs. 55.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively. Assistance of Rs. 204.50 lakhs has been availed (i.e.) Rs. 120.00 lakhs from IDBI, Rs. 49.50 lakhs from IFCI and Rs. 35.00 lakhs from LIC.

Machineries required for the unit have been imported from West Germany. The building work for the unit is in progress. It is expected that the plant will commence production by October 1985.

Sivaganga Graphite Schemes :

Graphite ore, comparable to the world's best quality of Madagascar is available in Sivaganga, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District. It is proposed to mine and set up a beneficiation plant at Sivaganga utilising this graphite ore. A scheme costing Rs. 340.00 lakhs for mining and beneficiation plant has been prepared in consultation with the NLC and NML, Jamshedpur. The scheme was approved by the Government. The financial institutions viz. IDBI, IFCI and LIC have sanctioned loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 255.00

lakhs including central subsidy of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Tenders for the supply of machinery are being finalised and orders will be placed to the supplier shortly.

The scheme will start functioning by end of 1986. The plant has capacity to process 100 tonnes of ore per day, producing 14 tonnes of beneficiated graphite

containing ready export market. The Government have sanctioned a share capital assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and further assistance of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is sought for from Government. The setting up of end products manufacturing units steps are being taken to locate the latest and sophisticated technology in USA and West Germany.

TAMIL NADU MOPEDS LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited was formed as a (separate) subsidiary company of TANSI during August 1977 taking over 3 units of Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) for the production of mopeds, 50 cc 2 wheeler automobiles.

When this company was started, there were only a couple of moped manufacturers in the country. But by the time, we entered the market, after trial tests at Vehicle Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar, there were quite a large number of manufacturers from the private sector entered the field. Due to multifarious reasons, we could not compete with the private sector who had foreign collaboration, etc., and hence this company had to continue incurring losses year after year. Outlay of huge further investments needed to make this venture viable also did not materialise, as the experts' reports and study did not favour it.

Taking the above facts into consideration, the Board of Directors of this company had decided to suspend production of mopeds and separated this company with effect from 1st July 1981 into three units on the basis of facilities available. They are Moped Assembly and Sheet Metal Works, Moped Machine Shop and Moped Tool Room with a Central Office. The three units started undertaking job works, suitable to the men and machinery facilities available with the respective units.

Each unit is now headed by an independent officer, with supporting staff. The General Manager is the principal executive of this company, TANSI Managing Director acting as the Chairman and Managing Director.

These three manufacturing units are under the direct control of the General Manager, who has an Accounts Officer, a Deputy Manager and an Assistant Manager to assist him with other supporting staff. There is a part time Company Secretary for this company, for the conduct of Board Meetings, etc. The services of Senior Accounts Officer (Costing) and Industrial Relations Adviser are utilised by this company also on part time basis.

Now the three units are engaged in execution of job orders received mainly from the following among other organisations :—

1. Heavy Vehicles Factory Limited, Avadi.
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore.
3. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited.
4. Standard Motor Products of India Limited.
5. Rane (Madras) Limited.
6. Best and Crompton Company Limited, etc.

Major works of supplying spares for the Modern Rice Mills of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited are executed by our unit, Moped Assembly and Steel metal works. This Unit also has played a significant role in developing and standardising the Rice Mill spares. Besides this company has also developed tools and manufactured various components for the ballot boxes to the Government for their use in the December 1984 General Elections, while assembly and supply of these boxes were channelised through TANSI, on whom the orders were placed by the Chief Electoral Officer.

TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited, has been promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to implement this prestigious project. The plant for the manufacture of newsprint and printing and writing paper is being established at Pugalur in the industrially backward Karur Taluk of Tiruchirappalli District. At optimum production level the mill is designed to produce 5,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint

and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper, with flexibility to produce any intermediary combinations of this product mix to meet market and operational exigencies. The project, which was conceived to meet the Government's dual objectives of expanding production of both newsprint and printing and writing paper, and of using bagasse as a fibrous raw material, would produce newsprint from 85 per cent bagasse

pulp and 15 per cent hardwood (eucalyptus) chemical pulp and printing and writing paper from 75 per cent bagasse chemical pulp and 25 per cent hardwood chemical pulp.

The salient features of the project, which is in the final stage of implementation are :—

Project cost	.. ..	Rs. 230 crores.
Assistance from World Bank	.. ..	Rs. 100 crores.
Land requirement	.. ..	780 acres (approx).
Water requirement	.. ..	25 mgd.
Power requirement	.. ..	30 MVA.
Bagasse requirement	.. ..	4 lakh tonnes per annum.
Wood requirement	.. ..	70,000 tonnes per annum.
Coal requirement	.. ..	3.4 lakh tonnes per annum.

Bagasse required for this composite mill is proposed to be procured from five different sugar mills in the State of Tamil Nadu which have between themselves adequate crushing capacity to meet the full requirements of bagasse for this project. For this purpose TNPL has entered into firm agreements with each of the sugar mills and will wet bagasse in exchange of steam to be supplied by TNPL by installing and operating new coal fired boilers in the sugar mills. Necessary agreements have been entered into with appropriate authorities for meeting in full the requirements of water, power, wood and coal. The entire land required for the project has been acquired. The civil construction is nearly over. Erection of paper

Machine, Power Boiler, Water Treatment Plant Effluent Treatment Plant and Electrical Sub-station is in the final stages of completion.

Barring a small percentage all imported machinery has been received and erected. Similarly, almost all the major contracts for supply of indigenous machinery are completed.

During the year under review :

1. The Company commenced trial production of newsprint with imported pulp on 20th September 1984.

2. The Company incurred an expenditure of Rs. 215.23 crores on the project.

3. As upto 31st March, the Company produced a quantity of 13,336 MT of Newsprint, sold 12807.250 MT and realised Rs. 10.66 crores.

4. At two Sugar Mills (Deccan Sugars, Pugalur and Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills, Mohanur) the coal fired boilers erected by the Company for production of steam have been commissioned.

5. As on 31st March 1985, the Company has a personnel strength of 1,226 including the Managing Director, General Manager (Operations), Deputy General Manager (Finance), Secretary and Departmental Managers.

6. The Company is slated for commercial production by December 1985 when its inhouse bagasse pulping line will be commissioned.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION.

1. Introduction :

(i) The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited, was incorporated on 22nd July 1974 and commenced its business on 22nd February 1975. The authorised capital and paid up capital as on date is Rs. 200 lakhs and Rs. 135.00 lakhs respectively. The main objective of the Corporation is to manufacture salt, salt based chemicals and by-products.

(ii) The Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of developing an area of 5,617.66 acres as major salt works in Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex (MVSC) a most backward area in Ramanathapuram district at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lakhs.

(iii) The Corporation has also taken up another project over an area of 2,875.68 acres of land Maravakadu, Vadukadu villages of Pattukkottai taluk,

Thanjavur district for salt production. This project is known as Sardar Vadarathnam Salt Project. The main consideration which prompted the Government of Tamil Nadu to order the implementation of these projects was to develop a most backward area where no other industry could be set up and to provide employment to the local people.

2. Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex :

(i) The project is located 45 km. from Ramanathapuram in a most backward area. The project was taken up for development for salt works in 1975 and production of salt commenced from 1976 onwards along with development activities.

(ii) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 145 lakhs. A capital expenditure of about Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been incurred towards the project till February 1985

(iii) Out of the effective area of 4,400 acres an area of 2,266 acres has so far been developed.

(iv) The Salt Complex commenced its production during the year 1976. The production and sales achieved during the last three years are indicated below :

Year.	Production. (In tonnes.)	Sales.
1982	36,000	12,580
1983	10,050	14,647
1984	31,500	42,532

From 1981 onwards the salt complex is producing industrial grade salt. It is programmed to produce 60,000 M.T. during 1985.

(v) The salt complex started supplying salt to Messrs Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals (TAC) from 1981, to Messrs Trivancore Cochin Chemicals (TCC) Kerala from 1982 and to Messrs Kothari Industrial Corporation Limited, Madras from 1983. The annual order from these parties is for 40,000 M.T.

(vi) The Government are establishing a Minor Port at Valinokkam at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs with a view to export the salt from the salt complex. The work is in progress and expected to be completed within the time schedule. So far the Government have spent a sum of Rs. 15.72 lakhs towards creation of infrastructural facilities like formation of approach road, etc.

(vii) The project is already providing seasonal employment to 1,000 labourers besides regular employment to 50 people. The project when it goes into full stream will provide regular employment to 100 employees besides seasonal employment to 1,500 labourers.

3. Sardar Vedarathanam Salt Project :

(i) The Government of Tamil Nadu during November 1978 ordered the development of suitable areas in Maravakadu and Vadakadu villages of Pattukkottai taluk in Thanjavur district as Salt Complex. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. The total area taken up for development is 2,875.68 acres. The project has started its developmental activities by 1979. So far an area of 1,600 acres has been developed out of the effective area. The initial production of salt commenced from May 1982 onwards. The production and sales achieved during the last three years are indicated below :

Year.	Production. (in Metric Tonnes)	Sales.
1982	1,300	50
1983	5,226	1,320
1984	3,111	1,665

Capital expenditure of about Rs. 39.80 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the project till February 1985.

(ii) The project is providing employment to 200-300 seasonal labourers and 20 regular employees besides indirect employment.

(iii) It is proposed to produce 16,000 M.T. of salt for 1985.

4. New Schemes :

The Corporation has proposed to process bittern upto 36° Be for supply to the Magnesium Metal Project. The Board has already approved the detailed scheme for processing of bitterns and 75 per cent of the civil works has been completed.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (TANSI).

During the year 1984-85 the Company is expected to achieve a production of Rs. 2,700 lakhs as against a production of Rs. 2,514 lakhs in the earlier year. The sales during the year will be Rs. 2,766 lakhs.

The working results of the Corporation for the year 1984-85 will be at a loss of Rs. 285 lakhs (provisional) as against the loss of Rs. 211.29 lakhs in 1983-84.

The loss incurred by TANSI during the year was mainly attributable to the huge losses sustained by the following units :

1. Tansi Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam.

2. Tansi Structural Works, Ambattur.
3. Tansi Enamelled Wires, Guindy.
4. Tansi Foundry, Guindy.
5. Tansi Tannery, Vinnamangalam.

As regards the future of these units, proposals have already been sent to the Government and final orders from Government are awaited.

The activities of the various groups of units in TANSI during the year under review are as mentioned below :

1. Structural Group :

The Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam and Structural Works, Ambattur undertook the following major orders during the year;

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS)

1 Fabrication of Galvanised self supporting towers to Police Radio Office, Madras.	24.84
2 Fabrication of Tubular Masts for flood lighting to International Airport authority of India Limited, Madras Airport, Madras.	15.00
3 Fabrication of steel structurals to Messrs. Bannariamman Sugars Limited, Coimbatore.	15.00
4 Fabrication of structural steel for the workshop of Messrs. Steelage Industries, Bombay.	15.20
5 Fabrication of Oil Tanks to Messrs. I.O.C., Madras.	9.00

2. Tool Room and Allied Group :

Tansi Tool Room, Guindy has undertaken an order of value of Rs. 16.20 lakhs for the fabrication of "10 Mtr. Antenna Mount" to SHAR Centre, Sriharikotta. Besides, the needs of Social Welfare department, Defence department, VSSC, Trivandrum and BHEL for precision tools, components/machining were met by the units of this group.

3. Leather Group :

The performance of this group during 1984-85 improved as compared with its performance in the previous year due to the receipt of export orders by TANSI Tannery, Vinnamangalam. Major orders undertaken by this group during the year were as follows:

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS).

1 Full Chrome Cow lining leather exported to Italy.	97.00
2 Acid washed Goat Hair exported to Australia.	3.00
3 Supply of covers for ballot boxes to Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras.	5.65
4 Supply of leather shoes to Transport Corporations.	5.27

4. Engineering Group :

Units under this group continued to produce light steel structurals. Major orders executed by this group of units were as follows :

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS).

1 Construction of Noon Meals Centres ..	205.00
2 Supply of steel structurals to D.E., H. and R. W., INP, Chengalpattu.	14.87
3 Supply of steel structurals to Messrs. Indian Rare Earth Limited, Manavalakutichy	6.10

5. Furniture Group :

Units of this group continued to produce standard, non-standard and special types of wooden furniture items and also undertook interior decoration jobs. Major orders executed by this group were as follows;

(RS. IN
LAKHS.)

1. Manufacture of functional furnitures required by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras	22.00
2. Interior Decoration and furniture to Central Silk Board, Bangalore and NTPC, Hyderabad	24.00
3. Manufacture of Doors and Windows to PWD	10.00
4. Manufacture of Industrial Weavers Society sheds	24.00

6. Foundry Group :

Manufacture and supply of cast iron pipes and specials to TWAD Board and other organisations is the major activity of these units. Tansi Foundry, Guindy continued to produce Power Ghani for extraction of oil from edible seeds against orders of Khadi and Village Industries Board valued at Rs. 25.92 lakhs. Orders for TWAD for C.I. Manhole covers worth Rs. 20.47 lakhs were also executed by this group.

7. Fabrication Group :

Standard steel furniture is the main product of this group. Requirements of various government departments as well as public are being met by this group.

Fabrication units in collaboration with some sister units manufactured and supplied ballot boxes to the Government of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra and Karnataka. The value of the work was Rs. 91.70 lakhs. For Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme utensils were supplied to the tune of Rs. 87.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

8. Special Purpose Units :

The Watch Assembly Unit, Ooty assembled 3,38,064 watches in 1984-85 against the quantity of 2,62,329 pieces in the preceding year.

TANSI Polish unit, Ambattur continued to produce spirit based products. As an expansion programme, the unit commenced commercial production of surgical spirit.

Investment in the subsidiary company :

The investments in Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited, our subsidiary company in the form of equity share capital and loans as on 31st March 1985 was as follows:-

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(i) Equity share capital	49.71
(ii) Long term loan	39.44
iii) Short term loan	158.02

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SIDCO).

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) was set up as a Limited Company on 23rd March 1970. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10.00 crores. The paid-up capital is Rs. 655.00 lakhs and it has a reserve of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The Corporation is augmenting its resources by getting loans from Industrial Development Bank of India directly and also from Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks under IDBI re-finance scheme.

The role assigned to SIDCO over the 14 years has covered a wide spectrum of activities like provision of infrastructural facilities, distribution of Key Raw Materials, rendering of Marketing Assistance and implementation of the Central and State Subsidy Scheme, interest free Sales Tax loan and margin money for sick unit rehabilitation scheme on behalf of the Government.

The performance of the Corporation during the year 1984-85 under the various activities are as follows :-

(i) Infrastructural facilities to small scale industries :

SIDCO continued to manage the 33 Industrial Estates with 783 sheds and also 5 developed plot estates, SIDCO constructed 24 sheds at Ambattur 30 at Kurichi, 15 at Thuvakudi, 10 at Dindigul 10 at Kappalur and 11 at Alathur, thus making total of the conventional sheds to 1,269 Nos. The tiny sheds constructed up to 1984-85 is 1,766.

(ii) Marketing Support for small scale industrial units :

During the year 1984-85, 188 new units were enrolled under the scheme. Rate contracts were also obtained from D.G.S. and D. for five items, viz., Soap bars, Ammonia blue print machine, Calculators, Deep Well aid pumps and windows type air-conditioners. SIDCO has been recognised as the only agency to procure and supply the above items from manufacturing SSI Units in Tamil Nadu. 980 Products from 350 units to a value of Rs. 502.32 lakhs has been marketed.

The company has discontinued the production mopeds and now undertakes job works. As the company is sustaining huge losses orders of the Government in regard to its future are awaited.

General :

The company continued to take active interest in the welfare of its workers. Good industrial relations are being maintained. A new wage agreement up to 31st March 1988 has been reached with the workers.

*(iii) Incentive Scheme :**(a) Sanction of Central and State Investment Subsidy Central Investment Subsidy :*

During the year 1984-85, the disbursement under the Central Investment Subsidy has exceeded Rs. 2 crores. The number of units assisted is 5,651. Tamil Nadu continues to occupy the top position in the matter of disbursement of Central Capital Investment Subsidy for the SSI units. The total subsidy disbursed to SSI through SIDCO and TIIC during 1984-85 is in the order of Rs. 5 crores.

State Capital Subsidy :

The State Capital Subsidy is disbursed on the same line as the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme in 33 taluks notified by the State Government. During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been disbursed to 118 units.

The scheme of interest free sales tax loan, Margin Money for sick units rehabilitation, subsidy for L.T. Power Tariff has been continued during the year. The number of SSI Units which have benefitted under each of the scheme are as follows :-

<i>Serial number and Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of units.</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Interest Free Sales Tax ..	56	49.34
2 Power Tariff Subsidy ..	692	8.37
3 Margin Money for Sick Unit Rehabilitation.	3	4.58

(iv) Distribution of Key Raw Materials :

Key Raw Materials like Iron and Steel, Coke, Potassium Chlorate, Match Wax and Paraffin Wax, Fatty Acid, Zinc Lead, etc., to Small Scale Units are distributed through various depots and sub-depots. During 1984-85, Corporation distributed 11,000 MTs. of Steel, 14,000 MTs. of Coke, 750 M.Ts. of Zinc, 1000 M.Ts. of Fatty Acid in all covering 38,500 M.Ts. of valued about Rs. 22.00 crores.

The supply position of the Iron and Steel during 1984-85 was not satisfactory. The allocation of steel was only about 40 per cent of the requirement and the offers received were for less. The Corporation was not able to get the required section of Iron and Steel. There were restriction in rail movement. By taking up the matter with the higher authorities in his capacity

as the Chairman of COSSI and also with the active support of TANSI the problems were sorted out.

(v) *Profitability :*

This Corporation is working on a profit and the profit for 1984-85 is likely to be in the order of Rs. 38 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSUGAR).

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited was registered as an apex corporate authority under the Companies Act 1956 on 17th October 1974 to promote set up, organise and run sugar mills in Tamil Nadu under the Public Sector.

The following are the objectives of the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation.

1. To establish sugar mills in the Public Sector, participate in the national endeavour to produce more sugar, set up and maintain a reputation for fair and honest Industrial and Business practices.

2. To carry on with the business of manufacturing sugar and its allied products.

3. To control any subsidiary or allied undertakings.

4. To create and maintain basic technological capability in order to meet long felt need in regard to sugarcane, Agriculture, Sugar Engineering, Sugar Technology and Cost Accounting.

5. To function as a consultancy service organisation, comprising Agricultural, Mechanical Chemical, Civil and Financial personnel and to undertake projects covering these aspects.

I. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has constructed two sugar mills of 1250 TCD each in the Public Sector, i.e., one in Kurungulam Village, Thanjavur Taluk and District and another in Eriyur Village, Perambalur Taluk in Trichy District. The above two Mills went into production in February, 1977 and February, 1978, respectively. These two sugar mills were erected in a record time by utilising the expertise developed by the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation in the field of project, planning and implementation.

Consequent on the change in the policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu during the year 1977 to the effect that new sugar mills to be set up in the State should be in the Co-operative Sector, Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation could not set up any more sugar

Mills in the Public Sector. However, Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited has implemented two Sugar Mill projects in the Co-operative Sector viz., Chengalrayan Co-operative Sugar Mills in Periasavalai, South Arcot District and Tiruttani Co-operative Sugar Mills at Thiruvallangadu, Chengalpattu District.

II. Performance of the Sugar Mills :

The performance of the two Public Sector Sugar Mills, i.e., Arignar Anna Sugar Mills and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for the season i.e. (1983-84) season (1-10-1983 to 30-9-1984) is furnished below:—

Serial number and particulars.	Arignar Anna Sugar Mills.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills.
	1983-84.	1983-84.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cane crushed (M. Ts.) ..	1,87,560	1,62,669
2. Sugar production (Qtls.)—	1,69,151	1,64,080
3. Recovery (%)	8.88%	9.44%
4. Total process loss ..	1.88%	2.04%
5. Capacity utilisation ..	87.23%	75.66%
6. Profit earned during the year (Rs. in lakhs).	39.22	13.07
7. Cumulative net profit (at the end of the year) (Rs. in lakhs).	62.57	83.42

III. Madura Sugars :

The Government of Tamil Nadu by an ordinance issued on 26th December 1983 acquired the sugar undertaking of the Madura Sugars Limited at Pandiarajapuram in Madurai District and vested the same with Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation. The modernisation and expansion programme for increasing the mills crushing capacity to 1,250 TCD from 800 TCD at a total cost of Rs. 485 lakhs has been completed and the Mills has since started its crushing on 4th April 1985.

Chapter XVIII

INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATION.

During the year under report the Information and Public Relations Officers continued to be in charge of the administration of this department programmes in the districts.

The Information and Public Relations Officers in each district attends to the following duties and functions:—

(a) arranging publicity campaigns within the district for all the promotional schemes and celebrations, films shows, meetings, song and dramas in the villages

(b) disseminating information at district level about the Government Schemes and achievements;

(c) conducting exhibition at district level;

(d) co-ordinating the Publicity work of both Central and State Government offices;

(e) maintaining press relations and issue of press releases and organising press conference; and

(f) assisting the Collector and all the district officers in conducting campaigns, celebrations and Government functions.

There is a well equipped photo section functioning in the headquarters for the photo coverage of Government functions in the city and State. Four Assistant Photographers are stationed in the office of the I. P. R. Os' at Madurai, Trichy and Coimbatore. In view of growing importance to Madurai and Southern districts the photo wing in the office of the Information and Public Relations Officer, Madurai has been strengthened by sanction of additional posts and purchase of new equipments.

There are three Information Centres (one at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur) under the control of this department. They afford reading facilities to the non-affluent section of the public. The S. I. C. at Madras also arranges film shows in the slums at Madras with a view to educating them in the field family welfare public hygiene, cottage industries, etc., The Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore provide the children at a very nominal cost good entertainments. Further these Arangams also provide facilities to private

parties at a very reasonable cost for staging in dramas musical concerts, etc. These Arangams also serve as a avenue for state functions, meetings, etc.,

Eradication of untouchability;

In order to publicise, the policies of the Government on Eradication of Untouchability and evils of drinking in the rural areas, this department had arranged for the conduct of two dramas, viz. "சரிப்பதுயார்" சத்தியத் தீர் கரங்கள் in all districts. During the year 1984-85 144 dramas have been conducted and an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent for this purpose.

To publicise the important schemes, like prohibition, Family welfare and Small savings, Villupattu programmes were conducted by the Government from September 1982. During the year 1984-85 about 100 programmes were held at Rs. 1,000 for each programme.

Memorials:

The Information and public Relations Department maintains the memorials like Valluvar Kottam, Anna Square, Kamaraj Illam, Rajaji Memorial, Kamaraj Memorial in Madras, Anna Illam at Kancheepuram, Periyar Anna Memorial at Erode, Rajaji Illam at Thoraipalli in Dharmapuri District, Valliammal Memorial Mandapam at Thillaiyadi, Kamaraj Memorial at Virudhunagar, Bharathi Mandapam at Ettayapuram, V. O. C. Illam at Ottapidapuram and Ganchi Mandapam at Kanniyakumari.

The Construction of a library at Anna Square to house the works of and on Peraringar Anna has been completed. Improvements to Valluvar Kottam, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs which are under execution include beautification plans, provision of new facilities to visitors, construction of shopping complex, canteen and shed for tourist buses, and compound wall and a park to enhance the beauty of the Thoranavayil.

A building to accommodate Rajaji Museum at Rajaji Memorial, Guindy has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and a museum has been set up in this building.

The works for erecting a fitting memorial at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.25 lakhs to the first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Kattipara junction on the Meenmbakkam Airport Madras City Road are in progress.

The construction of Memorial in honour of Sheiku Thambi Pavalur at Nagarcoil at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakh is nearing completion.

A Memorial pillar for Subramania Siva was erected at Papparapatti in Dharmapuri District on 24th November 1984.

The Statues of Jeevanandam at Nagarcoil, Athankottan at Athanode in Kanniyakumari District and Kamrajur and Vijayaraghavachariyar at Salem has been unvalued by the Chief Minister Acquisition of land for construction of a Library and erection of a statue in memory of Sathiyamoorthy in Thirumayam in Pudukkottai District is under progress.

The scheme to take over the houses of Rasigamari T. K. Chidamburanathar at Courtallam, V. V. S. Iyer at Thiuchiappalli, Mahakavi Bharathiyar at Triplicane and Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan at Nagarcoil and to maintain them as Memorials by the Government are under consideration.

The Government have decided to construct a Mandapam in Memory of Kaviyarasar Kannadasan at Karaikudi at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and a memorial for Thiruppur Kumaran at Thirupur at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during this year.

Information Centres:

There are three Information Centres in Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. They have libraries and reading rooms and facilities for conducting films shows as well. These centres have compiled information on all general subjects for the use of the Public A Scheme of establishing Information Centres cum auditorium in other Districts and also one in New Delhi for conducting public meetings, and cultural programmes is under the consideration of the Government.

Functions:

With a view to informing and educating the people about the historical events and sacrifices of great leaders birthday functions and commemoration day celebrations are organised by this department. During this year, the Centenary function of renowned freedom fighter Subramania Siva was celebrated in a grand manner on 22nd November 1984 at Papparappatti in Dharmapuri district. On the request of the Government of India the Centenary function of the late President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad was also celebrated. On

the occasion of the birthday of the late Prime Minister of India Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, massive tree planting and environmental cleaning campaign was organised in Madras City with the active participation of the students, as announced by the Government of India. Special arrangements were made in Madras to enable the people to pay their last respect to urn containing the ashes of late Prime Minister of India Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

A Kokali Kattai Dance troupe from North Arcot District participated in the Republic Day Parade celebration held this year in New Delhi. This Department arranged a colourful float pageantry and dance in the Republic Day Parade held at Madras.

Mahakavi Bharati Centenary Celebrations:

In commemoration of the Mahakavi Bharathi Centenary Government have decided to publish the works of Bharathi in three separate volumes viz., Poems, Essays and Stories and have assigned this work to Tamil University, Thanjavur. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been earmarked for this. The first Volume of this book is expected to be released shortly. The Government of India has a suitable site in New Delhi to install a 10 feet high Bharati Statue. The statue has been completed. Central P.W.D. has undertaken the work of constructing the pedestal for the statue.

Kalaivanar Arangam:

Kalaivanar Arangam at the Government Estate, Madras is an airconditioned theatre. Government functions, private programmes and cultural performances are held here. The Arangam is allotted on payment of rent to private parties. It is allotted to Government Departments at concessional rates. The Government earned an income of Rs. 2.65 lakhs during the period from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 through this Arangam. A generator has been installed to have continuous electricity. It is proposed to equip the Arangam with modern acoustic sound system.

Anna Kalai Arangam:

Government functions and cultural programmes are organised at Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore, North Arcot district. Film shows are also conducted daily. A net income of Rs. 2.19 lakhs was earned during the year 1984-85 through this Arangam.

Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras is one of the two Institutions in the country

Imparting training to students in Film making and conducts the following diploma courses :—

Serial number and Course.	Duration.	Number of seats.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Direction and Screen Play Writing.	3 years.	10
2 Cinematography ..	3 years.	15
3 Sound Recording and Sound Engineering.	3 years.	10
4 Film Processing ..	3 years.	10
5 Editing	2 years.	10
6 Acting (Certificate Course)	1 year.	10 Boys and 10 Girls.

The final Year Diploma Examinations are conducted by the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. Scholarships, Stipends and Prizes from certain Memorial Endowments are awarded to eligible students.

2. The Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras is equipped with highly sophisticated equipments which are manned by qualified technicians. During the year 1984-85, the following equipments were purchased :—

Additive colour Printer ..	Rs. 15.25 lakhs.
Closed circuit colour T. V. System Equipment ..	Rs. 5.75 lakhs.

Construction work of dubbing theatre at a cost of Rs. 7.01 lakhs was also commenced.

3. The Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras has two shooting floors. One is used by the students of Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other is rented out to private producers at the rates approved by Government. Hiring out of the Studio to private film producers bring income to Government besides enabling the students to observe and work with reputed outside technicians. Further, the sets erected by the producers are available to the students for their practical assignments. During the year 1984-85, a total sum of Rs. 32.06 lakhs was incurred as expenditure on Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu and a sum of Rs. 0.81 lakh was realised as revenue.

Tamil Nadu Films Division:

The Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras produce Newsreels and Documentaries (35 mm and 16 mm). 35 mm. copies of the above films are released through the Films Division of the Government of India in the theatres of Tamil Nadu. 16 mm. copies of the above films are exhibited in the rural areas through the Information and Public Relations Officers in the Districts. During the year 1984-85, 18 Newsreels and 6 Documentaries were produced. Moviola equipment with accessories at a cost of Rs. 4.40 was purchased. A total sum of Rs. 24,99,669.75 was spent on Tamil Nadu Films Division, and a sum of Rs. 6,18,224.25 was realised as revenue.

Tamil Arasu:

The Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English) is the official organ of Government of Tamil Nadu. The journal was first published in July 1970 in Tamil and English as fortnightly and later the English edition was converted into a monthly. The journal projects the news and views of the Government with special emphasis on development plans and achievements. The average circulation of the Tamil Fortnightly is 45,000 and that of the English monthly is 4,000. The copies are sold out through private agents, subscribers and departmental units in the districts. Tamil Arasu has also got subscribers outside the Tamil Nadu and also from other countries. The copies of the Tamil Arasu are sent to Ministers, M.P.'s and Legislators of Tamil Nadu on complimentary basis. Copies of the English edition are sent to the President of India, the Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Governors, Information Ministers and Chief Secretaries of other States.

Every year on important occasions special numbers are published highlighting the achievements of the Government in various fields.

On an average 45,000 copies are published in Tamil Edition and 4,000 copies are published in English Edition.

Publications published during 1984-85 :

Date. (1)	Subject. (2)	Number. (3)
28-4-84	Tamil Valartha Periyargal ..	3,000
6-5-84	Tamil Nadu at a Glance ..	5,000
10-5-84	Arasu Artridum Arumpanigal	15,000
20-6-84	Twenty-points programme Pamphlet	5,000
21-6-84	Talthapatta Makkal Munnert-ram Vilakka Booklet ..	15,000

Date. (1)	Subject (2)	Number. (3)
10-7-84	Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at NDC	250
11-7-84	Moonru Mavatta Pirivinai Special Hints	9,000
25-8-84	Ellarum Ellam? Pera 1-9-84 Free supplement	46,000
15-9-84	Viduthalai Thirunalil Chief Minister Announcement Padupadum Industrial Workers Posters—2 matters.	32,000
28-9-84	Viduthalai Thirunalil Chief Minister Thittangal folders.	25,000
14-12-84	Adi Dravida Palankudi Makkalukku Three years Special Programme—Posters ..	15,000
10-1-85	Folk dances of Tamil Nadu Kikalikattai	300
27-2-85	Makkal Thantha Makath-thana Vettri	30,000
18-4-85	Valam Perukki Nalam Payakkum Nithi nilai Arikkai ..	20,000
	Total ..	2,20,550

Government Advertisements :

This Department which is the centralised agency for the release of Government advertisements released

approximately 64,337 advertisements at an approximate cost of Rs. 3,34,60,256 (Rupees three crore thirty four lakhs, sixty thousand two hundred and fifty-six only) to the newspaper and periodicals, souvenirs, etc. during the year 1984-85. The services of 14 advertising Agencies were utilised for this purpose.

Exhibitions :

The Exhibition Wing of this Department organises Exhibition within the State and also participates in Exhibitions organised by other States and Central Government to portray the activities and achievements of various departments of the State Government.

In Tamil Nadu during the year 1984-85, the following major exhibitions were organised by this Department:—

1. Government Exhibition, 84, Coimbatore.
2. Government Chithirai Exhibition 84, Madurai.
3. Government Exhibition-1984, Trichirappalli.
4. Government Exhibition-1984, Tirunelveli.
5. Government Exhibition-1984, Salem.
6. Government Exhibition-1985, Vellore.
7. All India Tourist Trade Fair-1985.

In addition to the above, this wing had set up a separate pavilion in the India International Trade Fair, Tamil Nadu Pavilion in New Delhi during 1984. I.&P R. Pavilion was also set up in the All India Tourist Trade Fair, 1985 at Madras. Moreover, two pankhas, were sent to participate in Phool-Walon-Ki-Sair festival at New Delhi, in the month of October 1984. The scheme of conducting Government Exhibitions in district headquarters has proved to be profitable to Government.

Besides, conduct of exhibitions, this Department organised the Republic Day Pageantry of floats at Madras, during January 1985.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation was incorporated as a fully Government owned Private Limited Company on 12th April 1972 with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1978-79, divided in 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. As on 31st March 1985, the issued and subscribed share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 35.00 lakhs divided into 35,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

Objects:

According to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Corporation, financial assistance is provided to the private individuals, firms, partnerships, co-operatives, etc., for construction of semi-permanent theatres and for conversion of semi-permanent theatres into permanent theatres in the rural

areas of Tamil Nadu. These provisions have been enlarged subsequently so as to provide financial assistance for construction of permanent theatres, touring cinemas and open air cinemas as well as for their conversion into semi-permanent theatres or permanent theatres as the case may be.

Scheme of Financial Assistance :

The financial assistance to the private individuals, etc, for construction of semi-permanent theatres have been regulated by the rules and regulations framed and approved by the Board of Directors.

The maximum amount of loan permissible shall be Rs. 1,20,000 or 2/3rd of the cost of the theatre project (including cost of construction, equipment, furniture, etc.).

The loan amount is repayable in 60 monthly equal instalments with interest at 17 per cent with a rebate of interest at 2 per cent for the prompt payment of monthly instalments commencing 30 days after the first exhibition of the film in the theatre or 9 months after the disbursement of the first instalment of loan whichever is earlier where the loan amount is fully availed. A penal interest of 2 per cent above the lending rate is also charged on all such defaulted monthly instalments.

Financial Resources:

The financial resources of the corporation comprise of the paid up capital of Rs. 35.00 lakhs and a long-term loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Assistance to Loanees :

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been permanently exempted from the levy of stamp duty on the Mortgage Deeds to be executed by the loanees in favour of the Corporation. The Corporation has made arrangements with Messrs. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited/Tamil Nadu Cements Limited for the supply of trusses purlins and A.C. Sheets respectively and the projectors through the approved projector manufacture companies to its loanees at reasonable prices and with these arrangements, the loanees were very much benefited.

Performance of the Corporation :

The total loan sanctioned upto 31st March 1985 were 80 spread over to 13 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 92.03 lakhs of which Rs. 89.90 lakhs have been disbursed. The scheme of the corporation has attracted private investments of more than Rs. 2.00 crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create

permanent employment opportunities to 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement, exorbitant cost of materials, escalation in the cost of steel, A.C. Sheets, etc., 76 semi-permanent theatres have started functioning.

The Corporation which has been granting loans only to private individuals, has spent Rs. 2.80 lakhs for constructing a semi-permanent theatre at Yercaud by converting the existing auditorium-cum-community hall belonging to the Yercaud Township and the theatre commenced public screening of films from 19th December 1983. This amount has been treated as loan recoverable in easy instalments with interest at 17 per cent from Yercaud Township.

During the year 1984-85, the corporation had not sanctioned any loan to the individuals for construction of semi-permanent theatres since the matter is under the consideration of the Government and hence it had concentrated on collections and realisation of arrears from the defaulter loanees. Of the 80 loanees, 36 had settled their loan accounts in full. The corporation had filed 27 civil suits and taken serious efforts to recover the outstanding principal and interest amounting to Rs. 54.03 lakhs. Of which, 12 suits were decreed with costs in favour of the corporation and the rest are under trial.

During the year, the corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 1.77 lakhs mainly due to the adoption of interest income on loans granted on actual realisation basis and amount spent for filing civil suits against the defaulter loanees. No dividend was declared for want of sufficient profit.

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited was set up in the year 1971 with the main object of promoting Tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up of the Tourist infrastructure on a commercially viable basis. At the outset the Corporation began its life by taking over 5 Tourist Bungalows which were till now run by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation initially concentrated on developing two main activities namely provision of accommodation facilities and operation of coach tours. At present the Corporation concentrates more in providing accommodation and restaurant facilities in important Tourist places.

The Corporation has gradually improved the status of the hotel maintained by it and presently it has four star Hotels out of its 28 units which come under the following main categories:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Star Hotels | .. | Coimbatore and Madurai. |
| 2. Beach Resort Complex. | .. | Mamallapuram. |
| 3. Motels | .. | Ranipet, Ulundurpet and Krishnagiri. |
| 4. Hotels | .. | Madurai, Ranreswaram and Chidambaram, etc. |

5. Boat Houses Ooty, Yercaud, Pitchavaram and Muttukkadu.
6. Youth Hostels Hogenakkal, Mamallapuram, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Pitchavaram and Kanniyakumari.

The Corporation is not content in the provision of good hotels for the well placed tourists but has also launched in running Youth Hostels and Camping Site for the Budget Tourists in Ooty, Mamallapuram, Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram, Kodaikkanal, etc. To satisfy the High Way Tourists, the Corporation has constructed Motels at the major Highways in Tamil Nadu. The Corporation also have boat houses at Ooty, Yercaud, Pitchavaram and Muttukkadu. Wind surfing has also been introduced at Muttukkadu back waters.

An attractive Tourism service offered by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, is by way of Telescope Houses which offers the Tourists a Panoramic view of the distant landscape. Two Telescope Houses at Kodaikkanal one at Yercaud and another at Ooty are functioning.

Transport :

The next major activity of the Corporation is in providing transport facilities to the Tourists. The Corporation operates the following tours :

- 1 Madras City sight seeing tour.
- 2 Kancheepuram — Thirukazhakundram — Mamallapuram tour.
- 3 Tirupathi tour.
- 4 7 Day South India Tour.
- 5 7 Day Tamil Nadu Tour.
- 6 Arupadai Veedu Tour (Lord Muruga tour).

- 7 Week-end Tour.
- 8 Temple Tour.
- 9 Mamallapuram Tour.

At present the Corporation has 19 Luxury Coaches which includes two air conditioned Coaches and three mini coaches. One Coach is stationed at Coimbatore and is used for operation of Palani tour. Another mini coach is stationed at Ooty and is used for local sight seeing tour at Ooty and Mudumalai Wild life sanctuary. The Corporation procured 5 Datsun imported A/c. Cars. The Luxury Coaches and Datsun Cars are being offered to Tourists on hire basis. To maintain the Luxury Coaches and Cars the Corporation has its own Garage with skillful technically qualified people.

Trade Fair :

The Corporation conducts All India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair every year at the Fair Lands, Madras during December to February where large numbers of Tourists from all over India and from abroad visit Tamil Nadu. The theme of conducting the Trade Fair is to highlight the 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 high lightened in one compound spreading over an extensive area of about 22 acres. The special show in the fair includes Horticultural show, Food Fair, Dog show, Book Fair, Fashion Parade and Boat Race, etc.

Financial Figures :

The authorised Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores with the issued Capital of Rs. 3.20 Crores. The annual turnover for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 3.92 crores and it has earned a net profit of Rs. 22.65 lakhs (approximately).

TOURISM.

During the year 1984-85 under review, Activities of Tourism development continued to gain momentum.

Tourist Guide Training Course, 1984-85:

A training course for tribal youths at Udhagamandalam was started in March 1985; the scheme is intended to train tribal youths who are already engaged in the field with more knowledge of tourism aspects. Eighteen candidates under went training for a period of six weeks and they have been given stipends.

Master Plans and Government of India Assistance :

Four Master plans have been prepared by this department for the integrated development of places of international importance as mentioned below :

				(Total estimate):
				(RS. IN CRORES.)
Mamallapuram .. .. .	..	..	..	6.00
Rameswaram .. .. .	..	..	..	28.00
Kanniyakumari .. .. .	..	..	..	16.00
Udhagamandalam/Mudumalai ..	..	..	..	28.00
Total: ..				78.00

The Government of India was requested to extend massive assistance for implementing the Master Plans and also to seek financial assistance from international financial institutions. The Government of India were also requested to seek financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.00 crores from World Bank, etc. for implementing important schemes at the above four places. However, Government of India, Department of Tourism have informed that they could not extend assistance on a massive scale as their own Budgetary resources are very limited and that the scheme recommended for World Bank assistance did not qualify as per the terms and conditions of the World Bank. However, due to the persistent efforts of this Department the Government of India, Department of Tourism have sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 21.71 lakhs for the following two schemes :

(RS. IN LAKHS).	
1 Landscaping at Mamallapuram ..	15.32
2 Water sports facilities at Muttukkadu.	6.39
Total ..	21.71

It may be pointed out that this is the first time that such a large assistance has been received from the Government of India for the promotion of Tourism in this State. It is hoped to receive more assistance from Government of India in the current financial year for implementing more schemes at other places.

As Government of India Department of Tourism have shown interest in the development of water sports, this department has organised a Rowing Competition at Muttukkadu on a national level. An international level sports is also being contemplated.

Development of Elliots Beach :

A committee called the Elliots Beach Development committee with the Second Secretary to Government as the Chairman had been constituted and the Elliots beach has been cleaned and beautified for the benefit of the residents of Madras and other general tourists. The KAJ Schmidt Cemetery which was in a dilapidated condition had been repaired and whitewashed. Plans are afoot to plant trees on the beach road margin and to develop sponsored island gardens on the beach road.

Likewise at the instance of this department, the Public Works Department is drawing up plans for the beautification of the beaches at Rameswaram, Mamallapuram and Kanniyakumari. The Beach at Kanniyakumari has already received a face lift and it is proposed to beautify the beach at Rameswaram near the hotel Tamil Nadu.

District Excursion Centre Schemes :

The Government of Tamil Nadu has accorded top priority to this scheme designed to benefit middle class and budget tourists. The State owned transport undertakings in the State have come forward to finance this scheme by agreeing to release a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to each centre from out of their surplus funds. As on date altogether the Transport corporation have contributed Rs. 13,50,000 towards the development of district excursion centres. The Government is also embarking on a policy of pooling the resources of various Government departments and relevant agencies and to obtain sectoral outlays.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs had been provided for domestic tourism under 6th plan period. But so far an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs (Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1984-85) has been allocated for the District Excursion Centre Scheme. In Kanniyakumari District, Pechiparai Dam area has been developed and was inaugurated on 11th September 1984 for the conveniences of tourists. In the course of the ensuing years, more centres are likely to be opened.

Schemes sanctioned during 1984-85 :

(i) A sum of Rs. 22.75 lakhs had been sanctioned towards construction of a 64 bedded Youth Hostel at Mandapam.

(ii) An additional amount of Rs. 14.90 lakhs had been sanctioned towards construction of a 64 bed dormitory at Kanniyakumari, in addition to the amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs sanctioned during 1983-84.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs had been sanctioned towards the development of the following places as District Excursion Centres :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) Kolli Hills (Salem district). | Construction of Youth Hostel. |
| (b) Elagiri Hills (North Arcot district). | Construction of Youth Hostel. |
| (c) Grand Anicut (Thanjavur district). | Beautification of Vennar area. |
| (d) Pilavakkai (Kamarajar district). | Landscaping and Children's Park. |

(iv) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards construction of a wall in the Poompuhar Tourist Complex, Thanjavur district.

(v) A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs had been sanctioned towards production of a documentary film on Tourism.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 40,000 had been sanctioned towards "Airconditioning the dark room" in the Office of the Director of Tourism, Madras-9.

(vii) Towards furnishing the Tourist Information Countres at Kodaikanal and Madurai Railway junction a sum of Rs. 37,000 had been sanctioned.

(viii) A sum of Rs. 50,000 had been sanctioned towards conducting a refresher course for Receptionist and Information Assistants of this Department.

(ix) A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 had been sanctioned towards production of Guide Maps.

(x) This Department had contributed a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 towards construction of Kambar Memorial at Therazhundur, executed by the H.R. and C.E Department.

(xi) A sum of Rs. 95,000 had been sanctioned towards repairing of visitors waiting hall at Poompuhar.

During 1984-85, the following schemes have been sanctioned for execution under the Hill Area Development Programme:—

	RS.
(i) Landscaping, planting of ornamental trees, etc. in the Ooty lake area.	3,00,000
(ii) Provision of Pony-station-cum-shopping plaza in the Ooty lake area.	2,00,00
(iii) Bringing out a Multi-colour publication on Ooty lake.	1,00,000
(iv) Improvements to Children's lake garden at Ooty.	1,00,000
(v) Construction of Youth Hostel at Coonoor.	4,00,000

Publicity :-

Special kit containing album, literature, picture post cards and posters have been prepared and distributed to the Travel Agents' Association of India delegates from far and near who met in Sri Nagar during May 1984. The participants to the meet are decision makers in Tourism field. The material presented to them will generate good tourism awareness from potentially tourism market regions.

Literature had been sent to all Department's outlet and to individual/group tourists, who require them to plan their tour to Tamil Nadu.

Liaison and Press / Public Relations works had also been handled.

Fairs and Festival :

The Department of Tourism conducted the annual Pongal Tourist Festivals in all the important tourist centres of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari and Mamallapuram in 1985. The Jallikattu or Bull Fight at Alanganallur is an important feature during this festival. Many foreign tourists witnessed this rural sports at Alanganallur. This Department also conducted Summer festival at Udthagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Elagiri, Kalvarayan and Kollai Hill Stations in May.

All India Tourist and Industrial Fair :

The Department of Tourism took part in the XIIth All India Tourist and Industrial Fair held at Madras during January 1985 to March 1985. The Fair was organised by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited. This Department had participated in the Tourist Trade Fair and had conducted the Magic Show and Puppet Show at the Tourism pavilion. Narikuravar and Disco dances and also Bharatanatyam were also conducted in the Tourism pavilion. The Department had also participated in the District Exhibition by putting up of Tourism pavilion in the District Exhibition. Performances like Magic and Puppet Shows were also arranged in Vellore Exhibition during February and March 1985.

For the first time trekking had been organised at Kodaikkanal during the summer of 1984. During the summer of 1985 trekking activity has been expanded and was organised in other hill stations also. Special emphasis is being placed on this and other youth activities during the International Youth Year, 1985.

Chapter XIX

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE.

The Institutional Finance Department was created in July 1983. During its second year of functioning the Department made concerted efforts to co-ordinate the activities of Banks and development departments implementing credit-linked schemes.

2. The department is headed by an officer of the rank of Commissioner and Secretary. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and three Joint Directors, who have been recently redesignated as Deputy Secretary (Evaluation). At the District level the Project Officer, NABARD has been appointed as nodal officer and has been redesignated as Project Officer, NABARD and Institutional Finance. So far as Madras district is concerned, a post of Personal Assistant to the Collector for Institutional Finance (in the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer) along with supporting staff has been sanctioned.

3. The main thrust of the department was towards ensuring that there was no difficulty in flow of credit for various schemes included in the Action Plan for credit. The Annual Action for the State for 1984 was Rs. 565.81 crores. The performance of the banks was good and their achievement by June 1984 was 67 per cent of the target. Hence it is estimated that the plan for the year has been achieved (figures are awaited) against 50 per cent of the targets. The half year achievements under various section in Annual Action Plan 1984 is given below :—

Annual Action Plan 1984—

Sector.	Allocation.	Achievement upto June 1984.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Agriculture	400.77	240.97
Industries	93.44	65.84
Service	71.59	74.00
Total	565.80	380.81 (67 percent.)

4. *Weaker Section Lending.*—A target of 5 lakh beneficiaries upto Rs. 100 crores was fixed for the year 1984-85. As against this, the achievement was 6.03 lakh beneficiaries and Rs. 161.38 crores by 31st December 1984. This was possible through successful implementation of three crash programmes during the year. Details of the District-wise achievement under this scheme upto 31st December 1984 are annexed.

5. The three Joint Directors in the Department now redesignated as Deputy Secretary (Evaluation) toured the State intensively interviewing beneficiaries and studying impact of loans and credit-linked subsidy programmes on the family income of the beneficiaries.

6. With a view to assist weaker section of Society, the Government have issued orders exempting commercial banks from paying stamp duty, search fee, and encumbrance fees for documents relating to advances upto Rs. 10,000.

7. In order to avoid double financing, the Government have permitted the Commercial Banks to affix their seal on the back of the ration cards, as a mark of identity for having granted loan to the individual. Proposals are under the active consideration of Government for implementing the recommendation of T Ivar Committee regarding recovery of bank overdues.

8. There is a State Level Co-ordination Committee headed by Chief Secretary to Government to co-ordinate and monitor the activities of Banks and development departments. Four Standing Committees of the above Committee have also been constituted for the following sectors to meet more frequently and consider in depth points raised by Banks and departments :—

(a) Standing Committee on Agriculture and irrigation.

(b) Standing Committee on Sector allied to Agriculture.

(c) Standing Committee on Industries.

(d) Standing Committee on Services and other sectors.

9. The department continues to process NABARD schemes (other than minor irrigation schemes) to be implemented by the Co-operative Land Development Banks.

10. With a view to informing the Public about the work being done by Banks to assist weaker sections of society and provide information about eligibility and method of obtaining assistance, the department set up an attractive pavilion in the All India Tourist and Trade Fair held at Madras during January—March 1985.

Loans to weaker section disbursed in 1984-85.

(1-4-1984 to 31-12-1984)

Districts.	Number of beneficiaries.	Average loan.	Total loan amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKH.)
Chengalpattu ..	43,571	3,012	1,312.44
North Arcot ..	61,990	2,884	1,78.84
South Arcot ..	37,844	2,815	1,065.06
Thanjavur ..	48,316	1,876	906.69
Tiruchirappalli ..	45,130	2,754	1,242.92
Pudukkottai ..	12,958	1,491	993.27
Salem ..	65,742	2,797	1,839.12
Periyar ..	14,705	3,316	487.67
Madurai ..	67,481	2,431	1,640.89
Tirunelveli ..	63,191	2,396	1,512.48
Dharmapuri ..	13,398	3,430	459.62
The Nilgiris ..	14,723	1,892	278.70
Coimbatore ..	40,745	1,882	767.20
Ramanathapuram ..	55,671	4,288	2,387.47
Kanniyakumari ..	17,780	1,442	256.43
Total ..	6,03,245	2,580	16,138.10

Chapter XX

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

LABOUR WELFARE.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS LEGISLATIONS.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

During the period under report (i.e. from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985) 1,550 Industrial Disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Adjudication :

1,239 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period under report 1,026 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

The Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 7,854 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged/dismissed workers etc., by informal discussion and these figures include cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports.

Strikes and Lockouts :

There were 198 work stoppages involving 94,731 workers which had resulted in a loss of 25,59,547 man days. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, Dearness Allowance non-employment of workers, etc.

Trade Unions Act, 1926 :

There were 3803 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1984. 503 Trade Unions were registered during the period. 4 Trade Unions were dissolved and the registration of 162 Trade Unions were cancelled. The conciliation orders in respect

of 9 Trade unions were revoked during the period. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 4,147.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1947 :

During the period from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 standing orders for 94 industrial establishments were certified.

ESTABLISHMENT LEGISLATIONS.

Factories Act :

The number of establishments covered by the Factories Act and the number of persons employed there in are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
12,660	7,93,769

A sum of Rs. 64,51,572.00 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Prosecutions :

6,491 prosecutions were launched during the year 4,164 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 6,65,635.00 was realised as fine.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951 :

The number of plantations covered by the Act and the number of persons employed there in are given below :

<i>Number of plantations.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
463	83,583

Prosecutions :

99 prosecutions were launched during the year, 37 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 8,560.00 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 :

Number of establishments covered by the Act.	With employees.	Without employees.	Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,76,564	1,15,116	1,61,448	2,71,587

Prosecutions:

22,348 prosecutions were launched during the year. 21,372 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 8,55,853.00 was realised as fine.

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of employment) Act, 1965:

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspection) continued to be the Chief Inspector under section 6 (2) of the Act.

Registrations:

There were 362 Beedi and Cigar Trade mark owner having 1,218 industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 11,993 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 1,218 industrial premises, 1,137 industrial premises applied and renewed licence for the year under report and 81 industrial premises are yet to apply for licences (as on 31st March 1985). Penal action has been taken against the defaulters.

A sum of Rs. 34,006 was collected towards licence fees during the year.

Prosecutions:

154 Prosecutions were launched during the year. 238 cases (which include the cases pending from previous year) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 29,925.00 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 :

Number of Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act.	Number of persons employed therein.
1,577	66,506

Prosecutions:

267 prosecutions were launched during the year. 259 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 61,215.00 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958:

The number of catering establishments covered by the act and the number of persons employed therein are given below :

Number of Establishments covered by the Act.	With employees.	Without employees	Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26,002	11,989	14,013	57,746

Prosecutions:

3,037 prosecutions were launched during the year. 2,743 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,84,570.00 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958:

There were 80,385 establishments covered by the act during the year under review employing 12,62,105 employees.

Prosecutions:

6,440 prosecutions were launched during the year. 5,928 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,78,541.00 was realised as fine.

WAGES LEGISLATIONS.**Minimum Wages Act:**

49,074 Establishments were covered by the Act employing 11,55,696 employees.

Constitution of Committees:

During the year 1984-85 Government have constituted Minimum Wages Advisory Committee for the following employments:

1. Employment in Sago Industry.
2. Employment in Tanneries and Leather Manufactory.
3. Employment in Public Motor Transport.
4. Employment in Laundries and Eashing clothes.
5. Employment in Bought Leaf Tea Factories.
6. Employment in Coir Manufactory.
7. Employment in Rice, Flour and Dhall Mills.
8. Employment in any Oil Mills.
9. Employment in Snuff Industry.
10. Employment in General Engineering and Fabrication Industry.
11. Employment in Salt Pans.
12. Employment in Automobile Workshop.
13. Employment in Loading and Unloading Operations.

Prosecutions :

3,185 Prosecutions were launched during the year. 2,597 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,46,717 was realised as fine.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936 :

The number of establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of Establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments.</i>
26,333	10,67,026

Prosecutions :

1,281 prosecutions were launched during the year. 1,179 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 2,575 was realised as fine.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATIONS.**Workmen's Compensation, Act 1923 :**

There were 262 cases pending as on 31st March 1984. 1,021 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,283 cases, 879 cases were disposed of during the period and 404 cases were pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1985).

Weights and Measures Act, 1958 :

The weights and measures wing of the department earned a total revenue of Rs. 4,79,53,284.29 by way of verification, reverification fees, licence fees, etc.

Prosecutions :

16,619 prosecutions were launched during the year. 14,887 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 9,91,770 was realised as fine.

PRICE STATISTICS.**INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU (1970—71=100)**

Index Numbers of Wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu are being compiled every week with 1970—71=100. The index basket covers 177 commodities comprising 510 quotations classified under the following three major groups.

- (i) Primary Articles
- (ii) Fuel, Power and Light and
- (iii) Manufactured Products.

Monthly indices are compiled on the basis of the weekly indices.

During the year 1984-85, the trend of the Index Number of "All Commodities" was mainly influenced by the indices of "Primary Articles" Group which in turn was governed by the sub-group index for "Food Articles". From 326.69 in April 1984 the Index Number of Wholesale Prices for "All Commodities" increased gradually and reached the highest level of 344.01 in November 1984, due to the increase in prices of urad, vegetables, ghee, butter, egg, meat chillies, Tamarind and Turmeric. The major group index for "Primary Articles" and the sub-group index for "Food Articles" also rose simultaneously. The declining trend in the price indices was noticed from December 1984 onwards due to the fall in the prices of Rice, Arhar, Urad, Vegetables, Ghee, Butter, Chillies, Turmeric, Garlic, Ginger and Tamarind. At the end of the period under study, the "All Commodities" index stood at 334.12 indicating rise of 2.27 per cent as compared to April 1984. The major group index for "Primary Articles" recorded a rise of 0.29 per cent and moved from 346.80 in April 1984 to 347.80 in March 1985 while the sub-group index for

"Food Articles" registered an increase of 2.74 per cent and moved up from 344.15 in April 1984 to 353.59 in March 1985.

Even though the index number for the sub-groups "Non-Food Articles" increased steadily upto September 1984, due to rise in prices of Cotton Raw, Groundnut, Gingelly Seed, Caster Seed, Cotton Seed, Sugar Cane and Fire Wood, the sub-group Index suffered a set back (3.78 per cent) from October 1984 onwards because of the decline in the price index of coconuts.

The sub-group indices for "Minerals" showed an increase of 3.30 per cent during the year due to rise in prices of Magnesite.

The second major group index for "Fuel, Power and Light" moved up from 388.19 in April 1984 to 416.96 in March 1985 recording a rise of 7.41 per cent and this increase was due to rise in prices of coal and electricity tariff rates in the first half of the year and again due to rise in prices of petroleum products during March 1985.

There was a gradual rise in the index for the third major group "Manufactured Products" and moved from 298.08 in April 1984 to 311.63 points in March 1985 with the increase in prices of certain items like Edible Oil, Vanaspathi, Oil Cake, Cotton Yarn, Paper, Leather and its products. During the period under study this group index had gone up by 4.55 per cent compared with the price level at the beginning of the year (i.e.) April 1984.

2. Consumer Price Index Number.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees working in employment 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 being obtained from the Directorate of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics. Under a working arrangements, the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Madras city is being compiled every month by Commissioner of Statistics and the entire working sheets are sent to the Directorate of Labour Bureau, Simla and the Index released after obtaining his telegraphic confirmation.

3. Rainfall.

During the year 1984-85, Tamil Nadu received normal rainfall. Though the rainfall was 15.1 per cent less than the normal rainfall of 942.8 mm (average of 50 years' rainfall ending 1950), it is still considered as normal, according to the rainfall classification. The districts of Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kannyakumari recorded deficient rainfall, while the remaining districts had normal rainfall during the year under review.

South-West Monsoon Period (June 1984 to September 1984).

During the South-West Monsoon period, the State's rainfall was 8.2 per cent more than the normal rainfall. But according to the rainfall classification, it is still considered as normal rainfall. The rainfall was however, excess in the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram, while it was deficient in Tirunelveli district and normal in the rest of the districts.

North-East Monsoon period (October 1984 to December 1984).

During the North-East Monsoon period Tamil Nadu recorded deficient rainfall, i.e. 33.1 per cent less than normal. The rainfall was deficient in all the districts except Madras, Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris where it was normal.

General Remarks :

Though Tamil Nadu experienced normal rainfall during the South-West Monsoon period and deficient rainfall in the North-East Monsoon period the State as a whole experienced heavy rainfall in January 1985, i.e. 53.2 mm. more than the normal rainfall of 35.1 mm.

4. Condition of Crops and Agricultural Production.

The conditions of the crops was generally satisfactory in almost all the districts in Tamil Nadu during the year 1984-85. The area under Paddy for the year under report was estimated at 23.6 lakh hectares, representing an increase of 0.5 per cent over the area estimated for the corresponding period of the previous year. The area under Millets, viz., Cholam, Cumbu and Ragi showed a downward trend. The areas under Redgram and Bengalgram were estimated at 1.4 and 0.06 lakh hectares respectively.

The area under foodgrains in the year 1984-85 remained almost at the same level as that of the previous year, while there was a slight increase in the production level due to favourable seasonal conditions.

5. Foreign Trade Statistics.

Quantum of foreign export to the countries in terms of value from ports in Tamil Nadu for the year 1983-84, was of the order of Rs. 851.26 crores.

Quantum of foreign imports from the countries in terms of value into the ports in Tamil Nadu for the year 1983-84, was of the order of Rs. 1,498.23 crores.

6. Plantation Labour Statistics for the year 1984.

The object of the scheme is to collect statistics on labour employed in plantation and the earnings of these employees for each quarter. Data are collected from Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations in Tamil Nadu in the prescribed proforma every quarter.

The coverage extends to plantations viz. tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona registered under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 in Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris and Kannyakumari districts.

The number of registered plantations (other than Cardamon) was 434 at the end of 1984 as shown below :

Registered plantations as on 31st December 1984 in Tamil Nadu :

Serial number.	Name of the Crop.	Number of plantations as on 31st December 1984.
1	Tea	194
2	Coffee	193
3	Rubber	38
4	Cinchona	9
	Total	434

TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES.

1. Administrative set up :

This institute founded on 29th March 1973 as part of the Labour Department, headed by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras had been made a separate and independent department with effect from 1st April 1978 under the direct control of the Labour Secretariat with the objective of augmenting its activities. The Director of this Institute is having the status of the head of department.

TRAINING PROGRAMME :

(i) Trade Union Leadership Programme :

The workers, mostly second line leaders, are imparted this training. The subjects covered include—

- (i) Worker as a citizen, as a family member, as a member of an industrial organisation and as a member of a trade union;
- (ii) National economy ;
- (iii) Role of trade union in the development of the economy ;
- (iv) Function of a social worker ;
- (v) Collective Bargaining and other methods of disputes settlement.
- (vi) Implication of work stoppages ;
- (vii) Leadership traits ;
- (viii) Communication, etc.

Government accorded sanction to conduct one course in one financial year. During this year one such course has been conducted and 15 persons participated.

(ii) Orientation course in labour laws for officers from co-operative institutions and public sector undertakings :

For the benefit of the officers of the Co-operative Department, local bodies and other public sector undertakings the above course is conducted. Government have allotted funds to conduct these courses. During the period under report 4 courses were conducted and 66 officers participated.

(iii) Refresher course for Labour officers, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Inspector of factories :

This course is aimed at updating the knowledge of the Labour department officers and at exposing them to different approaches to human problems and problems in the enforcement of Labour laws.

The Government have sanctioned funds to conduct this course. During this year one course has been conducted covering 12 persons.

(iv) Refresher course for Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Superintendents.

For the benefit of Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Superintendents in the Labour Department, refresher courses are conducted. Government have sanctioned funds to conduct these courses. During the financial year one course was conducted covering 18 persons.

(v) Foundational training programmes for Office Assistants in Public Sector Undertakings :

In this programme office Assistants are enabled to evaluate their own functioning, pinpointing the plus and minus points, and identifying the problems in their work situation. This institute has been conducting these courses collecting fee from participants. During this year 2 courses were conducted and 51 were trained.

(vi) Supervisory skills development programme :

For this course fees are collected from participants. During this year 5 courses were conducted and 166 participated.

(vii) Seminar on shops and commercial establishments and labour welfare enactments :

Owners of shops and establishments are to comply with many laws like Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, Minimum Wages Act, Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, etc. They need to be educated of their obligations under these laws. Hence one day seminar is organised for them. Fee is collected for this course. During this year institute has conducted 14 courses and 1,795 were trained.

(viii) Seminar on Maintenance of Registers and forms under labour laws :

Education of employer to comply with law is rewarding to the workmen and employer. With this in view, programmes on 'Maintenance of registers and notice have been organised at different centres' Fee is collected from the participants. During this year 7 courses were conducted and 332 were benefited.

(ix) Training programme for Beedi and Cigar workers:

The expenditure for these courses are met from the accumulated balance from other fee collected courses with due permission from Government. During this year 9 courses were conducted at Madras, Tuticorin, Trichy, Salem, Erode, Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram Vellore and Ranipet covering 326 persons.

(x) Seminar on important labour problems :

Seminars on different topics are conducted by this institute for managerial personnel and labour leaders. Details of some such programmes are mentioned below :

2. (a) Seminar on handling of disciplinary cases :

The course contents are :

- (i) motivating for positive discipline ;
- (ii) problem of absenteeism and late coming ;
- (iii) domestic enquiry ;
- (iv) case laws on disciplinary cases ;
- (v) implications of section 11-A and 33 and.

33A of Industrial Disputes Act. During this year 4 courses were conducted covering 124.

(b) *Strike and Lockout* :—

The course contents are :

- (a) History of industrial action ;
- (b) causes for work stoppages ;
- (c) approaches to conflict resolution ;
- (d) handling of strike situation ;
- (e) group discussion on “the feasibility of moratorium on strike and lockout ” ; and on other topics.

During this year 2 courses were conducted covering 99 persons.

3. *Post Graduate diploma course in Labour Administration.*

The sixth batch of Post-Graduate diploma course in Labour Administration was conducted by this institute in 1984-85 with 44 students.

4. *Uzhaippavar Ulagam* :

A monthly magazine in Tamil entitled “Uzhaippavar Ulagam” is published by this institute with the object of educating persons connected with labour relations

in general and workmen in particular on case laws and new enactments and amendments. The question and answer part of the journal is well acclaimed by the readers. Important judgement of High Courts and the Supreme Court on labour matters are published therein among other items.

5. *Research Cell* :

A Research on “Workmen’s attitude towards size of the family” has been undertaken by this cell during this year. Collection of data was completed.

6. *Library* :

The library of this institute has a good collection of books on labour, industrial relations, public relations and public administration, behavioural science, personnel management, etc.

7. *Equipments* :

During this year the Institute has purchased 16 mm. sound projector, automatic slide projector. One public address system, an emergency light, overhead projector and tape recorder are already in use in this institute.

8. *Degree Courses* :

In the plan scheme for 1984-85, the Government have sanctioned for conducting a degree course on Bachelor of Labour Management. After the plus 2 stage, talented students with the aptitude for labour administrative work will be imparted intensive training for 3 years.

THE TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board which has been constituted as a statutory body with effect from 1st April 1975 with the Honourable Minister in-charge of Labour as its Chairman and the following persons as its Members :

- (i) Five representatives of Employees.
- (ii) Five representatives of Employers.
- (iii) Three members from the State Legislature
- (iv) Four Government Officials and
- (v) Two non-official members.

Welfare activities of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board which is functioning since 1975 has taken up series of welfare measures for the benefit of industrial workers and is also having very ambitious programmes to be implemented in

the future. The following are the schemes which have already been implemented.

1. *Labour Welfare Centres:*

There are 38 Labour Welfare Centres functioning throughout the State. They are at.

- 1. Sembium *Madras.*
- 2. Guindy. *Chengalpattu District.*
- 3. Ambattur.
- 4. Thiruvottiyur.
- 5. Kancheepuram.
- 6. Gudiyatham. *North Arcot District.*
- 7. Vaniyambadi.
- 8. Ranipettai.
- 9. Vellore.

South Arcot District.

10. Villupuram.

Salem District.

11. Mettur Dam.

12. Salem.

Coimbatore District.

13. Coimbatore.

14. Ganapathy.

15. Pellamedu.

16. Perianaickenpalayam.

17. Palladam.

18. Udumalpet.

Periyar District.

19. Tharapuram.

Thanjavur District.

20. Thanjavur.

21. Kumbakonam.

Tiruchirappalli District.

22. Manaparai.

23. Tiruchirappalli.

24. Karur.

25. Dalmiapuram.

Madurai District.

26. Madurai.

27. Dindigul.

28. Pasumalai.

29. Palani.

Ramanathapuram District.

30. Sivakasi.

31. Rajapalayam.

32. Virudhunagar.

Tirunelveli District.

33. Koilpatti.

34. Vickramasingapuram.

35. Tuticorin.

36. Tirunelveli.

37. Thatchanallur.

38. Nagercoil.

In these Welfare Centres Tailoring Classes are conducted for the dependants (Unmarried sisters, wife and children) of the industrial workers. The duration of the course is one year from January to December. A stipend of Rs. 50 per month is paid to each trainee and the trainees are sent to Government Technical Examination. Those who score highest mark in needle work and dress making among the trainees in each of the Centres are awarded a prize of a tailoring model sewing machine in respect of the Lower and Higher Grades separately. Further Kindergarten classes for the Children of workers in the age group of 2½ years to 5 years are also conducted. Nutritious food as mid-day meals

and milk are given to the Children. In addition, the children are supplied with two sets of uniforms per year. The children are given free medical check up once in a month and vitamin tablets are also given to them.

2. Sports :

To encourage the workers and their dependants the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is conducting Annual Sports at District, Zonal and State Level every year.

3. Book Bank Scheme :

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is reimbursing the cost of Text Books to the children of workers studying upto X standard. Book Bank Scheme is implemented for those studying in the Plus 2 Courses and above.

(i) Number of person benefitted during the year 1984-85—54,422.

(ii) Amount Sanctioned—Rs. 17,73,335-65.

4. Reimbursement of Tuition Fees and Examination Fees to the Workers and their children for learning Typewriting and Shorthand.

The Board has been reimbursing the tuition and Examination Fees paid by the workers and their dependants for learning Typewriting and Shorthand.

(i) Number of person benefitted during 1984-85—1,021.

(ii) Amount sanctioned—Rs. 1,21,036-00.

5. Grant of Scholarship :

The Board is granting scholarship to the children of workers studying in Engineering, Medical and Law Courses as detailed below on merit basis every year:

<i>Serial Number and name of the Course.</i>	<i>Number of Scholarship.</i>	<i>Amount of Scholarship.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Degree in Medical ..	25	Rs. 100 p.m.
2. Degree in Engineering	25	Rs. 100 p.m.
3. Degree in Law ..	25	Rs. 100 p.m.
4. Diploma in Medical	25	Rs. 60 p.m.
5. Diploma in Engineering	25	Rs. 60 p.m.
6. Higher Secondary (three in each districts.	32	Rs. 50 p.m.
7. I.T.I.	25	Rs. 25 p.m. (for 12 months).

6. Funeral Expenses for workers :

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is granting funeral expenses of Rs. 200 in each case to the legal heirs of the workers who die while in service.

(i) Number of families benefitted during 1984-85—631.

(ii) Amount Sanctioned—Rs. 1,26,100-00.

Chapter XXI

LAW DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the period from the 1st April 1984 to the 31st March 1985, 19 acts were published of which 7 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 26 Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1984) :

Under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959, all amounts falling under the head "Charges for packing", that is to say, cost of packing materials and cost of labour—

(i) when charged for by the dealer separately without including such amounts in the price of the goods sold or purchased in respect of goods liable to tax at the hands of the dealer ; and

(ii) whether or not such amounts are specified and charged for by the dealer separately, in respect of the goods not liable to tax at the hands of the dealer, shall be excluded from the total turnover of the dealer for determining his taxable turnover. The then existing provisions gave scope for evasion of tax in that a dealer selling or purchasing goods liable to tax at high rate of tax can split up the bill into the value of the commodity and the value of the container, over state the value of the containers and thus evade a good slice of tax. The Government had decided that the position regarding packing charges would have to be put on a rational basis with no scope for evasion and at the same time avoid harassment to dealers. The Government had, therefore, decided to amend section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), so as to tax packing materials at the same rate as the contents, if the contents were taxable at the hands of the dealer and to exempt the packing materials if the contents are exempt from tax at the hands of the dealer.

This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1984):

In order to give relief to small dealers the Government

had announced in the Budget for 1984-85 to raise the limit of annual turnover for exemption from payment of tax under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. The Government had therefore, decided to amend sub-section (1) of section 3 accordingly.

2. It was also announced that the limit of turnover for making it obligatory to register under the said act be raised from a total turnover of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. The Government had therefore, decided to amend sub-section (1) of section 20 of the said Act accordingly.

3. Pursuant to the above decision the Government had also decided to make certain consequential amendments to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7, proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7-A, sub-section (2) of section 7-A and in clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 16A of the said.

4. It was also announced that the rate of sales tax on the following commodities be increased as noted against each. Accordingly, the Government issued notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said act amending the Schedule to the said act with effect from the 3rd March 1984, so as—

(i) tax on petrol increased from 11 per cent to 14 per cent by amending item 151 of the first schedule ;

(ii) tax on aviation turbine oil increased from 7 per cent to 10 per cent by amending item 152 of the first schedule :

(iii) tax on high speed diesel oil increased from 11 per cent to 14 per cent by amending item 153 of the first schedule ;

(iv) tax on light diesel oil increased from 11 per cent to 14 per cent by amending item 154 of the first schedule ;

(v) tax on lubricating oils, quenching oils and greases increased from 8 per cent to 10 per cent by amending item 156 of the first schedule -; and

(vi) tax on mineral oils increased from 8 per cent to 10 per cent by amending item 157 of the first schedule.

5. It was also announced that a single point levy of sales tax at 5 per cent as against the then existing multipoint tax of 5 per cent on poultry feed and compound cattle feed. Accordingly, notification under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act was issued for giving effect to the above decision.

6. Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a bill to replace the aforesaid notification had to be introduced in the subsequent session of the legislature.—

7. This act was enacted to achieve the above object.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1984, (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1984):*

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 1984-85; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said fund for that financial year.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax and Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1984) :*

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments tax act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) had been made applicable to the exhibition of films on television screen through Video Cassette Recorders and the definition of "entertainment" in the said Act had also been amplified so as to include exhibitions of films on television screens through Video Cassette Recorders. It was decided to amend the said Act for the following purposes, namely :—

(i) to levy a tax on each payment for admission to the exhibitions of cinematograph films on television screen through Video Cassette Recorders, at the rate of fifty per cent of the gross payment for admission inclusive of the amount of tax ;

(ii) in lieu of the above tax mentioned in item (i) above, to levy a tax for Video Cassette Recorder Films exhibited at the various rates applicable to permanent and semi permanent theatres as specified in the table under sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Act ;

(iii) to provide for certain other consequential amendments to the Act.

2. It was also decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Local authorities finance Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 52 of 1961), so as to provide therein that no surcharge under the said Act would be levied for the exhibition of cinematograph films on television screens through video cassette recorders.

3. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act, 26 of 1984):*

In the Budget for 1984-85 presented on the 31st March 1984, the Government had announced their decision to raise the rate of additional sales tax levied under the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1970) from 1st April 1984.

2. The rate of additional sales tax proposed to be enhanced were as follows :—

(a) for a taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, from 0.4 per cent to 0.5 per cent.

(b) for a taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs from 0.5 per cent to 0.7 per cent.

(c) for a taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs from 0.6 per cent to 1 per cent.

(d) for a taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs from 0.7 per cent to 1.25 per cent. It was accordingly proposed to amend section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 for the above purpose.

3. This act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1984) :*

Under sub-section (1) of section 16A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) the Government had issued notifications amending schedule II to the said act consequent on the changes in the status of certain panchayat towns in North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. Under sub-section (2) of the said section 16A, a Bill had to be introduced for replacing the notifications in the subsequent session of the legislature.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

7. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Forth Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1984):*

By the constitution (forty-sixth Amendment), Act 1982 the scope of the expression "tax on the sale or purchase of goods" has been enlarged by the addition of clause (29A) in Article 366 of the Constitution so as to include—

(a) a tax on the transfer, otherwise than in pursuance of the contract, of property in any goods for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

(b) a tax on the transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract ;

(c) a tax on the delivery on hire purchase or any system of payment by instalments ;

(d) a tax on the transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration ;

(e) a tax on the supply of goods by an unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration; and

(f) a tax on the supply by way of or as part of any service of food or any drink for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration. Consequently it was decided to amend sections 2(g), 2(j), 2(n) and 2(r) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to modify the definitions of "dealer", "goods", "sale" and "turnover". A new clause defining 'works contract' has also added in section 2.

A separate charging section to levy tax on the transfer of the right to use any goods at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent with powers to Government to notify different rates for different goods or for different classes of dealers, has been provided in the Act. Certain other consequential amendments have been also made.

2. This act has been enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1984):*

By the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1983, protection was given up to and inclusive of the 15th January 1984 to the cultivating tenants in the State from eviction for non-payment of arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1983 and for any previous fasli year. Considerable amounts or rent payable by the cultivating tenants to the land-owners or public trusts, as the case may be, had remained in arrears. It would be difficult for the cultivating tenants to pay the accumulated arrears in one lump sum in the context of continuous drought for the last two years. Government had, therefore, decided to give relief to the cultivating tenants in the non-flood affected areas in the State, from the burden of discharging arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1983 and for any previous fasli year, as follows :—

The said arrears of rent shall be paid in a period of two years in four equal half yearly instalments without interest as specified below :—

First instalment on or before the 30th June, 1984;
Second instalment on or before the 31st December 1984;

Third instalment on or before the 30th June 1985
and

Fourth instalment on or before the 31st December 1985.

2. It was also proposed to restore possession of lands to such tenants who have been evicted on or after the 16th January 1984 and before the date of the publication of the proposed act for non-payment of rent due for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1983 and for any previous fasli year.

3. This act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

9. *The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1984) :*

In the light of the representation made on behalf of the press, the Government had decided to annul the amendments made to the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860) and the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) by the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1982) and restore section 292-A, Indian Penal Code as it stood prior to the said amendment Act.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1984) :*

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) provides for the relief of certain indebted persons in the State of Tamil Nadu from the usurious practices of pawn brokers, money lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit and to give relief from the debts due to such pawnbrokers, money lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit. Six months from the date of commencement of the act was allowed to debtors to file applications for relief under the Act. When it was brought to the notice of the Government that people in rural areas were not fully aware of the time limit within which they had to make application, the time limit was extended upto 23rd February 1984. On a review of the working of the Act, it was found that people in rural areas were still not aware of the time limit within which they had to make applications to the Tahsildars for seeking relief under the said Act. Accordingly, it was decided to extend further the time limit upto twenty-four months from the date of commencement of the said Act, namely the 24th August 1982.

2. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

11. The Tamil Nadu Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporary Relief) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1984) :

There had been failure of monsoon in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in this State and the cultivating tenants were not in a position to pay the rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1983 and for any previous fasli year. It was, therefore, considered necessary to give protection to such defaulting tenants from eviction on ground of default in payment of the said rent till the 15th January 1984. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1983) was enacted.

2. Due to continuous failure of monsoon for the last two years and followed by floods in December 1983 which caused severe damage to the crops raised in certain areas in this State, the cultivating tenants therein had been adversely affected. They would not be in a position to pay the arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1983 and for any previous fasli year and also for the then current fasli year ending with the 30th June 1984. As there would be spate of petitions before the Courts for realisation of arrears of rent after the 15th January 1984, it would not be possible for the cultivating tenants in the flood affected areas to pay all the past arrears of rent at once. It was, therefore, considered necessary that such defaulting tenants in the flood affected areas were protected till the 15th January 1985 from eviction on the ground of default in payment of the said rent.

3. It was also proposed to restore possession of lands to such tenants who had been evicted on or after the 15th January 1984 and before the date of the publication of the proposed Act for default in payment of rent.

4. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

12. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1984) :

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 1978-79 ; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said fund for that year.

13. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1984).

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution

to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the Supplementary Grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1984 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of the State for that period.

14. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation Amendment and Validation Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1984)—

Clause (1) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) defines the expression "to hold" to mean to own vacant land or possess such land as owner or as tenant or as mortgagee or under an irrevocable or as power of attorney or under a hire purchase agreement or partly in one of the said capacities and partly in any other of the said capacity or capacities. The Madras High Court while interpreting the above provision has held that the expression "to hold" in terms of the existing provision in the said section 3(1) does not include any executor or administrator. The above judgment of the High Court had given certain practical difficulties in implementing the provisions of the said act. It was therefore considered necessary to amend the said section 3(1) so as to make a specific provision in respect of vacant land vested with the executor or administrator.

2. This act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

15. The Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1985) ;

Sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Tamil Nadu Court fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XIV of 1955) provides for the determination of market value of land, building or garden in the transferred territory. The said sub-section was inserted by the Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1965), when the ryotwari settlement in the transferred territory was not completed. As the ryotwari settlement in the transferred territory has since been completed under the Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1964) sub-section (2) of section 7 of the court fees act aforesaid, which provides for the determination of the market value of the land in suits will have to be applied uniformly to the areas in the transferred territory and consequently sub-section (3) of section 7 has been omitted.

2. At present the court-fee payable on a memorandum of writ appeal to the High court is rupees one hundred only. As the cost of administration of civil justice has increased considerably, the Government decided to enhance the court fee payable in respect of a writ appeal to the High Court from one hundred rupees to two hundred rupees.

3. Under article 10(c) of the scheduled II to the Tamil Nadu Court fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 a court-fee of seventy-five paise is levied on an application to a Collector for lease of land for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes. Lease of land for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes is also granted by certain officers of the Public Works Department in respect of lands in their charge and an application for such lease is chargeable with a court-fee of twenty-five paise under article 10(k) (ii) of the said Schedule II. The Government decided that a uniform fee of seventy-five paise should be levied in respect of applications presented to an officer of the Public Works department also.

4. Articles 11(v) of the said Schedule II provides for the levy of court fee on election petition questioning the election of a person as a member or president of the Panchayat or as a member of the Corporation of Madras or a member of the Municipal council or as a Mayor or Deputy Mayor of the Corporation of Madras [or as Chairman of Municipality. It does not specifically provide for the levy of court-fee on election petition questioning the election of a vice-president of a panchayat or chairman or vice-chairman of a Panchayat Union Council or of a Municipal Council. Further the said article does not also cover the election petition questioning the election of a member of the Corporation of Madurai or Coimbatore or of any other Municipal Corporation constituted under any law for the time being in force or as a Mayor or Deputy Mayor of the Corporation of Madurai or Coimbatore or of any other Municipal Corporation constituted under any law for the time being in force. The Government [decided to provide for the levy of court fee on election petitions questioning the election of a person to the above mentioned offices.

5. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1985).*

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 1984; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of the State for that period.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1985).*

¶ 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 1985-86; 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.

18. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1985).*

The then Leader of the House (Assembly) had made an announcement on the 26th April 1984 that with effect from the 1st April 1984—

(a) the salary of the Ministers, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Chairman of the Council, the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, the Deputy Chairman of the Council, the Leader of the Opposition and the Members of the Assembly and the Members of the council will be enhanced by Rs. 200 per mensem;

(b) the value of railway coupons will be enhanced from Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 for a financial year.

Pursuant to the above announcement, it has been proposed to amend sections, 3, 4, 5, 6A (1), 12 (1) (a) and 12A(1) of the Tamil Nadu payment of Salaries Act 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951).

2. It was also decided that the facility of providing to the members with railway coupons under section 2A(1) should also be extended to the Ministers including the Chief Minister, Speaker, Deputy Speaker Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Parliamentary Secretaries.

3. Consequent on the formation of separate Secretariat for Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council in the place of separate departments of the Secretariat the references to Legislative Assembly department and Legislative Council department occurring in section 12 (4A) (b) were proposed to be changed into references to the concerned Secretariat and also to make a provision for construing such reference to departments occurring in any rule, notification, form or order made or issued under the said Act, as a reference to the concerned Secretariat.

4. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above subjects.

19. The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1985).

Under sub-section (1) of section 55B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), as subsequently amended, the period within which the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras should make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the council of the Corporation of Madras had been fixed as nine years and six months from the 30th November 1974. The said period was due to expire on the 30th May 1984.

2. The Government had decided to issue identity cards with or without photographs affixed thereon to all the voters in the City of Madras, City of Madurai and City of Coimbatore as well as in all the municipalities and then to conduct civic elections to the Corporation councils and to the municipal councils. Accordingly arrangements were made to provide the aforesaid identity cards to the voters. It became therefore necessary to further extend the period within which the arrangements should be made for the conduct of elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras by the Special Officer beyond the 30th May 1984.

3. The Government accordingly decided to amend the said Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), so as to extend the said period by a further period of one year beyond the 30th May 1984. To give effect to the above decision, the Madras city Municipal Corporation (amendment)

Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu ordinance 6 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor and published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 30th May 1984.

4. A bill to replace the said Ordinance was introduced in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on the 9th October 1984, in its session which commenced on the 8th October 1984. The said bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly on the 12th October 1984. But the said bill could not be taken up for consideration by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, because the Legislative Council was adjourned sine die on the 15th October 1984 and the Legislature was prorogued on the 31st October 1984. Subsequently the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. As such, the bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, could not become an Act of the Legislature to replace the said ordinance in time. In view of the circumstances stated above, it became necessary to promulgate again an ordinance for the purpose. Accordingly, the Madras city Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 19 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor on the 19th November 1984 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, dated the 20th November 1984. Since the elections to the Council of the Corporation of Madras cannot be conducted before the 30th May 1985, that is the period within which the arrangements should be made for the conduct of the elections as extended by the Tamil Nadu Ordinance 19 of 1984, it was decided to extend the said period up to the 30th November 1985.

5. This Act has been enacted to replace the said ordinance and also to give effect to the above decision.

Chapter XXII

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Summary of Salient features for the period from 1st April 1984 to 30th April 1985.

The Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from 15th November 1984 afternoon.

The Eighth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was constituted on the 16th January 1985 after the General Election in December 1984.

I. Tamil Nadu Assembly-Composition.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 234 elected members and one nominated member. The breakup figures of each political party in the Eighth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 1st April 1985 is as follows :—

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	131
2. Indian National Congress ..	62
3. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	22
4. Independents	18
5. Hon. Speaker	1
	<hr/>
	234

II Swearing in of members of the Eighth Assembly :

Thi P. U. Shanmugam, elected as Member, Legislative Assembly from Melmalayanur Constituency in South Arcot district was appointed as the 'Speaker protem' by the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by article 188 of the constitution of India before whom Oath or Affirmation be made and subscribed by the members of the Legislative Assembly under the said article. He made and subscribed his affirmation before the Governor on the forenoon of 23rd February 1985 at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Madras.

On 25th February 1985, 229 members made and subscribed their Oath or Affirmation before the 'Speaker Prottem.'

Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister and S. Thirunavukkarasu, Minister for Food solemnly affirmed their allegiance to the Constitution on 26th February 1985 and 7th March 1985 before the 'Speaker Prottem' and Hon. Speaker respectively in the chamber of the Speaker, Madras-600 009. On the 8th March 1985, Thiru S. P. Manavalan, elected in the Bye-election from Thiruppathur constituency made and subscribed oath before the Speaker in the chamber of the Speaker, Madras-9, On the 4th April 1985, Thiru P. Dhanapal, from Sankari (S.C.) Constituency solemnly affirmed his allegiance to the constitution before the Deputy Speaker in the Government General Hospital, Madras.

III. Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker :

The election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker were held on 27th February 1985. Thiru P. H. Pandian and Thiru V. P. Balasubramanian were unanimously elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively.

IV. Sessions and Sittings :

During the period under report, there were two sessions of which one relates to the Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly i.e., the ninth session commenced on 8th October 1984 and prorogued on 31st October 1984. The other one relates to the first meeting of the first session of the Eighth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on 25th February 1985 and adjourned on 11th April 1985 to meet again on 24th June 1985.

During the above two sessions the Assembly met for 33 days in all i.e. 7 days during the Ninth session of the Seventh Assembly and 26 days during the first session of Eighth Assembly

The business transacted during the sittings of the Assembly from 1st April 1984 to 30th April 1984 were already furnished in the summary for the period from 1st May 1983 to 30th April 1984.

V. Governor's Address :

During the period under report, Thiru Sundar Lal Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed both the houses of Legislature assembled together in the

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras at 10-00 a.m. on Friday, the 8th March 1985. The motion of thanks to the Governor's address was moved by Thiru S. Semmalai, M.L.A. and seconded by Thiru John Vincent, M.L.A., on the 11th March 1985. The discussion on the motion of thanks took place for six days. Thereafter, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's address was adopted on the 16th March 1985.

VI. Financial Business :

During the period under report, the following financial business was transacted :—

	<i>Date of presentation.</i>	<i>Dates on which discussion took place and the demands were voted.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
First Supplementary statement of Expenditure for the year 1984-85.	12th October 1984.	5th October 1984.
2 Budget for the year 1985-86.	26th March 1985.	General discussion 7 days.
3 Final Supplementary statement of Expenditure for the year 1984-85.	25th March 1985.	25th March 1985.
4 Advance grants for the year 1985-86 (vote on Account).	26th March 1985.	27th March 1985.

VII. Legislative Business :

During the period under report, 43 bills were introduced in the Assembly of which 34 bills were considered and passed.

VIII. Questions :

The starred and short notice questions answered on the floor of the house and the unstarred questions

and answers placed on the table of the house during the period are as follows :—

Starred questions answered—193.

Short notice questions answered—4.

Unstarred questions together with the answers placed on the table—400.

IX. Adjournment Motions :

During the period, 8 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent, to raise these motions were withheld after hearing the members and Hon. Ministers concerned by the Hon. Speaker.

X. Statements made by Hon. Ministers on calling attention notices to matters of urgent public importance :

During the period, 38 statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on the floor of the house on their attention being called under rule 55 (old rule 54) of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

XI. Constitution of Committees :

During the period under report, the following legislature committees for the year 1985-86 were constituted on the dates noted against each:—

1. Business advisory committee—7th March 1985.
2. Committee on Estimates—9th April 1985.
3. Committee on Public Accounts—9th April 1985.
4. Committee on Public Undertakings—9th April 1985.
5. Committee of privileges—9th April 1985.
6. House Committee—9th April 1985.
7. Committee on Delegated legislation—10th April 1985.
8. Committee on Government assurances—10th April 1985.
9. Rules committee—10th April 1985.

XII. Papers Placed on the Table of the House :

During the period 434 papers were placed on the table of the house, details of which are given below :—

A. Statutory Rules and orders—331.

B. Reports, Notifications and other papers—103.

Total—434.

Chapter XXIII

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SECRETARIAT.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Strength :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 members including the Hon. Chairman. As on 2nd April 1985, there were only 42 members in the Council and 21 seats were vacant. Of these 42 members, 23 Members belong to All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 5 Members belong to the Indian National Congress, 5 Members belong to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 4 Members belong to the Teachers-Graduates Progressive Front, One each to Communist Party of India and Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress and 2 Independent. The Hon. Chairman does not belong to any party.

Sitting :

During the period under review there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 4 days during the 66th Session and 17 days during the 67th Session till 12th April 1985. The 67th Session has not yet been prorogued.

Leader of the House

Hon. Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments was appointed as Leader of the House (Council) on 19th February 1985.

Election and Swearing-in of New Member :

Thiru K. Subbu was elected as a member to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 30th March 1985 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru S. Muthu. The new member made and subscribed the oath before the Hon. Chairman in the chamber on 2nd April 1985.

Governor's Address :

The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 8th March 1985 at the commencement of the 67th Session. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for 4 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without any amendment.

Condolence Resolutions :

Condolence Resolutions were passed on the demise of the following :—

1. Hon. Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.
2. Thiru A. M. Allapichai, former Deputy Chairman of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
3. Thiru S. Muthu, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
4. Thiru K. Rajaram Naidu, former Minister and former Leader of the Opposition of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
5. Thiru Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the General Secretary of the Communist Party and President of the Soviet Union.

Obituary References :

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following :—

1. Dr. Raja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, former Minister.
2. Thiru T. K. Subbiah, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
3. Thiru K. M. Desikar, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
4. Dr. T. V. Sivanandam, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
5. Thiru R. Vijayaraghunatha Thondaman, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
6. Thiru V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
7. Thiru R. V. Swaminathan, Member of the Lok Sabha.
8. Thiru K. T. Kosalram, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and Member of the Lok Sabha.

Financial Business.

During the period, the following items of Financial Business were transacted in the Council :

1. Statement of First Supplementary Expenditure for 1984-85.
2. Statement of Demand for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1978-79.
3. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Budget for 1983-84, 1984-85 and the Supplementary Financial Statements for 1982-83 and 1983-84.
4. Statement of Final Supplementary Estimate for 1984-85.
5. The General Budget for 1985-86.

Official Bills :

During the 66th Session, 12 Bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendations as the case might be and out of those Bills, 4 Bills were passed / returned by the Council without any amendment/recommendation as the case might be. The remaining 8 bills had lapsed consequent on the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly on 15th November 1984, a.n.

During the current session (viz., 67th) till 12th April 1985, 24 Bills, as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence/recommendations as the case might be, and they were passed/returned by the Council without any amendment/recommendations as the case might be.

Questions :

During the period 63 Starred Questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 2 Unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statements under Rule 42 :

During the period, 17 Statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Statements under Rule 82 :

During the period 2 Statements were made by the Hon. Ministers under rule 82 of the Council Rules.

Privileges Matters:

During the period only one privilege matter was raised in the House and the Hon. Chairman gave his rulings therefor.

Resolutions :

During the period, the following resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Council :—

1. Regarding the speedy recovery of Hon. Chief Minister from his illness in order to enable him to discharge his duties cheerfully.

2. Regarding ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of India proposed to be made by the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984.

Felicitations :

The Hon. Chairman welcomed the Hon. Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran and his Council of Ministers and Hon. Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Leader of the House on 14th March 1985.

Chapter XXIV

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE

I. General :

Constitution : The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation was constituted with effect from 1st May 1981 as per the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981.

Jurisdiction : The total area of the Corporation is 105.60 sq. kilo metres.

Population :—The population of the Corporation is 7,04,514 as per the 1981 census.

The following public utility schemes were maintained by the Corporation during the year 1984-85 :—

II. Communication :

Roads to a total length of 410.137 k.m. in the category of B.T. Surfaced, metalled and earthen, was maintained by the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 171.49 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the roads during 1984-85 from Corporation Funds.

III. Elementary Education :

The Corporation continued to maintain 77 Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools during the year. 42,048 pupils studied in these schools during the year. There were 1,331 teachers employed in these schools. A new school building with 12 class rooms and another with 2 additional class rooms were constructed during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

IV. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education :

The Corporation continued to maintain 9 Secondary and 9 Higher Secondary Schools with 17,839 pupils studying during the year. One Deaf and Dumb School with 224 inmates also continued to be maintained by the Corporation. 1,444 pupils appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination out of which 71 per cent came out successful. One School at Udumpliym recorded 100 per cent result and the Higher Secondary School at R. S. Puram recorded 84 per cent success.

Regarding 397 students appeared for the plus two, 60 per cent came out successful.

Construction of Science blocks and provisions of additional accommodation at the Corporation schools at Selvapuram [City Okkiliar Colony, and R.S. Puram were taken up during the year under report at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.8 lakhs.

The British Broadcast Corporation has presented two computers to this Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and these computers are installed in the Boys' Higher Secondary School, R.S. Puram for giving training to the students in classes IX, X and plus two classes.

V. Water Supply:

The Corporation has already undertaken a major water supply scheme under the caption "Siruvani Water Supply Improvement Scheme" at an estimated (revised) cost of 22.00 crores. The scheme is executed through the TWAD Board with loan assistance from the L.I.C. and the State Government. The work is in the completion stage. The expenditure on these works is directly met by the TWAD Board.

Besides these works, improvement and maintenance works on water supply are also directly attended by the Corporation for which a sum of Rs. 53.81 lakhs was spent by the Corporation during the year under report.

VI. Drainage:

A major under ground drainage scheme has also been taken up by the Corporation through the TWAD Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.77 crores with loan assistance from the L.I.C. and the State Government. This work is also under progress. A total sum of Rs. 464.71 lakhs has been spent through the TWAD upto 31st March 1985 towards the scheme. In addition to this, storm water drains are also maintained and a total expenditure of Rs. 19.21 lakhs was incurred during the year.

VII. Street Lighting :

The Corporation maintained 13,214 street lights during the year out of which 1,037 were Sodium Vapour Lamps. The total includes 300 numbers of new lights provided during the year.

VIII. Public Health :

Dispensaries.—The Corporation is maintaining 11 Allopathic, 3 Ayurvedic and 1 Siddha Dispensary.

Maternity and Child Health Centres.—The Corporation is maintaining 11 numbers of Maternity and Child Health Centres.

Family Planning Centres.—There are five family Planning Centres under the Corporation and it had achieved a target of 342 numbers of vasectomy, 2,106 numbers of tubectomy and 987 numbers of I.U.D. cases during the year. In addition to these 324 numbers of laproscopic cases have been successfully attended. One of the centre is provided with A.C. theatre and modern

equipments. A total sum of Rs. 182.03 lakhs was spent from the funds of the Corporation under the head Public Health during the year.

Other Public Utility Schemes by the Corporation during 1984-85 :

(i) Rostrum at V.O.C. Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

(ii) 13 numbers of pay and use latrines at various localities at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(iii) Improvements to Zoo estimate Rs. 7.00 lakhs spent Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

1. *Income and Expenditure Accounts :*

The accrued income for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 33.22 crores.

The expenditure for 1984-85 is Rs. 35.94 crores.

The Bank balances have been reconciled upto 31st March 1985.

Income and Expenditure Account for the period 1984-85.

<i>Income.</i>	<i>Actuals</i> 1984-85.
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES)
Property tax	13,59,12,236
Other taxes	3,20,67,314
Assigned Revenue	11,10,08,477
Service charges and fees	2,32,12,552
Revenue grants and contributions	69,68,445
Sale and Hire charges	23,48,174
Miscellaneous income	2,06,82,205
Prior year income	20,409
Excess of expenditure over income	2,71,48,448
Total	35,93,68,260
<i>Expenditure—</i>	
Personnel cost	20,74,51,696
Terminal and Retirement benefits	1,76,67,800
Operating expenses	2,70,27,947
Repairs and Maintenance	2,34,12,519
Programme expenses	10,54,89
Administration expenses	75,78,451
Finance expenses	3,99,20,382
Depreciation	3,46,55,052
Prior year expenses	5,99,520
Total	35,93,68,260

2. (1) *Public Health :*

Mass immunisation against Polio mylities was conducted by the Corporation of Madras from January 1985 to March 1985 and 1,19,826 doses of polio vaccine were distributed to the children in the age group of 3 months to 3 years.

“Operation Cooum” was undertaken and all the A.M.O. workers are deputed to remove the water hyacinth plants in Cooum. Intensive spraying and fogging was carried out and the mosquito density was brought down to a very low level.

In the year 1984-85, there were 834 cases of Cholera admitted in C.D. Hospital out of which only 6 had died.

During 1984-85 mid-year, population was 35,45,679. There were 1,09,975 births. The recorded deaths are 31,364 and infants deaths was 5,806.

During the year under review 11,914 stray dogs have been caught and destroyed.

12,000 pupils have been examined by the doctors against deficiencies, eye diseases, skin diseases, etc.

1,129 food samples were taken and a total amount of Rs. 12,000 fines imposed.

The public health laboratory has examined 32,875 samples of various tests and collected a sum of Rs. 3,610.

2. *Maternity and Child Welfare :*

On 10th August 1984, Ambal Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been opened at a donated building situated at Plot No. 74, Medavakkam Tank Road, A. K. Swamy Nagar, Madras-10. During the year of 1984-85 there are 42 maternity and child welfare centres functioning out of which, 38 are warded centres with a bed strength of 426 and 3 are sub-centres, located

throughout the Madras city satisfying the needs of mothers and children. 23,027 deliveries were conducted in these centres during 1984-85.

3. Urban Malaria Scheme :

During the year 1984 as many as 3.92 lakhs blood smears have been collected and examined under the malaria programme, out of which 43,588 was found to be positive for malaria. 21 Malaria clinics were functioning in the city. 2.66 lakhs of blood smears were collected through the hospitals and dispensaries in the city and 0.62 lakh blood smears were collected by active surveillance i.e. through domiciliary visits.

About 450 sprayers were engaged in a day for spray operations. Fogging operation have also been carried out in the city in all the areas which are endemic for malaria.

About 1,200 man hours spent in a month for mosquito collection. The mosquitoes were identified and the vector species were detected to determine the infection in them.

4. Family Welfare Scheme :

The reorganised family welfare scheme was started by the corporation of Madras on 10th February 1967 with one District family welfare Bureau functioning at Ripon buildings. There are 49 urban family welfare centres functioning in the city out of which 32 are under Corporation of Madras. 4 under Government and 13 undervoluntary organisations and each covering about 50,000 population. All the family welfare centres under Corporation of Madras are functioning in the respective child welfare centres.

The target and achievement for the city during 1984-85 are furnished herewith :

Method.	Target.	Achievement
1 Sterilisation	46,300	vas. 2,845 Tub. 46,515
		49,360
2 I.U.D.	30,900	24,354
3 Conventional contraceptive users	23,200	2,054
4 Oral pills Users	5,900	707

3. Maintenance by District (North) :

727 kilo metres of road and streets are being conserved daily by a complement of 3,581 conservancy workers and about 750 tonnes of garbage were removed daily from the roads and streets of North district during the year 1984-85. A total quantity of 16,899 tonnes of compost was manufactured in the two compost yards at Korukkuppe and Otteri with garbage collected and night soil picked from the unsewered areas and cow-dung from the corporation cattle d pots 20,224 metric tonnes of compost including previous-

stock were sold to the public for agricultural purpose and for growing kitchen gardens and a sum of Rs. 2,02,240.00 was realised on the above sale at the rate of Rs. 10 per M.T.

443 Public conveniences are located in various divisions of North district of which 62 Nos. are pay and use public conveniences and by conducting auction to private parties who are members of weaker section. These lessees of public conveniences were required to collect 10 paise to use the public conveniences to attend to their call of nature.

Conservancy by night was introduced during the year (1st July 1979) for the first time in the busy area of George Town. The whole operation is manned by 198 sanitary workers, 17 conservancy inspectors and 2 Supervisors utilising 18 Nos. of lorries.

During the year 1982 Rajaji Salai and Kamaraj Salai from Reserve Bank to All India Radio was declared as "Litter Free Zone" and it was decided to keep the said area as litter Free Zone from 6-00 A.M. to 7-00 P.M. every day. Accordingly the area is being maintained from 1st February 1982. Fifty numbers of Sanitary workers were engaged in two shifts to keep the place always clean. In the year 1984-85 the total length of roads which were relaid and also newly formed with P.C.C. as well as newly metalled and formed is about 126.59 Km and total expenditure incurred for these works was about Rs. 253.19 lakhs.

The total area of patch works done in the year 1984-85 was about 44,000 M sq. meters at a cost of Rs. 22,00,000.

Maintenance by District (South).

936 kilometers of road and streets were conserved daily by a complement of 2,959 conservancy workers and about 860 tonnes of garbage were removed daily from the roads and streets of south districts during the year 1984-85.

407 public conveniences are located in various divisions of South district of which 40 Nos. are pay and use public conveniences and they were given by conducting auction, to private parties who are members of weaker section. These lessees of public conveniences were required to collect 10 paise per head to use the public conveniences to attend to their call of nature.

During the year 1982, Kamaraj Salai was declared as "LITTER FREE ZONE" and it was decided to keep the said area as such and it was maintained as litter free zone from 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. every day. Accordingly the area is being maintained from 1st February 1982. 32 numbers of sanitary workers were engaged in two shifts to keep the above place always clean.

In the year 1984-85 the total length of roads which were relaid, newly formed with P.C.C. and newly metalled and formed is about 102.65 K.m. and the total expenditure incurred for these works was about Rs. 199.63 lakhs.

The total area of patch works done in the year 1984-85 was about 60,000 M².

4. Bridges :

During the year 1984-85, demolition and reconstruction of coops bridge across Otteri Nullah at Otteri was completed and thrown open to traffic on 23rd July 1984. The revised, estimate cost of the bridge pending sanction with the Government is Rs. 31.00 lakhs.

During the same year, the work of demolition and reconstruction of Mundakanni Amman Koil street Bridge across Buckingham Canal in Mylapore was, commenced on 17th October 1984 and the work is in progress.

Highways and Rural Works Department is executing the work of the major repairs to light house subway Estimated to cost originally at Rs. 23.00 lakhs and later revised Rs. 40.00 lakhs and then further revised to Rs. 50.00 lakhs or more through Tamil Nadu State construction corporation limited, Madurai as deposit work on behalf of Corporation of Madras and the work is in progress.

5. Street Lighting :

During this year 1984-85, 2,287 Nos. of new street lights have been erected in various parts of the city.

II. 98 K.m. [of new under ground cables of various sizes were laid in various parts of city.

During this year under beautification of Madras programme, 70 Nos. of 11 metres high street tubular posts with twin, triple brackets were installed for bearing 142 Nos. of 150 W. High pressure sodium vapour lamps on the national highways, GST Road from Guindy Kathipara Rotary to Madras Airport at Meenambakkam.

There are around 52,000 street lights in 150 divisions in the city of Madras. The street lights in the old city areas are fed through 54 street lighting HT (S/s) Sub-stations maintained, by this department. Some of the street light in the 12 annexed panchayat areas are fed by T.N.E.B.'s overhead lines and are maintained by DUAL control of T.N.E.B. and Electrical department, Corporation of Madras.

Education :

The corporation of Madras maintained 370 primary and middle schools and 25 high schools and 10 higher Secondary schools during the year 1984-85. 2,02,150

pupils studied in all these schools. Besides the regional language English, Telugu, Urdu, Gujarathi and Malayalam were taught to the pupils. Crafts like carpentry, weaving, new weaving, tailoring, embroidery printing and book binding were taught to the Children of the middle schools. In the Higher Secondary schools, vocational courses in auto-mobile Mechanic, Typewriting, shorthand, Photograph, nursing course, Food preparation and Food preservation were taught. The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme was extended to the high and higher Secondary schools during the year 1984-85 and 14,094 pupils were benefitted in this scheme. In the primary and middle schools, 86,965 pupils were benefitted. In all 1,01,059 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme.

7. Stadia and Playgrounds :

There are 4 major stadia and 84 playgrounds being maintained by the Corporation of Madras to meet the requirement of the peoples need in recreation.

The major games like football, Volleyball, Basketball, hockey, tennis, cricket, kabadi, ball badminton etc. are being mainly played and major tournaments are also conducted in the Corporation Nehru Stadium and Egmore stadium.

4 modern Gymnasium at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs was built Indoor stadium and thrown open for the benefit of the North Madras Youngsters during 1984-85.

Nehru Stadium has been flood lit for conducting football tournament during night times at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs and the same has been utilised for conducting 40th National Championship for Santhosh Trophy football tournament during 1984-85.

8. Council :

The terms of office of the councillors expired on 30th November 1973. The ordinary election was not held under Sec. 44 B of the MC Act, a Special Officer has been appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of the Mayor, Council and of the various committees, except taxation appeals committee.

9. Labour Welfare :

The grievances of the workers and the charter of demands of the labour unions are being settled by referring them to the respective heads of departments. The labour atmosphere is peaceful and there are no major labour problems. So far 130 nos. gratuity cases as awarded by the controlling authority under the payment of gratuity act 1972 have been settled during the period 1984-85.

10. 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 taxation appeals committee have received 73 house tax appeals during the year 1984-85 and disposed of 546 appeals and for the balance 192 appeals, executive action has been taken to dispose of the pending appeals.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI

1. Strength of the council

(a) Number of elected councilors.	65 (five members were expired).
Number of co-opted councilors	9 (Council period till 29-7-1984 noon and Special Officer period after 29-7-1984 noon).

Health Department :

(a) Number of deliveries attended by the health staff (Maternity and child welfare)	9,831
(b) Number of antinatal cases booked..	14,969
(c) Number of blood samples examined	8,900
(d) Number of positive cases	153
(e) Number of cases treated of the positive cases	110
(f) Number of Maternal deaths	Nil (in Mat Homes)
(g) Number of infants deaths	52 (New natal death in Mat. home).
(h) Number of triple antigen injections given	7,902
(i) Number of BCG vaccinations done	Nil.
(j) Number of new natal vaccinations done	Nil.
(k) Total number of attendance at out-patient department	
Antinatal	36,744
Nursing mothers	12,857
Infant	15,155
Pre school	6,140
(l) Total number of home visits made by midwives.	
Woman medical officer (Home visit)	1,956

Health Visitors :

Antenatal	18,330
Post natal	7,930
Infant	30,363
Pre school	5,321

Maternity Assistants :

Old Antenatal	70,316
Post natal	41,529
New antenatal	14,128

Town planning :

1. The formation of 50' scheme road 'BB' connecting Aruppukottai road and M. K. Puram (Cutting across the Villapuram tank) has been taken up and is nearing completion.

2. "Under the clean city campaign" programme, all the objectionable encroachments found along the "Four veli streets and their platforms have been evicted and the four veli street were kept free for pedestrian and vehicular traffic and also spaces for parking of all kind of vehicles were earmarked along the said four veli streets.

3. The huts put up in the flood prone areas and along the banks of the vaigai river have been removed by extending the corporation assistance to the police and revenue department officials as a preventive measures to the recurrence of such loss and damages in future, due to floods.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE/WORKS EXECUTED DURING 1984-85.

Drainage :

1. New house service connection	560
2. Raising of existing manhole	10
3. Removal of underground drainage block-ages	3,860
4. Laying of new underground sewer main	638 K.M.
5. Construction of new open drains	13,400 K.M.

Water supply distribution :

1. Leaks attended in main pipes	3,240
2. Raising the pit tapsto the road level	190
3. New houses service connection given	3,002

Protected water main and well water main laid	23,460 R.M.
5. 6" bore well with Mark II hand pump	Nil.
6. 8" bore well sunk	9 Nos.

Municipal water supply commissioned during 1984-85 with a pumping capacity of 10 lakhs gallons and K. pudur water tank supply commissioned with 1 lakh gallons per day from Arasrady pumping main.

Education section :

The total numbers of schools maintained by the corporation are as follows :

High Schools Boys	7
High Schools Girls	5
Higher Secondary Schools Boys	3
Higher Secondary School Girls	5
Elementary and Middle Schools	70

13,708 students were studying in the high schools Higher Secondary Schools.

26,333 students were studying in the Elementary schools and middle schools.

Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme.

	<i>Number.</i>
Elementary and Middle School beneficiary of Students	25,000

High and Higher Secondary Schools beneficiary of Students 7,909

ELECTRICITY :

Street Lights :

1. Sodium vapour lamps	1,152
2. Mercury vapour lamps	1,838
3. Tube lights	12,420
4. Other lamps	1,382
5. Service connections	73,400
6. Added area lights	3,700

All the lights are maintained satisfactorily.

Corporation Engineer (General Section).

The total length of roads maintained by the Corporation is 433.185 km. The corporation is also maintaining 41.450 km. of cut stoned or cement concrete slab paved pedestrian side walk platforms.

During the year new roads have been formed as noted below. An amount of Rs. 45.73 lakhs has been spent for the formation of new roads. An amount of Rs. 10.28 lakhs has been spent for the maintenance of the existing roads. The total expenditure incurred for the formation of new roads and maintenance of the existing roads is Rs. 56.01 lakhs.

Details of new roads formed :

(a) B.T. Roads	29.047 km.
(b) W.B.M. Roads	4.752 km.
(c) Gravel Roads	1.639 km.
(d) Cutstone paved lanes	2.567 km.

Tax details for the year 1984-85.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Covered by suit.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. House tax	7,54,82,816.00	4,10,82,816.00	1,59,03,547.00	1,84,96,453.00
2. Profession tax	50,71,146.59	34,71,542.59	..	15,99,604.00
3. Market collection	1,21,90,099.00	64,25,566.00	7,98,766.45	49,65,766.50
4. Water tax	66,18,694.65	41,91,179.90	11,594.25	24,27,514.75
5. Advertisement tax	6,36,100.00	5,40,510.45	..	95,589.55
6. Encroachment and Government thatties	4,60,900.72	1,12,401.67	..	3,48,439.05
7. Vehicles and animals	51,694.00	51,694.50	..	Nil

MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

Introduction.

The Madras Metropolitan Water supply and Sewerage Board presents the Administration report for 1984-85, the first year of its inception.

Objectives.

Provide potable water supply and relief from sewerage deficiencies existing in the Madras Metropolitan Area.

ACTIVITIES:

Operation and maintenance.(i) *Water Supply :*

The main source of water supply is the surface storage system of interconnected reservoirs at Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills. The total storage capacity of these three reservoirs is 6483 mcft. Treatment of water is carried out with rapid gravity and slow sand filters with a maximum capacity of 220 mld. during years of normal rain fall. The distribution covers the entire city with a total net work of 1310 km. of pipe lines supplied from three major headworks. Apart from these, wells at Portur, Virugambakkam, Sembium and the shallow aquifer in Besant Nagar are also utilised for supplying water to the city. The ground water aquifer located in Minjur, Panjetty and Tamarai-pakkam well field in North of Madras city augment the city water supply apart from catering to the needs of industries in Manali area. At present a quantity of about 240 mld of water is being supplied to the city. This includes 23 mld from ground water source at Tamarai-pakkam and Panjetty. For supply of drinking water to defective areas and some areas where there are no water mains a total of 455 water tanks have been erected and water is being supplied by lorries. In addition 397 tanks have been erected at the

Honble' Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres and water is being supplied to these Centres through lorries. A total of 42 water lorries are being used. To supplement the mains supply a total of 3,973 tube well pumps and 1,111 India Mark II pumps have been erected for public use within the city.

(ii) *Sewage operations;*

The water carriage system of sewers in Madras city consists of 1400 km. of sewers varying from 150 mm to 1200 mm covering 50 micro collection areas. There are 28 H.T. pumping stations and 31 L.T. pumping stations which convey the sewage collected from the above areas to the disposal sites. The removal of obstructions from sewers and house sewer connections is a major task as could be seen from the fact that 250 to 300 sewer obstruction complaints are attended to daily. In the unsewered areas and added Panchayats, a total of 20 sewage lorries and 13 tiller trailers are being used for clearing cesspools and septic tanks. Sewage schemes for the newly added panchayats of Thiruvanmiyur and Villivakkam have been given administrative approval by the Government.

The sewage from each zone (totally five zones) is being taken to a treatment and disposal site as follows:

Zone.	Localities.	Treatment plant site.	Capacity in mld.
I	Tondiarpet, George Town, Chintadripet and portion of Triplicane	Kodungaiyur	80 (under constn.)
II	Perambur, Sembium, Choolai, Purasawalkam and Nungambakkam	Do.	Do.
III	Anna Nagar, Aminjikarai, Kodambakkam and T. Nagar	Koyambedu	34
IV	West Mambalam and Saidapet	Nesapakkam	23
V	Triplicane, Mylapore, Adyar, Besant Nagar and Indira Nagar	Perungudi	45

Krishna Water Supply Project :

The Tamil Nadu Government have taken up the implementation of the Krishna Water Supply Project to augment the Madras City Water Supply. As part of this scheme, Metro Water Board has been entrusted with the responsibility of drawal of 400 mld. of water, its treatment, transmission and distribution to the City with the connected waste water management (MTDs.) The cost of this is approximately estimated at Rs. 268 crores at 1983-84 price levels. The Government have issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 565, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 9th April 1984, to prepare the detailed proposals for this scheme by Metro Water. The Metro Board has taken up this work.

Planning and design, Contracts and Monitoring and Construction Wings :

During the period 1984-85, estimates for Rs. 783.855 lakhs were finalised. The major schemes are: Enlargement and replacement of existing pumping capacity at Kilpauk Pumping Station, with a new pump-house and three H.T. pumps at a cost of Rs. 192.40 lakhs, renewal of old and choked up mains and Provision of water supply to the unserved areas. Provision of sewerage facilities to Mambalam tank bund area, and strengthening of the existing sewage transmission mains. Against the budget estimate for the plan schemes at Rs. 1,025 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 909.70 lakhs was incurred during 1984-85. Further under market borrowing schemes and deposit works an expenditure of Rs. 130.65 lakhs was incurred.

Construction of III Masonry conduit of 42 MGD capacity from Red Hills to Kilpauk pumping station is under progress and the length of conduit constructed is 8,426 mts. The schemes for provision of water supply to Villivakkam and Erukenchery are under progress and the expenditure incurred during 1984-85 were Rs. 16.93 lakhs and Rs. 11.00 lakhs respectively. The scheme of provision of water supply to Periyar Nagar is under progress, and the water main has been laid to a distance of 11,200 mts. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 13.89 lakhs. The metro water Board is executing the MUDP sites and services scheme at Mogappair for TNHB and the expenditure was Rs. 15.05 lakhs. The scheme for providing water supply to unserved areas in the city has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 38.48 lakhs. Over head tanks have been constructed at Virugambakkam, Velachery and Kodungaiyur. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 30.94 lakhs. The work of strengthening the existing distribution system in defective areas have been taken up for execution at a cost of Rs. 32.22 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs was incurred during 1984-85. The work at a cost of Rs. 96.50 lakhs for replacing 48" steel main by 60" steel main has also been taken up for execution.

Finance :

During the year 1984-85 the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 901.35 lakhs for the execution of plan schemes, in water supply and sewerage sectors. To maintain uninterrupted water supply in city during summer, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 21.30 lakhs. The Government have also sanctioned and released a grant of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for the maintenance of public fountains. The water supply and sewerage tax for I/1984-85 assessment were now raised to about 1.60 lakhs with a total demand of Rs. 351.21 per annum.

Cloud Seeding :

The concept of cloud seeding as a method of artificial rain making was thought of in our State following

the unprecedented failure of monsoon rains in 1982 and 1983. The State Government decided to conduct the operations in 1983 on an experimental basis in the catchment. The results of the operations were satisfactory in that the rainfall increased by 15 per cent to 20 per cent above the normal rainfall of earlier monsoon. Therefore Government decided to establish cloud seeding operations on a continuous basis not only as an immediate drought relief technology but also as a regular water resources management tool. Government also decided to acquire the aircraft and train Indian personnel for the operations. The Government have issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 89, M.A. and W.S. Department, dated 11th July 1984, for procurement of aircraft with spares and also for operation and training for a period of two consecutive monsoons. The cost analysis of the contract which was entered into on 10th June 1984 is as follows :—

		U.S. (Dollar)
Procurement	.. .. .	373,000
Operations and Training	.. .. .	288,000
	Total ..	661,000 (Dollars) £ plus. Rs. 8,80,000 in Indian currency.

Conclusion :

The problem of providing protected water supply to the City is getting aggravated day by day due to erratic behaviour of monsoon, mushroom growth of new colonies and increase in population, a perennial demand for water supply and drainage facilities is keenly felt. The efforts taken by the Board with the active assistance of the Government have received wide appreciation from the public at large, through their whole hearted cooperation in the endeavour of the Board.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Municipalities are constituted from Town Panchayats having a population of not less than, 20,000 with the annual income of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

There are 98 Municipalities and 8 Township Committees in the State. At the state level, the Director of Municipal Administration is the head of the department.

The Municipalities are classified into various grades according to their annual income. For the purpose of

classification of municipalities, Government have prescribed norms, as detailed below :—

Grade of the Municipality.	Number.	Average total income under all accounts (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Special	7	100.00
Selection	11	50.00

Grade of the Municipality.	Number.	Average total income under all accounts. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
First	29	25.00
Second	32	10.00
Third	19	5.00
Total	98	

Grade of the Municipal Township Committee	Number.	Total annual income. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Selection Grade	5	Above 10.00
First Grade	1	Above 5.00 but below 10.00
Second grade	2	up to 5.00.
Total	8	

The Municipal Councils were superseded from 1st July 1976 and the Special Officers were appointed to perform the functions of the Municipal Councils.

The Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality is the Commissioner and he is assisted by the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer.

In order to meet the various items of normal and capital expenditure, the Municipal Councils and Township Committees largely depend upon the revenues from their tax and non-tax sources. The bulk of the revenue comes from property tax. Next comes the Entertainment tax and surcharge thereon. The Remunerative Enterprises like market, bus stand and rent on lands and buildings also yield considerable income.

The Government sanctioned financial assistance to Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, grants and advances for taking up various developmental schemes.

Municipal Health department provides and maintains Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Anti-Malaria

and Anti-Filaria schemes were implemented by the Municipalities and Township Committees. There are 21 Family Welfare Centres in 17 Municipalities and the Family Welfare Centres are successfully implementing the Family Welfare Programme. The Municipalities and Township Committees maintain 1,39,590 Electric lights including High Power, Mercury Vapour and Sodium Vapour lights in certain municipalities. Further Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 56.30 lakhs to the Municipalities and Township Committees exclusively for the maintenance of street lights during the year under review.

There are 28 High and 33 Higher Secondary Schools maintained by Municipalities and about 66,810 students are studying in those schools. The Municipalities implement various schemes sanctioned by the Government, such as Self-sufficiency Scheme, Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme, Integrated Development of Backward areas and Central Integrated Development Programmes for the betterment of the Public in Municipal limits. Under Self-sufficiency scheme the Government have sanctioned during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 Rs. 10 crores and 51 Municipalities were benefited. Under Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme 150 Kilo metres of roads have been laid, water supply works have been taken up in 45 slum areas and public conveniences have been provided in 75 slums and street lights have been provided in the slums.

Under the Integrated Development of Backward areas, the backward areas are identified and amenities have been provided at a cost of Rs. 66.00 lakhs. The Central Integrated Development Programme is implemented in 28 Municipalities at a cost of Rs. 2,048.95 lakhs.

Control over the dangerous and offensive trades under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is being looked after by the Municipalities.

The Planning and institutional finance wing has proposed to prepare perspective plan report for five years for all Municipal Towns. The perspective Plan reports will be completed by the end of the next financial year and will be given effect to from the start of Seventh-Five Year Plan.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

There are 98 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Townships in the State, out of which Municipal Elections are to be held in 98 Municipalities only. For the 8 Municipal Townships, members are being nominated by the Government.

2. The Government reserved 18 per cent of office of Councillors and Chairman of Municipal councils for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 15 per cent for women and made all arrangements to conduct the Municipal elections during April 1984. However,

ona batch of writ petitions filed, against the reservations the High Court in its order, dated 23rd March 1984, stayed the elections to all the Municipalities. The Municipal elections could not therefore be conducted as scheduled during April 1984. Further, a Civil Appeal against the reservations made for the Panchayat election is also pending disposal in the Supreme Court, New Delhi.

3. Since the Municipal Councils are without elected representatives for more than 9 years, the Government have decided to adopt the old pattern of reservation viz., 25 per cent of the wards to be reserved for Women Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as provided for in the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920 in order to conduct the Municipal elections immediately on non-party basis along with Panchayat election. Accordingly, all arrangements are being made to conduct the Municipal elections in September 1985.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD (T. W. A. D.)

Object

For the investigation and execution of water supply and drainage scheme in Municipalities, Town panchayats, and village panchayats in Tamil Nadu excluding the city of Madras, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board during 1971. The Board is executing the works undertaken by the erstwhile Public health Engineering and Municipal works.

Four Chief Engineers (viz), Chief Engineer (Urban and Services), Chief Engineer (Rural), Chief Engineer (Project Formulation), Chief Engineer (European Economic Community) are functioning under the control of Board for the execution of schemes.

Salient features on Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes:

In the state of Tamil Nadu there are 762 urban towns excluding Madras corporation but including 2 corporations (Madurai and Coimbatore) 98 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Townships, 13 Panchayat townships, 641 town panchayats. The total populations of all the 762 urban towns is about 164.48 lakhs as per 1981 census.

During 1984-85 New water supply schemes in 7 towns and water supply improvements schemes in two towns were physically completed and brought into beneficial use.

As on March 1985, water supply Schemes were under operation in 289 Towns which includes 2 Corporations, 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships,

Rural Water Supply;

A Scientific survey conducted during the year 1976-77, revealed that there are 47,075 habitations in Tamil Nadu. They are classified into six categories. based on priority to which the Water Supply has to be provided. The classification are furnished below :—

Classification. (1)	Definition. (2)	Number of habitation. (3)	Population in lakhs. (4)
Type 1	Habitations with no source within the habitations	3,567	10.19
Type 2	Habitation where the source yield only non potable water	2,051	10.72
Type 3	Habitations where water is potable but source is not perennial	6,487	22.96
Type 4	Habitations where water is potable and perennial but the source is either privately owned or unprotected.	4,955	21.85
Type 5	Habitations where there is no good source within the habitations but alternative good source is available within the habitation.	1,107	3.63
	Total	18,167	69.35
Type 6	Habitations where good source is 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 responsibility for Provision of Water-Supply to these habitations has been entrusted to the T.W.A.D. Board.

The provision of water supply to all the habitations of types 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.

Achievement of TWAD Board for the year 1984-85 :

The achievement of TWAD Board both in physical and financial terms in the provision of water supply to problem habitations as well as reclassified and new habitations is furnished below :—

Physical achievement :

Number of problem habitations covered.	1,457
Number of reclassified and New habitations covered.	1,165
Total number of habitations covered.	2,622
Population covered in lakhs ..	13.60

Financial achievement (Rs. in lakhs) :

Problem habitations	2,511.56
Reclassified and new habitations ..	596.17
Total ..	<u>3,107.73</u>

Programme for 1984-85 :

During the year 1984-85, the State Government provided the funds under MNP and SSP and the Central Government provided fund under ARP and bonus as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>Central assistance :</i>	
A.R.P.	993.53
Bonus	348.00
<i>State Government :</i>	
M.N.P.	1,500.00
S.S.P.	1,556.47
Total ..	<u>4,398.00</u>

With the above amount of Rs. 4,398.00 lakhs, it was targetted to provide water-supply to 3,571 problem habitations and 2,172 reclassified and new habitations making a total of 5,743 habitations at a total cost of Rs. 5,014.00 lakhs.

T.W.A.D. Board has provided water-supply to 1,457 problem habitations and 1,165 reclassified and new habitations at a cost of Rs. 3,107.73 lakhs.

European Economic Community :

Of the 5,489 Rural Habitations in the Coimbatore and Periyar districts, 726 Habitations have ground water with excess fluoride contents. The project is intended for providing safe drinking water to the affected areas with the assistance of European Economic Community. The total number of beneficiaries being 0.05 million people. The estimated total cost of the project is about 48.30 million E.C.U., with an additional foreign exchange component of about 50,000 E.C.U. for procuring 10 Ion meters. The period of implementation is 2½ years. A provision of Rs. 255.97 lakhs has been made for the above project in the revised estimate for the year 1984-85. The works are in progress and with a view to completing the same in time a Chief Engineer with 3 Divisions has been put exclusively in charge of this project.

World Bank Projects :

With an objective of providing water supply to specific Urban and Rural areas, to provide low cost sanitation to selected Urban Communities, to assist in improving water resources management, to strengthen the principal implementing Agency's managerial and financial practices and to assist local bodies in improving their resource base for proper operation and maintenance the World Bank come forward with financial assistance. The project cost is Rs. 149.4 crores and the proposed credit of the World Bank is 71.2 crores, the balance being financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The project will be implemented in five years. Under this project three major cities, i.e., Coimbatore Salem and Madurai will be benefitted. The other beneficiaries are 75 Medium/Small Towns which will be provided with New Water Supply Scheme and 14 towns which receive low cost sanitations facilities. Another 749 wayside Rural habitations will also be benefitted by this project. The agreement with the World Bank has been signed on 14th November 1984 and the Schemes will be taken up for execution during 1985-86.

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.

Anna Institute of Management :

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.

3. In order to enable the Anna Institute of Management to accelerate its activity, the Institute was converted as an autonomous Society on the analogy of the reputed Training Institutions in India. The Anna Institute of Management Society was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) on 1st April 1981.

4. The Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Anna Institute of Management Society and the following 7 officers are nominated as its sponsoring members :—

- (i) Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu ;
- (ii) Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
- (iii) Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, P. & A.R. (Trg.) Department.
- (iv) Vice-Chancellor, Anna University of Technology.
- (v) Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
- (vi) Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
- (vii) Director, Anna Institute of Management, Ex-officio Member.

5. The Anna Institute of Management has conducted 32 Training Programmes in 1984-85. During 1984-85, the Anna Institute of Management has conducted five seminars in collaboration with Indian and Foreign Agencies. The Institute is conducting a one year part time P.G. Diploma in General Management. The Institute has also taken up two consul-

tancy programmes during 1984-85. The Institute has produced a Management film on "Management by Objective".

Civil Service Training Institute :

6. The Civil Service Training Institute set up at Bhavanisagar offers the following Training Courses —

- (i) Foundational Training for Junior Assistants— 2 months.
- (ii) Foundational Training for Junior Assistants— 28 working days.
- (iii) Foundational Course—"A" for State Service Officers (8 weeks).
- (iv) Foundational Course—"B" for State Service Officers (3 weeks).
- (v) In service Training for 28 working days for Deputy Tahsildars.

7. During 1984-85, the Civil Service Training Institute has trained 1,159 Junior Assistants in Foundational Training, 66 Officers in Foundational Training Course A, 161 Officers in Foundational Training Course B and 117 Deputy Tahsildars. With reference to the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 481, P. & A. R. (Training), dated 4th May 1985 a 20 days condensed Foundational Training was conducted at District Headquarters in 2 batches from 8th May 1985 to 26th May 1985 and 4th June 1985 to 26th June 1985 respectively, to the 7,623 temporary Junior Assistants of TNMS/TNJMS whose services were regularised in terms of G.O. Ms. No. 996 P. & A.R. (Placement) Department, dated 22nd September 1984.

P. & A. R. (Training) Department :

8. The Secretariat Training Institute is conducting two months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants, Typists, Steno-typists and directly recruited persons and of Secretariat. Apart from imparting Foundational Training to Assistants, Typists and other persons in service training for a period of 21 days imparted to the Section Officers and Assistant Section Officers of the departments of Secretariat. The first batch was conducted from 13th June 1985 to 1st July 1985.

exclusively for staff of P. & A.R. Department with 15 participants (5 Section Officers and 10 Assistant Section Officers). The second batch of training was imparted to 45 participants from 10 different departments of Secretariat (15 Section Officers plus 30 Assistant Section Officers).

9. The P. & A.R. (Training) Department sponsor Officers, for various Training Courses, Programmes Seminars, Workshops, etc., conducted by the department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms,

Government of India, at various Training Institution under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by Standard Training Institutions. Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by this department.

10. The activities of this department include deputation of officers for foreign training. This department undertakes field training for I.A.S. probationers in Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the line of Witley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue as per G. O. Ms. No.3300, Public (Service) 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 (Service Department, dated the 2nd April 1985. 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 measures of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their service with a view to increasing efficiency in the public services, combined with the well-being of these employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievance and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

4. The scope of the Council comprises all matters which effect the conditions of service of the Staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

5. In G.O. Ms. No. 717, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-K) Department, dated 20th June 1978, the Government have issued orders requesting all Secretaries to Government to convene the periodical

meetings of the representatives of the recognised Service Associations and Heads of Departments to discuss the outstanding day to day problem concerning subordinate Services except policy question such as relaxation of rules or major schemes. In G.O. Ms. No. 1134, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, dated 6th October 1979, Government have issued instructions to convene the meetings once in three months.

District Council.

6. The Joint Civil Services District Councils on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, came into vogue as per G.O. Ms. No. 2396, Public (Services-A), dated 9th December 1968 effect from 1st January 1969. The Constitution of the District Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 2396, Public (Services-A), dated 9th December 1969. 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 provides 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 1984 to 31st March 1985 Civil Services Joint Council met three times. As many as 59 subjects were discussed in the meetings.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the period from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 direct recruitment was made to fill in 5081 vacancies in 65 classes of posts classified as "Technical" in the State and Sub-ordinate services. The commission selected 3484 candidates against 5081 vacancies advertised 375 vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Certain posts in both the State and Subordinate services, were carried forward to the next recruitment due to paucity of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes candidates for recruitment to some posts.

A large number of vacancies could not be filled in due to paucity of sufficient number of candidates for certain posts like Agricultural Officer (Extension) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Extension Service, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Services etc.

2. The Commission conducted an oral test for recruitment to posts included in Group I services. Of the 137 candidates admitted to the oral test, 47 candidates were selected.

The commission conducted written competitive examinations for recruitment to posts included in Group II services to fill in 429 vacancies. The number of candidates applied and admitted to the examination were 32,098 and 27,350 respectively. 16,410 candidates actually appeared for written examination.

The commission also conducted written examination for recruitment to posts included in Group III services to fill in 856 vacancies. The number of candidates applied and admitted to the examination was 57,951 and 39,200 respectively. 28,514 candidates actually appeared for written examination.

The commission held the re-examination for recruitment to posts included in Group IV services in November 1983. Out of the 2,32,557 candidates appeared for the written examination, 5,000 candidates were selected and allotted to various units for appointment in ministerial post. The lists containing the register numbers, names and other particulars of candidates who came out successful in the General Educational test conducted for persons in service so as to qualify themselves for promotion or transfer or confirmation or to draw higher rates of pay, were drawn and published in the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Bulletin, dated 1st March 1985. Estimates of vacancies as on 31st December 1985 are being received from Unit officers and candidates are being allotted supplementally.

A notification inviting applications for appointment to 5 classes of posts included in Group V services was issued. 17,053 applications were received.

The commission conducted an oral test in year 1984 for recruitment to 10 appointments as Executive Officers, Grades I, II and III included in Group VII services in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service. 926 candidates were admitted to the written test and 30 candidates were admitted to the oral test. 10 candidate selected.

The commission conducted an oral test in year 1984 to fill in 12 vacancies in the post of Executive officers, Grade IV in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate service included in Group VIII services, 36 candidates were admitted to the oral test, 12 candidates were selected.

A total number of seven vacancies for appointment to the post of Executive Officers Grade II and III and 14 vacancies for appointment to the post of Executive Officers Grade IV in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service included in Groups VII and VIII services respectively have been advertised for the year 1985. 1,305 and 3,375 applications respectively have been received for those recruitments.

3. During the period under report, the Commission conducted seventeen shortlisting examinations to restrict the number of candidates to be admitted to the oral test for recruitment to 17 classes of posts.

4. The special and departmental tests were conducted by the commission in May 1984 and November 1984. The number of candidates who applied for the test were as follows :

	May 1984.	November 1984.
Special tests	20,056	19,450
Departmental test	15,218	13,443

5. The half-yearly examinations and language tests for Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Police officers and forest officers were held in September 1984 and March 1985. The number of candidates for the examinations respectively were 38 and 43. The commission held the qualifying written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun during August 1984 and February 1985. The number of candidates applied and appeared in August 1984 was 36 and 24 respectively and two candidates were selected. The number of candidates applied and appeared in February 1985 was 33 and 22 respectively and the result is awaited. Besides these, the proficiency test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S. Officers whose mother tongue is

a language other than Tamil was also conducted in the month of July 1984. Though 2 candidates applied for the test, neither of them appeared for the written test.

6. The commission issued notification inviting applications for appointment to 31 categories of posts in the Tamil Nadu State services and 18 posts in the Tamil Nadu Subordinate Services which have been classed as Technical.

7. The commission dealt with 52 proposals relating to recruitment by transfer and by promotion to State services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates.

8. The Commission ratified the continuance beyond three months of 1,586 temporary appointments made to post in the subordinate services by the appointing authorities in various departments of the Government. The Commission also ratified the continuance of 548 temporary appointments in those posts beyond a period of one year, 429 cases beyond 18 months and 239 cases beyond 24 months. The Commission also ratified the continuance of the temporary appointments beyond 30 months and further periods in 268 cases. In some cases, it was noticed that the competent authorities did not obtain the Commission's concurrence for the continuance of the temporary appointments beyond three months, but applied for the concurrence long after the temporary appointments had been continued beyond one year. The Commission accorded its concurrence for the continuance beyond a period of three months of the temporary appointments of 592 officers, beyond

one year of the temporary appointments of 391 officers, beyond 18 months of the temporary appointments of 360 officers and beyond 24 months and above of the temporary appointments of 714 officers in the State services.

9. There were 67 cases in which statutory rules, relating to age limit and or educational qualification as the case may be, were relaxed by the Government.

10. The commission accorded its concurrence for the permanent transfer of 389 candidates from one departmental unit to another departmental unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

11. The Commission advised the Government on 100 cases of appeals, 75 cases of petitions or review petitions or revision petitions, 141 cases of proposal for disciplinary action and one case of legal assistance.

12. (a) The Commission accorded its concurrence under the latter part of regulation 16 (b) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointments of 67 persons in posts included in Tamil Nadu State Services, 458 persons in the post of Headmasters/Headmistress and School Assistants in the Tamil Nadu School Educational Service, 430 persons in posts included in the Ministerial Services and 20 persons in posts included in other Subordinate Services.

(b) The Commission however, declined to accord its concurrence for the regular appointments of 12 persons in posts included in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are as mentioned below:—

Cases that are Dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups investigated by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras, recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups initiated by the departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups (N.G.G.Os.) where they are jointly involved with the officers of 'A' and 'B' Groups; Gazetted Officer as under items (i) and (ii) above.

Cases that are Dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups investigated by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras, recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the officers of 'C' and 'D' Groups (N.G.G.Os.) initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

The cases referred to under rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel N) Department, dated 23rd September 1977 are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings as the case may be under rule 17(b) (i) in respect of the member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under report received and disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

	C.D.P.	D.C.D.P.			
1. No. of cases pending as on 1st April 1984.	113	157	2. No. of cases received during the year 1984-85 (1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985).	13	25
			3. Total for disposal ..	126	182
			4. No. of cases disposed of during the year (1984-85).	46	66
			5. No. of cases pending as on 1st April 1985.	80	116

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 1984 to 31st March 1985 are furnished below:

1. Number of petitions received during the year from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985—	2,430	(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year.	584
(i) Received from Government/Vigilance Commission.	72	(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year.	263
(ii) Received from the head of departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	98	(a) Converted into registered cases ..	6
(iii) Direct from General Public ..	2,260	(b) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action.	190
Total ..	2,430	(c) Action dropped	67
		Total ..	263
2. Preliminary Enquiries :		(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year.	321
(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year, i.e. as on 1st April 1984.	162	4. Registered cases (other than traps) :	
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year.	308	(i) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, i.e. as on 1st April 1984.	67
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year.	470	(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year.	22
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year—	351	(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year.	89
(a) Converted into detailed enquiries and registered cases.	112	(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year.	36
(b) Referred for Departmental action	97	(a) Charge sheet filed in the court during the year.	1
(c) Action dropped	142	(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officers and the cases in which orders awaited/cases to be charged.	5
Total ..	351	(c) Referred for tribunal/departmental action.	22
		(d) Action dropped	8
(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year.	119	Total ..	36
Detailed enquiries :		(e) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year.	53
(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year, i.e. as on 1st April 1984,	337	5. Trap cases :	
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year.	247	(i) Number of trap cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1984.	25—

(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year.	52
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year.	77
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year.	64
(a) Charge sheet filed in the Court..	12
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which sanction orders awaited/cases to be charged in the court.	
(c) Referred for tribvnl/departmental action	34
(d) Action dropped	6
Total ..	64

(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year. 13

6. Court Trials.—

(i) Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year, i.e. as on 1st April 1984.	43
(ii) Number of cases charged during the year.	17
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with in courts during the year.	60
(iv) Total number of cases disposed of in Courts.—	11
(a) Convicted	3
(b) Acquitted	8
Total ..	11

(v) Number of cases pending at the end of the year. 49

7. Tribunal :

(i) Number of enquiries cases/pending before the tribunal at the beginning of the year/final orders awaited at the beginning of the year.	205
(ii) Number of cases remitted to the tribunal during the year.	23
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with by the tribunal during the year.	228
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.—	13
(a) punished	9
(b) Action dropped	4
Total ..	13

(v) Total number of cases/ enquiries pending before the tribunal at the end of the year/final orders awaited from the concerned 215

8. Departmental Action:—

(i) Number of enquiries / cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year.	566
(ii) Number of cases/enquiries remitted to departmental authorities during the year.	102
(iii) Total number of cases/enquiries dealt with by departmental authorities during the year.	668
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.	70
Punished	50
Action dropped	20
Total ..	70

(v) Total number of enquiries/cases pending before the departmental authorities at the end of the year. 598

9. Convictions.—

Imprisonment and fine	Persons.
	3

10. Punishment awarded in Departmental Disciplinary proceedings.—

(i) Dismissed from service	2
(ii) Removed from service	10
(iii) Reduction in rank	4
(iv) Reduction in pay	18
(v) Increment postponed	56
(vi) Censure and other lesser punishments.	16

11. Petitions against public servants of the following departments/undertaking were Predominant during the year under review.

- 1 Police department
- 2 Rural Development department
- 3 Revenue department
- 4 Local Boards
- 5 Education
- 6 Forest
- 7 Public Works
- 8 Medical
- 9 Agriculture
- 10 Highways.

ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT.

This Institute named after the great illustrious leader of Tamil Nadu late Thiru C.N. Annadurai came into existence in November 1979. Since April 4, 1981, this has become an autonomous Institute sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu, registered under societies Registration Act, 1975.

Our Aims :

To set before ourselves the responsibility of creating awareness of the application of tools and techniques of management in all facets of national life.

To carry out management research relevant to our Indian conditions.

To fully involve in the dissemination and application of managerial skills through seminars, conferences, training courses and consultancy services.

Assisting in the application of management concepts and techniques through consultancy and extension services and fostering and assisting in the development of the profession of management and making it a genuine instrument for economic development and social change.

Our Activities :

This Institute conducts short term training courses in various management disciplines to meet the peculiar needs and demands of various Government Departments, Undertakings of Tamil Nadu. Apart from this the Institute also conducts a One Year, Part-time "Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Management" Course.

The main activity revolves around training and imparting knowledge in various management disciplines. So far this Institute has conducted 115 training programmes for a total number of about 3,053 participants since 1979.

This Institute has also extended its arm to consultancy assignments for the following agencies of Government of Tamil Nadu.

1. Health and Family Welfare Department.
2. DANIDA Assisted Area Project.

3. SIDA—Social Forestry.
4. Integrated Nutrition Project.
5. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation.
6. Kanyakumari District, Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.
7. Planning and Development Department.
8. Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank.
9. Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission.

Seminars:

This Institute has so far conducted 5 seminars in collaboration with other agencies as indicated below:—

1. Workshop on Modernisation of Tank Irrigation problems and issues—in collaboration with Anna University.
2. Seminar on 'Public Enterprise Management. In collaboration with British High Commission, Madras.
3. Seminar on "Need for Entrepreneurship in the Public Sector"—in collaboration with the American Center, Madras.
5. Seminar on prior conditions in assessing Public Enterprise Achievements—in collaboration with British High Commission.
4. Seminar on Computers for Government Applications in Collaboration with ECIL, Madras.

Other Achievements:

The Government of India, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, were pleased to entrust with the Anna Institute of Management, Production of two 16mm colour films of 30 minutes duration. The first film on "MBO In Government Settings" was completed and the final print copy of the film was sent to the Government of India in August 1983. The film produced has been well received and appreciated both by the Government Departments and Management professional in the field. The film on PERT/CPM is in progress.

Chapter XXVI

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This is the Eleventh Annual Report since the department of Evaluation and Applied Research has been constituted as a separate department.

The functions of the department include—

- (i) Undertaking of Evaluation Studies ;
- (ii) Project Formulation ;
- (iii) Tax Research ;
- (iv) Ad hoc studies ; and
- (v) Preparation of Two Annual Publications—
"Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal" and Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the State Budget.

Administration;

This department is headed by a Director who is in overall control of both technical and administrative wings.

Selection of Schemes:

The department undertakes evaluation studies at the instance of the Government based on the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee which consists of :

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Second Secretary to Government. | Chairman. |
| 2. Commissioner and Secretary to Government Planning and Development department. | Member. |
| 3. Secretary to Government whose scheme is evaluated. | Member. |
| 4. Director, Evaluation and Applied Research department. | Member. |
| 5. Joint Secretary to Government Planning and Development department. | Member Secretary. |

By and large evaluation studies involve 3 stages of work namely preparation of methodology, field study and drafting of report.

Evaluation and Special Studies:

In addition to undertaking evaluation studies allotted by the Government, this department also carries out special/ad hoc studies assigned by various Government departments independently from time to time.

Evaluation and Special Studies completed during the year :

The following evaluation and other special studies were completed during the year and the reports have been sent to Government;—

1. Poultry Extension Centres in Tamil Nadu.
2. Administration of SC/ST hostels.
3. National Rural Employment Programme.
4. Preliminary report on project formulation for the establishment of the growth centres at Arakonam and Jolarpet.
5. A note on the revised staff strength for Intensive Cattle Development Project.
6. Study on Economics of Reeling Centres in Tamil Nadu.
7. Revision of project report for World Bank assisted Integrated Development Agricultural Marketing.
8. Bench mark survey conducted in the extension area under Thirumangalam Main Canal in the First Phase of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation Project.
9. Farm Business survey conducted in the Command Area of Ponnaniyar Reservoir Project as part of Social cost benefit analysis of the Project.
10. Special studies assigned by the Tamil Nadu Backward classes Commission Design of output tables for different surveys launched by the Commission and 8 Reports on specific topics were prepared and sent to the Commission.
11. A quick study on operation and maintenance aspects under Adi-dravidar Tubewell Development Scheme.

Evaluation Studies including Special Studies which are in different stages of progress :

1. Concessional Bus Pass Scheme in Madras City.
2. Evaluation study in Integrated Rural Development Programme (Pudukkottai district).
3. Evaluation study on the Soil Conservation Programme in Tamil Nadu.

4. Study for determining optimum staff strength for Sericulture department.

5. Study on borewell scheme along with the grand anicut canal in Thanjavur district.

6. Study on One village One Fair-Price shop.

7. Study on Investment in Irrigation .

8. Study on Nandan Canal Scheme.

9. Study on Fish Farmers Development Agency.

During the year under review a publication—*State Taxes*—a compendium was released by this department. This publication contains—

(i) A narrative part giving historical perspective and the salient features of each tax and duty administered by State Government ; and

(ii) Details regarding the tax rates, tax base indicating changes that have undergone from time to time.

Tamil Nadu — An Economic Appraisal :

The Appraisal wing of this department brings out "An Economic Appraisal of which is an annual publication of this department. The publication reviews overall sectoral performance of Tamil Nadu economy in each sphere of economic activity. It also contains an objective review of Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary Transactions.

Budgetary classification :

Currently this unit is engaged in reclassifying the budget for 1984-85.

Library :

69 new books have been added during the current year bringing the total number of books to 1472. Further, 48 technical magazines and journals are also on the rolls of the library.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

1. Twenty-three working groups formed earlier under the Chairmanship of full-time members and part time members, State Planning Commission have conducted periodical meetings finalised the outlays for the various development heads in consultation with planning and development and Finance departments prepared the draft Seventh Five-Year Plan. The draft VII five-year plan document is kept ready for submission to Union Planning Commission. Also prepared summary 'Preamble' chapter for inclusion in the VII five-year plan.

2. For finalising the draft annual plan, 1985-86 proposals were called for from various heads of departments. They were scrutinised, a number of meetings were held in State Planning Commission for determining the size of the outlays in respect of Parts I and II schemes for each head of development. The outlays were fixed for parts I and II schemes after detailed consultations with Planning and Development and Finance department. The draft annual plan for the year 1985-86 with narrative notes were prepared, submitted to Government. After approval, they were airlifted to Union Planning Commission.

3. It was proposed to evaluate and monitor certain schemes of the Power and Transport sectors and so questionnaires for the same were prepared and sent to the departments calling for the details.

4. Details of the progress made in Tamil Nadu, in the power Transport and Industries sectors, from the first five-year plan to sixth five-year plan was compiled

and submitted to the Planning and Development Department.

5. Key-note papers, on Methodology, Agriculture Rural Industry, Public Health and Energy have been invited from the Experts in various fields and brought out these papers in a volume for two days seminar on the Methodology on the formulation of Research and Development Projects, held on 11 and 12th August 1984.

6. Three sets of questionnaire regarding "Science and Technology" activities in Tamil Nadu were sent to Educational institutions, Research institutions and concerned departments to elicit information on the facilities available at present. The questionnaire were received and processed.

7. An Analysis was made on the (MMDA) Madras Metropolitan Development Authority report bank loan for small business and suitable recommendations were sent to Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

8. Employment Service department has made a sample survey on Rural families in Tamil Nadu to provide job opportunities under the scheme "One job for one family". A comparative analysis was made on the survey results taking into account 1981 census and 32nd national sample survey results and a detailed note was prepared.

9. As desired by the Planning and Development Secretary, two statements showing the schemes costing above Rs. 50 lakhs and below Rs. 1 crore were prepared for the years relating to revised estimate 1983-84 and budget estimate 1984-85 and submitted to Planning and Development department.

10. Prepared detailed notes for all the points raised in the questionnaire on "Economic and Social Planning" sent by Sarkaria Commission.

11. Review of performance in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the sectors "Labour, Employment and Training" and "Technical Education" were prepared for use in the preparation of the mid term appraisal.

12. Record of discussions of the organising committee for the seminar on Methodology on Research and Development Projects held on 23rd November 1984 was prepared and submitted to the Chairman of the organising committee.

13. A detailed note to identify the corporations for getting Institutional Finance was prepared.

14. A note highlighting the achievements made in the sectors, viz., Technical Education, Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, Labour and Labour Welfare was prepared for inclusion in the "State and Economy 1983-84".

15. For finalisation of Part I figures (1985-86) revised estimates 1984-85 and VII Plan outlay, an upto date head of development-wise statement was maintained and furnished to Planning and Development Secretary and Deputy Secretary (Budget), Finance department as and when required by them during the pruning of the figures.

16. Taking into account the total investment as Rs. 15,000 crores, population at 1989-90 at 540 lakhs and ICOR at 5 per cent, calculated the growth pattern in Tamil Nadu. The total investment results an annual (compound) growth-rate of 6.2 per cent as against

5 per cent envisaged at the national level. Also calculated the growth of Agriculture and Industry in the VII Period.

17. The questionnaire on State Planning Machinery sent by the Administrative staff college of India, Hyderabad was duly filled in and submitted to Planning and Development department for onward transmission to Administrative staff college.

18. Population, Labour force, Employment, Unemployment, Additional labour force, Additional employment to be created for the periods beginning of the Sixth Plan, end of the sixth plan and end of the Seventh plan were calculated and submitted to Planning and Development Secretary for discussion. Also worked out employment contents using the per capita investments pattern.

19. A report was prepared and sent to Government in Labour department regarding the resolutions adopted in the international 13th session of labour, statisticians held in Geneva in October 1982.

20. Review of Sixth five-year plan on employment aspect was prepared and sent to Government.

21. A report was sent to Government about the employment opportunities in Tamil Nadu in response to Assembly question No. 25.

22. A report on the district planning model sent by the HAQ consultants from Jaipur was analysed and a reply was sent to Government in Planning and Development department.

Chapter XXVII

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

The Prohibition and Excise Department is playing a predominant role as one of the main revenue earning departments of the State Government. More than Rs. 200 crores is being collected through various sources as revenue to the Government as shown below :

Serial number and details.	1984-85.
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Country spirit (Arrack)	13,519.83
2 Country fermented liquor (toddy) ..	2,270.93
3 Malt liquor (Beer)	346.29
4 Foreign liquor and Spirits	3,356.87
5 Commercial denatured spirits and medicated wines.	84.02
6 Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.	180.10
7 Hemp, Opium and other drugs ..	0.57
8 Other receipts	399.56
9 Fines and confiscations	6.33
10 Services and Services fees	16.89
Gross Total	20,181.39
[Less (1) Refund (—)	152.50
	20,028.89

2. Administration of Department :

As Head of the Prohibition and Excise department, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, exercises various powers vested on him under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the various rules framed and the notifications issued thereunder.

In his executive functions, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is assisted by four Joint Commissioners at headquarters, all of them having Statewide jurisdiction. They supervise and inspect distilleries, arrack blending units, arrack wholesale depots, bonded manufactories, major alcohol-based industries, IMFS manufacturing units and wholesale depots of Indian made foreign spirits.

At the district level, the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Department is under the control of the District Collectors. There are 29 Assistant Commissioners of Excise at the rate of one for each of the 18 districts, and an additional Assistant Commissioner for each of the 11 big districts.

At the taluk level, a taluk Excise Officer of the rank of Tahsildar and two Excise Inspectors with supporting staff are in charge of the work of the Prohibition and Excise department.

3. Enforcement of Prohibition Policy :

Tamil Nadu has all along been a State where the prohibition policy was continued to be enforced with vigour except for short period when it was suspended.

From the year 1981-82 the Government have been implementing a modified prohibition policy under which the drinking of toddy, arrack or liquor is permitted subject to certain conditions.

Under the modified prohibition scheme, persons aged above 25 years may drink liquor secured against personal permits obtained by them. The permit fee for one year is Rs. 2 for a toddy permit, Rs. 5 for an arrack permit and Rs. 10 for an Indian Made Foreign Spirits permit.

As against 6,772 arrack shops notified for the excise year 1984-85—6,411 shops are functioning. Out of 9,124 toddy shops notified, 8,766 shops are functioning during the excise year 1984-85. Besides, 968 liquor shops functioned to sell IMFS in retail. Out of which 211 licensed shops relate to co-operative societies.

Ten blending units have been set up in the State for the manufacture of bottled arrack. Of them, nine actually functioned and one unit at Ayyancheri Village, Chengalpattu district ceased to function with effect from 1st August 1983. For the manufacture of IMFS, five licenses have been issued.

For the manufacture of Beer, one licence has been issued. An Excise Supervisory Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector has been posted to supervise the operation in each of the IMFS/Beer Manufactory Units.

4. Wholesale Marketing of Arrack :

Bottled arrack is released from the blending units to wholesaler. The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited, which has been granted the licence for supply of arrack and IMFS, by wholesale in the entire State is running the wholesale business since 28th July 1983. It has opened 64 wholesale depots for arrack in the districts and one wholesale branch for IMFS in each district to facilitate prompt supply to the retailers.

5. Molasses Control :

There are 23 sugar mills in this State which produce Molasses as a by-product. The new private sugar mills at Pallipalayam in Salem district and the co-operative sugar mill at Tiruttani in Chengalpattu district commenced production from February 1984 and April 1984 respectively.

Because of the shortfall in production of Molasse during 1983-84, viz., 1.86 lakh tonnes efforts were made to import molasses from other surplus states.

The production of molasses during the 1984-85 season was estimated to be 2.55 lakhs tonnes. This could meet only 50 per cent of the demand. Efforts to bring molasses from other surplus State were not successful and so the shortage had been distributed among all industries and strict rationing was enforced.

6. Distilleries.—

Eight distilleries were functioning in the State during the year 1984-85. Distillery officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors, with necessary staff are in charge of supervision. The production during the financial year is given below :

Serial number and name of Distillery.	Installed capacity.	Actual production from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(figures in lakh litres).		
1. Trichy Distilleries and Chemical Limited ..	136.00	81.14
2. EID. Parry (India) Ltd...	76.00	47.41
3. Sakthi Sugars Ltd. ..	180.00	140.46
4. Arvind Distillery ..	132.00	70.08
5. Vorion Chemicals ...	70.00	32.82
6. Southern Agri furane Industries Ltd.	13.50	8.84
7. Coimbatore Alcohol and Chemicals Ltd.	163.30	89.80
8. Chemicals and Plastics (India) Ltd.	148.50	43.47
Total ..	919.30	514.02

7. Work of prohibition enforcement wing :

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing of the Police Department in the State is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the rules and regulations framed there under. Towards the effective enforcement in all districts, drives against illicit distillation, transport and sale of illicitly distilled 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 offtake of arrack by the licenced arrack shops from the TASMAL in the whole of Tamil Nadu from 1,08,02,729 litres in December 1983 to 1,35,37,410 litres in August 1984.

Due to the effective enforcement, the auction of arrack/toddy shops for the excise year 1984-85 went on smoothly and fetched higher bid amounts, when compared to the excise year 1983-84.

THE TAMIL NADU STATE MARKETING CORPORATION.

With a view to augment the revenues for the State and also in the Public interest, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation was set up to take over the wholesale trade of Indian Made Foreign Spirits and Arrack within the State of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation was incorporated on 23rd May 1983 under the Companies Act 1956, as a Company wholly Owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 4 Senior Government Officers : Out of 16 Indian Made Foreign Spirits Wholesale depots in each district headquarters, 11 I.M.F.S. Wholesale depots are managed by Tahsildars who have been appointed as Managers. For 4 Indian Made Foreign Spirits Wholesale Depots, Deputy Tahsildars have been appointed as Managers. In view of heavy volume of transaction, a Deputy Collector has been appointed as Manager in the Indian Made Foreign Spirits Depot at Madras. Arrack wholesale depots have been opened on the basis of one arrack depot for each revenue division. In some Revenue Divisions, more than one arrack depots are opened on the basis of the requirements. Thus totally 64 arrack depots are functioning throughout Tamil Nadu. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are appointed as Managers for the arrack depots on the basis of turn-over in each arrack depot.

d. Financial Details :

The Corporation was registered with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores consisting of 50 thousand equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The Government of Tamil Nadu have granted 1 crore of rupees as share capital. In addition to the above, the Government had also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 crores under Ways and Means Advance. The Ways and Means advance has since been repaid to the Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet preliminary expenses. The Corporation started its commercial activities from 21st July 1983 with the taken over stock of Indian Made Foreign Spirits from Tamil Nadu Government to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and the finances provided by way of Share Capital and Ways and Means Advance.

2. Trading Activities :

(a) Indian Made Foreign Spirits :—

Procurement.—As far as the products of Indian Made Foreign Spirits are concerned, 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, 1 per cent is being deducted as transit loss from the bills of the manufacturers.

(2) If the payment is made within 7 days from the date of receipt of the goods, the Corporation is entitled for a discount of 2 per cent on Indian Made Foreign Spirits Products and one and half per cent on Beer.

(3) If the payment is made within 15 days from the date of receipt of the goods, the Corporation is entitled for a discount of 1 per cent on purchase price.

During the year 1983-84, the Corporation earned a sum of Rs. 5.47 lakhs. In the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 16.55 lakhs by way of discount.

The details of sales of Indian Made Foreign Spirit Products up to March 1984 and also from April 1984 to February 1985 are given below :

Details of sales of I. M. F. S. Products.

	(IN RUPEES).
In the 1st year up to March 1984	45,26,60,953
Next year April 1984	6,18,48,597
May 1984	6,24,40,705
June 1984	6,32,32,350
July 1984	7,03,56,815
August 1984	6,78,96,881
September 1984	7,09,70,666
October 1984	9,36,50,348
November 1984	10,06,33,884
December 1984	7,57,39,263
January 1985	8,68,72,589
February 1985	7,76,51,713
March 1985 (Estimated)	8,54,39,087
	91,67,32,898

(b) Purchase and Sale of Arrack :

At present there are 9 Blending units in Tamil Nadu. The Regional Managers of this Corporation are purchasing arrack from these Blending Units. As far as arrack is concerned 750 ML. bottle is purchased at the rate of Rs. 10.67 per bottle and sold at Rs. 11.40 per bottle. The purchase and sales of arrack in litres and sales at selling price are given below :

Details for the purchase and sale of Arrack:

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Procurement.</i>	<i>Total sales of Arrack</i>	<i>Total Sales.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(LITRES)	(LITRES).	(IN RUPEES)
Up to March 1984	9,08,18,834	9,00,53,439	94,98,03,393
April 1984	1,13,86,669	1,14,50,891	12,06,92,647
May 1984	1,20,00,974	1,19,52,884	12,59,79,088
June 1984	1,32,84,104	1,32,44,769	13,95,84,046
July 1984	1,34,48,280	1,35,15,586	14,24,59,139
August 1984	1,35,15,544	1,35,70,191	14,30,43,550
September 1984	1,30,17,220	1,30,02,235	13,71,63,324
October 1984	68,26,419	77,68,614	8,15,86,264
November 1984	37,00,085	36,64,897	3,89,98,776
December 1984	33,82,389	31,29,750	3,37,14,383
January 1985	66,72,609	66,88,391	7,10,30,814
February 1985	78,45,438	75,63,762	8,02,12,047
March 1985	95,68,822	96,31,008	10,31,71,318
	<u>11,46,48,553</u>	<u>11,51,83,778</u>	<u>1,21,76,35,397</u>

Revenue to the Government through this Corporation.

After this Corporation took over the supply of I.M.F.S products and arrack by wholesale, the Government introduced new levies, namely vend fee on arrack and additional vend fee on sale of I.M.F.S. But, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation paid these additional levies from its own funds without passing on this burden either to the retailers or consumers. The details of amount paid to the Government by the Corporation under various heads are shown below :—

<i>Particulars.</i>	1983-84	1984-85	Total.
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)		
1 Excise Duty and Vend Fee	15.11	23.76	38.87
2 Vend Fee on Arrack ..	2.37	6.63	9.00
3 Additional Vend Fee on I.M.F.S.	1.63	7.89	9.52
4 Excise duty on arrack included in purchase price.	36.33	42.03	78.36
5 Sales Tax on I.M.F.S. ..	6.83	13.14	19.97
Grand Total	<u>62.27</u>	<u>93.45</u>	<u>155.72</u>

Chapter XXVIII

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Ex-officio pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of Madras is the Assistant Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Office consists of one Manager (Assistant Cadre), One Record Clerk (Selection Grade), and one Office Assistant (Selection Grade) and they are deputed from Collector's Office. The Office of the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends Madras is one of the Head of Department under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government. The accounts of this office are audited by the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu triennially.

The Carnatic Stipends are sanctioned by the Central Government to the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot.

There are two categories of Carnatic Stipends (a) Perpetual and (b) Non-Perpetual.

(a) Perpetual stipends devolve on the legal heirs in case of death of the stipendary.

(b) The Non-perpetual stipend ceases on the death of the stipendary.

There are 118 perpetual stipendiaries and the annual payment for the financial year ended 31st March 1985 is Rs.1,49,005.58. There are 7 non-perpetual stipendiaries and a sum of Rs. 115.86 is paid to them per mensem.

Male stipendiaries perpetual and non-perpetual are mustered twice a year i.e., 1st January and 1st July by the

Assistant Pay Master. The lady stipendiaries perpetual are mustered once a year i.e., 1st July every year and non-perpetual lady stipendiaries are mustered twice in a year by the lady Superintendent appointed by the Government.

Thirumathi Rahmathunissa 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. 6,096.07 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 Pay Master 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. 42,000 for agency function for the year 1984-85.

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 1984-85 are briefly as follows :

2. A 1981 Census publication entitled "Primary Census Abstract" giving certain basic particulars of 1981 Census at State, District, Taluk and Town level was published during the year 1984. Two other pub-

lications, one on 'General Population Tables' and the other, 'Report and Tables on use of Census Houses and Disabled population' are under print and are expected to be brought out early next year. The various District Census Hand Books containing Census data down to village and Town/Ward level are in different stages of printing. Scrutiny of proofs for these volumes has been continued in the year and many of these volumes are expected to be released early next year.

3. Materials for the publication containing 'religion data compiled from the 1981 Census Household Schedules were being finalised and this is also expected to be brought out soon, as a separate paper.

4. Further processing of the '1981 Census Schedules' viz., Household Schedules and Individual Slips was continued during the year for the generation of several tables on economic, social, cultural, migration and fertility series besides 'Household' tables. In the mechanical unit (Direct Data Entry Systems), the taping of the 20 per cent sample of the Household Schedules was completed and the work on taping of data of all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe slips (Universal) was begun in the year.

5. Scrutiny of some of the estimated tables generated by computer was done in the year. State-level Town Directory was compiled and preparation of inset tables and notes for the same was continued.

6. The implementation of the sample Registration System in 215 Units (180 in Tamil Nadu and 35 in Pondicherry Union Territory) including the conduct of two half-yearly surveys was attended to by the Directorate as in the previous years. An additional feature was the conduct of a special survey on Fertility and Mortality during the period of September 1984 to December 1984.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in 1974 with the sole object of redressing the grievances of the public. This Special Cell is headed by a Special Officer in the cadre of Deputy Secretary to Government with two sections.

2. 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 for redressal of the grievances. The Special Officer has been authorised for this purpose to correspond direct with any officer under the State Government dispensing with the usual channel of communication.

3. Petitions with some specific grievances and matters that are pending for years without settlement, such as

delay in obtaining pension, gratuity of retired Government servants, harassment of weaker sections, grievances of widows, old age pension, compensation for accidents, etc., are registered separately and regular follow-up-action is taken on them till the receipt of final report or till the grievances are retrieved.

4. During the year 1984-85 (i.e., from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985), the total number of petitions received were 1,40,086. 2,276 cases were registered in a separate Special Register for follow-up action and the officers concerned to whom the petitions have been referred, were periodically reminded for their final report. The total number of grievances redressed during the period from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 were 1,108.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the public as well as the Government servants, 'Complaints Cells' in the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and heads of departments were ordered to be constituted to redress the grievances of the public.

The following cases 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., and

(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 annual increments, etc.;

(v) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers ; and

(vi) Delay in payment of T.A., GPF, etc.

Petitions from general public are also received in this Cell. They related to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, house-sites protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of financial assistance, etc.,

Complaints from Government servants and from public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister are dealt with in the Complaints Cell and Advances section of the Public department. These complaints are those addressed to 1. Chief Secretary, 2. Union Ministers, 3. The Prime Minister, and 4. The President of India. They are being sent to the departments of Secretariat for further action. In short, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the public, Government servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government servants in getting their legitimate claims or grievances redressed.

The following statistics will show the number of grievance petitions received in Public (Complaints Cell) and disposed of during the year 1984-85. —

(1)	Number of cases received.	(2)	Number of cases disposed.	(3)
State petitions	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320
Central petitions	6,691	6,691	6,691	6,691
Total	29,011	29,011	29,011	29,011

DIRECTORATE OF 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, Madras the administration of which is subject to the directions of the Committees constituted for the purpose.

(A) Amalgamated Funds for Ex-Servicemen :

It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it caters to the needs of Ex-servicemen and their dependents by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, Scholarships, Annual Maintenance grants to War widows, etc. The assistance rendered out of the fund during the period 1984-85 is set out below :

Serial number and nature of assistance.	Number of beneficiaries.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs. P.
1. Interest subsidy released under Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme	214	49,252.1
2. Scholarship/Stipends to dependents of ex-servicemen of school uniform/Book allowance	2,291	3,08,496.10
3. Housing grant to war widows	93	4,73,500.00
4. Annual Maintenance grants	34	18,000.00
5. Annual Maintenance Allowance	134	79,800.00
6. Marriage grant to the daughters of war widows/disabledmen	27	39,450.00
7. Pre-cum-post release training	16	21,500.00
8. Marriage grant to the daughters widows	17	17,500.00
9. Financial assistance to widows of ex-servicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964 received service pension and died subsequently	1,358	9,05,000.00
10. Presentation of sarees to the widows of pensioners who retired from defence services prior to 1st January 1964 and died subsequently	2,480	1,24,000.00
Total	20,36,498.25	20,36,498.25

(B) Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the ex-services population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day, i.e. 7th December every year. As on 31st March, 1985, the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent

Fund was Rs. 48,500.- besides a sum of Rs. 76,01,332.50 in the form of fixed deposits. Towards Flag Day collections 1984 a sum of Rs. 8,65,751.04 has been collected against a target of Rs. 31.80 lakhs on 31st March 1985.

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 1984 TO 31st MARCH 1985.

Serial number.	Name of the grant.	Number of cases.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS. P.
1	Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen/widows who have no other source of income.	288	1,09,224.40
2	Old-age Pension for Ex-servicemen	85	60,456.50
3	Leprosy relief grant for Ex-servicemen	43	13,841.20
4	Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria	273	25,681.60
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.	1,218	61,411.00
6	Marriage grant for the daughters of ex-servicemen	639	3,19,500.00
7	Funeral grant on the death of ex-servicemen	499	77,471.25
8	Fire/Flood relief to the affected ex-servicemen/widows	12	2,510.00
9	Lump-sum grant for starting petty shop or for other business traders, etc., to disabled ex-servicemen/widows.	59	33,460.20
10	Artificial limbs for ex-servicemen	12	2,120.00
11	Scholarship to children of ex-servicemen	15	688.00
12	Presentation of Dothies/Sarees to old-age pension grantees to ex-servicemen widows during Pongal and Independence Day 1984 and for 1985.	244	11,082.30
13	Pre-Examination Training classes for Banking & Services Recruitment Board on the ex-servicemen.	69	11,541.45
14	Monthly interim relief to ex-servicemen	80	4,100.00
15	Presentation of gift parcels to Leprosy in-patients	Nil.	Nil.
16	Jai-Jawan Stalls for Ex-Servicemen	14	75,700.00
	Total		8,08,727.90

In addition the Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare have secured assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,90,290.50 as grants from the Army Central Welfare Fund and Disabled Army Personnel Widows and Orphans Fund, Indian Naval Benevolent Fund, Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund, Indian Red Cross Society and other Regimental Benevolent Funds.

Construction of Jai Jawan Stalls :

In addition to the 204 Jai Jawan Stalls already established to widows/ex-servicemen under self-employment scheme, 74 more stalls have been established during March 1985 in the districts of Pudukkottai and Madurai.

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 dependents come forward to learn this trade. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 p.m. in addition to supply of raw materials at the rate of Rs. 25 p.m. from Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund (TNEPB Fund) So far 4,577 candidates have been trained, 358 are now undergoing training.

Typewriting and Shorthand Institute :

So far 760 children of ex-servicemen have been trained and 120 are under training this year. A sum of Rs. 12,100 has been spent during 1984 towards the above training.

NEW SCHEME IMPLEMENTED.*Election Bandobust Duty for Ex-Servicemen.*

For the first time in the annals of Tamil Nadu, about 15,000 ex-servicemen were employed for Election Bandobust duty during the last General Elections and their services have been commended by all quarters. Based on the request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2,000 ex-servicemen were also deputed to that State for election bandobust duty.

Ex-Servicemen Car Park Unit :

An ex-servicemen Car Park Unit has been organised under the Corporation of Madras by engaging ex-servicemen to collect fee for parking vehicles in important areas in Madras City to provide additional amenities to public. 100 ex-servicemen are benefitted by the above scheme by getting themselves employed as Car Park Attendants. They are paid monthly salary of Rs. 225 plus 10 per cent commission charges based on their individual collections.

Leprosy Relief Grant for Ex-Servicemen/Widow :

Ex-servicemen who are suffering from leprosy and availed Nutritious grant of Rs. 50 p.m. for 36 months from Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi are being granted Rs. 50 p.m. for life time from TNEPB Fund.

The ex-servicemen widows are also eligible to get this assistance who were affected by leprosy.

Life Time Grant for Blind Ex-Servicemen :

The life grant at Rs. 50 are being granted to totally blinded ex-servicemen.

The concession accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 58, Education, Science and Technology Department, dated 31st January 1984 to the children of serving personnel has been made applicable to the children of ex-servicemen, with effect from the academic year 1984-85. The children and dependants of ex-servicemen are exempted from payment of full tuition fees and all items of Special Fees in all grades of educational institutions including professional colleges and institutions. The adjustment of fees will be met out from the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

Vish of High Level Committee :

The High Level Committee appointed by Government of India to go into the problems of Ex-Servicemen had paid visit to Madras and Vellore and heard the problems of ex-servicemen.

ELECTIONS*1. Revision of Electoral Rolls of Assembly Constituencies :*

The electoral rolls of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly constituencies were prepared afresh after intensive revision in a phased programme during 1983-84, as a prelude to the general elections 1984. This work was completed in February 1984.

2. On the eve of the general elections to the Lok Sabha and the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly just after the issue of the election notification in November 1984, complaints of omission of names, streets, colonies etc., mostly from Madras city and its suburbs were made to the election commission of India. Taking into account these complaints, the Election Commission of India decided to undertake a summary revision of electoral rolls throughout the country (except Assam) with reference to 1st January 1985, as qualifying date fixed the following programme :

1. Draft publication of existing rolls. 5th January 1985 (Saturday).
2. Period for filing claims and objections. 21st January 1985 (Monday).

3. Disposal of claims and objections. 28th January 1985 (Monday).
4. Preparation of supplements and final publication. 31st January 1985 (Thursday).

3. In between the date of publication of the existing rolls and the last date for filing of claims and objections a number of holidays intervened in Tamil Nadu and as a result, there was hardly sufficient time for filing claims or objections. It was therefore suggested to the Election Commission of India to revise the programme of revision as below :

1. Last date for filing claims and objections. 4th February 1985 (Monday).
2. Disposal of claims and objections. 12th February 1985 (Friday).
3. Printing of final list of amendments. 22nd February 1985.
4. Final Publication. 25th February 1985.

4. The Election Commission approved the above revised programme. However, in respect of 41, Tirupattur Assembly constituency where a bye-election was to be held consequent on the demise of the election

members, the original programme was adopted. Further the Assembly constituencies comprised in Madras North Parliamentary constituency and the Egmore (SC) Assembly constituency, where the countermanded poll was due to be held on 28th January 1985, the summary revision was taken up after the completion of the countermanded poll adopting the following programme :

1. Draft publication ... 2nd February 1985 (Saturday).
2. Last date for filing claims and objections. 18th February 1985 (Monday).
3. Disposal of claims and objections. 25th February 1985 (Monday).
4. Final publication of electoral rolls. 28th February 1985 (Thursday).
5. Printing of supplements 7th March 1985 (Thursday).

5. The electoral rolls of the Assembly constituencies were finally published as per programme, and the revision was completed as per schedule.

II. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS :

1. Governor's Nomination of Members to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, 1984.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu nominated the following three persons to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council against the three vacancies which arose on 21st April 1984 :

1. Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam
2. Thiru. Nellai Balaji
3. Kavignar Muthulingam

The Governor's notification containing the nomination of three members to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was published in the State Gazette on 5th April 1984.

2. Bye-Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1984 :

The Election Commission's notifications to hold the bye-elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from Annanagar, Uppiliapuram (ST), Mayuram and Thanjavur Assembly Constituencies were published on 18th April 1984 in the State Gazette. The bye-election to these four constituencies were held on 20th

May 1984. The counting of votes was taken up on 21st May 1984 and the following were declared elected against the constituencies indicated :

Number and Name of the Constituency.	Name of the elected candidate with party affiliation.
1 8, Annanagar ..	Thiru S. M. Eramachandran (D.M.K.)
2 157, Uppiliapuram (ST).	Tmt. R. Saroja (A.D.M.K.)
3 171, Mayuram ..	Thiru K. Sathiyaseelan (D.M.K.)
4 183, Thanjavur ..	Thiru K. Ayyaru Vandayar (I.N.C.).

The declarations of results of elections were published in the State Gazette on 25th May 1984.

3. General Elections to Lok Sabha and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1984 :

1. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 15th November 1984 afternoon and the State Government recommended to Election Commission of India to hold General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly also along with the General Elections to Lok Sabha.

(ii) The presidential notification, Governor's notification and the Election Commission's notification to hold simultaneous General Elections to Lok Sabha and to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were published in the State Gazette on 20th November 1984. The following were the various stages of poll programmes :

1. Opening of nomination 20th November 1984.
2. Last date for receipt of nominations. 27th November 1984.
3. Scrutiny of nomination 28th November 1984.
4. Last date for withdrawal of candidatures. 30th November 1984.
5. Date of poll 24th December 1984.
6. Date before which the elections shall be completed 10th January 1985.

The hours of poll were from 7-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. The details regarding number of nominations filed, rejected, withdrawn and contesting candidates in respect of Lok Sabha and Assembly elections are given below:

	Total number of nominations filed.	Number of nominations rejected.	Number of persons withdrawn.	Total number of contesting candidates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Lok Sabha	416	16	202	198
2 Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly	3,307	66	1,743	1,498

The list of contesting candidates in form 7-A in respect of all Assembly constituencies were published in the State Gazette on 14th December 1984.

(iii) Following the death of Dr. C.V. Seman Thalappathi one of the contesting candidates on 4th December 1984, the poll in respect of 1, Madras North Parliamentary constituency 5, Perambur (SC) and 7, Egmore (SC) Assembly constituencies were countermanded.

Observers of Election Commission of India :

For the General Elections, 1984, the Election Commission suggested that one senior officer should be appointed for each parliamentary constituency comprising of six assembly segments, as its observer. Accordingly, one Senior officer in the cadre of Commissioner and Secretary to Government was appointed for all parliamentary constituencies except No. 1, Madras North Parliamentary constituency where the poll was countermanded. The officers appointed as observers of Election Commission of India, were in the constituency three clear days prior to the date of poll and were present in the constituency till the results were declared, and sent their reports direct to Election Commission of India.

2. The officers appointed as observers were provided with all possible facilities such as accommodation vehicles for their tour in the constituency, permits to enter polling stations and counting centres and badges for identification.

3. Wide publicity was also given about the appointment of observers through press releases, T.V. and A.I.R. etc., so that the political parties, contesting candidates or their agents and the general public could approach them and give their suggestions or prefer any complaints.

4. The appointment of observers during the general elections helped a lot to infuse confidence in the public; to keep polling and counting staff alert; to keep mischief mongers at bay, and to convince the voters that the elections were conducted according to the rules. Thus it had supplemented to the efforts of election machinery to complete the election in a free and fair manner.

IV. The poll was held on 24th December 1984 peacefully and approximately 73 per cent of votes was polled in Tamil Nadu. The counting of votes was taken up at 7 A.M. on 28th December 1984 and the results of all constituencies were declared before 1.00 p.m. on 29th December 1984. The declaration of result of election in respect of 232 Assembly constituencies were published in the State Gazette on 5th January

1985. The number of seats secured by various political parties are given below :

Name of the party.	Number of seats secured in	
	Lok Sabha.	Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. I.N.C.	25	62
2. A.I.A.D.M.K.	0	133
3. D.M.K.	1	22
4. Janata	..	3
5. C.P.I.	..	2
6. C.P.I. (M)	..	5
7. G.K.N.C.	..	2
8. A.I.F.B.	..	1
9. Independents	..	2
Total	38	232

Totally 109 persons in the Lok Sabha and 997 persons in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly lost their deposits.

V. The notification of the Election Commission of India under section 73 of representation of People Act, 1951 constituting the new legislative assembly was notified in the State Gazette on 16th January 1985

4. Countermanded Elections to Lok Sabha and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1985—Following the death of Dr. C.V. Seman Talapathi.

The election Commission of India notified, fresh elections to 1 Madras North Parliamentary constituency and 5, Perambur (SC) and 7 Egmore (SC) Assembly constituencies on 28th December 1984. Accordingly, the poll in respect of above three constituencies was held on 28th January 1985 and the results were declared on 29th January 1985. The following candidates were declared elected against the constituencies noted:

1. Madras North Parliamentary Constituency. Thiru N.V.N. Somu (DMK)
2. 5 Perambur (SC) .. Thiru S. Balan (DMK)
3. 7 Egmore (SC) .. Thiru Parithi Elam Vazuthi (DMK)

The declaration of results of elections to the two Assembly constituencies were notified in the State Gazette on 2nd February 1985.

5. Bye-Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1985 from 41 Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency.

The notification of Election Commission of India calling for bye-elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death

of Thiru Y. Shanmugam elected from 41. Tiruppattur Assembly constituency was notified on 1st February 1985. The poll was held on 5th March 1985 and the counting of votes was taken up on 6th March 1985. Thiru S.P. Manavalan, belonging to Indian National Congress was declared elected on the same day. The declaration of result was published in the State Gazette on 8th March 1985.

6. Bye-Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council 1985 in the vacancy caused by the Death of Thiru S. Muthu.

The Election Commission notification calling for bye-elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru S. Muthu, a member elected by members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was notified in the State Gazette on 20th March 1985 and the poll was fixed on 9th April 1985. Thiru K. Subbu, sponsored by AIADMK was the only candidate who filed his nominations and hence there was no contest. On the last date fixed for withdrawal of candidatures, i.e., on 30th March 1985 Thiru K. Subbu was declared elected to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and the declaration of result of election was published in the State Gazette on 1st April 1985.

7. Bye-election to lok-sabha, 1985 from 38. Tiruchendur Parliamentary Constituency.

The notification of Election Commission of India calling for bye-election to Lok Sabha in the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru K.T. Kosalram elected from 38. Tiruchendur Parliamentary Constituency was republished in the State Gazette on 25th March 1985 and the poll was fixed on 24th April 1985. Suitable arrangements were made to hold the bye-election.

III. Election Petitions--

Of the five Election petitions referred to in the report for 1983-84, the following four Election petitions were dismissed by the High Court, Madras during 1983-84.

(1) Election Petition No.12/80 relating to Thousand Lights Assembly constituency.

(2) Election petition No.14/80 relating to Melmalayanur Assembly constituency.

(3) Election petition No. 16/80 relating to Purasawalkam Assembly constituency.

(4) Election petition No. 1/83 relating to Tiruchendur Assembly constituency.

2. One election petition No. 1/82 relating to Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency is still remaining undisposed by the High Court, Madras.

3. In 1984, after the Bye-election of Anna Nagar Assembly constituency, ten voters of Anna Nagar constituency filed an election petition in the high court of Madras. It is numbered as 2 to 11 of 1984. It is pending in the High Court of Madras.

4. After the general elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly held on 24th December 1984, five election petitions have been filed in the High Court of Madras. They are pending in the high Court of Madras. Two election petitions from Andipatti Assembly constituency and the third petition from Tiruchendur Assembly constituency. The fourth petition is from Nagercoil Assembly constituency and the fifth petition is from Saidapet Assembly Constituency.

5. Only one petition for Special leave to Appeal in E.P. No. 19/80 relating to Thiruvonam Assembly constituency is pending in the Supreme Court of India.

6. Thiru P. S. Manian petitioner in the E.P.No. 7/80 relating to 140. Sholavandan Assembly constituency has filed a Civil Appeal [No. 290(NCE) of 1984] in the Supreme court against the judgment of the High Court of Madras, dated 22nd November 1983. It is pending in the Supreme Court of India.

IV. Preparation of Report on Election--

The various statistical reports both for Lok Sabha and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly relating to the general elections, 1984 had been prepared and reported to Election Commission of India.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

**117 INFANTRY BATTALION (TA)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.**

Introduction

1. The year 1984-85 commenced amidst enthusiasm amongst the officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks. Emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collective training. The training was aimed at developing highly efficient and cohesive sub-units. Due attention was paid to celebrate TA Day and sports activities planned for the year.

2. Recruitment and Recruit training ;

120 recruits were recruited by this unit during the month of July to March 85. The recruits were given 30 days recruit training in two batches from 1st to 30th November 84 and 16th November 84 to 15th December 84.

3. Annual Training :

Annual training camp for the year 84-85 was carried out from 1st September 84 to 4th November 1984 (includes 4 days for territorial Army day celebrations).

4. *TA. Day celebrations :*

Territorial Army Day celebrations were given wide publicity through newspapers, AIR and Television.

The celebrations included—

- (a) Special pooja at unit mandir.
- (b) Ceremonial sainik sammellan.
- (c) Cinema Show.
- (d) Ceremonial parade.
- (e) Flag March and reception by citizens of Tiruchirappalli.
- (f) Entertainment programme by song and drama.
- (g) Barakhana.
- (h) Pagal gymkhana.
- (i) Variety entertainment by School/Colleges.
- (k) Dinner, Officers Mess.

(1) *Advertisement and publicity.*

5. *Recruitment into Defence Service Corps :*

With the boom in passing of army education examinations this year, twenty-three personnel from this unit were recruited into DSC.

6. *Conclusion :*

Close liaison exists with the civil administration at the district level. Wide publicity is being given to the role of the territorial army. A number of local firms/factories have been approached to popularise the territorial army among its employees. The response has not been positive. The State of morale of the unit is very high.

110 *Infantry Battalion (TA)—Coimbatore :*

General :

1. Training for the year 1984-85 was based on the training directive issued by TA Group headquarters Southern Command, with special emphasis being laid on collective/operation oriented training. The aim of training was to—

- (a) develop fully motivated and competent "Territorial Army".
- (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 80 recruits were enrolled during the year. It is a matter of concern that practically no Government employee turned up for recruitment.

The newly enrolled personnel were imparted 12 weeks continuous recruit training in accordance with training syllabi laid down by the TA Directorate. Three newly commissioned officers posted to this unit were also imparted one month's recruit training. A good standard in training was achieved by all recruits.

3. *Annual Training Camp :*

Annual training for the year 1984-85 was carried out from 1st February 1985 to March 1985. 8 Officers, 24 JCOs and 556 other ranks attended the training camp.

4. *Territorial Army Day—9th October 1984 :*

The 35th anniversary of the territorial army was celebrated at Coimbatore in the most benefitting manner from 8th October 1984 to 11th October 1984. Wide publicity was given to the territorial army by means of cinema slides, the press, and All India Radio. The publicity media gave enthusiastic coverage to the celebrations. Functions on 8th October 1984 commenced with a special pooja at the unit temple at 08.00hrs. which was attended by all ranks. On "TA Day" on 9th October 1984, Lt. Col. VN Madan, Vrc., the commanding officer addressed all ranks of the Battalion. The flag march culminated at Chidambaram park, where the territorials were given a warm reception by the citizens' committee of Coimbatore under the chairmanship of Thiru G. Varadaraj, M.P., Thiru N. Athimoolam I.A.S., District Collector was personally present to greet the territorials.

5. *Sports 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 finished runners-up.

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 V.I.Ps., recruitment, and T.A. Day celebrations received extensive coverage.

7. *Conclusion :*

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 1984-85 has been carried out by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Tamil Nadu duly assisted by the three Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers and eight Inspectors of Boilers.

The total number of Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the year 1984-85 is 1,892. Out of these 1,800 boilers, inclusive of Economisers, were permitted for use taking into consideration, the satisfactory condition of the boilers and Economisers. A few boilers were not put into use due to prevailing trade conditions and due to repairs. The boilers which were put to repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspectors of Steam Boilers and when necessary by the Chief Inspectors of Boilers, Madras during and after completion of repairs.

Material Test of the Boilers :

As per the latest amendment to regulation 391-A of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, all the fifty year old boilers have to be materially tested in the manner of physical test, chemical test and metallographic test, by the Chief Inspector of Boilers in order to satisfy himself about the suitability of such boilers for further use.

Accordingly, the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Tamil Nadu, has marked 187 boilers for material test as per regulation 391-A of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. One hundred and twenty boilers were tested at the BHEL Scientific Laboratory, Tiruchirappalli in the presence of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers, Tiruchirappalli in the light of the instructions issued in the said amendment. One hundred and sixteen boilers were declared "passed" in the material test. Four boilers were declared "failed" in the material test.

Particulars of Boiler Registered under Section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, number of boilers transferred into the State and outside the States are as follows;

(1)	(2) 1984-85
Total Number of Boilers and Economisers at the end of last year.	1,866
<i>Add</i> —Number of boilers registered during the year.	28
<i>Add</i> —Number of boilers transferred into the State from other States.	21
Total ..	1,915
<i>Less</i> —Number of boilers transferred to other States from this State.	23
Number of active boilers and economisers at the close of the year 1984-85.	1,892

Accident :

There was no major accident or untoward incident during the year under review.

Particulars of new manufacturing items inspected and certified by this Inspectorate.

	<i>For</i> 1984-85
Number of boilers manufactured at—	
(A) Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli.	9
(B) K.C.P. Limited, Madras-19 ..	NIL
<i>Number of Small Boilers, H.M.T. and V.C.T.—</i>	
Manufactured by Messrs. Jaya and Co., Coimbatore.	25

Number of Small Boilers, H.M.T. and V.C.T.—cont.
For 1984-85

Manufactured by Messrs. Chemee Boilers, Madras-58.	13
Manufactured by Messrs. Kaveri Engineering Enterprises, Tiruchirappalli.	11
Manufactured by Messrs. V.K.N. Boilers, Tiruchirappalli.	6
Manufactured by Messrs. I.A.E.C. Boilers, Ranipet.	30

Inspection of Safety valves :

For the first time in India, capacity testing of safety valves, manufactured by BHEL, was conducted by the Inspecting Officers of this Boiler Inspectorate of Tuticorin Thermal Power Station. The 500 MW Boiler, pressure parts supplied by France and Japan, and Japanese Toa valves were tested, by this Inspectorate. This helped the Industry in commissioning the plant within the target date.

Welders Tests :

As usual, this Inspectorate conducted both theoretical and practical tests for welders this year also and certificates were awarded to 503 welders.

Boilers Attendants Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examinations.

Boiler Attendants Examination was conducted during the year under report.

Number of proficiency certificates issued under:

I Class—101.

II Class—225.

III Class—190.

Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was also conducted during the year under report. Sixty nine certificates of proficiency have been issued for successful candidates as per Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers Rules.

Receipts and Expenditure :

The total revenue receipt of this Inspectorate for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 30,00,300.00.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1984—85 is Rs. 22,64,900.00.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

1. General :

This department is functioning under the head Thiru M. J. Anandamurthy, B.E., with effect from 22nd June 1978 and placed under suspension with effect from 31st August 1985 a.u.

2. Revenue :

(a) Revenue under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Taxation on Consumption Act, 1962—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	342.97
(ii) On energy sold by the licensee ..	142.65
(iii) On energy generated and consumed under the I.E.R. 1956.	71.75
(iv) Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939.	63.53
	<hr/>
	620.90

3. Expenditure :

Under 245-A ACAA	40.98
Under 235. A ACAB	3.13
Under the head collection charges 245. A AEAA.	0.84
	<hr/>
	44.95

4. (a) Number of inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption Act, 1962)

(i) Revenue units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	5
(ii) Circle offices in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	..
(iii) Licensees undertaking .. . . .	..

5. Number of inspections conducted under Duty Act, 1939. 5

6. Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957 :

(1) Total number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1985—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(a) Permanent A.C. Theatres ..	87
(b) Permanent non-A.C. Theatres ..	1,113
(c) Semi-permanent Theatres ..	180
(d) Touring Talkies	273
(e) Open air	6

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(2) Number of Electrical Certificates :	
(a) Issued	179
(b) Renewed	1,533
(3) Cinema Operator Licences :	
(a) Fresh issue	667
(b) Renewal	720
(c) Duplicate	26
7. (i) Number of inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 and I. E. Act, 1910.	
1. Substations	91
2. Distribution transformers Board	17,420
3. Rule 63 inspections	1,237
4. Rule 46 inspections	1,969
5. H. T. Routes	3
6. Generators	194
7. Neon signs	32
8. X-Rays	8
9. Section 30 inspections	99
10. Rule 5 inspections	12
11. Others	82
12. Accidents investigation	125
13. Statutory Inspection (Licencees areas).	102
(ii) Inspection of cinemas :—	
(i) Permanent A. C. Theatres	1,154
(ii) Permanent non-A.C. Theatres	
(iii) Semi permanent theatres	225
(iv) Touring talkies	962
(v) 16/36 mm. theatres	34
(vi) Open theatres	9

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
8. Total number of H. V. consumers as on 31st March 1985.	2,120
9. (1) Number of H. V. routes approved	3
(2) Number of methods of constructions approved.	1,313
(3) Number of permits issued and revalidated.	64
(4) Number of safety certificate issued	1,006
(5) Number of sanctions under section 27 of I. E. Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertaking considered.	23
(6) Number of test certificate issued	320
(7) Number of generators permitted for commissioning.	175
(8) Number of technical sanctions accorded.	119
10. Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory :	
(1) Number of R. S. Meters tested	701
(2) Number of fire extinguishers tested	867
(3) Number of H.C./D.C. tests	1,937
(4) Others .. .. .	..
11. Electrical accidents :—	
	Fatal. Non-fatal. Total.
Year 1984-85	228 84 312
12. Details of licensee competency certificates issued/renewal during 1984-85 :	
Electrical contractors :	Issue. Renewal.
Licence Grade "A"	27 177
Licence Grade "B"	476 1,761
Supervisors competency certificates.	510 1,193
Wireman competency certificate.	1,468 3,668

GROUND WATER DIRECTORATE.

Water Level Conservation :

Water levels are observed in 2,078 dug wells every month in the entire Tamil Nadu. In addition, the water levels are observed from 136 tube wells. Ground-water bulletin in respect of ground water level condition was prepared every month from July 1984 onwards and circulated to the Agricultural Engineering Department,

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board etc. The water level hydrographs are updated for all the observation wells and based on water level studies for different periods the areas which are likely to be affected by scarcity of drinking water in the coming summer are identified and a report prepared. The study is being continued.

Water shed Studies :

13 Elementary water sheds all over Tamil Nadu in various river basins representing different soil types are selected and studied to assess the ground water resources within the State. In each water shed, meteorological and scientific instruments for collecting data on temperature, humidity, wind velocity, rainfall, evaporation, run off, sun shine hours etc., are utilised for observation and record. The data thus collected are interpreted to assess the relationship between rainfall run off, soil moisture accumulation and evapotranspiration. The above studies are conducted since 1973-74 and compiled data from these watersheds are analysed for estimation of groundwater recharge with other parameters involved. The data are compiled and documented for easy retrieval and possible forecast.

Photogeological and Remote sensing studies :

During the year 1984-85, an area of 13,343 sq. km has been studied and taluk-wise geomorphology maps showing different land forms were prepared. The lineament map, geomorphology map and land classification and structural lineament maps thus prepared were utilised during the periods of drought and the maps are found to be of immense use for locating the favourable sites and boreholes for extracting ground water without major depletion of the reserve.

*Geophysical Investigations :**(a) Surface Prospecting*

Surface geophysical methods are always utilised in groundwater studies to correlate the geological findings and to obtain ground truth. For this electrical resistivity method of prospecting has been utilised in sedimentary formation for inferring geological and hydrogeological data delineating the lithology map, potential aquifer zone and in hard rock areas for obtaining buried channels, weathered formation and fissured and jointed zones which are favourable areas for ground water development.

(b) Sub-surface prospecting (Electrical Logging) :

Sub-surface investigations are conducted by the electrical logging to identify "Institur" the various lithological units obtained by the drilling. Such loggings are useful for locating aquifers in depth and position for screens, correlation of sub-surface lithology and for studying the quality of formation waters. During the year 38 boreholes have been electrically logged.

Collection of village-wise data and estimation of ground-water extraction

The department is undertaking the assessment of groundwater potential and groundwater investigations on river sub-basin wise study. For this study, the basic data on geology, geophysical survey, land use, irrigation source, well census and extraction particulars details of electrical energy consumption are being collected for all 17,000 villages in Tamil Nadu.

Study of Percolation Pond:

Recharge study is also undertaken by this department on the percolation pond to study the extent of recharge and also the quantum of recharge.

In addition to this, special studies on Salt water-fresh water interface studies in the coastal areas, are in progress. Besides the consultancy services both for Government, Quasi-Government agencies and to the public for locating favourable sites for sinking wells, borewells and also for deepening of wells, have been taken up. During the period upto March 1985, about 680 farmers have been benefitted from the consultancy services.

Drilling:

Bore holes are drilled for groundwater investigation to study the lithology of the formation underneath. Test wells are constructed and pump tests carried out to determine aquifer characteristics. Production wells are constructed for the State Tube Wells Corporation for irrigation schemes and handed over on cost basis. Wells are also constructed for the T. W. A. D, Board for drinking water and handed over. During the year 168 bore wells were constructed.

Water Quality Study :

Water samples are collected from the control wells, bore wells, surface waters etc., and analysis in the laboratories using sophisticated equipments. A total of 6,100 water samples were subjected to chemical analysis during the year.

Institute for Water Studies :

The Government have sanctioned the project, "Strengthening of Institute for Water Studies" in G. O. Ms. No. 303, Public Works Department, dated 15th February 1984. The input of Tamil Nadu for this project is Rs. 74 lakhs which includes the cost of land, equipment and building. The U.N. input for the project is 2,74,000 U.S. Dollars. The Vaigai river basin has been taken up for a detailed study and the mathematical modelling

and hydrogeological data are processed in the computer installed in this Institute. Further work is in progress.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme, Rs. 91.09 lakhs have been sanctioned towards the purchase of equipment required by the ground water branch. Of the above, equipments worth about Rs. 75.25 lakhs have been purchased during the year 1984-85.

The particulars of the target and achievement on various phases of groundwater investigations in the year 1984-85 are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number and Nature of work.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
1. Water shed study	13	13
2. Photogeologic study (sq. km)+ Geomorphological study.	33,000	33,200
3. Geological mapping (No. of villages).	2,400	1,854

<i>Serial number and Nature of work.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Geophysical survey (No. of villages).	2,400	1,749
5. Collection of Village-wise data (No. of villages)	1,241	467
Updating ..	3,000	3,493
6. Ground-water extraction ..	1,391	442
Updating	3,000	3,796
7. Drilling of boreholes (Nos)...	100	154
8. Pump test in boreholes ..	40	133
9. Water level data	2,200	2,520
10. Water quality study ..	3,500	6,7

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of various reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1984-85 are given below :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Systems Reservoirs.</i>	<i>Actual date of opening</i>	<i>Date of closing.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir	12th June 1984.	28th January 1985.
2 Mettur Canal Scheme.	1st August 1984.	15th January 1985.
3 Pullambadi Scheme	1st August 1984.	15th January 1985.
4 New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme.	1st August 1984	15th January 1985
5 Bhavanisagar Main Canal—		
I Turn ..	15th August 1984.	31st December 1984.
II Turn ..	7th January 1985.	6th May 1985
6 Amaravathi Main canal.	1st October 1984.	28th February 1985.

(1)	(2)	(3)
7 Krishnagiri Reservoir—		
I Crop ..	7th November 1984.	5th May 1985
II Crop ..	..	..
8 Sathanur Reservoir.		
(a) Sathanur Left Bank Canal.	1st January 1985.	15th April 1985.
(b) Sathanur Right Bank Canal.	15th October 1984.	28th February 1985.
9 Periyar System.		
(a) Single crop area	15th August 1984.	15th February 1985.
(b) Double crop area.	15th May 1984.	28th February 1985.
10 Vaigai Reservoir.		
(a) Thirumangalam Reservoir.	15th September 1984.	15th January 1985.
(b) Periyar New Extension area.	15th September 1984.	15th February 1985.
11 Manimuthar Reservoir.	18th January 1985.	11th April 1985.

(1)	(2)	(3)
12 Kodayar	1st June 1984.	28th February 1985.
13 Pattanamkal System.	1st June 1984.	28th February 1985.
14 Radhapuram canal.	Not opened.	
15 Kanyakumari Branch Canal.	1st June 1984.	15th February 1985.

Modernisation of Thanjavur Channels—

This Project aims at Modernisation of the existing Irrigation system of Thanjavur Delta to achieve better water Management and control to stabilise the existing ayacut and realise higher productivity.

The scheme estimate was updated in August 1980 for Rs. 366.60 crores and contemplates strengthening of river Banks, standardisation, of canals, construction of irrigation control structures construction of flood control works and improvements to drainage system.

During 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 3.906 crores for modernisation of Thanjavur channels has been utilised. During 1984-85 the following works were completed.

1. Improvements to channels—12 Nos.
2. Regulators —5 Nos.
3. Lining of channels—18 Nos.

Drainage Schemes in Cauvery Delta—

Under this 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 the Cauvery Delta System.

696 Major and Minor drainage have been identified and are proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs 11.00 crores.

Upto 1984-85, 315 drainage schemes were taken up of which 239 schemes have been completed up to 1983-84,

Strengthening of Periyar Dam —

The work of strengthening of Periyar Dam by providing concrete backing as a Permanent strengthening

measure has since been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.720.50 lakhs. The work commenced in 1982-83 and targetted to be completed in 1987-88.

The Government in 6/83 has accorded approval for the provision of three additional vents adjacent to the existing regulator to increase the capacity as a measure of strengthening the Dam at a cost of Rs.320 lakhs. The work has been taken up in the current year and targetted to be completed by 1986-87.

In the meanwhile the Forest Department of Kerala State has objected to convey the materials to the Dam site through the forest, which is the only access to the site.

Therefore the work is now stopped. There had been some serious labour troubles in this area besides various interference of Kerala Forest Department causing to stop the work abruptly. The three vents extension could not even be started with the recent interference of Forest Department of Kerala. Government is making arrangements to persuade early start of work. The outlay proposed is Rs. 200.00 Lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Remodelling of Anandanar Channel and its Branches in Kodayar System—

Anandanar channel in the Kodayar system, Kannyakumari District is a pre-British system. This channel requires to be remodelled to reduce seepage losses and to improve its efficiency. This scheme therefore contemplates to bring the existing channel to standard section and lining the main canal, breach canals and field bothies upto 10 hectares, limit, improvements to head works and other cross-masonry works.

By implementing this schemes the existing ayacut of 1457 hectares with double wet crops can be stabilised besides bridging gap of 931 hectares of double wet crop in Agasteeswaram taluk. The scheme was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 282, P.W.D. dated 2nd March 1981 The latest estimated cost is Rs. 445 lakhs.

The work was commenced in August 1981 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. To end of 1984-85, 4.89 lakhs of slabs have been cast. Lining in branch canal for 12.50 km has been done upto the end of 1984-85. Lining for 15 km in main canal (Estimate quantity 24.00 km) was also done upto the end of 1984-85.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS)

The P. W. D. is a service department with various branches attached to it. The Building Branch of P.W.D. is in charge of planning, designing and execution of all Government buildings of various departments viz. Medical Education, Agriculture, Public Works Depart-

ment, etc. Maintenance works of all the Public Buildings are also being attended to by the P.W.D. The P.W.D. is also undertaking the construction of building works of Quasi-Government Organisations, Local Bodies and other Statutory Organisations such as E.S.I., I.U.D.P.

Regulated Market Committees, etc. on agency basis by collecting centage charges.

Financial Outlay.—An amount of Rs. 5,525.77 lakhs have been allotted in the Budget Estimate for 1984-85 for Building Branch of P.W.D. for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings of various departments. Out of which an amount of Rs. 374.35 lakhs has been allotted under 37 demand for the Improvements, maintenance and repair of buildings of various Government departments. A sum of Rs. 267.56 lakhs has also been allotted in the Budget Estimate under various demands for which the P.W.D. is the controlling authority for expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 4,883.86 lakhs has been allotted in the B.E. under 52 Demand for the construction of buildings for various departments as detailed below :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Public Works	1,189.46
2. Education	616.45
3. Medical	1,271.03
4. Family Welfare	181.88
5. Public Health	12.98
6. Housing	943.18
7. Information and Publicity	18.24
8. Social Security and Welfare	40.68
9. Agriculture	588.34
10. Animal Husbandry	21.62

The salient achievements on the above heads are as detailed below :

1. PUBLIC WORKS :

(a) Revenue :

In order to provide proper accommodations for Revenue offices which are functioning in rented buildings and in old buildings, the Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for R.D.O. and Taluk Offices at various places of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 126 lakhs has been spent during the year 1984-85.

(b) Public Works :

To provide adequate accommodation for P.W.D. offices, Circuit Houses, Rest Houses and Inspection Bungalows, the Government have sanctioned a number of building works at various places. An amount of Rs. 41 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

(c) Treasuries and Accounts :

In order to provide office accommodations for Treasuries Department, Government have sanctioned building works at various places of the State. An amount of Rs. 21 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

(d) Administration of Justice :

In order to provide accommodations to the Court, the Government have sanctioned constructions of buildings for Court at various places of the State. A sum of Rs.35 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

(e) Commercial Taxes :

As most of the Commercial Tax offices are functioning in rented buildings, huge amount has to be spent by way of rent. To avoid this, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Commercial Tax Office buildings, quarters and checkposts for a sum of Rs. 286 lakhs at 18 places. A sum of Rs. 33 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

2. Education :

To develop the younger generation and to impart better education and make them worthy citizen of the nation, the Government have sanctioned various schemes for the construction and improvements of buildings for schools, colleges and other educational institutions, etc.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,121 lakhs for implementation of 10+2+3 systems of Education in 6 phases for providing one class room and one laboratory in 644 Higher Secondary Schools at various places and the works are taken up from 1977 to till date. First three phase works have been completed, 4th and 5th phase works are nearing completion and 6th phase works are to be taken up.

A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

3. Medical :

To ensure healthy living of the people, the Government have taken active interest in expanding Medical facilities throughout the State. For this the Government have sanctioned a number of building works related to family welfare, Medical Education, Public Health and Indian System of Medicines, etc., in various places of the State.

A sum of Rs. 398.87 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

4. Family Welfare :

With the Assistance of Denmark, the Government have implemented Health and Family Welfare Schemes as Danida Scheme in 3 phases in Salem and South Arcot districts.

A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

5. Public Health :

In order to ensure the healthy living of the people who are living in rural areas, the Government have sanctioned the construction of public health centres at various places of the State. Among them 50 Nos. of Sub-Health Centres in Periyar districts are under progress. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

6. HOUSING :

(a) Public Works :

For providing residential accommodations to the officers of P.W.D., the Government have sanctioned construction of Assistant Engineers/Junior Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers and Executive Engineers quarter at various places of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs have been spent during 1984-85.

(b) Ministers Quarters :

For providing residential accommodations to the Hon'ble Ministers of Tamil Nadu, the Government have sanctioned the construction of 24 numbers of Ministers Bungalows for Rs. 202 lakhs. Out of which 21 numbers of Bungalows have been completed and the other three are nearing completion.

(c) Firka Revenue Inspectors Quarters :

In order to provide residential facilities to the Revenue Inspectors, the Government have sanctioned construction of Revenue Inspector quarters at various places of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been spent for the construction of quarters at various places during 1984-85.

Police :

In order to upgrade the standards of police living and Police stations, which are functioning in rented buildings, the Government have sanctioned various police housing schemes. A sum of Rs. 310 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

7. Information and Publicity :

In order to improve the Tamil Culture, the Government have sanctioned certain development works for Valluvarkottam at Madras, construction of building for Arasu Press at the Government Estate at Madras, construction of buildings for providing processing and printing equipments unit, film storage and setting up of a dubbing theatre at Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras and the works except dubbing theatre have been completed and the dubbing theatre work is in progress. Construction of additional building for production, rehearsal, costume and drivers rest room in First floor of Tamil Nadu film division administrative building at Madras has also been completed.

8. Social Security and Welfare :

(a) Tamil Nadu Intergrated Nutrition Project :

With the aid of World Bank the Government have sanctioned Rs. 21.25 lakhs for the construction of additional rooms in the Auxiliary Nurses Midwife schools at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagappattinam, Ramanathapuram and Palayamkottai. All the works are under progress.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of multistoreyed buildings for housing the office of the Director of Medical Services and Director of Public health in the Director of Medical Service Office compound at Madras for Rs. 106 lakhs and the work is under progress.

Cyclone Shelter :

To safeguard the people from Natural Calamities, the Government have sanctioned during 1979-80 the construction of cyclone shelters at 50 places under phase I at the rate of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per shelter. Out of which 41 Nos. of shelters have been completed and handed over to Revenue department.

The Government have sanctioned during 1981-82 the construction of 20 Nos. of Cyclone shelter under phase II at a cost of Rs. 3.90 lakhs per shelter.

Among them 6 Nos. of shelters have been completed.

With the assistance of Prime Ministers Relief fund, the Government have sanctioned the construction of cyclone shelters at 8 places. Out of which 7 Nos. of shelters are under progress.

A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

9. Agriculture :

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy and also is the main source of the livelihood for about 70 per cent of the people. For the agricultural development the Government have sanctioned construction of buildings at various places in the State.

Training and Visit System.—With the World Bank aid, the Government have sanctioned the construction of 1,450 nos. of quarters for village extension workers and 300 nos. of quarters for Deputy Agriculture officers at various places in 14 districts of Tamil Nadu for Rs. 831.36 lakhs. Out of which 88 Nos. of quarters have been completed, 733 Nos. of quarters have been raised upto roof level and the other works are under progress in various stages. A sum of Rs. 265 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

10. Animal Husbandry :

For the development of animal husbandry, the Government have sanctioned various buildings works in Tamil Nadu.

A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

Deposit works :

The P.W.D. has also undertaken the execution of number of building works on behalf of the Municipalities, Town Panchayats under Integrated Urban Development Programmes sanctioned by Central and State Governments, construction of buildings for Labour Welfare Board, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Ex-servicemen Welfare Department, Provident Fund Commissioner department and the Agricultural Marketing Committee, etc. on agency by collecting centage charges.

During 1984-85, the construction of the bus stand works at Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Arcot, Athur, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai and Kovilpatti for a total value of Rs. 112.66 lakhs have been completed.

Employees State Insurance :

In order to provide adequate medical facilities to the Employees, the Government have sanctioned the construction of 20 bedded E.S.I. Hospital and

staff quarters at Salem for Rs. 149 lakhs and at Sivakasi for Rs. 125 lakhs. The two works are under progress.

A sum Rs. 30 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85.

Jails :

In order to accommodate more number of prisoners and to increase adequate facilities like providing water supply, sanitation, etc. in various Central Jails and Sub-Jails in the State, the Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for additional accommodation of 20,000 prisoners at various jails in Tamil Nadu.

Maintenance and Repairs :

The Maintenance and repairs of the State Government Buildings are vested with the Building Branch of P.W.D. Maintenance of parks, lawns, memorials and swimming pools are also being maintained by this department. Amount allotted during 1984-85 for this item of works was Rs. 267.26 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st May 1957 under the Electricity (supply) Act 1948 as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Madras. This is the 28th year of operation since the formation of the Board and 58th year of operation if the period prior to the formation of the Board is also taken into account.

Organisation :

The organisation of the Board consists of 14 Chief Engineers and one Deputy Chief Engineer to assist the Chief Engineers at headquarters in General Administration.

Installed Capacity :

With the adding of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project 235 M.W. Unit-I during the year in July 1983, the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 3,344 MW viz., 1369 M.W. of Hydro, 1740 M.W. of Thermal including the 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal station, and 235 M.W. of Kalpakkam Atomic power project under Central sector. With the loss of one 30 M.W. unit at Basin Bridge power house in April 1981 the 4 installed capacity has to be reckoned at 3344 M.W. The effective capacity of the Hydro stations in summer is however only about 600 M.W. due to half the capacity being tied to irrigation.

Power Demand :

The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 2,154 M.W. recorded on 28th December 1984.

The demand was met partly by generation from the hydel and thermal power houses in the Board and partly by power purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Kalpakkam Atomic power station and from Neighbouring states.

The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 2,172 M.W. recorded on 22nd December 1984.

Generation and Purchase of Power :

The total power generated and purchased during 1984-85 was 13,731 M.U. The details are given below :

	M.U.
Board's Hydro Generation ..	4,447
Board's Thermal Generation ..	4,935
Power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	3,087
Power purchased from Kalpakkam.	927
Power purchased from National Thermal Power Corporation.	112
Power purchased from Kerala ..	218
Power purchased from Karnataka.	18
Power purchased from Andhra Pradesh.	—
Power purchased from Manali Refineries.	4
Total ..	<u>13,731</u>

Sale of Energy :

During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 10,777 million units. The categorywise consumption was 5,400 M.U. by industrial, 2,616 M.U. by Agricultural, 952 M.U. by domestic consumers, 291 M.U. by licensees, 186 M.U. by other states including Pondicherry, 1,049 M.U. by departmental works, buildings, water works, public lighting, miscellaneous, etc., and 83 M.U. by Inter-State exchange of power.

Per Capita Consumption (Provisional) :

The per capita consumption was 206 for the year 1984-85 as against 177 units during 1983-84.

Consumers :

About 4.28 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1984-85 to 58.26 lakhs which includes 6.12 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 1st March 1985 was about 9,686 M.W.

Lines Energised :

Three hundred and thirteen kilometer of extra high tension lines, 1,587 kilometer of high tension lines and 6,025 km. of low tension lines were energised in 1984-85 taking the total to 88,253 km. of EHT and H.T. lines and 2,81,387 km. of LT lines at the end of the year.

Sub-station energised :

Twenty new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 446 extra high tension and high tension sub-station in the State as on 31st March 1985.

Distribution Transformers Energised ;

Two thousand nine hundred and seven distribution transformers with a capacity of 3,25,903 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1985 to 63,469 numbers with a capacity of 65,09,289 KVA.

Rural Electrification ;

Electric supply was extended to 27 villages and 7 hamlets in 1984-85 by extending street lights and other facilities. There were 63,648 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 25 Adi-dravida colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 26,137 as on 31st March 1985. 50,950 agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 10,33,556 as on 31st March 1985.

Finance :

The financial particulars viz., gross revenue, revenue expense and capital expenditure for the year 1984-85 are furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES)
Gross Revenue (excluding Government subsidy.)	549.09
Revenue Expenses (before providing for Reserve and Interest charges.)	543.76
Capital expenditure	245.12
Total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1985.	2,073.57

Hut Electrification Programme :

The Board, on directions from the Government of Tamil Nadu, launched a programme for electrification of huts in villages, panchayats in July 1979. By the end of March 1985, about 6.13 lakhs huts were given power supply.

Power Position during 1984-85

At the beginning of the year, there was a power cut of 30 per cent on both demand and energy for H.T. power intensive industries and 15 per cent on demand only on other H.T. Industries. With the onset of the South west monsoon by middle of June 1984, the power cut on industries was removed from 20th July 1984.

The storage as on 1st April 1984 excluding Mettur was 918.25 MU, as against the storage of 81.78 MU as on 1st April 1983. The storage of Mettur as on 1st April 1984 was 63.42 MU, as against nil storage as on 1st April 1983. The inflows realised this year during April to March was 3,442 MU as against 10 years average inflows of 3,435 MU and last year inflow of 3,390 MU.

The estimated energy requirement and actual availability for the year 1984-85 was as below :

Requirement	14,400 MU
Availability	13,696 "
Deficit	704 "

To meet out the shortage of energy requirement, a cut of 30 percent on both demand and energy for all HT industries was imposed from 1st February 1985. The cut was enhanced to 50 per cent on both demand and energy for H.T. power intensive industries and 40 per cent on both demand and energy for other H.T. industries with effect from 1st March 1985.

Performance of thermal stations :

The Tuticorin thermal station has done exceptionally well this year. In January 1985, it has generated as

much as about 419 MU, the highest in the history of the station. The Tuticorin thermal station has generated about 3,421 MU in 1984-85 as against 2,793 MU during 1983-84, accounting for an increase of about 22 per cent. The plant load factor of the station during 1984-85 was 62 per cent as against the plant load factor of 51 per cent during 1983-84.

Ennore Thermal Station has also done well this year, having generated 1,427 MU as against 1,101 MU during 1983-84, accounting for an increase of 30 per cent.

TAMIL NADU STATE TUBEWELLS CORPORATION LIMITED.

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu State tubewells corporation was incorporated on 19th March 1982, under the Companies Act, 1956, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 3 crores. There are three regional offices headed by Regional Managers at Villupuram, Tiruchi and Madurai, in addition to the head office at Madras.

Objectives :

The main objectives of the corporation are to construct, operate and maintain wells for irrigating dry lands, especially of small and marginal farmers who cannot afford to construct tubewells individually, due to lack of financial resources of their own.

Activities of the Corporation :

For the present, this corporation has taken up a programme of sinking 1,187 tubewells, at a total cost of Rs. 10 crores, for providing irrigation facilities to 10,000 hectares of dry lands of farmers of the State. This Corporation has been permitted to take up one Compact area comprising one block in each of five districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchi and Ramanathapuram for providing tubewells for Adi-draavidar's lands.

The funds for this scheme are obtained from the "Special Central Assistance" routed through Tamil Nadu Adi-draavidar Housing and Development Corporation, Margin Money fund of Tahdco and banks. The beneficiaries of the scheme are provided with a Margin Money Loan of 25 per cent of the scheme cost and bank loan of 25 per cent of the scheme cost. The balance 50 per cent amount is disbursed to the beneficiaries as subsidy by the Government from the special Central Assistance or SCP. for SCs. The beneficiaries of the scheme have to repay the loan in a period of 5 to 10 years with differential rate of interest. The assets created out of the scheme namely the Tubewell, pumpset, pumphouses, distribution pipe, etc. are handed over, to the irrigation service societies formed among the beneficiaries, on completion of each scheme. The

The plant load factor of the station during 1984-85 was 36 per cent as against 28 per cent during 1983-84.

General :

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of agricultural consumers connected and served and also in extending power supply to huts in villages.

The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu Grid, viz., 3,344 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and third in India, next to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

society will elect office bearers and take charge of the operation and maintenance of the wells.

Other facilities like training to the farmer in the use of this tubewell and other installations, supply of inputs at subsidised rates, etc., are being arranged through the department of agriculture.

Programme of Work :

Initially, this corporation has planned to complete 1,187 tubewells. As on March 1984, the corporation was able to construct 84 tubewells on the whole, at a total cost of Rs. 56.78 lakhs.

During the year 1984-85 alone, this corporation has constructed 41 tubewells at a cost of Rs. 24.94 lakhs. During this period, 33 irrigation service societies covering 57 tubewells schemes have been formed. The documentation works in respect of 37 schemes, consisting of 64 tubewells have been completed. In addition, 34 pump houses and 34 distribution lines have been completed. During this year, 27 schemes have been energised and an area of 576 acres of land is provided with assured irrigation facilities. By implementing this scheme, 599 Adi-draavidar farmers are benefited.

Since inception of the corporation till the end of March 1985, 125 number of wells have been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 81.73 lakhs.

Financial position :

Though the authorised share capital of the corporation is R. 3 crores, the paid up share capital as on March 1985 is Rs. 31,50,000 only. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs sanctioned by Government as ways and Means advances, to meet out the administrative expenditure, which was later converted into share capital. The only income for the corporation is from the 12-1/2 per centage amount earned on works executed by it, since the volume of work turned out was low, the net income was also low and the corporation has to depend on the Government for funds for its administrative expenditure in the form of ways and means advance

The financial results of the corporation are as given below :—

<i>Serial number and particulars.</i>	<i>1984—85 Provisional.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Share Capital	Rs. 31,50,000
2 Ways and Means advance sanctioned	Rs. 15,00,000
3 Net loss (Rupees in lakhs)	27.5
4 Accumulated losses (Rupees in lakhs).	69.04

The reasons for losses are as follows :—

1. Delay in documentation procedures to be followed for availing of the loan from bank.

2. Delay in energisation of schemes due to inaccessible nature of the adi-dravidar land holdings requiring longer feeder lines with transformers, to be erected by Electricity Board.

Conclusion :

The tubewell schemes, which are being implemented by this corporation, has a significant impact in boosting the living standards of the the poor adi-dravidar farmers most of whom are living below poverty line. These schemes are bound to increase the food production of the State. There is possibility that the small and marginal farmers of Adi-dravidar community will get more employment opportunities throughout the year. These schemes generate rural employment opportunity and increase food production.

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 N. Haribashkar, I.A.S., continued to be Commissioner of Land Reforms incharge of Agricultural income-tax and Thiru S.P. Elangovan, I.A.S., functioned as the Commissioner of Agricultural income-tax under the administrative in-charge of the Commissioner of Land Reforms.

Progress of Assessment Work :

Total number of assessments of composition and return cases (current) made during the year was

32,178 out of which 31,708 cases (both composition and return) were disposed of during the year, under review, leaving a balance of 470 cases. Besides, out of 965 arrear cases, both composition and return, 565 cases were also disposed of during this period, leaving a balance 400 cases.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 1,543.17 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 1,208.36 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration :

Cost of administration for 1984-85 was Rs. 80.58 lakhs as against Rs. 70.69 lakhs during the year 1983-84.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND TO LANDLESS POOR.

I. Assignment of Cultivable Waste Lands :

Cultivable waste lands are assigned under R.S.O. (Old B.S.O.) 15, to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent that may be assigned to a landless poor person free of cost except in Kanyakumari district shall be that which together with all the lands if any, owned by him makes of a total equivalent to 3.00 acres of dry or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wet assuming 1 acre of wet land to be equivalent to 2.00 acres of dry land. In respect of Kanyakumari district, the maximum extent that can be assigned to landless poor is 1 acre of dry or 0.50 acre of wet lands.

The cultivable waste lands are being assigned to eligible persons under the order of priority as noted below (as last approved in G.O. Ms. No. 2291, Revenue, dated 19th October 1981).

1. Families of Ex-servicemen including Border security force personnel and territorial army personnel who have been killed or disabled in action.

2. Landless poor scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

2A. Persons who have been dispossessed of their lands under direct cultivation whether as owner or as a tenant due to acquisition of public purposes resulting in reduction of their holdings to below 3 acres of dry land or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wet land provided that if compensation had been paid for the lands acquired land value will be collected.

2B. Free bonded labourer under the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 (Central Act 19 of 1976.)

3. Ex-servicemen including Ex-border security force personnel and ex-Assam Rifles personnel.

4. Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

5. Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order.

6. Ex-toddy tappers.

7. Other landless poor persons ; and

8. Discharged prisoners.

In villages where considerable extent of lands are available for assignments, the Revenue Divisional officer sets apart specific acres for assignment of lands

to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. Assignment of lands to Scheduled castes is made subject to the special conditions that it should not be alienated or sold for a period of ten years and even thereafter it can be alienated or sold only to a scheduled caste person. Infringement of the above conditions under the assignment liable to resumption without compensation.

For the purpose of assignment of these Government waste lands to landless poor, one unit of special staff consisting of one Tahsildar, two Assistant Grade Revenue Inspectors, one Assistant and one Basic Servant is functioning as on 31st March 1985 in Madura district after considering the availability of lands in the district. The special staff functioned in Tiruchirappalli district was disbanded with effect from 28th February 1985. A target of 250 cases or 200 acres per month has been fixed for the special staff.

The particulars showing the total extent of lands assigned and the number of persons benefitted from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 in the State are furnished below :—

Scheduled castes	..	..	..	1,380
Scheduled tribes	..	..	..	80
Others	..	..	..	5,483
Total	..	..	..	6,943
Total extent assigned				10,533.91 Acres.

II. Regularisation of Encroachment by way of Dwelling Houses in Natham and other objectionable porambokes:

Under R.S.O. 21, house sites are assigned to houseless poor persons, free of land value upto 750 sq. feet in Madras and Madurai cities, towns of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and upto 0.03 cents in other areas in the State. The order of priority for the purpose is as follows :—

1. Families of servicemen, including Border security force personnel and territorial army personnel, who have been killed or disabled in action.

1A. Freedom fighters and their legal heirs.

2. Landless poor scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

2A. Free bonded labourers under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 (Central Act 19 of 1976).

3. Persons in active Military service, including border security force personnel.

4. Ex-servicemen including Ex-border security force personnel and Ex-Assam Rifles personnel.

5. Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

6. Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order.

7. Ex-toddy tappers ; and

8. Other landless poor persons.

The assignment of house sites is largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments by dwelling houses on Natham village site and other porambokes.

In 1971, the Government had imposed a ban on the assignment/leases of Government lands in the city of Madras and within a periphery of 20 miles from the limits of Madras city and within the towns of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The ban was imposed so as to make all Government lands available for the housing programme of the Slum Clearance Board. Subsequently in 1984, the ban was released in respect of unobjectionable encroachments, existed on 30th June 1984 subject to the concurrence of slum clearance Board. However the concurrence of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has also to be obtained in such cases.

The Government have since ordered that encroachments by hutments by houseless and poor persons as existing on 30th June 1977, in the cities of Madras, South Arcot and Madurai and in the major municipal areas of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and in other areas whether in Revenue or Public Works department lands including State Highways lands should not be evicted and may be regularised according to the rules,

The above orders will not however apply to the encroachments made by the houseless poor in the patta lands acquired by the Government and Government land required for specific purpose of Government departments and corporate bodies like the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the Municipal Corporation, etc. In their G.O. Ms. No. 1450, Revenue, dated 23rd August 1984, the Government have sponsored a scheme of assignment of house sites to the families below poverty line (whose income is below Rs. [3,500]) The house site pattas issued under twenty point programme includes the house site pattas, issued to the people below poverty line under the scheme implemented from 1st September 1984.

The scheme of regularisation of encroachments by dwelling houses has been progressing satisfactorily. Special staff are employed for the purpose in Chengalpattu district only.

The number of house site pattas issued from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 is furnished below :—

Scheduled castes	..	..	..	94,151
Scheduled tribes	..	..	..	4,818
Others	..	..	..	1,13,971
Total	..	..	..	<u>2,12,940</u>

FLOOD AND CYCLONE.

On 9th November, 1984 a deep depression formed in the Bay of Bengal at about 830 Km. South-East of Madras. It intensified into a cyclonic storm with a core of Hurricane winds and crossed the Andhra Coast near Sriharikottah on 14th November, 1984. The Madras City and portions of Ponneri taluk in Chengalpattu district experienced severe cyclonic weather accompanied by heavy wind. There was torrential downpour also on 13th and 14th November 1984. The coastal taluks of Madurantakam and Chengalpattu were also affected by the above cyclone. In Chengalpattu district, crops in 0.198 lakh hectare were affected. Altogether 2,05,787 huts were damaged (both partly and fully) in Madras City and in Chengalpattu District. In Madras City, there was widespread damages to roads, 954 avenue trees were uprooted, besides causing damages to buildings and electrical installations. The damages to Public properties during the cyclone was estimated at about Rs. 50 crores. 46 persons lost their lives during this cyclone in Chengalpattu District. In Madras City, there were 17 deaths.

A cyclonic storm which developed in the Bay of Bengal on 27th November 1984 crossed the Tamil Nadu coast near Karaikal on the evening of 1st December 1984. Under its influence, the districts of Thanjavur and South Arcot had heavy rainfall and experienced strong gale with high speed wind. In Thanjavur District standing crops in 3,173 acres were damaged and 3,152 huts were damaged (both partly and fully). In South Arcot District 291 huts were damaged.

Relief and Rehabilitation :

Unlike drought, cyclone and floods bring sudden and untold misery to the people, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections. The Government of Tamil Nadu have always viewed the issue with greater vigilance and the State has an elaborate Anti-Disaster plan which lays much stress on pre-disaster planning and on post-disaster rehabilitation. On 17th August 1984, a State Level Committee meeting was held in which the Collectors of coastal district, heads of Departments, Police and Officers of the Armed Force participated to discuss about precautionary measures. The Collectors were instructed to stock

essential commodities in vulnerable areas and to keep the administrative machinery in a state of alertness in order to undertake relief measures on a war-footing wherever required. Air force and Naval helicopters were pressed into service to airdrop bread and food packets, to the marooned people. People residing in vulnerable and low lying areas were evacuated to safer places like Schools etc. Feeding arrangements were also made. Mobile medical teams with adequate supplies of medicine were sent to the affected areas. The Government of Tamil Nadu in their G.O. Ms. No. 1887, Revenue Department, dated 19th November 1984 raised the cash grant from the existing rate of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for fully damaged huts and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 for partly damaged huts. Free supply of 5 Kg. of Rice, one litre of Kerosene, one saree and one dhoti was made to each affected family.

In their order Ms. No. 1905, Revenue Department, dated 21st November 1984 the Government also raised the financial assistance from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 (Chief Minister's Relief Fund) to the family of the victims on natural calamities.

RELIEF MEASURES SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT— November 1984 (Flood and Cyclone) :

For the flood and cyclone in November 1984 the Central Team visited the flood and Cyclone affected areas. The Government initially sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 crores in their G.O. Ms. No. 1925, Revenue dated 24th November 1984 for repair and restoration of public properties damaged by the cyclone. The Government in their Order Ms. No. 145, Revenue dated 7th February 1985 sanctioned additional funds of Rs. 13.72 crores for relief and rehabilitation measures to various Departments.

December 1984 (Flood and Cyclone):

For the flood and cyclone of December 1984 the Government in their Order Ms. No. 303, Revenue dated 4th March 1985 sanctioned a sum of Rs. 69.45 lakhs to various department for repairs and restoration of public properties damaged due to the floods; cyclone in December 1984 in Thanjavur and South Arcot districts.

LAND REFORMS

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on land) 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. A family has been defined as comprising the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, of such person, minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grandsons and unmarried grand daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. The Act excludes major sons, married daughters, sons and grandsons partitioned of, as also unmarried daughters.

and unmarried grand daughters with land voluntarily transferred in their favour or partitioned or from the definition of 'family' Where a family comprises more than five members, an additional extent of 5 std. 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 landowner 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 std. acres, subject to the overall ceiling prescribed.

2. Under the Principal Act (Act 58/61) the ceiling area for a 'person' was 30 std. acres, subject to an overall ceiling area of 60 std. acres, inclusive of the additional acres allowed for the members in excess of five in a family and stridhana. The ceiling limits were reduced from time to time through Amendment Acts. The Ceiling area now in force is 15 std. acres for a 'Person', or a family subject to an overall ceiling area of 30 std. acres in the case of a family consisting of not more than five members.

The progress made up to 31st March 1985 under the Act is as given below :

	Acres.
1. Notified as surplus	1,62,631
2. Covered by stay before initiating proceedings for assignment	23,199
3. Available for assignment	1,39,432
4. Disposed of up to 31st March 1985 ..	1,33,096
(a) assigned to eligible persons ..	1,19,079
(b) handed over to TNSCFC Ltd. ..	4,041
(c) reserved under rule 13 of the TNLR (DSL) Rule 1965	9,976
Total ..	1,33,096
5. Balance to be assigned	6,336

6. *Details of beneficiaries : —*

Category.	Number of persons benefited.	Extent (Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Scheduled castes	40,914	45,330
(ii) Scheduled tribes	75	111
(iii) Others	52,178	73,633
Total ..	93,167	1,19,079

IV. *The Tamil Nadu cultivating tenants protection Act 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 25/55) :*

The Agrarian unrest earlier witnessed in Tanjavar district, spread to other areas. This Act was, therefore passed to provide security of tenure to tenant cultivators in the interest of social justice and agricultural production. A cultivating tenant is not liable for eviction, so long as he pays the rent, and does no act in a way injurious to the land or the crop thereon, and also does not use the land for non-agricultural purposes or deny the title of the landowner. Disputes under the Act are settled by Revenue courts.

2. Owing to drought, floods and seasonal fluctuations in the State, the tenants were not in a position to pay the rents due to the land owners. It was felt that there was need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears of rent. Accordingly, a moratorium on eviction of tenants on the ground of non-payment of rent had been in force since 1976 valid up to the 30th June 1981. The Government had further provided protection, from eviction, to cultivating tenants up to 15th January 1984 for non payment of arrears of rent, due for fasli ending 30th June 1983 and previous faslis to the land lords and public trusts in drought hit areas. For the cultivating tenants who were affected by floods in certain areas in the State during 1984 were given protection from eviction for non-payment of arrears of rent as on 30th June 1984 upto 15th January 1985.

The Tamil Nadu cultivating tenants (Payment of fair rent) Act 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 24/1956) :

The passing of the cultivating tenants protection act necessitated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes, Hence, this Act was enacted. Ceiling rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lands, wet lands supplemented by lift irrigation and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is eligible to get fair rent (grain) at 25 per cent of gross produce fixed under the Act 24/56, as amended by Act 17/80. The landowner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land, while the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation. Revenue courts have been constituted for deciding disputes in this regard.

The Tamil Nadu public trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural lands) Act 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 57/61) :

Religious institutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrarian reforms, the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 standard acres for direct cultivation by such institutions and trusts. A cultivating tenant can have not more than five standard

acres. The Act aims at weeding out bogus leases indulged in. A detailed verification of tenancy is being made in respect of each trust.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands record of tenancy rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 10/69) :

This Act provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safeguard the interests of tenants. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings. 4,39,672 tenancies have been registered covering an extent of 6,36,656 acres upto 31st March 1985.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of ownership) Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act, No. 40/71) and The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act 1976.

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans over the kudiyiruppus they were occupying on the dates prescribed in the Acts. The homesteads (kudiyiruppus) are assigned to the kudiyiruppu free from all encumbrances. Compensation is paid by the Government for such kudiyiruppus. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited. 1,80,083 persons have been granted pattas for the kudiyiruppus under the Tamil Nadu occupants of kudiyiruppu (conferment of ownership) Act, 1971 upto 31st March 1985, comprising 99,212 of scheduled castes and tribes, 48,910 of backward classes and 31,961 others. Similar action is being taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976. Under this Act, 398 persons have been granted pattas upto 31st March 1985. Of the above mentioned persons, 37 persons belong to scheduled castes, 15 persons belong to scheduled tribes, 230 persons belong to backward classes and 116 persons belong to others.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 19 of 1969).

It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the (11) eleven eastern taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruthurai, Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Nidamangalam, Nannilam, Kodavasal, Tarangampadi, and Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district. The Act provides for the payment of fair wages and for review and revision thereof within a period of five-years from the date of the previous revision.

Government have revised the rates of wages to be paid to the agricultural labourers from time to time. The rates below are in force now :—

For persons engaged in ploughing, sowing, plucking of seedlings, forming, trimming and maintenance of bunds and channels, preparation of land for sowing and transplantation, transport by manual labour of inputs or produce :

Seven litres of paddy—plus Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 9.00 per day.

For persons engaged in transplantation, weeding or other agricultural operations not specified :

Six litres of paddy plus Rs. 1.80 per day or Rs. 7.00 per day.

Non-Adults :

All agricultural operations :

4 litres of paddy and Rs. 1.50 per day or Rs. 5.00 per day.

Explanation.—(1) Ploughing will not include provision of bullocks and ploughs by labourer.

(2) Hours of work for all operations other than ploughing will be seven hours per day, for ploughing 5 hours per day.

(3) Persons required to work at night shall be paid forty per cent additional wages.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

This Act is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu, except in East Thanjavur district, where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair wages Act, 1969 is in force. Agriculture and ancillary works were fixed under the above Act in March 1976.

The regular revenue staff is attending to the implementation of this Act in the agricultural sector. Disputes or claims under the Act are enquired into and settled by the regular revenue staff authorised in this regard.

The rates of minimum wages for employment in agricultural sector were last revised by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 866, Labour and Employment, dated 2nd April 1983 and they are as given below :—

- | | RS. P. |
|--|--|
| 1. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough supplied by him. | 18.00 per day. |
| 2. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough not supplied by him. | 11.00 per day. |
| 3. Employee engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop. | 11.00 per day or cash value of the workers' share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce whichever is higher |

Employee engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy.	RS	P
11.00 per day.		
5. Employee engaged in transplantation or weeding.	8.00	per day.
6. Employee engaged in other agricultural operations (including	10.00	per day.

trimming bunds and fields, climbing trees, etc).

7. Attached labourer.	labourer/Resident	Rs. 210.00	per month.
-----------------------	-------------------	------------	------------

The above rates are in force from 5th April 1983.

LAND REVENUE.

The particulars of Demand collection and Balance under Land Revenue for Fasli 1394 (i.e. from 1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985) are furnished below :—

(1)	Demand. (2)	Collection. (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).	Balance (4)
Arrear	5,076.55	1,763.73	3,312.82
Current	2,393.65	1,611.94	781.71
Total	<u>7,470.20</u>	<u>3,375.67</u>	<u>4,094.53</u>

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

The Mass contact programme 'Manu Neethi Thittam' affords opportunity for redressal of grievances of the villagers by teams of officials who are requested to visit villages periodically.

The 'Manu Neethi Thittam' is being implemented continuously in all districts of Tamil Nadu from 1964 onwards. As per the recently issued G.O.Ms. No. 315, Revenue, dated 28th February 1984, this '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 system.

According to this scheme an officer goes to the concerned, village, in advance of Six weeks, prior to the fixed days of 'Manu Neethi Naal' collects the petitions from the aggrieved public, sends to the concerned department officials for redressal, and visits the village, with connected department officials, on the 'Manu Neethi Naal' and issues final orders.

The number of petitions received/disposed of/pending under this scheme, from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 are furnished below :—

Total number of petitions received during the period from 1st January 1984 to 31st March 1985	.. .. .	48,473
Number of petitions disposed off	.. .. .	41,392
Petitions pending as on 1st April 1985.		7,081

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA, SRI LANKA AND VIETNAM.

Burma :

Consequent on the nationalistic policy followed by the Revolutionary Government of Burma, a large number of persons of Indian origin returned from Burma for permanent settlement in India. Upto March, 1985 a total number of 1,44,283 repatriates from Burma arrived in this State.

Sri Lanka :

(i) Under the two Indo-Ceylon Agreements of 1964 and 1974 a total number of six lakh persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka with their natural increase due to births are to be repatriated to India from 1st November

1964. So far upto March, 1985 a total number of 4,59,335 repatriates consisting of 1,15,407 families have arrived from Sri Lanka.

(ii) There was an outbreak of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka from 24th July 1983 in an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence were taken to the refugee camps in Sri Lanka. From these refugee camps set up by Sri Lanka Government as well as directly from their places people of Indian origin (Sri Lankan citizens, Indian citizens and stateless) migrate to India. They came by the ferry service from Thalaimannar to Rameswaram. Many flew by air and arrived at Madras, Tiruchy and Trivandrum airports. A total

number of 86,576 persons (excluding the repatriates) have arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st March 1985. Destitutes among them are admitted in the Transit Camps at Mandapam, Kottapattu and other temporary camps in 11 districts and given cash doles and subsidised ration on par with the regular repatriates. In addition they are also supplied with clothes, utensils and blankets free of cost. The maximum value of supply made is Rs. 620 per family. These refugees are not eligible for any resettlement assistance as they are expected to go back to Sri Lanka after normalcy is restored in the Island.

Vietnam :

From July 1975 onwards some of the Indian Nationals (Indian Passport holders) in Vietnam and those holding Emergency Certificates issued to them by the Indian Embassy in Vietnam have been repatriated to India. So far 501 families consisting of 2,055 persons have arrived in India from Vietnam. Out of them about 370 families have settled in Tamil Nadu.

The scheme for the resettlement of the Vietnam repatriates has been withdrawn with effect from 2nd September 1983.

Transit Camps :

There are two Transit Camps, one at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District and the other at Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli District.

In the Transit Camp, Camp cash doles ranging from Rs. 110 and above per mensem according to the size and composition of the family are paid to the repatriate families for a maximum period of seven months in the case of repatriates from Burma and upto a period of one month and in needy cases upto three months in the case of repatriates from Sri Lanka. Within these periods repatriates are provided with one of the various types of rehabilitation assistance such as Business Loan, employment in Co-operative Spinning Mills, Plantation Schemes, Dairy Schemes, self-employment schemes, Repatriates Bank Schemes, etc., drawn up for settlement of these repatriates and dispersed from the camp. In the case of repatriates from Sri Lanka, the assistance indicated by the Assistant High Commissioner (Rehabilitation Cell), Kandy, in the Family Card of the repatriate is provided. Rice at a subsidised rate of 57 Paise per kilo is supplied to the repatriates in the Camp at the following scale of supply : 400 grams per day per adult (aged more than 8 years) and 200 grams per day per child (aged 8 years and below). Free medical facilities are extended. Marriage allowance and cremation grants are also made available according to rules.

Rehabilitation Programmes :

A.R-84-88

Various rehabilitation measures have been undertaken for resettlement of the repatriates.

Business Loan Schemes :

Under the scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates up to Rs. 5,000 in two instalments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 to set up small trades. If the first instalment of loan of Rs. 3,000 is utilised properly and if the business has potentials for expansion a second instalment up to Rs. 2,000 depending on the needs of the trade will be given to them. Up to 31st March 1985 a total of 42,757 repatriate families from Burma, 75,451 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been sanctioned business loan amounting to Rs. 588.62 lakhs and Rs. 2,158.14 lakhs respectively.

Employment Opportunities :

High priority is given to the repatriates for appointment in State Government service through employment exchanges. Rules regarding age and educational qualifications are being relaxed in favour of the repatriates for appointment in Government services if they are otherwise found suitable for appointment to the posts applied for. Exemption from payment of examination fees and application fees for recruitment to State and Subordinate Services has been given to the repatriates. Up to 31st March 1985 a total number of 6,168 repatriates from Burma, and 7,782 repatriates from Sri Lanka have been provided with employment.

Agricultural Land Colonisation Schemes :

Under this scheme up to 31st March 1985 a total of 375 repatriate families from Burma, and 2,161 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been settled incurring an expenditure of Rs. 10.95 lakhs and Rs. 131.64 lakhs.

Scheme for providing Housing Facilities :

Housing loan is sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 4,000 for rural areas and Rs. 8,000 for Urban areas. Up to 31st March 1985 a total number of 19,526 repatriate families from Burma and 35,206 families from Sri Lanka have been granted housing loan amounting to Rs. 471.69 lakhs and Rs. 1,650.99 lakhs respectively.

Settlement in Plantations :

2,325 families of Sri Lanka repatriates have so far been settled in the Tea project.

Kanniyakumari Rubber Plantation :

A scheme for raising rubber plantation in an area of 2,000 acres in Kanniyakumari District to provide employment to 285 repatriate families from Sri Lanka is being implemented. Under the scheme, 2,011 acres have been planted. Up to 31st March 1985 a total of 285 families have been settled. This scheme is being executed as a State scheme and is financed from out of a straight loan from the Government of India.

*Training-cum-Employment
Spinning Mills*

Schemes—Co-operative

Under this scheme, the Government of India sanctions loan to the Co-operative Spinning Mills for the employment to repatriates. The Government of India sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 542.32 lakhs as straight

loan to State Government for depositing with the 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State and the Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation as equity shares toward the expansion programme for the provision of employment opportunity to 3,585 repatriates of which 3,557 were employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills upto 28th February 1985.

URBAN LAND TAX.

1. Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963, came into force with effect from 1st July 1963 and was made applicable to Madras city in the first instance. This act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from the 1st of July 1963. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 30 of 1971). The Act was also extended to the towns of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore from 1st July 1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of urban land tax in respect of holdings of less than one ground were also introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, the first two grounds of the total holdings having the lowest market value held by 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. Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act No. 4 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 w.e.f. 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 up to 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government, therefore, announced several concessions in G.O. Ms. No. 1947, Revenue, dated 17th September 1976. Government also constituted a committee to hear the representations of individuals and institutions in G.O. Ms. No. 2056, Revenue,

dated 4th October 1976. On the recommendation 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.
- (iii) Reduction of urban land tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant lands and built up lands belonging to cinema studios ;
- (iv) All lands in Madras city notified as Slum under section 3(b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act, 1971 are treated as non-assessable.
- (v) 50 per cent reduction of tax in the case of all Sabhas where musical, dramatic or other such performances take place ;
- (vi) A rebate of 10 per cent of tax to all cinema theatres.
- (vii) 50 per cent concession of tax in respect of building wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored.
- (viii) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City; and
- (ix) The distinction of slab rate of tax introduced by amended act 1975 between residential and non-residential use of urban land was abolished.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2516, Revenue, dated 4th November 1978, Government granted 25 per cent concession of tax from Fasli 1385 in respect of industries which are in possession of current small scale industries registration certificate and 10 per cent concession of tax in the case of other industries.

The Government have also delegated their powers to the erstwhile Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) now Commissioner for Land Reforms, to grant total exemption in respect of the urban lands belonging to charitable philanthropic and religious institutions which are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, the Wakf Board, the Arch. Diocese and the Church of South India and in respect of urban lands owned by educational institutions which are recognised by the State or Central Government or any University or by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Commissioner for Land Reforms, is exercising the powers delegated to the erstwhile Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) from 1st December 1980.

The Government could also exempt under Sec. 27 of the Act 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.

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 July 1972 in respect of lands registered as wet or dry and in G.O. Ms. No. 288, Revenue, dated 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. Progress of assessment work.

<i>Serial number and details.</i>	<i>Amendment Act. 1975.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. No. of assessment pending as on 31st March 1984.	1,007
2. Rearrangement of tax applied for during 1984-85 (by the assesses to change the ownership).	7,749
Total ..	8,756

Introduction

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, a President's Act, came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 3rd August 1976. This act was enacted to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations for the acquisi-

Serial number and details.

(1)	<i>Amendment Act. 1975.</i>
(1)	(2)
3. No. of orders passed during 1984-85 ..	4,225
4. Balance as on 31st March 1985	4,531

III. Appeals.

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the order of the Asst. Commissioner of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. The particulars of appeals are given below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year	524
Number of appeals received during the year.	46
Total ..	570

Number of appeals disposed of during the year	189
Number of appeals pending at the close of the year	381

Revision.

Revision petitions were entertained by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under section 30(i) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. But these are confirmed 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 483 petitions including 280 petitions received during the year, 252 petitions had been disposed of and 231 were pending as on 31st March 1985.

V. Demand, collection and balance.

Out of total demand of Rs. 5268.29 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs.3,364.51 lakhs was collected up to the end of the year under report.

The cost of administration of 1984-85 was Rs. 68.90 lakhs.

URBAN LAND CEILING.

tion of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiteering 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 :—

Name of the Urban Agglomeration Peripheral Area.

1. Madras	8 kms.
2. Salem	5 kms.
3. Coimbatore	5 kms.
4. Madurai	5 kms.
5. Tiruchirappalli	5 kms.
6. Tirunelveli	1 km.

The ceiling limit for a person was 500 sq. metres in Madras Urban agglomeration, 1,500 sq. metres in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Urban agglomerations and 2,000 sq. metres 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 many hardships caused to the public in the implementation of the act. There were also changes in the political set-up at the Centre and in the State during 1977. The new Government which came to power in Tamil Nadu, introduced a Bill in March 1978 to amend the Act. Subsequently, the bill has been passed by both the Legislative Assembly and the Council and the Bill received the assent of the President on the 14th 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 regulations area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 sq. metres and also an additional appurtenant land of 500 sq. mts. to any building constructed before or under construction with a dwelling unit on the 3rd August 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with a dwelling unit therein for which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

(iii) Agricultural land earmarked for non-agricultural purposes in the Master plan is excluded from the purview of the Act provided if it is actually used for the purposes of agriculture and so long as it is used for the purposes of agriculture.

(iv) The ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial undertaking has been liberalised.

(v) All vacant lands held by any person with the objects 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 persons to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under section 12 in cases of dispute.

(viii) Provision was made to the effect that public charitable or religious trusts shall not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of Government in writing and any sale 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 purpose, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

(ix) The hardship caused to the poor and agriculturists by section 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 transferor and the transferee before the registering authority.

Progress of implementation.

Under section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7(1) of the Act 1978, 17,390 returns were filed before different competent authorities, out of this 15,359 returns have been disposed of, granting exemption in 1007 cases both for individuals and industries and 2,031 cases having been found to be within the ceiling limit. The extent of excess vacant covered by the statements attracted by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is 283.2 lakhs sq. metres. In respect of 1,498 returns draft statements under section 9(1) have been issued covering an area of 1,497 hectares. Under sections 11(1) of the Act notifications have been issued in 519 cases covering an area of 549 hectares. Under section 11(3) of the Act, notification has been issued in 418 cases.

covering an area of 415 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 418 cases possession has been taken in 316 cases covering an area of 363 hectares. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000 has been paid during the year towards the amount payable under section 12 of the Act.

Appeals :

The Commission of Land Reforms is the appellate authority under the Act. Out of a total number of 142 appeals filed during the period, including 76 cases pending at the end of the last year 77 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 65 cases.

V. Exemption :

Exemption in 491 cases in respect of individuals on grounds of undue hardship in 493 in respect of industries for industrial purposes and in 23 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 was Rs. 38.69 lakhs during 1984-85.

Chapter XXXI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board is a statutory body constituted under the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act to facilitate the donation of lands under Bhoodan and to Administer those lands and also to promote gramdhan ideology. The Board consists of 15 members appointed by the Government in consultation with the Sarva Seva Sangh, Wardha. The term of the last Board expired on 9th December 1983 and the Board is yet to be constituted by Government for the next term of 4 years.

Bhoodan :

During the above period, an extent of 11.06 acres has been obtained as donation and hitherto a total extent of 24,386 acres has come within bhoodan movement in the State. The entire extent leaving a small balance of 1,466 acres has been distributed to the landless poor. The number of beneficiaries in this respect is 15,545.

Gramdhan :

Gramdhan movement has gained momentum in view of the various developmental works taken up by the Board. During this period 45 villages have opted for gramdhan, which cover about 1,818 acres. So far, 1,982 villages have come under the Gramdhan. These proposals are under various stages of action. So far 819 villages have been declared by Government as gramdhan villages.

Development Activities :

The Bhoodan Board is taking steps to develop the Bhoodan Lands. The lands as donated under Bhoodan are not immediately fit for cultivation. They are pasture lands and the poor allottees cannot develop those lands from their resources. The Bhoodan Board is taking up the development of these lands through the sarvodaya voluntary agencies like ASSEFA, Meyer Trust, Sarvodaya Mandal, etc. The development consists of digging community wells in the lands, reclamation improvement of cultivation operations, etc. Besides, subsidiary occupation by the allottees is also encouraged through dairy development, poultry-keeping small-scale industries, etc. To start with, compact

blocks of 20 acres and above of Bhoodan lands have been identified for taking up such development. There are 86 such blocks. Of them the development work is going on in 40 blocks. Simultaneously, similar development work is taken up in gramdhan villages also to ameliorate the economic condition of the gramdhanees. Such projects are going on in 4 gramdhan areas. The total investment so far made in these development works is Rs. 2.01 crores benefiting 4,220 families. The assistance from TAHDCO wherever the beneficiaries are Adi Dravidars and from IRDP for others is obtained under the usual pattern. During the above period a sum of Rs. 2.68 lakhs has been obtained as subsidy under IRDP & TAHDCO programmes.

Hitherto the development work has been carried on in isolated villages and pockets of bhoodan lands. It has now been thought out that the development strategy can be followed in more spread areas, say for a panchayat union area. To start with, two panchayat union blocks of Natham and Shanarpatti in Madurai district where all the villages are considered to have opted for gramdhan and a part of Kottampatti block; contiguous to these blocks, where a major part of the villages have come under gramdhan, have been taken up. The Agricultural Finance Corporation of India which was entrusted with the plan preparation for these blocks has, after making a detailed survey of the area, furnished a comprehensive plan. This plan envisages the total development of the economic condition of the gramdhanees and agricultural labourers and the estimated outlay of investment is Rs. 11.07 crores to benefit 10,000 families. The implementation of the scheme will be spread over 5 years commencing from 1985-86.

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 1985. 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 in the beginning against the short and medium terms received from the Central Co-operative Bank was Rs. 2,64,628. A sum of Rs. 48,800 has been disbursed as short and medium term loans to the members of Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,15,885 was collected from the members leaving a balance of Rs. 1,97,542 as on 31st March 1985. Loans to the extent of Rs. 80,000 have also been issued for dairy development to 32 members of one society through Canara Bank for which subsidy of Rs. 40,000

has also been availed under IRDP during the year. A sum of Rs. 7,000 has been issued out of the Bhoodan Board Funds on easy term of 4 per cent interest for improvement of minor irrigation for which a subsidy of Rs. 2,166 has been received under IRDP during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,17,419 was outstanding under Government loan on 31st March 1984 in these societies. During the year a sum of Rs. 9,681 has been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,07,738 as on 31st March 1985.

FOREST PANCHAYAT.

Consequent on the coming into force of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958, all unreserved forests become vested with the respective panchayats under section 72 of the said Act. There were 5 forest panchayats in Madurai district as detailed below :

Name of the Panchayat.	Extent. (in acres).
1. Kallapatti—Vedásandur Taluk	291.02
2. Sengurichi—Díndígul Taluk	1,178.42
3. Pallapatti—Melur Taluk	1,359.83
4. Manjapatti—Natham Taluk	553.01
5. Pudur—Natham Taluk	167.90
Total	<u>3,550.18</u>

In their Order Ms. No. 2038, Revenue, dated 21st September 1981, the Government have ordered that five Forest Panchayats in Madurai District, viz., Kallapatti, Sengurichi, Pallapatti, Manjapatti and Pudur be transferred to Forest Department for effective management and that grazing be permitted by that Department as per rules.

As far as Kallapatti Panchayat is concerned the Collector of Madurai has already reported that it may be deleted from the operation of the G.O. Ms. No. 2038, Revenue, dated 21st September 1981 in as much as an extent of 241.71 acres have already been transferred to A.W.D. for eventual assignment and the remaining extent of 49.31 acres will be required for public purposes.

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

1. General Administrative Set up :

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting panchayats at the village level and panchayat unions at block level. The panchayat union is a federation of village panchayats and town panchayats with duly elected presidents of the Panchayats sitting as the members of the panchayat union councils and the chairman of the panchayat union is directly by the people.

The 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 district development councils are statutory bodies, no executive functions are entrusted to them, but they only act as an advisory body to Government, suggesting implementation of production oriented development schemes at the village and block level.

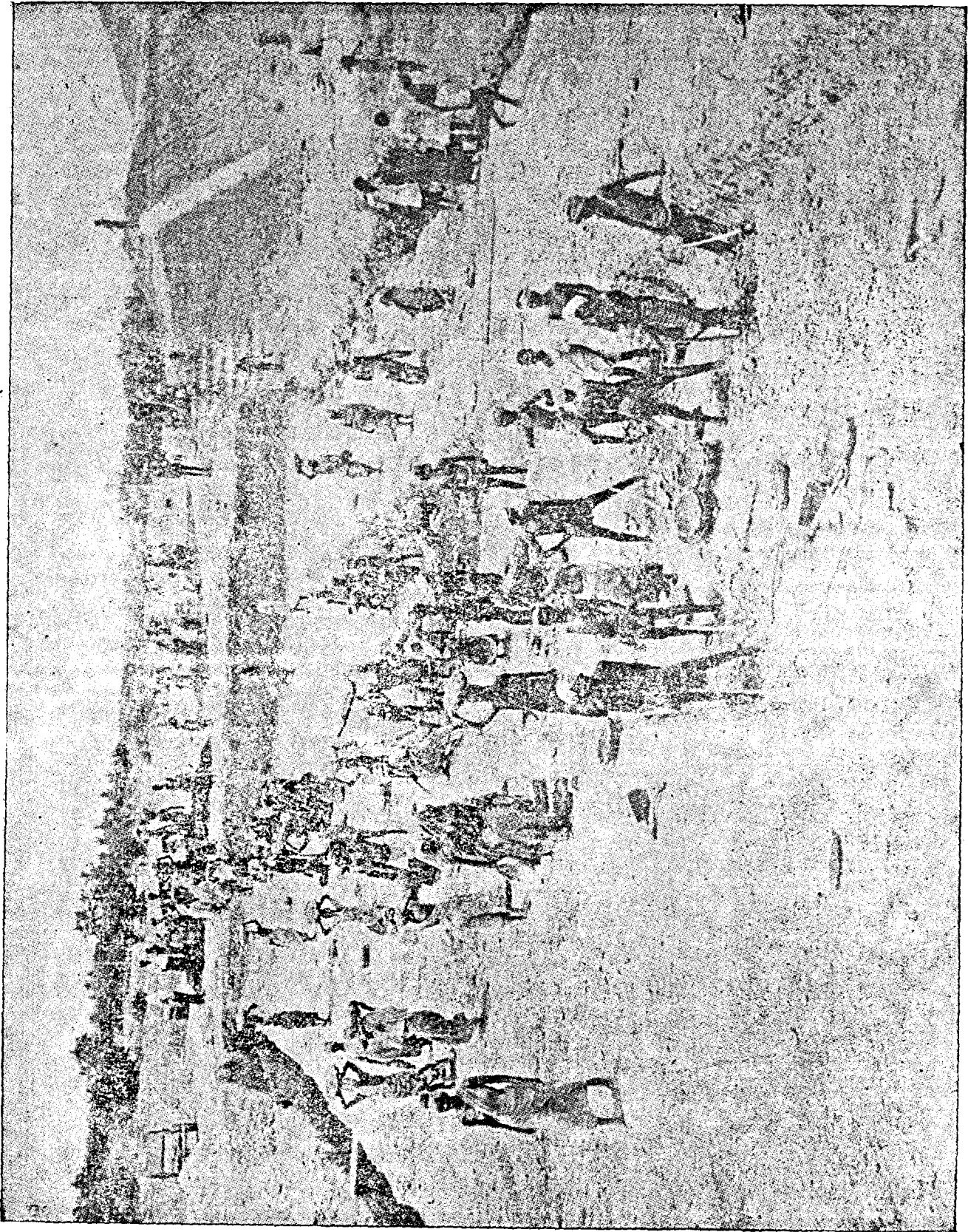
Administration:

The Director of Rural Development is responsible for overall control and supervision of the programmes under both community development and panchayat raj institutions at the State level. The administrative heads at the State, district, division, block and the village level are as follows :—

- (i) Director of Rural Development at the State level.
- (ii) Collector at the district level.
- (iii) Divisional Development Officer at the division level.
- (iv) Block Development Officer (Panchayat Union Commissioner) at the block level.
- (v) Panchayat President at the village level.

The Director of Rural Development is empowered to act as Inspector of Panchayat unions at State headquarters statutorily and the Collectors act as Inspectors

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.



Development work in progress and labourers at work.

of Panchayat at district level and thereby exercise full control in implementing statutory responsibilities at panchayat union council and panchayats. The Collector is also Chairman of the District Development councils. There are 54 divisions and 384 panchayat unions in Tamil Nadu comprising 12,468 village panchayats.

Tax Collection:

There are 12,468 village panchayats in the State. Under section 119 (1) of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 every village panchayat shall levy in every village house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. The collection of taxes by village panchayats during 1984-85 are as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. House tax	149.02
2. Profession tax	21.33
3. Vehicle tax	16.45

II. PROGRAMMES.

1. National Rural Employment Programme :

The main object of this programme is to utilise available food grains for generating gainful employment in rural areas and thereby creating durable community assets in order to strengthen the rural infrastructures for socio-economic development.

NREP has been initiated as a centrally sponsored one with 50 : 50 centre-state share. The programme is being implemented in all 384 blocks in the State. The Project Officer, district rural development agency is responsible for the implementation of the programme at the district level.

During the year 1984-85, 23,453 works were taken up for execution, out of which 19,830 works were completed. 366.73 lakhs of mandays were generated as against the target of 325 lakhs of mandays fixed. A sum of Rs. 651.35 lakhs was spent under this item as against the target of Rs. 511.18 lakhs.

Under this scheme 6,593 social forestry works were completed, out of 8,118 works taken up for execution. 1,321 works under minor irrigation were completed as against the target of 1,709 works. 6,128 works under rural roads components were completed, out of 7,347 works taken up for execution. 91 school buildings were constructed during 1984-85, 2,123 group houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were constructed as against the target of 2,325 houses.

2. Massive Programme :

The scheme aims at benefitting small and marginal farmers in each block for increasing agricultural production. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block is

shared equally by Central and State Governments. This programme is being implemented in 378 blocks in the State.

(a) Minor Irrigation: ¶

Under minor irrigation total amount released during 1984-85, was Rs. 900.50 lakhs. The total funds made available including opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,270.07 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 940.87 lakhs was spent under this scheme. 48,551 families were benefitted and 56,205 hectares of land were covered.

(b) Land Development :

During 1984-85 under this component Rs. 77.54 lakhs was released. The total funds made available including opening balance was Rs. 131.78 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 133.70 lakhs was spent under this programme. 7,409 families were benefitted and 9,522 hectares of land were covered under this scheme. The cost of staff incurred was Rs. 58.58 lakhs.

3. Integrated Rural Development Programme :

Integrated Rural Development Programme has been launched to make a direct attack on poverty by identification of the members of the target group of families living below the poverty line and providing assistance to them in terms of credit, subsidy and facilities for marketing, etc.

Every year 600 families per block are being identified and assisted. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 3,375 lakhs was spent as against the target of Rs. 3,022 lakhs. 2,33,264 families were benefitted exceeding the annual target of 2,26,650 families. The total achievement was 103 per cent. Out of this 65 per cent or 1,52,502 families were benefitted under primary sector. 18 per cent or 40,433 families and 17 per cent or 40,329 families were assisted under secondary sector and tertiary sector respectively. Out of 2,33,264 families benefitted 47 per cent or 1,06,156 families belonged to Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes and 33 per cent or 76,581 were women.

Under TRYSEM 17,250 persons were trained as against the target of 15,119 persons during 1984-85. Out of the persons trained, 4,817 persons got self employment and 5,299 persons got wage employment.

4. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

A new scheme called RLEGP is being implemented in the State from 1983-84 with 100 percent assistance from Government of India. The programme is being implemented on the same lines as NREP and the

material component and labour component have been fixed at 50 : 50. The programme has two basic objectives ;

(i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless people with a view to provide guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household up to 100 days in a year.

(ii) Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth or rural economy. Entire fund for this programme is sanctioned by the Government of India for taking up the following components of this programme.

- (1) Rural link roads.
- (2) Surface water minor irrigation.
- (3) Soil conservation and land development.
- (4) Group housing for S.C./S.T.

During 1983-84 and 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 5,724.32 lakhs was spent as against the allotment of Rs. 5,340 lakhs. 314.43 lakhs mandays were generated thereby exceeding the target of Rs. 298.16 lakhs. 31,443 M.Ts. of rice was utilised as against the allotment of 37,770 M.Ts. under this programme. The target fixed under Group housing for S.C./S.T. under phase I and Phase II for 1984-85 was 20,000 houses. Out of this 19,040 houses were completed. Under the components of percolation ponds 926 percolation ponds and 109 check Dams works were completed as against the target of 1,618 percolation ponds and 128 check dams.

5. Biogas :

The National project on biogas development programme is a central sector scheme. The scheme is being implemented in all the districts. In Nilgris District also the scheme is under implementation with reduced target. The object of the programme is conservation and use of materials as fertilizers and energy through biogas system. It is with this view that the role of biogas as a major source of renewable energy has been acknowledged and included in the New 20 point programme.

The subsidy amount released by Government of India during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 242.09 lakhs. The entire amount was spent towards payment of subsidy to the beneficiaries installing biogas plants payment of turnkey fee and payment of incentive amount of Rs. 30 to Rural Welfare Officers for motivation and supervision of construction of biogas plants.

During 1984-85, 17,549 biogas plants were installed exceeding the annual target of 10,000 plants. Tamil Nadu has secured second place in the installation of biogas plants in the country.

Government of India have so far sanctioned three refresher training courses to Masons who are already trained in construction of biogas plants in rectification of defective biogas plants for 1984-85. During 1984-85 Government of India have allocated 600 users training camps to rural women in order to impart training in operation and maintenance of biogas plants. 600 users training camps have been completed and 3,000 rural women have been given training.

6. Village Works Programme :

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 has entrusted certain items of work as statutory functions to be carried out by panchayat union councils. These cover communication, drinking water supply, health and sanitation, social education, etc. The construction, repair and maintenance of all public roads in the panchayat union area which are either classified as panchayat roads or panchayat union roads are the important statutory functions entrusted to the panchayat union councils. Works were executed under village works programme for which Government grant were made available.

(i) Link Roads :

Under this programme 1,010 works for the formation of link roads were completed at the cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

(ii) School Buildings :

Six hundred and seven works at the cost of Rs. 150 lakhs, were completed in respect of school buildings during 1984-85.

(iii) Rural Water Supply :

2,448 works in respect of rural water supply were executed at the cost of Rs. 150 lakhs.

(iv) Minor Irrigation :

Under minor irrigation 253 works at the cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs were completed.

Animal Husbandry :

During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was set apart as Government grant under the scheme for the construction of 6, first veterinary dispensaries and 15 second veterinary dispensaries.

Fisheries :

During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 8.70 lakhs was made available under this scheme, for the implementation of intensive fish culture in panchayat tanks in 4 selected districts, viz., Kanyakumari, Madurai, Thanjavur and Chengalpattu. The intensive fish culture scheme is under taken in selected tanks which have water potentialities for a minimum period ranging from 6 to 8 months. The saleproceeds of fish are credited to the respective panchayats where the tanks are located.

Hand Pump and Power Pumps :

The maintenance work of hand pumps and power pumps, hitherto maintained by Tamil Nadu water supply and drainage board has been transferred to panchayat union, since December 1982, along with the 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. A mobile team with a vehicle is attached to the respective divisions to attend to repair of hand pumps and power pumps. At present 71,438 hand pumps and 15,212 power pumps are functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Chulha Programme :

Government of India have started a project on demonstration of improved chulhas with a view to solve the cooking energy crisis. Under the project several models of improved chulhas both fixed and portable type having an efficiency of 25 per cent and above will be demonstrated all over Tamil Nadu. During 1984-85, 79,528 improved chulhas were installed as against the target of 20,000 chulhas. 155 smokeless villages were created during 1984-85 and 120 training courses were conducted.

Public Latrines :

A special massive scheme was implemented for the construction of conveniences to women and men at the rate of one in each of the 16,000 revenue villages in three years phased programme since 1982-83. Rs. 3.65 crores was provided for 1984-85 for implementation of the scheme. Upto 31st March 1985, 6,784 latrines have been completed in phase II.

Low cost Sanitation Programme :

The low cost sanitation programme is introduced in our State with effect from 1984-85. The cost of the latrines are met by UNICEF 40 per cent, State Government 40 percent and beneficiaries 20 per cent. It is proposed to construct 920 institutional latrines during 1984-85 and 1,335 house hold latrines during 1985-86. 556 institutional latrines have been constructed so far.

Prevention of starvation Deaths :

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allotted for the prevention of starvation deaths in the state for the year 1984-85. So far 1267 persons were benefitted from the inception of the programme i.e. from December 1980.

Social Education Grant :

A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been sanctioned under Social Education grant for the year 1984-85. Financial assistance is given to 12,823 social education centres and 378 information centres. Important and useful magazines are being purchased in the above centres. 44,159 radio sets and 1,639 television sets are functioning through out the State. A sum of Rs. 71,710 was allotted to conduct the exhibitions during 1984-85.

Funerary Rites :

A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 in respect of the scheme. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 50 is being provided to the family of the deceased scheduled cast scheduled tribe and converted in christinity whose annual income does not exceed to Rs. 3,000.

Training Programme :

Training as one of the approaches to develop human resources in rural areas, received attention since the dawn of community development programme. There are five rural extension training centres functioning at S.V. Nagar, Pattukottai, T. Kallupatti and Krishnagiri. The State institute of rural development is functioning at Bhavanisagar to impart necessary training to the officials engaged in developmental activities.

The worth mentioning feature of all the five rural extension training centres is the provision of workshop wings, which are playing an active role in offering courses for rural youths in various trades for self employment. The rural extension training centres at T. Kallupatti and S.V. Nagaram are having Home Science Wings, where Balasevikas and associate women workers of Social welfare department are given training.

In the Institute of Rural Development at Bhavanisagar 2 months job course to Block Development Officers 15 days special orientation courses to E.O. (panchayats) and E.O. (town panchayat) and 15 days orientation course to the district officers of the department connected with development work and the officers of panchayat development are conducted.

Under single service rules, Assistants, Junior Assistants and carpenters are given training for two months. One month training is also given to rural welfare officers Grade I and II.

Apart from the job training courses mentioned earlier training in different trades are given to rural youth who are deputed by the district rural development agency under TRYSEM. 648 rural youths have been imparted training upto 31st December 1984.

TOWN PANCHAYATS.

A separate directorate of town panchayats was formed with effect from 7th May 1981. The district town panchayats at the state level is assisted by district town

panchayat officers-cum-personnel Assistants to the Collector (town panchayat) at the district level to oversee the town panchayat administration

Reclassification of Town Panchayats :

During 1984-85, 34 village panchayats were reclassified as Town panchayats;

There are 654 town panchayats and panchayat township and their gradation is as follows :—

Grade II	91
Grade I	294
Selection Grade	256
Township	13
	654

Schemes :

The details of scheme implemented in town panchayats are as under :

Water supply :

At present streamlined water supply has been provided in 189 town panchayat 51 schemes are under execution. During 1984-85, 72 water supply schemes have been taken up, for execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.89 crores with World Bank Assistance.

Small Savings schemes :

With a view to provide basic amenities in a time bound programme in town panchayats, Government have extended the self sufficiency scheme to town panchayats during 1982-83. In the first phase, the self sufficiency scheme was implemented in 146 town panchayats with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores at Rs. 3.42 lakhs per town panchayat. In the second phase 1983-84, 200 town panchayats were selected with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores at Rs. 3.42 lakhs per town panchayat. In the second phase during 1983-84, 200 town panchayats were selected with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores at Rs. 2.50 lakhs per town panchayat. During the third phase, the scheme was implemented in the remaining 274 town panchayats at an outlay of Rs. 8 crores at Rs. 2.92 lakhs per town panchayat. The physical and the financial achievements under the scheme for the three phases, are as shown below :—

Serial number.	Schemes.	Achievements.	
		Physical. (3)	Financial (4)
(1)	(2)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1	Water supply	1,337	269.54
2	Link roads	4 236	498.50

3	Culverts	2,402	222.00
4	Drains	5,267	907.05
5	Pathways to Adi-Dravidar colony and Burial grounds	177	17.45
6	Street lights	287	1.95
7	Dhobikhana	33	14.94
		13,739	1,931.43

Integrated Urban Development :

During the 6th five-year plan period, integrated urban development programme a central sector scheme, has been implemented in the town panchayats, viz. Hosur and Kallakurichi at an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs each. Under the State sector, integrated urban development programme has been implemented in 21 town panchayats with a total outlay of Rs. 200.91 lakhs for the provision of bus stands markets, shopping complex, pay and use toilets and other remunerative enterprises.

Construction of office Buildings :

During 1984-85 four office buildings were provided for town panchayats which have no office buildings, at an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs. The buildings were constructed in the following places :—

1. Thiruverkadu
2. Ayakkudi
3. Kulasekarapattinam
4. Karamadai.

Temple towns :

Government have sanctioned the scheme for provision of basic amenities in temple towns on half grant and half loan basis and have provided Rs. 10 lakhs under this. Five temple towns have been taken up for development at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1984-85.

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Towards performance of Funeral Rites :

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for extending financial assistance of Rs. 50 each to scheduled castes; scheduled tribes families for performance of funeral rites.

Blacktopping of roads.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been utilised during 1984-85 for blacktopping of roads in town panchayat areas.

Drains :

A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakhs has been utilised for provision of masonry drains in town panchayats.

Chapter XXXII

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

EDUCATION.

Scholarship :

The details of the scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under Government of India and State scholarship schemes for the period from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985 are furnished below :—

Post-Matric Scholarship to S.C.S. and S.T.S.

(1)	(2) Number of students benefited.	(3) Amount spent. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Scheduled Caste	54,210	529.63
2 Scheduled Caste convert to Christianity.	7,451	24.20
3 Scheduled Tribes	261	2.81

State Pre-matric scholarships (Non residential scholarships and residential scholarships) including reimbursement of special fees to S.Cs. and S.Ts..

(1) Allotment. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(2) Number of students benefited.	(3) Amount spent. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
157.78	9.40 lakhs	217.91

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXAMINATION FEES :

(1)	(2) Number of students benefited.	(3) Amount spent. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Scheduled Caste	44,845	6.73
2 Scheduled caste convert to Christianity } ..	..	..
3 Scheduled Tribes	1,058	0.16

Gandhi Memorial Awards to Hindu Students and Merit Cum-Means Scholarships for S.C. Christians.

A sum of Rs. 3,64,000 was allotted for the year 1984-85 for the grant of Gandhi Memorial awards to S.C. Hindu candidates and Merit cum-means award to S.C. Christians. A sum of Rs. 1,75,500 was sanctioned to 157 S.C. Hindu students as Gandhi Memorial award and a sum of Rs. 1,26,500 was sanctioned to 113 S.C. Christians as Merit cum-Means awards during 1984-85.

Merit cum Means Award to Scheduled Tribes :

A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted for 1984-85 toward grant of merit cum means awards to scheduled tribes candidates. A sum of Rs. 26,000 was sanctioned to 23 scheduled tribe candidates.

Bright Students Awards :

(i) A sum of Rs. 2,28,816 was sanctioned to 24 students belonging to scheduled caste (Hindu) as bright students award.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 1,50,080 was sanctioned to 1651 students belonging to scheduled caste Christians.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 24,160 was sanctioned to 26 students belonging to scheduled tribes.

Loan Scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity Students.

A sum of Rs. 59,10,000 was provided for the year 1984-85 under the scheme of grant of loan scholarship to S.C.'s S.T.'s and S.C. converts to Christianity. A sum of Rs. 53,85,680 was spent during the period under report for sanction of loan scholarships and 8263 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, students were benefited under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 2,38,500 was also spent and 397 Scheduled Caste convert to Christianity students were benefited.

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 belonging to Scheduled Caste to start practice in legal profession during the period under report.

Chartered Accountant Course :

Three candidates were awarded special scholarship for chartered accountant course during the year 1984-85 and a sum of Rs. 6,865 was spent for this purpose.

Schools :

There are 952 Adi-dravidar welfare schools run by this department for the benefit of scheduled castes. Out of 952 schools, 8 are higher secondary schools, 31 are high schools, 71 are middle schools, and 842 are primary schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are studying in adi dravidar welfare schools :

Boys	1,17,357
Girls	91,250
Total ..	<u>2,08,607</u>

Incentive Prizes :

The following incentive prizes are awarded to the students, headmasters of the adi-dravidar welfare schools :—

1. Award of silver medals at a cost of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the headmasters of primary, middle and high schools respectively who maintain regular and highest percentage of attendance each year.

2. Award of silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 each to the primary and middle schools which show highest percentage of passes in V Standard and VIII Standard. Exams. respectively in each district. Award of silver medal to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each to the best boys and girl who secure highest percentage of marks in V Standard and VIII standard in Adi dravidar primary and middle schools respectively.

3. Award of prizes in the shape of cloth to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the first three students who show highest percentage of attendance in Adi-dravidar primary and Middle schools. In respect of Adi-dravidar welfare high schools, students, the prizes will be given in the shape of cloth at the rate of Rs. 35, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively to the first three students.

4. Award of prizes in the shape of post office savings bank to the value of Rs. 150, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to the first three scheduled caste boys and girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination every year at district level. At the State level, prizes to the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 to the first 2 scheduled caste boys and girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public examination every year.

5. Award of silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 to the best Adi-dravidar welfare school which secures highest percentage of passes in S.S.L.C. Public

Examination. In addition to that, the headmaster of that school will be awarded a silver medal to the value of Rs. 50.

6. In each and every Adi dravidar welfare high schools, the students will be awarded a silver medal at a cost of Rs. 15 each for their best performance in the following activities :—

1. Good conduct ;
2. Extra-curricular activities other than academic;
3. Cleanliness ; and
4. Sports.

They will be selected by a Committee of teachers.

7. At district level, the first two students, who have secured the highest percentage of marks in the VIII Standard, will be awarded prizes in the shape of books to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively.

Dresses to Girls :

Every year two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all girl students irrespective of the community who are either studying in Adi-dravidar welfare schools or residing as Boarders in Government hostels run by this department at the beginning of the academic year.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups :

Age group.	Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.
	RS.
(1) 5-8 and 9-11	18
(2) 12-14	30
(3) 15 and above	40

Dresses to Boys :

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi-dravidar welfare schools and all the boy boarders residing in Government hostels run by this department at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

Ad hoc Merit Grant :

Government have ordered and continued the scheme of payment of cash grant of Rs. 300 as ad hoc merit grant to each of the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students including scheduled caste converts to christianity who have secured 60 per cent and above in S.S.L.C. (X Standard) through the Director of School Education, Madras. As regards the sanction of ad hoc merit grant to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students including scheduled caste converts to christianity who have passed in the +2 Higher secondary course in I class. such ad hoc merit grant is also being implemented through the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras.

Supply of Text Books, Note Books and Slates :

Students studying in Adi-dravidar welfare schools are supplied with text books, note books, and slates free of cost irrespective of their community. All students studying in I to V standards are supplied with slates. Students studying in standards III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Standards I to X are supplied with text books. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 60.18 lakhs has been spent for the supply of text books-note books and slates.

Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars :

There are 713 Government hostels for Adi-dravidar students in the State, with a sanctioned strength of 49,233 boarders.

Part-time tutors have been sanctioned for the hostel boarders in order to improve their standard of education and performance in their examinations by way of coaching and teaching. Besides, part time tutors have been appointed exclusively for Nandanar Institutions for boys and girls at Chidambaram and 3 posts of part time tutors for Government College boys hostels at Madras, Tirunelveli and Salem (each one).

The Government have fixed the rate of food charges as detailed below :—

1. High school hostels —Rs. 60 per month in Madras and Moffussil.
2. College and Industrial Hostels in Madras City — Rs. 95 per month in Madras.
3. In Moffussil —Rs. 80 per month.

Free supply of tools and appliances to 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, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste converts to christianity who have technical qualification was formulated to enable them to settle down in their respective trades and eke out their livelihood from the same. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was allotted and out of this a sum of Rs.9.39 lakhs was spent and 1874 beneficiaries have been benefited by the above scheme as detailed below :

	Beneficiaries.	Amount spent.
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Scheduled Caste	1,500	7.49
Scheduled Caste convert to Christianity.	193	0.93
Scheduled Tribes	181	0.97
Total	1,874	9.39

Provision of Drinking Water facilities in Adi Dravidar Colonies :

With a view to supply good drinking water for Adi Dravidars, scheduled tribes and Adi-dravidars converts to christianity, drinking water wells are provided in their colonies.

During 1984-85 out of a sum of Rs. 26.37 lakhs allotted a sum of Rs. 28.73 lakhs has been spent for providing drinking water wells in Adi-dravidar colonies and a sum of Rs. 2.76 lakhs was spent out of budget provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs allotted for providing drinking water wells in scheduled tribes colonies.

Provision of House Sites to Adi-dravidars Scheduled Tribes by acquisition of private lands free of cost.

The scheme of acquisition of private lands for the provision of house sites to members of Adi-dravidars and scheduled tribes was continued during 1984-85 also. During the year under report 615.00 acres of land (611.98 acres for Scheduled Castes and 3.02 acres for Scheduled Tribes) was acquired and 12,011 sites were made available and 21,508 pattas were distributed. A sum of Rs. 115.91 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Rewards to Select Villages :

With a view to create competitive spirit among the villagers, in the work of removal of untouchability and also to create in them a real interest and zeal in that work. Two prizes are awarded to two villages in each district (except Madras City) which were found to be outstanding in the field of removal of untouchability. The value of first prize is Rs. 1,000 and the second prize Rs. 500. The budget provision for this scheme during 1984-85 is Rs. 22,500. The entire amount was spent before 31st March 1985.

Rewards to neatly Maintained Adi Dravidar Colonies :

Under this scheme, every year a radio set is awarded to a neatly maintained Adi-dravidar colony in each taluk of the district. The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 75,100. As against the sum of Rs. 83,000 has been spent during the said year.

Adi-dravidar week celebrations :

Adi-dravidar week was celebrated from 24th January to 30th January during 1985. Special supplements were published in dailies, highlighting the various activities of this department for the uplift of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A sum of Rs. 45,216 was spent the year 1984-85 for the said purpose.

Rewards to Intercaste married couples :

The scheme of awarding incentives to intercaste married couples was continued during 1984-85. Gold medals weighing 10 grams of 14 carat purity in addition

to appreciation certificate are awarded. If the couple's combined annual income is Rs. 6,000 and below, they are eligible for the cash grant of Rs. 300 and a sum of Rs. 4,000 in the form of national savings certificate jointly in the name of the couples for a period of six years. During this year 1984-85, 222 inter caste married couples were benefited under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 8.86 lakhs was spent.

Financial assistance for funeral rites :

The Government in their order Ms. No. 465, SWD, dated 24th July 1978 have approved the scheme for the grant of financial assistance to Adi-dravidars, Scheduled Tribes and Adi-dravidar converts to christianity to meet the expenditure connected with funeral rites. This scheme was continued during the year 1984-85 also. A sum of Rs. 45.30 lakhs was spent during the year under report.

SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Education :

159 Government Tribal residential school and New residential school are maintained by this department. The details of the schools are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number and category of schools.</i>	<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Number of residential boarders.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Primary schools in non-ITDP areas.	60	330
2 Primary schools in ITDP areas	80	3,985
3 Middle schools	12	1,172
4 High schools	4	840
5 Higher Secondary school ..	3	400
6 Non-residential school ..	1	84
Total ..	160	9,782

Besides the above 160 G.T.R. schools 14 Government tribal boys hostels with 665 boarders and 8 Government Tribal girls hostels with 240 boarders are functioning. The total number of boarders in the hostels is 1,005. The admission of boarders in the Government hostels for scheduled tribes is done as indicated below :—

Scheduled Tribes	60 per cent.
Adi-dravidars	30 per cent.
Backward Classes	10 per cent.

The rate of food charges in the G.T.R. schools and tribal hostel is Rs. 60 p.m. for boarder. The rate of food charges in the tribal subsidised hostel is Rs. 46 p. m. per boarder. The following 4 subsidised hostels for Scheduled Tribes are functioning:—

<i>Serial number and name of Hostel.</i>	<i>Number of grants.</i>
1 Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam, T.R. School for boys, Coonoor.	200
2 Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam, T.R. High School for girls, Coonoor.	100
3 Takkar Baba Vidyalaya, Nargasimend (Nilgiris).	65
4 Sarguru Samarasa Elementary School, Kallar.	50
Total	415

Dresses, text books note books and slates are supplied to the boarders in Government tribal residential hostels and schools as in the case of Adi-dravidar welfare schools and hostels.

DIRECTORATE OF APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE.

Institutions under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformative training and rehabilitation of the children destitute, uncontrollable young persons and youthful offenders—placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 while the Police Department is in-charge of the enforcement of the Act.

2. Number of Institutions :

(i) *Approved Schools.*—There are Nine Government Approved Schools, eight for boys and one for girls. Of the eight for boys, three are Senior Approved

Schools for Boys intended for reception of young persons and 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 seniors and juniors.

Apart from the above nine Government Approved Schools, there are 11 Private Junior Approved Schools, run by voluntary agencies with Government grant in the State. These private Junior Approved Schools receive only destitutes, orphans and neglected children coming under the provisions of Section 29 of the Tamil Nadu Children Act.

Reception Homes.—The Reception Homes for boys and girls are for temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of the cases by the competent courts. These institutions are feeder institutions for the Approved Schools. There were 9 Government Reception Homes in Madras—Villupuram, Amaravathipuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri and Erode. There are also two Reception Homes attached to the Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. Besides, there are five Private Reception Homes at Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madras and Madurai.

(iii) **After-Care Homes.**—There are three long-stay After-Care Institutions—one for girls and women at Vellore and the 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 receives boys discharged from the Approved Schools and impart training in Blacksmithy and Book-binding.

(c) The After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai situated in Southern District, imparts training in Blacksmithy.

(iv) **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 to them.

3. Strength :

(i) **Approved Schools.**—There were 2,522 boys and 671 girls in all the Approved Schools at the beginning of the period on 1st April 1984. As many as 2,658 boys and 143 girls were admitted and 2,902 boys and 150 girls were discharged leaving 2,278 boys and 664 girls at the close of the period (i.e.) on 31st March 1985.

(ii) **Reception Homes.**—There were 596 boys and 31 girls in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period i.e. 1st April 1984 and as many as 8,452 boys and 401 girls were admitted and 8,411 boys and 311 girls were discharged leaving 637 boys and 121 girls in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1985.

(iii) **After-Care Home for Girls, Vellore.**—On 1st April 1984 there were 75 girls in the Home. 55 girls

were admitted and 52 girls were discharged during the period under report. The strength of the Home at the end of financial year was 78 girls.

(iv) **After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai.**—On 1st April 1984 there were 15 boys in the Home. 43 boys were admitted and 42 boys were discharged during the period. There were 16 boys in the Home on 31st March 1985.

(v) **Government After-Care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu.**—On 1st April 1984 there were 29 boys in the Home. 58 boys were admitted and 62 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 25 boys in the Home on 31st March 1985.

4. **Conduct of the pupils.**—The conduct and behaviour of the pupils in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. The Panchayat Court System in the Government Approved Schools continued to function satisfactorily.

Health of the Pupils.—The general health of the children in all the Government and Private Approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-Care Homes has been satisfactory during the period under report.

Education of the pupils.—All the pupils in the Approved Schools except the mentally retarded boys and girls of the Junior Approved School under the Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below 5 years in the Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, are given general education upto VIII Standard in the school attached to the institutions. The Government Senior Approved School for boys at Chengalpattu has a full fledged High School. The boys of all the Government Approved Schools, who complete VIII Standard are transferred to the Government Senior Approved School, Chengalpattu for high school education. In the Government Senior Approved School for Girls, Madras also the education section has been upgraded into a Higher School and during the year 1984-85 IX Standard was started. 29 pupils were studying in the IX Standard 22 pupils were studying in X Standard in Presidency Girls' Higher Secondary School, Egmore, Madras-8.

Vocational Training.—Besides general education, Vocational training is also imparted to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government Approved Schools :—

Carpentry	Mat-weaving
Weaving	Brass Band Music
Tailoring	Agriculture
Metal-work	Music (Vocal)
Blacksmithy	Masonry
Book-binding	Power-loom Weaving
	Soapmaking.

Moral Instructions.—Moral instructions is given to the inmates periodically through lectures by competent persons of the same religion.

General remarks :

The Reception Homes and Approved Schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act continued to run satisfactorily during the year under report. Much stress was laid on the rehabilitation of ex-pupils trained in the Approved Schools and a sizeable number of them have been secured jobs in Public and Private Sectors. The Overseas Man power Corporation and the Institutional Finance Department of the Government have come forward to assist the Department in the rehabilitation Project.

Vigilance Institutions (Protective Homes)

The Department of Approved schools and Vigilance service consists of mainly two branches—one relating to Approved schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and the other pertaining to Vigilance Institutions (Protective Homes) established under the suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act 1956.

The Protective Homes are classified into the following three types in Tamil Nadu :—

1. Vigilance Home (Protective Home)
2. Stri sadana Rescue Home.
3. Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.

1. *Vigilance Home.*—is a long-stay institution intended for reception, re-conditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of convicted girls and women under the provisions of the Act.

2. *Stri Sadana Rescue Home.*—is a long-stay institution intended for reception, reconditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of girls below 21 years of age, rescued from brothels and those who are in moral danger requiring protection under the provision of the Act.

3. *Vigilance Rescue Shelters or Vigilance Reception Centre.*—are short-stay institutions, intended for receiving girls and women who are under-trials in pursuance of the provisions of suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act for providing them inter-mediary custody. The short-stay institutions which were already in existence in the State have been styled as Vigilance Rescue Shelters which those sanctioned under the Social the caption as Vigilance Reception Centres. But, both mean the same.

All these are termed as "protective Homes" in general in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act 1956.

4. *Unmarried Mother's Home.*—is intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies. The institution is housed in the campus of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Mylapore, Madras, separately. There is another home of this kind, run under the private organisation with Government aid known as St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli District.

II. Details of the Institutions.—

(i) *Rescue Homes/Unmarried Mother's Home.*—There are four Rescue Homes and 2 Unmarried Mother's Home in the State at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and Tirunelveli District. Among the two unmarried mother's home, one is managed by the Government, situated in the premises of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras and the other managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram in Tirunelveli District.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes.*—There are five vigilance Homes—one in Madras City and others in Madurai, Tiruchy, Salem and Coimbatore.

(iii) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore and one private Vigilance Rescue Shelter run with Government aid under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association, Thanjavur. Apart from the above there are two non-statutory institutions functioning under the Madras vigilance Association, Madras and St. Francis xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli District. The institution 'Abhaya Nilayam', Madras run under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras is intended for stranded women and girls who are in need of shelter.

III. Admissions and Disposals :

(1) *Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home.*—There were 64 adults at the commencement of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1984, 75 adults were admitted 52 adults were discharged during the year under report. At the end of the year there were 87 adults.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes/Protective Homes.*—There were 239 adults and 8 children at the commencement of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1984 in the Homes. 167 adults and 4 children were admitted, 183 adults and 6 children were discharged, leaving 223 adults and 6 children at the end of the year.

(iii) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—During the year under report 4,041 inmates and 104 children were admitted in all the Vigilance Rescue shelters and Vigilance Reception Centre attached to the long-stay institutions.

Health of Inmates.—The general health of the inmates continued to be satisfactory during the period under report. There was no prevalence of any epidemic diseases and outburst of communicable diseases.

Education of Inmates :

(1) **Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Un married Mothers' Home, Madras.**—There is a special school namely Stri Sadana Special School attached to the above institution with VIII Standard. The inmates of the institutions who show aptitude for further studies are sent to Higher Secondary school, Madras for High school education in IX, X and Plus standard.

(2) **Government Vigilance/Protective Home, Tiruchirapalli.**—There are facilities in the Home to give education to the inmates upto VIII Standard. The method of instruction is basic in nature as the girls are grown up at the time of admission.

(3) **Government Vigilance Home, Madurai.**—This home has a special school upto Standard V recognised by the Education Department. Classes are regularly conducted according to the individual standard of education under basic cum adult education method.

(4) **Government Vigilance/Protective, Homes, salem and Coimbatore.**—In these institutions, secondary grade Teachers are employed for giving training to the inmates in three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic).

Vocational Training—

Besides the general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery and dress-making, Needle work, music, mat-weaving is imparted to the inmates.

Discipline.—The general discipline, behaviour and attitude of the inmates in the various institutions continued to be satisfactory.

After-Care Programme.—Eight Probation Officers of this Department makes enquiries about the inmates whose parents are residing in the City and other

District ascertain their home conditions, attends the court when required, makes enquiries about marriage negotiation of the inmate and also attends to the post-institutional life of the discharges. The women Welfare Officer attached to the institutions in the City makes liaison working among the inmates and suggest ways and means for the rehabilitation of the inmates.

Rehabilitation Programme.—During the year under report inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1. Restored to parents, husbands, etc.	92
2. Admitted into the Government After-Care Home, Vellore	21
3. Given on marriage	1
4 Sent to outside job	15

Conclusion.—As usual the vigilance institutions in the state are rendering commendable service in the cause of both women and girls coming under the purview of the suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girl's Act and reform them and reclaim them to the Society as useful citizens. 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 invariably founds difficult to procure suitable jobs even for the trained and reformed girls due to the stigma attached to them as the employers—both private and public hesitate to employ them in preference to others. So, only by educating the public and enlisting their sympathy make them really responsible to help the socially handicapped women so that complete success can be achieved in the rehabilitation of the women. A few percentage of vacancies in Public and private sectors may be reserved for these socially handicapped girls as in the case of Backward Class person and physically handicapped.

On the whole the Vigilance institutions under the Department have been rendering human service to the society in the field of Social Defence.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The following social security schemes are implemented in this State for the grant of pension to destitute persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives found by custom or usage to support them.

(i) Old age pension (normal) scheme (with effect from 1st April 1962).

(ii) Destitute physically handicapped pension scheme (with effect from 1st November 1974).

(iii) Destitute widow pension scheme (with effect from 1st June 1975).

(iv) Destitute agricultural labourer pension scheme (with effect from 21st August 1981).

Pension and other concessions :

The pension amount of Rs. 35 per month is sent to the old age pensioners to his address through postal money order without deducting the MO. commission of Rs. 1.30, which is borne by the Government.

As usual, during the year 1984-85, Handloom Janatha Dhothies/sarees were distributed to the pensioners on the eve of Independence Day, 1984 and Pongal festival 1985. Besides Handloom Janatha Dhothies/Sarees were distributed to the Old Age Pensioners and the wait listed destitute persons on 1st May 1984. A total number of 1,55,688 Dhothies 5,14,544 colour sarees and 64,754 white sarees were distributed to the old age pensioners during the year 1984-85. The total cost of these clothes work out to Rs. 1,50,78,303.10.

Free nutritious noon meal is being provided to the old age pensioners daily, at the nearest CMNMP centre. The cost of the noon meal per day per head

is 103 paise (excluding the incidental charge). Besides the old age pensioners are supplied with $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of fine variety of rice per head per week, free of cost. Those who are not taking noon meal are supplied with one k.g. of fine variety of rice per week, free of cost.

Wait listed destitute persons as on 15th August 1984 Covered under the scheme:

The wait listed destitute persons as on 15th August 1984 were also covered under this scheme as per G.O.Ms. No. 2060, Social Welfare, dated 22nd August 1984. The total number of beneficiaries under the old age pension scheme as on 31st March 1985 is as follows :

Serial number and Category.	Total sanctioned strength as on 15th August 1984.	Number of additional beneficiaries covered under G.O.Ms. No. 2060, Social Welfare, dated 22nd August 1984.	Total number of beneficiaries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. O.A.P. (Normal) Scheme	1,10,063	32,532	1,42,595
2. Destitute Physically Handicapped Pension scheme	13,373	4,064	17,437
3. Destitute Widow Pension Scheme ..	46,203	33,465	79,668
4. Destitute Agricultural Labourer Pension Scheme	30,000	10,332	40,332
Total ..	1,99,639	80,393	2,80,032

Extension of old age pension scheme to deserted wives.—

The Government have, in their order Ms. No. 1465, Social Welfare, dated 3rd May 1984, extended the old age pension scheme to deserted wives whose age is not less than 30 years subject to the conditions laid down in this G.O.

The appropriate expenditure incurred during 1984-85 under the old age pension scheme is furnished below :

Serial number and Category.	Amount.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
(i) O.A.P. (Normal)	5,07,38,000
(ii) O.A.P. (Destitute physically handicapped and destitute widows)	3,14,79,000

	Rs.
(iii) O.A.P. (Destitute Agricultural labourers)	1,37,58,000
(iv) Free ration to O.A.Ps. ..	93,28,000
(v) Supply of sarees/dhoties to O.A.Ps.	1,53,83,000
(vi) Supply of Nutritious Meal to O.A.Ps.	68,01,000
(vii) M.O. Commission for sending O.A.P.	33,70,000
Total ..	13,08,57,000

SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Child Welfare :

(i) CHIEF MINISTER'S NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME (RURAL AND URBAN).

Rural :

At present 23,040 Child Welfare Centres in Rural areas are implementing the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. An approximate number of

23.03 lakhs of children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ and 1.68 lakhs of Old Age Pensioners were covered under this scheme during 1984-85. 69,120 women are employed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants under the scheme.

Urban :

Out of the 5,500 CMNMP centres sanctioned for Urban areas in the State, 5,065 centres have been

started in the 3 corporations, 90 Municipalities and 8 Townships in the State upto 1984-85. An approximate number of 4 lakhs children in the age group 0-2+ to 4+ and 34,415 old Age Pensioners were covered under this scheme during 1984-85. 11,100 women are employed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants under this Scheme.

Achievements during 1984-85.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural and Urban. }	2,874.50	22,990	23,040
		5,500	Centres 5,065 Centres.

2. Integrated Child Development Service Scheme :

39 ICDS projects (3 Projects sanctioned 1975-76, 27 Projects sanctioned during 1982-83 and 9 Projects sanctioned during 1983-84) are continued to function.

In all the 39 projects, the following package of services is provided through the Anganwadis as usual.

- (1) Supplementary Nutrition
- (2) Immunisation
- (3) Health Check-up
- (4) Referral Services
- (5) Nutrition and Health Education
- (6) Non formal education

CARE feeding has also been extended to 9 new projects sanctioned during 1983-84 also. Thus in all the 39 projects the CARE feeding both CMNMP feeding and 2+ to 4+ children and for children below 2 years and pregnant and lactating women are carried. Besides the regular Health check-up antinatal and postnatal care and referrals are attended to further administering DPT, Vitamin "A" capsules carried on during on going programme. Measles Campaign has been conducted during September 1984 in all the 39 ICDS projects in Tamil Nadu. Mass immunisation campaign on oral polio was conducted in all 39 ICDS projects. 8 State Cells and District Cell have been set up recently. Besides provision of one Jeep to ICDS projects one additional jeep has also been supplied to Medical Officers by UNICEF. Communication compound was introduced in ICDS through a release of news letters "Pillaikaniyamudhe" highlighting the activities of the scheme will serve as a media for the functionaries to pour out and share their experiences about the running the scheme. This is a barterly bulletin.

Physical and Financial Target achievement for 1984-85 is furnished below :

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Continuance of 39 projects (3,900 centres).	39 projects continued with 3,552 centres.	AESA ICDS Rs. 224.85 lakhs	Rs. 263.07 lakhs
		AEJF supplementary Nutrition	Rs. 87.65 lakhs
			186.05 lakhs.

(3) *Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme under Madras URBAN Development Project with World Bank Assistance.*—

The Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme under Madras Urban Development Project with the assistance of the World Bank is an integrated programme to deliver a package of services to children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and three to five years and pregnant and lactating mothers. The services contemplated supplementary Nutrition, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Health Nutrition Education and Non-formal Education is an integrated manner.

During 1977-78 to 1984-85 a total number of 129 child welfare centres under slum improvement and 6 Child Welfare Centres under Sites and Services Scheme are being run under Madras Urban Development Project-I.

Under MUDP-II, Government have sanctioned starting of 283 pre-schools (250 S.I. and 33 sites and services scheme) during 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1984-85. But the above target could not be achieved during 1984-85 for the reason that most of areas identified by the Slum Clearance Board for this purpose has been covered by CMNMP. So far 46 pre schools are now being under Madras urban Development Project II.

(4) *Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project :*

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project commenced implementation during November 1980 in Kottampatti Block in Madurai District on a pilot basis. It has been extended to eight districts, viz. Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chingleput in a Phased manner. It now serves the vulnerable sections of the poor rural society through 9,000 Community Nutrition Centres in the above 8 districts.

5. Scheme for the Welfare 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 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 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 102.29 lakhs has been incurred to 137 Voluntary Institutions. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 125.315 lakhs has been sanctioned to 140 Voluntary Institutions.

6. Orphanages run by Government :

Prior to September 1984 only four orphanages each at Madras City, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Salem were functioning for orphan children in the age group of 5 to 18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage.

On the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th August 1984, Government has accorded sanction to start further 15 new orphanages in the districts and one more orphanage in Madras city with a minimum strength of 100 maximum strength of 250 children in each orphanage. Accordingly 13 orphanages have been opened during October 1984 at Madras 10, Tiruvannamalai, (North Arcot) Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Ramnathapuram, Srivaikundam (Tirunelveli), Dharmapuri, Erode (Periyar), Avinashi (Coimbatore) and Uthagamandalam (Nilgiris). The remaining 3 orphanages will be started each at Manamadurai, Virudhunagar and Dindigul.

The children of these orphanages are provided with free shelter, food, clothing, bedding, text book and note books, medical care and education. They are also given coaching upto V standard in the orphanage itself and then sent to the Government or Corporation or Municipal Schools for higher studies.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	Children.	Children.
51,15,000	23,62,000	5,000	2,708

II. WOMEN'S WELFARE.

1. Service Homes :

Six Service Homes each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruppathur in

Pasumpon MuthuRamalingam District are functioning under the control of this Department. The 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 train them upto Higher Secondary Course and technical training in Tailoring and Secretarial Course Typewriting and Shorthand. The inmates are allowed to stay with two of their children for maximum period of 3 years in Service Homes. 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.

The financial and physical target achievement for 1984-85 are as follows :—

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs.	Rs.	Adults.	Adults.
20,47,000	18,75,000	765	524
		265	191
		Children.	Children.

2. Teacher's Training Institute :

Teacher's Training Institute which was started during 1966-67 at Tambaram, is now functioning at Pallavaram with Junior and Senior Sections with a strength of 40 in each sections to give training for 2 years Diploma in Teacher's Training. The Women in the age group of 18 to 30 years who have passed XI Standard through departmental Service Homes and Voluntary Institution 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. 50 p.m. per head.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	Trainees.	Trainees.
2,20,000	2,00,000	80	79

3. Hostels for Working Women :

In order to recognise the need for security and safety of Working Women, there are 6 Hostels for Working Women's each at Guindy, Egmore (Madras), Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Hosur (Dharmapuri), and Tuticorin (Tirunelveli District) each with a strength of 50 except Egmore, (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.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 3,15,000	Rs. 3,19,000	285 Working Women.	197 Working Women.

4. Mahalir Mandrams :

There are 11,250 Mahalir Mandrams at the maximum rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union to organise women of rural areas to come together in mandrams cutting across the various social and economic barriers. The convenors who are in charge of the Mahalir Mandrams are being paid an honorarium at Rs. 15 per quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum is being incurred in each block under Social Welfare Fund towards the honorarium of convenors and various activities i.e. conducting of training camp for women on nutritious food demonstrations, baby shows, education tours and distribution of books for social education.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
RS.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15,10,000	15,10,000	11,250	11,250

5. Economic Activities through Mahalir Mandrams :

The Mahalir Mandrams are encouraged for under taking different types of economic activities and cash awards are given to the best Mahalir Mandrams which have proved their active involvement in various activities. The Mahalir Mandrams are graded into 3 categories as A, B and C of Rs. 1,000 Rs.600 and Rs. 400 respectively and given as awards to the best Mahalir Mandrams. The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1984-85 are as follows :—

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 75,000	Rs. 75,000	127 awards.	135 awards.

6) Supply of free Text Books and Note Books to the Children of Widows :

The schemes for the supply of free text books and note books was started from 1978-79 to benefit children

of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 pa. at the rate of Rs. 15 per child studying in Elementary School Rs. 40 per child in Middle School and Rs. 60 per child in High School. This scheme has been extended to cover children studying in Higher Secondary Schools from 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh at the rate of Rs.100 per child has been made to benefit 1000 children every year.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 2,01,000	Rs. 2,01,000	4000 Children.	4,172 Children.

(7) Financial Assistance for marriage of the daughters of Poor Widows :

Destitute widows find it extremely difficult to arrange for the marriage of their daughters due to inadequate funds. In order to solve their difficulties Government had sanctioned a scheme in the year 1981-82. Financial assistance for the marriage of the daughters of poor widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 p.a to meet the 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. 1000. The beneficiaries are selected by the District collectors at the District level and the Director of Social Welfare for Madras City.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 10,15,000	Rs. 10,15,000	1,015 Widows.	1,015 Widows.

(8) Home for the Aged :

Government in their order No. 2576, Social Welfare Department, dated 14th November 1984 had issued orders for revival of the Home for aged at Trichy which was closed during October 1982, with a strength of 25 beneficiaries. Accordingly this Home has been started on 17th January 1985.

Both men and women who are above the age of 60 years and have a monthly income upto Rs. 350 will be eligible to join this Home. Each inmate should pay a sum of Rs. 140 p.m. towards mess and rent.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 6,000	Rs. 1,857	25 Aged	5 Aged

(9) Widows Remarriage :

The scheme of Widow Remarriage envisages rehabilitation of Widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and

wife to the value of Rs.5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18-30 (not divorces or deserted wives). This scheme was started during the year 1975-76 and 1094 couples have been benefitted under this scheme upto the year 1983-84. For the year 1984-85 the physical and financial target and achievement are as follows :

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
100 couples.	5 couples	5.00 lakhs.	4.75 lakhs.

(10) *Supply of Sewing Machine :*

This scheme envisages presentation of sewing machine to destitute widows and physically, economically and socially handicapped women and physically handicapped men, in the age group of 20-40. This scheme was started during 1975-76. 9,289 beneficiaries were benefitted under this Scheme upto the period 1983-84. For the year 1984-85, the financial and physical target and achievement are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.66 lakhs.	7.66 lakhs.	1,000	1,000

(11) *Government of India Grant through State Government, Buildings GRANT for the Construction of Hostel for Working Women.*

Government of India have come forward to give financial assistance to voluntary institutions ; Local Bodies and Co-operative institutions to build working women's Hostel. The institutions which come forward to build hostel should get the prior permission from the Corporation/Municipality and it should not get any grant from other Government or any firm. The Government of India will give 75 per cent of the estimate (building construction) and 15 per cent or Rs. 35,000/- (whichever is less) will be borne by the State Government. The remaining 10 per cent and above will be borne by the Institution. Upto the year 1983-84, 40 institutions have been benefitted.

Guidance Bureaux

The objective of the bureaux are to assist poor women and deserted wives in assisting L.I.C. and provident Fund benefits, advice on educational and employment opportunities and guidance regarding admission for their children through Voluntary organisations and educational Institutions.

During 1984-85, a total number of 16,246 women have been benefitted under this scheme.

Other Vocational Training for Woman :

(a) *Typewriting :*

A stipend of Rs. 15.00 per month is paid for 10 months per head to 1000 poor women in the age group

of 16-30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire vocational training in typewriting. The targets and achievements for the year 1984-85 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 1.50 lakhs.	Rs. 1.45 lakhs	1,000	1,000

(b) *Vocational Training in Book-keeping :*

A stipend of Rs. 165 will be paid to each candidates for six months in the age group of 16-30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire Vocational Training in Book-keeping. The targets and achievements for the year 1984-85 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 1.46 lakhs.	Rs. 0.84 lakhs.	800	539

(c) *Vocational Training in Shorthand :*

From this year onwards the Government have also sanctioned for giving training in shorthand for 500 women per year at the total cost of Rs. 1.01 lakhs. A stipend of Rs. 200 will be paid to each candidate for one year in the age group of 16-30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire vocational training in shorthand.

The targets and achievements for the year 1984-85 are as follows :—

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 1.01 lakhs	Rs. 0.85 lakhs.	500	449

To give impetus to vocational training, a scheme has been sanctioned to train 30 women in Dawar's Training College Madras in job oriented course in Higher Stenography. The training is in progress.

III. Welfare of the Physically Handicapped :

Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing several schemes for the Welfare of handicapped, particularly in the field of Education, Training, Employment including self employment, free supply of aids and appliances etc. Following is the list of achievements during the year 1984-85.

(1) *Education :*

About 4,500 handicapped children are benefitted through 51 Government/Aided Special Schools in the State.

8,000 handicapped children studying in standards I to VIII received State Government scholarship of Rs. 25 per annum towards purchase of Books and Note-books.

1988 handicapped students studying from 9th Standard onwards received Government of India scholarship to the tune of Rs. 15.34 lakhs.

The Government Institute for the Mentally Retarded continued to function with the strength of 25 children at Chrompet, Madras.

Training of Teacher to teach handicapped children :

26 blind teachers were given training to teach the blind at the Regional Training Centre/Special section in the Government Higher Secondary School, Poona-mallee.

14 Teachers were trained to teach the deaf at the Little Flower Convent for the Deaf.

20 teachers were trained to teach the Mentally retarded at Balavihar, Madras.

(2) Vocational Training :

25 Blind were trained in the trades of Fitter, Book binding and winder at the Government Industrial Training Centre for the Blind, Guindy.

10 Deaf students were trained in the trade of Fitter in the Special section in I.T.I. Guindy.

Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukadu continued to function with 6 handicapped workers. Efforts are taken to find placement for the 6 handicapped Workers.

(3) Employment/Self Employment :

218 Handicapped were assisted to set up Bunk stalls with a Government subsidy of Rs. 94,000.

10,000 handicapped were assisted with loan assistance from Banks with a Government subsidy of Rs. 23.58 lakhs for their self employment ventures.

Under the Special apprenticeship programme 1,327 handicapped have been placed as apprentices in various Industries.

The Rehabilitation Home with Sheltered workshop for the Blind continued to function with 26 blind inmates in the Trades of Chalk making and weaving.

4,369 handicapped were assisted through the 5 Regional Rehabilitation Centres at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur, Madurai and Coimbatore.

The schemes of extension of unemployment allowances to the unemployed blind was continued to be implemented by the Director of Employment and Training with the funds of the Department of Social Welfare.

(4) Aids and Appliances :

1,696 tricycles were supplied free of cost to the Orthopaedically handicapped persons at a cost of Rs. 22,93,200.

100 Wheel chairs were supplied free of cost to paraplegic patients at a cost of Rs. 96,000.

125 hearing-aids were supplied free of cost to school going children at a cost of Rs. 42,500.

Besides the above Government sanctioned the free supply of 15,000 hearing-aids to all partially deaf in the State including school going children, at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs.

Screening camps were held in the Districts during February 1985 and 20,560 beneficiaries were selected

4,581 hearing-aids were ordered to be supplied by ELCOT/SIDCO for the year 1984-85.

(5) OTHER SCHEMES :

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Institution :

(i) 11 Institutions for the Welfare of handicapped were given maintenance grant to the tune of Rs. 1.06 lakhs for maintaining handicapped children at Rs. 30 p.m. per child.

(ii) In G.O. Ms. No. 18, S.W.D., dated 5th January 1985 Government have constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Social Welfare to monitor the Government orders of reservation of 3 per cent of vacancies in job and Educational Institution.

(iii) *Travel concession.*—Under this scheme 2,280 handicapped children were benefitted and an amount of Rs. 40,000 was reimbursed to the Transport Corporation for issue of free bus passes to the handicapped children to go to schools, hospitals from their residence and back.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

(A) Education to the handicapped :

Handicapped viz. Blind, Deaf, Orthopaedically handicapped and Mentally Retarded need special care, attention and facility for education. Besides provision of education to them is different from that of normal children. Special techniques have to be applied in teaching them. Keeping in view the special needs, the Government have been running special schools for the handicapped. There are at present 51 Special Schools out of which 25 are Government Schools and the remaining are Government aided.

Break-up details of Special Schools functioning in the State are :—

Serial number.	Category.	Government Aided.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	School for the Blind ..	11	9
2	School for the Deaf ..	9	11
3	Schools for the Leprosy affected.	..	1
4	Schools for the Mentally retarded children.	1	2

Serial number	Category	Government	Aided
5	Teacher Training school	1	2
6	School for the Ortho ..	1	1
7	Municipal School for Deaf at Coimbatore and Karaikudi.	2	..
Total ..		25	26

About 4500 handicapped children avail themselves of the Special Education with free boarding and lodging facilities.

TAMIL NADU ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (TAHDCO)

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar housing and development corporation was established in February 1974. Till 1980-81 the corporation was engaged in construction activities such as construction of houses for Adi-Dravidar and Tribals, Hostels for Adi-Dravidar and Backward Class students, balwadies, teachers quarters, community halls, shops, etc. From 1980-81, this corporation is also implementing the economic development activities for upliftment of adi dravidars above poverty line. Various development schemes implemented by the corporation and the achievements thereon during 1984-85 are as follows:-

Margin Money Scheme :

From 1980-81, to March 85 this corporation has released margin money of Rs. 438.34 lakhs for individual schemes covering 78,821 beneficiaries and Rs. 215.34 lakhs for group schemes. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been received from the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 49:51, since 1980-81 at the rate of Rs. 200 lakhs per year.

Special Central Assistance :

From 1981-82 onwards, the Government of Tamil Nadu is also placing at the disposal of this corporation, the Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes received from Government of India. The Special Central assistance received so far is as follows :-

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Till 1983-84	2,900.08
During 1984-85	1,044.09
	<hr/> 3,944.17 <hr/>

The special central assistance is being released by this corporation for the schemes sanctioned by the Government from time to time for being implemented through various departments. The Government have sanctioned schemes at a total cost of Rs. 6,795 lakhs with a subsidy of Rs. 3,737 lakhs from Special Central Assistance. With the special central assistance, this corporation is implementing cluster development programme 1982-83 and 1984-85, and urban programme for adi dravidars from 1983-84.

Cluster Development Programme :

For the year 1982-83, the Government sanctioned various schemes at a cost of Rs. 804 lakhs for benefit of 14,623 beneficiaries in one block each of the 15 districts and so far 8,650 beneficiaries have been covered under this programme. For 1984-85 also one block in each of the 15 districts were selected, and Government have sanctioned schemes at a cost of Rs. 584 lakhs for the benefit of 6,875 beneficiaries. The schemes are under implementation.

Urban Programme :

This corporation, during 1984-85 has implemented the training and self employment programmes for Hindu Adi Dravidars in urban areas in the State sanctioned by the Government with a subsidy of Rs. 19.75 lakhs and Rs. 68.25 lakhs respectively from the special central assistance funds. Till March 1985, 1581 beneficiaries were covered under training programme with a subsidy of Rs. 17.45 lakhs and 5,900 beneficiaries under self employment schemes with a subsidy of Rs. 46.84 lakhs.

Petty Trade Scheme :

The Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the petty trade loan cum subsidy schemes to this corporation and an amount of Rs. 11.50 lakhs allotted to this corporation.

Till March 1985, 1,899 Adi Dravidar beneficiaries with a subsidy of Rs. 10.02 lakhs, 133 scheduled tribes beneficiaries with a subsidy of Rs. 0.46 lakhs and 152 Adi-Dravidar converted Christianity beneficiaries with a subsidy of Rs. 0.80 lakhs were covered under the programme.

Housing Programme:

Till 1982-83, this corporation constructed 41,675 houses for adi-dravidar beneficiaries and distributed the houses to them free of cost. Since 1982-83, the Government of Tamil Nadu modified the schemes as a subsidised rural housing scheme where the beneficiaries were required to construct the house themselves with the amount of subsidy granted. This corporation released a subsidy of Rs. 6,000 to each beneficiary, for construction of his house in plains and Rs. 9,000 in hilly areas. Under this scheme during 1982-83, 11,900 houses were sanctioned of which 9,615 houses have been completed till March 85 and a subsidy of Rs. 535 lakhs has been released. In addition 4,309 houses were sanctioned in 1984-85 of which 14 houses were completed and subsidy of Rs. 8.00 lakhs released so far.

THE TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 945, Social Welfare Department, dated 11th December 1980, have ordered the formation of this Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores divided into 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. This Corporation has been registered on 16th November 1981 under the Companies Act, 1956, under Registration No. 9081/81 with the Registrar of Companies, Tamil Nadu. 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. Since the Corporation does not have any field staff in the districts, the work of selection of beneficiaries, formation of Co-operative Societies is got done with the assistance of the Collector of the district concerned, Assistant Director of Industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, etc.

During the period under report the Corporation had held five Board Meetings, one Annual General Meeting so far to discuss various subjects on schemes and on the administration of this Corporation. The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far released a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as share capital (including Rs. 10 lakhs released during the year 1984-85 for already approved schemes) for release of margin money assistance to the schemes implemented by the Corporation and Rs. 10 lakhs as Ways and Means Advance for meeting the administrative expenses.

Tribal Housing Scheme :

Under this programme houses for tribals residing in the plains are constructed at an estimated unit cost of Rs. 6,000 like Adi Dravidars. In hilly areas the unit cost is Rs. 9,000. The entire cost is met as full subsidy. Of 121 houses sanctioned under regular programme, 53 houses were completed with a subsidy of Rs. 3.71 lakhs. Under tribal sub-plan 87 houses were sanctioned and 31 houses were completed and a subsidy of Rs. 3.22 lakhs released till March 1985.

Construction activities :

The following buildings were completed during 1984-85 :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. House for sanitary workers. | 16 houses were completed, |
| II. Community hall | .. 4 numbers were completed. |
| III. School building | .. 23 numbers were completed |
| IV. Hostels for (Girls) | .. 14 hostels were completed. |
| V. Fishermen houses | .. 384 houses were completed. |

The Corporation has so far approved 23 schemes for implementation through Co-operative societies with a project cost of Rs. 88.29 lakhs for benefitting 919 backward class families. Out of margin money amount of Rs. 16.71 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2.93 lakhs has so far been released. The balance loan will be released on completion of certain formalities by the societies concerned.

Schemes costing Rs. 1,037.94 lakhs benefitting 12,362 families have been formulated for implementation during the course of the year 1984-85. The margin money of the above schemes payable by the Corporation was Rs. 218.33 lakhs.

According to the present Object Clause of Memorandum of Association, the Corporation can provide margin money assistance not exceeding 20 per cent of the total cost of a 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. In order to remove this ceiling and to encourage projects with a higher outlay an amendment to the Object Clause of the existing Memorandum of Association has been suggested for approval of the Government and the Company Law Board.

The Corporation has so far been sanctioned Rs. 30 lakhs only for the schemes and Rs. 10 lakhs for administrative expenses. The Corporation is providing margin money assistance at 4 per cent interest whereas it has

to pay an interest of 14 per cent or 15 per cent on Ways and Means Advance. If the full share capital amount is released, the Corporation would be able to generate sufficient interest income to finance the schemes and meet the administrative costs. The Corporation will

also be able to take up many new innovative schemes to achieve the objects set forth in the Memorandum. However, the Corporation is taking all possible steps to achieve the objective with the limited available resources.

TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women limited, was incorporated as a Public limited company on the 9th December 1983. The primary objective of the corporation is to contribute to the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden women in all spheres from education and health to enterprise and management. Special emphasis is laid on helping women to earn which will result in the betterment of their economic status which in turn will contribute to an allround awakening and awareness of their role in the society, family and the country.

With a view to providing work places for women to ensure reasonable wages the corporation also directly undertakes production activities. The corporation is also contemplating schemes for promoting literacy among women.

1. The corporation conducted a five day demonstration-cum-training programme for women entrepreneurs from 13th to 18th August 1984 on bakery products in collaboration with the United States Wheat Associates and the Director of Small Industries Service Institute. 5 of the 60 participants have come forward with concrete proposals for setting up business units of their own to manufacture food articles like bread, cakes, etc. They have been linked with Modern Food Industries and two of them have already been accorded ancillary status.

2. A one day motivational campaign was arranged on 18th September 1984 for prospective women entrepreneurs in association with Tamil Nadu Women Entrepreneurs Association and Indian Bank. Five of the eighty participants have applied for setting up small scale units of their own and their applications are being processed by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Small Industries registration as well as by the banks for finance.

3. A three day demonstration -cum-training programme was held from 27th to 29th September 1984, with the collaboration of Central Food Technological Research Institute Scientists for training in the manufacture of rice and legume based malt and weaning foods. Thirty four rural women participated in this programme.

4. A full fledged entrepreneurial development programme for women was organised in December

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN.

1984 in consultation with industrial and technical consultancy organisation of Tamil Nadu and in association with several leading banks and financing institutions and public sector undertakings of Tamil Nadu. 423 applications were received, 326 attended the interview and after screening by the experts committee, 40 women were selected for the course and 33 attended the same. The training programme at hotel Kanchi was very extensive and lectures and course materials were given to the trainees to set up industries of their own. An industrial estate has been proposed to be set up exclusively for women. These prospective women entrepreneurs will be allotted sheds in the industrial estate to set up their units.

Schemes Aimed at Generation of Income; Employment to Women.—(a) The Government have issued orders for the supply of milch animals to 200 women at the rate of two milch animals each in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. The beneficiaries are members of the women's club organised under the world bank—assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. The funding of the scheme is by Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which carries a subsidy of 2.50 lakhs out of the total cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(b) The Government have issued orders for the supply of shop units to 400 women in Madurai and Pudukottai districts. Financing of this project is by Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. The beneficiaries were selected by the Director of Animal Husbandry and the District Social Welfare Officer. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 16.00 lakhs which includes a subsidy of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(c) Under the NORAD Aid, the Government of India, Ministry of Social Welfare has given assistance for promoting employment opportunities for women in non-traditional vocations. The following schemes have been sanctioned :

(i) A modern offset printing press at Madras to provide employment for 75 women. The method of funding is as follows :—

	RS.
NORAD Aid	6,00,000
Special programme funds ..	6,75,000
Special Central Assistance ..	11,25,000
	<hr/>
	24,00,000

The training is in full swing from June 1984.

(ii) Two carpentry units for manufacture of Children's educational equipment in Madras and Madurai This provides employment to 100 women Funding is as follows :—

	RS.
NORAD Aid	6,00,000
Special Programme Funds	8,48,000
Institutional Finance	12,00,000
	26,48,000

The carpentry unit at Madras has been set up at Service home, Tambaram and training of women and production have commenced and the unit has already supplied 600 sets of educational equipments to the Balwadies. Action has been taken to start the unit at Madurai.

(iii) A project costing Rs. 5.94 lakhs for manufacturing Loud Speaker Kits and Intermediate frequency transformers has been started at the Service Home campus at Tambaram with the assistance of Centre for Rural Development. Training of 16 women is in progress. The project is financed entirely by this Corporation.

(iv) A screen printing and plastic moulds unit has been set up at Service Home Campus at a cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs and 26 women are being trained. The annual turnover is expected to be Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

(d) The Government of India's "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" programme is being implemented by this Corporation. For 1984-85 200 groups at the rate of 100 each in Periyar and Dharmapuri districts have been sanctioned. Projects for Dharmapuri district have been prepared and sent to Government, for approval in respect of Periyar district the projects are being prepared by the Corporation.

TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT.

Introduction :

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was negotiated with the World Bank in February-March 1980 and a loan agreement for US \$32 Million signed on 12th May 1980.

Scope and strategy of the project :

The project aims to increase the efficiency, coverage and impact of the Government's Nutrition and Health efforts. This is to be accomplished principally by systematic concentration on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group viz., children aged 6-36 months. The project will also improve the focus, quality and reach of nutrition related services for other groups at high nutritional risk, pregnant and nursing women and older pre-school children.

Project Outlay :

The total outlay on the project is Rs. 55.78 crores. The component wise breakup for the total project cost is as follows :—

Component.	RUPEES IN CRORES.
(1)	(2)
(1) Nutrition delivery services	25.87
(2) Rural Health services	24.40
(3) Nutrition Communication	3.29
(4) Monitoring and evaluation	1.08
(5) Project co-ordination	1.14
Total	55.78

Out of the total project cost of Rs. 55.78 crores (US \$66.40 millions) the IDA credit assistance will be Rs. 27 crores (US\$ 32 millions) representing roughly 50 per cent of total project cost.

Functioning of the Project :

The project is implemented on a block by block basis, phased over 5 years in the 173 blocks of the 6 project districts namely Madurai, Ramanathapuram (Prebifurcation) Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu.

The project started functioning from October 1980 onwards. The project is under fifth and final phase of implementation in North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts and Ponnamaravathy block of Pudukottai district. The project will be completed by 30th June 1986.

Nutrition Delivery Services :

The community nutrition centre is the focal point through which all the services are rendered at the village level. Under Tamil Nadu integrated nutrition project there shall be 9,000 community nutrition centres in the projects area. 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. During 1984-85, 2214 community nutrition centres have been established in North Arcot, Chengalpattu and Ponnamaravathy block under

phase V. All the children in the age group of 6-36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women. Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers.

The community nutrition workers undertake certain nutrition related health activities. The children are given vitamin 'A' every 6 months and deworming medicines every four months. To bring down Vitamin A deficiency among the children, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.04 lakhs towards planting and popularisation of Papaya and Drumstick saplings in the project areas. The children are given immunisation by the multi-purpose health workers.

Weighing scales specially developed and manufactured by TANSI are being used by the workers for weighing of children in the project areas. 900 scales were sanctioned during 1984-85 to keep as "reserve" for replacements and repairs.

The growth of children is monitored through a health card specially developed for the project. It also serves as an educational tool for the mothers. 20,000 cards per block are sanctioned. The total number of cards sanctioned for phase V during 1984-85 were 22.30 lakhs besides 11.15 lakhs of polythene covers for supply to mothers to keep the cards.

Health Services Component :

The health component is operated through the multi-purpose health workers positioned in the health sub-centres established in the project areas as part of the system adopted statewide. Every 5,000 population will have one health sub-centre manned by one female and one male multi purpose health workers. During 1984-85, 72 health supervisors and 288 health workers have been sanctioned Under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. 1,600 health sub-centres are to be constructed in the project areas, over a period of 5 years. 861 buildings have been completed upto 1984-85. The work on the remaining 739 centres is in progress.

I. Training Support Activities :

As part of training support activities the component has produced different educational materials. They are listed below :—

1. Flash cards
2. Flannelgraph
3. Flip Books
4. Slides
5. Filmstrips, Cassettes and Booklets (3 in 1).

Filmstrips, Cassettes with guide notes, Over head visuals.

Community Nutrition Instructress Training :

Besides production of these educational materials the component organised a one week pre-service training at headquarters for 20 community nutrition instructresses who were newly recruited.

II. MASS COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES.—

1. Campaigns :

A multi-media educational campaign on 'weighing and supplementary feeding' was organised in April 1984 in phase I, II and III areas. A similar campaign was organised in phase I, II, III and IV areas, on the subject 'Diarrhoea Management'. For both these campaigns different kinds of mass, group and individual educational media were utilised.

2. Exhibition :

The component participated in the five exhibition.

Posters :

As a part of production of mass educational materials, posters were printed on six subjects.

3. Cinema Slides :

1. Diarrhoea Management,
2. Weighing.

4. Folders :

On 15 themes.

5. Booklets :

On 6 themes.

6. News letter :

Six issues of Chittukuruvi Sethi Theriyuma were released during this period.

7. Films :

More No. of prints of films produced in the project and by CARE were distributed to field areas.

8. Stickers :

On 6 subjects.

9. Tin boards :

On 4 subjects.

Finance :

An expenditure of Rs. 32.88 crores has been incurred upto February 1985. Claims for disbursement for the value of Rs. 15.64 crores (about 18.622 US Million) have been filed with Government of India upto February 1985.

General :

The World Bank Review Mission visits the project areas periodically. The Mission which visited in February 1985 observed that the project which has been running for the past five years successfully and which is fulfilling socialistic objectives deserves encouragement and recognition. The Mission elaborated that this project was taken by the Tamil Nadu Government as a challenge and had proved that it is possible to work a project which demands close co-ordination

between health and nutrition departments with success. The mission has also said that 95 per cent registration in community nutrition centres clearly showed the acceptance of the project ideals by a vast community. It is a marvellous project in that it is cost efficient and eminently replicable. It is implemented successfully owing to the vigorous and sincere efforts of implementing agencies. The mission bestowed praise on the state administration which was both strong and elastic.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.**Introduction :**

The formation of a separate Directorate of Backward Classes in 1969 to look after the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities headed by an I.A.S. Officer, followed by the posting of Backward Classes Welfare Officers at the District level are the first step taken to promote the Welfare of Backward Classes. Since then the ambit of welfare measures undertaken by the State Government for the betterment of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities has enlarged manifold.

2. In Tamil Nadu various Welfare measures, developmental schemes have been initiated by the Government with their focus on alleviating poverty and unemployment and for promoting the Welfare of Backward Classes.

These are broadly grouped under the following heads :

- I. Education
- II. Economic upliftment.
- III. Health, Housing and Other schemes.

Brief details of important schemes implemented by this Department are furnished below :

1. Scholarships and Stipends :

Recognising that the educational upliftment of the Backward Classes holds the key for their annual advancement, the Government have been paying special attention to this aspect. The grant of scholarship to students is all embracing in that the expenditure on tuition fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees and boarding and lodging charges at prescribed rates.

The schemes consists of the following :

(a) Prematric scholarship in the form of select text books from IV Std., onwards to Denotified Communities and from IX Standards to Backward Classes.

(b) Post-matric scholarship in the form of cash is given to the College students. The annual parental income for getting these scholarship is Rs. 5,000.

During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 386.22 was spent on these schemes benefitting 5,18,000 students.

2. Midday Meals (C.M.N.M.P.)

Children in the age group of 5 to 15 studying in Denotified Community schools run by this Department are fed under Chief Minister Nutritious Programme Scheme. A sum of Rs. 25.39 lakhs were spent on this scheme benefitting the 40,000 students.

3. Hostels:

Provision of hostel facilities by the Government has helped the student community belonging to Backward Classes/Denotified Communities to pursue their studies without hindrance. Separate hostels are run for boys and girls and for pre-matric and post-matric students.

Hostels—Denotified Communities and Backward Classes student whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are admitted in the hostels for High school/College/I.T.I's. run by this Department. Boys within a radius of 8 km. are not admitted to these hostels, while the girls within this distance limit is admitted. The food charges are payable for 10 months in a year. This department runs 523 Hostels. Rate of food charges allowed :—

(1)	In City.	In Muffusil.
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
<i>Cottage Hostels.</i>		
High school	95	80
I.T.I. Hostel	60	60

Of these 80 hostels are for Denotified Communities and 443 are for Backward Classes. Of this 46 are for College girls. These hostels were maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 313.22 lakhs benefitting 30,862 students.

4. Boarding Grants :

Students staying in hostels run by private managements are also sanctioned Boarding Grants at the rate of Rs. 45 p.m. per student in Madras City District Head quarters and in taluk Head quarters and Rs. 40 in other places. A sum of Rs. 9.29 lakhs was spent on this scheme during 1984-85.

5. Clothing :

Two sets of dresses are supplied in a year to all pupils studying upto VIII Std. 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.36.15 lakhs was spent for this scheme during 1984-85 benefitting 63,000 students.

6. Schools :

The Government have been paying special attention to the educational advancement of the Backward Classes. Education is the main instrument for the over all advancement of the Backward Classes. Recognising this aspect, the Government are running schools, maintaining hostels and extending financial assistance been upto P.G. level through offer of scholarships.

This department runs 2 Higher Secondary schools, 8 High schools, 36 Higher Elementary schools and 231 Elementary schools in the districts of Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and South Arcot. 50,453 students were studying in these schools and a sum of Rs. 182.02 lakhs was spent during 1984-85 for running these schools.

7. Construction of school building :

Laboratory building for 2 schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs at Nattarmangalam and Chekkanurani.

8. Award of prizes to pupils :

Every year prizes are awarded to Backward Classes/ Denotified Community students who secure the highest percentage of marks at the state level.

+2 Examination (State level) :

(1) Cash prize of Rs. 1,000 each to a boy and a girl student belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities who are securing highest marks in +2 examination.

(2) S.S.L.C. (Xth Std) State level :

Cash prize of Rs. 500 each to a boy and a girl student belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities who are securing highest marks in S.S.L.C. (X Std.) Examination.

District level prizes

Apart from State level prizes, two other prizes are also given to students belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities at the rate given below :

S.S.L.C. (X standard)

Ist prize Rs. 100/- (one boy and one girl student who secure highest marks in SSLC examination)

IInd prize Rs. 50/- (one boy and one girl student who secure second highest mark in SSLC examination)

VIII standard

Ist prize Rs. 50/- (one boy and one girl student who secure highest marks in VIII standard examination)

IInd prize Rs. 10/- (one boy and one girl student who secure second highest marks in VIII standard examination)

This enables to develop a spirit of competition amongst the students belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was spent for awarding prizes to 66 students.

9. During 84-85 a sum of Rs. 1.27 lakhs was spent towards the compensation to University and housing for teachers and for the scheme viz., training to law graduates.

10. Agriculture

The agriculturists (DNC) who own not more than 2.00 acres of land are given subsidy of Rs. 2,500 for sinking irrigation wells. A sum of Rs. 2.62 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1984-85 which benefitted 283 persons

11. Supply of tool and implements.

Poor barbers and dhobies who are engaged in their traditional occupations are supplied with barber kits and iron boxes free of cost. Boyars who are engaged in stone cutting are supplied with stone cutting equipments. Costing Rs.200/ per set Tools costing Rs. 120/- are supplied to barbers Iron boxes costing Rs. 406/- are supplied to dhobies A sum of Rs. 20.15 lakhs was spent for supplying these tools to 5,785 persons.

12. Training to Denotified Communities

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops were run for imparting training to Denotified Community people and these Institutes have been upgraded and transferred to the Department of Employment and Training, Madras to be run as I.T.Is. The expenditure for these workshops are met by this Department. A sum of Rs. 6.78 lakhs was spent on these workshops.

Construction of dhobikana

1 Dhobikanas are provided for the benefit of washermen community who are engaged in their traditional occupation, for their better living conditions in Towns Municipalities and Town Panchayat areas. The Government provides a subsidy of 75% of the cost of construction and the balance being met by the Local body and beneficiaries at the rate of 20% and 5% respectively. So far 58 dhobikanas have been constructed till 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1984-85 for completing the old works.

B. Provision of House-sites.

House sites are provided by acquiring lands to the Aarbers, Dhobies Oddars 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. 23.51 lakhs was spent during 1984-85 and 2,189 persons were benefitted.

15. Job Oriented Hostels :

A scheme for training the Backward Classes youths in job Oriented courses is in vogue from 1984-85. Separate hostels are provided for Boys and Girls. A sum of Rs. 1.87 lakhs has been spent and 239 candidates have benefitted by this scheme.

Chapter XXXIII

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT CULTURE DEPARTMENT.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archeological Excavations :

Archaeological Excavations were conducted at Gangaikondacholapuram and Kannanur (Trichirappalli District) Palayarai and Kurumbanmedu (Thanjavur district).

Gangaikondacholapuram was one of the capital cities of later Cholas. This year excavations at Maligai-medu near Gangaikondacholapuram revealed massive brick walls of the Chola Palace and yielded interesting antiquities, like chinas/celedon wares, local roofing tiles, Terracotta, knobs, Terracotta weights and lamps, Glass Bangle pieces, decorated conches, bone objects, painted plaster pieces, Iron nails and copper objects.

☞ Kannanur was the regional head quarter of the Hoysalas in 13th—14th century A. D. In order to locate the existence of an ancient water channel, excavation were undertaken at the northern bank of Pullambadi canal near Kannanur.

☞ The excavation revealed rectangular water canal covered with dressed stone slabs. It is presumed that this canal might have been used to bring water from the river coleroon to this ancient capital city. A small well or more probably a ventilator to give pressure for easy flow of water has also been spotted out.

Palayarai was the secondary capital city of the later cholas. It is known from the literatures and inscriptions that there were, a palace building and other official quarters. To locate the palace and find out the cultural sequences of the area excavations were conducted at the village Kil Palayarai.

This excavation yielded medieval antiquities like terracotta lamps, iron nails, decorated terracotta, figurines, weights and a kalasa like object; spouted knobs etc; The lower level of the excavation yielded black and red ware shreds.

South west of the Tanjore big temple, there is a mound called Kurumbanmedu. The preliminary exploration in this mound had yielded the medieval period roofing tiles and potshreds. To assess the cultural sequences of the site, excavations were conducted.

Medieval potshreds, Terracotta objects, iron nails and beds made of terracotta and precious stones were collected from these excavations.

Pre Historic Paintings :

Pre-historic paintings drawn in white colour and also a painted Brahmi inscription were discovered on the hillock near the village Maharajakadai in Dharmapuri District.

Similar type of paintings were also noticed in the megalithic Dolmens at Mallasamudram near Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District and at Sirumalai hills of Madurai District.

These paintings are datable to 500 B.C.

Exhibitions :

Antiquities collected by various means, estampages of epigraphs and a model trench were exhibited in the pavilion of the Department of Tamil Development Culture by this departments in the All India Tourist and Trade Fair in the year 1984-85. The technical staff of this department explained to the visitors about the importance of the antiquities that are exhibited

A separate pavilion was set up by this department at Chithirai exhibition. Outstanding discoveries of this department were exhibited for the public.

Rajaraja's 1000th Coronation Year Celebration:—

In the month of September 1984, a grand festival on the 1000th coronation year of Rajaraja the great was celebrated at Tanjore by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This department took active part in organising the festival.

Hon'ble Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Late Prime Minister of India inaugurated the function. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. Ramachandran presided over the function. Hon'ble Ministers of Tamil Nadu and scholars from all walks of life participated in this celebration.

In view of this celebration a permanent museum depicting the achievements of Rajaraja particularly and cholas generally was set up by this department at

Maratta Palace complex. This museum was inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Finance. Hon'ble Thiru Kovendan, Minister for Backward Classes presided over this function.

Four books in Tamil on Rajaraja, Rajarajeswaram and the history of Tanjore "The great king Raja Raja I — A view" were brought out by this department on this occasion.

A seminar on the Archaeology and history of Cholas also held. Scholars from various states of India participated and presented research articles.

Seminar on Pre-History of Tamil Nadu :

A seminar on Prehistory of Tamil Nadu was organised by this department in the month of March 1985 at Poondi in Chengalpattu district. This seminar inaugurated by Hon'ble Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan, Minister for Rural Industries. The function was presided over by Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development culture Department. A Pre-historic Museum established by this department at Poondi was opened by Thiru S. Pattabiraman, the local M.L.A.

Scholars from various institutions and technical staff of this department participated in this seminar and presented research papers on the pre-history of Tamil Nadu.

Microlithic Tools Discovered :

Microlithic tools made of chert stones were collected from a mound known as KUTTAPPULI, situated on the northern bank of river "ARJUNA" near the village SUKKARAVARPATTI in KAMARAJAR district.

Besides Microlithic tools, the surface exploration yielded megalithic potteries like Black and Red ware and painted blackware, conch bangle pieces, decorated potsherds, Beads, hippops, etc.

The Microlithic tools are datable to C. 4,000 B.C

Registration of Antiquities :

The Registering officers of this department registered the bronzes and other art objects of more than 100 year old from various parts of this state. In the year 1984-85 objects have been registered and issued certificates.

Archaeological Chemical Wing :

Ancient, Coins, metal objects terracotta and stucco objects collected from excavations and palm leaf manuscripts were chemically cleaned and preservative coating was applied over them.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

The following are the salient features for the years 1984-85 of the department of Museum, Tamil Nadu.

The outstanding event of the year was the inauguration of a series of programmes to project aspects of Tamil culture through lecture-demonstrations by experts in the respective fields. This programme has been titled "Panorama-Tamil Culture" and it was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education on September 29th 1984 with lecturer demonstration by Dr. Padma Subramaniam on "Tamil Traditional Aesthetics". This programme is being conducted by this department on behalf of the Tamil development culture department and three more such programmes in the series have been already conducted.

The department of Museums was made responsible for setting up of the pavilion of the Tamil development culture department in the All India Tourist Trade Fair. This was done in the form of a lotus with all the other department in the Tamil development culture participating.

This year has been marked by a series of exhibitions organised in collaboration with two leading foreign cultural organisation in the city viz. an exhibition of

picasso prints, in collaboration with the alliance francaise from March 28th to April 1984; an exhibition of "Qurans and Bindings" from June 28th to July 4th with the British council. A child Art Exhibition was arranged from April 12th to 17th 1984. Three special exhibitions pertaining to chemistry, zoology and geology were also arranged by the respective sections. The department of Museums was associated with the organisations of the Raja Raja Chola exhibition in Thanjavur in connection with the celebration of the 1000th year of the coronation of Raja Raja Chola.

The entire portion of the Town hall in Vellore was taken over recently and the district museum at Vellore is under organisation. In the Government Museum Madras, the organisation of the folk art gallery and the economic botany gallery is nearing completion. A micro-analysis wing has been installed in the chemical conservation laboratory. The reorganisation of the systematic botany gallery, the philately gallery and the mammal gallery has begun. A scheme for improving storage facilities for the reserve collection in the archaeology section and improving facilities for educational activities in the Government Museum, Madras is also being implemented.

The Museum department organised the following training courses for museum personnel which attracted trainees from all over the country.

1. 19th short-term course in taxidermy from May 2nd to 17th 1984.

2. 10th Refresher course in the "Care of Museum objects" from June 1st to 30th 1984.

A book of tributes titled "Raja Raja the Great" compiled by Dr. K. D. Thirunavukkarasu and Selvi T. Poonkothai was released during the Raja Raja Chola celebration in Thanjavur in September 1984. The Museum Bulletin entitled "Tali in relation to south Indian initiation rites" by Thiru C. J. Jayadev was released for sale. A revised edition of the "Brochure of the Government Museum, Madras" was also released in 1984.

An important task begun during the year was to draw up detailed proposals for the renovation of the Museum theatre through a committee headed by the Honourable Justice Thirumala Rao. This committee met twice during the year. Another committee for the identification of important objects in Government buildings and their preservation was set up by the Government with the Director of Museum as the Chairman and the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. (Buildings), Director of Municipal Administration, Director of Archaeology and the Curators for Archaeology and Anthropology Government Museum, Madras, as members. This committee met six times during the year and is continuing its work.

The Government Museum, Madras continued its educational activities in the form of 12 popular lectures and by conducting educational film shows for the public regularly on all Saturdays and Sundays.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was commenced on the initiative of the departed Leader Perarignar Anna to function like a French Academy. Since its inception it has published 104 books to the credit of Heritage of the Tamils, Tamil Literary Theories, General Topics, Titles on Grammar, Philosophy, Music, Drama and Folk Arts as well as Tamil Teaching and Books edited from the unpublished Tamil Palm Leaf Manuscripts are also handled by this Institute.

The publications of the Institute are Research oriented and are moderately priced and well received by the Scholars and public from all over the world.

A project work Tamil—An auto instructional Course—an auto lingual method accompanied by 6 recorded Cassettes for auto-learning—was fulfilled for the first time in Tamil with special reference to those origins of Tamil Nadu settled in Mauritius and Singapore. This maiden venture in Tamil is one of the fruitful services of this Institute to the entire Tamil Works.

A part from teaching Tamil to Non-Tamils through the audio lingual method, Institute is also conducting Two Diploma Courses—Translation and Manuscriptology. About 80 students (both full-time and Part-time) are doing Research leading to the Ph.D. Degree at this Institute.

Institute conducting Friday Seminars on every week, monthly Seminars, Monthly Research Forum Meeting and monthly Endowment Lectures.

The following are the few projects on hand:

District-wise Place Name Study of Tamil Nadu, A Critical Evaluation of Literature studies, Tolkappiyam, Variorum Edition, Tamil Encyclopaedia on Music Encyclopaedia of Tamil Drama, Publication of Unpublished Palm Leaf Manuscripts.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

Inspection :

During the year 1984-85 the Director of Tamil Development inspected 48 head offices and 8 district Collectorates with regard to implementation of Tamil Official language scheme. The Assistant Directors of this department inspected 2514 Government Offices in the districts.

Tamil Training Classes :

Tamil training classes were conducted for 9 junior grade I.A.S. Officers in the month of May 1984.

In the month of May and September Tamil training classes were conducted for Commercial departments officers.

Tamil training classes were conducted in the year 1984 twice for Public Works Department Staff.

At the Civil Services Institute, Bhavani Sagar the Junior Assistants were given training in writing drafts and notes in Tamil by the Assistant Director (Translation) of this department.

5. Translation Work :

48 Forms and 14 Books pertaining to various Government Departments have been translated into Tamil. The final scrutiny of the above translation has been completed.

6. Typewriters :—

As a result of the intensive programme, 1,100 tamil typewriters have been supplied to Government Offices instead of English typewriters.

Scheme for Financial Assistance to Aged Tamil Scholars :

Under this scheme the Government accorded sanction the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to 30 tamil scholars for a period of 3 years from 1st April 1984 ; payment of pension to 38 tamil scholars has also been renewed for a further period of three years from 1st April 1984. The tamil scholars sanctioned with the financial assistance were introduced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Valluvar Day Celebrations held at Valluvarkottam, Madras on 15th January 1985.

Financial Assistance for the publication of best books pertaining to Tamil Development :

The details of financial assistance rendered under the scheme are given below :—

	Thiruvaiargal.	RS.	P.
1. Tamil Kavithaigalil Thiravida Iyakathin Thakkam.	S. Rajendran ..	2,243.50	(1st instalment).
2. Ilakkiyathil Padimam.	Ramasathiyamurthi.	754.30	(1st instalment).
3. Siddhantha Sankirakam (Reprint).	G. S. Iruthaya Nathan.	3,375.00	(1st instalment).
4. Irattaiyar-Oor Ayvu.	M. Mathiyazhagan.	1,456.00	(1st instalment).
5. Silapathikarathil Purathinai Kurugal.	Ramathatchana Murthi.	1,492.80	(Final instalment).
6. Kallithogai-Oor Ayvu.	N. Arumugam	3,186.30	(1st instalment).

7. Tamil Kavithaikalil Verumai Punaivu.	Dr. T. Amirthalingam.	1,857.85	(Final instalment).
---	-----------------------	----------	---------------------

Financial Assistance to Universities and other Institutions for the Development of Tamil.

Under this scheme the following institutions have been provided with financial assistance :

		RS.
1. The Southern language Book Trust.	For the publication of "Courier" in Tamil (1983-84).	49,500
2. Institute of Asian Studies, Madras-41.	For research studies in Tamil.	2,00,000
3. Sardar Patel University, Gujarat.	For conducting Diploma Courses in Tamil (1982-83 Excess Grant).	2,500
4. Centre for the Indian Languages, Mysore.	For conducting Diploma Courses in Tamil (1984-85).	15,000

SCHEMES OF AWARDS TO TAMIL SCHOLARS :

(a) Thiru Vi. Ka. Award :

Every year on 15th September, the birthday of Arignar Anna, Thiru Vi. Ka. Award is presented to a best Tamil Writer. The recipient will get a cash prize of Rs. 1,00,000. For 1984, this award was given to Thiru Kovi Manisekaran.

(b) Pavender Bharathidasan Award :

Every year this award is presented to the best Tamil Poet on the occasion of Pavender Bharathidasan birth day celebrations. The recipient will get a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 and Gold Pendant weighting 4 sovereigns. For 1984, this award was presented to poet N. Kamarasan.

(c) Schemes of Award of Prizes for Best Books :

To encourage the publication of best books in various subjects under 21 heads, the Government of Tamil Nadu is awarding prizes in cash to the authors and certification to the publishers. The first prize is Rs. 2,000 and the second prize Rs. 1,000. The prizes for the year 1983 were distributed in the 'Valluvar day celebrations held on 15th January 1985 at Valluvarkottam, Madras.

(d) Nationalisation of Book 'Viduthalai Poril Tamilagam' :

In the larger interest of the people, the right of book 'Viduthalai Poril Tamilagam' written by Hon'ble Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman, Legislative Council

have been taken over by the Government of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only) has been paid by the Government to the author of the book as compensation in this regard.

Thiruvalluvar day :

Thiruvalluvar day is being celebrated as a Government function every year by the Tamil Development department. The celebration for 1985 was held at Valluvarkottam, Madras on 15th January 1985. During the celebration the prizes for best Tamil books for the year 1983 were distributed by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance.

TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM.

The Tamil nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram is a cultural body registered under the Societies Act of 1860 and established on 10th August 1955 with a view to, foster and develop the fine arts of Music, Dance, Drama, Harikatha, Kalakshepam, Films and Folk arts etc, for promoting through them the cultural unity of the country. The Manram is affiliated to the Central Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi, and it fulfils all the objectives embedded in the constitution of the Central Sangeet Natak Academy at the State level.

Patron :

His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana is the patron of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram.

Chairman :

Consequent to the transfer of the Hon'ble Justice Thiru P. R. Gokulakrishnan as the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court, the post Chairman of the Manram remains vacant from May 1985. Thiru V. B. Ramaiah Pillai, Vice-Chairman of the Manram has been elected to officiate as the Chairman of the Manram till the new incumbent is nominated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Member Secretary

Thiru D. V. Narayanasamy continues to remain as the Member-Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram during the year.

Correct Tamil Spelling given for Place Names :

Correct Tamil spelling has been given to the following place names during the year 1984-85 :—

1. Sambankulam
2. Maruvathur
3. Thillaima Nagar
4. Visayarasan Chathiram.

Seminar to Kambar:

Kambar Vizha was conducted on 30th March 1985 and 31st March 1985 at Theralunthur by this department.

Trade Fair :

This department participated in the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair held at Madras during December 1984.

Grants Received from the Government during the year —

During the year 1984-85 the Manram has received the following grants from the Government :

For General Activities Rs. 4,50,000.00
Inter State exchange of cultural troupes—Rs.30463.00
Part II schemes—Rs. 35,000.00

Schemes of the Presentation of Awards of Outstanding Artistes —

One of the prestigious functions of the Manram is conferment of the awards to the outstanding artists in the fields of Music, Dance, Drama, Films, and Folk Arts.

The Manram is honouring these artistes at a special function on 26th January every year at Kalaivanar Arangam presided over by the Governor and graciously participated by the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Tamil Nadu Government. During 1984-85 the following artistes were the recipients of the Kalaimamani awards.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Prof. Thiru K. Vellaivarana nar. | Tamil Literature—
Eyal |
| 2. Madurai Thiru T. N. Seshagopalan. | Karnatak Vocal
music |
| 3. Thiru M.S. Anantharaman | Karnatak Instru-
mental—Violin. |
| 4. Kuttalam Thiru R. Viswanatha Iyer. | Karnatak Instrumen-
tal Mridangam |
| 5. Thiru N. Ravikiran .. | Karnatak Instrumen-
tal Gottuvadyam . |
| 6. Thirukarukavoor Thiru T. G. Subramania n. | Karnatak Instrumen-
tal Nadaswaram. |

- 7 Vedaranyam Thiru V. G. Karnatak Instrumental
Balasubramanian. Thavil artiste
- 8 Thirupanthal Thiru S. Devotional Music.
Muthukandasamy Desigar.
- 9 Thiru A. K. Muthukumara- An eminent music-
samy. composer and
Sahithyakartha.
- 10 Prof. R. V. Krishnan .. Musicologist.
- 11 Thiru Manavai Mustafa Tamil Cultural Propa-
gator.
- 12 Thiru K. N. Dakshina- Bharathanatyam
moorthi. Teacher.
- 13 Tmt. K. Jayalakshmi ... Bharathanatyam
ariste.
- 14 Thiru Natanamani Balu .. Dance Drama artiste
- 15 Thiru T. S. Nagappan ... Bharathanatya Mri-
dangam artiste.
- 16 Thiru A. K. Veerachamy Drama artiste
- 17 Tmt. S. N. Parvathi .. Drama actress
- 18 Thiru S. Rama Rao .. Drama Comic Actor
- 19 Kavignar Thiru A. S. Drama Playwright.
Muthuchamy.
- 20 Kavignar Thiru Vanambadi Drama Lyricist
alias Dorai Sundaresan
- 21 Thiru P. S. Sivandam .. Drama Producer
- 22 Dr. R. Kumaravelan .. Drama research
artiste.
- 23 Thiru Vijayakanth .. Film Actor
- 24 Thirumathi M.R.Radhika .. Film Actress
- 25 Thiru Mouli .. Film Playwright
- 26 Thiru N. A. Kamarasan .. Film Lyricist
- 27 Thiru J. Mahendran .. Film Director
- 28 Thiru Kothamangalam .. Musical Play actor
Seenu
- 29 Tmt. T. R. Koamalalakshmi Musical play actress.
- 30 Tmt. S. R. Kalyani .. Folk artiste Karagam
- 31 Thiru T. A. Shanmuga- .. Musical play artis'e
sundara Pulavar

The Governor of Tamil Nadu who is also the patron of the Manram, will apart from presiding over the function, distribute the awards to the artists selected for the above significant honour. In addition to this the portraits of fourteen eminent deceased artistes were this year unveiled by the Hon'ble Finance Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan and he also conferred the Awards on the above artists.

The Manram has been giving cash awards to the Kalaimamani awardees who are in indigent circumstance and each artist will receive the cash amount of Rs. 1,000. This has been made possible to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 given by the Government and which has been invested in a fixed deposit. The interest accrued on the same is being distributed to 10 to 14 artistes every year. This scheme has been in operation from 1974-75. During 1984-85 the following artistes received cash awards.

- 1 Tmt. P. R. Thilakam .. Music artiste
- 2 Thiru T.S. Shanmuga Bharathanatyam
sundaram. teacher.
- 3 Thiru M. K. Musifa .. Drama actor
- 4 Tmt. Shanmugasundari .. Drama actress
- 5 Thiru P. A. Krishnan .. Drama producer
- 6 Thiru Era Palanisamy .. Drama playwright
- 7 Prof. N. Sundaram .. Mono-acting artiste
- 8 Thiru A. K. Kaleeswaran .. Musical drama
artiste
- 9 Tmt. T.S. Renkanayaki .. Musical drama actress
- 10 Thiru S. V. Mamundi .. Musical drama actor
- 11 Tmt. M. R. Kamalaveeni .. Musical drama
Harmonia artiste
- 12 Thiru Vikadam Chandru .. Vikadam artiste
- 13 Thiru T.M. Thangappa .. Villissai artiste
- 14 Thiru P. Chinnappa .. Do.

So far till 1984-85, 123 Kalaimamani awards have been the recipients of the Cash awards from the Manram. In this connection, it may be noted that the Cultural organisations or sabhas which render yeoman service are also not lost sight of and every sabha is honoured with a Shield for its meritorious service in the development of the Fine arts.

During 1984-85 Nellai Sangeetha Sabha, Tirunelveli was adjudged as the best cultural organisation and the Award was presented to the Sabha by the Hon'ble Minister for Education and also the best Drama troupe award to Poornam New Theatres, Madras. A sum of Rs. 1,61,952.94 was incurred for this function.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Artistes in Indigent circumstances.

During the year 1984-85, 756 applications were received under the above scheme and out of the above 717 cases of artistes were recommended to the Government.

for pension at Rs. 150 per month. It is gratifying to note that nearly 1,800 artistes are being benefited under the above scheme till 1984-85.

Grant in Aid to Sabhas for Encouragement of Artists in Music and Dance—

During 1984-85, 39 artists were selected in the various categories and each artiste was allotted four performances in the various sabhas. 13 each such sabhas were selected under the above scheme during the year. A sum of Rs. 86,011.55 was incurred under the above scheme. This scheme which has been in operation from 1962, has been attracting a lot of budding artistes in music and dance every year.

Compassionate Grant to Dependents of Deceased Artistes

Another welfare scheme undertaken by the Manram is the disbursement of grants to dependents of deceased artists at the rate of Rs. 200 per head for meeting expenses in connection with the cremation and funeral expenses. Nearly 10 to 20 families of deceased artistes are benefited under this scheme. This scheme has been in operation since 1969-70. During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 800 was incurred under the scheme benefiting the four families of deceased artistes.

Scheme for Scholarships and Stipend—

Another important field of activity that the Manrams engaged is in regard to payment of scholarship stipend to eligible students pursuing training in drama and also in the film Direction and Acting. During the year 1984-85 two students were benefited under the scheme.

Other Activities—

At the All-India Civil Services Drama Competition held at Agarthala during the year, the Government of Tamil Nadu in consultation with the Manram has sponsored Kalalaya the drama troupe of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat. It may be noted that the troupe

bagged 7 prizes for the best drama, best actor, best direction, etc. A sum of Rs. 11,000 was incurred under this head of account.

Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes—

The Manram has been implementing the scheme of the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes for the past a few years through specific grants sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Manram for the said purposes.

Under the scheme during 1984-85 a folk troupe from U. P. visited Tamil Nadu during February 1985 and gave performance at Madras and other district headquarters. A sum of Rs. 59,029.04 was incurred for its performance at Madras.

Indian puppeters troupe was sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram for participation in the national seminar organised by the Institute of South Indian language at Mysore during January 1985.

A dance troupe of Tmt. Chitra Visweswaran was sponsored to visit and give performances in Rajasthan during February 1985. A sum of Rs. 63,197 was incurred under the above visit.

The Manram sponsored a drama troupe from Tamil Nadu to participate in the All India Youth drama festival held at New Delhi during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 16,000 was incurred under this head of account.

The Manram celebrated the Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan memorial day on 30th August 1984 at Kalaivanar Arangam and a sum of Rs. 25,572.68 was incurred for the above festival. Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar Birth Day was also celebrated in February 1985 and a sum of Rs. 16,487.02 was incurred for this function.

At the All India Humour festival held at Hyderabad during February 1985 the Manram sponsored the President of the All India Humour Club, Madras Chapter to participate in the above festival and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was incurred in this regard.

TAMIL NADU OVIA NUNKALAI KUZHU.

For the year 1984-85 the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu received a sum of Rs. 1.05 lakhs as grant for regular schemes, and Rs. 1 lakh for Part II Schemes from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Besides, a sum of Rs. 15,000 as matching grant was received from the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the publications of the Kuzhu and for printing of picture post cards.

The Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu implemented the following schemes during the year 1984-85

1. Grant in aid to affiliated art organisations/institutions in Tamil Nadu :

Nine art organisations/institutions in Madras and districts of Tamil Nadu affiliated to the Kuzhu were sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 29,000 as token annual grant for promotion of art activities.

2. Scholarship to young artists :

The Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu sanctioned the scholarships to the students studying in the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamall a

puram, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam as follows :—

(i) 13 scholarships of Rs. 100 per mensem for 10 months to the students of Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.

(ii) Four scholarships of Rs. 150 per mensem for 10 months to the students of the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras ; and

(iii) Three scholarships of Rs. 150 per mensem for 10 months to the students of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam.

Financial assistance was also extended at Rs. 1,000 each to two students one each from the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam for undergoing special training in Fresco painting at Banasthali, Rajasthan.

Three best out-going students, one each from the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam received a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 from the Kuzhu.

Inter-State Exchange of Art Exhibition :

Under this scheme, the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu, Organised an exhibition of art from Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi at Madras, for a period of one week from 5th October 1984 at the exhibition gallery of Lalit Kala Akademi Regional Centre. The exhibition was inaugurated by Thiru C. Aranganayakam, Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu and Chairman, Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu. Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary to Government, Tamil Development Culture department, presided over the function.

Orientation Training Courses for Art Masters :

Under this scheme, the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organized a 3 weeks' training courses for the art masters of Dharmapuri district from 24th September 1984 and for the art masters of Kanyakumari district at Nagercoil, from 21st January 1985. 40 art masters from various schools in Dharmapuri district and 46 art masters from various schools in Kanyakumari district attended the above two training courses. Certificates were awarded to the trainees.

Publication of the Kuzhu :

During the year 1984-85 the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu brought out two issues of its publication. NUNKALAI one devoted to "Contemporary Art" and the other to "Traditional Art". The issue on "Traditional Art" was brought out as a special issue to coincide with the tourist trade fair.

Printing of Picture Post Cards :

The Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu printed 1,000 copies of a set of 10 picture post cards, on contemporary art works (in the collections of the kuzhu). The price of a set of 10 picture post cards is Rs. 10.

Purchase of Video Equipments, Graphic Machines, Art, Film, Etc.

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu has purchased Video Cassette Recorder, Monitor (with accessories), graphic printing machine and art films from the funds sanctioned under "Part II Scheme".

Lectures-cum-Demonstrations :

Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organised lecture-demonstration by eminent artists in painting, graphic sculpture and applied art for period of 10 days, from 19th August 1984 at Tiruchirappalli; from 2nd September 1984 at Kancheepuram from 17th September 1984 at Vellore from 22nd November 1984 at Coimbatore from 3rd December 1984 at Kallakurichi and from 17th February 1985 at Madurai. These lecture demonstrations were arranged to expose artists and public to new ideas and techniques of art.

National Exhibition of Art State Level participation.

In February 1985, the kuzhu Co-ordinated with the Lalit kala Akademi, New Delhi in receiving the art works of Tamil Nadu artists and forwarding them to New Delhi, in connection with the National exhibition of art 1985 under the State level participation.

Participation in Tourist Trade Fair :

At the pavilion "TAMIZHARANGAM" of the Tamil development culture department, at Tourist Trade Fair 1985, the Kuzhu displayed arts works representing the Tamil culture.

Participation in the Artists' Conference, New Delhi:

At the invitation of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, the Member Secretary of the Kuzhu attended the Conference organised by the Cental Akademi, during March 1985. The Kuzhu also deputed Thiru S. Murugesan, a representative of artists to the Conference.

TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS

With a view to protect, preserve and popularise the multifarious Traditional folk art forms of Tamil Nadu, this department of Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts was established by the Government in the year 1931. Ever since its creation the department has launched various schemes and has been implementing them to fulfil its aims and objectives.

A Brief note on the implementation of the various schemes in the financial year 1984-85 by this department is given below :

1. *Compilation of Cultural profile of Tamil Nadu-Districtwise :*

This scheme is a comprehensive documentation of the cultural history and evolution of Traditional art forms with their performance, variations and cultural variety. Under this scheme detailed manuscripts outlining the cultural history and ethos of each district have been prepared by reputed scholars for five districts, viz., Chengalpattu, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot. The work of North Arcot district has been completed. Profuse illustrations are prepared and photographs of important and marks of historical and cultural significance are taken. Photographs of folk groups of outstanding ability in the area have also been taken. In addition to this recordings of folk songs reflecting the musical and imaginative skill of our villages have also been done.

It is proposed to bring out the collection of cultural profile on each district into a book form after obtaining the approval of the expert Committee to be constituted by the Government. It is proposed to cover the best of the districts, under this scheme in a phased manner,

2. *Special recordings Scheme.*—Under this scheme songs of Thevaram and Thiruvagasam and musical lyrics of Mahakavi Bharathiyar inconsonance with his own tunes have already been recorded in cassettes during 1982-83. In addition to this folk songs and sound of various musical instruments have also been recorded. It is proposed to bring out a book consisting of the songs of poet Bharathiyar, along with suitable swara notations. The printing work is under progress and it will be published shortly.

3. *Collection, Preservation and publication of Select ancient Tamil manuscripts.*

Under this scheme, the work of reprinting two rare books, viz., Gengaimuthu Pillai's Natanathi Vaidya ranjanam and Sabharanjitha Chitamani and Swami Vibulananda's Mathanga Choolamani, the former two

books about music and dance and the latter about drama, was taken up. The work of recditing these valuable books have been entrusted to Thiru Ka. Sankaranar and Dr. A. N. Perumal respectively. Thiru Ka. Sankaranar has already submitted the first part of the book and second part is under preparation. The revised report submitted by Dr. A. N. Perumal is under review by an expert committee. Printing of these works will be taken up as soon as the approval of the expert committee is obtained.

4. *Tamil Scholars Voice Preservation Scheme :*

With a view to utilise the rich experiences and knowledge of the illustrious scholars, adept artistes and versatile men of various fields, it is proposed to record their speeches and preserve them for the present generation and for the posterity as well. As a first step this department has got in touch with Scholars living in Madras City and Suburbs, and has gathered particulars of about 50 savants, whose voices will be recorded in Cassettes shortly. The list of the scholars has been submitted to Government for approval. Organisers will be appointed on contract basis for recording the voices of the scholars.

5. *Grant of financial Assistance to indigent Tamil Writers :*

Under this scheme, it is proposed to grant financial assistance of Rs. 150 p.m. to indigent Tamil writers who have contributed substantially to the growth and enrichment of language and literature. Advertisement was given in leading News Papers and out of the 82 applications received from the Writers, after scrutiny in this department, 50 have been forwarded to the Government with recommendation of the Director of Traditional Tamil Arts.

Thirukkural Propagation Centre:

With a view to propagate and popularise the moral tenets of Thirukkural, the Thirukkural Propagation Centre was established by the Government on 28-8-1984. The centre in co-ordination with Tamil Development Culture Department, will implement schemes to be evolved from time to time.

In order to know the views of the scholars as well as officials of the Education Department, a Seminar was conducted in October 84 in Madras. In the Seminar, inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Scholars and officials spoke on the ways and means to be adopted in the cause of the propagation of Thirukkural

As a first step towards implementation, this Centre has been conducting Thirukkural classes every Friday evening at Valluvar Kottam since its inauguration on 23-11-1984, both for the benefit of Public and student community. People from all walks of life are partaking in the classes. Apart from this, the centre has launched a scheme to teach Thirukkural through physical exercise in co-ordination with physical education teachers of schools. Initially classes are being conducted for city school children. So far students, both boys and girls have been imparted this kind of training. Select couplets are being used for

doing exercise. This will gradually be extended to schools situated all over the State.

In order to encourage the study of Thirukkural and also to boost up the memory power of school children, 400 couplets have been chosen to be incorporated in the syllabi of students studying in Std. VI to Std. XII. It is proposed to publish them as a booklet and distribute among school children.

Among the above the activities, referred at paragraphs 1 and 4 have been transferred to the Director of Tamil Development as per G.O. Ms. No. 80, T.D.C. Department, dated 28-8-1984.

TRANSLATIONS.

In spite of vigorous implementation of official language policy by all the departments within and outside the Secretariat, Tamil translations were being furnished on the following during the year 1984-85 :—

Reports of Public Accounts Committee and Public undertakings committee and departmental notes thereon, circulation notes, detention order which were voluminous, grounds of detention, parawise remarks, mercy petitions, etc., under "COFEPOSA". In fact, there was a spate of highly confidential files from the Public (SC) and Public (L & O) Forests and Fisheries and Finance (T & A) departments during the year under report, which was unprecedented. Confidential notes for the consideration of the Cabinet sent by the Planning and Development Department, Voluminous Public Accounts Committee and Public Undertakings Committee reports from Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Departments, which were time-bound were translated in record time and this work has become the main stay throughout.

Translation of notifications, Rules and Regulations Bye-laws and L.A. and L.C. Questions continued to be the routine work of the department. Tamil translation or Ordinances, Bills and Acts continued to be the work of this department, until the formation of a

separate cell for that purpose in Law Department during the year under report. 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 office of all other Honourable Ministers were furnished then and there and this most important work was attended to throughout the year.

As usual, members of staff of this department were deputed to Finance department to translate Budget documents and Supplementary estimates, etc. So also, during Assembly and Council sessions, one Translator is being deputed to attend to urgent work there itself.

There is a Malayalam Part-time translator who attends to Malayalam translations of notification intended to be published in Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari district Gazettes and also for translating Malayalam petitions into English.

There is one Telugu Translator and one Hindi translator in the department to attend to Telugu and Hindi translations, respectively.

CHAPTER XXXIV

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

1.1. Introduction.—

The Highways and Rural Works Department is incharge of Planning, Design, Construction and maintenance of roads and Bridges in Tamil Nadu and offers technical guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme. This department is chalking out plans for road development and implementing them besides maintaining the road system efficiently within the resources available. The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) is having overall control on all establishment matters and on policy decisions. This department is the executing agency for constructing buildings under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project in the State and DANIDA in selected places. Apart from the regular Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), there are 3 Other Special Chief Engineers, viz.,

1. Chief Engineer, National Highways.
2. Chief Engineer, Pamban Bridge Project.
3. Director, Research Station.

1.2. Communication, particularly the road system plays a pivotal role in promoting social and economic development of a country. The progress achieved in Tamil Nadu in respect of road communication has been acclaimed as creditable by one and all. Several works are undertaken under various schemes like "State Roads Programme," "Rural Roads Programme", "Bus Route Take Over Scheme" Centrally sponsored schemes like the "Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme" and Central Sector Schemes like the "Hill Area Development Programme", "Western Ghat Development Programme", "Tribal Sub Plan", etc. The various road development works under execution are explained below.

1.3. The total length of four categories of Government roads maintained by the Highways and Rural

Works department as on 1st April 1984 is 37,177 Kms. as detailed below :—

(a) National Highways (Urban)	..	139
(b) State Highways	.. .. .	1,830
(c) Major District Roads	.. .. .	14,047
(d) Other District Roads	.. .. .	21,161
Total	..	<u>37,177</u>

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme:

(a) This programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu from February 1984 with 100 per cent assistance of Government of India. The objective of the programme is to guarantee employment opportunity to atleast one member of every landless labour household in the rural areas upto 100 days in a year. This programme meant to cover projects relevant to 20 point programme and minimum needs programme includes the construction of rural link road too. All the road works taken up under this scheme in Tamil Nadu are implemented by the Highways and Rural Works Department. Totally works to a value of Rs. 2,418.20 lakhs has been approved by Government of India for taking up 605 road works involving a total length of about 2,265 Kms. in two phases (Phase I and II).

An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 crores including the cost of foodgrains distributed was made during 1984-85.

Avenues:—

Planting of avenue trees on road margins on a large scale has been taken up for maintaining ecological balance and affording shade for the road users. The trees also provide a source of income to the Government from its usufructs. It generates potential for rural employment and growth of rural industries. Presently action is being taken for planting several lakhs of palmyrah trees and other trees of timber, fuel oil, fruits and floral values. Group plantations technique has been adopted to have proper supervision and to ensure increased survival rate.

An amount of Rs. 17.18 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85 for plantations. During 1984-85 one hundred lakhs of palmyrah trees and sixty thousand shade giving trees have been planted.

Sugar Cane Road Development Scheme.—

This scheme is under the control of the Director of Sugar. New roads and improvement to roads in specified sugar cane growing areas are taken up for easy transportation of sugarcane from the fields to the sugar factories. The expenditure is funded from out of the cess collected on sugarcane.

13 works at a cost of Rs. 271.20 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 175 lakhs for original works and Rs. 50 lakhs for maintenance has been spent during 1984-85. The total length of roads formed and improved under this scheme as on 31st March 1984 is 926 kms.

National Highways.—

National highways wing was created in September 1971 and it is functioning under a separate Chief Engineer. The schemes dealt with by National Highways wing are as follows :—

- (i) National highways projects (Central Sector Scheme).
- (ii) Central Road fund scheme.
- (iii) National highways urban links (State Sector).
- (iv) Madras Urban Development Project under the World Bank Assistance.
- (v) Integrated Urban Development Project.
- (vi) Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris district.
- (vii) Tribal area development programme.
- (viii) Western Ghat Development Programme.

The activities under each scheme are discussed below :

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 :—		Kms.
Double lane width	.. ..	1,816
Single lane width	.. ..	67
Total ..		1,883

National Highways Original Works.—

693 works have so far been sanctioned from the beginning of IV Plan to the tune of Rs. 65 crores 636 works costing Rs. 46 crores have been completed so far. Balance works are under various stages of progress.

The progress made in the net work of National Highways since IV Plan period is as follows :—

1 Improvements to pavements by way of widening and strengthening ..	1,343	KMs.
2 Bypasses	29	Nos.
3 Over/under Bridges	6	Nos.
4 Major bridges	54	Nos.
5 Minor bridges	168	Nos.

The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 860.61 lakhs for improvement of the National Highways in Tamil Nadu for the year 1984-85 and the entire allotment has been spent.

National Highways Maintenance :

The demand for 1984-85 for National Highways Maintenance is Rs. 773 lakhs but the Government of India have released only a sum of Rs. 332.21 lakhs which has been spent in full.

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 I Phase is Rs. 7.18 crores. (Rs. 4 crores for arterial roads and 3.18 crores for other roads in the Corporation Sector).

Phase I Works :

(a) Construction of Inner Ring road for a length of 11.70 kms. connecting three National Highways including construction of a bridge across the Coovum river.

Out of 11.7 kms., 9.1 kms. has been completed. The bridge across Coovum is in progress.

Phase II Works :

The second phase of Madras Urban Development Project consists of the following works :—

(a) Construction of Inner Ring Road from KM. 11/7 to 17/5, from Padi to connect NH 5 (in continua-

tion of the Inner Ring Road taken up under Phase 1) including land acquisition at a cost of Rs. 381 lakhs.

Work is in progress where lands are available.

(b) Improvements to Madras Tiruvallur road in KM 10/4-25/0 from Villivakkam to Avadi at a cost of Rs. 151 lakhs.

Out of 14.6 kms. work has been completed for 13.0 kms. and the remaining length is nearing completion.

The expenditure for 1984-85 is Rs. 100.38 lakhs.

PAMBAN BRIDGE PROJECT :

General :

The work of constructing a High Level Road Bridge across the Palk Strait on National Highways 49 near Rameswaram Island in Tamil Nadu was originally sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 5.33 crores which includes formation of approaches to the bridge on both sides, costing Rs. 51.01 lakhs. Being located on a National Highways the work is financed by the Government of India and is being executed by the State Government on behalf of the Government of India. This project is unique in the sense that it is the first of its kind of India, being constructed across the sea against natural forces and aggressive marine and corrosive environments.

The revised estimate for the Project, amounting to Rs. 16.65 crores has been technically approved and financially sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1983.

Salient Features :

The length of the bridge is 2,345 metres. It consists of 79 spans as detailed below :—

1. 65 spans of 27.13 M. each
2. 9 spans of 27.61 M. each
3. 2 spans of 40.69 M. each
4. 2 anchor spans 68.50 M. each
5. Navigation span 115.21 M.

For navigation purposes, a vertical clearance of 17.68 metres is given above Mean Sea Level at the navigation span, so that ships can easily pass under neath. A gradient of one percent on Mandapam side spans and two percent on Pamban side spans will be maintained.

Main Bridge :

The contract for the bridge work was settled originally in favour of Messrs. Nilakantan and Brothers Constructions Private Limited. In view of the continued lapses and breach of contract on the part of the contractors, their contract was absolutely determined on 29th December 1980.

Pending settlement of tenders for the balance works certain items of work were executed departmentally and through piece workers.

In order to complete the balance works in the bridge, tenders were called for and the tender of Thiruvalargal Gammon India Limited, Bombay for Rs. 10.44 crores based on their alternate design was accepted, agreement and site handed over on 20th February 1984. The works are in progress.

Approaches :

The formation of approaches on either side of the bridge has been completed to a length of 7.25 KMs. as against the total length of 8.27 KMs. The works are in progress in the remaining stretches.

Expenditure Details :

The total expenditure incurred in the project till the end of 31st March 1984 is Rs. 6.22 crores. The expenditure incurred during 1984-85 is Rs. 0.79 crores.

Highways Research Station :

The Highways Research Station is under the control of Highways and Rural Works Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The institution started 27 years ago is functioning in the field of Applied Research to minimise the cost of construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges in the State. It is grouped as follows :—

- (a) Soils and Foundation Engineering
- (b) Concrete and Structures
- (c) Bitumen and Aggregates, and
- (d) Traffic and Transportation.

At present two Regional Laboratories, one at Thanjavur and the other at Madurai are functioning for the testing of road materials to economise the cost of construction. Two more are to be established at Tirunelveli and Salem.

Till now 54 Research Records have been published. 140 Research papers were published.

During the year 39 Research Schemes are in progress of which, 13 are sponsored by the Government of India. The Government of India have also sponsored Research Schemes from Central Road Fund and some are of 50 per cent matching grants from State Fund.

An amount of Rs. 9.01 lakhs was spent in 1983-84 for purchases of equipment and research schemes. In 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 10.48 lakhs has been spent for this purpose.

The Highway Research Station is setting up a test Track at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. It has been programmed to study the behaviour of pavements under various sub-base conditions, geometrics of roads study of reinforced earth in hills, etc., using different soil materials.

The quality of cement used for the construction of Bridges is being tested and suitable economical concrete

mix is designed to achieve the desired strength for Major Bridge Projects.

THE INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT.

The Institute of Road Transport set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu under Societies Registration Act, 1860, continued its activities in conducting Managerial and Supervisory training, Research, Materials testing and Drive Training for the benefit of State Transport Corporations to realise the objectives for which the Institute was started in 1976. During the year 1984, an Automobile Research Oriented Engineering College has been started at Erode under the management of Institute of Road Transport.

A. Training :

During the year 16 courses relating to Transport covering 252 participants in various categories have been organised.

B. Research :

During the year nine Research schemes have been taken up. Out of this one research scheme relating to Norms for 'A' class item was completed. Remaining eight schemes, i.e., Fuel efficient Engines, Bus Body design, Air Suspension system, Tyre retreading process, Design and preparation of Layout of fringe terminus at Alandur, Madhavaram, and Koyambedu and Accident Analysis of Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Jeeva Transport Corporation Limited and Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation Limited are under progress. One OMNI Computer costing Rs. 9.56 lakhs was installed at Institute of Road Transport.

C. Material Testing :

A testing laboratory exclusively to meet the requirements of member organisations in quality control and

improvement of vehicle spares and accessories has been set up in the Institute. The samples of various automobile components sent by member Corporations are periodically tested in the Laboratory.

D. Driver Training Wing :

The Driver Training Wing of the Institute functioning at Gummidipundi offers 'Induction Training Course' for Heavy Passenger Transport Vehicle Drivers. During the year 276 trainees passed out of the Institute and have been placed at the disposal of member State Transport Corporation for appointment as Bus Drivers.

E. Technical information and Library Services :

The Technical Information section caters to the needs of the Institute as well as the Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu. Technical Literatures and books on the subjects like Traffic, Transportation, Automobile, Urban Engineering and Management are available in the library. This section subscribes to about 64 Technical Journals on the above fields.

The film Library of this section is having the following Audio. visual resources.—

(1) Film	35
(2) Slides	244
(3) Cassettes	10

F. Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Erode :

During the year 1984 an Automobile Research oriented Engineering College has been started at Erode and the College has been named as Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Tamil Nadu. 120 Students have been admitted for the B.E. Degree Course.

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. In addition, a Port Conservator is stationed at Tuticorin for registration of Fishing vessels. 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 except some cyclonic disturbance during the month of October 1984 and December 1984.

Nagapattinam :

The weather was fair throughout the year except the seasonal changes in November and December 1984.

Rameswaram :

The weather was fair throughout the year except the seasonal changes of North-East Monsoon during November and December 1984. There was unseasonal heavy rainfall during 4th and 14th April 1984 and again the seasonal heavy downpour on 6th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 25th and 26th November 1984 and 30th, 31st December 1984.

Kanyakumari :

During 1984-85 drought occurred due to the failure of monsoon in general. There were little rains in the year end. Generally the weather was normal.

Pamban :

The weather was normal throughout the year except from November 1984 to January 1985 (North-East Monsoon).

Other Ports :

The weather at other Ports was normal.

State Port Officer as agent for Government Consignment ;

The State Port Officer, Madras is an agent for Government Consignments and Government undertakings.

The Number of Packages of Government stores landed during 1984-85 was 12,033 with an aggregate weight of 3,142 Metric Tonnes as against the Packages of 3,022 Numbers with an average weight of 870 Metric Tonnes during the year 1983-84.

TRAFFIC :*Coimbatore Port :*

Forty five Ships were entered and 45 ships were cleared during the year 1984-85 against 32 and 32 respectively of the previous year. The total Cargo imported and exported were 3,49,539.0 tonnes and 18,289.5 tonnes respectively. The main commodity imported was fertilizer of 1,43,704.5 M.T. as against 84,754 M.T. during last year and Commodities exported was feldspar of 10,555 Metric Tonnes as against 13,351.5 Metric Tonnes last year.

Nagapattinam Port :

Ninety Ships were entered and 89 ships cleared during the period against 57 (fifty seven) and 57 (Fifty-seven) respectively of the previous year. The total Cargo imported was 1,26,543.8 Metric Tonnes and exported was 53,291.3 Metric Tonnes. The main Cargo imported was Fertilizer of 77,297 Metric Tonnes and Cargo exported was onions of 48,842.8 Metric Tonnes. The rest were Foodgrain of 49,246.8 M.T. and general cargo of 4,358.5 Metric Tonnes in respect of import and export. The Port is open to Cargo traffic throughout the year generally. The Port is handling Passengers to

and from Malaysia. The number of passengers embarked were 1,024 Adults and 11 children and disembarked were 700 Adults only during the year 1984-85.

Rameswaram Port :

This Port is mainly handling passengers to and from Sri Lanka. The number of ships entered were 88 (Eighty-eight) and cleared were 89 (Eighty-nine) during this year. The number of passengers embarked were 43,542 and the number of passengers disembarked were 67,957. This includes a total number of 23,637 repatriates from Sri Lanka. The total Cargo imported was 24.75 Metric Tonne and exported was 66.75 Metric Tonne. The Motor Cars and Motor Cycles of the passengers were the main Commodities of Import and Export. 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.

Pamban Port :

61 (Sixty one) Vessels were piloted during the year through Pamban channel. There are three pilots at this Port. There were no export and import at this port during the year.

Colachel Port :

3. (Three) Ships were entered and 2 (Two) were cleared during the year. The main commodity exported was illuminite sand of 40,663 M. T.

Valinokkam Port :

Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram District has been declared as a minor Port. The infrastructural works are under progress. This Port is being constructed for salt traffic to Calcutta and foreign countries.

Kanyakumari Port :

The Ferry Service to Vivekananda Rock Memorial which was being run by this department, since October 1981 was handed over to the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation with effect from 16th April 1984, as per Government Order in G. O. Ms. No. 921, Transport Department, dated 6th August 1984. Along with the employees and the temporary staff sanctioned for this purpose on foreign service terms. The total visitors from 1st April 1984 to 16th August 1984 is 3,56,083 and from 17th August 1984 to 31st March 1985 is 6,98,557 (including children). From 1st April 1984 to 16th August 1984 and from 17th August 1984 to 31st March 1985 the total Collection of passenger fees were Rs. 3,56,083 and 6,98,557 respectively.

TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

1. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department Organisation created as a wing under the Board of Revenue during the year 1955 passed through various stages of developments all along and emerged, as a separate Department with a Director in the year 1977 and is continuing as a Service Department from 1st April 1981 onwards. At present, there are 11 Automobile workshops and 1 Service Station in the Department to repair and maintain about 7,000 vehicles in the Departments of Government of Tamil Nadu. Government have sanctioned for the setting up of an Automobile Workshop at Vellore and the construction work has been commenced in the year 1984.

2. There are 10 consumer Bunks, two at Madras, one each at Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore Trichirappalli Dharmapuri and Nagercoil for supplying fuel to the Departmental Vehicles. Out of the 10 consumer Bunks 4 Bunks each at Cuddalore, Trichy, Dharmapuri and Nagercoil have been commenced to function during the year 1984-85.

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 System.

4. During the year 1984, a total number of 23,221 repair jobs have been undertaken in all the units of this department as against 22,093 jobs undertaken during the year 1983. The amount realised during 1984 was Rs. 35.6 lakhs by way of disposing 314 condemned vehicles.

5. Government have sanctioned for the formation of two Regional Deputy Directors at Trichy and Salem. The Regions have been commenced to function with effect from 6th August 1984.

6. Introduction of Common Budget in the Motor Vehicle Maintenance department.

From 1st April 1983, the Government have introduced common Budget system in the maintenance of vehicles 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 are 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) Ensuring utmost economy in cost of spare parts utilised.

(h) Repairs are executed at lesser labour rates comparing to private workshop rates.

(i) Effective utilization of labour and thereby reducing the idle man hours at the Departmental workshops.

(j) As vehicle history is maintained vehicles are repaired quickly in the department.

7. Introduction of 'C.P.M. Method' in the Maintenance of department Vehicles.

Unit replacement system has been introduced to tone up the efficiency of the department and to improve the maintenance system through 'CPM METHOD'. Under this system the following benefits are derived:—

(a) Down time of vehicle is reduced.

(b) Defective units are taken and examined thoroughly for needed repairs.

(c) Overhaul of assemblies are undertaken by using sophisticated instrument by specially trained man thereby ensuring perfection in the repair or overhaul.

(d) Because of perfection of unit overhaul, 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.

8. By the centralised budget system, there is advantage to the Government not only in bringing down the expenditure on maintenance of vehicles, but also facilitate speedy implementation of projects by various departments by making the vehicles available for more number of days in a year.

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu has a long coast line on the Eastern side of the Indian Peninsula with two major ports, Madras and Tuticorin, two intermediate ports, Cuddalore and Nagappattinam and a number of minor ports like Rameswaram, Kilakharai, Colachel and Kanyakumari. The State has a glorious maritime tradition too. Naturally the State has a good potential for moving cargo on the coast. With the rapid development of road traffic in the last few decades, the traffic on coastal waters declined. However, with the advent of massive thermal power stations dependent on sea borne coal, the large scale movement of bulk coal has arisen in the course of the last few years. Realising the sheer impossibility of organising rail/road movement of coal for power generation, the Government of Tamil Nadu established Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd., in the State sector in 1974. The operations of the Corporation were commenced with two small bulk carriers and these vessels had to be disposed of by 1980 as they had become too old to be operated economically.

The Corporation made a steady progress since its inception. Against a cargo volume of just 1.50 lakh tonnes in 1974-75, the quantity carried in 1984-85 is 17.43 lakh tonnes. Incidentally PSC is the largest carrier of coal on the Indian Coast.

The operations of the Corporation are now carried on with chartered vessels. PSC has submitted proposals to Government of India for the acquisition of 3 specially designed bulk carriers to carry maximum possible load in the limited drafts available in Hoogly River and at Tuticorin Port and also to ensure a massive

discharge rate to reduce the ship's detention at port to ensure optimum utilisation and economy. The first vessel was received on 2nd August 1985 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Japan from the shipyard and the vessel also arrived at Tuticorin after its maiden voyage from Haldia on 5th September 1985. Consequent on Government of India approving the installation of two more units of thermal units of 210 MW each, PSC has revised its estimate of ship requirements to be acquired within the Seventh Plan period.

PSC has been entrusted with the organised development of dredging activity to improve the minor and intermediate ports of Tamil Nadu and will be acquiring two cutter suction dredgers at a cost of Rs. 200 lakhs shortly. Considering the Merchant navy Marine Engineering and allied technical expertise available with the Corporation, Government have entrusted with it the operation of the prestigious ferry service at Kanniyakumari to take tourists to Vivekananda Rock Memorial. The ferry service handles about 20 lakhs passengers per annum.

PSC has commissioned project studies in fields like traffic potential in Roll on Roll off vessel operation between Madras and Calcutta/Haldia, Restoration of Inland water transportation in Buckingham Canal, Dredging needs of Ports and Hydro Electric Project Reservoirs and Coastal Cargo vessels operations. The feasibility of operating a regular passenger ferry service between Kanniyakumari and Rameswaram and the Hydrofoil service between Madras and Nagappattinam/Rameswaram is also being explored.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department consists of two major wings viz., the printing presses and the Stationery Branch.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing which was formed in 1978 continued to function at 816, Annasalai, Madras.

The Directorate is in-charge of the management of the following units of the Department; —

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai, Madras-1.
2. Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-79.
3. Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, Madras-104.
4. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-112.

5. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.
6. Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.
7. Government Regional Press, Salem.
8. Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam.
9. Government Regional Press, Madurai.
10. Government Publication Depot, Annasalai, Madras-2 and the Sub-Sales Depot at High Court Buildings, Madras.

The Government Central Press at Vallalar Nagar is the biggest printing unit among all the Press Units.

The M.B.O. system is implemented in this Department since 1974 and eleven cycles have been completed. The productivity is critically reviewed in the monthly meetings as well as by spot inspections of the production units. The production is gaining momentum.

The following new machineries were purchased during the year under Plan and Non-Plan scheme.

Name of the unit for which purchased.	Description of the machine.	Number of machines purchased under 6th Five Year Plan.	Number of machines purchased under Non-Plan Scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Government Central Press, Madras 79.	1. Programme Cutting Machine	2 Numbers	....
	2. Single Head Wire Stitching Machine	3 Numbers	....
	3. H.M.T. Printing Machine .. ..	....	3 Numbers.
	4. Guiletine Sharpners .. ..	....	1 Number.
	5. Die Stamping Machine .. ..	....	1 Number
	6. Electrical Furnace .. ..	....	1 Number
	7. Kores 720 Plain Paper Copier .. ..	....	1 Number
	8. Max HD 3D Staplers .. ..	....	25 Numbers.
2. Government Branch Press, Choolai.	9. Lathe Machine	1 Number	....
	10. Swift 300 Delux Offset Machine .. ..	....	1 Number.
3. Government Branch Press, High Court, Madras.	11. Net work 316 Electric Type-writer .. ..	....	1 Number.
	12. Single Head Wire Stitching Machine	1 Number	....
4. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.	13. Handfed Cylinder Printing Machine	1 Number	....
	14. Guiletine Sharpners .. ..	....	1 Number
	15. Web Offset Printing Machine R.O. 62	1 Number	....
	16. Handfed Cyclinder Printing Machine.. ..	1 Number	....
5. Government Regional Press, Madurai.	17. Guiletine Sharpners .. ..	....	1 Number
	18. Automatic Cylinder Printing Machine.		7 Numbers

The construction of new building to house the Government Regional Press, Salem at a cost of Rs. 43 lakhs is under progress and expected to be completed shortly.

An additional building at a total cost of Rs. 2.86 lakhs has been constructed to cope with the increased activities of the Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.

This Department has its own site at Thuvakudy near Trichy for location of a new building for Government Regional Press, Trichy.

257 Apprentices with various designated trades such as hand-composing, letter press machine, book binding, fitter, etc. have been allotted to the various presses. Apart from the above, there are 45 posts of Technical apprentices exclusively for diploma holders and sandwich students in respect of which 50 per cent of the cost is met by the Government of India.

The new system of supply of standardised forms on annual norms fixed initially as introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 370, Transport, dated 29th June 1977 has been retained permanently in G.O. Ms. No. 564, Transport, dated 5th May 1984.

Stationery Wing :

During the year 1984-85, 2,846 indents for stationery articles, etc., were received and complied with and an amount of Rs. 26,22,069.00 was realised from the cost recoverable offices.

During the same year the transactions in the Government Publication Depot which is also one of the units of this Department are as follows :—

	RS.
1. Value of publications supplied free of cost to Government offices from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.	1,24,024.05
2. Total amount of cash sales of publications.	4,91,973.30
3. Total value of publications sold at Sales Sub-Depot, High Court, from 1st April 1984 to 31st March 1985.	73,927.15
Central Publications	1,460.30
State Publications	72,466.85

Elections for both Parliament and State Assembly were held simultaneously in December 1984, for which the ballot papers and other connected forms were printed in the Government Central Press, Madras, Government Branch Press, Choolai, Government Regional Presses at Madurai and Vridhachalam and Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai. The work was done with the full co-operation of all the employees and completed well ahead of the schedule.

TAMIL NADU GOODS TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

The Corporation was formed in 1975 under the 'Half a Million Job Programme'. It was incorporated as a Company under the Companies Act, 1956 on 26th March 1975. Against the present authorised share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs, a total sum of Rs. 32.66 lakhs has been issued and subscribed so far.

2. The Corporation started functioning from 3rd June 1975. The present fleet strength is 74 lorries. The main objects of the corporation are as follows :—

(a) To operate Goods Transport Service

(b) To extend and improve the facilities of goods Transport in any area by providing an efficient system of Goods Transport Service.

3. During 1984-1985 the Corporation was mainly moving bulk loads of fertilizers for SPIC Limited, solid waste for Corporation of Madras and foodgrains for Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited. The Corporation was also undertaking movements of cement, bitumen, steel, etc. for Government departments,

local bodies, etc., under tie-up arrangements with leading Transport Operators. These arrangements are now being extended for transport of Lignite from Neyveli to Alangulam and Cement from Alangulam and Ariyalur to other places for TANCEM.

4. The working results of this Corporation from 1981-82 are given below :—

Year.	Fleet strength (as at the end of the year)	Earnings.	Net results (—) loss (+) profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
1981-82	78	107.26	(—)16.75
1982-83 Provisional	67	111.22	(—)3.17
1983-84 Provisional	63	104.84	(—)0.20
1984-85 upto February 1985 provisional.)	74	100.20	(+)7.69

TAMIL NADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.

TDFC was set up in March 1975 by the State Government in order to cater to the financial requirements of STU's for purchase of chassis, body building, setting up of workshops, working capital, etc., by mobilising public deposits and institutional credit. The RBI has recognised this corporation as a hire purchase (non-banking) financial company.

Financial Performance :

TDFC has been working in profit since its inception. The profit before tax for the last 3 years is as follows :

Year.	Profit before Tax.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1981-82	11.30
1982-83	8.85
1983-84	9.26

Deposits :

Deposits which stood at Rs. 1.31 crores at the end of 1975-76 have mounted to Rs. 44.10 crores at the end of 1984-85. During the year 1984-85, the deposit mobilisation was to the tune of Rs. 9.81 crores. The deposit mobilisation of about Rs. 44 crores is due to the excellent service extended by TDFC to its 27,450 strong depositors and due to the fact that interest to the depositors is being continuously 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 up) 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 (P.A.). (PER CENT).
1 Year and above but less than 2 years.	12
2 Year and above but less than 3 years.	12.5
3 Years	14.5

SCHEME II.

Money multiplier scheme :

Deposit certificate of Rs. 1,000 will get multiplied for various periods as under :—

Period.	Valid at the end of the period.	RS.
12 months	1,130
24 months	1,285
36 months	1,540

During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 543.84 lakhs has been paid as interest to the depositors under both the schemes.

The rates of interest for both the above schemes are as per the directives of the Reserve Bank of India and as approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 176, Finance (I.F.) Department, dated 24th March 1982.

Loans :

Financial assistance (including arranged credit) extended by TDFC since its inception upto 31st March 1985 exceeds Rs. 180 crores including a sum of Rs. 10.61 crores obtained from LIC from the year 1981-82 onwards. During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 47.61 crores has been given as loans to STUs and other State Government undertakings as against Rs. 25.94 crores during 1983-84. This includes a sum of Rs. 2.64 crores obtained from LIC of India. The financial assistance extended by TDFC has enabled the STUs to replace/augment more than 6,970 buses which is more than two thirds of the total fleet strength of all STUs. Because of the huge inflow of deposits from the public and institutions the Government has also permitted 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. 2 crores, Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 1 crore have also

been sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra State Road Transport Corporations respectively for purchase of new buses in 1983-84 and 1984-85. 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 1985 is given below :

Share Capital (incl. Share deposits) :

		(RUPEES IN CRORES).
Government	3.00	} 4.18
S.T.Us.	1.18	
Reserves and Surplus	.. ..	0.60
Deposits	.. .. .	44.10
L.I.C. loan	.. .. .	9.20
Debentures : Secured	.. .. .	0.55
Unsecured	.. .. .	0.20
Total		58.83

During 1984-85, TDFC had mobilised Rs. 55 lakhs by way of debentures with Government Guarantee.

Deposit accounting has already been computerised. Other areas like financial accounting are being computerised.

TDFC has a monitoring cell manned by technical personnel. It reviews the performance of STUs every month by means of a comprehensive management information system, which helps the Chairman to assess the working of the STUs under his control. The cell arranges for interchange of ideas among the corporations, choosing the best elements in each corporation for emulation by others.

Thus the TDFC provides substantial assistance to STUs thereby relieving the Government of according budgetary support to STUs to a great extent.

TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS

The Government of Tamilnadu was operating twelve state owned transport corporations during the year for the benefit of the travelling public. The District operations of P.T.C. were reorganised as a separate Corporation with effect from 1st December 1982 and named as Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport

Corporation Limited, Pandiyan Roadways Corporation, Kattabomman transport corporation and Cheran transport corporation have been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1983 and the new corporations are Marudhu Pandiyar Transport corporation, Nesamony transport corporation and Jeeva Trans-

port Corporation were formed with headquarters at Karaikudi, Nagercoil and Erode respectively. Each transport corporation was under the control of a full time managing Director. The Pallavan transport corporation and Pattukottai Azhagiri transport corporation together had a full time Chairman. The Secretary to Government, Transport department, was the Chairman of the other corporations. The transport operations were held up for two to three days due to the demise of the Prime Minister in November 1984.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro) :

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 operative fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1985 was 2,080. It includes 40 std. wheel base buses converted as mini buses. The labour force of the corporation was 18,279 on the said date. It was carrying, on an average 29.29 lakhs passengers per day.

Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation :

The Pallavan Transport Corporation has operated the district services till 30th November 1982.

The Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation was formed as a separate corporation with effect from 1st December 1982 by revising the area of its operation as North Arcot district and North Chengalpattu district with headquarters at Vellore. Its operative fleet strength was 565 as on the 31st of March 1985. The labour force was 4,209 as on 31st March 1985. The corporation was carrying on an average 2.43 lakhs passengers per day.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation :

The long distance express service connecting all the district headquarters in the State were run under the name of Pallavan transport corporation (Exp.) till 15th January 1980. It was formed as Thiruvalluvar transport corporation with effect from 16th January 1980. Its area of operation was the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 582 as on the 31st of March 1985. It had a labour force of 5,428. 0.43 lakhs passengers were making use of the Express service each day. This corporation is operating two A/c Sleeper buses from Madras to Erode and 6 A/c buses with Video T.V. to Trivandrum, Bangalore, Kanniyakumari and Pondicherry.

Pandiyar Roadways Corporation :

The corporation started operation from the 17th of January 1972. This corporation is bifurcated into Marudu Pandiyar transport corporation and Pandiyar Roadways corporation with effect from 1st April 1983. The fleet strength of the corporation as on the 31st of March 1985 was 989. The area of operation of the corporation was Madurai and Kamara

districts. 7,285 employees were working in the corporation. It was carrying on an average of 11.72 lakhs passengers per day. The corporation was operating 5 mini buses, 31 short wheel base buses and two shandy buses.

Marudhu Pandiar Transport Corporation :

This corporation was bifurcated from Pandiyar Roadways Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983 with the area of operation of Pudukkottai and East Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district. The operative fleet strength was 448 on 31st March 1985. The labour force of the corporation was 3,103. It was carrying on an average of 3.23 lakh passengers daily.

Cheran Transport Corporation :

Cheran transport corporation started its operation on the 1st of March 1972. This corporation is bifurcated into Cheran Transport Corporation and Jeeva Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983. The operative fleet strength was 983 as on the 31st March 1985. The area of operation of the Corporation was Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts. The labour force of the corporation on the said date was 6,968. It was carrying on an average of 9.65 lakhs passengers daily.

Jeeva Transport Corporation :

This corporation is bifurcated from Cheran Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983 with the operational area of Periyar district. The operative fleet strength was 379 on 31st March 1985. The labour force of the corporation on the said date was 2,456. It was carrying on an average of 3.08 lakh passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation :

The corporation commenced operation on the 1st of March 1972. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March 1985 was 887. Labour force was 6,447. It was carrying on an average 8.80 lakh passengers daily.

Anna Roadways Corporation :

Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th of February 1972. It was having 742 buses in its fleet as on the 31st March 1985. The number of employees of the corporation was 5,316 on the said date. On an average, 6.14 lakh passengers were travelling in the buses of the corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation :

The corporation commenced its operation from 1st January 1974. The area of operation was Tirunelveli district. This corporation was bifurcated into Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Nesamony Trans-

port Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983. It was having 517 buses as on the 31st of March 1985. It had a labour strength of 3,376 on the said date. It was carrying on an average 3.96 lakh passengers daily.

Nesamony Transport Corporation :

This corporation commenced its operation from 1st April 1983 with headquarters at Nagercoil. It was having 407 buses as on 31st March 1985. It had a labour strength of 2,864 on the said date. It

was carrying on an average 4.27 lakh passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation :

The corporation was formed on the 16th of January 1975. Its area of operation was South Arcot and South Chengalpattu districts. The corporation had its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1985 was 574. It was having a labour strength of 3,945 on the above date. On an average, about 3.87 lakh passengers were travelling daily in the corporation buses.

20.12.95

R
V. S. S. M. C.
1106

