

April 1985 -

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Tamil Arasu

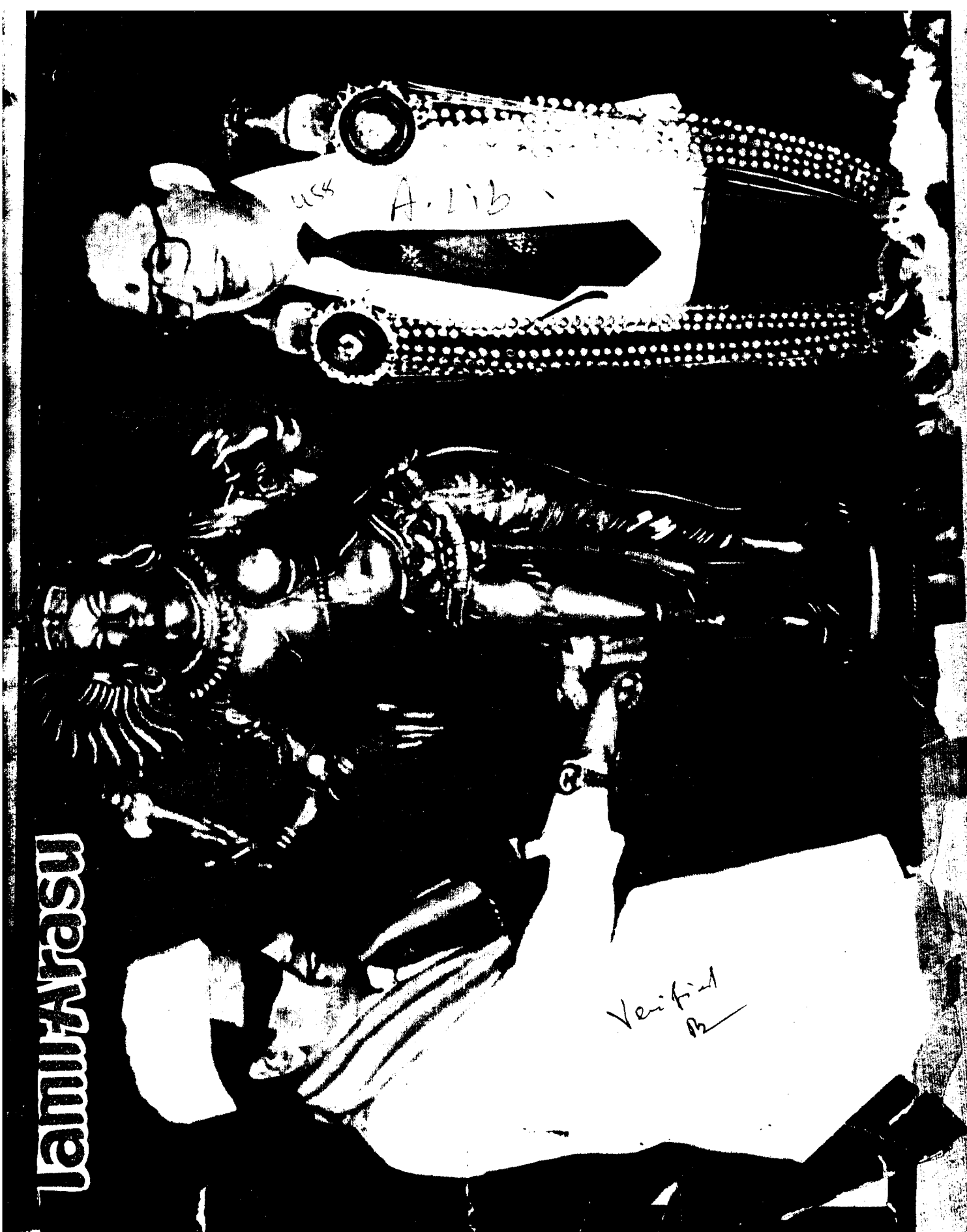
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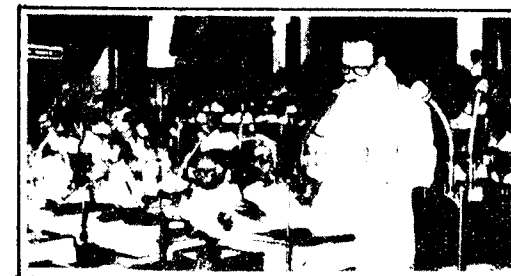
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Amman



His Excellency the Governor Thiru S.L. Khurana distributed the President's Awards for distinguished Service to the Winners belonging to the Police, Fire and Civil Defence Services, in Madras on 9th March 1985.



State Budget for 1985-86

The Minister for Finance, Dr.V.R.Neduncheziyan presented the budget on 26th March '85. The budget of concessions and incentives to improve wealth and welfare. 2



Thank you, Dr.Friedman

The Chief Minister Dr.MGR led the mass of grateful people at a felicitation Banquet to Dr. Friedman, the man who engineered the Chief Minister's recovery. 18



New Ministers

The Chief Minister, Dr.MGR inducted eight more Ministers to take the strength of the Cabinet to Twenty-five. 21



Raja Rajan Museum

A museum in honour of the great Chola king who built the Brahadeeswarar temple at Thanjavur. A close study on the museum. 24



Tamil Nadu, the Home of Good Hope

A first hand report of the tragedy that has struck the Sri Lanka Tamils and a detailed appraisal of efforts Tamil Nadu Government are putting in to alleviate that agony. 26

Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamilnadu Government

APRIL 1985

Thiruvalluvar Year - 2016

Panguni - Chitrai

A Budget for wealth and welfare



Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

I rise to place the Revised Estimate for 1984-85 and the Budget Estimate for 1985-86 before the House for its approval. I have great pleasure in presenting the Budget proposals to this House that has been convened after the eighth General Elections held in Tamil Nadu and I also seek your co-operation. The great Saint Thiruvalluvar has said :

"Nothing exists but wealth that can change a poor man to a worthy man."

It means that there is nothing as worthy as wealth which has the quality of imparting worth even to a worthless man. This saying of Saint Thiruvalluvar exemplifies

the intrinsic merit of finance. In conformity with this, the Government have been carrying out multifarious schemes and welfare programmes to provide succour generally to all those who lack facilities and in particular to those who are the deprived and poverty stricken.

2. I consider it my duty to touch upon the general conditions in India and in Tamil Nadu which is an integral part of this country before I come to the subject of finances of the State. The problems which affect the country as a whole do affect Tamil Nadu also to a great extent. Economic inadequacies, scarcity of essential commodities, the load of taxation to be borne by the general public, uncontrollable escalation in prices, population

explosion, unemployment, increasing costs of fuel, agricultural inputs and construction materials, increase in Railway fares—all these have their impact on Tamil Nadu as much as they have their effect on the whole of India. The State has to absorb these adverse impacts while, at the same time, shouldering the responsibility for implementing developmental schemes, welfare programmes, relief works and such others to raise the downtrodden above the poverty line. The State Governments have direct contact with the people and also have the onerous duty to look after their general welfare. But they enjoy only limited opportunity, scope or authority to raise the economic resources necessary for discharging these obligations fully and successfully. The people in general have started to aspire for the fulfilment of all their essential needs and also seek to enlarge the opportunities and avenues for increasing their comforts.

3. In the Indian federal set up, the State Governments are obliged to look to the Centre for assistance off and on as their own powers, rights and financial resources are severely restricted. It is on this count that we have been reiterating the need to provide adequate autonomy and authority as well as proper financial devolutions to the States to create a climate in which they could raise more revenues and increase their prosperity. This Government have been repeatedly advocating the principle of autonomous States which would not only fit in with the concept of national integration but will also not hurt a true and strong federal structure.

4. Professor of Political Philosophy Wheare has also clarified "the Central Government and State Governments should both independently have adequate financial resources to discharge their individual responsibilities".

5. Perarignar Anna has also pointed out in explaining the concept of federalism and State autonomy that "the States are often getting converted year after year into municipal corporations. The States are even getting obliterated as they are relegated into the background so far as authority, powers and financial resources are concerned. The states have become increasingly aware, that they should be provided with all the authority necessary for governing themselves. Our Constitution should be reviewed on the basis of a truly federal ideology. We must urgently carry out in full all that is needed for the blossoming of true federalism in India".

6. Bodily well-being will be assured only if the organs and limbs are well and strong. Similarly, only if the States have the financial resources to discharge their administrative responsibilities fully and well, can India become strong and prosperous. In order to put into effect these ideologies, we have been continuously pressing for the necessary amendments to the Indian Constitution.

7. We confidently hope that the year 1985-86 will usher in an era of prosperity and economic growth. After the ravages of two consecutive droughts the year 1984-85 witnessed clement weather conditions which gave a fillip to the economic activities both in

agriculture and other fronts. The State has reached the take-off stage with the substantial increase in agricultural production and industrial activity I am confident that with the support of the House, we can look forward to the future of prosperity for Tamil Nadu.

Planning and Development

8. The Honourable Members are aware that the current year is the terminal year for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The State can look back upon its achievements during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period with satisfaction. The Plan performance is likely to be of the order of Rs. 3,600 crores against the originally approved outlay of Rs. 3,150 crores. The thrust in the Sixth Five-Year Plan was to implement the poverty eradication and welfare programmes vigorously. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan the gains of the previous plan will be consolidated and special efforts will be made to step up the developmental activities. The Government have formulated the State's Seventh Plan for a total outlay of Rs. 7,000 crores. However, the discussions in the Union Planning Commission are not yet over and the final Seventh Plan is likely to emerge sometime later.

9. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 927 crores, the Annual Plan 1984-85 is likely to involve an expenditure of Rs. 975 crores, registering an increase of Rs. 48 crores over the approved outlay. The Annual Plan 1985-86

All Welfare measures are on

has been prepared with an outlay of Rs. 1,002.61 crores. However, the Budget for 1985-86 provides for an outlay of Rs. 1,102 crores. It may however be mentioned that the final discussions with the Union Planning Commission on the Plan outlay are not yet over and the overall plan outlay will ultimately have to be tailored to the clearance accorded by the Union Planning Commission. The necessary changes in the budgetary allocation may have to be made at a later stage in the light of the decisions taken in the final round of discussions with the Union Planning Commission.

10. The performance of the State in achieving the plan targets in the past has always won approbation of all. The consistently increasing plan outlay has to be viewed against the background of severe resource constraints which are the result of the raw deal the State has suffered at the hands of the Eighth Finance Commission. The Annual Plan for 1985-86, being the first year of the Seventh Plan, will be one of consolidation and stabilisation. The basic priorities for the Seventh Plan as approved by the

National Development Council will be food, work and productivity. These will be the guiding principles of the Annual Plan 1985-86, which is the first year of the Seventh Plan. Provision has been made for spillover schemes and new schemes have been considered only on a selective basis. Investment allocation in the Plan has been weighed heavily in favour of core sectors like Power with the objectives of maximising the growth potential of the economy. A greater thrust has been given for poverty alleviation programmes with a view to lifting a sizeable number of the population above the poverty line.

Manure Exempted from Tax completely

11. Tamil Nadu has been giving highest priority to the successful implementation of the Twenty-Point Programme. In 1982-83, Tamil Nadu was adjudged best in terms of performance under the Twenty-Point Programme. During 1983-84 also, the State secured 80 per cent to 90 per cent of achievement, based on the scorable points despite being severely handicapped by unprecedented droughts. During the current year, the administrative machinery has been geared up to secure for Tamil Nadu the first place at all India level. Up to the end of January 1985, Tamil Nadu has achieved more than 75 per cent of the target in respect of pulses, oil seeds, IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, surplus land, bonded labour, Scheduled Caste families, Scheduled Tribe families, drinking-water, house sites allotment, slum improvement, EWS houses, pumpset energised, tree planting, bio-gas plants, sterilisation, Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, enrolment in age-group 6-14, Adult literacy and setting up of small industries.

12. The Government have recently created the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency to develop and propagate the use of new and renewable sources of energy in Tamil Nadu. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs has been proposed for solar thermal energy activities with a view to propagate the use of solar thermal energy in industries to meet a part of their heat requirements. The integrated rural energy programme which aims at meeting the rising demand for energy in rural areas through an optimal mix of both conventional and non-conventional energy sources is being implemented currently in five select blocks with a fund allocation of Rs. 12.5 lakhs for each

block. During 1985-86, it is proposed to intensify the activity in the five on going blocks and also to extend this scheme to 12 more blocks.

Rehabilitation

13. The Government are deeply concerned and pained with the out-break of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka. There has been a great influx of refugees from Sri Lanka from 5th February 1985. The refugees have been accommodated in the transit camps at Mandapam, Kottapattu and various other places. On their arrival, cash, food, rice at subsidised rates, clothes, cooking utensils besides shelter are being given to them. The State Government earnestly hope that the Government of India will intervene in the matter and see that the atrocities on the hapless Tamil people in Sri Lanka comes to an end forthwith. From the year 1977 to December 1984 the State Government have sanctioned more than Rs. 40 crores as loan and grants to rehabilitate the Sri Lanka repatriates. In the current year itself the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs for the refugees till 10th March 1985. The State Government is making all possible efforts by urging the Government of India to ensure an early and amicable settlement of the problems of Sri Lanka Tamils.



Agriculture

14. Agriculture continues to be the mainstay of our economy. During 1984-85, though the south-west monsoon brought copious rain, the north-east monsoon was somewhat inadequate. However, the agricultural production during 1984-85 has shown a remarkable improvement



despite several constraints and unfavourable situations. The anticipated production for the year is: Rice about 60 lakhs M.T., Millets 20 lakhs M.T., Pulses 4 lakhs M.T. and Sugarcane 25 lakhs M.T. The results obtained under the scheme of five tonnes per hectare introduced in 1984-85 had been very encouraging and in many parts of the State, production of five M.T. per hectare has been achieved during the Kuruvai season.

15. Agricultural Engineering is playing an important role in improving Agricultural production by implementing soil and water conservation, Command Area Development Programme, land levelling, etc. During 1985-86, the Department of Agricultural Engineering has programmed to take up land levelling in 7,000 hectares; mechanised cultivation in 18,800 hectares and sinking of 4,850 tube-wells and 2,920 filter-points. Soil and water conservation will be taken up in 57,850 hectares under soil conservation, River Valley Project and Western Ghat Development Programmes. Under Command Area Development, on Farm Development works will be carried out in 38,000 hectares in Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai, Lower Bhavani and Sathanur Commands. Construction of percolation ponds under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme will be continued during 1985-86 and 1,000 percolation ponds and 500 check dams will be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 10 crores.

16. Development of oil seeds and increase in the area under cultivation for coconut is receiving constant attention of the State Government. During 1984-85, 13.86 LMT of oil seeds are expected to be produced. Government are making every effort to increase the coverage of the ground-nut seeds provided by the Department. Similarly, great emphasis is being laid on increasing the area under coconut in the year 1984-85. Accordingly, 36 lakh seedlings were produced and distributed by the Department during 1984-85. A mother palm garden has been established in 140 hectares at Neyveli with assistance of Coconut Development Board. It is also proposed to expand the DXT farm at Ettankulam in Tirunelveli district during 1985-86. Similarly, one foundation seed production centre for oil seeds is being sanctioned in the year 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 5.43 lakhs.

17. A project to strengthen the regulated markets at a cost of Rs. 102.44 crores has been posed to the World Bank for appraisal. This project is likely to be taken up during 1985-86 after the clearance from the World Bank and the Government of India is obtained.

18. Livestock wealth is of vital significance to farmers in Tamil Nadu as it provides the main source of work-power for agriculture, protein rich meat and milk for the people. The efforts for the development of livestock have mainly been directed towards improving the genetic potential of cattle, sheep, pig and poultry. A scheme for introduction of artificial insemination facilities through frozen semen technique in 125 sub-centres in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chengalpattu has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 15.26 lakhs with a view to ultimately improve the milk yield. In the year 1985-86, it is proposed to extend this technique to another 100 centres at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. A scheme for opening 10 Veterinary dispensaries at an estimated cost of



Rs. 19.7 lakhs has also been approved for the year 1985-86. The Government have also decided to sanction in the coming year one more Intensive Cattle Development Project at an ultimate cost of Rs. 27 lakhs.

19. To continue research and dissemination of improved techniques for agricultural production, one more Agricultural College was sanctioned in 1984-85 and preliminary works have been commenced.

20. In order to meet the increased demand for technical veterinary manpower in Tamil Nadu for development, research and teaching activities, the Government have accepted in principle to start another Veterinary College in the State. The Government have accordingly issued orders locating the second Veterinary College at Lathivadi in Namakkal, Salem district, to be opened during the academic year 1985-86.

21. The Operation Flood Programme-II is now being implemented in nine districts in Tamil Nadu. It has now been proposed to extend it to three more districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.83 crores from 1st April 1985 for a period of five years. A new Chilling Centre at Mayiladuthurai in Thanjavur district with 10,000 LPD at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government and the project will be completed by the end of December 1985. In the year 1985-86, the Government have also proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 4.24 lakhs for the revival or conversion of dormant societies into milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.

Food and Consumer Protection

22. Government have been attaching great importance to the improvement of public distribution system. Accordingly, Government have decided to bifurcate those shops which have more than 1,000 cards attached to them. As a result 2,714 new shops were opened this year. This is expected to increase the efficiency of the public distribution system. Because of the increase in the maximum limit of the supply of rice to 20 Kg, the distribution from the fair price shops has been increased from 50,000 MT of rice to 80,000 MT every month. Due to the comfortable stock position of rice, Government have been able to meet these demands without any problem. The administrative cost of supplying rice to the poor people at a cheap rate of Rs. 1.75 per kg. works out to nearly Rs. 90 crores.

23. The Government have also decided to implement the huller subsidy scheme in Tamil Nadu to encourage the modernisation of Rice Mills at a cost of Rs. 11.25 lakhs in the year 1985-86. It is also proposed to create storage capacity in Tuticorin for storing imported edible oil at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs next year. The Government have also started a scheme for construction of permanent direct purchase-cum-storage centres in Thanjavur district in a phased manner.

Industries

24. The Government is attaching great importance to the industrial development which is a great stimulant for the economic growth.

25. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has taken up the major project for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Linear Alkyl Benzene in joint sector at the project cost of Rs. 108 crores with employment potential of around 300 persons. Another project which is expected to commence commercial production during 1985-86 is the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes per annum of Nitroglycerine based explosives at a cost of Rs. 20.85 crores with an employment potential of 540 persons. 16 other projects with total project cost of Rs. 276.82 crores and employment potential of 6,100 persons are in the pipeline. Under the aegis of SIPCOT 4 growth centres at Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Pudukkottai and Manamadurai have been created and steps have been taken to implement the Industrial Growth Centre at Tuticorin. The State Government are also actively involved in providing necessary infrastructural facilities in the Madras Export Processing zone. In the Budget Estimate 1985-86, a provision of Rs. one crore has been made to meet the cost of acquiring lands for the project.

26. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is extending credit facilities not only for the starting of new units but also for expansion, diversification and modernisation of existing units. This in turn helps generation of employment opportunities. The total assistance which is expected to be extended for the year 1984-85 will be Rs. 60 crores. During 1985-86, the Corporation will also act as an agency for extending assistance under MUDP-II. A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86, for this purpose.

27. The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board provides employment to poor people in the rural areas through its own units under Khadi and Village Industries Sectors. The total value of goods sold by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and by the Industrial Co-operative Societies and individual artisans aided by it during 1984-85 will be of the order of Rs. 94 crores. During 1985-86, this is to be stepped up to Rs. 107 crores. The Board has so far sanctioned financial assistance to 43,951 artisans engaged in various village industries. Additional employment would be provided to 19,040 persons in 1985-86.

28. With the financial assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Weavers' Housing Scheme is being implemented for the welfare of the members of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to construct 5,000 houses before the end of Sixth Plan period. With a view to supply yarn at reasonable price, the Government have decided to set up a Raw Material Bank at an ultimate cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

29. In the year 1985-86, the Government have proposed to take up Coir Development Schemes at a cost of Rs. 18.11 lakhs. It is also proposed to organise an Industrial Co-operatives Tea Factory in Kinnakorai at a cost of Rs. 7.62 lakhs.

30. In the Governor's address mention has been made of the new Sugar factories being set up in the Co-operative sector. It is expected that ten more sugar mills will come up in the State during the Seventh Plan period.

31. The Government are taking a number of steps to attract investment by non-resident Indians by encouraging them to set up industries in Tamil Nadu. This work is attended to by the International Cell of SIPCOT. Full use is also made of the Indian Investment Centres available abroad. It is proposed to supplement these efforts by utilising the services of consultants based in important cities like New York.

Education

32. Education in all stages continues to receive the close attention of the Government. The expenditure under the Education Demand has been steadily increasing and for the year 1985-86 stands at Rs. 468 crores. The achievement of the State under universalisation of elementary education has been particularly noteworthy. For the age-group 5 to 11, against the all India target of 95 per cent by the end of Sixth Plan, the achievement in Tamil Nadu was 98.66 per cent. Similarly under age-group 11 to 14 the achievement was as high as 72.18 per cent against the all India target of only 50 per cent. The additional enrolment in this age-group during 1984-85 was 2.98 lakhs. The total additional enrolment during the Sixth Plan period was 13.67 lakhs. In order to give closer attention to each student and improve the standards of education, it is proposed to sanction in the year 1985-86 additional posts of 500 Secondary Grade Teachers, 75 Tamil Pandits, 50 Physical Education Teachers, 150 B.T. Assistants and 75 Post-Graduate Teachers.

Free Uniforms and Text Books to Children

33. The Government have been attaching great importance to the provision of buildings for Government High and Higher Secondary Schools many of which are suffering from inadequate accommodation.

From the period 1977-78 to 1984-85 an expenditure of more than Rs. 22 crores was incurred for construction of buildings for Government High and Higher Secondary Schools, including Rs. 12 crores for constructing one class room plus one laboratory in each of 640 Government Higher Secondary Schools. The provision in 1985-86 for the buildings is of the order of Rs. one crore. Further, the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 75 lakhs during 1985-86 for creating more sanitary facilities in these schools.

34. Preliminary action was initiated in 1984-85 itself on preparation for launching from 1985-86 the revolutionary scheme for making school education life oriented. Revised school curriculum and syllabus in tune with the concepts of the new scheme of Chief Minister's Life Oriented Education are being prepared by expert committees and new vocational courses are being introduced. The scheme involves a massive outlay and assistance is being sought from the World Bank and from the Government of India.

35. Tamil Nadu continued to retain its pre-eminence among all States in the matter of Vocational Courses at Higher Secondary level. Out of 3.32 lakhs of Higher Secondary (Standards 11-12) students in 1984-85 as many as 61,502 (19 per cent) were studying vocational courses. The remuneration of part-time vocational instructors in Higher Secondary Standard was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month with effect from April 1984. Courses in Computer Appreciation Education have been introduced from 1984-85 in 16 Higher Secondary Schools.

36. The total number of Adult Education Centres which were functioning as on 31st December 1984 was 18,305. The number of adults studying in all these centres is 5.85 lakhs against the target of 5.50 lakhs for 1984-85. Out of them as many as 5.02 lakhs were women. Again out of the 5.85 lakhs of Adult learners, 2.91 lakhs belonged to Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes. Tamil Nadu has won consecutively in 1983-84 and 1984-85 the State level Award of Rs. 25 lakhs under the scheme of the Union Education Ministry for best performance in enrolling women in Adult Education Centres. It will be remembered that the State Adult Education Department had covered itself with glory even earlier by winning from the UNESCO the prestigious Nadezhda Krupskaya Literacy Award for 1982. In the year 1985-86, the Government have decided to open 6 additional State Adult Education Projects.

37. The Government are giving liberal grants to the new Universities set up in recent years—viz, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore; Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli; Tamil University, Thanjavur and the Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal towards their campus building projects and towards development schemes. The total provision in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for Grants to Universities for General Education is of the order of Rs. 7.10 crores. Legislation is being introduced for establishing the University at Karaikudi announced already. During the Sixth Plan period as many as 65 additional Degree courses and 30 additional Post Graduate courses were opened in various Government colleges in the State.

Provisions of Rs. 3 lakhs for additional Degree courses and Rs. 3 lakhs for additional Post Graduate courses have been made in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

38. Having regard to the heavy demand for admission into Technical Education institutions on the one hand, and the resources constraint of the Government to go in for Government or Government-aided Technical Educational institutions on the other, the Government have now been permitting the starting of Self-financing Polytechnics and Self-financing Engineering Colleges laying down, however, safeguards for the proper running of these institutions. 53 Self-financing Polytechnics have been permitted to be opened in Tamil Nadu during the past 3 years. 17 Self-financing Engineering Colleges were permitted to be opened in 1984-85.

39. A provision of more than Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for the new development schemes of the Directorate of Technical Education which include the starting of certain new degree and diploma courses, provision of academic and hostel buildings and modernisation of laboratories and workshops.



Municipal Administration and Water-Supply

40. Government are committed to provide safe drinking water to all the people in rural and urban areas. After the end of the Sixth Plan, 7,226 problem villages would have been covered at a total cost of Rs. 107.69 crores. Due to the prevalence of continuous droughts in the State, non-problem habitations have been reclassified as problem habitations. The Government have provided water-supply to these reclassified habitations under Self-sufficiency Scheme. During the Sixth Plan period, a total sum of Rs. 89.13 crores has been spent under this Programme. During the Seventh Plan period, the target is to provide water-supply to 10,900 habitations at a cost of around Rs. 250 crores.

41. The Government have made a provision of Rs. 24 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1985-86. To treat the water with an excess fluoride content and make it potable, a scheme costing Rs. 15 crores has been taken up with the assistance of E.E.C. This scheme will be completed within a period of 2½ years. The expenditure in 1985-86 for this is expected to be Rs. 6.52 crores. Similarly, Government have proposed to tap the L.I.C. assistance for rural water-supply by providing necessary matching contributions to the tune of Rs. 5.65 crores in the year 1985-86. Totally, the outlay on providing water-supply in rural areas for the year 1985-86 would be of the order of Rs. 55 crores. As already announced by the Chief Minister it has been proposed to extend tap connections wherever sources of water-supply have been identified.

42. For the year 1985-86, the total outlay of Rs. 10 crores is anticipated under the World Bank Assistance Programme to provide water-supply to certain big and medium size towns. The Madras Metropolitan Water-supply and Sewerage Board has programmed implementation of several schemes to improve the existing water-supply and sewerage facilities in Madras City with the assistance of the State Government. Considering the necessity to enlarge Water-supply Treatment Plant at Kilpauk, with the increased demand from the expanding metropolis, the works for construction of additional 90 mld. Water-supply Treatment Plant will be taken up during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 470 lakhs.

43. The encouraging results of cloud seeding operations conducted by M/s. Atmospherics Incorporated, United States of America, during July-September 1983 convinced the Government to undertake these operations on a continuing basis in the State. The Government purchased the cloud seeding aircraft, radar and spares thereto at a cost of Rs. 43,13,633 from M/s. Atmospherics Incorporated, U.S.A. which have also agreed to impart training to Indian crew in the Cloud Seeding Technology while conducting the cloud seeding operations for a five month period from 1st July to November both in 1984 and 1985.

44. Under the scheme of self-sufficiency for municipalities, Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs in 1984-85 for the implementation of the scheme for 30 municipalities under Phase III and 1,560 works were taken up for execution. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the year 1985-86 to execute the Self-Sufficiency Scheme in the Municipalities.

Rural Development

45. The Government subscribe to the philosophy that the prosperous villages alone would make a strong Tamil Nadu. In keeping with this view, Government have always been on the forefront in various activities promoting rural development. The RLEGP was taken up with unmatched fervour by the State Government. This Centrally-Sponsored Programme intends to provide employment to at least one person per family for a period of not less than 100 days in a year. The allocation for this year is Rs. 44.50 crores. The shelf of schemes which has been drawn up in this programme includes construction of rural link roads at a cost of Rs. 24 crores, land development and soil conservation at a cost of Rs. 14.33 crores, minor irrigation at a cost of Rs. 16 crores and construction of 20,000 houses for the rural poor at a cost of Rs. 15.30 crores. The outlay for 1985-86 is likely to be Rs. 65 crores.



46. Government have been implementing NREP with a view to provide employment opportunities to the rural workers, particularly during the lean periods, creating at the same time durable community assets like school buildings, rural roads, community centres, etc. During 1984-85 originally a provision of Rs. 42.6 crores was made which has been increased to over Rs. 50 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1984-85. During 1984-85, 13,518 spillover and 10,883 new works have been completed up to 28th February 1985. 2,000 school buildings, 5,500 community centres and 9,000 rural houses have been constructed under this programme. In 1985-86, the allocation for the programme has been fixed at Rs. 53.48 crores.

47. Government have been implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme with commendable success. The outlay under this programme excluding the share of the Government of India was Rs. 16.28 crores in 1984-85. This has been increased to Rs. 29.52 crores for the year 1985-86.

48. In the year 1983-84, Government of India launched a massive programme for the assistance of small and marginal farmers. The expenditure under this programme is shared equally by the Centre and the State. The programme is likely to be continued for 1985-86 also with financial outlay of about Rs. 17 crores.

49. Encouraged by the success of Self-Sufficiency Scheme in the Panchayat Unions, the Government have extended the scheme to the Town panchayats in phases. In the third phase, works to the tune of Rs. 6.89 crores have been taken up by 274 town panchayats in the year 1984-85.

Social Welfare

50. The Government have already taken up a number of social welfare measures for the advancement of Adi-Dravidar, Backward Classes and other handicapped sections of the society.

51. The Special Component Plan for Adi-Dravidar is being implemented with a major objective of the economic development of the Adi-Dravidar and to provide basic amenities in Adi-Dravidar colonies. This objective will be achieved by mobilising efforts of various Departments during the year 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 125.60 crores will be spent under Special Component Plan for Adi-Dravidars. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 13 crores is expected as Special Central Assistance from the Government of India, which will be used for economic development of the Adi-Dravidars.

52. The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission, set up to make a scientific and factual investigation of the condition of the Backward Classes in the State and to recommend specific measures for their advancement in consistence with the provisions of the Constitution of India, has submitted its report and it is under active consideration of the Government. In the year 1985-86, the Government have also decided to open 20 hostels for Backward Classes and 15 hostels for the Adi-Dravidars at a total cost of Rs. 23 lakhs.

Health

53. The Government are fully committed to provide "Health for all by 2000 AD". In pursuance of this policy, the Government have made available many facilities for providing quick medical relief and for taking various preventive steps. As against the target of establishment of 2,343 additional health sub-centres, till December 1984, 2,284 sub-centres have been established. The balance will be established before the end of 1984-85. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Government have proposed to establish 2,978 sub-centres. For the year 1985-86, the Government have also proposed to establish 20 units of subsidiary health sub-centres at a cost of Rs. 44.6 lakhs with an ultimate objective of providing one subsidiary health sub-centre for a population of 5,000 in plains and 3,000 in hill areas.

54. Comprehensive Health Care Scheme for the benefit of Handloom Weavers and Beedi Workers has been sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu and under this scheme, five Mobile Medical Units assisted by Mobile MMR units will cover the entire State starting from Salem, Erode, Dindigul, Tuticorin and Vellore.

55. The population policy rests on voluntary acceptance of family planning methods by the people. With a view to accelerate the pace of the Family Welfare programme in this State, extensive mass education and media support is being provided, dovetailing it with increased services and supplies. As against a sterilisation target of 4.75 lakhs for 1984-85, 416,145 sterilisation have been performed up to the end of February 1985 and it is expected that the sterilisation target will be achieved before the close of the financial year. The Government have proposed to sanction in the year 1985-86 additional 250 Post-partum beds at an ultimate cost of Rs. 87.94 lakhs.

56. The Government have also taken a decision to start a Medical College at Salem, and the various details are being worked out for making the necessary provision for this. The Government have proposed to increase the bed strength of the Government Hospitals in Virudhunagar and Sivaganga at an ultimate cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.



Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

57. The Government continue to attach prime importance to the development of Indian system of Medicine. During 1984-85, the Government have appointed District

Siddha Medical Officers in 15 districts of the State. In the year 1985-86, Government have proposed to establish Siddha Pharmacy in 4 districts at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government have also undertaken a scheme to print and publish the text books and reference books on the system of Indian medicine at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs in the coming year.

Housing and Urban Development

58. The Government are very keen to take care of the basic necessities of the people, especially, those belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The activities of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board bring out the concern which the Government have for providing shelter to all. During 1984-85, the Slum Clearance Board has proposed to complete 2,000 tenements by utilising the Government grant of Rs. 200 lakhs and obtaining a loan of Rs. 152 lakhs from HUDCO. In the year 1985-86 it is proposed to construct 1,000 tenements in the City of Madras and in the district headquarters. Similarly under the Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme, during 1985-86, the provision has been kept at Rs. 70 lakhs which will together with the matching fund from HUDCO benefit about 10,000 families in the City of Madras and in the mofussil. The MUDP-II was started in the year 1980-81 with the target of benefiting 50,000 slum families at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.80 crores. Till 1983-84, 35,000 families were benefited and in 1984-85, it is proposed to extend the benefit to 15,000 families at a cost of Rs. 6 crores. During 1985-86 it is proposed to spend Rs. 5 crores under this scheme by taking up improvement works and sanction of home improvement loans.

59. Under MUDP-I, Sites and Services component, which is implemented by Tamil Nadu Housing Board, an amount of Rs. 1.3 crores is likely to be spent in the year 1984-85. For the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 1.20 crores has been provided to complete the balance of work. Under MUDP-II, Maduravayal Scheme, it is proposed to complete 2,715 units during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 350 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for the implementation of the MUDP-II Scheme.

60. The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority which was set up to plan for the orderly development of Madras Metropolitan area is engaged in planning, co-ordinating, and promoting development in the Metropolitan area. Several measures are being taken to decongest the "Central Business District" of Madras City. These include the relocation of wholesale markets by shifting the existing Kottavil Market to Koyambedu, shifting of Iron, Steel and Hardware market to Sathangadu and the setting up of Bus and Truck terminals at Koyambedu and Madhavaram. The MMDA is also co-ordinating implementation of MUDP-I and II Projects. The MMDA has taken the initiative in the development of Satellite towns at Manali and Maraimalai Nagar.

From State Government funds and institutional sources, it is proposed to spend Rs. 3,55.00 lakhs during 1985-86 for various schemes implemented by the MMDA.

61. The Mass Rapid Transit System from Madras Beach to Mylapore Luz has been cleared by the Government of India. The total distance is 8.45 km. The cost of the project is about Rs. 60 crores. Orders have been already issued to handover advance possession of Government vacant land, measuring 62 acres along the alignment, to the Railways free of cost. A high level Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, MMDA has also been constituted to expedite the implementation of the scheme. The first phase of the work has just been commenced.

62. The Government have been implementing the Rural Housing Scheme. In the year 1985-86, Rural houses will be provided under RLEGP, NREP and Rural Housing Scheme. A large number of houses are likely to be constructed in the coming year.

63. The Government have approved, in principle, the implementation of the Urban Development programme in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and other regional centres at a total cost of Rs. 18 crores. The details of the scheme will be worked out and the programme taken up for implementation. The Government continue to implement the Integrated Urban Development Programme for small and medium towns. This programme is being implemented under the categories of centrally assisted scheme as well as the State Plan Scheme. The total outlay provided for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 7.10 crores.

Co-operation

64. The Co-operatives play a leading role in the efforts of the Government to extend cheap credit facilities to farmers. However, the success of this scheme depends upon the disciplined repayment of the principal by the farmers. In the past, the mounting overdues had crippled the co-operative movement. With the slight improvement in the repayment of co-operative loans by the farmers, the credit co-operatives have shown better results in the field of agricultural credit. Short-term loans for cultivation purposes and medium-term loans for undertaking subsidiary occupations provided to the farmers increased to Rs. 108.20 crores during the period up to January 1985 in the current year, as against Rs. 88.56 crores during the whole of the preceding year, 1983-84. It is proposed to increase it further to Rs. 155 crores during 1985-86. Long-term loans for agricultural purposes have been provided to the tune of Rs. 10.98 crores up to January 1985 and the target for 1985-86 is Rs. 18 crores. The Credit Co-operatives including Urban Co-operative Banks have provided, up to January 1985, during the current year, loans on the security of jewels to the tune of Rs. 1,74.56 crores, of which Rs. 53.54 crores were provided by the Village Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies.

65. The small farmers who repay their short-term loans and medium-term loan instalments on the due dates will continue to get an interest rebate of 2 per cent. As a further measure to relieve the debt burden of agriculturists Government have ordered the waiver of recovery of the interest on overdue instalments and penal interest from the borrowers of primary land development banks, if they repaid before 31st March 1985 their entire overdues as on 30th June 1984. The amount collected by way of interest on overdue instalments and penal interest during 1983-84 was also refunded, if the borrowers had actually repaid fully their entire loan outstanding or overdue during 1983-84. Up to 15th February 1985, 74,274 borrowers have availed themselves of this concession amounting to Rs. 2.20 crores.



66. With a view to bring the agricultural families belonging to Adi-Dravidar Community into Co-operative fold a member of each such family is enrolled in the Co-operative Credit Society concerned by providing Government subsidy of Rs. 100. So far, 90,000 such families have been brought into the co-operative fold. It is proposed to cover 10,000 more families during 1985-86 with Government subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs. It is also proposed to provide interest free loan, not exceeding Rs. 250 each to the members of the credit societies belonging to Scheduled Castes so as to enable them to take the required additional shares in respect of their borrowings. 1,000 members will be assisted under this scheme during 1985-86.

67. The Co-operatives continue to provide agricultural inputs to the farmers. Chemical fertilisers valued at about Rs. 49 crores have been distributed up to January 1985 during the current year and it is proposed to increase this to Rs. 70 crores during 1985-86. Towards, production incentive to farmers, Government provided Rs. 15 worth of fertilisers per quintal of paddy to the farmers in Cauvery Delta area, who supplied paddy to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and also to the seed farm ryots in the area who supplied paddy seeds to the Agriculture Department during kuruvai season. Under this Scheme, the co-operatives supplied fertilisers to the value of Rs. 7.37 crores up to January 1985. Government have extended the incentive scheme for the samba season also.

68. The co-operatives continue to play a vital role in the distribution of essential consumer goods at fair prices, particularly in rural areas. In order to have a fair price shop for every 1,000 family card-holders, the co-operatives have opened more than 2,700 additional shops, including 1,439 additional shops in rural areas. The village shops effected sales to the tune of Rs. 122.82 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 90.15 crores up to December 1984 during the current year.

Power

69. The Government are keenly aware of the multiplier effect which the power generation has on industrial production and employment opportunities and that is the reason why the outlay on power generation has always occupied the prime position in the Annual Plans of the State Government. In the year 1985-86, it is proposed to increase the outlay from the current year's level of Rs. 237 crores to Rs. 326 crores. The recent concessions given to the small farmers and the hut dwellers by way of free supply of power has further eroded the resources of the Electricity Board. Government will have to step in with substantial assistance to enable the Board to perform the targetted plan outlay. Government have been laying great emphasis on rural electrification and energisation of pumpsets. Against the target of 20 villages for the year 1984-85, 23 villages have been electrified up to January 1985. During the Sixth Plan, 95,279 pumpsets were energised up to 1983-84. A target of 50,000 pumpsets has been set for the year 1984-85. In this regard, Members may also recall that Tamil Nadu already has the highest number of energised pumpsets among all the States in India.

70. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, the addition to the installed generating capacity would be 420 MW in the State Sector and 235 MW in the central sector. Besides this, work on 4 hydro schemes and one thermal scheme is in progress. Out of the 4 hydro schemes, Servalar HEP (20 MW) will be commissioned in June 1985 followed by the first 100 MW unit of Kadambarai PSS (400 MW) in January 1987, the first 15 MW unit of Lower Mettur HEP (120 MW) in September 1986 and the additional unit in Kundah V Power House (20 MW) in September 1987. The Mettur Thermal Scheme envisages an addition of 840 MW under Stages-I and II. The first unit of 210 MW will be commissioned in December 1986. The total addition to the generating capacity from the above schemes would be 1,400 MW. North Madras (630 MW) and Tuticorin Extension Thermal Scheme (420 MW) which have been technically cleared but awaiting an investment decision by the Union Planning Commission and the Gas Turbine Project (100 MW) are the new schemes proposed to be taken up for execution in the Seventh Plan period. One unit of 210 MW capacity each in North Madras and in Tuticorin Extension Thermal Scheme and both the units of 50 MW of Gas Turbine are expected to be in operation before the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

**Outlay on
Power Schemes
increased**

Irrigation

71. Tamil Nadu which has always suffered from inadequacy of natural resources has got an excellent record of effective exploitation of the existing potential. This is particularly true in the field of irrigation as almost all the surface water is being utilised. The strategy for the future will therefore be to modernise the existing age-old irrigation system and introduce proper water management.

72. The Modernisation of Periyar-Vaigai Irrigation System envisaged extending irrigation over an extent of 10,305 hectares in Stage-I and an extent of 7,521 hectares in Stage-II. The Stage-I Project costing Rs. 44.50 crores has been completed in December 1984 with a World Bank Loan. The Stage-II Scheme costing Rs. 56.86 crores has been taken up with the aid of the World Bank amounting to 35 million U.S. Dollars. This is programmed to be completed by March 1988. The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 14.056 crores.

73. Modernisation of Thanjavur channels at a cost of Rs. 102 crores with the World Bank assistance is proposed to be taken up in phased manner from the year 1985-86. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Ayacut Extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores is in progress. The provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 3.10 crores. Further, the work for providing irrigation facilities to additional extent of 14,165 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores has been recently approved by the Government. The E.E.C. has agreed to give an assistance of Rs. 25 crores for the scheme of modernisation of 150 tanks in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Pudukkottai and Ramnathapuram districts. The provision in this scheme for the coming year is of the order of Rs. 6.47 crores.

Forest

74. The Government have been according high priority to the forest conservation, afforestation and social forestry schemes. Under Social Forestry, a massive scheme is being implemented with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority. The outlay for the year 1985-86 is expected to be Rs. 10.05 crores. Afforestation scheme is also being taken up under the Western Ghats Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programme.

75. The Government have formed Arasu Rubber Corporation on 1st October 1984. An area of 4,785 hectares has been taken over for rubber cultivation. In a short period of three months the Corporation has earned a revenue of the order of nearly Rs. 2 crores.

76. The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation, which was formed, among other things, to absorb the repatriates from Sri Lanka has so far rehabilitated 2,300



repatriate families. The Government have accorded sanction for setting up of an additional Tea Factory under the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 180 lakhs with production capacity of 1.5 million kgs. per annum. The Corporation which is also exporting tea has started earning profits in the year 1983-84.

Police

77. The role of Police in the recent years has undergone a significant change. In addition to the enforcement of law and order and crime control, the Police is now actively involved in the enforcement of social legislation affecting the weaker sections such as PCR Act. The Tamil Nadu Police continues to acquit itself creditably both in its conventional and modern roles. The law and order situation in the State has been remarkably well maintained. The Government have also implemented various measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Police. The upgradation of communication network undertaken recently cost of Rs. 64.3 lakhs will go a long way towards improving the law and order situation and will facilitate early crime detection. In the year 1985-86, it is proposed to establish new Police Stations at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and to construct buildings for Police Stations at a cost of Rs. 59.86 lakhs.

Environment Control

78. The Government are keenly aware of the continued need for prudent environmental management which demands a positive and realistic approach to balance the human needs against the potential that the environment has for meeting them, by management of resources, control of Pollution and other environmental degradation. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has proposed to take up pollution control studies of specific industries, studies of major water resources and water management studies. The Government have decided to strengthen and assist the Environment Control Board by setting up regional laboratories at a cost of Rs. 9.76 lakhs in 1985-86.

Electronics, Science and Technology

79. A new Department of Electronics, Science and Technology has been constituted to take special charge of this important sector and ensure its speedy growth. It is the policy of the Government to rapidly expand the electronic industry in the State and to expand the application of Electronic Technology in modern life. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu has been strengthened and provided with resources to launch a massive programme for development of electronic industries that would place Tamil Nadu in a position of primacy in electronics. The Corporation has secured approval for floating 19 joint ventures covering practically the entire spectrum of electronic industries. This Corporation expects to generate an investment of over Rs. 200 crores in the public and joint sectors alone during the current

year. From a meagre turnover of about Rs. 35 lakhs in 1984-85, ELCOT and its joint ventures are expected to achieve a turnover of Rs. 5 crores during the current year and reach a turnover of about Rs. 15 crores during the ensuing year. The State Government will be rendering further assistance to ELCOT to the tune of Rs. 1.5 crores in 1985-86.

80. In the year 1985-86, Government have proposed to establish a raw material depot at a cost of Rs. 6.25 lakhs, a Common Facility Centre at Industrial Estate in Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs and an Electronic Product Development and Training Centre in Tiruchirappalli at a cost of Rs. 6.7 lakhs.

81. Remote Sensing techniques are being resorted to for obtaining optimal utilisation of the natural resources in the economic development of the Western Ghats and for the most efficient and conjunctive management of ground water and tank irrigation. The Institute of Remote Sensing that has been established in the Anna University is to acquire an interactive image processing computing facility and other sophisticated modern equipments. For the year 1985-86, Government have approved a scheme for strengthening the Institute of Remote Sensing at an ultimate cost of Rs. 80 lakhs.

Employment Services

82. Government have been according high priority to the development of skilled manpower. Government have proposed to establish two Industrial Training Institutes for Women at Gandhigram and Tiruppur at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Information and Tourism

83. The Department of Information and Public Relations has proposed to adopt the increased use of modern equipments in Information Technology and is moving towards modernisation. In this age of electronic explosion, the video has come to stay as a powerful medium for mass communication and the department has proposed to acquire and introduce them in the districts in a phased manner as a major field publicity effort of the Government. The cost for the year 1985-86 will be Rs. 4.75 lakhs. Modern Television equipments have been imported and installed in the Film and Television Institute for the benefit of the students. It is proposed to take up the construction of Auditoria-cum-Information Centres in the districts in a phased programme for conducting public meetings and cultural programmes and also to accommodate the Information centres. The Government have also decided to construct a Mani Mandapam in honour of Kaviyarasa Kannadasan at Karaikudi and a memorial for Tiruppu Kumaran, the freedom fighter, at Tiruppur at a total cost of Rs. 45 lakhs.

84. The Government have been assigning high priority to encourage the tourism in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, it has been proposed to put up a floating restaurant

and to construct an Ornamental Pedestrian Bridge at Uthagamandalam at a total cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Government have also proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs in 1985-86 for the development of District Excursion Centres. To facilitate accelerated Development of Tourism in the State, tourism projects in the Joint Sector with the participation of private entrepreneurs are also being considered. The Government will also encourage investments by non-resident Indians living abroad in the Tourism Promotion scheme in the State. This will not only motivate additional investments in the tourism industry in terms of foreign exchange but will also make available the foreign technical know-how and expert management in the provision of tourism infrastructural facilities of international standards.

Institutional Finance

85. The Government had created the Institutional Finance Department to channelise the financial assistance from Commercial Banks to priority sectors. The Department through the District Collectors arranged for loan assistance from the Banks to weaker sections in society under various schemes like IRDP, Massive Programme for assisting Small and Marginal Farmers, Prime Minister's Self-Employment Programme for Educated Unemployed Youth, etc. A target of helping five lakh persons with financial assistance amounting to Rs. 100 crores was fixed for the year 1984-85. As against this, in the first nine months of the year itself a sum of about Rs. 165 crores has been disbursed to more than six lakhs beneficiaries. The same tempo will be kept up in 1985-86 also.

Labour

86. With a view to educating the rural workers about their rights and duties as a citizen and to motivate them to organise in the shape of trade unions and co-operatives and enlighten them about labour tenancy and social welfare legislation, a scheme has been introduced to appoint honorary rural organisers at the block level. The scheme is being taken up in 75 blocks during 1984-85. This is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme and the Government of India have been addressed to extend the scheme to 100 additional blocks during 1985-86.

Tamil Development

87. Department of Tamil Language and Culture has been recently formed to strengthen the activities to preserve the cultural heritage and traditions of the past and provide momentum for the growth of the various facets of Tamil Culture and implementation of Tamil as the language of administration. Tamil being the State language, the Government would endeavour to continue all its transactions in Tamil with greater vigour. In addition to continuing encouragement of literary activities through incentives, viz., the existing Thiru V. Ka. Award, Government propose to grant new awards after the names of Savant Thiruvalluvar and Perignar Anna. Sangam literature



is the golden mirror reflecting the ethos of ancient Tamil people. In grateful memory of Sangam celebrities, there is a proposal to erect memorials in their birth places and to start this at ten selected places in various districts.

Revenue

88. The Government have proposed to bifurcate the Madurantakam Taluk and form a new taluk at Cheyyur in Chengalpattu district in 1985-86. Similarly, it has been proposed to reorganise during 1985-86 the Dharmapuri and Hosur Revenue Divisions and form a new Division with headquarters at Krishnagiri at an ultimate cost of Rs. 22 lakhs.

Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

89. The Government attach great importance to the welfare, resettlement and rehabilitation of the armed personnel discharged from service. Accordingly, it has been decided to constitute an Ex-Servicemen's Corporation to provide all assistance to ex-servicemen in securing financial assistance, and for the commencement and conduct of various business enterprises.

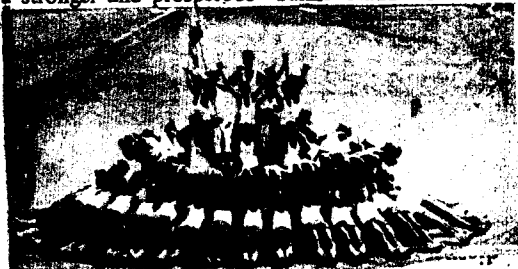
Shipping

90. In order to transport economically the coal required for the power stations and thus ensure smooth working of the thermal power stations, the Government had proposed to buy and deploy new specially designed ships. The first such vessel is under construction now and is likely to be commissioned shortly.

Child Welfare Schemes

91. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme which was introduced in July 1982 continues to receive appreciation not only within the country but all over the world. The scheme operates in 65,344 centres and covers 24.34 lakh children in the age-group 2 to 4, 38.65 lakh children in the age-group 5 to 9, 16.72 lakh children in the age-group 10 to 15, apart from Old Age Pensioners and Ex-servicemen. The scheme was extended to the age-group 10 to 15 from 15th September 1984. The figures given above will clearly bring out the dimension of the problems involved in supplying regularly the nutritious meal to all the beneficiaries. The success of this commendable scheme is in no small measure due to

butable to the unremitting dedication of the Government to the welfare of the children. An evaluation study conducted recently has revealed that the children covered by the programme showed increases in the height and weight measurements over the period of 12 months which are higher than those suggested by ICMR. As against 32 per cent of the children who were initially free from deficiency after one year, 78 per cent of the children were found to be free from obvious deficiencies. Not only this, the scheme has also resulted in increased additional enrolment and decrease in the drop out ratio in the primary stage. Now, the Government propose to launch a comprehensive scheme for the child welfare. It is therefore proposed to take care of all basic necessities of the children. The Government have therefore decided to provide free uniform to all the deserving poor school children from 1st Standard to 8th Standard, at an approximate cost of Rs. 13.5 crores per annum from 15th September 1985. This scheme will have the multiplier effect of creating further employment opportunities in rural areas for the weavers. Women folk in the villages will be trained to stitch the uniforms under TRYSEM Programme and sewing machines will be supplied to them under IRDP. The Programme will thus increase the economic and social status of women. It has also been decided to supply textbooks to these children from 1st Standard to 8th Standard free of cost at a total cost of Rs. 11.5 crores per annum. The children in the pre-school stage are also being provided with frequent medical check up. The health care facilities for the children will be further strengthened to provide complete health coverage for the children who will build a stronger and prosperous Tamil Nadu of the future.



Youth Services

92. 1985 has been declared internationally as the Year of Youth. This has been done not only because of the necessity to channelise the exuberance and the abundant energy of youth through constructive channels for social and economic growth but also because of the recognition that youth forms a significant percentage of the total population of the world to-day. Even in our country, according to 1981 census, 32 per cent of the population comprise of the younger generation.

93. Various countries take up different age-groups for being considered as the youth. In India, the age-group between 15 and 35 is taken for this sector. On this basis, in Tamil Nadu, out of the total population of 4.85 crores, 1.54 crores consist of men and women belonging to this age group. Out of them, 75 lakhs are men and 79 lakhs are women. It is a significant fact that the women outnumber men in this age-group and they, together, form 32.25 per cent of our total population. It will, therefore,

be very appropriate that in this International Year of Youth, we launch a programme to provide facilities and opportunities for this younger generation not only to achieve physical and mental well-being but also to equip themselves for becoming useful contributors in our national adventure of economic and social growth.

94. This Government have already set up a department for Youth Services and also, in the current year, started the Tamil Nadu Sports Development Corporation to provide a network of facilities for channelising the energies of youth. There are certain agencies and schemes at present like the National Social Services Scheme and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, which, in a small way, provide opportunities for the youth to take part in social and other activities. During the coming year, the Government feel that a Youth Centre should be started by all the Panchayats in the State which should provide both for the intellectual and physical growth of this younger generation. They should serve as focal points for the youth in those areas to congregate and express themselves in these fields without the isolating influences of caste, creed, community or politics. In the 378 panchayat unions in the State, youth sports centres will be started and the Panchayat Unions will provide necessary land and the Department of Youth Services will provide the infrastructure necessary for sports and allied activities under the supervision of competent trainers. Thus, a network of facilities is proposed to be created in the State which can channelise the energies of the youth in the right direction and could also identify and tap dormant talent, provide appropriate training where necessary and help them to shine later on in the national and international arena. The entire programme is expected to cost around Rs. 4 crores in the beginning and will be borne by Government assistance and the contributions of local bodies.

Government Employees' Welfare

95. In the course of my Budget Speech last year I had announced the decision of the Government to appoint the Fourth Pay Commission and I am happy to inform the House that the Commission has come to the concluding stage of its deliberations and shall be submitting its report by the Tamil New Year Day, 13th April 1985. I also assure the House that the action on this report will be taken up with equal alacrity and the orders will be issued without delay.

Family Benefit Fund Doubled

96. In the Budget for 1985-86, necessary provisions have also been made for increasing the lumpsum payments under the Family Benefit Fund Scheme from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Orders in this regard will be issued in the current year itself.

97. I am happy to announce that the Government have decided to lift the ceiling of Rs. 1,500 on the pension and revise the ceiling on gratuity to Rs. 50,000 from the present level of Rs. 36,000 for all the employees retiring on or after 31st March 1985.

Budget Performance

98. Eventhough in the Budget Estimates for the year 1984-85, care was taken to provide adequately for all foreseeable items of expenditure, the Revenue expenditure for the year in the Revised Estimates, has increased by over Rs. 120 crores. The main reasons for this increase are the sanction of production incentive by way of Rs. 15 per quintal of paddy brought to the direct procurement centres, subsidy for the increased price of sugarcane, sanction of Old Age Pension benefits to those who were on the waiting list, opening of orphanages, sanction of 94 High schools, sanction of 9 instalments of Dearness Allowance and interim relief to Government employees, increased honorarium to Talayaris, etc., and many other welfare measures which were announced in the course of the year. However, the expenditure on the capital account as per the revised estimates has not changed appreciably from the original budgeted expenditure.

Financial position

99. The Honourable Members would recall that in the Revised Estimates, 1983-84 presented to the Legislature, the anticipated deficit for that year was Rs. 129.3 crores. However, the actual closing deficit for the year 1983-84 was only Rs. 42.43 crores. Such a steep reduction was possible because of constant monitoring of the expenditure and disciplined efforts to exercise strict economy. The Government of India also gave a medium term loan of Rs. 55.78 crores which was also responsible for this reduction. In the course of my speech while presenting the Budget for this year I had indicated that the net deficit at the end of the year will be Rs. 167.5 crores. However, the Revised Estimates now prepared show a closing deficit of Rs. 84.87 crores for the year. Eventhough the Government had announced a number of welfare measures in the course of the year, the additional expenditure on this account has been compensated by increased revenue receipts and economy of expenditure in other areas. The net improvement is largely attributable to the improved opening position for the year 1984-85.

100. The Budget Estimates, 1985-86 show the Revenue receipts as Rs. 2368.46 crores and the Revenue expenditure as Rs. 2314.86 crores giving a surplus of Rs. 53.60 crores on Revenue Account. The Capital expenditure is anticipated to be Rs. 156.95 crores. The net surplus in the Public Debt is expected to be Rs. 166.75 crores; on the other hand, the net transactions under Loans

and Advances is expected to show a deficit of Rs. 312.65 crores. Thus on the whole, the deficit in the consolidated Fund will be Rs. 249.26 crores. Together with the surplus of Rs. 20.93 crores on the Public Account, the net effect of the transactions for the year 1985-86 will show a deficit of Rs. 228.33 crores which together with the opening deficit of Rs. 84.87 crores will give the closing deficit for the next financial year as Rs. 313.20 crores.

101. In arriving at the closing deficit for the next financial year one major handicap for the Government has been the fact that the Plan Outlay for next year has not yet been finalised by the Union Planning Commission, nor has any clear indication been given regarding the increased assistance that would be available from Government of India for 1985-86 which is the first year of the Seventh Plan. Hon'ble Members are aware that Tamil Nadu had received only a low share of the Central assistance given to the States under the Gadgil formula mainly because we have been denied all along the share due to States whose per capita income is below the national average. Though Government of India had taken the right decision of freezing the population of States at the 1971 level in deciding the quantum of assistance based on population, the same principle is not taken for working out the per capita income of States. Consequently, States like Tamil Nadu whose annual population growth rate has been below the national average, kept showing a higher per capita income merely on account of the better performance on the family planning front. We have requested Government of India to rectify this anomaly which, by itself, will increase our share of the Central assistance. We have also sought a revision of the Gadgil formula by seeking suitable weightage for tax effort related to taxable capacity of the State, lack of natural resources and other indices of backwardness such as poverty level, unemployment, etc. We have also sought some weightage for successful implementation of national policies. Any alteration of the formula on this basis, which will have to be finalised by the National Development Council, will entitle Tamil Nadu to receive its due share from Central assistance. Moreover, even in absolute terms, we expect that the assistance during the Seventh Plan will be higher than what it was in the Sixth Plan and based on the finalisation by Government of India of the quantum of Central assistance for States in the coming year, we expect additional revenues and consequential reduction in the deficit. I would also like to mention here that the Plan outlays projected in the Budget may also have to undergo alterations on the basis of the outlays to be finalised for all the States by the Union Planning Commission.

102. Honourable Members will also agree that there is need for the State to mobilise more resources, particularly in the light of the major commitments that have been taken up for fulfilling the objectives of economic development and improving the living conditions of the people. At the same time, the objective of the Government has been to ensure that these measures do not aggravate the problem of inflation.

103. Therefore, though, there is utmost need to improve the resources of the State, I have refrained from imposing any new taxes or increasing the taxes on such commodities as would cause hardship to the consumers,

particularly in the context of the price increases of petroleum products resulting from the levies imposed in the Central Budget. Only a few selective measures have been thought of which can mop up additional revenues for the State without affecting the common man. I now give below the measures which are proposed to be implemented next year :

- (1) The excise on arrack is proposed to be raised from Rs. 4 per bulk litre to Rs. 6.
- (2) The sales tax on arrack will also be raised from the prevailing 6 per cent to 25 per cent.

These measures are expected to yield an additional revenue to the exchequer of around Rs. 40 crores and as the trade margins are reasonably high at present, the new levies are expected to be absorbed by the trade.

- (3) It is also proposed to revise upwards the rates of motor vehicles taxation on various categories of vehicles. Necessary legislation to this effect incorporating the amendments to the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act will be introduced in the Assembly.

These measures will provide an additional revenue of approximately Rs. 10 crores. The major share of these will be from the increase of quarterly tax on the town buses from the present Rs. 150 per passenger to Rs. 180 per passenger and on mofussil buses from the present rate of Rs. 195 to Rs. 225 per passenger.

(4) Over the years, there has been steep increase in the market prices fetched by the various major and minor minerals as well as in the prices of finished products obtained from these minerals. It has also become necessary for the Government to spend more in streamlining the organisational set up for ensuring proper mining operations. Therefore, it is considered necessary to introduce a mineral rights tax on the following major minerals which will be equal to the royalty levied on them at present :

- (a) Limestone
- (b) Lignite
- (c) Magnesite
- (d) Bauxite
- (e) Ilmenite
- (f) Zircon
- (g) Gypsum

It is also proposed to increase the seigniorage rates on minor minerals and consequentially revise upwards the upset price for the auction of these minerals. Black granite and grey granite have shown to possess great potential for exports to foreign markets and the price fetched in the export market has also been increasing over the years. Compared to these prices, the seigniorage rates at present prevailing have been extremely low. The Government propose to raise the seigniorage on black granites from Rs. 200 per cubic metre to Rs. 400 per cubic metre and to charge a seigniorage rate of Rs. 200 per cubic metre on grey granites quarried in blocks for purposes of export. The seigniorage rate on grey granite stones quarried for indigenous uses will remain unaltered at the prevailing rate of Rs. 1.60 per cubic metre. These measures are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4 crores.

104. These taxation measures mentioned above will cumulatively provide an additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 54 crores.

105. Honourable Members are aware that, over the years, the Government have been examining and reviewing the sales tax measures in order to remove any undue hardship to the consumers and to ensure that these revenue raising measures do not, in any way, hamper the growth of critical sectors of the economy. The trade has also been requesting for the conversion of the multi point tax on various commodities into single point tax. These requests have to be examined in the light of the need to plug the possibilities of evasion. As an initial measure, I propose to convert the multi point tax of 5 per cent on certain agricultural products which are consumed by everyone into single point tax of 8 per cent. These commodities are, chillies, tamarind, turmeric, coriander and pepper. I am confident, that this will be welcomed by all the consuming public as it should bring down the prices of these commodities in the market and the small traders and retailers will also be relieved to a considerable extent. I also expect the full co-operation of the trade in implementing these measures which would help the Government to rationalise the tax structure and further streamline and simplify our procedures.

106. As a part of the efforts of this Government to boost the agricultural production and help the small and marginal farmers, it is also proposed to exempt manures from the prevailing rate of 5 per cent multi point tax.

107. In the new technological age that is being ushered into this country, electronic industry and computers are playing an increasingly important role. We recognise the importance of this sector in the industrial growth of this State and, in order to give assistance to this industry, the rate of sales tax on these products will be reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent.

Sales Tax on Electronics Reduced

108. The abovementioned measures may result in a loss of revenue of around Rs. 5 crores and the net additional resource mobilisation will be Rs. 49 crores, leaving us with a closing deficit of Rs. 264.20 crores.

109. On the basis of the decision regarding the additional Central assistance both by way of Plan assistance and higher share of market borrowings, we expect this deficit to be brought down significantly. We also expect Government of India to extend special assistance for clearing the closing deficit that we may be left with at the end of year, 1984-85.

Honourable Speaker Sir,

110. Such policies, objectives and schemes, which were placed before the public and on the basis of which we formed this Government under the worthy leadership of the Honourable Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. after receiving the affection, support, confidence and trust of the great majority of the people—these are being implemented scrupulously one after the other by this Government.

111. This Report has indicated clearly and in detail, what we have done so far and the works that are to be taken up in future.

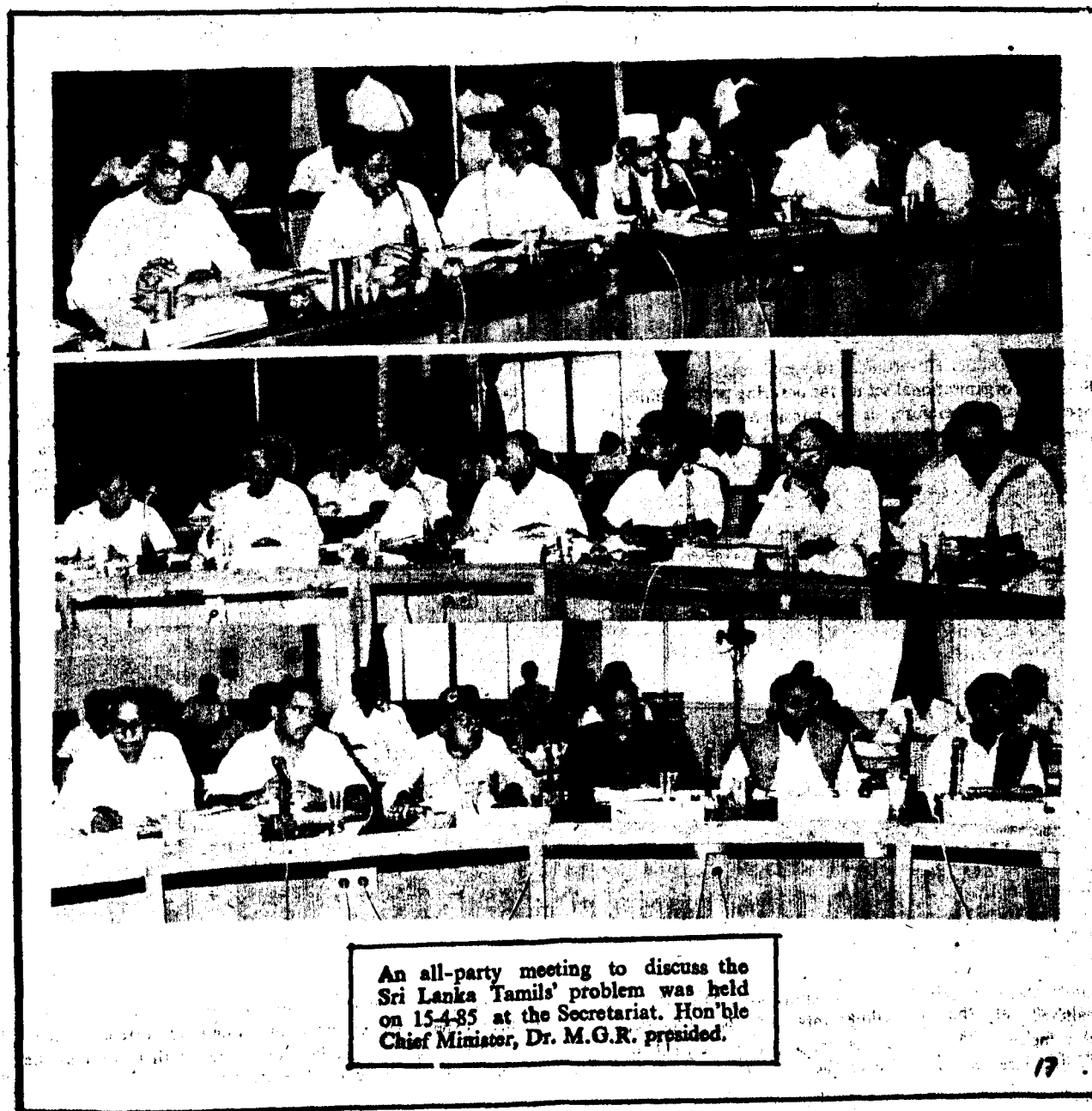
112. I believe that the considered views of the Members who take part in the discussions on this Budget and their opinions reflecting the depth of their thinking,

their sincere intentions and cultured outlook will help to pave the way for the well-being of the people and the prosperity of the State. I hope that the affection, support and co-operation of the Honourable Members will help in making the discussions fruitful and further strengthening the honour and reputation of this House.

113. I offer my whole-hearted thanks to the Finance Secretary Thiru C. Ramachandran and the officers and staff of Finance Department as well as the Government Servants belonging to various departments who have been of immense help to me in preparing this Budget proposals.

114. Once again, I request the House to approve the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1985-86.

Vanakkam.



An all-party meeting to discuss the Sri Lanka Tamils' problem was held on 15-4-85 at the Secretariat. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. presided.



Thank you, Dr. Friedman

Dr. Eli Friedman who gave treatment to Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at the Brooklyn Hospital and Mrs. Friedman were accorded a warm welcome and a Felicitation dinner was hosted by the Chief Minister on 17th March 1985 in Madras.

In his welcome address, Hon'ble Industries Minister Thiru K. Rajaram said that Dr. Friedman had expressed satisfaction over the present state of health of the Chief Minister. A memento, a bronze statue of 'Arthanariswara' was presented by the Chief Minister to Dr. Eli Friedman.

Thanking the Chief Minister for the warm welcome Dr. Friedman said that it was the Chief Minister's will power, the power of his will to live that helped in his quick recovery more than the doctor's treatment, for he had not seen any case of such quick recovery. He also said that Hon'ble Health Minister Dr. H.V. Hande, the Doctors of the Appollo Hospital and Dr. Subra-

maniam, the Chief Minister's personal physician, had helped in the treatment.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam and Ministers participated in this function.

Dr. Friedman was felicitated by the Film Field people on 19th March 1985 at Vijaya Sessa Mahal.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R., his cabinet colleagues, Artistes, producers and other personnel of the Film field and Legislators participated in this function.

Thiru L.V. Prasad, a leading film producer presided over the function and Thiru T. Ramanujam, President of the Film Federation of India delivered the welcome speech. Dr. Arumugam, Dr. Jaganathan, Dr. Narendran, Thiru M.A.M. Ramasamy, Film Field mangers Thiru Gemini Palaniappan, Thiru Muktha Srinivasan, Thiru T.V.S. Raju and Cine

Artiste Thiru Kamalahasan spoke on the occasion.

Dr. Friedman said that he had seen some of the films through which Dr. M.G.R. has propagated good ideals and stressed the importance of Love, discipline, character and dutifulness and that through the films Dr. M.G.R. had gained the goodwill and co-operation of the people. He further said that after seeing those films he came to believe that through films good ideas and ideals could be spread.

The Madurai-Kamaraj University conferred on Dr. Friedman an Honorary Doctorate on 18th March 1985. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam presided over the function and the Vice-Chancellor Thiru J. Ramachandran presented the Diploma.

On behalf of the Madras Medical College, an Honorary Fellowship was conferred on Dr. Friedman on 19th March. The Health Department of the Tamil Nadu Government pre-



sented medals of Gold and Silver to Dr. Friedman. On behalf of the Madras Medical College Dr. Ratnavel Subramaniam presented the Fellowship Citation. The

Chief Secretary Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S., presented gifts to Dr. Friedman. Presiding over the function, the Hon'ble Health Minister Dr. H.V. Hande said that as

suggested by Dr. Friedman arrangements would be made to open a 'Kidney Bank' at the General Hospital in consultation with Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. and the experts at the Centre. He requested Dr. Friedman to help in starting the Bank.

Earlier the Dean Dr. S. Arumugam, the Director of Medical Education Dr. Lalitha Kameswaran and Dr. R. Subramaniam welcomed Dr. Friedman.

Delivering the Dr. Kudumbia Memorial Lectures, Dr. Friedman said that diabetes affects the Kidney and therefore diabetics should be careful in keeping the blood sugar and blood pressure under control. He also demonstrated with the help of slides how kidney ailments should be treated.

Tamil Arasu joins the multitude of people in saying 'Thank You' to Dr. Eli Friedman for treating the Hon'ble Chief Minister with great care, concern and success.





NEW CHIEF SECRETARY

Chief Secretary to Govt. of Tamil Nadu (1964-65)

Educational Qualifications: B.Sc., (Hons) (Chemistry) Uiyola College (1953) B.L. Madras Law College, (1955) Date of entry into Indian Administrative Service: 1-5-1956.

Important posts held—(i) Collector of Madurai (1963-64) (ii) Director (Export Promotion) under Ministry of Commerce, Government of India at Brussels, Belgium (1964) (iii) Collector of Tirunelveli (1968-69) (iv) Collector of Thanjavur (1969-72) (v) Director of Agriculture (1972-73) (vi) Special

Officer, Corporation of Madras (1973-76) (vii) Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration (1976-77) (viii) Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi (1978-82) (ix) Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department, Government of Tamil Nadu (1982-83) (x) Second Secretary to Government and Agricultural Production Commissioner, Govt. of Tamil Nadu (1983-85)

Present Post: Chief Secretary to Government from 1-4-1985
Wife: Mrs. Molly Antony
Two sons.

BIO-DATA OF THIRU T.V. ANTONY, I.A.S., CHIEF SECRETARY

Date of birth: 5-10-1933
Father's name Thiru T.A. Varghese (ICS) (Late) Former

GREEN CARDS TO FAMILY PLANNERS

The overall performance of Tamil Nadu in Family planning was "very good" during 1984-85, and a record number of 7.01 lakh eligible couples were protected during the year, according to Thiru D. Murugaraj, IAS., Secretary of Family Welfare Department.

He said during 1984-85 tentatively 5.04 lakh persons were sterilised in Tamil Nadu against a target of 4.75 lakhs. Of these 35,000 were vasectomies. The number sterilised during the previous year was 4.96 lakh. This year's sterilisations have been the highest for any year except for the emergency year 1976-77 when 5.6 lakh persons were sterilised in Tamil Nadu.

The State had done better this year also in IUD (intra-uterine devices) insertions which were 85,642 this year against

55,877 last year and conventional contraceptive method was accepted by 90,000 persons this year against 65,000 last year.

Thiru Murugaraj said that at present there were 80.62 lakh eligible couples in Tamil Nadu and "We have managed to protect 39 per cent of them" (against 32 per cent at the national level.)

Thiru Murugaraj, also said about 40 per cent of the acceptor couples had only two children and the State Government was now giving out green cards to them. This card would give the family the benefit of a free medical check-up once a year, and they would not have to wait in general queues for this purpose at hospitals. They would also be given priority in housing allotments, other factors being equal.

A sudden spurt in the adult mosquito density is chiefly due to discharge of sewage into the river Coovum and due to the growth of water hyacinth in the river. Copum. Therefore, a mass campaign has been launched to remove the water hyacinth on a war footing from the river between Arumbakkam and Nungambakkam.

In addition to dewatering, larvicide spray measures are also undertaken in the river margin right from Arumbakkam extending up to Nungambakkam Rail Bridge.

Fogging operations are undertaken in the bushy margins of the river where the adult mosquito rests. Such a measure will bring down the adult mosquito density to a great extent and thereby the residents of the area will get immediate relief.

AGAINST MOSQUITO MENACE

CABINET EXPANDED

The Tamilnadu Cabinet was expanded with the swearing in of 8 more ministers, taking its strength to 25.

His Excellency the Governor Thiru S. L. Khurana, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new ministers at Raj Bhavan on 3rd March, 1985.

The ministers took their oaths in Tamil.

The New Ministers are Thiru K. Rajaram (Industries),

Thiru V. V. Swaminathan (Handlooms), Thiru T. Veerasamy (Commercial Taxes), Thiru N. Nallusamy (Housing), Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan (Rural Industries), Thiru T. Ramasamy (Rehabilitation and Employment) and Thiru A. Arunachalam (Adi-Dravidar Welfare).

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R., his Cabinet colleagues, judges of the Madras High Court and top Government officials were

among those who attended the 20-minute function.

Earlier, the Chief Secretary Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S. read out the warrant of appointment.

On 16.3.85, at a function at the Raj Bhavan, His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new Minister for Local Administration Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.

Games: Foot Ball, Cricket, Billiards and Tennis.

Hobby and Recreation: Book Reading, Cinema, Swimming.

Foreign Travels: U.S.A., U.K., G.D.R., Malaysia, Singapore and several other countries.

Publications: 1. Kilakku Asiyavil Sutruppayanam, 2. Podumakkalum Sattangalum, 3. Naan Kanda Periyar.

Now Minister for Industries.



Thiru K. RAJARAM, B.A.,

K. Rajaram; born at Athur, Salem District, on 26th September 1926; Education: B.A., Board High School, Dharmapuri; Municipal College, Salem; Married; 1 child; Member, Lok Sabha 1962-67, 1967-71; Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1971-76 and in 1980; Former Minister 1971-76 Former Special Representative of Government of Tamil Nadu at New Delhi 1978-79; Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from June 1980 to February 1985.



Thiru P. U. SHANMUGAM

Pachaiya Pillai Uthandi Shanmugam; born at Tiruvannamalai on August 15, 1924;

Education: S.S.L.C., Municipal Boys High School, Tiruvannamalai; Married; Two children; imprisoned on many occasions in Political agitations; Formerly Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, 1947-52; Member Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1957-62, 1963-67 and 1971-76; Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council 1968-71; Minister during 1969-1976.

Now Minister for Local Administration.



Thiru V.V. SWAMINATHAN B.Sc., B.L.,

V. V. Swaminathan; born at Vilvarayanalloor; 15th February 1927; Education B.Sc., B.L., Town High School, Kumbakonam; Annamalai Uni-

versity, Chidambaram; Law College, Madras; 3 sons and 1 daughter; Chairman, Chidambaram Municipality, 1964-65; Arrested and imprisoned for participation in anti-Hindi agitation, agitation against rise in prices and agitation organised to dig out the time capsule in Red Fort, New Delhi: Member, Rajya Sabha: 1972-78, 1978-80.

Games: Volley Ball and Foot Ball.

Foreign Travels: USSR, Mongolia, and North Korea.

Now Minister for Handloom Textiles.



**Thiru
T. VEERASWAMY,
M.A.,**

Thandavamurthy Veeraswamy; born at Vallur Village; Thanjavur District, 8th September, 1938; Education: M.A., Board High School, Orathanad; Raja Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur; Annamalai University Chidambaram; Married; 5 children; Agriculturist.

Games: Interested in sports.



**Thiru
T. NALLUSAMY**

Born at Natchalur near Kuli-thalai in Trichy district on 28th June, 1940; studied at Bishop Heber High School, Trichy, St. Joseph's College, Trichy and Law College Madras. Part-Time Professor at Thanthai Periyar E.V.R. College, Trichy for seven years; Started the Cauvery Women's College at Trichy; Has visited many countries; Married Dr. Rameswari; Two sons; Elected from the Constituency of Trichy-2 to the Legislative Assembly in the General Elections 1984; Now Minister for Housing.



**Thiru Anoor
P. G. JAGADEESAN**

Anoor Puliur Govindasaym Jagadeesan; born at Perambur, 13th November 1937; Education: Studied upto S.S.L.C; Married; 1 child; President. Anoor Village Panchayat for 15 years; Imprisoned for participation in political agitations on several occasions; Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

1977-80; Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Co-operation 1979-80; Agriculturist.

Games: Foot Ball



Thiru T. RAMASAMY

Thangachamy Servai Ramasamy; born at Ramanathapuram; 23rd November, 1937; Education: IV Form; Raja High School, Ramanathapuram; Married; 5 children; Director, Land Mortgage Bank for 5 years; Municipal Councillor for about 7 years; Member, District Library Committee for 7 years; Party Constituency Organiser for 7 years; Member, A.I.A.D.M.K. General Council; Arrested and imprisoned for participation in agitation against rising prices; Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1977-80; Social Service; businessman.

Now Minister for Rehabilitation.

IV COVER PAGE

Hon'ble Speaker Thiru P. H. Pandian being led to the Chair by the Leader of the House Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhan and the Leader of the Opposition Thiru O. Subramanian.



**Thiru
A. ARUNACHALAM**

Born at Anthur Killiyur of Veppur Panchayat Union, Trichy District in 1953; Had his education in Trichy and Madras; Elected from Assembly constituency of Varagur, Trichy district, in the General Elections 1984;

Now Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare.



**Bio-Data of Thiru
P.H. Pandian, M.A., M.L.,
Speaker, Tamil Nadu
Legislative Assembly.**

Pandian, P.H.- Born on 29th March 1945 at Cheranmahadevi, Tirunelveli District-Educated at C.M.S. David Memorial School, Karisal, Cathedral High School and St. John's High School, Palayamcottai, Pachai-

PORTFOLIOS

Thiru K. Rajaram

Large Industries, Mines and Minerals, Electronics and Science and Technology.

Thiru P. U. Shanmugam

Municipal Administration, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, Rural Indebtedness.

Thiru V. V. Swaminathan

Handlooms and Textiles.

Thiru T. Veerasamy

Commercial Taxes.

Thiru N. Nallusamy

Housing, Slum Clearance Board, Accommodation, Control, and Town Planning.

Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan

Rural Industries including Cottage, Village and Small Industries.

Thiru T. Ramasamy

Rehabilitation, Employment, Indians Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees.

Thiru A. Arunachalam

Adi-Dravida Welfare, Hill Tribes and Bonded Labour.

appas College, Madras. B.L and M.L. at Law College, Madras, M.A. Degree in Criminology and Forensic Science, Madras Medical College, Madras-Registered for P.h.D. in Law in the University of Madras.

Travelled widely-Attended the 10th Conference on Law of the World at Brazil, and the, Asian Lawyers Conference at Kochi, Japan; Also attended the World Peace Conference held in Prague, Czechoslovakia as a delegate from Tamil Nadu -visited Sao Paulo, Brazil, Paris, London, New York, Tashkent, Kuala Lumpur, Hongkong, Leningrad, Singapore, Tokyo Bangkok, Penang-was Elected as Fellow of Indian Society of Criminology; Member, All Asia Bar Association; Married; Five Children - Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1977-80 and 1980-84; Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly 1980-84 -Elected as Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 27-2-1985.

Profession: Advocate -
Hobby: Rifle shooting.



**Thiru V.P. Balasubramanian
DEPUTY SPEAKER**

Born at Vellampatti, Madurai District, on 7th July 1946; Studied at Dindugal and Madras; Elected from the Vedasanthur Constituency in 1980 and 1984; Hailing from a family of agriculturists; visited many countries as representative of the Government; Unanimously elected Deputy Speaker in February, 1985.



Rajarajan Museum at Thanjavur

In view of the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the coronation of Raja Raja I held in Thanjavur on September 16 and 17, 1984, a museum was set up by the State Department of Archaeology in Thanjavur. It has been named The Rajarajan Museum in memory of that great ruler. It is situated in the statue hall of the Maharatta Palace which had been handed over to the Department of Archaeology by the Public Works Department in 1980 to preserve and protect as a historical monument.

A cut out of Rajaraja adorns the entrance. This massive figure is neatly drawn by the master craftsmen of the College of Architecture, Mamalla - puram. A big box, placed on the left side of the first corridor contains drawings, portraying the achievements of Raja Raja. These drawings have been drawn by the famous artist, Manian Selvan, on the basis of suggestion by the Archaeology Department. These impress the valour and glory of Rajaraja on the minds of the visitors. Next to this, there are two maps illustrating the vast area ruled by Raja Raja I and his son, Rajendra I.

The sculpture section has some selective Chola sculptures. Among them, Siva as Uma-sahita Murthi and Bhairava are the master pieces, illustrating the aesthetic taste of the medieval Tamils. The Umasahita-murti sculpture belongs to the transitional period from Pallava to Chola. It exhibits the influence of both Pallava and Chola on dress and style. Siva is standing in the tribhanga pose, while Devi is in tri-

NATANA KASINATHAN,
Director of Archaeology i.c.,
bhanga. The Lord embraces his Consort with his left lower hand. The faces of both the Lord and the Goddess are calm and serene.

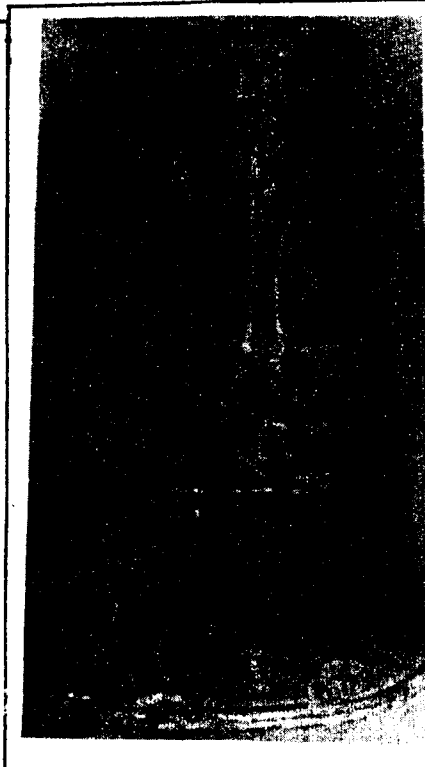
The Bhairava image, was the mulavighraha of a Kshetrapala temple, built by Lokamahadevi, the chief queen of Rajaraja I in Tiruvalanjushi. Since Lokamadevi was the chief queen of Rajaraja I, she would have thought of consecrating a magnificent statue of Bhairava. It may be said that it is one of the best piece of all Chola sculptures. The face with its protruding teeth, the chest wearing a kapalamala, the body in nude, the feet wearing padachcharas all help portray the figure with a ferocious look.

The bronze section consists of more than 10 bronzes which were lent to the Depart-



ment of Archaeology on a longterm loan basis by the Government Museum, Egmore. A Somaskanda group, a Rama Lakshmana group and Kali are the striking images. The Rama group is assignable to the 12th century. The Somaskanda group seems to belong to the 10th century A.D. Kali is the best piece of all the bronzes exhibited here. It belongs to 10th Century A.D. Seated on the patrasana, holds trisula and ankusa in her right and left upper hands. Lower right in position of abhaya while the lower left holds Kapala. The face is neatly shown with her ferocious attitude. While her left leg is placed on the asana, her right leg is shown hanging down. Bronzes of Appar, Gnanasambandar, Sundarar and Manicka vasakar are also exhibited, as Rajaraja was a staunch Saivite and a great lover of Tevaram.

A model of the garbhagraha of the Thanjavur Brihadeesvara temple is put up here with some replicas of the original paintings there. The story of the Taduttatkonda purana, the Apsara, Rajaraja with his mentor Karuvurthevar and the journey to Kailash by Sundarar and Cheraman Perumal are the themes that have been painted in pleasing colours. Siva as Tripurantaka is the most impressive copy here.



A Kudamuzha, (brought, from Tirutturaipoondi with the kind help of the Commissioner of The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department), Parai, a drum, lent by the Government Museum and lamps, utensils, lent by the Art Gallery, Thanjavur are the other important items. There are also three conches bearing inscriptions. One was lent by the trustees of the Kazhinjur temple (North Arcot). Others from the State Department of Archaeology are examples of Muttiracchanku mentioned in Chola inscriptions.



Numerous copper coins of Rajaraja, the replicas of the gold coins of Kulottunga I and the Tiruvalangadu copper plates of Rajendra I are the other important exhibits here.

A model of the excavated trenches wherein the base walls of the palace built by Rajendra I appear is on show. This shows what a great palace there once was at Gangaikondacholapuram and what a tremendous ruler Rajendra was. Another model of Thanjavur city is placed. This has been prepared from evidence collected from inscriptions.



Another interesting item in this exhibition is a long estampage of the inscription in Uttaramerur of Parantaka Chola I which deals with the local self-Government system of early medieval Tamilnadu. This is the inscription which prescribes the qualifications and disqualifications for a member to contest elections to the village sabha.

Homeless, restless, sleepless and penniless, the Tamils of Sri Lanka reach the shore of Rameswaram drenched by the foaming waves and chilled by the spraying sea throughout the night of their dangerous voyage from Talaimannar to Rameswaram, from Sri Lanka to Tamil Nadu. The very sight of the Tamil Nadu sea-shore gives them hope and guarantees their life.

The Sri Lanka Tamils have lost their possessions and blood relations. Many have lost their parents; many have lost their children; many have lost their husbands; many have lost their wives and many have lost their sisters and brothers.

Deprived of everything except their very life and self-respect, they flee the land of their birth to find a home across the sea in Tamil Nadu. They hope that this Land of the Tamils will be the Home of their Hope.

In Sri Lanka, the Tamils are being massacred by the organised armed forces and armed Sinhalese. Men are maimed and murdered. Women are raped and reduced to ashes. Young men are tortured and butchered. The Tamils are humiliated first and liquidated next. The race that ruled the land from time immemorial is now being ravaged by a savage group.

Peasants, fishermen, labourers, millers and millionaires flee terrorism and torture, all arriving here penniless.

As soon as these helpless refugees arrive at Rameswaram, they are taken to the Reception Centre where, their names are registered after verification of their identity cards and are admitted into Refugee Homes in Rameswaram. Two or three

TAMILNADU, THE HOME OF GOOD HOPE

days later they are sent to the Transit Camp at Mandapam, and from there to other districts after some days.

Tmt. Vasantha said, "My brother, 24 years of age, and my sister's husband were shot dead in our presence by army men who arrived by 25 military trucks. And worse still, a neighbour of ours, Thiru Ganesan, a staunch vegetarian, was ordered to collect the gushing blood and drink it. And lo! He had to do it!

My husband and I were intimidated at the point of gun and my two young children were threatened. Afraid of the army men, our children could not even open their mouths to call us Ma and Pa!

Even a dog's bark was to me like the blast of a bomb. I am still scared of that incident."

A young student of the advanced level course, Sathiyakanthan, and a student of Agricultural institute, Masil, said that they could not sit for the examination. "In the examination hall itself the Tamil students' answer papers are seized, torn off or burnt up. Ink is sprinkled on the answer papers and the papers are spoilt."

Four girl students who went to write the examination were kidnapped and what happened to them is still not known."

The Agriculture student said: "We have shunned that place, Sri Lanka, not being able to bear up with the vulgar teasing of our sisters by the Armymen. We have to shut our eyes and ears to what is done and said by those army people".

In December last, three Tamilians were forced to run away from their houses, and



while they were running, they were shot at from behind. Two died and one old man of 60 years, Subbiah, escaped with a wound caused by the bullet piercing through his left arm. He is at Mandapam Camp. The sore is still festering.

To these suffering humans of our blood and flesh, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India jointly render all the help to wipe out their tears and to protect their lives and guarantee a peaceful future.

Here is an account of what is done by our Government to help the hapless brethren.

REFUGEES:

After the outbreak of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka in July 1983, the Tamils were placed in three Relief Camps in Colombo and the first batch of these people from the Relief Camps was sent from Colombo to Tuticorin Port by an Indian Ship 'Bharath Seema' which arrived on 22nd August 1983 at Tuticorin Port with 107 families consisting of 334 members. These families were sent to Mandapam Camp by buses on 23rd August 1983 and they were admitted into the Transit Camp at Mandapam

as refugees. Till January 1985, 395 families consisting of 1160 members were admitted into the Mandapam Camp.

REFUGEES—Categorised :

The people coming to Tamil India as refugees from the riot-affected areas in Sri Lanka due to the recent ethnic disturbances comprise the following categories:



1. Sri Lanka Citizens
2. Indian Citizens
3. Stateless persons.

(A) The first category of people will be having passport or Emergency Certificates issued by the Government of Sri Lanka. They would have come to India with the Visa given

by the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka.

(B) The second category of persons will have either the Passport or Emergency certificate issued by the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka.

(C) The third category of the people consists of persons who have applied for either Indian or Sri Lankan Citizenship and whose papers have not yet been processed and settled. Some may not have even applied for either of the citizenships. In all such cases the Government of Sri Lanka issue an identity certificate to each member of the family.

All the above three categories of persons are eligible for admission to the Transit Camp and grant of relief assistance, if they are in a state of destitution.

Even refugees without any travel documents are admitted

into the Camp for giving relief provided they are in a destitute condition and have come from the riot-affected areas in Sri Lanka and certificated by the "Port Emigration Officers" at Rameswaram and the Police Officers of Rameswaram and Mandapam Camp to be refugees.

VISIT

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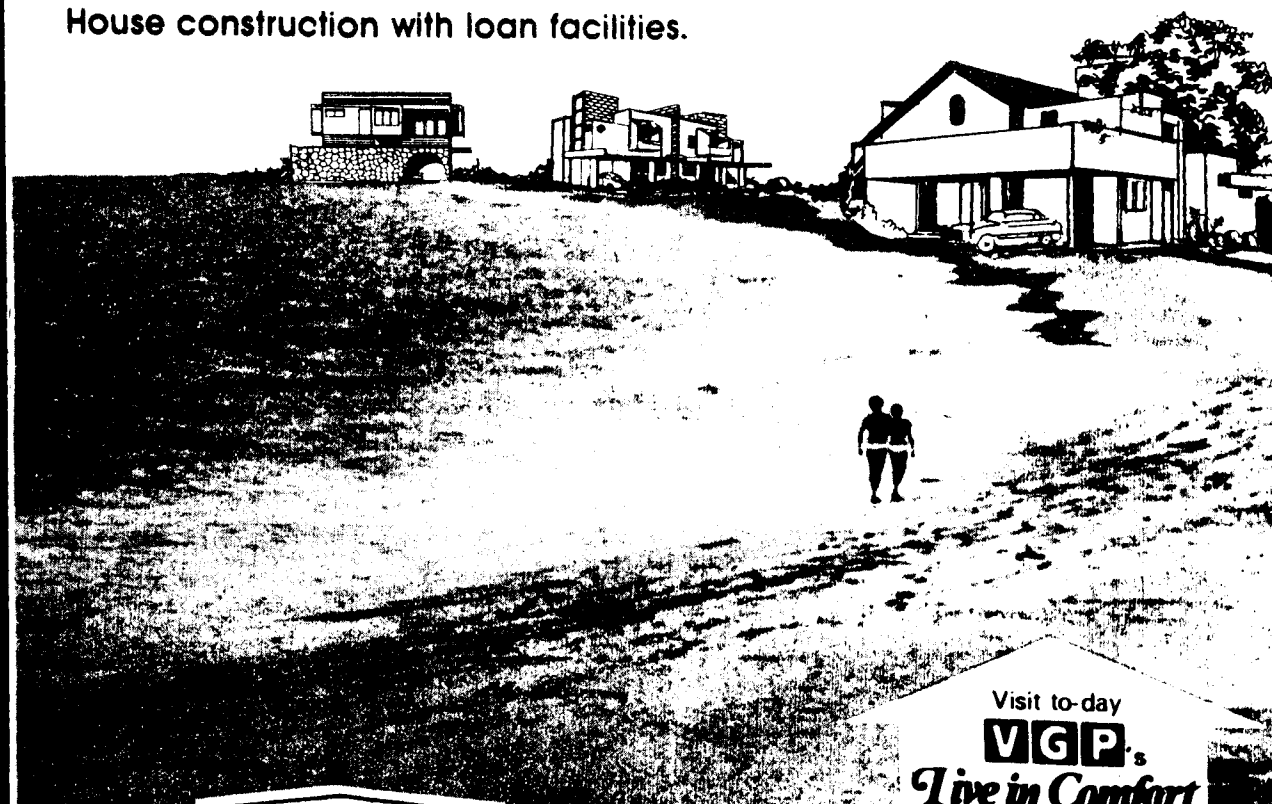
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PREPARATION OF RECORD

In order to keep a permanent record of the details of the refugees which will be useful at later date, arrangements have been made to have all the refugees photographed individually and as families, and a register is prepared with all the details relating to their whereabouts, their identity cards, numbers etc. Such a record will be useful for any agreement which might be concluded at some future date.

All the refugees who have come to Rameswaram crossing the Gulf of Mannar by their fishing boats are fishermen of Northern Ceylon. The distance to Paisala, a fishing village from where they set their sail to Rameswaram is covered in about 4 hours and the people arrive at Rameswaram shore in the early hours of the day.

Refugees till 28.3.1985:
No. of families: 4,596
No. of persons: 19,033

The Mandapam Camp is having a capacity to admit only

728 families. As the recent influx of refugees has crossed its normal capacity arrangements have been made to despatch the refugees to other districts. The Collector of Ramanathapuram, after obtaining telex orders from the Government, made arrangements to despatch the old refugees of 395 families and a section of new arrivals to the various districts. It is proposed to provide 5000 temporary shelters

for the refugees throughout the state. Arrangements have been made to exchange Sri Lanka currency for Indian currency. Families are despatched to districts after the concerned Collectors make arrangements in their respective districts.

Two special Deputy Collectors, have been placed at Mandapam Camp and Rameswaram respectively to take care of the refugees.



A middle aged man Santiago said: "We came together we had no sleep at all. Only after our arrival here, we have come to sleep/ sleep indeed!"

"The help is great! very much in our life time we have not had before such generosity and hospitality extended to us, is Tamil Sir."

A postal employee, said: "Both the army men and Sinhalese have been given arms to us. We are attacked from all sides. That is why we

have left behind all our possessions and have come here. The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu help us with shelter, food and clothes and so we are not refugees now. We would be real refugees only when we return to our country as our properties have been destroyed and we would be totally helpless."

FOR THE REFUGEES

Medical Facilities:

A Government Hospital with 20 beds is functioning at Mandapam Camp. It serves

the repatriates staying at Mandapam Camp and the Public of the area. A standard ambulance van, donated by the people of Ramanathapuram is available for transporting repatriate patients to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram in emergency circumstances.

Security:

One Police Station is functioning in the Camp exclusively for the repatriates and refugees staying at the camp.



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Your money doubles just in 6 years.
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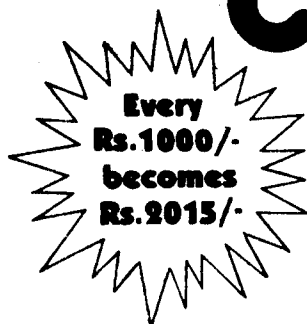
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VI Issue

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DPR-213-84-EP

ASSISTANCE ON ARRIVAL

On admission to the Camp,
the refugee families are pro-
vided with one tiffin at Rs.2
and one meal at Rs. 3.50 on
the day of admission.
They are given ration cards to
purchase subsidised rice at the
rate of 57 paise per kilogram
and fire wood at the rate of
40 paise per kilogram and cash
doles at the prescribed rates to
each of the refugee families.
Each refugee family on ad-
mission is given a cash dole at
the following rates according
to the size of the family:

Size and composition of the family	Amount to be paid per month Rs.P.
Family with one member	110.00
Family with two members(both adults)	192.50
Family with three members(two adults and one child)	247.50
Family with four members (two adults and two children)	275.00
Family with five members (three adults and two children)	357.50

For every additional adult
and child, an amount of Rs.
82.50 and Rs. 27.50 per month
respectively would be admissible.

The Refugee families are also
provided with clothes and
Sarees for adult members, gar-
ments for children, utensils and
hurricane lamp at Government
cost at the time of admission to
the Transit Camp

EXPENDITURE ON OTHER ITEMS:

(Abstract of expenditure per family)	Rs.
1. Clothing and bedding	556

2. Aluminium utensils	55
3. Lighting	35

Total Rs. 646

The ferry service from Talai-
mannar to Rameswaram sea
port cancelled on 5th January
1985 has not yet been resumed,
due to the condition prevailing
in Sri Lanka. However, since
5th February there has been
a sudden and substantial in-
flux of refugees from Sri Lanka
into Rameswaram through fibre
reinforced plastic mechanised
boats.

Refugees, immediately after
their arrival at Rameswaram
are screened by a Medical
Team and those with com-
municable diseases are
segregated from the rest.

The refugees are also
inoculated against cholera
and typhoid. They are then
given tea and sent to one
of the five chatrams at Rames-
waram itself. The boats in which
they have travelled are also
taken into safe custody. When
accommodation is avail-
able at Mandapam Transit
camp, they are sent to Manda-
pam by train.





The Government have so far sanctioned Rs. 8 lakhs for repairing the dilapidated blocks in Mandapam Camp and Rs. 5 lakhs for putting up Fire Proof Light roofing huts in Mandapam Camp to Accommodate the refugees. As per actual requirement, the cost will be Rs. 15 lakhs. The Temporary hutments will be ready soon. On completion of these works, the camp will be in a position to accommodate 350 additional families.

In addition, arrangements are also made to accommodate the refugee families in the Cyclone shelters after providing temporary toilets and hand pumps.

Pregnant women are specially looked after and efforts are made to see that members of the same families are not separated during the rehabilitation.

It is immensely appreciable to see in person the tremen-

dous work put up by the Collector of Ramand, Thiru, S. Gurumurthi I.A.S. and his team of officers to rehabilitate the Sri Lanka Tamils with care and concern.

The Tamil Nadu Government, realising the importance and the magnitude of the challenge in rehabilitating the Sri Lanka Tamils, have appointed the Secretary of the Food Department, Thiru. U. S. Natarajan, I.A.S. as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation to speed up the work.

Hon'ble Minister for Rehabilitation Thiru T. Ramasamy and Hon'ble Minister for Housing Thiru N. Nalluswamy visited the Refugee Camp at Kottapattu on the Tiruchi-Pudukkottai Highway and spent over two hours hearing the woes of the refugees at the Camp.

Hon'ble Minister for Rehabilitation Thiru T. Ramasamy told pressmen that the Tamil Nadu Government had spent so far Rs. 72 lakhs on providing relief to the Tamil refugees and it had sought Rs. 5 crores from the Centre for the purpose.

A Report by
S. NALLARASU

People are unreasonable, illogical and self-centered.

Love them anyway!

If you do good, people will accuse you of selfish ulterior motives.

Do good anyway!

If you are successful, you will win false friends and true enemies.

Succeed anyway!

Honesty and frankness make you vulnerable

Be honest and frank anyway!

DO GOOD ANYWAY

The good you do today will be forgotten tomorrow

Do good anyway!

The biggest people with the biggest ideas can be shot down by the smallest people with the smallest minds.

Think big anyway!

People favour underdogs but follow only top-dogs

Fight for some under dogs anyway!

What you spent years building may be destroyed overnight

Build anyway!

Give the world the best you have and you'll get kicked in the teeth.

Give the world the best you've got anyway!

(Excerpts from 'Tough Times Never Last. But Tough People Do')



TamilArasu

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MAY 1985 75 P.



Dr. AMBEDKAR

Born on : 14-4-1891

Demised on : 6-12-1956

தலைநகரம், (தொழில் நகரம்)

In scope this month

29 மே 1985



Sir Theagaraya Chettiar வணிகரால்
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

The All Party Delegation led by
Dr. M. G. R Presented a memorandum to
Prime Minister to solve the Sri Lanka
Tamils' problem. 8



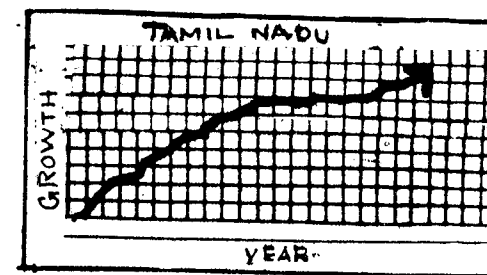
State Film Awards Presented

The Chief Minister attends his first
major meeting for the Film Awards Distribu-
tion at Valluvar Kottam. 11



Extension service for Fisher-Women

A new service by the Tamil Nadu
Government helps fisherwomen to be trained
and to be self-reliant. An in-depth study. 15



Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu

An impetus is being given to the indus-
trial growth in Tamil Nadu. A special article
deals with small-scale chemical industries. 21

Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamilnadu Government

Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

May, 1985

chithrai - Valkasi



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.



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

Celebration of 134th Birthday of Sir Theagaraya

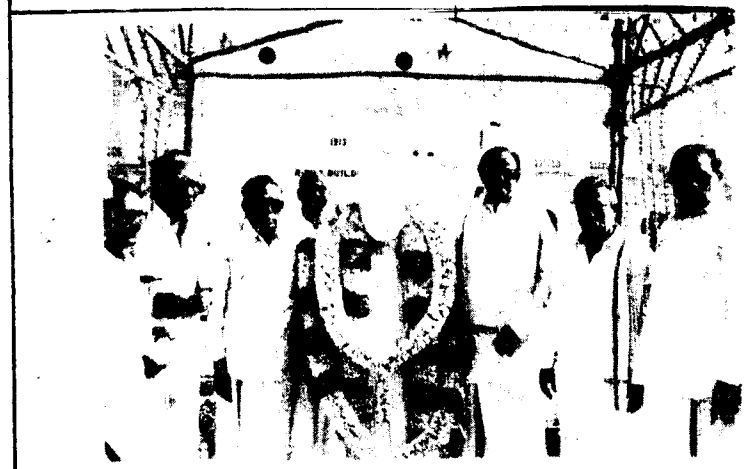
The Government of Tamil Nadu celebrated the 134th Birth anniversary of the great leader Sir Pitti. Theagaraya Chettiyar who started the movement for Social equality in Tamil Nadu. The movement later on came to be known as the Justice Party that fought for the uplift of the socially, educationally and 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, 1985.

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.





Thirupathi 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. Nedunchezian delivered an emotional valedictory address. Dr. K. A. P. Viswanatham, 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. Sundaravadivelu, 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."



NEW 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.

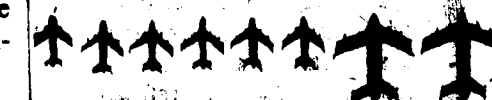
The first floor houses the security hold for departing passengers and airline offices. The top floor has restaurant and viewing gallery. Besides a Post Office, Snack Bar and Information Counters, there are two V.P. Lounges.

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 every day. 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.

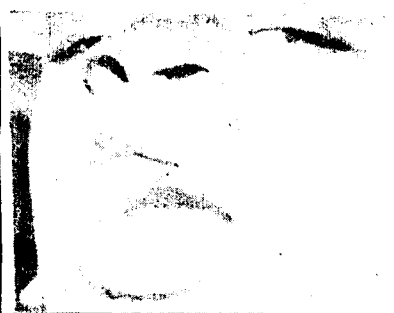
Anyone can be kind and thoughtful and considerate for a day.

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 extend of losing 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.

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

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

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. Nedunchelviyan

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.



AWARDS TO FAMILY WELFARE FILMS

Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru R. M. Veerappan has 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 of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 and two prizes for

dramas - Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 for artistically presenting the family planning concept would be given in addition to the existing awards with immediate effect.

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.

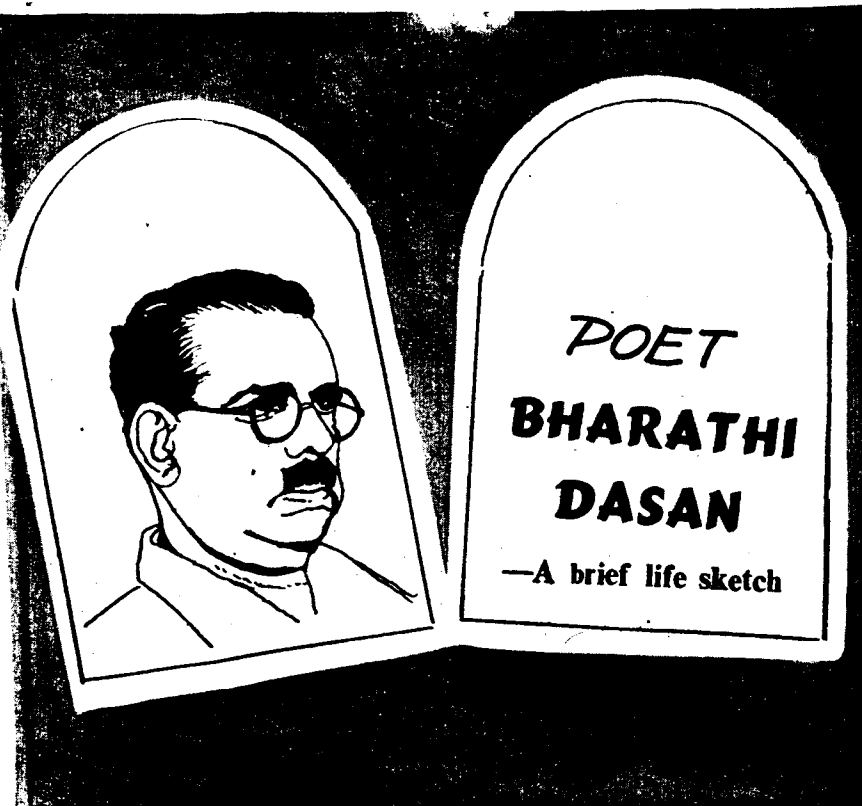
As a young boy he learnt Tamil under the great scholar Thiru P. A. Periyasamy. He had keen perception and could compose poems at the age of 11. His early poem, 'Mother's Majesty' was greatly appreciated by poet Bharathi. The poem appeared in original and in English in the periodicals of that time.

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 Bharthidasan 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 — Karaipur



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 paid 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.

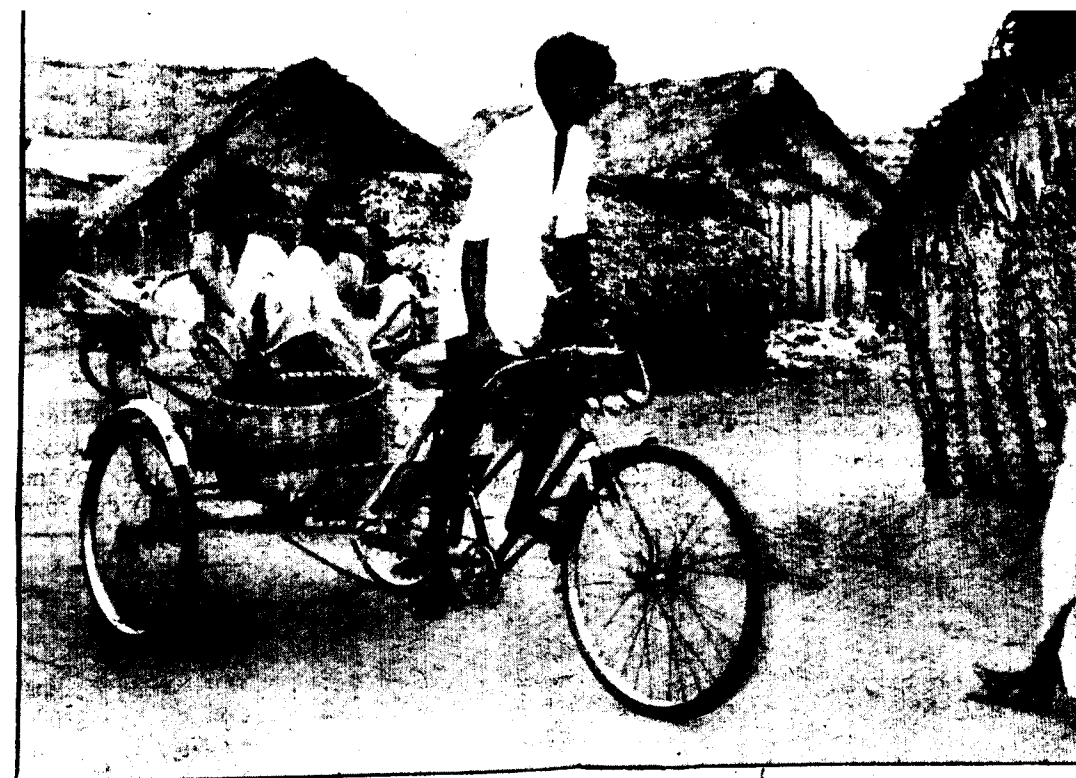
(4) Income Generating Schemes:

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 calippers 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 Muthiapet 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 by 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.Chidambaranathan Chettiar under the auspices of Maraimalai Adigal Study Circle arranged by Seruvai Mohanasundaranar of Nakkirar 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-Kalanjam" 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 Köln, 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, Thiruvannamiyur 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:

Dioctyl 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 Dioctyl 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 $\times 0.64$ = 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.

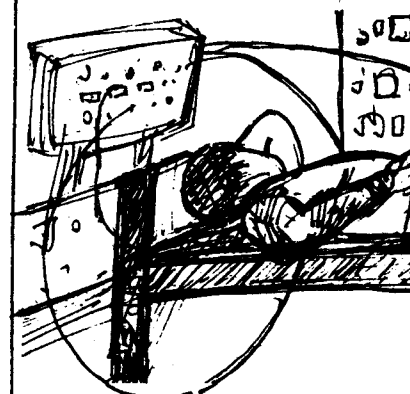
2. Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy:

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



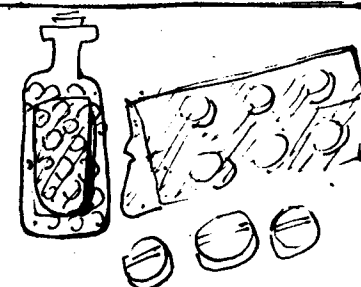
SHOCK WAVES FOR KIDNEY STONES

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 shatter. The number of pulses needed to complete destruction depends on the size, shape, number and type of stones.

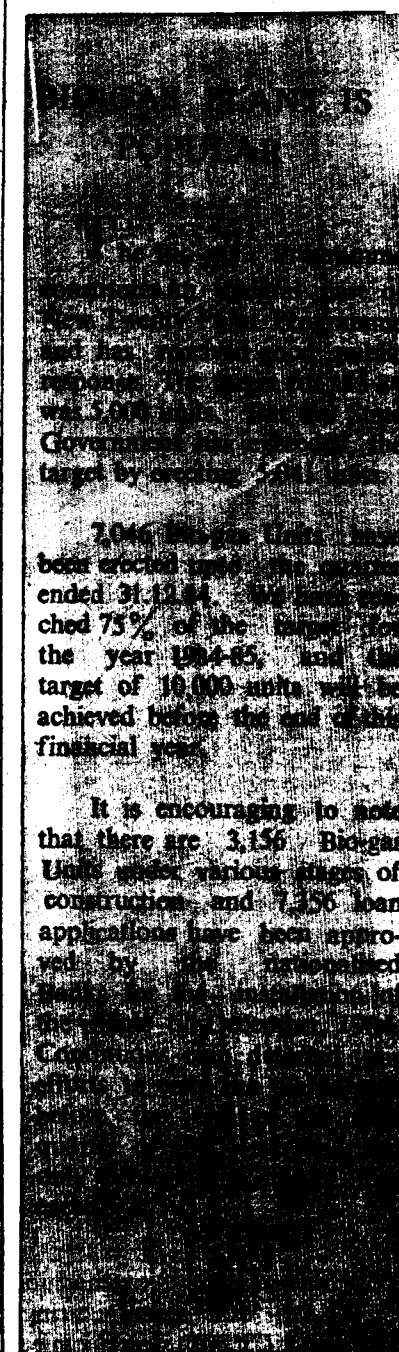


VITAMINS AGAINST ORAL CANCER

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 se-sil-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 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.

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 uncommon 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 Tamil Nadu 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 Tamil Nadu Pongalsports and Games meet.

March 5th

Third phase of State Assembly poll.

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

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

Tamil Nadu 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 Nimeidri 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.

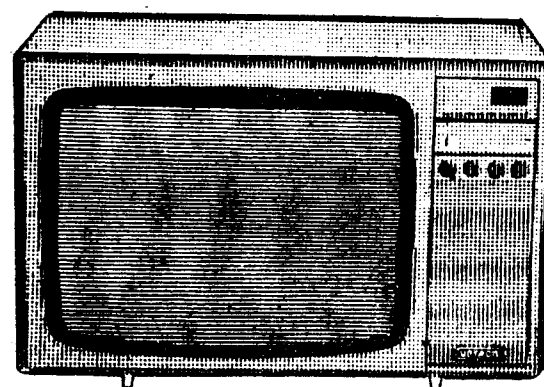
April 10th:

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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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 Prabhak 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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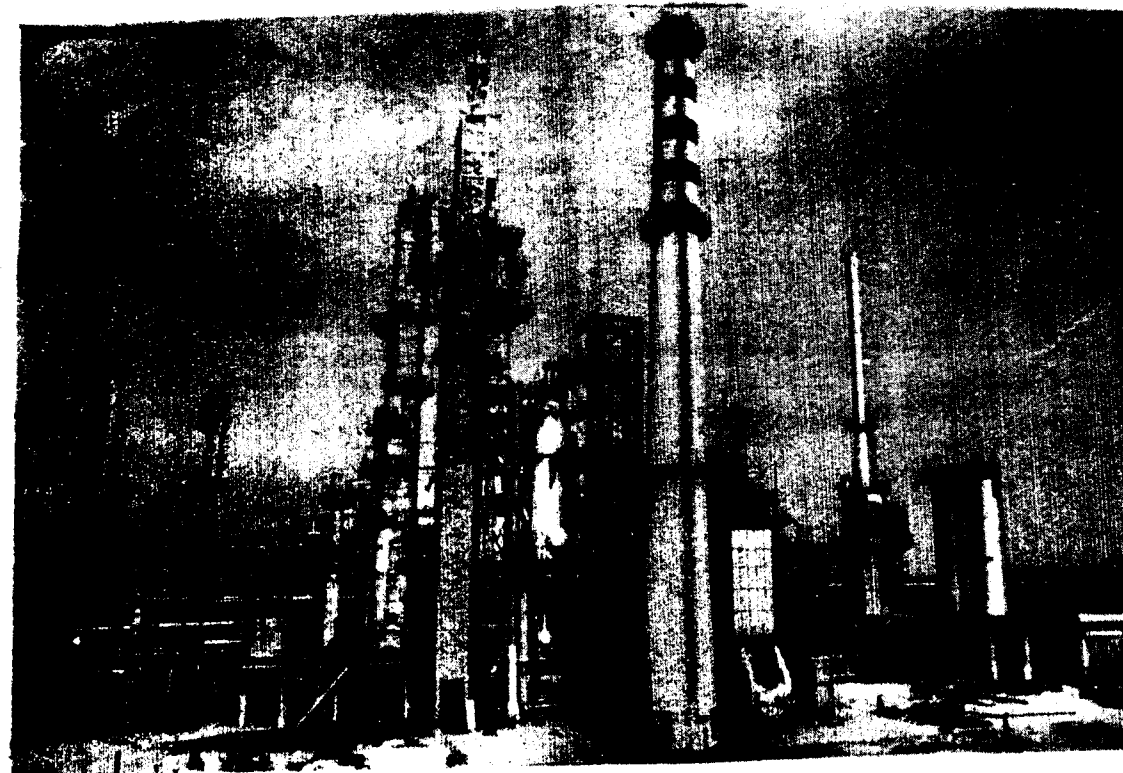
FCC UNIT OF MRL BEGINS PRODUCTION

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 intergrated
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.



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.

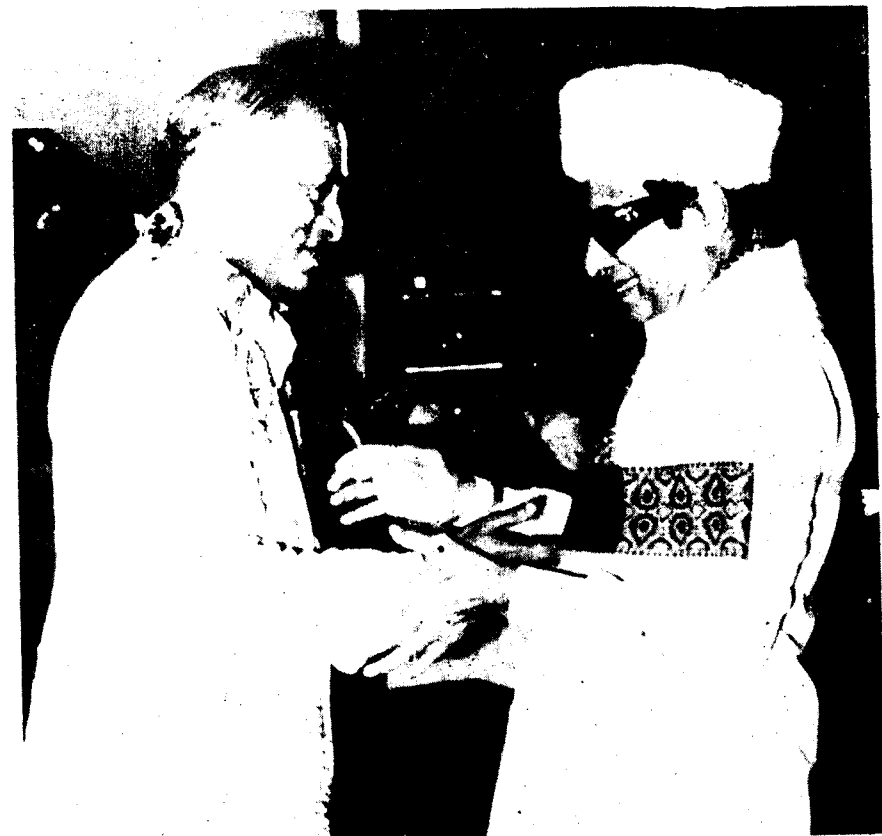
Tamil Arasu joins the other personnel of the Information Department in paying homage to an exemplary officer.

Birth : 20.1.1938 Death : 8.5.1985

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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.





The Chief of the Naval Eastern Command, Vice Admiral Thiru Nadkarney called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR on 7.5.85.

The Indian High Commissioner nominee to England, Thiru P. C. Alexander called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR on 19.5.85.



In scope this month



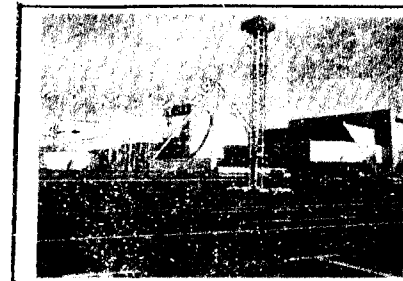
Pay rise to Government Employees

Based on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission Report, the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. increases Government Employees Pay by upto Rs. 150.



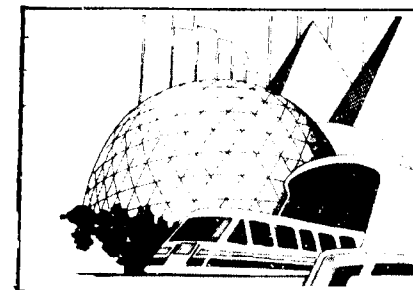
Sekkizhar Temple at Kunrathur

Minister for Information, Thiru R M. Veerappan inaugurated the renovation of the temple dedicated to Sekkizhar on 18.5.85. A report.



Tamil Nadu Leads in Industrial Development

A glance at the figures prove that Tamil Nadu has kept up with the pace of the Industrial Development in India. A Note.



Expo '85

A write up on Expo '85 being held in Tsukuba Science City, Japan. A fascinating potrait of what science can achieve.



Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu had set its sights on controlling its population. A programme that is bound to succeed and help all-round growth of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamilnadu Government

June, 1985. Thiruvalluvar Year 2016. Vaikasi - Aani



The Tamil Nadu Government announced an increase in emoluments ranging from Rs.30 to Rs.150 a month to its employees, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

About 9.42 lakh employees will get the increased pay with

allowance paid to the employees is to be merged with their basic pay.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V.R.Nedunchezian, and the Finance Secretary, Thiru C.Ramachandran, IAS, said the arrears due from October 1, 1984, would be paid as soon as the formal orders

a fitment benefit of seven percent of the basic pay is granted. With the minimum benefit at Rs.30 and the maximum at Rs.150, the average benefit works out to 9.5 percent of the basic pay.

A new dearness allowance formula at 1.5 percent of the

PAY RISE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

retrospective effect from October 1, 1984, which will cost the State Exchequer Rs.90 crores in a full year. The additional commitment in the current financial year (1985-86) will be Rs.145 crores payable to the employees and the non-adjusted portion of the interim relief granted during the Pongal festival.

The decisions of the Cabinet on the recommendations of the Pay Commission were announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.Ramachandran, at a press conference in the Secretariat on 26.5.85. A portion of the dearness

were issued and at any rate before the end of July.

The Pay Commission, headed by Thiru N.S.Ramaswami, retired Judge of the Madras High Court, was set up in June 1984. It submitted its report on April 10, 1985.

Reading out the Cabinet decisions, on behalf of the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister said the D.A instalments paid up to the consumer price index level of 528 point would be merged with the basic pay.

Other highlights are: A new pay structure with 17 scales has been prescribed. While fixing the level in the new scales,

basic pay up to Rs.1,100 and at 1.2 percent for pay above this level, for an increase of eight points in the consumer price index, will be adopted: the maximum will continue to be Rs. 30 per instalment. In the case of the minimum, the Cabinet has modified the commission's recommendation and raised it from Rs.six to Rs.eight for each instalment.

New rates for house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance have been prescribed, and the rural compensatory allowance has been doubled to Rs.20. Limits for house building advance are also relaxed.

Pension amounts are revised on a graded basis from seven to 30 percent. Including a lumpsum grant of Rs.20, the minimum pension is raised to Rs.235 from the present level of Rs.125. The pensioners will be granted D.A. at the same rates as for the serving personnel.

Once in three years, D.A. instalments granted will be converted into dearness pay.

The scales of heads of departments and of technical personnel are rationalised and raised. Parity to Indian medicine doctors with allopathy doctors is granted.

Indicating the areas where the Cabinet had modified the commission's recommendations The Financial Minister said the house rent allowance suggested for Madras city and areas within 32 km from it had been raised.



The scales of Tahsildars, block development officers, inspectors of police and forest rangers, who played an important role in implementing the Government's policies, had been raised by one level higher than recommended.

On the same lines, the scales of Under Secretaries, and Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes were also raised, and a special allowance of Rs.100 was granted to Section Officers in the Secretariat.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

In Tamil Nadu at present there is only one Regional Rural Bank viz. Pudukkottai Regional Rural Bank, established by the Indian Overseas Bank, functioning in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts with head-quarters at Sathur. There are 114 branches of this bank in these two districts. During the year 1983, the outstanding under priority sector for this bank stood at Rs. 19.3 crores with more than 1.2 lakh accounts. The entire priority sector advances were disbursed to the weaker sections.

The Government has also agreed to have one more Regional Rural Bank established in Dharmapuri District. This bank is being sponsored by Indian Bank. The bank will have a total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which the Government of India's share would be Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The sponsoring bank's share is Rs. 8.75 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is from the State Government. After getting the orders of Government of India, the bank is expected to function from 1985 onwards.

SMALL AND SMALLER

Raja of Panagal who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and a party colleague of Sir Theagaraya was arriving at Madras. Sir Theagaraya went to the railway station to receive the Raja.

The Raja said, "Why is it you have come all the way to receive me. You need not have come at all. You could send an ordinary person or a small boy"

Then came the reply from Sir Theagaraya: "I too thought of sending a small ordinary boy, and I searched for one. But there is nobody else smaller than myself. That is why I have come here."

Government to erect memorial to Sekkizhar

The Tamil Nadu Government will erect a suitable memorial for Sekkizhar, the Prime Minister of Chola emperor of 12th century AD, who turned a divine poet and contributed the Peria Puranam, the immortal classic containing the biographies of the 63 Sivaite Saints called Nayanamars.

Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, announced this at Kunrathur, the poet's birthplace. The Minister also said a centre to honour this avant would be chosen by a committee. It might be on the lines of Kamban Kottam, and the Valluvar Kottam.

Apart from the Sekkizhar complex, the memory of another illustrious poet, Elango Adigal would also be perpetuated, the Minister added. The Information Minister inaugurated the renovation of the present temple dedicated to Sekkizhar in this village on 18.5.85.

The house where Sekkizhar was born had been converted into a temple which is in neglected condition. Funds would not be a constraint to honour such an illustrious son of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Thiru R.M. Veerappan said. The Tamil people, who have forgotten to repay the debt of gratitude to scholars and saints, should pay homage to them in proper way by recollecting their contribution to Tamil culture.

The occasion was also unique in that a six-decade-old dispute was resolved at the in-

stance of the Hon'ble Minister and an idol of Sekkizhar, which was not hitherto being allowed to enter the Thiruunageswarar temple which he had constructed, by strange circumstances was led in. Sekkizhar before being invited by Anapaya Chola to head his cabinet, was living in Thirunageswaram (near Kumbakonam) and was a devout devotee of the deity there. When he shifted his venue of activities to Kunrathur, he built a temple like the temple where he had been hitherto worshipping.

The Information Minister helped in ending this dispute and the idol was taken into the

Nageswarar temple's sanctum and the Lord and His devotee were "made to meet" after a lapse of 62 years. Oduvars recited hymns and there was jubilation at this "re-union".

Hon'ble Thiru Veerappan expressed regret that even today, Tamil was not being allowed to be used in the famed Chidambaram temple. Sekkizhar and Kamban were like the two eyes of Tamils but the former had not been made so popular. The Peria Puranam reflected the genius of Tamil culture, the service by the saints to uplift humanity, the then civilisation and the administrative efficiency of the people 800 years ago.



"Sekkizhar and his work must be popularised among common man. We honour those who serve humanity but we have not paid homage to a great poet who called out the life-history of 63 outstanding men who served society, after touring the entire State". The

Minister also referred to the manner in which foreign countries paid tributes to their great sons like Shakespeare.

Tirumoolar's biography in the Peria Puranam spelt out the theme of "one caste, one

God". Sekkizhar's account contained lives of apostles from all strata of society. Caste was no barrier to reach God, who visited these men who strove to serve society.

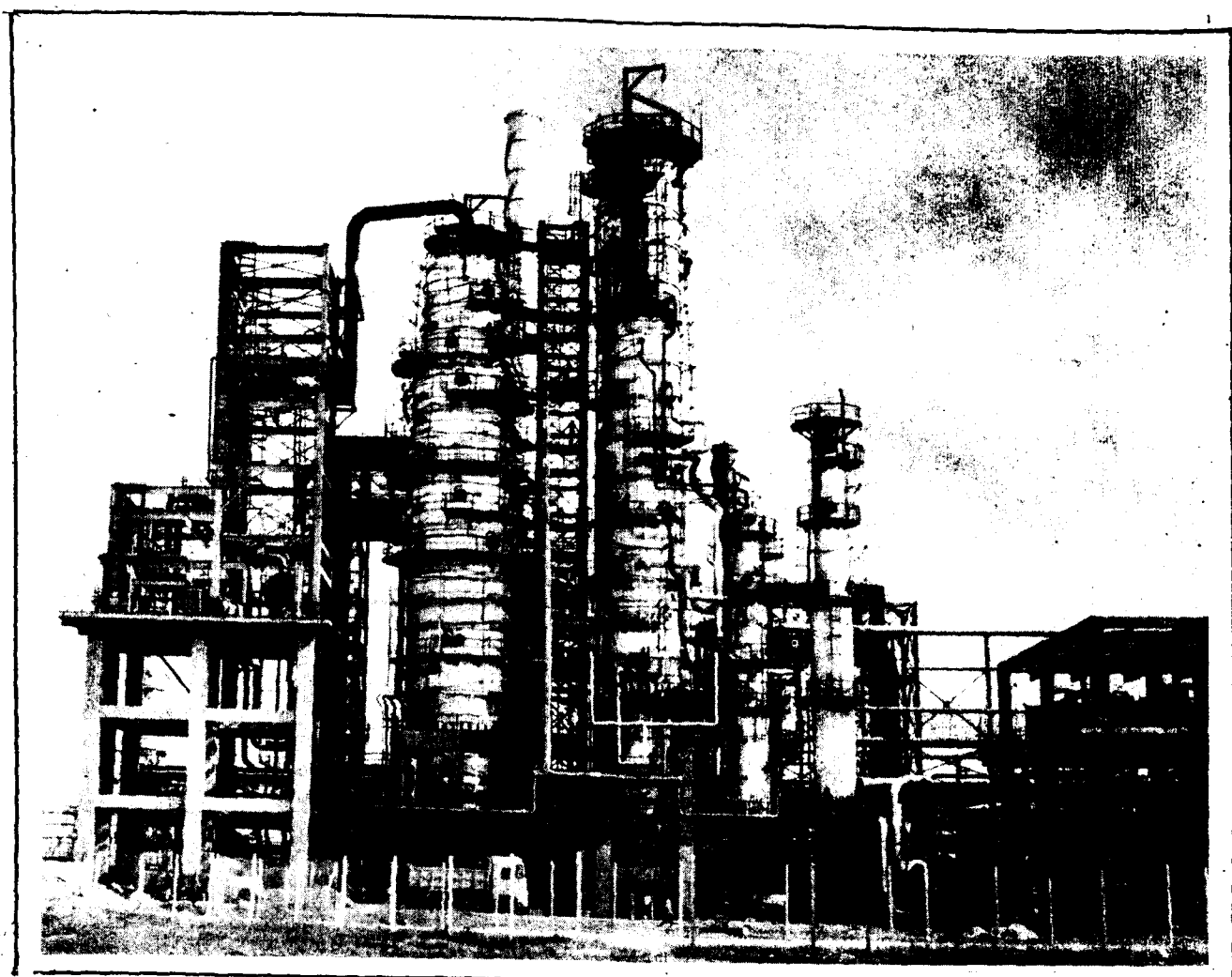
Thiru M.P. Sathyavel Murugan welcoming, thanked the Government for its keen interest to revive Tamil Culture by honouring men of erudition.

Thiru K. Aludiah Pillai, I.A.S., Commissioner, HR&CE, said Tiruvalluvar and Sekkizhar were God's gifts to Tamils. Sekkizhar stayed at Chidambaram for one year to complete his Peria Puranam with 4,253 verses. God himself gave him the "lead" for his divine poem. After completion, he and his classic were honoured by being taken in a procession on an elephant, the emperor himself standing in attendance.

Thiru T.N. Ramachandran said Peria Puranam which has been translated into Sanskrit contained the message in the Vedas, Upanishads and the Agamas. Thiru S.T. Kasirajan, I.A.S. Transport Commissioner said but for Peria Puranam, posterity could not have learnt about the devotion of Kannappa Nayanar and Pusalar Nayanar.

Thiru V. Muthuswami said by a study of Peria Puranam, one could recapitulate the glory of Tamil literature which existed during the Sangam age. H.H. Sri Gnanaprakasa Desika Pharamacharya (Thondai Mandalam Adheenam) said, the Peria Puranam has been reckoned as a scripture. Thiru. Arul Mozhi Thevar, thanking the visitors, suggested the naming of Chingleput as Sekkizhar district and also establishing a university in his memory.





Manali-A Major Petro Chemical Complex

Manali, 30km from Madras where the Madras Refineries Limited (MRL) and the Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL) are located, is emerging as a multi-crore petrochemical complex and hectic activity is in the area, a vast expanse of semi-marshy land.

The major plants coming up there would produce import substituting intermediaries like Linear Alky Benzene (LAB) propylene oxide, polyglycol, polyol and isopropylene.

The newly formed joint-sector, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts (TNPL) is setting up a Rs. 140-crore plant at Manali for

the production of 50,000 tonnes of LAB per year with technical know-how from Universal Oil-products, USA. LAB is the main raw material used in the manufacture of detergents.

The TNPL executive director Thiru Balasubramanian said work on a 40-acre site had already begun and the plant is expected to go on stream in the last quarter of 1987.

The company has been formed by the Southern Petrochemicals Industries which invested Rs.25crores, besides the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's (TIDCO) investment of Rs.26 crores and

Rs.49 crores raised from the Public. The balance would come from financial institutions.

Thiru Balasubramanian said at present 50,000 tonnes of LAB was being imported as indigenous production of 40,000 tonnes per year by the Indian Petrochemicals Ltd (IPCL) could not meet the demands of the detergent industry. TNPL'S LAB, once available would obviate the need for import.

The Company would also produce isopropylene and polyol with the propylene provided by MRL. A Rs 15-crore investment in plant and machinery is envisaged for this.

The Sector continues to receive utmost important both at the Centre and the State level. As the Development in the Sector is left largely to private initiation and enterprises, the State Government have been endeavouring to create a climate conducive for growth. The figures relating to the development of this sector show an encouraging level.

The simplified registration procedures and the special drive for increasing the pace of growth have yielded the highest increase in permanent registration in recent years since the formation of the District Industries Centres in 1978.

TAMIL NADU LEADS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

It may be seen from the figures that the Industrial growth in Tamil Nadu has been consistently higher than that of the All India figures.

We have also strengthened the Single Window Mechanism under which the District Industries Centres play a co-ordinat-

ing role in highlighting problems in the commissioning of industries and securing solutions therefor. This mechanism was introduced in May last and in the last one year, of the 1611 cases identified solutions have been found for 906 cases and it is expected that the clearances would be obtained for the remaining cases also very soon.

The implementation of the Self-employment Programme was vested with the District Industries Centres which have been able to acquire themselves creditably during both the years of implementation viz. 83-84. Particulars of target and achievement for the two years are given below:

It may be relevant to point out that the performances of this State have been commended at the All India Level.

It may be of interest to note that as against the target of 10,000 units under the 20 Point Programme last year the achievement was 11,700 units. During this year (1985-86) we propose to give a qualitative orientation to the number of new units to be generated in the State under which out of 6,000 new small scale units anticipated, industry-wise targets are as follows :—

Electricals & Electronics... 600
Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plastics... 400

Year	No. of permanently registered units	Employment
31-3-1978	18,700	2,60,836
31-3-1983	46,378	5,30,985
31-3-1984	49,920	5,70,002
31-3-1985	60,250	7,23,108

The index number of Industrial growth from 1978 onwards for all India and Tamil Nadu is given below:

Year	INDIA		TAMILNADU	
	Index No.	Growth percentage	Index No.	Growth percentage
The He who Destroyed Annihilated Here	148	6.8	164.1	14.7
Sanjivatri	150	1.2	172.7	5.2
1981	151	0.7	182.5	5.7
1981	165	9.3	201.7	10.5
1982	172	4.2	213.3	5.8



Year	Target	Achievement Units	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1983—84	17500	21,247	3315.50
1984—85	21700	22,425	4233.20

Automobile ancilleries ..	600
Engineering ..	1400
Others ..	3000

We have also proposed to take up certain areas for modernisation, mention may be made of a scheme for establishment of prototype process Development Centre for pump-sets at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 160 lakhs which has been cleared by the planning Commission for implementation by the Department of Industrial Development, Government of India. The following two projects have also been suggested for third country assistance under the United Nations Development programme:

1. Auto Parts Development Centre in or near Madras to design and develop auto parts and improve the quality of existing parts at a cost of Rs. 520 lakhs.

2. Electronic Development Centre at Madras at a cost of Rs. 660.55 lakhs.

We have been using the Industrial Co-operatives Sector as an instrument for the development of identified rural industries and employment generation in rural areas. The number of such societies has increased from 297 in March 1978 to 723 at the end of March 1985. Their production and sales have gone up from Rs.

15.00 crores and Rs. 17.65 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 79.93 crores and Rs. 88.34 crores respectively in 1984-85. This year we expect to reach the level of Rs. 100 crores in sales.

Among the societies, mention may be made of the four common Leather Finishing Service Societies at a cost of Rs. 1 crore each at Vaniyambadi, Dindigul, Perambur and Ranipet. These are intended to help small tanners to increase their earnings through the furnishing facilities provided at a nominal cost. The Teac Co-operatives which have had a major import on the lines of small tea leaf growers in Nilgiris have proved to be very effective. The production and sale of these societies have increased from Rs. 78.1 lakhs and Rs. 729.88 lakhs in 1977-78 to 1949.91 lakhs and Rs. 1980.53 lakhs in 1984-85.

During this year, we intend to enter into new areas like Electronic particularly with women as beneficiaries with a view to encourage the growth of electronic units. We propose to create raw-material banks.



Bharathidasan Aathichuudi Prelude

Translation by
Dr.N.Sanjeevi

audable love of Nationality
love of the Mother-land
are aimed to nourish world-love
otherwise
low to hound out
in this world of To-day
dangerous Atom-bombs and piling of war-weapons
also poisonous Environmental pollution
low to usher in peace?
The aim of this poem is
to establish only one common (Socialist) govt
Of the (esteemed) United nations
as this poem is like
the ancient poem of Arvaiyaar
in the same style
is the title

1. All (In the world) are our kith and kin
2. Unify all the governments in the world
3. Music becomes magnificent
depending on its language
4. Partaking is pleasure
5. All wealth should be socialised
6. Only the mind that deepens disseminates
7. Write original works
8. You are the author of all five works
(Of creation, protection, improvement, change
and compassion)
9. You are the creator and destroyer
10. Unity of mind (s) leads to universal peace
11. Jealousy is leprosy
12. The Ignorant suffer
13. He who claims high by birth is low
14. Destroy narrow thoughts
15. Annihilate evil thoughts against others
16. Hear well; Answer well
17. Banish widowhood
18. Patron's excess is theft
19. Seek the welfare of children
20. Achieving fame is only
by one's action here and now
21. Cultivate good taste
22. Engage in any work examining the environment

23. Sharpness of mind is wealth
24. Develop Dramatics
25. Strengthen the power of speech
26. Demolish depression
27. Slash down slavery (of all kinds)
28. The well-liberated never fall ill
29. Peasantry is prosperity
30. Grow more fruit-trees
31. Pain is the root of pleasure
32. Grow more trees (all along the streets)
33. Make music sweet as honey
34. Speak sharply and sweetly
35. Discard the dead past
36. Failure levers success
37. Ignorance breeds fear
38. Four-tier castesism is false
39. Catch up clarity in thought
40. The whole world is your home
41. Strive subtlety more and more
42. Conceive every second fresh thoughts
43. Establish more and more universities
44. Religious bigotry is bad
45. The immature is useless
46. Self-respect is sovereign
47. Man and woman are equal
48. No Devil exists except religion
49. Mother Tamil is the language prime
50. Practice military manoeuvres all around
51. To hide and name it sacred is sacrilege
52. Change is natural
53. Eschew extravagance
54. Be an example
55. Yield not to dotage (old age)
56. Defecation is public crime
57. Establish your name and fame for the future
58. Abhor opportunism
59. Black-marketing is public crime
60. Sharpen your smell-sense
61. Poverty is the result of betrayal
62. Total liberation is dearer than life
63. Death has nothing further
64. Give-up empty talk
65. Take necessary timely meals
66. Live to let live the world

Our body requires energy giving food stuffs like carbohydrate, protein and fat. These food stuffs are digested by various enzymes and absorbed from the intestines. The carbohydrate gets converted into glucose and glucose gets deposited in the liver and muscle as glycogen. When necessary the glycogen gets converted back to glucose. Thus in a normal person blood sugar is kept at a constant level (100-120mgm). Insulin is formed by the B cells of Islets of Langerhans. Its main action are (1) to facilitate the entry of glucose into the cells and combustion of the same in the tissues; (2) deposition of glycogen in the muscles and liver and (3) Deposition of fat in the adipose tissue. When the blood sugar gets reduced to go 560mgm% or less, we call it Hypoglycemia. Usually it is due to treatment of Diabetes with insulin. This gives rise to various symptoms-if they are not promptly noticed and treated, the patient goes into coma.

Ketosis is an acute complication of Diabetes either untreated or poorly treated. Previously, it was called Diabetic coma. Now-a-days, it has to be recognised at pre-coma stage and is called Ketosis. If not treated vigorously, it also goes to coma. Before insulin treatment 50% of the diabetic patients used to die to Ketosis, now it is less than 2%. In diabetics because of absolute or relative lack of insulin, carbohydrate is not utilised properly. Fat is mobilised and metabolised. Normally, fat gets converted to certain fatty acids (acetoacetic acid) and it gets oxidised to carbon dioxide and water. But when fat combustion is proceeding at abnormal level, acetoacetic acid and its derivatives B. hydroxy butyric acid and acetone begin to accumulate and appear in excessive amounts in the blood, producing

ing Ketosis. Untreated cases can go in for coma and death.

Hypoglycemia:

In 1922, Insulin was discovered. Before 1922, hypoglycemia was a rarity. Since then, the condition has become common. Symptoms usually occur when the blood sugar falls to 60 mgm%. But in long standing Diabetic with 300 mg. or more blood sugar level symptoms may appear at 100 mgm% level also. It can be due to (1) treatment of Diabetes or (2) spontaneous hypoglycemia.

Till recently we thought that insulin alone can give rise to hypoglycemia, but not the oral antidiabetic drugs. Now we

1. Blurring of vision and diplopia (Double vision)
2. Headache
3. Spastic character in movements, especially in the legs
4. Frequent and uncontrolled yawning
5. Rare fits (In Epilepsy, hypoglycemia must be suspected)
6. Chronic hypoglycemia may cause neurotic pains

III. Psychic changes:

1. Depression and irritability (may look like a drunkard)
2. Drowsiness in day time and sleeplessness at night.
3. Inability to concentrate, weakness and easy fatigability.

If hypoglycemia is not treated

what is Diabetes?

get few cases of hypoglycemia with oral drug also.

SYMPTOMS

Earliest occurrence of hypoglycemia will be a sense of apprehension, hunger, sweating, trembling, palpitation and unsteadiness. Awareness of symptoms may be masked by sedatives (Sleeping tablets).

1. Symptoms due to the effects of hypoglycemia on the autonomic nervous system:

1. Profuse sweating even in a cold day
2. hunger
3. paraesthesia of the lips and fingers
4. Pallor
5. Palpitations
6. Fine tremors

II. Symptoms due to the effects of hypoglycemia on the Central Nervous System.

promptly at this stage it may develop coma, leading on to permanent brain damage and death.

DIAGNOSIS

When hypoglycemia is suspected, the urine must be examined and the absence of sugar in the urine increases the probability of hypoglycemia while the presence of sugar rules out hypoglycemia. However, you must be careful to collect the urine which is being formed at that time, and not merely examine the urine collected in the bladder earlier. For this purpose if the urine shows some sugar, the bladder must be completely emptied, and again urine collected after a few minutes. This urine has been secreted at the time of symptom and correlates truly with the blood sugar.

Hypoglycemia can be definitely

confirmed only by blood sugar examination. Levels below 50 mg% of blood sugar are diagnostic of hypoglycemia. Now a days, instant home diagnostic kits are available.

TREATMENT:

1. Glucose must be taken immediately by the patient
2. I.V. Glucose given in more severe cases by Doctors.
3. Subcutaneous adrenaline or glycogen injection by doctors.

For this purpose, glucose or a lump of sugar must be kept handy and readily available. If the patient is semi conscious the relative of friend must immediately administer glucose.

PREVENTION

1. Type and dose of Insulin must be carefully adjusted to prevent hypoglycemia.

2. Snacks of 10-15 gm. of Carbohydrate between meals and also at bed time.

3. Any unfamiliar symptoms must be regarded as symptoms of hypoglycemia.

4. Allow for Exercise (take extra carbohydrate or reduce insulin)

5. Identification Cards to be kept by the patients, may be life saving and the cards should show the fact that the holder is a diabetic, the type of insulin he is taking and also mention "If I am found unconscious or behaving peculiarly, please give me some sugar."

Ketosis:

With the introduction of insulin therapy, the death due to Ketosis has come down to less than 2%.

Ketosis is very common in

children and any type of Diabetics, because they are more dependent on insulin. Ketosis may be the first evidence of diabetes in these people.

The acid intoxication resembles that which develops in a normal individual when he stops eating carbohydrate. Here fat is mobilised and burnt and if fat is eaten in excess, fat ceases to be burnt completely and fatty acids increase in blood. That adds to coma and death. Similar events happen in the diabetic due to lack of Insulin. The other effects of ketosis are loss of water, salt from the body.

CAUSES:

1. Insulin lack—in the young



diabetics; in the poorly treated severe diabetics; with holding of insulin especially in the presence of vomiting.

2. Infection—which makes the diabetes more severe and because of the accompanying fever, metabolism is increased and fat burnt more.

3. Myocardial Infarction can precipitate Ketoacidosis.

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

Dry mouth, increased thirst (Polydipsia), Polyuria, malaise weight loss are premortuary for hours or days. They may blend rapidly into symptoms related to Ketoacidosis i.e. laboured and increased rapid respiration, nausea or vomiting prostration, abdominal pain,

oliguria and shock. As a rule, these vents occur slowly. But in children they may occur suddenly within hours.

DIAGNOSIS:

Urine must be examined for sugar and ketone bodies. The presence of Acetone in large quantities in the urine is diagnostic.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATIENT WHEN KETOSIS IS SUSPECTED:

1. Send for the Doctor
2. Keep a specimen of urine ready for examination by the doctor
3. Go to bed
4. Take Liquid diet
5. Take an enema
6. Do not omit insulin if urine shows sugar
7. Keep warm and keep a reliable attendant.

When the doctor confirms the diagnosis patient has to be treated in a hospital with intravenous fluid and insulin, antibiotics and when recovering with potassium.

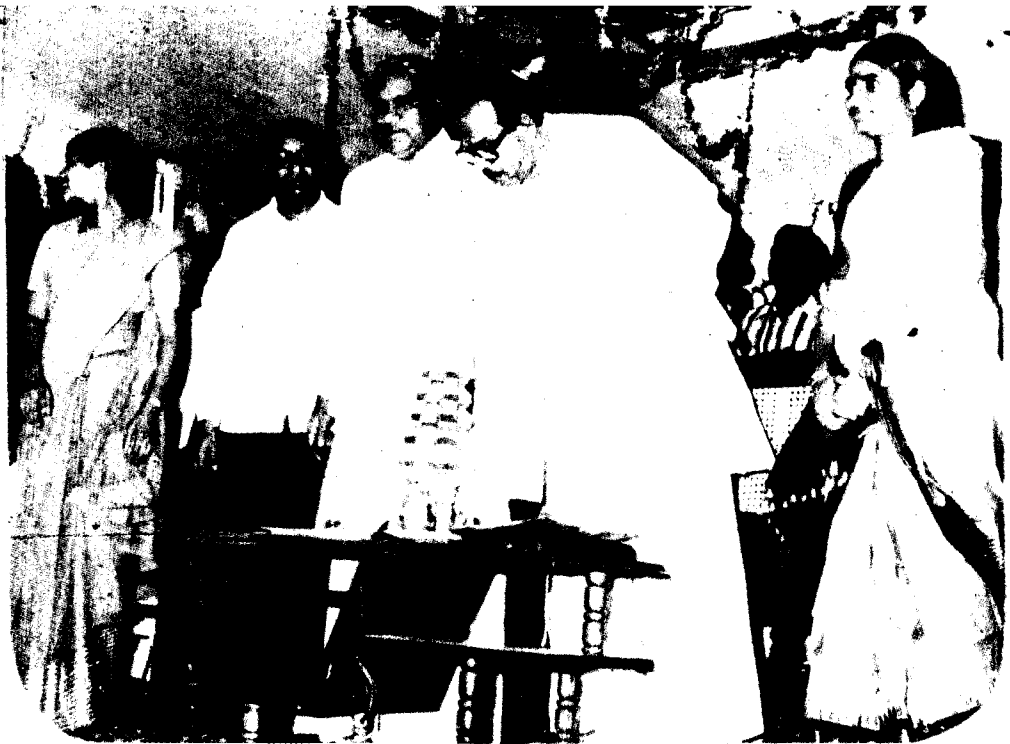
PREVENTION OF COMA:

1. Insulin must not be omitted. It is wrong to omit insulin when the patient is not eating.

Particularly when the patient has infection, the insulin requirement is more and he must be encouraged to eat easily digestible food and insulin must be given. The tendency to avoid eating and at the same time, omit insulin is dangerous.

CONCLUSION

When in doubt, give sugared drink by mouth. In Hypoglycemia, the patient will recover immediately. In a diabetic coma, no change will be noticed.



INAUGURATION OF NEW BUILDING OF MYLAPORE-TRIPLICANE TALUK OFFICE

The Tamil Nadu Government plans to construct another 10-storeyed office complex in the city like the one in the Secretariat, according to Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian.

The Government had to spend huge amounts to rent buildings to house various offices and very often without adequate facilities, he said. Therefore, it was thinking of constructing another multi-storeyed building. The Secretariat building had cost about Rs. 10 crores then and it was estimated that a similar structure would now work out to Rs. 22 crores.

Inaugurating the new build-

ing of the Mylapore-Triplicane Taluk Office on Greenways Road, on 6th May, Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian said the Government was setting aside

10-storey building for Govt. Offices planned

about Rs. 45 crores each year to construct buildings for its offices all over the State, in a phased programme. About Rs. 250 crores had been given to the PWD for this in the past five years.

The budget for 1985-86 had provided for the construction of a 500 bed ward at the

Government Hospital for Women and Children in Egmore at a cost of Rs. 1.75 crores. A 100 bed hospital was proposed at Perambur, where

a children's museum would also come up.

The Minister said a hostel would be built at Chintadripet in the city to provide accommodation for Government officials coming on duty here from the districts. A 20 acre site in Mylapore was being considered for a huge confe-

rence hall in memory of Thanthai Periyar at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores.

Presiding over the function, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswami, Hon'ble Labour Minister, said the new taluk office building would serve people in five Assembly constituencies (Triplicane, Chepauk, Thousand Lights, Mylapore and Tambaram). The Revenue Department was being toned up to serve the people better.

The Chief Engineer, General and Buildings, PWD, Thiru C.R. Gopalakrishnan, presenting a report said there were plans to construct 19 Government office buildings in the city in the next two years at a cost of Rs. 12 crores.

The new taluk office building, he said, cost Rs. 23 lakhs in addition to Rs. 6.82 lakhs for the 22-ground site. While the ground floor would house the taluk office, there more floors would be constructed for the Commercial Taxes Department at a cost of Rs. 68 lakhs.



Thiru A. Padmanabhan, IAS, Special Commissioner, Revenue Administration, said the Government had paid special attention to the building requirement for offices to improve the working conditions. Sanction would soon be accorded for the two remaining Taluk offices in the city which needed their own buildings—Mambalam-Guindy and Tondiarpet.

At the function, pension payment orders were presented to a few of the 300 eligible persons for whom it had been granted recently. Indian Bank and United Commercial Bank distributed loans of Rs. 5000 each to 20 beneficiaries for motorised cycle rickshaws. Professional kits were distributed to 20 dhobies and 10 barbers and tailoring machines to 37 persons.

The Swallows Co-operative Society

The Swallows Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Society is situated in the slum area, New Washermenpet, close to the sea in the northern parts of Madras.

Here, the Swallows in Sweden and Denmark join the Indian branch of service Civil International, who had started a community development in the area in 1962. The Swallows is a Voluntary Social Service Organization, working as part of the International, Emmaus Movement, according to the principle; "Help people to help themselves"

The project consisted of

medical and educational activities, and eventually a handicrafts production unit was started to create an income, mainly for the poor women in the area.

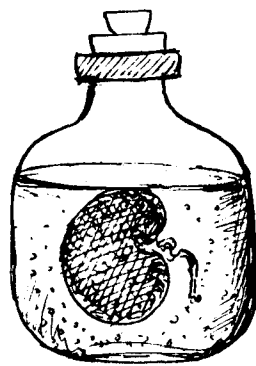
At present, there are about 70 members of the society most of them being women. These previous illiterate and oppressed women, have now taken over the whole responsibility of running the co-operative.

The greater part of the production is colourful batik; like wallhangings that tell old tales of Indian folklore, skirts, scarves, table cloths, table mats, bedspreads, dressmaterial, kurthas and Maxi dresses. The society also produces block

printed items; table cloths, table mats, bedspreads, T-shirts and Maxi dresses etc.

The Cooperative society is also helping a group of physically handicapped woodcarvers. They have a workshop in the Society's house and the society is taking care of the marketing of their goods. Later they might be incorporated as members of the Society.

Most of the products are sold for export, mainly to Scandinavia and West Germany. The customers are mainly non-profit organisations, engaged in solidarity work with the poor people of the third world countries.



KIDNEY BOOSTS FOR TRANS-PLANTS

A NEW METHOD of revitalising kidneys that were previously considered too damaged for transplant operations could boost the supply of donor kidneys by up to 25 per cent.

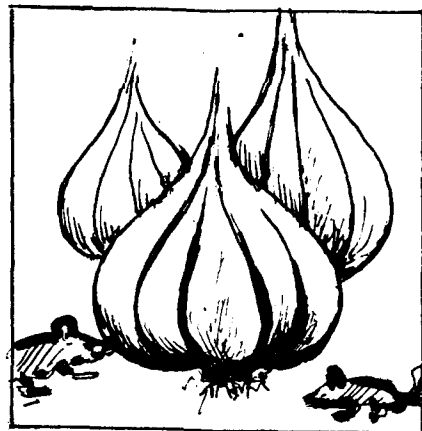
The technique, developed at Addenbrooke's Hospital in eastern England, means that surgeons will be able to use many kidneys from road accident victims instead of having to rely on kidneys taken from brain-dead patients on life support machines.

Previously, surgeons had been reluctant to use kidneys from accident victims because they deteriorate rapidly following cardiac standstill and after 30 minutes the risk of irreversible renal damage is unacceptable. With the new method, kidneys can be revitalised for up to an hour after their blood supply has been cut off, and used for a transplant upto 24 hours later.

The technique, which can be carried out at any hospital with an active kidney transplant programme, involves passing gaseous oxygen across a kidney during the time it is being preserved

on ice. The oxygen is pumped through the donated kidney and is allowed to escape through minute holes made in its surface.

Keith Roles, consultant surgeon in charge of the project, says that the method has been successfully used to resuscitate four kidneys which have been damaged for up to an hour by lack of blood supply, and confirms that they are all functioning well.



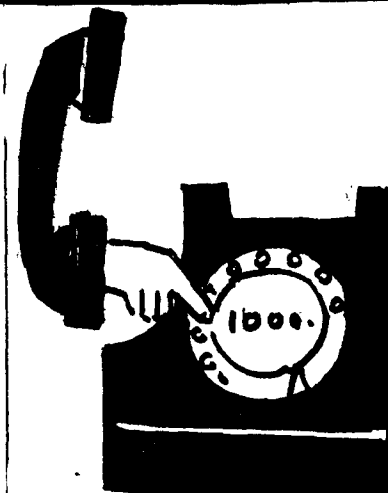
SLIMMING WITH GARLIC

It seems to work on rats. Garlic oil prevented the body from stockpiling fats in rates which were put on exceptionally fatty diets. The controls, however, showed increased levels of cholesterol in the blood, the kidney and the liver. The garlic oil was added to the same fatty diets given to the control.

Nigerian scientists, Sodumy, P. Joseph, and K. Augusti, think that the garlic oil interferes in the cholesterol making process of the body or heads off some enzyme involved in making fats.

Could garlic be the answer to fat people's expanding problems?

growth



TELEPHONE DIALS THE CALL FOR YOU

The latest telephone innovation is a voice-activated computerized device that allows its users to place calls merely by making an oral request.

Developed by TTC, a California electronics firm, the telephone, called Dialless IV, "hears" voices from more than one meter away. The phone can recognize the voices of four family members, and stores 80 telephone numbers for instant dialling. If the user wishes to call another number, the digits can be orally communicated to the machine and the phone does the dialling.

The device, say its developers, will be particularly handy in emergency situations in which a homeowner cannot reach the phone. By merely yelling, "Call the doctor," the telephone will do the rest. When the doctor answers, the conversation can be conducted from the position of the caller.

HAMMEET '85 17-5-1985



HAMMEET - 85

Listeners of AIR, Madras, had a rare exposure to the advances made in radio communications when amateur radio operators (Hams) from different parts of the country converged on AIR on a particular band, in a novel programme called "HAMMEET-85" to celebrate the world Telecommunications Day.

The Programme, which began with pleasantries being exchanged on the descriptions of the weather and the places where the participating hams live, developed into a lively educational broadcast as questions and answers were traded in a quiz on the Ham hobby.

The AIR Compere Selvi. Revathi Srinivasan, announced that Thiru R.G. Deodhar, adviser (Wireless Planning and Coordination), Union Ministry of Communications, would be the moderator for the programme.

Thiru K. Mahalingam, the ham compere, and President of the Madras Radio Amateurs Society, sat with his handset and requested the participation hams to be brief in their introductory remarks as it was a 'live' programme for listeners in millions.

Talking of weather: It was Thiru V.P. Sandlas, mission director of the last two SLV-3 lights, a top ISRO scientist and ham himself, who came on first, followed by Thiru K. Santhanam, SPIC manager in Tuticorin, Thiru Mahabala Hegde in Mangalore, who announced that Thiru Chalapathi Rao, Station Director of AIR Mangalore, was present with him in

his house, and Thiru Krishna murthi from Nagapattinam. Then came others like Selvi Bharathi in Hyderabad, Babu from Pondichery, Thiru Chakravarthi a blind ham from Payathambai village near Villupuram, who announced that Akila Sivaram, Station Director, AIR, Pondicherry, was present in his house. Then Thiru R. Ravikrishnan from Madras and Selvi Grace from Bombay came on the air. All of them described the weather in their places as "sunny and bright" and cheerily wished good morning to the listeners.

How to become a ham: After the introductory remarks by Thiru R.N. Nair, Station Director, AIR, Madras, Thiru Deodhar, the moderator, who himself is a ham, posed the question, "How does one become a ham?" and answered it himself. He said that anyone wishing to become a ham should be above particular age, learn the international Morse code, appear for an examination at anyone of the 21 wireless monitoring stations in the country, obtain a radio amateur licence and then build a small wireless set or buy one. There were also international radio regulations governing the radio frequencies on which the hams could operate and exchange information. In India, the rules enabled the hams to offer their help to the civil authorities during natural calamities like floods and cyclones.

With Thiru Deodhar shooting the questions, the answers came in rapid-fire succession; Thiru Santhanam, the ham from Tuticorin, replying to the first question, said that in learning the international Morse code, it was worthwhile to learn to receiving the code long enough first so that sending it would be much easier later. Answering the next question on how

the hams could help the civil authorities during natural calamities, Selvi Bharathi from Hyderabad explained how the hams had beamed communications during the cyclones in Andhra Pradesh in 1982 and 1984 and during the Morvi dam disaster in Gujarat.

Initial cost: Thiru.Ravi-krishnan, replying to another question, said the hobby could be started with a minimum of Rs.200 or Rs.300 and if one wanted to expand the hobby to radio reply, it would cost Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. Equipment costing Rs.10,000 could also be imported.

Answering questions from hams, Thiru M.V.Chauhan, President of the Federation of Amateur Radio Societies of India, said he looked to a bright future and lot of developments in the next five years for this hobby. Geostationary satelli-



tes would soon be available for amateur radio users, who could communicate all over the world round the clock and hams could also see the pictures of the people they were conversing with by a slow-scan TV, he said.

'Young lady and old man':- The "HAMMEET" drew to a

close with the remarks of Thiru Deodhar, who pointed out in a lighter vein that while a woman ham was called a "Young Lady" (YL) a male ham was called an "Old Man" (OM) and added "as we say in amateur language 73" (which means warm regards) and goodbye.

METRO WATERS APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Public co-operation is absolutely necessary for conserving water as much as possible. Water supply received through Metrowater mains may be used only for domestic needs like drinking and cooking. For all other washing and bathing purposes public are requested to utilise ground water and well water. The used wash water need not be wasted. They can be collected and used for gardening purposes. Wherever hand flushing

is possible, this wash water can be utilised effectively so that even ground water extraction is limited. While selecting the type of plants and trees to be raised in the domestic gardening, public can be select plants such as Bouganvillea which consumes lesser water. Such varieties of plants are available locally.

COMPLAINT CELL is functioning at Metrowater from 7.30 AM to 7 PM to

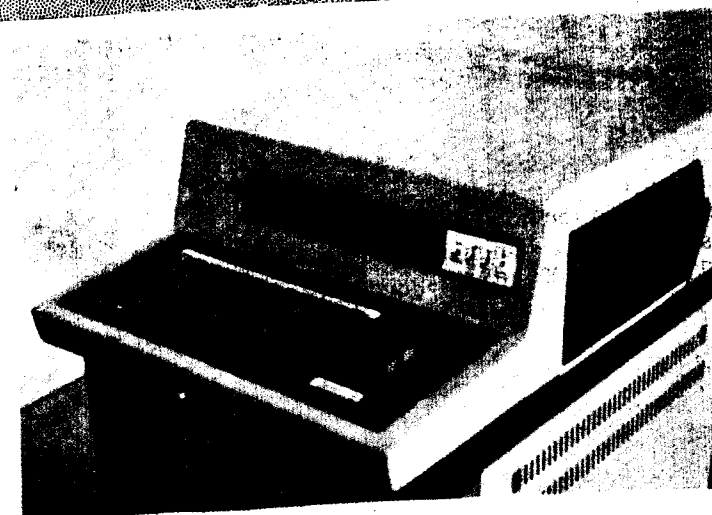
cater to the needs of public. The phone No. is 847176.

The public are requested to bring to the notice of METRO WATER COMPLAINT CELL information regarding any cases of direct suctioning of water so that prompt action will be taken for disconnecting such services. Such informants will help equitable supply of protected water for the domestic use of all the citizens of Madras City.

With the sincere and earnest aim to educate a wide range of children, CSI Madras Diocese have decided to install a very powerful, High Precision, Scientific, Business, Fourth Generation, 16 bit, Multi-Terminal Computer Systems in three of their selected schools in the city of Madras. They are as follows:

1. Bain School, Kilpauk, Madras-600 010
2. Bain School, Annanagar, Madras-600 040
3. Ewart School, Vepery, Madras-600 084

Latest Fourth Generation 16-bit High Precision Scientific, Business Multi-Terminal, Multi



Multi Terminal Computer at School

tasking, Multi programming computer system manufactured by Messrs. WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, Bangalore was selected to be installed at the three schools for the first time in India. The total cost of these three computer systems is about Rs.20,00,000- (Twenty lakhs)

The Installation was designed in a very sophisticated manner



"I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican...we must realise that the philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of society the world over....India will have to go that way too."

fully air-conditioned with a special flooring and roofing and the entire Computer Centre was designed in a single package with facilities to run theory classes. The atmosphere and the computer centre design will challenge any college school environment even in advanced countries. This is achieved with an additional cost of 2 (Two) Lakhs per installation.

The computer installation which is complete in all aspects has started functioning successfully from April 6, 1985, at Bain School, Kilpauk, Madras-600 010.

Periodical, Full Time, Part-Time, Correspondence Courses sequentially developed and structured covering all related topics starting from the fundamentals of Data Processing to the Management of Computer Centres will also be organised,

for Students, House-wives, and working women.

There will be courses specially designed for Executives, Managers and Heads of Institutions also.

After having graduated or passed 2 examination creditably, may be, there are thousands of young women, who are at the cross roads of having to decide upon the future career, in a most meaningful way. These unique facilities offered by the church of South India Schools in the field of computers will be of very great help. In the present day world persons can aspire to secure lucrative jobs only with high professional competence achieved through intensive study and also as a result of indepth comprehensive training. Bain School and Ewart School provide an answer to this pressing need for the first time in India.

Contraception is a subject, the details of which few people are familiar. Being considered a "delicate" subject even educated and married couples hesitate to make the necessary enquiries, or even purchase the books containing the relevant information. Moreover for some there are also religious and social prejudices which appear to even forbid acquisition of such knowledge. The utilisation of any contraception technique involves anything from a sensation of vague uneasiness, requires mental restraint (as for "Natural Family Planning"), reduction of sensitivity (Nirodh), back pain and or bleeding (for the loop), hospitalisation, pain and inconvenience (for sterilisation) etc., etc.

To overcome the factors of ignorance about contraception, the inconvenience of using any

acceptor's family may have to go without work. Unfortunately there is a tendency for a number of people to suggest converting this money incentive, as the primary motivational strategy to bribe more acceptors into sterilisation. Admittedly any increase in cash incentives does temporarily raise the inflow of acceptors, as is evident during the "camp season". It is experience that this strategy also suffers from severe disadvantages. First, after the initial spurt, a plateau is reached in the inflow of acceptors, who thereafter expect still higher monetary incentives. When money incentives are raised too high, the wrong type of acceptors are attracted—for instance those who are too old—who will even demand the operation as a right, for the sake of the money. Again a certain amount of callousness develops

towards "after care" problems, as the acceptor after receiving the money is often told to look after himself once the operation is completed, the "target" achieved, and the money handed over. Worse, large money incentives are known to stimulate bogus figures as regards the number sterilised, as the collaboration of just a few persons of the "sterilisation team" can lead to easy money being made by unscrupulous people, particularly in a "camp" atmosphere. To my mind instead of wasting money on high cash incentives, far beyond the actual needs for recuperation of the acceptor, better to spend it on better communication strategies, and much better facilities to the acceptors of sterilisation (e.g. clean beds, hygienic surroundings and personalised treatment).

MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

T. V. ANTONY, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary

technique, and the general lethargy against using any contraceptive at all, requires tested, well tuned and audience specific messages of motivation and education of the 'eligible couples'. This is a field in which there still are large shortcomings. As at present in a programme of 'Voluntary' Family Planning the best understood motivational gadget is still the incentive—mainly money. At present a certain amount of money is paid to the acceptor of sterilisation, and in some States of the loop also, primarily to make up for loss of wages for the days the



Very often at family planning publicity meetings hours are taken up by speakers, either expounding figures relating to the consequences of the "population explosion" or on the achievement of "sterilisation targets" while the captive audience we create for such occasions are forced to sit and endure. The Press does occasionally play up these figures. However, it is a matter of doubt whether all the effort, time and money would have induced even one member of the audience, to adopt a single method of contraception. The reasons are

obvious. To most of the audience it is a matter of little consequence whether "Population of India goes up by one or more Australia's" every year. Figures of sterilisation do not make the decision to undergo the necessary medical procedures very much easier. What is needed is to ensure that at every opening ceremony, wedding, funeral, press interview, in every film, etc., a small piece about the need to plan the family is injected, by well tutored speakers through "audience specific" messages. It is my experience that salaried employees, Government servants, etc., who are already by and large tuned to the "Planned Family" concept, can be further persuaded towards this goal by quoting the actual cost of raising each child, the many humiliations they have to face to get a child admitted into schools, colleges, into jobs, to get married, etc., and to the need to settle the last child before they retire. What is needed is to quantify these feelings and project them in terms they understand in Tamil Nadu, Associations of Government staff, particularly at the lowest level have been made aware of the need to stop child birth at 33, so that they can look forward to a fairly peaceful retirement at 58 after settling the last child in 25 years. Hopefully if the male employee has his last child at 33, his wife who would be about 25, would not have had more than about 2 children. This would be a considerable improvement from the present average of Female sterilisation at about 29 with the number of children at 3 to 4. Stoppage of child production at this age would also have the added advantage of enabling the women to seek stable employment by about 30 (when her last child goes to school)

thereby enabling her to supplement her husband's income.

Couples with low income and low social status are also by and large motivated now to having small families, but to propel them to seek contraception, requires much more efforts. In a recent publication of the ICMR the dietary requirements for an average Indian has been worked out for various age groups. Based on these figures and the actual cost of the recommended food products in the open market as worked out by the Commissioner of Statistics—Tamil Nadu, the dietary costs for one month for a child of age 1—3 would be about Rs. 120/-, for the age 4—6 child Rs. 162/-, and for the age 10—12 child Rs. 233/- (boys) and Rs. 211/- (girls). Taking into account all other expenses and without any frills, the essential requirements for a child upto 14 years are estimated to cost about Rs. 165.52 per month. Over a 20 year span, the minimum expenditure for a child may be expected to be of the order of Rs. 50,000/-. No doubt to "cost a child" may sound heartless, but such figures have to be arrived at to advise a couple as to whether they can really budget for another child. Surprisingly despite the many items of research that must have been done in the field of family planning motivation, the figure of the average cost of raising a child is not readily available, and so I have resorted to ICMR Dietary standards, and Kothwal Chavadi Market prices! Of course, apart from the financial outlay there are also many emotional and social costs, e.g., problem of accommodation, education, employment, marriage etc. I find people of this category if asked to explain as to who benefitted, by their bringing into existence 4,5,6 or more unwanted children

and having had to undergo the travails of bringing them up, get confused, and point to the Almighty, rather than blame their own thoughtlessness. It is necessary to face married couples at a sufficiently early stage with well thought out figures and concepts about the problems of improvident paternity.

Agriculturists as a class react better with figures, relating to land, cultivation and harvests. Thanks to our agricultural scientists, extension workers and enthusiastic farmers, Tamil Nadu's agricultural production has been going up steadily every decade. The sad fact is however that the 'Per capita production of foodgrains' has been relentlessly falling every decade from 180.3 Kg. 1921, to 160.2 Kg. in 1971, to 152.5 Kg. in 1981. What is more of interest to the average farmer is the fact that due to fragmentation of land, caused largely by the functioning of the principles of inheritance, the average land holding in Tamil Nadu has diminished from 1.45 hectares in 1970—71 to 1.08 hectares in 1979—80. Considering that this includes both wet and dry land, many holdings are already at the economically sub-standard level. Understanding this problem very well, some communities, notably the Vellala Gounders of this State have been taking conscious efforts to restrict the number of heirs. In the village of Ayyampudur in Periyar District, for instance, which is almost wholly populated by this caste effective steps have been taken for over ten years, to ensure that child birth stops when a son is born. As the daughter gets married away from the village, the holdings have descended to the single heir, thereby avoiding the need for



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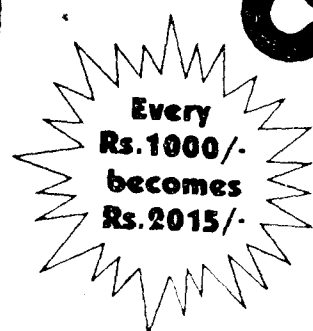


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DIPR-213-84-EP

bifurcation of land, and farm houses. The economic standard of the average villager in this village is of a high order. Certainly many other such villages should exist particularly in the Coimbatore—Salem—Periyar belt. It may be worthwhile to identify at least one such village in every district and hold it up as a model to others as to what is already happening. I would invite Collectors to make a determined search for one such village, and where such village, is not available, persuade at least a few villages to adopt the 'Ayyampudur Model' of "One Family" "One Heir".

Agricultural and industrial labourer would perhaps respond to the concept that if one labour unit gets replaced in the next generation with two or more labour units, without proportionate creation of employment opportunities, either employment slots will diminish or wages offered may fall. Ideally the net labour replacement in every generation should be equal to or less than one.

As between men and women, it is obvious that women bear the burden and anxieties of child birth and rearing much more than men. While few women estimate the number of sleepless nights she has undergone for every child, the rough estimate is about 300 nights/child. Particularly in the lowest economic levels, malnutrition of the women becomes more and more acute with every added child, as her instinct is to feed first her husband, then the children and then herself. As emaciation builds up, she also undergoes the further humiliation of her husband straying occasionally to greener pastures to satisfy his physical needs. Recent

RECORD PRODUCTION OF GROUNDNUT

The area under oilseeds in Tamil Nadu reached a record high in 1984-85, and so did production, Commissioner and Secretary of the Agriculture department Thiru A. Venkataraman IAS told newsmen.

Against a targeted area of 14.67 lakh hectares, the achievement was 15.37 lakh hectares. Production was an all time high of 14.06 lakh tonnes.

The Agriculture Secretary said the new JL 24 variety of groundnut introduced by the department of oilseeds had performed better than local varieties.

There was a slight shortfall in the area under groundnut (1984-85) in the Khariff season (7-15 lakh hectares against targeted 8 lakh hectares) but under the irrigated crop in

the rabi season the acreage went up to 5.27 lakh hectares against the normal area of 3.65 lakh hectares. "This is not only an achievement in Tamil Nadu but for all India as far as irrigated groundnut is concerned."

The Secretary said the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation (TANCOF) will integrate production, procurement, processing and marketing of groundnut and groundnut oil in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chengalpattu. It would take over the two oil complexes at Thiruvannamalai and Vriddhachalam. A 300 acre farm was being established at Neyveli to produce breeder seeds for distribution to oilseeds growers. The processed groundnut oil, both expeller and refined from TANCOF would be marketed in Madras in June next.

reports also indicate that the incidence of cervical cancer is much more evident in multipara mothers than with those with just one or two. Admittedly the lack of adequate social security measures motivates a woman in the slums to ensure that she has at least one surviving son, but lack of education and facilities ensures that far more are born and survive than just one.

Perhaps if we can modulate our messages to the women, ultimately they may even raise the banner of "Freedom from unwanted pregnancy" and demand more contraceptive facilities.

The common argument heard occasionally is that in a poor family every child brings in an additional rupee. What has not been clearly brought out is that for every child who can on good days earn a rupee or two, the family

loses the steady income earning capacity of the mother for months which is of the order of at least Rs. 6/- to 10/- per day. Unfortunately, the exact earnings of a child, the outgo on the child, and the earnings of the mother lost during the pregnancy period and due to deteriorating health conditions of the mother, have not been quantified.

I have only touched on a few aspects of newer motivational strategies which must be evolved if we are really to persuade people not only to accept the concept of the "Planned Family", but also adopt an effective contraceptive technique. I would request Collectors to give greater thought to this aspect and come up with even more effective messages, based on their own personal experiences, and in discussion with their colleagues.

What Mankind Can Dream... Technology Can Achieve

From March 17 to September 16, 1985, Japanese government and industry will host Japan's third international exposition. In addition, nations and organizations from around the globe have brought their own most advanced science and technology to Tsukuba, Japan's new Science City, 32 miles outside Tokyo.

Expo '85, based on the theme "Dwellings and Surroundings — Science and Technology for Man at Home," will provide its attendees with a view of their lifestyles in the 21st century, and will uncover new developments in science and technology that have never been seen before. At Expo '85, many Japanese companies will also try to help the visitor understand the basic philosophy behind Japan's science and technology developments

is stroll over to the Hitachi Pavilion and walk in — no lines, no waiting.

After exploring the mysteries of the universe and life, the visitor can ride a computer-controlled passenger vehicle, the Mitsubishi 21, into the year 2030. Mitsubishi has designed its pavilion with fun and enjoyment in mind; multi-screen techniques include a liquid nitrogen, seven-color "mist screen" which the Mitsubishi 21 actually passes through.

and will attract viewers by its dynamic presentation. In the computer corner, approximately 60 of the latest image display terminals will be available for the visitors to operate. The visitor will be able to ask the computer questions, and the computer, while answering the question, may ask why it was asked in the first place. The computer will try to make its questioner consider the thought processes behind asking the question, and thus consider some of the basic facets of the question/answer process.

Not to be missed at Expo '85 is Fujitsu's three-dimensional presentation entitled "We Are Born of Stars." This film — although the word "film" is almost a misnomer for what Fujitsu has achieved — is one of the most breathtaking presentations you will

EXPO '85

One can see a process robot programmed to artistically carve ice blocks to shapes suggested by the audience; in another corner visitors can have photographs taken of themselves in front of any background they may wish — just tell the computer and it will be electronically simulated behind you. Another corner will examine the journalism media of the future, displaying electronic information formats which may soon become a part of your home.

At Expo '85, Hitachi has introduced a unique ticketing system to facilitate entrance to its pavilion. As you enter the Expo grounds, your Hitachi entrance ticket will be automatically issued with a predetermined entry time stamped on it. At the time indicated on your ticket, all you need to do

The primary theme of the IBM Pavilion is its attempt to answer the question "What is Creativity in Science?" The pavilion has been planned under the overall supervision of Nobel Prize winner Dr. Leona Ezaki, and incorporates aspects of scientific history, mechanical engineering, biology, architecture and many other fields of science.

The pavilion itself consists of three levels, including a Computer Corner, Science Mall, and Science Plaza. In the Science Plaza, IBM will present a unique movie, projecting on a dome-shaped screen 90 ft. in diameter and a globe-shaped screen 15 ft. in diameter centrally placed on the floor below. The film concerns itself with central themes of the universe involving life and matter,

have ever experienced. Seemingly screenless, you are surrounded by three-dimensional images of inner and outer space (planets and molecules), images so real that you do reach out to touch them. The presentation was developed using Fujitsu's very-large-scale computers to develop the simulation — at a cost of millions of dollars. The images presented by the computer are accurate to the smallest detail both in chemical and physical properties.

In the rest of the Fujitsu Pavilion, will see FANUC MAN, the world's largest humanoid robot, standing approximately 15 feet high, and weighing in at 20 tons. This robot is one of the first examples of a device that can work with both hands at the same time. In addition to the robot, Fujitsu's COMMUNILAB will display, among

other things, the world's first practical translation system — one that can work in English, French, German and Japanese. The machine is capable of translating news stories into these languages simultaneously, and will also translate rambling sorts of sentences into clear counterparts in the language chosen.

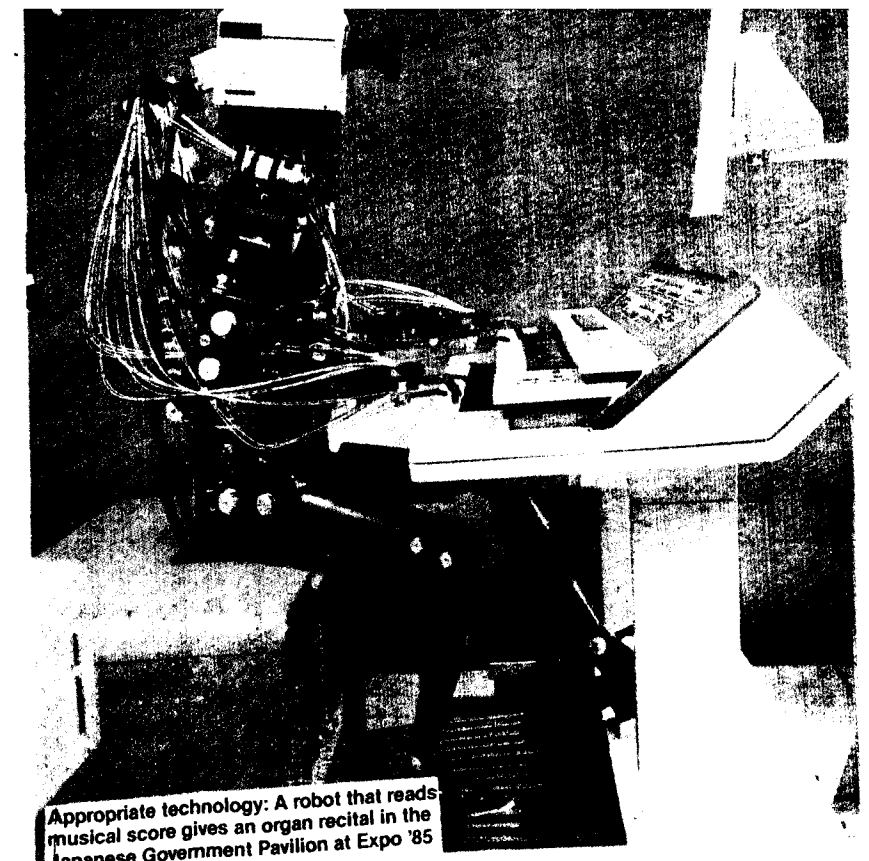
In the show, Robot Fantasy 2001, to be staged at the pavilion, robots that think, judge and act will present a skit for the audience's enjoyment. The robots at the Fuyo Robot Theater will be able to hold conversations with the audience, independently play games in the arena, and will be able to recognize one another.

One of the most spectacular sights at Expo '85 is sure to be Sony's Jumbotron, a huge outdoor display TV screen that measures 40 by 25 meters (approximately 130 ft. by 83 ft.) and that is best viewed from across the Expo site nearly one-third of a mile away.

The technology incorporated in the Jumbotron is awesome. The screen will be comprised of 6,300 units, each containing 24 tri-color light emitting cells — which means that the screen will be composed of 450,000 picture elements (pixels). This is well within the range of current color TVs (300,000 to 700,000) so the definition of the picture should be dramatically clear.

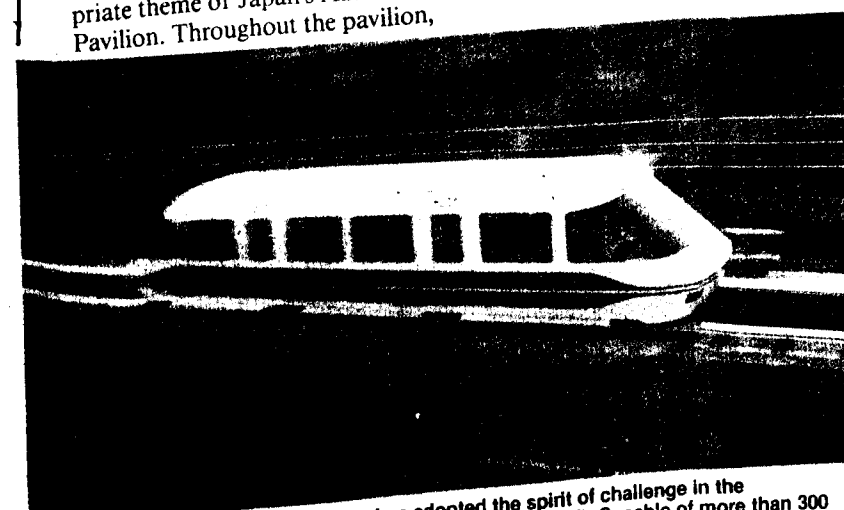
The entire Jumbotron system will be fully digitized for absolutely accurate reproduction. Brightness of picture will be achieved by supplying 10 kilowatts of energy to each cell.

"In Quest of Moltzy" is the appropriate theme of Japan's Automobile Pavilion. Throughout the pavilion,



Appropriate technology: A robot that reads musical score gives an organ recital in the Japanese Government Pavilion at Expo '85

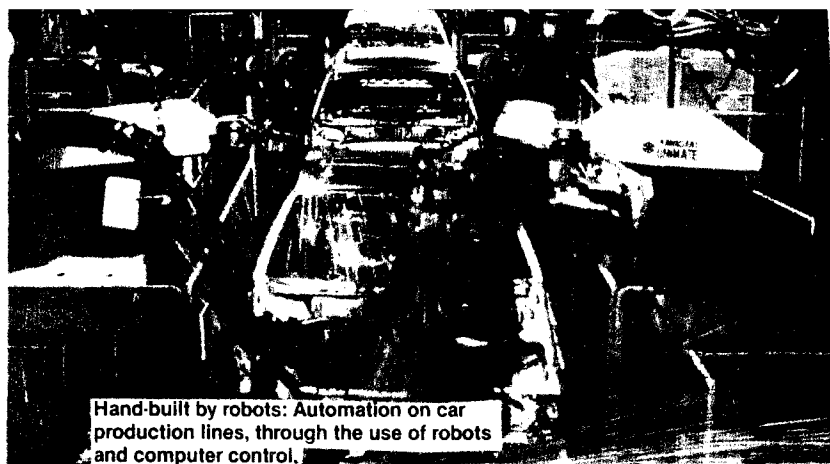
What are the technologies of interest to Japan in this drive for scientific know-how? Typically, Japanese industry has chosen to concentrate its efforts in the high technology/consumer electronics fields. Lacking a "big science" capability (i.e. nuclear research, space programs, military development efforts), Japanese industrialists have singlemindedly devoted their efforts to winning market share in those applications-oriented industries, wherein basic scientific concepts could be imported from the West, and the development of those concepts to meet application or product needs could best be accomplished by Japanese know-how. Thus, in consumer goods, Japan continues to hold strong market shares in television sets, video cassette recorders, calculators, watches, automobiles, and so forth.



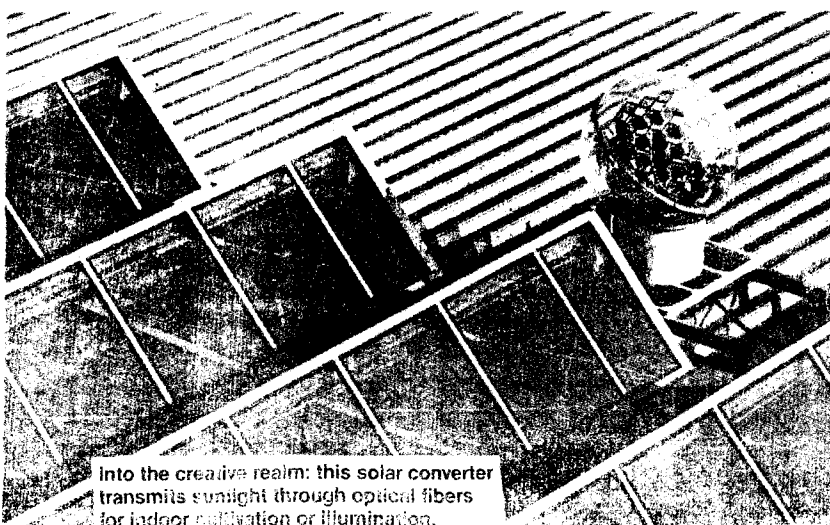
Tomorrow's transport: Japan Air Lines has adopted the spirit of challenge in the development of a high speed surface transport system (HSST). Capable of more than 300 miles per hour, the magnetically levitated system will glide at more moderate speeds

examples of technological advances in automobiles will be seen. Future traffic control systems, highway systems, and traffic interchanges will also be illustrated. The highlight of the pavilion will be a ride on the Space Highway in Space Rider vehicles. The ride will wind to the top of the cylindrical pavilion, passing through zones illustrating the manufacture of automobiles, passing through a clear zone that overlooks the Expo grounds, and then into a zone where arctic and desert scenes are projected around the vehicle to give a total impression of free mobility.

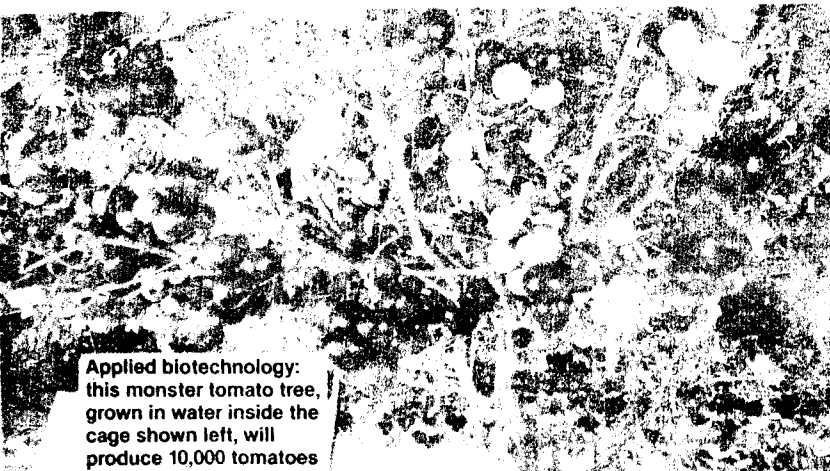
Outline of Expo '85 ■ **Official Title** The International Exposition, Tsukuba, Japan, 1985 ■ **Popular Title** TSUKUBA EXPO '85 ■ **Theme** Dwellings and Surroundings — Science and Technology for Man at Home ■ **Period** March 17 — September 16, 1985 ■ **Place** Tsukuba Science City, Ibaraki Prefecture ■ **Area of Expo '85 Site** Approx. 100 hectares (247 acres) ■ **No. of Exhibitors** From Japan — Government Ibaraki Prefecture, 27 private organizations. From Overseas — 47 countries, 37 international organizations ■ **Headquarters** Japan Association for the International Exposition, Tsukuba, 1985, Tsukuba Expo '85 site, Tsukuba Science City, Ibaraki-ken 300-51, Japan, Tel. 0298-60-1985



Hand-built by robots: Automation on car production lines, through the use of robots and computer control.



Into the creative realm: this solar converter transmits sunlight through optical fibers for indoor cultivation or illumination.



Applied biotechnology: this monster tomato tree, grown in water inside the cage shown left, will produce 10,000 tomatoes

Fun for All the Family

Expo '85 is full of energy — it involves you and your family completely whether you're spiralling down through a space cinema, sitting for the world's first robot artist, or dodging asteroids at the controls of a computer cockpit.

There's so much for children to enjoy. They will love the Science Park, an enormous science playground in the center of the Expo site where a tube-tunnel winds round for 270 meters of surprises. Another big hit with the children will be the tree-climbing robot at the Mecha Zoo, where a special machine also gives a fish's-eye, a dog's-eye or a snake's-eye



The Jumbotron: Its 1,857-inch screen is visible across the Expo site

view of the world.

The competition is hot to be number one in fun. Most pavilions are offering souvenirs, T-shirts, and all sorts of novelties to add to the joyful mood created by a kaleidoscope of fun-filled exhibits — exhibits like the world's largest Ferris wheel towering 85 meters over the Technocosmos Pavilion, where you can try real space food as you take in the view of the Expo site.

Talking of food, one of the best places to introduce yourself to Japanese cooking is the Expo site itself, with its 60 restaurants, and 100 food stalls. Japanese food appeals to nearly everyone thanks to its natural simplicity. Restaurants often specialize in one dish such as *sushi* (raw fish on vinegared rice),

tempura (batter-fried seafood and vegetables), *soba* (noodles), or *unagi* (eel). Many foreign pavilions are serving their own local delicacies too.

Day trips will make your Expo holiday complete — the splendid Toshogu Shrine and breathtaking natural scenery of Nikko, the spring cherry blossoms and view of Mt. Fuji at Hakone, and the historic city of Kamakura are all less than two hours train ride from Tokyo.



"Freedom and power bring responsibility. ...to the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make an appeal to join us with faith and confidence."

Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu

The need for successful implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in a developing country like ours can never be over emphasized. Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in implementing the Family Welfare Programme successfully and effectively.

MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGY 1985-86

The Family Welfare Programme for 1985-86 is based on a new motivational strategy which lays emphasis on motivating various target groups like women, agriculturists, Government employees, industrial labourers, etc., with audience specific messages which are meaningful and convincing.

As a first step about 10 films on the new approach are in the making. All the Departments including Agriculture, Transport etc., are now getting personally involved in displaying the messages of Family Welfare.

EXTENSION

For Extension Workers a book is being prepared on the methods of contraception and various Family Welfare measures and this will be issued as a guide line for all the Extension workers. Attempts will also be made to make the eligible couple register upto date this year.

INTEGRATION OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME WITH THE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME

A detailed programme is being drawn up to integrate the various child welfare programmes with the Family Welfare Programme so as to give the entire programme a welfare approach. The emphasis given on I.U.D. programme in 1985-86 is also based on this, because this programme helps the couples, to space their children properly so that all children born are given good health care and other facilities. Steps will be taken to give complete immunization and other health care programmes for mothers and children.

PROVISION OF BETTER FACILITIES IN THE FAMILY

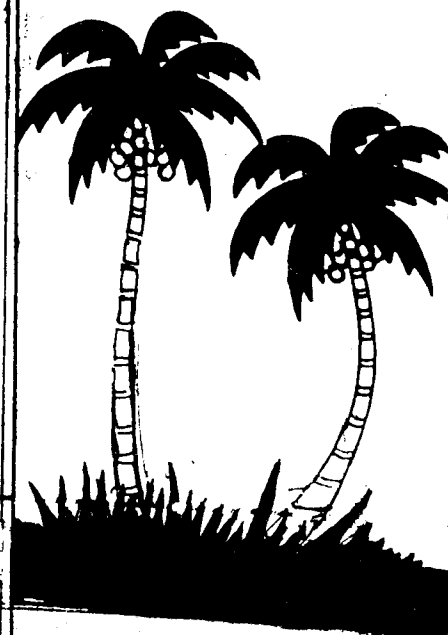
A comprehensive plan of action is also being drawn to provide better facilities to hospitals both in rural and urban areas. These include provision of all the equipment required like furniture, linen etc., Private Organisations are coming forward to donate recreational equipment such as Video and T.V. sets for the centres. This programme will be implemented in a phased manner. As the first step, in this direction we are planning to give one



DAI'S TRAINING

Another step in this direction is the Dai's Training programme. Even today, the Dai's plays an important role, especially in rural areas. Hence it is programmed to train these Dai's properly. So far, 31,744 Dai's have been trained in Tamil Nadu. This year, it is proposed to train 1000 Dai's and they will be provided with kits.





BUMPER COCONUT CROP IN TAMIL NADU

Coconut in thousands are being received in markets in Kerala and Karnataka daily from Tamil Nadu where the coconut production this season is stated to be a bumper one.

Coconuts reach along with large quantities of fresh vegetables in lorries daily from Pollachi, Nagercoil, Tiruchirapalli and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.

According to vegetables wholesale dealers, vegetable production this season in Tamil Nadu was also a bumper one.

There is also large-scale flow of bananas and mangoes from Tiruchi and other centres in Tamil Nadu in the last few days so much so that the price of a kilo of banana is only Rs. 2 and of mangoes Rs. 5 or 6 depending on variety.

laproscope to each Taluk Hospital and other Government Hospitals which are not having a set now, so that operations could be carried out throughout the year, rather than doing it only at the time of special campaign periods. We have already distributed 96 laproscopes to Government Hospitals in different places of the State. Today, we are distributing another 140 laproscopes including 50 sets provided by the Government of India to several institutions throughout the State. Each laproscope costs around Rs. 57,000 and the total cost of equipments now being supplied works out to Rs.70 lakhs. A laproscopic operation takes only a few minutes and the acceptor can leave immediately after the operation, if she is sure of adequate medical 'after care'

SCHEME FOR REORGANISING FAMILY WELFARE AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN URBAN TAMIL NADU

Another major step in this direction is the scheme for revamping the Family Welfare and Primary Health Services in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu. To begin with, the scheme will be introduced in 15 municipalities and the Corporation where the population exceeds 1 lakhs each. The aim of this scheme is to extend basic health facilities to the slum dwellers and also in congested areas in towns and cities. This has been sanctioned in six and a portion of Madras city Municipalities at present. When the scheme is implemented in full in the above areas, there will be 236 Health posts employing 1665 different categories of persons besides about 3280 voluntary women health

workers, who will be local residents. They will render a package programme of Family Welfare, maternal and child health. The scheme is expected to benefit about 68 lakhs of people in Tamil Nadu.

TARGETS FOR 1985-86

The targets for 1985-86 fixed by Government of India is as follows:—

Programme	Target
1. Sterilisation	4,75,000
2. I.U.D.	1,68,000
3. Conventional Contraceptive	2,00,000
4. Oral Pills users	76,000

However, in view of the better performance in the methods of contraception in Tamil Nadu, all these years and with the increased awareness of the need for a planned family among the eligible couples, it is hoped that Tamil Nadu's performance in the field of contraception during 1985-86 will be far higher than the target fixed by the Government of India.

IMPACT OF THE CONTRACEPTIVE STRATEGY IN TAMILNADU

The birth rate which was 29.3 % in 1977 in Tamil Nadu has come down to 26.4 % in 1982.

Similarly the couple protection rate for Tamil Nadu which was 22.4 % in 1971 has come up to over 38 % in 1984. The All India couple protection rate in 1984 is 29.4 %.

The Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 1143.5 % in 1977 to 77.2 % in 1980 per 1000 live births.



CORPORATION OF MADRAS

BUDGET - 1985-86

Income and Expenditure Budget (1985-86)

The Budget Estimate 1985-86 shows an income of Rs. 38.12 Crores as against Revised Estimate for 1984-85 fixed at Rs. 34.72 Crores and actuals of Rs. 30.70 Crores for 1983-84. The expenditure for 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 38.69 Crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 37.06 Crores for 1984-85 and actuals of Rs. 31.02 Crores in 1983-84.

Capital Budget (1985-86)

The Budget Estimate for 1985-86 has been fixed at Rs. 17.17 Crores as against Revised Estimate of Rs. 18.09 Crores in 1984-85.

Elementary Education Budget (1985-86)

The income in Budget Estimate for 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 7.96 Crores as against Rs. 7.23 Crores in Revised Estimate 1984-85 and actuals of Rs. 6.27 Crores in 1983-84. The expenditure for 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 9.45 Crores as against Rs. 8.81 Crores in Revised Estimate 1984-85 and actuals of Rs. 6.99 Crores in 1983-84.

Performance - 1984-85

1. The quantum of improvement works undertaken by Corporation continues to be bound by Financial Resources available. However within the financial resources available steady progress has been made during the year 1984-85 in all domains of activities. Collection of Property Tax continues to be on upward trend by additional number of assesses and enhancement of existing assessments in respect of additions to the property.

2. As a result of enhancement in rates of Licenses namely, Trade Licences Fee and Building Licence Fee, the income of both are estimated to be doubled in 1984-85. In the cases of Profession Tax and Company Tax by extensive collection efforts the tax collection has again been enhanced. However increase achieved in the revenue mainly enable the Corporation to meet maintenance services.

3. For Capital Works Corporation continues to depend totally on Government's assistance. During the year 1984-85, 113 Nos. of Bus route roads and 928 Interior roads have been relaid.

4. 1587 numbers of Lights had been added, which include 486 Sodium Vapour Lamps. Almost entire length of the major Bus Route Roads lighted with S.V. Lamps.

5. To improve Conservancy services 34 Lorries have been replaced with the new ones.

6. Work has begun on improvement of existing Public Conveniences. For 200 Public Conveniences steps have been taken for provision of continuous water supply and electrifying them and deep bore well pumps have been provided for 150 Public Conveniences.

7. Traffic bottlenecks are being tackled by provision of laybys and medians and provision of S. V. Lamps. at important traffic junctions have been taken up.

8. A Consultancy is on for the Maintenance of Municipal Services and Solid Waste Management. Consultants have also been engaged for rationalisation of Property Tax for improved and better tax collection. Preliminary stage on these consultancies is already over and is expected to be finalised in 1985-86.



M. D. YATHEENDHARAN



DEEPA HARIHARAN



ALAGUSUNDARAM

TOP RANKERS OF TAMILNADU HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMS '85.

9. Government have also accepted the need for Computerisation of Property Tax Financial Accounting and Pay Roll System. Design on Financial Accounting and Property Tax is already in progress.

10. Government have constituted an 'Empowered Committee' under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government to review the problems of the Madras Corporation and to recommend to Government proposals for sanction of assistance for Capital Works of Corporation of Madras. First meeting was also held 21-3-1985.

Highlights on Budget Estimate 1985-86.

i) 37 Bus Route Roads and 654 Interior Roads are proposed to be relaid.

ii) 700 numbers of S. V. Lamps are proposed to be installed.

iii) To augment removal of garbage in the city, 30 numbers of new lorries are proposed to be added.

iv) Children Public Conveniences are going to be constructed in every division.

v) Construction of eight Public Conveniences on a turn key basis is being entrusted to Sulabh International, a

Gandhian Organisation, based in Patna. This Organisation will also undertake the maintenance of the Public Conveniences for 30 years.

vi) Work on major repairs on the Sub-way near R.B.I., and construction of a bridge at Mundakkanniamman Koil Street will be completed during this year.

vii) Construction of bridge at Otteri Nullah connecting Anna Nagar II Main Road and New Avadi Road and construction of a suby-way in Monegar Choultry Road are proposed to be begun during the year 1985-86.

State Transport Corporations to build 60 motels.

The Hon'ble Transport Minister, Thiru S. Muthusamy said that 60 motels would be built within the next five months by various transport corporations in Tamil Nadu to cater to the needs of bus passengers and crew. A Rs. 20. lakh motel, constructed by the Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation, was com-

ing up at Mamandur off Chingleput. Other motels would cost between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs.

Presiding over the Inauguration of flats for PTC employees at Okkiyam Thorappakam on the old Mahabalipura Road on 6th May, the Minister said that motels would be

situated every 100 km. initially but later would be built every 50 km.

The cost of a flat for the PTC employees was Rs.30,400. He appealed to the employees to cooperate with the State Government in implementing the schemes.

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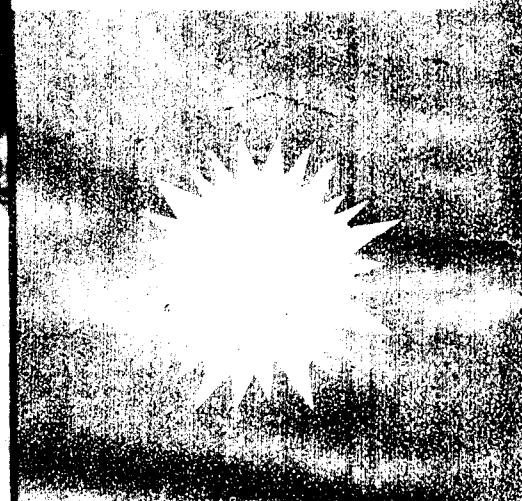
HANDLOOMS

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Tamil Arasu



The inauguration of Sekkizhar Festival and the Renovation of Sekkizar Temple was held at Kunrathur on 18.5.85. Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru RM. Veerappan inaugurated. The idol of Sekkizhar was taken inside Arulmigu Nageshwarar temple.



Hon'ble Malashian Minister for Housing, Thiru S. Subramanian was received by Hon'ble Tamilnadu Minister for Housing, Thiru S. Nallusamy on 8.5.85. The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Thiruppur Thiru Manimaran was present.



On 15.5.85 at Madras Anna Nagar Chintamani Cooperative Super Market, Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative assembly, Thiru P. H. Pandian Inaugurated the self service department. Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation, Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran participated.

