

January 1986-1

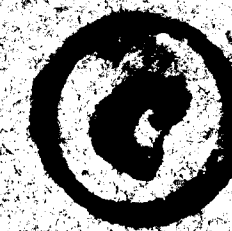
February 27-1

March 27-1

Tamil Arasu

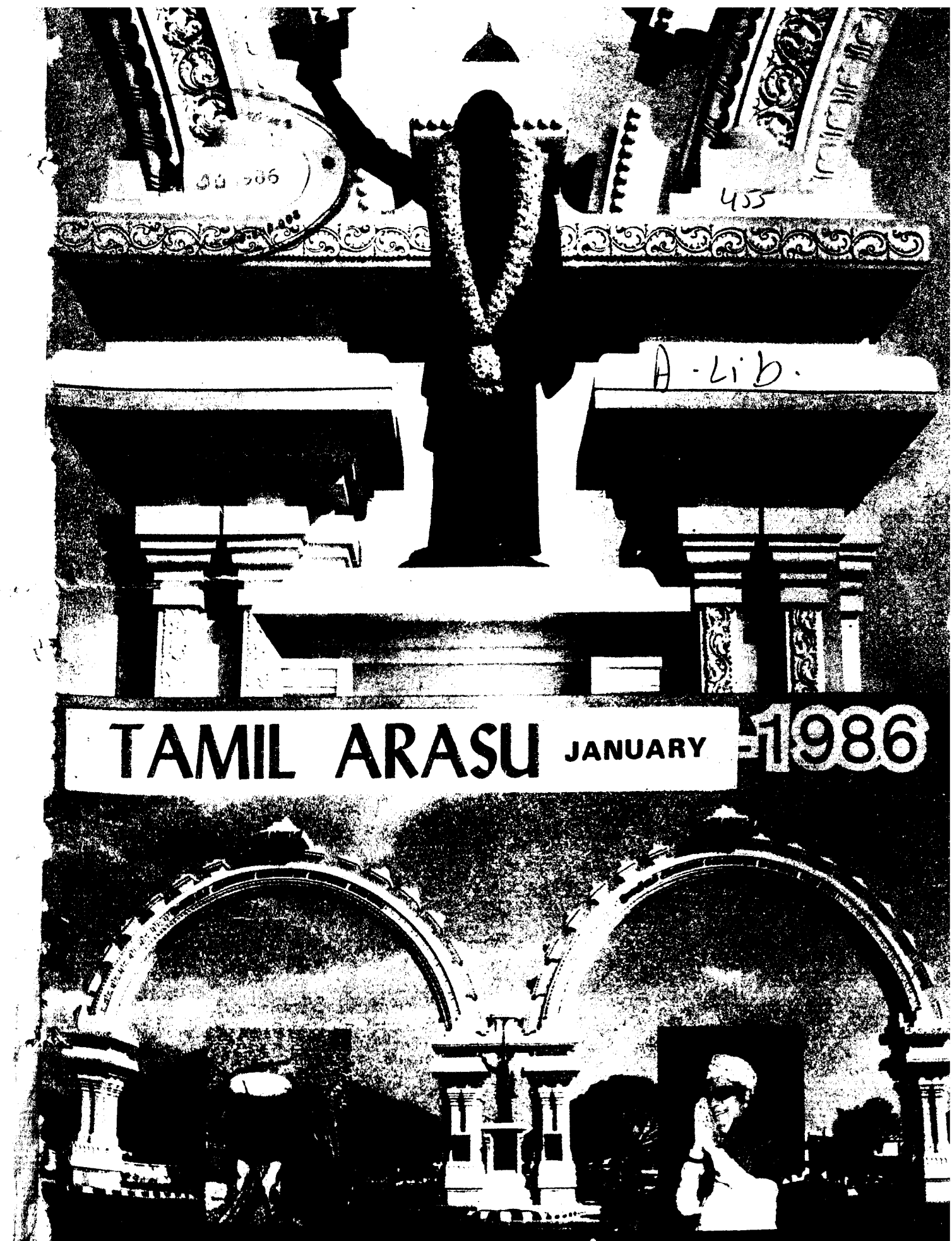
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TAMIL ARASU JANUARY 1986

இனிய பொங்கல் வாழ்த்துக்கள் !

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வண்ணங்களிலும் டிசைன்களிலும்
பொங்கல் பண்டிகைக்கென
சி.பான், பாலியெஸ்டர், பட்டு
மற்றும் பருத்தி நூல் சேலைகள்



கா-ஆவெக்ஸ்
கைத்தறி

Efficient DIPR

24 ஜூன் 1986 சென்னை-500 008 Tamil Arasu In scope this month	
Arches in honour of Anna The Chief Minister, Dr. MGR formally dedicated the decorative arches at Anna Nagar. A report on the function.	2
Late. Tmt Indira Gandhi honoured The Prime Minister, Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi dedicated the second phase of the Kalpakkam nuclear reactor to the nation and named the Test reactor after late Tmt. Indira Gandhi.	4
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Ornamental Arches in Honour of Anna

A pair of ornamental arches erected by the Madras Corporation at the entrance to Anna Nagar in the city at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, to commemorate the platinum jubilee of the late C.N. Annadurai, was declared open on first of January, 1986, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran.

ancient art and architecture of Tamil Nadu and constructed by the engineers of the civic body, is 57 feet high and built with the approval of the Structural Engineering Centre of the CSIR, Adyar, to withstand cyclones.

Presiding over the function, the Hon'ble Local Administration Minister, Thiru P.U. Shan-

mugam, said the inauguration scheduled to be held last year had to be postponed following the ill-health of the Chief Minister. Tracing the contribution made by Annadurai to Tamil language and literature and his services to the people, he said, it was Dr. M.G. Ramachandran who followed the preachings of the late leader.

Praising the Corporation's

The arches, depicting the



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Special Officer, Commissioner and other officials for untiring work during the November floods, the Minister said the civic body had proved that it could do wonders in the face of heavy odds. The Corporation's relief works came in for praise even from its critics.

Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Finance Minister, and Dr. RM. Veerappan, Hon'ble Tourism Minister, referred to the love and affection Annadurai had for the Tamil people. Dr. K. Kalimuthu, Hon'ble Agricultural Minister, said the present Government had been acting like a shield against Hindi imposition.

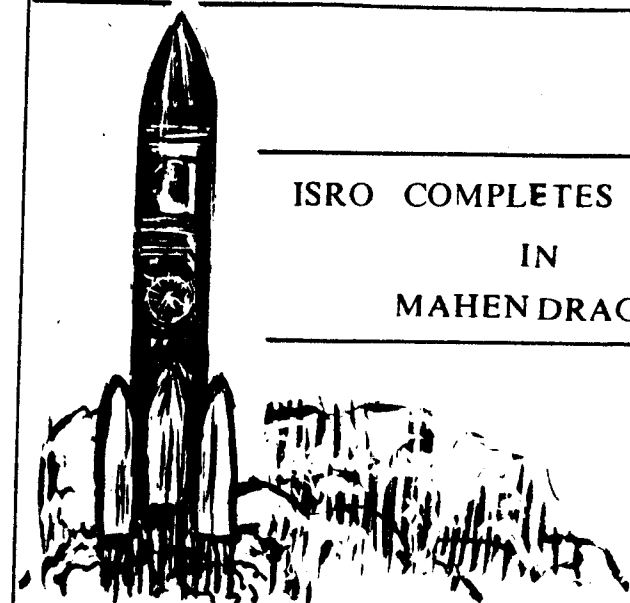
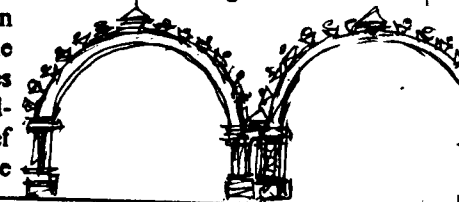
Thiru K. Chandra- choodan, IAS, Corporation

Special Officer, welcoming the guests, said that for the first time in Tamil Nadu, RCC rods had been cuplinked instead of the traditional overlapping method to construct the intricate arches, and this is considered an engineering feat. The arches were designed by the Principal of the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram, Thiru Ganapathi Stapathi, and completed in a record time of 105 days. It was considered to be the biggest and tallest in the whole country, he said.

Thiru M. Bhoopal, Chairman of the Joint Action Council of the Madras Corporation Employees Associations, in a welcome address presented to the Chief Minister, pleaded for a site

in the city to build houses for the Corporation staff. Thiru Chandrachoodan and Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair, Commissioner, who proposed a vote of thanks, presented a memento to the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister honoured Thiru Ganapathi Stapathi by presenting him a shawl. Dr. M.G.R., who also unveiled a full-size statue of Annadurai on the road junction, came to the microphone and greeted the people wishing them a Happy New Year and said "Anna. Namam Vazhaga"



ISRO COMPLETES WORKS IN MAHENDRAGIRI

tories and the integration facilities. The other consists of three test stands—a 60 tonne liquid propellant test stand to test engines upto 60 tonnes an auxilliary test stand to check sub-systems and a liquid upper stage test stand.

The third part had storages for liquid propellants, which would have to be taken from the storage to the test stand. The storages were in a higher elevation and away from the main road to give adequate fety zone.

Strict precautions have been taken to avoid spillage of liquid propellants, which, however, would be diluted before they got to the ground in the event of spillage. Stringent measures have been taken to monitor ground and air pollution.

When full-fledged cryogenic projects takeshape later, the required facilities for that also would be located at Mahendragiri.

All the civil works in the construction of Indian Space Research Organisation's huge complex at Mahendragiri, off Nagercoil have been completed. The testing of liquid propellant engines for PSLV rockets will be done at Mahendragiri after six months signalling a breakthrough in the indigenisation of India's space programmes. The validation tests of the liquid

engine for the second stage of PSLV are currently being done by the Societies Europeane de Propulsion of France.

The liquid engine test stand, the integration facility and liquid propellant storage facilities are ready at Mahendragiri. The complex is of three parts. One consisting of offices, labora-

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CENTRE FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH

ATION TO THE NATION OF

AS ATOMIC POWER STATION

FAST BREEDER TEST REACTOR



KALPAKKAM REACTOR RESEARCH CENTRE

NAMED AFTER LATE INDIRA GANDHI

At Kalpakkam, our scientists have produced a new monument to India. The Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said, recalling Jawaharlal Nehru's description of industries as the temples of modern India. He pointed out that Kalpakkam, sitting next door to one of the nation's oldest temples (Mahabalipuram), was the symbol of progress, of self-reliance and the commitment to development.

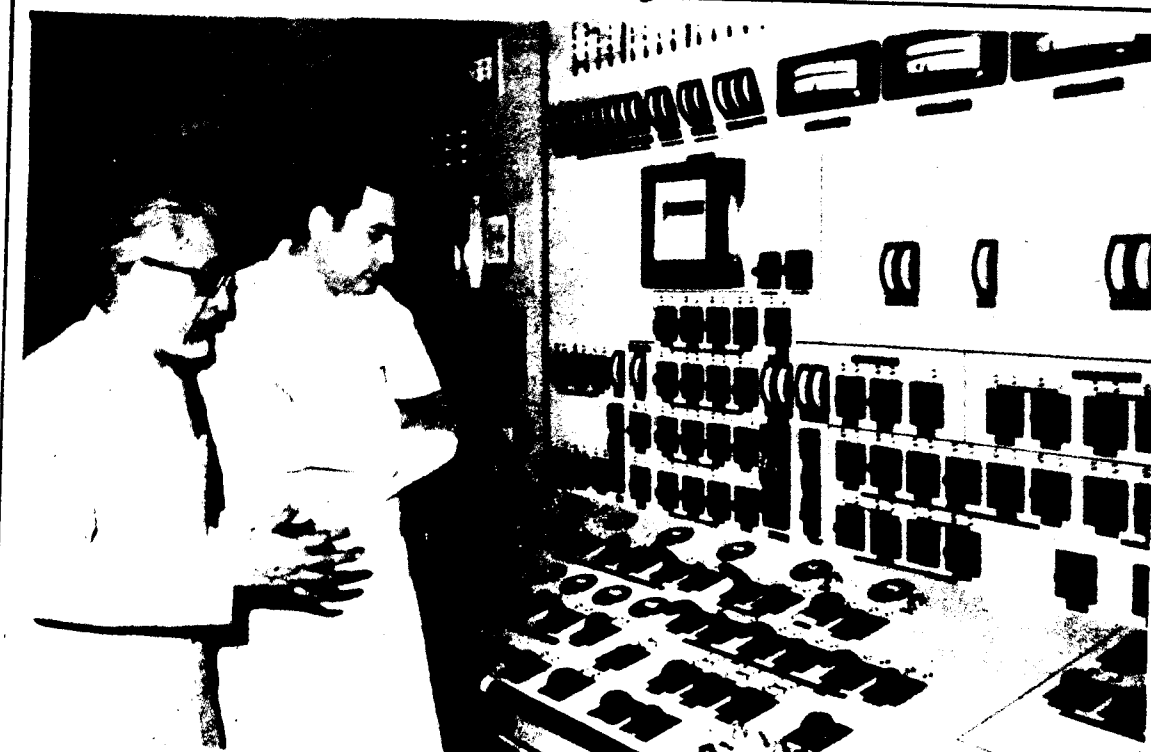
Stretching the comparison further, he noted that while at Kalpakkam, energy was harnessed from the atom, in Mahabalipuram, the temples were constructed to harness another

form of energy; spiritual energy. Many of the problems the world faced today is because of the gap between the harnessing of the two types of energy. The question was whether mankind would be able to develop spiritual strength at the same rate as it is developing scientific and technical knowledge. And whether it would be able to develop control over the knowledge generated.

Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi, who renamed the Reactor Research Centre as the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, on 16.12.1985 noted his mother's dedication to developing Indian science and technology, not

just as a back-up to imported technology, but to pushing it right to the frontiers of knowledge. In a number of spheres, she was successful in taking Indian science and technology to those limits. The Prime Minister said. The reactors at Kalpakkam all showed the nations' keenness to be self-reliant. The rigidity with which our scientists stuck to specifications and commissioned them is comparable in quality to any in the world, showed that given the drive, our scientists were capable of reaching great heights.

The Prime Minister stressed that nuclear energy must supple-



ment the nation's fossil and hydel resources. Nuclear energy gives us a clean, and potentially cheap power. Environmentally too, our record was good, a tribute to the high standards maintained by the scientists. But he pointed out that the target of supplying 10 percent of the nation's energy needs by the end of the century with nuclear power was "too low", since other nations were already averaging 14 percent. "With FBTR we hope the restrictions of fuel supply will be overcome and the nuclear programme can be accelerated", he said.

Welcoming the gathering, which included delegates to the international symposium on fast breeder reactors that followed the Prime Minister's function, Dr. Raja Ramanna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, made special reference to the contribution of France in the designing and initial construction of the fast Breeder Test Reactor. "The

first to congratulate us sincerely and enthusiastically were the French scientists not only for getting the reactor to operate but also on developing a new mixed carbide fuel, which for the first time in the world had been used to fuel a complete reactor".

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. participated in this inauguration of FBTR. His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu,

Thiru S.L. Khurana presided over the function.

Thiru. C. V. Sundaram, Director, Reactor Research Centre, said, that the Centre, which has established for the research and development of all aspects of the fast breeder reactor, would be designing and building the 500 ME fast breeder reactors, which would deliver large blocks of power in the coming century.

Dr. M.R.Srinivasan, Chairman, Nuclear Power Board, warned that failure to use nuclear energy for power production in an increasing measure could jeopardise India's efforts at eliminating poverty and providing a better quality life to the masses.

The Prime Minister later planted a banyan tree sapling, a tree that symbolises permanence and immortality, and went round the various scientific facilities at the Kalpakkam complex.

WARNING

Deforestation today
is drought tomorrow
and famine the day after
Laurent Fabius



ANNA LIBRARY AT ANNA SQUARE

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. garlanded the statue of Mahakavi Bharatiyar at Marina on 11.12.85 in remembrance of the Mahakavi's

Birthday.

Later, the Chief Minister inaugurated the Perarignar Anna Library and a Special Book shop to sell book of Anna

on the Anna Square. Dr.M.G.R. bought Rs. 2,000 worth of books at the Book shop.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr.Navalar Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Electricity Minister, Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Industry Minister, Thiru K.K.Rajaram, Hon'ble Health Minister Dr .H. V. Hande, Hon'ble Education Minister Thiru Aranganayagam, Hon'ble Handloom Minister, Thiru V.Swaminathan, Hon'ble Social Welfare Minister, Tmt.Gomathi Srinivasan, Hon'ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly Thiru P.H.Pandian, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council Thiru V.V.Swaminathan and the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Antony, IAS., participated in the function.

The Library has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 86,000 to enable people learn about the ideals of Perarignar Anna.



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The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru.Rajiv Gandhi on December 16th dedicated to the nation the expanded project of the Madras Refineries Limited costing Rs. 170 crores.

The Prime Minister was happy to note that the expansion had been completed within the time frame and financial allocations. The Prime Minister

Madras Refineries Limited Expanded

was glad that the labour-management relations at MRL is

fine. "My congratulations to you all-both management and labour", he said.

The Government has provided Rs. 12,500 crores for oil exploration and development in the Seventh plan as against Rs. 8,500 crores in the sixth plan.

His Excellency, the Governor



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of Tamilnadu, Thiru S.L. Khurana presiding over the dedication ceremony complimented MRL on their capability to absorb hi-technology and for having expanded their capacity from 2.98 million tonnes to 5.4 million tonnes.

The Hon'ble Minister of State for petroleum, Thiru Nawal Kishore Sharma said that the oil refining industry was a critical link in the energy

chain of a developing country like India. The MRL was one of the four launched during the 6th plan for self-sufficiency and is the first to complete the expansion scheme. The unique features of MRL include the fact that it is the first refinery to set up facilities for sulphur recovery to reduce atmosphere-pollution. The operational & safety records of MRL were also excellent.

Welcoming the Chief Guest

and the gathering, the Chairman and Managing Director of MRL, Thiru Deenadayalu said that adoption of micro processor based computer controlled instrumentation, modern equipment of pollution control, optimised energy conservation have contributed to MRL's reputation as a technology advanced refinery. The Chairman presented a memento to the Prime Minister.

—M.Nagesh



TAMIL NADU FORGES AHEAD IN I.R.D.P.

(Excerpts from the speech of Thiru P.U. Shanmugam, Minister for Local Administration at the Annual Conference of Minister of Rural Development in the States at New Delhi)

In Tamil Nadu, we have taken effective steps to plug the loop-holes in the implementation of I.R.D.P. (Integrated Rural Development Programme.)

I have noticed four deficiencies in the functioning of Banks in the villages. They are:

Despite clear guidelines by

the Reserve Bank of India and Government of India, the Banks have not issued individual pass books to the I.R.D.P. beneficiaries;

Banks have a tendency to recover the loans within twenty four months as against the stipulated period of 36 months. This goes against the spirit of Anti-Poverty programmes;

Most of the rural bank branches are poorly staffed. They are unable to cope with the burden of loan applications;

Neither pre-inspection nor

post disbursement follow-up is possible because of inadequate staff in banks and non-availability of transport in Banks.

To sum up, I would request the Government of India to issue immediate orders on the following;

to suitably strengthen the staff position in the rural bank branches;

to sanction a jeep collectively for two or three rural bank branches in each Block to enable them to have mobility to suitably cross-check and cross-verify the assets created under I.R.D.P.

We agree that a higher level of investment of Rs. 6,000/- per family is absolutely necessary for new beneficiaries. We also agree that there is need for supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during the Sixth Plan but who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own. But if we have to provide for the this scale of assistance (i.e.) Rs. 6,000/- per family during 1985-86, we require an additional allocation of Rs. 479 lakhs.

I am happy to note that Government of India have increased the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30% under

I.R.D.P. Our beloved Chief Minister Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R. had already fixed a percentage of 33 1/3 for women beneficiaries ever since the inception of this programme. We have been adhering to it strictly.

We have created grievance cells at State, District and divisional levels.

Tamil Nadu Government is not in favour of making non-officials as Chairman of District Rural Development Agencies. We want the status-quo to continue.

In order to streamline the existing system of selection of beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme and also to make it more scientific and rational, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders constituting a Committee of officials and non-officials and bank officials in every block for finalising the list of beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

We are shocked to hear that there is a proposal to give up capital subsidy and switching over to interest subsidy. This will be a retrograde step. This will add to the financial burden of the beneficiary and the ad-

ministrative burden of the banks and the Governmental agencies. This has been confirmed by the evaluation conducted by the State Bank of India recently. Corruption cannot be eliminated by the simple switch over from capital subsidy to interest subsidy. The problem is to restrain the strong and strengthen the weak. The proposed measure will only strengthen the already strong vested interests and weaken the already weak Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries. Mahatma Gandhi said that we must wipe every tear from every eye. We know that is difficult. But let us not add to the tears of our teeming Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries. Let the status quo be continued in the interest of Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries.

The old, handicapped, widows and destitutes among the poor constitute the poorest sections of the population. A working group set up by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission (EARC) has made entirely feasible recommendations for creating an appropriate social security for India in terms of old age pension, survivor benefits and other basic social security entitlements. We request the Government of India to take

quick final decisions in the matter.

In addition, I would like to press the following policy issues relating to Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

All projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are now cleared by the Central Committee of the Government of India. I request that the State Government may be delegated with sufficient powers to sanction all the projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in order to avoid delays.

We are of the view that assistance must be given under social forestry to cover the lands of small farmers and marginal farmers in order to ensure complete participation by the people as desired by our beloved Prime Minister.

I'm very happy to see that the Government of India are planning to give 2 million tonnes of wheat as an additional next year. As Tamil Nadu, is a rice eating State I request that atleast 50% of these additional resources be in the shape of rice.

Do you know?

★ A recent WHO survey states that India is the largest donor of medical manpower to industrialised and other countries with at present over 1,50,000 Indian physicians working abroad.

★ Only 9.9% of the teachers in schools have joined the profession willingly and the rest are teaching because of a lack of choice according to the interim report of the National Commission in Teachers submitted for the use of planning commission in 1984.

★ The number of universities shot up from 20 in 1947 to some 140 in 1984.

★ As of on 1976-77, we had a total of 2.3 million scientists and engineers with a break up of 61% scientists, 26% engineers, 8% medical and 5% agricultural professionals.

TENTH NATIONAL SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN INAUGURATED



Gaiety and colour marked the inauguration of the 10th National Sports championships for women at Coimbatore on Dec. 27th, 1985. Over 2000 women clad in strikingly contrasting hues marched past the chief guest, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. MGR who specially flew in for the occasion.

After Dr. M.G.R. declared the games open, an impressive march past of women officials from National Institute of Sports, Patiala was followed by those of the State teams in alphabetical order. Tamil Nadu team turned out in smart navy blue track suits.

Tamil Nadu's athlete Annamma handed over the

torch of the meet to Daphna, a fellow athlete who lit the flame. National hurdler, Yasmin Saifuddin of Tamil Nadu took the sportsmen pledge on behalf of all participants.

The Coimbatore schools presented a variety of cultural shows. A judo demonstration, a choir on National Integration and display by different band



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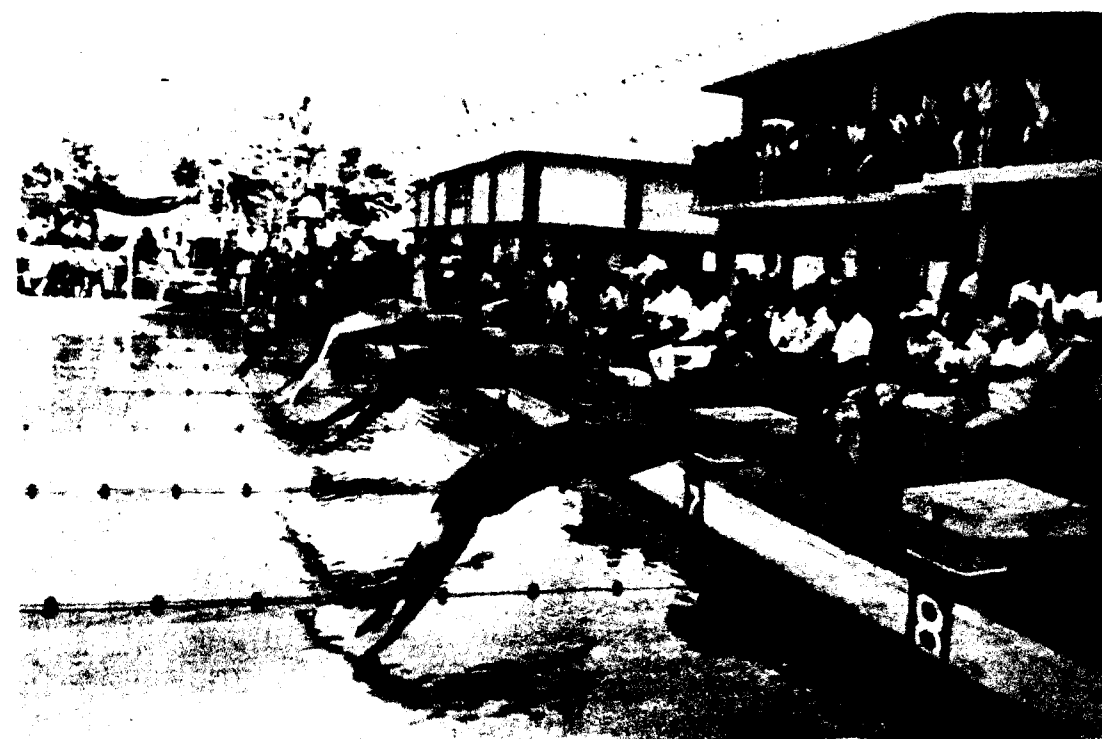
units were part of the cultural show. The inauguration that began at 4.30 PM ended at 7PM.

Earlier, Thiru B.Sivanthi Adityan, Chairman, TamilNadu

Sports Development Corporation welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru C.Aranganayagam delivered the Presidential address. The Director of Sports, Thiru

R.Nagarajan IAS later proposed a vote of thanks.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR, after declaring the meet open, announced gifts for all the participants. The total gifts were worth Rs. 2 lakhs.



TamilNadu Wins National Championship

The 10th National Women's sports championship ended on 31st Dec. in a blaze of glory for the host Tamil Nadu. Besides winning gold medals in basketball, volleyball and tennis the home-team performed creditably in athletics also.

Tamil Nadu bagged the overall championship; indeed a New Year gift for the host. Thiru

B.Sivanthi Adityan, Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation, handed over the shield to Thiru R. Nagarajan, IAS Director of Sports. TamilNadu had a tally of 31 points followed Karnataka (18).

In athletics, Tamil Nadu topped with 93 points. Uthar Pradesh was far behind with 45

while Kerala was 3rd Tamil Nadu athletes were to the focus the glory on the concluding day. But of all them Suman Rewat of Himachal Pradesh excelled with a tally of three golds. Today she triumphed in the 3000m, a new event for the competition. She earlier emerged victorious in 1500m and in 800m.

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Nearly 50,000 people watched athletics and the closing function in the Nehru Stadium. Another 20,000 could not gain entry.

The closing ceremony was impressive. Thiru. Sivanthi Adityan gave away the prizes. He also released the championship souvenir and presented the first copy to the District Collector, Thiru. Abdul Hassen. Thiru. G.K. Sundaram, Managing Director, Lakshmi Mills, welcomed the gathering. Thiru. Nagarajan proposed a vote of thanks.

Andaman and Nicobar and Arunachal Pradesh were awarded special prizes for their impressive show in the march past on the opening day.

—M. Nagesh

A new look bus designed on aero-dynamic principles to reduce wind resistance has been introduced by the Jeeva Transport Corporation, one of the transport corporations owned by Tamil Nadu Government.

According to the Managing Director the plane-like front of the bus helps to minimise

disturbance due to air resistance and reduce fuel consumption. It is anti-corrosive and is fully insulated against noise with soft thermal insulating material in the interior. The bus has seating capacity of 37. The reclining seats for comfortable overnight travel, reading lights above each seat, call buttons on the panel and several fans are added comforts.

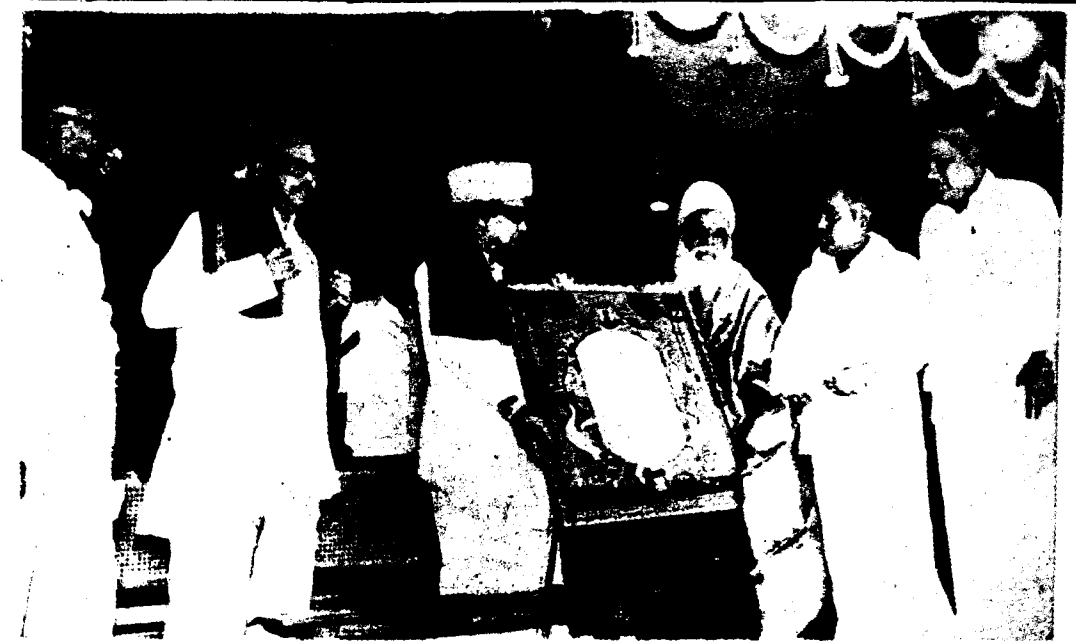
AIRBUS ON ROAD



Another feature is the provision of a three-inch diameter air suction pipe from the front to the rear on both sides of the under chassis to supply a jet of cool air to the tyres. This would increase the tyre life, says the Managing Director.

The Corporation has a fleet of 490 buses at present and 115 more are proposed to be introduced this year.

To economise on fuel consumption, the JTC has started a fuel saving wing and 12 export-drivers who underwent training in fuel economy at the Petroleum Consumption Research Institute, Madras, have been appointed instructors to train the crew to get approximately 4.30 km per litre.



Thiruvalluvar Award Presented

The best writer of commentary in any language on Thirukkural or the best research paper on the immortal Tamil work will be given a cash award of Rs. 10,000 by the Tamil Nadu Government from next year.

An announcement in this regard and the presentation of this year's "Thiruvalluvar award" to Sri Kundrakudi Adigal by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, marked the Thiruvalluvar Day celebrations organised by the Directorate of Tamil Development on January 15th.

The citation presented to Sri Kundrakudi Adigal praised his efforts in propagating Thirukkural for over four decades and the setting up of various centres for this purpose.

The Chief Minister distributed monthly pension to indigent Tamil scholars and gave away prizes to authors and publishers of good Tamil books and translators.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V.R. Nedun-

chezian, said that the institution of "Thiruvalluvar award" and the celebration every year in remembrance of various poets demonstrated the dedication of the Government to promote Tamil. Nearly 240 Tamil scholars and poets had so far been given a monthly pension of Rs. 250.

A Tamil translation of an English book on criminal investigation and an index of Tamil literature brought out by the Tamil Development Department were released by the Chief Minister.

The Hon'ble Minister for Tourism and Religious Endowments, Thiru R. M. Veerappan, regretted that the Union Government had not yet come forward to give Thirukkural the status of "national literary work". There could not be a better work to bring national integration than Thirukkural. "We have made several appeals and it is sad that the Centre has not committed even to the extent

of saying that it will examine the plea."

Stressing the need for reconsidering the national language policy, Thiru Verrappan suggested that the Prime Minister could initiate a national debate on the lines of the new education policy. An exercise on what should be the national, official, and the link languages would now be timely.

The Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, presided, Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy and the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council, Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam participated.

Sri Kundrakudi Adigal said that in recognising Thirukkural, the Union Government should not consider it as any religious work.

Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development Culture Department, welcomed the gathering.



XIII All India Tourist and Industrial Fair Inaugurated

His Excellency, The Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana, on Jan. 9 stressed the need for introducing mini-air services connecting four major tourist centres in the State—Mamallapuram, Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and Uthagamandalam. He hoped that the Centre



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would tender necessary assistance in this regard.

Inaugurating the 13th All-India Tourist and Industrial Fair on 9th January, Thiru Khurana said since tourism had been accepted as an industry by the Central and State Governments, it was necessary for both to work out a package plan to provide facilities for attracting foreign and domestic tourists.

The scope was vast for development of tourism in India, as only 0.3 per cent of foreign tourists visited the country. On the socio-economic front, tourism was a foreign exchange earner and also helped bring about national integration and international understanding as also employment opportunities.

Thiru Khurana said Madras was the venue of the national rowing championship recently and it was also proposed to conduct the Asian rowing competition in the city.

The Governor commended the State Government's plans to start district excursion centres and hoped that various departments would coordinate their efforts in providing facilities, accommodation, transport, etc.

He asked the State Government to take the fullest advantage of the Centre's scheme and set up more dharmasalas, yatri nivas and hostels. He expressed happiness over the Centre's increased allocation of Rs. 326 crores for tourism during the Seventh Plan as against Rs. 187 crores in the previous plan.

Thiru. Khurana said he was glad that Tamil Nadu was in the second place next to Delhi in organising an annual fair on such a big scale. He called for participation of more States in it. The fair would not only be entertaining but also educative, informative and a place for marketing.

The Tamil Nadu Minister for Tourism, Thiru RM. Veerappan, who presided, appealed to the Centre to approve the Government's master-plan for tourism development in the State.

Either the Centre itself should provide the necessary funds as loan or grant or at least ask financial institutions to help. It should also encourage Tamilians living abroad to participate in the implementation of the master-plan, he said.

The State Government was keen that the fair was not

turned into a gambling den in the guise of having skill games. It was also against the private sector conducting fairs without informing the State Government but coming to it faced with problems.

The Minister regretted that the room-strength in hotels in the State was not commensurate with the flow of tourist traffic. The State Government would be glad to help Tamilians living abroad, in constructing hotels.

The minister said 70 Central and State Government, and private sector pavilions and 200 shops and entertainment stalls were part of this year's fair. He expected that 75 lakhs people would be visiting the fair this year and that the net income would be about Rs. 28 lakhs as against Rs. 24 lakhs last year. He said the number of tourists had increased by 30.4 per cent in 1985 while it was 7.7 per cent less in 1984.

He said the inauguration of the fair was postponed by two weeks because of the Congress exhibition in Teynampet.

Thiru R. Kirubhakaran, Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, which has organised the fair, welcomed the gathering.

Cheyar By-Election Results

16.12.85

Total electorate:	1,22,382	B. Manak Chand Nahar	
Votes polled:	1,00,478	(Ind)	269
Invalid	2,129	A. R. Narayanan	
		(Ind)	212
V. Kuppuswamy		E. Jaganathan	
(AIADMK)	59,043	(Ind)	183
V. Anbazhagan		R. Selvam	
(DMK)	37,675	(Ind)	137
N. Nalini		G. Rajasekaran	
(Ind)	312	(Ind)	119
T. Karuthapandi		Pulavar A. Maniezhilan	
(Ind)	304	(Ind)	95

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15



Milk Producers

Co-op. Societies

in Coimbatore Circle

In Coimbatore District 342 Milk Coop. Societies are functioning for the benefit of its members of which society is functioning as Milk Supply society and 3 societies for Adi Dravidar. There are 49,243 members in these societies.

In Coimbatore District Coop. Milk Producers Union, there are three teams functioning for the purpose of formation of New societies and procurement of milk. After formation of this circle at Coimbatore, 128 new Producers' Coop. Societies have been organised.

Details of production and

Sale of Milk for the past 3 years are given below:

Milk Production (in litres)
1982-83—1,42,79,223
1983-84—1,73,66,486
1984-85—1,77,11,448

Milk Sales (in litres)
1982-83—1,43,76,352
1983-84—1,72,65,555
1984-85—1,78,89,545

More than 25,000 members of the Milk Societies are being benefitted by the Mobile Veterinary units in Coimbatore District. 24 Milk Collection Routes are functioning in Coimbatore District. 4 Milk Chilling centres

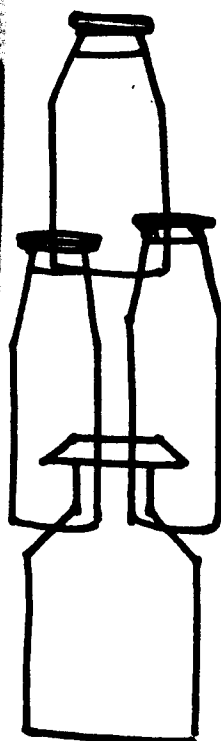
are working at Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Sultanpet and Shanmugapuram. Subsidy has been allotted and disbursed at Rs.1250/- each under the Social welfare scheme and THADCO Scheme for the Adi Dravidar members for the purchase of milch animals during the year 1983-84 by which 114 members were benefitted.

During the year 84-85, subsidy has also been sanctioned for the same purpose to 252 Adi Dravida Members at Rs. 1250/- each.

Efforts are being taken to sanction subsidy for 300 Adi Dravida Members during the current year.

During 84-85, 50 percent subsidy has been sanctioned to three Adi Dravida Milk Producers' coop. societies for the purchase of Milk Cans amounting to Rs. 2439.60.

During the year 83-84 Fodder subsidy of Rs. 2455/- has been sanctioned to Milk Producer



Coop. Societies consisting of 30 for the members.

An Adi Dravida Milk Producers' Coop. Society has been organised in Nov. '83 exclusively for Adi Dravida women at Thennamanallur village near Coimbatore and it is functioning successfully. Subsidy at Rs. 1250/- for the purchase of milch animals has been sanctioned and disbursed to 50 Adi

Dravida women members of this society during the year 84-85 and the same amount has been sanctioned for 50 members during the year 84-85 also.

A new Dairy Complex is to be started soon for handling a capacity of 1 lakh litres of milk per day at Pachapalayam near perur under the operation Flood II scheme at a cost of Rs.3 Crores.



I think the main conquest is between man and himself. The fact that he is overcoming a technical problem on Himalayas, Antarctic or a river is incidental to the fact that the man is trying to overcome his own fears. The greatest challenge is within.

Dr. Edmund Hillary

Under the Rural Dairy Extension scheme a sum of Rs.30,000/- has been sanctioned and disbursed as loan to the Kovilpalayam Milk Producers' Coop. Society for the construction of office cum-Dairy Building. This society is now functioning successfully in its own building.

Under the above scheme a sum of Rs. 60,000/- has been allotted as loan for the current year of which a sum of Rs. 20,000/- has already been allotted to Tiruppur Coop. Milk Supply Society for the purchase of Van and the balance amount will be utilised shortly.

Proposals for organisation of new Milk Producers' Co-op Societies in Valparai area for collection of Milk under the Integrated Rural Development Programme at the cost of Rs. 7,50,000 (50% subsidy, have been submitted to the Govt. through the Milk Commissioner and Govt. orders are awaited.

1. One No. of 4000. litres of capacity Can cooler and installation of Rs. 3,00,000

2. Cost of 2 Vans Rs. 4,00,000

3. Cost of 100 Nos. Alloy Aluminium Cans Rs. 50,000

Total Rs. 7,50,000
50 percent subsidy
Rs. 3,75,000,

Under the Western Ghats Development Programme (VII Plan) proposals have been submitted to Govt. for setting up of a Chilling Plant at Annur with a Capacity of 10,000 litres at a cost of Rs. 27,00,000/- and the Govt. have been requested to allot a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1985-86 for implementation of this scheme and Govt. orders are awaited.



U.S. based Tamils organisation starts centre in Madras

The Tamil Nadu Foundation, an American based organisation sponsored by expatriate Tamils and founded in 1974 with the objective of promoting educational, social and other charitable projects in Tamil Nadu, has set up its Tamil Nadu Chapter in Madras.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. to a function in Kalaivanar Arangam on January 14th laid the foundation for the Rs. 15 lakh building that would house the Tamil Nadu Chapter.

Dr. Palani G. Periasamy, Director of the Foundation, said the Madras Centre, which would come on a three-ground plot in Taylors Road, among other things, would establish a well-stocked library and provide help to the young people of Tamil Nadu interested in pursuing advanced studies

abroad, would hold workshop, seminars and meeting when they visit Tamil Nadu and thus transfer their skill and talent to the students and others here.

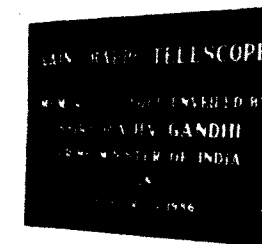
Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism appreciated the yeoman services rendered by expatriate Tamils in raising the image of the Tamils the world over. He said a World Tamil Sangam would be formed at Madurai shortly to bring together the Tamils living in over 30 countries. A sum of Rs. 1 crore had been allotted for the purpose. Land has been set apart.

Dr. V. R. Nedunchazhian, Hon'ble Finance Minister, and Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Hon'ble Law Minister, said it was good that the Tamils abroad had not forgotten their motherland and that they were helping in its

social and economic progress.

Dr. John D. Stempel, U.S. Consul-General, Madras, surprised the audience by speaking a few words in Tamil. He said the Tamil living in the U.S., like other ethnic groups, had been instrumental in building strong bonds between the U.S. and India.

Thiru N. Mahalingam, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Chapter of the Foundation, presiding, said that with researchers in Western countries getting increasing interested in Tamil, its literature, culture and history in recent times, there was immediate need to collect the relevant materials. He urged the Chief Minister to use his good offices and get financial and other help from the Central Government for this endeavour.



SIGNIFICANCE OF KAVALUR

The Kavalur observatory was established in 1963 to overcome the difficulties faced at Kodaikkanal where viewing time was limited because of cloudy skies.

Regular observations at Kavalur started in 1968 initially with a locally fabricated 38-cm reflector telescope in 1972 a 102-cm telescope was added.

Tamil Nadu led the field of developing astronomical telescopes starting in 1792 when the first observatory came up

in Madras under the East India Company.

For more than a century, the Madras observatory did yeoman service and the Government astronomer, Mr. Taylor, completed his catalogue of positions of 11,000 stars by 1844. The important solar eclipses visible in India were all observed from here.

With the development of solar physics, the need for a new observatory to study tropical skies was felt more and more.

So the Kodaikkanal observatory was established at the turn of the 19th century.

Kodaikkanal became world famous in 1901 when Evershed discovered the radical motion of the sun spots. From here, the astronomers have gone to Kavalur, where they are poised to achieve greater heights in astronomical observations.

The Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) Bangalore, is responsible for the birth of the Kavalur observatory which can obtain stellar images 20 times bigger than what can be seen by the naked eye against the 15-fold image at the Kodaikkanal observatory.

Kavalur also offers spotless blue skies, and more than the double viewing time at Kodaikkanal. Moreover star images have minimum tremor here.

The Kavalur telescope is 2.34 metres in diameter (94 inches) and weighs about 120 tonnes with its various appurtenances. It has three foci, each one designed to make specific observations.

M.N.





SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN TAMILNADU

Hon'ble Health Minister, Dr. H. V. Hande

The Family Welfare Programme is a wholly sponsored scheme of the Central Government. It is being implemented from 1956 on the lines prescribed by the Central Government. Right from its inception, Tamil Nadu has been implementing this programme very successfully. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that Tamil Nadu is ahead of all other States in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. Many State Governments and the Central Government have appreciated Tamil Nadu for its successful implementation of this programme.

In Tamil Nadu, the Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on a purely voluntary basis. All political parties, various religious groups, voluntary and service organisations, women's organisations and Government servants give their full support to the implementation of the programme. Community participation in the programme is increasing day by day and the movement in support of discarding old practices and adopting the planned family norm as a way of life is gaining momentum.

Programme Objectives:

According to the 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. This amounts to a growth rate of 17.50 percent over the 1971 population. The national growth rate for the same period is 24.50 percent. The birth rate and the death rate of Tamil Nadu as per the 1981 census are 26.1 per 1000 and 10.9 per 1000 respectively, as against 33.9 per 1000 and 12.5 per 1000 for India. The National Health Policy aims at achieving the Net Reproductive Rate of Unity by the year 2000. In Tamil Nadu, the objective is to achieve Net Reproduction Rate of one by 1990. For this objective, the birth

and death rates have to be brought down to 21 and 9 per 1000 respectively. The other parameters to be achieved are to bring down the infant mortality rate from 90.9 to 60 per 1000 live births and to increase the couple protection rate from 34.2 percent in 1984 to 60 percent. To achieve all these, especially a couple protection rate of 60 percent by 1989-90, the following targets under the various contraceptive methods have been worked out:

Programme Implementation:

A review of the past performance shows that right from the inception of the Family Welfare Programme in 1956, Tamil Nadu has been a top-ranking State. For example, between 1956 and March, 1984 42.47 lakhs sterilisations have been done in Tamil Nadu. Only Maharashtra with a performance of 69.83 lakhs sterilisations, and Andhra Pradesh with

44.94 lakh sterilisations are above Tamil Nadu. It is pertinent to note that Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have much larger population than that of Tamil Nadu. Further, except these two States all other states are below Tamil Nadu in this respect, though many of them are much larger than Tamil Nadu in population.

The excellent performance in the past years has culminated in Tamil Nadu securing the first prize of Rs. 2.5 crores awarded by the Government of India for

Birth Rate per 4000 Population

Year	Tamil Nadu	All India
1977	29.3	33.0
1978	28.9	33.3
1979	29.1	33.2
1980	27.1	33.5
1981	26.1	33.9

Similarly, the successful implementation of the Family Welfare Programme is also reflected in the growth rate of Tamil Nadu which is the lowest in the country as per the 1981 census. The comparison of the growth rate figures for Tamil Nadu and All India are shown below:

Couple Protection Rate Percent

Year	Tamil Nadu	All India
1981-82	28.9	23.7
1982-83	30.2	25.9
1983-84	34.2	29.2
1984-85	30.0	Not available

Present Strategy:

The present strategy to implement Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu is five pronged:



best performance during 1984-85.

Decade	Decennial growth rate	
	Tamil Nadu	All India
1961-71	22.3	24.8
1971-81	17.5	25.0

The main objectives of the Family Welfare Programme is to reduce the birth rate. A significant reduction in the birth rate is an indicator of the success of the programme. In Tamil Nadu, there has been a steady reduction in birth rate. This reduction is even more remarkable when compared with the All India figures, as seen below:

1) Communication

Mass communication plays a very important role in motivating couples to plan their family size and to adopt the small family norm. For this, audience specific messages have been prepared and are being propagated successfully. For example, the message of "One Family-One heir" appeals to the farming community whereas stopping child birth about 25 years before the age of superannuation appeals to the

salaried employees. The Mass Education and Information Officer in each district propagate these audience specific messages with the aid of films, dramas, debates, youth clubs, rural leaders camps etc. Television and radio are also utilised as the media for propagating these messages.

2) Extension:

Extension follows mass communication. Extension is achieved by inter-personal contacts between the eligible couples and the field staff of the Family Welfare Department. For this purpose, eligible couple register are maintained at each Primary Health Centre and these registers are being updated periodically. The field staff divide the area of the Primary Health Centre among themselves and they contact every eligible couple in their respective areas. During their field visits, the workers explain in detail about the various contraceptive methods and the service facilities and incentives available.

The workers also carry condoms and oral contraceptive pills during their field visits for distribution.

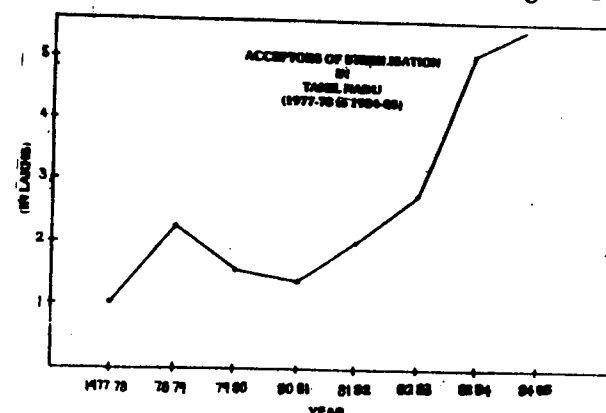
3. Services:

Once the eligible couples are motivated and convinced about adopting the small family norm, there should be good service facilities to enable the acceptors to adopt the contraceptive method best suitable to them. At present, sterilisation facilities are available in almost all Government Hospitals and Several Primary Health Centres. In addition, local bodies such as Corporations and Municipalities, and Voluntary Organisations also offer sterilisation facilities and they receive Government grants for this purpose.

At present, the existing facilities are being expanded wherever they are felt to be inadequate and new facilities are created wherever necessary. Two major schemes are expansion and creation of post-partum centres in hospitals and conversion of IUD Vasectomy rooms into Operation Theatres in Primary Health Centres. The other Schemes are provision of generators and construction of acceptors sheds at Government

life. When the fear of losing a child due to illness is eliminated, parents are willing to restrict their family size. Hence, in TamilNadu, child health care is being offered as part of the Family Welfare Programme and the facilities are available in all Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres.

Service Facilities:
Under the Post Partum Programme, 56 Post-Partum Centres are functioning in Tamil-



Hospitals. In addition, the help of Voluntary Organisations and Philanthropists is sought to provide recreational facilities such as Television and Vedio in Post-Partum wards. The over all aim of providing good service facilities within a short distance is being achieved in TamilNadu.

4. After-care:

The acceptor is fully satisfied only when proper after care is provided. To ensure this, field workers and medical staff contact the acceptors at periodic intervals. Thus a satisfied acceptor motivates others to adopt contraceptive methods.

5. Maternal and child health care:

To motivate couples to adopt the small family norm, we must ensure that every child born will survive and lead a healthy

Nadu. They are functioning exceptionally well, both qualitatively and quantitatively. However, the available bed strength is highly inadequate and provision of additional beds is an urgent necessity.

Similarly, there are 245 Urban Family Welfare Centres in Tamil Nadu. In addition, there are 383 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the Primary Health Centres. In 400 Primary Health Centres, the existing I.U.D., Vasectomy room is being converted into a Tubectomy Operation theatre at a cost of Rs. 24,000 per Primary Health Centre. Some of the other on going schemes are the formation of new Post Partum Centres, construction of acceptors' sheds in Taluk Hospitals, provision of generators for Government Hospitals etc.

TamilNadu is a pioneer in Laparoscopic Tubectomy. At present, there are 162 Laparoscopes in use and there are as many as 157 trained Laparoscopic team in Tamil Nadu.

Green Card Scheme:

The suggestion of the Government of India to issue green cards to acceptors has been implemented by the Government of TamilNadu. The emphasis is on providing follow-up medical case to the acceptors as well as their children by frequent visits by the peripheral health workers to their families. The green cards distributed to the acceptors will entitle such visits to their families by the peripheral health workers.

Awards For Features/Films And Dramas:

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to encourage producers of regular feature films to produce films highlighting the "Small Family Norm" or "Planned Family Concept" by giving awards. Similarly the Government have also decided to encourage drama troupes to produce dramas highlighting the above concepts by giving the following awards:

Awards for Best Feature films

	Rs.
i. Award for the best feature film	4,00,000
ii. Award for the second best feature film.	50,000
iii. Award for the third best feature film	25,000

Total Rs. 4,75,000

Awards for Best Dramas:

	Rs.
i. Award for the best drama	15,000
ii. Award for the second best drama	10,000

Total Rs. 25,000

Mass Education And Information Programme:

In creating awareness, educating and motivating the eligible couples to adopt the "Planned Family Concept" the Mass Education and Information wing plays a crucial role. It keeps constant touch with the Mass Media, the All India Radio, Doordarshan and Newspapers, to focus the attention of the public to the Family Welfare Programme. It also undertakes display of hoardings, posters, wall paintings and display in Transport Vehicle besides using slides in Cinema theatres. Special attention is paid to the propagation of temporary methods of Family Planning among younger couples with a view to bring down birth rate to which the Government attach great importance.

Exhibitions, Folk Plays and dramas and projection of Special Films are an essential part of the Mass contact programme. The co-operation of Voluntary agencies is also enlisted in the propagation of planned Family Norm.

Innovative Publicity:

The Family Welfare slogans are being displayed on cement slabs, display on bigger hoardings etc. Inter departmental co-ordination, particularly between the Dairy Development Corporation, Agriculture Depart-

ment and the Family Welfare Department is very much evident in putting up the hoarding and other display materials.

Innovative publicity by the use of the State-owned Helicopter in showering pamphlets with Family Welfare message among the urban slums created a great awareness among the masses. Similarly, processions organised by the various service organisations in the district and the state headquarters displaying banners, and other publicity materials in favour of a Planned Family have had very good effect. The Women's Voluntary Organisations joined together and conducted a big procession in Madras city pleading for deliverance of the women from giving birth to unwanted children while which proved a great success.

It is a heartening feature that many of the private industrial houses and charitable organisations are coming forward to equip the Post-Partum Centres in the hospitals as a recreational cum-educational centre. The State Government have issued instructions to the Public Works Department that special maintenance effort should be taken to improve the general atmosphere of the Post Partum ward in every hospital which should be made the best possible and most comfortable place in the hospital. Private donations have been found for equipping the Post-Partum centres with colour T.Vs., V.C.Rs., fans, wall decoration materials etc. so that the acceptors, during the time they stay in the post-partum will be able to spend the time in a very enjoyable manner.

Audience specific messages:

The year 1984-85 saw a great stride forward in developing audience specific messages for various targets in the state. The Village of Ayyampudur in Periyar District came in as a handy model for spreading the message of one heir one family, among the land holders of the State. Ayyampudur village is situated near the municipal town of Gobichettipalayam in Periyar district in the west of Tamil Nadu. The people of this village are systematically adopting the planned family norm over a period of at least two decades with the result that there has been no fragmentation of land among them ever since they started the practice of "One heir-One family". A documentary film on this village brought out by the State Government has proved tremendous success in spreading the message among the agriculturists that more children born to them would mean

fragmentation of their holdings thereby resulting in progressive reduction in land holdings.

Similarly, the various Service Associations of the State Government Employees, pledged themselves to a conception-free year in 1984 and no child birth year in 1985. They also appreciated the message that a Government employee who is bound to retire at the age of 58 should not beget children after 33 years of age as otherwise they will not be in a position to settle the last born child in life before they retire from service. Similarly, the working women were told that the best period for begetting children is between 20 and 25 year of age and if a woman adopts sterilisation at or about the age of 25 she would be free to pursue her working life without being compelled to spend sleepless nights on the new born child and undergoing untold misery.

Action Plan for the Current Year :

In TamilNadu, the responsibility for achieving the targets is fixed on the District Collectors. All the Collectors in Tamil Nadu are taking special steps to exceed the targets this year. At the field level, the Collectors are ably assisted by the Block staff. The revenue staff are also contributing their share in achieving the target. The paramedical staff at the Primary Health Centres contribute about 40% of the total achievement. While the Block and Revenue staff under the control of the Collector contribute another 40% the rest being done by other agencies. All these functionaries are highly committed to the programme and the successful implementation of the programme in the past years is largely due to their efforts. They are doing very well this year too and this has resulted in better performances than the last year.

Do you know?

India had a population of 68.5 crores in March 1981 and it had been growing at the rate of 2.28 per cent per annum.

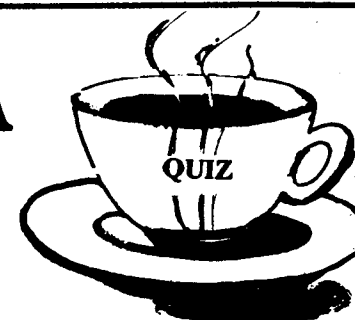
During 1971-81 itself, 13.7 crore people were added to our population—an increase which is more than the total population of Japan!

Thus, every year we had to feed 1.37 crore more mouths.

If the population continues to grow at this alarming rate, by the year 2000 A.D. it may cross the staggering mark of 95 crores!

So, India has launched a National Family Welfare Programme which is the first and the largest of its kind in the world. It aims at bringing down the birth rate of 35 per thousand in 1981 to 21 by 2000 A.D.

TEA TIME



1. Which particular Nataraja-Siva cosmic dance pose has become a symbol of Indian art the world over.

2. Which Boston born Englishman who founded famous American University, was also the Governor of Madras?

3. Name the world's largest bas relief?

4. Where is "Dansbog castle"?

5. Nandi, is the mount of Lord Siva. Where is the largest Nandi located?

6. Courtallam is famous for its waterfalls, that from part of a river. Name the river.

7. Sweat glands secrete sweat. Name the glands that secrete tears?

8. Acoustics is the study of sound and Epigraphy is the Study of inscriptions. What is the study of grasses called?

9. A city in India is called the city of six islands. Which city?

10. What is the similarity between the following words? Lilangeni, Ouguyia, Colon, Ekuele, Birr, Koruna, Yuan

11. Name the Soviet spaceship by which Sqn.Ldr. Rakesh Sharma became India's first cosmonaut?

12. Identify the person in the photo given below



13. In economics, what does stagflation mean?

14. Name the popularity in the following photo?



15. Name the cup to be awarded to the winner of 1987 World cup Cricket organised by India & Pakistan?

17. What does this road-traffic sign mean?



18. These two persons have been selected to represent India-in what?



19. Where is Pakistan's nuclear power project located?

20. Which famous Asian city is sinking every year because of the excessive exploitation of underground water?

16. What is the capital of Assam?

21. Name India's longest train?

Turn to Page 32 to check your answers.

Anna's Bastion of Tamil Studies

P. Sundaresan

No sooner Arignar Anna, the late charismatic Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, said at the Second World Tamil Conference held in Madras that there was need for a Tamil Organisation similar to the famous French Academy, than done!

THE IMMORTALS

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established in October 1970 with a well-defined Board of Governors. With the Tamil Nadu Education Minister as chairman and the Vice-Chancellors of Madras Annamalai, Madurai-Kamaraj and Tamil Universities as Vice-Chairman, the governing council as its members;

LANGUAGE LAB

Ardent students of research throng there like young birds with mouths agape in expectation of food. The 10-booth language lab gifted by the UNESCO is a boon both to the foreign nationals and non-Tamil speaking Indians. More than 150 students from abroad, besides a host of others, have had the benefit of a first-class education in what is styled as TAMILOLOGY. They have learnt how to pronounce properly, how to acquire a working knowledge. The six cassettes of basic lessons and a couple of self-help Manuals specially prepared by the Institute could be enough to whet the learner's appetite.

RICH ACADEMIC SOIL

Scholars of repute from abroad are admitted to Fellowship here for three months at a

stretch in a year. Dr.Kamil.V. Zvelebil of Netherlands and Dr.A. Veluppillai of Paradeniya University (Sri Lanka) were among those visiting professors who delivered lectures under this Fellowship. A guide book for foreign students tailored by the Director in collaboration with the visiting professor Dr.Jaroslav Vacek of Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia is in the offing. The Institute has been recognised by the Madras University for doing Ph.D. At least 20 scholars owe their doctorates to this Institute.

ENDOWMENTS

With the increase in Endowments, which have now reached 10, the scope of the Institute has expanded considerably. Special needs engender special endowments to provide for the search of pearls pregnant with Tamil values. On date the Institute is engarlanded by lovely compilations of 8 Endowment lectures.

LIBRARY

The Institute's library housing over 25000 volumes, both English and Tamil, is a manna to research scholars. The library also extends reference services such as preparing bibliographies to all scholars in quest of research.

PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPTS

Thanks to the indefatigable curator Prof.M.K.Raman, the Institute has acquired not less than 300 rare palm-leaf manuscripts not canny to the uninitiated. The Director has pioneered a full-time tenmonth diploma course on Manuscriptology for the conduct of which this curator was the obvious choice.

The following classification is available manuscripts into various categories: 60% Medicine 20% Religion and Astrology. 5% History. 5% Mathematics. 10% literature.

TRANSLATION

The ten-month Translation courses conducted here also leads to a diploma. The Institute had the unique privilege of getting invaluable guidance from the noted nonagenarian Prof. P.N. Appuswamy. His translation of "Sangam Literature" is in the press.

The trainees for the diploma courses in other Manuscriptology or Translation are each paid a stipend of Rs. 2000/- for the entire duration of the courses.

JOURNAL

"The Journal of Tamil Studies" is a biannual window of the world throwing vistas of the current trends in the ocean of Tamil literature. It is certainly a good buy. Membership is open.

RANDOM PUBLICATIONS AND TOMES

There are about 20 on TOLKAPPIYAM, the oldest surviving Tamil grammar, which may be as old as the 3rd Century B. C. "Heritage Series" on all the three great spheres of Tamil Literature which has touched 8 is a continuing process. What tomes on TAMILAR ISAI (The musical tradition of the Tamils, KANN MARUT-TUVAM (Ophthalmology practised by ancient Tamils), SIDDHAH MEDICINE (a detailed survey of this system of medicine), Tamil Drama, Panorama of World Tamil Development every year in the 1980s and the like!

IF DANVANTRI KULAN-DAI VAAKADAM is on paediatrics, VARMA CUUTTIRAM traces the origin of Karate to Kanyakumari District. CHITTIRAKKAVIGAL is poetry in comic strips reminiscent of this genre launched by the late "Parihimarkkalaigarnar" over eight decades ago.



GOVERNOR ASKS POLICE TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

His Excellency, The Governor Thiru S. L. Khurana, called upon the State Police to step up the percentage of recovery of stolen property, as it was not commensurate with the two-fold increase in the strength of the police force.

The Governor referred to the decline in the number of recoveries from 40,000 in 1983 to 25,000 this year and said it should be possible to increase the recovery rate with the modern gadgets and methods available to them.

Addressing the officers and men after presenting them with medals at the Rajarathinam Stadium, Egmore on 22nd December the Governor said the awards were a clear recognition of their hard work, devotion to duty and exemplary character.

He was happy over the reduction in murder cases in the State. The number of murders had come down to 53 in the nine months of this year from 62 in 1984. Similarly, in respect of detection of dacoity and robbery cases, the performance of the police was good. There was a fall in these crimes since 1983.

Outlining the welfare measures implemented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R., the Governor said that while the authorities would look after their interest, they should improve their performance. He asked the police to register every crime and gain the confidence of the people.

Among the recipients, Thiru. K. Bhaskara IPS, Inspector General of Police, was given

the President's medal for distinguished service, while 21 officers and men of the Police, Home Guards and Fire Services received awards for meritorious services.

The Governor was received on arrival by the Director General of Police, Thiru V.R. Lakshminarayanan, IPS and Thiru K. Mohandas IPS, the Inspector-General of Police, Thiru S. Sripal, IPS, and the Commissioner of Police, Thiru W.I. Devaram, IPS.

The Governor inspected a guard of honour presented by the police personnel and took the salute of the ceremonial parade and march-past. The parade was commanded by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Armed Reserve), Thiru R. Subbarayan.



The World of Press Conferences

New Tourism facilities

Thiru R.M. Veerappan, the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism told newsmen that the Centre had approved Tamil Nadu's tourism schemes, costing Rs. 127.32 lakhs in the last two years and released Rs. 56.28 lakhs so far. They included: water sports at Muttukadu (Rs. 6.39 lakhs), landscaping at Mamallapuram (Rs. 15.32 lakhs), wayside facilities at Tirukkalikundram (Rs. 4 lakhs) and Tiruttani (Rs. 4 lakhs), boating at Udthagamandalam (Rs. 5 lakhs) and at Pulicat (Rs. 3 lakhs), and eight beach cottages at Kanyakumari (Rs. 13.36 lakhs).

The schemes for which sanction had been promised were provision of facilities for reception and dormitory accommodation for tourists at Rameswaram (Rs. 20 lakhs), wayside facilities at Pitchavaram and Chidambaram, replacement of the board Tambaraparni which was used to ply to the Vivekananda Rock Memorial (Rs. 20 lakhs), floodlighting of the Rock Fort at Tiruchi (Rs. 5 lakhs), forest lodge at Mudumalai (Rs. 23 lakhs) and provision of trekking equipment (Rs. 5 lakhs).

The Minister said the Centre proposed to portray the cultural heritage of the Pallavas by creating "Pallavapuram Village" at Kanchipuram at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The State Government would provide the land.

Thiru Bhagat and Thiru Veerappan later addressed delegates from 10 States to the three

day National Youth Travel Festival.

Thiru Veerappan gave away prizes to delegates who had distinguished themselves in cultural shows and sports competitions held during the festival. Five delegates were awarded "Vayudoot" tickets to travel to places of their choice.

Insurance cover for workers in unorganised sector

The Hon'ble Labour Minister, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswami on 6.11.85 received from the Zonal Manager of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Thiru R. Narayanan, a "master policy" covering four lakh workers in the unorganised sector of the State under a special insurance-cum-retirement scheme considered "unique" in the country.

The Minister said the scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. on Independence Day in 1984, had been finalised to benefit small and marginal farmers, agricultural workers, village artisans, building workers, loading and unloading workers, cart pullers, washermen, lorry drivers, cleaners and auto drivers, and persons selling vegetables and fruits. The LIC had agreed to provide insurance cover of Rs. 5,000 to those covered by the scheme.

The Labour Secretary, Thiru A. Balraj, IAS, explained that those, who desired to join the scheme, should pay Rs. 10 a month till they completed the age of 58. The first subscription

should be given to the Special Tahsildar appointed for the purpose, who would give a number to the member and an account book. The members should then pay the subscription to the village administrative officer concerned. At the district level, the scheme would be implemented by the Collector. The Labour Secretary would be the group policy holder.

BENEFITS: The benefits under the scheme for the workers would be that on completion of 58 years, a member would be paid a lump sum depending upon the period of contribution. For instance, a member, who contributed for 10 years would get Rs. 1,200, for 20 years Rs. 4,300, for 35 years Rs. 20,400 and for 40 years Rs. 33,500. In case of death, the nominee of the workers would be given a lump sum of Rs. 5,000.

Thiru Narayanan said originally it was proposed that if a member failed to contribute his subscription continuously for three months, he should cease to be a member of the scheme. The three-month period had now been extended to six months.

The Minister said the Tiruchi Collector had enrolled 1.99 lakh persons under the group insurance scheme up to the quarter-ended September 30 and the North Arcot Collector 1.36 lakh persons. The enrolment had now gone up to 6 lakh. The number of workers in the unorganised sector in Tamil Nadu was estimated at over one crore. Efforts would be made to bring all these people under the welfare scheme, he said. According to Thiru T.S. Balasubramanian, Divisional Mana-



ger in-charge of Group Schemes in LIC, said no other State had provided such a special insurance-cum-retirement cover to the workers in the unorganised sector. It had been decided to give effect to the scheme from April 1, 1985. The LIC had settled 206 claims so far, paying the insurance benefit to the nominees of the workers who died after joining the scheme.

150 New PTC Buses replace aged Vehicles

About 150 new buses have been put on the road in Madras by the Pallavan Transport Corporation in the last 6 months. Thiru K. Ravindran, Chairman, PTC, told newsmen on 2nd January.

Over half of them have power assisted steering which makes driving through congested streets less tiring. He said the PTC was also trying out a new rear-engined bus, with doors that would be operated remotely. These buses were replacements for aged vehicles, and would not therefore help increase the 2,100 metro bus fleet.

He pointed out that passenger traffic had actually declined in the past year, that PTC carrying an average of 29 lakh commuters a day in 1985 compared to 30 lakh commuters a day in 1984.

The decline was perhaps brought about by the introduction of the five-day week and by passengers switching to two wheelers. Yet, Thiru Ravindran said the peak-hour rush was worsening. "The only solution to this is for schools and colleges to begin classes earlier in the day at least from the next academic year, an oft-repeated plea

that has so far met little response. About 1.8 lakh students use the bus twice a day jostling for space with office goers."

Thiru Ravindran said that if the students, who constitute about 12 per cent of PTC's clientele, could go to school or college an hour earlier, the ride on the bus would be more comfortable for everybody. "I know that parents and teachers could have some problems with an earlier start, but other cities have had these timings for a long time."

The PTC released its first bus guide, which lists every bus route in the city and the frequency of service on each of them. The guide also sets out the various buses that one can take to the important destinations in the city such as hospitals, temples, tourist spots and railway stations. It is being sold at PTC terminal and season ticket counters. A Tamil edition is to be brought out soon.

Stray cattle menace will be checked

Rounding up stray cattle has thrown a challenge to the City Police. It takes an hour to trap an animal on a busy thoroughfare like the NSC Bose Road.

The hide and seek game between stray cattle and trained catchers of the Corporation of Madras sometimes results in traffic jam during peak hours. And bus passengers and motorists, when they find themselves caught in a traffic snarl, lose no time in giving public display of their anger.

Cross all these road blocks, go to court and get the offender punished. The satisfaction over a job well done and seen to fruition is, alas, shortlived as

the impounded cattle are back on the same wretched street in a short time. The vigilant owners pay small amounts as fine and get their cattle out from pounds.

Recounting all these hurdles, the Commissioner of Police Thiru W.I. Devaram, told newsmen on 2nd January that he was determined to end the menace soon at least on major thoroughfares.

The joint operation stray cattle drive by the City Police and the Corporation should continue with renewed vigour, he said.

Teachers to get salary for strike period:

The Tamil Nadu Government passed orders authorising the managements of educational institutions to pay the salaries of teachers for the period of their strike during November-December.

The Hon'ble Education Minister Thiru C. Aranganayagam told newsmen on 22nd December, order was being issued on condition that the teachers would work on holidays to compensate the loss of working days during their absence from duty.

The teachers called off their 38 days-old agitation earlier this month following the talks their representatives had with the Chief Minister. One of the conditions agreed upon was that they would take classes on holidays to make up for the number of days lost during the strike.

Compiled by
-M. Nagesh

Govt. Machinery geared to meet 'Crisis' in Cauvery Delta.

Never in the history of the Mettur reservoir had the farmers of the Cauvery delta faced such a critical situation as this year and the administrative machinery had been fully geared to meet this unprecedented crisis and save the standing samba crop, Thiru Y.S.M. Yusuf, Hon'ble Irrigation Minister, told pressmen on December 23rd.

The Minister pointed out against an average of 250 to 300 tmc.ft. of water coming to the delta, this year only 137 tmc.ft. had been made available for irrigation. As a result the farmers had been put to great difficulty, Kuruvai cultivation could be taken up only on 2.5 lakh acres. Further the three irrigation systems were not at all opened for kuruvai crop in Tiruchi district.

The authorities were taking all steps to help the farmers to the maximum extent. The release of water of delta irrigation had been increased to 10,000 cusecs. Pumpsets had been installed and they were awaiting power connection. To energise the maximum number of pumpsets it had been decided to divert 150 transformers from other districts on a priority basis to the Thanjavur District Electricity Board Officials.

The Minister appealed to farmers to extend their full cooperation to the authorities in the proper management of the available water and its most economical use. It had been decided to appoint 300 persons to ensure that the available water in the delta was properly regulated.

The Minister said that in view of the "very grave situation," it had been decided to approach the Central and Karnataka Governments for release of as much water, as possible from the Karnataka reservoirs.

A special committee would be set up to draw an emergency plan to save the thaladi crop which would require water for a longer period.

The Irrigation Minister said the Tamil Nadu Government was awaiting the clearance of the Karnataka Government for the first phase of the Cauvery modernisation scheme which was expected to cost Rs. 138 crores.

The State Government had also appraised the Union Government of the need for speedy clearance of the Plan which would ensure better and more economical use of the available water. The first phase aimed at modernisation of the seven river systems in the delta during the Seventh Plan period.

The water level in the Mettur reservoir on 23rd December was 16 feet which was the lowest recorded so far. The inflow was a meagre 630 cusecs. The present storage was 3 tmc.ft.

The Minister said immediate steps would be taken to revive 51 community irrigation wells.

Sugar mills' good show

Co-operative and public sector sugar mills in Tamil Nadu have registered a 47 per cent increase in production; as against 2.09 lakh tonnes in 1983-84, the 14 mills produced this year, 3.08 lakh tonnes. The performance is indeed quite impressive, Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Industries told newsmen on 4-11-85.

The mills crushed 12.08 lakh tonnes during the year as against 22.05 lakh tonnes last year. Together, the 14 mills—11 under cooperative and three in the public sector—have earned a profit of Rs. 1,019.94 lakhs. The increase in profit was Rs. 651.52 lakhs.

Only two mills incurred losses, attributable to gestation period in which the mills operate Tiruttani Sugar mills, a newly started unit, and Madura Sugars, taken over by the State Government and subsequently expanded to higher capacity—had enormous interest commitment on capital investment and other depreciation changes, he said.

The Minister announced that based on productivity and profitability, Rs. 166.21 lakhs will be paid as bonus this year benefiting 11,540 workers. The quantum of bonus will vary from 8.33 per cent to 20 per cent. The increase in bonus this year works out to Rs. 52.54 lakhs.

With regard to cane price, Thiru Rajaram said that the Government of India had not yet announced the statutory minimum price for 1985-86. Last year, the minimum cane price was fixed by the Centre at Rs. 140 per tonne, linked to the recovery of 9.5 per cent over and above this the Tamil Nadu Government announced a support price of Rs. 45 per tonne, in addition to a subsidy of Rs. 10 per tonne.

Of the total sugar production in the country, Tamil Nadu accounted for roughly 10 per cent. The yield per hectare of sugarcane in the State was by far the highest in India as against the all-India average of 57.0 tonnes. Tamil Nadu produced 115 tonnes during 1984-85.

The sugarcane recovery, the most essential and singular

parameter in assessing the economic viability of mills, the Minister said, had shown marked improvement. The Co-operative and public sector mills had done better than the private sector units in the State; their recovery rate was 9.60 per cent. and that of other mills 9.54 per cent. The production of sugar in the State during 1984-85 was 6 lakh tonnes.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken a policy decision to recommend to the Government of India for setting up 30 more sugar mills in the State. The establishment of the mills will be mainly on the basis of no sugar mills district and untapped vast sugarcane potential in areas where already sugar mills are in existence.

Tuticorin Thermal Unit save on oil consumption

Oil consumption per unit of power generated at the 630MW Tuticorin thermal station has been reduced substantially, yielding a good Rs. 16.33 crore savings to the State Electricity Board during 1985.

While the per unit consumption in 1984 remained a high 50.7 millilitres (ML), it was brought down to as low as 5.7 ML in December 1985, thanks to special efforts initiated on greater economics and a systematic continuous monitoring maintained by the Board's headquarters.

Board Chairman Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, explaining the breakthrough achieved in reducing oil consumption, said on January 7th that if the level of December, 1985, could be maintained in 1986, the Board would be able to save Rs. 23 crore during the current year, for an expected generation of

3,800 million units (at the current rates for coal and oil).

At the current prices of coal and oil, for the total of 3,550 million units generated in 1985, the net savings amounted to Rs. 16.33 crore, and the cost of generation came to 48.2 paise per unit.

During the current year (1986) Tuticorin's coal requirement will be 24.24 lakh tonnes. (Rs. 170 crore) and oil 21,660 KL (Rs. 7.26 crore) and the per unit cost will work out to 46.76 paise.

He said that one-time imported coal received from Australia (60,000 tonnes) by

Tuticorin station has not brought about any significant relief. The station's total requirement ran to 20.94 lakh tonnes of coal.

Thiru Vijayaraghavan also disclosed that coal stocks received at Tuticorin continued to contain a lot of stones, resulting in considerable loss. While in 1984 an average of 1,089 tonnes of stones per month was received in 1985, this had gone up to 1,339 tonnes. In both the years, "total collections" of stones touched 30,000 tonnes. The landed price of coal per tonne came to Rs. 700/- and hence the loss to the Board on account of the stones alone amounted to Rs. 2.1 crore.

For your Information

Institutes for mentally retarded children and centres for rehabilitation in your area. This is not an exhaustive list. Further details can be got by contacting the institutes directly.

Anita School, Opportunity Section (Correspondent), Bakar Kalvi Nilayam, 2 Ritherdon Road, Madras 600 007 (Admit Boys 6 to 16 years)

Bala Vihar, (Hon. Secretary), Hall Road, Kilpauk, Madras 600 010. (Admit 9 to 12 years)

Rehabilitation Department, Govt. Mental Hospital, (Superintendent), Madras 600 010.

Institute of Pediatrics (NG), (Director), Govt. General Hospital, Madras 13.

Ambagom, Institution for the Mentally Handicapped Children, Race Course, Madurai 625 002. (Admit 6 to 26 years)

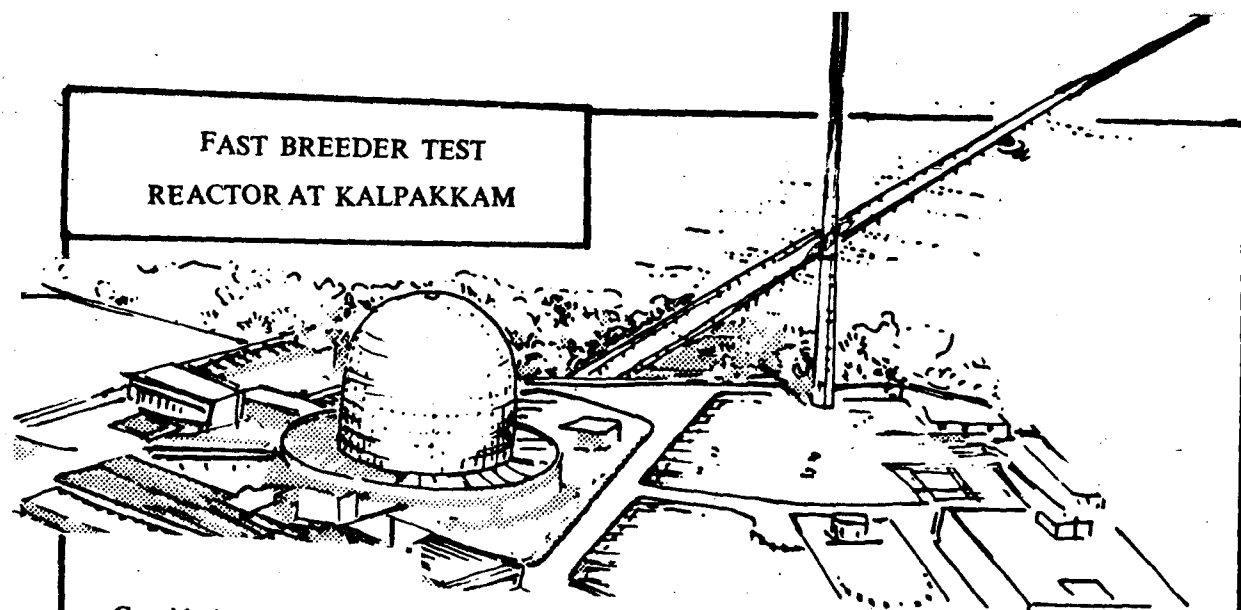
Dr. G.D. Bazz Memorial Hospital School, (Director), 29 Hind Main Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras 600 020.

'Kamakoti' - School for the Mentally retarded, (Director), Sachana, 9-E Edward Ellice Road, Madras.

Mahabodhi Institute for Mentally Handicapped Children, 10 Kennel Lane, Madras 8. Abagam Sathamangalam (NG), Shivanji road, Madras 1.

Sathamangalam, (NG) (Director), Ambagom, Madurai 13.

FAST BREEDER TEST REACTOR AT KALPAKKAM



Considering the crucial role that FBTRs are expected to play in India's future energy mosaic, the Department of Atomic Energy had established the Indira Gandhi Centre Fast Atomic Research at Kalpakkam, 60Km south of Madras, for the indigenous development of LMFBR technology. The main facility at this Centre is the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) with a capacity of 40 MWt and 13 MWt. The purpose of constructing FBTR is to use it as an irradiation facility for the development of the FBR fuel cycle, and to gain experience in the design, construction and operation of LMFBRs.

FBTR has been designed and constructed with French collaboration and is similar to the RAPSODIE reactor in France. However, a number of design-modifications have been incorporated in FBTR including the addition of sodium heated steam generators and a turbo-generator to produce electricity.

The emphasis during the construction of FBTR has been on maximum indigenisation. Almost all the major components have been manufactured within the country with the assistance of Indian industries. Names of the industries associated with the manufacture of key components in India are given at the

end. Fuel pins have been fabricated by Radiometallurgy Division of BARC, and the core subassemblies by Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad.

The cost of FBTR is Rs.687.2 million excluding the cost of the fuel and other core subassemblies. The import content of about 22 consists of payments for design and manufacturing know-how, raw materials, proprietary items and a few manufactured components.

The successful commissioning and operator of FBTR is a important stage in the efforts to establish the LMFBR as a viable solution to meet the future energy requirement in this country.

1. Nataraja-Siva bronze of Chola Period (10th century) at Madras National Art Gallery

2. Elihu Yale

3. Penance of Bhaghirata' at Mammalapuram (80 x20)

4. Tranquebar, near Chidambaram.

5. Lepakshi, near Anantapur

6. Chittar.

7. Lachrymal glands

8. Agrostology.

9. Bombay

10. There are all monetary units of some nations.

11. Soyuz T-II

12. Air Chief Marshal La Fontaine, Chief of Airstaff.

13. The existence of a high rate of inflation along with a high level of unemployment in an economy.

14. Tmt. Najma Heptullah

15. Hinduja Cup.

16. Pragjyotishpur (Dispar)

17. The nature of road is dangerous.

18. Mr. Bhat & Mr. Radha krishnan. One of them will become India's second astronaut aboard a U.S. space ship.

19. Chashma, 320 km. from Rawalpindi.



20. Bangkok.

21. Himsagar Express-Kanyakumari to Kashmir Jammu Tawi-3,868 Km. in 68 hours.

—M.Nagesh

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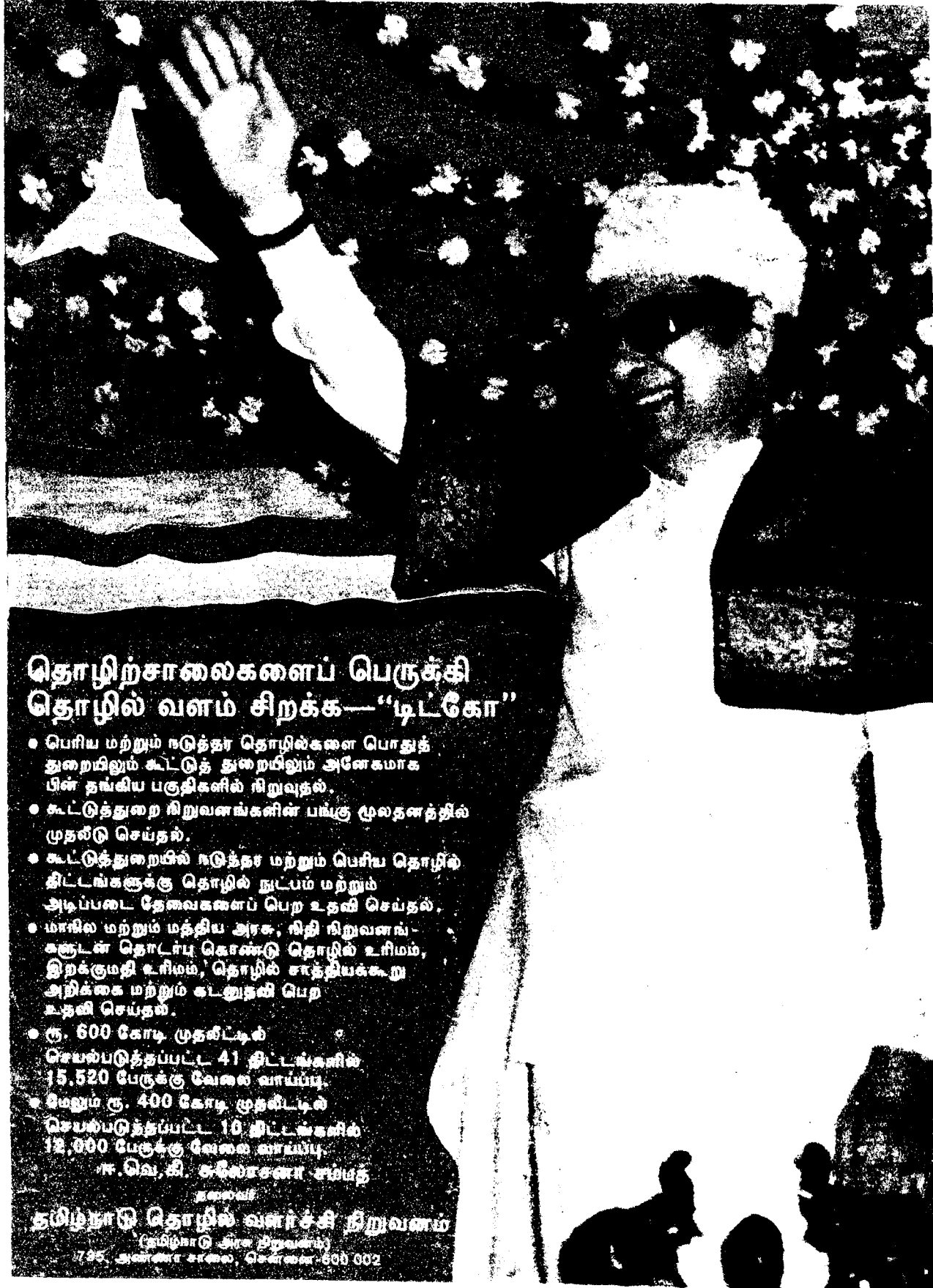
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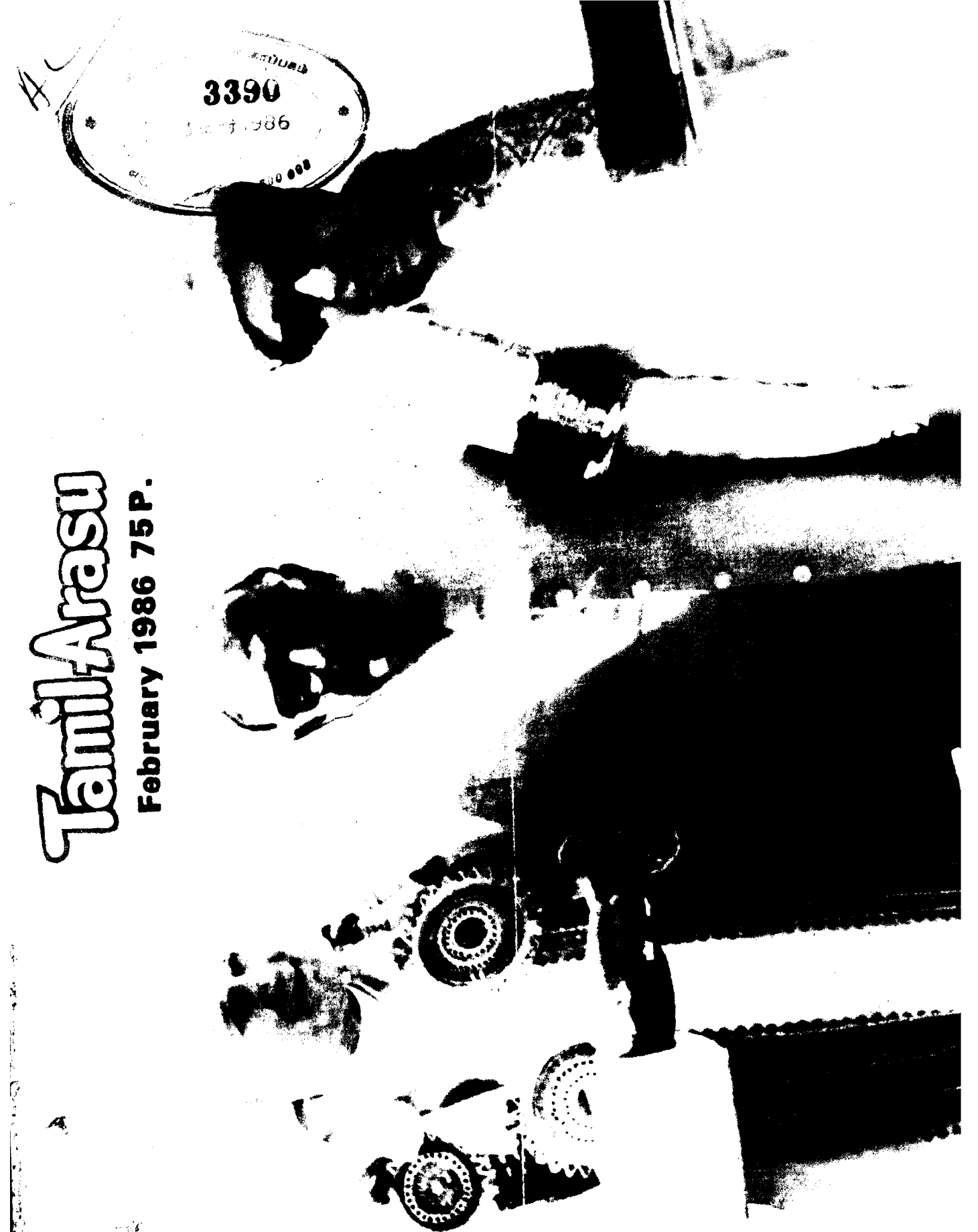
- பெரிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழில்களை பொதுத் துறையிலும் கூட்டுத் துறையிலும் அனேகமாக பின் தங்கிய பகுதிகளில் நிறுவுதல்.
- கூட்டுத்துறை நிறுவனங்களின் பங்கு மூலதனத்தில் முதலீடு செய்தல்.
- கூட்டுத்துறையில் நடுத்தர மற்றும் பெரிய தொழில் திட்டங்களுக்கு தொழில் நுட்பம் மற்றும் அடிப்படை தேவைகளைப் பெற உதவி செய்தல்.
- மானில மற்றும் மத்திய அரசு, நிதி நிறுவனங்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டு தொழில் உரிமம், இறக்குமதி உரிமம், தொழில் சாத்தியக்கூறு அறிக்கை மற்றும் கடனுதவி பெற உதவி செய்தல்.
- ரூ. 600 கோடி முதலீட்டில் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட 41 திட்டங்களில் 15,520 பேருக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு.
- மேலும் ரூ. 400 கோடி முதலீட்டில் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட 10 திட்டங்களில் 12,000 பேருக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு.

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In scope this month

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Governor's address

His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the joint sitting of the Tamil Nadu Assembly and Council on 8-1-86. A review of past performances and an idea of the Tamil Nadu that is to be was the highlight of his address.

The address

Explosive unit Launched

The explosion of an industrial revolution was heralded by the launching of the Tamil Nadu Explosives unit by TIDCO at Ranipet on 9-2-86. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the unit that was well attended by the public.

A Report

Pope John Paul II in Madras

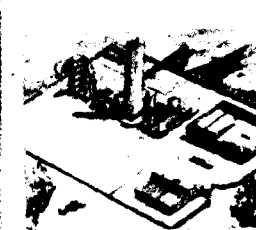
The head of the Vatican Government and the leader of millions of Roman Catholics around the world was given a rousing reception at Madras on 5-2-86. The Pope attended an inter religious meeting at Rajaji Hall along with a host of other engagements.

A Report

Cultural centre at Thiruvaiyaru

Tamil Nadu, the cradle of the Dravidian civilization added another milestone to its history by the addition of the Southern India Cultural centre at Thiruvaiyaru. The Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the centre on 31-1-86.

A Report



Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

February 1986

Thai-Maasi



Address by
Thiru SUNDAR LAL KHURANA
Governor of Tamil Nadu
**To The Joint Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature
on 8th January 1986**

May I at the outset wish you all a very happy New Year and Pongal. I hope that this year will bring further prosperity to the State and people of Tamil Nadu.

Last year witnessed momentous events in both the economic and political scene in the country. With the launching of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the announcement of the long-term fiscal policy, liberalisation for industrial development and development oriented taxation structure, the country is poised for faster economic growth. The State Government proposes to take advantage of this favourable investment climate to accelerate the industrial growth through channelisation of adequate inputs by way of infrastructural development and a conducive policy framework. The major thrust this year also will be on the strengthening of Power sector which is the sine qua non for industrial development. In the Seventh Plan allocations, the State has already earmarked more than 30 per cent of the outlay on Power development. I shall be mentioning, in the course of my address, the areas of emphasis that have been selected by the State for providing necessary impetus for a balanced growth in various sectors.

Tamil Nadu has always enjoyed the reputation of implementing the Plan programmes sincerely and effectively and has been achieving all the Plan targets. As against an outlay of Rs. 3,150 crores for the Sixth Plan, we had spent Rs. 3,675 crores by the end of 1984-85 and for the Seventh Plan, we have adopted an increased outlay of Rs. 5,750 crores. As against an approved outlay of Rs. 960 crores for the first year of the Plan, we anticipate that expenditure will be around Rs. 1,050 crores. I am happy to inform you that for the year 1984-85, the performance of Tamil Nadu along with Maharashtra was adjudged best among all the States in respect of poverty eradication schemes encompassed in the 20-Point Programme. Tamil Nadu will also be receiving the national award of Rs. 2.5 crores for its performance in the Family Welfare Programme for 1984-85.

The development thrust in the activities of the Government is subject to periodical strains on account of natural calamities to which the State is prone. There is hardly a year when we do not suffer from the visitations of serious drought or devastating flood. Last year also was no exception and the month of November 1985 witnessed unprecedented heavy rains in Madras City and Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and

**Tamil Nadu leads in Poverty Eradication
Schemes in India.**

North Arcot districts. The heavy damage caused by the flood which inundated the low lying areas and the tragic death of so many persons in the flood are still fresh in our memory. Relief and rehabilitation measures were undertaken on a war footing.



We are grateful to the Prime Minister for personally visiting the flood affected areas and for promptly despatching a team of officials to assess the damage and recommend relief assistance. Pending the receipt of assistance from Government of India, the State Government had already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 26.26 crores to attend to the immediate works of relief and restoration. Government of India have recently passed orders fixing a ceiling of Rs. 66.81 crores as relief and rehabilitation assistance. Orders on this basis are being issued.

The State Government are greatly concerned about the continued ethnic violence in Sri Lanka and condemn the violent attack on Sri Lankan Tamils by the Sri Lankan army, in contravention of the ceasefire agreement and without revival of the negotiations with the liberation fighters and the Tamil United Liberation Front. The State Government urge the Government of India to take all possible steps to find an early solution to this problem. In the course of my address last year, I had touched upon the problem of Sri Lanka refugees. On their part, the Government have been taking all possible steps to take care of the vast influx of refugees coming to India from July 1983 onwards. Approximately 1.25 lakh persons have arrived from Sri Lanka and of these about 30,000 destitutes have been admitted to various camps in the State. The total expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation measures so far will be about Rs. 45 crores. In this connection, Government of Tamil Nadu welcome the recent statement of the Prime Minister that India would not be able to take back Sri Lankan people who are qualified for

Indian citizenship until the situation stabilises in Sri Lanka enabling the refugees to return to their homeland in safety and with dignity.

Before outlining the thrust areas for the concentrated attention of the Government during the current year, I would briefly touch upon the activities and achievements in some important sectors.

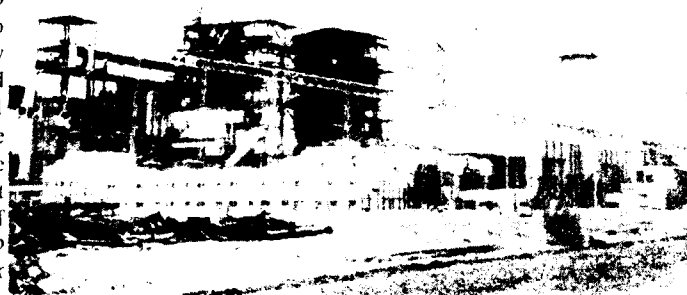
The Government is fully cognisant of the importance of electricity as a basic infrastructural requirement for all development. In keeping with this awareness, an outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 5,750 crores for the Seventh Plan period has been envisaged for the power development alone.

One of the significant achievements of the Electricity Board in the previous year has been the improvement in the plant load factor of thermal stations. The plant load factor of Ennore Thermal Station has risen to 50.7 per cent in the first eight months of 1985-86 as against an average of 35 per cent in the past. Substantial increase in the plant load factor is being effected in Tuticorin Thermal Power Station also where it rose to 62 per cent in 1984-85 as against 50.5 per cent in 1983-84.

However, with the increased pace of development, the demand for electricity has also been increasing rapidly. For example, though the availability in the year 1984-85 was increased to 13,731 million units from 10,377 million units in 1983-84, the power shortage could not be completely wiped out. Keeping in view the increased demand for power, additional installed capacity of 1,416 MW is planned to be commissioned during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Succour to 1.25 Refugees from Sri Lanka.

The Government have been taking all possible steps to popularise education and make it more responsive to the needs of the people. During



1985-86, as many as 85 new high schools, and 49 new higher secondary schools have been opened. During my last address, I had mentioned that the Government would take up a programme for constructing new school buildings in a phased manner. Accordingly, in 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made for taking up this work. The State Government has attached great importance to vocationalisation of education. It is worth noting that in 1983-84 itself, Tamil Nadu had more than half of the 1,600 vocational institutions which were in existence all over the country. Out of 3.32 lakh Higher Secondary students in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85, 61,502 were studying in vocational courses. Vocational courses have been introduced in 969 out of 1,541 Higher Secondary schools. We do hope that this high degree of vocationalisation will make the education more relevant to the needs of the people.

30 Percent of Seventh Plan Outlay for Power Development

The State Government have all along been assigning the highest priority to rural development. This is reflected in the zeal and effectiveness with which rural development and poverty eradication schemes are being implemented in Tamil Nadu. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 146.61 crores was incurred during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period which benefited nearly 14 lakh people. In 1985-86, it has been targeted to assist 2.73 lakh families under this Scheme. Under the National Rural Employment Programme, it has been targeted to generate 287 lakh



Tamil Nadu February 1986.

mandays in the year 1985-86 with an allocation of Rs. 41 crores. Similarly, under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, it has been targeted to provide 299 lakh mandays in the year 1985-86. At the same time, the expenditure under this programme will go towards creation of durable community assets.

Government have been taking effective measures to increase the food production. At the end of the Sixth Plan period, we had reached production level of 69.17 lakhs MT of rice and other cereals, 3.42 lakhs MT of pulses and 13.425 lakhs MT of oil seeds. For the Seventh Plan, the targeted production level is 105 lakhs MT of foodgrains, 6 lakhs MT of pulses, and 18.98 lakhs MT of oil seeds. Various schemes have been formulated to impart new technologies to achieve this target.

The failure of South-West monsoon in Tamil Nadu resulted in poor flow of water in Mettur Reservoir. However, arrangements had been made for the irrigation of crops by turn system in Thanjavur district. But, the North-East monsoon accompanied by severe cyclone created havoc, and caused extensive damages, particularly in Thanjavur, South Arcot and Chengalpattu districts. The heavy rain in Thanjavur district was counter-productive as the excessive rain water not only flowed into the sea, but also affected adversely the standing samba crops. In spite of these severe handicaps, the State Government had tried to compensate the loss in acreage by promoting intensive cultivation of paddy in all other areas and consequently high productivity level was achieved in different parts of the State during kuruvi and the

Government hopes to achieve a production level of around 50 lakh Metric Tonnes.

Recently, based on the representation of State Government, Karnataka agreed to release 5 T.M.C. of water in exchange of power. However, it has now become clear that a permanent and mutually acceptable solution to Cauvery water dispute is urgently required. The Chief Minister has already initiated negotiations for resolving this issue to the mutual satisfaction of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. This is being vigorously pursued by the State Government and we hope that an amicable settlement will be reached based on the principles already incorporated in the 1924 agreement.

The Government is fully aware that in the context of limited and uncertain supply of water, Tamil Nadu will have to design its strategy towards better water management and adoption of dry land farming techniques. Government have accordingly organised, on a large scale, special demonstration known as "3P" to popularise better water management. Another area of thrust will be the popularisation of appropriate technologies for the dry land farmers through weather proofing.

Due to the inclement seasonal conditions, the food production this year was adversely affected. This has resulted in an increased offtake of rice from the public distribution system. On an average, the offtake has been of the order of 94,000 tonnes per month this year against the average of 55,000 tonnes per month in the past four years. The Government have been taking all possible measures to meet the increased demand of rice under public distribution system. The production incentive for the paddy brought to the Direct Purchase Centres in Cauvery Delta area had been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per quintal this year. Moreover, from 1st November 1985, Government have taken up monopoly procurement in Cauvery Delta area and increased the production incentive to Rs. 35 per quintal. During the kuruvi season, 2.9 lakhs tonnes of rice was procured. In order to have enough stock under the public distribution system, it has been decided to extend the monopoly procurement even for samba crop initially upto 31st January 1986.

The State Government have been repeatedly urging the Central Government to allocate more rice to Tamil Nadu from the Central pool. The Central Government had increased the allocation for September 1985 to 35,000 tonnes from 25,000 tonnes and further enhanced the allocation to 40,000 tonnes from October 1985. In addition to this, the Central Government have agreed for an additional allocation of 50,000 tonnes for November 1985 and December 1985. The State Government welcome this gesture of goodwill on the part of the Central Government. We hope that in future the Central Government will increase this allocation to one lakh tonnes. The State Government will make all possible



efforts to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains through Public Distribution System.

50 Percent of the Vocational Training Institutions in India, at Tamil Nadu.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover approximately 10,000 habitations with safe drinking water-supply. The Government is continuing its efforts for augmenting the drinking water-supply in rural areas. Under the Minimum Needs Programme itself, a provision of Rs. 24 crores has been made for the year 1985-86.

With a view to augmenting water-supply in Madras City, hydrogeological studies in Araniar and Kortaliar basin have been completed with UNDP assistance. The Government have sanctioned a scheme, in the first phase, for extraction and supply to Madras city of 55 mld. of ground water. Total estimated cost is Rs. 98 crores. It is proposed to pose this scheme to the World Bank for assistance.

This Government have justifiably earned the reputation of a welfare oriented Government. Number of pioneering schemes have been started by this Government which have served as a model at the national level and have been well acclaimed at international level also. In the course of my address last year, I had mentioned that a comprehensive programme for child welfare would be implemented. I am happy to inform that this has been given effect to and the Government is now taking care of all the basic needs of the children starting from nutritional support and health back up to free provision of clothes and text books. At present 86.88 lakh children are being benefited under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme and 58.10 lakh children will be benefited from the free supply of uniforms. I may also point out that the programme for the supply of uniforms will give employment opportunities.

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to 40,000 women in various tailoring units. With a comprehensive scheme like this, Tamil Nadu can definitely look forward to a bright and healthy future generation which will build a strong Tamil Nadu of tomorrow.

10,000 Habitations to Receive Drinking Water Supply

Realising the importance of mass media in motivating the acceptor to readily accept a planned family norm, the communication strategy has been reoriented and audience specific messages for the agriculturists, salaried class of employees and women have been developed. Professional experts are proposed to be involved in developing further a varied strategy to suit the needs of different groups of acceptors. Efforts to involve industrialists and philanthropic houses in donating modern gadgets of communication like T.V., V.C.P., etc., to



hospitals and institutions, to add to the comfort and recreational facilities of the acceptors, have produced gratifying results and it is proposed to intensify further the efforts in this area.

By way of improving the services it is proposed to provide adequately equipped operation theatres in the Primary Health Centres and Taluk Hospitals in a phased manner so that such services are made available to every acceptor in the rural areas within a distance of 8 to 10 kilometres from his door step.

Mass immunisation programme to cover all the children in the vulnerable age group, in an effort to reduce infant mortality, has been undertaken in three districts on the pattern of the Universal Immunisation Programme launched by the Government of India on 19th November 1985 and a coverage of over 95 per cent has been achieved even in the third phase of the programme. These efforts would further improve our performance in the Family Welfare Programme in the coming years.

As indicated in my address last year, the Government have been taking steps for integrated and comprehensive development of adi-draavidar community. During 1985-86, the Special Component Plan for the economic upliftment of adi-draavidars involves an outlay of Rs. 126.16 crores. In order to give further fillip to the socio-economic development of adi-draavidars, the Government will give special

86.88 Lakh Children Benefit by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

emphasis to increase educational facilities for them. A special scheme would be drawn up for upgradation of existing schools.

In the course of my address last year, I had mentioned that the family benefit fund payment to Government servants will be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. This has already been implemented. The Government have also passed orders on the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission expeditiously. Even though the commitment on account of these orders was as high as Rs. 90 crores per annum, the Government have not hesitated in giving retrospective effect to these recommendations from 1st October, 1984. This will clearly bear out the fact that the Government is keenly sensitive to the welfare of employees. Even now, when some representations were received, the Government decided to appoint a One Man Committee. Government will also quickly pass orders after receiving and considering the report of the One Man Committee.

Operation Theatres in Primary Health Centres

The effort of the Government is to judiciously mix the thrust for key welfare measures with emphasis on some new areas for economic development. As mentioned by me last year, the Government have launched a large scale programme to tap the non-conventional sources of energy. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 95 lakhs to Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency for promoting solar hot water system, solar hot air system, etc., in

95 Percent of Children Immunised

industries and public institutions. The Government have also taken up the implementation of Wind Energy Project at a total cost of Rs. 1 crore.

It has been the endeavour of the State Government to place Tamil Nadu in the forefront of the industrial map of the country. With a view to achieve this, all possible steps have been taken to encourage entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State. Sanction of letters of intent and their conversion to industrial licenses are being monitored closely. During the year 1985, 38 letters of intent have been issued.

The Mayiladuthurai Co-operative Sugar Mill which is being set up at a cost of Rs. 1,177 lakhs is expected to commence production in December 1986.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation continues to play a vital role in the promotion of major industries. It has taken up a number of projects which are in various stages of implementation. Among the public sector projects taken up by the Corporation, the Tamil Nadu Explosives Ltd. has commenced trial production in the year 1985.

In addition to its usual promotional activities, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation has taken up a Special Industrial Development Programme under Madras Urban Development Project-II funded by the World Bank. The scheme envisages provision of infrastructural facilities, construction of factory buildings and purchase and erection of machineries to set up 145 industrial units at Mogappair which are being financed by TIIC and the scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1986.

The Government of India has set up an Export Processing Zone at Madras to promote exports from the region. The State Government have provided about 158 acres of lands for the first stage of the project and it is proposed to acquire about 300 acres of land for the second stage to set up 250 more units besides 120 units under the first stage. So far, the Government of India have cleared 74 applications for this project.

The State Government have been pleading with the Central Government for rectifying the imbalance in the matter of central investment resulting in lesser investment in Tamil Nadu as compared to other States. Madras Refineries Limited, at Manali has recently doubled its existing capacity from 2.8 million tonnes to 5.6 million tonnes per annum. The State Government is also pressing the Government of India to set up the Cine Colour Plant at a cost of Rs. 200 crores

and the X-Ray Film Plant at a cost of Rs. 170 crores in Uthagamandalam.

From the foregoing, it will be evident that a strong foundation exists in the State both by way of manpower and infrastructure for launching a concerted effort for accelerated economic growth. As already mentioned by me, Government of India is planning to create a favourable investment climate and we propose to take full advantage of this to reap maximum benefits for the State. Economic growth has also to be balanced with distributional justice in providing avenues for the percolation of these benefits to the common man. One of the major problems in the State is large scale unemployment and the industrial policy of the State has to consider a balanced development not only in high technology sectors or in large scale and medium industries but also in the traditionally high employment oriented areas like handlooms, cottage and village industries and small scale sector, both organised and unorganised. Over the years, the service sector has also increased its contribution to the State Domestic Product and this sector would also require support and strengthening. With these objectives in view, the following measures are proposed to be introduced from the current year:-

Tamil Nadu Leaps to Encourage Industrial Growth.

The major incentives provided by the State, in addition to infrastructural support, to large and medium industries have been capital subsidies and interest free sales tax loans. It is proposed to streamline these incentive packages in such a way as to direct their focus to backward areas and also to specific categories of industries which need to be attracted to the State.

The Power Sector has already been provided high priority in our Plan programmes and the endeavour of the State would be to overcome the deficit in power by the end of the Seventh Plan. The Government are also considering power generation to be taken up through independent corporations in collaboration with private sector, with external aid or commercial credit so that the process of augmenting generation capacity can be speeded up.

We have already informed the Government of India that the textile policy which has been announced does not provide adequate support to the handloom sector. It is essential not only to modernise the sector but also to provide suitable incentives and financial inputs in order to increase their marketing competence so that increased output can be sustained and the large employment provided by such output is not jeopardised. We hope that based on our stand in the matter the Prime Minister will make necessary changes to properly safeguard the interest of the handloom sector.

(4) Unlike the Central Government the States lack the advantage of directly tapping resources

like external assistance or domestic borrowings. In this context the observation of the Prime Minister that resources can be augmented by increasing the productivity of Public Sector Undertakings is highly relevant to the State Governments. Our endeavour will be to focus our attention on increasing the productivity in this field, so that instead of being a drag on the State exchequer the Public Sector becomes a net contributor. The State Government have already introduced a system of subjecting the various sectors in the Government to a strict discipline of fulfilling prescribed targets and closely monitoring their performance.

Tamil Nadu has witnessed phenomenal growth in the area of small-scale sector and we are also the pioneers in introducing co-operatives in select industrial activities. The State has already conducted resource profile studies for the various districts. It is necessary to dovetail these with the demand needs so that ultimately we achieve a portfolio of industrial production which would cater fully or atleast to the maximum extent possible, to the local needs. The common man should be able to obtain his normal consumption requirements from industrial production within the State. The gaps that are identified on this basis will have to be filled in by encouraging industrial production in those areas. It is proposed to set up a nodal agency in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce for this purpose which will work out the requirements by way of inputs, incentives and other support for fostering such industries in identified areas, be they in the small-scale, cottage or village sectors. This requires a co-ordinated effort by the various wings of the Government which are, today, catering to these different areas and it is proposed that this nodal agency under the Director of Industries and Commerce should fulfil this need.

Last year, I had mentioned the intention of the Government to augment assistance to the vulnerable sections of the population like Adi-

Houses to Thirty Lakh People in Three Years

dravidars through time bound programmes. This is intended as a supplement to the large number of national schemes implemented in the State. Shelter is one of the prime requisites for decent living and the Government firmly believe that the poor and vulnerable sections of the population should be provided with this basic facility. I am happy to announce that the Government intend to implement a massive programme for providing houses to the homeless from next financial year. Five lakh houses will be provided to the Adi-dravidars, Scheduled Tribes and Nari Kuravars who are today languishing without proper and adequate shelter. Similarly, five lakh houses will also be provided to other families living below the poverty line. This Programme is intended to fulfil the laudable objective of meeting the

housing needs of these sections of the population by providing houses to thirty lakh people in a three year period.

The elections to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are to be held on the dates which have been recently announced by the Government. The Government are also firmly of the view that elections to the Co-operative Societies shall be conducted soon.

Education has been a priority area for this Government and as mentioned by me last year, Government have started increasing the allocation for improvement of the school buildings and strengthening the laboratories. Special allocations will be made to the adi-dravidar schools in this regard.

Bifurcation of Tirunelveli & North Arcot Districts Proposed

As announced in my speech last year, the Government have bifurcated Madurai district into Madurai and Anna districts. This process of creating viable and manageable administrative district units is proposed to be continued in the current year and in the next phase Tirunelveli and North Arcot districts are proposed to be bifurcated.

In the last budget, Government had made a beginning in simplification of the sales tax structure by converting multi-point sales tax to single point tax on a few commodities. It is proposed to continue this exercise so that the sales tax structure in the State will be growth oriented.

The Government are making all possible efforts to usher in an era of growth and development. Your co-operation to this noble endeavour will pave the way for a bright future for Tamil Nadu.

Vanakkam.



TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES PROJECT LAUNCHED

technical collaboration with two explosives manufacturing concerns in Sweden and Norway.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also laid the foundation for the Rs. 22-crore detonator project and a Rs. 23-crore ammonium nitrate and nitric acid project. He also laid the foundation for a colony of 72 houses for the employees of the company to be built at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, on February 9th inaugurated the commercial production in the Rs. 23 crore industrial explosives project of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd., located on a 700-acre site at Vandaranthangal village, eight km north of Katpadi in North Arcot district.

The industrial explosives unit will have the capacity to manufacture 50 tonnes of nitro-glycerine-based explosives. The mixing operation in the manufacture and the cartridgeing of the product will be carried out by remote control. The unit will be the third in the country. (The others are in Bihar and Orissa). The unit will have

Tmt. E.V.K. Sulochana Sampath, Chairperson, TIDCO, which is promoting the company, said in her presidential address that TIDCO had so far sponsored 45 projects both in the public and joint sectors with a total capital outlay of Rs. 612 crores. Out of this TIDCO's contribution was Rs. 70 crores. The modern, integrated explosives complex which was inaugurated was a testimony to TIDCO's expertise in handling the implementation of large projects, she said. The three projects



put together would involve a total outlay of Rs. 70 crores with employment potential for 2000 persons.

Tmt. Sampath said the commencement of commercial production in the explosives unit would give a boost to overall development in Tamil Nadu and adjoining States. TIDCO had already drawn up plans for setting up major industries in the

fields of power, petro-chemicals and precision engineering and electronics with an outlay of about Rs. 600 crores.

Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Industries Minister and Thiru P.U. Shanmugham, Hon'ble Local Administration Minister, said the inauguration of the exclusive unit was testimony to the Government's keenness in promoting industries.

Thiru RM. Voerappan, Hon'ble Information Minister released a souvenir which was received by Thiru T.V. Antony I.A.S., Chief Secretary. Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan, Hon'ble Rural Industries Minister, welcomed the gathering. Thiru C.N. Chandrasekaran, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd., proposed a vote of thanks.

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.



Pope visits Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu rolled out red carpet and gave a reverential welcome to the Pope as he flew into the City from Calcutta by an IAF Aircraft on 5th Feb.

Amidst thunderous ovation by a vast multitude at the Meenambakkam airport bedecked with Papal flags and festoons, His Excellency, the Governor, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, and the Archbishop of Madras-Mylapore, Rt. Rev. Dr. R. Arulappa, received the Pope and garlanded him.

The Pontiff was all smiles as he saw the girls of the Sacred Heart School receiving him through a formation of "Welcome".

Among those who greeted the Pontiff at the airport were the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, Speaker of

the Assembly, Thiru P. H. Pandian, Judges, Ministers, officials, Consular Corps, MPs, MLAs and MLCs.

The aircraft flying the Vatican and Indian tricolour touched down at 11.25 a.m., 25 minutes behind schedule.

Pope John Paul II offered prayers in the shrine of St. Thomas atop St. Thomas Mount, Madras. His visit to the Shrine, in the Church of Expectation of Blessed Virgin, marks the spiritual high-light of his visit to the city, for it was here that St. Thomas, one of the 12 disciples of Jesus Christ, attained martyrdom.

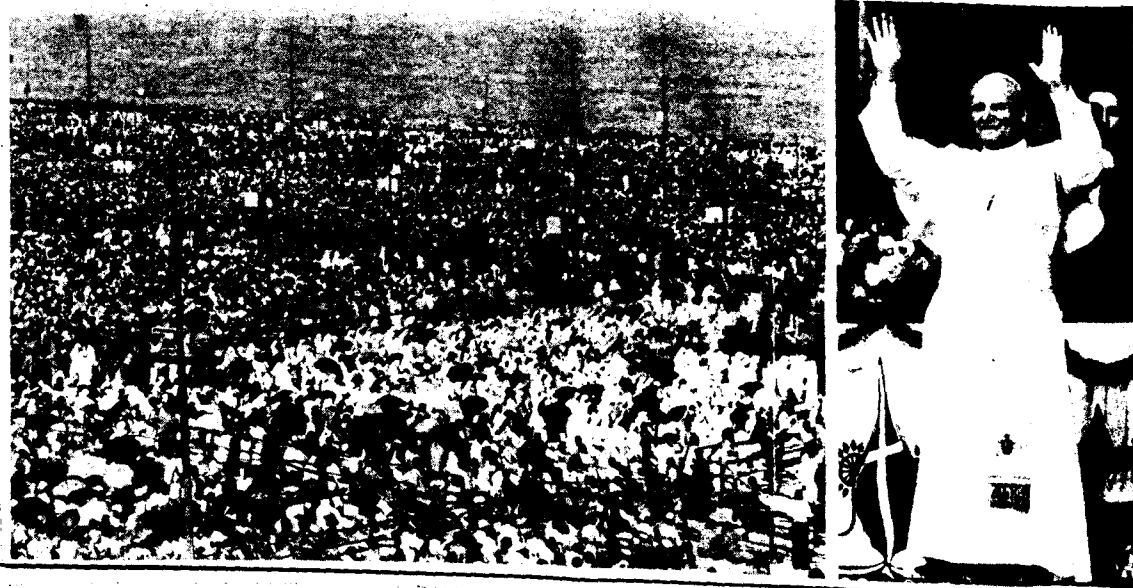
Not only did the Pontiff offered prayers there but also directly addressed from the nearby Calvary the vast gathering assembled all over the hill. And the crowd went delirious,

with joy as the Pope slowly intoned in Tamil, "Vanakkam; May God bless you" (Iravai ungalai asirvadhparaga).

In his homily at the Holy mass celebrated on the Marina beach, the head of the Roman Catholic church noted: "Division and hatred, fear and frustration are among the counter-values of our day. Hence, the church's task of proclaiming the Gospel and of being at the service of society is supremely relevant in India today."

The Pope, who spent about two-and-a-half hours in a specially erected podium said there could be no "authentic Christian life" without an effective love of fellow human beings.

The Pontiff arrived on the Marina about 3.50 p.m. and drove up the aisle of the vast congregation, stretching from



the Police Head-quarters to the Lady Willingdon College, compartmentalised into 44 sectors, blessing the people and acknowledging their cheers and greetings.

A highlight of his homily, which alone lasted for about 30 minutes, was his clear and loud address in Tamil for five minutes.

To the thunderous ovation of the entire gathering, the Pope began his sermon with "Iraiva, yella makka lum unnai pottra-

tum"- (Let all the peoples praise you, O'God) and expressed his happiness to be among the people of Tamil Nadu with "metha magazhchi". He broke into Tamil a couple of times in the course of his homily and ended it with a "Vanakkam".

The Pope later left for Goa after an eight hour visit to the City and he was given an affectionate send off by a large gathering led by the Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana and the Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran.

The head of the Vatican State blessed the Chief Minister and wished him speedy recovery. He also expressed his appreciation for the exceptional hospitality shown to him by the people of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister presented the Pope a memento-three gold coated silver replicas of a temple, a church and a mosque encased in a glass container-and a copy of the English version of Thirukkural. The aircraft took off at 7.20 p.m.

-M.N.



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Let us join to alleviate human suffering - Pope John Paul II

Pope John Paul II called upon followers of different religions to join in liberty, human brotherhood, education, culture, social welfare and civil order.

"Dialogue between members of different religions increases and deepens mutual respect and paves the way for relationships that are crucial in solving the problems of human suffering and for overcoming difficulties in the task of nation-building" observed the Head of the Catholic Church, addressing an invited gathering

at the richly decorated Rajaji Hall on February 5th.

In the context of religious pluralism, the Pope pointed out the spirit of tolerance, which had been part of the Indian heritage, was not only desirable but imperative and must be implemented in a framework of practical means of support. The world noted with great satisfaction that the Preamble the Indian constitution assured all the citizens liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. "It, therefore, becomes a duty incumbent on all citizens, especially on leaders in religious life, to

support and guard this precious principle. Everyone should uphold religious liberty and work for peace and harmony among people of different religious traditions, societies and nations."

Describing India as the cradle of ancient religious traditions on things unseen and spiritual have made a deep impression on the world, "your overwhelming sense of the primacy of religion and of the greatness of the Supreme Being has been a powerful witness against materialist and aesthetic view of life."

The Pope said abolition of inhuman living conditions was

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an authentic spiritual victory because it brought man freedom, dignity and the possibility of spiritual life. It enabled him to rise above the material. "Every man is worthy of respect and freedom by reason of his spiritual nature; because we believe in man, in his innate excellence, we love him and serve him and seek to relieve his sufferings", he said quoting Pattinathar, a Tamil sage.

Before concluding his 20 minute address, the Pope said in Tamil "namakku mele oruvan, avan enrum iraiyan; potri, potri, potri". (There is one above us; He is the God Almighty, praise to Him).

Welcoming the Pope, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Duraisamy, Bishop of Salem, said though India was a land of many religions

and languages, the "spirit of love binds us all and we support your endeavour of world peace."

From the audience, Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad offered a "ponnadai" to the Head of the Vatican; similarly, Sri Swaminatha Thambiran from Dharmapuram Adheenam offered a ponnadai and applied "vibhoothi" on the Pontiff's forehead. He also presented a set of Saiva Siddanta books to the Pontiff.

Thiru. Bhagwant Singh Dalwari presented the Pope a memento—a teak wood carving in the form of a pipal leaf with a wheel at the centre representing the Dharma Chakra symbolically representing the harmonious co-existence of various religious traditions in India. Prof. Sukumar Azhikode, a former Vice-Chancellor of

Calicut University, proposed a vote of thanks.

The traditional nadaswaram by Thiru Latchappa and party greeted the arrival of the Pope. As part of the traditional welcome were an Aarathi by Tmt. Regina Vincent, Poornakumbam by Tmt. Rajalakshmi Jeyavelu, and Bharatanatyam Anjali by Tmt. Chitra Visweswaran. Sr. Rita Susai and party and Tmt. Mani Krishnaswamy rendered invocation songs in Tamil and Sanskrit respectively.

At the portals, the Pope was garlanded by the Madras University Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.B. Sundaresan and was led to the dais by Rt. Rev. Dr. R. Arulappa, Archbishop of Madras Mylapore, as bhajans were sung. Before ascending the dais the Pope lighted a kuthuvilakku.

—M. Nagesh



CULTURAL CENTRE FOR SOUTH INAUGURATED

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, expressed the hope that the seven zonal cultural centres to be opened in the country would promote national integration by enabling the people of different regions and cultures to know and understand one another better.

Thiru Gandhi, who received a Thanjavur Veena from the Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, as a memento, inaugurated the centre by playing a few notes on the instrument. He said it was only in the fitness of things that the cultural centre for the Southern zone was being established at a function at Tiruvaiyaru which was a great centre Carnatic music, for here lived one of the greatest musicians of all time, Saint Thyagaraja. There

could be no better proponent of national integration than Thyagaraja who wrote "Entharo Mahanubhavulu", a pancharathna krithi considered as one of the greatest pieces of lyrics in the world.

He announced that a separate sub-centre of the southern Cultural Centre exclusively for music would be established at Tiruvaiyaru next year in appreciation of the Great contribution made by Thyagaraja to national integration.

Accepting the veena presented by Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said, "I hope the Chief Minister will not expect me to play on the veena when I come next time."

Expressing the hope that a new cultural ethos would develop from the cultural

centre, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said cultural festivals would be held in the different zones in rotation every year.

Every year, during the winter, there would be a four-to-six-week-long 'Festival of India' in Delhi involving all the zonal cultural centres and top artistes. All the cultures of the country could thus be promoted together. The participants could exchange ideas and influence each other to develop stronger individual personalities, he said.

Welcoming the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Education Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, said that Thanjavur was a fit place for the south since it had a rich tradition synthesising the greatness of the imperial Cholas, the valiant Nayaks and the benevolent Marattas.

Thiru Seerkazhi Govindarajan rendered a Tamil invocation song. Thiru P. V. Narasimha Rao, Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resources, Thiru M. O. H. Farooq, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Pondicherry, Mrs Prathiba Bharathi, Hon'ble Minister for Culture of Karnataka, Mrs. Lalithamba Aiyar, Secretary, Department of Culture, Kerala, attended the inaugural function. His Excellency Thiru S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu, presided.

The Prime Minister was then treated to a 75-minute programme of the arts, dance and music of the southern States and Union Territories.

Tmt. M. S. Subbulakshmi opened the programme with a brief song. This was followed

by a veena recital by Thiru Doraiswamy Iyengar of Karnataka Purandaradasarkritis by Thiru R. K. Srikantan also of Karnataka, a Nicobar folk dance by a troupe from the Andaman and Nicobar islands and "mohiniyattam", a form of dance, and "Panchayadyam" (five drums) by groups from Kerala.

"Bharatha Desam", Choreo by Dr. Padma Subramaniam, "Yakshnaganam", a folk drama, by Sambu Hegde and party of Karnataka, and choral singing by a Pondicherry group were other items.

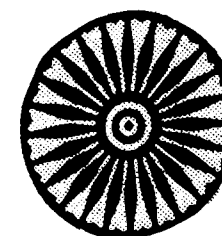
The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Thiru Narashimha Rao was earlier

in the day received at the Tiruchi airport by Thiru Khurana Governor and Hon'ble State Ministers, Thiru N. Nallusamy, Thiru A. Arunachalam and Thiru R. Soundararajan.

From Tiruchi Thiru Gandhi flew by helicopter to Thanjavur where he was received by Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, his Cabinet colleagues and others.

Tmt. Gariyali, IAS who has been appointed Special Officer of the Southern Cultural Centre, told pressmen that the centre would train youngsters in various performing arts, give financial aid to scholars doing research in their art forms and organise performances, exhibition etc.,

Republic Day celebrations at Madras



Colour and pageant with a display of diverse folk dances highlighted the Republic Day celebrations in the city on 26th January. The Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana, unfurled the

tricolour flag and took the salute at a ceremonial march-past on the Marina in front of the Gandhi statue.

The surface to air missile, Ajeet aircraft and a submarine

thrilled the spectators as the contingents of Army, Navy and Air Force formed the vanguard of the march past.

It was followed by the units of CRPF band, CRPF, CISF,



MARTIN LUTHER KING: A DREAM FULFILLED



In August, 1963 Martin Luther King, Jr., a 34-year-old Baptist Minister from Alabama, rose to speak at a historic public meeting in America. On that day he spoke gently and with persuasion of his dream of an America that he longed for.

A year later he received the Nobel Peace prize. Four years later he was gunned down by an assassin's bullet. In 1969, India honoured him posthumously with the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for Peace and understanding. Twenty-two years after that historic August day, America, and with it the world, is honouring Martin Luther King as one of the most eloquent and distinguished leader of the civil rights movement.

January, 20, 1986; it the first observance of the U.S. federal holiday instituted to honour

Martin Luther King, Jr. The act creating the holiday was passed after more than 16 years of effort. Support for the legislation came from people in all walks of life—from members of Congress, the White House, business and labour, from civil rights and religious groups and, most important, from those individuals who had worked continuously to make Martin Luther King's dream a reality. Dr. King is the first black and only the second American to be honoured by a federal holiday. He had this distinction with America's first President, George Washington.



RPF, Ex-Servicemen, Mounted Police, Madras Police, Tamil Nadu Special Police, Junior and senior wings of the NCC, St. John Ambulance, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Home Guards, Bharat Scouts, Junior Red Cross, Approved Schools and Boys and Girls.

Girls from various schools, clad in colourful costumes performed the folk dances of a number of States amid thunderous cheers followed by nadaswaram music by the students of the Music College, Madras, heralding the start of the pageantry.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, gave away Anna medals for gallantry to five persons this year, each carrying a medal worth Rs. 1,000 along with a demand draft for Rs. 1,000.

Thiru S. Syed Meer, a resident of Mullapalayam village in South Arcot, rescued 17 persons when they were washed away in floods during November last year. In the process of saving 17 lives, he had lost his two children.

The other recipients-Messrs. R. Harikrishnan, G. Rajendran, C. Ayyasamy and M. Desu Naidu-saved the passengers of

a Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation bus when it was washed away by the floods in November last at Tondiar. River bridge near Konamkappattu village on Tindivanam-Ginjee Road.

Earlier, the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary, Thiru T. V. Antony, received the Governor on arrival at the saluting base and introduced to him the General Officer Commanding, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala Area, the representatives of the Navy and Air Force in Madras, Director-General of Police and the Inspector General of Police.



COOPERATIVE MARKETING IN TAMIL NADU

Cooperative Marketing Societies are charged with the onerous role of improving the economy of farmers by consolidating the benefits flowing from out of the cheap cooperative credit by able marketing support. Enlarging efficient cooperative marketing on a larger scale also takes care of the interests of the consumers by eliminating unnecessary tiers besides protecting the producers' interests.

Marketing Set-up:

The Cooperating marketing set-up in Tamil Nadu is of two tier one except in Thanjavur District. There are 114 primary cooperative marketing societies at the taluk level and the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation at the State Level. In Thanjavur District there is a district level cooperative Federation. The Cooperative Marketing Societies cover almost all the mandis.

Individual growers and Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies are members of these Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies. As on 31-3-85 there were 10,27,653 members in these Cooperative Marketing Societies.

A. Kanakasabapathy,
M.A., H.D.C.

Additional Registrar
(Cooperative Marketing Development)

Services rendered by the Cooperative Marketing Societies:

The primary object of these societies is marketing of agricultural produce of their members. They also undertake

distribution of agricultural inputs, issue of produce pledge loans to enable growers to wait for better prices and recovery of cultivation loans through marketing.

During the current year it is proposed to market agricultural produce worth Rs. 85 crores. The Cooperative Marketing Societies have marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 39 crores upto 30-9-85.

Infrastructural facilities of Cooperative Marketing Societies :

The Cooperative Marketing Societies have acquired necessary infrastructural facilities such as godowns, market yards, lorries, etc. to discharge their functions in an efficient manner. The Cooperative Marketing Societies have also established processing units to assist their members to process their produce at cheaper cost and also to enable them to get a better



price. The number of processing units run by the Cooperative Marketing Societies is indicated below :—

Rice mills	28
Decorticators	17
Ginning factories	17

Thanjavur Cooperative Marketing Federation :

The Thanjavur Cooperative Marketing Federation, the only district level federation in the state, is engaged in the distribution of fertilisers through the Agricultural Service Coopera-

tive Societies in the Thanjavur District. When the Government launched a scheme of production incentive with effect from 1-10-84 under which a subsidy of Rs. 15 in the form of fertilisers per quintal of paddy supplied by the farmers in Cauvery delta during Kuruvai and Samba seasons to the



Tamil Arasu February 1986.

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, this Federation was entrusted with the job of implementing the scheme. The federation distributed fertilisers worth about Rs. 9 crores under this scheme.

Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation :

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation (TANFED) which is the apex Co-operative Marketing Institution in the state is engaged in the marketing of agricultural produce, in association with the primary cooperative marketing societies and distribution of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs all over the state excluding Thanjavur and Nilgiris Districts where the distribution is done by the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society respectively. During the year 1984-85 the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation distributed fertilisers and pesticides worth about Rs. 34 crores. The federation is also running a granular fertiliser plant and a tractor service station at Manargudi in Thanjavur district, a turmeric and chillies powdering unit at Thimmaravaram in Chengalpattu district and a cold storage plant at Madras. The granular fertiliser produced by the TANFED is marketed in the Brand name "Pamani". The installed capacity of the plant is 150 tonnes per day and it produces 17:17:17 and 12:6:6 complex varieties. The Federation has exported agricultural produces such as turmeric, coriander, onion, cardamom, chillies, cashewnut, cotton and groundnut extractions worth of Rs. 2 crores in the recent years to countries like Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and USSR.



Government Assistance to Co-operative Marketing Societies :

Government are providing financial assistance for the development of cooperative marketing in the successive five year plans. Managerial subsidy for enabling the Co-operative Marketing Societies to employ qualified managerial staff, contribution to the special price fluctuation fund to encourage the Cooperative Marketing Societies to make outright purchase of agricultural produce from small farmers whose capacity to retain their produce for long is very much limited, share capital contribution to augment the working capital of the societies are some of the assistances provided by the Government to the Cooperative Marketing Societies. Dur-

ing the sixth five year plan a new scheme was introduced to enable Cooperative Marketing Societies reach an annual turnover of Rs. 1 crore under marketing of agricultural produce. Under this scheme 25 Cooperative Marketing Societies were selected for sanction of assistance for (i) establishment of market yard with facilities like auction-shed, growers rest shed, lorry parking space, weighing platform, cart stand, roads inside market, enclosure, etc. (ii) purchase of grading equipments and (iii) towards margin money to raise bank credit for the purchase of lorry.

Plan for developing marketing activities:

It has been observed that Cooperative Marketing Societies are effective in ensuring

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better prices for the agricultural produces of growers only if they conduct auction sale in which various agencies such as cooperatives, public sector corporations and private merchants participate. The phenomenal success of the Tiruchengode Cooperative Marketing Society in Salem district is due to this system. It has been proposed to have similar method of sale in all the Co-operative Marketing Societies. As a first step 20 Cooperative Marketing Societies have been selected for introducing auction sale during the current year. These societies will be provided necessary assistance to acquire adequate working capital and other infrastructural facilities like market yard, godowns, processing units etc., Proposals for the establishment of a gigantic market yard for marketing onions in Dindigul, a ginning factory at Manapparai and a dhal mill at Virudunagar are presently on the anvil.

National Cooperative Development Corporation is providing margin money assistance to Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation for undertaking marketing activities. During the years 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83 margin money assistance to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 95 lakhs respectively was provided to the Federation. The apex federation is undertaking its marketing operations through the primary societies. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation entered the field of cotton marketing in the year 1979-80. The federation has established link up with Cooperative Marketing Societies and the 17 Cooperative Spinning mills, National Textile Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation for the procurement of cotton and sale of the lint. The federa-



tion also supplements its procurement of cotton in Tamil Nadu with purchases from Andhra and Karnataka to satisfy the needs of the Cooperative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu. During the year 1984-85, cotton was procured to the extent of Rs. 9 crores from Tamil Nadu Rs. 6 crores from Andhra and Rs. 4 crores from Karnataka.

Cooperative Marketing of Vegetables :

Cooperativisation of the trade in vegetables has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The object in view was to ensure a better return to the grower and providing wholesome vegetables to the consumer at reasonable prices by eliminating unnecessary intermediaries, spoilage etc. With the introduction of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme the need for an institutional arrangement for supply of vegetables to the Noon Meal Centres was felt. The small and marginal farmers engaged in cultivation of vegetables were organised into co-operatives all over Tamil Nadu. 516 Vegetable Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies have been organised at the rate of one society per panchayat union in most districts and two or more per union in a few districts. As on 31-8-85 there were 34,466 members on the rolls of these societies of whom 25,866 were small farmers. These societies are supplying

vegetables to 39,592 noon meal centres out of the 57,697 centres in their area. During the year ended 31-3-85 these societies marketed vegetables worth Rs. 4.05 crores of which vegetables worth Rs. 3.42 crores were supplied to the noon meal centres.

Pilot project to develop vegetable Cooperative Marketing Societies:

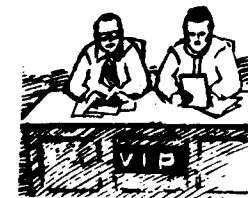
A pilot project to develop 44 vegetable growers Cooperative Marketing Societies has been formulated and Government have sanctioned assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme to the extent of Rs. 47.875 lakhs towards 50% of the cost of purchase of mini lorries and box coolers for these 44 societies and for construction of godowns for 15 societies. Free services of Government staff have also been provided to work as Managing Directors of these 44 societies.

National Cooperative Development Corporation assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.90 lakhs has been sanctioned to 11 Vegetable Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies during 1984-85 to strengthen their share capital position.

Under the Seventh Five Year Plan it has been programmed to provide share capital assistance of Rs. 10,000 to each of these Vegetable Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies.



The World of Press Conferences



RECORD ANNUAL PLAN FOR TAMILNADU

The Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme will get the lion's share of the Rs. 110.42 crores allocated for 'Social Welfare and Nutrition' in Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan for 1986-87, the Hon'ble Information and Planning Minister, Thiru RM. Veerappan told newsmen on February 13th.

The Minister, who released the sectoral allocations in the State's Annual Plan approved by the Planning Commission earlier that week, said the State Government was happy that the Centre and the Planning Commission had accepted in principle that the money spent on the noon meal scheme, under which over 82 lakh children got one free meal a day, was "development expenditure."

The Centre, which was reluctant to include it among the plan schemes, was now convinced that the money spent on providing at least one meal a day to poor children was an investment on the health and well-being of the nation.

Thiru RM. Veerappan said the major thrusts in the Rs. 1,153 crore Annual Plan would be on power development with an outlay of Rs. 387.36 crores, water supply and sanitation Rs. 125 crores and social welfare and nutrition Rs. 110.42 crores. The allocation for

power, which represented 34 percent of the total outlay, was Rs. 87.36 crores more than the allocation in the previous year. In the case of water supply and sanitation the increase was Rs. 25 crores, while it was Rs. 2.65 crores for social welfare and nutrition.

The approved allocations (rupees in crores in brackets) for other sectors are: Agriculture and allied services (94.44), rural development (47.89), irrigation and flood control (77.94), industry and minerals (54.38) transport (57.75), Science, technology and environment (1.68), general economic services (3.98) education, art and culture (60.15), health (26.76), housing (47), urban development (33), Information and Publicity (0.60), Welfare of S.C., S.T. and other backward classes (15.50), labour and employment (3.99) and general services, stationery and printing (4.98).

To a suggestion that the allocation of Rs. 54.38 crores for industry and minerals was not adequate, Thiru RM. Veerappan pointed out that

the Plan outlay was not the index of industrial growth. For, the allocations in the Plan, intended to cover particular items like provision of share capital by SIPCOT, etc., would have a multiplier effect, and the actual investment might be even 10 times more. Further, outlays on power development, housing and other sectors would provide the impetus for industrial growth.

Refuting a criticism that welfare measures were implemented at the cost of development expenditure, he contended that the per capital investment was steadily going up in the successive Annual Plans of the State and was higher than the all-India average, despite expenditures on noon meal scheme, supply of power at concessional rates to farmers and sale of rice at subsidised rates through the public distribution system. The per capita investment (with all-India average given in brackets) was; 1982-83—Rs. 173 (Rs. 171); 1983-84; Rs. 205 (Rs. 199); 1984-85: Rs. 225 (Rs. 219); 1985-86 was based on the



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approved outlay of Rs. 960 crores, but the actual investment was likely to exceed Rs. 1080 crores.

The Minister said the Planning Commission had found the performance of the State Government satisfactory in all sectors, and hence there was no difficulty in getting an outlay of Rs. 1,153 crores approved as against Rs. 960 crores for the previous year.

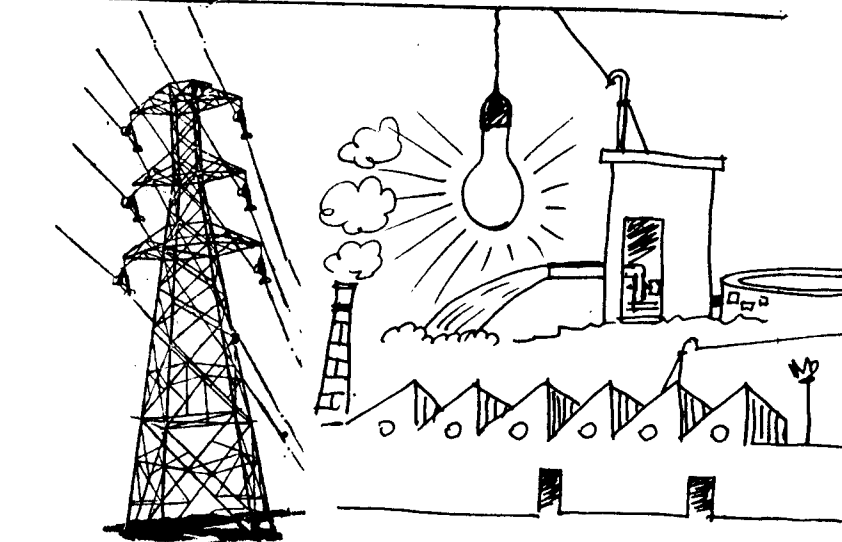
The Minister said the State Government would release Rs. 15 lakhs this month for renovation of poor temples in rural areas. The amount was being made available from the interest that had accrued on a Rs. 1 crore fund created 18 months ago from out of the surplus of Sri Subramania-swamy Temple at Palani.

Nearly 150 small temples would be benefitted and the maximum sanction in each case would be Rs. 10,000. The assistance would be extended for construction of small temples.

TNEB load despatch Centre being shifted to Madras.

Three large thermal stations, a nuclear power station and a score of hydroelectric power stations together provide Tamil Nadu its electricity every day. There are also contributions from (and at times supplies to) neighbouring States such as Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

In the course of a day, nearly, 40 million units of electricity will be generated and distributed to over a half a million consumers across Tamil Nadu. And the demands for power will have swung from a low of



around 1,400 MW after midnight to 2,100 MW at 7-30 a.m., down to 1,800 MW at noon, and again to 2,000 MW by 7 p.m. before slipping back to 1,400 MW by midnight.

All through the tortuous day power generated will have been constantly adjusted, even fine tuned, to match the changing demand. For the past 21 years the job of holding the power grid in equilibrium has been performed by the TNEB Loan Despatch Centre at Erode. That job, henceforth, will be taken over by the new centre being established in Madras.

With the entry of Centrally run stations at Kalpakkam and

Neyveli, those energy has to be shared with other States in the region, (loan despatch) is no longer just a technical matter but one that needs administrative and policy-decisions, Thiru. K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Chief Engineer (Operations) TNEB told newsmen on 12th February. It has been therefore decided to move the load despatch centre to the administrative head quarters in Madras, he said.

Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, I.A.S. Chairman, TNEB, said that the establishment of the new centre in Madras would enable better coordination with neighbouring State Electricity Board.

No hike in bus fares

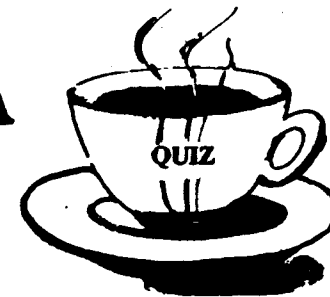
For 13 State Transport Corporations in Tamil Nadu the hike in the prices of petroleum products announced by the Centre, even after the slash-down, will entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 4 crores a year on diesel consumption. All the corporations together operate about 9,600 buses.

The Madras-based Pallavan Transport Corporation alone will have to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs on

diesel, the Transport Minister, Hon'ble Thiru S. Muthuswamy, told newsmen on February 6th.

Asked whether any passenger fare revision was contemplated to offset the increased operational cost, he said the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran had directed that on no account should the fares be increased. "We are trying to find out other means to meet it" he added.

TEA



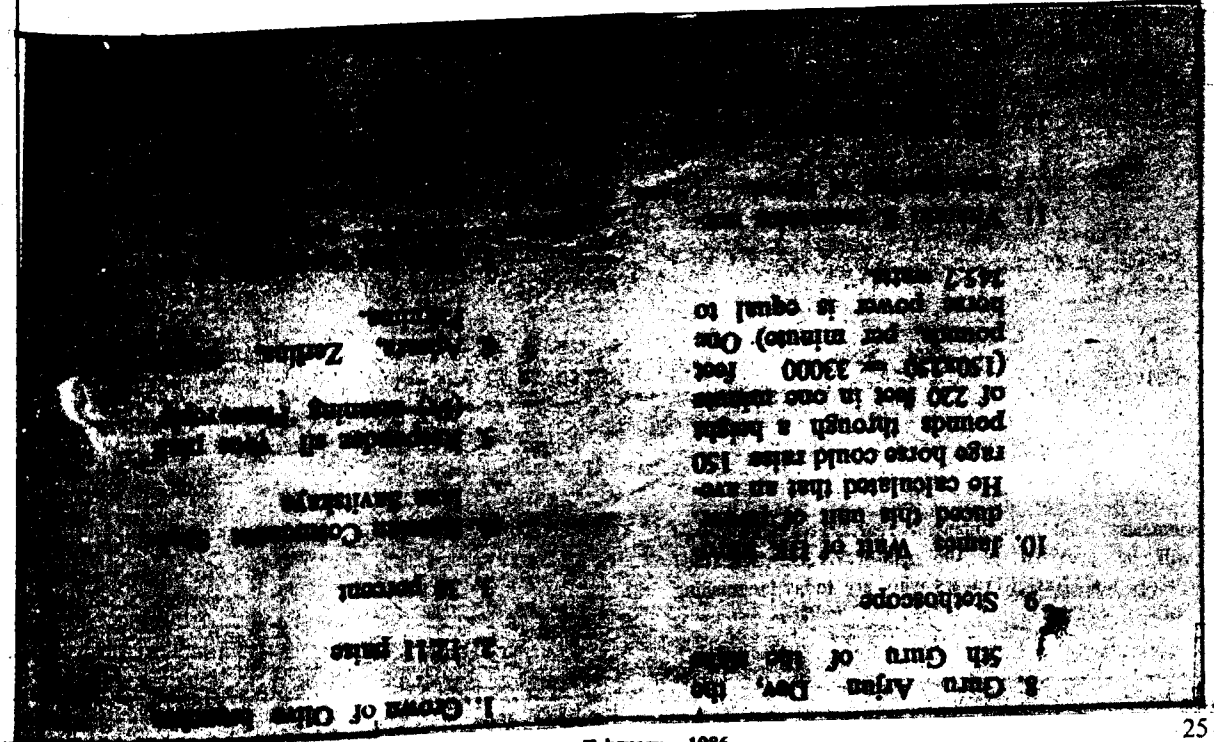
TIME



1. Today's modern Olympics, the winners are awarded medals. What was awarded in the Ancient Olympics.
2. What is the value of a rupee keeping 1974 as the base of the consumer price index?
3. What is the percentage of literacy in India?
4. Name the first woman who did the space walk?
5. What does the abbreviation RSVP mean?
6. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay has four reactors. Can you name

them.

7. What have Menaka, Rogini, and Centaure to do with Trivandrum.
8. Adi Grant is the religious book of Sikhs. Who compiled it?
9. Dr. William Stockes invented a common medical instrument. Which instrument?
10. What is one horse power?
11. What is the activity of Vitamin K?
12. Speed of an aeroplane is measured by "Mach". What is Mach 1?



THE CHALLENGE OF SOCIAL HOUSING

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is implementing various Social Housing Scheme (viz.,) Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Higher Income Group Housing Scheme and Rental Housing Scheme. The present policy of the Board is as follows :—

- (i) Economically Weaker Sections houses 55% allocation subject to a minimum of 30% for E.W.S.
- (ii) Low Income Group
- (iii) Middle Income Group
- (iv) Higher Income Group 45%

SOURCE OF FINANCE

The main source of funds for execution of the scheme are as detailed below :—

- (i) Loans and Grants from Government
- (ii) Loans from Hudco
- (iii) Loans from L.I.C. of India
- (iv) Advance from Government for Rental Housing Scheme

(v) Advance from other agencies like M.M.D.A. for execution of works on Agency basis.

(vi) Revenue from Board's properties.

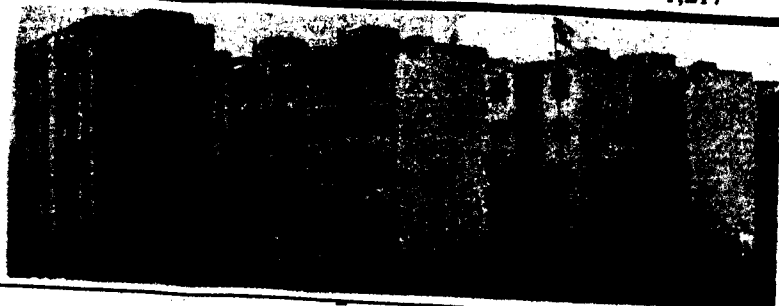
Besides the main Social Housing Scheme namely Economically Weaker Section, Low Income Group, Middle Income Group and Higher Income Group Housing Schemes, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is implementing (a) Land Acquisition-Development Scheme, (b) Sites and Services Scheme. The Board also execute work on agency basis for various departments like M.M.D.A., Police Department etc.

The works outlay of Tamil Nadu Housing Board for 1985-86 is Rs. 52 crores.

ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION HOUSING SCHEME

These units are constructed for those whose annual income is upto Rs. 4,200. The cost should be repaid in 20 years at 5% interest per annum. So far (upto 30-9-85) 51451 units have been constructed under this category including slum tenements. The physical and financial target for 1985-86 under this schemes are as follows :—

	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
Economically Weaker Section (Slum Clearance Scheme).	688	70.00
Economically Weaker Section	974	100.00
	1,662	170.00
Achievement (upto 30-9-1985)		1,217



Low Income Group Housing Scheme

This scheme is intended for those whose annual income is between Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 7,200. The cost should be repaid in 15 years with 7% to 8% interest. So far (upto 30-9-85) the Housing Board has constructed 24,184 units. The target for 1985-86 is as follows :—

	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
Low Income Group	2,488	275
Achievement upto 30-9-85	1,949	163.98

Middle Income Group Scheme

These units are allotted to the individuals whose income is between Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 18,000. The interest rate charged is 10.5% to 11% and the cost of repayment period is 12 years. 20,913 units have been constructed upto 30-9-85 under this scheme. The target for 1985-86 is as follows :—

	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
Middle Income Group	3,053	660.00
Achievement upto 30-9-85	832	705.77 (including HIG also)

Higher Income Group Housing Scheme

This is intended for those whose annual income is above Rs. 16,000. The cost under the scheme should be repaid in 10 years at 12.5% interest. So far 20,081 units have been constructed under this scheme. The target for 1985-86 is as detailed below :—

	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
Higher Income Group	2,693	900
Achievement upto 30-9-1985	554	458.55

Sites and Services Scheme

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has taken up this Special Land Development Scheme under the World Bank assisted Madras Urban Development Project. The scheme aims at improving the housing conditions of urban poor who form 60% of the population of Madras by

providing housesites with basic amenities like infrastructure facility, hygienic atmosphere, etc at a cost affordable by the Economically Weaker Section Group. Adopting different pricing policy, plots units are allotted to the poor at a subsidised cost. It also aims at mobilisation of allottees participating in completing the semi-built or incremental housing from out of



their own resources.

Madras Urban Development Project-I

Sites and Services component was implemented by Tamil Nadu Housing Board at three sites (viz.) Arumbakkam Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. Rs. 643.64 lakhs has been spent so far under MUDP-I and an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget for 1985-86 for completing the balance works.

Madras Urban Development Project-II

So far 3,759 core units have been completed in 153 acres. Due to land acquisition problems, remaining 152 acres could not be taken up for development with available land in Mogappair and Nolambur villages. Hence the scheme was revised and taken up as Mogappair West Scheme. This scheme envisages development of 187.02 acres with all infrastructure facilities. 4,172 core units, 1,275 L.I.G., 152 M.I.G., and 72 H.I.G. plots are proposed to be developed at a cost of Rs. 963.76 lakhs.

Total area to be developed—
—216 Hectares
No. of flats—15,000
Cost Rs. 23.8 crores.

Maduravoyal Scheme :

During 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 418.61 lakhs has been spent by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board under M.U.D.P-I. and II and 6,589 units have been developed. It is programmed to complete 2,715 units during 1985-86 under MUDP. II. A sum of Rs. 350 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget for implementation of MUDP-II Scheme.

The physical and financial target for 1985-86 under MUDP I and II are as follows :-

	Physical	Financial Rs. in lakhs.
MUDP- I & II	8,000	520

All the units constructed under E.W.S.-L.I.G.- M.I.G.- H.I.G. are allotted through drawal of lot under Hire Purchase and Outright purchase basis based on the following reservations.

(i) Scheduled Cast-Scheduled Tribe	18%
(ii) State Government Employees, Tamil Nadu Housing Board staff	18%
(iii) Central Government Employees, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and other Local Bodies	11%
(iv) Defence	7%
(v) Dhobies and barbers	5%
(iv) Journalists	3%
(vii) General Public	37%

Self-Financing Scheme :

The Government have approved a scheme for the construction of houses on a

Self-Financing basis by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board for Officers of State Government drawing a total emoluments of Rs. 2,500 per month by drawing upon the individual officers saving or such House Building Advance to which they may be eligible. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been directed to implement a specific scheme at Besant Nagar under the above scheme.

All Officers of Tamil Nadu cadre (All India Service), State Government Officer, irrespective of their nativity are eligible for allotment of house under this scheme provided they have put in a minimum service of 5 years in Tamil Nadu.

Central Government Employees Group Insurance Housing Scheme :

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi has formulated a new scheme for financial assistance, benefitting Central Government employees covered under Group Insurance scheme including officers of All India Services. The HUDCO is offering loan assistance for upto 90% of the cost of a scheme with a repayment period of 20 years. The rate of interest shall be 12% and payable quarterly. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has formulated

4 schemes for construction of 272 units at Besant Nagar, Thiruvannamiyur, Arignar Anna Nagar, Madras and at Ellis Nagar, Madurai. The Government have since decided to permit the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to avail of the loan assistance offered by the HUDCO.

List of Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Schemes Under Construction. Completion at Madras City.

Foreshore Estate :

The 60 Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme flats nearing completion at Foreshore Estate are as follows :-

Ayanavaram Mental Hospital:

Orders have been issued for the construction of 304 rental flats at Ayanavaram near the Mental Hospital, Madras. The estimated cost of construction is Rs. 142 lakhs.

Todhunter Nagar :

464 flats covering B, C and D2 type are ordered to be constructed at Todhunter Nagar. Construction work has been started. The estimated cost of construction is Rs. 3,08,20,003.



Snake Catchers Cooperative

Cobras, Krait, Vibers, field rats or even a mound of termites. You name it and the Irulas can hunt it for you.

Expert snake and rat catchers, the Irulas of Chingleput district have for generations been the traditional pest controllers of Tamil Nadu until urbanisation and pesticides threw them out of business. The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 banning the export of snake skins put paid to yet another source of income.

Romulus Whitaker, founder of the Madras Snake Park and Head of the Crocodile Bank, however, had other plans. In search of help to create venom extraction centre, Romulus contacted a group of Irulas in Madras, 'I had for long, been in search of people who understood my way of life. Suddenly, I was in this group who not only understood me but also lived life my way-catching snakes', he recalls.

From his contact began the Irula Snake Catchers Industrial Cooperative Ltd., an organisation designed to enable the Irulas continue their skills and at the same time, improve their economic situation.

The permission was granted by the Tamil Nadu government, thus making the coopera-

tive the first and only Indian project that legally catches snakes for venom extraction and which has made venom production a self-help cottage industry for tribals.

"More than 10,000 people die from snake-bite in India every year and this is partly due to the shortages of anti-venom serum. The cooperative fulfils an important requirement of the medical world,"

Started with an initial membership of 26 Irulas the cooperative now has 500 people working and benefitting from it. Work involves catching and collecting venom from four species of venomous snakes—the Cobra, Krait, Saw-scaled viper and Russell's viper.

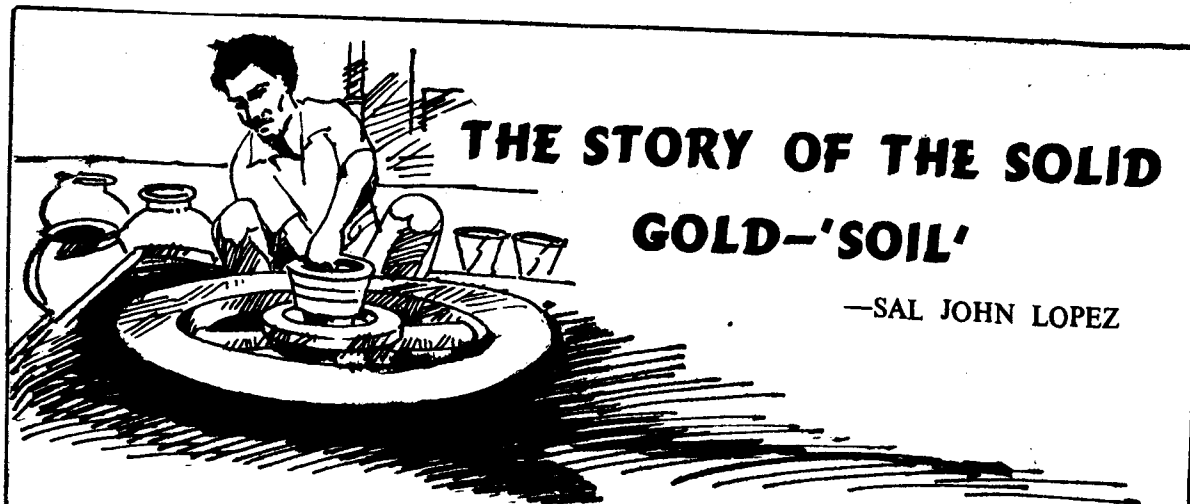
'Snake-catching licenses have been issued to 60 members of the cooperative. Groups, by rotation, go out and collect as many snakes as they can catch. Each snake is then sold to the cooperative which pays a different rate for each species caught. Both, the rotation scheme and the different rates, allow the Irulas get some regular income for their work. Profits from the sale of snake venom is distributed among the members annually with a portion set aside for health and educational reforms.

The venom extraction centre is unique in more than one way. It is the only unit in the world

to set snakes free once venom has been extracted from them. Two fulltime Irula employees at the cooperative, codify the snakes brought in. This coding ensures that snakes once they are set free, are not caught again too soon. The code also helps in keeping a tab on the number of snakes caught and set loose in an area. Thus census figures arrived at for any particular snake species. Snakes are kept at the cooperative for a month before being released.

The cooperative also catches rats, in which non-licensed members are involved by roster. Quarterly visits to various localities and districts help exterminate the menace in homes and rice fields. An advantage is that the Irulas do not use any poison and harm the ecology. Their method is more satisfying than any pest control company's for at the end of the day the Irulas exhibit handfuls of dead rats as proof.

Other activities planned for Irula employment including crocodile, bees, butterfly and medicinal herb farming, will result from the profits and infrastructure created by the venom project. It is hoped that with time the Irula Cooperative will become a model for any other effort at re-establishing tribals in traditional occupations and in actively involving them in wildlife conservation (CEE-NFS)



"When you learn an art or skill
You don't have to worry
about"

The main axis of the village economy is on agriculture and handicrafts. Though these sectors are being neglected knowingly or otherwise they still perform their mighty role and keep the wheel moving. Among the village arts and crafts, obviously the oldest and the still prevailing major skill is pottery making. From the golden memorable days of the Harappa civilization to this day, people have had kept this art living.

Here is a story; neither a myth nor a legend. It is a story of a great commune, with amazing dedication try to uplift their arid lands their life.

Kanyakumari is known best for the lands' end of India, where the three seas, the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian sea, confluence. The district is also known for its sublime natural beauty, the sleepy ambiance embedded with splendid historic fame and luring climatic conditions.

On the Kanyakumari-Trivandrum road, just 7 Kilometres off from the District Head quarters, Nagercoil, is situated a small hamlet Chungankadi.

(This nomenclature came from the words "Toll Shop; Chungam-Toll; Kadi-shop). During the Travancore Cochin rule, the revenue authorities, it is told, put up a toll here to collect tax etc. and the name of the place is still being called by the old name. With mountains and sweet fragrance exuding paddy fields on both the sides the place lures any one who passes this side during day time.

The people of this hamlet carry on either agriculture or pottery making. Like agriculture, pottery making is also their traditional art. Tradition coupled with their individual talent, they show us how to use waste clay into something useful to mankind?

'VELALAS' are the traditional people who are involved in pottery making. These poor and illiterate people live on the slopes of the mountains in the hamlet Chungankadi. A square meal a day is simply a dream for them. Without, basic education or knowledge of a skillful trade, their life is obviously dark and damp. Laying their full trust upon mother earth, and upon cooperation, which they have of late learnt as a great binding force, they are trying to fend their path towards prosperity.

The Ponmalai Thirumalai Pottery Co-operative Village

Industrial Society was started in 1982, to show them the light of life. The kingpin behind this great effort was Fr. James, a Belgian National, who took to missionary and social work in Kanyakumari District since the 70s.

Now, there are around 130 members in the society and it is a wonder to see that these members work in the society in families.

Another end, but thought provoking sight is that even kids around the age group of 8-12 years help their elders in odd jobs. Nowhere else could we see such a cooperative Family amelioration than in this society. The children working here should not be taken to be as child labour. They are not actually involved in the production work but they just help their elders. It's a help to parents precisely.

Of the total 130 and odd members of the society 60 are men, and the rest women and girls above 18 years of age. From morning till dusk they work peacefully and happily. All the members work under the same shed.

A family produces, in a month, potteries worth of Rs.600 to Rs.700. They procure clay and sand required for one

year's production, well ahead and for this procurement, they get Rs. 500/- from the society as advance. Each family produces pottery items, prepare the kiln and see for themselves everything goes right.

The items thus manufactured are of different types like pots, flower pots, kitchen wares, and toy wares. There are 100 varieties to mention. And the price of these items range from Rs.2.25 to Rs 30. Most of the products are sent to the nearby Kerala State; where there is huge demand for the society's products.

A member recalls, "in the beginning we used to beg the traders to life our products. Now the situation has changed. There is very big demand for quality products and the purchasers, infact come and flock before the society to get the finished products. Every month nearly Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000/- worth of goods are being transported to Kerala on demand. And there is smile on the faces

of the members. The society too earns good profit. Last year also the society's profit crossed Rs. 10,000 which is indeed remarkable."

Chungankadi has a meditation centre located at the base of the hill Thirumalai (Holy mount). It is being run by father James, who is also the president of the Ponmalai Thirumalai pottery cooperative society. Clad in the usual robes of sanyasins, Father James looks like a yogi of the Hindu culture and tradition.

"It is not important that I am President of this society, but the labourers have become owners they have risen to that status. That's very important. We have an ambition to produce different kinds of products in clay, but we are waiting for the right time. Tile production is also one of our plans. For this we anticipate a small sum as loan. Once we get this, we will start it soon. This means, we can give mere employment and more wages or income to the owner turned labourers.

The society has two techni-

cally trained persons, who are capable of making statues and other novel items like ornamental flower pots from clay. When the society begins to produce such items, there is good scope for them.

Of the 23 and odd village Industrial Cooperatives functioning under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Village Industries, Nagercoil, the Ponmalai Thirumalai Pottery Cooperative is the best, recalls Thiru Munusmay, Assistant Director of Village Industries.

Apart from the normal services rendered to its member, the society also runs adult education classes in the society itself. Father James has arranged few teaching staff from his commune to educate this illiterate, but true sons of the soil. Another important service done by this missionary is that he has built 32 houses for the benefit of these pottery workers. A very marginal sum is levied and is collected in easy instalments. After few years these houses would become own houses.

Project on Reuse of Bio-Gas Plant Slurry

Sri Parasakthi College for Women, an autonomous college of the Madurai Kamaraj University, Courtallam in Tirunelveli district, has received financial assistance from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India to carry out an investigative research project entitled 'Reuse of Bio-gas Slurry through waste Stabilisation -

Algae and Fish Ponds.' The department provides financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 70,000 which includes purchase of fingerlings of fish, equipments, fish pond management, etc. The project is for about one year.

The principal investigator is Dr. (Tmt.) G.S. Vijayalakshmi, an ardent woman scientist of

Parasakthi College.

Sri Parasakthi College is the only rural arts college which is carrying out research work on various subjects of social relevance. It is one of the pioneer institutions in carrying out the bio-gas research financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Khadi and Village Industries.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS AND NOTE BOOKS:

During the year of 1985-86, free books, note books have been distributed to 44,950 students studying in the Government Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools. In respect of General Schools, Free books have been distributed to 15,011 students studying in IX and X standards.

Free Slates

Free slates were distributed to 13447 students, studying in I class to V class, in Adi Dravidar Schools, during the financial year of 1985-86.

Free Uniforms

One set of Uniforms were distributed to 51631 students studying in the Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and also to the students staying in the Adi Dravidar Welfare Hostels during the current financial year.

Free Distribution of Pattas:

727 house site pattas have been distributed, up to the month of Sep' 85 to the landless poor SC and ST.

Name of the village	Taluk	No. of Adi-Dravidar Beneficiaries.	REWARD TO INTERCASTE MARRIAGE COUPLES:
1. Chengarai	Uthukkottai	80	Awards for intercaste marriage were distributed to 7 couples. A sum of Rs. 30,100 (i.e. cash award Rs. 300 and Rs. 4000- by means of National Savings Certificate)
2. Sivakummi	Tiruttani	65	
3. Kunnem	Sriperumbudur	38	
4. Tiruttani	Tiruttani	70	
5. Sriperumbudur	Sriperumbudur	100	
6. Ariyanur	Maduranthakam	47	PLOUGH BULLS SUBSIDY: Plough Bulls subsidy of Rs. 600- each have been sanctioned and paid to S.C. peoples during the month of September 85.
7. Melputhur	Kancheepuram	50	
8. Konasamudram	Pallipet	80	
9. Pennalurpet		96	
10. Murgapalli	Maduranthakam	68	
11. Thalapalli	Kancheepuram Taluk	33	
Total		727	



Adi Dravidar Welfare in Chengleput District

Tamil Arasu

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TAMIL ARASU

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In scope this month

In Tamil Nadu, you see the whole of India

Beginning this month, Tamil Arasu presents a foreigner's view point of Tamil Nadu. An exciting travel into the past of one of world's finest civilizations. Excerpts from Fodor's Guide to India.

Rukmini Devi passes away

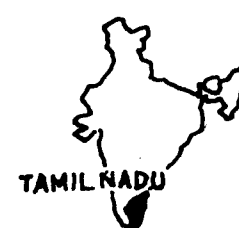
Tmt. Rukmini Devi Arundale almost single handedly inspired the renaissance of Dance in Tamil Nadu by establishing the Kalakshetra at Adayar. Her passing away is a certain loss to India. A Profile.

J. Krishnamurthi - a legend

Madras lost one of its senior citizens by the passing away of the legend in Philosophy, J. Krishnamurthi. A humble tribute to a man who helped form human minds.

Co-operatives in Agricultural Credit Sector

Co-operatives alone can lessen the effects of indebtedness and secure agricultural productivity. Tamil Nadu is way ahead of other states in lessening the burden of agriculturists.



Thiruvalluvar Year 2017

March 1986

Masi-Panguni



In TamilNadu, you see the whole of India



COURTESY : FODOR'S GUIDE TO INDIA

Madras is the fourth biggest city in India—out ranked only by Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta for the dubious distinction of cramming as many people as possible into one place—but, fortunately, you would never know it. It sprawls over fifty square miles with few tall buildings to mar the impression of an easy-going market town. This welcome feeling of spaciousness is enhanced by Madras, waterfront on the Bay of Bengal, one of the world's largest and most beautiful beaches.

In spite of its large population, currently over 3.4 million this is a city with a noticeably gentler pace than Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay. It is also a city for people-watching: the Southerners are very different than their northern counterparts. They have a poise and a self-assurance probably not to be found anywhere else in India: they carry the civilization of thousands of years. Saris are not worn in the same manner as in northern India and the men dress differently too; instead of the white dhotis of the North, they often wear brightly-coloured lungies, something like Polynesian pareos.

It is quite fitting that gracefulness should be present in Madras in such liberal quantities. It is in Madras National Art Gallery that you will find the famous bronze of the Chola

period (10th century) of Nataraja-Siva in the cosmic dance pose. Although it is but a statuette standing about two feet high, this beautifully executed metallic image seems to be constantly moving. This has a rare artistic appeal and has thus become the symbol of Indian art recognized all the world over.

No visitor should leave Madras until he has seen a Bharata Natya dance. Many of these dance recitals are about Krishna, the most popular of Vishnu's nine incarnations,



symbol of the ideal man, and the girls who dance them seem to be expressing their infatuation with the god, described in one prayer as "Lord Krishna, with eyes like lustrous pearls, head bedecked with peacocks' feathers and body the hue of Heaven". In their performance, these dancers exhibit perfect control over every muscle in their lithe bodies as they execute movements with clock-

work precision. When you have seen a Bharata Natya dancer move her neck while keeping her head absolutely motionless, you will appreciate what we have in mind.

Paradoxically, this least-Westernized of India's Big Four cities is also its oldest European settlement. The written records trace the European foothold in Madras back five hundred years to the Portuguese, but they were only late-comers. Tradition says that Thomas the Apostle, "Doubting Thomas", came here as a missionary to India and that he was martyred on St. Thomas Mount (near what is now the Madras Airport) in AD 78. His name has survived in San Thome, a pleasant residential section of Madras on the sea, and in the Cathedral of San Thome, built on the site of a church which the Portuguese erected when they came to Mylapore, now a section of Madras.

In Armenian Street, near the High Court, is another reminder of the early days of European influence, in the Shape of the fine old American Church, built originally in 1620 and subsequently becoming the cornerstone of the influential Armenian community.

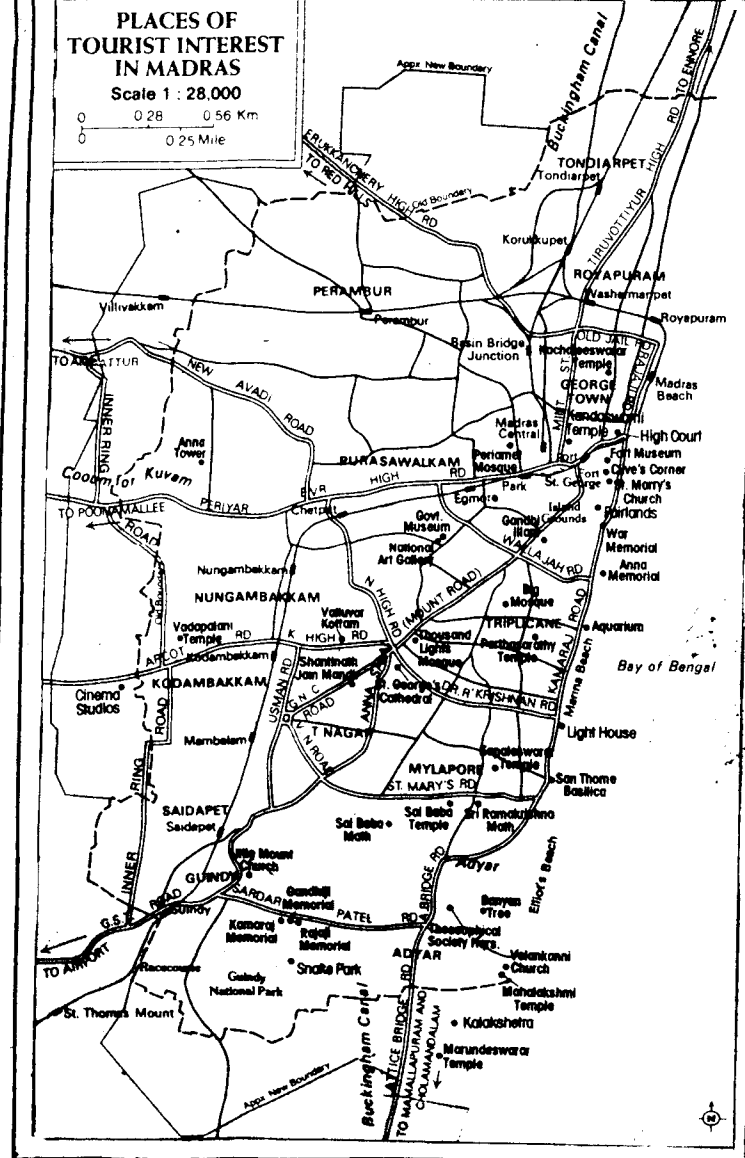
Fort St. George, the Original Madras.

Strictly speaking, though, the history of Madras began with the history of the British in India. In 1639, twenty five years before the British reached Bombay and fifty years before they arrived in Calcutta, the Rajah of Chandragiri gave Francis Day a lease on the site of Madras, then known as Madraspatnam, to open a trading post for the British East India Company. The following year work was begun on Fort St. George which was finished in 1653. From this stronghold, Britain held Madras until, India achieved independence, with the exception of a two-year period beginning in 1746, when Duplex took it for France, only to lose it again in 1748.



PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN MADRAS

Scale 1 : 28,000
0 0.28 0.56 Km
0 0.25 Mile



Fort St. George is tightly interwoven with the swashbuckling story of the struggle for India in the 18th century. It was here that Robert Clive came in 1743, as a modest clerk for the East India Company. When Fort St. George surrendered to the French Clive escaped and metamorphosed from a clerk into an officer in the army of the East India Company. By the time he was 30, he had become governor of Madras and he was well-launched on the shooting star career which

saw him preserve India for Britain only to die by his own hand in disgrace back in his native England.

Modern Madras has grown around Fort St. George and the old fortress is as good a place as any to start a tour of the city. Its twenty-foot walls still stand, looming over the center of Madras the busy Mount Road section. Behind them, you can stroll through the pages of history. Clive's house is still to be found here and

colonel Wellesley, who later became the Duke of Wellington, lived in another old home, which can be seen within the fort.

Also inside Fort St. George is the oldest Anglican church in India, St. Mary's Church, consecrated in 1680. The records show that one of its most generous benefactors was Elihu Yale, the Boston-born English merchant who also showed his generosity to the university now bearing his name.

Yale, too, was a Governor of Madras, although his term in office was not as that of Clive. Finally, you might take a look at the Fort St. George Museum, once used as an exchange by the merchants of the East India Company, and now containing many relics of that era.

George Town, the original Madras, lies to the north of the fort. Its streets still bear such names as China Bazaar

Road, Evening Bazaar, Portuguese Church Street and Armenian Street, all reminiscent of the history of Madras as a centre of International trade for four centuries, Madras Harbour to the north is one of India's finest, although it has existed less than a century. It is completely artificial. The first European travelers had to come ashore on the exposed beach, which was sometimes a perilous procedure.

(to be continued)

State Government Planning to give cash incentive to farmers:

The Hon'ble Agriculture Minister Thiru K. Kalimuthu urged that the Training and Visit Programme of the State Agriculture Department be modified to suit the conditions in the villages to make all farmers take to improved technology.

The Minister, who was inaugurating the State-level seminar on "samba rice productivity", on 25th Feb. said much leeway had to be made in water management. To achieve results on the farmfront, there should be well-coordinated efforts on the part of the government, the researchers and the farming community, he said.

Referring to the massive credit aid and other benefits extended to agriculturists, the

Minister pointed out that the Government was in touch with the Reserve Bank of India to get its approval for disbursement in cash the present incentive of Rs. 35 worth input for a quintal of paddy procured.

Thiru A. Venkataraman, Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, in his keynote address, said that increasing the productivity of paddy during the Samba season had not engaged due attention for many years. During this season, there was a large amount of rainfall and the area covered by paddy was also very large. If productivity of rice during this season could be substantially increased, diversification of crops could be usefully thought of for the Kuruvai and Navarai

season when water viability was less. It would be in the interest of over-all increase on the food front, the Secretary said.

Thiru J. Anjani Dayanand, Special Commissioner and Agricultural Production Commissioner, who presided, regretted that a disease-resistant, high-yielding variety to replace IR 20 for the Samba season had not been released all these years. Coordinated and effective research for evolving an acceptable strain was needed.

Thiru N. Athimoolam, Director of Agriculture welcomed the gathering. Thiru T. Ganapathi, Joint Director of Agriculture proposed a vote of thanks.

Tamil Arasu March 1986.

COVER STORY



Madras, Feb. 24:

Mrs. Rukmini Devi, founder of Kalakshetra, died at a nursing home here early this morning. She was 82.

Rukmini Devi, who had been ailing for some time, was admitted to Vijaya Hospital on Thursday evening with fluid collection in the right lung. After aspiration, she came round and was feeling better. She even responded to the get-well greetings of her friends and admirers who

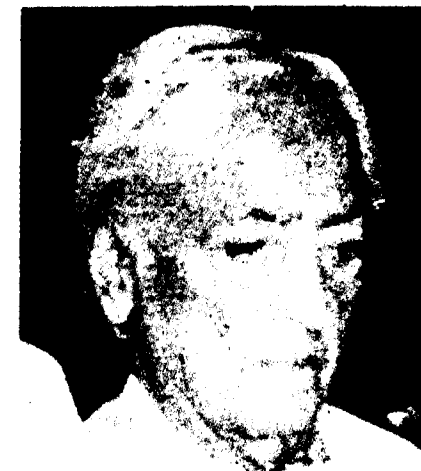
AN ERA ENDS

called at the hospital in the last three days. Yesterday was her birthday, according to the Tamil calendar.

This morning when she woke up at five, she was a little impatient wanting to go to her house in Theosophical Society, Adyar. She was given a bath and when an attempt was made to feed her through a nasal tube, she struggled, pulled out the tube and collapsed. She died of a massive cardiac arrest, according to those who were at her bedside.

Even before her body was brought and kept for public view at her residence, where she had lived for several decades, hundreds of her admirers had gathered to pay homage. The Governor, Mr. S. L. Khurana, the Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran and his Cabinet colleagues, the Chairman of the Legislative Council, Mr. M. P. Sivagnanam, and a number of educationists, industrialists and art and music lovers placed wreaths on the body.

The body was cremated in the evening at Besant gardens. The pyre was lit by her elder brother's son, Prof. P. Krishna of the Benares Hindu University.



NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi, internationally renowned philosopher, who died shortly after midnight last night at his home in Ojai in California, was cremated this morning. Mr. Krishnamurthi (91) had been ailing for some time with cancer of the pancreas.

ANOTHER ERA ENDS

Mr. Asit Chandmal, member of the J. Krishnamurthi Foundation, who was at his bedside, said the cremation was simple, without ceremony, without rituals and without prayer, in deference to the wishes of Mr. Krishnamurthi.

Mr. Chandmal said Mr. Krishnamurthi was admitted to hospital last month shortly after his return from India. A few days later, he returned to his home where he thought he would be more comfortable.

Mr. Krishnamurthi delivered his last lecture in Madras on January 4 when he was said to have indicated it would be his last.

Mr. Krishnamurthi set up his American home in Ojai in 1922 where he used to live when he was not on his lecture tours. —

Tamil Arasu March 1986.

COVER STORY

One of India's most outstanding personalities-called as a roving cultural ambassador-Rukmini Devi contributed more than anyone else of her generation to enriching the country's artistic life.

Born 82 years ago (leap year of 1904) in an orthodox family, Rukmini Devi caused a flutter at the age of 16 when she chose to marry the Australian born theosophist-educationist Dr. G.S.Arundale. In the course of her travels with him she met the great ballerina Anna Pavlova who inspired her to enter the fascinating world of "movement and expression".

Bharatanatyam: Rukmini Devi learnt Bharatanatyam under Pandanallur Meenakshisundaram Pillai and removed the stigma attached to this art as its presentation was then confined to "Devadasis". Facing challenges unflinchingly, breaking tradition and custom, she gave her public recital at a Theosophists' convention in 1935. Due to the courage of this individual, the tide of resistance waned and a renaissance began. Refinement was her watchword and purity, her sole aim. Both were preserved by her till the end.

Kalakshetra: In 1936, Rukmini Devi established the International Centre for Arts which was later renamed as Kalakshetra. It draws students from all parts of the world and attracts connoisseurs who consider it a temple of arts and sanctuary of tradition. Apart from dance, painting and regular education, Kalakshetra houses a library which is a heaven for researchers.

It is impossible to mention her achievements in the variety of fields of activity and the honours showered on her. Perhaps the crown among them was



RUKMINI DEVI
Passes Away

the Padma Bhushan. When the Janata Party formed its Government at the Centre in 1977, she was tipped to be the President, succeeding V.V.Giri. But she declined the offer and chose to devote herself to the propagation of classical art. She received the "Kalidas Sanman" from the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Rabindranath Tagore centenary plaque from the Asiatic Society, Doctorates from the Nayne University (U.S.) and the Mahaila Mahavidyalaya of the Benares Hindu University and the title of "Desikothama" from Viswa Bharati.

Lover of animals: As a member of the Rajya Sabha for six years from 1952, she took deep interest in piloting a Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. She was the Chairman of the Animal Welfare Board and of the reception Committee of the World Vegetarian Congress. She received the title of "Thani Perum

Kalaignar" from the Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram in 1980. Only recently, a Trust was formed to manage the affairs of the Kalakshetra which she had been guiding for 50 years.

More than her awareness of the need to preserve of our cultural glory, it was Rukmini Devi's cherished dream to construct an auditorium based on norms prescribed by the Natya-Shastra of Bharata. She choreographed several hazards particularly financial constraints, she saw to the completion of a new auditorium which Thiru Rajiv Gandhi christened as "Bharata Kalakshetra". Her accent was on simplicity of decorum, and on devotional content. Even 50 years ago, at the diamond jubilee convention of the Theosophical Society, Rukmini Devi expressed her anxiety to promote all that "is great and wonderful".

Her greatest contribution to the world of art was to bring the stalwarts in different fields to stay on the campus and transmit their genius to students. She succeeded in fulfilling the rewarding divine mission of spreading the religion of beauty.

Spirit of service: Speaking at the Golden Jubilee of Kalakshetra, Rukmini Devi recalled: "With no money, no land, no building, I started this work with one student under a tree, which was our only classroom. It was from such beginning that the work has grown. I never danced so that I might become famous. This work was undertaken in the spirit of great love and of service. The future generation should carry on this work in the same spirit with the same dedication and with the same devotion that has been poured into the building up of this institution not by myself alone but all my co-workers as well". — M.Nagesh

Tamil Arasu March 1986.



J. KRISHNAMURTI
THE PILGRIM

Jiddu Krishnamurti was born on May 11, 1895, in the town of Madanapalle in Andhra Pradesh to middle-class Brahmin parents. The mother, Sanjeevamma, sensing that her baby was one day to become a great soul, insisted on delivering the baby in the puja room of her house, which was against orthodox Hindu custom. And as the baby was the eighth in the family, he was named after Lord Krishna.

The boy's father, Naraniah, later moved to Madras and took up employment in the Theosophical Society, which was at that time led by eminent figures like Mrs. Annie Besant

and Bishop Leadbeater. Basic to the tenets of Theosophy was the belief that Lord Maitreya, the World Teacher.. Christ in the West and Bodhi-sattva in the East - manifests himself from time to time, and that he was soon to take a human form.

The "discovery" of that form took place in 1909 when Leadbeater spotted on the beach behind the Theosophical Society at Adyar the ragged and under nourished Krishnamurti, who was then 13 years old. A clairvoyant, Mr. Leadbeater saw that the boy had the most luminous aura without a trace of selfishness in it, and

he soon proclaimed that the boy the would be the future Messiah. This surprised many, for the boy apart from being sickly, was so dull-witted that he was constantly beaten at school and sent out on the verandah, from where he would keep watching the trees and birds around. When Mrs. Besant came to India, she made herself the legal guardian of Krishnamurti and his younger brother Nitya, and took them to England for being educated. But Krishnamurti never passed a single examination, and Oxford turned him down on the ground that it had no competence to educate Messiahs.

However, by the age of 15

Tamil Arasu March 1986.

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

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



he had written his first book—At the Feet of the Master, which had been translated into 27 languages and has run into 40 editions. At the age of 16, he had made his first speech. In 1911 in order to prepare the way for the coming of the World Teacher, a global organisation called the Order of the Star in the East was formed within the Theosophical Society with Krishnamurti as its head. Mrs. Besant went about giving wide currency to the belief that Krishnamurti was indeed the chosen vehicle, and urged her followers to love him "because only once in thousands of years is such a life lived among mortal men"

With his chiselled features, enormous dark eyes and elegant manners, the shy, young man drew a lot of attention and Bernard Shaw was to say later that Krishnamurti "is the most beautiful human being I have ever seen". But he grew up uncontaminated by all the affluence and adoration that surrounded him. Despite his deep loyalty to Mrs. Besant, whom he called his mother, he was slowly revolting against, the religious hierarchy and his own role in it.

In 1922 while he was in California, Krishnamurti under-

went an intense spiritual experience that altered his consciousness completely and he wrote about it afterwards: "I have seen the Light...I have touched the compassion which heals all sorrow and suffering; it is not for myself but for the world" The sudden death of his brother Nitya was a shattering event in his life, but it also served as a catalyst of his inner life.

The Order had by then grown in money and property and following. A Dutch baron made over to Krishnamurti his 18th century home, Castle Eerde with 5,000 acres of woodlands, which became the headquarters of the order. Meanwhile, Krishnamurti's teachings were becoming highly revolutionary: "In order to be happy need we have religions, in order to love need we build temples? Truth cannot be found in the dark sanctuary of temples nor in the well-lit halls of organised societies; neither can it be found in books, nor in ceremonies" The foundations of Theosophy began to totter.

The final blow came in 1929 when Krishnamurti dissolved the Order, resigned from the Theosophical Society and re-

turned all the enormous wealth—buildings, estates, endowments—that had poured in. Abdicating the throne he declared: "I maintain that Truth is a pathless land and you cannot approach it by any path whatsoever, by any religion, by any sect. The moment you follow someone you cease to follow Truth...I desire to free (man) from all cages, from all fears, and not found in new religions.. My only concern is to set man absolutely unconditionally free."

Since then he accepted from people neither their worship nor wealth, and though four International Foundations sprang up around him he always insisted that they were purely for administrative purposes and were in no way missionary institutions vested with the authority to interpret his teachings. He founded in India, England and the US, six international school with the aim of enabling children to grow up without identifying themselves with any religion, nation or ideology and with a great deal of feeling for man and nature.

Till his last days, Krishnamurti kept up a hectic schedule of talks and personal interviews as well as discussions with teachers and students, Aldous Huxley, after listening to a talk by him, remarked that it was "the most impressive thing I have listened to. It was like listening to a discourse of of the Buddha—such power, such intrinsic authority". A bibliography published some years ago notes that Krishnamurti is the author of 712 distinct works! The very titles of his works are revealing.

—The Urgency of Changes, The Only Revolution, You are the World, The Newtork of Thought and Freedom from the known.

— M. Nagath

Tamil Arasu March 1986.

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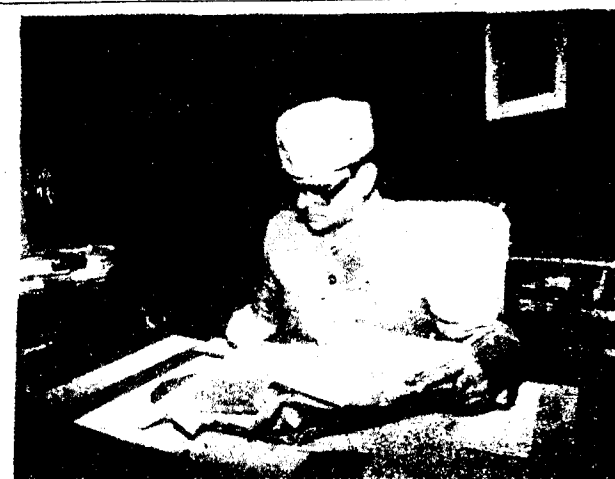
*A levy of Rs. 8,000 for air-conditioners upto 1.5 tonne capacity, Rs. 10,000 for capacity between 1.5 tonnes and three tonnes and Rs. 15,000 for upto 7.5 tonne capacity.

*Five percent research and development levy on payments made for purchase of technology from abroad to create venture funds.

*To promote exports, unmanufactured tobacco will be exempted from export duty. For the garment industry, the general draw back increased to 10% from 7.5%.

*Motor cars will be subject to about 5% increase in duty. On fuel-efficient motor cars, the new MODVAT rates would be 20% ad valorem in place of the current duty of 15% ad valorem.

*The general machinery rate of customs duty increased by 10%. The general project rate will go up by 55% ad valorem. Similarly, import duty on Components reduced by 5%.



Direct Taxes:

*The standard deduction on salary income raised to 30% from 25%; the ceiling for standard deduction goes to Rs. 10,000 from Rs. 6,000.

*Amount spent on medical treatment by self-employed and salary earner as also premium on medical insurance policies will be tax deductible.

*A flat rate of 40% of the gross receipts by winning from races and lotteries.

*Exemption limit for gift tax raised to Rs. 20,000 from Rs. 5,000. Gift tax at a flat 30% of the value of taxable gifts but aggregation of gifts will not be allowed. Exemptions such as those relating to gifts of policies of insurance, gifts to the spouse etc., withdrawn.

*Depreciation to be computed on blocks of assets instead of individual assets. The number of rates of depreciation reduced. Depreciation will be allowed at

higher rates to ensure that more than eighty percent of the cost of the plant and machinery written off in four years or less. Apart from items eligible for 100% depreciation in the initial year itself, there will be two rates of depreciation at 33 1/3% and 50%.

*The limit of initial deduction for capital gains tax is being increased from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. For long term capital gains from buildings and lands, there will be a uniform rate of deduction of 50%. For other assets, the rate will be 60%. The date of determining the cost of assets advanced from January 1, 1964 to April 1974.

*Surcharge on companies abolished from 1987-88, with the introduction of new funding scheme to replace investment allowance will not be admissible on plant and machinery installed after March 31, 1987.

Indirect Taxes:

*Twenty three specified drug intermediates will be exempt from customs

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THE PAST PERFORMANCE (1984-85)

Food and Fertilizer subsidies amount to Rs. 3700 crores.

Tax collection increased by 2% i.e. Rs. 2,476 crores.

Rs. 440 crores as expenditure for new plan outlay such as DA increase, adhoc bonus etc.,

Defence expenditure is Rs. 7,862 crores

Interest payments Rs. 7,075 crores

Personal accident insurance social security scheme extended to 200 districts.

An accident insurance scheme for municipal sweepers and railway porters worth Rs. 500 each.

Rate of interest on GPF raised to 12% from 10.5%

Rate of interest on Public Provident fund raised to 12% from 10%

Power generation increased by 15%

Railway freight increased by 9%

Despatch of coal increased by 10%

Increase in the wholesale price index upto 8th Feb. '86-3%
(last year -5%)

Collection by major taxes increased by 22%

Net foreign exchange spent on oil imports is Rs. 4600 crores.

Advances of the public sector banks to the priority sector reaches 43.34%

16.5 million people living below the poverty line secure loans from banks amounting to Rs. 3100 crores.

65% of household savings invested in financial assets.

Projected growth in GNP in 1985-86
Between 4.5% and 5%.

Anticipated Food output in 1985-86
150 million tonnes.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 Budget
Total receipts			
Tax revenue	42741	46017	49212
Non-tax revenue	19228	20940	22696
Capital receipts	6091	6231	6846
Total expenditure	17422	18846	19670
Non-Plan expenditure	46057	50507	52862
Plan expenditure	27548	30011+	31867
Overall deficit	18509	20496	20996
Surplus/Deficit on revenue account	- 3316	- 4490+	- 3650
+ Excludes Rs. 1628 crores of medium-term loans given to States to clear their overdrafts.	- 5601	- 5940	- 6874

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ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SECTOR OF TAMIL NADU.

Thiru R. Shanmuga Sigamini, IAS.,
Commissioner and Secretary,
Co-operation Department.

The administrative, economic and social problems confronting rural indebtedness in Tamil Nadu call for a co-ordinated economic and social policy of a massive character. In the formulation and implementation of such a policy, co-operation must be reckoned with as an important factor as co-operation in the field of agricultural credit, is of paramount importance to our development strategy. In the financing of agriculture, which is a seasonal industry, with an inevitable time-lag between the investment and the out-turn, credit is the very essence of successful agricultural operations-particularly with a large number of small

land holders with inadequate surplus resources. The quantum of credit requirement for cultivation of crops is dependent on the nature of crop, the locality, the holding and the size of the family. The farmer needs credit for cultivation expenses, to meet the expenses of his and his family's livelihood and to meet interest charges on the debts. The land holdings in our State are so small that the farmer is caught in a vicious circle. His farm is small, and his man power is wasted. He cannot afford better seeds, manure, or the many other inputs so very essential to get the utmost from his land or to make an adequate living. Hence

agricultural productivity is one of the prime objectives of our development efforts. Agricultural productivity is a measurement of the relationship between the out-put and the inputs that go to obtain such an output. In terms of crop, this is called the yield. Hence increase in agricultural productivity means increase in the yield of particular factors of production like land, labour, capital and organization, which are combined for productive purposes in a farm - a unit of production. What is the effective relationship between co-operative credit and agricultural productivity? In the first place, bulk of our farmers must

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borrow. It is not borrowing that affects productivity but indebtedness. Indebtedness can lower productivity through loss of tools, livestock, fertile pieces of farm land, or loss of the power to dispose of labour for the farmers' own benefit. Indebtedness can also lower productivity by sapping the will to change and creating a despondent outlook. By offering lower rates of interest cooperatives credit enables farmers to have larger incomes and eradicate indebtedness and thereby stimulate increased agricultural productivity. Cooperatives do not decapitalise the farmer by depriving his land. Besides with saving schemes, as a group farmers can help one another by mobilising their savings and as individuals once indebtedness is eradicated farmers bring about technical changes in their farms, educate their children in a better way and secure better health facilities to their families. Thus cooperative credit is a vital element in increasing agricultural productivity, modernisation of agricultural farms and production, in

the provision of better education and better health care to the farming communities.

Cooperative play a vital role in the provision of agricultural credit to all sectors of the farming community known as short, medium and long term loans. In spite of the diversification of the activities of the cooperatives like consumer activities, processing, marketing, development of agricultural productivity constitute the core of the cooperative effort. The cooperative credit today has been progressively institutionalized to provide support for agricultural productivity by providing finance and inputs support besides expansion of modern techniques not to speak of price support and marketing intervention at appropriate times.

There are 4,655 agricultural Service Cooperative Societies in Tamil Nadu providing short term loans for cultivation operations, medium term loans for allied agricultural purpose like purchase of milch animals,

poultry farming, sheep rearing, purchase of plough bulls, purchase of storage bins, etc. The primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) generally cover an area of two to three revenue villages.

There are 183 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB) to provide long term loans for the purposes of sinking and deepening wells, installation of pumpsets and for other defined land development purposes. The PLDBs cover an area of 1 to 4 blocks.

Out of an estimated 53.14 lakhs agricultural families in terms of operational holdings in the States, 45.18 lakhs of agricultural families have been covered by cooperative as on 31.3.1985, which constitutes 85.6% of the total agricultural families. Of the above, 76.7% belongs to the group of small and marginal farmers. As a matter of policy in the provision of credit and other inputs, preference is given to small and marginal farmers.

From the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the



State Government is providing a subsidy of Rs. 100 to enable members of SC/ST to enroll themselves as members of the Agricultural Service Cooperative Society (ASCS) and thereby avail the credit and the benefits of other inputs. So far 90,000 persons belonging to SC categories have thus been enrolled with the subsidy provided for by the Government till 1984-85, i.e. the terminal year of the Sixth Five year Plan. This subsidy scheme is being continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan also beginning from 1985-86, and Government have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs to enroll 10,000 members belonging to SC as members of ASCS. Government have also launched another scheme whereby an interest free loan of Rs. 250/ will be given to 1000 SC members so as to enable them to take additional shares in the ASCS in order to avail themselves of a larger in doze of credit.

Short term loans are issued to the members of the maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per members on the personal security repayable not exceeding in fifteen months. The repayment schedule is fixed with reference to the crop for which the credit is availed of. Credit for agricultural productivity is fixed in consultation

with the concerned technical personnel well ahead of the crop season and is distributed as components 'A' and 'B', i.e. Component 'A' representing 'cash' while component 'B' representing 'kind'.

Medium term loans are issued to the members of the ASCS, repayable in a period of 3 to 5 years for the purposes of purchase of milch animal, poultry farming, sheep rearing, etc. The medium term loans are sanctioned upto the cost of one economic unit to the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Scheme on a personal surety. In respect of approved investment purpose, medium term loans upto Rs. 1,000/- are issued on surety basis. Area approach and schematic bias are also taken into account while disbursing medium term credit. The quantum of short, medium and long term loans issued through the cooperatives are as given below:

The cooperatives continue to provide jewel loans at the rate of 14% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per member which is repayable over a period of one year. Jewel Loans are also issued at Rs. 1,000 per sovereign of gold for agricultural operation. Jewel loans help the farming commu-

nity in their agricultural operations. Out of 4,655 agricultural credit societies, 1,446 have issued jewel loans as on date. It is programmed to bring in more societies to issue jewel loans during the current year. Government are providing infra-structural assistance to these societies undertaking jewel loan business for the purchase of iron safe with trays by providing a loan of Rs. 15,000 to each credit society. Forty Agricultural credit Societies will be so assisted to purchase iron safes with trays, during 1985-86. In addition to the credit societies in village level, branches of Central Cooperative Banks also offer jewel loans assistance. The statistical details of jewel loans issued are tabulated below.

During the current year 1985-86, it is programmed to issue jewel loans to the tune of Rs. 88.00 crores through ASCS and Rs. 42.00 crores through the branches of the District Cooperatives Central Banks.

The crop loans were provided by the cooperatives during 1984-85 for various crops and their acreage and amounts are indicated.

In offering credit facilities, cooperatives attach importance to increase yield under paddy

Financial Year	Short term cultivation loan		Medium Term loan for agricultural purposes		Long Term Loans	Total Agricultural loans
	No of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount		
1982-83	4.73	67.18	0.73	15.97	14.35	97.50
1983-84	5.79	75.34	0.63	13.22	15.42	103.98
1984-85	6.72	110.80	0.64	17.35	20.37	148.52

Name of the crop	Acreage financed (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in crores)
Paddy	5.38	39.53
Groundnut	0.99	04.52
Millets	1.05	00.28
Plantain	0.86	13.41
Sugarcane	1.46	21.07
Cotton	1.15	09.34
Turmeric	0.38	05.77
Chillies	0.31	01.90
Vegetables	0.28	04.65
Gingelly	0.06	00.24

as well as dry land farming like pulses, millets and oil seeds. During 1985-86, it is programmed to finance 6.03 lakhs acres under paddy and 4.08 lakhs acres under oil seeds and pulses by issuing short and medium term credit to the tune of Rs. 135.00 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores respectively. Till 30.9.85, cooperatives have issued short and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 66.77 crores and Rs. 4.04 crores respectively. Needless to say, the bulk of this credit disbursed have gone in favour of the weaker sections PLDSs have issued long term loans to the tune of Rs. 9.81 crores upto 30.9.85 as against the target of Rs. 20.00 crores fixed for 85-86. During 84-85 i.e terminal year of the 6th five year plan, credit cooperatives have issue 53 per cent, 93 per cent and 66 per cent of the total short, medium and long terms loans respectively to persons drawn from the weaker sections. It is hoped that by 1989-90, the terminal year of the on-going 7th five year plan, the percentage of loans to be provided to

weaker sections would go upto 75 per cent, 95 per cent and 54 per cent of the of the total short, medium and long term credit flows respectively from the co-operatives.

Cultivation of dry crops by its very nature require special consideration, in view of the inherent difficulties in raising the dry crops and the economic conditions of the farmer. In view of this, Government have decided to provide short term credit at the concessional interest rate of 4 per cent per annum with effect from 1985-86 to small and marginal farmers raising dry crops like cholam, cambu, ragi and cotton by subsidising the difference between this rate and normal interest rate of 11.5 per cent by the Government in as much as short term cultivation loan bears an interest of 11.5 per cent to small farmers while it is 12.5 per cent to others.

Under the massive programme of increasing agricultural production, assistance is given for minor irrigation develop-

ment, forestry and land development with subsidy from District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at 25 per cent to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers. Long term loans under this programme are catered to by the PLDB and Central Coop. Banks through the ASCS in selected districts. During 1983-84 loans to the tune of Rs. 1.17 crores were issued while Rs. 7.53 crores were issued during 1984-85.

Being dependent on the vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural community has to face natural calamities, like drought, flood, which end up with crop failures. When the members of ASCS are faced with a problem of crop failure, relief is given by converting the short term loan to medium term loan repayable over a period of three years. Even such converted medium term loans are once again rephased repayable over five years in the aggregate in case crops are affected in the subsequent years also. The details of such conversion over the last few years are furnished below:

Years	Amount of conversion sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	.. 3,121.64
1977-78	.. 2,811.28
1980-81	.. 175.13
1982-83	.. 2,358.59
1983-84	.. 722.59

Pilot crop Insurance scheme was in vogue in the state from

1979-80 to 1984-85 so as to protect farmers from risks. From 1-4-85, government have ordered the implementation of a comprehensive crop insurance scheme in 148 blocks for paddy and 92 blocks for unirrigated groundnut. Under the comprehensive crop insurance scheme (CCIS) 150 per cent of the loan disbursed in the defined areas would be compulsorily insured and premium at 2 per cent for paddy and 1 per cent for groundnut would be recovered from the borrowers. However, small and marginal farmers enrolled under the CCIS are eligible for subsidy at 50 per cent of the premium paid by them and the subsidy is equally shared by the State & Central Governments. As on 21-10-1985 for the Kuruvai season in 1985, 31,831 farmers have been insured for 99,188 acres under paddy to the tune of Rs. 11.66 crores. Similarly 2,720 farmers have been insured for 9,030 acres under groundnut for Rs. 0.65 crores. The insurance coverage is dependent on the threshold yield and it is hoped to increase the coverage of crop insurance in all the 354 blocks where paddy is cultivated and in respect of millets, pulses and oilseeds in most of the blocks building up crop yield data gradually. Crop insurance, rather crop loan insurance, is not a cash relief but intended to make more agricultural credit to the farming community.

Credit Cooperatives are playing a very important role not only in agricultural production but also in the amelioration of economic conditions of the farming community particularly the weaker sections by supply of essential goods. In rendering such services resources constraint is the major hurdle as those funds have come through various higher



chances of cooperatives serving the farming community in a more intensive way and to improve the quality of credit remains bleak. The mounting overdues will not only weaken the cooperative credit structure but also choke the credit pipelines. Government have written off loans and waiver/refund of interest/penal interest to the extent of Rs. 99.00 crores already in the crucial years, in order to, help the farmers and to stabilise the credit structure. Government have also extended a rebate of 2 per cent on interest payable by small farmers from 81-82 as an incentive for prompt repayment of the short term and instalment of medium term loans. The quantum of assistance so far rendered in this direction are tabulated below:

Year	Amount of interest rebate provided. Rs. in lakhs
1981-82	.. 0.95
1982-83	.. 1.00
1983-84	.. 5.13
1984-85	.. 2.73

The aim of our five year plans is growth with stability and justice. Cooperative Credit alone can lessen the effects of indebtedness and secure agricultural productivity. We have to improve the quality of lending by lending to the right person, the right amount and in right time. It is important to build up the capital and to make loans on the basis of a sound credit policy. The economy of the state can improve only by increased production especially in agriculture. Apart from the necessity of feeding a vast and growing population, agriculture is most important as a base for industrial development. In order to increase agricultural productivity management of Cooperative Credit should be reliable and efficient. Integrity and sincerity on the part of the borrowers to repay the dues promptly are, therefore, just as important and indispensable as the size and flow of Cooperative Credit. Increasing agricultural productivity depends on technical and institutional change which are mutually dependent and interacting. Prompt repayments of Cooperative credit will improve the quality of cooperative credit which will in turn trigger the much needed technical and institutional changes besides eliminating the exploitative and absolute nonopoly-monopsony structures called the M.M. System in our rural economy.

TEA is the mainstay of the economy of the Nilgiris District. There are a number of big estates run on commercial basis by private companies. In this district, there are about 20,000 small tea growers with holdings to the extent of about 30,000 acres. These small tea growers were entirely dependent on the private Leaf Factories. The green tea leaves of the small tea growers were purchased by these factories at very low rates and the small tea growers derived very little benefits.

In these circumstances, it was decided that a "Co-operative Tea Factory" would be the most effective instrument to tackle the problems of the Small Tea Growers. The first Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory was registered in Kundah area and production commenced in 1962. This experiment was a great success and there was demand for more such factories from other areas in the District. At present there are 12 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in different areas are functioning. The thirteenth factory at Erumad is expected to commence production in April 1986. As on date there are about 9000 small tea growers members in the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories, with a holding of about 17,500 acres. The total paid up share capital is Rs. 295 lakhs which includes a sum of Rs. 105.00 lakhs being the state participation in the shares.

The Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories are being served by a central organisation based at Coonoor known as the Nilgiris small Tea Growers Service Industrial Co-operative Society Limited.

The Institution is popularly known as THE INCOSERVE.

IncOServe and INDCO Tea Factories

Tmt. THANGAM SANKARANARAYAN
(Managing Director) I.A.S.
IncOServe: Coonoor



The IncOServe provides various services to its member tea factories such as ware houses for storing teas in the various action centres like Coonoor, Coimbatore and Cochin, supply of fertilisers, teaches packing teas, machinery spares, diesel and other inputs required by the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories, besides helping to market the teas of its members to the best advantage.

The IncOServe has recently received an order for the supply of 400 M.Tonnes of tea to the value of Rs. One Crore from the Defence Department and executed the same to their entire satisfaction. It has also requested the defence authorities to place further orders with the IncOServe.

The IncOServe has recently developed two blends of tea and one viz. "BLAZE" is marketed through Cooperative Super Markets in the State in cartons of 500 gms, 250 gms., and 100 gms. The second blend 'KURINJI' is marketed through the Coop. Super Markets in pouches of 50gms., 25gms., and 10 gms. Kurinji is also marketed in loose through the outlets of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is for 50,000 Kgs. and from the Co-operative Super Market is for 12,000 kgs.

The sale of "BLAZE" tea was launched by the 'Hon'ble Minister for Finance, at Valluvar Kootam, Madras on 20.11.85

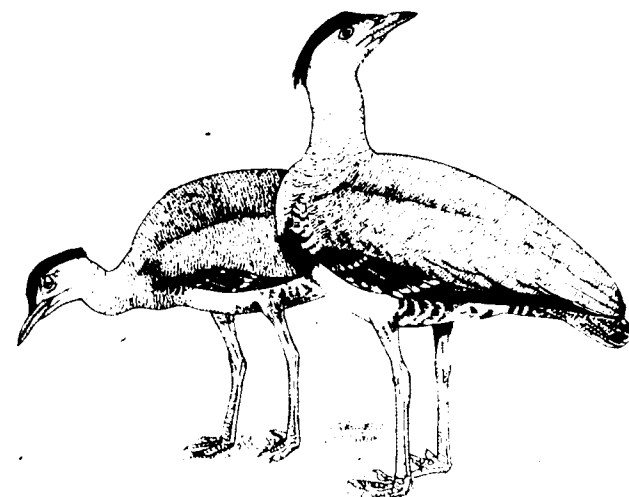
the last day of the Co-operative Week Celebrations.

The Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation has purchased the Kurinji teas in bulk and marketed the same under the brand name "AMUDHAM". The "Amudam" tea was introduced in a special function held at Madras on 20.1.86 in the presence of the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Industries Department. The first sale was released by Tmt. Thangam Sankaranarayanan Managing Director, IncOServe.

The IncOServe is also taking efforts to sell IndCO teas through other Co-operative Marketing Federations. The IncOServe has already contracted the State Co-operative Marketing Federations in Rajasthan, Kerala, Pondichery, Karnataka etc.,

IncOServe is also taking steps to appoint agents in all the states for sale of IndCO teas. The IncOServe is also exploring the possibilities of taking up direct export of IndCO teas to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan etc.,

The IncOServe is taking all efforts to market atleast 25% of the total production of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories and thereby help the Small Tea Growers in this District.



establishment of bustard sanctuaries: Bhatiyakalyanpur taluks in Jamnagar district, Mandvi-Abdasa-Lakhpat taluks in Kutch district and Banni grasslands in Kutch district.

The Great Indian Bustard is one of the largest flying birds in the world. It reminds one of a young ostrich. There are 22 species of bustards. Their size varies from 35 to 130 cm. A large bustard can weigh upto 13.5 kg. with a 2.5 m wingspan.

Though large-bodied, its stout legs and strong, blunt toes enable the Great Indian

STRATEGY TO SAVE THE GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD

A two-phased conservation strategy to save the Great Indian Bustard from extinction in Gujarat has been recommended by an expert team led by Dr. Salim Ali, the renowned ornithologist.

The team was set up by the Bombay Natural History Society in 1981 to obtain precise data on the habitats, behaviour, distribution, season seasonal movements, etc., of the bustard and to suggest a conservation management plan for the birds.

The team has suggested, in the first phase, wide distribution of a bustard poster especially among villagers and watchmen of fields to enable them to identify the bird when they sight one. Simultaneously foresters and watchmen are

asked to keep records of every sighting of a bustard with details of the place, time, number of birds seen, etc. Verification by a forest officer of each reported sighting and an intensive joint survey by the BNHS and the Forest Department during the monsoon, when bustard flock to their breeding grounds, have also been recommended.

In the second phase, establishment of bustard sanctuaries is suggested, based on the findings of the survey made during the first phase.

Sanctuary sites

Meanwhile, based on its surveys and discussions with naturalists of the region the BNHS team has identified the following three areas for the

Bustard to run swiftly. It flies reluctantly and only for short distances.

The male is larger in size and the black crested crown on its long neck is quiet conspicuous. It performs a spectacular courtship display.

The bird prefers to live in deserts, grassy plains and open savannahs. It is omnivorous and feeds mainly on seeds, fruits, insects and small vertebrates.

The Great Indian Bustard, which was once widely distributed in the grasslands, fields and open scrublands throughout the country, survives today only in a few isolated pockets in six states—Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

—Declining numbers

During his surveys in 1970-71 Thiru Dharmakumarshinhji noted a marked decline in the bustard population in Gujarat. By 1980, the number of birds in the state was estimated at between 50 and 75. The BNHS team conducted a preliminary survey in February, 1982 and two more surveys in 1984 and

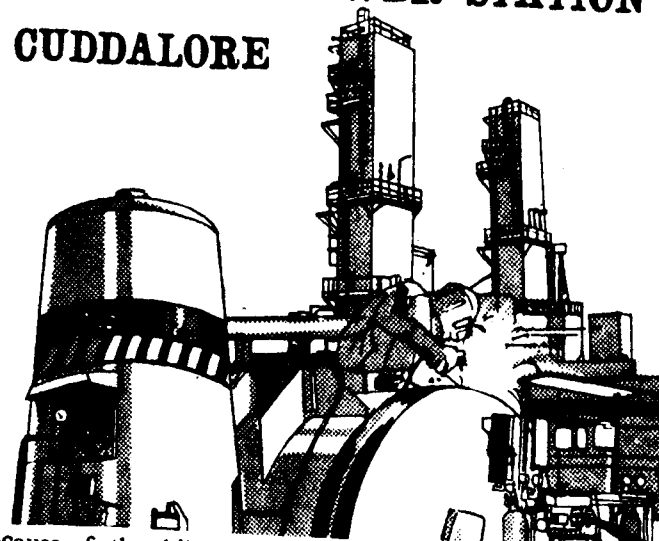
1985 covering Jamnagar and Kutch districts which are definitely known to hold bustard. The team sighted six bustard during the 1984 survey but saw none during the other two surveys.

Poaching and destruction of its habits through over-grazing and plantation of trees that

grow tall are described as the immediate reason for the decline in bustard population. The BNHS surveys and reports by various naturalists confirm that the Great Indian bustard survives in Gujarat definitely in Jamnagar and Kachch and probably in Rajkot, Bhavanagar and Surendranagar districts.

(CEE-NFS)

GIANT THERMAL POWER STATION FOR CUDDALORE



Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon' Electricity Minister on 9th February, 1986 declared that Tamil Nadu hoped to be self-sufficient in power only by the end of the eighth Plan. He also disclosed that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board proposed to set up a giant 1,000 MW coal-based thermal power station in Cuddalore in South Arcot district.

Thiru S. Ramachandran told newsmen that the proposed power station would have either two 500mw units or five units of 210mw capacity.

The Minister said that the total installed power capacity in Tamil Nadu was about 3,300 mw in the Seventh Plan, the addition on another 1,416 mw was proposed.

Thiru S. Ramachandran expected that three out of the four units of Mettur Thermal Power Station, each with a capacity of 210 mw were expected to be brought from Singareni.

All the three units of the 630 mw Second Thermal power station at Neyveli (each unit with a capacity of 210mw) were also expected to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan.

The Electricity Minister, categorically ruled out any revision of power tariff in the

State because of the hike in the prices of coal.

Thiru S. Ramachandran also said that the first 910mw unit under the expansion scheme of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was expected to be commissioned in March this year and if this materialised, the State could tide over the situation in the summer, without resorting to any further power cut.

The Government has decided to provide electricity for all agricultural pumps sets in the state for which applications were made before March 31, 1976 by the end of the current financial year in all districts except South Arcot.

For South Arcot district, it might take another one year

to clear all pending applications made prior to March 31, 1976.

The Tamil Nadu Government has shelved proposal to form Government owned companies in various regions in the state for distribution of power in the state. The TNEB was already incurring losses and the formation of companies for regions would only result in distribution of losses, he said.

The Minister said that the annual loss to the Electricity Board due to subsidised distribution of power supply to agriculturists amounted Rs. 200 crores. If this social cost was taken into account, the Electricity Board could not be accused of sustaining huge losses.

TAMIL NADU CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FINE PERFORMANCE



MANY RECORDS POSTED

Tamil Nadu Chemical Products has made excellent progress during the year ended September 30, 1985, registered many new records in several spheres including production, productivity, capacity utilization, sales, energy saving, etc., and has also proposed a handsome maiden dividend of 15%

Production and capacity utilization:

The Company—the market leader in Sodium Hydrosulphite—produced a record 3744 tonnes of Sodium Hydrosulphite (SHS) bettering the previous best of 3369 tonnes. Against the installed capacity of 3300 tonnes, the capacity utilization came to a record level of 113% for the year even surpassing the 102% in 1983-84 achieved by the Company. Viewed in the back-drop of 36% utilization ratio by the entire SHS Industry, the 113% achievement redounds to the credit of TCP. This level of utilization was achieved primarily by technological innovations including by increasing the concentration of raw materials, increasing the batch size, etc.

Sales at new peak:

Sales at 3790 tonnes constituted a record surpassing the

previous best of 3358 tonnes (increase of 12.9%) in 1983-84. Sales realization amounted to Rs. 10.06 crores (increase of 13%) over the previous year's level of Rs. 8.91 crores.

Energy efficiency:

The attention paid by the Company to the crucial sphere of energy, deploying several energy saving measures, has produced very good results as a result of which furnace oil consumption has come down significantly by 23% over the years.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Despite record production, capacity utilization and sales, the margins have been under severe pressures as the entire SHS Industry faced severe constraints in the form of demand stagnation from the main consumer of SHS viz. the textile industry and the 'dumping' of imported SHS by trans-national companies. In the last 2½ years, between February 1983 and May 1985, the input cost increased by 63% and during that period the Company had made a downward revision of its selling price by 5%. The holding of the price line for as long as 2½ years by the SHS Industry is perhaps unparalleled the country over in any sphere—

be it in Industry or in agriculture, be it administered price decided by the Government or decided by market forces. Even when the Company revised the selling price of SHS upwardly in May 1985—which benefit accrued for part of the year 1984-85—it was only a meagre 4.3% over the February 1983 base price necessitating the Company absorbing the major chunk of increase in input costs to the extent of 59%.

Despite all these constraints, due to high productivity, the Company's Gross Profit before Depreciation Interest and Investment Allowance Reserve, came to Rs. 180.53 lakhs in 1984-85 from a level of Rs. 205.60 lakhs in 1983-84. Interest charges have come down from Rs. 57.65 lakhs to Rs. 45.75 lakhs due to better inventory control and financial management. The amount set aside for depreciation is Rs. 50.49 lakhs (previous Rs. 48.18 lakhs). After providing for Investment Allowance Reserve of Rs. 3.80 lakhs (0.29 lakhs) and there being no provision for taxation, the nett profit for the year comes to Rs. 80.49 lakhs (Rs. 99.48 lakhs). Together with surplus brought forward from the previous year (Rs. 43.22 lakhs) and

provision no longer required written back (Rs. 3.61 lakhs), the amount available for appropriation is Rs. 127.32 lakhs. A sizable sum of Rs. 95 lakhs has been transferred to the General Reserve.

Maiden dividend of 15%

The Company having cleared the arrears of dividend on the 11% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares for a period of 10 years even in 1983-84, the Directors have recommended a handsome maiden dividend of 15%, taxable, on equity shares which will absorb Rs. 25.16 lakhs. Even at this level, the nett profit for the

year provides a dividend cover of more than 3 times.

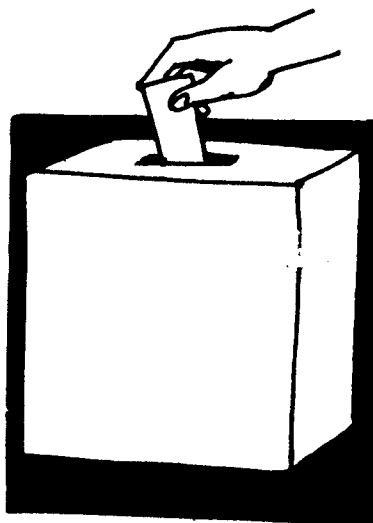
NEW PROJECTS AND DIVERSIFICATION

Magnesium Metal Project—India's first

In view of the sizable reserves of Rs. 248 lakhs against the Share Capital of Rs. 193 lakhs, a favourable debt-equity ratio (0.8:1), the Company is implementing the pioneering Magnesium Metal Project (MMP) to produce 600 tonnes of Magnesium Metal so vitally needed by space, defence aeronautics,

electricity, mint and other spheres. The Project would be unique in that it will be wholly indigenous—technology, capital equipment, raw materials and services—and at the same time lead to 100 per cent import saving. Considerable progress in civil works and Plant and Machinery have been made with an outgo of Rs. 1.4 crores on the Rs. 6 crore project. The Financial Institutions have also sanctioned the term loan of Rs. 380 lakhs for the Project. The Company is also exploring new areas to provide horizontal integration to the activities of the Company.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LOCAL BODIES



RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MUNICIPALITIES:

Date: 23.2.1986

Total Municipalities	98
Elections Held	97
DMK	64
AIADMK	11
CONGRESS (I)	11
CPM	4

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE TOWN PANCHAYATS:

Date: 23.2.1986

Total Panchayats	626
DMK	184
AIADMK	120
CONGRESS (I)	89
CPM	23
JANATA	16
CPI	11
BJP	2
INDEPENDENTS	181

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF PANCHAYAT UNIONS:

Date: 23.2.1986

Total Panchayat Unions	380
DMK	138
AIADMK	129
CONGRESS(I)	60

THE WORLD OF PRESS CONFERENCES

3000 COLOUR TV SETS FOR PANCHAYATS

The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to instal 3,000 colour TV sets in panchayats coming within the transmission range of the relay stations in the State.

Hon'ble Local Administration Minister Thiru P. U. Shanmugam told newsmen on February 4th that the Government was also considering supply of video cassette players (VCPs) to these panchayats.

The VCPs would be used to screen short TV films produced by the Government on agriculture, family planning and hygiene.

MOTIVATION FEE MADE ATTRACTIVE

The motivation fee for private individuals who bring acceptors for sterilization operations, either vasectomy or tubectomy, has been enhanced to Rs. 50.

Till now only Government servants were given Rs. 50 at flat rate per case, and private

individuals received only Rs. 10 per vasectomy and Rs. 12 for tubectomy.

Hon'ble Health Minister Dr.H.V.Hande announced that hereafter Copper-T and oral pills would be supplied free of cost to all registered private medical practioners and nursing homes, both approved and unapproved. Now these are being supplied only to approved nursing homes.

The Minister requested the City doctors to contact the Directorate of Family Welfare, Egmore, and those in the districts to their respective District Family Welfare Officers to obtain the same.

NO DOMESTIC POWER CUT THIS YEAR

Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, Chairman, T N E B, said that he hoped that there will be no power cut to domestic consumption or industries during this summer except 40 percent cut on high tension industries, already imposed.

Thiru Vijayaraghavan told newsmen in February 9th that the State had lost 1000 million units as a result of south west and north east monsoon failure

but the loss was made good on account of the cut imposed on high tension industries for some time now.

Explaining that the State's power position was not too bad, the Chairman said this year farmers got power for 14 hours at the rate of six hours in the morning and eight hours in the night.

The Chairman said the thermal stations were in a better condition this year, with two lakh tonnes of coal stock at Tuticorin and one lakh tonne at Ennore. All the three units in Tuticorin were functioning with full capacity to generate 630 Mw of power.

60,000 NEW PHONE LINES FOR MADRAS IN 7TH PLAN

The Madras City will get nearly 60,000 new telephone lines during the Seventh Plan with State telecom outlay for the period upto 1,990 touching Rs. 425 crore, TN Circle Telecommunications General Manager Thiru A.V.S.Mani told newsmen on February 8th.

In other areas in TamilNadu including major demand areas like Coimbatore and Madurai 1.06 lakh lines will be added.

During the current year, 3,000 lines will be available to coimbatore. A Rs. 4 crore crossbar exchange there to be completed by March 1987, will facilitate further expansion, and help 3,000 more applications to the wait list. During the plan period Rs. 6 crore worth of projects to give 7,000 additional lines have been sanctioned for Coimbatore.

Madurai will get 1,500 lines, bringing down the waiting list to 1,500 and 3,000 additional lines have been sanctioned for Madurai during the plan.

During this year, 10 more stations will be added to the STD map in the State. The first of these is Tiruvonnamalai, where the facility will be available from February 13. Then Kalpakkam, Tiruttani, Arakonam, Manachanallur and Bodinaikkanur will get connections before March, followed by Vaniyambadi, Cuddalore, Arni, Ambassamudram, Tenkasi, Shencottah, Sankarankoil and Vellakoil in six months.

In a new feature, point to point STD has been introduced between some stations, to connect suburbs with major cities. This will be added to five more centres soon, linking suburbs of Coimbatore, Erode, Kumbakonam and Pudukottai.

Telex expansion is also planned in a big way. The City will get 1,600 lines, all existing 'Stronger' exchanges will be converted into electronic ones. In addition, Coimbatore will get 370 telex lines, and Madurai 150 lines. Smaller exchanges in other parts of the State will get 800 lines. Public telex exchanges will be opened at Kovilpatti, Karaikudi, Karaikal and Mandapam.

Electro-mechanical teleprinters will be replaced by electronic ones during the Plan period.

Thiru Mani said, that the first ever "electronic small automatic exchange" was to be opened at Amundi near Vellore. The exchange, designed by the telecom research wing, had been successfully tried as prototype, and a production model is to be installed, capable of being upgraded to 200 lines from the initial 50.

To improve international STD, a high power working group under Telecom Board member P.N. Chaudhary was to submit a report. Based on the recommendations all 59 stations would be upgraded to call any international city before end of this year, Thiru Mani said.

Other projects on the anvil are a Rs. 4 crore, 2,000 line digital trunk automatic exchange at Trichy. Automatic STD equipped with 2,500 line crossbar exchange for Sivakasi and Thanjavur at Rs. 5 crore and a Rs. 3 crore fibre optic link between Madurai and Trichy are also planned.

Nationally, the telecom budget would be in the range of Rs. 6,000 crore, although the Planning Commission has allotted only Rs. 4,000 crore. If the shortfall could not be made up, the target would have to be scaled down, Thiru Mani said.

TNEB TO COMPUTERISE OPERATIONS

Computerised "load despatch" network is being planned by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to help operation of the State grid in close co-ordination and co-operation with neighbouring State grids.

TNEB chairman, Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan IAS, who disclosed this to newsmen on February 7th said that as a first step, the "Main Load Despatch Centre," was to be operated from the Board headquarters in the city.

The modernisation of the load despatch centres with process computers, which will cost Rs. 38.7 crores, will be completed before 1990. The project report had been formulated in co-ordination with the Southern Regional Electricity Board at

Bangalore, and work will be taken up shortly.

He explained that with the amount of information to be processed becoming so large as the grid network became more and more complex, it could not be handled in the conventional manner as the timely processing of particulars with clarity was no longer possible. Computerised operation besides helping monitoring of the grid, demand, will also enable automatic control of generation at the power stations.

For the operation of the "main load despatch" centre, microwave link has been provided by the P&T department between Korattur and Anna Salai at a cost of Rs. 33.34 lakhs. The microwave link is initially equipped with 24 channels and can be expanded upto 300 channels, and will be formally commissioned by May. Meanwhile, testing of the links has been in progress. The whole main load despatch project had cost Rs. 70 lakhs.

Thiru P. Kameswara Rao, General Manager, Southern Telecom Project Circle, said that the entire microwave equipment had been made indigenously. Coded signals from Erode, Madurai, Kalpakkam, Ennore etc. received at the Korattur station of the Electricity Board will be transmitted through the microwave network to the main load despatch centre.

Thiru K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Chief Engineer (Operations), TNEB, said that the Madurai sub-load despatch centre when set up would help in communication of particulars from the Tuticorin thermal station. The existing load despatch centre at Erode will be converted into a sub-load despatch centre.

With the modern computerised regional load despatch

centres coming into being, a national despatch centre is to be set up in Delhi.

NEW NEYVELI POWER PLANT BY MARCH 20

The first 210 MW set of the second stage of the Neyveli thermal power station is likely to be commissioned and synchronised with the Tamil Nadu grid by March 20, Thiru M.P. Narayanan, Chairman, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, told newsmen on 24th February '86.

The Plant would shift into stable operations and attain its rated capacity three to four weeks later. Energy produced by the new set is to be shared by all the States in the southern region: Tamil Nadu 46.5 MW. Andhra Pradesh 25.5 MW. Karnataka 22.5 MW. Kerala 16.5 MW. Pondicherry 17.5 MW. NLC's internal needs will be 50 MW; about 31 MW remains unallocated.

Thiru Narayanan, however, pointed out that for the first two months or so, all the powers generated by the set would be absorbed by Tamil Nadu since the high capacity lines to carry power to other States were not ready. He said that NLC was laying three lines, one to Salem, one to Red Hills and one to Pondicherry at a total cost of Rs. 86 crores and these would be ready by the end of the year.

Asked about the tariff being considered for the energy from the new 210 MW set, Thiru Narayanan said that it would be negotiated with the various States over the next two months. "It will not be lower than 41 paise (the new average rate agreed for the power from the existing station)" he said.

Two more 210 MW sets are planned in the second stage

for which a new mine with a capacity of 4.7 million tonnes a year is being excavated. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 960 crores.

GRAIN OUTPUT IN 1986 YEAR WILL BE 100 LAKH TONNES

Rice production in Tamil Nadu this year is likely to be around 54-lakh tonnes, the same as last year's in spite of drought and water supply difficulty in foodgrains production is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 100 lakh tonnes.

Expressing this optimism the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister Thiru K. Kalimuthu, told newsmen on March 4th the increased productivity achieved with the cooperation of farmers all over the State, to a great extent had offset the adverse impact of drought conditions in Thanjavur district.

By and large, the farmers had followed the practices suggested by the department for "5 tonnes of paddy a hectare programme". Almost 50 per cent of the farmers had succeeded in the programme. In a few pockets like Pollachi and Mettupalayam the production had touched 10 tonnes a hectare.

The department was gearing itself to give a push to the programme of summer cultivation. The Minister said, Arrangement were being made to provide inputs in adequate quantities, so that larger areas could be cropped this season. The programme was to raise paddy on 2.75 lakhs hectares, and millets on 2.76 lakhs hectares. Pulses would be grown on 3 lakh hectares and cotton on 70,000 hectares.

With the thrust given to oil-seeds production, Thiru K. Kalimuthu said, there had been a gradual increase in both the acreage and output of coconut in the last three years. Compared with 1.4 lakh hectares under coconut in 1982-83, the present area was 1.54 lakh hectares, the output of nuts had also increased from 133 crores to 157 crores during the period. The programme of distributing 35 lakh high yielding seedlings a year would be continued he said.

TNEB PAY MORE FOR NEYVELI POWER..

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will pay the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for electricity supplied by the latter at an average rate of 41 paise per unit during the four-year period from April, 1, 1984.

The average rate for the previous four-year term (1980-81 to 1983-84) was 31.17 paise per unit.

An agreement to this effect was signed on Monday between Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, Chairman, TNEB and Thiru M.P. Narayanan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Neyveli Lignite Corporation at the headquarters of the TNEB.

It stipulates that the base rate will be 36 paise per unit for the first year (April 1984 to March 1985) followed by annual rates of 39.125 paise, 42.50 paise and 45.75 paise during the remaining three year period.

The rates are exclusive of all taxes and duties, if any, but inclusive of normal escalations.

cost of Rs. 231.931 lakhs will be constructed at Periyar Nagar, Madurai. Hudco loan assistance has to be repaid over a period of 20 years by collecting installments from beneficiaries through hire purchase sale from Government in case of rental schemes. 34,331 houses will be completed at a cost Rs. 10.76 crores during 1986-87.

Sites and services schemes are proposed to be formulated in certain vacant lands available with Slum Clearance Board.

During 1985-86, it is proposed to take up development

sure of Rs. 425.04 lakhs upto 1984-85.

During 1985-86 schemes for 3500 families will benefit at the cost of Rs.70 lakhs.

During 1986-87, 8000 families will be covered and an expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs will be incurred.

3. Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums: (Government of India Funds)

Under the new twenty points programme incentive scheme Government of India have come forward to assist Environ-

M.U.D.P. Scheme being implemented in the Madras City with World Bank Loan. The slum improvement under M.U.D.P. contemplates environmental improvement, land tenure and home improvement loan of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3,500 according to income range.

Under M.U.D.P-I Slum Clearance Board implemented slum improvement scheme at a cost of Rs. 4,43.65 lakhs and 24,862 families were benefitted. The Scheme was started in the year 1977 and came to a close by 1982. MUDP-II was started at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.80 crores. 32,000 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 1415.77 lakhs upto 1984-85.

Rs. 500 lakhs have been provided for the year 1985-86 benefitting improvement for 10000 families.

33,573 families executed L.C.S. agreement for getting land tenure and 25146 families availed of loans amounting to Rs.477.167 lakhs for constructing improving their houses upto 1984-85.

Rs. 250 lakhs have been provided for disbursement as loan in the year 1985-86 for house construction. A provision of Rs. 130 lakhs has been provided under M.U.D.P-II for 1986-87.

Upto 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 422 lakhs was spent, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been provided for year 1985-86 for this purpose. When the programmes of Madras Corporation and Public Works Department are completed, it is expected to provide relief to a large number of families living in low areas from the thread of floods.

mental Improvement of Urban slums from 1983-84 onwards.

Upto 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 72.94 lakhs was received from Government of India and 34,324 persons were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 56.05 lakhs. During 1985-89 it is proposed to spend the balance amount of Rs. 16.86 lakhs covering 7255 persons. Government of India discontinued of this programme from 1985-86.

4. Madras Urban Development Project:- Slum Improvement is a major component under the

of 1842 plots at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.49 lakhs. Out of this Rs.40 lakhs will be spent during the year by obtaining loan from Hudco to benefit 800 families. 1042 families will be covered at a cost of Rs. 46.49 lakhs during 1986-87.

Improvements like roads, public fountain, street lights P.C. Units etc., are provided under this Scheme.

64,448 families were covered by this scheme at an expendi-



KING COBRA THE DEADLIEST SNAKE

The King Cobra commonly called Hamadryad (Rajnagam or Karuppunagam) in Tamil is a much feared snake in the world because of its fearsome length for a venomous snake and massive venom that can kill a beast and man alike within a very short time. It is ordinarily 12-14 feet long but has been known to attain an unbelievable length of 18 feet sometimes. It is a slender, graceful serpent with a narrow hood and to a non-specialist it is like a over-sized rat snake. Although it cannot spread its hood as wide as that of a cobra, it rears four feet high which by itself is a spectacular scene in a jungle country. The King Cobra prefers a jungle environment assured of copious rains and dense forest. However, it does not restrict itself to the wooded districts as it is met

within the plains and mangrove swamps'. It is decidedly a rare snake in India now as it is found only in the dense forests of foot-hills of Himalayas, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Western Ghats, Andamans and the mangrove forests of Sunderbans.

T.S.N. MURTHY

CONSPICUOUS COLOUR

The King Cobra is an olive-green snake with indistinct lighter crossbars across the back. The skin has a beautiful velvety sheen. The throat is yellow or orange. The young are jet black with prominent chevron-shaped marks down the back.

SNAKES AS FOOD

The King Cobra chiefly feeds upon snakes-both harmless and venomous kinds. The only other food it relishes is the monitor lizards. It does most of its hunting during the day.

MATERNAL INSTINCT

The female King Cobra is unique in being the only known snake to construct a two-chambered nest, a strange act by any snake. Prior to deposition of eggs, the female sweeps the forest floor with the forepart of its body and drags the dead leaves and decaying sticks into a mound of heap. Within the heap is the real nest partitioned into two chambers; the lower compartment for the eggs and the upper for the

breeding male. The female lies coiled upon around the 24-40 eggs for the entire period of 60-90 days it takes for the eggs to hatch. The male will also be on attendance by remaining near the nest. The young when born are 20 inches in length, a good enough size for the would be giant venomous snakes.

LETHAL VENOM

The massive venom glands of the adult king Cobra keep in reserve venom up to 500mg. An elephant bitten by the King Cobra is said to die in about three hours. And a healthy man if bitten by it can hardly survive for half-an-hour after the fatal strike. The instances of the King Cobra fatally attacking huge beasts like elephants may or may not be believed, but one thing is certain: Given a chance, a King Cobra's venom could easily extinguish the life in an elephant.

Despite the reliable accounts of a few cases of its unprovoked attacks on humans, it is rash to conclude that the average King Cobra attacks men and beasts deliberately. But the female guarding its nest is reported to be extremely savage, hostile and intolerant of any human intrusion. A brooding female if disturbed at its nest is said to raise four or five feet from the ground, hiss nagrily, growl like a dog and stand its ground. Herpetologists conclude that the King Cobra makes every possible effort to avoid an encounter with man.

INTELLIGENT

King Cobras are described as intelligent animals and are even credited with some sort of "reasoning powers". King Cobras kept in the zoos seem to recognise the zoo attendants who care for them but exhibit aversion for strangers. Further,

during feeding time they come to the door of their cages, assume a graceful cobra-like pose, and stare intently at the keeper and even follow his movements by turning their heads in the direction of the keeper's activities.

King Cobras are rare snakes and hence declared as endangered animals. The wild life act, 1972 affords protection to this giant. Since the King Cobras are the most popular exhibits in the zoos and snake parks all over the world, there is a heavy demand for supply of freshly caught individuals leading to their reduced numbers in nature. Attempts are therefore made to breed them in captivity. In recent years the Madras Snake Park has successfully bred this deadly serpent in captivity. While these are welcome signs ensuring a fresh lease of life to the King Cobras, the real protection of these creatures can be achieved by affording adequate protection of their habits.

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

Truly great has been our achievements in the field of

literature. To be able to announce to the world that we, Tamilians, do possess great literature and to represent to the world and the entire humanity, the great Thirukkural are something about which we can have pardonable pride.

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



INTRODUCTION

Shrimp is landed all along the coast of India and in 1982, out of the world's shrimp landings of 1.75 Million Tonnes, as much as 1,70,000 tonnes were from India. India is the single largest exporter of shrimp accounting for 12% of shrimp exporting wide in the world. In over all Marine fish landings in India during 1982, shrimp alone accounted for 11.4 percent. West Coast contributes to more than 82 percent of country's annual shrimp landings. Eventhough West Coast is a bigger producer, but in items of size, the shrimp landed in the East Coast are much larger and fishery is done by large trawlers. (Rao. J.N. 1984) The shrimp landings in Tamil Nadu State alone during 1981-1982 was 15,582 tonnes and Tamil Nadu landed Third in shrimp production (MPEDA. 1983).

Thiru P. KRISHNAN.

Deputy Director of Fisheries,

NEED FOR CULTURE :

Shrimp processing factories depend upon the shrimp catches in the inshore waters. There are rich deep sea shrimp fishing grounds which remains yet to be commercially exploited. A shortage in raw materials have been experienced by many processing factories making its operation uneconomical. Increased input cost on fishing, supply from catches has become stagnant and the only solution is to enter in Intensive Prawn Culture.

AQUACULTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Brackish water resources in Tamilnadu has been estimated to be 56,000 hectares out of

which 15,000 hectares are readily available for construction of farms. In Tamil Nadu there are 52 estuaries, extensive back waters; lagoons, Mangrove swamps and a large brackish water lake (as on 1980).

Among the different varieties of shrimps that occur in Tamil Nadu, only two species have been found to be more suitable for farming namely *Penaeus monodon* (tiger shrimp) and *Penaeus indicus* (white shrimp). The Shrimp seed of these two species occur in the estuaries and backwaters and also forms a part of the fishery. *P. indicus* is a dominant species forming more than 60%. The fish species that occur in the natural systems are the Milkfish *Chanos chanos* and

Tamil Nadu by the State Government at various centres are :

1. Culture of Shrimps in undrainable ponds
2. Culture of Shrimps in drainable ponds
3. Culture of Shrimps in floating cages
4. Culture of Shrimps in Pens.

Culture of Shrimps in Un-drainable Ponds:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research selected the Madras Centre as one of the Centres in All India co-ordinated Research Project on Brackish Water Farming. The Project commenced in 1974 and completed ten years of study. The total water spread

COASTAL AQUACULTURE IN TAMILNADU

Mulletts, which are suitable for farming. The seeds of *P. indicus* are available from August to December and the seeds of *P. Monodon* from March to June and September to December. The Milk fish fry occurs during April and May. The extensive backwaters, Man - grove swamp serve as an excellent nursery areas for these shrimp and fish to grow and return back to the sea to complete their life cycle and form a fishery.

METHODS OF FARMING SHRIMP

The different methods of shrimp farming being tried in

area of this research farm is 3.8 hectares with two rearing ponds and eight nurseries. Suitable pond management methods were evolved for nursery and for grow out rearing. Some of the major achievements are, in monoculture of *Penaeus monodon* a production of 514.700 Kg/ 80 days was obtained in 1.14 hectares pond at a stocking density of 20,000 per Ha. (Sundararajan experimental 1978) In monoculture of *Penaeus indicus* a production of 682.450 Kg/ha/110 days was obtained in 1.14 ha. pond at a stocking density of 70,000 per hectare. (Srinivasan experiential 1984). In polyculture systems with 2 crops of *Penaeus indicus* at

37,000 per hectare and one crop of *Chanos Chanos* at a density of 6,000 per hectare, a production of 1111Kg. of shrimp in two crops and 1085 Kg. of *Chanos Chanos* in one crop was obtained in 150 days of rearing.

Culture of Shrimps in Drainable ponds

Brackish Water demonstration shrimp farms which could be filled in by pumps and drained by gravitational flow and prepared for the next crop by drying, ploughing and gradually filling up with water, have been constructed in all the coastal districts by the department of Fisheries. The demonstration shrimp farms are located at Pulicat, Vanianchavadi, Portenove, Thondiakadu, Eripuraikarai, Kattumavadi, Karangadu, Kannamunai, Punnakayal and Keelavaipar. The individual ponds range from 0.8 Ha to 1.2 Ha. in area. Each pond has been provided with a 7.5 H.P. pump. The stocking density adopted for these ponds range from 25,000 per hectare to 50,000 per hectare. A maximum production of 450 Kg/ha./crop has been obtained from these ponds.

Shrimp culture in cages

Studies on cage culture of Prawns are being carried out at Ennore and Vanianchavadi backwaters. Prior to this, experiments were conducted at the Muthukadu Lagoon in Kovalan backwaters. Velon Screen cage of 10m, 40m, 50m and 60m were used for culture of shrimps (Sampath and Menon, 1975), Rajendran and Sampath 1975, Siddharaju experimental 1980a, 1980b, Rajendran and Siddharaju 1983 and Krishnan experimental 1983). Experiments were conducted in fixed and floating

cages and it was observed that floating cages are more advantageous giving better growth and survival. The maximum production of *Penaeus monodon* was 271 gms/m crop of 100 days at a stocking density of 11.25/m and for *P. indicus* a maximum production of 206.7 grams/m/crop was obtained at a density of 20 juveniles/m.

Culture of Shrimps in Pen

The Pen culture project commenced from 1982 in Killai backwaters in South Arcot District with the support of FAO/BOBP. Pens were constructed with knotless nylon webbings (10mm stretched reinforced mesh of HDPE (14 mm mesh and 36 mesh depth) HDPE rope and casuerianapoles. Extrapolated production for a single crop has been 500 kg/ha and an annual production, of 1500 kg/ha. in three cycles of production. This has been achieved at a stocking rate of 45,000 per hectare with 5 to 10 per cent of body weight given as supplementary feed during the rearing period. (Rabindranath Roy 1985).

The present objective is to develop a strategy and plan for the Pilot extension phase of Shrimp pen culture based on

the results of Socio Economic Study and the technical study.

CONSTRAINTS AND ALTERNATIVES

Majority of the rivers are seasonal depending upon the monsoon, the opening of the river mouths (bar) depends upon the flow of water in the rivers. In coromandal coast and Gulf of Mannar the estuaries remain connected with the sea for four to six months in a year, during shells forming is possible. When the bar mouth gets closed, hypersaline condition prevails and large volumes of underground fresh water has to depend upon for reducing the salinity.

The tidal amplitude in Tamil Nadu averages 0.7 meters and is less than one meter. Ponds entirely depended upon tides cannot be constructed. If tides are to be used the ponds become undrainable retaining water throughout the year and requires special management procedures for eradication of predators and competitors and other pond preparation methods.

The availability of seeds is unpredictable and seasonal and more over large scale farms cannot rely upon natural resources as it would affect the

fishery. Realising this a Pilot Project on Shrimp Hatchery is functioning at Santhome with 50% financial assistance on Capital investment by Marine Products Export Development Authority. Unconventional feeds such as hens egg yolk and *Acetes* species suspension is used for post larval shrimp production. A maximum survival of 20 per cent has been achieved so far. In addition to this for production of shrimp seed, the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. has proposed to establish a shrimp hatchery at Neelagarai in Chingleput District with 50 percent of financial assistance from Government of India. The proposed hatchery Production capacity is 16 Million PL 20 to start with.

The ban on construction of building upto 500 meters from the high water made along the coast prevent the development of hatcheries. Areas suitable for establishing hatcheries needs to be identified

by the department and policy of the Government needs revision permitting the establishment of hatcheries.

The policy of the Government is that land suitable for brackish water farming should be exploited by Government agencies or fishermen co-operatives only. Therefore the Private Enterprenuers interested to invest in this field are not provided with areas suitable for farming. Therefore the entire responsibility is vested with Government Institution and Co-operatives. This Policy also needs revision and lands suitable for farming can be allotted to private enterprenuers since this is a capital intensive scheme and a fisherman cannot afford to invest.

A present wet feeds comprising of oil cake, rice bran, trash fish and processing factory offered are being provided at 5 to 10 percent of total body weight. If feed is not fully consumed large quantities

of rice bran enters the aquatic eco system and increases the organic load. This organic pollution will be detrimental to environment.

The department of Fisheries is formulating various feeds by compounding pellets in Fisheries Technological Station, Tuticorin and conducting field trials at various centres. On assessing the suitability of feeds, a feed mill would be necessary for large scale production of feed.

CONCLUSION :

Shrimp farming is a viable technology, and methods for farming by various systems depending upon the available site can be taken up. The other priorities for development are culture of algere such as *Gracil-lacia* species, Culture of Oysters, Green mussels and the culture of Green crab *Scylla Serrata*.

DO GOOD ANYWAY

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!

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!

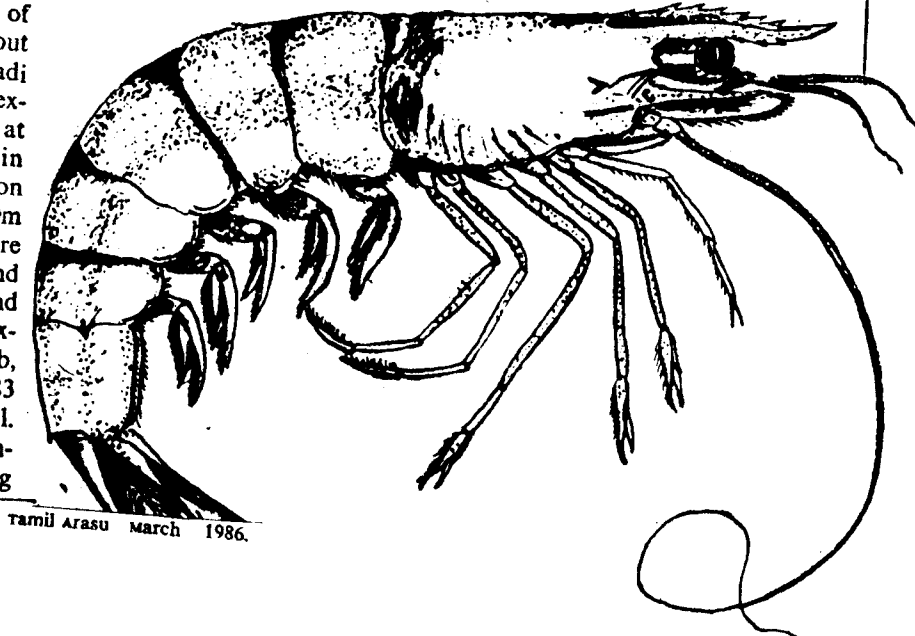
What you spent years building may be destroyed overnight

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')



Tamil Arasu March 1986.

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Tea

QUIZ

Time

Verify

1. Many geologists believe that continents that were once part of a single land mass has since been slowly drifting apart. This is called the 'Continental Drift'. Who set forth this theory in detail?
2. When does the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker participate in the Proceedings the house and does not Preside?
3. Who said this? "The trouble with the world is that the stupid are cocksure and the intelligent full of doubt".
4. Who wrote 'Savitri'?
5. How many nations are members of the Non Aligned movement?
6. Michael Gross, the great swimmer from West-Germany is known as "the Albatross". Name the swimmer who is know as the 'Packet-rocket'?
7. Expand 'AWACS'.
8. What is a Telstar?
9. Who is the first woman to go into space?
10. Which is the religious book of the Jews?

Answers

1. Alfred Wegner, a German Geologist.
2. When a requested for his removal is discussed by the house.
3. Bertrand Russell
4. Telstar is an instrument to transmit wire- less or television broadcasts more dis- tinctly across continents across space.
5. Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova by the spacecraft 'Vostok 8' in 1963.
6. Torah

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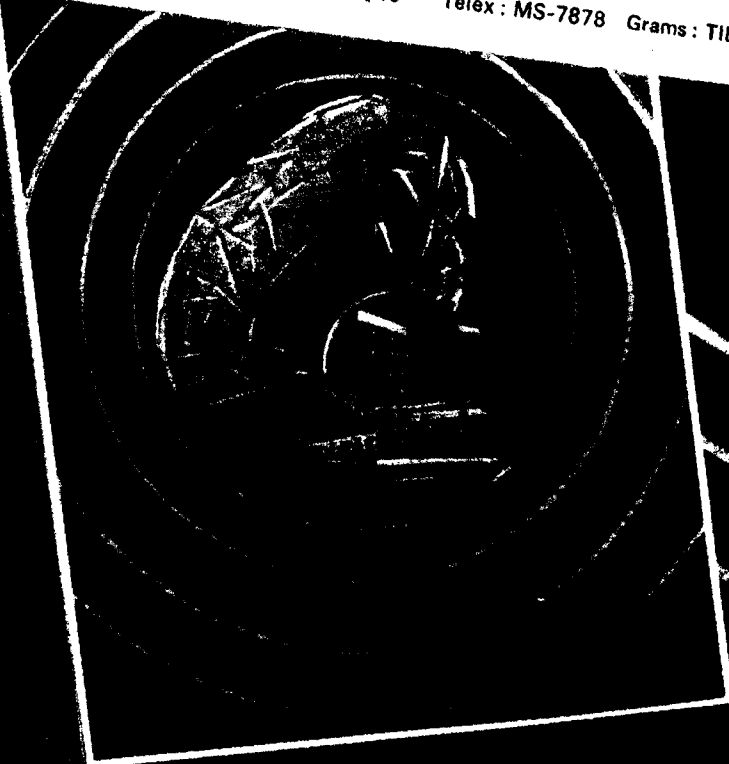
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