

454 AL

Tamil Arasu

9198

April 1986 75 P.

26 04 86





454 TAMIL ARASU <i>In scope this month</i> Budget for 1986-87 The Finance Minister, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian presented the Tamil Nadu Budget on 17th March 1986. The Budget			
Modern granite cutting and polishing factory The Chief Minister, Dr. MGR inaugurated Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited's most modern granite cutting and polishing factory on 25th March 1986. A write up with the report			
NLC's second thermal power station The Union Minister for Energy, Thiru Vasant Sathe formally commissioned on April 5th, the 210 MW set of the NLC's second Thermal power station. A report			
CRC excels The Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam has won the National award as outstanding employer of handicapped in India. A write up			
Thiruvalluvar Year 2017			
April 1986		Panguni-Chithirai	



Tamil Nadu's Budget for 1986-87

Speech of Thiru V.R. Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Minister
for Finance to the Legislative Assembly on 17th March 1986.

Honourable Speaker Sir,

I have great pleasure in placing for the approval of this House the Revised Estimates for 1985-86 and the Budget Estimates for 1986-87. I earnestly hope that this Budget will receive the fullest support and co-operation from all the Honourable Members, imbued as they are, with a sense of duty and responsibility.

*"The land with a large living treasure
Where ruins are nil and yields are sure"*

This is the definition given by the celebrated Saint Thiruvalluvar for a good State. Valluvar's definition of a State is that which is prosperous, that which is desirable and contributes towards wealth while imposing no hardship on the population. The present Government of Tamil Nadu is devoted to and zealous about this objective that Tamil Nadu should shine forth as an example of this definition of an ideal State. All our efforts are directed towards this end.

2. The Government of Tamil Nadu are not only called upon to solve the problems that relate exclusively to the State but are also under the obligation to meet national problems of political, economic and social nature that impinge on the State also as an integral part of the Indian nation. The problems arising from deficit financing at the national level, the rise in prices of essential commodities occasioned by fresh taxes, excise, export and import duties, price increase on fertiliser, steel and coal, escalation in railway transport costs, rise in prices of diesel and petroleum products—these encompass the whole country and also have their repercussions on the finances of the State Government as well as the people of this State. Though we are happy that the Central assistance has increased in certain areas, a significant proportion of this flows back to the Centre on account of the above mentioned freight and price increases.

3. Generally, the major share of the costs in implementing development programmes, drought and flood relief

operations, welfare schemes for the poor and subsidy schemes for those below the poverty line has to be borne by the State Government which have direct contacts with the people though some portion of assistance is received as a share from Government of India. It is therefore essential for the State to have a strong financial base in order to discharge effectively and successfully the multifarious responsibilities devolving on it. To augment the financial base, opportunity as well as powers are pre-requisites. The State Government must be clothed with the necessary authority.

4. It is with this objective of evolving such a situation that Perarignar Anna, in one of the articles that he wrote before his demise in 1969, stated clearly and categorically, "I have been reiterating whenever I get a chance that the Indian Constitution should be amended in order to provide more powers in more areas for the States".

5. Perarignar Anna had been frequently propounding the theory that the Indian Federation must be strong in order to guard the Indian land mass and the States must be prosperous in order to ensure the well-being of the people. State autonomy within the framework of national integrity has to be established. Efforts should be directed towards this end. State autonomy within a federal set up has been accepted and urged as a political ideology by different political groups.

6. The above mentioned concept has been represented by various political groups to Justice R. S. Sarkaria Commission, which has been constituted to examine the Centre-State relations and make recommendations to Government of India. Government of Tamil Nadu had also pressed their views on the basis of this concept. Let us hope that Justice R. S. Sarkaria Commission will surely make appropriate recommendations in order to establish a truly federal system in India.

7. The problem of Tamil population of Sri Lanka is at present causing acute anguish and sorrow to Government of Tamil Nadu and to the Tamil population here. We are receiving daily reports regarding the atrocities let loose on the Sri Lanka Tamil population by the Sri Lanka Army under the instigation of the Sri Lanka Government in total violation of democratic conventions, principles and even common humanitarian consideration, causing loss and damage to their lives and properties.

1,25,000 refugees in Tamil Nadu.
32,000 of them in refugee camps.

These sad reports of human misery assail our hearts and immerse us in anguish. This House has many times urged the Government of India to undertake all appropriate political initiatives in order to create a climate for the Sri Lanka Tamil population to lead a peaceful life without fear and to enable them to enjoy rights of life, citizenship, language, profession and democratic representation. Though the Indian Prime Minister has heeded the requests of the people of Tamil Nadu and has undertaken various efforts to find a political solution, this Government would like to once again impress upon him the necessity for finding an immediate solution without delay to this problem through all possible and rightful measures. Let us earnestly hope

that the Sri Lanka Government will respond and act according to the words of advice that the Indian Prime Minister has recently communicated to them.

8. The number of the refugee population who had migrated to Tamil Nadu in order to save their lives has swelled to 1,25,000. Out of them, 32,000 persons have been accommodated in the various refugee camps established here. I would like to express here the resolve of this Government to endeavour ceaselessly for providing them all basic amenities and to treat them with honour and dignity until conducive climate is created for their return to their motherland. The total expenditure incurred by the Government so far on relief and rehabilitation works for the Tamil refugees and repatriates works out to Rs. 45 crores.

9. The record of the last five years would clearly show that when we did not suffer visitations of flood or downpour in any year we were caught by a spell of severe

Rs. 45 crores spent on flood relief.

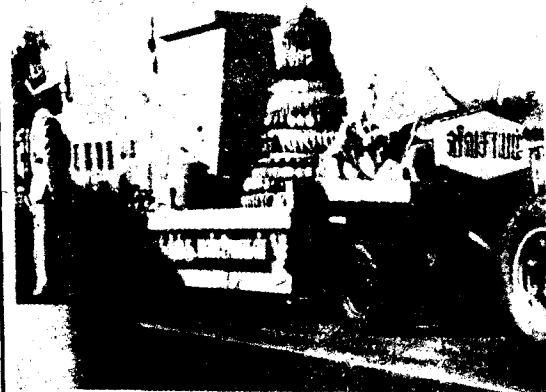


drought. The year 1985-86 was however unique in a way that while the State was just getting over the trauma of the floods leading to death and destruction, it found itself face to face with the spectre of drought due to lack of water for irrigation. Despite such adverse seasonal conditions we achieved a measure of success in reaching our target of food production. The credit for this goes to the special efforts taken by the Government and the perseverance evinced by the farmers of Tamil Nadu. Even so, the destruction and losses caused by floods were a severe setback to the developmental efforts. Relief measures were taken up on a war footing. Government of India conveyed to us a ceiling of Rs. 66.8 crores as flood relief expenditure. The State Government have already spent about Rs. 45 crores on flood relief and will incur an expenditure of around Rs. 60 crores before the end of the financial year. The balance of expenditure within the ceiling will continue to be spent in the next financial year.

10. Before touching upon the specific developments and programmes in Tamil Nadu it is essential to have an over view of the situation prevailing in the country as a whole. In the year 1985-86 the Government of India have taken the initiative to have a fresh look at many policy issues with a view to give a big thrust to the developmental activities in the country. The announcements by the Government of India on the new industrial policy, education policy, longterm fiscal policy, etc., have to be viewed as links in the over-all scheme of development envisaged by the Government of India.

8.1 percent growth rate in
Tamil Nadu

11. The State Government propose to take full advantage of this improved climate for growth and development. It is a matter of pride and joy to us that a survey recently conducted has clearly brought out that the registered manufacturing sector in the State recorded an average annual growth of 8.1 per cent per annum which is the highest among the States in the country. Even on the front of agricultural production despite severe set backs due to poor monsoon, reasonable level of production was maintained. In the year 1986-87 the production level is expected to increase to 92 metric tonnes of food grains. The temporary rise in the prices of food articles such as sugar and rice was effectively arrested by the timely release of these commodities through the public distribution system at reasonably low prices. Government are incurring a loss of around Rs. 100 crores in supplying rice at concessional rates through the public distribution system.



12. The Twenty-Point Programme which has beneficial consequences, particularly for the weaker sections of society is being successfully implemented in Tamil Nadu. The earnest efforts taken by the State Government in gearing up all departments of the Government to achieve the goals set under the Twenty-Point Programme have resulted in Tamil Nadu getting the first place in terms of performance on all India level during the year 1982-83 and 1984-85. During the current year 1985-86 also Tamil Nadu has been earnestly engaged in all efforts to achieve the pre-eminent position in the country. Up to the end

Twenty Point Programme targets almost achieved.

of January 1986 Tamil Nadu exceeded the target in respect of the pulses, bonded labour, slum population covered enrolment in age group 6 to 14 years and setting up of small industries, and achieved more than 75 per cent of target in respect of increase in irrigation potential, National Rural Employment Programme, Distribution of Surplus Land, House sites allotment to scheduled castes families, electrification of villages, bio-gas plants, tree-planting, sterilisation and adult literacy. We are hopeful of achieving all targets by March 1986.

13. This Government under the leadership of our Honourable Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M. G. R. have been implementing massive welfare programmes of universal application effectively and successfully. It is certainly indicative of the financial strength of the State that we could implement all these programmes successfully without in any way reducing our commitment to developmental activities despite the set backs on account of natural calamities which we had to surmount. Thus over a period of years a massive programme of village self-sufficiency at a total cost of Rs. 216 crores was implemented by this State. In the year 1982-83 the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme to benefit the poor children and school going boys and girls was started. All of you are aware that this is being continued with the self-same noble objectives. This has been further expanded into an Integrated Nutrition-cum-Health Cover Programme. In the year 1986-87 there is a total provision of Rs. 168.92 crores for this. Uniforms and text-books are being given free for the school going children upto Standard VIII. During 1986-87 Rs. 27.39 crores will be spent on this. Though each announcement of such wide ranging impact had been originally greeted with scepticism it is a matter of gratification that the subsequent

Integrated Nutrition cum Health
cover programme to cost Rs. 168.92
crores during 1986-87.

success of these programmes has won the approbation of all those who are well intentioned. In fact it is a matter of pride for this State that these schemes have become even national priorities.

14. In the Governor's Address, a scheme to provide shelter to the Adi-Dravidars, Tribals and Narikuravars and others below the poverty line was announced. It is certainly a scheme needing massive capital inputs and also close co-ordination with different agencies both Governmental and Institutional which are to-day engaged in the area of shelter provision. We shall be endeavouring to augment our resources through the Institution proposed to be created by Government of India for funding house construction activities and other agencies such as Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) and Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). We intend to implement this scheme under four or five broad categories. Our efforts will be directed towards providing adequate shelter to slum dwellers, improving housing provision for those below the poverty line, extending



loan assistance to the weaker sections, supporting housing activities of the Co-operatives and encouraging house building by industrial undertakings and such other programmes. A comprehensive scheme incorporating all these aspects is under preparation. Rs. 14 crores is allotted under NREP and RLEGP for direct assistance by the Government for this purpose. In addition, in this budget, as a first phase, Rs. 26 crores is also earmarked for these programmes. In addition, efforts will also be initiated as mentioned above to obtain adequate financial help from financial institutions.

Rs. 45 crores provided during
1986-87 for the Krishna Water
Supply Scheme.

15. We have been repeatedly making provisions for the Krishna Water Supply Scheme to be implemented along with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Members may recall that we had offered to pay a portion of our share from Tamil Nadu in advance during the Sixth Plan Period in order to ensure that the execution of the project shall not be delayed on any account. However, owing to the fact that Government of India have delayed the clearance for this project, the project had slowed down. Major items of expenditure will have to take place in the Seventh Plan Period. It may be recalled that the former Prime Minister late Tmt. Indira Gandhi had acclaimed this scheme as an ideal example of Inter-State co-operation. We hope that the Government of India will ensure that necessary clearance for this important scheme providing additional water-supply to Madras City is given early. It has now become necessary for the Government of Andhra Pradesh also to increase their allocation for the project according to the ratio of sharing the costs, as otherwise the project work would not make any significant headway within the time span purely with the contributions from Tamil Nadu. We have explained this position and impressed upon Government of Andhra Pradesh the need for higher allocations on their part. In the year 1986-87 we have provided Rs. 45 crores for this project. We also hope that Government of Andhra Pradesh will return invest their due share.

16. The provision for rural water supply is being increased every year and for 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 45 crores has been provided. It has also been decided to

Rs. 45 crores of the Rural Water
Supply Scheme during 1986-87.

spend around Rs. 5 crores out of this allotment for replacing the damaged steel overhead tanks in villages with concrete overhead tanks. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has been asked to survey and estimate the actual requirement in the field for this programme.

17. For the power sector we have adopted an increased outlay of Rs. 395 crores for the year 1986-87 and against this outlay the Governmental support of Rs. 300 crores is reflected in the Budget. Proposals are under consideration of the Government for organising independent generation of power either in the joint or in the private sector. The Asian Development Bank is also appraising our project for the North Madras Thermal Station for assistance. We anticipate the approval of Government of India to expand the capacity for power generation in Neyveli which has the natural advantage of possessing large quantity of Lignite. Once these projects are cleared the prospects for further increasing our power generation during the Seventh Plan Period are bright and we are confident of reaching self-sufficiency in power.

18. Consequent on the discovery of natural gas in the Thanjavur delta, efforts of the Central Government are underway for its exploitation. It is also reported that the quality of the oil struck is good. This will lay a strong foundation for the industrial growth of this State and particularly for the development of Thanjavur district. We urge Government of India to make full use of this potential by establishing down stream industries and power generation plants in the Central Sector.

Rs. 5750 crores as Seventh Plan
outlay.

19. 1985-86 was the beginning of the Seventh Plan and when I presented the Budget proposals we were not in a position to know clearly the Plan outlays or the Central assistance as the discussions with the Union Planning Commission were not completed. Subsequently, Tamil Nadu was successful in obtaining Seventh Plan outlay which is significantly higher than the Sixth Plan outlay. We have also obtained increased share of Central assistance for the Plan as a result of our representation. As against an outlay of Rs. 3,150 crores for the Sixth Plan, our Plan outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 5,750 crores. The Central assistance for the Plan has also gone up from Rs. 665 crores to Rs. 1,438 crores. The percentage increase in both these categories as compared to the Sixth Plan is 82.54 per cent as far as the Plan is concerned and 116.28 per cent as far as the Central assistance is concerned. It is certainly a matter of extreme gratification that this order of stepping up is one of the highest among all the States in the country.

20. It is worth mentioning that the plea made by our Chief Minister to remove the imbalances under Central

Assistance to the States and to redress the long standing injustice meted out to Tamil Nadu has been heeded by Government of India. Further, in the year 1985-86 as well as in the year 1986-87 the share of tax revenue devolving to the State from the Centre has also shown an increase to some extent, thanks mainly to the improved collection of the Central taxes. Both these factors in conjunction with the efforts of State Government in improving our own revenues both in the tax area and in the area of small savings collection as well as the medium term loan of Rs. 38.9 crores obtained from Government of India to clear the overdraft have enabled the State Government to tide over the tentatively projected deficit of Rs. 264.20 crores to a very large extent. The closing deficit for 1985-86 will be Rs. 7.45 crores. It has also enabled us to face the coming years with confidence and strength to take on a large number of new schemes and programmes.

Prohibition on sale of arrack and toddy from January 1987.

21. I conveyed the decision of this Government to introduce prohibition on sale of arrack and toddy throughout the State from January 1987 in the course of my reply in the Legislature on the discussions on the Governor's address last January. This announcement regarding the introduction of prohibition entails a revenue loss to the extent of Rs. 60 crores during the financial year 1986-87 and this loss has been taken into account in the Budget Estimates.

22. However, the loss of revenue for 1987-88 may work out to Rs. 250 crores. The Government of India have a scheme to reimburse 50 per cent of loss of revenue due to the imposition of prohibition. But, this loss is calculated by Government of India based on the revenue realised in 1977-78. I appeal to the Government of India to make good the amount mentioned above based on actual loss of revenue due to re-introduction of prohibition.

23. Our Plan expenditure in the first year of the Seventh Plan will be Rs. 1,069 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 960 crores. In the Budget Estimates for the year 1986-87 provision has been made for Rs. 1,200 crores as against the approved outlay by the Planning Commission of Rs. 1,153 crores. It may be noted here that in the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan we would have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,269 crores which is 39 per cent of the total outlay. Thus we are maintaining our reputation for exceeding the Plan targets year after year.

24. Major achievements of the different departments in the Government and the progress made in important spheres of economic activities, and the provisions made in the year 1986-87 for most of the important schemes proposed have been compiled as an annexure and circulated along with this speech. I request the Hon'ble Members to go through them in order to apprise themselves of various details. I would like to underline only some of the important new schemes and proposals which this Government intend to implement.

25. Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 27.67 crores will be initiated for the welfare of Policemen and for modernisation of the police force. In the year 1986-87 Rs. 8 crores are

earmarked for construction activities and Rs. 1.7 crores are sanctioned for improvement and strengthening of services.

26. The Government have decided to take up a special scheme for waste land development and upgradation of degraded forests with an ultimate cost of Rs. 76 lakhs. This programme will adopt an integrated approach for regeneration of natural forests.

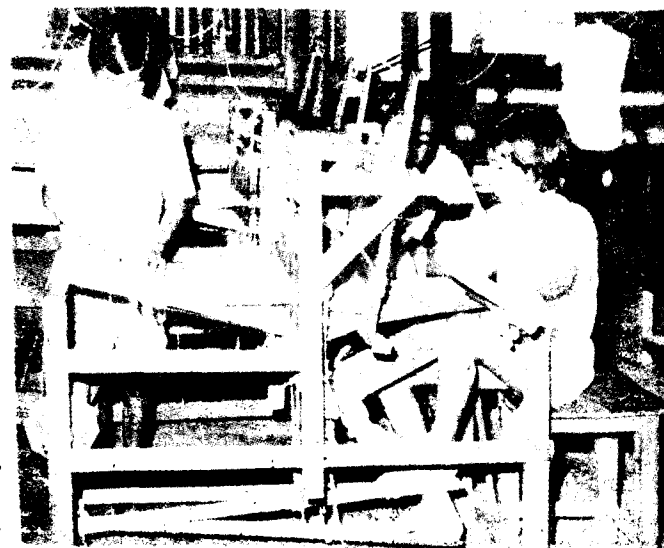
27. The Government have also decided to take up a special programme for integrated development of backward areas in select municipalities with an ultimate cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

28. New schemes with an ultimate cost of Rs. 2.81 crores are being taken up for Corporation of Madras which include purchase of Roll on dipper and dumper, widening of Anderson bridge and provision of marketing facilities for street hawkers. Similarly for Corporations of Madurai and Coimbatore, schemes totalling to Rs. 2.4 crores as ultimate cost have been taken up. This would enable formation and bituminising of roads and construction of buildings for elementary schools.

29. The Government have also decided to establish an Auto Parts Development Centre at Madras with an ultimate cost of Rs. 54 lakhs and a Modern Tool Room and Training Centre at Coimbatore with an ultimate cost of Rs. 60 lakhs.

Rs. 551 crore outlay for Education.

30. Education has always been accorded the highest priority by the Government. The total outlay for Education in 1986-87 has gone up to Rs. 551 crores as against Rs. 468 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 also, as in the past, Government will sanction additional posts of teachers. A special provision of Rs. 1 crore has also been made for school buildings for the Government High and Higher Secondary schools.



31. The Government have also decided to extend the accident and emergency service scheme to Thanjavur district at an ultimate cost of Rs. 48.43 lakhs. With a view to provide better facilities in the existing sub-

centres, it has been decided to construct buildings for sub-centres at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

32. Special emphasis has been given in the year 1986-87 to provide more facilities with regard to education for Adi-Dravidars and Backward Classes. A scheme for upgradation of Adi-Dravidar middle schools to high schools and high schools to higher secondary schools at a cost of over Rs. 80.62 lakhs is proposed. Similarly, with a view to further strengthen the facilities in the existing schools, a scheme to purchase furniture and laboratory equipment in Adi-Dravidar schools will be taken up from 1986-87 with an ultimate cost of Rs. 1 crore. Another scheme at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs is being taken up for the construction of buildings for backward classes hostels.

Further strengthening of the existing comprehensive communication road network.

33. Even now Tamil Nadu has a comprehensive communication road network. However, with a view to further strengthen this, Government have decided to take up schemes for the formation of roads and bridges with an ultimate cost of Rs. 11.58 crores. The expenditure for 1986-87 will be Rs. 3.05 crores.

34. It has been decided to set up a co-operative textile processing unit with an ultimate cost of Rs. 75 lakhs in 1986-87.

35. The efforts of the Government to improve the efficiency of the public sector undertakings have yielded gratifying results.

36. The attempts to achieve dispersal of industrial growth by establishing industries and employment opportunities in the private sector, public sector, joint sector and through co-operative sector with the assistance of financial Institutions have also yielded good results.

37. The Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu have generally shown operating surplus in the current year. The targets for many of the performance indicators even at the national level have been surpassed by the Corporations.

38. The Government of Tamil Nadu are extending all assistance to the Electricity Board for increasing the generation of power and reducing the operating costs.

39. This Government have announced several welfare measures for the benefit of the employees. The Government have not only issued orders based on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, as already announced in the Budget Speech for 1985-86, but have also given it retrospective effect from 1st October, 1984. Recently, based on the representation received from various Government employees and Teachers Associations, the Government appointed Thiru Karthikeyan as a One Man Committee to go into the anomalies in the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and suggest remedial measures. This Committee has been examining the demands of various representatives of teachers and Government employees and it is expected that the Committee will submit its recommendation to the Government soon. I would like to point out that on receipt of

these recommendations, the Government will carefully examine them and issue orders expeditiously.

40. The Family Benefit Fund amount for families of Government servants dying in harness was increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 last year. Similarly, Government also introduced Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme for Tamil Nadu Government employees under which there will be a contribution of Rs. 5,000 by Government at the time of retirement of the employee. This Government now propose to add to the list of welfare schemes for the Government employees by announcing another new



scheme. It has been decided to start a special Family Benefit Fund which would be utilised to write off the outstanding principal and interest of the house building advance sanctioned to the Government employees in the event of the employees dying in harness. Under this scheme, all Government employees who have obtained house building advance will be enrolled. They have to subscribe to the Family Benefit Fund every month and the subscription would be on the basis of repayment instalments of the house building advance. The Orders indicating the details of the scheme will be issued shortly.

41. Though I have touched upon only some of the Programmes, detailed notes on all important departments have been given as annexure for the benefit of the Honourable Members.

42. Before going into the changes proposed in the taxation structure I would like to give a picture of the overall financial position of our State. I am happy to inform the Honourable Members that the financial position of the State for the Year 1986-87 gives an encouraging picture. The balance from current revenue is expected to increase to Rs. 223.25 crores. This surplus in revenue account has been possible owing to the policy of the Government to practise utmost economy in expenditure. This has also paved the way for expanding capital programmes and enlarging the resource base of the State. The provision under capital expenditure has gone up to Rs. 172.44 crores. After providing for the net transaction under public debt, loans and advances and the Public Accounts, the deficit for 1986-87 has been assessed as Rs. 4.79 crores and after adding the opening deficit of Rs. 7.45 crores, the closing deficit in the year 1986-87 will be Rs. 12.24 crores. I firmly believe that this deficit can be more than made good by better tax collection and from the anticipated buoyancy in revenues. This favourable financial position has given us the encouragement for initiating measures for providing concessions and rationalising the taxation structure.

Many items exempt from Sales Tax to further growth.

43. Over the years the share of industry in the State domestic product has been on the increase and it has also been an increasing source of employment. With a view to streamline incentives for industry, a series of concessions are being announced in this Budget. I would like to stress that these measures are not to be taken as merely a means for increasing the profits of businessmen and entrepreneurs but as announcements intended to remove hindrances, provide impetus for growth and production and result in reduction of prices.

44. Firstly, I will announce the list of items which will be totally exempt from sales tax :—

- (1) G. I. buckets
- (2) Charcoal, briquettes and fuel (used as domestic fuel)
- (3) Bhoora sugar and sugar candy
- (4) Beds, pillows and quilts other than those made of foam
- (5) Candles
- (6) Frames and pictures
- (7) Silver metty
- (8) Sports goods
- (9) All musical instruments
- (10) Certified cotton seeds for seeding purposes.

45. In the following cases, the existing rates will be reduced as mentioned below in order to help the industry as well as the consumer who is mostly the ordinary common man :—

- (1) Forty-one items of life saving drugs from 8 per cent to 4 per cent
- (2) Milk food including baby foods from 10 per cent to 4 per cent
- (3) All kinds of trailers from 15 per cent to 9 per cent
- (4) Lottery tickets from 20 per cent to 10 per cent
- (5) Poultry feed from 5 per cent to 2 per cent.

Rationalisation of Tax structure.

46. The following rationalisation and reductions in the sales tax structure have been thought out to help the industrialists and businessmen in the States :—

(1) The concessional rate of 4 per cent instead of the existing rate of 10 per cent and above will be extended to all component parts, raw materials and processing materials used in the manufacture of finished articles (except arrack blending units and IMFL manufactures) falling under First Schedule of the Sales Tax Act at present. I expect that this would and in fact should result in a fall in prices of finished articles in general and benefit consumers.

(2) In response to the demands particularly from the small industry, the rate of tax on generators would be reduced from 12 per cent to 8 per cent.

Tax on electronic goods reduced.

(3) In order to protect electronic industries in our State and to provide further encouragement to local manufacturers, the rate of tax on electronic goods would be reduced from 10 per cent to 6 per cent for such goods and components which are manufactured within the State. Tax on electronic goods and components coming from other States would be levied at a uniform rate of 10 per cent.

47. The sales tax structure is continually being rationalised and even in the last budget I had suggested a number of conversions from multi-point to single-point in order to smoothen the problems of the trade. I am happy to announce the following simplifications and rationalisations to the system :—

(1) The multi-point sales tax of 5 per cent will be converted to a single-point tax of 8 per cent on jaggery, jeera and soapnut.

(2) Similarly, the multi-point tax of 5 per cent will be converted to a single-point tax of 8 per cent on synthetic adhesives and paraffin wax.

(3) In the case of vegetable oils, the multi-point tax of 3 per cent is converted to a single-point tax of 4 per cent and the tax on inter-State sales on vegetable oils is proposed to be reduced substantially from 4 per cent to 1 per cent.

(4) In the case of groundnut, the present levy on the first point of sale is proposed to be treated as a levy on first point of purchase for indigenous production and first point of sale for groundnuts coming from outside.

(5) At present, different rates of taxes prevail on cotton yarn. It is taxed at 2 per cent for hosiery yarn and 3 per cent for hank yarn and 4 per cent for other types of yarn. In order to maintain parity on all these yarns, the rate of tax is proposed to be fixed uniformly at 3 per cent.

(6) There is a tax of 10 per cent on stainless steel articles at present. It is proposed to break this rate into 6 per cent at the first point of sale and 4 per cent at the last point of sale as a measure to plug loopholes in the system.

(7) At present, the minimum turnover limit prescribed for registration is Rs. 50,000 per annum. It is proposed to enhance the limit to Rs. 75,000. However, the registration fee per annum is proposed to be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 as the present fee is very low and the fee for branches or godowns is to be increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per annum.

(8) In due appreciation of the inflationary trend and to enable small assesses mainly industrialists to manage funds for capital investment, all assesses with a taxable turnover of less than Rs. 10 lakhs will be totally exempt from the burden of additional sales tax. Thus, the exemption limit is raised from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs.

(9) I am constrained to make some marginal increases in the rate of additional sales tax on assesses with larger turnovers to make good the loss of revenue due to the above mentioned measures to some extent. At present, assesses with turnover above Rs. 10 lakhs are levied this tax uniformly at 1.25 per cent. This rate will be retained upto a turnover of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum. It is now proposed to levy 1.5 per cent additional Sales Tax for turnover exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs.

(10) There is a system of summary assessment available to assesses with a taxable turnover of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. It has a large number of restrictions. It was also represented by business community that they were experiencing lot of difficulties under the present method. It is proposed to remove these restrictions in full and make the summary assessment facility available freely to these traders and assesses. I expect the trade to respond favourably to the trust reposed on them and I hope there will not be any need to reintroduce the checks next year on the ground that this trust has been misused.

(11) Our Government had exempted the rolled iron and steel items from sales tax and the scrap iron going into the manufacture of these finished products has been taxed at 4 per cent. As a measure of rationalisation, it is proposed to exempt the scrap from sales tax and shift the tax burden to the finished product.

(12) It is proposed to streamline tax on luxuries in hotels.

(13) Tamil Nadu introduced a levy of tax on works contracts from 1st October, 1984. But a number of practical difficulties have been pointed out in its implementation. It is proposed to streamline the levy by prescribing suitable rates of tax on various works contracts and to extend concessions to labour oriented works.

(14) It is also proposed to streamline the rates of the tax on leases as discussions with the representatives of the various leasing companies have been completed by the Government.

(15) In order to provide efficient administration in local bodies, it has become imperative to strengthen their financial self reliance. One of the major sources of income for these local bodies is the Entertainment Tax. To provide additional resources to these bodies, the compounding rates on Entertainment Tax will be raised by about 10 per cent in all municipalities and other local bodies from next year.

(16) Purchase tax at the rate of 2 per cent on such raw or processed materials or consumable stores utilised in the manufacture of finished goods which are despatched outside the State either by way of branch transfers or by way of despatches to commission agents has been introduced in the budget of Gujarat. We have introduced a concession for such items which go into the finished goods manufactured within the State. Government have proposed to introduce this tax in 1986-87 financial year with the assent of President of India.

48. I am sure that Honourable Members and various sections of public would gladly accept and welcome these concessions and rationalisation measures. As a result of the various concessions the Government may have to incur a loss in revenue of over Rs. 20 crores. But I do hope that these losses can be fully offset as these measures would increase production and sales and the rationalisation package, purchase tax and additional sales tax would augment revenues to some extent.

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

49. This Government under the illustrious leadership of Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M. G. R. have been functioning according to the tenets of the Kural that agricultural and industrial production should be expanded providing a source for tax and non-tax revenues which are to be preserved, directed and channelised for the establishment of justice, equity, law and order and the fulfilment of the plans and needs in the economy.

50. In this budget the financial position of the Tamil Nadu Government, their policies, objectives, plans and achievements have been dealt with. In the attached annexure both the schemes implemented in the past and the programmes to be implemented in future have been lucidly and clearly enumerated for the benefit of the Hon'ble Members.

51. I hope that the suggestions to be made by the Hon'ble Members taking part in the discussions on the Budget emanating from their worthy ideas, good intentions, clear thinking and cultured mind will contribute to the



prosperity of the State and betterment of the people. I seek the help and co-operation of all for furthering the prestige and honour of this House. Let the discussions produce less heat and more light.

52. I offer my wholehearted thanks to the Finance Secretary Thiru C. Ramachandran, for his valuable help and co-operation in preparing this Budget and also to the Officers and staff of Finance and other Departments who have put in excellent work in association with him.

53. I now request the House to approve the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1986-87.

Vanakkam.

V. R. Nedunchezhiyan,
Minister for Finance.

Madras,
17th March 1986,
Panguni 3, Kurothana,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2017.

Annexure to Budget Speech

Education

The record of the State Government in the field of education is indeed very impressive. It is indicative of the fact that the Government consider the sound foundation of education as *sine qua non* for building the manpower infrastructure for future.

2. In the field of universalisation of elementary education, the State has shown remarkably good performance. In the Sixth Plan as against the All-India achievement of 91 per cent enrolment in the standards 1 to 5, the achievement of Tamil Nadu stood at 98.66 per cent. Similarly, for the standards 6 to 8, against the All-India average of 51 per cent, the achievement in Tamil Nadu was 72.18 per cent. It may also be mentioned here that as against the target of additional enrolment of 2.25 lakhs under the age group 6 to 14 for the year 1985-86, the achievement upto 31st December 1985 itself is 2.97 lakhs. This success can be attributed to a great extent to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.



3. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide increased facility for education at every level. Consequently, in 1985-86, as many as 85 new high Schools and 49 Higher Secondary Schools have been sanctioned.

4. The Government have been attaching great importance to the provision of buildings for Government High and Higher Secondary Schools, many of which have been suffering from inadequate accommodation for years together. During the period 1977-78 to 1985-86 an expenditure of more than Rs. 23 crores was incurred on buildings for Government High and Higher Secondary Schools. Rs. 13 crores has been spent on construction of one class room plus one laboratory in each of about 668 Government Higher Secondary Schools; and Rs. 2 crores on sanitary facilities for Government High and Higher Secondary Schools.

5. Better facilities for Collegiate Education has been engaging the attention of the State Government

continuously. Sixty-five additional degree courses, 30 new post graduate courses and 13 evening college degree courses were started in the existing Government colleges during the last five years. The Sixth Five-Year Plan also provided for the establishment of the following new Universities: Bharathiar University at Coimbatore, Bharathidhasan University at Tiruchirappalli, Tamil University at Thanjavur, Mother Teresa Women University at Kodaikanal and Alagappa University at Karaikudi.

6. There are at present 31 Engineering Colleges and 129 Polytechnics in the State. Having regard to the heavy demand for admission in Technical Educational Institutions on the one hand and the resources constraint of the Government to go in for Government or Government aided technical educational institutions on the other, the Government have in recent years been permitting wherever necessary the starting of self-financing Polytechnics and self-financing Engineering Colleges, laying down, however, safeguards for the proper running of these institutions. The institutions have also been warned that the permission will be withdrawn if the institute is not run according to norms. 87 self-financing Polytechnics and 23 self-financing Engineering Colleges have been permitted to be opened in Tamil Nadu during the past four years. The present level of intake in Engineering Colleges is about 5,700 students and 22,000 students in Polytechnics.

7. In the context of a poor country like ours with a legacy of poor rate of literacy the importance of adult education can hardly be over-emphasised. The achievements of Tamil Nadu Government in respect of adult literacy have been extremely impressive. Tamil Nadu has won consecutively for 1983-84 and 1984-85 the State level award of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Government of India for the best performance in enrolling women in adult education centres. There are totally 21,856 adult education centres benefiting 6.82 lakh adults. Out of the 6.82 beneficiaries as many as 5.8 lakh are women and 3.14 lakhs belong to the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children

8. The pioneering effort made by the State Government for raising the nutritional status of children by introducing the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme has been well acclaimed all over the country. The continuous success of the programme has inspired many other State Governments to follow the example set by the Tamil Nadu Government. The programme which was started in 1982 to cover about 66 lakh children in the age group of 2+ to 9+ years through 58,000 centres, is today benefiting 86.88 lakh children and 2 lakh old-age pensioners through 66,504 centres. Benefits of this scheme were extended to old age pensioners with effect from 15th January 1983 and to Ex-servicemen/their widows with effect from 1st January 1984. The scheme was extended to cover children in the age group of 10 to 15 years with effect from

States put together. The artistes and Tamil scholars of Tamil Nadu are being given liberal financial assistance, titles and prizes with a view to encourage and assist them.

Health

13. The Government are committed to provide "Health for all by 2000 A.D." and accordingly are stepping up medical aid and health care facilities for the rural population in terms of both quality and quantity. With this aim the Government are establishing health sub-centres for a population of 5,000 in plain areas and 3,000 in Hill/Tribal areas. Till March 1985, 5,860 Health Sub-Centres have been established. During the current year, it is proposed to establish 1,084 additional health sub-centres.

14. Rural Health care delivery is at present being maintained by 436 primary health centres, 30 upgraded primary health centres and 260 mini health centres. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, viz., during 1985-86, 20 new primary health centres are being established.



15th September 1984. About 2 lakh persons have got employment through this scheme, most of them being poor and destitute women. The scheme, which was started at a cost of about Rs. 100 crores during the first year, is now implemented at a cost of about Rs. 169 crores per annum.

9. The evaluations conducted have clearly shown an upward trend in the growth and nutritional status of the beneficiaries. The incidence of common diseases noticed among children in the rural areas, like 'Angular Stomatitis', 'Anaemia', 'Bitot's Spots', etc., has come down considerably. The additional enrolment registered in the schools on the introduction of this programme has remained at increasingly high level.

Free Supply of Text Books and Uniforms

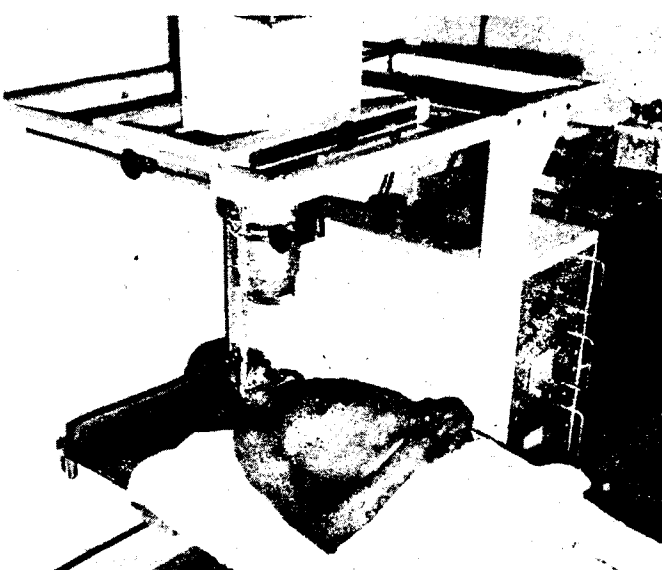
10. With a view to have a comprehensive package for the children in the most vulnerable age group, the Government decided to provide text books and uniforms to all the deserving children in the standards 1 to 8 free of cost. This scheme would cost the exchequer Rs. 27 crores per annum approximately. The Government are also extending health coverage to the children to ensure bright and healthy future for them.

Sports

11. With a view to further intensify the sports activities Sports Development Corporation has been set up by the State Government. The Corporation has been taking up a number of activities to encourage the sportsmen and to increase the participation of Tamil Nadu in various national events.

Tamil Development and Culture

12. To promote cultural interaction among the Southern States and preserve regional culture Southern Regional Cultural Centre has been established. Government of India have come forward to contribute Rs. 5 crores and an equal contribution would be made by the Southern



Family Welfare

15. The Government of Tamil Nadu are always in the forefront in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. In recognition of the good work done during 1984-85, the Government of India have awarded a prize of Rs. 2.5 crores to this Government. The same tempo in the implementation of the programme is kept up during 1985-86 also. Recently the Government have announced that anybody who motivates a case for sterilisation will be paid a motivator fee of Rs. 50 per case. As against a target of 4.75 lakh sterilisations fixed by the Government of India for 1985-86, 3,77,681 sterilisations have been done upto 31st January, 1986. Equal attention is being paid to popularise other methods of family welfare also.

Water-Supply

16. The work on the Krishna Water-Supply Project for Madras City is making progress in both the States. Out of the total length of 25.275 Kms. of canal in Tamil

Nadu limits, work is in progress in non-forest areas for a length of about 24 Kms. Concurrence of Government of India for dereservation of forest area is awaited for taking the work in the forest areas. The expenditure so far incurred within the border of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 5 crores. In addition to this, the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far given a sum of Rs. 47 crores towards their share of the project to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

17. Rural Water-Supply programme is being implemented in all earnestness with the aim of providing atleast one source of drinking-water in every problem habitation. At the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, there were 14,702 habitations of which 11,614 have been provided with protected water-supply during the Sixth Plan period. However, due to successive failure of monsoon the ground-water table has generally gone down and consequently additional 14,826 habitations have since become problem habitations. Out of these new problem habitations also, 4,891 have been provided with water-supply during the Sixth Plan period. Thus at the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan 13,023 problem habitations are required to be provided with water-supply. The allotment for the rural water-supply in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 175 crores. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for 1986-87 for rural water-supply under the minimum needs Programme. In addition to this, further sum of Rs. 15 crores would be spent in the year 1986-87 under accelerated Rural Water-Supply Programme.

18. In the course of last few years, community assets have been created under the Rural Water-Supply Programme in the form of hand pumps and power pumps on a massive scale and their maintenance has therefore assumed vital importance. In tune with the importance accorded for maintenance of hand and power pumps, this Government have enhanced the annual grant under maintenance from Rs. 20.70 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. Government have also decided to release Rs. 2 crores for this purpose from out of the Minimum Needs Programme funds of Rs. 24 crores. In future, a maximum of 10 per cent of the allocation under the Minimum Needs Programme will be earmarked for maintenance.

19. The Water-Supply and low cost sanitation programmes taken up in 1984-85 with World Bank assistance at a total cost of Rs. 149.42 crores are under progress and the period of execution is 41 years. For 1986-87, Rs. 24 crores has been provided for in the Budget. Similarly E.E.C. assisted Rural Water-Supply Scheme for flouride affected habitations in Coimbatore and Periyar districts is in progress. There is an allocation of Rs. 480.83 lakhs for the E.E.C. assisted project during 1986-87. As regards urban water-supply, besides the execution of 42 on going schemes another 15 new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 10,21.25 lakhs.

Agriculture

20. This year the State witnessed a peculiar pattern of monsoon with heavy downpour in some parts and scanty rainfall in others. The vagaries of the



monsoon created a situation in which the State had to request Karnataka for release of water to save samba paddy crop in Thanjavur delta. However, to counter-act this adversity, the State adopted the strategy of launching an intensive summer crop programme in the State. On the whole, despite the adverse seasonal condition, the production of rice and millets is expected to be around 50 and 20 lakhs M.T. respectively. The production programme in 1986-87 aims at production of 64 lakh M.T. of rice, 24 lakh M.T. of millets, 4 lakh M.T. of pulses and 5.2 lakh bales of cotton.

21. With a view to encourage the farmers the Government have increased the production incentive to Rs. 35 per quintal in delta area where the Government are undertaking monopoly procurement.

22. In a State like Tamil Nadu which has limited natural resources, it is even more important to use optimally the basic natural resources like soil and water. Government have been trying to achieve this by undertaking land development, minor irrigation, soil conservation scheme, Command Area Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme, and the River Valley project scheme. A new scheme for taking up On Farm Development works in Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Command has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 30.98 crores. Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, 1,754 Percolation ponds and check dams were constructed at a cost of Rs. 14.15 crores. This has provided employment potential in rural areas besides leading to better water management.

23. Oil-seed development programmes are implemented with the objective of increasing the total production of oil-seeds and reducing the gap between demand and supply of edible oil by increasing the area under oil-seeds and increasing the productivity of oil-seed crops. The oil-seeds department is also taking up quality seed production of all oil-seeds in all the seed farms including the production of breeder seeds under the supervision of the scientists of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to augment the supply of breeder seeds. During 1986-87

it is programmed to distribute 11,990 M.T. of groundnut seeds, 120 M.T. of gingelly, 990 M.T. of sunflower and 63 M.T. of castor seeds.

24. During 1986-87, it is programmed to increase the area to 1.70 lakh hectares and achieve a production of 172 crore nuts. During 1986-87, an area of 15.12 lakh hectares will be covered under oil-seeds to reach the production goal of 17 lakh M.T. The total allocation for oil-seeds in the year 1986-87 is approximately Rs. 15.39 crores.

Livestock

25. Livestock forms an integral part of the rural economy. This has also been playing an important role in various poverty eradication programmes. This clearly underscores the importance of animal husbandry in the primarily rural based Indian economy. The State Government have therefore taken up a number of schemes to improve the quality of livestock in the State.

26. In Tamil Nadu 11 Intensive Cattle Development Projects and 62 Key Village Blocks with 1,220 sub-centres are functioning. Among this, one Intensive Cattle Development project with 50 sub-centres was started at Udumalpet during the year 1985-86. During 1985-86, (upto 31st December 1985) 3.56 lakh of Artificial Inseminations were done. 3.25 lakh of Artificial Inseminations were verified and 77,630 calves born were verified in Intensive Cattle Development Project area.

27. For the year 1986-87 the Government have decided to extend the frozen semen technique in additional 250 centres.

Irrigation

28. The State Government are extremely keen to find a quick solution to the dispute relating to Cauvery water. The Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka held discussions on this issue in January 1984 and November 1985. The bilateral talks are to be resumed shortly. It has been the endeavour of Tamil Nadu Government to find out a mutually acceptable solution as early as possible.

29. The Government have taken up massive programme for modernisation of Periyar-Vaigai system with the assistance of World Bank. Under Phase-I of the project, irrigation facilities were programmed to be extended to an extent of 10,305 hectares in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. An amount of Rs. 44.50 crores was sanctioned for the project to carry out works under Phase-I. This project has been implemented from July 1977 with the World Bank aid of 23 Million Dollars. Phase-I of the project was completed in December 1984 and the entire assistance of the World Bank, i.e. 23 Million Dollars has been already received.

30. Sanction has been accorded for an expenditure of Rs. 56.86 crores for Phase-II of the Project. Under this additional irrigation facilities are to be created for 7,521 hectares. The aid of the World Bank for Phase-II of the Project is 35 Million Dollars. The Phase-II works have to be completed by April 1988. In the year 1985-86 the expenditure incurred upto 31st January 1986 is Rs. 10,59.77 lakhs out of the Revised Estimate of Rs. 14.39 lakhs provided for this year.



31. In a State like Tamil Nadu where the irrigation resources are limited and the potential of the existing resources has already been tapped to a large extent, there is a pressing need to take all possible steps for tapping the remaining potential of irrigation. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it was targeted to create irrigation potential under the major and medium irrigation projects for an extent of 66,000 hectares. As against this, irrigation potential for 72,720 hectares has been created. In view of the limited potential, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the target for additional irrigation potential has been fixed as 40,000 hectares. This would involve an outlay of Rs. 154 crores in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

32. Under Minor Irrigation, irrigation potential for 10,900 hectares was created during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it has been proposed to achieve physical target of 10,982 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 13.83 crores.

33. Government have also undertaken programme to modernise 150 non-system tanks in Tamil Nadu with the assistance of European Economic Community under tank modernisation project. The main objective of this programme is to improve water-supply and to provide equitable water distribution. Under the scheme, it is proposed to standardise the tankbunds, sluices, surplus arrangements, etc. to ensure improved water management and control system. A provision of Rs. 504.7 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1986-87 for this scheme.

34. During the year 1985-86, the revised outlay approved for the execution of major and medium irrigation projects is Rs. 39.33 crores. The additional irrigation potential anticipated to be created during the current year is 20,000 hectares which will produce 49,080 metric tonnes of additional food production of irrigated dry crops and 260 metric tonnes of wet crops. For the year 1986-87, the financial outlay proposed for the major and medium irrigation schemes is Rs. 39.92 crores. An additional irrigation potential to benefit 17,060 hectares of new area is programmed to be created. Additional production of 37,090 metric tonnes of irrigated dry

crops and 4,052 metric tonnes of wet crops is expected to be achieved.

Crop Insurance Scheme

35. Government of India have introduced a comprehensive crop insurance scheme with effect from 1st April 1985. According to this scheme, 150 per cent of the crop loan disbursed for paddy, wheat, millets, oil-seeds and pulses in the defined areas through co-operatives, Commercial banks and Regional Rural bank will have to be insured compulsorily. The small and marginal farmers enrolled under the scheme are eligible for subsidy at 50 per cent of the premium paid by them. Under this scheme during Paddy-I 1985 crop season, 45,000 farmers in 140 blocks insured their crops through Co-operatives.

Co-operation

36. The co-operatives continue to provide agricultural inputs to the farmers. Chemical fertilisers valued at Rs. 56.02 crores have been distributed upto December 1985 during the current year and it is proposed to distribute fertilisers valued at Rs. 82 crores during 1986-87. With a view to ensure remunerative price for the producers of vegetables and supply of quality vegetables at fair prices to the consumers and in the context of implementation of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme, 516 Vegetable Co-operative Marketing Societies have been organised exclusively for the vegetable growers at the rate of at least one society for each block.

Forests and Plantations

37. The first phase of SIDA assisted Social Forestry Scheme has been extended upto 31st March 1987. It is proposed to plant in 21,268 hectares and 610 kms. with increased people's participation during 1986-87.

38. The Social Forestry Programme outside the Reserved Forests, especially the Scheme of planting in community lands is to be increasingly taken up under the Waste Land Development Programme through NREP and RLEGP funds. It is targeted to plant 24 crores seedlings out of which approximately 15 crores will be taken up under the National Waste Land Development Programme to be funded from the NREP and RLEGP. Another 9 crores seedlings will be planted under the SIDA assisted Socio Forestry Programme and other Programmes.

39. Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation has been doing very well having wiped off its accumulated loss it is now making profits. Its exports in the year 1985-86 amount to approximately 42,800 dollars equivalent to Rupees 5.35 lakhs.

Food

40. The State had to cope with the inclement weather conditions this year which had affected the food production. In order to maximise procurement the Government imposed monopoly procurement with effect from 1st November 1985 in Cauvery delta areas. However, with a view to give further incentive to the farmers in these areas, the production incentive was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per quintal. The Government procured 2.9 lakh tonnes of rice during Kuruvai season. The same strategy had to be adopted for Samba season also. In addition to

the efforts made for increasing the procurement, the State Government also moved the Government of India to increase the monthly allotment from the Central Pool. Government of India have also enhanced the allotment to some extent.

41. The special additional allocation was extended by the Government of India for the month of January 1986 also. Additional rice to the tune of 25,000 tonnes over and above the normal 40,000 tonnes was released.

42. Having regard to the shortfall in paddy production Government lowered the maximum quantity of rice supplied to a card holder from 20 kilos to 12 kilos of rice per month but did not alter the scales of issue per child or adult. These revised scales were brought into force from 1st November 1985. It must be noted that the present scales of issue are much more liberal than those existing prior to 15th September 1984 when a card holder in the rural areas was entitled to 6 kilos of rice only.

43. Tamil Nadu has one of the oldest and strongest public distribution systems. It consists of a net work of 20,723 fair price shops. Of this 15,648 are run by Co-operatives, 5,011 by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and only 64 fair price shops are run by other agencies such as private managements, plantations, etc. The average card strength per shop works out to 575 families. A large number of fair price shops are not economically viable and therefore the Government incur a subsidy of Rs. 3 crores every year towards running the fair price shops. During 1985, 11.05 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed to card holders. Besides 2.19 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed under CMNMP.

44. The price for the common variety of rice was fixed in February 1981. Since then, the Government of India have increased the procurement price of paddy and issue price of rice 5 times. However, the State Government have still retained the low sale price of rice at Rs. 1.75 per kg. for common variety of rice. The low price of rice in public distribution system has resulted in an annual commitment of about Rs. 100 crores by way of subsidy to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

Public Distribution System

45. The Government have been making constant efforts to monitor the price situation in the State. The role of the State Government in this sphere is severely restricted since the overall price trends are governed by the fiscal and monetary policy of the Government of India and the production level in the country as a whole. However, the State Government on their part try to keep the prices in check by properly regulating the offtake from the public distribution system. Despite the adverse seasonal conditions, the rise in the price of rice was restricted by the releases from the public distribution system. Thus, though there was a rise between May 1985 and September 1985 the prices have since been stabilised during the last few months and are expected to decline in the current harvest season. In the case of wheat and wheat products, edible oil and tea, there was decline in prices. Prices of pulses and vegetables are stable apart from seasonal fluctuations. The Government are maintaining constant vigil on the price situation.

Fisheries

46. The Government have been making all possible efforts to provide houses for the needy fishermen. So far, 1,404 houses have been sanctioned. 9,738 houses have already been completed. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1986-87.

Industries

47. The State Government have been pressing for higher central investment in Tamil Nadu. Recently, the Government of India have granted letter of intent to Hindustan Photo Films for manufacture of magnetic tapes at an investment of Rs. 10 crores. Other Central sector projects like heavy vehicles factory, Salem Steel Plant and Madras Fertilisers Limited are also embarking upon expansion programmes. We have made available and free of cost to the central sector projects for the expansion programme. The rotary kiln project at Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 765 lakhs and the commercial production will commence soon. 100 per cent export oriented granite cutting and polishing unit of Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited at Manali has been completed at a cost of Rs. 640 lakhs and commercial production is expected to commence soon. The Institutions of industrial finance in Tamil Nadu have started making profits. TIDCO has earned a cumulative profit of Rs. 121 lakhs upto 1984-85. SIPCOT has also earned a net profit of Rs. 116 lakhs during 1984-85. We have exceeded the target under the Prime Minister's scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed. Under this scheme 22,500 educated unemployed have been provided self-employment during 1984-85.

Employment Services

48. The demand for skilled personnel is increasing due to the increased industrial development.

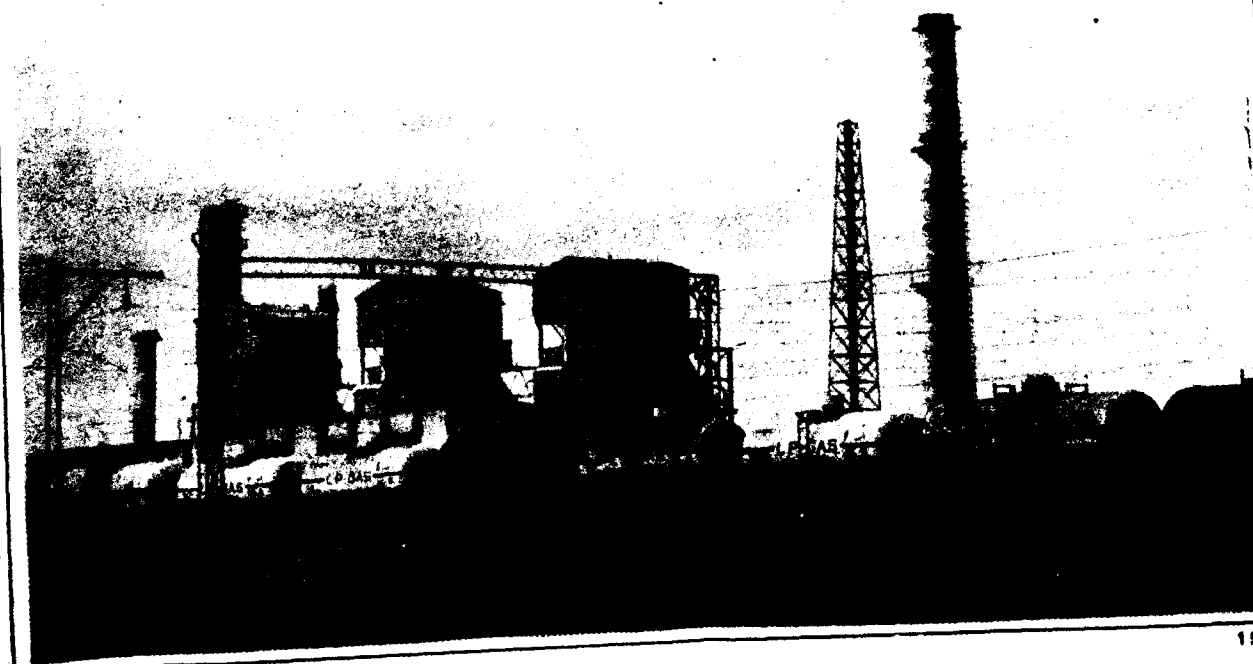
Even now, there are 40 Industrial Training Institutes including 5 for women with the total capacity of 15,120 trainees. However, to meet the growing demand, it is proposed to open 2 more Industrial Training Institutes during 1986-87.

Khadi and Village Industries

49. This Government have attached great importance to bringing about self-sufficiency in rural areas. On the side of industrial production the Khadi and Village Industries Board is playing a key role in producing and distributing various articles of daily use in the sectoral economy. The Board is also playing an important role in creating large scale employment for the unemployed and under-employed in the villages. The strategy adopted by the Board is to develop Khadi and Village Industries through its units and Co-operatives thus enabling the weaker sections to get employment within their villages using the locally available raw materials with marginal capital investment.

50. The production of Khadi goods and village industries articles made by the Board during 1984-85 was of the order of Rs. 108.82 crores. This is to be stepped up to Rs. 119 crores in 1985-86. During 1986-87, the production of Khadi and Village Industries goods is anticipated to be to the tune of Rs. 130 crores.

51. The sale of Khadi and Village Industries products was of the order of Rs. 105 crores during 1984-85. Anticipated sale in 1985-86 is around Rs. 125 crores. During 1986-87 the sale of Khadi and Village Industries products is estimated to be around Rs. 137 crores. So far the Board has created employment for 6.03 lakh persons. Additional employment to be provided during 1985-86 is estimated as 63,000 persons. The total employment upto 1986-87 is estimated as 7.33 lakh persons.



Handlooms

52. In Tamil Nadu the handloom industry has occupied a very important place in the economy for a long time. The industry has provided employment to a large section of society and has been receiving the abiding attention of the State Government. Out of a total of 5.56 lakhs looms in the State, 3.82 lakh handlooms have already been brought under 1,600 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. Seventeen Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State continue to take care of the yarn requirement of the weavers in the Co-operative Sector. The Government have made a provision of Rs. 16.00 crores as rebate and subsidy for the handloom sector in 1986-87. The Government are also implementing a saving-cum-security scheme for members of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. More than 1 lakh weavers are being benefited under the scheme.

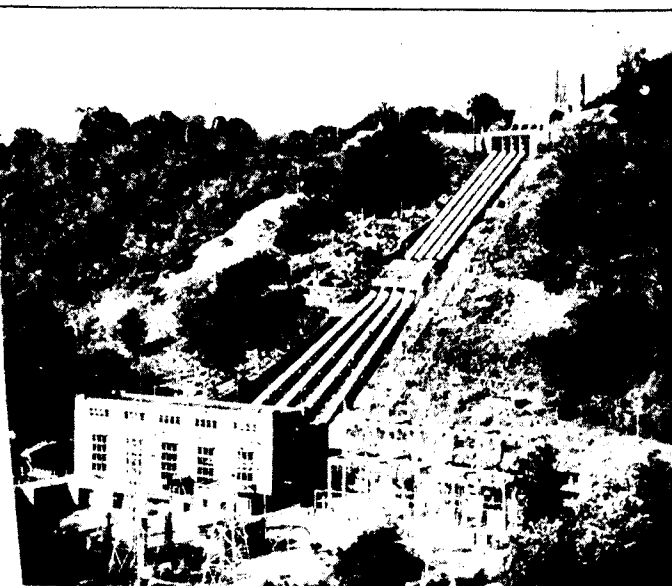
Power

53. In order to achieve reasonable economic growth it is imperative that this State is free from the stranglehold of power shortage. With this objective, in the Seventh Plan, the power generation has been accorded highest priority with an outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 5,750 crores. The outlay on power for 1985-86 was Rs. 300 crores. This has been substantially stepped up to Rs. 395 crores for 1986-87.

54. All the ongoing schemes viz., Servalar HES (20 MW), Kadamparai Pumped Storage scheme (400 MW), Lower Mettur HES (120 MW), Kundah Power House-V (20 MW) and Mettur Thermal Project Stage-I (420 MW) will be commissioned before the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Amongst the new schemes to be taken up for execution, one unit of Mettur Thermal Stage-II (210 MW out of 420 MW), one unit of Tuticorin Expansion Scheme (210 MW out of 420 MW) and three Micro Hydel Schemes (16 MW) will also be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period, bringing the total addition under the State Sector to 1,416 MW. Further it is proposed to take up for execution North Madras Thermal Station (630 MW) during the Seventh Plan period. The benefits will however accrue only in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. In addition, the State will get its share of power from the second unit of Kalpakkam, Neyveli Second Thermal Station which is under construction and Ramagundam Super Thermal Station in Andhra Pradesh. The total installed capacity available for use in Tamil Nadu from both the State and Central Sector projects will increase from 3,344 MW at the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan to 5,184 MW by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

55. In the current year, however, the power position in the State suffered a set back on account of the failure of the south-west and north-east monsoons in the catchment areas of the hydel reservoirs in the State. The inflow during this year from July 1985 till end of January 1986 was less by 1035 m.u. compared to the 10 year average inflow.

56. As a result of concerted action taken by the Board to modernise and renovate Ennore and Tuticorin Thermal stations, the performance of these thermal stations has vastly improved this year. Tuticorin Thermal Station has



achieved a Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 65 per cent so far in 1985-86 and is expected to achieve a PLF of 67 per cent for the entire year compared to 51.5 per cent in 1983-84 and 62 per cent in 1984-85. In respect of Ennore Thermal Station a massive modernisation programme at a cost of Rs. 100.10 crore has been undertaken and the benefits of this programme are already in evidence. This Station which has been facing a number of problems from inception, has been achieving only a PLF of 36 per cent till last year. The PLF so far in 1985-86 is 50 per cent and it is expected that the PLF for the entire year would be 51 per cent.

57. But for this improved performance of the Thermal stations and the extra availability from Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station, where the second unit (235 MW) was synchronised on 20th September 1985, the power shortage in the State would have been higher. At present, there is a 40 per cent power cut both on energy and demand for about 1000 HT industries only. Agriculturists are given supply for six hours during day time and eight hours during night time under two groups system. The power position is likely to ease when the first unit of the second thermal station at Neyveli is commissioned in April 1986.

58. Reduction in the operating costs has been engaging the constant attention of the Board and the Government and a number of measures have been initiated to reduce the operational expenditure. The oil consumption at both Ennore and Tuticorin Thermal stations has been reduced. In respect of Tuticorin thermal station, the oil consumption was reduced from 57 m.l. per unit in 1983-84 to 48 m.l. per unit in 1984-85 and it has been only 12.06 m.l. per unit so far in 1985-86. At Ennore Thermal Station also, the consumption has been brought down to 7.8 m.l. per unit.

59. In the recent wage revision agreement with the Unions, for the first time the work load of the employees was also discussed along with wage revision and higher work norms have been introduced.

60. Despite these improvements, aimed at reduction in expenditure, the repeated hikes in the cost of coal, oil,

freight, power purchased, etc. have over-burdened the finances of the Electricity Board. The increase of about Rs. 28 per tonne in coal price from 9th January 1986 onwards will result in an additional expenditure of Rs. 2.47 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 10.71 crores in 1986-87.

Transport

61. A new Transport Corporation in the name of Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation started functioning from 1st April 1985 with the headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. Another new transport corporation will be started with headquarters at Dindigul to provide travel facilities to the public of Anna district which will be named after the illustrious queen of Madurai 'Rani Mangammal'.

Labour Welfare

62. The State Government have been playing a key role for maintaining the continued environment for cordial industrial relations. The threatened strike by the textile mill workmen in Tamil Nadu was averted due to the intervention of the Government. Under the 20 point programme, so far, 32,575 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated in Tamil Nadu with the total expenditure of Rs. 44.45 lakhs. During 1985-86, this State has so far rehabilitated 1,109 bonded labourers as against the target of 1,100.

Rural Development

63. Tackling the rural poverty is an important objective of the Government. The Government of India have also come forward with a number of schemes with the same end in view. In Tamil Nadu, the schemes for poverty alleviation are being implemented with vigour. During the Sixth Plan period under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 146.61 crores was incurred and 13,96,016 rural people were assisted to engage themselves in gainful employment to raise their economic status. The scheme will be continued in the Seventh plan period also. In 1985-86, it is targeted to benefit around 2 lakh families. This scheme will be implemented during 1986-87 with a total allocation of Rs. 29.22 crores.

64. Yet another scheme which is equally financed by the Central and State Government is National Rural Employment Programme under which supplemental employment is provided to rural workers particularly during lean period of the year when they are not able to find gainful employment. In addition, this scheme helps creation of the durable community assets like roads, school buildings, community centres, etc. During the Sixth plan period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs. 164.18 crores was incurred and 1,798.05 lakhs mandays of employment was generated. This scheme is being continued in the Seventh plan period also. A total allocation of Rs. 47.72 crores has been made for 1985-86 to generate 287 lakh mandays. The progress up to the period ended February 1986 is 216.75 lakh mandays. A sum of Rs. 40.88 crores will be allocated during 1986-87.

65. The State Government are also implementing a massive programme of assistance to small and marginal

farmers. Under this programme, the small and marginal farmers are given subsidy assistance for minor irrigation, wells and pumps, land development, etc., The Central and State Governments provide equal financial assistance. This scheme was launched in 1983-84 and in that year Rs. 972.41 lakhs was spent under this programme to assist 28,303 small and marginal farmers. In 1984-85, Rs. 1,419.36 lakhs was spent benefiting 55,960 small and marginal farmers. During 1985-86 upto February 1986, 28,457 small and marginal farmers have been benefited and a sum of Rs. 571.95 lakhs has been spent.

66. Another massive programme which is implemented to generate employment opportunities in the rural areas is the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. This is a centrally sponsored programme under which job opportunity will be provided to at least one member in each landless family. An important aspect of the programme is the construction of group housing for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During 1985-86 construction of 11,000 houses at a cost of Rs. 10.44 crores has been taken up by the Government. These houses will be subsequently distributed free of cost to the beneficiaries. During 1983-84, 1984-85, Rs. 8.90 crores and Rs. 44.50 crores respectively have been allocated to this State. During 1985-86, the Government of India released cash funds of Rs. 44.44 crores and wheat allocation to the tune of Rs. 6.72 crores. It has been targeted to create 304.90 lakh mandays during 1985-86. In 1986-87, this scheme will be implemented with a cash allocation of Rs. 34.35 crores and 79,000 M.T. of food grains.

Police

67. With a view to ensure proper maintenance of law and order, the Government have been taking all possible measures to modernise and strengthen the police force. In the year 1985-86 the Government have sanctioned 2 more battalions for Tamil Nadu Special Police at a total cost of Rs. 3.56 crores.

Courts

68. The Government have decided to constitute Judicial I Class Magistrate Courts at Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram with a view to expedite the dispensation of justice.

Revenue

69. To streamline the district administration and to improve the efficiency, Government have formed Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Anna districts and also three new Revenue Divisions namely Paramakudi, Palani and Kodaikanal and a new Taluk Vadipatti during 1985. Krishnagiri Revenue Division in Dharmapuri district, Cheyyur taluk in Chengalpattu district will be formed shortly. As announced by the Governor, in his address to the Joint Session of Legislature, Tirunelveli and North Arcot districts have been proposed for bifurcation during 1986-87. Formation of a new district will cost the Government about Rs. 3.5 crores by way of recurring expenditure and Rs. 11 crores approximately by way of non-recurring expenditure. However, since the detailed estimates for the building and the proposals for staff are still to be finalised, only a token provision has been included in the budget. Necessary additional funds will be made available for this in the course of the year 1986-87.

Institutional Finance

70. In Tamil Nadu the norms fixed by the Reserve Bank of India for advances to priority sectors, advances under differential rate of interest and advances to weaker sections have been exceeded. A total number of 6.35 lakh beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections have been given loans to the extent of Rs. 163.71 crores up to November 1985.

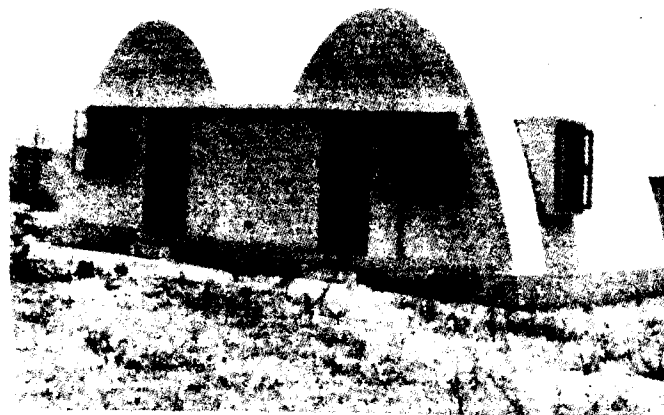
Religious Endowments

71. With a view to improve the maintenance of temples, the Government have decided to give a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs in the year 1986-87 for the repairs and renovation of temples and temple tanks.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare

72. The State Government are fully committed to the upliftment of the Adi-Dravidars. The Special Component Plan is being implemented with the objective of getting the Adi-Dravidar families to cross the poverty line and to provide basic amenities and facilities in Adi-Dravidar Colonies. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 125.55 crores will be spent under the special component plan. The Education for Adi-Dravidars enjoys top priority and several programmes are being implemented to improve the existing facilities for education. In addition to this, several buildings for Adi-Dravidar boys hostels are also being constructed. Out of 135 buildings sanctioned so far, 110 hostel buildings have already been completed and the work for remaining hostels is also progressing at a fast pace. Similarly, girls hostels are also being constructed under a centrally-sponsored scheme and out of 101 hostels sanctioned, construction for 61 hostels has already been completed.

73. In the field of economic development two lakh Adi-Dravidar families will be assisted during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 14 crores is expected as special central assistance from Government of India. This amount will also be utilised for creating more employment opportunities under self-employment programmes. It is expected that



the assistance extended under this scheme will enable the assisted families to cross the poverty line.

Backward Classes Welfare

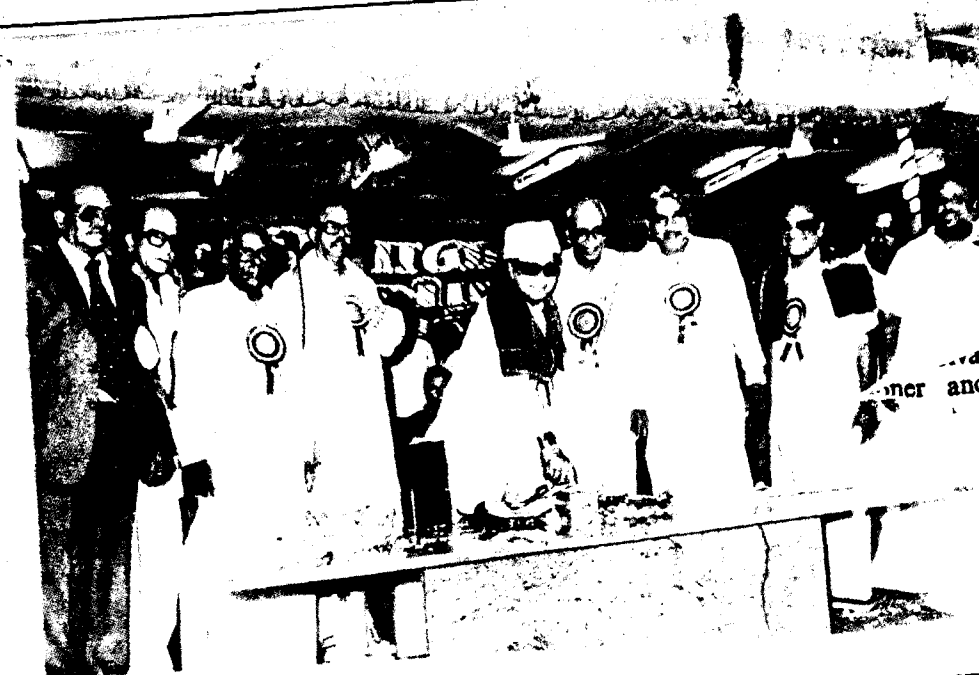
74. With a view to provide better educational facilities, Government have opened schools and hostels. There are about 52,500 students in the schools and about 31,000 students in 543 hostels. To meet the increasing demand for this facility new hostels are being opened every year.

Housing and Urban Development

75. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has made remarkable contributions for increasing the housing facility in the State and creating infrastructure for housing and urban development. Government have made a provision of Rs. 1 crore to enable the Housing Board to take up schemes for construction of LIG houses. The Government have accorded highest priority for Slum Clearance and slum improvement. A provision of Rs. 1.75 crores has been made to enable the Slum Clearance Board to take up slum clearance activities in 1986-87. Further, a provision of Rs. 67.5 lakhs has also been made for Housing Board to take up slum clearance in the year 1986-87.



*A Small Family
is a
Sweet Family*



Varaj I.A.S.,
Minister and Secretary
Industries
Thiru

MODERN GRANITE CUTTING AND POLISHING FACTORY INAUGURATED.

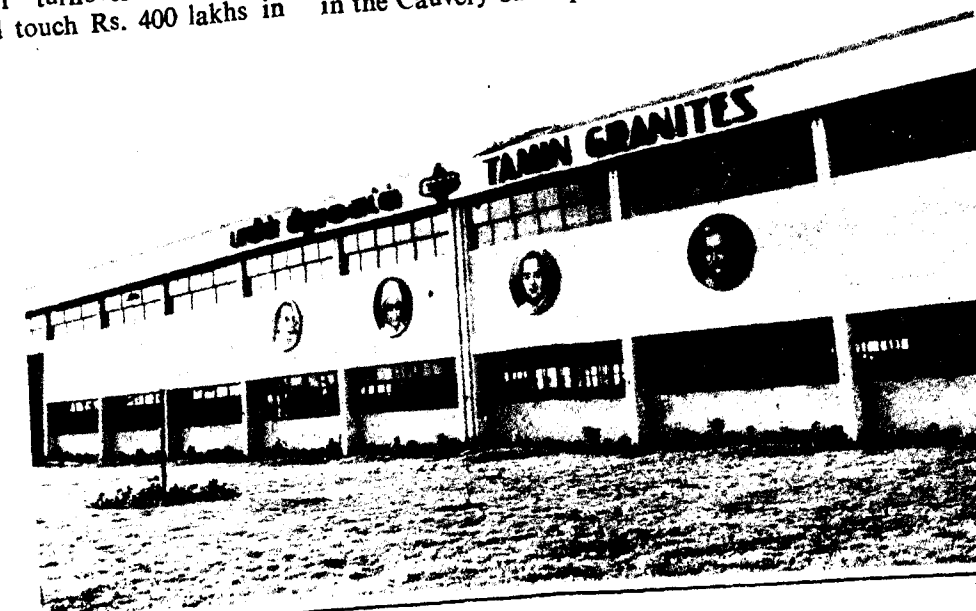
Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, launched a modern granite cutting and polishing plant at Manali on March 25th.

The Rs. 640 lakh fully export-oriented project, the annual turnover of which would touch Rs. 400 lakhs in

three years, was yet another demonstration of the State's achievement.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V.R. Nendunchezian, said the low-deficit, tax-free budget of the State spoke of the happy economic situation in Tamil Nadu. The oil finds in the Cauvery basin promised

to boost the State's image. Pointing out the significant growth in the annual plan development, the Minister said that Tamil Nadu registered a 18.15 per cent increase in revenue receipt during 1984-85 while the national average of increase in the income worked out to just 3.45 percent.





the Gov...
in the year 1980...
temples and temple tanks.

Similarly, the per capita income in Tamil Nadu had gone up by 16.10 per cent while for the country as a whole the increase was only 1.45 per cent.

Dr. Nedunchezian said the number of registered small industries in Tamil Nadu had gone up from 18,000 to 65,000 in the eight years of the present government's rule. Tamil Nadu stood second only to Maharashtra in borrowings from agencies such as IDBI. Would the borrowings be so much if there was no industrial development, he asked.

Among the five States whose performances were considered as the best, Tamil Nadu ranked first in certain areas. The Government, the Minister said, preferred such ventures as the granite plant which would bring in a lot of revenue and thus help in relieving the pressure of tax on people. He indicated that similar to Gujarat, Tamil Nadu might levy a two per cent tax on the goods manufactured by several branch units of companies operating from the States. The products of these units were now out of the tax purview and even the Centre was contemplating some action.



Hon'ble Information Minister, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, regretted that even knowledgeable persons at the Centre, should criticize Tamil Nadu of bad industrial performance. The increase in the annual plan expenditure last year had been considerable and this had even prompted the Centre to allocate more funds this year, he said, declaring open an exhibition brought out in connection with the inauguration of the plant.

Hon'ble Labour Minister, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy, said the welfare measures intro-

duced in the State for industrial workers had been widely commended. The Santappa Committee which went into the problem of industrial pollution had identified nine chemical factories in Manali area as potential and dangerous sources. Action would soon be taken to force them introduce safety measures. Those who snubbed Tamil Nadu of being backward industrially should at least recognise the white revolution here, "In milk production it is a problem of plenty in Tamil Nadu." "Next month we would be adding 39 more automatic vending machines to the existing 61 in the city and the supply of milk to Madras would be increased from the present five lakh litres to six lakh litres, in April.", he added.

Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu Hon'ble Food Minister, and Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan, Hon'ble Rural Industrial Minister, contended that Tamil Nadu now occupied the third position in the list of industrially deve-



loped States. It was silent in industrial revolution in Tamil Nadu. Against one or two industrial estates 10 years ago, the State now had eight industrial estates. The inhibiting factor for further growth was power shortage. The Chief Minister had drawn up plans to tide over this.

Thiru P.U. Shanmugam, Hon'ble Local Administration Minister, distributed prizes to the employees of the plant for good performance.

Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Industries Minister presiding thanked his colleagues for, converting the inauguration

function as a conference to highlight the State's industrial achievements.

Dr. S. Saravanan, Chairman and Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Minerals a State enterprise which is promoting the granite plant, said TAMIN granites had a well defined hold and a formidable reputation in the international market. The Government of India had encouraged the State to take up the project as an export unit and exempted it from customs duty on imported machines and tools and excise duty for the purchase of indigenous machinery. The equipment with computerised numerical control panels were imported from West Germany.

Representatives of Marble Shoji Kaisha Limited of Japan, Tako Granit of West Germany, Happy World Inc. of Japan and other prospective buyers of the TAMIN granite and the company which installed the machine commended the State venture.

Thiru V. Selvaraj I.A.S., Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Industries Department and Thiru A. Ramakrishna of Engineering Construction Corporation which has executed the civil works, offered their felicitations to the company. Thiru M. Kadharsa, MP and Director of TAMIN, proposed a vote of thanks.

SUCCESS IN POPULATION CONTROL

BEIJING : The rapid population growth in China was successfully controlled in the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan period which ended last year, says the State Family Planning Commission, in its report.

This shows that China has got over the population boom of the 1950s.

The population grew from 907.05 million at the end of 1980 to 1.046 billion by 1985, with an annual growth rate of 11.7 per thousand, reports News from China.

The average number of children per woman of child-bearing age has dropped

from 5.68 in 1960s to 2.2 in the past three years. This has provided favourable conditions for rational population growth in the future.

A survey made by the State Statistics Bureau in Hebei and Shaanxi provinces, and Shanghai in April 1985 shows that 70 to 80 per cent of the married child-bearing women have taken contraceptive measures.

It is estimated that China can hold its population at about 1.2 billion by the end of this century if the average number of children each woman of the child-bearing age has is kept to 1.71. (CEE-NFS)

In the year 1978 the State owned TAMIN came into being, taking a few quarries of Black Granite for mining. TAMIN chose granite to be the mineral which was to be promoted extensively and now TAMIN'S Granites have a well defined hold and a formidable reputation in the International Market. Now after enjoying a high degree of success TAMIN has chosen to diversify by setting up a Granite Processing Venture, since the value of finished granites is manifold and TAMIN'S quality guarantees that this will find ready purchaser in the quality conscious International market. The new scheme to help 100% Export Units from the Indian Government too spurred TAMIN to take up this project.

20 Kilometres from the city of Madras is Manali which is growing into a massive industrial complex. It is here that the Tamil Nadu Government has allotted 3 acres to TAMIN. The Tamil Nadu Government readily approved the Project conceived by TAMIN and sanctioned a sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs towards the promoters contribution. The Government of India also issued a letter of Intent to TAMIN to set up a Granite Processing Industry as a 100 percent Export Oriented Unit exempting it from the payment of customs duty on the imported machines and tools and excise duty on the purchase of indigenous machinery.

For preparing the techno economic feasibility report encompassing all details, TAMIN retained ITCOT. ITCOT was also entrusted with the task of evaluating the available machinery needed for the project and recommend the suitable ones.

The Granite Processing Machinery with computerised



numerical control panels were imported from the West German giant M/S. Hensel Bayreuth, one of the world's best.

The Gang Saws of the factory cut big rough blocks of granite into 2-3 Cm. thick slabs.

TAMIN GRANITES

About 240 blades will operate simultaneously in the three gang saws for an output of 100sq.mts. in 40 hours to meet the larger demand for building slabs.

The Block Circular Saw will cut rough blocks of granite into 10-15 Cm. thick monuments. About 40 cuttings can be programmed for non-stop operations, a unique machine of high productivity.

Grinding and polishing is the advanced version of its kind for uniform quality of polish and very high production.

The edge cutting machines with three blades operating

simultaneously perform perfect cutting of edges with high precision. The spacing of blades can be adjusted to specifications of the buyers.

Edge polishing machines incorporate features of automation for rapid and high level polish on the edges of the slabs and monuments.

The most novel processing of granites in the factory is executed by contour milling and contour grinding machines which depict all intricate feature of designs on monuments. Thus the machinery lay out is one of the best and well conceived to suit the varied demands of Japanese, European and American Markets.

Another good feature of the factory is its buildings designed and constructed to functional requirements, aesthetic look and high strength. The domed roof of factory building reduces the noise level and

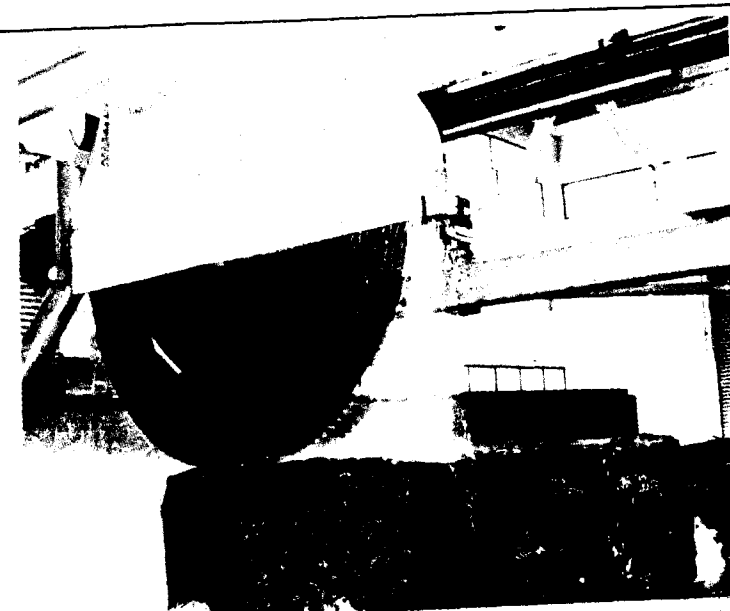
presents a pleasant working atmosphere for the operators. Engineering Construction Corporation Limited of Larsen and Toubro have executed the civil works in record time with all civil engineering skills for the best look and high strength of structure. The Precast, Prestressed Reinforced Cement Concrete element of the building roofs is first of the kind in India and the novel structure is cheaper and helps fast construction.

The erection of these machines were taken up in November 1985 and trial runs commenced in February 1986. This is a great record consider-

ing a project of TAMIN GRANITES dimension.

The total project cost is Rs. 640.00 lakhs and as mentioned earlier Rs. 80.00 lakhs was generously given by Government of Tamil Nadu. The I.D.B.I., I.F.C.I., and L.I.C. were also happy to grant loans totalling to Rs. 325.00 lakhs after a careful evaluation of the project and getting fully satisfied about the project viability. The Debt Equity ratio of the project is 1.03:1.

The project capacity is 50,000 sq. metres of slabs and 10,000 sq. metres of monuments making it, one of the biggest in Asia. As the project starts it will have a 50% capacity utilisation. This venture is totally export oriented and the projected turnover is Rs. 266.00 lakhs in the first year which will go upto Rs. 450.00 lakhs in the third year of operation.



The Breakeven level of this enterprise is 40% of the installed capacity.

The project will provide employment to 120 persons including high technology engineering specialists and skilled operators. The indirect em-

ployment that will be generated by the factory will be about 500 in all.

The entire project has been completed well in time in all respects despite the Doubting Thomases' who were casting aspersions about the implementation of the Project.

- QUOTES -

If blood be shed, let it be our blood. Cultivate the quiet courage of dying without killing. For man lives freely only by his readiness to die, if need be, at the hands of his brother, never by killing him.

—Mahatma Gandhi

The apathy of the born free man is worse than the docility of the born slave.

—Grant Singleton

Every race and every nation should be judged by the best it had been able to produce, not by the worst.

—James Weldon Johnson



NLC SECOND THERMAL POWER STATION COMMISSIONED.

The 210 MW set of the Neyveli lignite Corporation's second thermal power station was formally commissioned on April 5th by the Hon'ble Union Energy Minister, Thiru Vasanth Sathu. About 40MW of power from the new plant began flowing into the Tamil Nadu grid. The power level will be stepped up gradually over the next few days.

Speaking at a function to mark the occasion, Thiru Sathu commended the NLC for its consistently good performance—high plant load factor, all-round productivity and high profitability and called it one of the ideal plants in the country producing power. He was

happy that the station would go on to produce 1,500 MW power from the newly developed second mine, and hoped the third and fourth mines would also be developed in course of time.

Complimenting the Tamil Nadu Government for its performance in extending electricity to 95 per cent of its villages, Thiru Sathu stressed that rural electrification did not mean simply reaching out with a pole and pump, it called for making villages self-sufficient in energy. "If we can harness the enormous power of the sun, we can make the villages self-sufficient in power," he said.

Presiding over the function, the Hon'ble State Electricity Minister, Thiru S. Ramachandran, said the power flow from the new station was most welcome for the State, which, he said, had a 'genuine power deficit.' Welcoming the decision to open the third mine at Neyveli during the Seventh Plan, Thiru Ramachandran spoke of Tamil Nadu's problem in getting coal from Bengal and Bihar.

Instead, he suggested that the Centre should allow the State to set up thermal plants based on lignite which could be made available from the fourth mine at Neyveli. He pleaded that the formula gover-



ning the sharing of power produced by Centrally run stations should be modified to benefit States truly deficit in power, such as Tamil Nadu.

Thiru P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Personnel and Administrative Reforms said that Neyveli, in which the Centre planned to invest about Rs. 2,000 crores, had shown the way for other thermal stations. While the plant load factor of thermal stations all over the country averaged 54 per cent, Neyveli had achieved figures of over 70 per cent in the last three years.

Dr. Gert Vogt, Member, Board of Management, KFW, (the West German Financial institution which had loaned Rs. 326 crores for the new thermal power station) said Neyveli demonstrated the self-sustaining growth that the Indian economy had attained over the past few years.

"Twenty years ago we funded the Rourkela steel plant wholly delivered from Germany. As for Neyveli II, we shall contribute only 27 per cent of the expenses on imports, and for Neyveli III it should be even lower", he said.

Welcoming the gathering Thiru M.P. Narayanan, NLC Chairman thanked the staff for working to cut down the delays in commissioning the set.

Dr. Vallaperuman, MP, sought time-bound promotions for the staff and incentive bonus for all categories of workers.

Thiru A.K. Subramaniam, Director (Mines) NLC proposed a vote of thanks.

A TECHNOLOGICAL BREAK THROUGH

The TNPL became the first mill in the world to manufacture 100 per cent bagasse pulp newsprint during extensive printing trials.

The team of scientists and technologists from SPB-PC and Beloit USA after intensive research and development efforts came to the conclusion that effective mechanical pump was an essential pre-requisite for producing newsprint acceptable to publishers of newspapers. The mechanical pulp

had unique properties to ensure smoothness and strength, was capable of absorbing ink quickly and possessed fine optical properties, to satisfy the users who were a very vocal group.

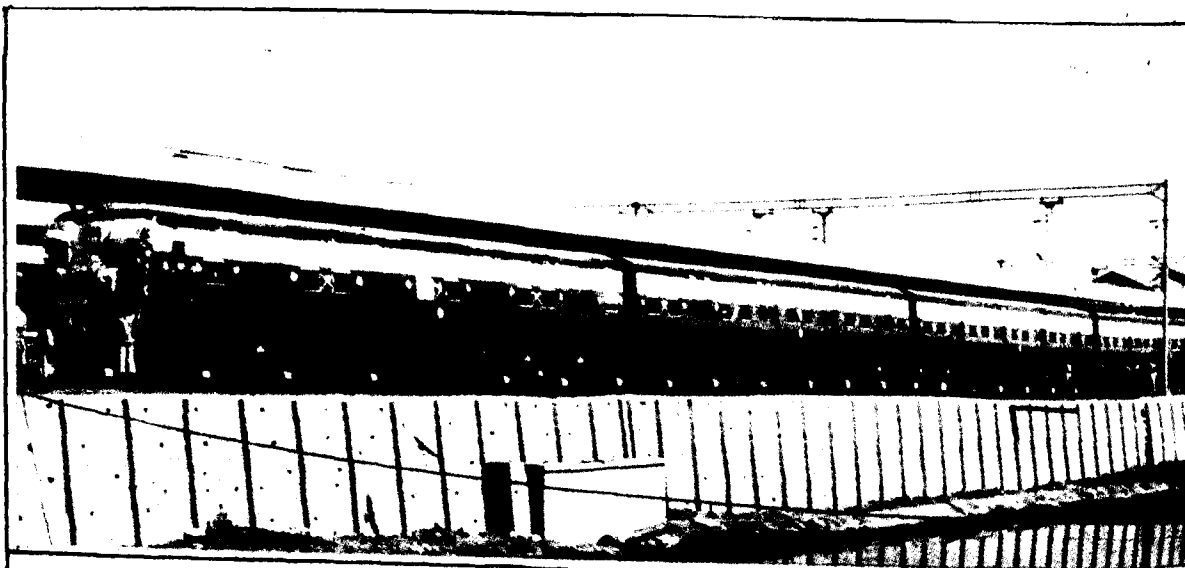
The TNPL has a programme to manufacture about 300 tonnes per day newsprint production. The first batch of newsprint for commercial use rolled out of its Pugalur factory in October 1985.

A technological break through has been achieved by the State-owned Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) with the manufacture of newsprint from bagasse pulp, according to Thiru S. S. Viswanathan, Chairman of TNPL.

This was the result of a joint two and half years collaborative effort by the Seshasayee Paper Boards and Project Consultancy (SPBPC) and the Beloit Corporation of the United States.

For the great majority of mankind are satisfied with appearances, as though they were realities and are often more influenced by the things that seem than by those that are.

—Niccolo Machiavelli.



ICF-A TRAVELOGUE !

A Premier coach factory :

Integral Coach Factory, Madras, is a premier coach building factory in the world.

A break-through :

Started with a very modest capital of Rs. 7.65 crores to manufacture only 350 third class broad gauge coach shells per annum, ICF's production now touches the mark of 830 fully completed coaches. Since the collaboration with Messrs. Swiss Car & Elevator Manufacturing Corporation, Switzerland ended in 1961, ICF not only mastered the skills of coach manufacture but went ahead with plans for diversification. With the introduction of double shift working and incentive scheme the production capacity was augmented to the level of 750 furnished coaches per annum from 1973-74, ICF has so far produced 18,600 coaches of more than 100 different types, from conventional second class to the more sophisticated air-condi-

tioned sleeper coaches and Metro coaches for the Calcutta underground system. Thus ICF has made a break-through in passenger transportation by providing coaches for single class Janata Express trains, superfast trains, prestigious Rajdhani Expresses, Double Deckers for mass transport,

R.C. TANDON,
General Manager/ICF.

pantry cars Electric Multiple Units for suburban routes of the four metro-tric Multiple Units for suburban routes of the four metropolitan cities, cushioned travel and air-conditioned comfort for the ordinary passenger and Metro coaches for the underground traffic. The proof of ICF's versatility achieved over the years is reflected in the product-mix of coaches turned out during the year that has just ended, in which ICF produced the highest ever number of coaches in one year i.e. 830

coaches in 15 different types. It includes as many as 82 BG EMUs, 7 MG EMUs, 21 Metro coaches, 42 air-conditioned sleeper coaches, 6 air-conditioned chair cars and 12 Double Deckers, 2 Pantry cars, 90 three-tier sleeper coaches and 565 second class coaches. The table below shows the production of ICF from 1983-84 to 1985-86.

Year	Target	Actual
1983-84	800	817
1984-85	825	825
1985-86	825	830

Production Programme for 1986-87 :

An ambitious target of 850 coaches has been fixed for 1986-87. This will consist of deluxe coaches for Inter-city expresses—6 complete rakes with 21 coaches each—with special features like centre, buffer couplers, UIC rubber vestibules similar to those used in European Railway Systems,



air-brakes and 110 volt electrical system, Electric Multiple Units for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras suburban services, Metro coaches for Calcutta underground, air-conditioned chair cars, air-conditioned sleeper cars etc. apart from production of coaches for export to Bangladesh.

Expert excellence :

ICF's achievements on the export front have been credible. So far 322 coaches and 359 bogies have been exported to 11 countries in Southeast Asia and Africa. The performance of those ICF coaches and bogies has been very satisfactory. Some of the countries have also placed repeat orders on ICF. The order on hand for export of 61 coaches to Bangladesh is one such repeat order. This order for 61 coaches in 7 types is worth Rs. 8.81 crores. These will be manufactured and delivered during 1986-87.

AUTOMATIC MILK VENDING MACHINES INAUGURATED

Nine automatic milk vending units were opened in the city by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, on April, 6th.

Thirty more automatic units would be opened in the city before this month end, said Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Dairy Development, while presiding over the function.

The new booths are located at Thirunagar Thottam, Bharathidhasan Colony, P.T.

Rajan Salai and P.V. Rajamannar Salai (all in K.K. Nagar); Vellala Street, Kodambakkam, West CIT Nagar, T. Nagar, C.P. Ramaswamy Road, Alwarpet, Kamarajar Road, Raja Anamalaipuram and Mahalingapuram, the venue of the function. These take up total number of automatic units to 70.

Thiru S. Muthuswami, Hon'ble Minister for Transport, who was present, assured the

residents of Mahalingapuram that more buses would be provided on route Nos. 37 and 47.

Tmt. E.V.K. Sulochana Sampath, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Thiru K. Kalaimani, Chairman and Thiru Kanchi Panerselvam, Director, TCMPPF, spoke. Thiru V. Sankarasubbayyan, Managing Director TCMPPF, welcomed the gathering.

MADRAS PORT TRUST BREAKS RECORDS

I. TRAFFIC :

(a) A new record :

For the year 1985-86, the Madras Port has registered a throughput of 18.15 million tonnes of cargo, comprising of 10.37 million tonnes of Imports and 7.78 million tonnes of Exports as against 15.01 million tonnes handled last year comprising of 8.00 million tonnes of Imports and 7.91 million tonnes of Exports. The overall increase in tonnage is 3.14 million tonnes or nearly 20.9 % over the previous year.

It is significant that the Exports through Madras Port Trust have registered an increase viz. 0.77 million tonnes or 10.9% over the previous year. By handling the increased quantity of exports, the Port has set up yet another record of exports passing through in a year.

There has been increase in the tonnage handled both in the Inner and Outer Harbours during 1985-86. The tonnage handled in the Inner Harbour was 5.28 million tonnes and in the Outer Harbour the same

was 12.87 million tonnes, as against 4.47 million and 10.60 million tonnes respectively during the previous year.

(b) Pre-berthing detention :

The average pre-berthing detention for all categories of vessels was maintained at 1.1 days as against 1.3 days in the year before. The overall turnaround time of vessels at berths was limited to 3.9 days as against 4.2 days during the previous year, registering a reduction of 7.1%.



The berth day output for day bulk cargo for 1985-86 has increased to 1,550 tonnes as against 1,508 tonnes in 1984-85 amounting to 2.8% and for breakbulk the increase has been to 602 tonnes from 560 tonnes in 1984-85, amounting to 7.5%.

(e) Shipping :

The shipping activities during 1985-86 were satisfactory, with increase in throughput and output rates.

(c) Railways :

The performance of the Railway Division has also registered an appreciable improvement. The total number of wagons handled during the year 1985-86 was 25,388, a rise from 2,08,600 during the previous year. Likewise, the cargo moved by rail has also increased from 46,09,242 tonnes in 1984-85 to 56,04,854 tonnes in 1985-86.

(d) Productivity :

The productivity rate for Port labour in respect of all categories of cargo during 1985-86 was 142 tonnes per gang shift on 10.9 tonnes per man shift, registering an increase from 129 and 9.9 tonnes respectively during 1984-85.

(f) Container Terminal :

The container throughput has registered spectacular growth during the year 1985-86 and has recorded 85.7% increase as against the increase of 60.5% in the previous year. The containers handled during this year is 83,862 TEUs as compared to the previous year's handling of 45,155 TEUs.

The tonnage handled in containers has also shown a record increase of 99% i.e. from 3,41,502 tonnes in the year 1984-85 to 6,80,111 tonnes during the year 1985-86.

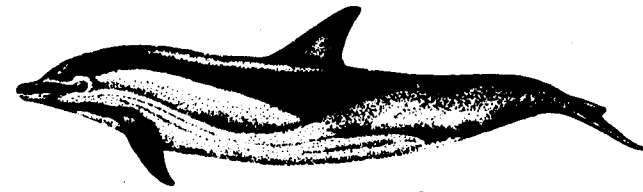
The throughput of transshipment containers has shown an increase of 570% i.e. 23,602 TEUs were handled during the year 1985-86 as against 3,521 TEUs in the year 1984-85.

The I.C.D. containers have increased from 4,545 TEUs in 1984-85 to 6,605 TEUs in 1985-86 showing an increase of 45.3.

OUTSTRIPPING CHINA

DELHI (CEE-NFS): The World Bank predicts that India will be the most populous country on earth by the year 2050, outstripping China. China has been implementing family techniques and pushing harsh population controls. But India, though the first nation in the world to have a state-sponsored population programme, is still lagging far behind.

Poverty, illiteracy, and several other social and cultural factors are a block against birth control in India. The current methods have proved ineffective in rural areas where 70 per cent of Indians live. Already burdened with more than 750 million people, can India afford to provide food, schools and jobs to 13 million additional people born every year? (CEE-NFS)



Giants of the sea

NITA EDWIN.

Huge, giant-like creatures resembling fish—that is how we perceive whales and often forget that they are mammals. Belonging to the order Cetacea, whales are the furthest from mammalian types both in habits and body structure, yet they breathe air, are warm-blooded and suckle their young. The order Cetacea comprises whales, dolphins and porpoises.

The whales have a 70 million years history. They were once land inhabitants who later turned to the sea and adapted themselves to marine existence. The reason for this is not known, but it may have been because food was more plentiful there or enemies fewer.

Their forelegs became paddles, their hind legs disappeared, although rudiments of the hind legs are still visible beneath blubber. The fur on the whale's body was replaced by thick layers of fat that maintained the body temperature even in the coldest oceans. Apart from these adaptations there has been progressive deve-

lopment of jaws. On the basis of jaw structure whales can be divided into two groups—the toothed and the baleen. The toothed whales have simple teeth of uniform shape, while the baleen whales have no teeth and feed by straining small organisms through baleen plates which are hair-like structures hanging from the upper jaw.

Whale Habits

Whales come to the water surface to breathe through a blowhole located on top of their heads. One deep breath allows the blue whale to remain submerged for 50 minutes. The process of inhalation and exhalation lasts for a mere two seconds. During exhalation 90% of the air is ejected, producing a great blast that is visible over the water surface.

The whales are shy though they communicate with one another and sing. They are able to converse with each other by making whistles and

chirps. The male humpback whale, for example, produces a long and complex song that may last for 30 minutes. The moans of fin whales can be picked up by other whales hundreds of kilometres away.

Baleen whales are usually solitary except during the breeding season, while toothed whales spend most of their lives in organised schools ranging from a few to a thousand or more.

Born tail first

Whales and dolphins are born tail first. Unlike land animals which are able to breathe as soon as the head emerges, whales are born under water and their backward form delivery of is necessary to prevent them from drowning during the time it takes to be born.

Immediately after birth, the calf is helped to the ocean's surface to take its first breath of air by its mother and sometimes by other attendant whales.

Whales range in length from 1.25 metres to 33 metres and weigh from 23 kg to 1,36,000 kgs. One large blue whale could easily weigh as much as 25 elephants or 1,600 men. It can afford to weigh this much as the sea supports its weight. A land animal would never reach this size for its limbs would simply buckle under the weight.

Even at birth a blue whale may be 8 metres long and 2 tonnes in weight—nearly as heavy as an adult elephant! Each day the calf drinks up to 600 litres of milk and can

double its weight in a week, growing faster than any other mammal.

Mother-child relations have been known to persist for several years with the young returning to its mother in times of stress even when fully grown.

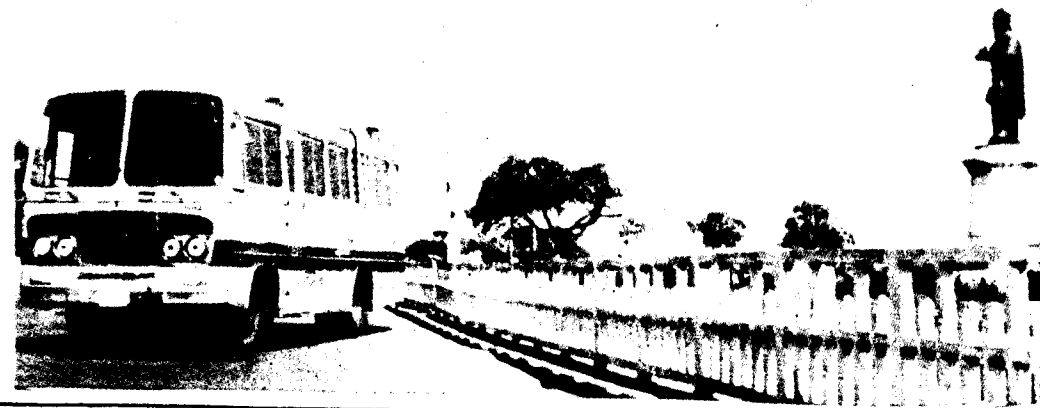
Whaling, the hunting of whales for commercial purposes, is still undertaken on a large scale in some countries in spite of various control measures. Whales serve as food in Japan. Earlier, their oil was used as lamp oil but now

it is used for industrial lubrication, in the manufacture of margarine and for conversion into soaps and fatty acids which are used in cosmetics and detergents.

Whaling in the Antarctica reached its peak in the 1930s. As a result, the whale population began to decline rapidly. The International Whaling Commission which represents 18 countries laid down regulations to curb whaling. Despite these restrictions, the blue whale and the rorqual are threatened with extinction.

TEN POINTS TO REMEMBER ON LEPROSY

1. There are many infectious diseases such as common cold, typhoid, jaundice, polio, dysentery, scabies, ringworm, syphilis and tuberculosis etc. Every person coming in contact with infectious patients does not develop leprosy disease.
2. Leprosy is one among many infectious diseases and it is least infectious. All leprosy patients are not infectious.
3. More than 80 per cent of the patients are not infectious and do not spread the disease.
4. More than 95 per cent of the healthy persons coming in contact with leprosy patients do not get leprosy.
5. Leprosy is not a hereditary disease.
6. Infectious patients under modern treatment do not spread the disease.
7. Early treatment prevents deformity. Deformity is not a sign of infectivity.
8. Suspect leprosy when there is :
 - (a) Chronic, non-itching, numb skin patch.
 - (b) Loss of sensation and weakness of fingers.
 - (c) Smooth, oily, shiny, reddish skin.
9. Leprosy is not a venereal disease.
10. Leprosy is definitely curable. Do not fear it - treat it.



CRC EXCELS

The Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam was taken over by the Tamil Nadu Government in 1972 as a public passenger Transport Undertaking of the State Government. Since then, the Corporation is excelling in its performance. The Union Government's awards such as National Shram Vir Award in 1982 and 1983, P.C.R.A. Award for 1982-83, National Safety Award for 1982, National Productivity Award for 1982, National Award for the best rural service in 1984 and the State Government's Awards for Industrial Safety in 1976 and 1977, State level Shram

Vir Award for 1983 are speaking the testimony of its meritorious service. This year's National Award as outstanding employer of handicapped reflects yet another dimension of this organisation.

Of its total number of 955 employees (excluding the drivers and conductors), 18 persons are physically handicapped. Totally blind, deaf and dumb polio-affected disabled persons are employed in various kinds of works as knitters, fabrication helpers and painters. Physically handicapped persons are given intensive inplant training in the fields suited to them to acquire

the required skill in their respective fields and posts. On successful completion of training, they are absorbed in regular vacancies and fitted in the time scale on par with the other employees. They are mainly engaged in bus body building, tyre retreading and engines & spare parts re-conditioning works. Physically handicapped employees are also availing other fringe benefits such as supply of foodstuffs at subsidised rates, supply of uniform dresses, footwears, free tree travels and family privilege passes to travel in the buses of State Transport Undertakings of Tamil Nadu.

Believe nothing, O monks, merely because you have imagined it. Do not believe what your teacher tells you merely out of respect for the teacher. But whatsoever, after due examination and analysis, you find to

be conducive to the good, the benefit, the welfare of all beings,—that doctrine believe and cling to, and take it as your guide.

—Gautama Buddha.

Tamil Arasu

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

English (Yearly)	—	Rs. 9/-
Overseas (by surface mail)	—	Rs. 19/-
Tamil (Yearly)	—	Rs. 18/-
Overseas (by surface mail)	—	Rs. 37/-

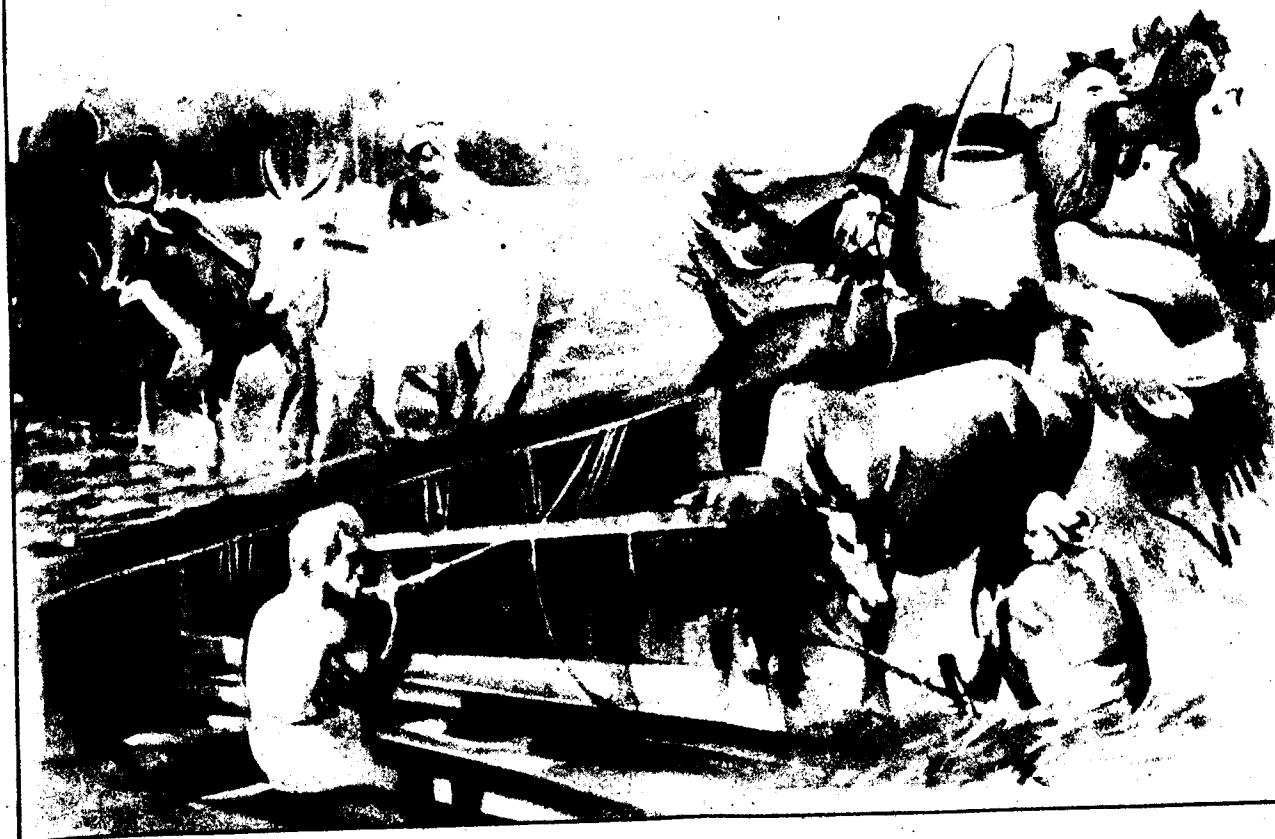
ADVERTISEMENT RATES

For English edition

IV Wrapper	—	Rs. 2000
III Wrapper	—	Rs. 1000
II Wrapper	—	Rs. 1500
Full page (inside) in Colour	—	Rs. 1000
Full page (Black & White)	—	Rs. 500
Half page	—	Rs. 250

For Tamil Edition

IV Wrapper	—	Rs. 4000
III Wrapper	—	Rs. 2000
II Wrapper	—	Rs. 3000
Full page (inside) in Colour	—	Rs. 2000
Full page (Black & White)	—	Rs. 1000
Half page	—	Rs. 500



BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES AND GROWING IN PERFORMANCE

- ★ Setting up of large and medium scale industries in Public and Joint Sector mostly in industrially backward areas.
- ★ Investing in the share capital of Joint Sector.
- ★ Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- ★ Liaise with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions
- ★ Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 600 crores.
- ★ Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.,
735, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Telephone : 88643/44/45/46 Telex : MS-7878 Grams : TIDCO





TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

11878

Fifth World Tamil Cankam inaugurated

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.G.R. inaugurated the Fifth World Tamil Cankam at Madurai on April 15th. A report of the function.

The President at Madras

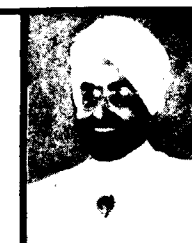
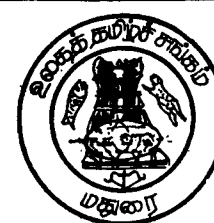
The President of India, Ziani Zail Singh arrived in Madras on a two day whirlwind visit. A report of his engagements in the city.

Kalaimamani Awards presented

Awards to outstanding artistes as well as pensions to indigent artistes were given away by the Chief Minister, Dr.M.G.R.

Sports Aid, the race against time

To aid the starving children of Africa, 'Sports Aid' is being organised all over the world. A study into the purposes of 'Sports Aid'.



Thiruvalluvar Year 2017

May 1986

Chithirai-Vaikasi



The Fifth World

Tamil Cankam Inaugurated

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the World Tamil Cankam at Madurai on the Tamil New Year day, the 14th April 1986. The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone for the building.

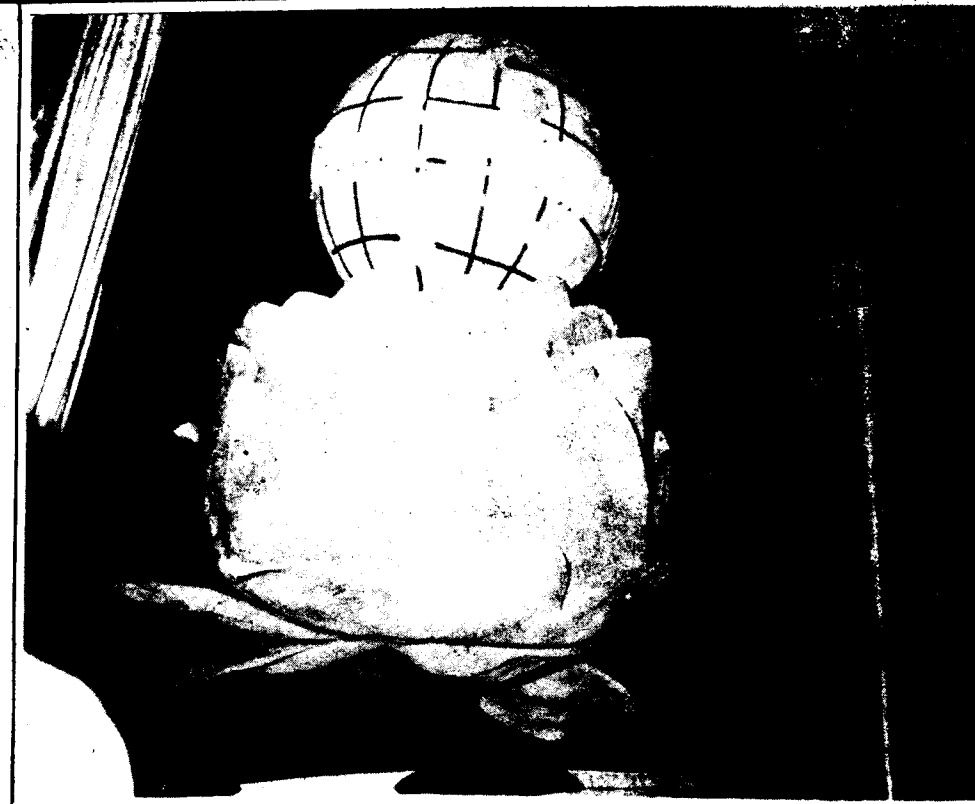
The Chief Minister said the Tamil Nadu Government would set apart Rs. 10 crores for the Cankam. More funds would be provided if required. The Chief Minister declared that Cankam will have no

place for politics, and sought peoples co-operation for its efficient functioning.

The Chief Minister's voice choked with emotion when he said that with the inauguration of Cankam, the dream of the Tamils have come true. The Cankam would help develop the language and would also serve as a link for the Tamils, the world over. The Chief Minister quoted Perarignar Anna's words: "Tamil would survive, only if the

Tamilians survived. The world would live only if the Tamil speaking population lived".

Taking on the objectives of the Tamil Cankam the Finance Minister, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian said that the Cankam would have links with the Tamil Cankams all over India and would spread the Tamil language by books, teachers and correspondence courses. The Finance Minis-



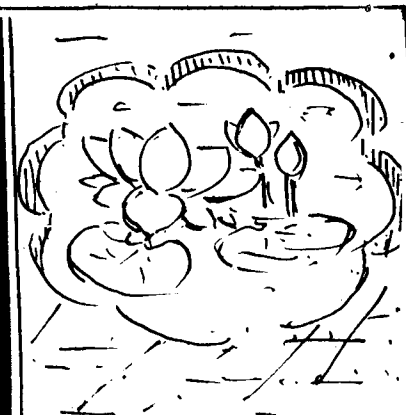
ter announced new schemes that will provide more facility to the citizens of Madurai.

Earlier, during the day, a seminar was held. Inaugurated by the Hon'ble Electricity

Minister, Thiru S. Ramachandran, the Seminar was presided over by Thiru S. Raghavanandam, AIADMK General Secretary. Political stalwarts of Tamil Nadu including Thiru Palaniyandi of TNCC I, Thiru

Thiruvavarur Thangaraj of Dravidar Kazhagam, Thiru. Kumari Anandan of Tamil Nadu Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress, Thiru Andithevar of All India Forward Bloc, Thiru P. Alagirisami of Tamil





Nadu Kamaraj Congress, Thiru Chengam Jabbar of Tamil Nadu Muslim League, Thiru Ayyanan Ambalam of Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc, Thiru M. Margabandu of Toilers party, and Thiru Joseph Fernando of Christian Munnatra Kazhagam spoke of the many ways by which Tamilians all over the world can be united and the Tamil language enriched.

LETHAL LEAD

Lead poisoning can cause severe neurological damage, frequently leading to death. The most common symptoms of lead poisoning are anaemia, severe intestinal cramps, paralysis of nerves of fatigue.

Food crops grown near major highways can collect considerable lead, posing a danger to people consuming them. A Malaysian environmental newspaper, Suara Sam, says that over four million tonnes of lead are produced annually in the world, making it a vital element in the industrial economy.

The newspaper says that level of lead in blood in the general population is between 10 and 30mg/100gms of whole blood. But there is growing evidence that lead causes harm at very low levels - well before clinical symptoms of poisoning appear.

The danger of lead has prompted several nations to take serious action. Lead-free petrol is sold in the USA and Japan. In the USSR, petrol containing lead has been banned in the cities since 1959. By 1990, Malaysia plans to reduce the lead content in petrol to 0.15gm/litre.

PRESIDENT IN MADRAS



WE MUST FORGE UNITY: PRESIDENT

His Excellency The President, Thiru Zail Singh, on May 10th said people should not allow religion to be exploited to encourage divisive forces to disrupt peace and unity. Inaugurating the "Spiritual Yagna" on the sands of the Marina, he said, "The time has come for scientists the world over to assert themselves and refuse to cooperate with the ruling classes, in producing dangerous weapons."

Thiru Zail Singh inaugurated the "Spiritual Yagna", (a special religious rite) in connection with the Conference for world Peace, conducted by the Adi

Parasakthi Trust by lighting a lamp marking the commencement of the "Velvi" in which women alone participated. He also released a pigeon, the symbol of peace. There were 10,008 Kalasams and Kuthu-Vilakkus and as the "Om Portri" mantras were being recited, pujas were conducted by women. Simultaneously, others poured ghee and puja materials in the sacred fire in 308 Yaga Kundams.

Those present on the occasion included His Excellency Thiru S.L. Khurana, the Governor (who presided), The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, and Thiru K. Rajaram and Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Ministers. The President and the Governor, accompanied

by Sri Bangaru Adigal, leader of the Adi Parasakthi Movement went round the Yaga Sala and paid respects to the idol of the Holy Mother (Parasakthi) at the head of the special pandal. Thiru Zail Singh earlier visited the spiritual exhibition which had several stalls and replica of the Melamaruvathur Siddhar peetam and an image of the deity.

The Chief Minister Thiru Ramachandran who arrived a few minutes ahead of schedule was warmly embraced by Sri Bangaru Adigal. Mementoes were presented to the guests and in a surprise move, the president garlanded the spiritual leader. The proceedings were televised. Thiru Zail Singh handed over the first copy

of the souvenir to Thiru Veeerappan.

Thiru A. K. Venkatasami, chairman of the organising committee gave a brief account of the origin of the Movement and about the oracles of the Divine Mother through Sri Bangaru Adigal. The mode of worship in the Melmaruvathur temple was distinct in that all could worship to the deity themselves. The Peetam was managing a trust which had established educational and social institutions. A medical college was also proposed and he hoped that the dream of "Adi Parasakthi University" would come true before long. A Yagna of this type was said to have been conducted only about 2,000 years ago.

Thiru Khurana said there was no more opportune moment than this for organising a spiritual yagna for world peace. Such rites purified the atmospheres and cleansed the minds. Love and peace were preached by all religions. Worship by women was an unusual feature and the Governor commended the various welfare activities of the Adi Prarsakthi Trust.

Thiru Zail Singh said India had devoted itself to the cause of peace. Mahatma Gandhi had demonstrated that the human spirit, when lit by the divine fire, was mightier than the sword. He had conducted politics through prayer congregations as he believed God was the common bond uniting all human beings.

"Our tradition respect spiritual teachers. They are the legislators of society and sow seeds of love, affection, compassion and universal-outlook". Guru Nanak was a great exponent of the philosophy of universal brotherhood. Religious synthesis was very much existent in the southern region of India. "I am told that the church in Velankanni and the mosque in Nagoor witness



a confluences of people from all religions".

The President said he was pleased to hear that the same was the case with the Adi Parasakthi Peetam. This tradition could possibly be attributed to the catholicity of thought reflected in the Tirukkural, regarded as the "Podu Marai" common scripture. The Vedas and the Sastras projected the significance of love and peace.

He cautioned against animosity being kindled in the name of religion. No one should give room to fissiparous tendencies. "All of us should have an ideal before and work

towards achieving it. There is no scope for selfishness. We must forge unity and strengthen it. Then only will there be real progress."

Thiru C.H. Krishnamurthi Rao, Treasurer proposed a vote of thanks. The yagna continued for about two hours.

Arrival: The President who arrived by a special IAF aircraft was received at Meenambakkam airport by His excellency Thiru Khurana, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Antony, and the Director General of Police, Thiru K. Ravindran.

Provide Education for All Children—President

His Excellency, the President Zail Singh said on May 11th that no effort should be spared to realise the goal of education to all children up to 14 years of age enjoined in the Constitution.

Participating in the celebrations organised to mark the 89th birthday of former Chief Minister Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam and the silver Jubilee of the Bhaktavatsalam Education Trust, the President called for removal of impediments in the way of children going to school. "It is our duty to provide the facilities which children need, in the form of fees, food and clothes, to help them get educated," he said.

Thiru Zail Singh said that all those involved in promoting education, like the Bhaktavatsalam trust, should channel their resources properly to achieve the goal.

Earlier, the President called on the people particularly the

younger generation to rid the country of forces that were impeding its progress and threatening national unity.

Thiru Zail Singh pointed out that the present struggle was not against an external enemy but against evils like communalism, casteism, regionalism, corruption and poverty. These forces could be suppressed quickly only if the people and the Government were united. He was optimistic about the eventual defeat of these forces, but cautioned against delay. It was necessary, he said, that not only the people and the Government but all political parties should come forward to fight these "bad" forces even if this meant losing their popularity.

The President also urged all to ensure that Justice was done to the poor. He pointed out that the Constitution had promised social, economic and political justice. Economic and social justice could not be

achieved without political justice, he added.

His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, who presided said voluntary organisations could effectively complement the efforts of the government in promoting education. Trusts could take up programmes for the removal of illiteracy in the areas where they had set up their schools and colleges.

Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr V.R. Nedunchezhiyan presented a cheque for Rs.25,000 to Madras University Vice Chancellor Thiru B.B. Sundaresan on behalf of the trust for endowment of a C.N. Muthuranga Mudaliar memorial lecture.

The President released the silver jubilee souvenir of the trust and presented the first copy to the Governor. He presented gold medallions to the heads of the educational institutions run by the trust. He also presented ponnadais to the trust's patron, Thiru Bhaktavatsalam, founder president O.V. Alagesan and secretary R. Srinivasan.

Earlier, Hon'ble Legislative Council Chairman Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam released an abridged Tamil version of Jawaharlal Nehru's "Glimpses of World History" translated by Thiru O.V. Alagesan.

Weep not that the world changes—
did it keep a stable, changeless state, it were
cause indeed to weep.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Most of the greatest evils that man has
inflicted upon man have come through people
feeling quite certain about something which,
infact, was false.

—Bertrand Russell.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE GOLDEN

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

OF PUNJAB ASSOCIATION

His Excellency President Zail Singh exhorted the people to think of themselves as "sons of Bharat" and not as "sons of soil". He said that "sons of soil" attitude led to regional tensions and problems for the people...

The President was inaugurating the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Punjab Association

on May 12th.

In this respect, the President commended the example of Punjab in the state who had transformed themselves into "Punjabi Tamils" and absorbed the language and culture of the state. He also paid rich tribute to the Tamils who practised the concept of universal brotherhood. He praised the Tamils for their simplicity and piety.

There will never be a generation of great man until there has been a generation of free women, of free mothers.

—Robert G. Ingessoll.

No one can be a great thinker, who does not recognise that as a thinker it is his first duty to follow his intellect to whatever conclusions it may lead.

—John Stuart Hill.

Solitude, though it may be silent as light, is like light, the mightiest of agencies for solitude is essential to man. All men come into this world alone; all leave it alone.

—Thomas De Quincey.

Thiru Zail Singh said the unique feature of the country's culture was the unity in diversity which made the people, whatever their language or religion, feel that the entire nation belonged to them.

He said we know we are masters of our destiny and we are wide awake. We will not allow anybody to divide the country.

He said in the wake of partition, hundreds of families in Punjab had left as refugees to different parts of the country where they started life afresh and prospered through hard work which was a matter of pride and honour.

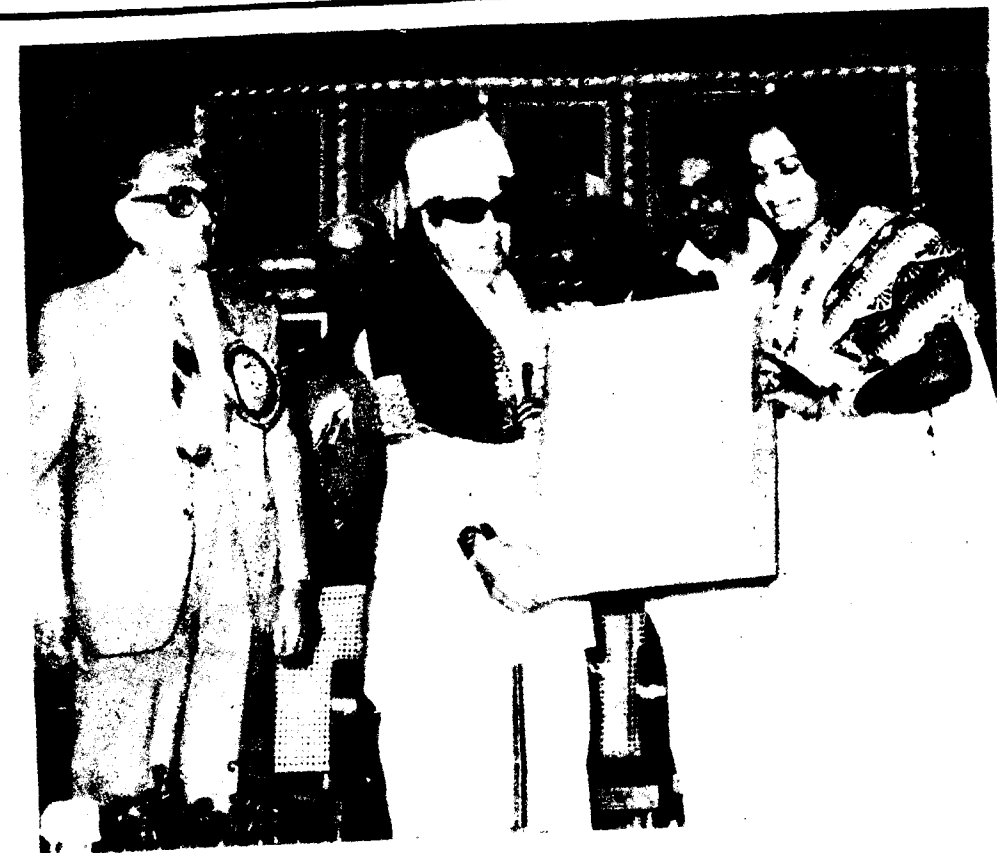
The President also inaugurated a new vocational block at the Adarsh Vidyalaya, a school run by the Punjab Association and gave away Manav Ratna awards to mark the Jubilee celebrations.

Presiding, His Excellency, the Governor Thiru S.L. Khurana appreciated the good work done by the Punjab Association. He said it had identified itself with the hopes and aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu while maintaining social and cultural mooring. He said that the Association was permitted to open a women's college in Anna Nagar, one in recognition of its achievements during the past 50 years.

Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Finance Minister thanked the Association for extending its activities to diverse field like education, social welfare and health. He said that the Adarsh chain of schools was maintaining a high standard of education.

General secretary of the Association, Thiru P.N. Dhawan traced the growth of the association through these years.

Nirmal Bhasu, Principal Adarsh Vidyalaya, proposed a vote of thanks.



KALAI MAMANI

AWARDS PRESENTED

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presented the Kalaimamni Awards to outstanding artistes in recognition of their services to music, dance, drama, films and folk arts on April 27th. The Chief Minister also presented shawls to the artistes.

His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.L. Khurana presiding over the function suggested that the State Eyal Isai Nataka Manram take up the promotion of folk arts of Tamil Nadu that would promote unity. The Governor recalled that at the recent Kumbh Mela, the performance of the Tamil Nadu group sent over by the Southern Regional Cultural Centre at

Thanjavur, was greatly appreciated. The Tamil Nadu Isai Eyal Nataka Manram would encourage forming of groups of folk artistes that can make known to the rest of India, the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu. The Governor presented Gold pendants to the awardees.

The portraits of eminent artistes who are no more alive, were unveiled on the occasion. The eminent artistes were: Rukmani Devi (Bharatha Natyam), M.V. Venugopal pillai (Tamil scholar), M.K. Radha (Drama artiste), A.L. Srinivasan (Film producer), Thiruvengadu Subramaniam Pillai (Nadaswaram artiste), T.N. Suki Subramaniam (Plaw-wright), Vadi-

velu Naiker (Film lyricist), M.R. Krishnamoorthi (Drama actor), Vairam Arunachala Chettiar (Drama producer), and T.K. Sundara Rao.

The ten artistes who received the Kalaimamni awards for 1985-86 were: Prof. A.S. Gana sambandan (Tamil literature), Thiru K. Mahadevan (music), Thiru C.K. Shyam Sunder (Ganjira) Thiru T. Subramania Desigar (Devotional music), Tirumathi N.S. Jeyalakshmi (Bharathanatyam teacher), Thiru Rajesh (film artiste), Selvi S. Ambiga (Film artiste), Thiru K.J. Yesudoss (film playback singer), Thiru K. Narayanan (Karagam-Kavadi).



The Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian said that 672 persons have so far received the Kalaimamani award, 133 persons have received cash awards and 1,957 indigent artistes are receiving a monthly pension of Rs.150.

Fourteen artistes who were conferred with the Kalaimamani title in the yesteryears were given cash awards by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian. Speaking on the occasion, the Finance Minister said the the establishment

of Tamil University would propagate Tamil, promote fine arts and enrich the cultural heritage of the Tamils. The buildings of the University on the 4000-acre plot at Thanjavur are being designed as to present the formation of words 'Tamil Nadu' and will become a landmark for those overflying the area.

The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram Thiru Vaalee welcomed the gathering. He appealed to the Government for a site for the

Manram to house a permanent office.

On behalf of the awardees, Prof. A.S. Gnanasambandam, Thiru K. Mahadevan, Thiru Rajesh & Selvi S. Ambiga thanked the gathering.

The Secretary of the Manram Thiru V.S. Raghavan proposed a vote of thanks.

The Best Arts Academy shield was received by Pollachi Tamil Isai Sangam and the K.K. Shah rolling shield for the best drama troupe went to United Amateur Artistes, Madras.



Tamil Nadu takes up the cause of Sri Lanka Tamils

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran on 7th April cautioned against clubbing Punjab terrorism and Sri Lankan Tamil militancy in the same category.

The Chief Minister utilised the National Integration Council forum for explaining the nature and genesis of the trouble on the island. In Sri Lanka, the Tamil Youth fought against the armed forces in the absence of protection of the law or justice. When the entire state machinery was against them and they were driven to the extreme position. The case was different in

Punjab, which had an elected government and where a few misguided elements indulged in terrorist activities against their State and its people.

There is a common link with an international background behind all these problems and policy to deal with this situation had to take into account both the national and international context, he said, urging the Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi to take up with the Sri Lankan Government the question of indiscriminate violence by the island's armed forces against Tamils. This was necessary to create a con-

genial climate in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister saw a joint move by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and others to come together to contain the so-called hegemony of India. This had created problems in all border States.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister referred to the help secured by Sri Lanka from Pakistan for training its armed forces as also to the employment of Pakistani military personnel in its operations against the Tamil minority. He cited a Pakistani pilot being killed in



a training flight and Lanka's purchase of arms and ammunition from Pakistan, South Africa and Israel.

The Chief Minister said: "On one hand, the Government of Sri Lanka shows an olive branch to India and, on the other armed to the teeth by hostile countries it indulges in genocide against the Tamils. As a result there is a large,

continuing influx of refugees from the island to Tamil Nadu. Time and again, India has urged the Government of Sri Lanka to stop this State-aided terrorism. Militants who are at the receiving end in Tamil areas have repeatedly requested the Sri Lankan Government to confine the army to the barracks. If its real intention is only to maintain peace in Tamil areas,

the Government could very well have agreed to this suggestion, for it is the army that causes provocation in Tamil Areas. But the armed forces go on indulging in attacks against the innocent civilians under cover of curbing the so-called terrorism while the ill-equipped youth fight only in self-defence and for their survival."

THE WORLD OF PRESS CONFERENCES

MADRAS REFINERIES LTD. RS. 310 CRORE EXPANSION PROJECT.

The Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL) has sent a Rs. 310 crore expansion and modernisation project to the Centre for its consideration according to its Chairman and Managing Director, Thiru V. R. Deenadayalu. The proposals involve new benzene and propylene plants, modernisation and replacement of equipment, and introduction of micro-processor-based computerised instrumentation, he told newsmen on April 4th.

The MRL is also considering issuing debentures and starting a polytechnic for the workers.

Stating that internal funds generation would account for Rs. 53 crores in the total Rs. 310 crores to be invested over a four year period during the Seventh Plan, Thiru Deenadayalu said the MRL had set a record five areas in 1985-86. While the throughput

increased from 3.4 million to 5.3 million tonnes, the fuel consumption was the lowest, at 7.1 per cent.

The sales turnover was Rs. 1,270 crores and the profit of Rs. 26.04 crores. The capacity utilisation at 111.7 per cent, was a remarkable improvement and the FCC unit commissioned last year showed a production of 5.39 lakh tonnes against capacity of 6.2 lakh tonnes. However, the production of white wax was not up to expectation and the figure was only 7,000 tonnes against a capacity of 6.2 lakh tonnes.

Despite a 15 day shutdown for overhauling, the MRL had a month's stock of LPG, motor spirit, superior kerosene and high speed diesel oil. The total production of LPG was 1.10 lakh tonnes. The Rs. 170 crore expansion Refinery, which completed its first full financial year achieved a crude throughput of 2.46 million tonnes against the target of 1.96 million tonnes.

The FCC plant with its secondary processing facilities and computerised instrumentation had played a key role in securing higher yields of middle distillates. In the third year of operation of the expected to be about 5.6 million tonnes.

The MRL was taking up several energy conservation measures such as oil skimmers, economisers and conversion of roof-tanks to floating roof tanks which, when completed, would lead to further reduction in fuel consumption.

NLC SET RECORDS

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has set records in mining and power generation during 1985-86.

Lignite Production at 7.1 million tonnes, corresponding to a capacity utilisation of 109.7 percent, was the highest for any year, according to Thiru M.P. Narayanan, Chairman, NLC.

Gross power generation at 3,938 million units, corresponding to a load factor of 75 percent, was the second best in the thermal station's history. But the 425 million units that was generated in March was the highest ever for a month, the previous record being 418 million units set in March 1982.

The output at the Briquette Carbonisation plant at 200,000 tonnes was also the highest ever, while urea production at 128,000 tonnes was the best in the past five years.



Chief Minister opposes move to have Hindi in Model Schools

The Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. on April 29th opposed any move to have Hindi as the medium of instructions in the "Navodaya Vidyalayas (model schools) proposed to be set up under the new education policy (NEP) in non-Hindi speaking States especially Tamil Nadu.

Addressing the National Development Council meeting at New Delhi, he said Tamil Nadu with the two language formula does not provide for the teaching of Hindi, let alone having it as a medium. While his State was no opposed to the concept of these

schools as such, they were opposed to those having any medium other than the regional language.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, said it would be desirable to have only the regional language as the medium of instruction with English medium if necessary for the benefit of linguistic minorities and immigrants from other States.

The Chief Minister said, by and large, the major components of the draft national policy, except a few, were in tune with our thinking and "we broadly welcome them". These,

include clearly childhood education, improving of facilities for schools and standards of education, dovetailing of vocational training with formal education, impetus for adult and continuing education and delinking jobs from degrees.

The Chief Minister said in the context of the demand for restoration of education to State list from Concurrent list, the proposal to establish India Education Service as an all-India Service was contrary to States rights and therefore could not be supported by the State.

COLLECTORS CONFERENCE HELD AT MADRAS

The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned Rs. 9.57 crores for deeping wells, sinking additional borewells, repairing overheads tanks and hiring lorries for drinking water supply in the drought-hit areas of the State.

This was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran at the two-day conference of District Collectors which concluded on May 9th after reviewing the drought situation and the measures taken to meet the acute water shortage in several districts.

The Chief Secretary, Thiru. T.V. Antony, who briefed newsmen at the end of the conference said the most affected areas were the whole of Dharmapuri district and parts of Coimbatore Periyar, Salem, Tiruchi, Tirunelveli, Kamraj, Pasumpon and Ramanathapuram districts. The State Government had already reported to the Government of India about the measures taken to combat the water shortage in these areas.

Thiru Antony said there were 44,696 deep borewells and pumpsets and about 34,000 shallow filterpoints in the State. The Chief Minister instructed the Collectors that all these pumpsets should be inspected and brought to order. If any defect was reported the repairs should be completed on a priority basis within a week.

There was a reference to inadequacy of fitters to take up the work. Under the existing orders, the blocks were empowered to have one fitter for every 100 pumps. Instructions were issued at the conference that if there were over 100 pumps in any block, the authorities could employ an additional fitter on a temporary basis for every 30 pumps over and above 100.

The Collectors reported that 5,083 wells needed to be deepened in the water-starved areas. A sum of Rs. 1.82 crore was sanctioned for deepening these wells. On a request for putting up additional handpumps, the Chief Minister approved the sinking of 2,500 additional deep borewells with handpumps, at a total cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. These would be distributed among various districts depending upon their requirements.

Requests were received from some municipalities and town panchayats for supply of waterlorries. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned for hiring immediately the requisite number of lorries for transporting drinking water.

Thiru Antony said there were some complaints about the lack of coordination among various agencies involved in repairing pumpsets. The Chief Minister directed the setting up of a coordinating committee in each district, with the Collector as

Chairman, to review the problem once a week and sort out the difficulties.

Another point emphasised at the conference was the need to repair the overhead tanks put up for supply of drinking water. Some of the Ministers, who had toured the affected areas, pointed out that many of the steel overhead tanks, put up several years ago, had got rusted, and the taps were not functioning. A sum of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned by the Chief Minister for immediate repairs and proper maintenance of these tanks.

The Chief Minister and other Ministers would shortly tour the districts to ensure the implementation of the drought relief works according to schedule. The Chief Minister announced that he would be calling another meeting of Collectors in the second week of June to review the progress of relief works undertaken.

The conference, Thiru Antony said, also reviewed the implementation of the noon meal scheme. The Chief Minister suggested that the quality of rice given should be considerably improved and asked the Collectors to inspect personally at least 10 noon meal centres a month. A proforma would be issued to all Collectors in the next three days, which would form the basis for inspection of these centres, the Chief Secretary said.

THE RACE AGAINST TIME

In the wake of the crisis conditions that gripped Ethiopia and many other parts of northern Africa, acute difficulties still confront the affected countries as they pick up the threads of national development.

SPORT AID is an international crusade to make the world aware that the children of Africa need help to make their future less fragile. If their basic needs are to be met, and their right to survival protected, global funding support to their countries must be assured for the next 10 years.

The SPORT AID appeal is addressed to sportsmen and women around the world and to all those who can mobilise resources for the African child and for the cause of children everywhere. Its twin objectives are:

To raise public awareness and consciousness of the pressing needs of children in conditions of scarcity, and to focus public concern on the child in Africa today;

To mobilise funds that will support the affected African countries in the massive task of rehabilitation and development.

The immediate physical objective is to persuade athletes and other supporters to literally run in support of the appeal—and to persuade donors to contribute funds in sponsorship of every kilometre run.

The week of SPORT AID will begin at noon on 17 May 1986, when a lone runner will take up a charcoal ember from a campfire in Ethiopia, and set off on the first lap of symbolic

marathon. Carrying his torch of hope, he will run through Europe in a series of 10-kilometre laps that will take the appeal through Athens, Rome, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, east to Prague and Moscow, north to Stockholm and from there via Copenhagen and Brussels to London, and finally to New York.

Just before noon on 25 May, the runner will reach the United

physical strength and stamina to the cause of children in need. The symbolic races in the participating cities and towns will raise both funds and public consciousness in all the countries responding the SPORT AID appeal.

RACE TIME

Every kilometre run will have a price — and the challenge to the organisers in each country



Nations headquarters in New York — there to deliver the symbolic ember to the world body on the eve of the first-ever UN General Assembly special session on Africa. With this ember, the runner will light the SPORT AID flame. At this moment, a rocket will be fired to start the most incredible race ever conceived or ignite the world's conscience—a multitude of 10-kilometre runs in cities all over the world, combining as a worldwide RACE AGAINST TIME for the African child.

The RACE AGAINST TIME provide an unparalleled opportunity for athletes to pledge their

is to pledge as much as possible as the per kilometre of each race against time.

If many runners join the race in each location, the sponsorships will have to match the athletes' efforts. Large industries, corporations and foundations may sponsor may runners; smaller contributors — such as schools — could club together to jointly support a runner. Among non-athletes wishing to support the appeal, a group of runners could bread up the 40-kilometre distance into manageable parts in order to cover the total stretch in a goodwill relay.



SPORTS AID AND INDIA

India is already the third largest contributor of food aid to Ethiopia; second only to the United States and the combined contribution of the eleven countries of the European Economic Community.

The Prime Minister, in a discussion with UNICEF's Executive Director James P. Greent affirmed that development in Africa over the next decade deserves to be a priority with the international community and that the Government of India has lent its support to a number of humanitarian questions in countries of Africa.

He expressed interest in the SPORT AID appeal and the proposed RACE AGAINST TIME.

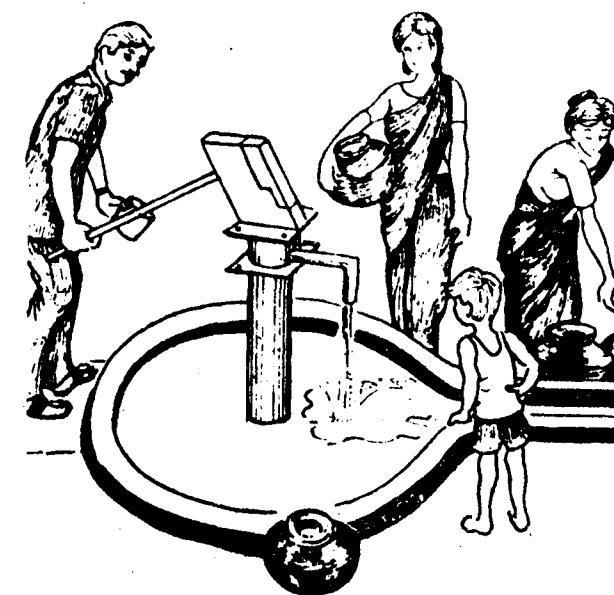
For the media, SPORT AID and THE RACE AGAINST TIME offer a renewed opportunity for a promotional partnership with both honors and runners in which the spotlight is firmly trained on the objective of uniting the world in a common endeavour.

Part of the funds raised in India could also be devoted to the welfare and development of Indian children. The sponsorship pattern could take into account the doubling of fundraising potential in having additional runners for the complementary cause, in having higher targets for the sums to be raised — and then being able to contribute substantially to the cause of the child in Africa and in India.

Support from India could make available to Africa the India Mark-II Handpump, which has been developed with Indian know-how and is already recognised by many countries as the only pump specifically designed for community use in villages and low-income urban settlements. In 1985, UNICEF procured and supplied 15,000 of these pumps to Africa as part of its programme of cooperation there.

Access to safe water is a major need in the areas that will benefit from SPORT AID, and the Mark-II handpump — at a cost of about Dollar 150.00 per

pump — would help provide such Money raised in India for SPORT AID could be invested in this form of assistance based on Indian technology.





Arignar Anna Zoological Park

The Arignar Anna Zoological Park which was inaugurated on 24.7.85 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, is attracting large number of visitors. The increase of visitors day by day, bear testimony to its tourist potential. Till February 1986, 4,79,321 visitors have visited the Zoological Park. Out of this, adults are 3,53,956 and children 1,25,365. Total entrance fee collected is Rs.4,16,638.50 Apart from this, Rs. 6,108/- has been collected for still cameras. On Kanum Pongal day, the visitors numbered 31,564 which is noteworthy.

This Zoological Park is also functioning as an educational centre. Boys and girls from various schools and colleges have come for educational tours in large numbers, and have enriched their knowledge on Wildlife. Upto February '86, groups of students from 751 educational institutions have visited the Zoological Park. With the aim of improving the Wild life knowledge of visitors, details about important animals are displayed in Tamil and English near its enclosure, under the heading 'Animal of the Week'

Within a very short period, Arignar Anna Zoological Park has created a record in captive breeding of animals. Not only large animals, but also small mammals, are breeding well

here. This Zoological Park has been selected as a centre for captive breeding of Black bucks, by the Government of India Committee of Zoo Directors. The highly endangered, Thamin (Manipur) Deer, has given birth to two fawns. The Malabar Giant Squirrel young one born on 24.11.85 has grown well, has come out of its nest and playing with its mother, which is attracting the attention of visitors. The breeding of Malabar Squirrel is a special feature, as only two previous instances of its captive breeding has been reported from Calcutta Zoo and Colombo. Sambar, Chital, Hog deer, Macaw parrots, Sarus crane, Common langur, Malabar langur have also bred here. The breeding of the rare Malabar langur, is another special feature. A pair of Malabar langur, were brought to this Zoological Park on 4.8.83, from Ooty. They were not breeding until then. These were housed in an enclosure, adjoining the breeding group of common langurs. This management strategy was helpful in the creation of breeding instinct in the pair. Last year, the female gave birth to a still born young one. Now, it has given birth to a male on 17.2.86. This species is found in this Zoological Park only. Further details about this species are being collected. Birds like Night heron, grey heron, Cattle Egret have built individual

nests, in the walk through aviary in which Vedanthangal birds have been kept. Their nesting, egg laying, incubating and rearing the hatchlings, which was made possible by the near natural conditions, is also proving a great attraction to visitors.

A modern Veterinary Research Centre has also been established here. All facilities for treatment of animals is available here. One Veterinary Doctor and two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are working here. They are also undertaking Research topics on Wild animals. Adjoining the Veterinary Research Centre, Quarantine and close Observation cages have been built, which is not found in other Zoological Parks in India. The animals under treatment will be kept here and attended to. Further, it also serves as good breeding enclosures, as interference from visitors is not there.

All major animal enclosures contain two portions. The display yard is open to visitors, and the krall portion which is closed to visitors is used for captive breeding purposes. Thus the enclosures here, are planned to achieve the various objectives of modern Zoological Parks.

At present, 69 Bird species (numbering 340) 46 Mammals

(numbering 292) and 14 species of Reptiles (numbering 64) are on display.

For facilitating the easy movement of visitors to see and enjoy the above animals, battery operated vehicles were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Information, Religious Endowments and Forests.

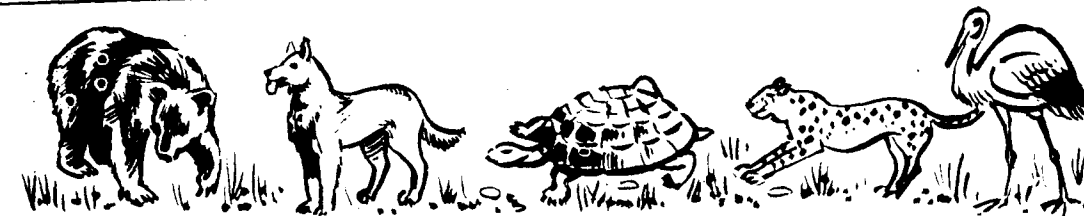
Three African Savannah Baboons in a large dry moated island specially designed for this, and three Sloth Bear in a large dry moated, rock faced, enclosure with simulating natural conditions located at

the foot of the Vandalur hill, were released by the Hon'ble Minister for Forests. Further, action to procure other animals from various Zoological Parks, on exchange basis is also being taken.

A fodder bank is being maintained here, which is not found in other Zoological Parks. The daily requirement of about 2 tonnes of green grass and leaf fodder, are cut daily and supplied to the herbivores. Apart from this the cost of diet articles procured from outside is about Rs. 1920/- per day.

The first Zoo in India was started at Madras in 1855, near Moore market. Keeping in view this historical importance, it has been planned to dismantle and re-erect in this Zoological Park in the same manner, the Bear enclosure built in the old Madras Zoo in 1887.

To provide a vast, pollution free environment to the animals, this Zoological Park is being planned and executed over an area of 510 ha. (1275 acres). Out of the Rs. 7 crore outlay for works, so far Rs. 4,76,70,435 has been spent.



BATTERY OPERATED VEHICLE

With the objective of providing a healthy environment without noise and pollution, Battery Operated Vehicles have been introduced in Arignar Anna Zoological Park. Five stages have been identified and visitors, who travel in these vehicles, can get down at each of these stages, see the enclosures nearby and board the vehicles, coming next. At present, it is

proposed to run the vehicle along the circular road which is about 2.5 kms. in length. Later, it will be extended to the loop roads also.

The salient features of the Battery Operated Vehicles are given below:

1. Duration of travel for one continuous round—About 45 minutes.

2. Capacity of each vehicle: 26 seats. The tow truck draws two trailers, with the passengers. The vehicle is powered by a 30V battery. It travels at an average speed of about 5 kms.

3. Cost of one vehicle: Rs. 1,54,000 (with two batteries, charger etc.)



The Chief of Southern Army Command, Lieutenant General Ranjit Singh Dayal called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on 18.5.86 at Ramavaram Gardens.

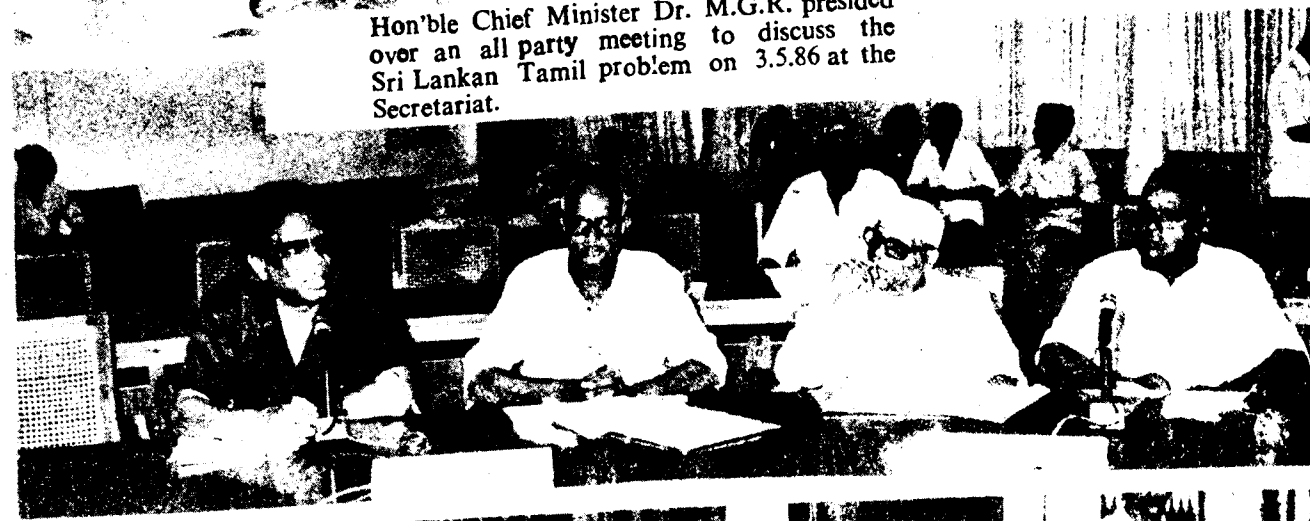


The statues that were smuggled out to USA were being inspected on their return to TamilNadu after 10 years, by the Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru. Rm. Veerappan on 16.5.86.

NEWS IN PICTURES



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presided over an all party meeting to discuss the Sri Lankan Tamil problem on 3.5.86 at the Secretariat.





**In TamilNadu, you see the
whole of India**



COURTESY : FODOR'S GUIDE TO INDIA

South of Fort. St. George along the Bay of Bengal, Madras puts on its best face. South Beach Road runs past Madras University, the Senate House, and Chepauk Palace (the Nawabs of the Carnatic once held court in this Moorish-style structure which is now a government building). This is the Marina, the shore drive which every Madras citizen proudly tells you is the second biggest beach in the world. The Marina itself, an elegant promenade with flowerbeds along its lanes, is easily the

equal of its close kin on the coasts of the French or the Italian Riviera and its glistening sand beach stretches two or three hundred yards wide with never a sign of the Riviera-crowds. Unfortunately, there is a good reason for this emptiness; the waters off the Marina are infested with sharks and swimming is not at all recommended. As a consolation, there is a swimming pool on the Marina, right next to the rather poor Madras Aquarium where predatory fish are separated from humanity by a glass wall.

Near the Aquarium is another memento of East India Company days, an old building known as the "Ice House". This was used to store ice brought all the way from New England by Yankee seafarers for the benefit of sun-baked businessmen in the pre-airconditioned age.

The shore road then continues south to the San Thome section and San Thome Cathedral. You would be well-advised, though, to stray inland into the old Indian section of Mylapore.



This was the home of Tiruvalluvar, the Tamil poet who lived in the 2nd century AD and wrote the Kural, the greatest of all works in the Tamil language. It is still recited reverently today in South India.

Mylapore also offers quite a contrast to the European religious architecture found in the San Thome Cathedral and St. Mary's Church. It is the site of the celebrated Kapaliswarar Temple, dedicated to Lord Kapaliswarar, that is Siva. The sawn-off pyramid of its gopuram or entrance shatters the horizon far more violently than the slim spire of San Thome. This entrance is probably also your introduction to the temple architecture of South India. Every year, a festival is held at this temple to commemorate the miracle wrought by Thirugnanasambandar (sorry, South India is full of names like these), a Shaivite saint who resurrected a dead girl. Another ancient temple in Madras is Parthasarathi, a shrine dedicated to Vishnu in the Triplicane section of the city. This is supposed to have been built by one of the early Pallava kings in the 8th century and offers some interesting carvings.

If you have time to wander through Madras, a visit to the National Art Gallery on Pantheon Road is worthwhile.

It houses a not very spectacular collection in a fine old Victorian Gothic building. Next door is the Government Museum containing some superb bronzes, and sculpture and architecture produced by the Dravidian dynasties that once rule South India. On Mount Road in the heart of the city stands Rajaji Hall where the governors of Madras formerly resided and still do in the form of an impressive collection of their portraits.

The immediate outskirts of Madras offer the Church of Our Lady of Expectation on St. Thomas Mount, where the saint is said to have been martyred. The church was built in the 16th century on the foundations of an earlier church which St. Thomas himself is supposed to have erected.

You might also want to take a short jaunt south beyond the Marina to the headquarters of the Theosophical Society, just over Elphinstone Bridge on the Adyar River. The grounds of the society contain one of India's three biggest banyan trees (there's room for 500 people under its branches). On the other side of Elliot Beach Road in Adyar is the Kalakshetra school where classical Indian dancing is fervently taught. Other arts as well are

encouraged under its roof and this is a place to see the ancient designs of Indian textiles reproduced anew.

The Madras Snake Park and Conservation Centre, situated in the beautiful Guindy Deer Park in Madras, founded by Romulus Whitaker, an American who is now settled in India. Its main purpose is to give the public a chance to see, photograph and touch the common snake of India. Most of them (numbering over 500) are housed in an open "pit", where they can be seen moving and feeding in natural surroundings. Other reptiles on show include crocodiles, alligators, monitor lizards and chameleons. Almost half a million people visit here every year. The entrance money, apart from being used for the upkeep of the Park, is put into various wildlife projects and surveys that members of the Snake Park take up. The Snake Park has received grants and continual support from the World Wildlife Fund.

Excursions from Madras

As far as the traveler to India is concerned, the borders of Madras stretch forty miles south and fifty seven miles southwest to Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram, for no visit to the capital of South India should fail to include



these two monuments to the glory of the Pallava emperors (in fact, there's not much point in coming to Madras unless you make this excursion). Here, we suggest a triangular trip by car—it can be duplicated by train or bus to take in the two ancient cities. For the man who does not want to overlook anything, a run to Vellore from Kanchipuram on the western tip of our triangle would certainly be rewarding as well.

Luckily, there is now a good road between Madras and Mahabalipuram, exactly thirty seven miles to the south of the Bay of Bengal. This was once the main harbour and naval base of the great Pallava empire whose capital was in Kanchipuram. Though the reign of the Pallavas waned some 1,200 years ago, it is still very present at Mahabalipuram, the "city of the seven pagodas".

It is nothing less than a breathtaking display of masterful sculpture carved out of solid rock. Here, man has worked nature itself into sublime art, although Nature is now taking her revenge, for the salt spray of the Bay of Bengal is carving the rock temples once more.

The so-called pagodas of Mahabalipuram are actually known as rathas. Five of them represent chariots although, to a Western eye, they resemble pyramids cut off by flat roofs. Their walls are a picture-book of Hindu mythology.

The most famous of the rathas consist of a group of five chariots dedicated to five Pandava princes and their wife consort, Draupadi. Near these delicate temples, life-sized stone statues of an elephant, a lion and a bull seem to be mounting guard. These temples are not overpowering but small and well-proportioned (some measure no more than 35 by 45 feet).

The rathas, which were once whale-back outcroppings of rock, are only one form of Pallava sculptures in Mahabalipuram. Some of India's most animated Hindu sculpture is to be found in the cave temples hollowed out here. We urge you to visit the Mahishasuramardini Mandapam where you will see the thrilling story in stone of the fight between the goddess Durga, riding a lion in her struggle against evil, and Mahishasura, the buffalo demon. Another bas-relief here shows

the god Vishnu sleeping on the coils of a serpent. Quieter pastoral scenes from the life of Krishna can be seen in the Krishna Mandapam cave temple.

But the piece de resistance at Mahabalipuram is the "Penance of Bhaghirata", the world's largest bas-relief, a masterpiece of composition despite its gigantic size (it measures 80 feet long with an average height of 20 feet). This has been called a fresco in stone and its vitality makes its figures appear to be alive. The most prominent of its myriad characters is a group of elephants, one of them seventeen feet long. It is also popularly known as "Arjuna's Penance".

You probably will leave Mahabalipuram with a poignant memory of its surviving Shore Temple, now protected against the erosion of the sea by man's efforts. Built by King Rajasimha in the 7th century and dedicated to Vishnu, it is a tall, graceful pyramid crowned by an octagonal dome and with a smaller tower of exactly the same conception next to it. Surrounded by a row of bulls carved out of solid rock, the Shore Temple stands with its back to the sea, rising up starkly against blue waters with a white wreath of foam. There were once two or three more temples along the shore, but only one has withstood time and the sea for twelve centuries.

Mahabalipuram also offers a fine beach and several pleasant resort developments.

Let us have faith that right is might;
and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do
our duty as we understood it.

—Abraham Lincoln.

Resembling the dragons of ancient Chinese folk tales, monitor lizards are the largest and one of the oldest lizards existing. The largest of the species is the Komodo dragon of Indonesia which is amazingly huge. It is 3 metres long and what's more, can devour a small deer or a wild pig easily.

MINIATURE DRAGONS

by Nita Edwin

Monitors generally inhabit the warmer parts of the world living in crevices and cracks in the ground. Monitor lizards are agile climbers, swift runners and good swimmers. They vary in size from 20 cm to 3 m and their weight could be anything from 20 gm to 135 kg. The body is massive with four powerful legs bearing five clawed toes. It is covered with numerous small non-overlapping scales. The head is tapered, the neck is long and slender, and the eyes are prominent. The tail is muscular and long. The teeth are like that of a saw and are curved rearward. Like the snake it can widen its mouth capacity to swallow a prey whole and has a long forked tongue.

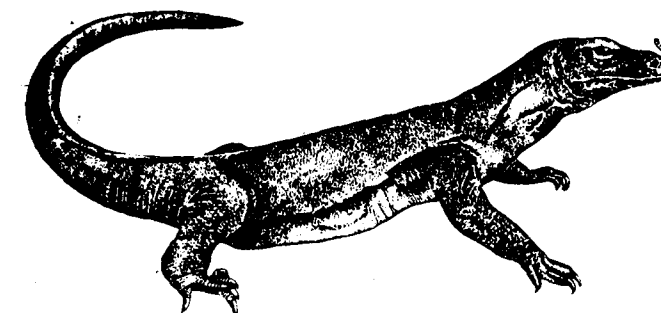
The Common Indian Monitor known as 'gho' in Hindi, figures in history as a battle aid. Legends about soldiers using it to scale fort walls are commonly heard of. After the monitor lizard climbs a wall, it disappears into a hole and wedges itself tightly in it by inflating its body making it extremely difficult to be pulled out. This could be the reason for it being used by soldiers.

There are four species of monitor lizards occurring in the Indian subcontinent, the Yellow, the Desert, the Common and the Water Monitor. The Common Indian Monitor is olive, grey or brown in colour with sparse black dots. The young ones are brightly coloured, dark olive with white

and dark spots across their backs. As they grow older the colour becomes lighter. This has led to the belief that there are two kinds of gho—the Chandan gho and the Patala gho, which is not true.

Fierce Fighters

These little 'dragons' can be quite fierce if brought to bay. They don't spit fire like the fiery dragons of myth but gear themselves for a fight by inflating their bodies and hissing profusely. The strong rudder-like tail then mercilessly lashes well-aimed blows at the predator. Monitors also use their teeth and dagger-like claws for defence.



Male monitors fight with one another mainly to gain dominance and not to kill. During the fight the use of teeth, claws and tail is restricted. Each male stands on its hind legs facing the other and then attempts to push down the opponent.

Indian Monitors have a natural fondness for eggs. It makes them daring enough

to venture into a crocodile's nest to steal the eggs, even when the mother is around. Besides the eggs of crocodiles and birds, they also feed on squirrels, small turtles, fish, birds, insects and carrion.

Desert Monitors are another species of monitor lizards found in the arid regions of Pakistan and Northwest India. They are pale sand grey in colour with dark cross bands across their bodies. They have a good sense of direction and memory. Even if they are taken 500 m away from their burrow they can find their way back without difficulty.

Water Monitors are the largest among Indian Monitors and are found in Orissa, Bengal, Eastern India and Bangladesh. They have nostrils near the tip of their snouts which allow them to breathe when the rest of the body is submerged. They live mainly on frogs. A specimen caught was found to have eaten nearly 40 frogs in a day.

Monitors are hunted mercilessly by man and this has made them an endangered species. It is a delicacy to certain tribal communities and its skin is also used as leather.

People have a false dread of monitor lizards. This may be because of their snake-like appearance and long forked tongue. Though they may bite they are not poisonous.

THEY SAID IT

The average man never really thinks from end to end of his life. The mental activity of such people is only a mouthing of clichés. What they mistake for thought is simply reception of what they have heard. My guess is that well over eighty percent of the human race goes through life without having a single original thought. Whenever a new one appears the average man shows signs of dismay or resentment.

—H. L. Mencken.

The only freedom deserving the name, is that of pursuing our own good in our own so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it. Each is the proper guardian of his own health, whether bodily or mental or spiritual. Mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves, than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest.

—John Stuart Mill.

The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it.

—Adam Smith

I want nothing to do with any religion conceded with keeping the masses satisfied to live in hunger, filth and ignorance. I want nothing to do with order, religion, or otherwise, which does not teach people that they are capable of becoming happier or more civilized, on this earth, capable of becoming more man, master of his fate and captain of his soul. To attain this I would put priests to work, also, and turn the temples into schools.

—Jawaharlal Nehru.

One has to pay dearly for immortality; one has to die several times while one is still alive.

—Friedrich Nietzsche.

It is preoccupation with possession, more than anything else, that prevents men from living freely and nobly.

—Bertrand Russell.

What is the meaning of human life or for that matter, of the life of any creature? To know an answer to this question means to be religious. You ask, Does it make any sense, then, to pose this question? I answer: The man who regards his own life and that of his fellow creatures as meaningless is not merely unhappy but hardly fit for life.

—Albert Einstein.

I have noticed that nothing I never said ever did me any harm.

—Calvin Coolidge.

Every reform was once a private opinion, and when it shall be a private opinion again it will solve the problem of the age.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

One great society alone on earth:
The noble living and the noble dead.

—William Wordsworth.

Anybody can be angry - that is easy; but to be angry with the right person, and to the right degree, and at the right time, and for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not within everybody's power and is not easy.

—Aristotle.

Who holds the souls of children, holds the nation.

—Anonymous.

Force and not opinion is the Queen of the world; but it is opinion that uses force.

—Blaise Pascal.

The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone.

—Henrik Ibsen.

The course of human history is determined, not by what happens in the skies, but by what takes place in the hearts of men.

—Sir Arthur Keith.

Quotations in this issue sent by Selvi Chitra.M.

The New Team

Following is the list of Union Council of Ministers after reshuffle:
Rajiv Gandhi — Prime Minister who also holds portfolio of Defence and Scientific Departments.

P.V. Narasimha Rao — Human Resource Development.

Vishwanath Pratap Singh — Finance

Buta Singh — Home

P. Shiv Shankar — External Affairs in addition to Commerce

Dr. G.S. Dhillon — Agriculture, rural development.

Mufi Mohd Syed — Tourism

H.K.L. Bhagat — Food and Civil Supplies in addition to Parliamentary Affairs.

Abdul Ghani Khan Choudhury — Programme implementation

Abdul Ghafoor — Urban Development

Asoke Kumar Sen — Law and Justice.

B. Shankaranand — Water Resources

Bansi Lal — Transport

K.C. Pant — Steel and Mines.

Mohsina Kidwai — Health and Family Welfare.

Narayan Datt Tiwari — Industry.

Vasant Sathe — Energy.

(Total 17 ministers of Cabinet rank including Prime Minister).

Ministers of State:

Khurshid Alam Khan — Textiles

Chandrashekhar Singh — Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Rajendra Kumari Bajpai — Welfare

Ram Niwas Mirdha — Communications

P.N. Sangma — Labour

V.N. Gadgil — Information and Broadcasting

Ajit Panja — Planning

Arun Nehru — Internal Security

Arun Singh — Defence Research and Development.

Dalbir Singh — Urban Development.

Ghulam Nabi Azad — Department of States in Home Ministry

H.R. Bhardwaj — Law and Justice

Jagdish Tytler — Civil Aviation

Janardhan Poojari — Finance

K. Natwar Singh — Fertilisers

K.R. Narayanan — External Affairs

Eduardo Faleiro — External Affairs

Madhavrao Scindia — Railways

Mrs. Margaret Alva — Youth Affairs, Sports and Women's Welfare

M. Arunachalam — Industrial Development

R.K. Jaichandra Singh — Chemicals and Petro-chemicals.

Rajesh Pilot — Surface Transport

Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha — Science and Technology, Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space.

Shivraj Patil — Science and Technology, Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space.

Sitaram Kesari — Parliamentary Affairs.

Sukh Ram — Defence Production and Defence Supplies.
 Mrs. Sushila Rohtagi — Power.
 Yogendra Makwana — Agriculture and Cooperation
 Z.R. Ansari — Environment and Forests
 P. Chidambaram — Personnel, Public Grievances and Penalties
 Brahma Dutt — Commerce
 Ramanand Yadav — Rural Development.
 B.K. Gadhai — Expenditure
 Mrs. Sheila Dixit — Parliamentary Affairs
 Sontosh Mohan Dev — Tourism
 Mrs. Krishna Sahi — Education and Culture
 Prof. K.K. Tewari — Public Enterprises in the Industry Ministry
 Miss Seroj Khaparde — Health
 (Total 38 Ministers of State)

Deputy Ministers:

Girdhar Gomango — Welfare
 S. Krishna Kumar — Family Welfare
 Biren Singh Engti — Personnel
 (Total three Deputy Ministers).

EARTH'S CLIMATE THREATENED

Within 100 years, Siberia could be the bread basket of the world, New York city might be at the bottom of the sea and one fourth of all species of wildlife may become extinct.

These catastrophic changes, scientists fear would be the result of the destruction of rain forests which are disappearing at an alarming rate. The U.S. News and World Report states that 100 acres are destroyed every minute. The lust for land and timber has wiped out more than 40 original rain forests during the past 30 years. If exploitation continues at this rate, rain forests will vanish forever within a few decades.

The loss of rain forests poses a danger for people the world over as the forests affect regional climate directly and in-

fluence global weather patterns indirectly. For example, in deforested Central Panama, the average annual rainfall has dropped by 17 inches in the last 50 years. Also the spreading of the Sahara is partly attributed to the dwindling of rain forests, by some scientists. There is a growing concern over the consequences of deforestation on the green house effect—that is the heating of the earth that can occur when fossil fuels and forests are burned, and the solar energy trapped due to increase in carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide levels in the air will double within the next 60 years, warming the earth by as much as 3 degrees Celsius. This may cause a partial melting of polar ice caps and a raising of sea levels, a direct threat to one third of mankind who live within 35 miles of coastlines.

AGILE SPRINTER



By Roopal Rawal

With lithe physique, sleek posture and legendary speed, the Cheetah claims the title of the world's fastest land animal. The Cheetah shares the characteristic of being a sprinter, with other cats. But it is quite difficult to say accurately how fast it can run. It is very fast over short distances. So the initial burst of speed is no doubt amazing. But after some time it gives up the chase. The widely accepted speed after various trials is 80 km an hour. But it can attain a speed of 110 km an hour and keep it up for about 360 m.

The exceptional speed makes the Cheetah an adept hunter. Its grace and elegance with which it moves in the wild to capture a fleet-footed prey shows its prowess as a hunter. Most of the big cats lie in wait and set ambushes for their prey. But that's not true of a Cheetah. To capture a prey, it relies on its speed. The Cheetah usually stalks the prey and chooses the animal that has separated from the group. The stalk is followed by a sprint.

The prey is not taken with an unexpected leap but is pursued in an open chase. It can easily seize its prey after a short sprint but if the prey has a good start then the Cheetah might give up. Once the prey is killed, the Cheetah likes to drink the blood and eat the heart and kidneys first. Thereafter the head is taken and only then is the muscle meat preferred. A Cheetah is not likely to return to a kill after the first feed.

The Odd Cat Out

The small head, the narrow deep chest and body, the long, sinewy limbs are the distinctive characteristics that distinguishes the Cheetah from other cats. Its claws are blunt and not as retractile as some of the big cats. These claws serve a specific purpose of giving this speedy animal an additional grip essential for sudden stops and turns. Its teeth are not as sharp as that of a Panther and a Tiger. It has many dog-like characteristics, too. For instance the feet are very much

like that of a dog. It is only when it stalks does it remind one of a cat. Cheetahs are solitary but occasionally hunt in pairs. Groups of upto twelve members may be seen.

The Cheetah is more often, if not always, mistaken for a Panther or Leopard. But the distinct profile of the Cheetah with a steep outline of its forehead and the face marked by 'tear stripes' running from the corner of the eyes down the sides of the nose, differentiates it from a Panther. While the coat of the Cheetah is heavily patterned with solid black spots, that of the Panther is marked with small close-set black rosettes.

At one time the Cheetah was widely dispersed from India across to the North of Africa, down that continent into South Africa. Today it is restricted to Africa. One of the reasons for its decline in Asia is that it preferred to live in open country. As agriculture spread, the Cheetah's natural habitat was threatened as also its main diet—blackbucks and chitals. Ofcourse the trade in coats, rugs, etc. and lust for trophies did account for a sudden fall in its number.

Some say that Cheetah became extinct in Asia due to evolutionary factors. Some others blame human intervention. While a few consider biological factors, responsible. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that like many other fauna and flora species the Cheetah has become a creature of the past. Environmentalists are trying to re-introduce Cheetahs in India before it is too late. So there is still a ray of hope. But whether they will survive, and if they do, will they multiply or breed successfully, remains an enigma.



TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED MADRAS

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)

TAMIN exports Black and Grey Granite Blocks to Foreign countries like Japan, West Germany, U.K., Italy and Australia.

TAMIN GRANITES, a 100% Export Oriented Unit of Tamin, on commissioning its commercial production, now exports polished slabs, wall panels of 2 to 3 cm thickness and monuments of 10-15 cms thickness.

TAMIN also offers the following important Industrial Minerals from their Mines for supply within the country and for exports to the required specification of the consumers/industries.

1. INDIAN STANDARD SAND	As per I. S. 650/1966
2. LIMESTONE	Chemical Grade + 91% average CaCO_3
3. QUARTZ	+ 99.8 SiO_2
4. FELDSPAR	+ 12% K_2O
5. ROSE QUARTZ	Semiprecious variety
6. SILICA SAND	+ 99.7 SiO_2
7. FIRE CLAY	Refractory Grade 32.1% Al_2O_3
8. RAW GRADED VERMICULITE	Volume expansion on heating 14 times (average)
9. EXPOLIATED VERMICULITE	Golden Yellow in colour
10. LIMESHEEL	average CaCO_3 +94%

for your requirements, kindly address:

The CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED
P.B. No. 2961 TWAD HOUSE, GROUND FLOOR,
31, KAMARAJAR SALAI, CHEPAUK,
MADRAS-600 005.

FACTORY :
TAMIN GRANITES
MANALI-PONNERI ROAD
MANALI
MADRAS-600 068.

PHONE : 848932
TELEX : 41 - 6081 TNML IN

DTPR/17735/363/86/SAS

GRAMS : MINESALITE

"Man of the Woods", that is what Orangutan means in Malay-the language of Malaysia and Indonesia. Orangutans are large apes which have often been mistaken by early European explorers to be wild men.

An English captain while travelling in Borneo in 1712 came across these interesting animals, and wrote that they were upto 6 ft. tall, walked upright like men and had longer arms than men. The natives of Borneo too believe that they were once men but were changed into animals because they had mocked God.

Orangutans are the next closely related animals to man after Chimpanzees and Gorillas. They belong to the highest order of mammals-the primates which includes man, apes and monkeys. The Orangs are the second largest primates in the world and inhabit the tropical rain forests of Borneo and Sumatra in Indonesia.

Males reach an average height of 137 cm, and weigh almost 70 kgs. These shaggy animals are reddish brown in colour and are tailless. Their grey faces are either smooth and hairless or covered with short bristles. Some adult males may even be proud possessors of beards and moustaches. Their bodies are thickest, legs short and arms so long that if the Orang stands upright his hands almost touch the ground. The digits on all four legs are hook shaped enabling it to grip trees easily.

Living on trees

The Orang is well adapted to a life in the trees but this arboreal life has its impending dangers. He may land up with broken bones if a branch is unable to support his huge size.

Attentive care

The female Orang is about half the size of its mate and is solitary too. She wanders through the forest with her young clinging tenaciously



MAN OF THE WOODS

BY
AWANTI MEHTA

to her fur. The female usually gives birth to one young who is born after a gestation period of eight to nine months. The young is a totally helpless infant at birth and has to be nursed by its mother for three to four years. During this time it is fed on milk and later leaves and fruit, thoroughly chewed by the mother.

The Orang mother is very attentive towards her young. She cleans the young one's fur with her teeth and bites off long nails to keep them short. Occasionally, the infant is given a wash when it rains. The young Orang depends on its mother till it is six to seven years old.

Endangered species

Orangutans are an endangered species with only an estimated 5000 surviving according to the 1966 IUCN report. But today their numbers are probably half of that. The decline in numbers is due to destruction of their habitat, forests being constantly cleared for farming and logging. Orangs are hunted ruthlessly and the

young ones are illegally sold to zoos and circuses.

However, conservationists have taken steps to check these activities. The Nature Protection and Wildlife Management wing of the Indonesian Forestry Service sends the captured Orangs to an Orang Rehabilitation centre.

Here people with expert guidance, love and care teach these young Orangs how to survive in the wild, so that they are not left completely helpless and can fend for themselves when reintroduced into the forest.

As night sets in the Orang constructs a nest by bending down branches. A temporary nest can be built in five minutes and one is built nearly every day for an afternoon nap. An overhead covering of leaves to this nest may provide shelter during a rainstorm.

Basically a loner, the Orang gives the impression of an eccentric mumbling and grumbling to himself in an absent-minded way. A male takes up this solitary life as soon as he relinquishes the security of his mother. Travelling and eating all by himself he seeks the company of a female only for a brief period, when they come together to mate.

The adult male is distinct from the female, not only because of its increased size but also due to cheek flaps that surround its face and a huge pouche which hangs from its throat like a gigantic double chin. Both sexes have these throat pouches but in the males it is bigger and more prominent.

The ancestral Orang may have used it to amplify his voice. The modern orang, however doesn't sing but emits an impressive call, which is a lengthy sequence of sighs and groans that lasts for two to three minutes. Most of the time he is either grunting, squeaking, hooting, sighing or making a sucking noise through his pursed lips.

If I Had My Life to Live Over

SOMEONE asked me the other day, if I had my life to live over, would I change anything?

No, I answered, but then I began to think....

If I had my life to live over I would have talked less and listened more.

I would have invited friends over to dinner even if the carpet was stained and the sofa faded.

I would have eaten popcorn in the "good" living room and worried much less about the dust when someone wanted to light a fire in the fireplace.

I would have taken the time to listen to my grandfather reminisce about his youth.

I would never have insisted the car windows be rolled up on a summer day because my hair had just been set and sprayed.

I would have burnt the pink candle sculpted like a rose before it melted in storage.

I would have sat on the lawn with my children and not worried about grass stains.

I would have cried and laughed less while watching television and more while watching life.

I would have shared more of the responsibility carried by my husband.

I would have gone to bed when I was ill instead of pretending the earth would stop if I weren't there for the day.

I would never have bought anything just because it was practical, wouldn't show soil or was guaranteed to last a lifetime.

Instead of wishing away nine months of pregnancy, I'd have cherished every moment and realized that the wonderment growing inside me was my only chance in life to assist God in a miracle.

When my child kissed me impetuously, I would never have said, "Later. Now go and wash up for dinner".

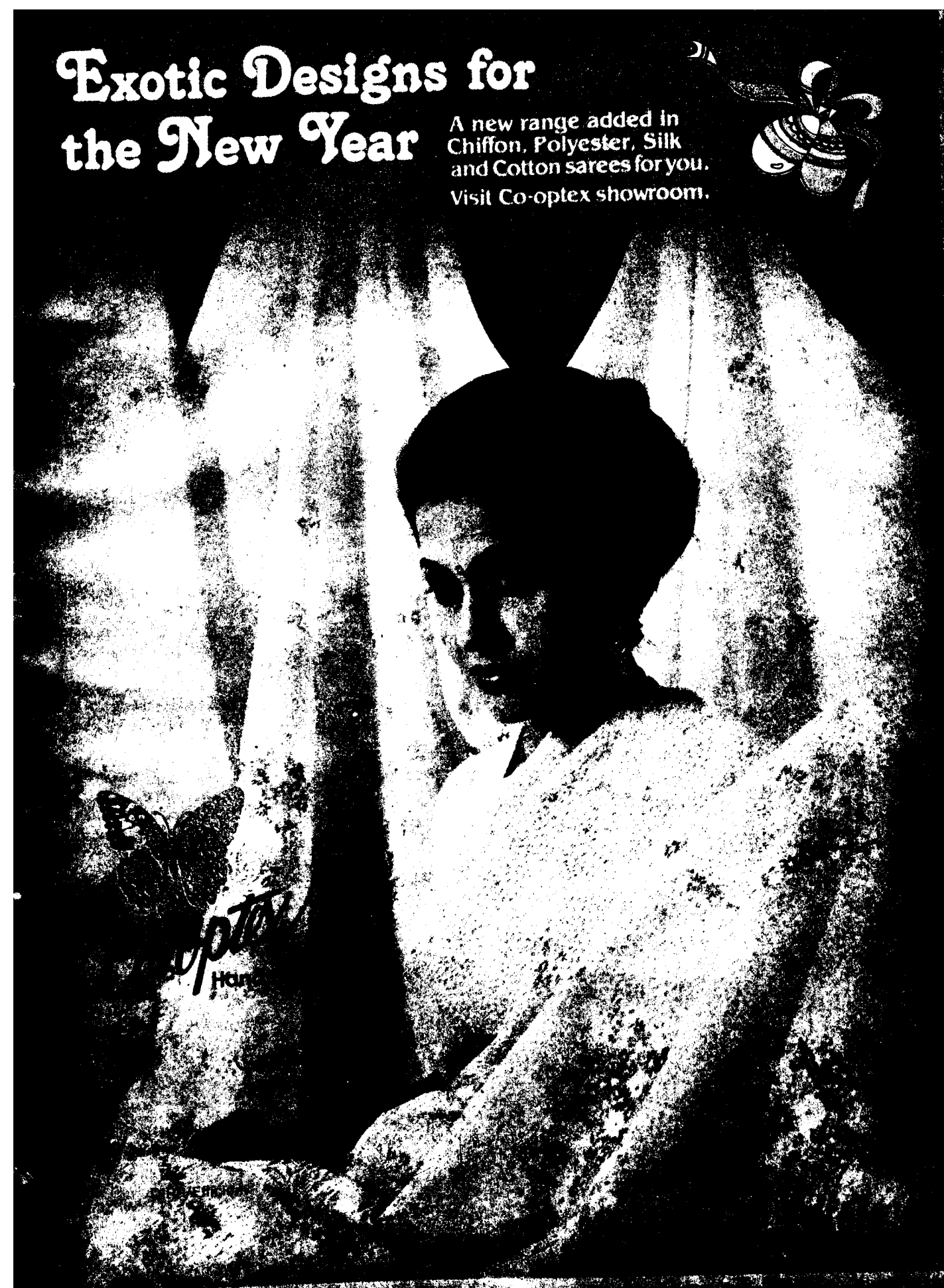
There would have been more I love yous....more I'm sorrys but mostly, given another chance at life, I would seize every minute..look at it and really see it live it and never given it back.

COURTESY... READERS DIGEST

Edited & Published by R. Karpooarasundarapandian, I.A.S., Director of I & PR., Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
Printed at Tamil Arasu Press, Govt. Estate, Madras-600 002.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in Chiffon, Polyester, Silk and Cotton sarees for you. Visit Co-optex showroom.



Tamil Arasu

Regd. No. M. 8676-A
Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23

BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES AND GROWING IN PERFORMANCE

- ★ Setting up of large and medium scale industries in Public and Joint Sector mostly in industrially backward areas.
- ★ Investing in the share capital of Joint Sector.
- ★ Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site
- ★ Liaise with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- ★ Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 600 crores.
- ★ Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.,
735, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Telephone : 88643/44/45/46 Telex : MS-7878 Grams : TIDCO

June 1986 75 p.



DIPR/296/85.NAS

Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in
Chiffon, Polyester, Silk
and Cotton sarees for you.
Visit Co-optex showroom.

Co-optex
Hand

DIRTY/Efficient

TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

2000-00

Tamil Nadu Bandh Total, Peaceful

The bandh called by the parties in Tamil Nadu to call attention to the suffering multitude of Tamils in Sri Lanka on 31st May was total. A report.

Bagasse based newsprint unit inaugurated

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR inaugurated the world's first bagasse based newsprint factory on 24-5-86. The project will save valuable foreign exchange and provide employment to 1500 persons. A report.

Kamaraj, the people's leader

The 84th birthday of Perunthalaivar Late Kamaraj is to be celebrated on 15th July. Tamil Arasu brings you an eulogy by Arignar Anna to Kamaraj. A tribute.

Family Welfare scales new heights

Tamil Nadu's Family Welfare programme continues to break new records and widen the horizons of State's prosperity. An essay.



Thiruvalluvar Year 2017

June 1986

Vaikasi-Aani

ALL PARTY BANDH TOTAL



The 12 hour bandh On May 31 st called by all political parties in Tamil Nadu on the Sri Lanka issue was total and peaceful.

The bandh was observed from 6 a.m. to 6 p. m. to protest against the repressive measures let loose by the Jayewardene regime in the Tamil areas and to express sympathy with the suffering Tamils on the island.

All-party cooperation: The Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government, Thiru T.V. Antony, who described the bandh as "total", told newsmen that it went off peacefully, thanks to the cooperation of all the political parties and the people of the State in response to the call of the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. to desist from any action which might defeat the nobility of the purpose for which the bandh was being observed.

All bus, train and air services in the State remained suspended

between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Shops and commercial establishments and Government offices were closed for the day. The Government had declared the day a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Trains regulated: Trains were regulated in Madras before 6 a.m. At the Egmore railway station, the Rockfort Express and a Summer special arrived before the commencement of the bandh. The other trains on the metre gauge were regulated at various railway stations.

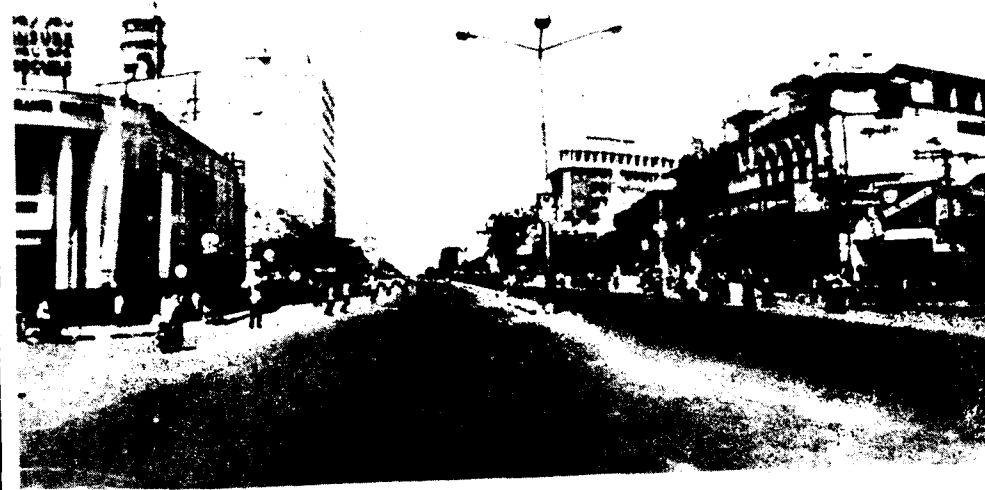
On the broad gauge, the Yercaud Express, the Howrah Mail, the Nilgiris Express, the Bangalore Mail, the Bombay Mail, the Kakinada Express and the Mangalore Mail arrived at the Madras Central by 6 a.m. The Cochin Express, Trivandrum Mail and G.T. Express were regulated at Arkonam Kudur Station.

Earlier an all-party meeting on Sri Lanka, convened by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister,

Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R., on May 29th decided to observe a State-wide 'bandh' on May 31 between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. to condemn the repressive measures of the Jayewardene Government and express sympathy with the suffering Tamils on the island.

Buses off the road: Briefing newsmen, the Electricity Minister, Mr. S. Ramachandran said buses would be off the road. The meeting had sought the cooperation of all sections of the public in ensuring a peaceful and successful bandh all over the State.

The all-party meeting, held at the State Secretariat under Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R.'s chairmanship, adopted a resolution "strongly condemning the planned genocide being carried out by the Sri Lankan armed forces in the Tamil areas". It also expressed sympathy with the Tamils, victims of sudden attacks, forced to run to the forests for safety leaving all their properties.



The resolution explained that the meeting decided to organise the protest demonstration so as not to succumb to the designs of the Jayewardene Government which was trying to divide the Tamils for its selfish ends.

The meeting said that on such issues strategies evolved after deliberations among all political parties would be more bene-

ficial than individual decisions. It appealed to the DMK not to take suo motu decisions on common issues.

It promised both the Centre and the State Government full cooperation in efforts for a solution to the problem of Sri Lanka Tamils and called for immediate steps to stop loss of life and destruction of property.

Answering reporter's queries, the Minister clarified that the parties which had subscribed to the resolution did not approve of the DMK's programme of protest rallies, public meetings and processions on that day. They suggested that it also give up the idea of holding rallies and taking out processions he said.



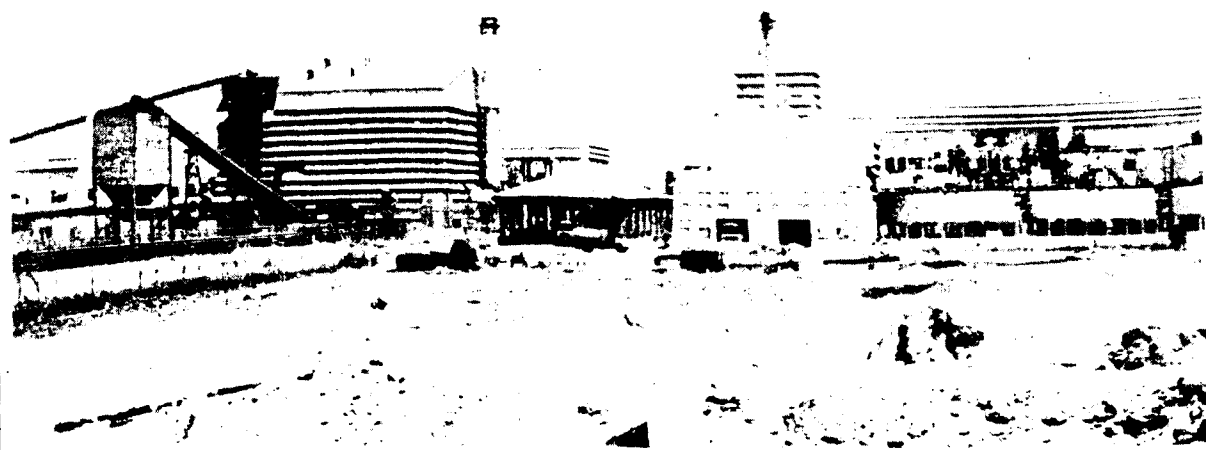
World's First Bagasse Based Newsprint Plant Inaugurated

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. on May 21 formally dedicated to the nation the world's first

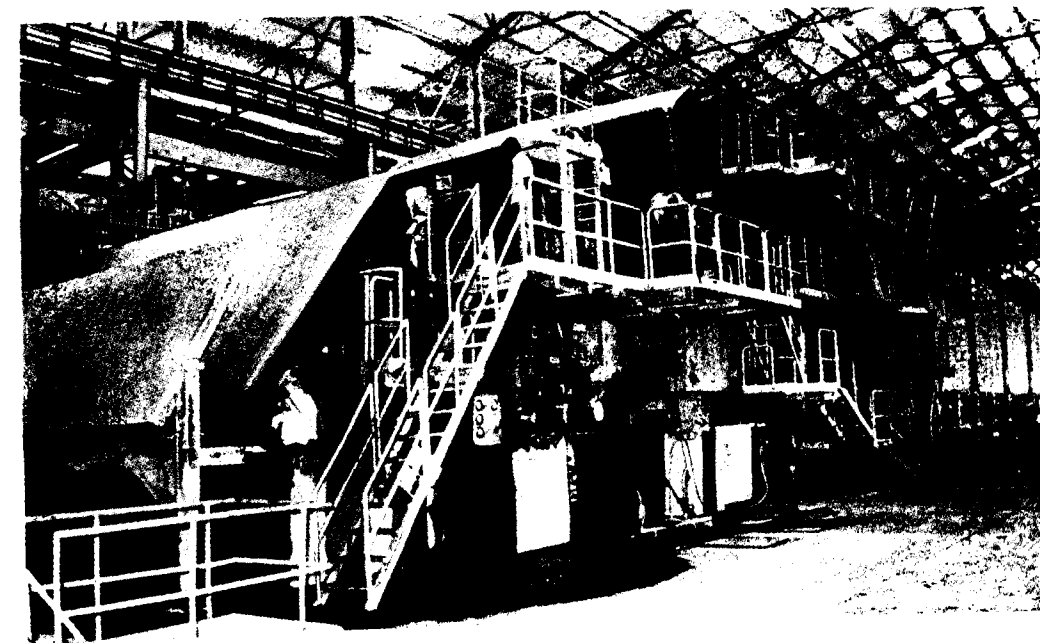
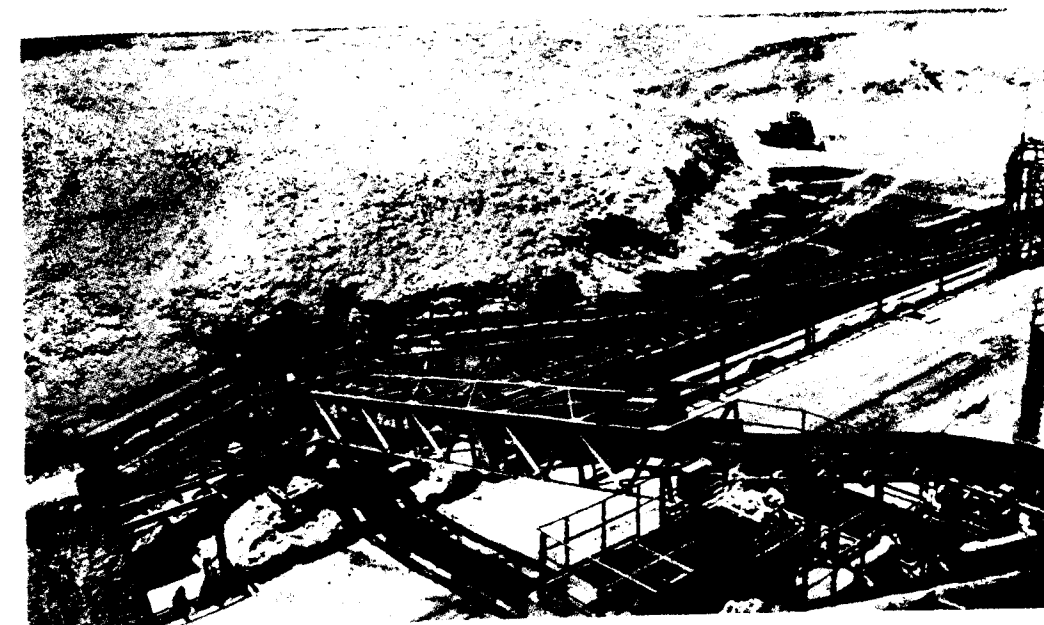
bagasse-based newsprint plant here. The plant has a capacity to manufacture 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes

of writing paper a year.

In his brief speech, Dr. M. G. R. said the factory would help reduce the news



VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE PAPER MILL



TNPL HOLDS THE RECORDS

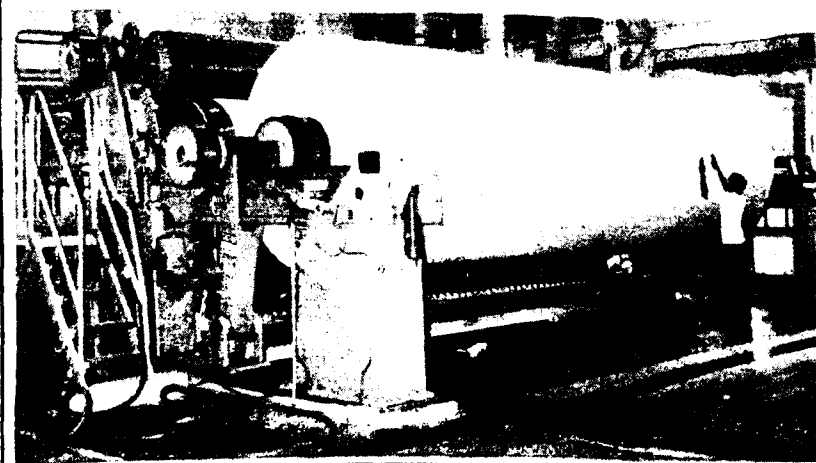
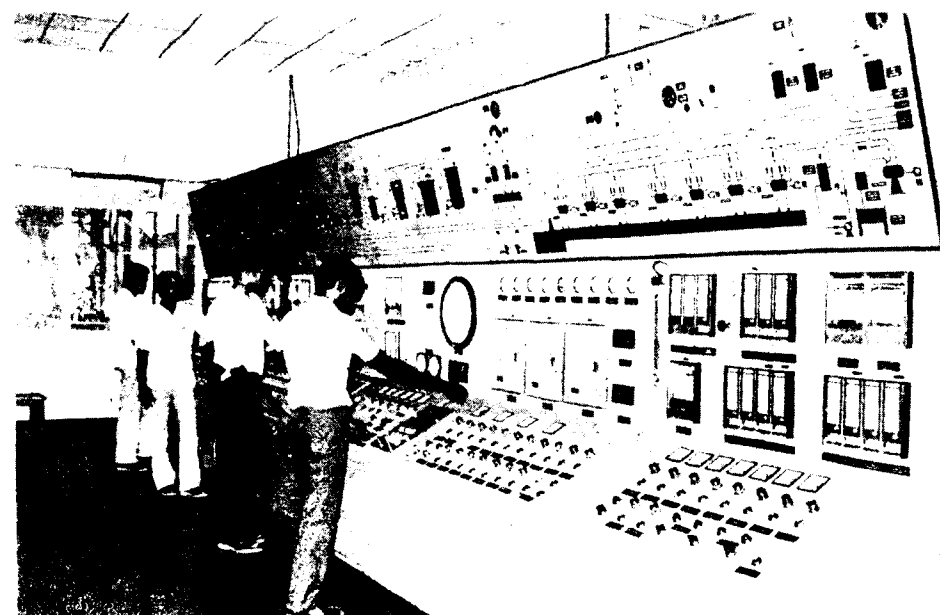
- ★ The first Newsprint mill in the world using more than 80% bagasse in the furnish and without any long fibre support.
- ★ The first bagasse based mill producing Newsprint as well as all grades of printing and writing paper.
- ★ The first fully mechanised bagasse handling and storage system in the world.
- ★ The first steam and power generation system utilising multiple solid fuels including bagasse pith.
- ★ First bagasse based Newsprint plant in India.
- ★ First World Bank financed Paper Project in India.
- ★ Largest Newsprint mill (300 T.P.D.) in India.
- ★ Largest Public Sector Project of Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ The first Paper Project of this magnitude to be completed in a record time of 36 months.

print shortage in the country. He thanked the World Bank for the Rs. 110 crore assistance given to the Rs. 236-crore project.

The Hon'ble Industries Minister, Thiru K. Rajaram, said many private industrialists have come forward to set up similar units after seeing the Pugalur plant. The second project would come up in South Arcot or North Arcot.

Thiru Moore, Mexican consultant to the factory, said though his country had invented the technology, Tamil Nadu had made a success of the bagasse-based newsprint project.

The plant uses bagasse and eucalyptus wood as raw



material, and the first batch of newsprint for commercial use rolled out of the factory in October 1985. In the first year of its operation, the plant achieved a capacity utilisation of 70 per cent.

TNPL is the country's fourth newsprint mill, the other three being wood based. The four mills together meet about 55 percent of the country's requirement of newsprint.



KAMARAJ
THE PEOPLE'S
LEADER

It is my duty to appreciate Kamaraj because he has striven so hard to raise the standard of Tamil Nadu and tried his best for the advancement of Tamils.

It is in true Tamil tradition to appreciate a man of culture who deserves appreciation. It is also a custom in democracy.

In a democracy, the leader of a political party will be praised by the leader of another political party. But in a totalitarian country, the leader of a political party will only dig the grave of a leader of another political party.

Kamaraj and I belong to different political parties. It is not necessary that I should follow his footsteps or I should adopt his policy because I have unveiled his potrait and paid him tributes.

There are differences of opinion in politics. But it should not foster the growth of ill feeling nor should it result in personal violence.

Just because differences of opinion are necessary we should not shout our differences from house tops. I believe that this potrait unveiling of Kamaraj

will drive home the lesson that he has rendered meritorious services in the political life and should be honoured by everybody, irrespective of political differences.

I unveil Kamaraj's potrait in the hope and belief that this function will show that Thiru Kamaraj deserves my respect and reverence. although he belongs to a different political party.

Arignar Anna

(At Pachaiyappa's College High School, Kancheepuram, while unveiling the potrait of Kamaraj on 22.4.67).



WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

The Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R and several of his Cabinet colleagues planted saplings in the Secretariat campus on June 5th to mark the World Environment Day.

The Finance Minister Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan later administered a pledge to the gathering which included Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Antony, a few MLAs and government officials and employees.

The Chief Minister distributed saplings to Secretariat employees.

At a tree planting function at the Corporation Higher Secondary School, Saidapet, Corporation Special Officer Thiru K.Chandrachoodan appealed to the public for help and co-operation in the tree-growing efforts.

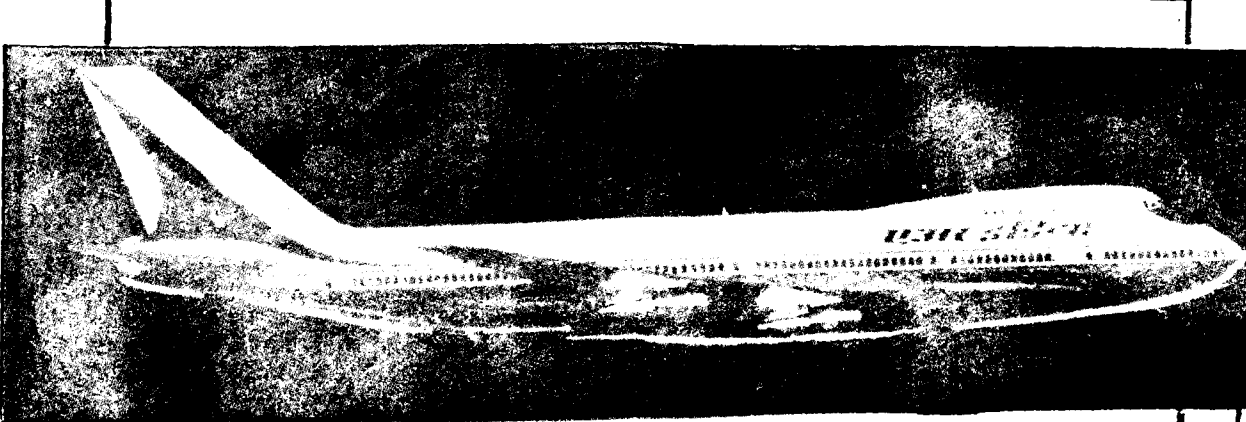
Out of 20,000 avenue trees planted in the past, only 4,000 had survived, he said.

On June 5th, 1,000 saplings were planted at Corporation schools, dispensaries, child welfare centres and family welfare centres.

Commissioner Tmt. Shanta Sheela Nair welcomed the gathering. Thiru Saidai Duraiswamy, M.L.A. planted the first sapling at the Saidapet school.

The only justice is to follow the sincere intuition of the soul angry of gentle. Anger is just, and pity is just, but judgement is never just.

—D. H. Lawrence.



New International Airport Complex Foundation Laid

A high-level civil aviation team, headed by Thiru Jagdish Tytler, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation, will visit Madras in June to assess the potential for Vaayadoot feeder service in Tamil Nadu.

Non-availability of aircraft had been a hindrance to the rapid expansion of feeder air service in different parts of the country, Thiru Tytler said while laying the foundation for the new international terminal complex at Madras Airport on May 28th.

The Minister said the Union Government had recently concluded an agreement with the Dornier of West Germany for the manufacture of small aircraft in Kanpur, initially. The the Kanpur plant would take up the assembling job and go in for production by next year. The first 400 aircraft built would be given to the Defence and a few of the machines would be be acquired for Vayudoot service.

A decision on the expansion of the airport at Coimbatore would be taken during his visit to Madras next month, possibly after June 4, Thiru Tytler said. The Budget this year had not made any allocation for new civil aviation programmes and

expansion of the existing facilities. Hence, he said, all development works had to be managed from out of the earnings of the two major airlines in the country and other agencies coming under the purview of his ministry. Air India, Indian Airlines and other units were already performing well. He was confident that the earnings of these establishments "will double within the next six months". Direct flight to Delhi: Regarding the re-introduction of the direct flight between Madras and Delhi, the Minister said he had already announced in the Lok Sabha that the direct service would be restored from the first week of July. "We were expecting to get two Airbus aircraft on lease". Out of this only one had come and it had been deployed to clear the summer rush. He was confident that the other aircraft would be acquired soon and given to Madras or operating direct flights to the capital.

Thiru S. Muthusamy, Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Minister for Transport who presided, hoped that the new international terminal complex when completed, would meet the growing passenger and cargo traffic. He said that on instructions from the Chief Minister, Dr.M.G.Ramachandran, he had handed

over four letters to the Union Minister stressing the need to set up airports at Thanjavur, Tuticorin and Salem and also for the expansion of the Coimbatore airport and the immediate restoration of the direct flight to Delhi.

Prof. N.K. Singh, Chairman of the International Airports Authority of India, welcoming the gathering, said the construction of the new international terminal complex in Madras, estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores, would be taken up in two phases, and the first phases costing Rs. 9.84 crores would be completed by 1988- 1989. Full capacity utilisation of the complex, which would have two aerobridges, would be achieved by 1990-1991.

Increasing traffic: The international passenger traffic at Madras, he said, had been steadily growing and according to the present projections, it is expected to reach 6.82 lakhs during 1990-1991, almost double the traffic handled in 1984-85. This growth had been taken into account in designing the new terminal building.

The new international terminal complex would come up on a site adjoining the present domestic complex.

Prof. Singh said the IAAI would introduce soon certain new facilities such as making available the services of 'hostesses' to help all passengers arriving from various countries. Many of the passengers arriving particularly from the Gulf countries, did not even know how to fill up the disembarkation forms. Such people would find the services of the airport hostess quite useful. He also said that the IAAI wanted to tone up the airport management and maintenance. "We are setting up an institute in Delhi to train people on airport maintenance. Your domestic terminal is well maintained but I would like it to be better," he said.

Thiru R. Ramakrishnan, MP suggested that with the exper-

tise it had the IAAI could take up consultancy and the construction of airports in foreign countries.

Thiru M. Kalyanasundaram, Thiru R. Mohanaragam, Thiru P. Kulandaivelu, Thiru, A. Jeya Mohan, Thiru G. Vararajan and Thiru Tindivanam Ramamurthi, MPs. pleaded for the introduction of feeder services in different parts of the State and also early expansion of the airport at Coimbatore.

Thiru K.G. Lakshmiopathy on behalf of the contractors entrusted with the job of construction assured the Minister that the new terminal would be built within the stipulated time.

The General Manager, Madras Airport Thiru A. Sreenivas Rao, proposed a vote of thanks.

Money saved: Earlier, Thiru Tytler told newsmen that he was particular the construction of the phase one and two should be finished as scheduled. The completion of the Madras domestic complex within the stipulated time helped to save Rs. 3 crores, the Bombay airport about Rs. 5 crores and the Delhi terminal Rs. 3 crores. The new international terminal in Madras would have a peak hour handling capacity of 1300 passengers; 600 arriving, 600 departing and 100 in the transit, it had been designed as a self-contained centralised terminal.

Tmt. INDIRAGANDHI MEMORIAL PARK—ARAMBY

Tmt. Indira Gandhi Memorial Park at Aramby—3 Kms. away from Udhagamandalam Town was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Tourism, Thiru. R.M. Veerappan on 17.5.86. The earliest plantation of Bluegum (Eucalyptus) are preserved here. This plantation was raised over an area of 1.27 Hect. in the year 1863. At present there are 69 trees standing in this park. The tree No. 48 is the tallest tree measuring 78.12 mts. in height, (256 feet 4 inches). This crop has the distinction of being the tallest tree grove in the country.

A motorable road from Fingerpost or from Tamilazham leads to this park within a distance of about 1.50 Kms. This plantation is permanently preserved as a National monument for the posterity. This park is under the maintenance of the Forest Department.



MADRAS JOINS THE 'RACE AGAINST TIME'

Madras made the Sport Aid marathon a memorable event on May 25th totally identifying itself with the famine-stricken African children.

Amidst fanfare and excitement, the 10-km run from Raj Bhavan to Anna Statue on Anna Salai got off to a colourful start. Wild cheers rent the air as the Hon'ble Educational Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, who flagged off the run announced on behalf of the Chief Minister, a Rs. 10 lakh contribution from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund and also a Rs. 2 lakh donation by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran to the Sport Aid fund.

Long before the event, the participants besieged the Taluk Office Road in Saidapet, bedecked with flags and banners hailing the historic international "Race against time".

The organisers estimated the number of runners at over 10,000. Among them were star athletes and sportsmen, film artistes, top police officials and those representing voluntary agencies and commercial establishments. The participants were divided into segments of 500 each to ensure orderly and smooth run.

The enthusiasm was so high that hundreds of men, women,

and children who had not registered themselves earlier made a beeline to the venue and joined the race, offering spot contributions.

Relay run: Before the start of the race at 9.30 p.m. the Hon'ble Education Minister handed over the Sport Aid torch to Thiru Sivaji Ganesan, film actor, who after running a short distance, handed it over to Thiru Bhaskaran, the Olympian, for carrying it in relay to Anna Statue.

Much to the surprise of the organisers, the participants reached the finishing point, Anna Statue, in just 45 minutes. The Education Minister was there to receive the torch from Thiru Rajan, athlete, who had carried it on the last lap—from the Q.M. Arts College for Women.

In an exultant mood, thousands of people, young and old, lined the entire stretch, greeting and cheering the participants. Soon, sunshades and rooftops around Anna statue overflowed with spectators, to see the grand finale.

More than expected: According to Thiru R. Nagarajan IAS, Director of Sports and Youth Affairs, the response was more than expectation. The Sport Aid collections in the State is expected to total Rs. 20 lakhs.

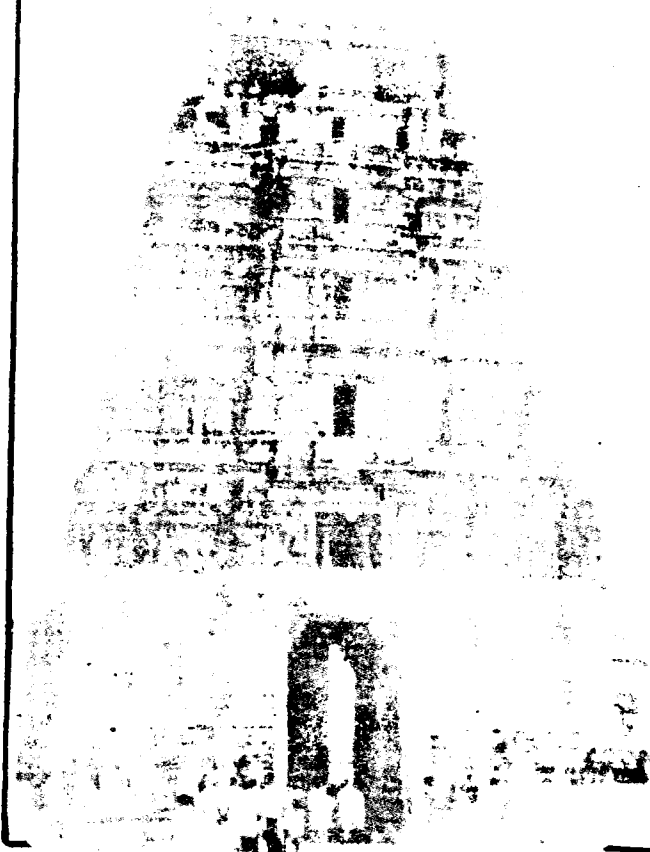
Earlier, on behalf of the Madras Corporation, Rs. 2 lakhs was presented to the Sport Aid Fund by the Commissioner, Tmt. Shanta Sheela Nair, Sivaji Ganesan handed over a cheque for Rs. 10,000 as his donation.

The city police made elaborate bandobust for the event, besides providing a large number of participants. The City Corporation spruced up the 10-km stretch, and flood-lit the Anna Flyover and other important points.

**In TamilNadu, you see the
whole of India**

COURTESY : FODOR'S GUIDE TO INDIA

From the port of the Pallavas, Mahabalipuram, to their capital at Kanchipuram is an easy 40 mile trip inland with one of India's holy cities as your destination. On the way, you probably will be tempted to stop at Thirukalikundram, eight miles west of Mahabalipuram, where a small temple stands on top of a hill 500 ft. high. There, every day just before noon, a priest feeds two white kites, believed by the faithful to be the spirits of two saints. In the village itself at the foot of the hill, there is also a rock temple dedicated to Siva.



City of a thousand temples, Kanchipuram still contains no less than 124 shrines. Kanchipuram is sacred both to Siva and Vishnu, which makes it an important stopping-place for the Hindu pilgrim making his rounds of the seven holy cities of India (the six others are Hardwar, Ujjain, Varanasi, Mathura, Ayodhya and Dwarka). This is the 'Varanasi of the South' and its religious architecture is on a fitting scale.

The first temple to be raised in Kanchipuram was the work of the Pallavas. Typical

of their architecture is the Kailasanatha temple, dedicated to Siva. This temple, believed to be 1,200 years old, contains some excellent 7th and 8th century paintings on the walls of the tiny cells around its courtyards. More paintings, among the best examples of Hindu murals, are to be found in the Vaikunthanatha Perumal Temple, built by the Pallava emperor, Nandi Varman II. Sculptures here relate the wars fought by the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.

It is the later temples of Kanchipuram, though, which give it its skyline, a series of overpowering gopurams. For example, one of the entrance gopurams of the Ekambareswara Temple, built in the 16th century, stands 188 feet high with no less than ten stories of intricate sculpture.

Smaller, but probably more pleasing to the eye, is the 100-foot tower of the Varadarajaswamy Temple. This temple is known for its hall of 96 pillars decorated with interesting sculpture. You will also appreciate the handsome pavilions standing in its courtyard.

Kanchipuram's Pallava temples were built by two rulers, Mahendra Varman and Mammalla Narasimha Varman, who founded Mahabalipuram. They patronized not only architecture and sculpture, but all of the arts, transforming their capital into one of India's great-

est centers of learning. Hindu and Buddhist philosophies flourished side-by-side here.

In later centuries, Kanchipuram remained important under the Pallavas' successors, the Cholas and the Rajahs of Vijayanagar. Even today, it is far from a dead city, unlike Mahabalipuram by the sea. Pilgrims flock here by the hundreds of thousands every year and it has also maintained its reputation as a silk-weaving centre. 'Conjeevaram sari' (that was the English name of Kanchipuram) is still synonymous with the best in Indian silk saris.

From Kanchipuram, it is a short run back to Madras, furnishing the triangle we mentioned earlier. Or else, you might want to strike out 35 miles to the west to Vellore on the banks of the Palar River. The heart of Vellore is its fort, built in the 13th century and still in excellent condition as an example of military architecture despite a long and bloody history of battles. The last siege of Vellore occurred in 1806 during a sepoy mutiny caused by military grievances, antedating the great upheaval by fifty years.

Impressive gates lead you into the fort after crossing its surrounding moat. There is an exquisite temple of Siva probably built in the 14th century inside the fort and since it is no



longer used, you are free to wander through its halls. Sculpture on its ceiling and pillars is particularly rich.

A sleepy French Town in Tropical India

The main road south from Madras keeps company with the Southern Railway line a good part of the way. At Tindivanam, you would be well-advised to detour west 41 miles though Gingee by road to Tiruvannamalai and one of South India's largest temples. Sprawling over 25 acres, the Arunachala temple is dedicated to Tejo Lingam (the fire incarnation of God). Here a gopuram rises 200ft. with eleven sculptured stories. Behind it in the temple grounds is a magnificent courtyard of a thousand pillars. The Arunachala Temple lies at the foot of a hill which comes to life during the Karthikai Deepam festival during the full moon around the end of November. Then a huge fire is lighted on top of

the hill to guide pilgrims to the shrine of a Hindu saint.

Back in Tindivanam, you are now due for quite a change in atmosphere on your next leg, twenty-four miles southeast to Pondicherry. The atmosphere of a sleepy French provincial town still prevails here although this former tiny enclave was returned to Indian administration in 1954 after 250 years of French rule. Near its handsome Government House by the sea is a statue of Duploix, the unsuccessful rival of Clive, who governed Pondicherry for forty years in the 18th century. The French provincial touch is completed with a statue of Joan of Arc and a monument to the Poilus of the First World War.

Sri Aurobindo, philosopher, poet and patriot withdrew to Pondicherry in 1910, after a political trial lasting for two years. With the help of a French woman he founded the ashram which bears his name. His ideal, a superman who surpasses his fellow-men in the things of the spirit, is the very antithesis of Nietzsche's; his humanism is quite different from the philosophy of modern Western thinkers. The residents of the ashram, which can be visited, live according to the Master's teachings—he died in 1950—in a rarefied atmosphere of sachidananda (pure spirit).



the temple, is Nataraja himself, a beautiful statue of Siva, the Cosmic Dancer, cast in an alloy of five metals.

Vishnu is also worshiped at Chidambaram, although his Govindaraja temple is overshadowed by the shrine of Siva. This is a more recent work and it does contain an excellent statue of Lord Vishnu lying on a bed of snakes.

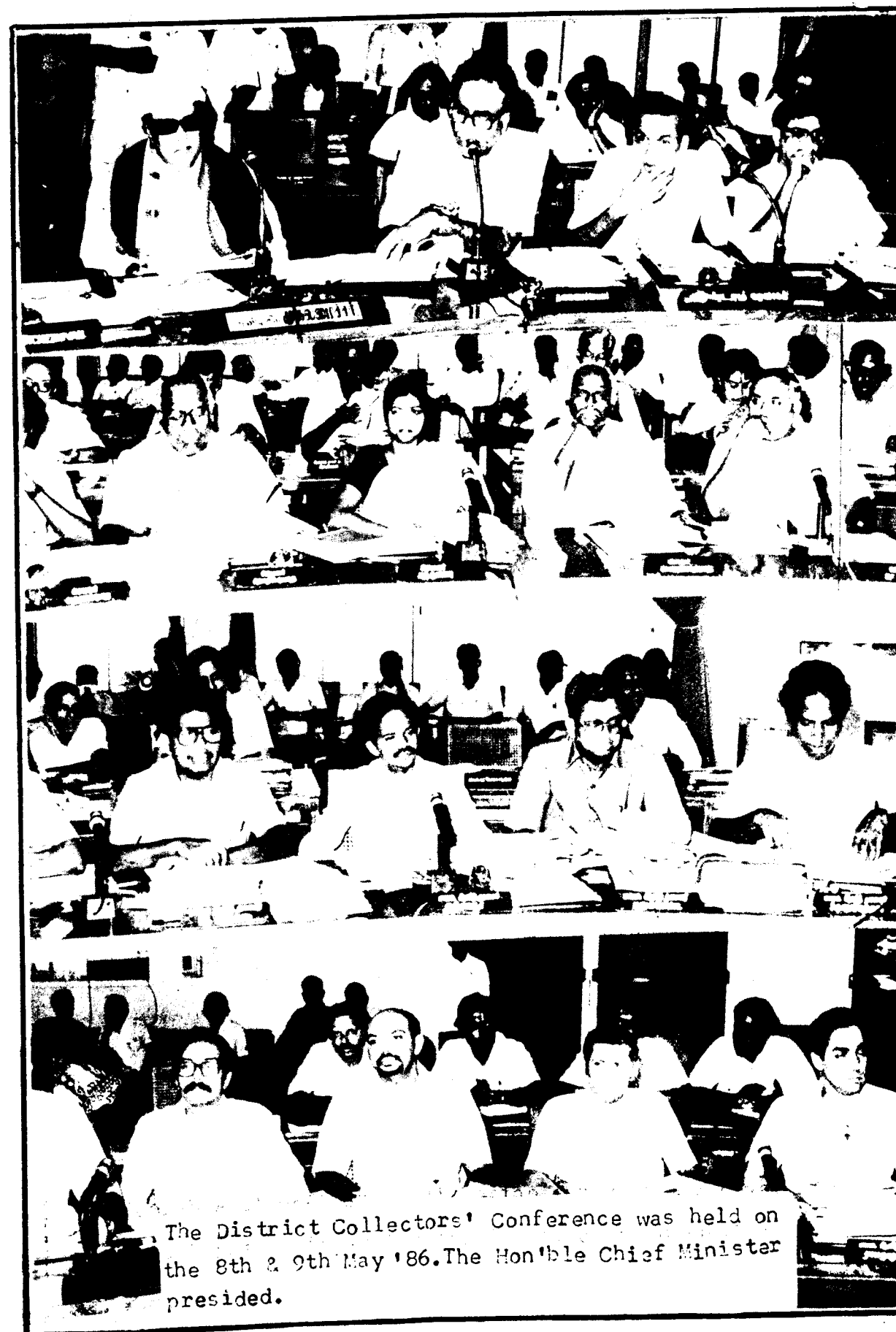
Forty miles south along the coast is the awesome 9th century temple of Nataraja at Chidambaram. This temple covers thirty-two acres of a flat plain lying between two rivers and all of it is dedicated to the god Siva in his aspect as the Cosmic Dancer. Two of the temple's four gopurams of granite (no one knows how the granite reached Chidambaram, for there is none to be found within fifty miles) are covered with sculptures illustrating the 108 posi-

tions of Natya Sastra, the Indian science of dancing. Within the walls of the Nataraja Temple, there are five courts of which most striking is the Rajah Sabha with its thousand pillars and measuring 340 ft. long and 190 ft wide. Here, the Pandyas and the Cholas—two of the four dynasties which built Chidambaram—held their victory celebrations. Another court, the Nritta Sabha, represents a heavenly chariot carved out of stone. Finally, in the sanctum of

As an interesting side trip from Chidambaram, you can visit the old Danish trading port and town of Tranquebar, with its well-preserved fort and sleepy old colonial air. This was Denmark's major Asian holding from 1620 until 1840, when the whole settlement was sold to the British. Still well preserved are the fort, 'Danborg Castle', two churches and the houses of colonial administrators and merchants.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presented a cheque for Rs.18 lakhs as collection from the 'Sports Aid-India' run in Tamil Nadu to the Director General of the Sports Authority of India, Thiru Narendar Singh on 18.6.86.



The District Collectors' Conference was held on the 8th & 9th May '86. The Hon'ble Chief Minister presided.



Tamil University, Thanjavur is staging a silent revolution and wedded to the task of eradicating illiteracy prevalent among the village folk in the surroundings of Thanjavur.

The U.G.C. has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for this programme.

Fifty Adult Education Centres have been opened which are run by fifty animators. These animators have been trained by the Adult Education Department of the Tamil University.

A large number of villagers will be benefited by this project. They show great interest and co-operate with the animators who are being supervised by the two Project Officers of Adult Education Programme of the Tamil University, Thanjavur.

In the beginning stages of this project, villagers are being taught to sign their names. They feel happy in writing their names themselves as well as the names of their villages, relatives and kith and kin. While going through the newspapers, the

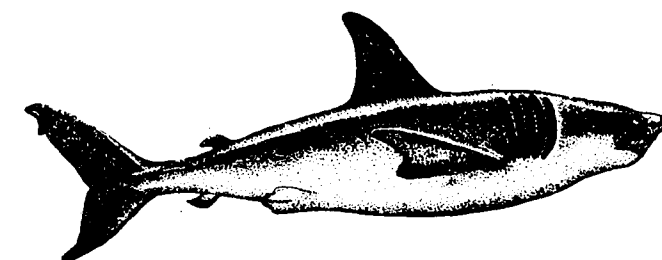
villagers identify the alphabets they have learnt and repeat their writing exercise. This achievement make the villagers to feel proud of themselves.

The animators conduct classes everyday for one and half hours for the first four weeks. The first stage of learning relates to the reading of newspaper and understanding the news item. The second stage of learning enables the villagers to read the matters for the betterment of their career. The third phase of learning moulds the villagers into a good citizen. The three stages of learning can be achieved within a short span of twelve weeks' time.

In order to encourage the villagers to get the full benefit of this project, slates and text books have been supplied free of cost and they are also provided with either tea or coffee during their training period.

—M.Amjed Hussain

ADULT EDUCATION PROJECT



SLEEK HUNTERS OF THE SEAS...

by L. Balasubramaniam

Mighty, slate-grey shapes ran violently into carcasses with devilish persistence while jaws armed with fearsome teeth tear off great chunks of meat. This is how our minds conditioned by sensational books and cinema visualize these great denizens of the deep. Few know of sharks as the most graceful and streamlined of all fishes, superbly evolved to suit their role as super predators of the sea.

The sharks belong to the cartilaginous group of fishes. They differ from the bony fishes in several respects, the most important one being that their skeleton is made entirely of cartilage and has no bone.

With the exception of whales, sharks and their kin are the largest living vertebrates. The whale shark may reach 15m in length and weigh several tons. It is the world's largest fish. The much feared white shark, also known as the Maneater, grows to anything from 6-8 m. The Hammerhead sharks are also

large sized. In these the head is splayed out into two lobes much like a double-headed hammer. At the tip of each lobe is an eye. The Basking shark is second in size only to the whale shark, growing upto 12 m.

The Whale shark and the Basking shark resemble the baleen whales in their mode of feeding as well as in size, and subsist chiefly on minute, drifting organisms. These gigantic fishes are really harmless and many a deep sea diver has enjoyed free rides on their ample backs.

Shark's menu

All sharks are carnivorous but they have a broad feeding preference. The shark's menu consists of a wide variety of fishes including other sharks, sea-turtles, sea-lions, crustaceans, squids, occasionally people, even carrion like dead dogs and garbage thrown from ships. Sharks also swallow an

astonishing range of inedible objects-bottles, tins, boxes and articles of clothing.

Sharks are well equipped for their predatory life. Their sense of smell is phenomenally developed and is the principle means of locating prey. They can detect incredibly minute concentrations-fractions of a part per million-of certain substances in the water like blood. This means that they can detect blood in a dilution of about a drop in 115 litres. Sharks can also detect and accurately attack prey by sensing the bio-electric fields that surround all animals.

With their long, streamlined bodies, the sharks are built for speed. In swimming, the motive force comes from the sinuous movements of the body. Species such as the Mackerel sharks are not only extremely fast swimmers but can also leap out of the water. The Mako shark is probably the fastest fish in the world. It has been recorded to swim at 95 km/h.

Replaceable teeth.

One of the most notable features of sharks is their teeth. The teeth occur not only in the mouth but a modified form of them also cover their bodies.

At any time, a shark may have up to 3,000 teeth in its mouth arranged in 6 to 20 rows. In most sharks only the first row or two are actively used. The remaining consist of stand by teeth in varying stage of development. As a tooth in the functioning row gets lost, another from behind moves forward in a sort of a conveyor belt system. A shark can replace its teeth every few days and in this way keeps its functioning teeth always sharp. It has been

estimated that a shark may use as many as 20,000 teeth in its life time.

When a potential prey is discovered sharks circle it, materialising as if from nowhere and frequently approaching from below. Soon the tight circling gives way to rapid criss-cross passes in which chunks of meat are bitten off. The biting is aided by body motions that include rotation of the whole body and twisting movements of the head. The bite is extremely powerful and the jaws can exert a pressure of 3,000 kg. per sq cm on the teeth. This may be contrasted with the only 10 kg per sq cm possible in humans.

While on a pray, the sharks' excitement may intensify into what is termed a feeding frenzy, in which not only the prey but also the injured members of the feeding pack are devoured, regardless of size.

The most famous characteristic of sharks is their alleged propensity to attack and eat humans. But of the 250 species of sharks known, only 27 have actually been implicated in such attacks. The idea that there is a shark off every beach waiting to kill people is indeed far-fetched. More than 85 percent of all sharks are too small, too unsuitably toothed or live at depths too great to be potentially dangerous.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. M.G.R. cast his vote at
the election of members to
Rajya Sabha on 28.6.86.



part of the Mass contact programme. The co-operation of Voluntary agencies is also enlisted in the propagation of Planned Family Norm.

An important strategy in motivating eligible couples is through the opinion leaders who could motivate the eligible couples to adopt the planned Family Norm by a person to person message. During the year 1984-85-1066 Family Welfare Leaders' camps were conducted in Tamil Nadu. Separate leaders' camps were conducted for women.

FAMILY WELFARE YOUTH CLUBS

The year 1985 was observed as the International Youth Year. Government therefore thought it fit to involve the youth in spreading the message of the Planned Family Norm. Accordingly 160 Family Welfare youth clubs were formed in the districts and they have been provided financial support at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per club thereby spending a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs for the State as a whole. These youth clubs were located usually in the villages and the local leaders who were given training in the Family Welfare leaders' camps are members of these clubs in

Family Welfare Programme in Tamilnadu

In creating awareness, educating and motivating the eligible couples to adopt the "Planned Family Norm" the Mass Education and Information wing plays a crucial role. It keeps in constant touch with the Mass Media, the All India Radio, Doordharan and News papers, 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 Vehicles besides showing 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

addition to the youths over 18 years of age. Language dailies, periodicals, sports materials etc. are supplied to these youth clubs. The Medical Officer/Block Extension Educator of the nearest Primary Health Centre organises weekly and monthly meetings on maternal and child health, nutrition, environmental sanitation, family welfare programme and other subjects for the benefit of the members of the youth



various kinds of family welfare services to the acceptors.

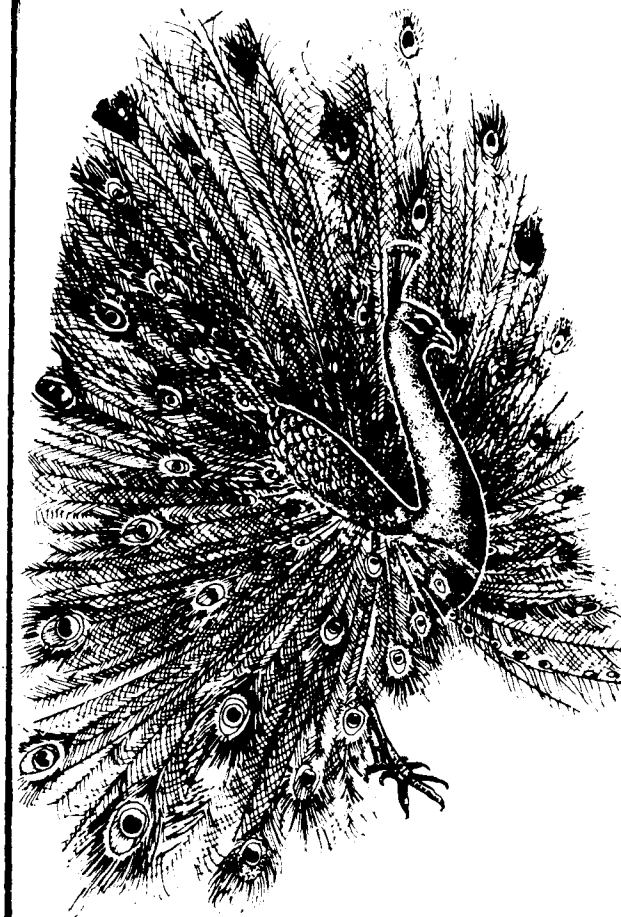
Lady members of the Voluntary and Service Organisations have come forward to visit hospitals particularly the acceptors in the Post Partum Centres and render all necessary assistance. This unconventional approach by women of the middle and upper levels of society serves really to enthuse

The follow up programme would take care of the acceptors as well as their children in regard to their complete need for medical care till the child grew to an age of atleast 6 years. The maternity and child health programme is complementary to the family welfare programme and if properly implemented would ensure the success of the family welfare programme.

the acceptors of the weaker sections of the society. The lady volunteers also follow up by visits to the homes of the acceptors and act as a liaison between the acceptors and the medical institution in order to fulfill the following up needs of the acceptors. This is an innovative programme which is being tried in some of the bigger maternity institutions of the Government in Madras City.

Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal capacities. She has the right to participate in the minutest details in the activities of man, and she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him.

—Mahatma Gandhi.



Our National Bird

No bird, other than the peacock, deserved to be called the National Bird of India. With its brilliant plumage and regal bearing, the peacock is a symbol of beauty and colour. From time immemorial, this bird has been worshipped and valued, adorning temple gardens and palace porticos. It has been admired for another reason too—its inherent boldness in attacking and killing snakes. In Hindu mythology this bird is referred to as the vehicle of Saraswati, the goddess of learning.

Peafowl generally inhabit forests, jungles and hilly regions. But in recent times these gregarious birds have come down to villages for they afford a security that forests do not offer. Religious sentiments have played their part in saving this bird from persecution and have also emboldened the peafowl to attach themselves to human

settlements, to live in a state of semi domestication. Today, peacock strutting near fields or in gardens is not an uncommon sight. Peafowl can be seen foraging near fields for their food—snakes, lizards, caterpillars, insects and locusts.

The peacock's glistening blue neck and breast are striking; its iridescent array of feathers with a constellation of "eyes" is a sight to behold. The "eyes" are concentric purple patterns with black centres. A sheaf of feathers adorns its head, further enhancing its beauty.

The peacock's quill is considered a prized possession by many even today. The feathers are widely used in religious ceremonies. Musicians prize the quill for its softness and use it to keep their instruments clean.

As, 'proud as a peacock' is a term carelessly used, and has led people to believe the peacock is a vain bird. The spreading of its feather is no outward manifestation of vanity but a courtship display to attract the females. Even young ones display their tails.

The peacock dance

The famous peacock dance begins with a series of loud calls. Being polygamous, the peacock seeks to attract three to five hens to the spot. It often fans out its train displaying the brilliant plumage. Spasms of rapid shivering course through the fan causing it to rustle, as half open wings drooping at the sides continuously quiver. With legs partly flexed it struts and prances from one foot to another and whirls around to exhibit its posterior.

The hens usually appear indifferent to such amorous antics but at times respond with a faint imitation of its movements. The male may lurch forward and attempt to engulf the hen with its fan the female usually dashes out of the way, but on occasion may hesitate to crouch and mating ensues.

Astonishingly regular in the habits, the peafowl keep their same feeding grounds and roost year after year.

They are vigilant birds. In the wild they warn animals by screening loudly on sensing the presence of tigers and leopards, their predators. The call of one bird is picked up by the others and a caterwauling of loud "meows" fill the air. This alarm call may be taken up by leopards too.

The peacock is probably the oldest known ornamental bird. More than 4000 years ago it was introduced to the cultures of Mesopotamia via trade routes and from there to the Mediterranean lands. They have shown a remarkable ability to stay anywhere, especially the common Indian Peafowl. (CEE-NFS)

THE WORLD OF PRESS CONFERENCES

ONGC optimistic about Narimanam

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) will exceed its crude production target of 27.37 million tonnes for 1986-87, according to its Chairman, Col. S.P.Wahi.

He told newsmen on May 24th, that a record production of 27.51 million tonnes of crude had already been achieved for 1985-86, against the original target of 27.11 million tonnes. This was made possible by putting some of the new hydrocarbon bearing structures into production through early production system (EPS).

Col.Wahi said the Fandhar field in Gujarat had emerged as a major oil discovery. Oil was struck there in 1984 and the field was as big as Ankleswar, it not bigger. The ONGC had already begun extending production testing from one well in Gandhar. More wells would be drilled based on the data of the three wells already drilled. The reserves had been estimated at 100 million tonnes from three wells alone.

Besides, the ONGC was working on the new technology of multiple completion to produce from oil from the same well from different layers, Geological modelling exercises had been completed at Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery Basins, which were prospective.

The Narimanam well in the Cauvery, where production testing was going on, had give the ONGC a healthy feeling that the reservoir is good. This had motivated the ONGC to drill oil wells in the area. If oil was struck in them, a pipeline might be laid to the Madras Refineries, the ONGC was doing a feasibility study on a pipeline.

At the moment, it is as planning to drill more wells, but the data on the Cauvery Basin was not yet complete. Hence production testing from Narimanam would continue. Meanwhile the drelination process was continuing in the cauvery Basin to assess the reservoir.

The Russians would start prospecting for oil in the Cauvery Basin in the course of the next couple of months. They would work on an area of 3,500 sq.km. consisting of Ariyalur - Pondichery-Chidambaram - Virudhachalam sub-basin.

The response to the presentation for bids in London and Houston for oil exploration in the 27 off-shore blocks in India was good, Col. Wahi said.

Grant of Industrial Licences : Tamil Nadu Stands Third

Tamil Nadu stands third in setting the maximum number

number of industrial licences from the Centre after Maharashtra and Gujarat, Thiru M. Arunachalam Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Industrial Development told newsmen on June 21st.

This year, upto January-February, the Centre had issued 13 letters of intent and 13 licences to Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra got 17 letters of intent and 19 industrial licences and U.P. 16 and 12 respectively.

Letter of intent and industrial licences issued in 1985 to Tamil Nadu were 110 and 177 respectively, U.P. 194 and 79, Gujarat

Sugar Units Help save Foreign exchange

The cooperative and public sector sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, with a larger production last year, have helped the country reduce imports and foreign exchange to the tune of Rs.30 crores, the Hon'ble Industries Minister Thiru K. Rajaram told newsmen on June 23rd.

During 1985-86, the total production in the 14 units (11 cooperative and 3 public sector) was 3,77,007 tonnes compared with 2,74,988 tonnes the previous year. The average recovery was higher at 9.79 per cent against 9.62 achieved earlier. Even those units which had been running at a loss turned the corner and the total estimated profit of these 14 units last year was around Rs. 15 crores.

Asked about the 30 sugar mills proposed to be set up in the State, the Minister said specific proposals for eight of them were already forwarded to the Centre and clearance was awaited for the others. Proposals were being formulated.

151 and 69, Andhra Pradesh 127 he said.

Central investment various States so far was Rs. 47,323.27 crores, of which Tamil Nadu's share was Rs. 2,548.86 crores.

Rs. eight crores for Telecommunication in Nilgiris

The telecommunication system on the Nilgiris will be improved at a cost of Rs. 8 crores in the next two years, according to Thiru A.V.S. Mani, General Manager, Telecommunications.

He told pressmen on May 21st at Udhamandalam that wide band micro wave link between Coimbatore and Udhamandalam, costing Rs. 4.25 crores, has been sanctioned and it would be completed during 1988-89.

Ooty and Coonoor would be linked by a narrow band micro wave at a cost of Rs. one crore after which high grade trunk circuits would be increased to 300.

The Coonoor exchange would be converted into an automatic one by 1988 at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores. The Coonoor exchange would be expanded immediately with 100 lines.

Thiru Mani said the Telecommunications Ministry could not take up several development works because of financial constraints. Under the Seventh Plan only Rs. 4,010 crores had been allotted for telecommunications against Rs. 12,500 crores required.

The Ooty telephone exchange had been expanded to have 1,900 lines from 1,600 lines.

There were 340 applicants in the telephones waiting list.

He said the Gudalur exchange would be converted into an automatic one, with 200 lines at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and group dialing facility would be provided between Gudalur, New Hope, Devarshole and Pandalur. A new automatic exchange would be opened at Sholour at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, and another at Chamraj at a cost of Rs. 5.6 crores.

The Kotagiri exchange would be expanded at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs to have 400 lines from 300. The waiting list at Valparai had been wiped out.

The Mettupalayam exchange would be expanded by 100 lines at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs in the current year.

Thiru Mani said 16,501 new telephone connections have been given in Tamil Nadu during last year, against the sanctioned 7,500 lines, and it was the Department's aim to give 20,000 new connections this year. A 20-line Tele exchange had been sanctioned for Ooty at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

About the plea for provision of motorcycles to telegraph messengers in the hill station, he said he would take it up with the Government.

TIRUCHI - SRIRANGAM AERIAL LINK PLANNED

The feasibility of linking Tiruchi Rock Fort and Srirangam by an aerial cable car right across the Cauvery was being examined, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, told pressmen at Tiruchy on May 29th.

Tentative estimates put the cost of the project at Rs. 6

crores, he said. Private enterprise might be invited to executive and operate the service.

Thiru Veerappan said the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for illuminating the entire Rockfort structure as part of the tourist attractions.

The State Government had released Rs. 60 lakhs from its funds for putting up a museum near the shore temple complex at Mahabalipuram.

He pointed out that Tamil Nadu was perhaps the only State that had evolved master plans for tourism development. The State had been urging the Centre to sanction liberal grants for implementing them. He wanted the Centre and the Planning Commission to treat tourism as part and parcel of the development schemes like a IRDP and NREP, and allocate funds exclusively for tourism development schemes in States annually.

Thiru Veerappan said the three ITDC hotels in Thanjavur Tiruchi and Kancheepuram had been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Department. The ITDC in Tiruchi had adequate space in its compound where it was proposed to put up a youth hostel for which Rs. 10 lakhs had been cleared.

Thiru Veerappan said the Government of India had allocated Rs. 250 lakhs for the Tourism Department in Tamil Nadu under the Seventh Plan.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TO ESTABLISH SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE TAKEN

Preliminary steps for the establishment of the South Zone Culture Centre has begun. The centre will function from the Sangeetha Mahal and Palace Complex in Thanjavur town.

Tmt. Jayanthi, Director and Member Secretary of the South Zone Culture Centre said about four acres of land in the palace complex, along with the famous Sangeetha Mahal would be taken up immediately. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has already been allotted to the centre, and a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores was expected to be allotted for the centre in the current year. Already, the participating States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andaman - Nicobar islands, and Laccadive islands, have forwarded names of the eminent members to be included in the board of management of the centre. Experts in various branches of arts and crafts, also would be closely associated in the establishment of the various units of the centre. The total cost of establishing the centre aimed at the revival and fostering of the performing arts, plastic arts, and folk arts would be about Rs. 10 crores, and of this Rs. 5 crores will be contributed by the Union Government, and Rs. 5 crores by the participating centre.

Tmt. Jayanthi said to begin with, it was proposed to construct an open air theatre in the palace complex, to merge with the stately buildings of the Maratha palace complex.

The Thanjavur Art Gallery, which is now administered by an Administrative committee headed by the District Collector can very well form a part of the culture centre.

The art gallery has won international fame as one of the finest collection of Chola bronzes. However, the very large number of worthy Chola pieces in the centre, warrants better display and better arrangements, according to Dr. V.I. Subramaniam, Vice Chancellor of the Tamil University. Dr. Ramanna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission visited the gallery recently. Better lighting and display techniques will enable

I am a firm believer in the people. If given the truth they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The great point is to bring them the real facts.

— Abraham Lincoln.

Man has been able to make his pursuit of power easier today by his art of mitigating the obstructive forces that come from the higher regions of his humanity. With his cult of power and his idolatry of money he has, is a great measure, reverted to his primitive barbarism, a barbarism whose path is lit up by the urid light of intellect.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

Believe nothing, O monks, merely because you have imagined it. Do not believe what your teacher tells you merely out of respect for the teacher. But whatsoever, after due examination and analysis, you find to be conducive to the good, the benefit, the welfare of all beings,—that doctrine believe and cling to, and take it as your guide.

—Gautama Buddha.

art lovers to appreciate the pieces better. There is also a need for the publication of full catalogues of the pieces in the gallery, since only the first volume has been prepared and other two volumes can only be printed with more funds.

A large number of officials and art lovers feel that the gallery has been constituted with the sole purpose of displaying the brilliant pieces available in the district, and as such legally it cannot be transferred to any other place. However, members of the administrative committee, strongly feel that under the present set up if the gallery is handed over to the South Zone Culture Centre, it will form an integral part of the centre, and also enable the gallery to get some funds and more important technical expertise from the consultants of the centre. The Archaeological department of the Tamil Nadu Government has

initiated steps to put up a Rajarajan museum in the Durbar hall in the Palace complex which also will be an added attraction.

The Centre will function from the historic Sangeetha Mahal—a noble achievement of Nayak period in acoustics which stands outside the Thanjavur Art gallery in the palace compound. The building which was neglected some time back, was refashioned and renovated some years ago. The hall built in the early 16th century was considered a theatre adorned with gems, and 'Raghuvam-sodayam' a dance drama by Vijayaraghavar Naick, on the life of his ancestor was staged according to palace records. Performance in those days were strictly for the royal family. The members of the royal family used to sit on the raised platform and the performances were held at the big hall, where presently the audience sit now.

SCIENCE NEWS

PYTHON CARE

Most pythons of the world merely guard their eggs. But the Indian rock pythons are a long way ahead. The female python lays a hundred eggs at a time. She gently gathers all of them into a pile and the powerful coils wrap around the eggs while the head rests tenderly on them. Though "cold-blooded" (having blood temperature varying with that of surroundings) she raises her body temperature a few degrees above that of the surrounding by violently exercising her muscles to generate heat, a very painstaking procedure, just to keep the eggs warm! Mother python refuses to leave the eggs except for occasional visits to the water side and rarely to eat. During the incubation stage so much of her energy is utilized that she doesn't eat for several days even after the eggs are hatched. (CEE-NFS)

TAR POISONING

Large scale oil spills alone do not spell doom for marine life.

Crude oil leaking from tankers, or flushed out of them poses a continuing threat. After more volatile parts of the oil evaporates, the remainder congeals into tar.

Blobs of such tar floating off Florida and in the Caribbean are being mistaken for food by hawksbill turtles, an endangered species, reports Washington Post. As a result dead and dying tar-laden hawksbills are washing up on shores of the region. (CEE-NFS)

PLASTIC PERIL

Plastic may be as great a source of danger to marine mammals as oil spills.

The world's merchant ships which are the prime contributor to the growing plastic pollution, dump at least 6.6 million tons of trash overboard every year. Some 6,39,000 plastic containers and bags are tossed into the oceans every day.

Commercial fisherman are also major offenders. Estimates of the plastic fishing gear lost or discarded at sea every year is as high as 1,50,000 tons. Boaters and beachers add to the marine trash with picnic utensils sandwich bags and paper cups.

Says Al Pruter, a fishery biologist, "almost without exception, surveys show plastic to account for over one half of the man-made products on the ocean surface."

Plastic is taking a heavy toll of marine life. According to a report in Time, 50,000 northern fur seals in the Pribilof Islands die each year after becoming entangled in nets. Smaller plastic items are frequently mistaken for prey by turtles and birds, leading to fatal consequences.

At least 42 species of seabirds are known to make a meal of plastic. Of 50 albatrosses found still or dead on the Midway Islands, 45 had eaten some form of the substance. In several, the plastic had either obstructed the digestive tract or caused ulcers.

Philosophy means first doubt; and afterwards the consciousness of uncertainty and of ignorance, the consciousness of limit, shade, degree, possibility. The ordinary man doubts nothing and suspects nothing.

—Henri Fre'deric Amiel

TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES FURTHERED

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R., on June 20th instructed the officials in charge of tribal development to take special interest in the implementation of the various programmes to ensure that each tribal family enjoyed a higher income.

At a meeting held at the Secretariat on June 20th to review the progress of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme and other schemes for the tribals, the Chief Minister impressed upon the higher level officials the need to inspect every tribal area periodically to assess the impact of the on-going programmes and to find out whether there was a real improvement in the standard of living.

An area-oriented Tribal sub-plan, comprising a number of schemes, is being implemented in nine identified pockets of tribal concentrations in Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tiruchi districts. Under the plan, economic development and area development programmes - provision of roads, irrigation facilities, schools, agriculture, horticulture, forestry and village industries - are undertaken.

After the meeting, the Chief secretary Thiru T.V. Antony, told newsmen that the allotment of funds for tribal welfare was going up year after year, from Rs. 345 lakhs in 1980-81

to Rs. 671.65 lakhs in 1985-86; there was a steep increase to Rs. 945.77 lakhs for the current year.

During the review of the 1985-86 performance, which took a little over two hours, the Chief Minister noted that the entire funds provided for had been spent. He wanted the activities of the Large-Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) intensified and the purchase of forest products for each family increased to Rs. 1,500 a year from the present Rs. 600-800. The various departments of facilities provided for sericulture, horticulture and minor irrigation.



CM ORDERS...

Measures to meet the drinking water shortage in the drought-hit areas of Tamil Nadu were discussed at a meeting of the State Cabinet on May 21st.

The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. who presided heard the Ministers who narrated the acute water scarcity experienced in many areas visited by them recently. The Chief Minister directed that the implementation of drought relief programmes, particularly those relating to supply of drinking water, should be expedited.

The Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Antony, who briefed newsmen later, said every block had a map showing the existing pumpsets, and the Chief Minister wanted all inspecting officers

to go through these maps and make sure that the pumps were functioning.

There were 70,000 deep borewells with handpumps, or pumpsets attached, and about 2,500 more would be added in the course of May and June. It was proposed that in the coastal areas of Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts, where deep borewells yielded brackish water, about 500 shallow wells should be sunk expeditiously.

Thiru Antony said that, under instructions from the Chief Minister, about Rs. 10 crores had so far been allocated by the State Government for drinking water schemes like maintenance of the existing pumpsets, sinking of new borewells, construction of shallow wells, and repairs to overhead tanks. The Chief Minister directed the inspecting officers to see that these schemes

were implemented expeditiously in view of the urgent need to provide drinking water to the people in the affected areas this summer.

Entire western part of State hit: Almost the entire western side of the State has been hit by drought, according to Thiru Antony. The areas affected included the whole of Dharmapuri and old Ramanathapuram districts, parts of Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchi districts.

Thiru Antony said the State Government was keeping the Centre informed of the drought conditions in the State, a Memorandum had already been sent to the Government of India explaining the acute drinking water shortage, and outlining the measures taken to meet the situation.

PESTS IMMUNE TO PESTICIDES

Since the development of insecticides, bugs have been developing immunities to them and have outbeaten the chemicals. Recently, beetles and bud worms also seem to have joined the race.

More than 160 insect species have developed resistance to all major insecticides produced and will continue to do so in the future if the present application techniques and use patterns prevail. According to a study in the U.S. News and World Report, genetic mutations from pesticide exposure enable the insects to resist the chemicals. Since many new pesticides contain strong toxic substances, the study suggests new insect control methods which include natural biological and genetic manipulation as well as better crop rotation.

Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other thing (for success)

—Abraham Lincoln.

In the mountains of truth you never climb in vain.

—Friedrich Nietzsche.

Man must not check reason by tradition, but contrariwise must check tradition by reason.

—Leo N. Tolstoy.

Department of Continuing Education Institute for Social Sciences and Research

Vellore - 632 006.

Announces the following One-year Post-graduate Diploma Programmes by Correspondence-cum-Contact Classes for the academic year 1986-87:

1. Hospital Administration
2. Health Education
3. Public Health Administration
4. Social Welfare Administration
5. Family Welfare and Child Development
6. Nutrition and Dietetics
7. Educational Administration
8. Personnel Management
9. Public Relations
10. Journalism and Mass Communication
11. Computer Programming—BASIC Language

ELIGIBILITY : Graduates and Post-graduates of any discipline, including Doctors and Nurses with or without experience can join in any of the above courses.

The cost of prospectus and application form is Rs. 25/- by D.D. / M.O. drawn in favour of the Institute. Last Date: 31-7-1986.

Phone: 24645

REGISTRAR.



CAUVERY TRIBUNAL-ONLY OPTION TO TAMIL NADU

The Tamil Nadu Cabinet on June 19th decided to proceed with the legal formalities necessary to approach the Centre for appointing a tribunal under the Inter-State River waters Act to solve the long-pending Cauvery Water between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. who presided explained to his ministerial colleague the tenor and content of talks he had with his Karnataka counterpart in Bangalore on June 16. After a detailed discussion, the Cabinet unanimously approved of the firm stand taken by the Chief Minister that the Centre should now constitute tribunal for solving the question of sharing Cauvery Waters.

The Chief secretary, Thiru T.V. Antony, told newsmen that for over 16 years the issue had been

discussed at various levels at as many as 20 meetings and the stand of Karnataka had been totally injurious to the interests of Tamil Nadu.

The 1924 agreement between the governments of the then Mysore and Madras States, which followed the 1892 accord provided for parallel development of irrigation in both the States by prescribing the storages that could be built and the new irrigation that could be added. The objective was to protect the age-old existing irrigation in the Cauvery basin and that was enshrined in these agreements by specifying that low flows be allowed to run down for irrigation in the lower reaches, while the other flows could be retained by the upper State for new developments. "It is this protection for the

old ayacut that Tamil Nadu Government has been insisting on in the several rounds of meetings".

Clause 10 (xi) of the 1924 agreement provided for a review provided for a review of the agreement to consider the possibility of sharing the surplus if any, at the end of 50 years. The Cauvery Fact Finding committee appointed by the centre, with members from outside the two States complied in 1972 the utilisation statistics of all the riparian States and showed clearly that there was no surplus. "In such a case, extension of further irrigation beyond what is provided for in the 1924 agreement does not arise".

However, the Karnataka Government had been proceeding with its new projects, canals and excavations, obstructing the flows to feed new ayacuts from 1974, and that had had caused a lot of harm to Tamil Nadu.

In the latest bilateral discussion, the Hon'ble Karnataka Chief Minister said his State needed a minimum of 360 tmcft of water to meet its commitments. The total realisation of above Mettur being only 451 tmcft at 75 percent dependability, "this would mean we will be left with very little water at Mettur for our irrigation". Thiru Antony said Tamil Nadu requires at least 289 tmcft at Mettur to sustain the irrigation in the Cauvery delta.

As the differences even in fundamental concepts were wide and from all the discussions it had become clear that protection for the age-old irrigation would not be guaranteed, Tamil Nadu had no alternative other than opting for referring the dispute to a tribunal as provided for in the Inter-State water Disputes Act.

Now that the Cabinet had approved the Chief Minister's stand, Thiru Antony said, he would be writing immediately to the centre urging the setting up of a tribunal at the earliest.



HOW TO MAKE MORE FRIENDS

How do you get along with people? Have a million friends, or none? Wish you had more? Here are ten easy tips that could help:

1. Use the brakes on your tongue. Leave out the malice you may be thinking. Cultivate "easy manner" voice. How you say something often tells more than what you say. Try it on your cat. First say very pleasantly, "You ugly, good-for-nothing feline," and listen to him purr. Then scream at him. "You're beautiful" and prepare to be clawed.

2. Promise nothing you can't keep. If you say you'll give your child a cycle on completing high school, you'd better hand the cycle over to him on the day the results come out otherwise, he will disbelieve you the rest of your life.

3. Say only kind words about people. Praise anything well done, regardless of who did it. It may be like swallownig helm-

lock, but if your worst enemy, just got the job you wanted say, "congratulations, you deserve it." You'll find you made him your best friend.

4. Regard everyone as important. Be interested in all people, as well as your own family, their feelings, pursuits, and environments. Listen to what they say and be careful never to brag, "I can top that".

5. Smile. People have enough troubles of their own without looding at yours. Smiles, like yawns, are contagious. Try walking own a busy pavement, smiling at people. They'll do a double-take, then smile back, and go on their way forming a chain of smiles.

6. Keep open - minded. Realize that there are answers to every question. It is a mark on a superior mind to disagree yet remain friendly. Don't let yourself be a dummy, so set in your ways as to insist you are right even when proved wrong.

7. Deplore gossip. Point out the good in others and they'll do the same for you. Point out the bad, and it'll be on the grape-vine in no time and you'll find yourself in the predicament of thinking up lies to cover lies.

8. Respect your friends and relatives. No joke is good if it hurts others. Jokes are at time misunderstood. They may be meant in jest, but they raise questions.

9. Ignore malicious gossip others say about you. Live so well no one will believe it. Our grandmother's incisive phrase was simply, "Consider the source".

10. Do good turns because you want to. Never considering them favours that must be repaid. The highest compliment a friend of mine could bestow was "He's an accommodating fellow". How many of us merit that compliment?

(Courtesy: Herald of Health.)



BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES AND GROWING IN PERFORMANCE

- * Setting up of large and medium scale industries in Public and Joint Sector mostly in industrially backward areas.
- * Investing in the share capital of Joint Sector.
- * Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- * Liaise with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions of Rs. 600 crores.
- * Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 400 crores.
- * Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.,
735, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Telephone : 88643/44/45/46 Telex : MS-7878 Grams : TIDCO



TIDCO