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TAMIL ARASU

MAY-1985





Dr. AMBEDKAR

Born on : 14-4-1891 Demised on : 6-12-1956

In scope this month



Sir Theagaraya Chettiar

Sir Theagaraya cared all his life for the downtrodden and under-privileged. His 134th Brithday Celebrations organised by the State Government— A Report. 2



Chief Minister presents memorandum

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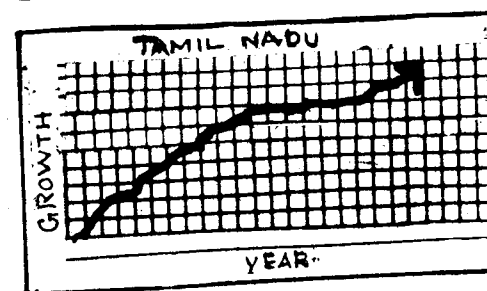
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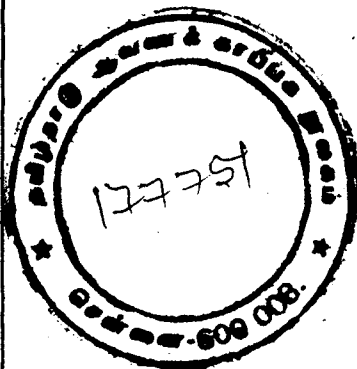
Tamil Arasu

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Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar

He Led South India to a Larger Life.

Forty-five years ago the easiest way for obscure politicians in Madras to emerge from their obscurity was to attack Sir Pitti Theagaraya Chettiar. As a champion of the under privileged he had become the most popular man in the Presidency. But there were folks tired of hearing him called defender of social justice and wanted to see him eclipsed, in the manner of the solitary Athenian who voted for the ostracism of Aristides because he was tired of hearing Aristides called the Just. They considered Theagaraya Chettiar's antagonists heroic though in a debate none of those heroes could vanquish the leader of Justice party, who wore a tough armour of principles and facts.

Born on the 27th of April, 1852, five years before the Great Indian Mutiny, now called the First War of Indian Independence, he must have been influenced by the establishment of the University of Madras, in 1857, and it was from that University that he graduated in 1876.

Service to Industry

As a member of the Devanga community, whose traditional occupation was weaving, he was deeply interested in that industry and erected a large factory to provide employment for weavers and to serve as a model for other wealthy members of the community to follow. Following the agitation over the partition of Bengal in 1905, and a new national awakening, the swadeshi movement was spreading over the country and Theagaraya Chettiar seized the opportunity to rehabilitate the ancient weaving industry. At the All India Weaving Competition held in Madras in March 1908, under the auspices of the National Fund and Industrial Association his factory received certificates and medals for its products.

His original and practical turn of mind, and his awareness of the country's economic needs and possibilities were manifest also in his labours as a member of various commercial organisations. He was one of the founders of Southern India

Chamber of Commerce and its President from its inception in 1910 for successive terms, till 1921.

In his Presidential address -es as well as in discussions from time to time, Theagaraya Chettiar referred to the need for new Industries on modern lines, pleaded for the opening of new railway lines in important regions, for improvements to the Madras Harbour, and for the development of the Buckingham Canal to facilitate the transport of various commodities. He suggested protection for some of the promising infant industries. In 1914-1915, when the First World War was raging he pointed out how production could be increased to meet the dearth caused by cessation of imports. He advocated vigorous measures to promote Indian shipping and ship-building after the war and urged that the generation of power should be developed to help industrial growth.

Technical Training

He was keen about the expansion of industrial and technical training.

Along with V. Tirumalai Pillay, he reorganised and developed Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical Institute. He maintained a school at Washermanpet. He evinced great interest also in higher education and did much good work as a trustee of Pachaiyappa's College and other institutions of Pachaiyappa's Charities. In 1898 he was made Fellow of Madras University.

Theagaraya Chettiar hailed the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885 and attended its sessions in Madras. He figured in every important beneficial movement in Madras Province as he possessed uncommon knowledge and experience of the conditions in South India.

But he was distressed at the state of large sections of the Non-Brahmin community in South India. They had long been educationally backward and were gravely under-represented in the public services and were powerless to raise their status. Unless they were given special protection they were liable to be submerged permanently. To uplift them and enable all communities share equally the benefit of education, the employment opportunities and the facilities offered by the Government, he, together with Dr. T. M. Nair founded the South Indian Liberal Federation, otherwise known as the Justice Party. *The Magna Carta*

On November 20, 1916 Theagaraya Chettiar published over his signature the Federation's historic manifesto striking at the monopolies, or the continued domination of a few, in social life, in the administration and in the legislature and declaring the rights of the Non-Brahmin communities.

P. Kesava Pillay, a great Non-Brahmin leader attached to the Indian National Congress, opposed the launching of a communal movement and remarked that the manifesto seemed to be the handiwork of some "designing" person. But when he discovered that its signatory was none other than the veteran Pitti Theagaraya Chettiar, as ethical and unselfish as himself, Kesava Pillay apologised and withdrew the term he had used though he did not accept the manifesto. Others extolled the document as a grand design. They were heartened by the courage, realism and supreme sense of responsibility of its author. To them it was the Non-Brahmin's Magna Carta.

In the Legislature

Theagaraya Chettiar sat in the Legislative Council in 1910-1922 and it was plain sailing for him. In the reformed Council he was confronted by an opponent of unusual prowess, the Swarajist leader, S. Satyamurthy. On one occasion in 1924, Theagaraya Chettiar strongly set against the civil disobedience movement, said that those convicted of law-breaking, though only in pursuance of a political aim, deserved serious punishment. This remark exasperated Satyamurthy and he poured the atrical fire on the speaker. There were shouts and applause from the crowded visitors gallery and the President ordered that the gallery be cleared. Order restored, Theagaraya Chettiar replied. He did not gnash his teeth but was suave, though impenitent, and he confirmed what he had said and sought cooperation in making the best of the reforms in force. He was not impervious to well-meant criticism, but he stuck to his ideals and policies.

By assisting in shaping and reinforcing the policies and programmes of the Justice Party, Theagaraya Chettiar paved the way for the many momentous enactments of the Party's Ministry during his time and afterwards, such as the Act enlarging the Madras University and making it autonomous, the State Aid to Industries Act, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act for the protection and better management of Hindu religious and charitable institutions and their endowments, the amended Co-operative Societies Act and Local Self-government Acts. The Reforms of 1919 were worked more successfully in Madras than in most other Provinces.

40 years on the Corporation:

Theagaraya Chettiar served on the Corporation of Madras for more than 40 years. He was first elected President of the Corporation under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919, before which the Commissioner, the chief executive officer, appointed by the Government, functioned also as President. Theagaraya Chettiar continued as President for successive terms, till 1923.

In 1909 the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him and in 1919 the title of Dewan Bahadur and he was made a Knight in 1921.

In the first phase of the Justice movement, the impatient among its supporters and among its detractors slung mud at each other and some of it stuck. Justice leaders were represented as obdurate unbelievers or iconoclasts though in addition to being liberal-minded, they were most devoted to the Hindu faith and Hindu religious institutions. So were

successive Presidents of the Party from Theagaraya Chettiar, the oldest, to the youngest, Sir P.T. Rajan, whose Oxford education, dress and manners and cheerful cosmopolitanism concealed a piety which even the most austere devotee did not excel. But the prejudice against them did not long prevail. Rajan crowned his career by taking up in recent years the onerous presidency of the Committee formed for the renovation of the great ancient temple of Madura.

Theagaraya Chettiar was always straight forward, whether his words pleased or displeased his hearers. There never was any divergence between what he said and what he meant or did. His presence was inspiring. He was tall and erect, only his untrimmed moustache suggest-

ing years and he wore a white turban with gold lace at the edges, fine long white coat, muslin-like dhoti and slippers. Integrity and sincerity were writ on his face. He was facetiously called the white-robed saint.

He was truly one of the makers of modern Madras. With his colleagues in Justice Party he created a new awakening among the masses in South India, made them more conscious of their rights and responsibilities and while endeavouring to remove their disabilities, united them in efforts to uplift themselves. He led South India to a larger life.

Boundless charity :

Theagaraya Chettiar's charity was boundless. He

helped many in distress, led thousands from indigence and idleness to gainful occupations, guided useful movements, and built up benevolent institutions. His life was sunshine to all around him.

Theagaraya Chettiar had started with a fairly large fortune to which he added modest gains, from his business. It was melting away, but he did not seem to mind as he was rich in good works, and had made others happy. Though there was no estate duty then, it was a much eroded estate that passed to his successors.

His death on 30th June, 1925, at the age of 73, was widely lamented. But he has left an undying example of service to those who have less.

Celebration of 134th Birthday of Sir Theagaraya

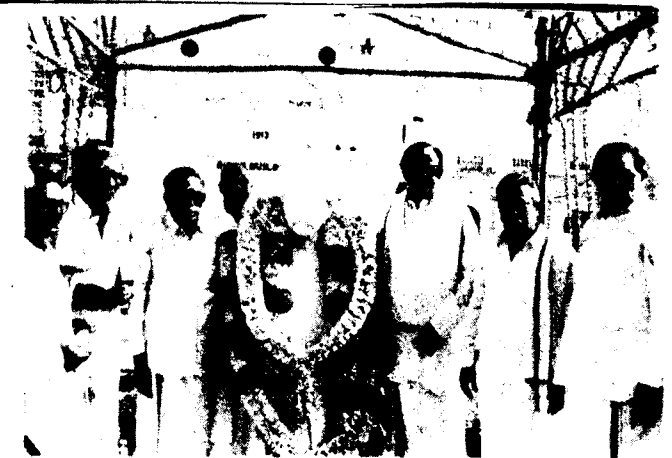
The Government of Tamil Nadu celebrated the 134th Birth anniversary of the great leader Sir Pitti. Theagaraya Chettiar who started the movement for Social equality in Tamil Nadu. The movement later on came to be known as the Justice Party that fought for the uplift of the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The movement was the first of its kind in the whole of India. He was very affluent but he faced all adversities for the sake of the oppressed classes. He became very popular with his unparalleled and unprecedented service and sacrifice, and he became the first 'President of Madras City', now known as Mayor of Madras Corporation.

When his party won the elections, Sir Theagaraya was offered the Chief Ministership

of Madras Presidency. But he declined it and recommended his colleagues for the office. He lived, and fought for the lift of the undertrodden.

The 134th birthday was celebrated at Kalaivanar Aranganam on 27th April, 1955.

sacrifice and contribution of Sir Theagaraya. Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development Thiru P. U. Shanmugam delivered the key-note address of the seminar. Thiru C. N. Krishna Bharathi, IAS., Director of Information and



In the morning the function started at 10 o'clock with a seminar on the service,

Public Relations delivered the welcome address paying tributes to Sir Theagaraya.



His Excellency, the Vice-President of India, Thiru R. Venkatraman unveiled the statue of Dr. Ambedkar on 14.4.85 at the Madras Harbour.



Thirumathi Sathiyani-muthu, a former Minister, presided over the seminar.

Thiru A. P. Janardhanam, Thiru T. K. Srinivasan, Thiru Thillai Villalan, former Members of Parliament, Thiru Valampuri John, M. P., Thiru P. P. Rajarajeswari and Selvi Sarasu. participated in the Seminar.

In the evening the function started at 6 o'clock. Thiru Anagaputhur Ramalingam, MLC., welcomed the gathering, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endow-

ments, Thiru R.M. Veerappan presided over the function, and Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam delivered the Keynote address. Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Thiru K. Rajaram unveiled the portrait of Sir Theagarayar.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan delivered an emotional valedictory address. Dr. K.A.P. Viswanathan, a veteran leader and Tamil scholar narrated his experiences citing instances of the service and sacrifice of Sir Theagaraya in a touching way.

Thiru P. Venugopal, retired Justice of the High Court, Thiru S. V. Chittibabu, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, Thiru N. D. Sundaravadevelu, former Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Thiru T. Chengalvarayan, Thiru N. Murugesu Mudaliar, Thiru T. N. K. Rajagopal Chettiar and Thiru P. S. Perumal Chettiar addressed the gathering.

The Deputy Director for Information, Thiru V.T. Veerappan proposed the vote of thanks.

HIS HISTORIC SACRIFICE

In the whole of India the first election for the Legislature was held in 1920 in Tamil Nadu. Sir. Theagaraya's party won the election and as the leader of the party he was offered Chief Ministership. But he refused

saying "My party is the first of its kind in the whole of India in fighting for the cause of the backward people. Because I have taken up the cause of the illiterate backward masses and I am fighting for it, I am charged with

supporting the British rulers and am dubbed a traitor. If I accept this office of Chief Ministership, it will bring a bad name to my party which is fighting for divinely righteous cause. Therefore, I decline this offer. Please pardon me."



EW NATIONAL TERMINAL COMPLEX MADRAS

The New National Terminal Complex at Madras Airport was formally inaugurated by Shri Ashok Gehlot, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation on April 12, 1985. The new building has become operative on April 12, 1985 from 1300 hrs onwards; after that all arriving and departing passengers are handled from the new building.

The New National Terminal situated about 1.5 K.M. South west of the present terminal building at Meenambakkam Airport, Madras has been constructed at a cost of Rs.16.00 crores.

The new terminal, coming up on a part of 160 acres of open land, has all modern facilities. The terminal is designed to handle 1.2 million passengers a year which corresponds to 1200 passengers during peak hours. The complex has provision of aero-bridges which will bring passengers directly from the aircraft to the terminal building. The aerobridges will be operative from June this year. The three-storeyed complex is fully air-conditioned.

There are two escalators for passengers and two elevators for visitors to reach the restaurant and viewing gallery. The restaurant has a seating capacity of 200 at a time. The gallery can accommodate 300 visitors.

A total of 20 airlines check-in counters have been provided with a 15 Mtrs. queuing length in front of each counter. Nearly 250 luggage trolleys would be provided. After collecting the luggage from Conveyor belt, the luggage can be brought straight to the kerb in a trolley.

Large baggage claim hall has been provided with four race track type conveyor belts having a total length of 209 Mts. for smooth and speedy handling of luggage. Sixteen frisking booths with four-X-ray scanning machines have been provided. The passengers can be checked on the ground floor or on the first floor depending on whether the aircraft is connected to a ladder or an aerobridge.

The terminal building having an area of approximately 13000 Sqm. is unique in design as it provi-

des uninterrupted flow for arriving and departing passengers. As is the trend at modern airports, large columns free spaces have been provided.

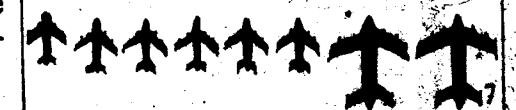
The first floor houses the security hold for departing passengers and airline offices. The top floor has restaurant and viewing gallery. Besides a Post Office, Snack Bar and Information Counters, there are two V.P. Lounges.

The 44,000 Sqm. apron area will provide space for eight parking bays i.e. two Airbuses and six Boeings.

A big car park with four lanes has been provided. Nearly 500 cars, eight buses and several two-wheelers can be parked at a time.

Special toilets have been designed for handicapped persons using the airport.

The entire airport will be illuminated with sodium vapour lamps, besides eight focus lights at the apron and car part. The entire area around the terminal building has been landscaped to beautify the compound.



THE MEMORANDUM PRESENTED BY HONBLE CHIEF MINISTER

The memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by the all party delegation from Tamilnadu said:

This delegation of all party members led by Chief Minister welcomes the strengthening of the Coast Guard patrol to protect the interests of the Indian fishermen. It apprecia-



tes the impounding of the Sri Lankan naval boat which trespassed into Indian waters and harassed our fisherman. The outright rejection by the Prime Minister of the misconceived offer of the Sri Lankan Government for joint patrol of the International borders by the two countries is a step in the right direction. The gesture of making provision in the Union budget to provide succour to the tens of thousands of Sri Lankan refugees forced into Indian shores is commendable. Yet, this delegation wishes to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister that the intimidation of the Indian fis-

hermen continues almost everyday. The refusal of the Sri Lankan Navy to respect the traditional rights of pilgrimage, passage and navigation of the Indian fishermen to Katchathivu which are enshrined in Article 5 and 6 of the 1974 Agreement between the Prime Ministers and attacks on Indian fishermen have almost paralysed fis-

hing operations by Indian fishermen in the Palk Bay. This delegation would therefore request the Prime Minister to insist upon the rights of the Indian fishermen so thoughtfully provided in the Agreement to be honoured by the Sri Lankan Government in letter and in spirit.

Over the years, the Sri Lankan Tamils have been systematically stripped of their citizenship and linguistic rights by the Government. Their opportunities to pursue their education, vocation and government employment have been ruthlessly curtailed. A stage

has come now where even their very existence is being threatened. The acts of violence against the innocent and hapless Tamils and that were perpetrated by groups of Individuals have grown into a situation of organised and uncontrolled violence by the army and the police. It is in this situation that they are leaving their ancient homeland and their means of living and pouring into India as penniless refugees day after day. Nearly 20,000 persons have come as destitute refugees in the last three months. From July 1983 nearly 90,000 refugees have landed in India.

With a view to stopping any further exodus of such refugees into India and to enable even the present ones to go back to their homes with safety and honour, this delegation requests that the Government of India insist that the Sri Lankan army and commando forces of the police be immediately withdrawn from the Tamils' home lands; that the colonisation of these Tamil areas by Sinhalese civilians who have been armed, trained and aided by the Government should be stopped forthwith; that the various prohibitions imposed on the fishermen of Sri Lanka like prohibited fishing zones and prohibited timings for fishing in the western, northern and eastern waters be removed.

As a result of the direct actions taken by the Sri Lankan Government during the last 35 years, the minority Tamils have had their civil and political

rights forcibly taken a way. Even then the Tamils have always resorted to a non-violent approach to get back these rights for a long time. Despite this, the direct and indirect acts of violence by the Sri Lankan army and police against the Tamils have continued unabated and these are the basic causes for the emergence of militancy on the part of the Tamils in their lives. Even though the Sri Lankan army had indulged in untold atrocities it must be remembered that not even a single Sinhalese citizen has been harmed by the Tamils.

It is therefore, not proper to equate the opposition of the Sri Lankan Tamils with the violence unleashed by the army and police of a nation of their hapless citizens. The attempts of the Sri Lankan Government to camouflage organised or connived violence and dub the Tamils fighting to save their lives and honour as "terrorists" should be exposed to the people of the various countries and their governments. The all party delegation would, therefore, plead with the Prime Minister that all diplomatic and other steps be taken and send if neces-

sary, a high-power delegation, to mobilise international opinion against the genocide in Sri Lanka.

The Government of India has from the days of the Nehru-Kotelawala agreement, Srimavo-Sastri agreement or the Indira Gandhi-Sirimavo Katchathivu agreement, sought to maintain and improve the friendly relationship between the two countries. It is in this same spirit that when the Government of Sri Lanka sent its naval ship into the Indian waters near Rameswaram, harassed and shot at the Indian fishermen, confiscated their boats and imprisoned them and did everything to violate the Agreement on Katchathivu, the Government of India extended the olive branch by releasing the offending vessel and the offending naval personnel. It is in this same spirit of good neighbourliness that the Government of India released in Trivandrum airport the plane with its load of arms and ammunition going to the Sri Lankan Government.

Despite all this, the Government of Sri Lanka has always been launching tirades

against India and taking the assistance of countries like Israel to give its police and armed forces training in commando warfare and openly seeking the help of foreign armies to be stationed in Sri Lanka in a manner calculated to cause great danger to the safety and security of India and impairing the peace prevailing in the Indian Ocean.

Instead of seeking a military solution to the problem, the Sri Lankan Government should earnestly come forward to withdraw its army from the areas inhabited by Tamils, and seek a viable political solution assuring safety and legitimate right to the Tamils as full and equal citizens so that people of Sri Lanka can live together in peace and harmony. "The all-party delegation hopes and trusts that towards finding such a political solution acceptable to the Sri Lankan Tamils, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, would take all steps including his meeting with the Sri Lankan President Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, immediately on a time-bound programme as, otherwise, any further delay could be detrimental to the interests of both the countries".

LIVING EACH DAY

Every day is a life time in miniature.

What we cannot do for a lifetime we can do for a day-time.

"Anyone," wrote R.L. Stevenson, "can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down."

Anyone can hold his temper for a day and guard the words he speaks.

Anyone can carry his burden heroically for one day.

Anyone can rise above fear for a day and meet each situation with courage.

Anyone can be kind and thoughtful and considerate for a day.

Anyone can endeavour to learn something new each day

and mark some growth.

Sir William Osler pointed out that just as ships are kept afloat by airtight compartments, living in daytight compartments will help us avoid wrecking our lives. Osler gives us a magic word with which to face the day: *Equanimity*.

Live a day at a time and remember that tomorrow is another today.



FALLEN TOOTH CAN BE REFIXED

growth. If a tooth falls during an accident at this age there is a possibility that the permanent tooth would have fallen out and could be mistaken for a milk tooth. Loss of milk tooth need not be much worried about and to the extent of loosing the permanent tooth as once lost the permanent tooth is never replaced. Care should be taken to take suitable advice from the Dental Surgeon to assess the condition and plan the treatment.

The following points are to be remembered in case of accidents when there is a loss of complete tooth from the socket.

1. Collect the fallen tooth as early as possible and clean the dirt attached to the tissues by washing in cold running water under the tap. Take care not to scarp the tooth by force to avoid damage to the tissues attached the tooth.

2. The replacement into the socket has to be done within an hour's time. Since the time is short, reach the Dental Surgeon as early as possible with the cleaned tooth in cold water. The time is critical and if the time is more the separated tissues on the teeth may lose their life and chances of reunion will not be good.

3. The tooth can be carried in a bottle containing normal saline or pure cold water. This will avoid dehydration or loss of water from the tooth.

4. A clean cotton plug may be inserted over the wound to avoid blood loss. Ice pack will help to decrease bleeding from the socket.

The procedure of Dental Surgeon

The Dental Surgeon has to act fast. He cleans the tooth and decides whether the tooth is suitable for refixing into the socket. He will reduce the pain for the patient by administering suitable drugs. He removes the pulp content of the tooth and does a suitable internal filling for the root. He cleans the socket well to revive the fallen tooth. After correcting the pressure on the loose tooth during biting, the tooth is stabilised by stainless steel wire. After the lapse of four to six weeks, the reinserted tooth will take permanent support in the socket. The stainless steel wire tied around the tooth is removed. The tooth gets firmly attached to the socket.

What are the advantages of this procedure? Is it necessary to do these procedures or throw the tooth and replace with an artificial tooth? Such questions arise in the minds of people.

Artificial teeth are not a cent percent replacement for natural teeth. Natural teeth has no substitute. All these re-socketed teeth may serve many years to come for the individual if they take proper care and periodical check up with the Dental Surgeon.

Dr. A. Parameswaran
Dr. K. S. Karthikeyan

Many do not know that the teeth fallen out of the socket can be refixed in the same socket. Even though many Dental Surgeons are aware of this treatment procedure the public are ignorant of this fact. Often the fallen teeth are thrown into the waste basket, or left uncared at the site of the accident itself.

The aim of this article is to make the public aware of the available procedure for refixing the fallen tooth from its socket.

Two sets of teeth grow for every human being and the first set of milk teeth are gradually replaced by permanent set of teeth. The milk teeth start falling by itself due to age and all the teeth are replaced by permanent teeth by 12 years of age. But during the mixed dentition period, that is, between the age of 6-12, both milk and permanent teeth may be present in the mouth at various levels of

The Tamil Nadu Government's film awards for 1982-83 were presented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. at a function at Valluvar Kottam on Saturday, the 13th April 1985.

Well ahead of the schedu-

after an hour as the Hon'ble Information Minister Thiru R.M. Veerappan, announced that he had come against doctor's advice and should be "released" in an hour.

Special awards:

In his welcome address, Hon'ble

parate committees, immediately, to select the cine bests for 1983-84 and 1984-85 simultaneously and these would be distributed together on September 15, 1985 the birthday of Anna.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan

Best Films and Best Actors Awarded



ledtime of the function the barricaded roads of Nungambakkam and the spacious hall were overflowing with people waiting for a glimpse not only of their favourite film stars but also of the Chief Minister.

It was the first Government function in which the Chief Minister was participating after his treatment in the U.S.

Dr. M.G.R. arrived on dot, waved to the crowd, exchanged greetings with dignitaries and film personalities and gave away awards to the winners for best films, artistes, technicians and other fields of cinema. The Chief Minister left

Minister for Information Thiru R.M. Veerappan announced that the Chief Minister had ordered the institution of special awards for films which advocated the small family norm. Accordingly, three prizes for films—Rs.1 Lakh, Rs.50,000 and Rs.10,000 for artistically presenting the family planning concept would be given in addition to the existing awards with immediate effect.

The Information Minister Thiru R.M. Veerappan said the 1982-83 awards function had been delayed by about four months to enable the Chief Minister to present them. The Government would set up se-

who presided said the Government had introduced several schemes to encourage and promote films and artistes.

Presenting a report on behalf of the committee which selected the prize winning films and artistes, Thiru T.V. Singaravelu, Hon'ble Judge of the Madras High Court, suggested that films should convey revolutionary ideas and remove class and caste difference. Equality for women was another theme which required to be spread.

Thiru P. Venugopal, former Judge of the Madras High Court, who headed another panel to choose three films which



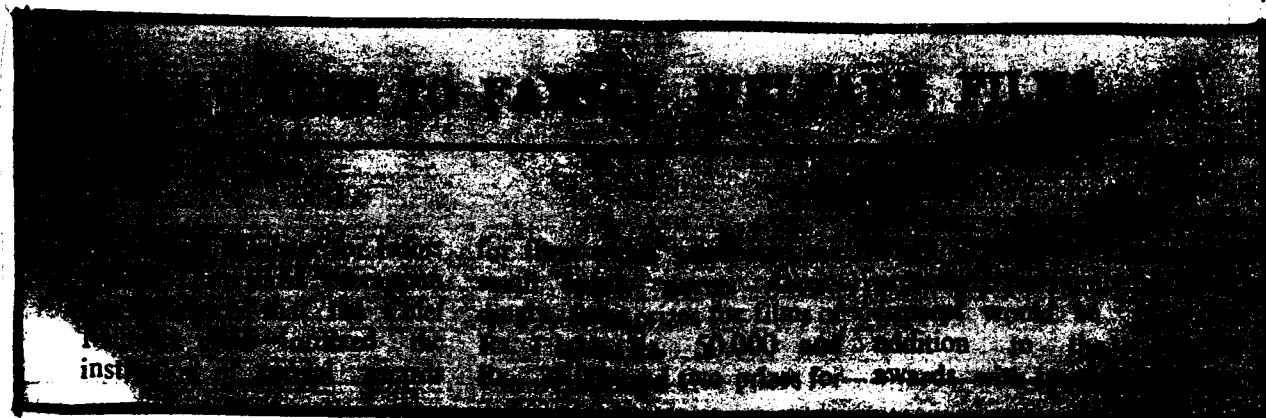
received a special grant of Rs. 1 Lakh, said the criteria for selection were that it should be a low cost production, conveying a national message and introducing new artistes. He recommended a hike in the grant to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Congratulating the award winners Thiru Sivaji Ganesan

M.P. and Thiru A.V.M. Saravanan thanked the Government for encouraging good films and artistes. Thiru D. Ramanujam, President Film Federation of India, wanted Door-darshan to telecast Good Tamil Films like those which received the special grant, since they were not seen by many.

On behalf of the award winning artistes, Thiru Siva kumar, Thiru Pazaai Shanmugam and Thiru V.K. Ramaswami thanked the State Government.

Thiru N Krishna Bharathi IAS, Director of Information and Public Relations Government of Tamil Nadu, proposed a vote of Thanks.



STATE FILM AWARDS

1982-83

Best Feature film : .. Engeyo Ketta Kural
Second prize .. Agni Saatchi
Third prize .. Ezhavathu Manithan
Special prize .. Moondru Mugam
Best documentary : .. Thalli Potta Kalyanam

Three feature films for the special grant of Rs. one lakh each .. Puthiyavargal Kaathal Oviyam & Urangatha Ninaivugal

Best Children's film : ..
Second prize .. Engalalum Mudiym
Third Prize .. Bhakta Dhuruva Markandeya

The Raja Sandow Memorial Prize .. Thirumathi. S. D. Subbulakshmi

Best Actor .. Thiru. Sivakumar
Best Actress .. Selvi. Saritha
Special prize (Actor) .. Thiru. Rajnikanth
Special prize (Actress) .. Tmt. Sujatha
Best comedian (Male) .. Thiru. V. K. Ramasamy
Best comedian (Female) .. Tmt. Manorama
Best stunt director .. Thiru. N. Sankar (Moondru Mugam)
Best director .. Thiru. Muktha Srinivasan (Parikshaikku Neramachu)
Best Story-writer .. Thiru. Arunmozhi (Ezhavathu Manithan)

Best dialogue writer .. Thiru. Panju Arunachalam (Engeyo Ketta Kural)
Best music director .. Thiru. M. S. Viswanathan (Agni Saachi)
Best Cameraman .. Thiru Somendra Raju (Kan Sivanthal Man Sivakkum)
Best lyricist .. Chithambaranathan (Thooral Ninnu Pochu)
Best playback singers .. Thiru. Deepan Chakravarthi (Kaathal Oviyam) and Tmt. S. Janaki
Best editor .. Thiru. Kittu (Agni Saatchi)

BHARATHIDASAN, (Kanaga. Subburathinam 1891-1964) the revolutionary Tamil poet was born in Pondicherry when Pondicherry was under French rule.

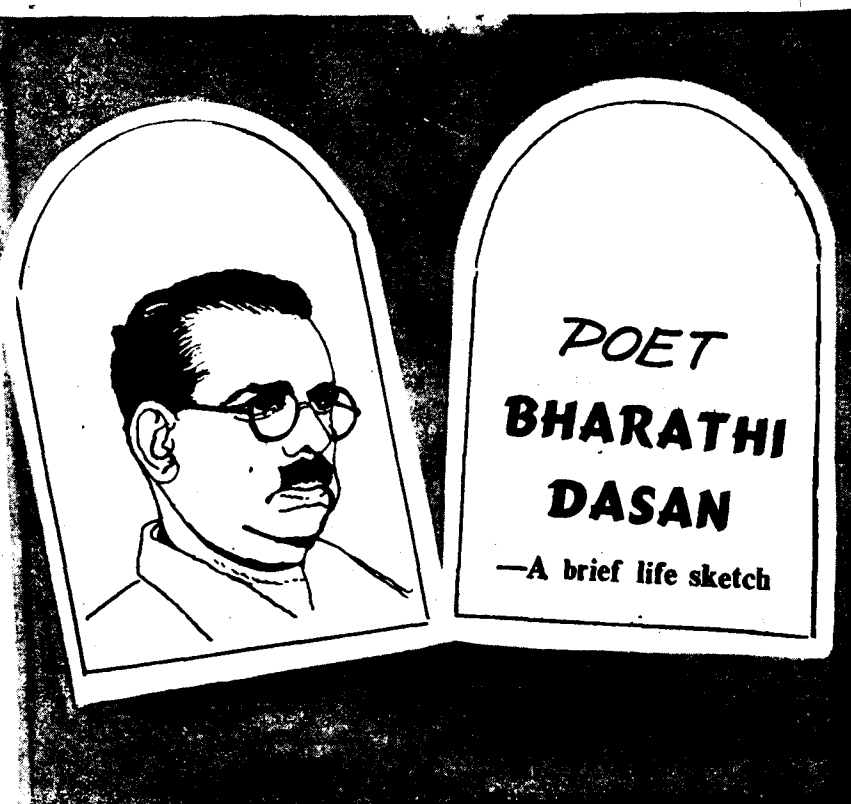
As a young boy he learnt Tamil under the great scholar Thiru P. A. Periyasamy. He had keen perception and could compose poems at the age of 11. His early poem, 'Mother's Majesty' was greatly appreciated by poet Bharathi. The poem appeared in original and in English in the periodicals of that time.

At the age of 17, Subburathinam completed the teacher's training course in Tamil with distinction and became a Tamil teacher. He evinced genuine interest in teaching and though later he became famous as a poet, he remained a teacher till his retirement.

Having come in close contact with poet Bharathi who was then in voluntary exile in Pondicherry, Subburathinam admired his poetry and developed a personal affection for him. Soon he assumed the pen-name Bharathidasan.

Contact with Bharathi and other freedom fighters of the day threw Bharathidasan into the Indian Nationalist Movement. For a time he was actively connected with the nationalist journals such as 'Thai Nadu', 'Desopakari' and 'Deva sevagam'.

Soon Bharathidasan was drawn into the Self-Respect Movement of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy. It was the rationalist movement that stood for socio religious reformation. Bharathidasan's poems gave wings to rationalistic ideas. With Periyar, he taught the down-trodden people to shake off



the yoke of inferiority placed on them by the so-called highest caste and hold their heads high. His tirades against the evils of religion, earned him many enemies who vented their anger against him by grossly misrepresenting him and under-rating his powers.

Bharthidasan was an effective platform speaker. He wrote dialogues for films. He was for a period elected member of the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly. He edited and published a number of journals 'Karpagam', 'Puduvai Murasu' and 'Kuyil'. He has published more than 40 works, most of them poetry.

Bharthidasan enjoyed fame in his own lifetime. The Tamil Writers' Conference presented him with a shield in 1963. His statue was unveiled in Madras during the 2nd world Tamil Conference in 1968. The Women's College at Pondicherry is named after him. The house in which he lived was taken

over by the Pondicherry Government and declared it a property of National importance. The Government runs in it a Library cum Museum on the life and work of the poet.

Bharthidasan left behind his wife Palaniammal, his son Mannarmannan and two daughters. Mannarmannan is on the Staff of All India Radio.

In Madras and Pondicherry Revolutionary Poet Bharathidasan's Statues have been erected.

To honour this revolutionary poet, the Government of Tamil Nadu celebrates his birthday every year and it has instituted the Bharathidasan award of Rs. 10,000 given every year to one of the poets on his line.

(Based on the book, *Bharathi Dasan's BEAUTY'S SMILE* translated into English by Dr. P. Parameswaran).

Extension Service for Fisherwomen

Tamil Nadu has a long coast line of 1,000 Kms. and more than 4 lakhs of people belonging to the fishing community depend on the blue seas slashing along this coast for their livelihood. The daily landings brought by their country crafts/cattamarans, range hardly from 5 Kgs. to 30 Kgs, which cannot be taken as a regular standard of income; in as much as fishing is highly seasonal in our area. Eventually there is a long off-season extending for more than the three months of October-December. Consequently, the economic standards of the fishing community falls mostly below the poverty line.

Although many schemes have been and are being implemented under the Five Year Plans for the betterment of the fishing community in general very little reaches their women-

folk whose role in the economics of the community and fishing industry, as such, stands unrecognised. The fisherman brings the fish from the depths of the ocean and hands it over to the women-folk who take up, the actual trading part of the day's catch. So much so, the role played by the fisherwomen in the industry is more, since they are involved in it continuously from the segregation of the fish load, auctioning, transportation and marketing till it reaches the consumer and upto the preservation of the balance at home.

T. P. NAGARAJAN,
I.A.S.,
Director of Fisheries,
Madras

For their daily business the fisherwomen basically need finance-which mostly is from the rich merchants at

very exorbitant rates of interest that makes of them perpetually debtors. Next, from the landing centre to the market places, the fisherwomen with their head loads of fish—a highly perishable commodity—face inconveniences for want of conveyance facilities or proper assistance. Hence primarily, the Fisherwomen Extension Service has helped the poor fisherwomen to get marketing loans at very marginal interest rates, so that they are relieved from the clutches of the middlemen. For the quick transportation of fish, motorised cycle rickshaws have been provided under the IRDP Scheme.

Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned the setting up of Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies as a pilot project in three places, viz. Tiruchinakuppam in Chingleput District, Adirampattinam — Karaiyur



Street in Thanjavur District and Tharuvaikulam in Tirunelveli District, by which the fisherwomen united under the Community Organisation reap benefits thereby. These three co-operatives were facilitated with a Governmental working loan assistance of Rs. 20,000 and a share capital of Rs. 5,000. The fisherwomen members pay a share capital of Rs. 10 each. The working loan is released for running of fair price shop, marketing of fish, purchase of nylon and for other business activities. Wherever Govern-

have come up additionally in the various Districts of the State and more than three thousand women have become members.

(2) Financial Assistance :

Marketing loans ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 are released to the women members for their fish business and other allied profession at Differential Rate of Interest of 4%

(3) Fish Transport Facilities :

Motorised cycle rickshaw costing Rs. 7,000 each, have

(5) Job opportunities :

Educated girls have been provided jobs as sales woman in the fish fry stalls of the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

(6) Self-Employment Scheme:

Vocational training in sewing and other handicrafts like making nylon wire baskets, palm leaf products, toy making has been provided for the young fisher girls interested to employ themselves and



mental assistance is not provided marketing loans are being arranged for the fisherwomen from Nationalised Banks like the UCO Bank, Central Bank of India, Canara Bank and State Bank of India.

A short gist of activities implemented by the Fisherwomen Extension Service is furnished below :

(1) Fisherwomen Cooperatives :

In addition to the 3 first formed societies, 23 societies

been purchased under the I.R. D.P. scheme with 1/3rd subsidy and distributed to the Fisherwomen of Chemmenchery for quick transport of fish to the nearest markets.

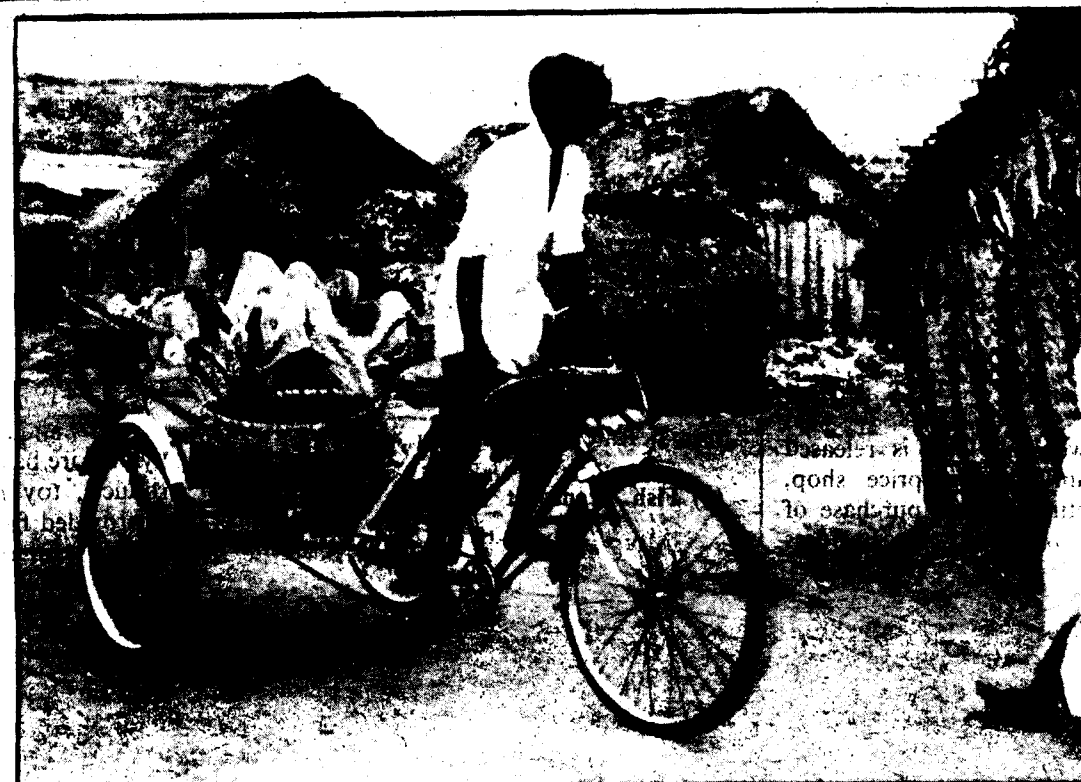
(4) Income Generating Schemes:

For subsidiary income women are given nylon twine for net making during their leisure hours and also for young girls who do not go out for marketing of fish.

sewing machines have been provided for trained youth.

(7) Savings :

Members of the fishing community do not save for rainy days. The habit of savings has been inculcated among the fisherwomen through daily savings scheme, Recurring Deposit in Post Office accounts etc. Educated fisherwomen work as agents in collecting the premium and



maintaining the accounts for the illiterate depositors. Further, whenever marketing loans are distributed to the women beneficiaries a compulsory savings of Rs. 40 for every Rs. 100 is made and deposited in fixed account with the sponsoring banks.

(8) Improving the Literacy Standards :

Adult Education courses and Non - formal Education Centres are provided for the drop-outs of the villages and also other interested women, to educate them in the practical aspects of living. In these centres educated young women of the locality are given job opportunity as animators and teachers.

(9) Child Care :

For women to undertake marketing of fish with lesser tension, Balwadies and day-care centres-creche are provided within the village campus and children are taken care of till their mothers return from work. In these units and in

attached Noon Meal Centres, educated women and widows of the area are given jobs as teachers and attendants.

(10) Health Education :

Health camps, Family welfare camps, kitchen demonstration of Nutrient foods are conducted in all the villages through the Public Health and Family Welfare Department. Mini health centres are initiated through the VHS for providing medical assistance for these schemes. Educated women are employed as village level assistants.

(11) Panchayat Schemes :

Primary schools, Public toilets, light facilities, water supply etc. provided by the local panchayat are made to reach the fishing villages by the involvement of the fisherwomen Extension Service.

(12) Others schemes :

Assistance from International Organisations like F A O and voluntary organisations are drawn for

the benefit and uplift of the fishing villages. So much so, community halls have been built by the BOBP in 3 villages and by the Rotary Club in another. The running of Balwadis has been taken up by the Guild of Service and Indian Council of Child Welfare in some of the Kuppams.

(13) Rehabilitation Aids:

Appliances such as calipers and hand pedalled rickshaws are procured through Voluntary Organisational assistance to the handicapped in the village and old age pension arranged for the deserving under the 20 point programme.

(14) Training :

Fisherwomen are trained in Community Organisation and other aspects of taking leadership and such trained individuals serve as link-workers in liaison with the extension staff. Society office bearers are imparted training on management of societies and maintenance of accounts under the auspices of the Natesan Coop. Training College.

OUR REVERED SCHOLAR VENUGOPALA PILLAI

Pulavar N. RAJAGOPALAN, M.A., B.Litt.

Life is a flame that is always burning itself out. These weighty words were stated by Bernard Shaw in his play, "Adventures of a black girl in her search for God". It is a fact that some serve physically as torch bearers and help others who grope in the darkness. But, some others transform themselves into burning torches to shed light and lustre around them. Perum pulavar M. V. Venugopala Pillai was one among them. His life has become a beacon light to the bewildered, who blink in the darkness of blunder.

He was born at Mettupalayam, near Saidapet, Madras on the day of Krishna Jayanthi on 31.8.1896 and so was



christened as Venugopalan by his parents, Veerasamy and Baggiam. Though destitution drove his family from his birth place to Erumaiyur and from there to Purasawakkam, and thereby deprived the facility of his early education, it could not diminish his undying thirst for knowledge. Like, Abraham Lincoln, he seized every available opportunity to enrich his wit and wisdom.

It is a known fact that indigence has always crippled the limbs of the progress and prosperity. It had constrained him to discontinue his studies to seek a job of labourer in S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, where he performed the work of perfecting the letter founts

by rubbing them from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. to earn the meagre wage of Rs. 3- per week.

When some philanthropists started a night school, Venugopala Pillai discarded his demanding sleep to become its sincere student. He learnt Tamil and English privately from T.N.Seshachalam, the celebrated editor of Kalanilayam. Also some lawyers and educationists bestowed their benevolence on this brilliant boy.

His insatiable desire for the language and literature bade him to go to Prof.Kaa.Raa Govindaraja Mudaliar, to become his deserving disciple. After equipping himself to the maximum extent possible, he got the post of Tamil Pandit in Muthiappet High School, through the good offices of his great teacher, Govindaraja Mudaliar. Thereafter he stepped into the portals of Fabricius Middle School, Purasawakkam, and was raised to the rank of head Tamil Pandit, when it was converted into a high school.

The profound philosopher, Santayana has said "life is not a spectacle or a feast; it is a predicament". This statement was translated into reality when the Government issued orders that unqualified Tamil teachers should not be permitted to serve as Tamil Pandits in the high schools. This bolt from the blue had threatened some devoted teachers with unemployment and Venugopala Pillai was one among them. But then, the Clement Kaa. Namachivaya Mudaliar came to their rescue urging the Government to alter the order and to allow the experienced teachers to continue in the service.

In 1924, Venugopala Pillai married Janaki. He appeared for Vidwan examination and

got through. He continued to serve in the Fabricius high school till his retirement in the year 1938.

Even after his relief from his profession, he continued to disseminate his proficiency by teaching in Lutheran Theological College, Gurukul, Madras. He coached the students who appeared privately for Vidwan examination.

Admirable Orator:

During the World war, he settled in Kanchipuram, where the Jains requested him to give series of lectures on Chinthamani and he obliged them. On its completion, Thamizh Thernal Thiru. Vi.Ka. conferred the title of "Chinthamani Chelvar" on Venugopala Pillai as per the request of the beneficiaries.

He delivered a memorable lecture on the subject "Paddy" under the Chairmanship of Dr.A.Chidambaram Chettiar under the auspices of Maraimalai Adigal Study Circle arranged by Seruvai Mohanasundaranar of Nakkiar Kazhagam. He gave a research lecture on Tholkapiyam - Orthography in the Presidency College for Thiruvalluvar Tamil College. He spoke about the topic, "Tamil, Yesterday and Today" in the University of Madras.

Because of his incomparable talk on literature and grammar of Tamil, Periragnar Anna conferred on him the title of "Senthamizh-Kalanjiam" on 29.10.67.

Inspiring Associate of institutions

He was requested to be the Principal of a private college, Sundarar Tamil College, Madras, where he taught grammar until his health permitted him.

He did yeoman service for the improvement of Kamban Kazhagam, Purasawakkam treading in the foot steps of his beloved teacher. He also shared the responsibility for the development of Manavar Manram along with Mailai Siva Muthu.

Earnest Editor:

He had exceptional ability in editing the books. He rendered his service in editing some of the books published by the University of Madras. Books written by Dr. R Sethu Pillai would always have the benefit of his scrutiny. He edited Yapparungala Virithiyurai for Bavanandam Educational academy. He served in the editorial Board for the publication of Kamba-Ramayana, brought out by Annamalai University. He served as the Chairman for the High School division of the Text book Committee of the Government of Tamil Nadu. He has edited 16 books apart from numerous college text books.

Remarkable service for the Religion.

He had great love and depth in the religious works, particularly in Vainava literature. He wrote several articles on the subject of religion. He was well-versed in Gita. He never had parochial views on other religions or sects and this would explain why he gave lectures on the Jain work, Chinthamani.

Virtuous Writer

He wrote numerous articles on Tamil language and literature. He published 12 books viz., Thuruva, Vimalan, the prose version of Kamba Ramayanam (4 volumes) etc. He wrote fiction also (e.g. Ilango-van or Thavalamalai Churan-gam, Arabian stories etc.)

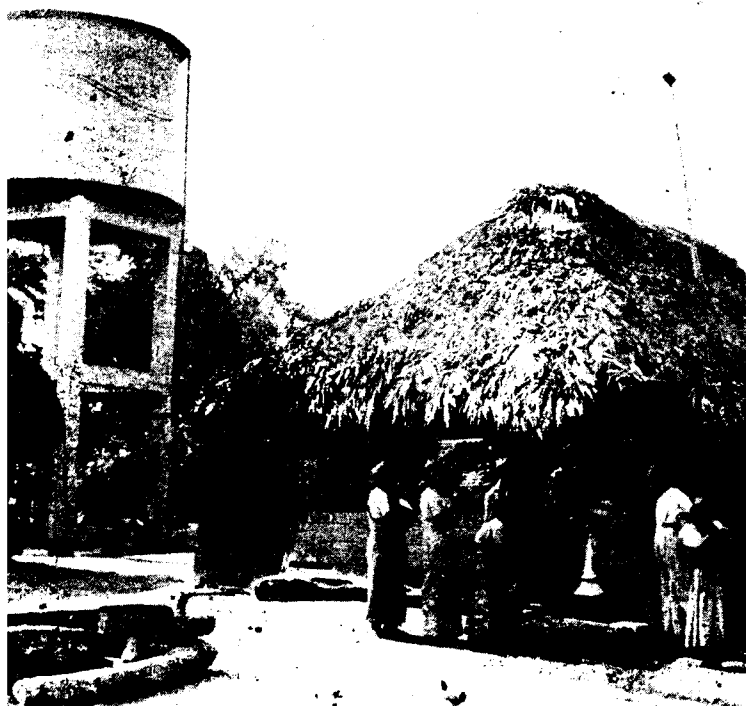
99.5% Villages electrified in Tamil Nadu :

Over a period of years, 15,654 villages and 47,497 hamlets have been electrified till March 1984. This means that 99.5% of the total villages (15,735 Nos.) in Tamil Nadu already enjoying the benefits of electricity. At this juncture it is worth while to recall that only 2,430 villages were electrified at the beginning of the first five year plan (1951-56) Tamil Nadu. The fact that all but 81 villages have been electrified over period of 32 years brings no small satisfaction.

Heaped up honours

Thiru Venugopala Pillai was honoured by Thiru. Vi.Ka. and Anna. Iyal Isai Nataka Manram gave him the title "Kalai Mamani". World University conferred him Doctorate in 1981. Madurai Kamaraj University bestowed on him "Peravai Chemmal" title. Public used to denote him as Ilakkana Thaththa and Perumpulavar. The present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presented him with a purse of Rs. 10,000 during the 5th World Tamil Conference. In the Cultural wing of the University of Koln, West Germany, there is a library on his name, wherein the books written and edited by him are kept for reference.

This multi-faceted scholar expired on 4.2.85. His luminous life will be a guiding star in the firmament of scholasticity for years to come.



MADRAS CITY WATER SUPPLY

Madras City is now being supplied with 52 million gallons of water daily. This includes 47 million gallons from Redhills and 5 million gallons from the well fields at Tamaraipakkam, Panjetty and Minjur. Apart from this, ground water is supplied from local sources to Besant Nagar, Indira Nagar, Thiruvannmiyur etc.

For supply of drinking water to defective areas and in some areas where there are no water mains a total of 560 water tanks have been erected and water is being supplied daily from 21 lorries. In addition to this 511 tanks have been erected in the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres at Various places in the city and water is being supplied daily through 21 lorries. To supplement the main supply a total of 3621 tubewell pumps and 1136 India Mark-II pumps have been commissioned in 1983 at various places in the city for tapping ground water for non-domestic

purposes and they are in use now.

The present storage of water in the three reservoirs for the Madras City namely Poondi, Cholavaram and Redhills is as follows:

	Full capa- mcft.	Capacity on 1.4.85 mcft.
Poondi	2752	443
Cholavaram	881	176
Redhill	2850	2298
Total	6483	2917

With the available storage it would be possible to maintain the present supply to the city till about 15th September. If appreciable summer rains are received during June and July the storage will improve. The normal monsoon is expected by the month of October. Under these circumstances more use of ground water will have to be made so that the public can get sufficient water for their

needs. In order to meet the situations the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board with the guidance of Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up the following measures at a total cost of Rs. 21.30 lakhs.

1. At 2000 places all over Madras City the existing tubewell pumps will be renovated and new tubewell pumps will be sunk.
2. India Mark-II pumps which have failed at 40 places are being refixed at new sites with new bores. This work is in rapid progress.
3. Additional India Mark-II pumps will be sunk wherever necessary.
4. To increase the drawal of water from the wellfields, for supply to Madras City new bore wells will be sunk and provided with electric pumpsets.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN TAMIL NADU

The Chemical Wing of the Directorate has a dual role to play in the promotion of Chemical and Allied Industries. The laboratories attached to the Chemical Wing assist the industries in testing the quality of all the raw materials and finished products. In addition, the Chemical Wing encourages the entrepreneurs in setting up small scale chemical and allied industries. In this endeavour, project profiles on various chemical industries are prepared and supplied to interested entrepreneurs.

1. MODEL-paraffin wax plant:

Paraffin Wax has a crucial role to play in many a labour intensive industry. It is an essential raw material for the safety matches industry. In addition, a host of small scale industries manufacturing Pencil and Crayon, Paper and hard-board, Candles and Polish, Textiles and Cables all require paraffin wax in large quantities. A growing demand for paraffin wax is envisaged in the future encompassing industries like detergents, sulphonated fatty acids, Adhesive, Batik, Ceramics, Cosmetics, Electricals, Paints and printing.

As an answer to this need of small, medium scale industries

in the country, the Madras Refineries Ltd., (MRL) has launched a 20,000 Tonnes per annum paraffin Wax plant. To keep tuned to the consumers exact needs, MRL is marketing its paraffin wax directly. The wax plant is the latest one in the world and perhaps the only one to have computer controls.

The main process of refining slackwax involves the reduction of oil content in a de-oiling unit, followed by purification for colour and odour. As full capacity MRL will be producing 4,000 M.Tonnes of Type I 9,500 M.T., of Type-II and 6,500 M.T. of Type III per year.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce encourages the growth of small scale industries using Paraffin Wax. To ensure that the wax reaches the largest number of small scale industries in the State, the District Industries Centre of the Directorate assess the capacity of the unit using paraffin wax and make necessary allotment in consultation with the Chemical Wing of the Directorate. In Tamil Nadu the MRL has canalised its marketing through Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation. The MRL, Directorate of Industries and Commerce and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development

Corporation combination Tamil Nadu will give a fillip to the growth of small scale industries in the State and contribute to increase employment.

2. FLOW PROCESS MODEL OF DIOCTYL PHTHALATE PLANT:

Dioetyl Phthalate is an important Phthalate Plasticizer and finds application in Vinyl resins notably for Poly Vinyl-chloride (PVC). It is also used as a Plasticizer in other synthetic resins, elastomers and organic coatings.

The manufacturing process consists in esterification of phthalic anhydride with 2 ethyl hexanol in presence of a suitable catalyst. The ester formed is subjected to vacuum distillation and purification.

Plant Parameters:

- i. Production capacity 1 tonne/day
- ii. Fixed Capital Rs.5.40 lakhs
- iii. Working capital for three months Rs.12.lakhs
- iv. Man power
Managerial 3
Technical 8
Others 6
- v. Percentage of Profit on total capital investment 39.8%

In as much as the manufacture of this item is reserved for small scale industries and there is a good demand for this chemical the flow process model is expected to stimulate the entrepreneurs to set up units for the manufacture of Dioetyl Phthalate.

3. SOLVENT EXTRACT-ION OF OILS:

Solvent extraction process is adopted for extracting oils from various edible and non edible cakes, husks like ricebran



and seeds like sandalwood seeds. The oil present in the cakes, husks, seeds etc., are extracted using a solvent. The solvent oil mixture is heated to vaporise the solvent leaving behind the oil. The solvent vapours are condensed. The total capital investment required for a plant of capacity 500 Kgs/day is Rs. 21.lakhs. The estimated percentage profit on total capital investment is 40%.

One pilot plant solvent extraction unit of capacity 50Kg is available in the Chemical Wing of the Directorate. Interested entrepreneurs can approach the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Chemicals) to avail of the facility.

4. INJECTION MOULDING MACHINE:

Plastics is looked upon as a material whose performance is far above compared to many of the conventional materials. Plastic processing is one of the most rapidly growing industries in the world. There are number of methods for the processing of plastic materials viz. Injection moulding, Compression moulding, blow moulding etc. Among the various processes injection moulding offers the inherent advantage of mass production with a high degree of accuracy.

The process consists of softening the material in a heated cylinder, then injecting it under high pressure into a mould. After the material is hardened it is removed from the mould. Articles ranging from buttons weighing some grams to objects weighing several kgs. can be produced by injection moulding. Thermoplastic materials such as LDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, PVC, etc., can be processed using the injection moulding machine. A small unit manufacturing the plastic items using the injection

moulding machines and using about 20,000 Kgs., of raw material provides employment to 25 persons.

5. CONDUCTIVITY BRIDGE

This instrument is used for the measurement of conductance of resistance of an electrolyte.

Application:

In water works, in textile manufacturing brewery and in regular laboratory works. It is mainly used in the determination of salinity. The total solid of an electrolyte or a saline water can be approximately estimated using the conductivity bridge (conductivity in micromohs x 0.64 = Total solids).

6. INFRARED MOISTURE BALANCE:

It is used for the quick determination of moisture content in samples like fodder, chemicals, minerals and in certain milk and food products.

The infra red bulb which gives off instant heat energy removes the moisture instantly which can be read in the scale. The instrument is calibrated for a known weight. It is highly useful for the routine work. The conventional method will take 3 to 4 hours for one determination. It is very quick and reasonably accurate.

TAMILNADU STATE BOARD FOR SALT AND ALLIED CHEMICALS:

Government have constituted the Tamil Nadu State Board for Salt and Allied Chemicals with a view to undertake systematic survey of arrears for salt production, estimate the scope for expansion of production capacity of the existing factories and set up new factories. The board is an advisory and non-statutory body and offers suggestions to the Government for the development of salt indus-

tries and for the provision of various amenities to Salt Labourers and Salt Industries.

CERAMIC AND GLASS INDUSTRY

Institute of Ceramic Technology Vridhachalam

The Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam was started with an intention to impart training in Ceramics.

Twenty five students are admitted every year for the Diploma in Ceramic Technology. The minimum educational qualification for admission is Higher Secondary (Plus 2.) The course is of four years duration which includes inplant training in the final year in the Commercial Units.

Research and Development works and testing of Ceramics Raw materials and products are also being undertaken in the two well equipped laboratories attached to the Institute.

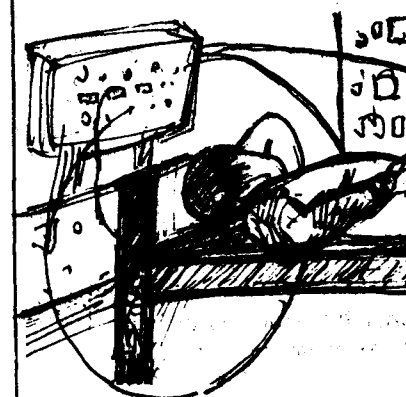
2. Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy:

The Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy, imparts training in the manufacture of Scientific Glass Apparatus. The duration of the training is two years. Twenty students are trained in each batch on a monthly stipend of Rs. 80 each. So far 32 batches have been trained. In addition to the training the unit also undertakes production of sophisticated items of Laboratory equipment catering to the needs of Educational and other Institutions.

3. Training -cum-Production Centre for Scientific Glass Apparatus, Coimbatore:

The Scientific Glass unit at Coimbatore is also manufacturing the Scientific Glass Apparatus and caters to the needs of educational and other institutions in Coimbatore and neighbouring districts.

SCIENCE



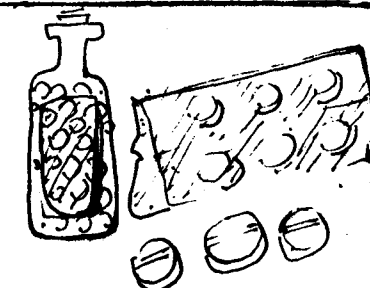
SHOCK WAVES FOR KIDNEY STONES

Four year trials have been successfully concluded in the Federal Republic of Germany, the UK and USA of a shock-wave treatment for disintegrating kidney stones. They involved 10,000 patients, who would otherwise have had to have the stones removed surgically.

The stones are disintegrated by a sonic shock-wave, which is generated by a device which looks similar to the spark plug of a motor car. It is called a Lithotripter. The term lithotripsy simply means the disintegration of calculi, or stones. The procedure takes between 20 to 45 minutes.

The treatment procedure: patients are supported on a reclining frame, which is lowered into a water bath. Individuals are given either a local or a general anaesthetic. The biggest hurdle was to invent a way to generate and control the shock or sound wave energy so that it could be directed at a precise place in the body. The answer was to design a special type of electrode which could be the source of a very high voltage spark.

The electrode is placed in a special container. Firing spark produces a sound wave which is directed as a beam to a target. To transmit the sound waves into the body without diffusing their strength or accuracy, they have to be generated in water, which has the same property as body tissues for transmitting the energy and matter. The number of pulses needed to complete destruction depends on the size, shape, number and type of stones.

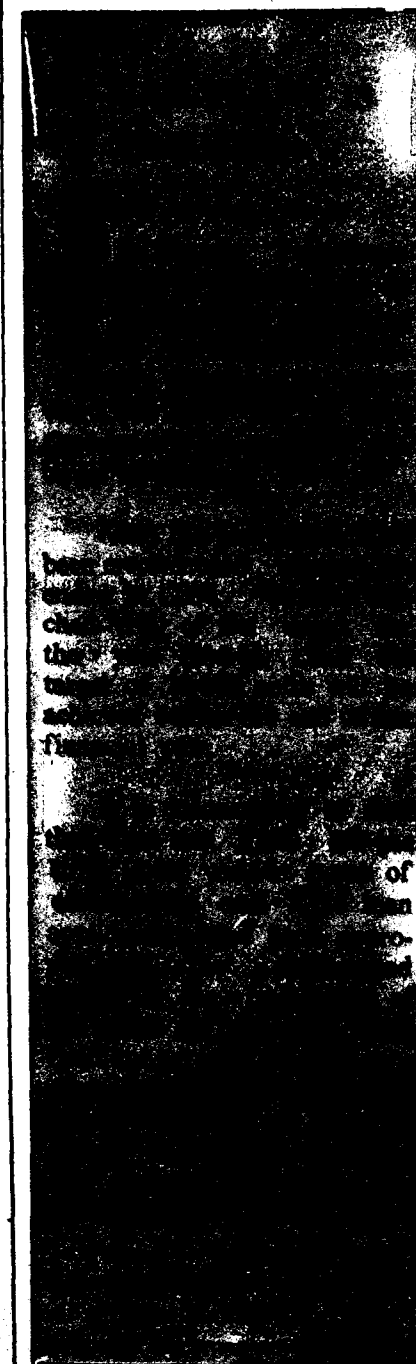


VITAMINS AGAINST ORAL CANCER

Chewing Tobacco is a widespread habit in Asia and an astonishing variety of mixtures are chewed—some even contain powdered snail shells. The habit is frequently associated with oral cancer and is responsible for tens of thousands of deaths each year. The magnitude of the phenomenon makes it urgent to control it.

It has already been realised that Vitamins A, C and E are effective against this type of cancer. Now a joint Canadian - Phillipino study confirms that both Vitamin A and Provitamin A (carotene) can check the growth of oral cancer.

The appearance of cancer is preceded by the formation of abnormal cells. Phillipinos with pre-cancerous lesions were given doses of Vitamin A and Provitamin A for three months and it was found that the count of abnormal cells had been decreased by as much as 75 per cent.

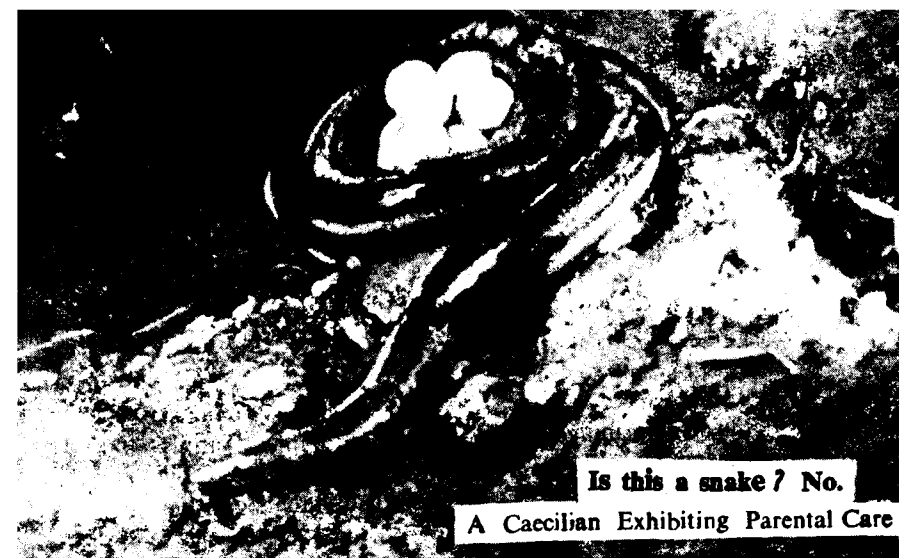




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Is this a snake? No.

A Caecilian Exhibiting Parental Care

Secretive Frogs of Tamil Nadu

T. S. N. MURTHY

We are familiar with the typical amphibians-frogs and toads that seek light, move about on the ground and the trees and in water and are so conspicuous. But few of us are aware of the existence of the burrowing amphibians that shun light and lead sheltered lives in the deep muddy soils of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and again in the Eastern Himalayas. These are the caecilians (pronounced seel-ans), the first group of the living amphibians little studied even by the herpetologists-those who care for the study of amphibians and reptiles.

STRUCTURE AND HABITS

With their long and cylindrical bodies marked with grooves, they look like oversized earthworms for which they are mistaken by some while others consider them as snakes. But their identity as amphibians can be established by their slimy and smooth skin devoid of scales, lack of a tail in the adult and by having a close look at their skin under the mouth which moves up and down for respiration. They live in underground burrows from seven to eleven inches down in the soft earth in the

But the remarkable feature

neighbourhood of forest streams but avoiding actual water. They are seen but seldom above ground unless they are washed out when their burrows are flooded during heavy rains. They are always small never exceeding 4 1/2 feet in length. They have cone shaped teeth in both the jaws. They subsist on a diet mostly made up of earthworms, smaller arthropods like termites and insect larvae and small burrowing snakes. In tune with their concealed life, caecilians lack true eyes and for all practical purposes, they are blind animals. But the caecilians are provided with a protrusible tentacle situated on the head between the nose and eye. This peculiar structure serves as a tactile organ when the caecilian creeps about in its burrow under the cover of darkness. Caecilians are dark in colour. Majority of them have bony scales imbedded in their naked slimy skin, a clue to their ancestry. A caecilian however large it may be will never attempt to bite when handled but it may exude a musky secretion.

PARENTAL CARE

There are no external features by which we can distinguish a male from the female.

of the caecilian male is that it can evert its vent and use it as a copulatory organ thus exhibiting a true process of copulation, a feature unique in the world of amphibians. Some caecilians reproduce by laying eggs while the rest bring forth their young alive. A female caecilian lays about two dozen eggs in a burrow near water and it remains coiled around them and protects them till they hatch as do certain pythons. The babies soon after hatching seek out water where they spend their larval phase.

Some sixteen kinds of these rare and burrowing amphibians classified under four genera viz., Ichthyophis, Uraeotyphlus, Indotyphlus and Gegenophis are known from the forests of Eastern Himalayas, Bombay Hills and Western Ghats.

The fact that the caecilians are the sole survivors of the earliest fish-like amphibians which roamed the earth 400 million years ago is little known. Even now our knowledge of these interesting creatures is not extensive. But it is a pity that they have been listed as endangered animals because of the clearance of the forests which are their mainstay.

DIARY OF EVENTS

Feb. 20th

Tamil Nadu Government offers to buy one lakh cows from West Germany.

Feb. 21st

Dr. R. Subbaiyan reappointed Vice-Chancellor of Bharatiya University for another three years.

Feb. 22nd

Reagan speaks of ousting the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua.

Dr. A. Gnanam, Professor of Plant Physiology and Director of National Biomass centre at Madurai-Kamaraj University appointed new Vice-Chancellor of Bharathidasan University.

Feb. 23rd

Thiru Heera Lal Devpura sworn in as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, in place of Thiru Shiv Charan Mathur who resigned owning moral responsibility for the Deeg incident that killed Raja Man Singh.

Feb. 25th

Pakistan's third General Elections in 37 years held-poor voter turn out.

Dr. Tmt. Tripurasundari (Lakshmi) given Sahitya Academy Award for 1984 for contribution to Tamil literature. Her Major work :- 'Oru Kaveriyai Pola'.

Feb. 26th

President Zia ul Haq's supporters routed in polls

Feb. 27th

Thiru P. H. Pandian elected speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously.

Feb. 28th

Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. meets Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi : Seeks Rs. 5 crore for refugee Relief.

March 1st

Anti Defection Act comes into force.

First phase of State Assembly elections.

March 3rd

Seven new ministers join Tamilnadu Cabinet taking total to 24.

Madhya Pradesh students end agitation on anti-reservation. Israel begins second phase of pull out from Lebanon (East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley)

Power sector has 30% of Rs. 7000 crore outlay by Tamil Nadu Government for the seventh plan.

March 4th

Second phase of State Assembly poll held Central Chile earthquake kills 124 people. Madras retains overall championship in the 17th Tamilnadu Pongalsports and Games meet.

March 5th

Third phase of State Assembly poll.

Congress (I) attains majority in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar & Uttarpradesh.

March 6th

SSP wins at Sikkim (Sikkim Sangaram Parishad). Telugu Desam wins Andhra Pradesh, Janata attains majority in Karnataka, and Congress (I) retains Orissa, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Pondicherry.

March 8th

Tamilnadu Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana addresses Joint sitting of State Legislature.

Atomic Energy Commission chooses a place along Kati river in Karnataka for nuclear power Station with two 235 M. W. Units.

Kalpakkam Atomic Research Centre to be named after Late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Warsaw pact due to expire in May, renewed for another twenty years.

March 10th

India wins World Championship of Cricket beating Pakistan by eight wickets in Melbourne.

Soviet President, Konstantin Chernenko passes away. Mikhail Gorbachev takes over.

Indian defeats Italy in the Davis Cup encounter.

March 11th

Kapil Dev appointed captain of Indian Cricket Team for Rothmans Cup at Sharjah.

Longowal, President of Akali Dal and seven other leaders freed.

March 12th

Arjun Singh (Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh) named Punjab Governor.

March 13th

Prime Minister Rajiv meets Gorbachev. Chernenko laid to rest.

Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. announces that AIADMK will reimburse his medical expenses.

March 14th

Railway Budget presented; Hike in Railway fares and freight to net Rs. 495 crores.

March 16th

Union Budget presented :- Tax rates cut; Income tax Exemption limit raised to Rs. 18,000; Television, Radio license removed; Wealth tax reduced; Compulsory Deposit scheme and Estate Duty abolished; Duties on petrol, Kerosene and diesel. Total uncovered deficit is Rs. 3349 crores.

Congress (I) Ministry headed by Thiru M.O.H. Farook Maricar sworn in at Pondicherry.

March 17th

Former Test Cricketer, Dattu Phandkar passes away at Madras.

Iranian air space declared war zone.

March 19th

Akali Dal decides on 'action plan'

March 20th

Railway Minister, Bansi Lal announces cut in the hike of Railway fare from 12.5% to 10%.

Union Carbide says that the leak in Bhopal plant is due to water seepage.

US senate approves Reagan's proposal for 21 MX Missiles costing Dollar 1.5 billions.

March 22nd

TNEB permitted to import 100,000 tonnes of coal from Australia.

March 24th

The Soviet diplomat who disappeared in Delhi on 17th, Mr. Igor Guezha granted asylum in U.S.

Pakistan's New Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Khan Junego wins vote of confidence in National Assembly.

Zhao Jianhua becomes All England badminton Champion beating Morten Frost.

March 25th

Union Finance Minister, V. P. Singh announces cut on duty hike in HSD & Kerosene.

March 26th

Tamil Nadu budget for 1985-86 presented by Finance Minister, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian: Relief to agricultural production and electronic industry. 'Amadeus'—a fictional account of Mozart's final years bags eight Oscar award and Sally Field, the best actress award. F. Hurray Abraham—the best actor award.

March 28

Singapore President, Devan Nair resigns after admitting that he is alcoholic.

March 30

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's special envoys, Khurshed Alam Khan and Romesh Bhandari discuss in Tehran, ways to end Iran-Iraq war.

March 31

Centre permits Tamil Nadu to buy a 39,900 dwt bulk carrier from Japan.

Thiru T. V. Antony I.A.S. takes over as the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu on the retirement of Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S.

Thiru G. Ramanujam elected president of INTUC.

April 5th:

WHO announces that Tetanus kills 3 lakh infants every year.

April 6th:

Sudan President, Jaffar Nimeiri overthrown in a coup by the Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces, General. Abdel Rahman Swareddahab.

Revenue Bank permits higher interest rates (8.5% per annum) for short term deposits.

April 7th:

Soviet Leader, Gorbachev halts deployment of medium range nuclear missiles in Europe.

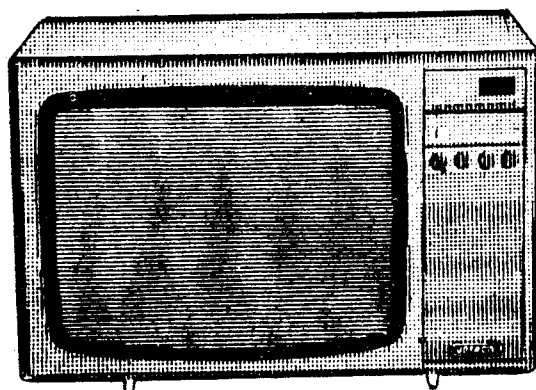
April 10th:

Fourth Pay Commission set up by the Tamil Nadu Government submits report.

Centre decides to allow export of wheat under Open general Licence.

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national

April 11th:

Elections to Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and Municipalities on September 9 announced.

Centre announces inquiry into Delhi Riots on Mrs. Gandhi assassination, release of several detainees and lifting of ban on All India Sikh students Federation.

April 12th:

A 150 Kg satellite will be launched in September at Sriharikota on board the Indian space Research Organisation's new Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle.

April 13th:

British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher arrives in New Delhi.

Dr. M. G. R. distributes awards to film artistes at Valluvar Kottam.

April 15th:

Newzealand Prime Minister, Mr. David Lange arrives in Madras.

An eight member committee set up to prepare memorandum on Sri Lankan issue at the all party meeting at Secretariat.

Asan world prize for literature awarded to Kamala Das.

April 16th:

65,000 Primary health centres are planned to be set up in the sixth-5 year Plan.

April 17th:

Lebanon's Prime Minister Mr. Rashid Karami quits.

The President of SWAPO (South West African People's Organisation) Mr. Sam Nuyome arrives in New Delhi.

April 18th:

Extraordinary ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordination Bureau on Namibia at New Delhi opens.

Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Mr. Yasser Arafat arrives in New Delhi.

Union Carbide pays US dollar 5 million in emergency aid.

Finance Minister Thiru V. P. Singh addresses IMF interim committee.

April 19th

SWAPO diplomat in Delhi gets diplomat status.

April 21st

The three day extra-ordinary Ministerial meeting of Non-aligned co-ordination bureau at Delhi calls for end of ties with Pretoria by UN members to free Namibia.

April 22nd

Shironmani Gurdewara Prabandhak Committee decides to rebuild Akal Takht.

Army deployed in Ahmedabad after Violence.

Brazil's President elect, Tancredo Naves dies of infection.

April 23rd

Tamil Nadu CM meets PM at Delhi and presents All-party Memorandum on Sri Lanka.

April 24th

Prime Minister announces setting up of Advisory group on Srilanka.

April 25th

Lebanese Prime Minister, Rashid Karami withdraws resignation after a Syria sponsored Muslim Leaders conference in Damascus.

Cong. I wins Tiruchendur bye election to Lok Sabha. Cong (I) faces reverses in bye elections all over the nation.

April 26th

Rice procurement totalled 91.55 lakh tonnes during current season as against 69.54 lakh tonnes in the last season.

Wheat procurement totalled 13.76 lakh tonnes.

Home Minister, SB Chavan appointed Chairman of the Special Advisory group on Sri Lanka.

Newspaper "Newsday" of New York wins the America's top award-Pulitzer award-for its coverage of India during late 1984.

Food exports during 1984-85 is around Rs. 1450 crores.

April 28th

Apex group set up for India's internal security under PM's Presidentship.

April 29th

Prime Minister announces 15 year profile to raise nuclear power generation capacity to 10,000 MW by 2000 AD.



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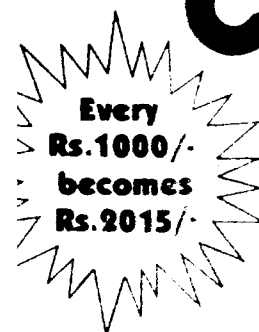
VI Issue

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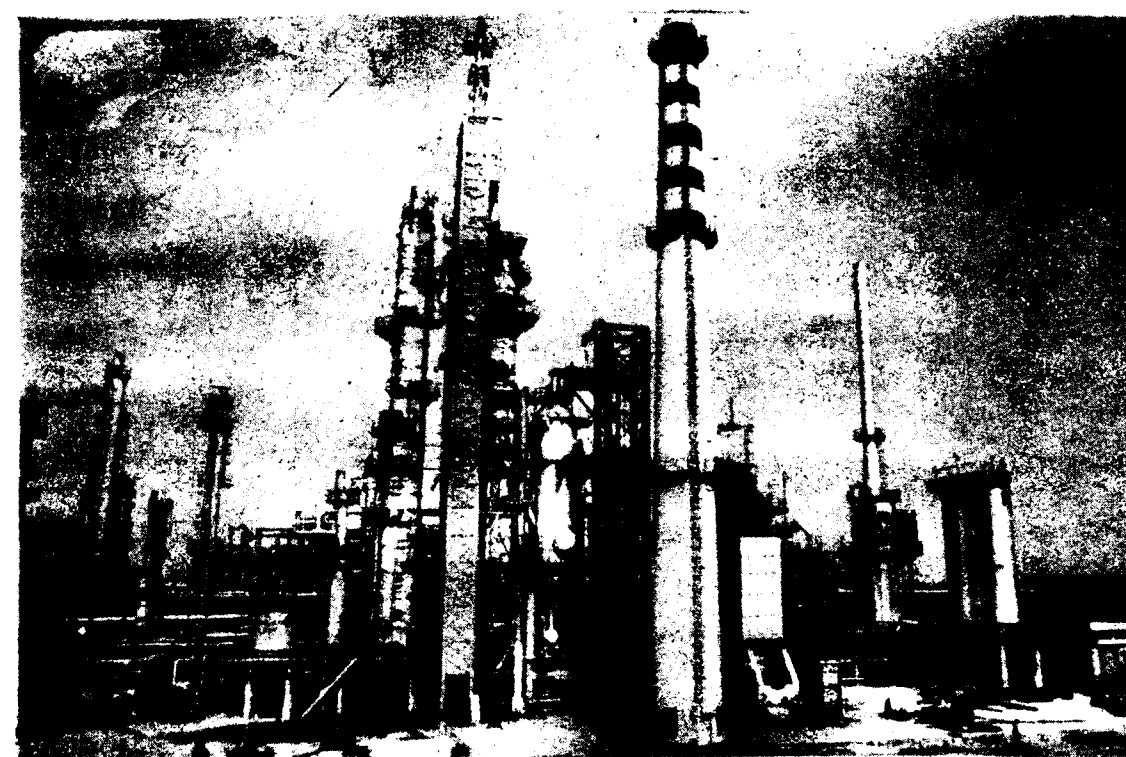
FCC UNIT OF MRL BEGINS PRODUCTION

The Rs. 33 Crore Fluidised
Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Unit
of Madras Refineries Limited

Government of India.
The FCC unit will enable
MRL raise its capacity to 5.6

The FCC unit will process
600,000 metric tonnes of feed
per year and produce 271,000
metric tonnes of light and
heavy cycle oils (which will be
blended to make High Speed
Diesel oil), 16,000 metric
tonnes of petrol, 74,000 metric
tonnes of LPG and 25,000
metric tonnes of fuel gas.

Features of abatement and
energy have been integrated
into the design of the FCC
unit by installation of a CO
Boiler. Other waste recovery
devices in the feed preparation



(MRL) commenced production
on March 29. This marks the
completion of the Rs. 170
Crore Expansion Project well
on schedule. It may be noted
that the Crude Distillation Unit
(CDU), marking the first phase
of the Expansion Project, had
been commissioned on October
29, 1984. Thus MRL's Expan-
sion Project has become the
first to go on stream among
the four refinery expansion
projects, approved by the

million tonnes from the present
level of 2.8 million tonnes per
year. Consequently, the pro-
duction of LPG will increase by
3 times and Superior Kerosene
and High Speed Diesel oil
by 2½ times.

This unit, which is a second-
ary processing facility, cataly-
tically converts low value heavy
fractions obtained from crude
distillation unit into high value
products like LPG, petrol and
middle distillates (diesel fuels).

unit of the cracker along with
the boiler will help MRL con-
tinue its performance as one
among the best fuel-efficient
refineries of its kind. This
unit, which is licensed by
Union Oil Products (UOP)
of USA, is also operated by
computer-aided micro-proces-
sor controls, like the rest of
the total expanded facilities,
resulting in optimisation of
product mix with minimum use
of energy.

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12



Thiru V. NAMADEVAN Passes Away

The Deputy Director (Public Relations) of the Information and Public Relations Department, Thiru V. Namadevan passed away in the early hours of 8th May '85 at Cuddalore, after a cardiac arrest. He leaves behind his wife and two daughters.

The forty-seven year old dynamic Thiru Namadevan joined the department as Tourist Officer in 1963. Later he was the Deputy Director of the department, before he became the Director of Raffles department and the Deputy Director of the Family Planning department. He was also the Chief Public Relations Officer of the Pallavan Transport Corporation before he rejoined the Information Department.



Thiru Namadevan had gone to attend the meeting of Public Relations Officers at Cuddalore.

The Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru S. Ramachandran, The Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru R. M. Veerappan, the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Information and Tourism, Thiru A. P. Muthuswamy, IAS., the Director of Information Department, Thiru C. N. Krishna Bharathi, IAS placed wreaths on the body of Thiru Namadevan.

Tamil Arasu joins the other personnel of the Information Department in paying homage to an exemplary officer.

Birth : 20.1.1938 Death : 8.5.1985



Hon'ble Minister for Defence Thiru P. V. Narasimha Rao, called on Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. on 22nd March 1985.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Thiru Ramakrishna Hegde called on Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. on 23rd March 1985.



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