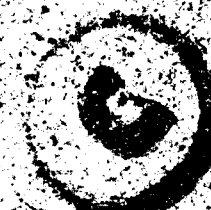


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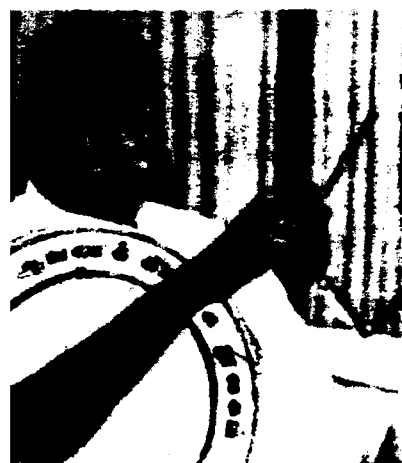
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KAMARAJAR- THE KING-MAKER

Kumaraswamy Kamaraj popularly known as Perarajaiyavar Kamarajar was one of the galaxy of selfless, dedicated and intrepid freedom fighters whose sacrifice and service won us independence from alien rule.

Kamarajar was born on July 15, 1903 in a trading family of Virudhunagar, in Tamil Nadu. He had his early education in the Nadar Vidyata High School at Virudhunagar and left the school at the age of eleven to assist in his uncle's cloth shop. His inquisitiveness for understanding national affairs earned him a host of young friends who, infused with burning love for the country, tried to analyse in depth the social, economic and political plight of the nation. His interest in politics was accentuated when he heard of the 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre'. Kamarajar participated in the famous Vaikom Satyagraha, and following Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for non-cooperation, he started propaganda for khadi and prohibition.



A REVOLUTIONARY
FREEDOM FIGHTER

Pasumpon Muthuramalingam popularly known as 'Pasumpon Thevar' was a great revolutionary freedom-fighter who later on became a religious devotee, was

Kamarajar was first jailed in 1921 'for two years for participation in Salt Satyagraha.' Thereafter, he had been to prison several times in the course of the national struggle for freedom. He was elected as Chairman of Virudhunagar Municipal Council while he was in jail and after release he took up the post for one day and resigned. He took an active part in individual satyagraha and the 'Quit India' movement.

Kamarajar known for his 'K-Plan' was the king-maker in India and a brief sketch of his life is given here.

Kamarajar was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1932 unopposed. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1946 and served as Member of the Constituent Assembly of India. In 1957, he organised the historic Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress which adopted a resolution of far-reaching importance ushering in Democratic Socialism as a political concept. An able and ardent organiser and dedicated worker, Kamarajar had great vision and the sterling quality of leadership which

born at Pasumpon in Ramanathapuram District which has now been trifurcated into three Districts namely Ramanathapuram District, Kamarajar District and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

He was a great orator thundering on the platform like a roaring lion and roused an awakening among the slumbering people.

He was an ardent follower of the militant freedom fighter Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

He sacrificed everything for the sake of the country and the people. He gave away all his riches to the poor and he was so popular that he was unanimously elected to

earned him the Presidentship of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee from 1940 to 1954.

Kamarajar was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1951. He resigned his Lok Sabha membership when the mantle of Chief Ministership of Tamil Nadu fell on him in 1954. He continued in this post till 1963, when he voluntarily relinquished office under the 'plan' named after him to work for the party. During the period of his stewardship, the State made rapid strides of progress particularly in the field of education.

Kamarajar had been a member of the Congress Working Committee or a special invitee from 1947. He was elevated to the high office of the President of the Indian National Congress in 1964 and held the post for two terms. He was a member of the Lok Sabha from 1969 till his death.

As a strange and apt coincidence, Kamarajar, who was considered to be an ardent follower of Gandhiji, passed away in Madras on October 2, 1975, the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhiji's birthday. He was posthumously conferred "Bharat Ratna", the highest national award in 1976.

the legislature, and even at the time when there was election, he was elected with thumping majority simultaneously to the Parliament and to the Legislative Assembly. Later, he had to resign the Parliament seat and retain the Assembly seat.

He renounced everything wealth, power and all pleasures of life.

In order to cherish the memory of this great leader, a new district named after him with the name 'Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District' has been formed by the Tamil Nadu Government with Head-quarters at Sivagangai as ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

The present Ramanathapuram District was formed in the year 1910 by carving out Sattur and Srivilliputhur Taluks from Tirunelveli District and merging them with Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram Zamin areas which formed part of the Old Madurai District. Taking into account the facilities available at that time, Madurai was chosen as the headquarters for Ramanathapuram District.

The question of division of the District into viable administrative units has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. In line with the Government's policy to bifurcate larger districts into smaller districts to ensure a more effective field administration, it has been decided by the Government to trifurcate Ramanathapuram District into three Districts namely Kamarajar District with headquarters at Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram District with headquarters at Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District with headquarters at Sivagangai. This epoch-making decision fulfils one of the longest desires of the people of this district. The various works necessary for the formation of the three new districts were inaugurated on July 15th, 16th, and 17th respectively by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. The trifurcation also contemplates formation of a new revenue division with headquarters at Paramakudi. With the proposed trifurcation, each of the three new districts will have six taluks each and two revenue divisions which will have three taluks each. This will ensure more or less an equitable distribution of the area and will be highly desirable from the point of view of efficiency and effective administration of development programmes.

KAMARAJAR DISTRICT

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the work of the 17th Revenue District of Tamil Nadu, named after late revered leader K. Kamarajar on 15th July 1984, the 81st Birth Anniversary of the late leader at Virudhunagar.

The Chief Minister paid glowing tributes to Kamarajar



and said he sacrificed everything in the cause of freedom struggle and the country's growth under his regime would ever remain green in the memory of the people.

The Chief Minister also announced schemes worth Rs. 2 crores for housing and water supply in the three new districts



being formed out of Ramanathapuram.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L.Khurana in his presidential address, expressed the hope that trifurcation would enable the District Collectors and other officials to look into the economic and social problems of the people and find quick solution. The creation of smaller districts in the State would lead to setting up of more District Industries Centres and this would give a fillip to Industrial growth, the Governor added. The Governor paid tributes to Kamarajar for his services in the cause of freedom and its consolidation.

Hon'ble Union Defence Minister Thiru R. Venkatarman, unveiled the portrait of Kamarajar and recalled his association with the great leader and referred to the contribution he had made to the cause of education. He said Kamarajar too wanted the unwieldy districts in the state to be split. But somehow or other he could not carry out the wish. He was happy that Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. was now creating smaller districts which would help in bringing the people closer to the administration.

Kamarajar's sister Tmt. Nagammal was honoured on the occasion. She praised the Chief Minister for perpetuating the memory of Kamarajar in all possible ways.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, and leaders of various political parties of Tamil



Nadu participated in the function.

Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru S.D. Somasundaram welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru RM. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

Thiru K. Chockalingam I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Govern-

ment, presented a report on the trifurcation of Ramanathapuram District.

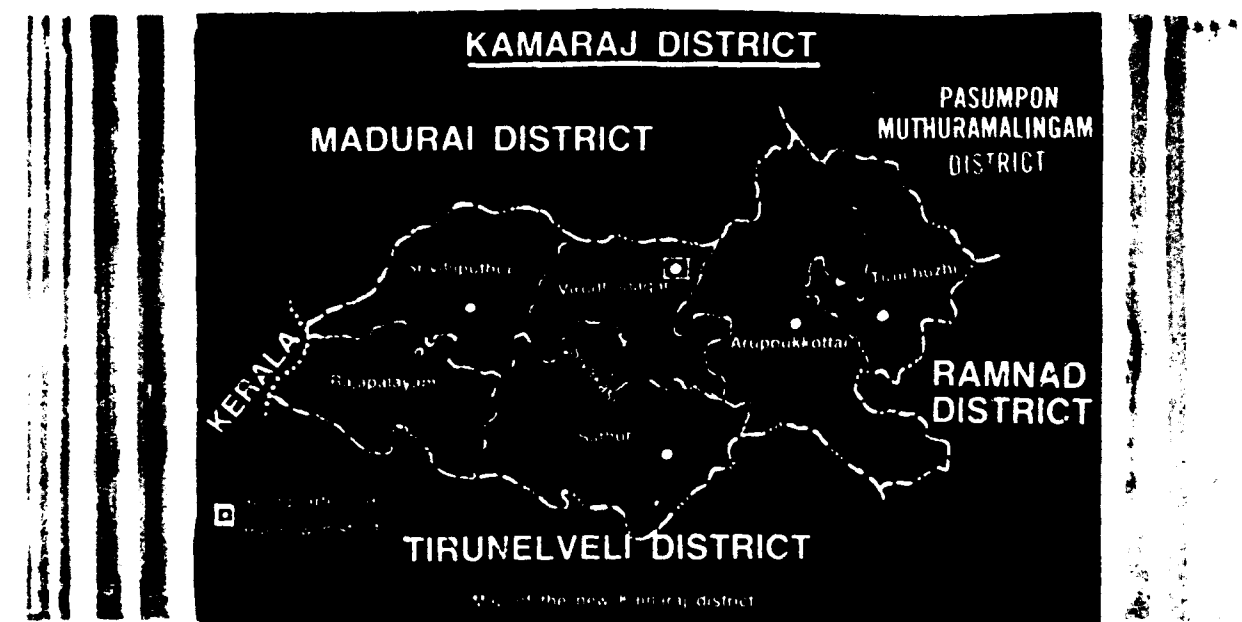
Earlier, in the morning Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam, presided over a symposium. Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H. V. Hande, inaugurated the symposium, and declared open a photo exhibition on the life of Kamarajar.



Thiru S. Gurusurthi I.A.S., District Collector welcomed the gathering in the morning session and Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

FACTS ABOUT KAMARAJAR DISTRICT

The area of Kamarajar district will be 4,222 sq.km. Total population



will be 13,40,907 as per 1981 census. There will be two Revenue and Development Divisions with 6 Taluks, 34 Firkas, 609 Revenue Villages, 11 Panchayat Unions and 6 Municipalities.

Sivakasi and Sattur are very well known for their match industry and this area has the highest number of match factories in the whole of the country. Besides match industry, there are two cement plants, one in the public sector at Alangulam and one in the private sector at Thulukkapatti near Virudhunagar. There is also an asbestos plant at Alangulam. There is a spinning mill in the public sector at Srivilliputhur.

Srivilliputhur taluk has got certain fertile tracts of land. Two reservoirs namely Periyar and Kovilar at Pilavakkal in Watrap benefit about 7,500 acres by feeding about 40 tanks. There are a number of irrigation schemes like Anaikuttam, Kullursandai, Vembakottai and Gelwarpatti which are in various stages of constructions. The Vembakottai reservoir scheme is nearing completion. Six of the blocks namely Watrap, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Kariapatti, Tiruchuli and Aruppukottai have been included under the Drought Prone Area Programme under which various schemes relating to Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, Sericulture and Afforestation have been taken. The milk procurement scheme at Sattur and Chilling centres

at Srivilliputhur and Viruchurapur, Chawkie Rearing Centres at Maharajapuram, Injar and Kalkurichi, Mobile Veterinary Unit at Virudhunagar and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory at Aruppukottai are some examples. Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, it is proposed to take up nearly 100 percolation ponds in this district. With its excellent communication, transport and other infrastructural facilities the district offers great scope for rapid industrial growth and thereby employment opportunities to several hundreds of people.

GENERAL PARTICULARS

1. Population

(a) Total 13,40,907

(d) Male 6,69,772
(e) Female 6,71,135
(a) Literate 4,90,928
(e) Scheduled Caste 2,32,908

2. Geographical Area (In Sq.Km.) 4,222

3. Net area sown in Hectares 2,15,307

4. Gross Area sown in Hectares 2,19,310

5. Livestock population (as per 1977 census) 5,39,255

6. (a) No. of Taluks 6
(b) No. of Blocks 11
(d) No. of Panchayats 464
(e) No. of Revenue Villages 609





RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Work on the formation of Ramanathapuram District was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at Ramanathapuram on 16th July, 1984.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, in his inaugural address, said that nothing but the welfare of the people was behind the move for splitting unwieldy districts into smaller ones. Those who had been in power before him never applied their minds to this aspect. Smaller districts would ensure easier and larger contacts between the people and the officials. Development projects could be pushed through, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister said that he and his government always respected and honoured patriots and freedom fighters. It was the Government which looked after such a stalwart and self sacrificing leader as P. Kakkan in last days.

Pointing out that more welfare programmes could be taken up only if the Government earned more revenue, the Chief Minister said he intended to gear up the



set up in every district, he said. Expressing his desire that the literacy rate in Tamil Nadu should increase on par with Kerala, the Chief Minister said the Government was prepared to provide all assistance to candidates appearing for IAS and IPS examinations.

The Chief Minister said that the State would press for the inclusion of Sethu Samudram Scheme in the plan. This would be in the interest of India's coastal defence and also lowering the cost of shipping.

Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru S.D. Somasundram, welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru. RM. Veerappan thanked the gathering.



Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, presided over the function. Hon'ble Minister for Electricity Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf, and various Political leaders spoke at the function.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, unveiled a portrait of Baskara Sethupathi Raja of Ramanathapuram.

Rani Indira Devi Nachiar, descendant of Sethupathi Raja of Ramanathapuram presented Rs. 25,000 towards the development of the new district head quarters town. She was honoured on the occasion. Thiru Rehman, of the

Sithakathi Trust also donated Rs. 25,000.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated the work of construction of the Collectorate, Government offices etc., at a cost of Rs. 1 crore and staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 1 crore.

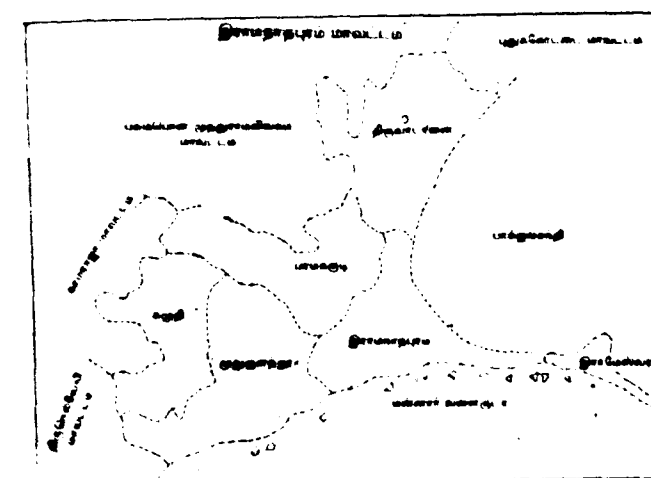
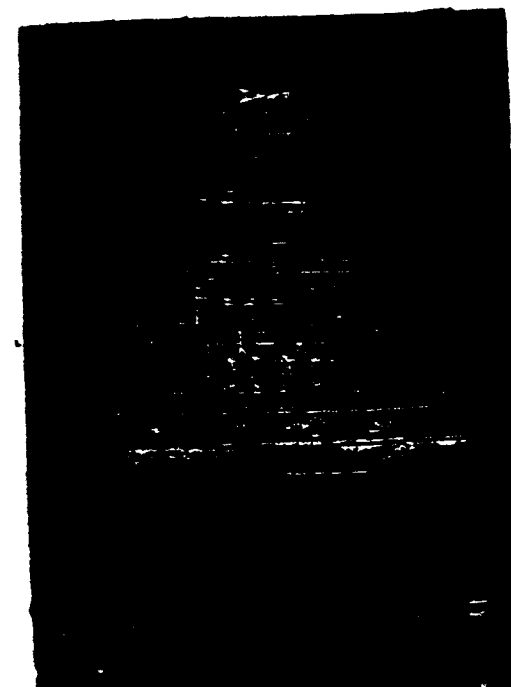
Thiru K. Chockalingam I.A.S. Chief Secretary to Government presented a report on the formation of the Ramanathapuram District.

In the morning session Thiru M.M. Ismail, former Chief Justice of the High Court, presided over a symposium. Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy, declared open an exhibition.

FACTS ABOUT RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

The area of Ramanathapuram District will be 4216.41 square kilometres with a total population of 10,21,844 as per 1981 census. There will be two Revenue and Development Divisions with 6 Taluks, 36 Revenue Firkas, 423 Revenue Villages, 11 Panchayat Unions, two Municipalities and one Township.

Ramanathapuram is well connected to Madurai by the National High Way. The Rameswaram island is connected to Madras by train both on the Main line and chord line. The work on the Pamban Bridge which had been suspended for some time has recently been resumed and the project is likely to be completed in about three years. It may be noted that all the coastal taluks in the present Ramanatha-





puram have been included in the proposed new Ramanathapuram District.

Although agriculture and fishing are main occupations in this area, the district has started witnessing industrial growth in the recent times. At Valinokkam, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is putting up a Magnesium metal project at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores. A spinning mill is under construction at Kamuthi with funding from the Special Component Plan. Fishing harbours are coming up both at Valinokkam and Thondi. There are already three spinning mills one at Ramanathapuram, one at Kamuthakudi and another at Thiruvadanai.

There is an Industrial Estate and an Industrial Training Institute at Paramakudi. The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has got a production centre at Valinokkam. There is a Central Marine Research Institute

at Mandapam doing research in marine biology.

Rameswaram Island besides being one of the most important Pilgrim centres in the whole of India, attracts tourists even from abroad. There is ferry service available from Rameswaram to Talaimannar in Sri Lanka every alternate day. Besides, Rameswaram Island, there are about ten other small Islands. Kurusadai Island, Hare Island and Nallathanni Theevu have great potential for being developed as Tourist centres. The State Government have spent Rs. 50,50,000 in building youth Hostels and providing other facilities in Mandapam and Rameswaram to increase the tourist arrival. The Ramanathaswamy Temple at Rameswaram attracts lakhs of tourists from all parts of the country. The corridor in this temple is the longest in the world. Ramanathapuram was the place from which Sethupathi ruled the Ramanathapuram King-

dom. Bhaskara Sethupathi helped Swami Vivekananda to go to America to participate in the religious conference held at Chicago. The Ramalinga Vilas at Ramanathapuram contains rare and beautiful paintings on its walls. There are several well-known temples at Rameswaram, Devipattinam, Thiruppullani, Sethukarai and Thiru Uthirakosamangai and several of them are connected with Ramayana. One of the important pilgrim centres for Muslims namely, Erwadi Durga is also situated in this district. Taking into consideration the economic backwardness of this area the Tamil Nadu Government have implemented several development works.

GENERAL PARTICULARS

1. Population

(a) Total	10,21,774
(b) Male	5,03,096
(c) Female	5,20,681
(d) Literate	3,84,479
(e) Scheduled Caste	1,76,340

2. Geographical area (in Sq.Km.)

3. Net area sown in Hectares	2,88,531
4. Gross Area sown in Hectares	2,89,346

5. Livestock Population (As per 1977 Census)

6. (a) No. of Taluks	6
(b) No. of Blocks	11
(c) No. of Panchayats	478
(d) No. of Revenue Villages	423

PASUMPON MUTHURAMALINGAM

DISTRICT

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the work on the formation of Pasumpun Muthuramalingam District with headquarters at Sivagangai on 17th July 1984.

Speaking at the inaugural function the Chief Minister said that the late Muthuramalinga Thevar was an undaunted freedom fighter who sacrificed everything for the sake of national freedom. He did not belong to any single caste or community but to the whole people. It was necessary for them to tell the present generation about the sacrifice made by the bygone generations in the cause of the country's freedom. He said Muthuramalinga Thevar's statue would be erected on the border

of the district. Likewise the statue of Kamarajar would adorn the border that marked the beginning of the newly formed Kamarajar District.

The Chief Minister said that there was already a resolution passed by the Assembly discouraging the use of caste suffixes. This was why he had left out from the name of the district the word 'Thevar'. There was no intention to wound anybody's feeling, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister said that the creation of the new districts would involve an expenditure of around



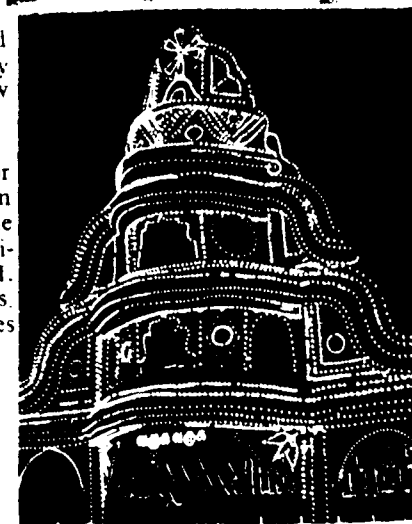
Rs. 90 crores. The people would have to pay this amount. Personally he would not like to impose new taxes for collecting this amount.

Earlier, the Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru S.D. Somasundaram welcomed the gathering. The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks. Leaders of various political parties participated in this function.

FACTS ABOUT PASUMPON MUTHURAMALINGAM DISTRICT

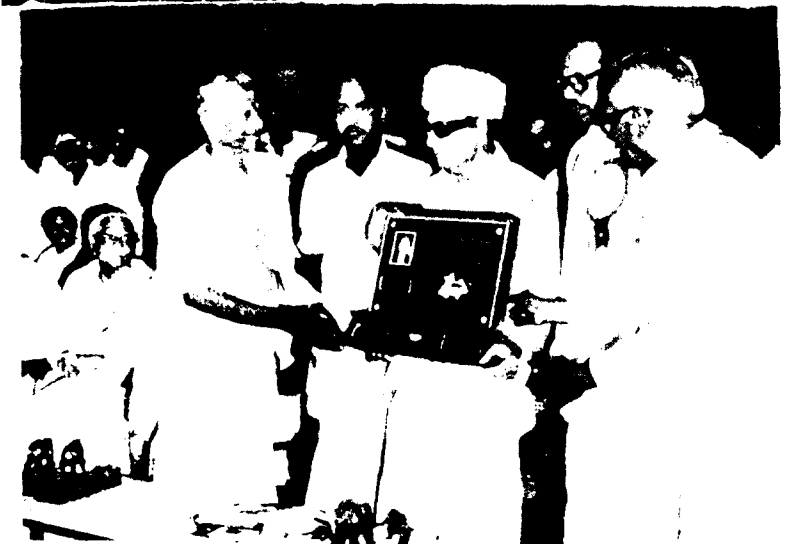
The area of Pasumpun Muthuramalingam district will be 4136.85 sq.kms. Total population will be 9,72,756 as per 1981 census. There will be two Revenue and Development divisions with 6 Taluks, 36 Firkas, 498 Villages, 11 Panchayat Unions and 3 Municipalities.

The district offers good potential for industrial growth with several units coming up in the SIPCOT industrial complex. Somasundaram Textiles, Varathalakshmi Mills, Kaleeswari Mills and Vadivambigai Textiles are some of the spinning Mills in this district. There is also an industrial training institute at Karaikudi (Amaravathi Pudur). There is an industrial Estate in Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu Minerals



Limited has put up a Graphite Mining Centre at Sivaganga. The Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi is one of the important Research Laboratories of the country under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. There is also a Motor Cycle Assembly Unit run by M/s Royal Enfield Company at Singampuneri.

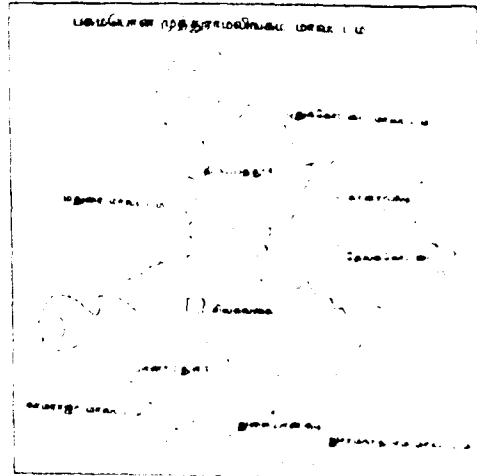
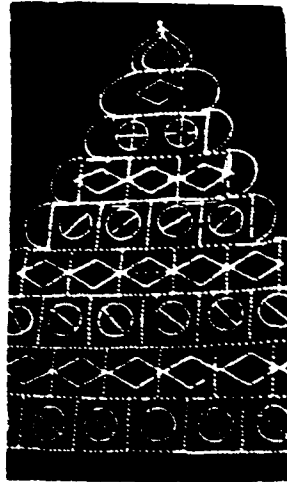
There are both rainfed and system tanks in this district. Vaigai Modernisation Scheme is being implemented in Manamadurai Taluk to provide water to many tanks in this area. The Kalayar Kovil Siva Temple, constructed by the Marudu Pandiars (Kaleeswarar Temple) is an impor-





tant temple of this area. The State owned Transport Corporation operating this area has been named after the Marudu Pandiars.

Kundrakudi, Thayamangalam, Kollangudi, Madappuran, Piranmalai (Place of Vallal Pari), Pilliarpat i and Itayhangudi are a few important pilgrimcent es of this district. The Birds sanctuary at Kollugudi-patti near Tirupatur attracts birds of various kinds from several parts of the country. The founder of Annamalai University Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, his son Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar, Kavnigar Kannadasan the most popular poet and lyricist, and Vallal Thiru Alagappa Chettiar are among the well-known persons who hailed from this district.



GENERAL PARTICULARS

1. Population

(b) Male	4,75,554
(c) Female	5,03,200
(d) Literate	2,61,642
(e) Scheduled Caste	1,47,063

(a) Total 9,72,756

2. Geographical area (in Sq.Km.)	4,136.81
3. Net area sown in Hectares	1,63,296
4. Gross area sown in Hectares	1,64,086
5. Livestock Population (As per 1977 census)	5,99,953
6. (a) No. of Taluks	6
(b) No. of Blocks	11
(c) No. of Panchayats	486
(d) No of Revenue Villages.	498

"STRENGTHEN STATES through FINANCIAL POWERS"

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.



PLAN ASSISTANCE

I would like to take this opportunity to stress the need, fully warranted on considerations of equity, for revising the present formula adopted in allocation of Central assistance for States Plan. The presently adopted revised Gadgil formula has been assailed by many States on grounds of inequitable distribution. It gives heavy weightage to population while reduction in the rate of growth of population is one of the main policies of the country and puts a discount on such States who have been effective in implementing Family Planning programmes. Similarly, while giving weightage for tax effort, no provision is made for the natural endowments in the State. We feel any assessment of the tax effort should be with reference to the taxable capacity of the State. The assessment of backwardness cannot also be with reference to a rigid indicator providing a cut-off limit such as the national average of per capita income. Considering all these, we would suggest that an equitable formula shall be one which gives 50 per cent

weightage to population on a basis that is adjusted to the overall growth rate. Similarly, weightages for tax effort shall be in relation to the backwardness of the State in relation to the natural resource endowments. Separate weightages are called for, for indicators of backwardness such as unemployment level and poverty level in the State. Tamil Nadu had provided a detailed justification for these principles in its Memorandum to the Eighth Finance Commission.

MARKET BORROWINGS AND EXTERNAL AID

We would also request the Government of India to give a greater share, say 50% to the States out of the total market borrowings and bring the terms under which external assistance is passed on to the States nearer the original terms under which they are granted to Government of India.

MAINTENANCE OF PLAN ASSETS

The Seventh Five Year Plan gives due emphasis to the objectives of consolidating the gains of previous Plans. Over

the years, asset creation has increased manifold, particularly with reference to the poverty alleviation programmes recently introduced by Government of India. These call for a rethinking on the priority to be accorded to maintenance of these assets built up over the years. Our suggestion would be that the material component, barring the staff component, of the expenditure on maintenance of assets originally created under the earlier Plan may also be allowed to continue in the succeeding Plan in order to provide higher priority for this item of expenditure.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Remunerative prices for agricultural products is the best incentive to motivate the farmer to apply the desired levels of inputs to crops and maximise productivity per unit land per unit of time. Tamil Nadu welcomes setting up of a special fund by contributions from the Central Government, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, Co-operatives, Cominancial Banks and borrowers by which the payment of loan instalments and interests will be ensured. This will go a long way in ensuring the uninterrupted flow of credit to the farmers. Progress in agriculture in this country will largely depend upon efficiency of the market systems and how the Centre and the States support them through judicious public policies. States like Tamil Nadu where both land and water are scarce will have to take up soil conservation measures in a much bigger way covering almost the entire States so as to conserve the resources and use them to the best advantage and step up food production.

PRICE STABILITY

A factor which has been distorting our projections regarding resource availability for implementing Plan programmes has been the spiralling prices, caused on account of inflation.

acute in rural areas and while tackling this problem, we have to be careful that it does not result in urban migration causing the attendant problems in urban centres. The only way in which rural unemployment can be tackled on a long-term basis will be through the organised creation of appropriate skills in the villages, which are relevant to local needs. This would call for a reorientation of our approach towards education. The educational system must cease to throw up unabsorbable labour force into the market but must, instead, turn out adequate labour strength at appropriate levels whose vocational competence relates to the needs of the locality. This will have to be considered as a national programme and the entire cost in ordering a switch-over of this magnitude will have to be taken up by the Centre as a fully financed Central scheme. This programme of life-oriented education has been estimated to cost about Rs. 1000 cr. for Tamil Nadu in the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan which has rightly put its emphasis on employment should consider this as the obvious corollary of such an objective and provide sizeable provisions for investment in this sector.

Common considerations of convenience and the imperative of national integration will both dictate the necessity for a uniform syllabus in our educational system throughout the country. Such a syllabus should be worked out by joint consultations of all the State Education Ministers, so that the needs and aspirations of the various States in the country get fully reflected in the deliberations. In a subject which affects everyone in the country there is no room for centralised decision-making at the Government of India level. This is the reason why we have been pleading for the continuance of education as a State subject.

INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the serious bottlenecks have been the lack of infrastructure providing the necessary marketing linkages. Certain basic inputs in this regard can be provided only by

It is pertinent in this connection, to mention that the periodic dearness allowance increases announced by the Government of India create a consequential obligation on the part of the State Governments to provide similar pay increases to their own employees. From 1978, 25 dearness allowance increases have been given which had cost the State exchequer more than Rs. 300 crores. I am not denying the rationale for this in the face of overall increase in prices, but our endeavour should be to prevent the recurrence of such necessities atleast in future. It only highlights the need for placing high priority for conceiving and implementing measures intended for ensuring price stability in the economy. Government of India's measures and pricing policies with particular reference to administered prices of coal, petroleum and its products, steel etc. should be designed to ensure price stability. Production in all fronts has to be stepped up and essential raw materials and commodities should be made available at reasonable prices through removal of constraints in production and a planned distribution policy. Our priority should be the augmentation of food production and massive inputs are called for by way of research and development activities. This is an area which is beyond the limited resources of the State and should be undertaken as a Central scheme spread throughout the country.

PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND REVAMPING

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The objective of creating productive employment cannot be gainsaid. It is not possible to absorb the unemployed labour force in the country merely through the process of conventional industrialisation. Factory-type industrialisation has its own limitations, both by way of availability of skilled manpower and the ecological repercussions caused through environmental pollution. Locational policies have, therefore, to be carefully planned and the dangers of over-urbanisation have to be guarded against. The problem of unemployment is

the Government of India. Our Government have been pleading consistently for taking up certain works under the Railway sector in our State which are of critical importance such as the new broad-gauge line between Dindigul and Karur and conversion of the existing metre-gauge line into broad-gauge between Madras and Trichy. The economic development of the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu is seriously hampered, for want of these investments.

Another problem pertaining to the communication sector is the introduction of feeder Airlines Service between Tuticorin and Madurai, Neyveli-Madras and Hosur to Bangalore/Madras.

17. In the matter of investments in the National Highways Sector also the State has not fared well. During the last 30 years only a meagre 129 KMs of new roads have been taken up under National Highways in Tamilnadu. I would like to mention the proposal of converting the Coastal Road between Madras-Kanyakumari into a National Highway. This road will be of great strategic importance also. Road development may be treated on par with power and other sectors included in the core sector.

HEALTH

It hardly needs any emphasis that without stabilising the population at the earliest, development effort in every direction is virtually get nullified by a steady population explosion. In this context it is necessary to think of suitable package of incentives and disincentives to acceptors of permanent methods of family planning, suited to the democratic culture of the country, in addition to enhancing the compensation amount.

The Government of India have established the National Water Development Agency to investigate the possibility of connecting peninsular rivers of India. This agency, established in 1981, has indicated that it will take ten years for its investigation. This is too long for investigation, as the peninsular

rivers had already been thoroughly investigated by the States concerned and the data is available with Central Water Commission. The Seventh Plan should aim at completing the investigation within its first two years of the Plan and take up the work of connecting the peninsular rivers in the remaining three years. Only then will there be some hope for drought-prone and water-starved areas like Tamil Nadu. Through these measures the drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu can increase the rice production which will help to meet the deficits of rice-starved States like Kerala where abundance of water by itself cannot add to increased production.

It is therefore urged that a fund be established at the national level to subsidise agriculture, rural electrification and agricultural tariffs as the State Governments are unable to bear this burden under the present system of division of resources between Centre and the States.

A number of measures are introduced by Govt. of India to attract and develop industries in a dispersed manner in backward areas. I would like to point out that the recent announcements with regard to the zero industries districts causes unintended distortions in the matter of aid. In terms of population, an average district in Tamil Nadu is much bigger than that in other States. The concept, therefore, needs to be modified to consider smaller geographical units as zero industries units in each State taking the key factors like unemployment ratio, percentage of the poor below poverty line, etc., of the State concerned. We would, therefore, strongly urge the Government of India to modify the concept immediately so as to facilitate more expeditious industrialisation in the State.

- (i) Third Mine cut at Neyveli.
- (ii) Sethusamudram Project for Strategic reasons.
- (iii) Expansion project in Madras Fertilisers Ltd. with naphtha produced by Madras Refineries Ltd.
- (iv) Second Integral Coach Factory Unit.

(v) Electrification of railway lines from Madras upto Madurai and Coimbatore, completion of Karur-Dindigul - Tuticorin Broad Gauge Line, etc.

(vi) Mass rapid transport system for the City.

(vii) Nuclear Power Plant.

(viii) Full fledged steel project at Salem as against the present re-rolling plant.

(ix) X-ray unit and Cine Colour positive Plant at Udhagamandalam by Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.

CONCLUSION :

The National Development Council can only arrive at a broad agreement on objectives and principles of Plan outlays. The actual implementation of the Plan, release of outlays for various schemes and any other mid-term corrections based on reviews will have to be a recurring activity of the Planning Commission and it will engender greater faith in this organisation and improve its functioning if it can be moulded to a body fully representative of the Centre and the States. The States are in touch with the people more closely and directly and the programmes implemented by the States can alone, in the ultimate analysis, affect the lives of the common man. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the hands of the States through greater financial powers. The Centre will therefore have to implement more and more of the national programmes through the agency of the States not only in order to economise on the scarce resources that are available in the country but also in order to increase the efficiency of the programmes and to prevent duplication as well as waste.

(Excerptis from the speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. at the National Development Council Meeting on 12th and 13th July 1984.)



THREE NEW TV RELAY CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

Thiruchirappalli

The Television Relay Centre, Thiruchirappalli was inaugurated by Hon'ble Defence Minister Thiru R. Venkataswamy under the presidency of Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan on 10th July 1984.

The Thiruchirappalli centre is the first to be commissioned in Tamil Nadu under the special TV crash plan which envisages the establishment of 126 low power and 26 high power TV transmitters throughout the country increasing the TV coverage to 70% of the population. The equipment used in this installation is fully indigenous and colour

compatible. The programme originated from Delhi is received through insat I-B and relayed by this transmitter. The Centre will serve a radius of 25km.

Presiding over the function Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan said TV was the only medium through which the gullible and unlettered people in the countryside could be made aware of the progress of the nation. He wanted the entire population to be covered by TV.

Though Tamil Nadu had asked for 10 centres to be covered by TV relay centres, only 6 had been taken up. The Minister also said that Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. had given a blanket order to the officials and Ministers that whenever the Centre

wanted infrastructural facilities for any of its projects the State Government should provide them without any delay.

The Minister also wanted the Centre to make arrangements for the relay of programmes produced by Madras Television Centre through microwave system.

He pleaded for allocation of more funds for the information and broadcasting department for expanding the services through Television.

Commissioning the TV transmitter at the All India Radio Campus, Thiruchirappalli the Hon'ble Defence Minister said he would recommend to the centre exploration of tech-

Madras Television, welcoming the gathering explained that the 3 fold objectives of Television was "imparting education, dissemination of information and entertainment" Thiru M. I. Suryanarayana, Chief Engineer, AIR and TV, South Zone, presented a report. Thiru V. Viswanathan, IAS, District Collector and Thiru Dorai Sebastian, MP spoke on the need for TV covering the activities and success stories on the farm front in Tamil Nadu. Thiru S. Subramony, Station Director, AIR, Thiruchirappalli proposed a vote of thanks.

VELLORE

The Television Relay Centre, Vellore was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Energy Minister Thiru P. Shiv Shankar under the

the local language."

He had emphasised at the recent NDC meeting in Delhi the need for including local programmes in the 126 low-power relay centres to be commissioned. The relay centres should have the capacity to take the local programmes in addition to the national programmes.

Hon'ble Union Energy Minister Thiru P. Shiv Shankar, who inaugurated the transmitter, told Chief Minister that his suggestion would be taken "in letter and spirit". He said Tamil Nadu would have six low-power relay centres in the next two months. The second was commissioned today at Vellore. With this, 87 percent of the population would be covered.

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-



nical feasibility of utilising the services of P and T's microwave system for transmitting TV programmes in Tamil Nadu.

He said six low power TV transmitters being set up in the State would cover 86% of its population by March-end next. The remaining 14% population in Tamil Nadu would get TV facility during the 7th five year plan.

The Minister said by the end of the current five year plan there would be 48 TV centres in the country against 18 at the beginning of the 6th plan. Television had to play a vital role of bringing about unity and integrity in the country, he said.

Thiru R.S. Sowdekar, Director,

presidentship of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on 27th July 1984.

The Vellore T. V. Relay Centre is the second to be commissioned in Tamil Nadu under the special TV crash plan. The first was installed at Thiruchirappalli.

Presiding over the inauguration Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. reiterated the need for telecasting at least certain important TV programmes in the local language.

The Chief Minister said there was no use telecasting important messages and educational programmes in unknown languages. "Vital issues like dowry evil, untouchability and casteism have to be combated and for this the TV medium should be used to put out dramas and programmes in

Dravidar Welfare Thiru M. Vijaya-sarathi said the Tamil Nadu Government was giving 50 TV sets for being installed in Chengalpattu and North Arcot districts as part of its campaign against untouchability.

Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru R. Soundararajan also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru R.S. Sowdekar, Station Director, Madras Television Centre, welcomed the gathering. Thiru M. I. Suryanarayana, Chief Engineer (South Zone) AIR and TV, said the Rs. 20 lakh Vellore Relay Centre would cover a 25 km belt on channel 10. Thiru V. Namadevan, Deputy Director of Information and Public Relations, proposed a vote of thanks.

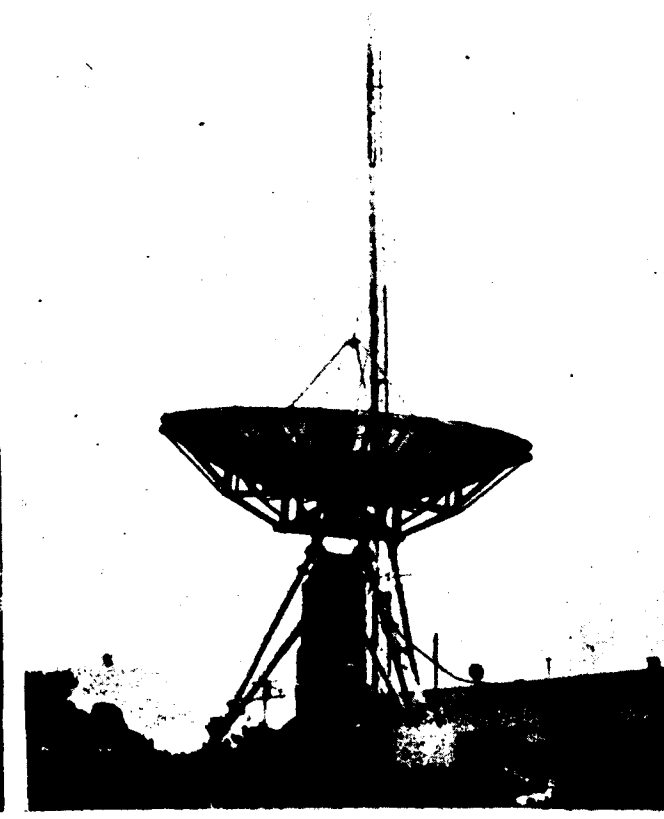


YERCAUD

T.V. Relay Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs Thiru A. A. Rahim at Yercaud on 30th July 1984. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presiding over the inauguration made two suggestions to the centre. One is that it was no use having very small T.V. Centres. A normal T.V. Station should cater to an area of at least 150 sq. miles and then only it could be productive. He wanted the small T.V. Stations to be up-graded. And second, the Chief Minister said only persons who could pronounce words in the local language accurately should be chosen for

the T.V. The T.V. station should increasingly promote programmes that would contribute to greater national integration and educate the people truthfully on the problems of the country. T.V. was a powerful medium and should be carefully and judiciously used, Chief Minister said.

Hon'ble Union Minister Thiru A.A. Rahim who launched the T.V. Centre spoke in Tamil. He praised the Chief Minister as a towering personality who had contributed a great deal to culture and arts. He said under Dr. M.G.R.'s leadership Tamil Nadu



had made great strides.

He said that 6 T.V. Centres are being set up in Tamil Nadu and the 7th Centre with high power would cater to the needs of 85% of the populations. He complemented the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. for viewing all issues in a national perspective.

Hon'ble Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru S. Muthusamy, Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy, Local M.L.A's and important persons participated in the function.

Periyar Centenary Memorial Pillar at Nagercoil

The Periyar Centenary Memorial Pillar with inscriptions containing the sayings of Thanthai Periyar was unveiled by Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan at Nagercoil on the 18th of July 1984. Hon'ble Special Representative of Tamil Nadu Thiru G. R. Edmund presided over the function.

As recommended by the Periyar Centenary Celebration Committee the Tamil Nadu Government has installed the Periyar Centenary Pillars at the Headquarters of Districts.

The first pillar was unveiled by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at Trichy and afterwards the Pillars were erected at all other districts. This is the fifteenth Pillar.

Spectacular arrangements had been made

for the function with a beautifully decorated stage and wide light arrangements.

The Finance Minister fascinated the audience with his fine speech which was full of wit, wisdom and literary flavour. The audience listened to him with rapt attention and remained unperturbed by the rain.

The Collector of Kanyakumari District Thiru L. K. Tripathy, I.A.S. welcomed the gathering. The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C. N. Krishna Barathi, I.A.S. gave an elaborate account of all the schemes implemented and to be implemented in connection with the Periyar Centenary.

The Deputy Director of Public Relations, Thiru V. Namadevan, proposed a vote of thanks.



BEACH RESORT COMPLEX AT MAMALLAPURAM

The Cottages, Swimming-pool and Restaurant Complex was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan under the presidency of the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R.M. Vecrappan on 22nd July 1984 at Mamallapuram. The above beach resort complex was established by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Thiru K. Balasubramanian, Chairman, TTDC welcomed the gathering.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M., Vecrappan presiding at the inauguration of 28 Cottages, Swimming-pool and Restaurant Complex costing Rs. 60 lakhs said the Centre has put into cold storage several

proposals, including introduction of chartered flights to Madras, for tourism promotion in the State. Further the Minister said, "The State had been pleading for permission for such flights for the last five years. But the Centre, overlooking this, had allowed such flights to Trivandrum and Panaji.

Mamallapuram has been indentified along with Goa and Kovalam in Kerala, for tourism promotion by a U.N. Committee. Yet the Centre was proving a stumbling block. The Master Plan for the historic spot had been pending with the Centre for over seven years, as also the Rs. 80 crore master plans for Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and Udhagamandalam. Tourism promotion did not mean

development of only Jammu and Kashmir and Agra.

Only a meagre amount of Rs. 345 crores had been budgeted for tourism development in the seventh plan and half of it was earmarked for overhead charges, with another Rs. 101 crore for the India Tourism Development Corporation, which was turning but to be a "white elephant."

If no money was allocated for in-frastructure development, tourism cannot be promoted. A separate allocation for tourism in the State's annual plans, should be made.

Though the Centre had cleared the Rs. 47 lakh project for "socio-cultural" programme at Mamallapuram the archaeological department



was standing in the way. He urged a liberal central grant for the proposed museum in that resort.

A committee of experts from the United Nations to choose tourist spots for special development had recommended that Mamallapuram be developed into an international tourist spot. The Tamil Nadu Government had drawn up a master plan costing Rs. 6 crores for improving the tourism potential of Mamallapuram which was also a place of historical and archaeological interest.

Though the Centre's sanction was not forthcoming Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. does not want to give up the project. Dr. M.G.R. is keen on implementing the project

at least, in stages. The new complex is the first stage in the execution of this project".

Inaugurating the complex, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan said the Centre must actively promote tourism as it was one of the major foreign exchange earners. He also suggested that no industries be permitted to come up on the beachline between Madras and Mamallapuram.

Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan, M.L.A., and Thiru R. Mohanaragam, M.P. spoke on the State Government's efforts to develop Mamallapuram and other tourist spots. The former



pleaded for early execution of the proposal for a bus stand at Mamallapuram.

Thiru T.R. Srinivasan, I.A.S. Collector, Chingleput District, felt that additional facilities, created by TTDC at Mamallapuram, should attract more foreigners.

Thiru R. Kirubakaran, I.A.S. Director of Tourism, said Pichavaram was a new tourist spot which should interest foreigners. Cine Producer Thiru A.V.M. Saravanan spoke on the occasion. Tourists C.P. Mel from U.K. and Julien Ellen Berg from FRG said they enjoyed their visit to Mamallapuram. Thiru N. Govindan, Managing Director, proposed a vote of thanks.



The thrust of the two projects is on low cost solutions for improving the lot of the urban poor in Madras. The First Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP I) has been under implementation since 1977 at an expenditure of Rs. 5611 lakhs and is nearing completion. The MUDP II at an expenditure of Rs. 7390 lakhs has been under implementation, since 1981. Both envisage a comprehensive programme of assistance to the agencies involved in the development of Madras for environmental improvement, medicare and pre-schools in slums, sites and services schemes for enhanced delivery of housing services, solid waste management, road improvements and bus transport. The Project envisages cost recovery and delivery of the contemplated services at a cost affordable to the targeted beneficiary.

Slum Improvement

In order to benefit the economically weaker sections living in slums basic amenities like street lights, roads, drains, public stand pipes, public conveniences etc are provided. Improvements have been completed in 144 slums covering 47723 families and works are under way in 46 slums covering 8372 households at an expenditure of Rs. 1253 lakhs. A key feature of the programme is the conferment of title to the land occupied by each slum dweller. In pursuance of this lease-cum-sale agreements have been issued to 24645 households. 80000 households in slums would be benefited by this improvement programme by the end of the II Project in 1985.

In addition to infrastructural improvements, 169 pre-schools have been constructed and started functioning. 53 pre-schools are under construction. Home Improvement Loan to effect basic improvements to the shelter unit is given in the range of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500 to the households with income ranging from Rs. 201 to Rs. 600 per month. Rs. 600 is given as grant to the household with income less than Rs. 200. A sum of Rs. 478 lakhs has been sanctioned so far under Home Improvement Loan benefitting 17595 households.



DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE URBAN POOR

Hon'ble Minister for Labour.
Thiru S. Raghavanandham

To give relief to the economically weaker sections from flood damages and drainage congestion, arterial drains and feeder drains are being constructed or improved at a projected cost of Rs. 490 lakhs. Under this scheme arterial drains at Mambalam, Nandanam, Virugambakkam, Saligramam and Arumbakkam would be improved and feeder drains in Corporation limits would be repaired, desilted and new drains constructed to benefit about 19,000 households. The works are in progress.

Maternal and Child Health :

11292 children and 2743 infants are being taken care of in 169 pre-

schools and 114 creches. The nutrition programme is in operation in 114 schools. So far 30478 children have been immunised with DPT and 52826 with oral polio vaccine and about 76000 have been given health examination. About 26000 women have been covered by functional literacy training and 2465 given immunisation and health examinations besides supplementary nutrition. The expenditure incurred on this component is Rs. 121 lakhs.

Job opportunities

For the benefit of people living in the improved slum areas, 4266 persons have been trained so far in various trades and 1650



persons were helped in securing bank loans towards self-employment - low income group under the Sites and Services scheme at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, Kodungaiyur and Mogappair East. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 2074 lakhs. The details of the facilities provided are as follows :

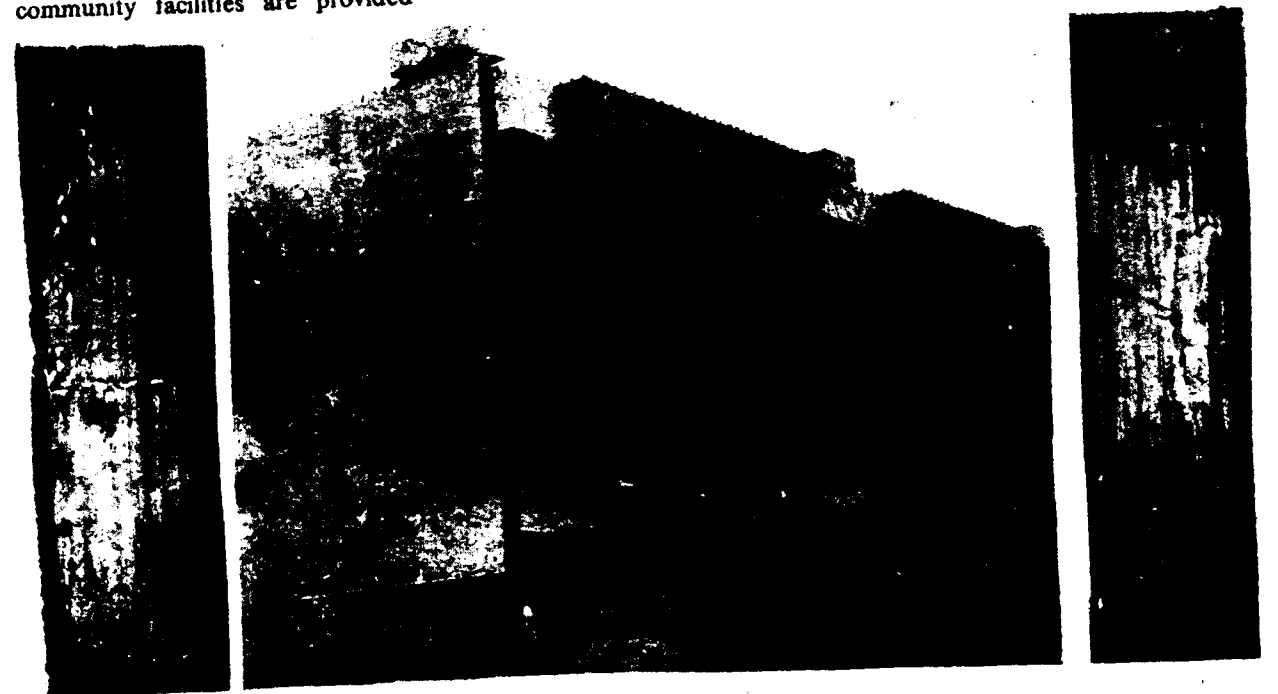
Sites and Services	Residential plots	13154	Water supply and sewerage
	Pre-schools	44	
	Primary schools	20	
	High Schools	6	
	Medicare Centres	5	
Serviced residential plots, core housing units, building materials, community facilities are provided			Measures to rehabilitate the existing water supply and sewerage systems to give relief to the poorest

Open Air Markets	4
Community Halls	3
Automatic Milk Vending booths	2
Milk Kiosks	22
Bus stands	4
Post offices	5
Police stations	3
Cinema Theatres	2
Reading rooms	2

53 ha. of land are under further development at Kodungaiyur because of which 4429 residential plots are expected to be made available by the end of 84-85. Another 142 ha. of land is proposed to be developed at Mogappair West and Maduravoyal making available another 11000 plots.

Small Business

Serviced plots, workshops, machinery loan assistance have been provided in Sites and Services Scheme areas for small business for generating employment. 150 sheds have been completed at a cost of Rs. 143.54 lakhs and machinery loan assistance of Rs. 51.04 lakhs has been disbursed. A sum of Rs. 478.80 lakhs is proposed to be spent for providing similar facilities in Mogappair and Maduravoyal sites.





and those using public stand pipes in slum areas have been taken up at an expenditure of Rs. 1190 lakhs. Most of the works have been completed

Road and Traffic Improvements

Construction of Inner Ring Road, improvements to Madras-Tiruvallur Road, construction and improvements to foot paths and cycle tracks, carriage ways, construction of pedestrian subways, river crossings, grade separators, street lighting, traffic engineering measures to improve circulation in Madras city are covered under this head. The following are the status of an expenditure of Rs. 1259.4 lakhs so far.

In Completed progress

Inner Ring Road 9 km. 8.5 km.

Bridge across
Cooum River — 1 No.

Improvement to
Madras-Tiruvallure Road 4.6 km. 9.4 Km.



Lighting of
intersections 24 Nos. —

Pedestrian sub-
ways 8 —

Grade sepa-
rators 1 1

Minor Bridges 7 —

Pallavan Transport Corporation

860 bus chassis have been procured, body built and commissioned by PTC. 4 depots, 8 terminals and 400 shelters have been completed, at an expenditure of Rs. 1853 lakhs.

Solid Waste Management

The Madras Corporation is being assisted to procure equipment and vehicles for waste collection and disposal and in the construction of one transfer station and improvement of 8 vehicles depots at a total cost of Rs. 161 lakhs. For maintenance of Municipal Services like secondary roads, foot paths, drains, street lighting and public convenience a sum of Rs. 147 lakhs has been provided. Procurement of equipment is in progress.



HOUSES FOR THE RURAL MASSES

Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Public Works
Jhiru. S. R. Radha

The Rural Housing Scheme is implemented from the financial year 1978-79 through the Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies organized for this purpose. As per the orders of the Government 110 Taluk/Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies have been registered and started covering the entire state. Steps are now being taken to amalgamate six-nonviable societies with the existing societies.

Scheme of Construction of Two Lakh Houses:

With a view to step up the construction of houses in rural areas where about 80% of the population live, Government decided that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period com-

mencing from 1978-79, one Lakh Houses should be constructed through the Rural Housing Societies. Consequent on the decision to modify the Sixth Year Plan from 1978-83 to 1980-85 and taking into account the performance under the Rural Housing Scheme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, as also the overwhelming response from the rural folk to this programme, a revised programme was formulated for the construction of Two Lakh

(iii) Capital subsidy of Rs.1,000/- is allowed in the case of Adi-Dravidar members.

(iv) Even Non-Adi-Dravidars who choose to live in localities where Adi-Dravidars live predominantly are also given capital subsidy of Rs. 1,000/- as in the case of Adi-Dravidars subject to the condition that his annual income should not exceed Rs. 4,200/- i.e., the beneficiary is in the category of Economically Weaker Sections.

From the inception of Rural Housing Scheme the minimum extent of house site to obtain a loan was fixed as 2 cents. Government issued orders on 15th November 1978, reducing the minimum extent of land from 2 cents to 1½ cents. Government issued orders on 25th October 1983 reducing this minimum extent of house site from 1½ cents to 1 cent in the case of the house site allotted by Government which is free from encumbrance. Even a daily wage earner is eligible to get loan under this scheme.

Houses during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Tamil Nadu at the rate of 40,000 houses with financial outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs per year commencing from 1980-81.

Salient Features of Rural Housing Scheme

(i) From the inception of Rural Housing Scheme the minimum extent of house site to obtain a loan was fixed as 2 cents. Government issued orders on 15th November 1978, reducing the minimum extent of land from 2 cents to 1½ cents. Government issued orders on 25th October 1983 reducing this minimum extent of house site from 1½ cents to 1 cent in the case of the house site allotted by Government which is free from encumbrance.

(ii) Even a daily wage earner is eligible to get loan under this scheme.



(v) The interest payable by the Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries will be borne by the Government.

(vi) Upto 31st March 1983 the beneficiaries under Rural Housing Scheme were required to contribute 20% of the cost of the house by way of labour, or material or money. From 1st April 1983 the beneficiaries contribution has been increased to 25%

(vii) While under HUDCO I Project loan was disbursed in 2 instalments, under HUDCO II and III Projects, loan is disbursed in 4 instalments. Each instalment of the loan is released only after verification of the construction work done thus ensuring utilisation of the loan amount already disbursed.

(viii) Arrangements have been made to supply levy cement to the beneficiaries through the Rural Housing Societies after obtaining allotment from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras for the implementation of the Rural Housing Scheme.

Achievement:

The achievement during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 under Rural Housing Scheme are given below:—

Number of Houses completed during the year			
Financial Year	A. Ds.	Others	Total
1980-81	34,238	7,844	42,082
1981-82	31,835	4,491	36,326
1982-83	32,845	7,247	40,092
1983-84	33,233	6,783	40,016
Total	1,32,151	26,365	1,58,516

During the Fifth year of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. during 1984-85 it has been proposed to construct 40,000 houses through the Rural Cooperative Housing Societies with the financial assistance from HUDCO and Government.

Urban Housing Scheme through the Cooperative Housing Societies

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society is the financing agency for Urban Housing Cooperative Societies. It obtains funds for this purpose from Life Insurance Corporation. Urban Cooperative Housing Societies are now sanctioning loan for construction of houses to their members according to their

monthly household income and their repaying capacity ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- per member. The particulars of disbursements for Urban Housing Scheme from the Cooperative Years 1980-81 to 31st March 1984 are:

Cooperative Year	Loan amount disbursed	No. of houses completed
1980-81	846.56	4,518
1981-82	1477.74	5,690
1982-83	1743.01	5,185
1983-84 upto 31.3.84	1208.62	3,913
	5275.93	19,306

SETTING UP OF A PRINTING PRESS AND BOOK BINDING

UNIT UNDER THE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, TAMILNADU

The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu arranges for the printing of various kinds of registers, forms, booklets etc., under the various programmes every year. The job-order for such publication is usually given either to the Government Press or Non-Government Printers. It has been a long-felt need to set up a printing press to meet the needs of this Department so that printing work can be entrusted to the press itself and the work orders of other departments can also be carried out. It has therefore been proposed to set up a composite printing press with a Book-binding unit attached to it. The twin objectives of the project will be to provide training and employment to eligible women possessing a talent and flare for this activity and also to meet the departmental needs of printing and publication in an expeditious manner. The beneficiaries of the Project will be mainly Hindu-Adi-Dravidar Women. The Project will be set up and run under the control and guidance of the Women's Development Corporation.

The printing press will be set up at the Narayanapuram Complex of the Centre for Rural Development in Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Total cost of this Project

is Rs. 24 lakhs. This will provide regular employment to 70 women, who will get a regular income of not less than Rs. 300 pm. Besides this, the project will provide training to about 40 women every year. About 51 % of the women beneficiaries will be from Hindu-Adi-Dravidars. Project cost viz., Rs. 24 lakh will be shared as follows:

	Rs. Lakhs
i) NORAD	6.00
ii) Special Central Assistance	11.25
iii) State Funds	6.75
Total	24.00



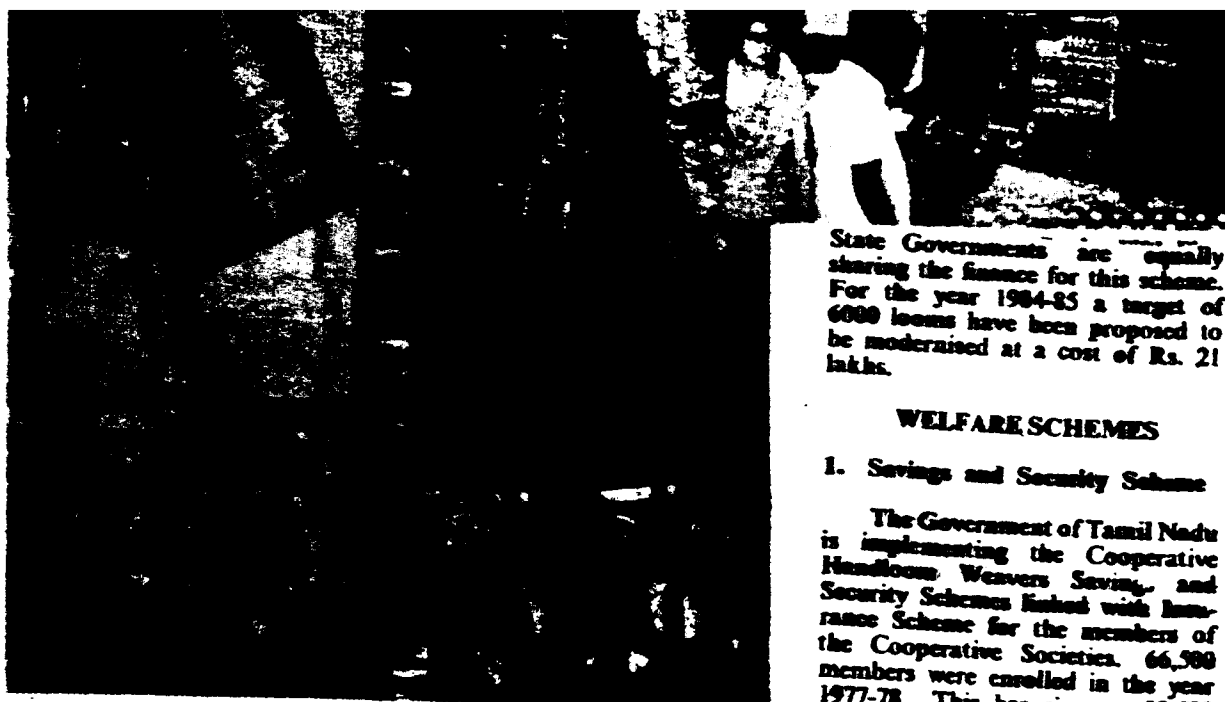
HAND LOOM MODERNISED

Hon'ble
Minister for Handlooms & Co-operation:
Thiru S. Thiruvakkarasu,

Cooperative coverage:
The New 30 Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister of India envisages provision of all facilities to Handlooms to develop and to modernise their technology. Our Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. continues to provide all facilities to Handloom Sector. During Fifth Five Year Plan, State Government have spent Rs. 27.62 crores. During the Vth Plan the expenditure has increased to Rs. 34.58 crores. Further the State Government have been implementing a policy of liberating the Handloom Weavers from the hold of money lenders and bring them into cooperative fold.

There are about 5.56 lakhs handlooms in Tamil Nadu. Of which 2.40 lakhs were in the cooperative fold in the year 1979-80 (i.e. 41%). For the Vth Five Year Plan the State Government have fixed a target of 67% as against the National target of 60%. Upto 31st March 1984, 3.56 lakhs of looms i.e. 64% have been enrolled in the Cooperative Sector. As against 1052 Weavers Cooperative Societies as on 31st March 1980, present there are 1,556 Weavers Cooperative Societies functioning in Tamil Nadu. After assumption of office by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. 504 Weavers Cooperative Societies have been organized. This includes 113 Industrial Weavers Cooperative Societies formed for the benefit of homeless weavers.

Supply of inputs:
The 12 Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State continues to take care of the supply of yarn to the Cooperative Sector to meet the increasing demand. Action was taken for the expansion of 5 existing Cooperative Spinning Mills and also for the establishment of the 5 new Cooperative Spinning Mills. Based on the additional spindleage of 12,500 has been raised in existing Cooperative Spinning Mills at Eran, Vellur, M. G. R. 504 Weavers Cooperative Societies have been organized. This South Arcot, South India (District).



State Governments are equally sharing the finance for this scheme. For the year 1984-85 a target of 6000 looms have been proposed to be modernised at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs.

WELFARE SCHEMES

1. Savings and Security Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Cooperative Handloom Weavers Saving and Security Schemes linked with Insurance Scheme for the members of the Cooperative Societies. 66,900 members were enrolled in the year 1977-78. This has risen to 88,500 as on 31st March 1984. In accordance with the wishes of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R who has immense compassion on the poor, the insurance amount has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000 from 1st March 1980. If a subscriber to this scheme dies, his nominee gets a flat sum of Rs. 3,000 as insurance cover from Life Insurance Corporation in addition to the accumulation in his fund account together with 7% interest.

2. Weavers Housing Scheme :

The Government of Tamil Nadu with financial assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation has revived the Weavers Housing Scheme from the year 1979-80, for the Welfare of the member of the Weavers Cooperative Societies. It is proposed to construct 5,000 houses at the end of Sixth Plan Period. The construction of 3,396 houses has already been taken up of this 2,075 houses have been completed and 1,321 houses are under various stages of constructions taking advantage of the Government subsidy and loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation. This scheme has been renewed with effect from 1st July 1982 by increasing the estimated cost of a house from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000 and the maximum loan amount is Rs. 9,700 per house. The State Government subsidy will continue to be at Rs. 1,000 per house and beneficiaries will have to pay Rs. 1,300 per house.

Weavers Training :

Under the revised Training Scheme from 1979-80 to 1983-84, 39,972 Weavers have been trained in the new method of weaving. For 1984-85, 14,400 Weavers will be trained at a cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

Modernisation of Handlooms :

Under the Scheme of Modernisation, Weavers Cooperative Societies are being encouraged to produce the quality goods. This scheme is being implemented from 1980-81 onwards. Under this scheme new varieties are produced by introduction of transfer of technology. 21,047 looms have been modernised at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs from 1980-81 to 1983-84. Both the Centre and

and Periyar Districts. 5 New Co-operative Spinning Mills, one each at Pudukottai, Dindigul, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram have recently been registered and necessary follow up action is being taken to set up these mills at a total cost of Rs. 37.53 crores. These new mills will provide employment opportunities to about 2,500 persons. By expansion of the existing Co-operative Spinning Mills additional employment to the extent of 1960 can also be generated.

Production Finance :

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has so far sanctioned Rs. 163.58 crores in 1983-84 as against Rs. 70 crores in 1980. The target of Rs. 104.70 crores has been fixed for 1984-85. The concessional finance is being provided to Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies for the purpose of marketing activities of handloom cloth and yarn.

Design-cum-Service Centre :

5 Design-cum-Service centres at a total cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs have been set up by Cooptex at Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore and Kadayannallur for the production of new designs. These centres have already evolved 1,100 new designs for distribution to the Weavers Cooperative Societies. The

Tamil Nadu has a vast coastline of about 1000 km. through Bay of Bengal, Palk Strait, Gulf of Mannar, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea on East, South and West directions. No other State in India is surrounded by sea on three sides like Tamil Nadu State. It will not be an exaggeration, if we may say that Tamil Nadu is the only State which has such glory. This State has the distinction of having two Major Ports, one at Madras and the other at Tuticorin which are under the control of Central Government.

CUDDALORE PORT:

In this Port, the main exports are iron ore and general cargo and main imports are Fertilizer and general cargo. This Port handled 1.38 lakh tonnes during 1980-81; 1.69 lakh tonnes during 1981-82; 2.33 lakh tonnes during 1982-83 and 1.30 lakh tonnes during 1983-84. Really it is a great achievement that the cargoes handled during the last four years excels the past years.

In this Port, for storage facilities two cargo sheds of 2,000 tonnes

MAJOR WORKS OF MINOR PORTS

Hon'ble
Minister for Transport
Thiru S. Muthusamy,

In addition to this, there are two Intermediate Ports viz. Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and other Minor Ports viz. Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Kanniyakumari, Colachel and Valinokkam. These Ports are under the control of the State Government viz. Government of Tamil Nadu.

The developments achieved in each Port during the last four years are as under:

capacity have been constructed. One transit shed has also been constructed. The long felt need of this Port viz. a new stores shed is under construction at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A foreshore boundary wall was constructed at a cost of Rs. 8.19 lakhs in order to prevent pilferage of cargo stacked in transit. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been sanctioned for providing rubble mound break water underneath R.C.C. pier.

Two non-propelled 50 tonne steel cargo barges and a 50 tonne non-propelled steel water barge at a total cost of Rs. 9 lakhs have been procured.

One 10 tonne mobile crane at a cost of Rs. 11.12 lakhs for use of the Port was procured during 1981-82.

NAGAPATTINAM PORT:

In this port, the main exports are onion and general cargo and main imports are wheat and general cargo. This Port handled 41 thousand 722 tonnes during 1980-81, 69 thousand 228 tonnes during 1981-82, 48 thousand 871 tonnes during 1982-



83 and 1 lakh 11 thousand 418 tonnes during 1983-84. This Port also handles passengers going to and coming from Malaysia and Singapore via Penang. During 1980-81 6 thousand 281 passengers; during 1981-82, 6 thousand 508 passengers; during 1982-83, 3 thousand 528 passengers and during 1983-84 3 thousand 510 passengers passed through this Port.

RAMESWARAM PORT:

This Port handles more than a lakh of passengers every year. The Repatriates from Sri Lanka under Sashtri - Bhandara Nayaka Agreement also pass through this Port. The Passengers, including repatriates passed through this port are: during 1980-81, 1 lakh 76 thousand 346; during 1981-82 1 lakh 83 thousand 568; during 1982-83 2 lakhs 11 thousand 667 and during 1982-84 1 lakh 50 thousand 155.

The decrease in number of passengers during 1983-84 is mainly due to the communal riots at Sri Lanka.

To accommodate the ships to berth alongside, construction of a permanent R.C.C. pier at an estimated cost of Rs. 107 lakhs will commence shortly. It is also proposed to provide further additional facilities.





PAMBAN PORT:

Pamban is a Minor Port. The vessels are being piloted through Pamban channel of this Port. During 1980-81 50 vessels; during 1981-82 - 50 vessels; during 1982-83- 57 vessels and during 1983-84- 68 vessels have been piloted.

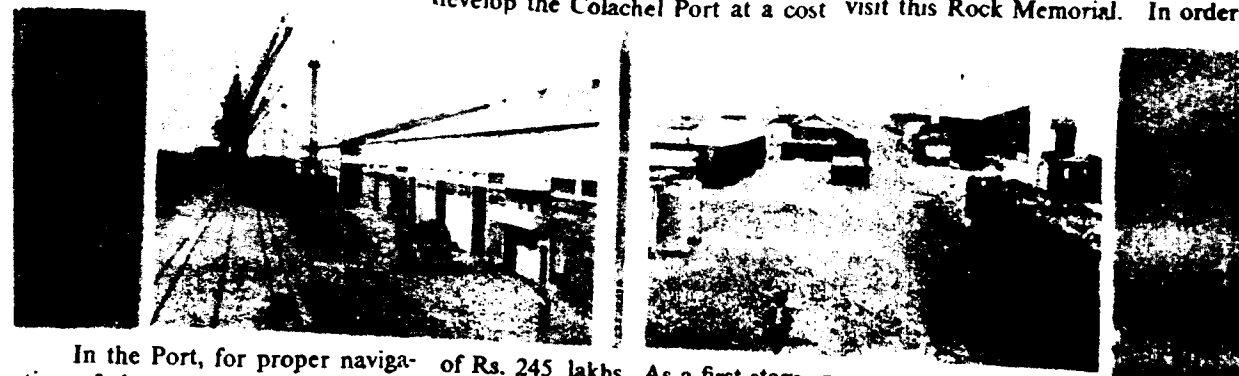
of this commodity at this Port. The export of illmenite sand has increased to 58 thousand 297 tonnes during 1983-84 from that of 12 thousand 500 tonnes during 1980-81.

Based on Techno-Economic Survey Report, it is proposed to develop the Colachel Port at a cost

to West Bengal and other foreign countries, a R.C.C. jetty is being constructed. The preliminary items of work like reclaiming site for the proposed Port complex and forming the approach road have also been started.

KANNIYAKUMARI PORT:

It may be fit to mention here that a memorable incident had taken place in this department during this period. The Ferry service which was run by Vivekananda Kendra Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, was stopped by them on 20th July, 1981 due to some problems. This had caused disappointment to the Tourists from all parts of India and also from abroad, who could not visit this Rock Memorial. In order



In the Port, for proper navigation of the vessels passing through the Pamban channel during night time lighted buoys at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be provided. The work is expected to be completed soon.

of Rs. 245 lakhs. As a first stage, a R.C.C. jetty of 90 metre long at a cost of Rs.67.14 lakhs will be provided during 1984-85.

VALINOKKAM PORT:

Recently Government have declared Valinokkam as a Minor Port. As a result, it is proposed to develop Valinokkam Port at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. For the export of salt and other commodities

to keep the ferry service running in the interest of all India Tourists, this service was taken over by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the Vivekananda Kendra and the same was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Port Department, from 2nd October 1981. So far, i.e. upto 30th April 1984, 25,64,886 visitors have been ferried to and fro the rock and an amount of Rs. 45,80,666 has been collected as ferry charges.

COLACHEL PORT:

The main commodity of export at this Port is illmenite sand. There is considerable progress in export

Training:

Technical training, which now takes place in the State, will be made compulsory for all the students from the 1st year onwards, according to the J.A. Plan, 1980-81 of School Education.

Retirement benefit:

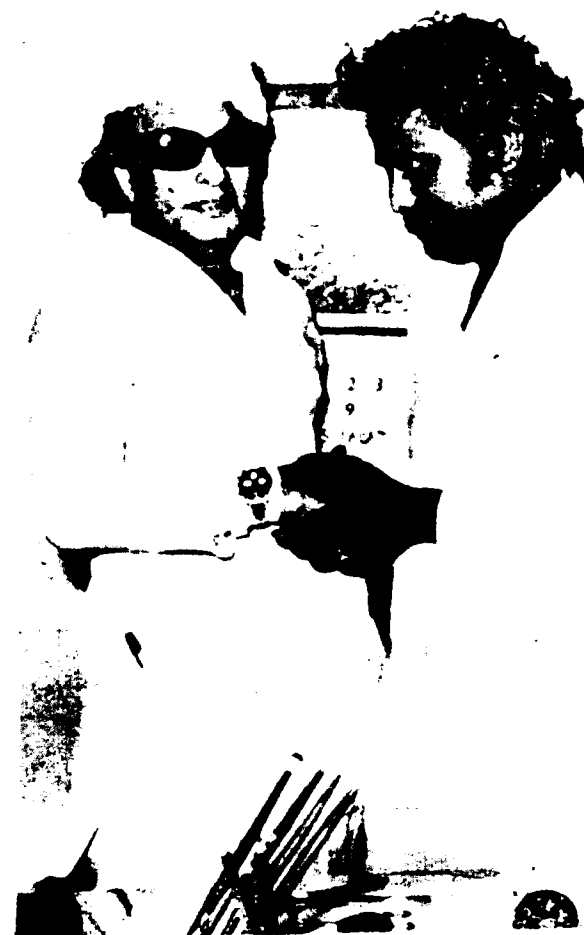
"Village servants such as Tehsildars, etc. will be retired at the age of 60 with a pension for each completed year of service at the time of retirement. About 20% of the pension will be benefitted by this scheme," according to Thiru A. Padmanabhan, Minister, Revenue Administration.

T.V. Debate commended

The World Bank experts who visited Tamil Nadu recently to study the working of the "Training and Visit Scheme" have commended its working in Tamil Nadu and were of the view that Tamil Nadu has been the model for other States in the country.

Tamil Nadu Newspaper Trial:

"The Tamil Nadu Newspaper and Paper Mills, established in Pudukottai, on the banks of the Cauvery, will have its trial in the middle of August using imported pulp" according to Thiru V. Viswanathan, Collector, Trichy District.



The Government is striving hard to solve the unemployment problems. There are 39 Employment Offices in the State including 5 Special Employment Offices for technical, physically handicapped and professionally qualified persons.

Special Employment Officer for the physically handicapped;

In order to cater to the special problems of the physically handicapped, there is an Employment Office in Madras with four units at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. A special cell to cater to the problems of the physically handicapped was setup during 1983 in the Employment Exchange at Coimbatore with 100 percent assistance from the Government of India.

Vocational Guidance Employment Council:

Vocational Guidance Units have been set up in the District Employment Offices at Pudukkottai and Dharmapuri. All the districts are now served by a Vocational Guidance Unit.

Enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959:

A total of 14,111 establishments came under the purview of this Act as on 30th September 1983 as against 13,186 on 30th September 1982.

SCHEMES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN EVERY SPHERE

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare.
Thiru. M. VIJAYASARATHY

Unemployment Relief Scheme:

This Government's scheme of payment of unemployment relief to educated unemployed who have been on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges for a period of more than 5 years and whose parental monthly income is less than Rs.2000, has been under implementation from 1st July 1980.





Self Employment:

It has been increasingly realised that the duties of the National Employment Service should not be restricted only to registration and nomination, but should also be extended into the areas of guidance, training and preparation for self-employment. With 100 per cent assistance from the Government of India, a Special Self-Employment Cell has been set up in the Employment Office at Vellore during the past year. The Employment Officer posted at this cell advises and guides those persons interested in self-employment and also arranges for bank assistance for such projects. Promotion of self-employment has received a boost with the introduction of a special drive to provide financial assistance to set up self-employment ventures to all those trained under TRYSEM in the Industrial Training Institutes and similar institutions. Specially constituted Task Forces under the chairmanship of District Collectors

have interviewed these candidates and recommended the deserving cases to Commercial Banks for assistance ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. Of a total of 10,031 persons trained in Industrial Training Institutes under TRYSEM upto 31st March 1983, over 6,500 have already been selected and recommended to the banks. Over 2,000 persons have actually been sanctioned with assistance to the tune of over Rs. 1 crore.

One Job Per Family Scheme:

(i) This Government is committed to the policy of One Job Per Family Scheme as part of its efforts to tackle the general problems of unemployment. A Statewide survey of rural families beneath the poverty line has shown that approximately 15 lakh persons are willing for self-employment.

(ii) The Government have also recently issued orders that while Government and Public Sector Undertakings recruit persons from among those nominated by the Employment Exchanges, preference should be given, other things being equal, to those from jobless families. Certification of such persons will be done by Revenue Department.

Computerisation:

The Government have been aware of the need for computerisation of the activities of the Employment Exchanges, both in order to enhance efficiency and to reduce the scope for mal-practices. With this in mind, the Government have planned for a phased computerisation of all the Exchanges within the State with the technical assistance of the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. A sum of Rs. 6.5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1984-85 for computerisation of the Madras region, covering 5 Employment Exchanges. Other regions will be taken up in subsequent years.

Industrial Training Institutes:

There are 35 Industrial Training Institutes in this State including 3 exclusively for women, with a total seating capacity of 14,272. 9,189 candidates were admitted during August 1983 as against 8,264 in August 1982. The Government have introduced a third shift in the Industrial Training Institutes at Coimbatore, Madurai and North Madras during 1983-84. It is now proposed to introduce a third shift in the Industrial Training Institute, Salem during 1984-85. This will increase the seating capacity by 200. A Budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made. The Government is keenly aware of the need to equip the Industrial Training Institutes with modern machinery and equipment. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for 1984-85 towards this end.

Apprenticeship Training:

Under this Act it is obligatory on the part of the employers to train the apprentices assigned to them by the State Apprenticeship Board. The period of apprenticeship varies from 6 months to 4 years and leads to the award of the National Apprenticeship Certificate.

Related Instruction Centres have been set up in various Industrial Training Institutes. These cater to the requirements in terms of technical education of apprentices undergoing training in nearby industries. During 1983-84 an R.I. Centre in Hosur was set up. With this there are now 9 Related Instruction Centres in the State.

Advanced Vocational Training Scheme:

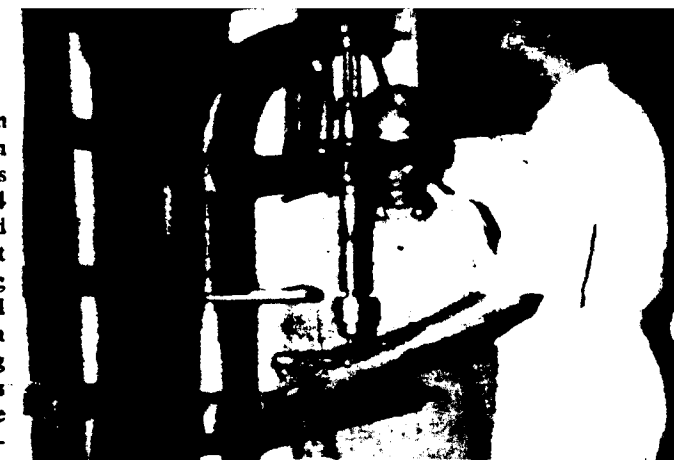
This scheme has been introduced in certain Industrial Training Institutes with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organisation. During the past year, the scheme has been implemented at the Industrial Training Institutes, Ambattur and Coimbatore and has been widely appreciated by the Industrial establishments whose workers received training under the scheme. This scheme has been extended to Industrial Training Institute, Madurai and implementation will begin shortly.

Vocational rehabilitation centre for physically handicapped women:

The Government of India have informed this Government that a Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for physically handicapped women is to be set up in Coimbatore during the VII plan.

Training for Self-employment:

Training for rural youth in engineering and semi-engineering trades under TRYSEM is undertaken in 28 Industrial Training Institutes. The persons trained under this scheme in the past years have been greatly benefited.



In order to equip the Training Officers on Industrial Training Institutes to conduct training effectively an orientation course in training for self-employment was organised in collaboration with Small Industries Service Institute, Madras. It is hoped to introduce self-employment courses for all trainees under the Craftsmen Training scheme to familiarise them with the procedural and technical problems involved in setting up self-employment ventures.

New Programmes:

The Government of India propose to set up an Instructional Media Institute with the West German Government's assistance at Coimbatore. This institute will undertake the preparation of instructional material such as books, audio-visual aids, etc. for use in all ITI's. Land has been selected for this purpose and the final clearance from Government of India is awaited.

This Government have also moved the Government of India to set up a Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women in Tamil Nadu during the VII Plan period.

OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION.

The Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited (an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a Limited Company on 30th November 1978.

The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 50 lakhs and the subscribed capital is Rs. 10 lakhs. The main objectives of the Corporation are:

1. Promotion of employment in foreign countries of skilled persons, semi-skilled persons, etc.
2. Investment of income repatriated by the workers;
3. Setting up of joint industrial ventures in India and abroad.
4. Promotion of export of Indian products.

For the present, the Corporation is actively pursuing the objective of finding jobs abroad for workers. It registers workers desirous of seeking overseas jobs. As on 31st December 1983, the number of job-seekers registered with the Corporation stood at 18,069. The Corporation has so far deployed 926 workers in United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen. The remittance of valuable foreign exchange to India by these workers is estimated at Rs. 1.75 crores per year.





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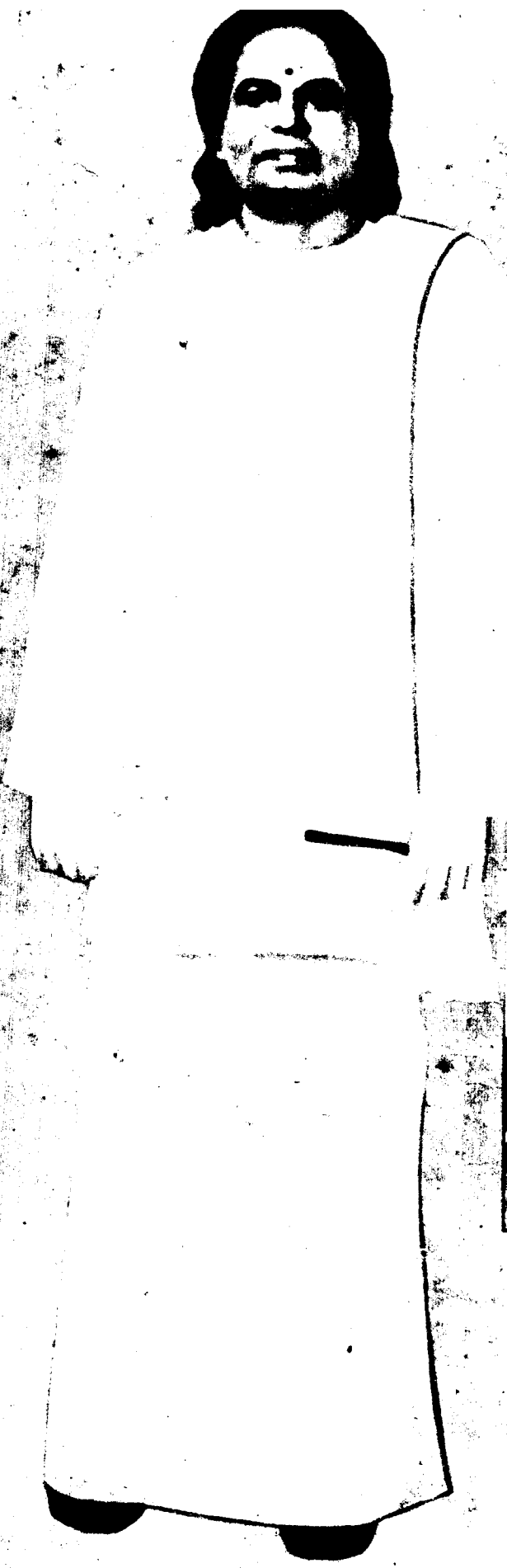
THE DIRECTOR OF SMALL SAVINGS
143, Anna Salai Madras 600 002

OR YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE

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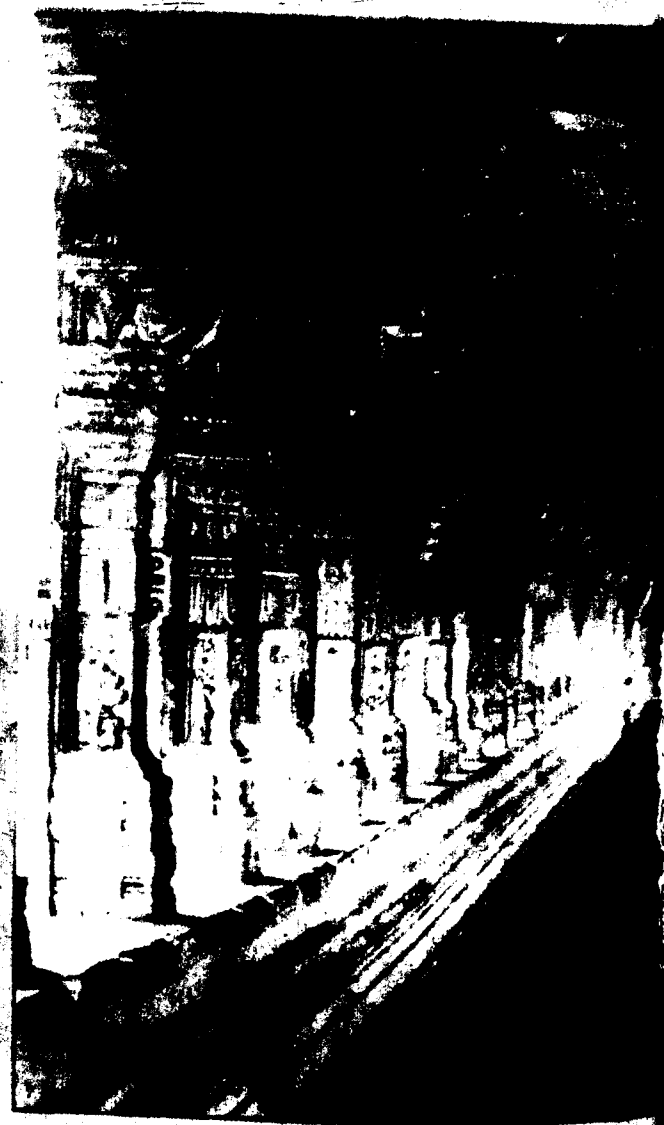
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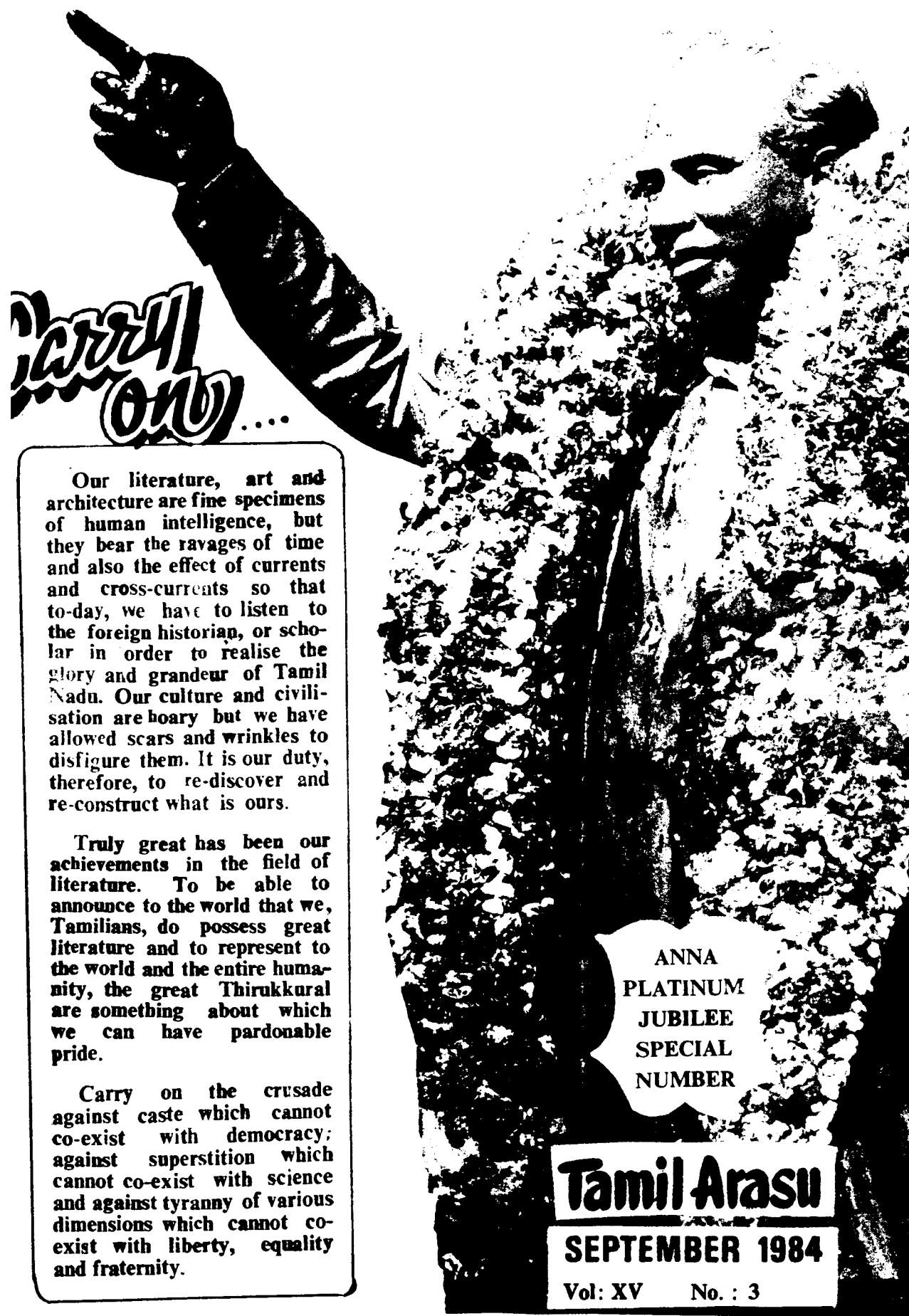


Tamil Arasu

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ANNA
PLATINUM
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NUMBER



Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence, but they bear the ravages of time and also the effect of currents and cross-currents so that to-day, we have to listen to the foreign historian, or scholar in order to realise the glory and grandeur of Tamil Nadu. Our culture and civilisation are hoary but we have allowed scars and wrinkles to disfigure them. It is our duty, therefore, to re-discover and re-construct what is ours.

Truly great has been our achievements in the field of literature. To be able to announce to the world that we, Tamilians, do possess great literature and to represent to the world and the entire humanity, the great Thirukkural are something about which we can have pardonable pride.

Carry on the crusade against caste which cannot co-exist with democracy; against superstition which cannot co-exist with science and against tyranny of various dimensions which cannot co-exist with liberty, equality and fraternity.

ANNA
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ANNA'S CREED OF LOVE

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER Dr. M.G.R.

Anna practised what he preached and he was himself exemplary.

How was it that Anna could practise what he preached? That was because he was open in and out; he conformed to his thought and deed in the pursuit of his ideal. For this conformity of thought and deed, the power of reasoning must be used.

Anna helped us in developing this power of reasoning and engineered the Renaissance step by step.

People did not accept Anna's revolutionary ideals all of a sudden on a single day. First they came to listen to Anna; they heard him; they felt that what he said was just, and, at last, they came to believe that Anna's words were true. Finally they joined his movement despite opposition and obstructions.

Anna said that we should think that all the facilities and benefits provided by the social, economic and modern developments belong to all the people and not to any particular individual. Nobody should think that

"These are all for me and me alone", said Anna. It is this philosophy of his that attracted me.

What is the fundamental cause of all the struggles and agitations all over the world? It is the tears shed by those who are denied their legitimate rights that inflame and induce the struggles and agitations.

The affluent person possessing all the luxuries should at least think for a moment why and how he has become so rich and the others remain so poor. The rich need not shed tears of blood for the poor. But they must, at least, think of the plight of the poor.

If a rich man should come to think of the poor man's plight, he must have love at heart. When will that love spring up at his heart? There is no indication. As there is no love at the heart of the affluent, difference and discord are there for generations together.

The state of affairs of the previous generation should not be allowed to continue and if allowed, the same social and economic structure would continue and the rich would become richer and the poor would become poorer.

Even when the population is increasing, it has been felt that all should be given the average decent living facilities and this desire is there for years together. And for the solution of this problem Anna's creed of love can help us. The success lies in people's acceptance of and adherence to this creed of love wholeheartedly without any discord between the Inner Self and the Outer Activities.

A mother provides necessary food for the child and the teacher imparts the education needed by the pupil. Likewise, the Haves must come forward to meet the needs of the Have-nots, and this is Anna's message of love. If this creed of Anna is accepted and followed, then there would be the dawn of hope for solving the problems of the Society.

"THE mischievous mentality that 'pains to others, pleasures to me,' will affect affection, root out righteousness and destroy all that is constructive", said Poet Bharathi Dasan.

This is true not only of insignificant individuals but also of a great leader accepted and admired by millions of followers. Mahatma Gandhi and Perarignar Anna were leaders who regarded the sufferings of others as their own.

People are not unaware of the anarchical atrocities unleashed by them in the name of Satyagrahas and righteous struggles. We cannot find even a trace of such tendency in Anna to strengthen his leadership by sacrificing his followers.

I have to make mention of an event in which I myself was involved in 1950.

It was decided to stage a Black Flag Demonstration to Rajaji who was then a Central Minister without Portfolio on his arrival at Madras.

It was at about 9.00 A.M. on 24th October 1950. I was one among the thousands of the demonstrators. It was half-an hour before the arrival of Rajaji. The situation was tense. The Police started lathi-charging to disperse the crowd and indulged in mad lathi-charge. There was a pell-mell and the agitated crowd scattered here and there.

In the front row of our team of agitators was our great linguistic genius Panmozhi Pulavar



The GANDHI of the SOUTH

Appaduraiyar. He was madly beaten up by the Police to such an extent that he could not even stand and he fell down on the ground. Even after all this, we demonstrated and hundreds of us were arrested. Appaduraiyar who was badly wounded and bleeding was taken to the party office, and was laid down there.

When Anna saw Appaduraiyar in that condition, he was shocked and stunned. With tears in his eyes, Anna asked Appaduraiyar, "Why did you go there? Am I to lead the Kazhagam (movement) in such a way as to subject people like you to such a beating and suffering?"

If I happen to remember the reaction of that great leader's humanist and righteous heart, it is a hair-raising experience to me even at this moment.

Mahatma Gandhi as well as Anna made a humanitarian approach to

All the agitations launched by Mahatma Gandhi were non-violent and righteous one. In all the agitations and Satyagrahas for the Independence, the Mahatma inflicted pains on his own self, subjected his own self to all sufferings but he never made, never intended to make, others suffer or sacrifice for him. Never did he derive benefits from the sacrifices made by others.

Our late Reverend Anna is the leader who followed Mahatma Gandhi in leading the movement. It is his ideology and methodology that is known as Annaism. And our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaiver Dr. M.G.R. is the leader who actualises the ideals of Annaism.

We see to-day persons who stand on the shoulders of others and enjoy seeing festival festivities.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments
Thiru RM. VEERAPPAN





all issues both political and otherwise, and resorted to righteous means. Anna never thought of sacrificing others for reaping any benefits. This is the fundamental principle on which is based the Annaism of Dr. M. G. R.

Though we, demonstrators, were attacked by the Police, we did not indulge in any violence. That is what Anna has taught us.

Anna never liked such acts as indulging in violence, stoning the buses, killing the passengers

in the name of strikes, Satyagrahas and demonstrations to gain political benefits. Anna never thought that his head should be crowned at cost of the head of another man.

It is this righteousness of Anna that made him be hailed by the world as the Gandhi of the South.

The case of Appaduraiyar is one which testifies to the nobility of Anna.

In contrast to Anna's approach, some people are indulging in

atrocities in the name of politics. People have not failed to identify them.

At the time of the Platinum Jubilee Celebration of ANNA, so many incidents are visualised in my memory. Yet I have cited only instance.

Long live Anna's name and fame!

Long live the fame of Pura-tchi Thalaivar Dr. M. G. R. who adheres to Anna's ideology!

Anna, the Miracle Maker

The dawn of the 6th March, 1967, found the people of Tamil Nadu and even the people of the entire Indian Nation agog with excitement for, this was a unique day in the political history of the country. It marked the end of a 20-year regime of the monolithic giant of a political party—The Indian National Congress—which held its sway over all the States of India from 1947. The tolling bells, started ringing for Congress first in Tamil-Nadu. This was a sea change of politics and no mere ripple. To say that the ruling Congress Party was routed in the General Elections of 1967 is to put it mildly. It fell like a house of cards. Out of 233 Assembly seats it fought for, it could win only 49, and out of 39 Lok Sabha seats, it could get only a meagre three. This was in spite of the fact, that it contested all seats both in the Assembly and the Lok Sabha. All but one Minister of the Congress Cabinet were defeated. Important Congress Ministers of the Union Cabinet and Deputy Ministers were also felled down. It was a holocaust for the titanic Congress Party which ruled at the Centre and all the States uninterruptedly for two decades.

The David who slung the fatal shots on the Congress Goliath was a mild mannered, soft spoken short statured, grey-moustached gentle person in his late fifties. The political party started and nursed tenderly by him from 17-9-1949 had come of age, politically speaking, in just 18 years and now stood a victor on the battle of the ballots poised to enter the portals of power. It won all the 25 seats it contested for the Lok



Sabha and 138 out of 173 seats for the Assembly. A historic feat for a babe-in-politics and yet its founding father, in the hour of glory, on that night of February 22, 1967, had the humility and the innate modesty to say to a correspondent of "The Link" that "it is victory for the people of Tamil Nadu, for their democratic spirit. It is not D.M.K.s victory alone but the victory of the

**Hon'ble Minister for Health
Dr. H. V. HANDE**



alliance, a tribute to their single minded determination and thoroughness in the task of ousting Congress from power." It is this magnanimous spirit of accommodation and goodwill which distinguished Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai or "ANNA" as called affectionately, by millions of his beloved Tamil brethren, from the innumerable ephemeral politicians who are prone to work only for short term gains.

There was no dearth of political pundits who, on recovering from their initial moments of daze, started analysing this extra-ordinary political turn of events. For some, it was flash in the pan, a momentary quirk of fortune favouring a dark horse. For some others, ANNA merely appeared to have mounted on the crest of an Anti-Congress wave sweeping over the country. There were predictions and pronouncements that this weaning way from Congress was only a temporary phenomenon.

Anna must have treated all

these comments with an amused smile. He alone knew this was not fortune's favour falling into the lap, but a fruit of patient endeavour for over forty years. An uphill task of educating the Tamils to relearn their hoary past and to be proud of their language and culture had paid off, and the political power was a natural corollary of this great task and culmination of ceaseless efforts in the direction. Anna belonged to that unique class of political leaders who could identify themselves totally with the common man, speak his language, think his thoughts and share his agonies and joys. In his book "The Big Change," Thiru K.S. Ramanujam, the well-known journalist, reproduced a letter written by one Mr. Girish Seshagiri, Perora, Illinois (USA) which appeared in the "Hindu" dated 20th March 1967, two weeks after Anna took over as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. After congratulating the then D.M.K. Party for winning the elections, this letter says "A second and more important reason for the D.M.K. success at the polls should be attributed to Anna. Like Gandhi, he has carried politics to the masses and awakened their political consciousness. As history points out repeatedly in times of disenchantment and frustration, the masses always look up on one man to champion their causes." How candid and true this assessment is, from a corner of the world far removed from Tamil Nadu. How true this is, even in to-day's Tamil Nadu!

Anna was a born leader; but this leadership was never imposed nor sought for. It was never a thorn to prick the skin but a rose to give a soothing touch. For him, the party workers were not pawns in a political game but brothers working for a common cause. Jealousy, the green-eyed monster, could never contaminate him by its touch and he was singularly unattached to position or office. His open invitation "THAMBI THALAMAI ERKA VAA" (Brother come! and head the Organisation) extended to Dr. Navalar Nedunchezian to assume the party presidentship after Anna relinquished it, bears ample testimony to this detachment. The genuine affection Anna had for every

party worker, no matter what his status was, endeared and enslaved millions of them. They were devoted to him for life. With malice towards none, he could always conciliate but not compromise in the case of an argument.

Anna's several traits won many friend for him who developed admiration and respect for him cutting across party barriers. One of his oft quoted remarks was "Maatran

Again in 1967 when I was contesting from Park Town Constituency, Anna launched my Campaign meeting with late Thiru N.V. Natarajan presiding, and told the gathering, "I heard that my Congress friends are throwing disparaging remarks about even the looks of their opponents. Look, what is wanting in Doctor's profile? If only I had come across him some years back, I would have even used him in films for his good looks." The jocular



Thottathu Malligaiyum Manakkum" (The jasmine of the other man's garden too is fragrant). I recall my first meeting with him in 1964 when I was just elected as a member of the Legislative Council from the Graduates' Constituency. When I was introduced to him by a common friend, the first reaction of Anna was that of surprise. As I was elected together with Sir A.L. Mudaliar, Anna obviously expected to meet an elderly person and was surprised to see a young person in his thirties

remark carried with it deep affection which I cherish to this day.

For quick witted replies and apt similes with telling effect, Anna was an unequalled reservoir. I still remember one occasion when Anna's Government had to face a no-confidence motion. The opposition leader Thiru P.G. Karuthiruman of Congress made a blistering attack against the ruling party. I also spoke pointing out some lapses of the Government at the same time

opposing the non-confidence motion as a Member of the Swatantra Party. When Anna rose to reply, he said: "We have heard two speeches now criticising this Government but with a vast difference. When Thiru Karuthiruman spoke, it was like a cat pouncing on a mouse. Whereas Dr. Hande's speech was like a cat holding its kitten." The simile brought forth a hearty laugh all around. Another simile of Anna which comes to my mind is regarding our beloved Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. Anna once said movingly in a public meeting "I fell in love with this Kani (fruit) long ago and was eagerly waiting for the moment it would fall on my lap, lush and ripe. The moment the fruit fell on my lap, I preserved it (meaning our beloved Chief Minister) in my heart."

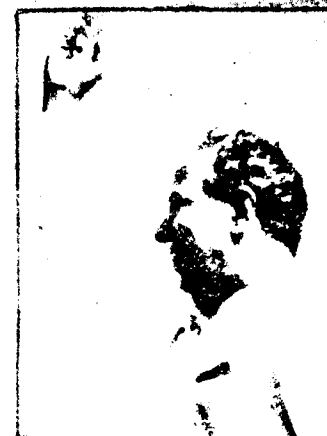
Can there be a greater testimony of love than this between a political mentor and his disciple?

Anna would never allow the lure of wealth or position to wean him away from his contact with the common man. A senior party leader once introduced to Anna after he became the Chief Minister, an industrialist as a good old friend. Obviously the new 'friend' wanted some favour from Anna. After politely sending him away, Anna called the party dignitary and asked him "How long do you know me?" The surprised leader said "Why? It is forty years now! Anna said "Of course, I know. But all these years, you never introduced this new friend to me even once. You invariably brought a teashop man or a cart-puller and proudly claimed that they were your friends. Dear brother! Do not cut off your roots and seek for new 'friends' who come to us only when we are in power."

Anna was the foremost among politicians to recognise that the most affective and fruitful way of educating the common man was through his mother tongue. While Tamil Nadu could boast of several intellectual giants such as Rajaji, Srinivasa Sastri, R.K. Shanmugam Chetty, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy, Dr. A.L. Mudaliar and others, Anna was the first intellectual of Tamil Nadu to inculcate a special respect for Tamil

We should kindle a fervour which will rouse the society as a whole and evoke from every one his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order

Co-operation is between equals not as between barons and beggars.



in the minds of our intelligentsia. A facile speaker and writer in English, he drank deep from the fountain of Tamil literature and insisted on speaking and writing in Tamil on all occasions as far as possible. Words came to his command and danced to a tilting tune of alliteration. His was a party of many young graduates; but they were graduates with a difference. It was a point of honour for them to excel, as their beloved Anna did, in Tamil debates and writing. A few incidents fleet before my mind's eye while penning this.

The first scene is set in 1945. I attended a meeting in which several scholars and administrators such as Thiru R.K. Shanmugam, participated, and the proceedings were all in English. A Tamil scholar, not familiar with rendering a speech in English, rose and after apologising to the audience for the inconvenience started his talk in Tamil! Contrast this with the following scene. After 1967, I again attended a meeting addressed by the Chief Minister Anna among others. The doyen of educationists, Sir A.L. Mudaliar stood up and apologised to the audience for his inability to talk fluently in Tamil and then spoke in English! Would this metamorphosis be possible without the advent of ANNA?

Any observer from outside, who imagined that the success of Anna was solely owing to an appeal to the masses on sectarian, linguistic and regional considerations was woefully wrong. Anna never lacked patriotism. In November, 1962 at the height of National calamity

caused by the Chinese aggression, he spoke in the Rajya Sabha thus: "We might march as one people, wedded to one principle, having one aim—that is to chuck out the Chinese and safeguard the country... I enter the name of the D.M.K. in the Roll Call of honour that is being now formulated for the safety, for the dignity and the future of this country?"

His astute understanding of international politics is evidenced in his prophetic utterance in the Rajya Sabha on February 1966. He said "If we want purposeful friendship with foreign countries, we should have developed by this time comradial contacts with the emergent African States. We should have created a sort of Commonwealth of South East Asian Nations. We should have taken into our confidence Japanese Industrialists and Japanese Economists." Did he perhaps foresee Asiads and Maruti-Suzuki collaborations even two decades ago?

One cannot answer the question what this volcano of political ideas and vanguard of social justice would have done, if only the voice which thrilled forty odd million hearts in Tamil Nadu was not stilled on 3rd February 1969. Born on 15, September, 1909, Anna would have completed sixty years in six months time, but death prematurely backoned him. Attended by about fifteen million people in tears, his funeral service has passed into Guinness Book as a world record. For countless persons like me, Anna will ever live enthroned in our hearts.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL (ACCOUNTS)

TAMIL NADU, MADRAS-600 018.

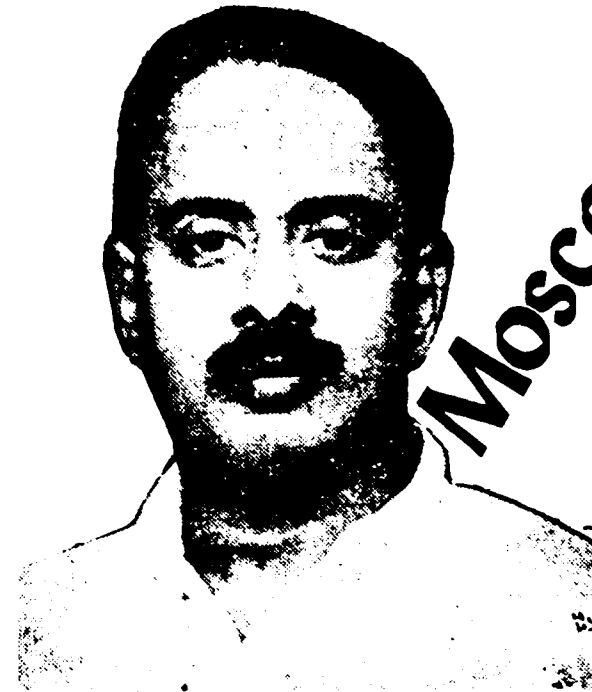
ACCOUNT SLIPS FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO PROVIDENT FUND-1983-84

The Accountant-General (Accounts), Tamil Nadu, has commenced the despatch of Account Slips for the year 1983-84, in respect of all the subscribers of the Tamil Nadu Government. These Account Slips are being forwarded to the Heads of Offices in which the subscribers were working in March 1984.

Government servants are, therefore, requested to contact the concerned Heads of Offices and collect their statement of accounts. In case of non-receipt of Account Slips by 30.9.84 or any discrepancy in the accounts, the undermentioned Officer may be addressed, giving full particulars of recoveries (subscription or refunds) such as the month, gross and net amount of the concerned bill, head of account etc., as well as the Account Number of the subscriber. The letters may be sent through the concerned Heads of Offices.



Shri S. Viswanathan,
Accounts Officer/F.M.I.
Office of the Accountant-General (Accounts)
261, Anna Salai,
Madras-600 018.



(This is the first article written by Perarignar Anna, when he was a student of the Pachaiyappa's College, in 1933, which was published in the College Magazine)

MEEET a Soviet citizen and ask him what is the meaning of all the noise that he makes—why, seek Stalin himself and put him the same question. "Oh! it is a mighty world revolution against capitalism! Damn it! We crushed it. Yet we want to wipe it out of the face of the earth" would Stalin or the Soviet thunder forth.

Communism is Leninism; Leninism is applied Marxism. Arm chair critics may brand Marx as a dreamy politician and destructive economist. Some considered him as revolution personified. To the 'proletarian world', however, he is a demi God. His works, 'Capital' and 'Communist Manifesto' are the two testaments to the proletarian. The melody of Marx, was so sweet, so nice, so hope-giving that the labourer became crazy when he heard and reheard it. It made him a devil of course, but in the course of his devilish dance, he did vanquish the demon of capitalism.

Karl Marx was not a proletariat. In fact the English Fabian Society tried to brand him bourgeois, son of a rich Jewish lawyer of Rhenish Germany. Marx had facilities for a sound education. His susceptible mind had been greatly impressed by the cunning, cruelty and ambition of the capitalist class. He brought to light horrible yet sober facts about the evils of capitalism. Just as Jean Jacques Rousseau's 'Social Contract' let loose the winged doctrines of Equality—Liberty—Fraternity—so also Marx's 'Capital' supplied the theory of 'Surplus value' which forms the backbone of Socialism of various types. Marx did not get reputation for nothing.

Moscow Mob Parade

Labour is the chief source of production of wealth. Without recognizing the fact, the Capitalist robs the labourers, forces him to live in slums, and dictates him to be content with a very small share—4d in a shilling according to Marx. 'Capitalists are human parasites—vultures who live upon the flesh of the labourers' said Karl Marx in his piping voice. Accumulation of wealth and the subsequent utilisation of the same by rich Capitalists, are not an increase in the National Dividend, for the same could satisfy more intense wants of

C. N. Annadurai.

the labourer and thus could be better utilised. But the ratio of distribution is unjustly proportioned.

That Capitalism is the apotheosis of civilisation is the dogma of some. They argue that since Capitalist gives employment to the labourer, he helps society substantially. So a capitalist is not a human parasite but a benefactor, and capitalism should not be condemned but ought to be welcomed. Any elementary book on economics will tell us that Land, Labour, Capital and Organisation are the four agents of production. It is true to say that Capital is as necessary for production, as labour is. But the problem is, which of these deserves more consideration. A labourer works hard but the direction comes from the Capitalist. Whether the concern gets profit or not, a labourer gets his annas and never cares for either the prosperity of the Capitalist or the comfort of the consumer. Whereas, the Capitalist spends sleepless nights in devising plans, and determining the nature and quantity of the demand that is likely to arise. Failure means to him not only a risk of parting with his capital, but also a good-bye to honour. A failure means an 'I.P.' and it is by no means a decent degree. So when through his efforts, the Capitalist gets profit he demands a greater share in it. Or, when the Capitalist is not capable of 'brainwork', he hires the services of a 'D. Com' and shares the profit with that organiser.

Bearded Bernard Shaw of 'Apple Cart' fame shattered the first argument. "Want you to praise the Capitalist? Say you that since he gives employment to the labourer he ought to be honoured? It is bunkum: A motor driver by killing a man gives ample opportunity to the departments of police and Judiciary not to mention his great service to 'sensation spreaders.' Why, then, should we not raise a marble statue in his honour? ques-

tions the dramatist. In fact Capitalists give employment, but never enjoyment to the labourers. They make life a bed of thorns.

The Socialists, as Dr. Marshall points out, were men who had felt intensely and who knew something about the hidden spring of human action of which the economist took no account. Buried among their wild rhapsodies, says the same author, there were shrewd observations and pregnant suggestions from which philosophers and economists had much to learn. In the Parliament, in the press and the pulpit, the spirit of humanity, of erring suffering humanity was to be found. Careful diagnosis will show that in the womb of our modern society, slumbers the awfully bad child of revolution, ready for its birth. When Karl Marx, the illustrious theorist of the proletariat, said the private property in Capital was both the result of past spoliation and a means of continuing the same upon the wider scale, he was only epitomising the cries of the oppressed Robert Owen, a century before Marx, who thundered forth that what the Capitalist calls 'Profits' and which economists try to defend was the fundamental cause for all kinds of economic and social ills. Justice demands, a fair consideration and adaptation of atleast some of these non aggressive and salient facts.

Capital is essential, but not Capitalism. Even Capital is, to quote Panson 'Labour stored up'. The division of society into rich and poor is the root cause for all the subsequent evils. Are we not witnessing—the spectacle of poverty amidst plenty? Is it right for a fashionable young bachelor to spend lots upon 'suits' in continental hotels, and upon Parisian beauties, while a widow works hard to bring up six naughty children—getting for her labour less than a shilling per week? Do we not realize that the very structure of society is hollow, unsound and inhuman? Then why should we shirk to find solace in the socialist doctrine? Industrial organisation of the Capitalists, is nothing but outrageous robbery. Given proper facilities, and allowed to move in a good atmosphere, Tom and Harry could manage things as well as Jones or Smith, for human nature is greatly modified by environment.

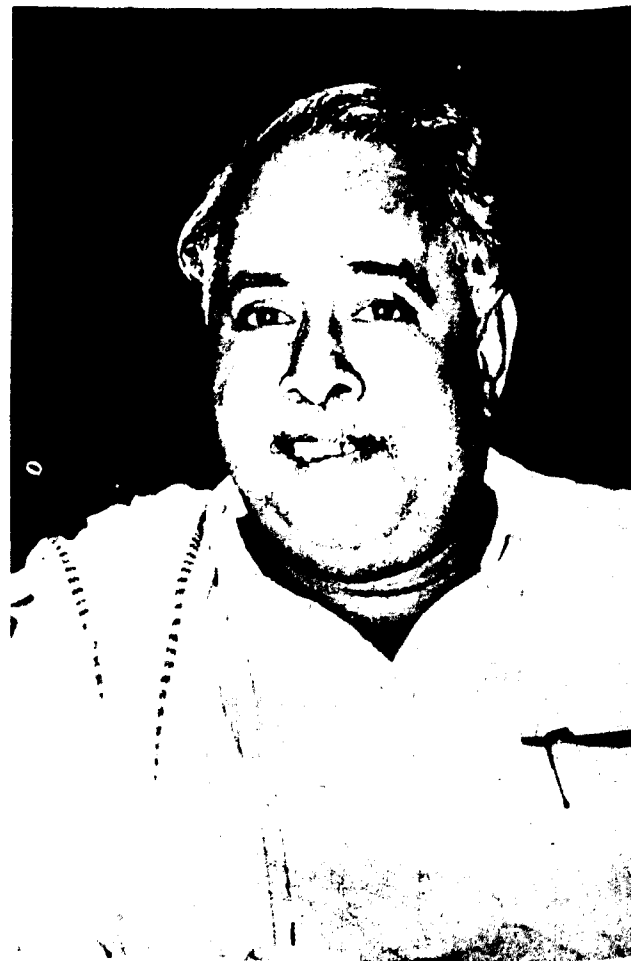
Honey and milk run abundantly because of his labour, 'Ironkings' and 'Lacequeens' are having a 'tete-a-tete' in a fashionable night club and the labourer witnesses the 'tete-a-tete' of his hungry children and bony wife. This kind of intensified capitalism gave birth to socialism. The literary prophets first revolutionised the mind of the labourer. Passing from the cold and calm realm of speculation, the socialist theories, found a place in a revolutionary realm. The proletariat agitated. Lenin came! From out of the womb of agitation, was born the naughty child of revolution. Powers which were passionately stirred, when unchained caused a revolutionary eruption. Law became impotent. 'Necessity knows no

law' said Niebutin, and it became only too true.

So, the parade began—not a 'Love Parade' with 'Maurice', but a Mob Parade with Lenin. Just as Mr. Winston Churchill famed for his thundering oratory and thoughtless dictums tried, according to the cartoonist in the 'Current History' to keep the revolting elephant India, so also loyalists, capitalists, and apostles of peace, tried in vain to chain the labourer once more. Angered by hunger, oppressed by tyranny, the proletariat rose with irresistible force; down came capitalism, and the flag of the labourer was planted.

The period of 'smoke and blood' passed away. The period of construction came. With equal force, did he launch socialism. The process of socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange was adopted. The spirit of brotherhood and goodwill was set up as the ideal. The motto of St. Paul 'He that will not work, shall not eat' was applied. Plato's visualisation, became practicable. The Russians are now making a new pilgrim's progress to a land, where all would be happy, and all would be equals.

But the world brands the Russian as a savage; his methods are condemned and his policy is mocked at. Till recently America refused to take Russian timber on the ground that their produc-



tion involved forced labour. The leading capitalistic nations find an absence of Christian ethics in everything Russian. But why all this accusation? Socialists allow no illegal marriage, they recognize the right of divorce, give economic basis to every individual, and look to labour as a dignified method of living. Palaces and pleasure-seats of plutocrats are kept wide open for the enjoyment of the labourers. The educational side of socialism won the approval of no less a person than Dr. Tagore. Then what need is there, for accusing that system? Is it because the communists drove out idle lords and extravagant ladies? Is it because, they adopted certain cruel methods during the war with capitalism?

Time is the great healer and it would certainly modify things. Anarchy being a negation of all laws could not remain permanent, and since socialism stands today firmly, it is not anarchism as some suppose it to be. Paul Vinogradoff, a

moderate, assures us that "they (Russians) will throw the whole weight of their influence in the scale of international pacification and justice."

The socialistic idea is not Russian in origin. The Fabian society was started in London and Marx spent his last years by the side of the Thames. The presence of the I.L. Party, the various labourer organisations, and strikes go to prove that the labourer of today is not content with his lot. Without spending years in condemning Communistic methods, the Capitalistic countries, if they try to solve the labour problem, by extending State control over branches of industry, by suppressing 'red tapism' by recognizing the potentialities of labourers, they would not only get the laudation from labourers, but could found a paradise upon this earth. Moscow Mob Parade, with all its grain facts is worthy of study, and is a veritable warning to humanity at large, and more than that, it is capable of yielding morals of no mean order.

New Ministers

Thiru T. VEERASAMI
(Honourable Minister for Food)

Honourable Minister Thiru Thandavamurthy Veerasami belongs to Vallur village in Orathanadu Taluk in Thanjavur District. Born on 8th September 1938, Thiru Veerasami studied in the Board High School, Orathanadu, Raja Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur and Annamalai University, Chidambaram. He holds M.A. degree. He is an agriculturist. He is also in charge of Price-Control and census.

Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran.
(Honourable Minister for Co-operation)

Honourable Minister Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran, was born on 8th September 1949. He completed his High School education in Subbiah Nadar High School, Virudhunagar. He was arrested and imprisoned on three occasions for participation in political agitations. He was elected to the Tamil Nadu Assembly both in 1977 and 1980.



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PERIYAR

— THE FIRST
PROFESSOR OF
TAMILNADU

MANY years ago I wrote an article for 'Dravida-nadu' Annual Number. When I wrote about the poets and professors of various countries in that article, I referred to Periyar (E.V.Ramasami) as "the first professor of Tamil Nadu".

His services to society are indeed great. The people of the country have not attained intellectual fertility to such an extent as to accept his ideas and ideals.

The growth of a crop depends upon the fertility of the soil. Likewise people of good intellectual capacity only can grasp and foster his ideas and ideals.

After his fifty year social service, intellectual revolution has achieved success in Tamil Nadu. None can deny it. We know well how powerful and potent his rationalist propaganda is.

When he began his propaganda, certain classes of people were considered unfit for learning. Even those poor people believed it to be true.

When I wanted to take economics for my honours course, a certain lecturer in my college said to me, "Why do you aspire for economics? Can you become well versed in it? Why not you take some other subject?" In fact he wanted to damp my enthusiasm. But I took economics and got a creditable pass in it.

Fifty-year Service:

When I assumed charge of the Government after thirty six years, I realised how my study of economics was very useful to me. The backward community was suppressed by showing false reasons. Now people belonging to that community

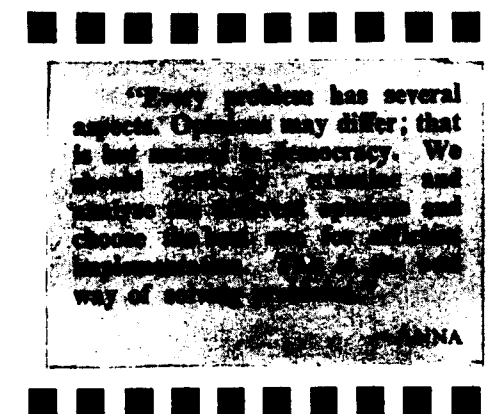
occupy high positions and posts in all walks of life which should increase further. No doubt, this is due to the ceaseless services of Periyar for half a century.

I am ready to propagate and implement the ideas and ideals of Periyar. The question is: "Shall I do some useful things assuming the charge of the Government or shall I do it at the social level with you?" I leave it to Periyar to decide. If he says? "Well, my disciple depart and do it", I am ever prepared for it. Still his ideas and ideals have not been completely put into practice. Of course, it will take many years to carry them out. But it will be implemented.

The service that Periyar has taken up is a laudable service. The country needs his most useful service. Periyar only has that rare ability to do it.

We must give him rest or we must carry on his duty. But both our fields are different. But each of them is as important as the other.

(Speech delivered by Anna on December 19, 1967 while declaring open the Periyar Ramasamy Educational building.)



INDEPENDENCE DAY GIFTS

A package of gifts and concessions to various sections of the people especially to the weaker sections were announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on the occasion of the 38th Independence Day.

The Chief Minister was speaking after unfurling the National tricolour from the ramparts of Fort Saint George on 15th August 1984, as part of the Independence Day Celebrations.

Most of these concessions and schemes will be implemented from September 15, the 75th birth anniversary of Perarignar Anna.

The concessions he announced in his address included the following :

- (1) All the rural poor who are below the poverty line would be given free agricultural lands for personal cultivation. The free agricultural lands would be distributed to those below the poverty line according to the present quota of reservations. About 18% of the lands would be reserved for SCs/STs. 50% for Backward Communities and 32% for those in the general list. Besides, house sites would also be given to these sections.
- (2) The maximum electricity rate to be paid by farmers in the State would be limited to Rs. 750 per annum. This would be the maximum levy even if the farmers consumed 5,000 or 6,000 units of power for their—agricultural operations.
- (3) Free electricity would be provided for all huts. The State had already ensured supply of free electricity to 5 lakh huts. Hitherto, an installation charge of Rs. 10 was being levied and over and above this a nominal rate of Rs. 2.50 was being levied for each bulb from the huts. This levy is being abolished and electricity supply is being made free to all huts.
- (4) The farmers who are below the poverty line will be given free electricity for farming purposes. Hitherto, a concess-

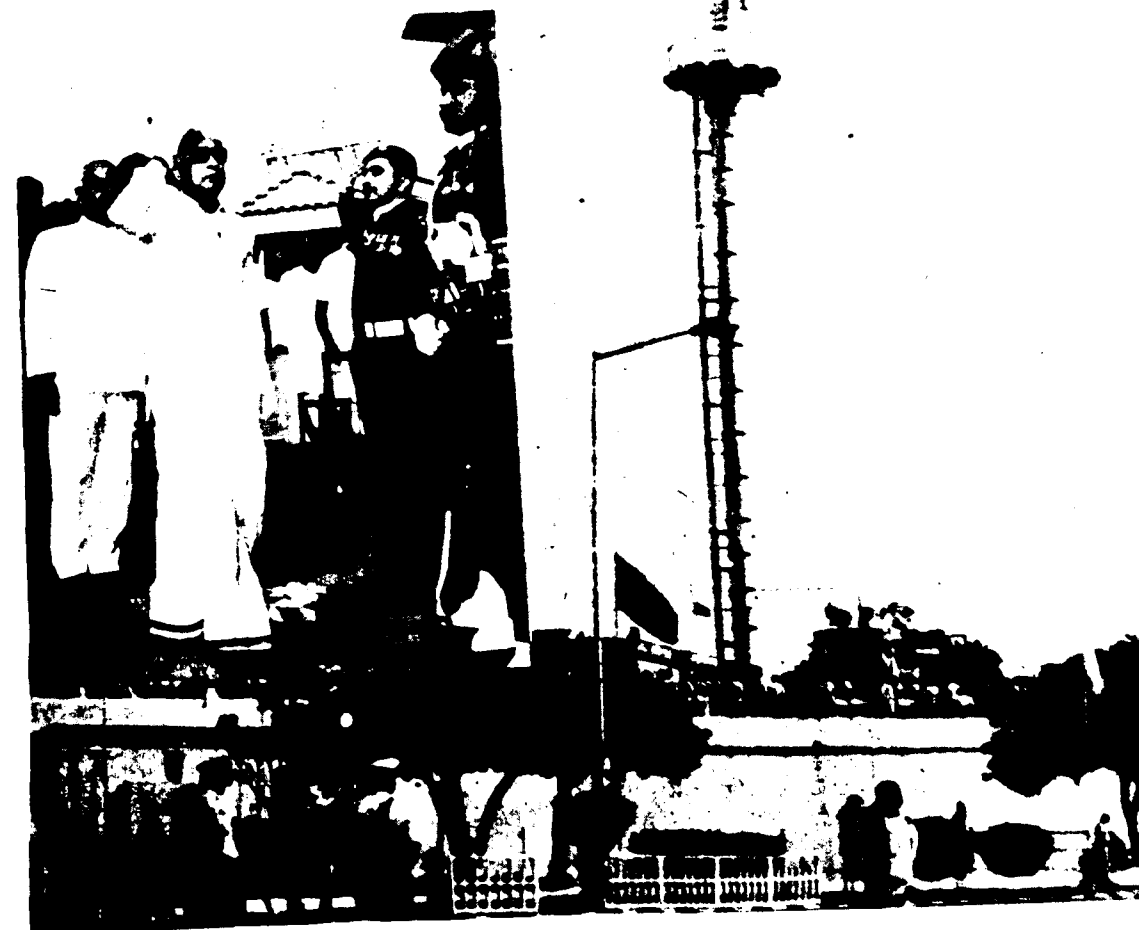


ional rate of 12 paise per unit was charged from them. Hereafter, this would not be charged and supply of power to the poor farmers would be completely free.

- (5) About 50,000 fresh pump-set connections would be given to the farmers in the State immediately.
- (6) From 15th September all family card-holders would be issued 20 kgs. of rice. The delay in the issue of this quantity of rice was due to preliminary arrangements required to move the rice stocks and build a safe buffer. It will be possible now to issue 20 kgs. of rice for every family card-holders. Along with the 20 kgs. of rice, 1 kg. of rice would be supplied free to all family card-holders.
- (7) Unemployed persons who pass out the S.S.L.C. stage of examination would be given unemployment allowance of Rs. 50 per month with immediate effect. Those unemployed persons who pass the 4-2 stage would be given Rs. 75 per month as unemployment cash benefit. Unemployment graduates will hereafter get an allowance of Rs. 100 per month as against Rs. 50. About 23,000 graduates are getting this unemployment cash benefit just now.

- (8) Orphanage centres would be started all over Tamil Nadu to protect and bring up disowned and orphaned children.
- (9) Elderly people who do not have any support would be given subsidy irrespective of their number. They would also be given free clothing every year.
- (10) Handcart-pullers would be given a death benefit gratuity of Rs. 10,000 if they died while being engaged in their work. A separate Corporation would be set up for the payment of this death gratuity.
- (11) Every village in Tamil Nadu would be provided with a T.V. set. An amount of Rs.333 lakhs would be set apart for this and the scheme would be implemented from 15th September.
- (12) In the villages, at least there would be one fair price shop for every 1,000 persons. More ration shops would be started for this purpose.
- (13) A separate Corporation would be set up for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Three-year plans would be implemented through this corporation on a war-footing. An amount of Rs. 623 lakhs would be spent on the development schemes exclusively for SCs/STs. So far 1,58,000 houses had been built in the rural area for SCs/STs. The scheme will be extended to urban areas.

- (14) Likewise, a separate Corporation would be set up to improve the lot of handloom weavers.
- (15) A 3-year plan is being drawn up for rapid improvement of urban and rural areas. This crash programme will be implemented speedily.
- (16) An Adjudication Council will be set up for resolving disputes between the Bar and the Police. The Government was unhappy at the recent clashes between members of the Bar and the Police force. The Adjudication Council will resolve all disputes between the two sections.



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Vice-President.

S. J. PHILIP JEYASINGH,
General Manager/Secretary.



Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Pro-Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Graduates of the Year and Friends!

Thankful as I am for the unique honour conferred on me by this institution, it is not without hesitation and a good deal of trepidation that I stand before this august assembly to-day to deliver the Convocation address, for though it is a pleasure to be present on the happy occasion of greeting the graduates of the year and wishing them all a bright and prosperous future, it is not an easy task to place before them appropriate guidelines-conscious as I am of my own limitations and aware of the eminence of those who stood at this rostrum in the past and gave weighty and worthy advice to graduates. Stalwarts in various walks of life scholars of erudition and experience, administrators of rare abilities, have all been here to deliver instructive discourses, and I do not for a moment imagine that I have the capacity to add anything substantial to what has been already said by those who preceded me. I am convinced therefore that to be called upon to deliver this address is not so much an invitation but as a command to me to bestow the most careful and considered thought on the role of Universities in general and of the Annamalai University in particular.

The fact that I am conscious of my own limitations gives me a sense of relief, for attempt I shall not to offer original ideas or theories with a special stamp, but only reiterate some of the cardinal principles enunciated by those who offered their advice in past years, perhaps with annotations here and there, bringing to bear the lay-man's point of view to the findings of experts in various fields connected with education. This is the age of the common man-whatever the regrets some might have and it is his point of view that matters most and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness. Systems and schools of thought, whether it is philosophy or political, ethics or economics are certainly meant for him. Of course, the interpretation should come from scholars and experts and the art of translating them into every day activity is to be undertaken by the administrators. Universities as the repositories of knowledge and the nurishing ground for the emissaries of thought, wisdom and service, have got a prominent role to play - and the prominence is growing every day, as more and more individuals get themselves equipped for the task of bettering society in all its sectors and spheres. This is all the more so in this age when we have eschewed monarchy and autocracy and have inaugurated the era of democracy. During the monarchical or feudal days, Universities had to train scholars and poets to adorn the chambers of Royalty or the gilded mansions of

Lords and nobles and their wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the marketplace. Those were days when numbers did not count, nor were eminent scholars asked to face the problems confronting the masses. They were content to work in secluded spheres, far from the din and noise of the common man, and weave the costly fabric of philosophy or poetry which in turn was to be converted into dazzling garments for the select and the privileged.

The role of the University today is not cloistered and confined as in the past. Its function has been enlarged not in its fundamentals but in its domain. It has to take into account the common man not to perpetuate his commonness, but to and train, guide and lead him, for he is called upon to-day to perform uncommon tasks. He is asked to do his duty as the citizen of a democracy a task which kindles sweet hopes but which demands patience and perservance, faith and confidence, faith in himself and in others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities. The common man has become the Ruler of the land-he holds his destiny in his own hand. Unlike in a bygone age, when rulers were born either in palaces or in mansions, to-day, every hamlet and every hut has become the birth place of a potential ruler and the duty to-day, the responsibility to-day of the Universities is to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

I said that the duties and responsibilities of Universities have grown in dimension and scope, but pointed out that the fundamentals remain unaltered and these fundamentals are of permanent value and of perennial interest. The supreme task before the University is to give those who seek vision of knowledge in its true proportions and perspectives, to maintain the sovereignty of ideas and ideals in the world. A balanced mind, the

The true treasure house of a Nation are the intrepid leaders who are driven by the soul force of idealism.

All ideals revolve round one fundamental ideal. It is that we should give the people a good, clean and fair life.



ability to discriminate between what is merely trivial and what is important, the capacity to look at a problem from all its angles without fear of favour, to be tolerant of the other man's point of view; these are fundamentals which are unalterable and it is only the Universities that can provide society with a continuous stream of men and women endowed with these qualities. While addressing the University of Brussels, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, our former President made the following statements

"For its proper functioning, democracy requires more qualities than other forms of Government. It is in the Universities that we can develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of other points of view and adjustment of differences through discussions. It can be kept healthy and strong by the exercise of individual responsibility and judgment. In Universities, we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realise the perils and possibilities, the challenges and opportunities, of the present."

Democracy is not form of a Government alone it is an invitation to a new life-an experiment in the art of shaping responsibilities and benefits-an attempt to generate and co-ordinate the inherent energy in each individual for the common task. Hence we cannot afford to waste a single talent impoverish a single man or woman or allow a single individual to be stunted in growth or held under tyranny and the Universities should, through the graduates it sends forth year after year annihilate the forces that attempt at aggrandisement and tyranny, fight against cant and hypocrisy and enthrone human dignity.

Graduates of the year, I wish you all a prosperous future-for, after all, the immediate concern of every individual, graduate or no graduate, is to acquire the means for a decent living. That is the first motivation for all human activity and no one can ignore it, but that ought not to be the sole objective. Something higher and nobbler than mere individual material advancement is expected of you for remember that this University education is a privilege that you enjoy, for which you are deeply indebted to the community of which you are a member. Most of the money needed for maintaining institutions of higher education come from the revenues collected from the community through the State, and a good proportion of that revenue come from the tillers and the toilers, men who did not enjoy the privilege, men who willingly submit themselves to discomfort so that they can enable the next generation to lead a better life. Graduates of the Annamalai University, may I ask you, how are you going to repay-what is to be your contribution to the social chest on which you have drawn so largely. Unless you replenish it richly, coming generations will find only an empty coffer. Your superior education increases your responsibility to society and therefore, apart from



or along with your own individual advancement, society has got a right to expect an adequate return from you not so much in terms of money as in terms of service in toning up society, in bringing light into the dark alleys, sunshine into dingy places, solace unto the afflicted, hope unto the despondent and a new life unto every one.

That this is a welcome and worthy ideal none would dispute but not every one will come forward to translate that ideal into action-and yet our ancient as well as modern thinkers have all stated in unmistakable terms that wisdom is manifested in action.

Unless service is the outcome, the sermons become sweet nothing. As Jefferson stated, "We must dream of an aristocracy of achievements arising out of a democracy of opportunities".

And when I seek your help and cooperation in the supreme task of serving society, please do not wink and smile and say, it is all so easy to say. I am not unaware of the difficulties in the way, nor am I going to brush aside the influence of the environment on you. May be the world in which you are to begin the journey is one which will dim your hopes, disturb your determination. You may come face to face with the unpleasant sight of practices widely differing from the principles inculcated in you. You may find selfseekers enthroned and the patient worker, decried. Tyranny of all sorts may stare at you and every step you take will be a struggle. I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease and comfort.

But, we should also realise that a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service have been carrying on the crusade successfully and have conferred rich benefit on humanity.

We, the Tamilians have been holding aloft this ideal for more than two thousand years and hence we find in Pura Nanuru this passage:

உண்டால் அம்ம இவ்வுலகம்

தமக்கென முயலா நோன்றாள்

பிறர்க்கென முயலுநர் உண்மையானே!

As inheritors of that rich legacy, you are best fitted to overcome even the environment and serve society to the best of your abilities

Anyone, who proposes to do good must not expect people to roll stones out of his way but must accept his lot calmly if they even roll a few more upon it. A strength which becomes clearer and stronger through its experience of such obstacles is the only strength that can conquer them, says Albert Schweitzer.

Though the problems in various countries are of a similar nature, the peculiarity attached to the problems of our country is of a pronounced nature.

Ours is not a case of starting from scratch. Had that been the case the only thing needed would have been the intensity of effort to be put forth. Ours is a case of erosion of the mind-we are not in search of fields, but have to engage in the task of fertilising it, irrigating it. We are not in search of ideals, but are engaged in the more intricate task of classifying, codifying and verifying layers of ideals. We are not wanting in culture but have to cleanse it from the cob-web of time and de-adulterate it. In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and re-construct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of every thing noble but we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task to-day is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature-that which made us well-known in distant lands and climes.

Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence - but they bear the ravages of time and also the effect of currents and cross currents so that to-day we have to listen to the foreign historian or scholar in order to realise the "Glorious and Grandeur" of our own country.

Age commands veneration - but unless it is recuperated, decay sets in. Our culture and civilisation are hoary, but we have allowed scars and wrinkles to disfigure them. It is our duty therefore to re-discover and reconstruct what is ours and enrich it by drawing liberally upon the achievements of other countries.

Our problem is not want of a system-in any branch of knowledge. We have fine specimen in all spheres. We claim also - and that rightly - immortality for our system, but we have not succeeded in keeping them fresh and young, effective and energetic, for we have allowed them to decay.

If a system has to endure, says Dr. Radhakrishnan, it must be perpetually young and ready to change. In other words, it must be capable of accepting new ideas, have the resilience of mind which the yong have, have the openness, flexibility and spirit of adventure by which they accept what is given to them and transform it out of recognition.

Eos, a Goddess falling in love with a mortal, prayed to God to grant immortality to the lover. 'Yes' said God, and the mortal gained immortality. But he grew old, infirm, senile, decayed - and what was a feast once to the eyes of Eos became a sight to shun and grieve over - and he who gained immortality longed for death - for what is life if it becomes a prey to decay? Then Eos singed and said, "I prayed for immortality for my lover, forgetting to pray for perpetual youth."

We, in this country, are facing some such situation and we are in charge of the task of rejuvenating our culture and civilisation - our entire thought. Instead of attempting that, we have been, for too long a period, doting upon the decayed forms attempting to defend them from critics and currents of new thought. And while other parts of the world, after persistent and patient search after truth, have arrived at new conclusions and are scaling new heights, we are content to sit near the shattered rampart and narrate past glory. Our religion has degenerated into rituals, our society which was once classless and caste-less has degenerated into water-tight compartments of caste and creed, and, all the while, we have kept either silent or have been supplying defence to superstition and orthodoxy by offering liberal interpretation in a scholarly way. Unwittingly we have been allowing this state of affairs to exist, despite condemnation and protest. And, more than that, whenever a doughty warrior comes forth to fight against the evils prevalent, we decry and denounce him as an annihilator of noble values and hoary systems. Iyer Ramasami represents and symbolises the fury and frustration in a sizable section of society at this state of affairs. To allow systems degenerate and at the same time denounce those who champion the cause of Rationalism is but to perpetuate superstition and orthodoxy and allow this society of ours to get decomposed.

Universities offer the proper forum for a free and full discussion of these intricate problems and graduates trained here are to go forth as emissaries of that social reconstruction which is long over due.

THE RIVERS
Long before there was any national integration, the great Rameswari administrator, Iyer Ramasami, who was like the Yarnai with South India and the Yamuna with North India, and thereby he emphasized the unity of all Indian rivers. But his suggestion was not carried out. Had it been carried out, the floods in North Indian rivers could have been avoided.

Regional imbalances will retard national integration. Even in Puranic Age people talked of integration from Kaji to Kanchipuram. Integration should be real and not just a name. It should be based on the financial position of the country, and not on the name. Integration will be only a 'fact' - not a 'fiction'.

The country looks to centres of learning like this University to enable the people to pursue the path of progress, braving difficulties and, if need be, courting danger.

Graduates of the Annamalai University, let me call upon you to carry on the crusade against caste which cannot co-exist with democracy and against tyranny of various dimensions which cannot co-exist with liberty, equality and fraternity.

Pursuing vocations for you and your families' well-being, you have to perform your duty towards society. You are to become torch-bearers of Rationalism - and Rationalism does not mean repudiation of basic and fundamental truths and maxims, but the annihilation of dubious modes of thought and action. You have to work hard and with daring and dash, for we have to clear cob-webs which are centuries old and let reason reign supreme.

Another peculiar feature of our times is the fact that we are a nation in the making, and, if in their anxiety to forge integration, some confuse unity with uniformity, it is the duty of men trained here to clearly enunciate the principle and see to it that, in the name of unity, no part of the country is made to become the vassal of another - knowingly or unknowingly. We cannot be a party to foul play, however worthy the goal. Just on the eve of Independence, Rajaji stated with an acumen all his own, "Our political experiment is really like melting iron and metals and pouring them into a crucible and making an alloy, an alloy which can stand wear and tear. It is not like the China that other people have turned out in their countries. Their democracies were easy to make like plastics."

(Continued on Page 29)





WITH
FOREIGN
DIGNITARIES

WITH
LEADERS
OF INDIA





PIONEER OF
PROJECTS
FOR PROSPERITY



But we are dealing with metals". National integration is a goal, worthy and much-sought after, but neither in the field of language nor in the economic sphere, could we tolerate injustice and domination. That is exactly why this Government was brought into existence- it represents the determination of the people not to be coerced into accepting Hindi as the Official Language.

When we plead for the continuance of English as the link language, some people do misrepresent us and misinterpret our motive. They trot out untenable arguments and disputable statistics, bring in the bogey of disintegration and want to silence people by threats and troops. Problems were never solved by autocratic methods and this problem of language is intimately connected with our way of life, not for the present alone but for the future as well.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has stated in unmistakable terms that Tamil and English can serve all our purposes the former as the Official Language of this State and the latter as the link language. If it is accepted - and the most emphatic of Hindi protagonists do accept that - if it is accepted that English can serve admirably as a link between our State and the outside world, why plead for Hindi to be the link language here? What serves to link us with the outside world is certainly capable of rendering the same services inside India as well. To plead for two link languages is like boring a smaller hole in a wall for the kitten while there is a bigger one for the cat. What suits the cat will suit the kitten as well.

English is foreign, some argue, as if we were out to destroy or give up everything foreign. We bring foreign wheat in foreign ships. We seek foreign aid not only in the shape of money but also in the form of technical know-how and not a week passes without one or other leader undertaking a journey to the West or East to secure whatever aid is possible. And on top of all these things, we have given up so many systems peculiarly our own.

We are not content with Rural economy, we want Trombays and Ennores. And we are not conscious of their being foreign; only in the matter of language we pose as ultra-nationalists and dub the English language as foreign.

Shelley and Byron, Keats and Coleridge, Emerson and Bacon - they are not foreign to us in the strict sense of the term. Is Tiruvalluvar a mere Tamilian? They are all World Citizens - World Teachers. And the language enshrining their thoughts is not to be discarded just because it comes from another country. That we are not going to accord a higher status to English is borne out by the fact that we have accepted and are implementing with due caution the principles of making Tamil the medium of instruction in colleges progressively.

University education is an epitome of all that is best in thought cultivated in various countries, and from you should radiate universal thought and cosmopolitan ideas.

And if we are to get all these and more from out of the Graduates of the University we have to re-examine the methods in vogue in Universities, in teaching and in administration, and so perfect them that every student feels that he is a co-sharer of the pleasure and privilege of knowledge along with his Professors. I shall not dabble in methods of teaching or administration - experts in that field are the natural custodians - my plea is only as regards the necessity for a re-examination.

While the functions assigned to Universities are mostly of the same type, the Annamalai University, by its structure and spirit, has got a special function of its own. The great founder's nobility and generosity has made this institution gain the esteem of eminent men here and elsewhere. But if we analyse the thought and motive force of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, we will find that he wanted this place to be not only a seat of learning but also a centre of learning and research of Tamil Culture and Tamil polity. He had the foresight to realise that Tamilians were going to cultivate their special talents and that was exactly why he started and made a success of the Tamil Isai movement. Rajah Sir was never a man of tall talk - he believed in solid work; he knew the time was bound to come for us to delve deep into our annals and literature, culture and civilisation, and succeed in getting due and adequate recognition in the world forum.

**In any country of the World,
society is reformed more by individual
social reformers than by the
people running the Government.**

- ANNA

Truly great has been our achievement in the field of literature. To be able to announce to the world that we, the Tamilians, do possess:

“நற்றிணை நல்ல குறுந்தொகை ஐங்குறுநூல்
அருந்த பதிற்றுப் பத்தொங்கு பரிபாடல்
கற்றறிந்தார் எத்தும் கலியோடகம் புறமென
நித்திரந்த எட்டுத் தொகை”

and to present to the world the great Tirukkural which is a Code of Conduct for the entire humanity are something about which we can have pardonable pride and pleasure.

And yet, are we devoting enough attention to these Tamil Classics? Not till the last decade. Addressing the Convocation here in 1943, the late lamented Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty had the following to say:

"I graduated with a complete ignorance of Tamil Culture and history; in fact with a great deal of contempt for these. I attained a fair degree of proficiency in English Literature and the history of European culture. I acquired some knowledge of even Anglo-Saxon and Gothic. I read the translation of the Bible in the Gothic language by Bishop Ulfilas, but I had not read the Kural of Valluvar. I could understand Chaucer, but the name of Ilango was nothing but a name. Even after leaving College, I kept alive my interest in these studies and built up a Library in which there was not a single Tamil book.

"In my early youth when I lived in a World of my own with no sense of responsibility, all this made no difference to me and I was proud of my learning. Soon when manhood came with its cares and problems, I found myself a stranger in my own home. Gradually I began to realise the incongruity of my scheme of life and for some time now I have been endeavouring to rectify the balance. It was only a few years ago that I seriously attempted to study some of the Tamil Classics. I find that they are fit to rank among the immortal works of the World. I now bitterly regret my neglect of the treasures of my own land."

It was not an apologia, but the expression of a new determination and Sir R.K. Shanmugham lived to establish the truth that he had mastered not only the Tamil language but Tamil literature as well. Had he lived for some more years, he would have travelled many a land carrying the message of the Tamil Classics, which spoke at such a hoary past about.

"ஒன்றே குலமும் ஒருவனே தேவனும்"
"யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்"
"வினையே ஆடவர்க்கு உயிரே"
"நல்லது செய்தல் ஆற்றிராபினும்
அல்லது செய்தல் ஒம்புமின்"
"எவ்வுழி நல்லவர் ஆடவர்
அவ்வுழி நல்லை வாழிய நிலனே"
"செல்வத்துப்பயனே ஈதல்"
"தினம் நன்றும் பிறந்தர வாரா"
"பகுத்தண்டு பல்லுயிர் ஒம்புதல் நுலோர்
தொகுத்த வற்றுள் எல்லாம் தலை"

thoughts now placed before the world as blossoms of the modern age.

You, graduates of the Annamalai University, have got to undertake the special task of carrying the message that our classics contain to the entire world and declare that what was the most ancient here is what is being introduced to-day as the most modern.

South India is the home of the most ancient culture. Though for a fairly long period there was the mist of ignorance, thick and widespread, it has now been acknowledged by all that Dravidian Civilisation of a highly developed character can be traced back to the second and third millennia before Christ. Many a foreign scholar has borne testimony to the perfection with which Tamil language has been developed into an instrument of precise and subtle thought and to the beauty and richness of the literature - which is contained in it. Dravidian literature, philosophy, art and architecture offer therefore a rich and fruitful field for exploration and critical investigation.

Not for mere glorification but for a just appreciation of all that is of real value and beauty in our past heritage, we need this research and investigation.

I do not propose to talk about your responsibility in the political arena. Suffice it to say that you should make democracy safe and sound, salubrious and fruitful.

Carry the message that this University has given to you wherever you go, whatever the station you find yourselves in and elevate the common man the average man - who is the backbone of this and other countries. Permit me to present before you a portrait of the Average Man.

"He seems incredible but represents two thirds of mankind. He lives in a hut. He cannot read or write. His energy is sapped by disease. He labours upto 15 hours a day. He works on land he does not own. He and his family are usually hungry. He will die young. But he still has hopes for his children, that they will be strong and healthy; will be able to read and write; will know individual freedom in a peaceful world. This is the world's Average Man."

And the world over, this average Man has become conscious of the injustice done to him and as a consequence we find agitations and marches, struggles and clashes. In many a country, measures to raise his level have been undertaken. Take a pledge, here and now, that we will not lag behind and leave our Average Man in the lurch. For if



"Periyar is the image of the great intellectual revolution. What the people of other countries could achieve in two hundred years, Periyar has done in twenty years. If we take up the continent of Europe, a chain of great thinkers as Voltaire and Rousseau had to strive hard for two or three centuries to create a great awakening against a government established in fifty years. To create a rationalistic outlook which dawned in two centuries there, Periyar boldly ventured to achieve in twenty years. He planned and acted accordingly. In other words, he put centuries in capsules. Even as a druggist packs a number of medicines in capsules, he consolidated 200 years of useful work in twenty years. He wanted to achieve everything in his lifetime. He did not mind who joins him or parts with him. He had his eyes on the quantum of achievement. He crusaded throughout his life with a good motive." -ANNA

the base is weak, the dome is doomed. Inheritors as you are of a noble heritage, you are eminently fitted for this noble task, and on its success depends the future of this nation as of others. Let us remember what Woodrow Wilson said,

"Nations are renewed from the bottom not from the top.... real wisdom of human life is compounded out of the experiences of ordinary men. The utility, the vitality, the fruitage of life comes like the natural growth of a great tree, from the soil, up through the trunk into the branches to the foliage and the fruit. The great struggling unknown masses of the men who are at the base of everything are the dynamic force that is lifting the level of society. A nation is as great and only as great as her rank and file."

May I submit my plea to you, youths blossoming forth from this institution be firm but not obstinate, let there be a blending of ideas, but never cheap imitation and injurious adulteration, beware

of mistaking obsessions for principles and fads for facts, strike at a synthesis and avoid subservience, fail not to protest against injustice but project not your own view as the final one, forget not the ancient saying.

"கற்றது வகமண்ணளவு

கல்லாதுவகளவு"

and falter not when you practice what you profess.

University education gives you the basic needs for this stupendous task, but that is not enough. Say along with Lafayette.

I read, I study
I examine, I listen
I reflect, and out of
all this, I try to form
an idea in which I can put as
much of commonsense
as I can.

And remember the longest journey is the journey inward, and since graduation is but the starting point of that journey, I wish you success - reach the goal yourselves - teach others to march towards the goal, and let that goal be:

a world without the
beggar's out-stretched
palm, the miser's
heartless stony stare,
the piteous wail of
want, the pallid face
of crime, the
livid lips of lies,
the cruel eyes
of scorn,
a race without
disease of flesh or
brain, shapely and
fair, the married

harmony of form and
use - where
life lengthens, fear
dies, joy deepens,
love intensifies, and
Man regains his
dignity.

And to get these things realised, let us one and all strive towards the ideal enunciated by Thiruvalluvar.

"உறுபசியும் ஓவாப் பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சேரா தியல்வது காடு"

I am confident that you are being sent into the wide world by the Annamalai University with this objective - you are bound to win for you are adequately equipped with the spirit supplied by the great institution. May your life be a bright one, and may its lustre brighten the entire land! Accept my congratulations, and march onwards towards the land of smiles.



ANNA, THE GREAT

ANNA is a many Splendoured leader.

I have been dragged to him from my boyhood when I was a High School boy. I have seen **THANTHAI PERIYAR** through Anna only. The only Leader I have ever seen, followed and who is worshipped by me is Anna—Only **ANNA THE GREAT**.

I have been in the habit of collecting goldensayings of world-renowned Scholars from my younger days, and I used to apply them to the Great personalities of our time.

We cannot forget the words of "Shakespeare" in **HAMLET** "My words fly up; my thoughts remain below: Words without thoughts, never to heaven go."

Anna the Great is one among the leaders of the world since he is bestowed with all the qualities of a **LEADER** in the truest and the noblest sense.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy said that Leadership and Learning are indispensable to each other.

Learning is a boon to mankind. But in Anna, we find this boon in full bloom and flow. He is the master of learning which he gained not merely from reading much but by seeing much, suffering much and studying the problems of the mankind much more as a whole since we cannot learn from books alone. Common saying is that it is easy to learn something about everything but difficult to learn everything about everything but because of his learning **ANNA** was capable of speaking either in English or Tamil on any subject under the sun. He learnt everything about everything in this world.

I have been attracted to him first because of his learning and oratory and then because of his love and affection shown to everybody who came in contact with him in his life.

PASAM (Affection) in Tamil goes always with **ANNA** since we cannot find a political party with **ANNA** (elder brother) and **THAM BIGAL** (younger brothers) in the world unlike leaders and followers in other parties.

THILLAI VILLALAN

Anna started his political career as a true leader because we find from the pages of History of World if anybody comes to serve the people and lead them, his acts responding to the promptings of his own conscience, will be misunderstood and viewed with fear and suspicion and opposed by majority and resisted to the maximum. Anna followed **Thanthai Periyar**, the only leader he ever revered as leader. He formed a political party giving and making three gospels as the basis namely, **DIGNITY (KANNIYAM) DUTY (KADAMAI)** and **DISCIPLINE (KATTUPADU)**.

He is the democrat among democrats. He said that he was only for the battle of ballots, not of bullets. Simple definition of Democracy he gave is this: discussed by nine and decided by one but the nine will be mingled in one like water in milk. By this democratic process he engineered a silent revolution without spilling blood. He is against violence in any form.

ANNA is always for **UNITY** along with all Tys. i.e. Equality, Liberty and Fraternity.

As a Lawyer, I had the opportunity of knowing the different versions of definitions of Law in my life.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis said "If we desire respect for the law, we must first make the law respectable." Laws should be like clothes. They should be made to fit the people. They are meant to serve. This is the view of Clearance Seward Darrow. We cannot forget the wellknown popular saying of Goldsmith that 'Laws grind the poor and rich men rule the law'. Tacitus, said that when the State is most corrupt then the laws are most multiplied. H.L.F. Black said that the business of the Court is not to write laws to fit the day but to interpret the law. But Anna said in a way which cannot find similarity from any of the legal luminaries of the world but of his own in his laudable way.

This is by way of his request to lawyers:

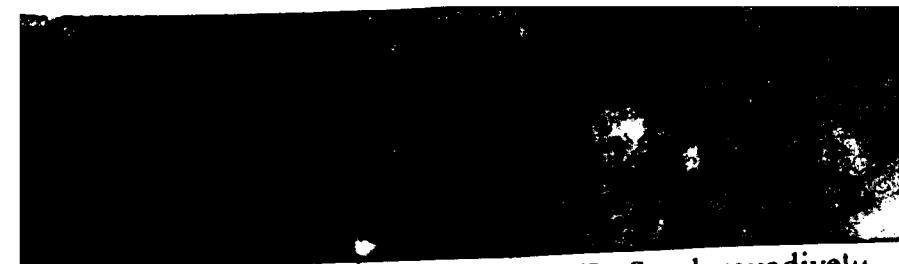
"My only request to the members of the Bar and also of the Bench is, that the time has come for them not to be satisfied with their role as mere interpreters of law. They should take active interest not in law as it is but in law as it should be."

I have been given a treasure of pleasure of being proud of saying that I had been with him as his shadow, inner tone and his own hands for more than four decades.

The cruel hands of Death snatched him away when he was needed most for the Tamilian population and it is unfortunate to miss him in the time of need.

As Valluvar Couplet says: The one who leads an ideal life upon this earth, should well be deemed indeed as one of heavenly gods of worth." Anna became godly Man (Kadavulana Manithar) and therefore we all call him and also revere and worship him as **ANNA THE GREAT**.

**ANNA THE GREAT, NOBODY
WILL HATE
ALL WILL BOW THEIR HEADS
WITH REVERENCE AND
AFFECTION
NOT AS LEADER BUT AS THEIR
OWN ELDER BROTHER.**



N. D. Sundaravadivelu
Former Vice-Chancellor,
University of Madras.

Time is a great healer. It is also a great revealer. It is the challenge of time, that enables society to identify the man or woman of sterling character—the highly principled person—the incorruptible personality. Often the pressures of time, call out the genius from among the crowd.

Putli Bai was the last person to identify her son Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, as the future Mahatma Gandhi. Years of prosaic existence had to roll by, before the challenge of apartheid revealed a great leader in the ordinary looking Mohandas.

The teachers, who taught C.N. Annadurai at the school level in Kancheepuram, did not realise that they were teaching a potential genius. He looked and was treated like any other student in the school.

It was given to Professor Rangachari of the Presidency College, Madras, who happened to value Annadurai's essay paper for the Final B.A. Hons. Examination of the Madras University, to spot out the budding genius of Anna. According to him, Anna's mastery over the English language and his deep and upto date knowledge of the subject matter were unparalleled. Prof. Rangachari regretted that the privilege of teaching Anna, was not given to him.

It was months later, that I, a contemporary of his, was privileged to be introduced to Arignar Anna, by my beloved friend Thiru Kanchi Kalyanasundaram.

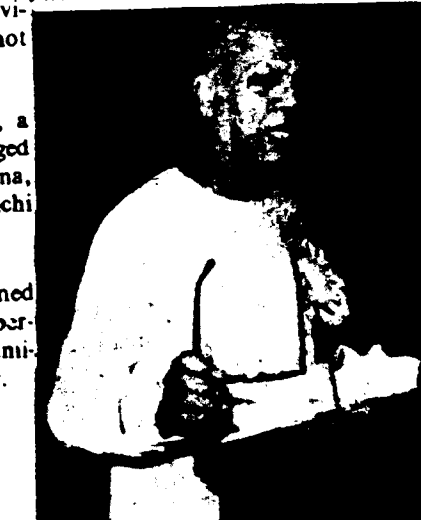
On that occasion, I mentioned to Anna about his top ranking performance in the University Examinations. Anna just smiled shyly.

Time without number, I had the pleasure of hearing from North Indian Collegues, words of praise of Anna, for his unquenchable thirst for scholarship. Rarely did any other member of Parliament spend so much time in the library, as Anna did during his membership of the Parliament, was the verdict of all. It was not surprising to me, as I had known Anna's weakness for learning.

It was with poignancy that I recall another revealing incident.

Cruel Cancer compelled the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Thiru. C. N. Annadurai, to admit himself, into the private Cancer Institute at Adyar.

At the appointed hour every thing and everyone was ready at his residence, to take him to the above institute. Anna knew what he was suffering from. However, his concern for reading was greater than his concern for his health. He sought and obtained the permission of his medical experts, to delay his departure by some minutes, so as to enable him to go through the remaining few pages of a new book, he was then reading. Such concern for learning and calmness inspite of the most cruel illness are rarely to be witnessed.



In the year 1949, a Tirukkural Conference was organised in a city slum, now called Thiruvalluvarpuram, in Broadway, Madras. It was a full day's session. Arignar Anna was the main orator. I was physically present in the front row. As we were all only absorbed, there was a distraction by about noon time. It appeared in the form of distribution of 'Sweet Pongal' on new earthen plates. Was it served only to the bigwigs? No; every one in the audience got his return—substantial quantity indeed. How could the poor slum dwellers afford it? They could manage it; each family taking up the responsibility, for a specific number of plates of Pongal, according to their ability. They could give all of us, the Pongal.

Arignar Anna gave the green signal to all of us by himself eating the Pongal, cooked in the huts. There was none in the audience, who fought shy of eating food prepared by the Adi-Dravida Activists of that generation practised what they preached. Leaders like Periyar and Anna were in the vanguard, in this respect also.

There was another noble trait in Anna, to which I can bear witness from personal knowledge.

The post of the Education Officer of the Corporation fell vacant.

The Council had to select and appoint the officer.

The leading councillor of the Madras Corporation called on Anna and sought his guidance.

Anna told them that capability, integrity and devotion to work, should form the basis for selection of the Education Officers.

Hesitantly, Thiru Munuswami, the leader, mentioned that Tmt. T.S. Kunjitham, wife of Thiru Koothoosi Guruswami and the then Lady Superintendent of Corporation schools fulfilled all these requirements but how could they reward the wife of the arch critic of their party was their problem.

In a split second, Anna gave his verdict :

"People voted us to power in the Madras Corporation, to serve and to get due service from the officials in the interest of the public. We were not sent there to settle accounts with our rivals or enemies, either private or public. As we all know about the great efficiency, the sterling character and dedicated service of Tmt. Kunjitham, we should not allow ourselves to be prejudiced by the unfriendly attitude of Thiru Guruswami. Do we not know that Guruswami has no personal axe to grind and his attack on us, springs only from his loyalty to his leader? As the ruling party, ensure that Kunjitham, the right person is appointed."

Kunjitham could not believe her eyes and ears when these leaders met her to greet her immediately appointing her, the first lady Edu-

cation Officer of the Corporation of Madras.

Was this a political strategy to win over Guruswami, was a question on the lips of many of his admirers. Twelfth October 1965, provided the answer. Fire brand Guruswami passed away the previous afternoon. Arignar Anna was amidst the large number of mourners. He sat in the courtyard of Guruswami's house, trying to console himself, console Guruswami's children and the hundreds of mourners. Arignar Anna's capacity for forgetting and forgiving the evils others do, was so great, that he put himself to the trouble of going all the way with the funeral procession.

Within eighteen months Anna was bestowed with a golden opportunity to prove to the world that their unassuming but much aligned gentleman was as forgiving as Christ himself was.

When his party won the majority in the general elections, and Anna had to form a ministry, Anna rushed with a few colleagues all the way to Tiruchirapalli to seek the 'blessing' of his Guru Periyar Ramaswami. At that hour of glorious victory, Anna's noble heart overflowed not with haughtiness or vindictiveness but with humility and gratefulness to his preceptor, who inspired him in his struggle for equality and justice amongst human beings.

How did Periyar Ramaswami feel at the time of the return of the 'prodigal son'? To quote Periyar's own words, Periyar felt as shy, as old time brides did. Anna, the

magnanimous won over the affection, the regard and the support of his Guru. Anna did not rest on that oar. He announced in the State Assembly that his ministry itself was dedicated to Thanthai Periyar. It was not mere rhetoric. Anna meant what he said. Words are inadequate to express the deep sense of gratitude of the millions of progressive Tamilians for Anna for putting on the Statute Book, Act called the 'Self Respect Marriage Validation Act.'

I was an eye-witness to another incident which revealed the simplicity and humility of our scholar statesman Arignar Anna.

In May 1968, Chief Minister Anna paid a short official visit to New Delhi. On one occasion, Anna was coming down the stair of the Tamil Nadu State Guest House, A North Indian gentleman attempted to walk up the stairs.

Anna spotted out the person, he asked him what he could do for him. The visitor not recognising the Chief Minister mentioned a guest's name and said, he had come in search of a guest.

With a broad smile, Anna mentioned a room number and showed the visitor, the way to reach it and then went on his way. After a minute or two the North Indian visitor found out from one of the followers, that his guide was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He rushed to the car to offer his greetings and gratitude to Chief Minister Anna, but alas the car had left. Was that symbolic of coming events?

Before all of us could realise fully how great that the short statured scholar was, how progressive his views were, and what a personification of nobility, magnanimity and humility our beloved Anna was, cruel nature, whisked him away from us.

May we prove worthy of being his admirers and followers by living and fighting for equality, egalitarianism, and rationalism so dear to the heart of Anna.

IN 1948, I went to Dharavi in Bombay to address meetings. Our comrades live there in stinking huts, with eagles circling overhead, stench of leather unbearable, slushy, maddy rampant with all maladies. There, in a hut, I came across a tattered volume of 'Dravida Nadu'. Dog-eared, some pages torn, letters fading yellow with dust, it was the proud possession of my poor Comrade from Tirunelveli. In a dim room, with a blinking kerosene light, I read, for the 30th time, Anna's denunciation of the Rasputins of our land.

That Comrade recited to me stirring pages of Anna with great gusto. When he lashed out, in Anna's words, against the cats, the foxes and the leeches of society. I was transported to Erode, the inspiration of Anna.

In 1964, in Andamans, after a visit to the Cellular Jail where Veer Savarkar was imprisoned, I was taken to a comrade's house where neatly bound volumes of 'Dravida Nadu' greeted me. Anna was touched when I related to him these incidents.

In huts, in humble dwellings, Anna lives.

In 1949, when I went to Colombo to spread Periyar's teachings, I met a very simple comrade, bursting with enthusiasm for Anna. With tears brimming, with gratitude for Anna's concern for the wretched of the earth, he beseeched me to tell Anna how much respect he had for the Lincoln whom he had not met. Anna's eyes moistened when I told this.

Along with Anna, in 1937 and 1938, I had been to several places where there was a great Tamil upsurge. The gatherings were not big, but the fervour was real.

In the Madras Jail, Anna described to me the conditions in the dungeons of Rome, the Bastille in Paris and the Siberian wastes. He had a supreme contempt for our saw-dust Caesars who betrayed great ideals.

In the early forties, we faced stiff opposition. In many places,



Anna's Thambis

— A. P. JANARTHANAM



and after some distance, said, 'Janarthanam, this poor volunteer is the real prop of our movement. His heart is gold. I know his sufferings. I do not know how we will bring solace to our people who have been ground to dust for thousands of years by human jackals and foxes. Periyar has roused us.'

To the last, Anna had the tenderest of feelings for his very simple, very humble Thambis. He had contempt for those who paraded in ill-gotten wealth and became pocket-size Hitlers.

In Anna's footsteps, we should be frank, plain, sincere, simple.

Anna had a withering contempt for those who gave a false picture of their comrades and localities. He refused to talk to them. He preferred our simple company to that of tycoons and aristocrats. He petted and patted simple, plain, humble, comrades, his real Thambis.

we had to be content with very coarse meals. We faced stones, Cat-calls, nasty yellings and naked rowdyism. Anna trained me to take these things as the price to be given for spreading our ideas.

Humble volunteers, pledging their vessels and jewels, would arrange our meetings. When the time came to see us if with trepidation, the poor secretary would give cover to Anna, saying, "Anna, we could not afford more."

On one occasion Anna took the cover (containing 15, 20 rupees) shyly,

Long live Anna!

I believe only in the purity of my heart in order to make others accept my views. I shall not rely on my strength to fulfil it.

— ANNA





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Ever since Anna entered public
life he never thought of soliciting
the rich man's money for any of his
ventures.

It is his pen and tongue which
were gold mines to him. With
these two he conquered everything.

Rs. 30,000 from the people and
presented a purse to the poet
Barathi Dasan.

When the fiery propagandist
Pattukottai Azhagirisamy was let
down by all others, he conceived a
novel idea to help him. He con-
sented to address meetings only
when the organisers remitted by
Money Order one hundred rupees to
Com. Azhagiri, who had become a
prey to an incurable variety of
T.B.

Similarly he addressed a number
of meetings on specific subjects to
collect funds to help a good cause.
I do not think anyone else had the
honour of speaking before an
audience who had purchased tickets
earlier for admission.

Anna's

Gold Mines

Under poor pecuniary circumstan-
ces he started a Tamil Weekly of his
own with the title "Dravida Nadu" in
the year 1942. There was no well
furnished room for the editor. He
usually sat on a mat spread on the
floor and wrote thought-provoking
articles every week. Very soon
it became the widely read and largely
circulated weekly. Packing the
printed copies, affixing the stamps and
name slips were undertaken by his
friends and admirers. With his
mere 'pen' as capital he diffused
knowledge to all for over twenty
years.

In the year 1944 he achieved the
objective of revitalising the Justice
Party. He faced the rich Zamindars,
Mirasdars and Capitalists and chang-
ed the name as Dravidar Kazhagam.
It is his 'tongue' that won the race.

He became an adept in making
miracles as a pauper. He raised

Our beloved Anna is
perhaps the only person who laid
the foundation for a strong powerful
force even without a party office or
Daily or Van or Press or Phone.
He was then a mere third class
passenger or an ordinary traveller in
buses. He slept even on railway
platforms. He was unaccustomed
to comforts and facilities. Yet as a
humanist he never hesitated to help
the have-nots and the poor down-
trodden sections.

A.S. VENU

In the year 1951, he himself
carried the handloom goods on his
shoulders and made all his brothers
do the same throughout the streets
of Tamil Nadu to promote the sales
of accumulated handloom goods.
What a novel idea from a popular
leader!

Everytime the people were affect-

ed by cyclones or floods or any
natural calamity he geared up the
party machinery to collect donations,
food articles and clothings to be
distributed to the affected people.

Though not an actor by pro-
fession he wrote social plays with
reformist ideals and enacted them
along with his friends and workers.
Now my wife, was once the widowed
mother of Anna in the play 'Chandro
dhayam.' In those days no one
thought of monetary benefits.

Having studied under inafflu-
ent circumstances, he felt it a
national duty to raise funds for the
Sir P. Theagaraya College. He
staged as Ravana in the play
'Neethithevan Mayakkam' and
fetched the record collection of
Rs. 14,000 in those days. Once a poor
student became the builder of a
college!

To my knowledge I believe, he
has no parallel in our present politi-
cal history and I wonder whether
we had one like him in the past.

Anna did not spring up as
a surprise in Indian politics.

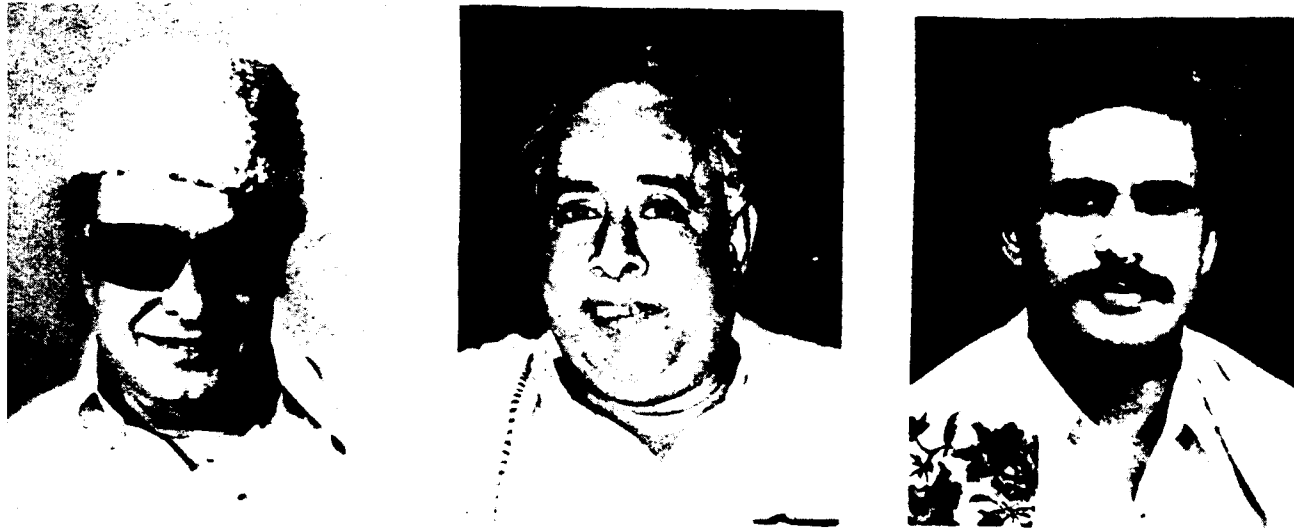
Years of hard work coupled
with ideals elevated him
to the highest status. He had
always been to the outside world a
modest man. He always kept pace
with the march of time.

It is his brilliancy of conversa-
tion, his picturesque phraseology,
his gleaming flashes of wit, his origi-
nality of thought and word and his
deep underlying current of human
fascination to the point of hypnosis
that made him always an acceptable,
charismatic leader.

Many things could be
said of him. As one who was asso-
ciated with him for more than three
decades, through thick and thin,
day and night, I feel that his writings
and speeches should be passed on
to the coming generations.

"Tamil Arasu" does a great
service in this respect.

Long live our beloved brother
Arignar Anna.



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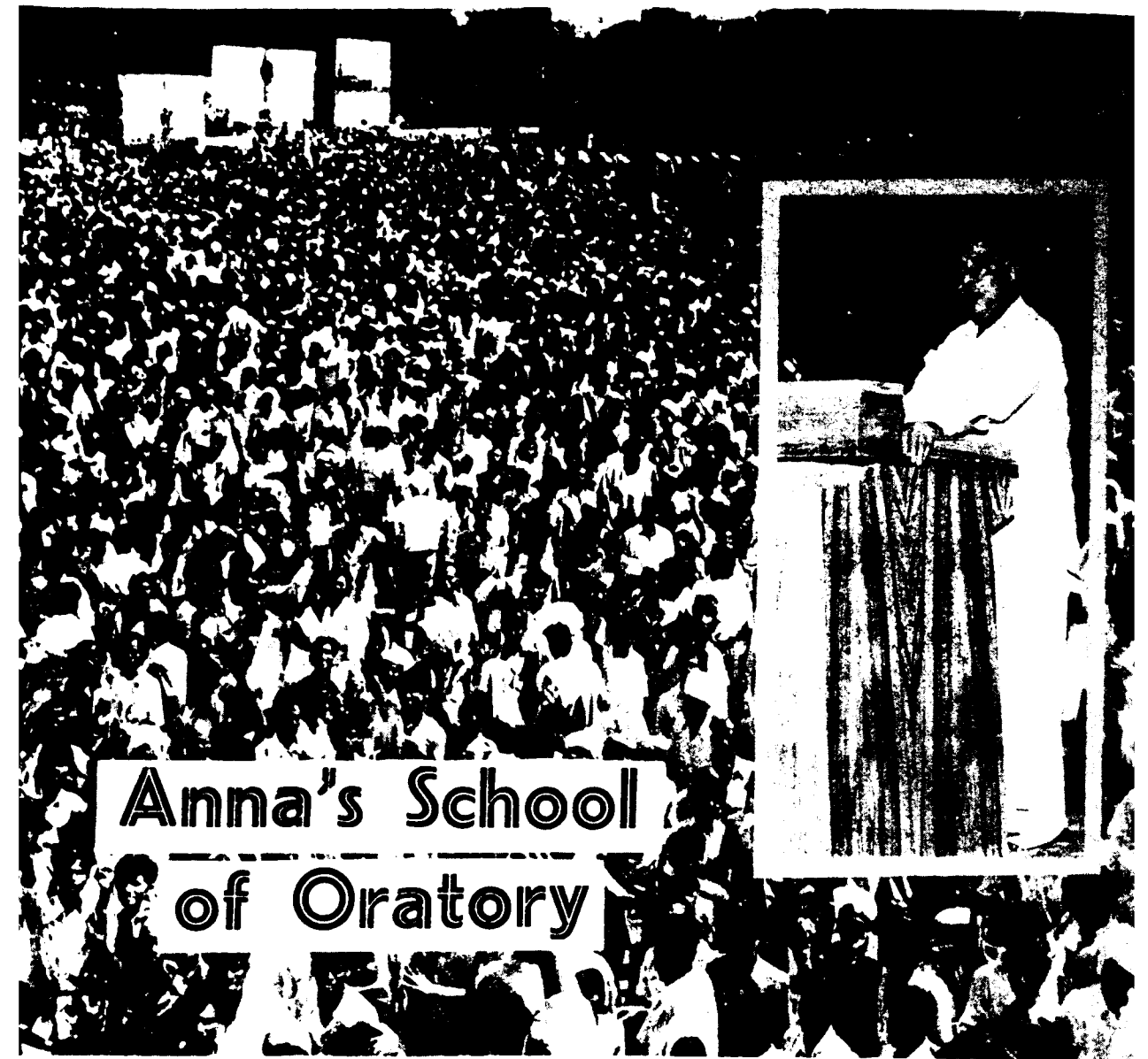
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District Collector Chairman.



F. CHENGALVARAYAN



Anna's name and fame arose out of many splendid qualities which are well known and they can bear repetitive references and serve as a magnificent model for all to follow in our political life and public service. But it is desirable and necessary to just study and understand the greatness of his speeches. There are many aspirants for practising the fine art of public speaking and many have tried to imitate his style, but few have succeeded in imbibing the nobility of his speeches.

Anna's exuberance of speech was based upon a wide range of scholarship. His study and understanding of political classics, literary pieces, economic systems, and social science

gave him the broad basis for the sway of his speeches. His great grasp of Tamil Literature afforded him the material for his fine speeches. His scholarship was not pedantic but philosophic. His speeches were neither a diarrhoea of words, nor they suffered from constipation of thoughts. His speeches were marked and measured in both matter and manner.

In order to be an effective speaker one should have firm conviction in his ideas and message. In order to convince the audience, the speaker must have conviction in what he had to say. Anna had a firm faith in his chosen ideology and the correctness of the path. But the greatness lies in his liberalism to change where events warrant such a change. I found that he was a crusader for

Dravidisthan, but when the nation was threatened by Chinese invasion, he discarded the goal of separatism and took up the broad and high national stand.

A Speaker should have a purpose. If it is an election meeting, he should seek the support of the people. If it is an address to the party workers, it must be to consolidate the rank and file. If it is an address to the college union, it must be to educate and enlighten the students on public affairs. If it is an address to literary circles, it must be highly critical, if it is a marriage function, it has to be felicitous. Anna had all those occasions to address and he moulded his speech according to the occasion.

Anna had developed a particular style of speaking and had made it a fine art. In mixture of words, in texture of phrases, in structure of sentences, Anna had evolved a unique pattern. His speeches had a rare felicity of diction, a neatness of arrangement, marshalling of ideas, and an appeal. He knew how to begin and more than that he knew when to end. He was not torrential like a turbulent river. He was rippling like a bubbling

brook, with softness and steady flow. His speeches will not drench the audience, but will only wet them so that what he spoke could linger long.

Anna was bilingual in speeches. He was addressing vast gatherings, in Tamil and he was also addressing select gatherings in English. He was as excellent in English as he was oratorical and elegant in Tamil. But the basic traits would be found in whatever language he chose. Such a bilingual excellence made Anna unique on platform.

In all his speeches, Anna had maintained a high tone. He was very often critical but not condemnatory. He would expose the other side, but not hurl vilification. He would employ strong words, but they never had any verbal venom. On the occasions when he shared the platform with others—I had many such occasion—Anna had always a high tone of respect and regard. On one occasion—we had been invited to debate on very important subject, by a college union. Anna took up one side and I had to take up the opposite side. On such occasions, Anna always would ask me to open the debate. I never hesitated. At the end of my speech, I concluded by saying "We are now going to hear Demosthenes.

I said it in sincere appreciation of Anna's speeches. Any other person, at best, would gracefully accept the compliment with thanks and proceed to speak. But Anna did not follow that conventional way. He began his speeches by saying "we have all heard Cicero's oratory" How nicely he returned the compliment to me and that was Anna's art and heart.

In recent times, we had great National Leaders who gave the people speeches, which linger even now. We had the thundering speeches of Surendernath Bannerji. We had the soul-stirring speeches of Bepin Chandra Pal. We had the magic eloquence of Annie Besant. We heard the sweet song of Sarojini Devi. All these have set up a school of oratory of a special type. Anna, in his times, by his style, by his speeches had set up a new school of oratory with alliterative words and foliage of phrases and that is the living monument for Anna. We have succeeding generations who are excelling in the art of speaking and it is necessary that while following Anna's style, they will equally follow the great dignity and glorious culture which Anna had shown. The path is yet clear.



ANNA, the Humanist

Prof. S. V. CHITTIBABU

Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai
University

Broadly speaking, humanism is an attitude which attempts to exalt the human element or emphasize the importance of human interests, as opposed to the supernatural and the divine and the baser animal instincts of man.

"The proper study of Man is Man", said Alexander Pope. And humanism does just that, and a humanist can thus be defined as a student of human affairs.

Humanism, as a Western concept, was born in the wake of the Renaissance in Europe. It tried to reform religion and society through reason and education.

Humanism in the 17th and 18th

centuries was both a literary and social influence which introduced the rule of law.

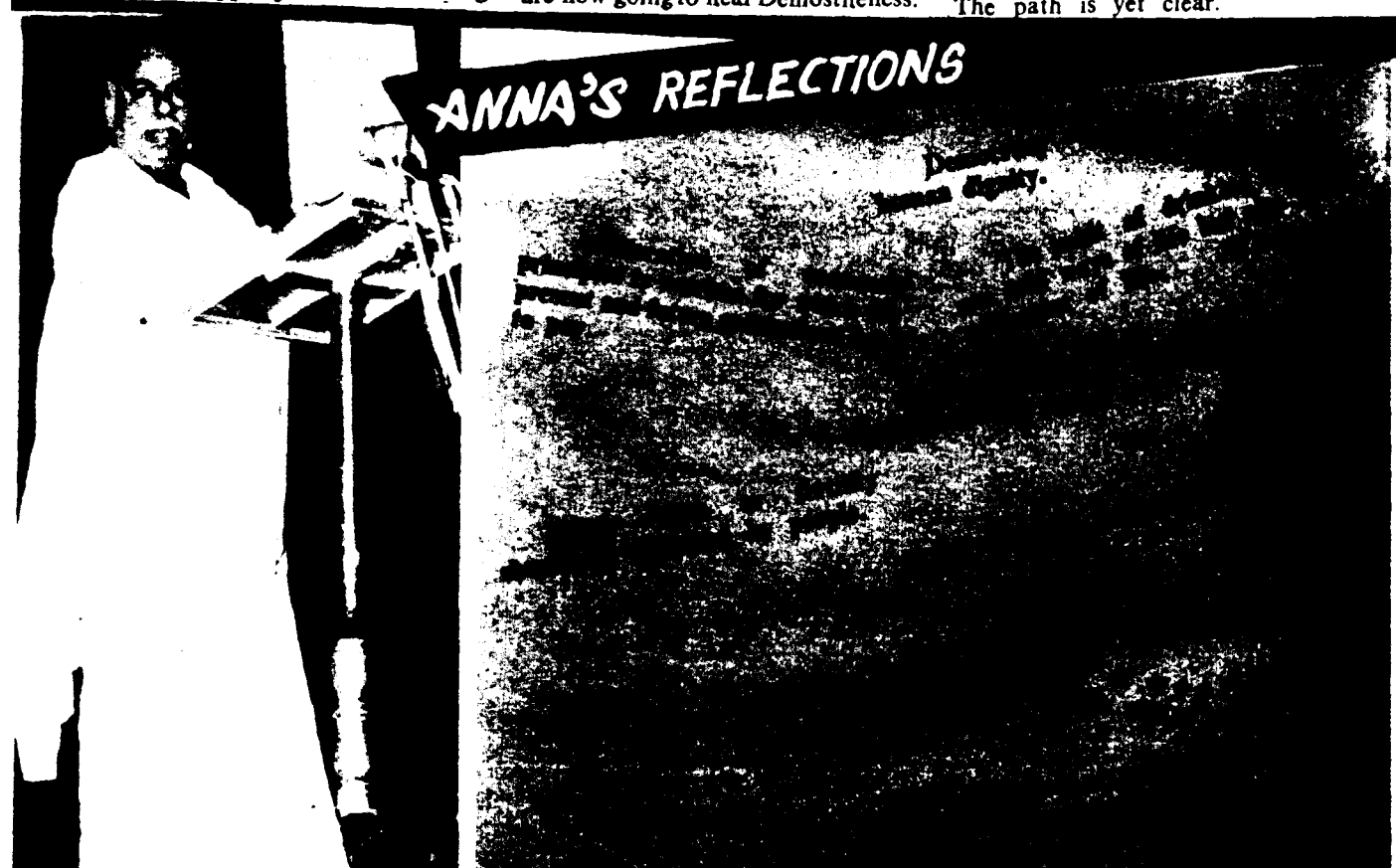
The late 19th century saw a revival of humanism as a reaction against earlier Romanticism, and the 20th Century also began to experience a new form of humanism which declined to accept a formal theology and attempted to test the value of intuition by the intellect.

We cannot describe humanism as altogether a western ideal. We in India have been conscious and practising it in life and culture in our own way.

Perhaps, in politics, humanism is rarely practised. But the one person who indeed exemplified it was Dr C. N. Annadurai, affectionately known as Anna, to the teeming millions in Tamil Nadu. He was a unique phenomenon in Indian politics in general and Tamil Nadu politics in particular.

Rising from the ranks, Anna rose to be the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, by virtue of his deeply humanistic qualities and characteristics.

Though brought up by his parents on traditional and didactic lines, Anna had his moorings in the natural and the rational environ-



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ment. Thus he had a questioning and eclectic intellect which would not let him accept anything because it came from an influential source or an authoritative voice,

Tradition has it that he introduced himself to much realistic and rational literature right early in life. He so developed himself that humanism was the be-all and end-all of his vision. The humanistic basis of his outlook began to reflect itself first of all in his speeches and writings.

With an unswerving loyalty to truth and rationalism, he waged a crusade against blind faith and superstition, against meaningless rituals and ceremonies. He had a pen that was mightier than the sword and a tongue that was much more persuasive and influential than any of his contemporaries. His humanistic zeal not only cried for social and political change and reform, but also ushered in a new dimension in Tamil speech and writing which was characterized by sanity and poise, discipline and decorum, clarity and simplicity. Such a manner of speaking and writing in Tamil was unknown, as litterateurs until his day were cultural highbrows who made a fetish of pedantic expression, from their ivory towers. As a commoner

and humanist he brought down Tamil literature from its high pedestal of cultural and linguistic insularism and made it available to the man in the street, by his compulsive style of studied elegance. He may be described the Maugham of Tamil prose.

In politics, Anna was a liberal humanist, "with malice towards none and charity for all" in the true tradition of Lincoln. Imbibing a philosophy of 'live and let live', he constantly put to test values of tolerance, amity, fraternal understanding and compassionate fellow-feeling in politics. The 18th Century English culture, particularly the morality of commonsense and the sway of reason and order which that age exemplified, had a profound influence on his mind and character. As writer, speaker, scholar, social reformer, parliamentarian, politician and statesman his vision was a remarkable and instinctive coalescence of the best in Tamil culture and English social values of the Age of Reason, namely the 18th century. He reflected the finest synthesis of the natural humanism of the Tamil mind and ethos and the studied humanism of the West.

Anna's humanism, though full of understanding and accommo-

dation, was not an effete one. It was tempered with a rare personal courage which when challenged did not hesitate to call a spade a spade. His break with Periyar, his political guru, owing to his controversial marriage, was an instance of devotion to his rational principles based on humanism. His 'battle' against the imposition of Hindi on the South, and his encouragement of the love of the mother-tongue reveal Anna the avowed humanist in the cause of Tamil Language and culture.

By all accounts, Anna was a dependable friend and companion whose emotional equipoise, affability and agreeableness were based on a humanistic understanding. He was generous to his political adversaries, even as he was always compassionate to the poor and the weak. Balance, detachment, harmony, peace, love and friendship were experiences he set great store by, both as man and as political leader. The watch-word he gave to Tamil Nadu politics - 'Duty, Dignity and Discipline' - set him out as a distinctly humanist politician statesman of a very rare kind, and as one who brought moral courage and respectability to bear on politics and who transformed it into bold statesmanship and state craft. In fine, Anna humanized politics.

AFFECTIONATE ANNA

We called ANNA by the name 'Arignar Anna' (Genius Anna) because of his being an unequalled intellectual giant. During his regime, he did not ignore the rights of even a single Tamilian, and, therefore, Anna had won over the love of the Tamil Society, the love deeper and more intense than that gained by any other leader.

Anna was affectionate towards the members of all political parties and towards all people. He was very magnanimous and he never used harsh words while speaking of others. He was very sympathetic and he would hesitate to say "no" to anybody approaching him for help, even if he could not do it.



THE LARGEST

Lakhs and lakhs of grief-stricken men and women from all over the state made a pilgrimage to the Government Estate to pay their last respects to Anna. It was a vast surging humanity jampacking all the approach roads to the Government Estate demonstrating the fact that the charismatic leader of Tamil Nadu held sway over the hearts of millions and millions.

The burial ceremony was preceded by a state funeral procession watched by mammoth crowds which jammed the seven mile route from Rajaji Hall to Marina.

Never before had such a mammoth crowd been seen, paying homage to a departed leader.

The Guinness Book 1984 has recorded that Anna's funeral was the largest in history with an attendance of 15 million and the extract from that book is given here.

GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS



FUNERAL *in* HISTORY

Largest funerals

The funeral of C. N. Annadurai (died 3 Feb 1969 Madras Chief Minister was, according to some press reports, attended by 15 million. The longest funeral in Britain was probably that of Vice Admiral Viscount Nelson on 9 Jan 1806. Ticket-holders were seated in St Paul's Cathedral by 8.30 a.m. Many were unable to leave until after 9 p.m.

Biggest demonstrations

A figure of 2.7 million was published from China for the demonstration against the USSR in Shanghai on 3-4 Apr 1964 during the border clashes, and one of 10 million for the celebrations of 1963 in Peking.



The Versatility of Anna

Dr. E. ASHER

University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

It would seem to be a basic feature of human nature to retain a special affection for the initiator of a series of pleasant things. Thus, no visit to a foreign country one learns to love ever gives quite so much pleasure as the first. The first great cathedral or temple one sees always retains a grandeur that once visited later never seems to match. The first orchestral concert one attends is remembered as the most exciting and pleasing of all.

The same is true of the first book one reads in a language other than one's own. It is this which provides a number of reasons why I am pleased to

Many excellent plays get off to a slow start as a result of the difficulty experienced by the dramatist in presenting the setting and motivation for the main part of the action. By a skilful succession of short (superficially unrelated) scenes to present the setting and dominant atmosphere of play, C.N.A. here holds our attention right from the start. The pace is then maintained throughout by means of dialogue in a very modern idiom.

It is not easy in a discussion of modern Tamil writing to draw a clear line between theatre and cinema. Indeed a somewhat different version of Ore Iravu (One Night) made by no means un-

Anna Teaching Thirukkural to Research Scholars in America.



be invited to join in this volume of tributes to Arignar Anna, the distinguished Chief Minister of Madras. For it happens that the first book I ever read in Tamil apart from such things as school readers, which fall into quite a different category—was his drama 'Ore Iravu.'

Before this, I had quite naturally heard much about the glories of ancient Tamil literature and had read such of the classics as were available in translation—notably the three major translations of Dr. G. U. Pope. But a good part of the appeal of Tamil lies in the fact that it is one of the few languages with a literary tradition of two thousand years or more that has continued right up to the present day. From the start, therefore, I was eager to know whether contemporary literature had anything worthwhile to offer. C. N. A's Ore Iravu (one Night) was enough to suggest that it had. I see no reason to revise my initial impression that this is a good play.

successful film. Because of the "box office" demands in India that the action of a film should be regularly interrupted by song-and-dance routines, few Indian films (with the notable exceptions of the work of Satyajit Ray) are found entirely satisfying aesthetically by foreign audiences. This, however, should not be allowed to blind us to the literary merits of certain scripts when written by a master of dialogue. Such a case is the script of 'Velaikkari' (Servant Maid) which, with the songs conveniently relegated to an appendix, reads as a straight play with many of the qualities of Ore Iravu. Indeed on one point, namely the realism of its dialogue, it might be held to be superior.

Velaikkari (Servant Maid) is, of course, a film play with a message; and indeed Mr. Annadurai has the reputation of always using his considerable literary talents for the purpose of making political or social "propaganda". The controversy about the nature of literature—with one side claiming that

it must have a social content and the other arguing the case for "art for art's sake"—is both an old one and one that will always be with us. Without taking a stand on this, one can note that Mr. Annadurai's literary creations are of two sorts though with no clear line-drawable between them. Some of his stories, for instance, make good reading because of the way in which they present fascinating characters or situations, and not by virtue of an important "message". An example of this is *Nadodi*. This has a lot in common with the author's theatre-and-film plays, in that it is almost entirely made up of dialogue—dialogue moreover, of a very colloquial style. But as a good short story must, it depicts the personality of the few involved in the action of the story by short, telling phrases.

A novel, by way of contrast, can, and indeed must, fill in more detail, both through narrative and dialogue. It demands a different sort of skill and a different kind of technique. And here is yet another literary technique of which C.N.A. has shown his mastery. The author's own awareness of his control of this medium is apparent in the opening chapter of *Rangoon Radha*, where by implication the outcome of the story is started almost at the beginning of the book. In spite of this, the reader is still curious to know how the action will develop to reach this conclusion.

It is inevitable, with narrative having an importance in a novel that it clearly does not have in a play or even in a short story, that the language of this book should be more formal than that of the other writings so far mentioned in this essay. Stylistically it stands mid-way between the colloquial Tamil of the plays and stories, and the language of Mr. Annadurai's non-fictional compositions. And, however much one may like and admire his work in the field of prose-fiction and drama, there can be no doubt that his main claim to have made a significant contribution to the development of Tamil prose style lies in his powerful oratory. There is no need to stress his originality in this, and the importance of his public speaking as a model for others is clear from the large number of admiring imitators. But it is interesting to note that this eloquence that has given him so many followers is to be seen in Mr. Annadurai's novels also—even in conversations like authentic conversations. There is an example in the first chapter of *Rangoon Radha*. Though not undeserving of the word "eloquent", this passage is nevertheless a good way from the magnificent, complex and intricately constructed sentences that are the hall-mark of an Annadurai speech. To hear him speak in public is an essential part of the education of anyone who is interested in understanding something about modern Tamil and in learning what the Tamil language is capable of. It is impossible to have any acquaintance with Tamil and Tamil Nadu for long without being aware of this.

But what many of us who had been taught

by our Tamil friends to appreciate the linguistic talents of Arignar Anna were not aware of, was his quite extraordinary mastery of English. Then came the Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies, at the concluding session of which we were privileged to hear the Chief Minister speak in English. After this no delegate to the conference could fail to understand how he has gained such a following through his speeches in his mother tongue. For this was a great performance, mingling humour with sentiment, wit with profundity in a way that no native speaker of English present on the occasion could have surpassed, or even equalled. Nor should the technical mastery displayed make us forget either the moderation of the views expressed or the sincerity with which they were put forward. There was no sign of the "Extremist" that C.N.A. used occasionally to be reputed to be.

One aspect of his supposed "extremism" that one occasionally hears of is the way in which reputedly he never uses a borrowed word when writing or when speaking in public in Tamil. Any page of his works of fiction or drama will show this to be untrue: for C.N.A. is no pedant. Thus one frequently finds such words and phrases. The essential feature of C.N.A.'s Tamil style, in fact, is his use of words and constructions that are appropriate for the context and for the occasion. If dialogue is to be realistic, it must contain grammatical forms and vocabulary items (whatever their source) that are actually used by speakers of Tamil in normal every day conversation. Moreover, certain words might be acceptable in the narrative parts of a work of fiction that can have no place in the fully formal style appropriate to a public address. Anyone with a sense of occasion must accept that nowadays a formal speech before an audience demands the use of what, for want of a better description, one must call "pure" Tamil. It is part of the greatness of C.N.A. as a creative user of Tamil that he has appreciated this, whilst at the same time acknowledging that there are contexts where this form style would be entirely inappropriate.

The Versatility that these few pages have attempted to hint at is of a sort that most of us can only admire and envy. Yet they are only part of the story, for the history of the present Government of Madras State shows that, in addition to all of this, Mr. Annadurai is an outstanding administrator and statesman. To achieve this standing and at the same time to make a contribution to one's literature (and C.N.A.'s speeches, as well as his more obviously "literary" endeavours, are an important contribution to Tamil literature) is very rare. There have, it is true, been examples in Britain. Prime Ministers making a name for themselves as writers too (one thinks of Benjamin Disraeli and Winston Churchill among others) and there is the very special case of Jawaharlal Nehru in India. But such men are few and most common have mastered but one language.

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