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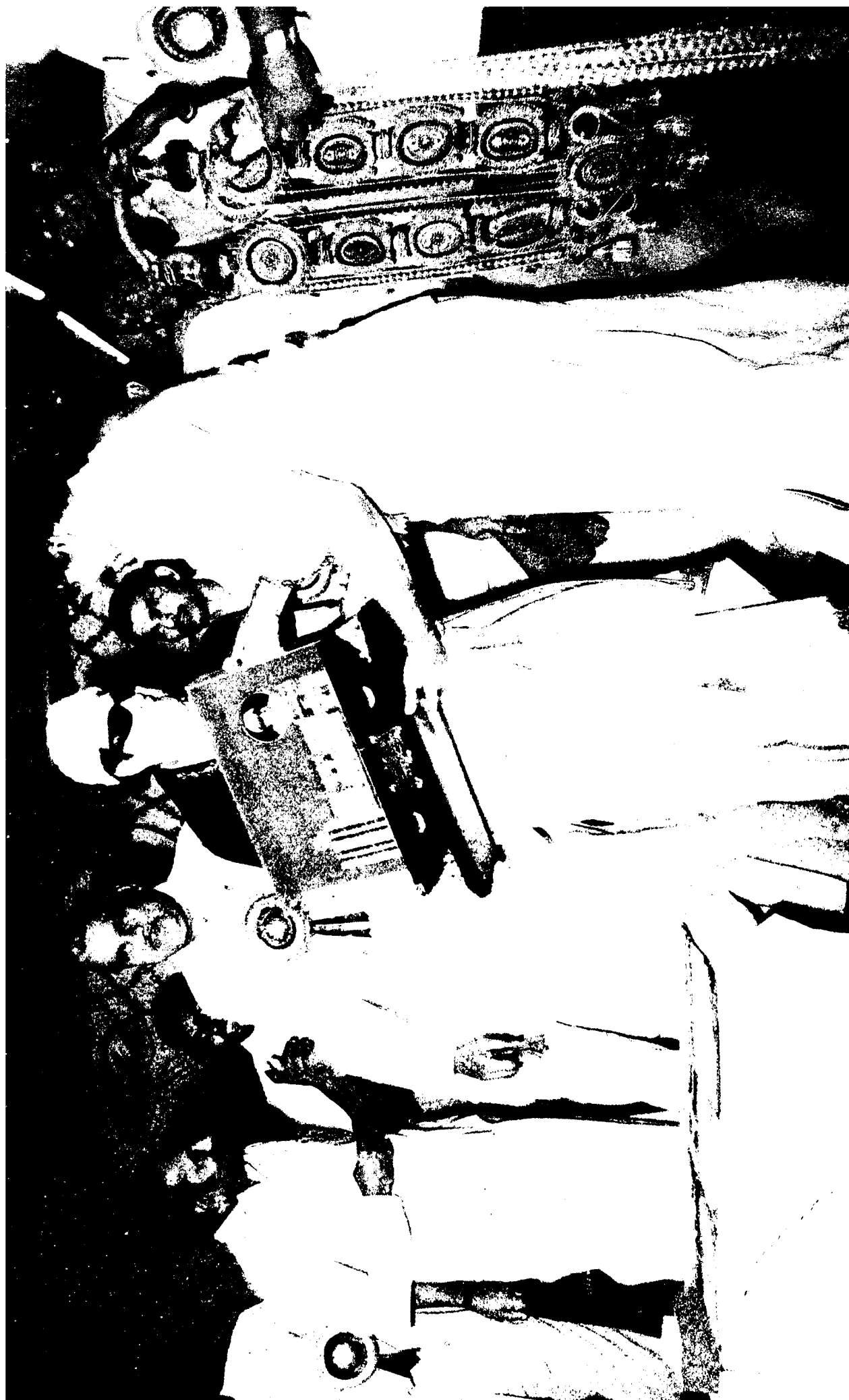
Tamil Arasu

November 1985





சென்னை மாநகராட்சி
சென்னை-600 008
தலைகீழ்



Tamil Arasu

In scope this month

A Homage to Tmt. Indira Gandhi:

At functions held in New Delhi to pay homage to Tmt. Indira Gandhi, the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. himself represents Tamil Nadu. A report of the function held in Tmt. Gandhi's memory along with her life history and an interview of hers.

3

Jawaharlal Nehru's Brithday:

India's first Prime Minister, Late Jawaharlal Nehru's Birthday on November 14th is celebrated all over India as Children's Day. Torrential rains marred the celebrations in the State-Tamil Arasu present a lecture of Nehru and a letter by him to daughter Indira.

7

A memorial for Thanthai Periyar:

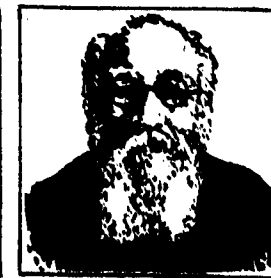
Vaikom in Kerala saw seeds of revolution against untouchability sown for the first time by Thanthai Periyar. On 3.11.85, Kerala Government presented the documents for the land to the Tamil Nadu Government at a function, to enable Tamil Nadu to erect a fit memorial.

12

Strides in co-operative movement:

The Chief Minister inaugurated the new TUCS building in Madras. The movement has taken such deep roots that every human life in Tamil Nadu especially of the Adi-dravidar and Adivasi Communities is being altered for good.

26



Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

November 1985

Iypasi - Karthigai



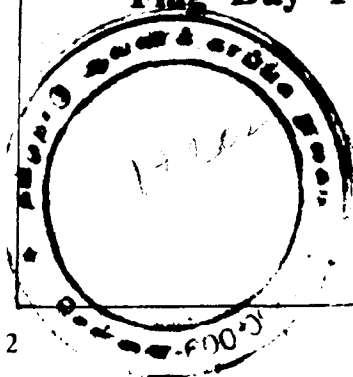
RAJ BHAVAN,
MADRAS-600 022

18th October, 1985.

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Armed Forces Flag Day will be celebrated on the 5th December 1985.

The jawan on patrol duty on the distant border symbolically represents the security of the nation. The Flag Day is a day of remembrance of the selfless service rendered by the Armed Forces in safeguarding our freedom from external threat but also the integrity of the nation in the face of terrorist and separatist forces. It is our duty to extend all support to the jawans and officers when they retire from service. Several programmes for the benefit of ex-servicemen have been launched which require considerable financial resources and I am glad to say that every year the public in appreciation of their services makes generous contributions to the Flag Day fund for their welfare. On a similar occasion this year, I appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu, to contribute liberally to the Flag Day Fund.



(S. L. KHURANA)
Governor of Tamil Nadu



English version of the Speech
Delivered by Tamil Nadu
Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.
at New Delhi Boat Club Maidan
on 31-10-1985
on the occasion of the
First Anniversary of the Passing
Away of Late Prime Minister
Tmt. Indira Gandhi

Respected Vice-President, Beloved Prime Minister and Ministers,

Today, the Nation pays its homage to the departed leader Thirumathi Indira Gandhi.

On behalf of Tamil Nadu, I pay my tearful homage to her.

Thirumathi Indira Gandhi was a world leader. She relentlessly worked for world peace.

She was the hope of the poor people of our country.

She dedicated her life for the cause of National integrity.

When I was ill, she graciously extended all facilities for my medical treatment. Her death has inflicted a scar in my heart. I am grateful to Thiru Rajiv Gandhi for his affection and good will and also for the interest he took in my recovery.

Only a strong and united India would be a fitting memorial to Thirumathi Indira Gandhi. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, let us make India strong and prosperous. Let us take a pledge in the name of Thirumathi Indira Gandhi that we will work for that cause.



An Interview with Tmt. Indira Gandhi

Tmt. INDIRA GANDHI's personal likes and dislikes, her heroes and heroines, her pastime, her mistakes and her concept of happiness were set out in an interview she gave to a West German Newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine.

The questions and answers are below:

Which is the greatest tragedy for you?

The death of the beloved ones.

Where would you like to live?

In the mountains with giant shady trees and a flowing rivulet of course, in India.

What is the greatest worldly happiness for you?

It does not exist, but I have experienced moments of intensive joy.

Which mistakes do you excuse readily?

Those committed out of shyness.

Your favourite heroes in history?

The Indian philosopher and saint, Adi Sankaracharya and Leonardo da Vinci.

Your favourite composer?

Bach and Mozart.

Which traits do you respect most in a man?

Straight-forwardness and the desire to understand and help others.

Your favourite virtue?

By both men and women, the

courage which includes moral, intellectual and physical courage.

Your favourite pastime?

Reading, roaming around in mountains and forests.

Who or what would you have liked to become?

Me.

Your main character trait?

To think of people.

What do you respect most in your friends?

A collective sense of humour.

Your greatest mistake?

I want to let others decide this.

Your dream of happiness?

Happiness is in the life that we lead and not in dreams.

What would be the greatest tragedy, for you?

Everything that would jeo-

pardise India's independence and unity.

What you like to be?

The one I am.

Your favourite colour?

It depends upon the mood, the weather and the situation. I like some nuances of almost every colour, at the same time, I do not like them. Some colours which I do not like by themselves, appear nice with other colours. But basically, I like autumn colours, the rich red, the gold of the bleaching leaves.

Your favourite flower?

Spring flowering in the mountains.

Your heroes in history?

Habba Khatoon-a queen of Kashmir (16th century)

What do you dislike most?

Small-mindedness and hateful outlook, hypocrisy and stinginess.

Which historical figures do you hate most?

Hitler-the only man whose mad, sadistic and barbaric deeds we could bear witness to.

Which reform do you respect most?

That which helps those who are in need.

Which natural talent would you like to possess?

Nice voice.

How would you like to die?

With dignity and the least amount of trouble for those who love me.

Your present state of mind?

Worried about the situation in the world.

Your remedy?

None.



Milestones in the life of Tmt. Indira Gandhi

1916 Feb. 8th:	The marriage of Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Kaul	1966 Jan. 24th:	Tmt. Gandhi sworn in as Prime Minister
1917 Nov. 19th:	Birth of Indira Priyadarshini	1967 March 13th:	Tmt. Gandhi sworn in for a second time as Prime Minister
1923 Dec:	Indira enrolled in Modern School	1969 July 19th:	Tmt. Gandhi nationalizes 14 major banks
1932 Sept. 18th:	Indira meets Mahatma Gandhi who was in Jail	1971 March 18th:	Tmt. Gandhi sworn in for a third time as Prime Minister
1942 March 26th:	Marriage of Indira and Feroze Gandhi	1977 March 21st:	Tmt. Gandhi resigns
1944 Aug. 20th:	Rajiv born	1980 Jan 15th:	Tmt. Gandhi returns as Prime Minister
1946 Dec. 14th:	Sanjay born	1980 June 23rd:	Sanjay Gandhi dies in air-crash
1964 May 27th:	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru passes away	1983 March:	Tmt. Gandhi elected Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement
1964 June:	Tmt. Gandhi sworn in as Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting.	1984 Oct. 31st:	Tmt. Gandhi passes away



INDIRA GANDHI REMEMBERED

Thiru Khurana said that 31st October was being observed all over the country as National Intergration Day. National intergration had to include social, economic, political and cultural spheres. If integration was to be achieved, disparities had to be removed.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, noted that when India was surrounded on all sides by dictatorial or military regimes, Indira Gandhi strove for peace, freedom and democracy. Integrity, for which she laid down her life, could not be achieved by uniformity but through unity in diversity.

The Hon'ble Legislative Council Chairman, Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, said it was a shame for men and those involved in security that her own security guard had riddled her body with bullets.

Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was not only a visionary but also pragmatist, His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, said on 31.10.85.

Presiding over a public meeting organised by the State Government in connection with Mrs. Gandhi's first death anniversary, Thiru Khurana said the late Prime Minister not only had high hopes for the country's future but framed pragmatic policies to improve the quality of life of the people.

She was as much committed to agriculture and food production as to science and technology and the communication revolution. But there was also a humane approach, which was evident whenever she saw the people suffering.

Indira Gandhi had a special love for Tamil Nadu and spoke highly of its art, literature and culture. She demonstrated her love for its people both when the State needed rice from the Central pool during a severe drought and when the Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, lay critically ill in hospital last October. "It was an emotional meeting at the hospital and she said all possible help would be given by the Centre for his treatment and early return to good health".

The Hon'ble Tourism Minister, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, said it was time for the people to rededicate themselves to the ideals Indira Gandhi cherished—peace, freedom, unity and integrity.

The Hon'ble Electricity Minister, Thiru S. Ramachandran recalled that when Tmt. Gandhi visited the Chief Minister in hospital, she asked the Ministers and AIADMK men to remain united, a rare advice from the leader of another party.

Thiru A. R. Marimuthu (Congress I) described her as a symbol of secularism. Thiru M. Kalyanasundaram (CPI) said she spoke out fearlessly for evolving a new international economic order. "If Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has been able to achieve so much within a year, it is because she paved the way for it" he added.

Thiru S. Raghavanandam (AIADMK) said Tamil Nadu would never forget Tmt. Gandhi for the timely and whole hearted help in giving Dr. M. G. R. the best treatment.

Messrs A. Sakthidasan (RPI), S. Andi Thevar (AIFBI), Kumari Anandan (GKNC) and A.K.A. Abdul Samad (MI) said Tmt. Gandhi's stature as national leader was matched by her towering status in the international scene, and the Nonaligned Movement acquired a force under her leadership.

Earlier Thiru R. Karpooarasundarapandian, I.A.S., Director, Information and Public Relations, welcomed the gathering.

What is the purpose of life and what is the joy in life? It is a difficult question to answer. But I could tell you this; that the true joy in life is to ally yourself to a great purpose, to throw yourself into it heart and soul, to forget your little self, your little complaints and whimpers and to work your hardest for the realization of that purpose. And when you have exhausted your energy well, it does not matter if you are thrown on the scrap-heap. You have done your job. I am not just complaining all the time about life's misfortunes, or other misfortunes and leading a whimpering life.

That is the true joy in life. We cannot all or any one of us order results. The world is too complicated, but we can work for great things and I have no doubt that every bit of work rightly done, rightly intentioned, produces some result somewhere, even though we might not see it. And, therefore, I have no doubt that if work has the right intentions,



The True joy in Life

the right means, it must produce good results. But if even in your attempt to reach a right objective, you adopt wrong means, wrong intentions, something with a trace of evil in it, then even your ends become distorted and you might go astray. That is the doctrine of ends and means. We should always adopt right means. We should not justify wrong means by saying that our objective is good. That is finally the distinction between

the ways of war and the ways of peace. That is the tremendous distinction between the way of co-operation and the way of conflict; the way of affection and the way of hatred.

So while one cannot say what an individual or a country might do in this complicated world, certainly I dare not say it, because I do not know myself what I should do often enough. I may brave the political sphere or else-

where, but the fact is that we all have to face very difficult problems and we face them sometimes with not too great clarity of vision. But if there is at least some assurance about the approach, then, perhaps, we will not go very far wrong.

(A Speech to Tokyo University
8 Oct. 1957).

—Jawaharlal Nehru

NEHRU FAMILY



Thiru Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi,
Thiru Feroze Gandhi and Baby Rajiv Gandhi

tamil arasu November 1985.



Conference of District Collectors

The Tamil Nadu Government has directed the District Industries Centres (DICs) to prepare an industrial profile for each district, setting out the scope for starting new units and taking into account the locally available natural resources and energy needs.

This follows the Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R.'s advice at the concluding session of the Collectors conference that the need-based and resources-based plan is essential for the proper industrial development of any district.

The Collectors were asked to reorganise seminars under the auspices of the DICs, to facilitate the preparation of the district industries plans well before the next Collectors conference, likely to come off in May 1986. The Government will approach the banks to revive the old pattern of deputing credit managers for the DICs to ensure smooth flow of credit to the industries.

Briefing newsmen on the discussions at the Collector's conference on 15th Oct. the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Antony,

IAS said, the Thanjavur Collector called for persuading the Centre to intensify the drilling operations of ONGC in the district.

The Chief Minister straightway approved a proposal to set apart Rs. 1 crore every year, from the current year for replacing utensils at the noon meal

centres, as requested by the Collectors. They were assured of maintenance grant for buildings, housing these centres and were asked to make surprise checks. It was indicated that 12,567 centres will have smokeless choolas by the year end.

The Collectors were directed to ensure that the work relating to the issue of monitoring reports on the implementation of the anti-poverty programmes was completed by November, 15. They were urged to take special action on the Rs. 10.44 crore RLEGP project for constructing 11,000 houses for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and to pay special attention to bio-gas, social forestry and other rural development programmes.

There was a detailed discussion on the implementation of the family planning programme in view of the special thrust given to it in the last three years, the Chief Secretary said.

The role of communication strategy was stressed and the Collectors were asked to think of innovative communication strategies for spreading the small family norm.

Space Training for Indian Scientists

Training in Space flight and Payload handling will soon start for the two Indian scientists elected for various experiments on board a space shuttle, scheduled to be launched from U.S.A. in July 1986.

Thiru N.C. Bhatt of the Indian space Research Organisation, Bangalore, and Thiru A.Radhakrishnan of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum, will be trained in payload specialisation and space flight in India at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad and later in the U.S.A. Either of them will become the second Indian astronaut in to travel in space.

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CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE

A review of the crime investigation work in various districts of Tamil Nadu has revealed that the overall rate of recovery of property involved in dacoity, robbery and other criminal offences, has been 65 per cent.

The review, done at the three-day conference of Superintendents of Police which concluded on October 19th at Madras, also revealed that prosecutions had been launched in 75 per cent of the cases of property offences registered.

The conference, held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

discussed measures and strategies to expedite investigation and reduce the incidence of crime in the State, according to the Home Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, IAS.

One such proposal that was readily approved by the Government, was to enhance the cash award presented to police personnel for efficient investigation of crimes culminating in the successful prosecution of offenders. The rewards, which ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15, would be increased to Rs. 50 for Constables, Rs. 75 for Head Constables and Rs. 100 for Sub-Inspectors.

The conference decided to arrange special courses on criminal laws for Sub-Inspectors, both new recruits and those in service. Five platoons of armed reserve police would be raised for increasing the strength in Madurai, Pudukkottai, Periyar and Ramanathapuram districts.

Under a phased programme, an ambulance van would be provided for each police district to facilitate quick removal of bodies for post mortem examination in cases of murder or suspected suicide. A police control room would be set up immediately at Tuticorin.



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N.D.C. Approves VII Plan draft

The National Development Council on 9th November '85 approved draft Seventh Five-Year Plan with an aggregate outlay of Rs. 3,48,148 crores, for achieving an annual growth rate of five per cent.

Calling upon all agencies to make "all-out efforts with the active cooperation of the people to ensure the successful implementation" of the Plan, a resolution adopted at the end of a two-day meeting, chaired by the Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, reiterated the objective bringing down substantial number of people below the poverty line and to increase Employment through a comprehensive strategy.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission assured the Chief Ministers that the Plann-

ing Commission would reflect on their suggestions to modify the Gadgil Formula for funds allocation to the States. A Scheme is being launched on November 19, to immunise all children below five years of age, by the end of the Seventh Plan, he said.

Winding up the deliberations, the Prime Minister made it clear that there was no question of downgrading the Planning Commission in any manner. There was no intention to changing the basic objectives as feared by a couple of Chief Ministers and his own vision of India was the same as that of Jawaharlal Nehru, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said, removal of poverty remained a basic goal.

There was also no departure from the industrial Policy

resolution but the Government could not be a slave to dogmas. The role of the public sector was not being reduced, he said adding that the use of modern technology need not result in the introduction of computers everywhere. Appropriate technology would have to be selected, and 'we must change with the people and circumstances,' Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said.

While self-reliance a was national commitment, it need not mean that India must produce everything, whatever be the cost. Except in strategic areas like defence, one must keep a tab on the cost of import substitution, The Prime Minister declared. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. represented Tamil Nadu at this meeting.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. awarding shield to Thiru K.A. Mathew, I.A.S., Collector of Chengleput for the highest small savings collection of Rs.9.22 crores during 1984-85

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THE FLOWING CARPETS OF BHAVANI

What has Baghat Singh done to Bhavani, the carpet town near Erode in Tamil Nadu, which pays homage to the famed freedom fighter by naming its Co-operative Society after him? Next to agriculture, the handloom feeds millions of Tamilians to whom weaving is a family occupation. Their fore-fathers, second to none in their patriotism, had made the alien rulers wonder and envy their art and skill.

Mention can be made of Tiruppur Kumaran, a vibrant youth from the weavers' family who defied the British rule, till he was shot dead while carrying the tri-colour on his shoulders. No wonder, the patriotic fervour and the national spirit are interwoven to this day in the life-style of the handloom weavers of Tamil-Nadu.

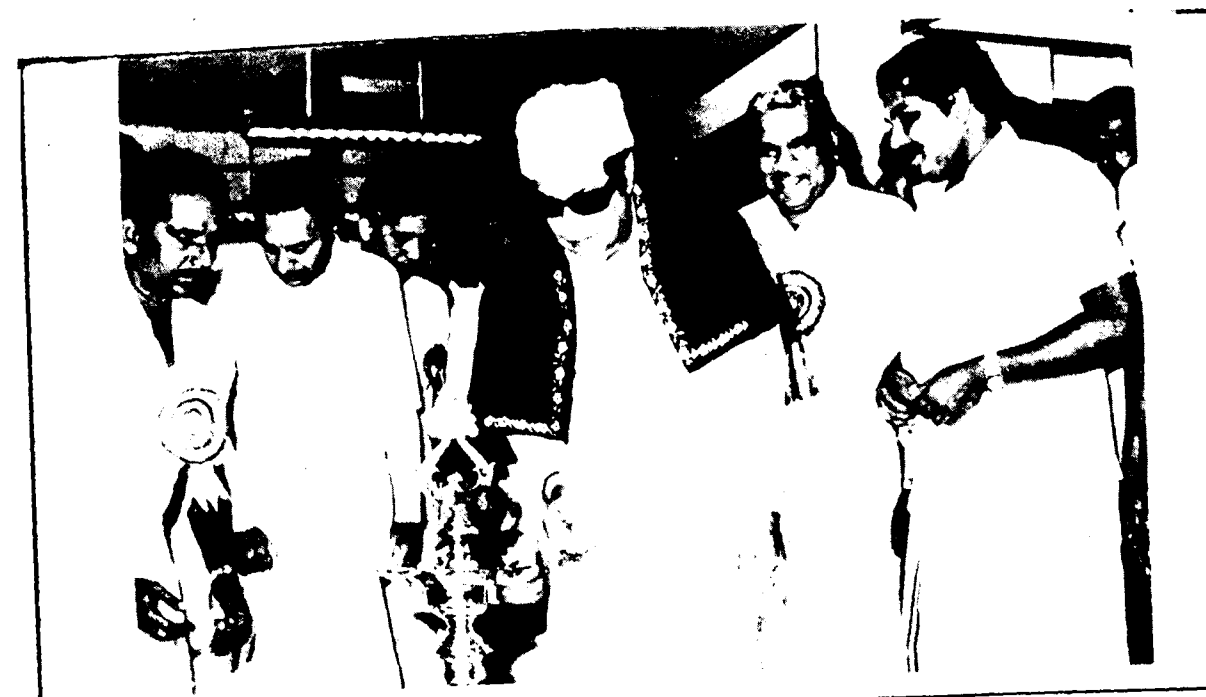
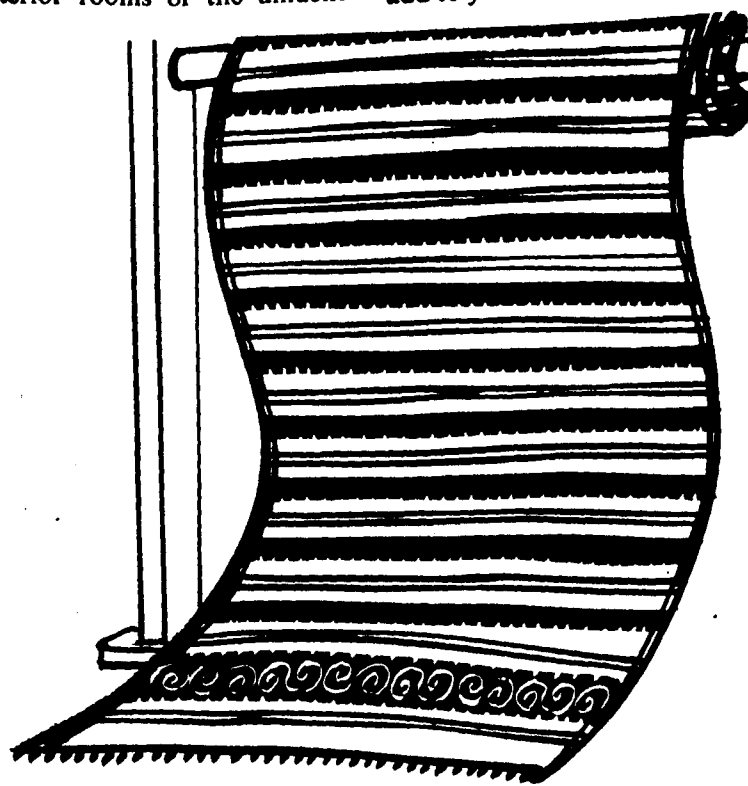
Bhavani attracts a stream of visitors who throng here mainly for two reasons. The Sangameswarar Temple and the Koodal known for the confluence of the rivers Cauveri, Bhavani and the invisible Saraswati which offer spiritual solace to the devotees. The other and most important reason is the colourful carpet which are exclusive to Bhavani. Customers from all over India go in for the Bhavani carpets which are of various sizes and shapes. Silk carpets with intricate designs, marriage carpets and hallspreads are the woven

wonders of the Bhavani Koodal Bagavath Singh Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society. The weaver-members are happy to state that they have a constant and continuing demand from all over the country for their products.

The carpets flow in flying colours and arresting designs they are available right from Rs. 30 to Rs. 500. Special carpets for marriages, hallspreads for hotels and large assemblies, silken varieties to decorate the interior rooms of the affluent

are all skilfully woven here by the weaver-members who number more than 200. A large number of carpets find their way to the markets of Sholapur in Maharashtra where there is an ever-increasing demand for these varieties.

The pride of Bhavani can be seen in almost every home in Tamil Nadu where the bedding is never complete without a carpet. Come to Bhavani where you are welcome with garlands, not of flowers but of carpets whose colours and designs will add to your aesthetic sense.



Chief Minister Inaugurates Co-op. Supermarket Building

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. declared open the new building of the Kama-dhenu co-operative super-market run by the TUCS on Anna Salai at a function held at Abbotsbury on Friday, October 18th. The Chief Minister also inaugurated the 'Self-Service' department in the building.

The Rs. 77 lakh two-storeyed building has a godown in the basement, and the self-service department on the ground floor. The departments in the first and second floors of the old building and the vegetables section will be started shortly. The existing 'self-service' department and other sections on the ground floor of the old building will also function.

The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone for the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union's three-storeyed building complex on Poonamallee High Road in Kilpauk that are to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.30 crores. It will accom-

modate the Union's office, library, conference hall, and lodging rooms.

Dr. M. G. R., inaugurated the multi-storeyed tenements of Slum Clearance Board in Sivashanmugapuram, Thou-



sandlights. These tenements are part of the 464 four-storeyed tenements proposed to be built by the Board at a cost of Re. 1 crore.

The Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation, Mr. K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran who presided said the Government wanted to have a "Self-service" facility in all the co-operative super markets in the whole State.

He pointed out that the Co-operative movement in the State had helped the people, particularly the poor, in a big way in the fields of agriculture, housing, dairy, fisheries, poultry, small industries, banks and handlooms. Tamil Nadu occupied the first place in the country in consumer co-operatives, he added.

Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Housing, Thiru Nallusamy and the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Thiru N. V. N. Selvam participated in the function.

Earlier, Thiru R. Santanam, I.A.S. Registrar of Co-operative Societies welcomed the gathering.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY

"The Challenge of Education-A policy Perspective" is the title of the document released recently by the Union Ministry of Education to highlight the nature, scope, complexities, problems, achievements, failures and possible methods as well as new policy initiatives in the field of education in India. This document has now been placed before the public to generate debate, discussions and ideas and thus enable the Government to firm up on the new education policy and also implement it to the letter.

The document throws up as many ideas and proposals as it shoots down and provides adequate material for nationwide debate and discussions. Of course, the concepts, objectives, priorities, methods of implementation and so on should be discussed by the people in general, especially those involved in teaching and learning. The literateurs, economists, the industrialists, the sociologists and also the parents should study this document and make meaningful contributions so that the new and emerging modern generation of India's youth receives the right education which would

enable them to become useful citizens of the motherland.

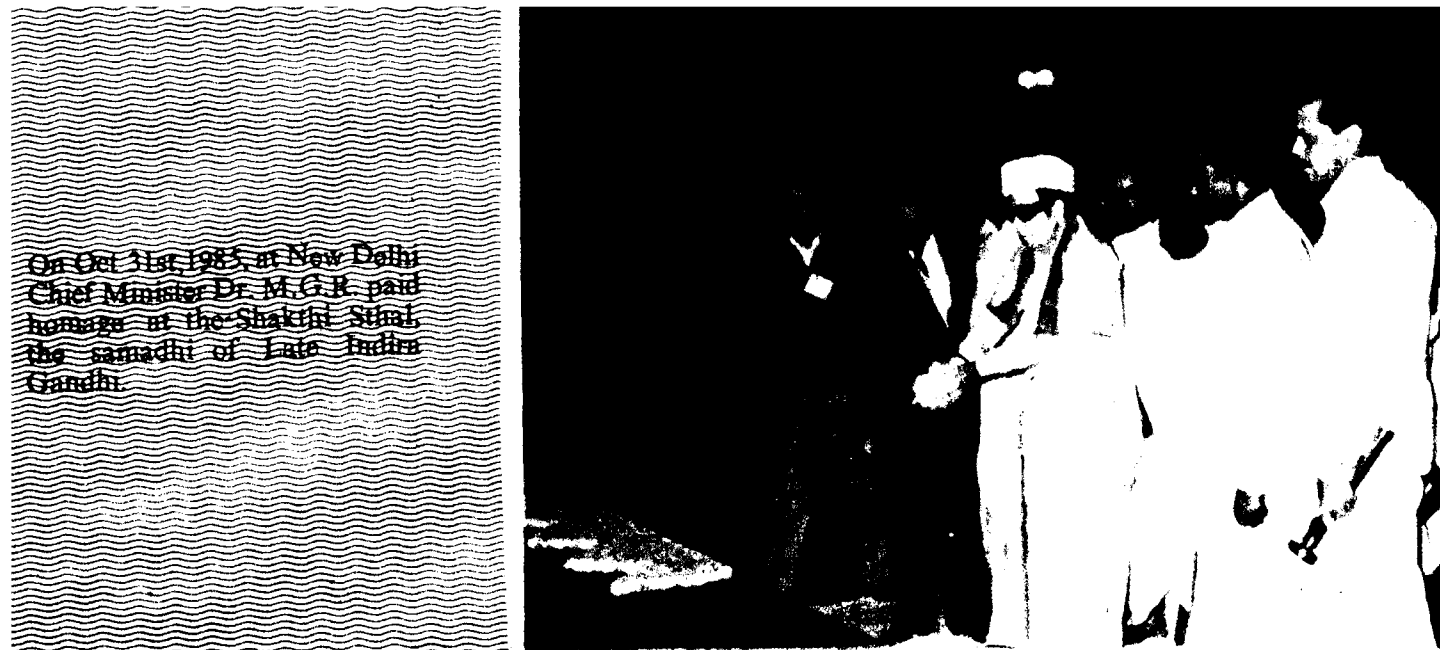
Those who are being born now will finish their elementary schooling at the turn of the century and they will enter into a world which will offer opportunities unprecedented in the history of mankind, to those who are equipped to cope with the future challenges and the accelerating pace of change. In other words, the document wants that education should serve as an instrument of social change. The document claims that the policies it advocate will integrate the requirements of universalisation of elementary education and the production of finer manpower to deal creatively with new technologies and needs. It also claims that social and moral values have been given a new and strongest emphasis in its recommendations.

The authors of the document appear to have fully realised the fact that when one talks of education, he deals with human beings, society, culture, value systems, individuals, families, groups and communities. The fundamental question as to why one should be educated, what

one should be given as education, how it should be imparted to an individual by the state are issues thrown up for discussion by the thinkers, philosophers, educationists, politicians as well as by the common people. The paper also goes into the realm of the controversial subject of Centre - State responsibility in the field of education. Other controversial issues like how much responsibility should Government take to educate the individual has been dealt within the paper.

What we witness today is the vast congregation of youth forming long queues for admission in schools, colleges and universities as well as employment exchanges for jobs. There is a mad rush to obtain degrees. Further, even those who have jobs show a marked deterioration in skill and quality. The level of performance on the job itself is going down alarmingly. Over and above all these, the total erosion of the sense of responsibility, dutifulness, hard work as well as indulgence in corruption and readiness to go in for easy money at any cost on the part many in India today can be attributed to the pitfalls of the present

On Oct 31st, 1985, at New Delhi Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. paid homage at the Shakti Sthal, the samadhi of Late Indira Gandhi.



स्वर्गीय श्रीमती



The procession taken at Vaikom on 3.11.85 in connection with the laying the foundation stone for the Memorial to Periyar.



Revenue Minister of Kerala, Thiru P. J. Joseph handing over the patta documents to the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Navalar Nedunchezian. Tamil Nadu Government is constructing a memorial to Thanthai Periyar on the land given by Kerala Government



Finance Minister Dr. Navalar Nedunchezian presenting a memento consisting of the book 'Revolutionary Sayings of Periyar, to the Revenue Minister of Kerala, Thiru P. J. Joseph.



Chief Minister welcomes the Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi when he arrived Madras to visit the flood hit areas in Tamil Nadu on 15.11.85.



Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Thiru N. T. Rama Rao met Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. at Madras.



Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. participated at the National Development Council meeting in New Delhi on 30.10.85.



The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. is seen with the Chief Minister of Punjab, Thiru S.S. Barnala.



The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. with Thiru Farokh Maraicar, Chief Minister of Pondicherry.

The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. with Thiru Karunakaran, Chief Minister of Kerala.

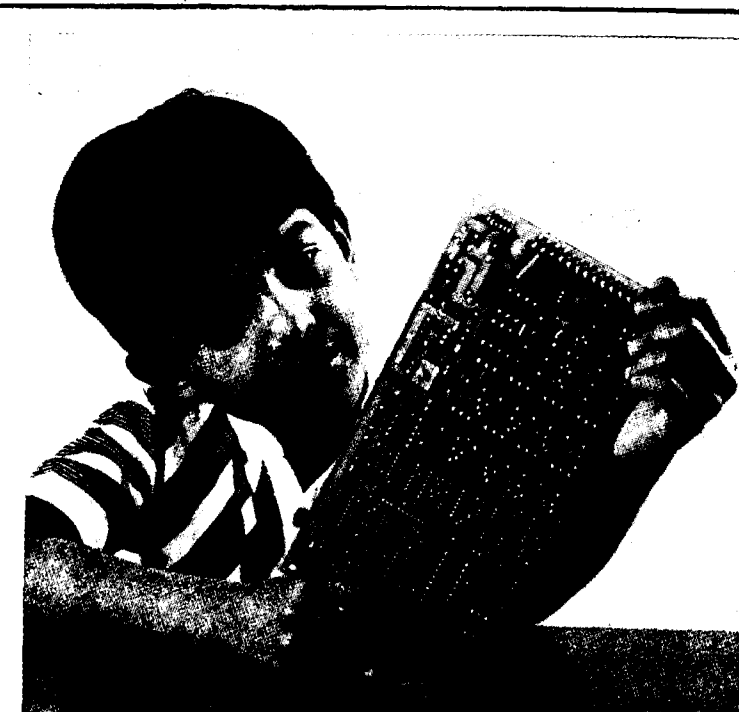


education system. Therefore, one of the important rules of education must be to inculcate dutifulness, high sense of responsibility, character, civic sense, comradeship, community feeling, patriotism and respect to the laws of the land.

The document is very candid in many respects. It is indeed a strong indictment of the existing education system, the approach of the planners, the policy makers and those responsible for the policy implementation in the past for the many failures. The document points out that the goal of universalisation of primary education still remain a distant dream and in the case of higher education the standards have woefully deteriorated. It admits that the content of today's education is irrelevant besides being vitiated by politicisation, inefficiency and incompetency.

The total number of illiterates in the country have shot up from 300 million at the time of Independence to 437 million in 1981. Although the number of students passing through the higher secondary stage has risen from 3.37 lakhs in 1956-61 to 8.4 lakhs in 1981-82, a large number of them lack the capacity to understand their physical, cultural or socio-economic environment or to think for themselves.

The document admits that 1968 education policy which attempted to relate education more closely to life, improve the quality of education with emphasis on development of science and technology and cultivation of moral and social values has generally remained unaccomplished. Education has been lacking social relevance which prevents the students from acquiring insight and skills relevant to socio-cultural needs and employment prospects. The concentration has been on fresh enrolments ignoring that the drop-out rates have shot up steeply resulting



in wasteful expenditure. What is more disturbing, the measures like the National Service Schemes, National Cadet Corps, Rural Service Projects, etc., which were thought of as socially useful and productive instruments, have failed to deliver the goods may be because of the present examination oriented approach of our educational curriculum.

Thus, the striking features of the document which merits appreciation is the ruthless dissection of past failures to draw useful lessons. Taking the 1986 education policy as the main point of reference, the latest document critically analyses the purposes of the educational sector in terms of equality, quantity and quality. One of the major points thrown up for discussion is the delinking of degree from jobs. In the Western countries the job profile is clearly made out by the employers and those who can measure up to the job profile only get the job. The fact that the individual who fulfils the job profile does not possess a degree is not given any weightage. The stress is whether the

individual can deliver the goods. A similar approach is now suggested in the document.

The capitation fee issue also figures in the paper. The document refers to the necessity of the private sector and the organised industry contributing towards the promotion of education and literacy. The authors have favoured the view that the organised sector should involve itself more actively in the field of higher education. The paper even suggests a decentralised approach to college education envisaging colleges and higher educational institutions not affiliated to universities.

Another important controversial issue referred to in the document deals with the subject of Central Government's role in the field of education. Education which was originally a State Subject has since been made a Concurrent Subject. However, there is a definite feeling in all parts of the country that the Central Government has not taken any steps to influence the national system of education. Realising this fact the new approach would definitely en-

large the Central Government's area of action. The Centre will intervene if the State Governments deviate from the national policy of education. In addition, the Central Government will also set up model schools and central universities to bring about significant improvement in the standard of education and also indirectly contribute towards national integration.

Above all the document devotes considerable space towards the resource mobilisation highlighting how paucity of resources has seriously handicapped the implementation of the decisions taken earlier. Referring to the elementary school stage, it cites data which indicates that nearly one-fifth of all habitations of more than 300 persons have no schools on their own. "Where schools exist, 40 per cent have no pucca buildings, 39.72 per cent have no blackboards and 59.5 per cent have no drinking water. And worse 45 per cent have a single teacher to teach three or four different classes."

The Prime Minister has already guaranteed that he would allocate more resources for education and literacy. In addition, as we have seen earlier, organised industrial sector will also be induced and motivated to contribute liberally towards education through tax concession. In this context, it is interesting to note that in the total expenditure on education, private donations and endowments accounted for nearly 25 per cent at the beginning of this century. It declined to a mere three per cent in 1980-81. The document also envisages the constitution of a high power joint commission of the Centre and the States for evolving a strategy to mobilise additional resources for education.

Another important area which the paper deals at length is related to vocationalisation of education in various stages. The plus two system, which

was introduced after the adoption of 1968 educational policy, provided for vocational training at the plus two stages so that those who could not afford or inclined towards higher education could find jobs readily. But results show that this scheme has not been a great success. Practically, all those who have qualified and cleared the plus two stage have been knocking on the doors of colleges for admission. Secondly, the vocational training received during the plus two stage has been found inadequate for industrial absorption. The student did not learn the craft but marked the attendance merely to qualify in the examinations. Besides, the lack of vocational training in the elementary stage appears to have contributed to the higher rate of drop outs. Therefore, the document favours vocational training even at the stage of elementary education. In addition to vocational instruction at the schools, the students should also be to get on-the-spot practical training, especially under the guidance of the family members themselves. Throughout a greater emphasis will be made in the syllabus on vocational training.

Lastly, for higher education there is a proposal that we should have more vocational colleges or specialised institu-



"A university training aims at raising the intellectual tone of a society, at cultivating the public mind, and purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasms and fixed aims to popular aspirations, at giving enlargement and sobriety the ideas of the age; at facilitating exercise of political power and refining the intercourse of private life. The world revolveth, not round the inventors of new noises, but it inaudibly revolveth round the inventors of ideas and values."

—Newman

tions rather than colleges imparting general education on the traditional pattern. In other words, like engineering and medicine, instruction should be imparted in colleges on agriculture, teaching, accounting, book-keeping and also on the technical subjects now covered by the polytechnics. The document also favours restricting higher education only to those who show a bent for research and reveal scholastic aptitude. Here the American system of admitting candidates to research studies on the basis of aptitude tests and qualifying tests with confirmed aptitudinal slant are favoured.

Despite the fact that there have been several short-comings in the framing as well as implementation of educational policies and programmes in the past we have significant achievements to our credit. India today enjoys the third largest of scientific talent in the world, next only to America and Russia. This fact has been achieved despite the many drawback we had discussed so far. In our anxiety for reform we should not give up what has stood the test of time and contributed in a large measure to the rapid advancement of our country as an industrial power since Independence.

—M. Nagesh



According to the census report of 1981 the total tribal population in Tamil Nadu is 5.2 lakhs. The tribal population in Tamil Nadu works out to 1.1 % of the total population of the State.

One fourth of them are living in Salem district, and more than 50% of them are in North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Trichy and Nilgiris districts.

The backwardness of the tribals could be attributed to many factors, particularly poverty, illiteracy and indebtedness. To improve the economic conditions of tribals in the State, Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies popularly known as "LAMPS" have been organised in Tamil Nadu.

The main object of the Lamps is socio-economic upliftment of tribals with particular reference to avoidance of exploitation by private money lenders,

TRIBAL WELFARE THROUGH "LAMPS"

middlemen in trade etc. Exploitation of tribals occur by way of extortion of usurious rates of interest from the tribals,

Thiru R. SANTHANAM,
I.A.S.,
Registrar of Co-operative
Societies.

by the private money lenders, malpractices in the disbursement of wages, which is much lower than the statutory minimum and debt bondage. While formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan, Lamps were envisaged as instruments to provide facilities for purchase of surplus farm and forest produces from them, sell them farm inputs and consumer goods and also to

provide them production and consumption credit. In short, Lamps have been organised in Tamil Nadu to provide integrated credit, marketing and other services including distributions of essential commodities to the tribals under one roof so as to ensure faster growth of their economy.

For locating the lamps, contiguous pockets, of atleast 10,000 total population of which atleast 50% were tribals, were identified. Nine such pockets were identified in Tamil Nadu and they were called integrated tribal development project (ITDP) areas. The following are the nine ITDP areas identified in Tamil Nadu.

Name of the District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Tribal Pocket (ITDP)
1. Salem	Namakkal and Rasipuram	Kolli Hills
2. "	Yercaud	Yercaud
3. "	Attur	Kalrayan Hills
4. "	Salem	Aranoothumalai
5. "	Attur	Pachamalai
6. North Arcot	Vellore, Polur, Chengam, Tirupathur, Vaniambadi	Jawadhi Hills
7. South Arcot	Kallakurichi	Kalrayan Hills
8. Dharmapuri	Harur	Sitheri Hills
8. Tiruchirappalli	Thuriyur	Pachamalai

Organisation of Lamps: There are 12 Lamp Cooperative Societies functioning in the I.T.D.P. areas mentioned above and One Lamp Cooperative Society outside the ITDP area as detailed below:

Management: These societies were managed by a Committee each generally consisting of 6 tribals, 2 non tribals and 7 officials from Revenue, Forest, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Co-

operation Departments, a representative of the financing bank, and the Managing Director of the society.

Coverage of Tribal families:

The Lamp Cooperative Societies have achieved 100% coverage and admitted all the 32,451 Tribal families in their area as members. Taking into consideration the poverty of the tribal, Government have provided subsidy ranging from Rs.50 to Rs. 200 to enable tribal member take shares in the Lamp society and qualify himself to obtain loans. As on 31.3.85 these societies held Rs. 53.87 lakhs as share capital which included Government contribution of Rs. 13.68 lakhs. Government have contributed a share capital of Rs. 50,000 to each Lamp society as share capital contribution at the time of organisation. 50 % of the assistance for construction of Village shop building is also given in the form of share capital.

Services extended by the Lamp Cooperative Societies to the tribals :

a) The Lamp Cooperative Societies extended short term loans to meet the needs of tribal members who carry on agricultural operations. With a view to augmenting their income, medium term loans are also provided to take up dairying etc. Consumption loans are also issued to take care of the off season needs of tribals as also to meet expenditure on marriage, medical treatment etc. All these loans are provided at a reduced rate of interest at 4% per annum.

During the year 1984-85, the Lamp societies have issued loans to tribal members to

Year in which started	Name of the Coop.Society.	District
1976—77	1. Yercaud	Salem
	2. Kolli Hills	Salem
	3. Kalrayan	Salem
	4. Sitheri	Dharmapuri
	5. Elagiri	North Arcot
	6. Jawadhi	North Arcot
	7. Pachamalai	Tiruchirappalli
1977—78	8. Aranuthumalai	Salem
	9. Pudurnadu	North Arcot
1980—81	10. Vellimalai	South Arcot
	11. Mottampatti	-do-
	12. Killakkadu	-do-
1982—83	17. Masinagudi*	Nilgiris

*(Organised under primitive Tribes Programme)



the tune of Rs. 76.17 lakhs.

b) Purchase of agricultural produce:

The Lamp Cooperative Societies help the tribal members in the disposal of their surplus agricultural produce and enable them to get a reasonable price for the same. In 1984-85 Lamp societies have purchased the Agricultural products such as Fruits, Coarse grains etc from their members to the extent of Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

c) Collection of minor forest produce :

The Lamp Cooperative Societies help the tribals to market the forest produce grown in their own lands and also encourages them to take up collection of the forest produce from the forest lands and earn remunerative wages. The Lamp Cooperative Societies take lease of collection of minor forest produce and collect the produce employing tribals and paying them reasonable wages. Government have given a concession

of 10% to Lamp Cooperative Societies and Societies formed for the welfare of Harijans, tribals and backward classes in the fixation of lease amount, which is based on the crop prospects of each year, market rates of produce, etc. The Lamps have collected/purchased Minor Forest produce such as galnuts, tamarind, soapnut, honey etc. worth Rs. 14.38 lakhs during 1984-85.

d) Supply of agricultural inputs:

In 1984-85 Lamps have distributed Agricultural inputs to the tune of Rs. 17.92 lakhs to their members.

e) Distribution of consumer goods:

The societies have supplied consumer commodities to their members to the extent of Rs. 76.48 lakhs during the year 1984-85. To enable the Lamps to take by head loads the consumer goods to the village shops located in the remote villages not connected by motorable

roads, Government are providing head load subsidy so as to keep the prices at the level of the prices in the plains.

Government assistance :

Government are providing financial assistance to Lamp Cooperative Societies for various other purposes such as Managerial subsidy, Risk Fund, Subsidy, Vehicle subsidy, loan and subsidy for construction of godown-cum-office, subsidy for sinking of wells and construction of over head tank. Subsidy for drivers pay and cost of maintenance of vehicles, Furniture subsidy, subsidy for construction of Managing Directors quarters, construction of processing shed, drying yard and jeep shed and assistance for construction of building to the village shops.

The Lamp Cooperative Societies are at present having 16 branches and 95 village shop programme shops. Out of 95 village shops of the Lamps, so far Government have provided assistance for construction of building of 52 village shops.

Cooperatives in Industrial Development

I. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES AND THEIR BENEFICIARIES.

It is well known that unemployment is the major problem faced by our country. The solution to this problem lies in the development of labour intensive small scale industries. We have to organise more and more such small scale Industries and also ensure that they are provided with such service facilities as to ensure the function as viable units. The Industrial Cooperatives functioning under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce, have succeeded in achieving these main objectives. Over 4,43,503 people are benefitted by these societies. The beneficiaries are drawn from a wide segment of the population. This broad-based membership is an adequate proof of the immense popularity of his movement...

II. Performance of Industrial Cooperatives:

There were 723 Industrial Cooperative Societies as on 31-3-1985, as against just 297 such societies as on 31.7.78. Their annual turnover for 1984-85 exceeded Rs. 91.68 crores which is more than five times the annual turnover for 1977-78 (Rs. 17.67 crores). The phenomenal increase in terms of number of societies and turnover has been made possible

due to the progressive policies of the Government facilities in the extension of the movement to new horizons. Government has so far extended liberal financial assistance by way of share participation, share capital loans, subsidies and loans under I.R.D. Programme and Special Component Schemes etc.

III. Types of Industrial Cooperatives

The Industrial Cooperatives in the Department could be grouped under two categories, one being societies engaged in the actual production and sale of goods and the second consisting of societies providing various service facilities to the

members. The first group of societies could be further subdivided into two more groups viz. (a) those societies wherein the workers are the members (such as Brick, Coir, Metal, Polythene societies) and (b) societies wherein the small farmers are members (tea factories). The service societies render various types of services such as bulk purchase and distribution of raw materials, arranging for the sale of products, securing scarce and controlled commodities and consumables and distributing them to members, establishing common workshops to render service facilities to the members and so on.



IV. Different Industrial Cooperatives and their achievements.—

The main reason for the big success of the Industrial Cooperatives is that they have relieved their members from the earlier exploitations by middlemen and others. For instance, it is only after the formation of the Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories that the small tea growers have been able to get remunerative prices for their green leaves. The fact that the small tea growers secured as much as Rs. 5.80 per K.g. of green leaf on an average shows the rational pricing system adopted by these Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories.

Similarly the sagoserve, has helped them to secure as much as Rs. 490- per bag of 90Kgs. of Sago and Rs.350/- per bag of 90 K.g. of starch as against just Rs. 450 per bag of sago and Rs. 1000- per bag of starch realised by them prior to the organisation of this society.

The match service societies help the small Match producers to get competitive prices to their matches from the consuming centres spread all over the country.

The leather finishing centres help the small tanners to tan raw leather and thus get full value for the leather.

The workers societies for brick workers, metal workers,

leather workers, artisans, match workers, coir, Polythene and tailoring societies pay decent wages and also provide continuous employment. These workers are also covered by E.S.I. and E.P.F. Schemes etc.

There is a separate financing bank (Tamilnadu Industrial Coop- Bank) which finances all these Industrial Cooperative Societies. The assistance given by the bank exceeds Rs. 7.01 crores. The bank also has a scheme of giving loans at concessional rates to societies organised for weaker sections. Government of Tamil Nadu have invested Rs. 118.30 lakhs as share participation in the share capital of the bank whose deposits exceed Rs. 3.23 crores.

The Learning of History

Jawaharlal Nehru



In India today we are making history, and you and I are fortunate to see this happening before our eyes and to take some part ourselves. What part shall we play in it? I cannot say what part will fall to our lot; but, whatever it may be, let us remember that we can do nothing which may bring discredit to our cause or

dishonour to our people. If we are to be India's soldiers we have India's honour in our keeping, and that honour is a sacred trust. Often we may be in doubt as to what to do. It is no easy matter to decide what is right and what is not. One little test I shall ask you to apply whenever you are in doubt. It may help you. Never

do anything in secret or anything that you would wish to hide. For the desire to hide anything means that you are afraid, and fear is a bad thing and unworthy of you. Be brave, and all the rest follows. If you are brave, you will not fear and will not do anything of which you are ashamed. You know that in our great freedom movement, under Bapu's leadership there is no room for secrecy or hiding. We have nothing to hide. We are not afraid of what we do and what we say. We work in the sun in the light. Even so in our private lives let us make friends with the sun and work in the light and do nothing secretly or furtively. Privacy, of course, we may have and should have, but that is a very different thing from secrecy. And if you do so, my dear, you will grow up a child of the light, unafraid and serene and unruffled, whatever may happen.

—from Glimpses of World History
(Nehru's letter to daughter Indira)



SPECIAL SCHEMES UNDER KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

i) Integrated Tribal Development Programme

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 35.69 lakhs during the Sixth plan period (1980-85) for the upliftment of 2000 Tribals by providing gainful employment opportunity. The schemes envisage supplying of Bee-hives, Carpentry and Blacksmithy tools with subsidy and training for tribals in Cane and Bamboo Industry. So far, 2452 persons have been assisted under the scheme. Sub units in the Tribal areas of Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills in Salem District and Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District each under the control of a separate Assistant Director for the implementation of the Khadi and Village Industries schemes have been started. For 1985-86, the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Hill Area Development Programme.

(ii) The Government have sanctioned Rs. 36.40 lakhs to the benefit of 875 persons during the Sixth Plan period (80-85) towards the distribution of beehives distillation of essential oils, organisation of Industrial Co-operatives for Eucalyptus Oil, Lemongrass oil and Bakery, etc., under the Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided by the Government for the implementation of these schemes in the Budget Estimate 85-86.

iii) Drought Prone Area Programme

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme the Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 137.55 lakhs to the benefit of 4655 persons for

implementing the schemes in Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram Districts.

iv) Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Board is taking full advantage of the various types of assistance available under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 137.30 lakhs towards infrastructure and training programme to benefit 13206 individuals who are below the poverty line.

v) Special Component Plan, Cluster Development Programme

Under Special Component Plan and Cluster Development Programme schemes, the Board is creating employment for the beneficiaries of Adi Dravidas under various Khadi and Village Industries schemes. So far, a

sum of Rs. 567.70 lakhs for the benefit of 14759 persons under Special Component Plan and a sum of Rs. 856.98 lakhs to the benefit of 9385 persons under cluster development programme have been sanctioned and the implementations are in various stages of progress. The funds are being released in instalments based on the Progress made.

vi) One Job One Family

Under this scheme, proposals have been submitted to

Adult literacy price

The Punjab Association has bagged a Rs. 2,000 prize out of the Rs. 5,000 worth of Tamil Nadu Government prizes for adult education in Madras district this year, Education Secretary T.D.SundarRaj announced at a function at Adrash Vidyalaya.

Silk:

The Board has got 17 silk Production Centres and 6 silk

Khadi and Polyester are woven with 50:50 blend. Fine varieties of shirting have been produced. The 67:33 blended polyvastra is also being produced. The present production of Polyvastra is to the tune of Rs. 55.72 lakhs. During its journey from 1960 the Board has started producing all varieties of Khadi viz. from coarse varieties to that of muslin varieties, superfine cloth silk, and ultimately the polyvastra in a period of Twenty five years.

FISCAL CONCESSIONS EXTENDED TO THE TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT-AT A GLANCE

1. Exemption from the levy of sales tax on the sale of all Khadi and Village Industries products.

2. Exemption from Sales Tax at purchase point on silk cotton and groundnut kernels.

3. Declaration of the Khadi and Village Industries as essential service under lease and rent control Act.

4. Exemption from National Festival Holidays Act to keep open the Khadi Kraft's on 2nd Oct. every year.

5. Exemption from payment of stamp duty and registration fees by the Industrial Co-operative under the fold of Khadi and Village Industries while executing documents.

6. Reservation in purchase policy of stores and stock by Government departments, its autonomous bodies, local Boards, statutory Boards.

7. Reservation in purchase of Khadi and Handloom cloth to meet the Government requirements in equal proportion.

8. Leasing out Public Works Department palm trees for the use of palm trappers and Jaggery manufacturers - Cooperative Societies.

9. Sanction of rebate of 40 percent on the sale of all varieties of Khadi for 90 days by all institutions in Tamil Nadu every year.

10. Sanction of rebate at 10% for polyvastra for 60 days.

11. Exemption from payment of stamp duty of the individual artisan to mortgage deeds in favour of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board for the Financial Assistance sanctioned to set up home units.

12. Availing concessional rate of central Sales Tax at 4 Percent for the purchase of stores from outside the state.

Government for the sanction of a total out-lay of Rs. 79.48 lakhs to the benefit of 1275 persons by the Board.

Production and Sales of Khadi

In the inception of the Board (in 1960-61) the Khadi production was only Rs. 120.00 lakhs, sales to the tune of Rs. 102.00 lakhs with employment offered to 27,334 artisans and wages paid Rs. 34.91 lakhs. In 1984-85 the production rose to Rs. 788.85 lakhs and sales Rs. 1074.78 lakhs with employment offered for 42593 and wages paid Rs. 544.11 lakhs.

Twisting Units. The Silk products of the Board have earned a good reputation in the country as a quality fabric. The silk production was started in the year 1960-61, when the production was Rs. 9.90 lakhs and in 1984-85 it rose to Rs. 2.63 lakhs.

Polyester:

The Board has taken up the production of polyvastra as a new venture from 1982-83.

Khadi Krafts, Sales outlets

There are 156 Khadi Krafts through which the sales of Khadi is effected. The total sales of Khadi in 1984-85 was for Rs. 1074.78 lakhs.

A Khadi Kraft was opened in December '84 at Bangalore in Karnataka State, and it is picking up well. The states like Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar and Delhi are purchasing our fabrics.



Fisheries Provide Employment

The vast expanse of sea with the long coast line of 1,000 Kilometres comprising the major three regions viz. Coromondal Coast, Palk Strait Coast and Gulf of Mannar and substantial inland waterspreads, both fresh and brackish waterspreads, offer good scope for the development of Marine and Inland Fish production in the State. Tamil Nadu ranks third in Marine fisheries and second in Inland Fisheries. In the overall total fish production in the country our State accounts for 15 per cent. It accounts for 19 per cent of the total marine fish landing and 18 per cent of the inland fish production.

Fishery is a growing industry and offers employment opportunity to many people. The marine fishermen population is estimated to be around 4 lakhs, of which active 60,000 people are engaged. The State Fisheries Department, besides endeavour for the development of fisheries, is also actively associating itself and assisting the fishermen community directly and through the Fishermen Co-operative Societies in order to raise the standard of living of the fishermen.

With a view to earn more foreign exchange and to elimi-

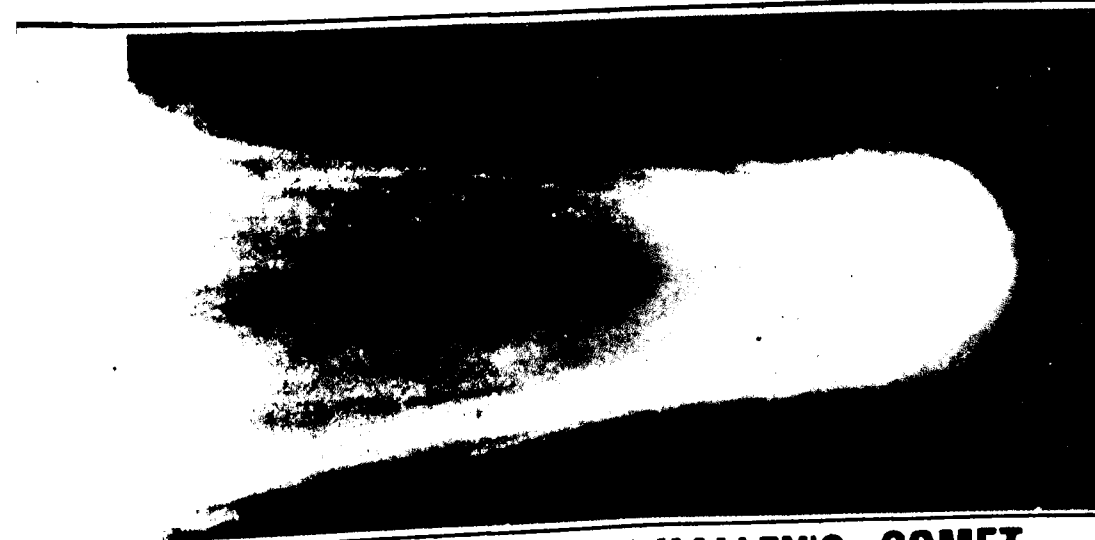
nate middlemen in the procurement and export of prawns, in order to ensure reasonable returns to the fishermen for their catches, a scheme for procuring prawns by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation, is under consideration of Government.

In accordance with the rule framed under the Fishermen Insurance Scheme, the members of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies alone will be the beneficiaries under the scheme. Effective steps are therefore, being taken by the Government to register almost all the fishermen as members of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

It is proposed to provide a fixed amount to each district to make the fishermen to get Rs. 60 every month during the lean period of three months under the Fishermen Saving Scheme, without delay.

Government have constituted a revolving of Rs. 50,000 from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to be operated by the Collector of Ramanathapuram with a view to provide immediate relief to the fishermen who die on account of the opening of fire by Sri Lankan Navy. It is also under the consideration of the Government to provide such immediate relief from the revolving fund to the fishermen who received bullet injuries.

In order to have a comparative study of the development of fisheries in Tamil Nadu with those of other States so as to formulate similar schemes in our State, action is being taken to obtain the particulars regarding the developmental activities of Fisheries Department in other States.



THE RETURN OF THE HALLEY'S COMET

Comet Halley, the mystery visitor from outer space, has arrived. The comet, making its 28th known appearance, was photographed twice with the one-metre telescope at the Kavalur Observatory of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics on August 29 and September 3, 1985.

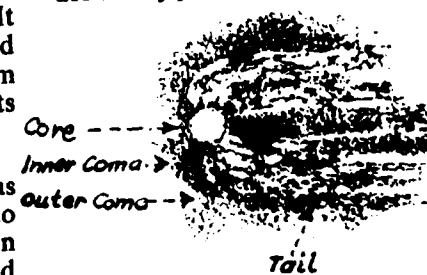
On September 13 when the second photograph was obtained in the eastern sky against the background of stars in the Gemini and Taurus constellation it seemed a very tiny speck with a suggestion of a tail which could not be measured. It looked like a tiny tadpole and was now 430 million km from the earth, between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars.

The comet is pat on time as predicted. It will be visible to the naked eye some time in January next year. It would be visible through binoculars and smaller telescopes in India from December to April except in February when it would be too close to the sun. However, that the comet was expected to be less spectacular than during its last appearance in 1910 due to the relative position of the sun, the earth and the comet.

It would be closest to earth (92.7 million km) on November

27, and 232 million km from the sun, and on April 11, 1986, when it would be just 62.8 million km away. Its perihelion (closest approach to the sun) would be on February 9 when it would be 85.5 million km from the sun and 231.9 million km. from the earth.

Halley comet, named after the brilliant British astronomer Edmund Halley (1656-1742), is of particular interest because its orbit is fairly accurately known and, as at the present time, its reappearance can be accurately predicted.



← 100,000,000,000 km →
Anatomy of a typical comet of the type of Halley's Comet.

How to see the comet?

What will the comet look like? Where to look for it? When to look for it? How to observe it with the naked eye, binoculars or a telescope.

What the comet will look like cannot be predicted accurately. Primarily because since the comet's brightest perihelion passage in AD837, the comet is growing fainter as more and more material is blasted off into space with each perihelion passage.

Naked eye observation? Remember that 25 of the 29 recorded visits of the comet were observed with nothing but the naked eye. If one is living in an area where there is less light or air pollution, seeing the comet may be easier.

In India, there are two periods when the comet will be most easily observed—the last week of November, the first week of December (1985) and in January 1986. In January 1986 the comet will be visible to the naked eye on the western horizon in evening twilight. After that, it will be invisible as it passes behind the sun until about February 1986. It is then expected to be very bright in late March and early April. From the first week of March, the comet will be seen in the mornings on the south-western horizon. At Bombay, Nasik and Calcutta, the comet will be visible almost 30° above the horizon. However at this time, it will

(Continued in page 33)



The World of Press Conferences



Rs. 120 Crore expansion plan by Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited

A massive diversification programme to establish a chemical beneficiation project and a refractory brick plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crores has been taken by the Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (TANMAG), a State Government undertaking.

The two plants would be set up with technical know-how from Switzerland and Austria, Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Industries told newsmen on 7.11.85. He said that work on a Rs. 7.65 crore dead burnt magnesite project of the company was nearing completion and it would be commissioned by the end of November '85.

TANMAG produced 1,09,845 tonnes of raw magnesite during 1984-85, earning a profit of Rs. 41.92 lakhs, an increase of 30 per cent over the previous year.

The Minister announced that TANMAG workers would be paid on exgratia of Rs. 400 each besides a minimum of 8.33 per cent bonus this year. The nearly 2,500 employees of the company would be also given a recoverable advance of Rs.400 and at the time of Pongal, stainless steel articles worth Rs. 100. The bonus and the exgratia will be given to the employees on Nov. 9.

The Minister also said that the employees in the four production units of Tamil Nadu

Cements Corporation would be given a special lumpsum grant of Rs. 550 each, besides 8.33 per cent bonus this year. Last year they were paid an exgratia of Rs. 350 apart from the bonus. Nearly 3,160 workers in the production units at Alan-gulam in Kamarajar district and Mayanur and Ariyalur in Tiruchi district would benefit from the increased payment this year which would be paid on November 8, he said.

Green peas for Public distribution

The Tamil Nadu Consumers' Cooperative Federation has imported 53.5 tonnes of green peas from the U.S. for public distribution in the State.

According to Thiru P.Kanniappan, Special Officer, it would be sold at the rate of Rs.5.50 per Kg. He said the import was necessary as green peas were available only during certain months. There was no facility in the State to preserve and store it for the other months.

Thiru Kanniappan was speaking to a group of newsmen, taken around the various co-operative institutions in the city on 7.11.85 in connection with Cooperative week being celebrated from November 14.

He said the Federation had diversified its activities and has begun selling textiles and even television sets. Its total sales during October was Rs. 233 lakhs, about Rs. 60 lakhs more than that of last year. The Federation had also sold about

1,000 solar cookers under a Union Government scheme to popularise the non-conventional energy device.

At the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society, Thiru P.Sivaprakasam, Senior Assistant Secretary, told newsmen that persons with a monthly income of Rs.4,000 could now avail themselves of housing loans through cooperative societies for constructing HIG houses. Hitherto, the income ceiling was Rs. 3,000.

Similarly, the maximum housing loan that could be sought has been increased to Rs.80,000 from Rs. 60,000. The allowable cost of construction has also been raised to Rs. 420 per sq.ft. from Rs. 80 per sq.ft.

Thiru Sivaprakasam said that during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, the Society had constructed two-lakh houses in rural areas.

Electric device to identify body with help of skull

An electronic system to identify a dead body with the help of its skull has been developed by the Forensic Sciences Department of the TamilNadu Government.

The new system, called the "Electronic skull identification device", work by superimposing an image of the skull on a life-size photograph of the face of the person, whose body it is suspected to be. The matching is done with the help of an electronic device-video vision mixer.

Prof. P.Chandra Sekharan, Director of the Forensic Sciences Department, told a press conference on 6.4.85 that the first step involved enlargement to life-size the face photograph of the person, by comparing the size of the face photograph of the person by comparing the size of the objects in the photographs. The angle of the face was studied so that the position of the skull could be arranged for superimposition. He said the Forensic Sciences Department had fabricated a special skull stand, which could tilt the skull.

The process of matching, though it sounded simple to perform, was in reality a difficult one, Prof. Chandra Sekaran said, because the photograph is only two-dimensional.

In the next stage modelling clay is applied to certain specific points in the skull to indvate the flesh thickness. The image of the skull is then brought on to a video monitor by a television camera. The face photograph is also brought on to the monitor by another camera and superimposed over the skull image. The matching is scrutinised for sufficient agreement on the face and the skeletal contours.

The use of video technology helped to reduce the time taken and the errors that could arise of the comparison was done manually. It had also the advantage of recording the entire proceedings on video tapes for references in court.

Prof. Chandra Sekharan said the new technology was used for a case sent from Kottayam in Kerala. His department would be sending its opinion shortly.

The system, which cost about Rs. 2.5 lakhs. was based on the superimposition technique developed by him in the 1970s and an electronic system proposed by Dr. Richard Helmer, of the Kiel University, West Germany.

The technique for evaluating the tilt or rotation of head in a photograph had also been developed by Prof. Chandra Sekharan in 1973.

Ennore Thermal Power Station to be modernised

About Rs. 52 Crores would be spent on renovating and modernising the 450 MW Ennore Thermal Power Station under the Union Energy Ministry's new programme to rejuvenate old stations. Thiru B.Vijayaraghavan, IAS., Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) told newsmen on 6.11.85. The expenditure would be spread over the next five years.

The TNEB, on its own, has spent Rs. 30 crores since 1980 to carry out improvements at the plant, and according to Thiru Vijayaraghavan, the effort had resulted in the load factor increasing from 32 per cent in 1980 to 53 per cent in 1985.

The newer Tuticorin Thermal Power Station is to get Rs. 8 crores under the programmes.

Thiru Vijayaraghavan said the two thermal stations registered a 34 per cent increase in generation during July-October this year compared to that the same period last year.

However, hydel inflows this year were lower-the equivalent of 1,387 million units as against 2,188 million units- and energy consumption was almost as much as the last year despite a 30 per cent cut on HT industries. Hydel storage on November 1st stood at the equivalent of 988 million units as against 1,514 million unit a year ago.

Asked whether the situation called for an increase in power cut, Thiru Vijayaraghavan said it might not be necessary if the

north-east monsoon brought normal inflows to the hydel reservoirs. The TNEB would take stock of the situation at the year end, he added.

Halley's Comet

(Continued

from page 31)

again require binoculars or a telescope to see the comet. The best sight will be to those south of the Equator.

Binoculars are suitable for comet observation. Every pair of binoculars has a specification marked in it-two numbers separated by an X. The first number is the magnification or how many times larger or wider an object would look when viewed through the binoculars. The most common magnification is 8 x, but powers from 6x to 12x are also suitable. Do not assume that the highest magnification is the best. If too high a magnification is used, very faint extensions of the tail and the coma tend to disappear. In general, during the comet's brighter phase a magnification of 8x or 10x will probably prove the best choice.

The second number is the aperture or the diameter of the large lenses at the front of binoculars in millimetres; the bigger these lenses, the brighter the image. Even common 8x30 will give a better view than the unaided eye but 20x80 are the best.

An astronomical telescope will be useful from November/December onwards. But a pair of binoculars will give better view because it offers a much lower magnification, which means a wide field of view taking in the whole comet.

— M. Nagesh

"We the peoples of the United Nations..." These are the opening words of the United Nations Charter, signed at San Francisco in 1945. In the name of their peoples, 51 nations founded the world Organization. Since that time, more than 80 other countries have joined the United Nations.

Today "we the peoples" means the billions living in nearly all countries in the world—united in a common resolve to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and to co-operate in the search for peace, justice and progress.

The Story of UNITED NATIONS



In the summer of 1941, a meeting between Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of USA and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain resulted in the phrasing of the 'Atlantic Charter' - a set of principles for world peace and co-operation among nations. In October 1943, the leaders conferred with Joseph Stalin, Premier of USSR, in Teheran and agreed on the need for an effective instrument for maintaining world peace.

The first blueprints for the United Nations were formulated at the Dunbarton Oaks Conference in Washington D.C. in 1944. The leaders of USA, USSR and Britain met again in February 1945 at Yalta and established the voting procedure for the U.N.

In 1945, representatives of 50 nation's met in San Francisco to phase the charter for U.N, which would "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." The charter of UN stated that the purpose of UN is to maintain peace and through collective efforts, eradicate evils, such as illiteracy, poverty and diseases-often the causes of war.

The final draft of the charter of UN thus okayed was ratified by 29 nations including five permanent members of the security council and UN was born on Oct. 24, 1945. Oct. 24th is now celebrated as UN day.

The headquarters of UN are located in New York between first Avenue and E.42nd street & 48th Street. The General

Assembly and the library are interconnected. The Dag Hammarskjöld library built by a US Dollar 6,200,000 grant from the Ford Foundation was dedicated on Nov. 16, 1961. The US Government advanced an interest free loan of US Dollar 6,500,000 to build the headquarters, John D. Rockefeller contributed US Dollar 8,00,000 for land and the city of New York contributed US Dollar 26,500,000 for adopting the site.

The UN charter

1. Maintain international peace and security.
2. Work towards improved relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
3. Co-operative in finding a solution for international social, economic, cultural and humanitarian problems and in advancing respect for human rights and basic freedom.
4. Serve as a base for co-ordinating the actions of nations to attain these common goals.

The UN Secretary Generals:

Trygve Lie (Newway) 1946

Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden) 1953-61

U Thant (Burma)-1961-71

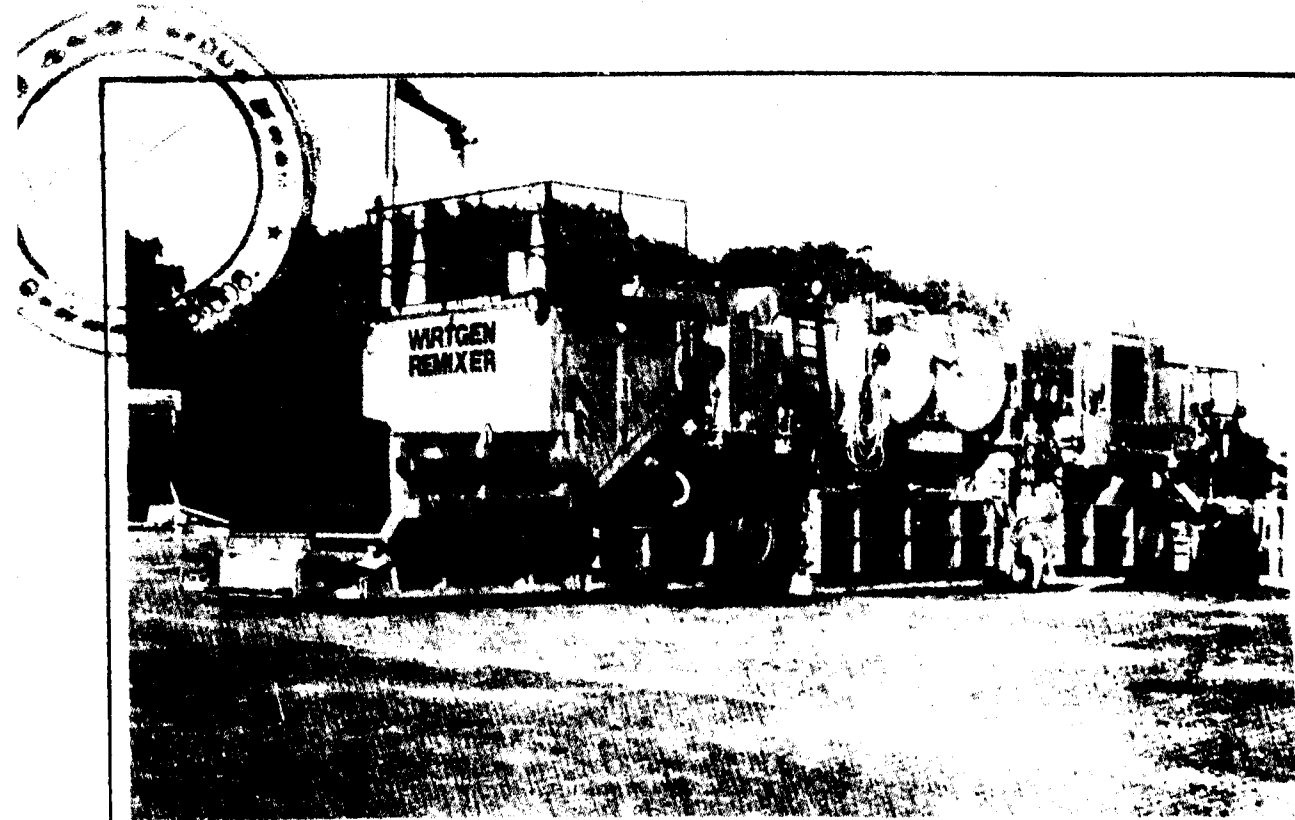
Kurt Waldheim (Austria) 1972-81

Xavier Perez de Cuellar (Peru) 1982—

—MN

Did You Know...

- In terms of population, the largest United Nations Member is China (900 million), and the smallest the Maldives (108,000). No matter the size, each Member has one vote.
- United Nations Day is celebrated each year on 24 October because on that day in 1945 the Charter came into force.
- The first site of the United Nations Secretariat was at Church House in London, and the first General Assembly meeting was at Central Hall, Westminster. In 1946, New York was chosen as the Headquarters location.
- Nearly one million people visit Headquarters each year. Guided tours are given and most meetings are open to the public.
- More than 50 of the United Nations Members were colonies under foreign rule when the Organization was founded. The United Nations helped many of them to achieve independence.
- Oldest members of the United Nations family of organizations are the International Telecommunication Union (established in 1865) and the Universal Postal Union (1875). Other specialized agencies formed before the United Nations came into being, but later affiliated: the International Labour Organisation (1919) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (1945).
- The largest military force organized under direct command of the United Nations was the Congo Force, which at its peak had over 20,000 men.
- United Nations technical assistance to developing countries began in 1948 with an appropriation of \$350,000. Today UNDP alone provides about \$250 million a year for development.
- The United Nations regular budget is paid by assessed contributions. But most of its assistance programmes are funded through voluntary contributions.
- The first mandatory United Nations trade embargo was imposed by the Security Council in 1966 against Southern Rhodesia, and it still remains in effect.
- In the Middle East, refugees and displaced persons have been aided since 1949 by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).
- A special body was set up by the General Assembly to speed industrial growth in the developing world. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) carries on an extensive programme of technical assistance, research and promotion.
- Training of personnel from developing nations for service in their Governments is only one of the varied duties of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).



Road Re-Surfacing with the Remixing Process (Recycling in-Situ)

Tamil Nadu is the first State to use a sophisticated technology-recycling on the spot-in road construction.

"By adopting this West German technology, we would save 20 to 80 per cent in cost and what is more, utilise about 60 per cent of the old materials in the road" says Thiru Kanti Shah, Managing Director of Associated Millers, the job contractors for the technology.

"The integrated remixer would scarify the old road to the prescribed depth, add the lacking materials as found by laboratory tests and relay the surface to the ordered specification. "In road repairs, it will mean a significant saving for the civic bodies."

Thiru Kapila, a road construction consultant from Delhi,

said that five to seven years old and is being used in about 20 Western countries. "For a country like India with 1.67 million km of roads, of which 31,710 km are national highways, we can ill-afford to waste all the vital materials laid including bitumen. With this method, we will reuse about 60 per cent of the materials and add only what is needed to reach the prescribed grade for the road. It will cause minimum disruption to traffic since it can operate on a single lane at a time'.

By the use of this machine the following advantages would be available viz.

(a) Resurfacing can be carried out with less raw materials as it reuses the existing materials.

(b) All process except for final compaction is done by the same machine.

(c) This technology helps maintaining the road surface at the same level instead of increasing the level after every relaying.

Corporation of Madras after obtaining suitable orders from the Government, have decided to entrust the relaying of 40,000 square metre of road surface to Ms. Associated Millers Private Limited on a trial basis. This is to be done on.

(1) Cathedral Road from Poes Garden to T.T.K.Salai.

(2) Kamarajar Salai from Wallajah Road to Bharath Salai.

(3) Rajaji Salai from N.S.C. Bose Road to Mookar Nallamuthu Street.

Further work will be based on the result of the trials.



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