

Tamil Arasu

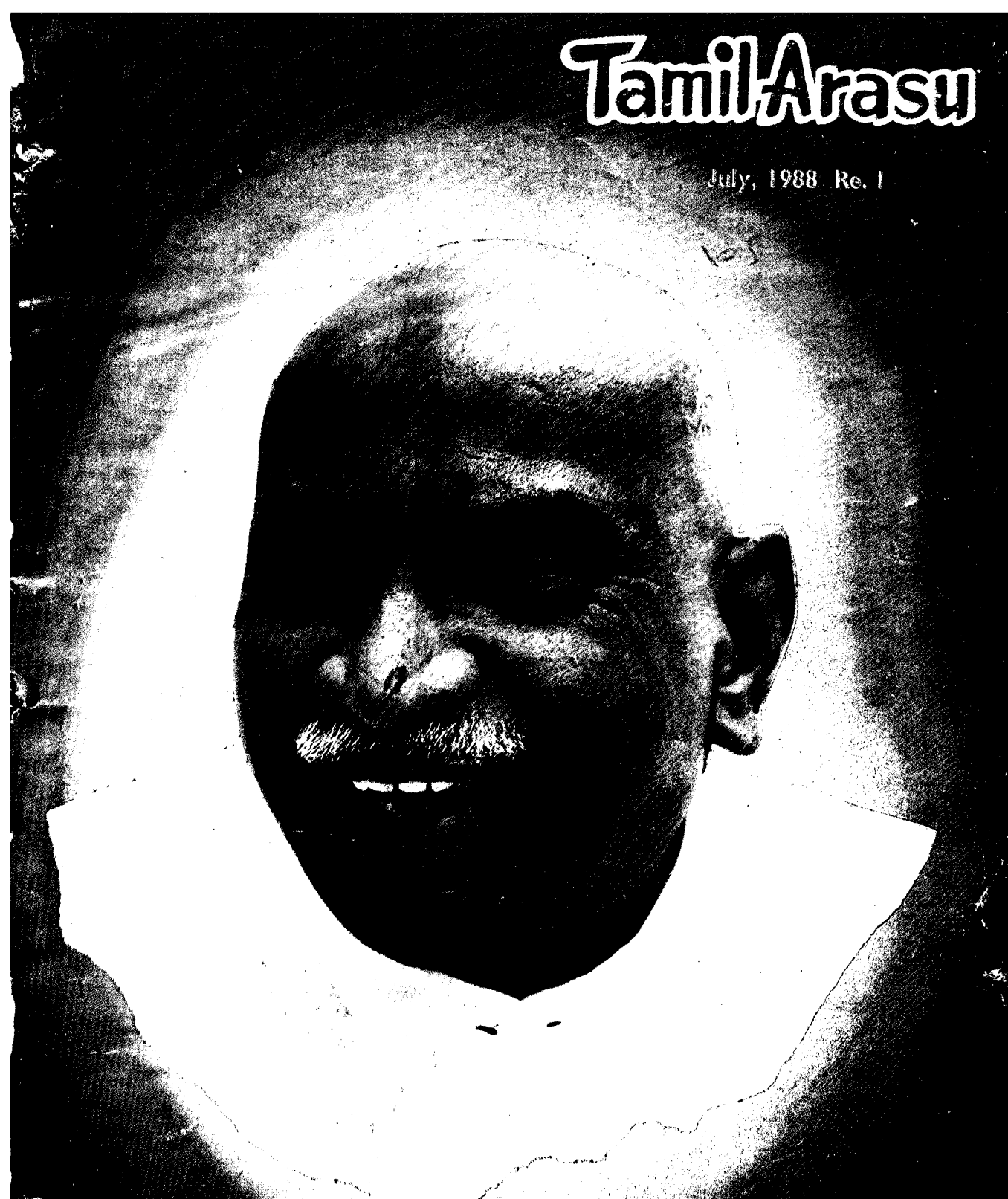
July to December 1988

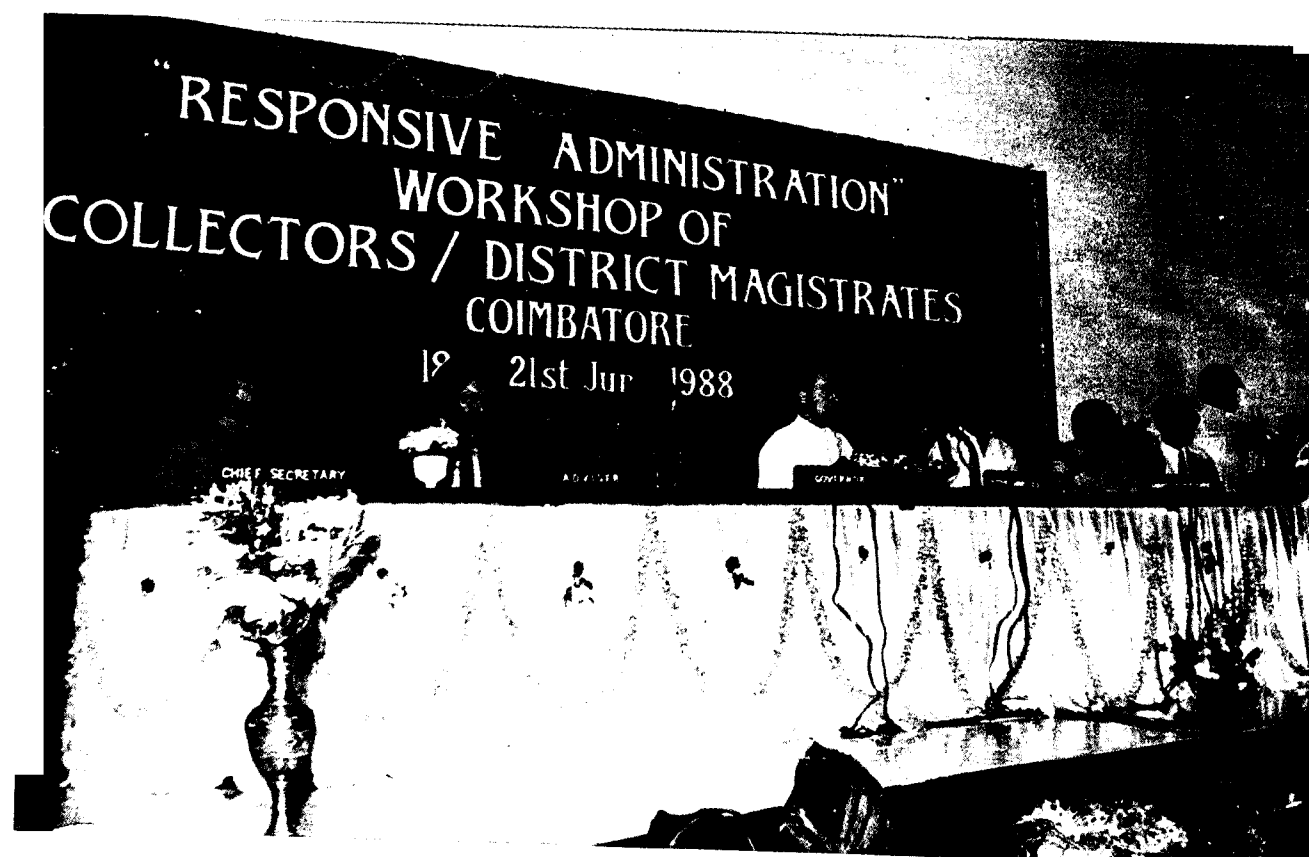


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Tamil Arasu

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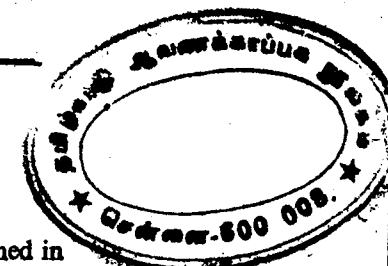
A workshop of District Collectors was inaugurated by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on 18-6-1988 at Coimbatore.



During the District Collectors workshop at Coimbatore, the Department of Information and Public Relations organised an exhibition. The Governor Dr. P. C. Alexander, Advisor to the Governor Dr. S. S. Sidhu and the Chief Secretary Thiru M. M. Rajendran visited the exhibition.

In scope this month...

Verified



GOLDEN JUBILEE OF AIR, MADRAS

The Madras station of All India Radio was established in 1938 and has completed fifty successful years of service to Tamil Nadu. The Golden jubilee celebrations were inaugurated by the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru H.K.L. Bhagat recently.

—The Prime Story

Dr. Sidhu calls for a stronger India

Addressing the 20th Southern Zonal Council Meeting at Hyderabad, the Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. S.S. Sidhu, made a plea for the curbing of disruptive forces in our efforts to preserve India's solidarity and integrity.

—The Address

RajKapoor passes away

The Last Emperor of the Indian Cine Empire RajKapoor who had a bout of asthma just after he received the Dada Saheb Phalke Award from the Nation, passed away leaving thousands of admirers benumbed.

—A Profile



Tamil Arasu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2019
July, 1988. Re. I

Golden Jubilee celebrations of All India Radio, Madras

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting Thiru H.K.L. Bhagat inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Madras A.I.R. on 16.6.88. The Minister said an investment of Rs. 700 crores was being made during the Seventh Plan period for strengthening the radio service in the country. He noted that it was the use of the local language in the programme of the All India Radio that had endeared it to the masses.

The first local radio in India was set up in Nagercoil, which was fast developing into a community radio. In the current Plan period, the Government was setting up 73 more local radio stations. In the three-tier system of broadcasting, a national channel had been commissioned.

Thiru Bhagat said the radio was the most effective communication medium in the country. The AIR reached more than 93 per cent of the population. When the Seventh Plan projects were completed the AIR would reach 98 per cent of the people, including those in Leh and Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands. The radio had a vital role in the development of an informed, educated and enlightened people. The radio must launch a campaign to support the consumer

movement in the country. The Government had enacted a comprehensive legislation to protect the consumers, he pointed out. The radio could also play a useful role in health education.

The Minister said the Government had approved the Ganga Ram committee report on informing and educating the people on the benefits of the Government's programmes and the AIR stations had launched public forum programmes and were providing a two-way communication service. The Minister wanted the Tamil Nadu Government to extend support to this public grievances programme.

Second largest network: The AIR had the second largest network in the world and its output was 1,700 hours a day. Madras was the first to introduce broadcasting in the country in 1924 and the Madras AIR was also the first to introduce FM broadcasting in 1977.

Thiru Bhagat said he did not believe that the Government media and the print media were "two wrestlers", in India, Cinema, print media, theatre, a street theatre etc., could and would co-exist. The Government was fully committed to the freedom of the Press and the Government could appreciate and

digest criticism from the press, he added.

The Minister also released the golden jubilee souvenir of the Madras station and gave the first copy to His Excellency the Governor, Dr.P.C.Alexander.

Dr.Alexander, who presided over the function, said in a democracy, the radio and television were not competing with the press or cinema. They complimented one another and each had a distinctive role to play. Whatever may be the strides made by the television, the radio still had its place in informing the people. Similarly, the press and cinema had their own role in a democracy set-up. The press, civil service, military service, legislature, judiciary, executive etc., were all institutions of democracy. These were important instruments for preserving the content of democracy. In the Western world, the radio still had a permanent and assured place in spite of the advances made by the television.

Dr.Alexander referred to the speech of Rajaji during the inauguration of the Madras station of the AIR 50 years ago, in which the latter had effectively summed up the purpose for which, the AIR was set up. Rajaji had said that the radio should add to the joy and wisdom of the people. Rajaji had also described the radio as the conquest of the akash. The Governor congratulated the Madras station of AIR for completing 50 years of service.

Thiru Amrit Rao Shinde, Director-General, AIR who welcomed the gathering, said a programme production centre would be set up at the Madras AIR station for the national channel. He pointed out that the Madras Station had made a significant contribution to the national network programmes, and that its features, sports programmes, educational programmes, plays etc., were popular. Any communication, to be successful should satisfy the need for it and want for it, he added.

AIR will give programmes that will enlighten and elevate the spirit of the villages -C.Rajaji



Speech delivered by Hon'ble C. Rajagopalachari, Premier in the Government of Madras on 16.6.1938 on the inauguration of All India Radio, Madras.

Will you kindly now listen? I am talking to you from a great distance and my voice is slightly spoilt by the very good but not yet perfect instrument through which I am speaking. So you may not guess who I am unless I tell you. As the Director has told you already, I am Rajagopalachari, and I am speaking from Madras All India Radio Broadcasting Station. I have been given the honour of inaugurating this Hindustan Akashvani in Madras.

When anyone speaks, the vibrations, taking shape according to each articulated sound, are transmitted across the air and, touching the membrane in the ear, set it in corresponding vibrations, which in turn produce changes in the brain that give us a perception of what our friend is saying. A very complicated and mysterious process, but it is so quick and we are so used to it that we call it by the simple phrase of

'hearing', and do not value it very much, until by some misfortune we become deaf. The air vibrations can reach only a limited distance after all, which varies according to the strength of the speaker and the ear-sensitiveness of the listener. Few people can address an audience of over ten thousand, even though they all keep perfectly silent and listen with rapt attention.

POWER OF RADIO

Now, there are instruments through which if a man speaks he can be heard a thousand miles away or even further off. Wonderful but true! The music of Berlin and New York can be heard here where you are, while they are playing it there. A joke cracked at London can make you laugh in response here.

The sound vibrations at broadcasting stations are carried not by air, but by the ether in space. A river of electro-magnetic force is first set flowing from the broadcasting station to the receiving station. The sound waves produced by a speaker or singer at that station are made to impinge on this river.

Every articulation and modulation of voice of the speaker or singer sets going characteristic ripples at that end of the river, which ripples are carried on by the river and reach the receiving station at the other end in the same shape, intensity and frequency. These ripples vibrate the thin membrane in the receiving instrument, which, therefore, exactly reproduces the speech for the music which brought about the original ripples. Thus the speech or music is heard at receiving station and through a magnifying instrument is made louder and transmitted all round, so that many may hear. The Akash or ether exactly conveys all the vibrations modified by each minute modulation and the sound picture is thereby faithfully reproduced at the other end at distances millions of times greater than the ordinary air could take then.

We can further explain this process by a simple analogy. The light of the Sun, though it is so natural and common that we do not ask any questions about it, is just such a continuous river of vibrations similarly set going by the Sun ninety millions of miles away from

us and when it reaches us, it produces effects on our nerves which we call light and heat. Anything that intercepts the straight course of this river of Sun vibrations, such for example as the leaves and branches of a tree interfere with the flow of rays, and cast a shadow,—which is just a picture of the tree that intercepted the rays. If the leaves move in the breeze, the shadow also moves correspondingly. The speaker or singer at the broadcasting station just casts a shadow like this across the beam of electro-magnetic waves. Only, instead of a picture for the eye, it is a sound-shadow, for the ear. We get an exact reproduction of the song or speech at the receiving station.

WONDERFUL CONQUEST

This conquest of Akash as a substitute vehicle for sound is wonderful. Whereas the air carried sound like a bullock cart the Akash carried it across enormous distances like a railway train or steamship.

But all this will do us no good unless the sounds conveyed are good and useful. What good is it that to hear the donkeys braying at a great distance instead of being disturbed only by the donkeys of the neighbourhood? Bullock carts are even better than railway trains if the trains carry robbers and rogues or only rubbish. Broadcasting is therefore valuable only if the programmes are good and useful and add to the people's wisdom or joy, and thereby serve to make them better and happier.

The Director hopes with the help of good men to make his programmes such as to make us all better and happier.

Merely conveying good and correct advice will not produce any effect. Just as a good receiving station is necessary for the music or the speech to be heard, a further good and sensitive receiving station in the human personality of the listener is necessary to convert what is heard into good human activities. Husbands will be told not to get drunk or beat wives. Wives will be told not to expect too much from husbands and to make the home pleasanter than the world outside

Now, there are instruments through which if a man speaks he can be heard a thousand miles away and even further off. Wonderful but true! The music of Berlin and New York can be heard here where you are, while they are playing it there. A joke cracked at London can make you laugh in response here—*Rajaji*

for the toiling man who comes back home. Boys and girls will be told to be sensible, industrious and amiable. Everybody will be told to be clean and regular in habits and to help the village and town to be clean and orderly and nice to live in. But unless there is good 'receiving station', as I call the brain of the listener, it will be only words and electro-magnetic achievement, but nothing more. Husbands should hasten to be good, and wives hurry up to be wise and people generally to be truthful, industrious, clean and tidy, and gentle to one another and not quarrel unnecessarily, making hell of a good world.

The Akash patiently suffers a great deal of disturbance and like the ocean resumes its serenity. It simply conveys the ripples and falls back into its eternal serenity. Let us by our character and serenity deserve this great Akash in which we live. Good-bye, May your receiving station be always in good order and serve you well. Behind that receiving station is the soul which is served well or ill as you are good or bad.

SERVICES AIMED AT

The Radio is not new to Madras. The Corporation has for the past seven or eight years maintained a broadcasting station and provided the City with musical programmes. But the new Akashvani is intended

to cover not only the City of Madras but the districts in the province. It will broadcast messages and programmes from outside the province and even from countries abroad. The medium will be, for the present, Tamil, Telugu and English. It is the object of the Director not only to give entertainment but to give such programmes as will give enlightenment and elevation of spirit to the villages.

APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPISTS

In every new venture there are many difficulties in the beginning which can be overcome only with patience and endeavour. What may appear in the beginning futile can later on develop into a very potent and good instrument. Private gentlemen can install receivers not only for private listening but also for public entertainment and instruction in the countryside. If philanthropic men come forward it will speed up the programme of the Government in this respect and would be welcome to those who have conceived this project.

I am an old-fashioned man still clinging to the methods of personal instruction and not taking very favourably to things modern. Still if we use this new discovery wisely and well, we can make it go very far in certain directions.

Let us foster and strengthen factors that hold our country's unity - Adviser Sidhu

At the 20th Southern Zonal Council meeting at Hyderabad, recently, the Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. S.S. Sidhu emphasized the fundamental need to preserve our nation's integrity and solidarity. Dr. Sidhu also discussed in detail the development activities in Tamil Nadu and made an earnest request to the Centre to clear some important projects for the State.

Dr. S.S. Sidhu, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu while speaking at the 20th Southern Zonal Council Meeting at Hyderabad referred to the climate of unrest and violence in the country caused by the Regional Chauvinism fundamentalists and disruptive forces and welcomed the steps recently taken by the Central Government. He observed that the integrity and solidarity of the country is vital to that end, the disruptive forces need to be curbed with a strong hand and all factors which held the unity of the country should be fostered and strengthened.

He mentioned that during the President's Rule in the last 4 months, law and order had been well maintained in the State and steps taken to control extremism by effective measures. Thrust areas in the field of development had been identified for concentrated action and these are:

(a) Drinking water supply:—A Crash Programme of sinking 4,000 bore wells has been undertaken to take care of 135 identified pockets in rural areas which are prone to water scarcity. Out of these 1900 wells have already been sunk and the remaining 2100 would be completed by the end of next month. Last year 4,000 wells were sunk in the entire area as against 4,000 wells in 4 months this year.

(b) Revival of sick small scale industries: 5,000 such industries have been identified and nearly 800 of them have already been rehabilitated by a comprehensive package of assistance in the first phase of revival of 1,000 units.

(c) Strengthening the Public Distribution System: 12 K.Gs. of rice and other essential commodities are

supplied to the Card Holders. He made a plea to step up the Central allocation of rice to the State to atleast 80,000 tonnes per month since this has recently been reduced by the Govt. of India to 40,000 tonnes.

(d) Provided a clean, efficient administration by vigorous vigilance and Anti-corruption drive and raids.

(e) Special emphasis on the implementation of Anti-poverty programmes like N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. to see that benefits really flow to the poor.

Dr. Sidhu referred to the Cauvery Waters dispute at some length and stated that the entire paddy cultivation economy in the district of Tanjore had been seriously undermined because of the unilateral development of Ayacut by Karnataka in the last 15 years. He stressed the demand of the State for immediate reference of the issue towards Tribunal to resolve the problem and requested the intervention of the Home Minister in this regard.

Dr. Sidhu emphasised the need to step up the allocation to the Mass Rapid Transit System Project for Madras which had received an allocation of only Rs. 9 crores and whose cost had already escalated from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 107 crores. He also urged that more allocation need to be made to expedite the Dindigul-Madurai Broad Gauge link since the project was proceeding very slowly and whose completion was vital for the entire region.

Regarding Telugu Ganga project for drinking water to Madras Dr. Sidhu stated that Rs. 47 crores had been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and that Rs. 30 crores had been provided for



the current year. This would also be released soon after the assessment of the progress made so far. He requested that the Minister of Environment should clear the project from the environmental angle expeditiously since the acute drinking water problem of Madras was well-known.

Referring to a serious fall in Tamil Nadu's share in Central investment in the State (from 8% in 1950 to about 5% at present) Dr. Sidhu requested that the Union Government should clear the following projects expeditiously for Tamil Nadu. These projects are vital for the State.

(a) Colour Film Making Unit for Hindustan Photo Films in Nilgiris district.

(b) Expansion of power generation in the first and second Mines cuts in Neyveli.

(c) Third Mine cut for Neyveli.

(d) Nuclear Power Plant in Koodankulam in Tirunelveli district.

(e) Satellite Port in Ennore.

(f) Titanium-Zirconium Plant in Nilgiris district.

(g) Thermal Power Station in the State Sector using Neyveli Lignite.



IS THIS STRIKE NECESSARY?

A section of the State Government employees have struck work since 22.6.88. This is hindering the work under the various welfare schemes and programmes initiated by the Government. Can Tamil Nadu afford this strike? Is this strike legitimate?

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

MAIN DEMANDS

- i. Parity with Central Government Pay scales
- ii. One month's bonus.

CONCESSIONS

- ★ Most of the State Governments in India do not have pay scale parity with the Central Government pay scales.
- ★ Normally a Pay Commission is constituted once in 7 to 10 years. But now the Government have agreed to set up a Pay Commission within only four years.
- ★ In 1976-77, Interim Relief was only Rs. 10/- per month. Now pending receipt of the Pay Commission's recommendations, from 1.6.88, Interim Relief of Rs. 70/- per month has been granted for all employees on regular scales of pay. This is the highest ever Interim Relief.
- ★ Teachers are treated on par with Government employees in getting pay and other benefits.

Special Concessions to our employees which the Central Government employees do not enjoy.

- ★ City Compensatory allowance is higher at all levels.
- At the highest level our employees get Rs. 225/- per month as against Rs. 100/- per month for Central Government employees.
- ★ Earned leave can be encashed.
- ★ Lumpsum payment of Rs. 10,000/- at the time of retirement and
- ★ Family benefit fund of Rs. 20,000/-

CONSIDER THESE FACTS

- ★ Tamil Nadu has the highest number of Government employees in India in relation to the population of the State and therefore the expenditure on Government employees' salaries is the largest.
- ★ The salary of our Government employees is fully paid by our Government and not reimbursed 80% by the Central Government as alleged by some sections of employees.
- ★ There have been no police atrocities against the striking employees as alleged. All women and those requiring medical attention have been released promptly.
- ★ How can any further concessions be given in view of the present financial situation that has a huge deficit of Rs. 320 crores?
- ★ Government have no option, but to maintain law and order to enable the majority of the employees, who are not interested in the strike, to come and work. They will be given adequate protection to work. Those who strike are being dealt with firmly under the Rules.
- ★ As it is, nearly Rs. 80 crores are being spent on the current Interim Relief. It would not be possible for funds earmarked for development and poverty alleviation programmes for the upliftment of weaker sections to be diverted to meet salaries of staff.

In the interests of the public at large whose welfare will be affected by such work stoppages, we appeal to all those who are on strike to get back to work with immediate effect. On their part, Government assure that they will be treated fairly. Government trust that they will see reason and resume work immediately.

**CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

Madras.
25.6.88

Chief Secretary announces

Appointment of Pay Commission and Interim Relief for Government employees



Thiru M.M. Rajendran, Chief Secretary to Government, met the office-bearers of the Government Employees' Associations on 19-6-88.

After discussing the issues raised by them, the Chief Secretary announced the Government's decision to grant the following rates of interim relief to the Government employees including teachers :

1. Employees on regular scales of pay—Rs. 70. p.m.
2. Employees who are on consolidated pay of Rs. 500 p.m. and above—Rs. 35. p.m.
3. Employees who are on consolidated pay below Rs. 500 p.m.—Rs. 25 p.m.
4. Part time employees who are getting a consolidated pay of Rs. 100 and above—Rs. 45 p.m.
5. Part time employees who are getting a consolidated pay of below Rs. 100 p.m.—Rs. 10 p.m.

The interim relief will be with effect from June 1988 onwards, and will be adjusted against the Pay Commission Award. The additional financial commitment for the

Government in a full year will be approximately Rs. 80 crores.

The Chief Secretary also announced the decision of the Government to set up a Pay Commission. Among the various terms of reference, one of the terms is that in making its recommendations, the Commission will consider the demand of the employees for the grant of full pay parity with the Central Government scales of pay and for payment of one month's pay as bonus and make appropriate recommendations on the same. The Commission will also examine the existing pension structure and recommend such changes as are necessary for the rationalisation and simplification of the same.

In making its recommendation, the Commission will take into account the historical background, the economic conditions in the State and in the country and the capacity of the State to raise resources for funding the plan expenditure, essential non-plan expenditure and the cost of implementation of the recommendations of this Commission.

While announcing the Government's decision on interim relief and the setting up of the Pay Commission, the Chief Secretary appealed to the State Government Employees and Teachers to give up their agitational approach and fully co-operate with the Government.

Thiru Rajendran explained to newsmen on June 24th that despite state finances being in "very heavy deficit", the Government had gone out of the way and sanctioned an interim relief of Rs. 70 a month for its regular employees. He wished the employees would understand this extraordinary gesture and return to work.

The maximum permissible has been given and there is just no way for further increase," he said categorically.

However, the demands of these employees had been referred to the Pay Commission for consideration and its reply was awaited.



50 YEARS OF ALL INDIA RADIO AND TAMILNADU

Thiru C.N. RAMDAS, I.A.S.,
Special Commissioner and Secretary
Information and Tourism Department
Government of Tamil Nadu.

All India Radio is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on 16-6-1988. It is a proud moment for all of us in Tamil Nadu. AIR continues to be the popular medium of the common man despite the slow, steady, sure and the spectacular success story of TV in Tamil Nadu. As on 1-5-1988, the statistics reveal that the AIR coverage in Tamil Nadu is 96% area-wise and 97% population wise as against the national coverage of 82.9% and 94.5% for the respective parameters. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e., by 31-3-1990, the figures of A.I.R. coverage for Tamil Nadu are expected to be 99% and 99% and for the country, they would be 91% and 97.50% area-wise and population-wise respectively. Very impressive strides indeed for a developing country with all its problems and demands of the growing population.

At the dawn of Independence i.e. 15-8-1947, there were 6 A.I.R. Stations in the country namely, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow with two in Tamil Nadu namely, Madras and Tiruchirappalli. We are a comparatively highly-literate State. As per the 1981 census figures, the national literacy figure was 36.23%; with Kerala at 70.42% leading the other States followed by Maharashtra with 47.18% and Tamil Nadu with 46.76%. Between 1981 and 1988 the percentage would have gone up further, thanks to various thrust programmes by the Government in Education. These are figures to

indicate that this A.I.R. medium caters to the listeners increasingly in the realms of education and entertainment.

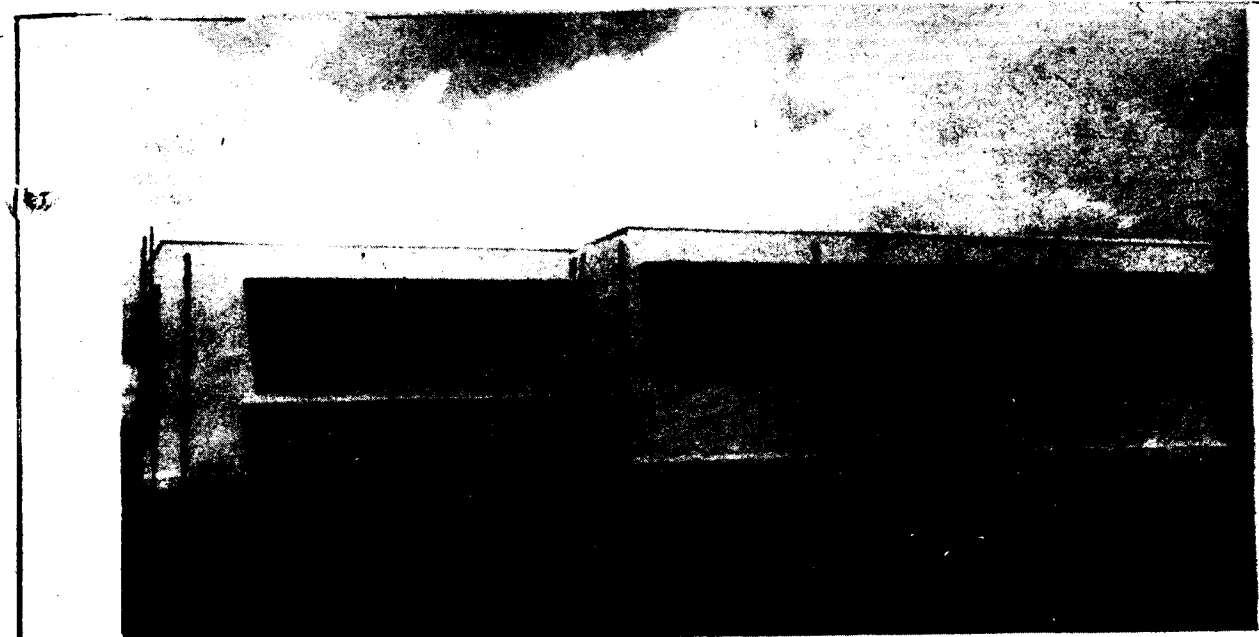
In an underdeveloped society, it is only proper that an important role should be assigned to communication in the campaign for modernisation and economic development, and, in a country in which most people are illiterate, the role of broadcasting would be much more important than that of printed media. From its earliest years AIR has accepted this role and several of its programmes are devised to fulfil it, whether they are intended for the general listener or for specific groups like farmers, women, students, teachers and workers.

The broadcasting medium brings timely information directly to people; they can inform them of new methods and devices and give them incentives to act in new ways. The Government's proposal to increase agriculture yield through progressive methods received the best support through A.I.R. The employment of modern techniques in agriculture has reached directly the agriculturists through this medium. The farm schools on the A.I.R. took the experts to the field. In the course of the last 50 years since rural broadcasting began, many farmers and their families scattered through-

out the country have come to depend on A.I.R. for useful information. A.I.R. can be proud of being one of the stimulants for increase in agriculture production and productivity in Tamil Nadu. Radio has changed the agriculture practices to the advantage of the individual farmer. The ADT 27 variety has been, because of the continuous broadcast of that information to the agriculturists has been identified as the Radio rice. The advent of the transistor has made a revolution in the listening area.

At many A.I.R. stations Farm and Home Units have been formed to provide information and advice on fertilisers, pesticides, implements, seeds and other items of interest to farmers through rural programme stations located and the intensive agricultural areas. It is necessary for the farmers' intensive education in adapting improved practices in their own fields. The broadcasters give adequate technical information, for day to day farm operations, which is given by specialists and extension workers and is related to the needs of the small farming communities in the vicinity of the stations.

Successful farmers are brought before the microphones and discussions and interviews with farmers are arranged. The broadcast of programmes on the health and hygiene in the rural programmes is being heard by women as well as



All India Radio Station building at Madras in 1956

men and relevant information reaches them.

The other area where A.I.R. plays a significant role concerns the propagation of the message of Family Welfare. A.I.R. successfully broadcasts programmes covering Mother and Child Care, Immunisation, the need for planned family etc.

A.I.R.'s educational broadcasts have also been serving the community to a great extent.

The support extended by A.I.R. in reaching the message of development and other welfare activities of the State Government are worth mentioning.

A.I.R. Madras has also played a remarkable role in the propagation of Science, through its many programmes of popular interest.

A.I.R. has also been rendering yeoman service in the dissemination of information on weather conditions, especially during cyclones.

Madras has the distinction of having introduced running commentary of sports events in the regional language (Tamil). It started during the cricketing season at Madras in 1973-74. Formal selections of com-

mentators on the lines of the national panel were initiated and the station has produced nearly a dozen star commentators in Tamil for a variety of sporting events and till date running commentary in Tamil is part and parcel of any origination of commentary from this station. This innovation has received the appreciation from the listeners all over the State.

Following are the existing facilities in Tamil Nadu :

- (i) **MADRAS** :—
 - : 200 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : 10 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : 1 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : 2.5 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter (Vividh Bharathi)
 - : 100 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter (Vividh Bharathi)
 - : 15 Kilowatt FM Transmitter
 - : Studios
- (ii) **Tiruchirappalli** :
 - : 100 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : 1 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter (Vividh Bharathi)
 - : Studios

- (iii) **Coimbatore** :
 - : 10 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : Studios Type I
- (iv) **Madurai** :
 - : 10 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : Studios Type II
- (v) **Tirunelveli** :
 - : 10 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter
 - : Studios Type I
- (vi) **Nagercoil** :
 - : Local Radio Station with 1 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), the following new A.I.R. Stations have been planned:

- (i) **Uthagamandalam** :
 - : 2 x 5 Kilowatt FM Transmitter MP Studios.
- (ii) **Kodaikanal** :
 - : 2 x 5 Kilowatt FM Transmitter MP Studios.

This is expected to be completed by March, 1990 if they get the clearance of the ISRO—Indian Space Research Organisation of the Government of India :

This is also expected to be ready by March 1990. Land belonging to the Township of Kodaikanal is being given to the A.I.R. by our Government to enable them to put up this facility as planned.

(iii) Tuticorin :
200 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter Studios Type I.

This is to be ready by December 1990. 40 acres of land are being allotted by our Government and permission to enter upon it is being given by 30-6-1988 so that the work begins immediately thereafter bearing in mind the significance that is attached to this sensitive project near our national borders.

Additional facilities during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) :

Madras :

Replacement of the existing 10 Kilowatt Short Wave by 50 Kilowatt Short Wave Transmitter. Replacement of the existing 2.5 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter by 20 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter. Introduction of Multi Channel Recording and Stereo Transmission.

Tiruchirapalli :

Replacement of the existing 50 Kilowatt Medium Wave by 100 Kilowatt Medium Wave Transmitter. This has since been commissioned.

In order to facilitate transmission from Madras, the A.I.R. authorities have been requesting our Government to give them the land on lease for a period beyond 1990 in Guindy in an area of 11.68 acres so that they can construct the studios for the National Channel. We have agreed to give them the necessary permission to put up the structures as this is a National Project. This is an example of desirable Centre-State relations.

At the recent All India State Information Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 25-5-88, Dr. S.S. Sidhu, Adviser to Governor

representing TamilNadu urged the following :

(i) The AIR coverage in Dharmapuri District and part of North Arcot District has not been adequate despite beefing up Tiruchirapalli Station. Therefore, a separate station to cater to Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem districts may be had at Salem with FM and stereo facilities.

(ii) Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have a separate channel for YUVAVANI programmes to encourage the young talented artistes of the State. The importance of this channel needs to be recognised and established early.

(iii) It would be worth, to A.I.R. Stations while to have a separate Vividh Bharathi Commercial Channel from Tirunelveli, Madurai and Coimbatore to cover the districts around these A.I.R. Stations, as the regional markets will justify this. The Madras and Tiruchirapalli based Vividh Bharathi Channels may not serve

the desired purpose. I have all hopes that the Government of India would comply with these reasonable requests of our Government early.

Furthermore, with FM and Stereo services to increase the clarity and reception, all our existing A.I.R. Stations and the ones to be established should have them and the people of TamilNadu would be grateful to the Government of India for these also.

A word about the coverage concerning the Government activities particularly in the area of Rural Development, Public Distribution, Drinking Water Supply and Industries—Small, Medium and large.

Broadcasting in a developing society must speed up the process of change and modernisation and must give due importance to national building. Innovative and imaginative presentation of such programmes will serve the purpose and people will be benefitted.



The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M. Bhakthavatsalam delivering a radio talk.

Landmarks in Indian Broadcasting

Reprinted from AKASHVANI issue dated 24th July, 1977

16th May, 1924—First Radio Club in India Formed at Madras.

31st July, 1924—Broadcasting Service initiated at Madras by the Madras Presidency Radio Club.

15th July, 1927—The Indian Radio Times, organ of the Indian Broadcasting Company in English, published its first number announcing the opening of the Bombay Station on the 23rd July.

23rd July, 1927—History of organised broadcasting in India begins. The Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting company opened by H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India (1.5 K.W. mediumwave—1st transmitter).

26th August, 1927 The Calcutta Station of the Indian Broadcasting Company opened by H.E. Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal (1.5 K.W. mediumwave—2nd transmitter).

September 1929—"Betar Jagat" in Bengali published its first number from the Calcutta Station of the Indian Broadcasting Company.

January 1930—The Indian Broadcasting Company approached the Government of India for direct monetary assistance.

1st April, 1930—Broadcasting placed under the direct control of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. Service designated the 'Indian State Broadcasting Service.'

The Madras Corporation began a regular Broadcasting Service.

19th Dec., 1932—The British Broadcasting Corporation began regular Broadcasting Service to the Empire.

1st January 1934—The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933, brought into force.

The Government of India granted Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs for the establishment of a station at Delhi.

February 1934—The Government of Madras secured the services of Mr. V.A.M. Bulow of the British Broadcasting Corporation to draw up a scheme of broadcasting for the Madras Presidency.

January, 1935—The Marconi Company offered to the Government of the N.W.F.P. the loan of a transmitter and a number of community receivers for village broadcasting in the N.W.F.P.

—Transmitter for the Delhi Station ordered from the Marconi Company by the Government of India.



The Former President of India, V.V. Giri participating in a broadcast.

1st March, 1935—A separate office of the Controller of Broadcasting created under the control of the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India.

March, 1935—Government allotted a special fund of Rs. 20 lakhs for the development of Broadcasting.

30th August, 1935—Mr. Lionel Fielden assumed charge as the first Controller of Broadcasting of the Government of India.

10th Sept., 1935—Opening of the "Akashvani" Broadcasting Station at Mysore.

22nd Dec. 1935—The "Indian Radio Times" was renamed the 'Indian Listener' and appeared in a new format.

1st January 1936—The Delhi Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service began transmissions (20 K.W. Mediumwave—3rd transmitter).

—Radio Journal of the Indian State Broadcasting Service "Awaz" in Urdu and Hindi published from the Delhi Station.

A further grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for the development of Broadcasting added, making a total of Rs. 40 lakhs.

6th April, 1936—The Dehra Dun Broadcasting Station commenced broadcasting.

8th June, 1936—Designation of the Indian State Broadcasting Service changed to "All India Radio."

June 1936—Rural Broadcasts inaugurated from the Delhi Station.

1st August 1936—A.I.R. admitted as a regular Associate Member of the Union International de Radio Diffusion, Geneva.

19th Decem. 1936—Departure of the first batch of officers of A.I.R. for training at the B.B.C.

January 1937—Creation of an Installation Department of A.I.R.

29th January 1937—First Station Directors' Conference at Delhi.

1st April, 1937—A separate research Department of All India Radio created.

1937—The Peshawar Station taken over by the Government of India from the Government of the N.W.F.P. (0.25 K.W. Mediumwave 4th transmitter).

August 1937—Transfer of the 'Indian Listener', from Bombay to New Delhi.

16th June, 1938—The Madras Station opened by H.E. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras (0.25 K.W. Mediumwave—10th transmitter and 10 K.W. Shortwave—11 transmitter)

1938—The Madras Corporation Broadcasting Service ceased to function.

1938—First issue of "Vanoli" in Tamil and "Vani" in Telugu published from Madras.

3rd Oct. 1938—Inauguration of School Broadcasting as a regular feature. First set of School Broadcast pamphlets printed for the Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Stations.

1st November 1938—Rural Broadcasting inaugurated from the Madras Station.

16th May, 1939—The Trichinopoly Station opened by H.E. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras (5 K.W. Mediumwave—13th transmitter). Tiruchi station (medium wave) opened.

1st July 1939—Inauguration of Rural Broadcasts from the Lucknow Station.

5th September 1939—The Madras Station starts morning and afternoon transmissions.

September 1939—Centralisation of broadcasts of news bulletins in various languages commenced from Delhi.

1939—All India Radio begins to give News Bulletins in five Indian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi and Pushto)



Thmt. M.S. Subbulakshmi on the 'AIR'.

Tamil Arasu July 1968

24th Oct. 1941—Department of Information and Broadcasting set up.

8th April, 1952—Initiation of the development work under the First Five Year Plan.

20th July 1952—Inauguration of the National Programme of Music.

October 1952—A.I.R. National Orchestra set up.

25th January, 1956—First National Symposium of Poets held.

19th February 1956—UNESCO-AIR Radio Farm Forum Project undertaken at A.I.R. Poona.

5th November 1956—Coverage of UNESCO Conference at New Delhi.

9th April, 1957—Auxiliary Studio at Chandigarh, opened.

4th May 1957—Programmes for NEFA listeners in 29 tribal languages inaugurated from Gauhati.

26th May 1957—First Sugam Sangeet Samaroh arranged.

7th July 1957—Programme Exchange Unit (Internal and External) started.

23rd July 1957—Observance of Thirty Years of Organised Broadcasting in India.

27th July 1957—Ranchi Station (short wave) inaugurated.

15th August 1957—Special programmes on the Centenary of 1857 Freedom struggle

3rd October "—" "Vividh Bharati" (All India Variety Programme) inaugurated.

25th January 1958—"Songs of the Nation Builders" Programme of Folk Songs on developmental activities by Folk Troupes broadcast.

12th May 1958—Pilot Scheme of Wire Broadcasting started at Sevanagar, Delhi.

16th August 1958—Staff Training School (Engineering Wing) started.

21st May 1959—National Programme of Classics started.

15th August 1959—Service to Andaman and Nicobar Islands started.

15th September 1959—Educational Television Service inaugurated by the President.

17th November 1959—Nation wide Radio Rural Forums started.

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15th September 1959—Educational Television Service inaugurated by the President.

17th November 1959—Nation wide Radio Rural Forums started.



The Famous sportsman who represented India both in Cricket and Hockey, Thiru M.J. Gopalan passing on his knowledge on the 'AIR'.

21st January 1960—Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held at New Delhi.

31st January 1960—100 K.W. medium wave transmitter for Delhi Station went on the air.

31st March 1960—National Programme of Contemporary Literature started.

3rd October 1960—Prime Minister's speech before U.N. General Assembly relayed directly from New York.

31st March 1961—Medium Wave Plan for expansion of Home Services involving the installation of 57 new transmitters.

6th May 1961—Motilal Nehru Centenary Programmes.

8th May 1961—Rabindranath Tagore Centenary, Programmes.

8th June 1961—A.I.R.'s Silver Jubilee.

January 1963—All India Radio Station at Kohima was commissioned.

1967—The Union Territory of Pondicherry was placed on the broadcasting map.

10th February 1968—The Parbhani auxiliary transmitter centre in Maharashtra started functioning.

August 1968—Introduced the National Programme of Talks in Hindi.

15th October 1968—The Commercial Broadcasting Service was inaugurated at Calcutta.

—Introduction of lessons in non-Hindi languages from Bhopal, Jaipur and Lucknow in Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil respectively.

5th January 1969—Calicut started a daily broadcast service in Malayalam and Mahr

Tamil Arasu July 1968

languages for Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands.

21st July 1969 —Yuva Vani Service at Delhi was started as a separate channel youth service.

22nd September 1969 A super power medium wave transmitter went on the air at Calcutta, aimed at improving reception of A.I.R. external services in the neighbouring countries and for the countries in South-East-Asia. For the first time All India Radio made its external services available on the medium wave.

—Patna, Ranchi, Simla and Delhi stations introduced lessons in Telugu, Punjabi, Marathi and Tamil respectively.

—Show speed bulletin in English was introduced at Delhi and other stations.

—Commercial Broadcasting Service was extended to Delhi and Madras-Tiruchi.

—Introduction of nine headline bulletins with a duration of a minute and a half in Hindi in the Delhi Commercial Service.

August 1970 —A separate channel for the Yuva Vani Service was started at Calcutta.

20th December —Hyderabad station introduced a daily 4-1/2 hours Youth Service.

February 1971 —Extension of sponsored programmes (V. B.) to Delhi and Madras.

2nd March 1971 —Extension of commercial service of All India Radio to Hyderabad - Vijayawada.

1971 —Extension of sponsored programmes (V.B.) to Madras.

25th June 1971 —Commissioning of full-fledged radio station with a medium wave transmitter at Leh. (in Ladakh).

8th October 1971 —Annual Radio Sangeet Sammelan was held in the form of concerts at different centres.

November 1971 (i) —The Delhi T.V. centre's Krishi-Dharshan entry won a prize at the International Radio and Television Programmes contest held at Tokyo.

December 1971 —A Russian Service, directed to listeners in the Soviet Union, was started.

9th December 1971 —Commissioning of high power medium wave transmitter at Simla.

—Commissioning of high power medium wave transmitters at Jodhpur, Alleppey and Imphal.

—Commissioning of one super power medium wave transmitter at Rajkot and two high power short wave transmitters at Aligarh, to strengthen the External Service of All India Radio.

—Range of Delhi T.V. Centre was increased by putting a TV Tower from 40 Km. to 60 Km.



The Eminent Scientist, Dr. Y. Nayudamma addressing the AIR listeners

11st August 1972 —Full-fledged All India Radio Station at Silchar went on the air.

2nd October 1972 —Inauguration of Television Centre at Bombay.

—Installation of high power medium wave transmitter at Gorakhpur.

14th November 1972 —Installation of high power medium wave transmitters at Kohima.

19th November 1972 —A daily Sports Service for a duration of 95 minutes was started from the four Zonal Stations of All India Radio viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

—Replacement of 5 K.W. MW transmitters at Tirunelveli, Delhi and Udaipur by new 10 Kw MW transmitters.

—Shifting of Vividh Bharati Unit from Delhi to Bombay.

—All India Radio won a special prize at the Japan Prize Competition held at Tokyo for a radio entry entitled "From the Mountains to the Sea."

Tamil Arasu July 1988

January 1973 —Introduction of a new National Programme of Regional (Light and Folk) Music.

29th September 1973 Television Centres at Anurisar was Commissioned into regular service.

2nd October 1973 —Television Centre at Poona was commissioned into regular service.

6th November 1973 —The erection of a permanent tower at Srinagar was completed and the station launched as experimental Service on 26th January, started telecasting the programmes on full power from November 6.

—The title "Yuva Vani" with a common signature tune was extended to the youth programmes of all All India Radio Stations.

November 1974 —All India Radio introduced annual prizes for the best play, feature and music programme broadcast from AIR stations.

—A separate channel for Yuva Vani programmes came into being at Srinagar.

—The television training activity of All India Radio was shifted to the Film and Television Training Institute, Pune. All India Radio and entered into a protocol of Radio and Television with the Voice of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

—Introduction of news bulletin in Sanskrit.

1st August 1975 —Inauguration of Site Programmes.

9th August 1975 —Commissioning of Television Centre at Calcutta.

15th August 1975 —Commissioning of Television Centre at Madras.

17th November 1975 Commissioning of Television Centre at Lucknow.

1st January 1976 —Television Commercial Service was introduced.

1st April 1976 —Doordarshan separated from A.I.R. and formed into a separate Directorate General.



The famous novelist, Thiru R.K. Narayan, participating in a Madras A.I.R. Programme.

Tamil Arasu July 1988

THE VISUAL PAGE



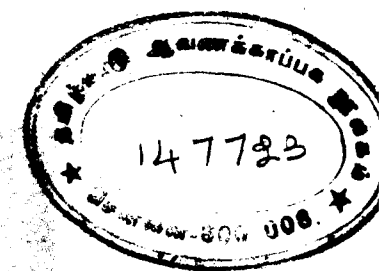
His Excellency Dr. P. C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu presided over the meeting on collaboration of University - Industry - Government for effective utilisation of development in Science and Technology on 30-6-88 at Secretariat, Madras. Thiru G. V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S., Thiru A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., Advisers to Governor and Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government participated.



Odhuvar pension scheme was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander on the 29th June 1988, under the Presidentship of the Adviser to the Governor Thiru A. Padmanaban, I.A.S.

A SKETCH ON KAMARAJ

Three term Chief Minister, Freedom Fighter,
Elder Statesman from TamilNadu.



Kamaraj, popularly known in Tamil Nadu as "Perunthalaivar" meaning "The Great Leader" fits this axiom more appropriately than anyone else. Born into a simple family in one of the most backward areas in India, Kamaraj lost his father when he turned six and later had to discontinue even his school education. But, nothing could deter him from his zeal to serve the people of India, especially the needy and the downtrodden. Whole-heartedly accepting Gandhiji as his leader and Satyamurthi as his political mentor, Kamaraj rose to great heights by sheer hardwork, dedication and service. Kamaraj stands as the example of courage that can keep one in goodstead even in difficult circumstances in life.

Perunthalaivar Kamaraj's early involvement in the struggle for independence, his three terms as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, his own "Kamaraj Plan" to

rejuvenate the Congress, his Presidentship of the Congress, his master mind that worked up neat solutions after the sudden demise of two Prime Ministers which earned him the title of "King Maker" and his programme of Free education and Free Noon meal to school children bear testimony of a self-made man who has acquired a place of pride in modern India.

LIFE SKETCH

1903—Born to Kumarasamy Nadar and Sivakami Ammal on July 15th at Virudunagar (formerly "Virudupatti") in TamilNadu.

1907—Birth of his sister, Nagammal.

1908—Enrolled in a local school; later studied at Aenathi Nayanar Vidyasala and Kshatriya Vidyasala.

1909—His father, Kumarasamy Nadar passed away.

1914—Discontinued school education at sixth standard.

1919—Responded to Gandhiji's call for protest against Rowlatt Act by enrolling himself as a full time member of the Congress Party.

1920—Participated in the Civil Dis-obedience Movement.

1921—Met Thanthai Periyar, the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Party at Virudunagar.

1923—Participated in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and the Boycott of Toddy shops at Madurai.

1925—Elected member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

1926—Involved in election work along with Satyamurti and Srinivasa Iyengar.

1927—Joined boycott against Simon Commission's visit to Madurai.

Mahatma Gandhi accorded permission for action towards the removal of the statue of Colonel Neal at Madras. The Government responded quickly by removing the statue before the agitation was launched.

1930—Participated in the Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam; sentenced to two years of imprisonment and lodged in the Alipur Jail.

1931—The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact made way for the premature release from Alipur. Elected to the working Committee of the Madras Presidency Congress.

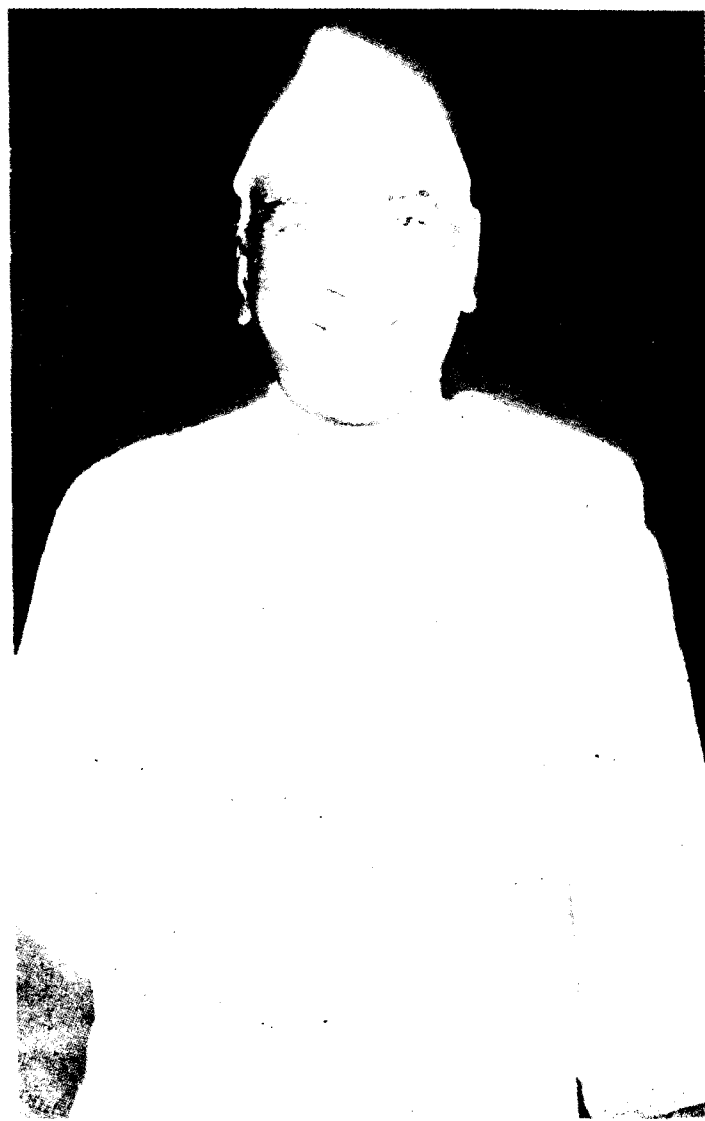
1936—Elected as the Secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee at Karaikudi along with Satyamurti, who became the President.

1937—Won the Legislative Assembly seat of Virudunagar at the General Elections.

1940—Elected as the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress President.

1941—Arrested and lodged in the Vellore Jail for propaganda against the war fund.

Elected as the Virudunagar Municipal President during his detention in Vellore Jail.



1942—Released from Vellore Jail.

Resigned the Presidentship of the Virudunagar Municipal Council to devote full time to the party.

1946—Elected President of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee. Also re-elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly.

1947—India became Independent.

Elected Member of the All India Congress Committee.

1948—Re-elected for the third term as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

1949—Toured Sri Lanka.

1950—Elected President of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee for the fourth term.

1952—After making way for Dr. Subbarayan to become the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee for a short while, returned again as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

1954—Toured Malaya.

After Rajaji's resignation from Chief Ministership, elected as the Leader of the Legislature Congress Party.

On April 13th, became the Chief Minister of Madras State. Returned to the Legislative Assembly in the by-election in Gudiyatham Constituency.

1956—Introduced Free Noon-meal Scheme in Schools.

1957—Contested in the General Elections.

Re-elected for the second term as Chief Minister.

1960—Introduced Free Education Scheme upto 11th Standard for poor children.

1962—Re-elected in the General Elections.

Became Chief Minister for the third term.

1963—Introduced "Free Education" for all.

Resigned the Chief Ministership on October 2nd as per his own "Kamaraj Plan".

1964—Elected President of the All India Congress Committee. Paved way for Lal Bahadur Shastri to become Prime Minister, after Pandit Nehru.

1966—Organised the selection of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister after the sudden passing away of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Toured Soviet Union and East European Countries.

1969—Elected to the Lok Sabha from Nagercoil Constituency. His mother, Sivakami Ammal Passed away.

1971—Re-elected to the Lok Sabha from Nagercoil Constituency.

1972—Presented with Thamira Patra.

1975—On October 2nd, Perunthalaivar Kamaraj passed away.

QUOTATIONS

However brilliant an action it should not be esteemed great unless it is the result of a great motive.

—La Rochefoucauld

Risk! Risk anything! Care no more for the opinion of others, for those voices. Do the hardest thing on earth for you. Act for yourself. Face the truth.

—Katherine Mansfield.

To understand is hard. Once one understands, action is easy.

—Sun Yat Sen

To act without clear understanding, to form habits without investigation, to follow a path all one's life without knowing where it really leads—such is the behaviour of the multitude.

—Mencius

The tendency to aggression is an instinctual disposition in man.... it constitutes the most powerful obstacle to culture.

—Freud

The modern newspaper is half ads and the other half lies between the ads.

—Anonymous

The only things in which we can be said to have any property is our actions..... Our action's must follow us beyond the grave: with respect to them *alone* we cannot say that we shall carry nothing with us when we die, neither that we shall go naked out of the world. Our actions must clothe us with an immortality, loathsome or glorious: these are the only title deeds of which we cannot be disinherited; they will have their full weight in the balance of eternity, when everything else is as nothing.

—Charles Cotton

The truth is often a terrible weapon of aggression. It is possible to lie and even murder with the truth.

—Alfred Adler

Kamaraj - the Chief Minister

Among the foreign statesmen who travelled to Delhi in 1966 to participate in the funeral of Lal Bahadur Shastri were Chairman Kosygin of USSR and Vice-President Humphrey of USA. They called on President Radhakrishnan, on acting Prime Minister Gulzarilal Nanda, on Mrs. Shastri and on Kamaraj.

Humphrey hailed Kamaraj as "one of the greatest political leaders in all the free countries of the world". This article, an excerpt from the book, "Kamaraj, symbol of Indian Democracy" by P.S. Subbaraman in 1966, provides an insight into the reasons that made Kamaraj so popular and successful.



When Kamaraj was elected leader of the Madras Congress legislature party and became Chief Minister early in 1954, he was the first non-English knowing person to head the administration in any part of India.

Kamaraj, to most members of the central cabinet and state ministries in contrast, was a rustic who knew only a little English-what he had

learnt during the years of enforced leisure in jail during 1942-45. Nor did he know more than a smattering of Hindi, which was soon to become the officially proclaimed link language of the country. He could speak and write fluently only in Tamil.

Could such a man head the administration? Senior civil servants, who pride themselves on the

quality of their English in the 'notings' files, wondered. So did others, who felt concerned by the question whether a person without a sound education could solve the complex questions of economic and social policy.

When Kamaraj laid down office as Chief Minister nine years later, Madras not only retained its reputation as one of the best administered

States in India but also topped other States in social and economic development, specially in educational expansion and rural electrification.

What was the secret of Kamaraj's success?

It was his style of work, which has been described variously as direct democracy, mass contact of keeping close to the grassroots.

Kamaraj has visited every district, every taluk (district sub-division), every block (the smaller community development unit of about 100 villages) and almost every single village of Madras State, not once but several times. He has been doing this as party organiser, as Chief Minister and now as President of the Congress Party. He knows the Tamil land and the people as he knows the palm of his hand.

"People tell me," he once remarked, "that I was not educated. I don't claim that I went to a university. But I do know geography. I know most of the areas of Tamilnad. I know where the rivers are and where the water tanks are. I know in which town people make a living and in which way. Are these things not geography, and only those books which contain straight and curved lines?"

Kamaraj was first elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly - unopposed in 1937. In 1941, when he was under detention, the citizens of Virudunagar elected him as chairman of the municipality in defiance of his British jailors. Kamaraj was elected again to the Madras Assembly in the elections of 1946, and was chosen by the State legislature as a member of the Constituent Assembly of India. The first post-independence general election of 1952 was held on the basis of universal adult franchise under the new Constitution, making India the world's largest democracy. Kamaraj won a seat in the Lok Sabha, the directly elected lower house of India's Parliament. In the subsequent two General elections of 1957 and 1962, when he was Chief Minister of Madras, he was re-elected to the State Assembly.

Elevation to public office often has the effect, in India as in other countries, of making a leader less accessible to the people, with a consequent loss of first-hand knowledge of their needs and hopes. Kamaraj did not allow this to happen. He remained as close as before to the people, and to the Congress Party rank-and-file. It is characteristic of Kamaraj that on becoming Chief Minister in 1954 he did not move from his modest suburban home in Mambalam to the palatial

KAMARAJ'S CHARACTER

One incident which occurred at school may be recalled for the insight it provides into Kamaraj's character as a boy.

For the Vinayaka Chaturthi celebrations at the Kshatriya Vidyasala every boy had to contribute five pice (about one-thirteenth of a rupee). After the puja to the image of Vinayaka, the prasadam, consisting of various eatables like fried rice, coconut chips, and jaggery was distributed among the students. There was a hectic scramble for the prasadam, each boy trying to get as much as possible out of the teacher. While the melee was going on, Kamaraj alone remained in a corner, waiting for his turn. And when it came, very little was left.

On returning home, his grandmother asked him why he had brought so little of the prasadam. "Did you not get more? The other boys must have got ahead of you".

"But do you want me to fight with the other boys? Did I not give as much money as the others? Why should I not get my fair share?"

"You should have tried to get ahead of the others!" retorted the grandmother.

"But why? Is it not the teacher's duty to see that everyone who paid his contribution is given his fair share? Should one get his prasadam only by fighting for it? Why don't you take the teacher to task?"

The poor lady had no answer.

official residence of the Chief Minister on the Cooum river, near the famed Madras beach.

No. 8, Tirumalai Pillai Road, which he occupied in 1948, continues to be his home in Madras. It has been an open house for any citizen with a problem, whether a widow with a difficulty about getting her child admitted to college, a retired government employee with his pension payment delayed an industrialist with a project needing government support, or a trade union official with a victimisation grievance.

R. Venkataraman, who served in the Kamaraj Cabinet as Minister of Industries and has continued to play a dynamic role in the industrialisation of the State in that capacity, says about Kamaraj's people-oriented approach to administration: "He has never allowed any laws, rules or regulations to stand in the way of doing the right thing. Often times during the course of administration many came and represented against the tyranny of some executive orders. He was advised by officialdom that the requirements of rules, laws and regulations had been complied with, and that the consequent situations were either inevitable or irremediable. On those occasions when Kamaraj felt that the grievances were genuine or that the hardships should be remedied, he never hesitated to have the rules changed or the regulations modified in order to see that justice was done."

Kamaraj is a man of quick decision. Officials who served under him were greatly impressed by his quality. One of them has said: "If you are discussing a problem with him and if he gets up and tucks his dhoti (the simple cotton wrap-around which the Madras ordinarily wears) tighter round his waist, you can be sure he has already made up his mind on what to do".

Kamaraj is immune to the long windedness to which politicians in India as elsewhere are prone. When invited to lay the cornerstone for a factory building or break the ground for an irrigation dam, Kamara would not make a long speech. Instead he would call the engineer and project officials, ask about the

KAMARAJ'S CREDO

"If you ask me who are my kith and kin, I shall tell you they are the Subban and Kuppan who are going without food. The miserable but in which they are living is my land! They are the Gods I worship!

"They do not ask for motor cars, mansions, and costly robes. Food, raiment, work, a roof over their heads and education—these are the

schedule of construction, and get them to promise to make every effort to complete the work ahead of the target date.

Holding education to be the birthright of every child, he made it one of his principal tasks as Chief Minister to bring about universal and free schooling in Madras. As the result of his efforts, the percentage of children of school-going age who are actually attending school is higher in Madras than the all-India average. In the age group from six to eleven, it is nearly 100 per cent in respect of boys and 75 per cent in respect of girls, against the national average of 78 per cent and 56 per cent respectively.

This has been achieved through a doubling of the number of schools as well as fee exemptions for the poor and incentives in the form of free mid-day meals and the supply of school uniforms.

Madras devotes a larger percentage of its budget to education than any other state. Expenditure from the State's revenue increased from Rs. 103 million in 1956 to Rs. 252 million in 1962.

Kamaraj had a survey carried out in 1957 to ascertain the distribution of school facilities. It showed that of the 15,000 villages in the State, there were 6,000 without primary schools. He saw to it that every habitation with a population of 300 and above was provided with a primary school within a distance of a mile.

The opening of schools was not enough to ensure enrolment and

things they desire. My only aim is to work for ensuring to them these basic needs. That is the goal for which Mahatma Gandhi worked and showed they way. To strive for it is our primary duty."

"A great responsibility and opportunity has come to us to establish the socialist Samadharma society along the lines laid down by Gandhiji

attendance. Kamaraj knew that compulsion would bear harshly on the rural poor, who often have to put children of nine or ten on wage earning jobs. A starving child could not be expected to attend school or benefit by the instruction. He therefore pioneered the scheme of free mid-day meals at school. Local committees were formed in each school community to mobilise public donations in cash and kind, and the Government contributed the balance to provide a wholesome mid-day meal to every child. The scheme, which is assisted by the American voluntary organisation, CARE, began in 1957 with some 230,000 children in 8,000 schools; it now covers 1,700,000 children in 30,000 schools.

Another incentive was the offer of free clothing to poor students. It was found that a number of children, particularly girls, fought shy of attending school for want of proper clothing. More than 800,000 poor children are now supplied with free school uniforms.

It was necessary to make education free before it could be made compulsory. Beginning with fee concessions for children from backward castes, full exemption from school fees was introduced in 1955 for all children of parents with a monthly income of less than a hundred rupees. A phased programme of compulsory elementary education was taken up in 1960, after a realistic basis for universal education and free schooling had thus been laid.

The other great change to which Kamaraj applied himself was a reduction of the disparity in civic amenities between town and country,

and Nehru. We shall fulfil it properly and quickly. Let us work in unison for this great purpose."

Thus spoke Kamaraj in one of the most significant speeches he delivered during the 1962 elections setting forth his attitude to the problems facing the country and the duty of the electorate.

through electrification of the villages. Dark streets and homes dimly lit by smoky lamps are no longer their lot. With all but a few hundred of its 15,000 villages electrified, Madras occupies the first position in this respect among the States of the Indian Union.

Kamaraj dedicated himself to the spread of education and rural electrification not merely because these are basic social services; he saw them as the agents of economic development. He knew that there could be no improvement in the standard of living of India's large and growing population without a radical improvement in the productivity of agriculture and the development of industries. Rural electrification has led to the installation of some 500,000 pumps for irrigation in Madras. What used to be food-deficit State now has a marginal surplus over its requirement of food-grains, despite the increase meanwhile in population. And the spread of education has provided skilled manpower for the new industries which are coming up.

The transformation of the State's economy which used to be primarily agricultural, with few industries other than textile mills, owes much to the support given by the Government to private entrepreneurs. Kamaraj as Chief Minister initiated the policy of participation by the State Industrial Investment Corporation in the share capital of private enterprise. Together with public sector projects like the mining of lignite at Neyveli and the tank factory at Avadi, the new industries are rapidly changing the face of the ancient Tamil country.

Moments in Kamaraj's Life

A pensive moment
with
Rajendra Prasad



Conversing with
Dr. Radhakrishnan

With President
Nasser of Egypt



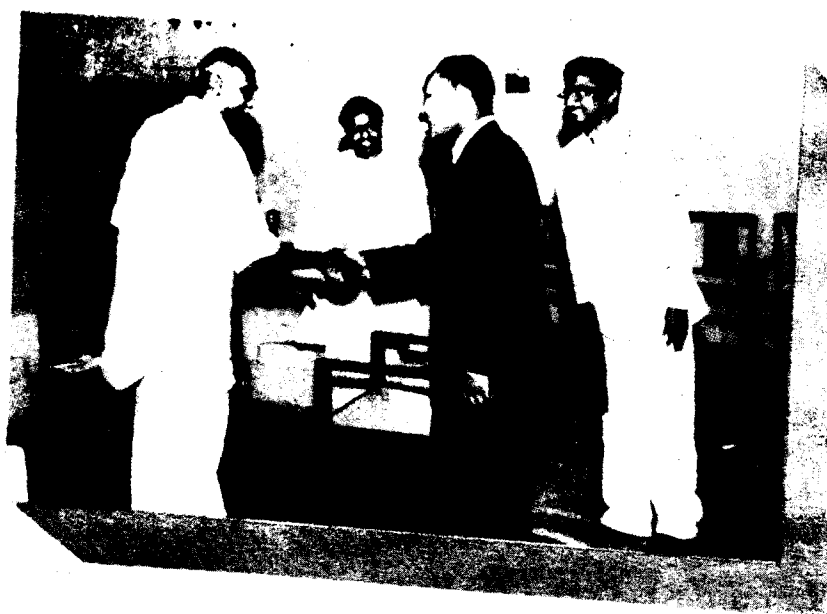


Welcoming
Queen Elizabeth II

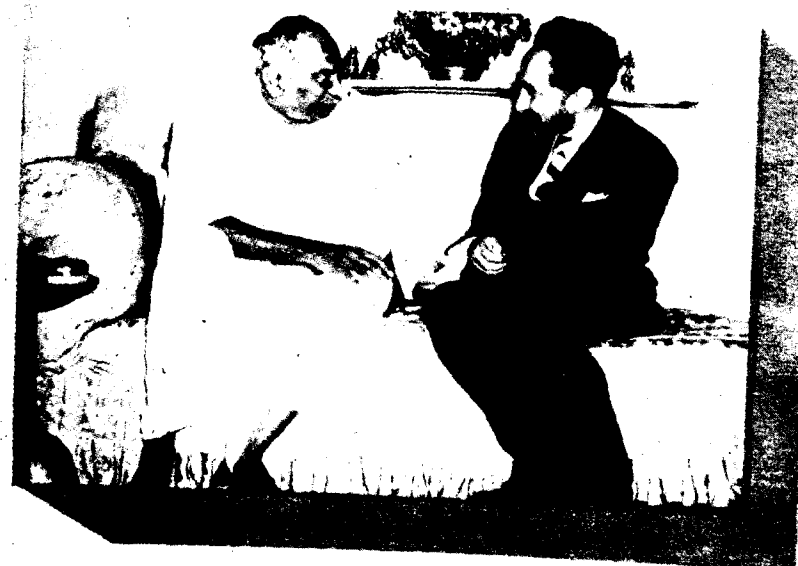


At a
congress session
with
Pandit Nehru

A warm handshake
with
Martin Luther king



Lal Bahadur Sastri
giving a patient ear



With Emperor
Haile Selassie
of Ethiopia



Congratulating
Indira Gandhi
on her choice
as
Prime Minister

A sparkling moment
with amma



A joyful moment
with children



On a discussion
with
Sardar Patel



Amongst
his
followers



A Tribute to Gandhiji

by K. Kamaraj



Man makes mistakes when he wants to speedily reach a goal or attain a purpose. But he must correct himself immediately. If he does not bother about mistakes, mistakes will consistently recur and he will not be able to reach his goal and purpose.

This is the reason why Gandhiji talked equally about the importance of a goal in life as also the ways to each it. "It is just not enough for life's goal and purpose to be great. It is also necessary for the ways to achieve them to be noble" said Gandhiji. Gandhiji himself was a living example to his maxim.

Gandhiji led the Freedom struggle on the principle of non-violence. When on occasions, incidents took place against his convictions, Gandhiji punished himself for those eruptions. He clearly told the people that they were wrong in their approach, by undertaking fasts. When the Chauri Chaura violence took place, Gandhiji announced the withdrawal of the struggle. Even when stalwarts like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru objected to Gandhiji for his decision, Gandhiji refused to change his convictions.

Not only that, Gandhiji convinced the poor of India that despite their poverty, India can be an independent nation. The instrument that provided succour to the poor, the Hand Chakra, became the symbol of Gandhiji's struggle. Those who followed Mahatma despite their scholarship, led a very simple life. Leaders such as Motilal, Nehru, C.R. Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajan Babu, Rajaji mingled with the common people as "equals" and this created a staunch belief among the people in the "leadership".

The simplicity and the sacrifice of the leaders spread among the masses and India's moral character rose as never before.

But now we are going away from Gandhiji's ways. If the country is going to continue giving up the morals, we will not be able to reach our goals and purposes. Hence it is necessary for some amongst us to bravely defend our moral character and that alone can be the most proper tribute to Gandhiji.

Life as a Professional Broadcaster

Thiru T. SANKARAN
(Former Director of Madras AIR)

Music as an ante-natal phenomenon made me a professional broadcaster if not a performing professional musician in the tradition of my maternal grandmother, Veena Dhanammal. Musicians in the South and the North and also in foreign climes became my close friends. Broadcasting was a thoroughly new experience as the Madras and Tiruchy stations of AIR went on the air in 1938 and 1939, respectively. Service was no bed of roses but the guidance of the very best brains at these two stations and the staff's relentless dedication to service and the capacity to laugh at our own expense paid such dividends. The personnel had to grope its way in search of potential performing talent, particularly when ladies of different class ventured to make inroads into the hitherto, untouchable music and professions. Several felt ignored and with some justification complained that many artistes with rich experience of singing 'back-songs' (Pin Pattu) were denied their legitimate share in the broadcast, which had become the monopoly of Tom, Dick and Harry (கண்ட கழுதைகள்). The veracity of this tirade has its funny side too. The Tiruchy centre ambitiously arranged a running commentary for a local pickwickism cricket match and when the studio announcement took the listeners over to the Puthur Maidan it was not the commentary by C.V.N. Sastri, the Oxford Blue Boxer but the romantic call of an amorous pair of donkeys.

This is just for emphasising the vital role of announcements, rehearsals, publicity and cordial public relations. From the relay of music from the Tiruvaiyaru Tyagaraja Festival from 1939 and the first strains that reached the ears of the devout rasikar was the priests' threat; "எட்டா அரிவாளை" for breaking open accounts.

The memorable service of a few announcers amidst severe handicaps needs to go on public record: e.g. The achievement of Nobby Clarke the ace news reader in English who was a hopeless stammerer in life. But once he faced the mike, he has never been excelled either for the

boldness of voice or for clarity of expression.

The Music season in December is a crowded affair and the broadcasts were either through direct relays or excerpts from topical recording. M.S. is very good at her concerts but on a day when excerpts were broadcast her recital fell short by a few seconds. The Studio announcer promptly got the studio tampura tuned to her sruti, for the interlude. The station promptly earned her appreciation and gratitude by a telephone message for the resourceful interlude.

Interludes are also notorious for letting down service miserably. Prime Minister Lal Bhagadur Sastri was addressing the nation during the anti-Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu during the sixties. After the closing announcement the recorded interlude was luckily instrumental with the disastrous text of Kriti "இந்த கண்டே காவலனா? ஈ கஷ்டமு சாவிதா?" Is not this misery enough: do you need more of it?

The National programme of Music the AIVP, some of the news services provide national coverage. The South Indian names are casualties in English and Hindi. Rajaji was referred to as Raja of Gopalachari.

Mistakes in an ever expanding service in multi-lingual centres pose problems difficult to anticipate. Some in local languages trip us more than alien languages. One Odhuvar was about to sing "தோடுடைய" but the announcer taking things for granted said "தோடுடைய செவியன்" to be stunned by another Thevaram "தோடுடைய காதனை".

One night the Western music records were readily available near the turn table but the announcer was unavoidably absent, thus passing on the responsibilities to the officer on duty who was an absolute stranger to western music. He started with Part 8 and was progressing towards Part 1. The alert boss living next door to studios scaled the walls and silently took over to earn the gratitude of regular rasikar of the calibre of justice

of the Madras High Court Mr. Wolfe.

The professional broadcaster is a 'Sakala Kala Vallabhan' proficient in Music, Karnatik, Hindustani and Western, a linguist, an expert on sporting events, current affairs in short he is expected to be a mobile encyclopaedia. More Scientific training in staff training schools in technical, programme and administration duties is made available as and when possible but it is the hard work, sincerity and dedication of the experienced pioneers that are priceless guidelines to new recruits. A seasonal officer earned the wrath of his superior for not promptly disbursing the pension to the widow of the late lamented Ustad Faiyaz Khan. The disbursing officer could not identify the claimant who appeared in a Burkha.

The Harikatha is a very popular item with the devout but the dominance of the spoken word in narration enforced written eloquence thus vitiating spontaneity and also cutting off the typical Maharashtrian tradition in the interests of editing for shorter durations. Reference to mass feeding of thousands in Harikatha is being favoured upon as unreal in times of food rationing.

On the 15th August, in the fifties the broadcast in English by Mr. T.K. Venkatraman Sastri proved disastrous. The officer in-charge carefully labelled it as "T.R.V. Sastri for the 15th August at 8-15". As luck would have it another officer was late on the 15th August for 8.15 which contained Bharat Bhajans of T.R. Viswanatha Sastri. The announcer took things for granted and did not check up the details carefully and let through the talk in English after announcing the Bhajans of Viswanathan Sastri. The boss was live with rage but the guilty announcer G. S. Vijaya Rao never forgave himself because the boss never uttered a single harsh word of reproach.

Awareness of mistakes at some stage, dedication, a sense of human are priceless assets in the service as much also manner as willingness to learn.

KAMARAJ AS I KNEW HIM

Tmt. Lalitha Rajagopalan, a former Member of Parliament reminiscence in this article the close association her family had with Kamaraj. A look at the simplicity and humaness of a contemporary statesman.

Kamaraj has been called by various names such as 'the King Maker', 'the Political Magician' and 'the Iron man', but I visualise him as one with plenty of humaness. Kamaraj was also a selfless and straight person.

When Kamaraj was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress in 1940's I was involved in the 1942 movement as a student leader and later on worked as an Instructress of the Seva Dal of the women's wing of the Tamil Nadu Congress. My late husband, G. Rajagopalan was the secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and a close aide to Kamaraj. Later my husband was elected to the Rajya Sabha and Kamaraj used to stay with us whenever he came over to Delhi. Kamaraj called my husband affectionately as 'Raju'. During these encounters, my hus-

band and I came to understand Kamaraj's likes and dislikes.

Despite the fact that Kamaraj as Chief Minister was popular among the masses and was also recognized in Northern India, Kamaraj was always simple and unassuming. Whenever he visited Delhi as Chief Minister, Kamaraj visited alone without aides. Kamaraj hated paraphernalia.

During his Chief Ministership, Kamaraj was on the hit-list of the Anand Margis but still he preferred to sleep on the open lawns of our house in Delhi, despite my husband's pleadings.

Many people think that as he was a bachelor, Kamaraj was a care-free man, who had no idea of a family and its responsibilities.

They are wrong. Kamaraj knew about a family and he realised how difficult it was to make both ends meet. He was also very meticulous. He had his breakfast at 8-30 A.M. sharp and that consisted of two idlis and a cup of strong coffee. Occasionally, Kamaraj asked for breakfast at 8 A.M. as he thought it will not be possible for us to manage the thronging crowds. Whenever he left home for a meeting, Kamaraj never forget to switch off the fan and light in his room. He will even come over to kitchen and remind my mother to bolt the door after he had left.

No other leader got along so well with the journalists as Kamaraj did. The journalists also enjoyed his company. Conversing with the journalists, Kamaraj will collect information from them rather than spilling out his thoughts.



Like Panditji, Kamaraj was fond of playing with children and was popular with them. Once there was a Congress working committee meeting in Sopru house and Kamaraj and my husband were preparing to go. My daughter Nirmala then said, "Mama, I will also come". My husband said, "They won't allow you inside and you can't come". Kamaraj took hold of the child's arm and said "come". He took her inside the meeting hall and made her sit behind. On another occasion, my second daughter Nirmala asked Kamaraj to come and see an English play in which she was acting at school. Kamaraj replied: "I have a meeting this evening. Don't remove your make-up after the play and I will see you with it". He not just saw her but took a picture with her.

Once Kamaraj was in Delhi during Diwali time. My husband was away in U.S.A., sent by the AICC as an observer to the U.S. Elections. Kamaraj was in his room. My mother slowly went to his room and when he saw her he got up from his cot and asked, "Ennamma". She replied, "Tomorrow is Diwali and I want you to have a traditional oil bath and wear the new clothes we have bought for you". Kamaraj immediately replied, "I have given up oil bath, Amma". But on the next morning, on Diwali day, Kamaraj asked for oil, had bath,

Chairman for day

During the brief spell of freedom that Kamaraj enjoyed before he was arrested again in August 1942 he held the unique honour of acting as Chairman of the Virudhunagar Municipal Council for a day.

In the election to the Council held in 1940, the Congress captured all but two seats on the Council. Kamaraj had been elected to the Council though he was in jail at that time. The Congress had captured the Council once before in 1937-defeating for the first time the Justice Party, which had controlled the Council for years-and the party wanted to elect Kamaraj as Chairman. He declined the honour then on the ground that he could not tie himself down to local civic work. When the opportunity came again in 1940, the Congress majority in the Council decided to elect Kamaraj as Chairman, as much

to show their confidence in him as to spite the Governor which was keeping him in detention.

After his release in 1941, Kamaraj was taken to the Municipal office while a meeting of the Council was in progress. The Vice-Chairman, who was presiding over the meeting, vacated his chair for Kamaraj. Kamaraj thanked the Councillors for electing him as Chairman, but explained to them that it would be impossible for him to hold that office and do justice to it in view of his pre-occupations with Congress party work. He requested them to permit him to resign.

After going through one or two items on the agenda, Kamaraj left the meeting, resigning his Chairmanship.

wore new clothes and even had Diwali Igeim. This incident reflects how much Kamaraj respected elders.

Kamaraj did not lag behind Mahatma in the upliftment of women. During his Presidentship of A.I.C.C. during which I was an M.P., we women made a representation to him to increase the percentage of seats to women in Parlia-

ment. Kamaraj favoured us by successfully recommending an increase from 5 percent to 10 percent.

Kamaraj was a man of few words but a man of action. "Parkalam" was his response to requests for favours. It meant, "I will see whether I can do it". No wonder Kamaraj is called "the Karma Verrar".

40th year of Independence / Birth Centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Third Meeting of the State Level Committee

The Third Meeting of the State Level Committee was held on 5.7.88 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor. Among those present were Thiru C. Subramaniam, Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan, Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar, Dr. S. Vijayalakshmi, Tmt. Manjubhashini and Tmt. Jaya Arunachalam. Among the Special invitees were, Dr. S.S. Sidhu and Thiru A. Padmanaban, Advisers, and Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary and Secretaries to Government. The members stood in silence in memory of late Thiru M. Kalyana Sundaram, who was a member of this Committee. The

Committee reviewed the sanction taken on the decisions of the Second State Level Committee Meeting held on 7.4.88.

The following decisions were taken in the meeting:--

i) It was proposed to celebrate Labour Day on 13.8.88 in a fitting manner highlighting the benefits accrued to Labour since Independence.

ii) It was proposed to arrange a student rally, Poets' meet and a symposium on the theme 'Freedom Forty' and a public meeting on the final day of the 40th Year of Independence, i.e., 14.8.88 at Madras, in which the Governor, Vice-Chancellor of University, veteran freedom

fighters, leaders of political parties, Member of Parliament would participate. Similar functions will be held in all the District headquarters.

iii) It was also proposed to lay commemoration slabs connected with the freedom struggle in various places.

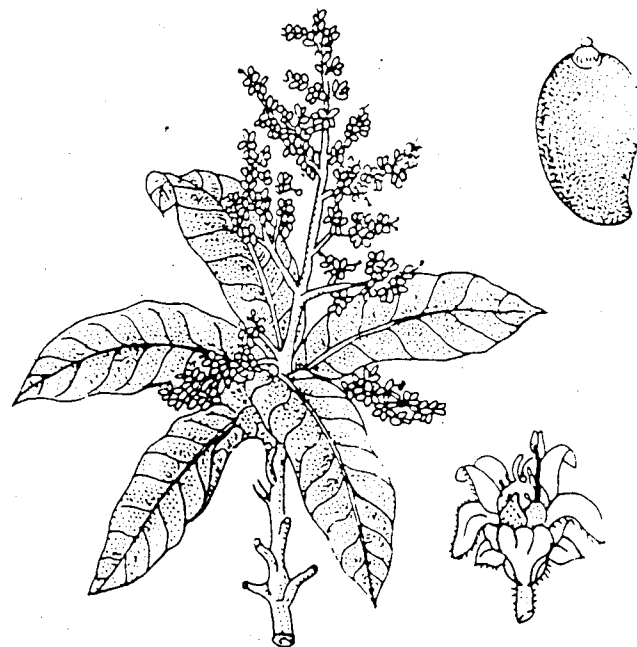
iv) The Programmes for the commemoration of Nehru Centenary were broadly discussed. Governor promised to convene another meeting in September or October to finalise the programmes to be undertaken for the Nehru Centenary after hearing from Government of India as to the financial assistance that we may get from them.



40th year of Independence / Birth Centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
The Third Meeting of the State Level Committee was held on 5.7.88 under the Chairmanship of Governor.

The King of Fruits

By DURGA PATANKAR



Many Varieties

The mango occupies a special place among fruits. Its sweet and sour taste has endeared it to one and all. Moreover, though it grows only in summer, its flavour can be enjoyed throughout the year as it is widely used in pickles, jams, sweets etc. Not without reason the mango is called the king of fruits.

Evidence of mango cultivation four thousand years ago has been found. Today it is grown in various states of India. Mango trees are planted over ten lakh hectares of land in India. Its overall produce in India is nearabout eight lakh tons. This is about 66.2 percent of the overall produce of mangoes in the world.

Few other fruits can boast of such a wide variety. Each of the one thousand sub-species of mango trees is known for its individual taste and characteristics. At the very mention of a sub-species, its individual taste and size swim in our minds.

Famous mango species include the Langada of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Gulab Khas of Bihar, the Dasher of Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, the Neelam of Madras, the Alphanso of Kerala and Maharashtra, and the Hafus, Rajapuri, Kesari and Jamadar of Gujarat.

The mango tree is an evergreen one. The average tree is 8-15m tall. The mango tree can be planted in two ways—through seeding or by grafting. If the seeds get enough water they sprout within fifteen days. After at least six months these plants are removed from their places and re-planted in more suitable places. There should be a gap of at least ten metres between two mango plants. It is essential that these plants are watered, fertilized, and their soil changed at regular intervals.

The second method of planting is grafting. When the mango tree reaches a certain age, grafts can be made from its branches. The girth of these branches should be over half a centimetre. The part which

is to be planted in the soil should be vertically cross cut sharply for one centimetre. Given an equitable climate, small leaves will start appearing within fifteen to twenty days. A mango tree requires 750-3750mm of rain.

Elongated Leaves

The direction in which the branches will spread out cannot be determined. At the edges of the branches, small leaves grow in clusters. The leaves are rust or copper coloured in the beginning, but take on a dark green hue on maturing. The leaves are elongated and taper at the end. These leaves are normally 10-30 cm long.

With the setting in of the monsoon, the mango blossoms. The flowers are of an off-white colour. There are flowers on all four sides of the twigs which emerge from the centre of the cluster of leaves. Three thousand flowers have been seen on a single twig. When the climate is good the overall produce of mangoes from a single tree can be mind boggling.

Fifteen to twenty days after the blossoming of the flowers small fruits start appearing. Dark green at first, these fruits take on a yellow, reddish-green, reddish yellow, yellowish-green or any other colour depending on the species. Some mangoes ripen on the branches themselves, others have to be put into baskets filled with hay for ripening. It is the only fruit whose seeds change with their age. When the fruit is small, the seed is tender and white in colour. Later on, the seeds become hard, and take on a creamish hue.

The mango tree is economically highly beneficial. One mango tree yields fruit worth five hundred to two thousand rupees. When the mango tree dries up, the wood obtained from its trunk and branches is worth three thousand to seven thousand rupees. Its leaves can be used to make fertilizers. The sale of its seeds also brings in good money. Therefore, there is a proverb in Hindi which says that the mango is everyman's fruit, all its parts are useful. (CEE-NFS).

South India is keenly appreciative of art at its best ... Lord Erskine

Lord Erskine, the then Governor of Madras inaugurated the Madras Station of All India Radio on 16.6.1938 by delivering this address from a room in Government House, Ooty.

It is my good fortune to have the opportunity of talking to you to-night on the occasion of this very interesting and important event, the opening of the new Madras Broadcasting Station. Let me tell you that I am at this moment sitting talking to you in a room in Government House, Ootacamund. I am speaking just as I would be doing if you were seated in this room with me. You, I imagine, are listening to me, either in the privacy of your own homes or gathered together round a loudspeaker in some public place in many a town and village as I have so often seen you gathered in your hundreds on the foreshore at Madras. My voice is being carried to you over the first part of its journey along the telephone line from Ooty to Madras, and is then being sent out by the new station over hundreds of miles by air to be picked up by your receiving sets. If, instead of talking to you, I were to be a gramophone into this room and play you a record on it by one of your favourite artists, you would hear his voice as clearly

as you are now hearing mine; as clearly indeed, as if you were to play that record on your gramophone in your own home. I want you, then, to think what the opening on the new Station means to you. It means that every evening from now on you will be able to spend a pleasant hour in the enjoyment of the kind of entertainment which appeals to every one of you; of the music, songs and dramas which you like best to hear, sung and spoken in your own languages by the singers and actors whose names you know so well, but whom till now you have had so few opportunities of hearing. In addition, there will be people to talk to you and tell you much that will be of interest to you and of help in the conduct of your daily lives, in the growing of your crops and the running of your business. I am speaking to you who live in the towns and in every little village in this great Presidency, and I want to persuade you that this new, more powerful broadcasting station, which the Government of India have given us to serve

the special needs of Southern India, is going to bring pleasure and interest into your lives such as you have never had before. I know how readily you go to hear music played by a good orchestra how much you appreciate a good song by a good singer, how eager you are to listen to dramas, comedies and jokes by your well known actors. But I know, too, how seldom those who live in the far-off villages can get an opportunity of enjoying these things, and how much brighter their lives would be if more entertainment of this kind could be introduced into them. And now it is being given you; it is being brought home to your own village, your own street and your own house, and it is all there for you to enjoy, if you will. Need I ask all who can possibly afford them to take advantage of this new opportunity by buying receiving sets and thereby acquiring a means of giving endless enjoyment to themselves, their families, friends and neighbours, and to those less fortunate than they to whom they will be able to pass on so



Tamil Azadi July 1968

much pleasure at no very great expense?

Stimulus to art

But there is another side of this new service to which I want to draw your attention, and it is the stimulus which the new broadcasting station will give to art in South India. For it is no use creating facilities for carrying music and poetry to every corner of the Presidency, unless the artistic talent is there upon which to draw for the filling up of the programmes. I believe that the public of South India is keenly appreciative of art at its best, and that it will be just as keenly critical of the quality of the entertainment provided for it. The task of those in charge of the broadcasting station is a hard one, for we know from experience that it is impossible to please everyone; and I am assured that they will welcome constructive criticism and suggestions. They will want to know what pleases you and what you wish them to provide for your entertainment. But whatever it is, I am sure that you will want it to be the best of its kind, and a demand will thus be created for all that is best in South Indian art. I fear it can hardly be denied that Indian art has suffered a certain decline. But there is a wealth of tradition upon which our artists can draw which, treated with sympathy and yet with flexibility, can be made the foundation for a renaissance that will lift Indian art—again to the proud position it enjoyed in days gone by. And I believe that, in helping to create the demand, broadcasting will play its part in paving the way to that renaissance.

Turning a switch

Now it may sound all very simple that I should be sitting here talking, and that you, whether you be in Tinnevely or Vizagapatnam, should be able, by turning a switch, to hear my voice. But I would remind you of the quantity of amazingly intricate electrical machinery that goes to make this transmission possible, and of the fees that will have to be paid to the artists, who are to perform daily for your entertainment. All this will cost a great deal of money, and that money has to be found out of the fees which the public pay for licenses to possess receiving sets. It is true that the Government of India have met



the initial cost of the erection of this new Station; that the Madras Government have undertaken to provide receiving sets in a number of major centres in rural areas; and that some of our municipalities have shown their wisdom in similarly equipping themselves for the benefit of their townfolk. But I want you to understand very definitely that it will be no use your sitting down and leaving it to the Government and the Municipalities to pay for the cost of your entertainment. The

I believe that the public of South India is keenly appreciative of art at its best and that it will be just as keenly critical of the quality of entertainment provided for it. The task of those who are in charge of the broadcasting station is a hard one and we know from experience it is impossible to please everyone.

—Lord Erskine

Bombay Presidency has the distinction of possessing more radio licenses than any other province. Its inhabitants have taken out as many as seventeen thousand, and yet that number pays for no more than about half the cost of running the Bombay Broadcasting Station. The Madras Presidency can boast a mere three thousand odd licenses, and I need not say more to show how far is the way we have to travel. Broadcasting is essentially a service for the people

and can only be carried on if the people will show their appreciation of the service provided for them.

A Plea for listening

I have seen day after day the citizens of Madras crowding round the loudspeakers on the marina beach installed for their entertainment by the Corporation. I am convinced that crowds as new broadcasting service throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency. I ask you, then to see to it that every town and every village shall share in this great opportunity for bringing a new kind of pleasure into the lives of the people. I ask all who can afford them to take out licences and by receiving sets for their own enjoyment. I ask those who can not individually afford them to club together and contribute towards a joint set to serve a circle of listeners. And I appeal to the charitable rich and to all our public bodies to install receiving sets and loudspeakers in the poorest rural areas and thereby brighten the lives of thousands who up to now have had so few chances of entertainment. The more support that is forthcoming, the more widely extended and the better will be the quality of the entertainment provided, and I am sure that money could not be spent to better purpose, I wish you all many enjoyable hours of instruction and pleasure which you could not obtain except through the medium of this marvellous new invention.

Tamil Arasu July 1988

TRADITION, MODERNITY AND THE MEDIA



Thiru P.V. Krishnamoorthy, Former Director-General of Doordarshan shares in this exclusive article some of his thoughts about the growth of mass communication media in India.

Traditional India has often been described as an unchanging, immovable monolith with its enormous accumulation of customs and beliefs acting as a road-block to its material progress and modernisation. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is realisation among scholars that tradition need not be inconsistent with modernisation. Modernisation is not necessarily westernisation or even industrialisation in the western sense. "Modernisation implies a flowering of old established traditions in the climate of today." Westernisation implies blind copying and cheap imitation. Based on their eighteenth and nineteenth century experiences, the colonialists concluded that industrialisation was the obvious choice before modernisation. It was assumed that with industrialisation changes would automatically occur in the familial, occupational and religious forms of social organisation. It was not realised that traditional cultures seldom surrender themselves totally to new ideas abandoning all that they held dear. Scholars now concede that traditionalism in India is not that hide-bound as some vested interests would like the world to believe. India has shown remarkable resi-

lience and adaptability. This phenomenon is described as 'Cultural metabolism' by social anthropologists.

Institutional changes towards modernisation could be effectively incorporated into traditional structures by drawing freely upon native cultural and structural symbols. This would enable smooth transformation without destroying the well-tested socio-cultural structure. There is such a wealth of oral and written myth, legend, history and symbols in cultures that there should be no difficulty in finding traditional precedents for many modern concepts. Japan is a classic example of a nation which adopted modernity within the framework of its traditional culture.

There is an important message for communication professionals in the experience of Japan. The lesson is that it is not necessary to destroy to build. One should build on the cultural and social foundations that have stood the test of time and experience. Unfortunately in India as in other developing countries in the fifties and the sixties we relied heavily on western theories of deve-

lopment and communication. Take the definition of development itself as propounded by western economists who were in the driving seat for decades. They were obsessed with increases in the GNP and per-capita income. Man, to them, was an economic animal. Man was segmented and treated as a producer of crops or a producer of children, but never as a whole human being, a total personality with a variety of interests. We should like to define development as a process of social change having improvement of the "quality of life" as the goal without disturbing the natural and cultural environment.

Among communication specialists, in recent years, there is recognition that culture, instead of being a stumbling block, can be a mediating force in development and that in effecting any change the peoples' involvement and active participation is very essential. The old concept of treating communication as one-way traffic, from the all-knowing sender to the ignorant receiver is totally rejected. The One-way information transfer model has been substituted by the involvement-motivation model. Here the media

Tamil Arasu July 1988

are not mere purveyors of information but deliberately seek the involvement-participation of their listening/viewing clientele. After all, the definition of communication is "sharing", if we go back to the original Latin word 'communicare', which means sharing. The one-way trickle down theory has given place to the multi-directional flow-theory in the reverse direction from the people to the policy maker and horizontally among the people themselves.

India has, perhaps, the oldest and longest oral tradition in the world. Here the spoken word is the pre-eminent cultural medium. Folk singers, actors, ballad singers have been crucial links in the cultural continuum. Take the Ramayana, the immortal epic, popular throughout India. It has been kept alive and communicated through a variety of media through the ages. Most of us have heard it lying on our grand-ma's lap. Millions have heard it from the wandering minstrels. It is also popular with the Harikatha Bhagavatha or the Kirtankar who through song and dance regale audiences with the nuances of the epic.

While this form may be for the high brow, there is the Pandwani from Central India, which handles the other great epic, the Mahabharata, to the great delight of the humble and the unlettered. The Pandwani artists who can sing, dance and mime with great gusto, never miss a chance to comment on the contemporary situation. So it is with hundreds of other forms like the Burra Katha of Andhra Pradesh Villu Pattu from Tamil Nadu or the Ottam Thullal of Kerala, Bhand-Pathar from Kashmir is more earthly but can be quite biting in its satire. And then we have the marvellous example of the Sankaracharya, who within short life span of thirty odd years, traversed the sub-continent on foot and propagated the monistic philosophy through discourse and dialogue. In recent times, Gandhiji

had access to the printing press but knew fully well that through it he was reaching only a miniscule minority of intellectuals. His main medium of communication was mass contact. Nehru had access to the radio but preferred to mingle with the masses and speak to them face to face. During the freedom struggle, artistes of the popular theatre used their dialogues to surreptitiously convey political information.

Traditional media would, however, have to be used carefully in communicating modern concepts. Feeble attempts by city slickers writing in phoney dialects have met with dismal failure because the rural people are no fools. They know the genuine from the fake. Herein lies the challenge to the communicators. In my experience, if the folk performer buys the idea on his own free will, without any coercion or intimidation, he has the uncanny knack of incorporating modern concepts in his traditional shows, without marring the performance. The communist party in West Bengal has successfully used the traditional folk drama 'Jatra' to propagate its political ideology.

The pity is that with all this inexhaustible treasure, we are placing a lop-sided emphasis on the electronic medium-television. Our traditional media are languishing for want of sustenance, though it is fashionable to talk of the importance of folk and other traditional media

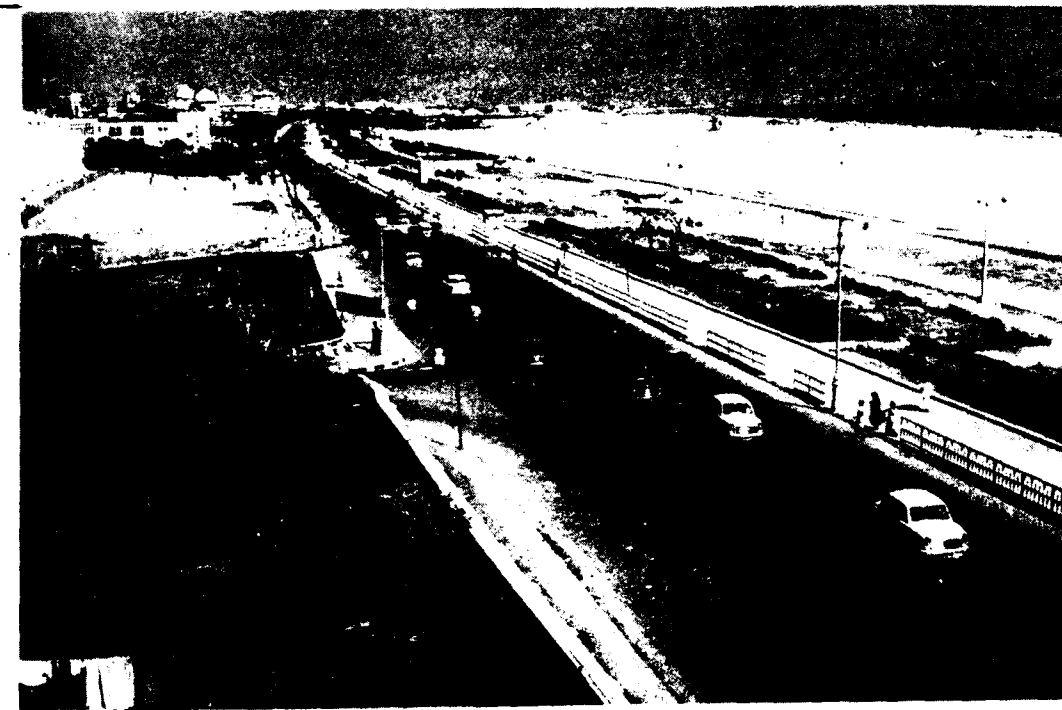
The pity is that with all the inexhaustible treasure of our traditional media, we are placing a lop sided emphasis on the electronic medium-television. Our traditional media are languishing for want of sustenance, though it is fashionable to talk of the importance of folk and other traditional media in seminars and conferences.

Tamil Arasu July 1988



in seminars and conferences. Such lip service is exasperating.

One of the most significant contributions of All India Radio, over the years, has been the commendable work done by dedicated members of its staff in scouting for folk talent throughout the country. Almost all stations of the AIR network have an impressive list of folk performers. In the earlier days most of the field recordings were done on aluminium or glass based discs and these have been tragically sold in auction! It is understood that the archives have some invaluable collection of folk items. The folk artists are a threatened species and AIR has a moral responsibility to move quickly and record as many of the rare forms as possible. The staff need mobility and this has always been a problem. About 12 per cent of all music programmes is devoted to folk music. Is this enough? The National Programme features folk and tribal music once a month. Is this a token? In our attempts to resurrect folk and traditional songs there is the greater danger of distorting and mutilating them. The media in their enthusiasm, have been guilty of disfiguring them in trying to "polish" them to remove the so-called crudities. The cinema is the prime culprit but AIR and Doordarshan have also a guilty conscience. The film folk songs are a sacrilege. The film version is so heavily orchestrated that there is hardly any trace of the original. They are not folk songs but fake songs as one wag put it.



MMDA regulates growth of Madras Metropolitan Area

MMDA's regulations ensure a clean environment, adequate standards of safety, prevention of encroachments and maintenance of aesthetics. The Development of Madras is regulated through the application of rules framed under the T & CP Act of 1971.

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is the agency responsible for planning and development in Madras Metropolitan Area, comprising the Madras City and its environs extending over an area of 1167 Sq.Kms. It has a statutory function, among others to regulate and guide the physical development through a Master Plan for MMA. The main objective of the Master Plan is to regulate growth in MMA in an orderly manner and also to ensure its economic viability, social stability and sound management for the present and in the foreseeable future. Development Control Rules form part of the Master Plan.

Development Regulations:

Development within MMA is regulated through the application

of Development Control Rules framed under the T&CP Act 1971. These regulations have really evolved from building-bye laws which existed for a long time. It is to ensure (i) Clean Environment in and around the building (ii) adequate standard of safety and healthy life for inhabitants of building which is used as a place of living, work or recreation (iii) prevention of encroachments on the roads/ streets reducing the narrow widths available (iv) Aggregate of developments does not exceed the threshold limits of services in an area and (v) aesthetics which can bring civic dignity and improve the tone of life.

Sub-division or Layout regulations provided in the D.C.R. are to ensure that (i) adequate size of a plot (ii) adequate width of streets

to meet the demand for traffic and to accommodate the service lines such as water supply, electricity, sewerage, and (iii) the reservation of lands for public purposes such as parks, play grounds, schools, community halls, post offices and such other facilities are provided.

These Rules stipulate that any developer has to obtain lay out approval/planning permission before undertaking such developments from MMDA. The development so undertaken should be in conformity with the approved plan for the area and to ensure all the public places such as roads, parks, playgrounds are handed over to the local bodies concerned (viz. Madras Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Unions) for maintenance.

Tamil Arasu July 1988

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT:

Real estate developers play a prominent role in the Metropolitan Development process. Included in this category are land developers, the builders, and investors in private land and improvements. These are the people who assemble and develop lands for houses, apartments, office buildings and other uses.

They are the ones who provide the developed land, structures and contribute the basic public investments (such as improvement charges, development charges) and facilities within sub-division layouts. It is recognised that the contribution of real estate developers to the city's development is significant. Appro-

val is given by MMDA on an average in a year for development of 80 hectares. With 2500 plots, MMDA also approves development of approximately 2000 apartments/Year, and 60,000 s.q.m. of Commercial space. The MMDA has been monitoring these developments closely to ensure these developments are as approved, and proceeds against unauthorised developments, and even demolishes unauthorised constructions.

The population of MMDA in 1988 is estimated as 56.32 lakhs and the number of families as 11.26 lakhs. The cumulative back log of housing shortage estimated is about 1.94 lakhs which is about 17% of the total number of families. Present con-

ventional supply of housing is only about 11,000 nos. against an increase of 28,000 families per year. The contribution by private real estate developers is about 75% of the conventional supply in housing.

The task of ensuring a reasonable shelter to every household cannot be achieved only through public investments, and the private developers play a major role in solving this problem. Recognising the MMDA has proposed to involve private developers in "Guide Development" a method through which a public-private partnership of land development can be achieved for meeting the housing needs of MMDA, by shifting the focus of developments to outlying areas away from the city.

My Reminiscences

K. GOPALAN
Director of School Education &
SCERT

To reminisce about my association with All India Radio is indeed autobiographical; but the experience I have had has an element of universality in it. To be in the Studios of A.I.R. is a pleasure—an indescribable pleasure one should experience oneself rather than hear from others. It is not merely the quietude of the atmosphere or the hospitality of the operating personalities around but the visual image of the multitude of invisible listeners that is responsible for the kind of thrill one has every time one sits or stands before the microphone.

My association with the A.I.R. has almost been as long as the Studio itself, for I had participated in some programmes even in my boyhood days. And my contact has been getting closer, steadier and firmer with the growth of the broadcasting institution.

I very pleasantly recall how scripting the 'Thought for the Day' under the caption 'Sandror Vaakku' that announces the dawn of the day and sets the mental trend of the day had been a very fruitful pastime for me in my youthful days. Once you sit and codify the wise words of

great minds, you find in you a change—a change towards excellence. India abounds in noble thoughts. Tamil is endowed with sagacity. Thanks to All India Radio, Valluvan and Bharathi are fed to people by palatable doses.

We all live in an age of science. Home computer will not be a luxury in a few years. The progress of science, its impact on man and its effect on everyday routine are steadily and diligently highlighted by AIR probably throughout the day. I really felt proud to witness an array of young boys and girls of TamilNadu schools coming to the stage and proudly receiving the book prizes from the Hon'ble Minister for Education about a year ago on the occasion of the celebration of science broadcasts. The scene reminded me of my own school days when I carried 'cartload' of book prizes from the stages, which I happened to recall in one of my radio programmes, 'In my young days' (என் இளமையில்). I hope this series might have stimulated some of the young children to follow in the footsteps of successful men and women of our land, who have worked hard even in their younger

days and achieved phenomenal success later on.

As one heading the Department of School Education in the State, I must take this opportunity to record my sincere appreciation of the Educational Wing of AIR for its significant contribution to all disciplines of the school curriculum. School broadcasts do supplement our instruction, enrich our academic inputs and strengthen our service to student-community.

As the Department of Education and the Broadcasting Institutions vibrate in the same wavelength, the impact cannot but be powerful.

However, I would also appeal to my young pupils of the State to develop a listening habit in them, for it would surely stand them in good stead later in life.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the All India Radio Station in Madras, let me congratulate all those involved in the broadcasting mission for their punctuality, pragmatism, sociability and steadfastness—all with a touch of aesthetic value.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visits Tamil Nadu

Prime Minister calls for a stronger Tamil Nadu



At the inauguration of the Fifth Workshop of District Collectors

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi called upon the District Collectors to suggest effective models for district administration to make it successful, both for planning and development.

The Prime Minister was inaugurating the workshops of District Collectors and District Magistrates at Coimbatore on the 18th June, 1988.

Thiru Rajiv Gandhi observed that a mix or a partnership of elected elements and the bureaucracy—as at the national and state levels—is ideal for adoption at the District level. However, given the diversities of the country three or four different models could be adopted depending on regional needs, instead of sticking to a rigid Model.

Steps to remove unemployment

Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi offered support to workers co-operatives to run closed mills in Tamil Nadu.

The Prime Minister was addressing a public Meeting at VOC park at Coimbatore on June 20th. Thiru Rajiv Gandhi was deeply disturbed to note that over 25 mills in Coimbatore District have been closed rendering thousands of workers jobless.

The Prime Minister said that the people have realised that under the President's rule the administration was efficient and there was rapid development. Files which were pending for years had been cleared quickly.

Pointing out that women needed more care and attention, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said that the Centre has done a lot in the last few years to protect the interests of women. The Centre, he said, had already asked the Tamil Nadu Government to expedite the issue of relief to old and destitute women.

The economy was growing fast and it was on account of this rapid progress that the people were able to get over the problems created by successive droughts. The new edu-

cation policy was designed to enable the youth to get employed and it would start yielding results soon. Meanwhile as an immediate measure the Government is expanding the rural employment programmes and setting up special training institutes for national training of youths.

At Seva Dal camp

Speaking at the concluding session of the Tamil Nadu Seva Dal camp on June 21st at Coimbatore, the Prime Minister said the challenges ahead are going to be tremendous. India, today, has become a powerful nation that would stand on its own legs and make its presence felt in the world and give direction in major areas of human development. Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi said that we would like India to be big and get her rightful place as the leader of human civilization.

A silver sceptre was presented to the Prime Minister on the occasion.

At the Valedictory of District Collectors' Workshop

The Prime Minister addressing the Valedictory function of the



fifth and final district Collectors' Workshop that concluded on June 21st at Coimbatore said that the five workshops were objective and Non political in nature and were intended to assess their views on the changes that could be made to make the district administration more responsive.

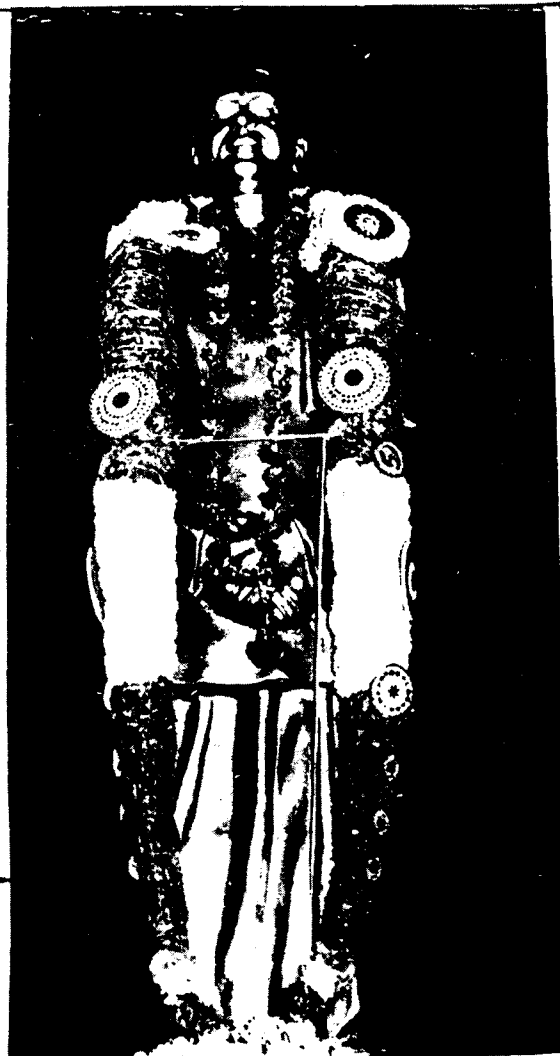
Thiru Rajiv Gandhi suggested the conduct of such conferences by the State Governments as has been done in Uttar Pradesh. He reaffirmed his view that the Eighth plan which would be launched in another one and a half year, should be a district plan based with a strong district sector.

Earlier the Prime Minister held discussions separately with the four groups of collectors who deliberated on issues relating to district level planning and decentralisation of powers.

At the temple of Lord Muruga in Palani :

The Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi and his wife Tmt. Sonia Gandhi visited the temple in the afternoon of 21st June.

They spent an hour in the temple one of the six most holy shrines of Lord Muruga—and witnessed an abhishegam for half an hour. The Prime Minister and his wife symbolically pulled the 12-foot golden chariot for a few feet with the idol of the Utsavar. The temple authorities presented them with full temple honours and welcomed them with poornakumbham. The Prime Minister was also presented with a green silk and Zari shawl.



KAKKAN'S STATUE UNVEILED

The Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi asked the people to work for the realisation of the Tamil Nadu which people like Kakkana dreamt of, where the weaker sections are uplifted, economic development ushered in and social justice ensured for all.

Unveiling a statue of late leader K. Kakkana at Melur, 30 kms. from Madurai on 21st June 1988 the Prime Minister reiterated the need for re-dedication to the high ideals of Late Kakkana.

The Prime Minister said that the towns of Tamil Nadu have been ignored for too long and that he has asked the Tamil Nadu Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander that the towns needed assistance and attention. Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said that he would ask the Governor to extend the Urban Development Scheme to more towns.



Road safety week celebrations

Road Safety Week Celebrations was inaugurated at the Rajaji Hall, Madras on 6.6.'88. The Special Officer of the Madras Corporation, Thiru L.M.Menezes I.A.S., presided over the function. He called for a review of the driving licence policy and the policies of land use, public transport and town planning. He said indiscriminate land use, especially in a city like Madras, was a factor in road accidents.

Crowded areas like George Town should be decongested. The problem was being compounded by delaying projects such as shifting the Kotwal market and the steel trade to the outskirts of the city.

Thiru Menezes, noting that several engineering and traffic management projects had been implemented under the Madras Urban Development Programmes, said planners had to study the composition of the traffic they were dealing with. In Madras there were 2.4 lakh two wheelers, six lakh bicycles and 1.2 lakh cars, not to mention buses, lorries and the innumerable pedestrians.

Inaugurating the celebrations, the Inspector-General of Police (Law and

Order) Thiru K. K. Rajasekaran Nair, said it was the wide variety of vehicles and lack of civic and traffic sense that caused most of the accidents. It was essential to include civic and traffic sense in the school curriculum to educate children early in life. He expressed concern at the protests against attempts to discipline cyclists and pedestrians.

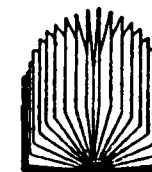
The PTC Chairman, Thiru Dorairaj, said PTC buses occupied one fourth of the city's road -2,200 buses on 347 routes, making 31,000 trips and running 4.3 lakh km per day with over 5,000 drivers. The PTC's drivers were first trained by the Institute of Road Transport and retrained by the corporation after recruitment. "We spend Rs. 8,000 on each driver and he is then put through refresher courses and safety clinics. Which driver in the unorganised sector goes through such a drill," he asked.

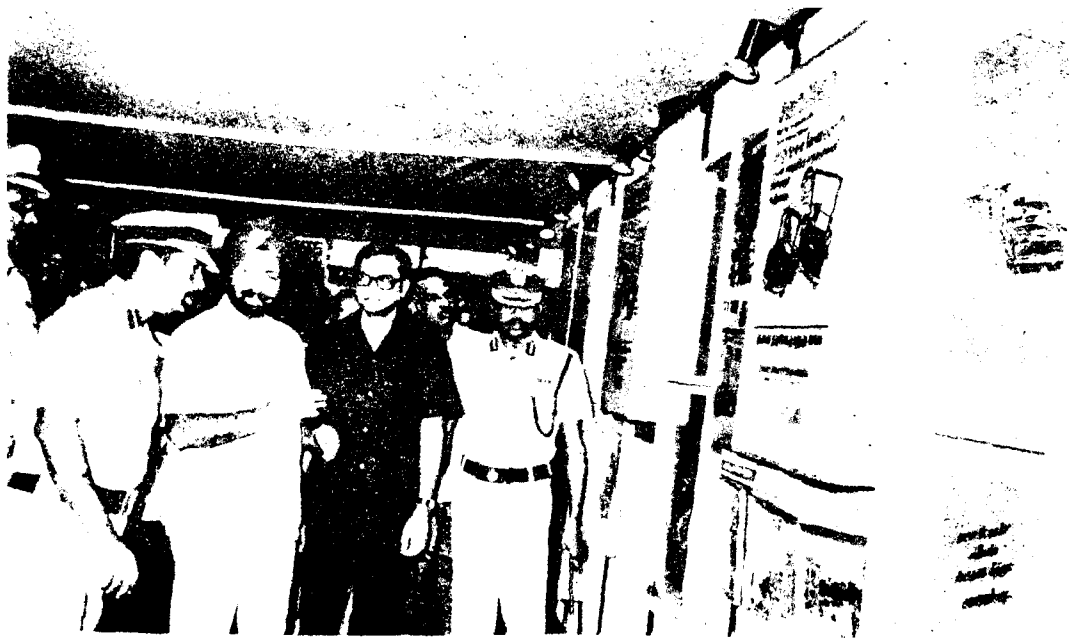
An IIT study had shown that 39 per cent of accidents involving PTC buses could be traced to its drivers and 32 per cent to other drivers. Only one per cent of accidents were attributed to bad maintenance.

The Transport Commissioner, Thiru M.B.Pranesh, said despite an annual increase in the number of accidents in the country, there was a decline in accidents per 10,000 vehicles on the roads. In the State, the accidents rate per 10,000 vehicles had come down from 58 in 1981 to 30 in 1987.

The Commissioner of Police, Thiru P. Dorai, who inaugurated a road safety exhibition, advocated defensive driving to avert accidents.

Welcoming the gathering the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Thiru L.Ranjit Singh said Road safety week and the exhibition were intended to educate people on safety and the rules on the road. All Government departments involved in the engineering education and enforcement of road safety were participating.





Rs 7 crore Accident Relief Scheme for city

The Valedictory function of the Road Safety Week was held at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 12.6.88. Speaking at the function, Dr. S. S. Sidhu, Adviser to the Governor said, Rs. 7 crore Accident and Emergency Relief scheme to radically improve medical treatments of victims of City road accident will be taken up soon. He said that the scheme was suggested by noted orthopaedic surgeon, Thiru M. Natarajan, a few years ago. It was a three tier scheme the first level comprising 46 ambulances equipped with basic life-saving equipment. City peripheral hospitals forming the second tier to deal with the injured initially and in the third stage the serious cases would be referred to major hospitals.

Dr. Sidhu said that he had recently discussed the scheme with the Health Secretary. It could be made a part of the World Bank aided TN Urban Development Project, he suggested.

He said state transport corporations had been told to take steps in

the next three weeks to set up state and district road safety councils.

Dr Sidhu also suggested the creation of a state register of driving licences to keep track of drivers on various counts, including expiry of their licences.

More stringent tests were on the anvil for issue of driving licences, he said and suggested that a written test he made mandatory to evaluate whether a person was fit to possess a licence.

Such measures were necessitated by the large number of road accidents in the State.

He later presented cash awards, medals and prizes to transport corporation drivers with accident-free records and school children who came on top in various competitions organised in connection with the road safety week.

Transport commissioner Thiru M.B.

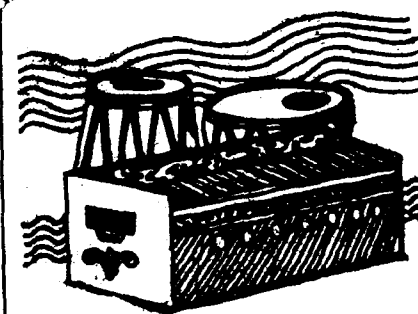
Pranesh said suggestions which cropped up during the course of the safety week included more severe punishment for those causing death by rash and negligent driving, road safety lessons in the school curricula, permanent road safety councils and a special ambulance service for road accident victims. All these would be considered.

In his presidential address, TTC Chairman Thiru M. Raghupathy said that a study of accidents involving the TTC had revealed that bad driving habits were the main cause for accidents. Seventy per cent of the accidents occurred on national highways in broad daylight. Eighty five per cent of fatal accidents took place on straight stretches. A little care and precaution would go a long way in reducing accidents, he said.

Transport secretary Thiru S. Sivasubramanian, welcomed the gathering and TTC Managing Director Thiru M. Koteswaran proposed a vote of thanks.

Tamil Arasu July 1988

AIR Madras: A Symbol of Technical Excellence



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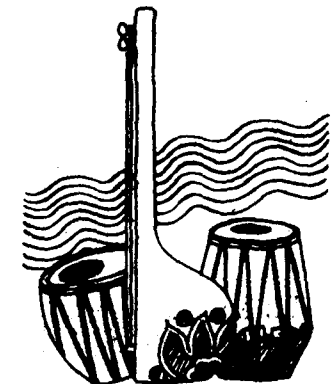
There is a proposal for setting up a full fledged National Channel Studio at Guindy in Madras. This will be the nodal point for production and transmission of all national programmes based on carnatic music and all other South Indian items.

”

Thiru K.C.C. RAJA,
Chief Engineer (Maintenance)
All India Radio, (South Zone).

Whenever I think that the Madras Station of All India Radio is older than me in age, I tend to become very respectful towards this cultural organisation which is so dear to me. Madras is one of the oldest broadcasting stations in our country. This station was inaugurated by H.E. Lord Erskine, Governor of the then Madras Province on 16th June 1938. It was a small Studio set-up at Egmore and a 250 W. Medium Wave transmitter served the city. Later on a 10 KW Philips Shortwave Transmitter was installed in Guindy. A Receiving Centre was also set up at Ennore with 4 Nos. of communication receivers and an aerial system consisting of two dipoles and four Rhombics. The Station was shifted to the present premises on Kamaraj Road in July, 1954 only. The facilities provided at that time were considered quite modern and adequate. A 1 KW MW Collins 20 T transmitter was only added to the system in place of the old 250 W transmitter. The studio provided modern facilities at that time for recording of classical music, drama, discussion and talks programmes. Even in 1954, Madras was one of the most important Broadcasting Stations in the country.

In those olden days sound recording was in its rudimentary stage. There were no tape recorders at all. Sound was recorded on graphite discs using 'Presto I.D.' cutter. This was a very interesting work involving a good lot of efforts and concentra-



medium wave transmitter of 2.5 KW power was commissioned in Guindy. All these transmitters were imported ones.

tion on the part of both the artists and engineers. In the late fifties the first tape recorders like EMI, Vomer, Ferrographer etc. came to the field. The history of Sound recording itself is a big story.

HIGH POWER TRANSMITTERS & MODERN STUDIOS :

In January 1956, a 20 KW MW transmitter was commissioned at Avadi additionally. With the starting of the All India Variety Programme (AIVP) which is alternatively called 'Vividh Bharathi' it became necessary to have a high power transmitter to carry this programme. More or less, at the same time, the Department planned to have a South East Asia Service beaming the programmes to South East Asian countries. For these purposes, a Marconi 100 KW SW transmitter was installed at Avadi in February 1957. The 10 KW SW Philips transmitter also was shifted to Avadi. From then onwards, Avadi had three major transmitters. The 100 KW Transmitter was broadcasting both AIVP programmes as well as External service programmes. At that time this was considered to be one of the best transmitters in the world.

In October 1957, the Vividh Bharathi Service was inaugurated, and for the quality listening, a

With manifold increase in production activities, the available outside system was felt to be very inadequate. Hence, an elaborate Studio set up was planned by AIR for Madras. Some of the equipments by now could be procured from M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., and quite a few of the machinery could be obtained from the Colombo plan. This complex, which is serving the Madras Station to this day was commissioned in the year 1958 i.e. after twenty years of existence of A.I.R. Madras.

In the late 50's and early 60's Madras, along with Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, could boast to have one of the best Studio set-up in the country.

COMMITMENTS INCREASE :

From the late 60's there was a galore of new varieties of programmes and these activities naturally required more infra-structural facilities. The Outside Broadcast recording activities also multiplied manifold. University of the A.I.R. programmes was started in 1966, Family Welfare Unit in 1967, Programmes for the Youth in Tamil and English started in 1970, Daily Sports service from 1972, Choral Group in 1974, Vadya Vrinda in 1975, Science Cell in 1976

Tamil Arasu July 1988

and a full fledged Farm and Home Unit 1977. A number of additional recording and technical facilities were provided in the Studios by way of increased number of console tape recorders, recording consoles, microphones and audio amplifiers. More or less at the same time A.I.R. Madras was linked up with A.I.R. New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Vijayawada, Tirunelveli and Travandrum with co-axial lines. With these linkages, exchange of programmes and feeding of various Current Affairs topics and news items become easy and the activities increased.

F.M. SERVICE :

The country's first ever regular FM Service was inaugurated at A.I.R. Madras on 23rd July 1977. This service has got a 3 KW Transmitter supplied by M/s. BEL, Bangalore. This is installed in the Transmitter hall of Doordarshan Kendra, Madras. The antenna elements are installed on the top of the TV tower. This FM service is a regular one at present.

INSAT 1-B AND RADIO NETWORKING :

INSAT 1-B facilitated country wide networking of A.I.R. Stations. The Radio Networking terminal with its associated dish antenna and the electronic equipment was installed in the year 1984 for receiving the programmes directly from INSAT 1-B efficiently for the clear receiving

of News and other Network programmes. This technical facility made the news-cast absolutely clear, unlike the earlier reception through shortwave and co-axial links. The technical quality of the national programmes also improved tremendously. On a time-sharing basis, All India Radio, Madras also came up in this satellite map in 1985, providing uplinking facilities for programmes from the Southern States, such as South Zone concerts, School broadcasts etc. The South East Asia programme in Tamil between 1700 hrs and 1800 hrs for broadcast from Delhi and Aligarh transmitters also are uplinked from Madras for the past two years.

MODERNISATION :

It had been felt that the power of the primary service was too inadequate for commanding the proper listening area. Hence, the existing 20 KW MW transmitter was replaced by 2 x 100 KW Indian transmitter thereby increasing the coverage many times. The old 20 KW transmitter is used as a cyclone warning system. The old Master Control Room Switching Console which has become absolute had been replaced by a digital electronic master switching console designed and developed by R & D of A.I.R. This has got 19 inputs and can handle up to 12 different channels at a time.

The old play back and recording gear have been replaced in a phased manner. The monitoring system also has been modernised by using centralised monitoring equipments using digital circuits.

FUTURE EXPANSION :

All India Radio, Madras is always very particular for updating of technology and facilities. There is an age-old 14 x 40 underground cable system connecting Santhome Studios with High Power Transmitters at Avadi. This will be replaced by a microwave terminal for feeding the programmes. The work is under progress.

Multi-track recording studio and Stores FM have also been thought of for Madras. Upgradation of Yuva-Vani Transmitter also is being processed. The 2.5 KW CBS transmitter will be replaced by a 20 KW transmitter.

There is a proposal for setting up a fullfledged National Channel Studio set up at Guindy in Madras. This will be the nodal point for production and transmission of all national programmes based on Carnatik music and all other South Indian items. This will be a big Studio complex by itself with all facilities.

AIR Madras can be very proud on account of its being one of the premier centres of broadcasting in India for the past half a century.



The Profound Educationist, Dr. A. Lakshmanasamy Mudaliar delivering a lecture.

Tamil Arasu July 1988



The Spoken word and Broadcasting: Some Interesting Characteristics

While music takes up the major part of the time of A.I.R. or, for that matter, of any other broadcasting organisation, it is the spoken word which is peculiar to the radio as a medium. Or, to put it differently, if broadcasting has to establish its status as an art form in its own right, it has to do so in relation to the spoken word.

The spoken word was in ancient times the supreme vehicle of projecting thought. All knowledge and wisdom flowed from teachers to the taught and from parents to the children by way of the spoken word. After the art of writing had been discovered there came into existence historical records, treatises on various subjects, scriptures based on moral and social laws and epics; and as time advanced, scholars all over the world reduced their thoughts, experiences and new interpretations to writing. But the field was limited and confined to scholars. Communication in general was through the spoken word.

About five hundred years ago, the invention of printing caused a comp-

lete metamorphosis in the field of communication and widened the horizon of knowledge and education. "The Printing press sealed the doom of the Middle Ages, and settled the fate of those early broadcasters-trobadours, minstrels, trouveres, minnesingers, bards and professional story-tellers who traded in the spoken word. The rising tide of printers' ink overwhelmed them".

However, in the context of broadcasting-the most modern mode of communication of thought brought about by the radio-our concern is primarily, if not exclusively, with the spoken word. The very subtle distinction between the spoken word and the written has to be clearly defined and understood by the programme man, if radio programmes are to make a real impact on the listening millions. Without this, broadcasting from any institution will be a futile process - a mere avalanche of sound and fury signifying nothing. While making a comparative study of the spoken and written word, Dr. Narayana Menon has observed:

The writer is in no position to control the rhythms or shapes that his words assume in the minds of his readers. The result is that we have developed a number of tricks and dodges, pointers and controls to take the place of pauses and inflections and emphasis. They include commas and semi-colons, fullstops, question marks, exclamation marks, paragraphs, italics, and even more arbitrary directives such as "on the other hand," "in fact" we should be clear that," "it is very important to point out" etc. All these are quite legitimate devices and carefully used, they can give us a prose style that is unambiguous, even clear and effective, but few of us could read it aloud. It would be, in short, language addressed to the eye, not to the ear. Such a language has no place in broadcasting.

As far as broadcasting is concerned Dr. Narayana Menon stresses that "we have to create a language which is as near the language of speech as possible....the sound of words should be the operative factor in this language, not the shape. The voice can persuade, condemn, doubt

Tamil Arasu July 1988

hesitate, approve, question, assert. It can bring rhythm and life to speech and fully exploit such tricks as alliteration and onomatopoeia". To the broadcaster, this is vital knowledge that the written word is addressed to the eye and the spoken word to ear.

The nature of radio as a medium has been discussed that some length by Donald McWhinnie. Listening alone is a very difficult job, listening simultaneously. We are used to seeing and - listening has become all most incidental for most of us and it seems "we have adjured the use of ears, simply because the experience, if any, transmitted through them to the mind has proved inadequate or the effect demanded too exacting." But imagine a piece of conversation going on in a dark room. The word acquire a compulsion of meaning they did not have before, they develop a richness of texture through being isolated, and you focus your sensibility and imagination on them as you rarely do in daylight." In fact radio as a medium makes the heaviest demand on the listeners' imagination. If the scene of a play is laid in a pitch dark night or for that matter in a moon-lit night, every listener will form a mental picture of these settings in the light of his own experience. To quote Donald McWhinnie: "He must make the experience his own, relate it in his head to his own terms of reference."

The nature of the medium, therefore, so far as the spoken word is concerned, raises a number of problems for a professional broadcaster or a producer. On the air we only listen to something, what we hear is fleeting, changing from moment to moment and we hear it once and only once. If a programme is to make an impact it must attract attention right from the start. What is being said must be immediately intelligible and the main points must be such as to stand out in one's memory so as to provide food for later thought. A programme must not be so long as to fatigue the listener and therefore ceases to hold his active attention. How all this is achieved is mostly a matter of technique, and it is this which a radio producer must master. For example,

he should be able to assist the talker or the writer to make his script suitable for broadcast. He should do this with all the tact at this command, unobtrusively. A radio script, no matter how well it is written, is but the bare bones of a programme. What counts is how well it is put across. Between the script and its broadcast lies the whole technique of production and the success or otherwise of the producer. In a talk, production brings out the whole personality of the man, giving you an idea worth pondering over the experiences that deserve sharing. In a commentary or a feature, production brings out words which paint pictures of what you are unable to see for yourself. And in a radio play, it is the entire scene which voice and sound seek to recreate for listeners. In fact it is not merely technique; it is a whole lot of 'live' knowledge behind the technique and of course imagination with a Capital I. The ideal producer therefore, is so many things in one. As A.S. Bokhari the first Director-General of A.I.R. once said "Programme sense is common-sense." Without commonsense and imagination, however, knowledge or technique will not help any producer.

The spoken word has a wide canvas. It includes programmes each calling for special attention and treatment which may roughly be grouped as follows:

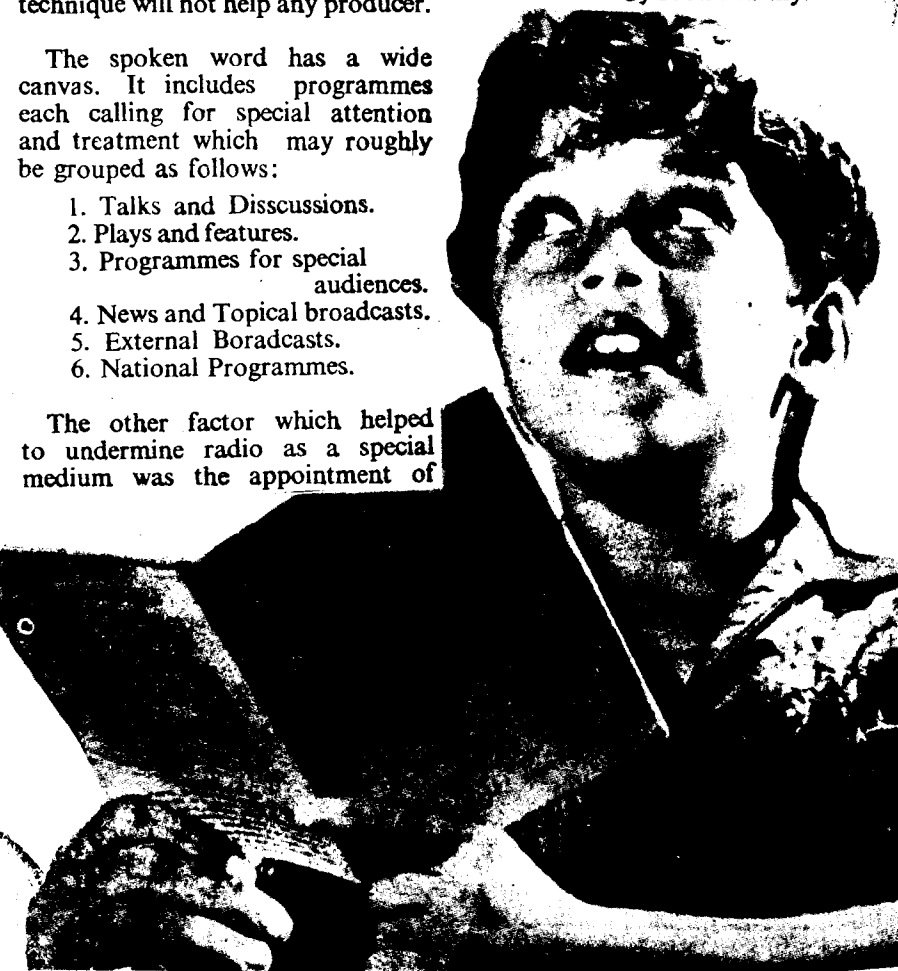
1. Talks and Discussions.
2. Plays and features.
3. Programmes for special audiences.
4. News and Topical broadcasts.
5. External Broadcasts.
6. National Programmes.

The other factor which helped to undermine radio as a special medium was the appointment of

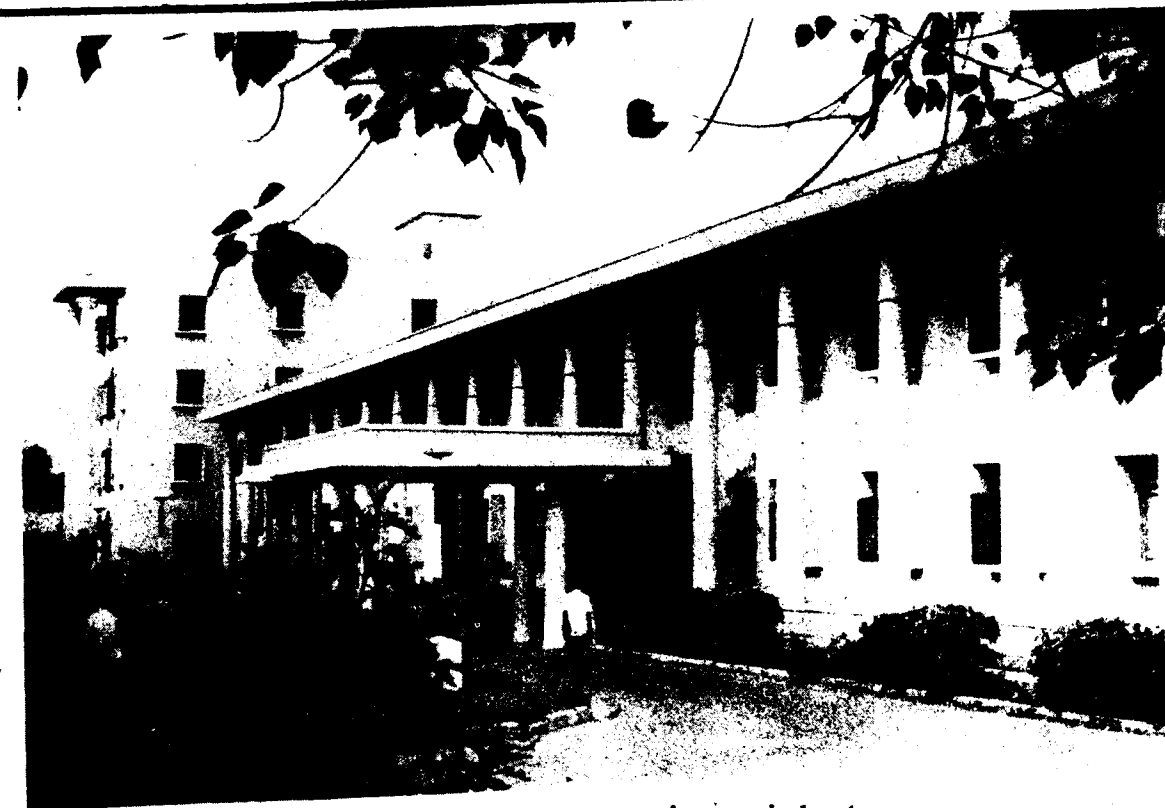
literary men, artists and others as producers at the stations and as Chief and Deputy Chief Producers at the Directorate-General. It was a mistake to think that once the artist is placed before the microphone everything else followed. Nevertheless, even if it were not so, it would be a most unreal conclusion that if literary men and musicians are appointed in A.I.R. they will be able to bring the best talent to the radio. But it is obvious that even in the case of classical music, to achieve good presentation, expert knowledge of radio technique, is necessary.

Moreover, production, which means the fittest arrangement and the most effective projection of the best in other people's work, requires qualities which are not often to be found in creative artists themselves. The most important of these is the subordination of one's own ego to the sympathetic understanding and appreciation of another man's work. One may create without being disciplined, but one cannot produce programme of uniformly high quality if one is erratic.

Source: 'Broadcasting in India' by G.C. Awasthy.



The first building that housed the All India Radio, Madras from 1938 through 1954, at 15, Marshalls Road, Egmore.



All India Radio's Madras Station as it looks now

Raj Kapoor - a legend in his lifetime

Raj Kapoor, the Mughal of Indian Cinema and the darling of cinemagoers in India and abroad, passed away after a brief illness on 2nd June 1988.

Born in Peshawar on December 14, 1924, Raj Kapoor grew up with the theatre and cinema, making his stage debut as a child and screen debut as a teenager.

He received his grooming in film direction as an assistant under the veteran Kedar Sharma in the early Forties. But the man who influenced him the most and whose impression he carried in his work was Mehboob. Under Mehboob's direction he made his first major film, 'Andaz' in 1949.

The actor Raj Kapoor did not go very far for a long time. His most memorable roles are a mere handful—'Jagte Raho' (1956) 'Sangam' (1963), 'Teesri Kasam' (1966) and 'Mera Naam Joker' (1970).

Raj Kapoor, the director, starting with 'Aag' (starring Nargis and Kamini Kaushal) in 1947, did not take long to capture the imagination of the nation.

Raj Kapoor was a very quick learner. Between 1949 and 1970, he created films that kept a close rapport with the deeply-felt emotions of the people. Some of these films—'Aag' 'Jagte Raho' and 'Boot Polish'—did not become as successful as 'Barsaat', 'Awaraz', 'Shri 420', 'Jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai', 'Sangam' and 'Bobby'. But they remain part of the memory of a generation that grew up with him—under the magical spell of his films.

He was also able to create a few social documents such as the one on dacoit menace.

He dealt with the unprotected childhood of the Fifties in his memorable 'Boot Polish'. He documented the conflict of the generations in 'Kal, Aaj Aur Kal' (1971) with three generations of the Kapoors—Prithviraj, himself and his son Randhir. 'Jagte Raho' won him the Grand Prix at Marlow, France in 1956.

He was one of the few stars in world cinema who commanded a rare following beyond their own country. He had also chaired the 1969 IFFI jury.

Raj Kapoor wove his perception of the melody of life into his films. It gave his films a vibration that touched the hearts of the viewers.

The hero of his movies is generally poor or down-trodden with a warm heart and a sense of optimism with whom viewers identified themselves easily. Another strong point of his films is music to which he paid great attention. The songs became instant hits and tunes are hummed even decades after the movies release.

His emotional portrayals are distinct in that they probe deep into human psyche. His 'bold' treatment of love themes has become trendsetter.

With 'Sangam' in 1964 he laid a strong stress on colour and spectacle, but never at the expense of a good story line. The gloss was simply there to back up a strong script.



In the Seventies, Raj Kapoor quietly withdrew from the acting scene but continued to direct his own films.

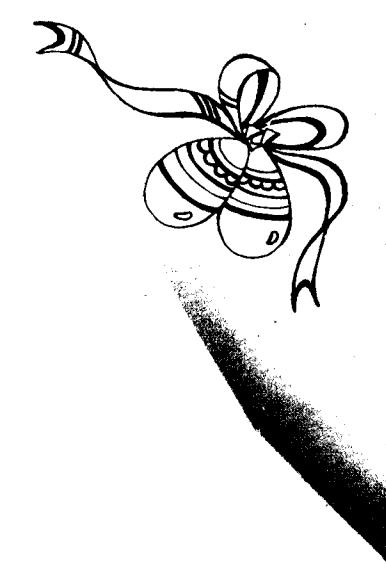
President's grief: His Excellency the President, Thiru R. Venkataraman, expressed grief over the demise of Raj Kapoor. In a message, he said: "Raj Kapoor reached great heights in the film world and made an indelible impression on the masses. He will always be remembered by the artistes and the people of the country."

His Excellency the Vice-President, Dr. S.D. Sharma, described Raj Kapoor as "an artiste and sensitive and compassionate human being who held sway over millions in India and overseas." Through his contributions in the cine world Raj Kapoor emphasised the qualities of kindness, understanding and fellow feeling. He fought courageously till the end and there have been very few like him, Dr. Sharma added.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi described Raj Kapoor as one who became "a legend in his lifetime."

The Prime Minister said Raj Kapoor has left "an indelible mark not only on our film industry but across the entire spectrum of our national life by his ability to combine entertainment with a subtle depiction of the various socio-economic facets of most of today's human problems. From Moscow to New York, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, Raj Kapoor will be long remembered with love and affection for his qualities and his endeavouring contribution to the film industry."

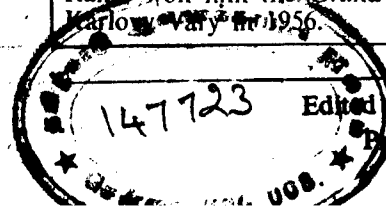
The Union Information and Broadcasting Minister, Thiru H.K.L. Bhagat, said in the death of Raj Kapoor the world had lost one of the tallest personalities and India had lost the doyen of its cinema. Raj Kapoor had carved out a place in the hearts of millions of men and women not only in India but in the world.



Co-optex
Handlooms

Tamil Arasu July 1988

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



Tamil Arasu

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

Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi visited the Sillicon factory at Mettur on 20-6-'88. The Prime Minister also planted a sapling to mark the occasion.



aledictory
unction of
0th Year
of India's
dependence

Tamil Arasu

We are all one clan
We are all one race
All are India's Children

—Bharati



Independence Day
Special Number
August, 1988 Re. 1



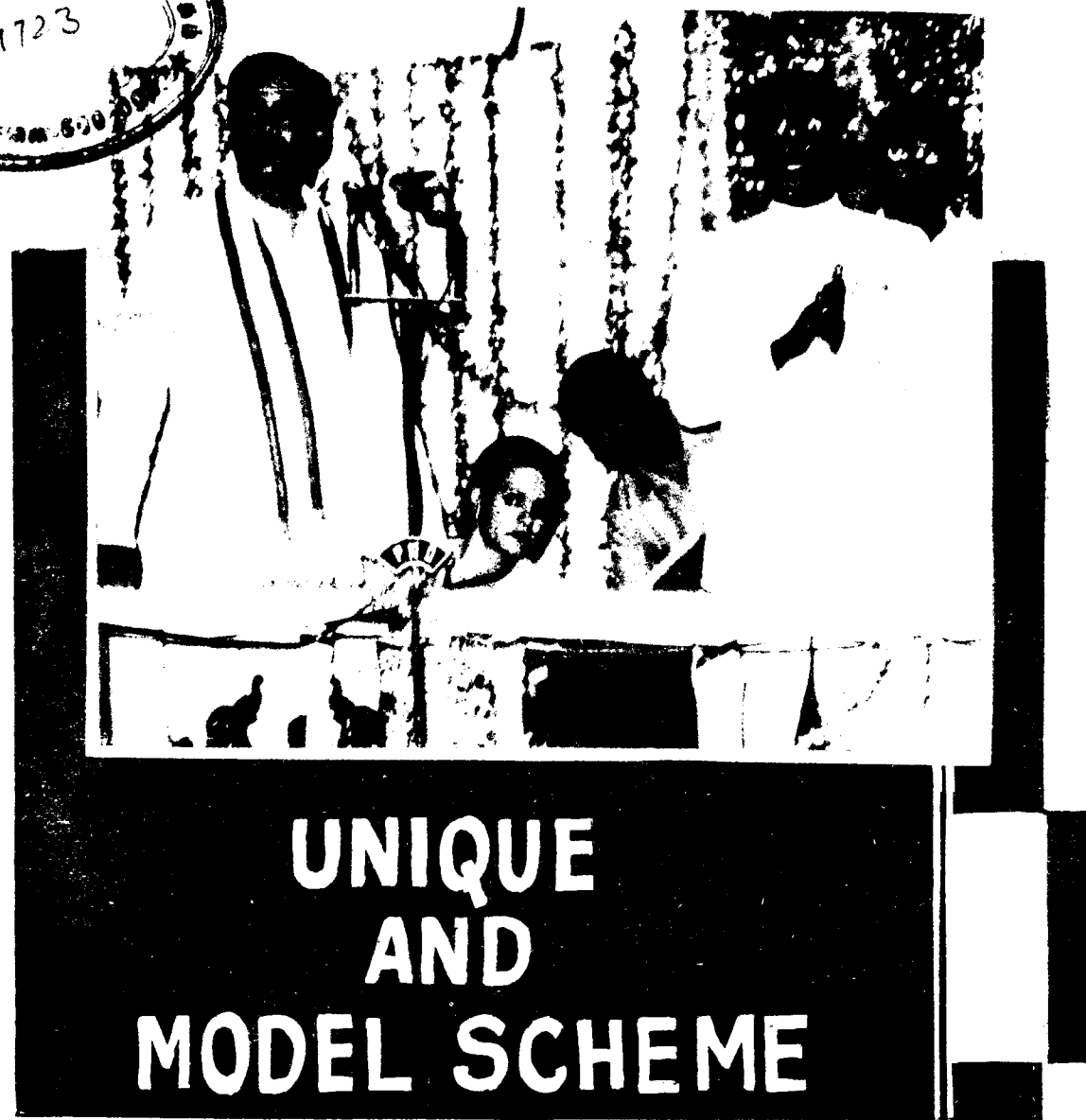
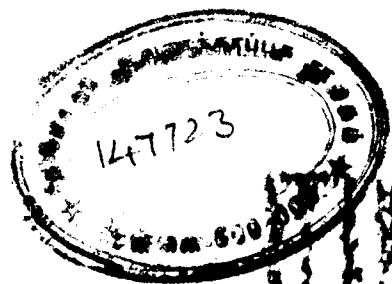
Group houses and community halls were opened and tools and implements for Welfare Schemes for the weaker sections were distributed by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Thiru Bhuta Singh on 22nd July at Peramalur in Chengleput District. The Adviser to Governor Thiru A. Padmanabhan presided over the function.



TAMIL ARASU
Thiruvalluvar Year 2019
August, 1988 Re. I
In this month...



<i>Kamaraj Housing Scheme</i>	2
<i>Homage to Kamaraj</i>	5
<i>Let us remember the Tyagis</i>	9
<i>Oh India!</i>	11
<i>Houses for the tribals</i>	12
<i>An Integrated approach to rural development</i>	14
<i>Rise of nationalism</i>	17
<i>Satyamurthi- A Legislator par excellence</i>	25
<i>Bharati- The New Rattler- singer</i>	28
<i>An unchallenged Leader</i>	31
<i>5th Pay Commission</i>	32



UNIQUE AND MODEL SCHEME

The Kamaraj Adi Dravida Housing Scheme implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government for the benefit of Harijans and other weaker sections was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, at a function held at Singanur village near Tindivanam in South Arcot district on 4-8-88.

The Prime Minister said the scheme was a unique one and stood as a model for the rest of the country.

It also provided them "a local development concept"—by granting infrastructural facilities like road, power, water and drainage. Any development work, the Prime Minister stressed, should start only

from the villages, with the poorest sections. "This scheme has fulfilled this objective," he said.

Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said that while the Tamil Nadu Plan was being formulated, the Governor asked for Rs. 27 crores to help the poorer sections of the society. This scheme was being launched under this special provision. He said the late Kamaraj was able to feel the pulse of the poor people of Tamil Nadu, and by this housing scheme, the vision of that great leader was being fulfilled.

The Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, who presided, referred to the special schemes implemented for the benefit of Adi Dravidas and other weaker sections. He said the 8,000

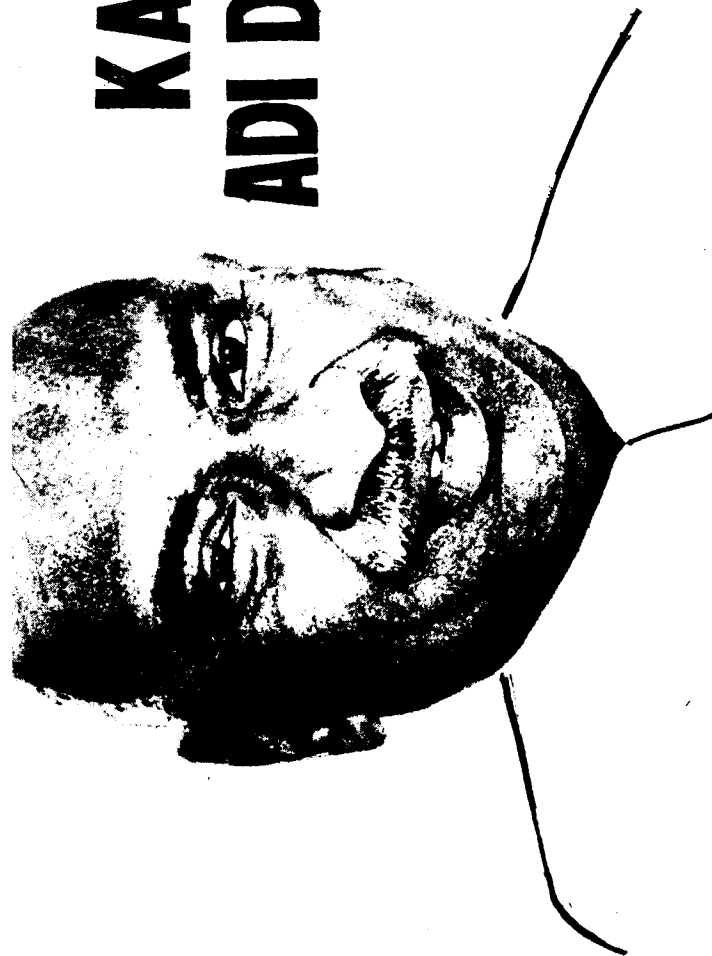
houses constructed under the Kamaraj Housing Scheme was apart from 5,000 to be built for the weaker sections. Till recently about 4,000 people who had built houses on Natham poramboke lands had been given pattas.

A total of 213 villages in 17 districts are proposed to be covered under the new scheme.

District wise, South Arcot will be the biggest beneficiary with 2,500 houses proposed to be built at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each in 41 villages.

Later, Thiru Gandhi distributed house site pattas to landless labourers and old age pension to destitute persons.

KAMARAJAR NEW ADI DRAVIDAR HOUSING SCHEME



Forty years of Freedom. Is it really true that it is just the Urban Horizons that have changed? The answer is 'no'. Rural India has been definitely and surely transformed by the spirit of Freedom.

The miserable lives of the Adi Dravidas with half-baked food and unhygienic living conditions have been chased away by the Spirit of Freedom. Of course, the substance behind that Spirit was provided, first by Pandit Nehru's Five Year Plans, then by Indira Gandhi's Twenty Point Programme and now by Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi's New Twenty Point Programme.

One of the Welfare schemes to work up the progress of the Adi-Dravidas, is the one to build houses for them. This Programme of the Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi is a major boon to the Adi Dravidas. Appropriately, this

Housing Programme for Adi Dravidas has been named after Perunthalaivar Kamaraj. The TamilNadu Government have allotted Rs. 8 crores for this scheme during 1988-89.

The Government of TamilNadu have accorded sanction on 11.4.1988 for the construction of 8,000 houses for Adi Dravidas in the 17 Districts of TamilNadu. These houses are proposed for construction in those villages that are susceptible to communal clashes. Hence, in these 213 sensitive villages 8,000 houses are proposed to be constructed for the benefit of Adi Dravidas. These houses will be constructed by TAHDCO.

The 8,000 houses proposed to be constructed in the Districts are detailed as below:

Sl.No.	Name of District	No.of villages	No.of houses to be constructed
1.	Chengalpattu	11	500
2.	North Arcot	27	750
3.	South Arcot	41	2,250
4.	Dharmapuri	3	100
5.	Salem	9	500
6.	Tiruchy	17	850
7.	Thanjavur	24	700
8.	Pudukottai	7	100

Sl.No.	Name of District	No.of villages	No.of houses to be constructed
9.	Coimbatore	7	200
10.	Periyar	3	100
11.	Madurai	13	300
12.	Anna	8	350
13.	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	10	200
14.	Ramanathapuram	15	600
15.	Kamarajar	7	200
16.	Tirunelveli Kattabomman	8	200
17.	Chidambaram	3	100
		213	8,000

The houses proposed under Kamarajar New Adi Dravidar Housing Scheme will consist of one bed room of size 3mx2.82m and a kitchen of size 3 m x 1.80m. The total plinth area of the house will be 201 sq.ft. The foundation and basement will be of brick work in cement mortar with a bed of cement concrete. The walls will be constructed with country bricks in mud mortar. Each house will have a door, a window and 2 RC jolly. The flooring will consist of a bed of cement concrete with a thickness of 8 cm and the top finished with CM 1:4 and 12 mm thick. The roof will be of reinforced cement concrete of 10 cm thickness and finished with cement mortar 1:4, 12 mm thick. Each house will also be provided with a smokeless choolah. It is also proposed to provide sanitary facilities.

As on date about 5,500 houses have been taken up and are in various stages of execution. The remaining houses are also being taken up and the construction activities have commenced. All the houses are expected to be completed by 31.10.1988.

The Kamarajar New Adi Dravidar Housing Scheme was inaugurated at Singanur village, Tindivanam Taluk, in South Arcot District by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Thiru Rajiv Gandhi on 4.8.1988.

The details of the Scheme are as follows:

No. of Villages covered:	41
Total No. of Houses	2,250
Total Cost of the Scheme:	Rs. 2.25 crores

Taluk	No. of villages	No. of Houses
Chidambaram	9	313
Kattunannarkoil	13	887
Uhundurpettai	1	111
Villupuram	2	47
Tindivanam	2	150
Panruti	3	130
Thirukkottur	3	225
Kallakurichi	1	50
Virudachalam	4	147
Thittakudi	1	90
Cuddalore	2	100
	41	2,250

The scene is now changing. The hardworking rural labourer need not anymore be a dependent on his thatched hut for his lodging. He now has a good concrete house.

To bridge the disparities between the rich and the poor, between the worker and the proprietor, and between the haves and the havenots was the dream and desire of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj. Kamaraj's dreams are coming true.



Master Plan Complex of Kamarajar District Collectorate

Inaugurated

Kamaraj brought moral dimension to Politics:

Dr. P.C. Alexander

Kamaraj brought a moral dimension to the concept of politics, hailed the Governor, Dr.P.C.Alexander after declaring open the master-plan complex of the Kamarajar District Collectorate on the 15th July, 1988 at Virudhunagar.

Kamaraj was a symbol of Gandhian Revolution because he did not either belong to the group of professionals such as Lawyers, Doctors and Professors who dominated the Freedom movement nor did he belong to the urban cities from where national leaders emerged. Kamaraj was born into a highly under privileged community in a remote village of Virudhunagar and with no academic qualification has

achieved what none else with his background could.

Recalling his visit to Kamaraj's house earlier during the day, the Governor said he was deeply impressed after seeing the accounts maintained by Kamaraj for every paise received and spent by him.

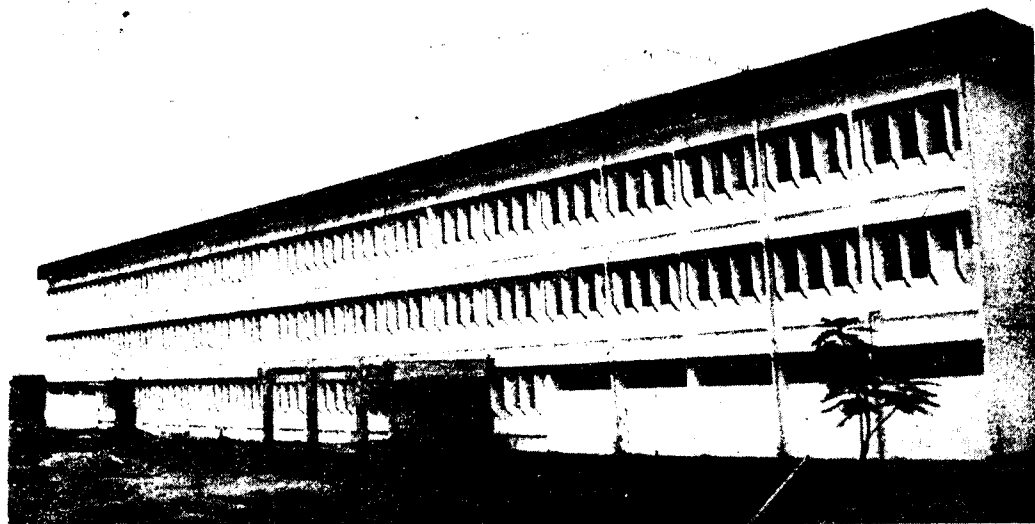
The Governor expressed his happiness in having declared open the Collector office complex on the birthday of the great leader.

Thiru P.Chidambaram, Union Minister of State for Home presiding over the function said that the period of Kamaraj as Chief Minister was above controversy, a regime

worthy of emulation.

Referring to the words, "democratic socialism", coined by Kamaraj in the 60s, the Minister said Kamaraj adhered to the principles of straightforwardness, modesty, simplicity and qualities that made him an example. Kamaraj came out with projects during his tenure as Chief Minister twenty five years ago but they are considered as revolutionary even today, the Minister added.

Addressing the gathering, the Union Minister of State for Industries, Thiru M.Arunachalam said that on the occasion of celebrating the 86th birth anniversary of Kamaraj



and the inauguration of the master plan complex of the Kamaraj District Collectorate, one must thank Late Chief Minister MGR for creating the Kamarajar Distirct.

Kamaraj was born in a simple poor family and he died a poor man. He was not a mere individual but a confluence of many leaders. Kamaraj never cared for posts but was cons-

tantly bothered about doing his best for the underprivileged masses, spoke the Minister, Thiru M.Arunachalam.

Earlier, the Special Commissioner for Revenue Administration, Thiru Hari Baskar welcomed the gathering. The Regional Chief Engineer of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and the Chief En-

gineer (Buildings) of Public works Department presented reports on the 'Master Plan Complex'.

Those who addressed the function include Thiru N.Soundararajan, M.P., Dr. V.Rajeswaran, M.P., Thiru Chokkar, the Chairman of Virudhunagar Municipality and Thiru Subburaj, President of the Virudhunagar panchayat Union.

MULTI MEDIA CAMPAIGN



The Multi Media Campaign was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram on 15-7-88 at Virudhunagar.

The Director of Information and Public Relations Department Thiru C. N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., is seen showing the Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram, the Information and Public Relations Stall, in the Exhibition.

Kamaraj Remembered



rate has organised the function in honour of that great leader in his very birth place, Virudhunagar. He declared, will always be a place of pilgrimage in India for nationalists and patriots.

Presiding over the function, His Holiness Kundrakudi Adigalar asked the people to ponder into some relevant fundamental questions such as to the purpose for which they great leader lived and how far did they succeed in the efforts. The functions to celebrate the birthdays of great leaders were only to rededicate ourselves to the unfinished tasks of

into being. Hence I request the Government of Tamil Nadu to celebrate Kamaraj's birthday as Panchayat day", completed His Holiness Kundrakudi Adigalar.

Responding to the suggestion, the Director of Information & Public Relations, Thiru C.N.Krishna-Bharathi agreed that Kamaraj's birthday may be celebrated as the Panchayat Day. The Director also requested His Holiness to release the Special Tamil Arasu issue dated July 16th that has been brought out both as an issue to commemorate Kamaraj's birthday



The 86th birthday of Perumthalar Kamaraj was celebrated by the Government of TamilNadu at Virudhunagar, on his birth place on the 15th July, 1988.

A seminar in Kamaraj's life and his service to mankind was organised. His Holiness Kundrakudi Adigalar presided over the seminar.

The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N.Krishna Bharathi welcomed the guests and the august gathering. The Director said that he is proud that his directo-

leaders and complete them for the benefit of mankind.

"Kamaraj lived for the nation. That is the divine life. Whoever sacrifices for the nation lives and dedicated life. A nation can progress only if the national interests are considered as primary. That was the deep concern of Kamaraj. Kamaraj was fond of villages. He moved with the villagers and spoke like one amongst them. Kamaraj can be called the Father of Village Panchayats because it was only during his tenure as Chief Minister, Village Panchayats were brought

and also a special number on Rural Development.

Addressing the symposium Tmt. Nagalakshmi spoke on Kamaraj as the friend of the poor, Thiru K. Ramachandran on Kamaraj's service to nation, Dr.Solvilangum Perumal on Kamaraj and Social Welfare and Thiru Namasivayam on Kamaraj, the journalist, Thiru Chokku Subramaniam also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru V.Paranjothi, Deputy Director (Information) of the Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.



On the 86th birthday of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj (15-7-88) His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P. C. Alexander, Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram garlanded the statue of Kamaraj at Kamaraj Memorial, Virudhunagar and paid homage.



On the birthday of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj (15-7-88) Advisors to Governor Thiru G. V. Ramakrishna, Thiru R. Padmanabhan, Chief Secretary Thiru M. M. Rajendran and Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru C. N. Ramdas garlanded the statue of Kamaraj at Madras and paid homage.

**Homage
to
Perunthalaivar.**



Let us remember the Tyagis

To commemorate the memory of freedom fighters who were interned in the Tiruchirappalli jail, the Department of Information and Public Relations held a function on 30-7-88, near the Central jail.

Welcoming the gathering, the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., in his speech said: this function to commemorate the memory of freedom fighters who were interned in this jail is an epoch making function. Similar functions are held in all the States. Hundreds of persons had been interned in this jail. Portraits of a few tyagis that are available will be unveiled.

The Collector, Thiru Ujaghar Singh who presided over the function said that, "Pongal and Deepavali were celebrated in the jail regularly. Today commemoration function in memory of the freedom fighters interned in the jail is being celebrated.

Thiru O.V. Alagesan in his speech said: "As a young boy I met Gandhiji at Dandi to get his permission to participate in the salt satyagraha led by Rajaji at Vedaranyam. Today I have the satisfaction that I had participated in the freedom moment. I had to sacrifice my studies in order to take part in the freedom struggle. The Government is conducting a function in memory of the freedom fighters. Today we are enjoying the fruits of their labour. The concessions given to the tyagis should be further extended," he said.

Recalling the harsh treatment meted out to the freedom fighters in the Alipore jail, Thiru G. Rajavelu said that the freedom fighters who were interned in the Penal colony of Andaman Islands in the year 1905, were released only in 1947 after India attained independence.

Tmt. Soundara Kailasam said that "The freedom fighters have shed their blood to the nation. The Tamilnadu

Government should conduct this function every year to educate the students."

Thiru A.V.R. Krishnaswamy Reddiar said that "We should be inspired by this function".

Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan said that she had the opportunity to meet great political leaders who included her father and father-in-law. "I pay homage to the wives of the freedom fighters who underwent untold sufferings. Today's youth should be instilled with nationalism and patriotism. Text books also should play an important role."

Thiru P.A. Deivasigamani said that he was grateful that the patriot of his father Audikesavalu Naicker was unveiled in the jail.

Thiru Ma. Po. Si., in his speech said that even as a young boy, he would carry the national flag raising slogans. Just as America and



Ireland, we should also respect our independence and act accordingly. Gandhiji never sought for any post. Our neighbouring countries which achieved freedom along with us are governed by the military today. Only ours continues to be a democracy. The freedom fighters should work in the interests of the country.

This generation should safeguard the freedom for posterity.

The Adviser to Governor Dr. A. Padmanabhan unveiled a stupa and said : "The freedom that we enjoy today was got by Gandhiji and Nehru. We should safeguard this freedom; we should follow the good ideas that were given by the

speakers." He promised to consider the freedom fighter's demand for an increase of their monthly pension from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. He distributed several aids to the weaker sections.

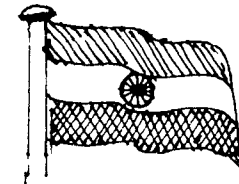
Thiru V.T. Veerappan, Joint Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

Fourth wrapper contents

- ★ To commemorate the memory of freedom fighters interned in the Central Jail at Tiruchi, a function was held on 30.7.88. Dr. A. Padmanabhan, Adviser to Governor and Dr. Ma. Po. Si. participated.
- ★ The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated the New Kamaraj Adi Dravidar Housing Scheme at Singanur Village near Tindivanam on 4-8-88.

OH INDIA! MARCH ON!!

Dr. A. Padmanaban, I.A.S.,
Adviser to Governor



I
Past steeped in glory and antiquity
Present in the throes of resurgence and
restoration of order and sanity
And with future bright and beckoning,
India, My mother land, March on!

II
Countless Men and Women,
High and low, brave and bold
Under Gandhi and Nehru
Broke the barriers
And Snapped the shackles.
With midnight hour
Dawned freedom and fresh air.
Freedom for all
Fresh air for all
For all your children, Oh, India

III
Gandhiji's Non-violence
Nehruji's Non-alignment and
Indiraji's Martyrdom for the Nations Unity
Have cemented and strengthened you.
In the comity of Nations you are respected
Among the developing Nations you are adored
With youth, courage and vitality
Symbolising Rajiv Gandhi,
And with pragmatic policies
And scientific temper
Forming his main plank
Your march forward
is assured, Oh, India.
Shed the dead wood of casteism,
Banish the Scourge of fanaticism,
Linguistic, religious and regional,
And March forward!
On Peace and Truth
On Equality and Progress
On Freedom and Liberty
On Unity in Diversity and
On the oneness of one and all,
You, Mother India, build the Edifice,
strong and radiant
That would shed light like a lamp in darkness
On all in India and Abroad.

(From the book entitled 'RAIN DROPS')





The MARUDAMALAI Project : Houses for the Tribals

Origin of the Project :—

About 50 families of Irula Tribes have been living at Marudamalai base hillocks for a long time. They live on cool works and daily wage works under Forest Department as well as on works in nearby Agricultural fields. For three decades they have faced the scorching summer and thunder-showers in dingy small Eskimo-type huts which were hardly human. Their children languished in slums and in unhygienic conditions. The income from Temple and daily wages was hardly enough for 2 square meals.

On one occasion a visit to Marudamalai Temple Area along with the Collector and grim realities of skem just below this great pilgrimage centre was organized. A Project could be thought under the Special Tribal Housing Programme for the immediate succour and relief of these Tribals who could never dream of

even a nice hut. The Collector suggested that the scheme could be a Model Housing with the roof built of reinforced concrete construction. The idea developed further to provide all amenities.

The Irulas lacked land pattas. The hillocks with different contours were not suitable for a type-design; hence a need for change in type design was necessary.

In nearby areas the construction materials were not available. To provide R.C.C. works—a change in estimate was necessary.

Solutions : In a series of discussions with the Conservator of Forest & District Forest Officer it could be convinced that the entire work is renovation of old settlement huts and in no case neither any land nor the plants be touched. They co-operated fully thereafter. The Divisional Engineer (Highways) made a type-design for R.C.C. roofing at a cost of Rs. 10,500.

Problems : The area where these families are settled is only a settlement area under the Reserved Forest.

Type design :

The unit was to have 160 sq. feet (16' x 10') area with sized stones building on solid stone foundation with RCC roofing. The house is having partition leading to a kitchen and a living portion.

Though under special Tribal Housing Scheme, Coimbatore, DRDA have already taken projects at Gopanari, Sodekunjanur (Karamadai Block), Sembukarai, Dhumanur (P.N. Palayam), Narikalpathi, Sarcarpathi (Anaimalai Block), Thirumoorathi Hills (Udumalpet block), and Keelpoonachi (Valparai Block).

Finances : Under NREP—a Special Tribal Housing Programme was formulated from the surplus money with DRDA and a sum of

Rs. 4 lakhs was allotted to Thondamuthur Panchayat Union for constructing 37 houses for 37 families.

Further, the Town Panchayat Vadavalli was provided a sum of nearly Rs.0.80 lakhs for the infrastructure works.

Executions : The works were completed within 5 months with proper curing.

Infrastructure :—Every house has a smokeless chulha and a cupboard arrangement. Every house has concrete pavements and the door steps have been made of concrete.

Drinking water is available from Temple taps. A pucca approach road is available—the temple road. Bougannillea, Gold Mohur (Konnai), are being planted near the houses.

Latrines were not asked for by Tribals and since they were already available under Kalyana Mandapam premises they were not given.

Future expansion :—There is a demand for another 10 houses which is being considered.

The Adviser to the Governor, Thiru Padmanabhan on 25-5-88

and instructed the following for future expansion of project.

(1) Immediate linkage of these Tribal Families under IRDP by opening up a Production cum Training Centre here. The Ambar - Chakra Unit, Candle making unit, Agarbathi units can be opened for better earnings.

(2) Street lights or strategic points to be provided for pedestrians.

A park with Flowering plants and a small children's park for the Tribal School nearby is being considered actively from this year's fund.



The Under Priveleged (Narikuravar) braving misery

Narikuravas a scheduled Tribes are still living in Kalrayan Hills of Kallakurichi Taluk of South Arcot District. The present Narikuravas of about 50 families settled at Parvathipuram, 50 years back trace their decendents living in the above hills. Even now they have no huts of their own. They have no alternative cloths to wear. Wherever there are Puramboke lands, they put on their temporary sheds and live together. Their population is thin.

There are only 55 adult males and 60 adult females and eighty children at present, speaking a language of their own mixing of Urudhu, Telugu, Tamil, and Hindi etc., Only one boy aged 14 is an exception reading at Vallalar High School, Vadalore, All are uneduca-

ted. Thiru Palani S/o Vellaiyan is the President of Narikuravas is South Arcot District. Now they have put their huts in Thozirpettai Street (Odai Puramboke) Parvathipuram at Vadalore. They usually purchase "Pasimanies" of all colours at various places and make attractive, beautiful glittering neck ornaments of different designs with varieties suitable to all ages. They easily sell them in weekly sandies, market places, towns by singing melodious songs.

Prior to 1985-86 their living condition were poor and miserable, They have to fight for their daily bread by hunting birds and animals. They have not changed their dresses. The annual income of the family would be about Rs. 3,000/-

The Govt. realising their plight and poverty sticken condition formulated I.R.D.P. scheme to eradicate poverty of the above people stage by stage. In the first instance loan under IRDP Scheme was issued to 25 male members, Rs.3000/- per each in 1985-86 for carrying their business without any hardship and again to 15 women members under DWACRA scheme in 1987-88.

There is much improvement in their living condition after the introduction of IRDP scheme but they have not yet crossed the poverty line. A lot has to be done to improve their standard of living. All the poor children shall be provided with free uniforms and books to provide them good schooling.

An Integrated Approach to Rural Development



Veerakkal was one of the small and sleepy villages in Athoor Block of Anna District in Tamil Nadu, till 1986. It is situated at 5 Km. interior on the Dindigul-Kodai-kanal Main road (and 12 Km from Dindigul). Nearly 150 families are residing here in thatched huts, the total population being around 625. Of this nearly 50 families belong to the SC Mathari Subcaste, which is one of the most backward and poorest even among the SC community. Most of these SC persons are engaged in agriculture labour as coolies, earning Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day. Since the lands are dry because of lack of irrigation facility, the crop output is also poor. The living condition of these SC community people was extremely bad as they used to live in small thatched huts with no proper drainage or sanitation facility.

In the year 86-87 Veerakkal was selected for construction of dwelling houses under RLEGP. 35 beneficiaries from the poorest of the poor SC families were selected. House site pattas were arranged to be given by the Revenue Department. As part of the infra, one community centre sanitary latrines, road, electricity, drinking water were also provided. Side-by-side these 35 beneficiaries were also given homesteaded

Ambuj Sharma, I.A.S.,
Additional Collector (Dev.)
and Project Officer,
D.R.D.A., Dindigul.

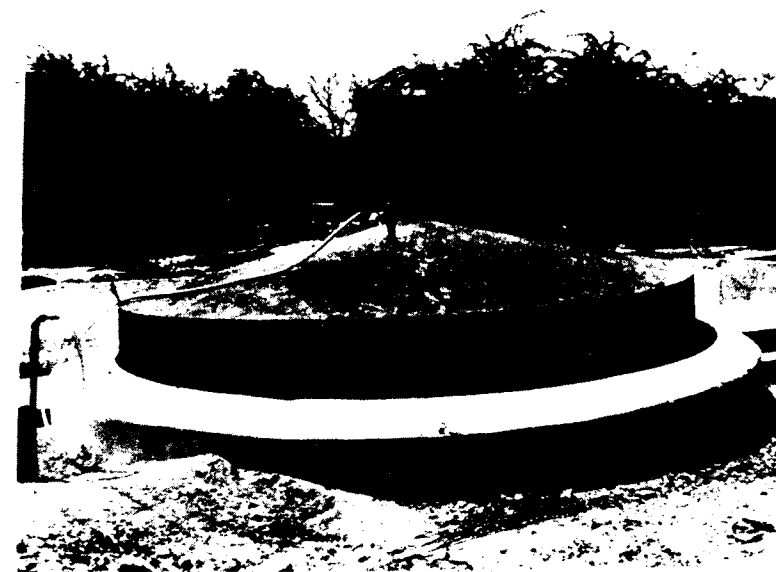
plantations, comprising of 30 to 60 plants mainly subabul, coconut, guava, pomegranate, citrus etc. For maintenance of these plantations Rs. 80 per month (at the rate of 8 mandays) was paid as maintenance charges i.e., a cash Rs. 41.20 and foodgrains for the balance.

Of the 35 families noted six were already supplied by IRDP milch animals comprising of 2 animals each. Based on this the Block Development Officer conducted a survey and recommended for a sanction of milch animals to the remaining 29 beneficiaries under IRDP, besides sanctioning bio gas plants to them under Bio gas scheme. The loan applications remained pending at the bank and at the end of the year 86-87, the Bank Manager declined to sanction the loans. In the meantime, the bio gas plants to 32 members were sanctioned and installed keeping in view of the assurance given by banks for supply of milch animals earlier.

The concerned bank, which had agreed earlier to sanction the loans for milch animals even without subsidy, later on retracted its commitment. However by March 87, the Bank agreed to sanction of loans only with subsidy under IRDP. At this stage the BDO was not in a position to advance subsidy for these cases because already 50 units of milch animals had been achieved and there was no ground for exceeding it (as per Govt. guide lines).

The beneficiaries found it difficult to feed their Bio-gas plants by collecting waste cow dung from the fields and roads because of increasing jealousy and opposition from the other residents and communities of the village. At this stage 29 remaining beneficiaries who required animals to sustain their Bio-gas plants appealed to the District Collector and requested for grant of milch animals under IRDP. The collector promptly visited the village, assessed the need and issued instructions to the BDO to accommodate these beneficiaries in the year 86-87 plan. Following this the 29 beneficiaries were sanctioned milch animals during 87-88. Presently the beneficiaries have the following facilities:

1. Safe, pucca, hygienic dwelling houses for shelter.
2. Good infra facilities such as electricity, road, safe drinking water and sanitation by way of rural sanitary latrines.
3. From the homestead plantations provided to them they will



be able to get Rs. 80 per month as maintenance charges which helped them in repaying the loan amount to the banks. From these plantations the beneficiaries were also getting fodder for their cattle, fruits and some wood for odd use and sale. From the milch animals the beneficiaries were able to sustain feeding Bio-gas plants by way of cow dung input and also milk which they supplied to the milk societies for remuneration.

Based on the above earnings the beneficiaries have been repaying the loan regularly so far. The sustained and comprehensive attempt at improving a part of the poorest among poor by implementing a package of schemes in an integrated manner as noted above shows how even a backward village can be moulded into a model one.

FOSTERING SOCIAL FORESTRY



During 1987-88, the scheme Social Forestry under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is being implemented at the banks of river Amaravathy near village Alangiam in Dharapuram Block, Periyar District. There are 10 beneficiaries 6 on the left bank of the river and 4 on the right bank of raising the Soobabulls and Karuvel seedlings.

Each beneficiary is given one acre of land to raise 4000 Soobabulls and Karuvel seedlings for the purpose of fuel and fodder.

Each beneficiary is also given 8kgs of rice at a cost of Rs. 14.80, 4 kgs of wheat at a cost of Rs. 6.80 and an amount of Rs. 58.40 by calculating the 8 mandays in a month. The total amount comes to Rs. 80/- per

month and is paid since October 1987, in order to maintain the seedlings.

2-C Tree Patta is also given to each beneficiary for the seedlings raised and maintained by them. They can enjoy the usufructs of the trees and thereby they can get a sizable income out of it.

A Comprehensive Report from Coimbatore



Coimbatore District consists of three development divisions and 21 Panchayat Unions. The District Rural Development Agency, Coimbatore is implementing Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz. I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., and TRYSEM in all the Panchayat Unions.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES PERFORMANCES IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1987-88.

i. Performance under I.R.D.P. :

In the year 1987-88, against the Physical target of 12,434,—13,096 beneficiaries have been assisted in which 6632 were for SC/ST, and 4386 were for Women.

The total loan provided under I.R.D.P. was Rs. 651 lakhs out of which the subsidy component was Rs. 206 lakhs.

From the inception of D.R.D.A. during 1987-88 only Coimbatore have achieved more than 100% both under Physical and Finance. This is the special achievement for the year 1987-88.

TRYSEM :

During 1987-88, against the target of 735 under this scheme 765 candidates have completed training which is 104%, (i.e.) over and above the target.

N.R.E.P.

In 1987-88, under N.R.E.P. 2067 works have been completed

against the target of 1836 which is 113%. Out of a target of 16.78 lakhs fixed for 1987-88, 17.395 lakhs of seedlings have been raised and the number of seedlings planted were 17,395 lakhs. A part from this a special tribal housing plan has been prepared and 116 group houses have been constructed exclusively for S.T.

I.R.D.P. action plan for 1988-89 is already drawn to assist 16,100 beneficiaries with a financial layout of Rs. 316.877 lakhs.

Provision is made in this plan to assist 8,248 SC/ST beneficiaries and 6,127 women beneficiaries.

The selection of beneficiary is going on.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME:

The N.R.E.P. Annual Action Plan for the year 1988-89 is drawn to take up 1,950 works with a financial layout of Rs. 356.00 lakhs. The works taken up are Group Houses, Rural Sanitary Latrines, Social Forestry and others.

Under Social Forestry, 29 nurseries with 6.27 lakhs seedlings have been raised. Preparatory works for new plantations are in progress.

All works were ordered to commence from 15-4-88 and works are in good progress. So far Rs. 43.392 lakhs have been spent and 2,896 lakhs of mandays have been generated.

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME:

In Coimbatore District for the year 1988-89, Annual Action plan of Rs. 185.737 lakhs has been drawn under R.L.E.G.P. The works taken up are 1179 Group Houses, 20 Rural Sanitary latrines and 30 Jeevan Dhara.

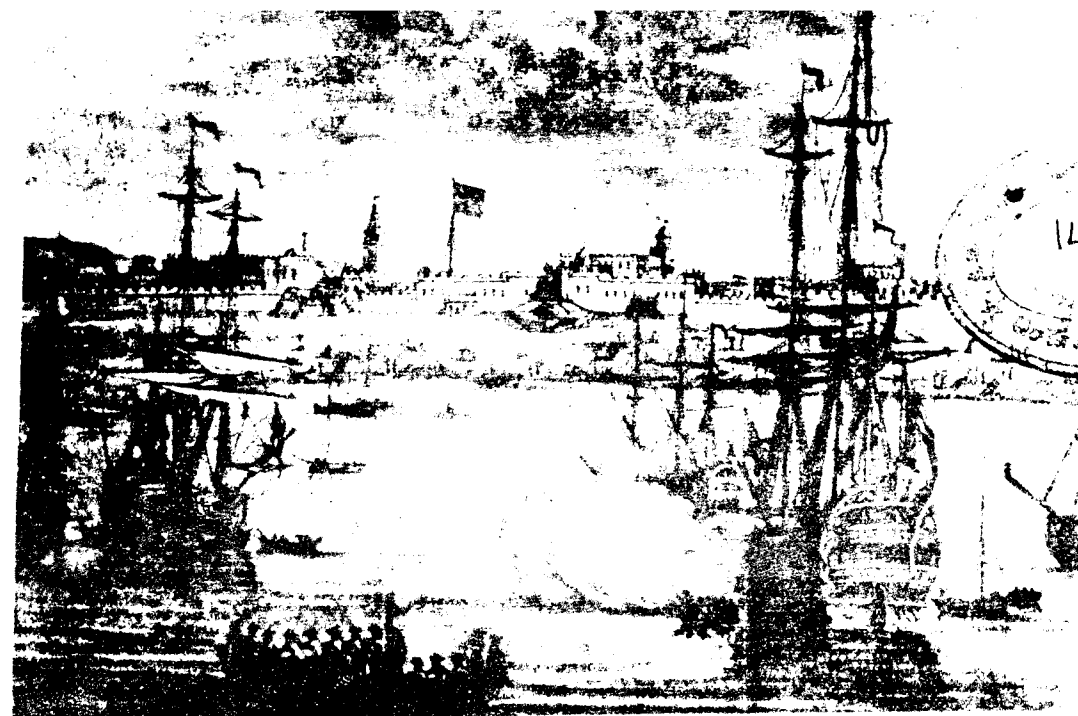
Out of the total number of 1229 works, 1179 works are under progress with an expenditure of Rs. 12.126 lakhs. 97,500 mandays have been generated as on date.

Under Social Forestry, 30 numbers of nurseries with a total number of 7.50 lakh seedlings have been raised. Preparatory work for new plantation is under progress.

MASSIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME:

In Coimbatore District, in this year 1988-89, the Annual Action plan under this scheme is drawn to assist about 5,866 beneficiaries under 44 A.P. Among them 4392 beneficiaries will be assisted under Minor Irrigation schemes and 1474 beneficiaries will be assisted under Land Development Programme. The total financial layout of this year plan is Rs. 114.05 lakhs.

The selection of beneficiaries will take place from second week of July 1988, immediately after completing the selection of IRDP beneficiaries which has already been commenced.



RISE OF NATIONALISM

Epic struggle for freedom from alien rule is traced briefly in this article.

The coming of the British :

Establishing their first factory at Surat in 1612, 200 years later, the British East India Company colonised and ruled India for the next 140 years. The French and the Dutch settlers were ousted from the sub-continent by the end of the 18th Century. The British company grew slowly but steadily.

Conquest of India :

The first half of the 18th Century saw the decline of the great Mughal Empire. The Battle of Plassey was in favour of the British. In the Carnatic wars in the South they played one Indian ruler against the other. After the first and second Maratta wars in 1782 and 1802 they gained great expanses of territory. Sind was annexed in 1843 and Punjab after 1846.

Under the "Doctrine of Lapse" in 1843, the States of Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed. Avadh was annexed in 1856.

The Great Revolt of 1857 :

The Great Revolt or the Sepoy Mutiny broke out in 1857. Not only

was the Native Army dissatisfied with the British but several principalities took up arms against the company. Delhi fell in September 1857. Bahadur Shah surrendered. On 17th June 1858, Jhansi Lakshmi Bai was killed in battle. On the 19th June Gwalior fell to the British.

The Great Revolt of 1857 was the first large scale uprising against the British rule in India. The British successfully suppressed the revolt. The Princely States showed their loyalty to the British. Queen Victoria was proclaimed as Empress of India in 1857.

The Rise of Nationalism:

The formation of the British Indian Association in 1851 and the Madras Native Association and the Bombay Association in 1857 laid the foundation of constitutional agitation in India.

The repressive regime of Lord Lytton had one good result, it created a favourable climate for the growth of nationalism. The need for dynamic political groups was now being felt all over the country. In Poona the Sarvajana Sabha was founded by G.M. Ranade and others

in 1870. The Madras Native Association was reborn as the Madras Mahajana Sabha in 1884 and the next year the Bombay Presidency Association was established.

The International exhibition held in Calcutta in 1883, the farewell accorded to Lord Ripon in 1884 and Annual convention of the Theosophical Society held in Madras in 1884, were all occasions where people from around the country met and discussed the need for a national organisation.

Indian National Congress :

Allen Octavian Hume a retired I.C.S. Officer took the initiative that led to the founding of the organisation that would be in the vanguard of the National movement from 1885 until 1947, the Indian National Congress. He set up an Indian National Association with branches in various cities. Hume got in contact with leading politicians in Calcutta, Bombay and in Madras and wrote to Salem Vijaya Raghavachariar, G.Subramaniam, Rangayya Naidu and Subba Rao Pantulu in Madras and a conference of the Indian National Union was convened in December.

The first conference of the Indian National Congress was held on 28th December, 1885. Seventy two delegates were invited from different provinces. It was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, a Calcutta Barrister. G. Subramania Iyer had seconded his name. Dhadabai Naoroji, Ferozeshah Mehta, Salem Vijayaraghavachariar, Rengayya Naidu, Ananthacharulu participated in the Conference.

Simultaneously the second session of the Congress was held in Calcutta. The next year both organizations merged in Calcutta under the presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji. All the 436 delegates were elected representatives of their provinces. The congressmen voiced the people's unrest with British rule and demanded representation in Government.

The Radicals :

An advanced section of nationalists was growing impatient for results. This radical wing was headed by Bala Gangadhar Tilak of Poona. Tilak was a brilliant and outspoken journalist. He was imprisoned in 1897 for an article published in his Marathi newspaper *Kesari*.

In 1898 the 14th session was held in Madras. In 1903 the 19th session was held in Madras under the Presidentship of Lal Mohan Gosh.

The British who had at first shown interest in the Congress, later stayed clear of it. In 1900, Lord Curzon wrote: "The Congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my greatest ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise. Ironically, Curzon's actions, far from putting an end to Congress, helped to transform it into a body that would ultimately put an end to British rule."

Partition of Bengal :

The partition of Bengal in 1905 into predominantly Hindu and Moslem populated areas, inevitably resulted in increased communal tension. Hundreds of protest meetings were held, where Muslims as well as Hindus crowded to hear speeches by Surendranath Bannerjee, Liakat Hussain and other leaders.

18

Allan Octavian Hume

People realized that constitutional agitation was not enough. They would resort to a more active form of resistance—a boycott of British goods. This was the start of the Swadeshi movement, which within a few years would transform the Indian political scene.

The Swadeshi Movement :

The Swadeshi Movement quickly gathered force. Bonfires were made of British cloth. It became a matter of pride to wear hand spun cloth. Popular enthusiasm was sustained by songs written by Rabindranath Tagore and Subramania Bharathi. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's 'Vande Matharam' became a national anthem.

The Swadeshi Movement gave a tremendous impetus to Indian industry. It encouraged Jamshedji Tata to open the steel plant in Bihar. Chidambaram Pillai, a young and brilliant advocate from the South was known for his fiery speeches and writings. V.O.C. organized a shipping company and ran the service from Tuticorin to Ceylon in 1906.

Extremists and Moderates :

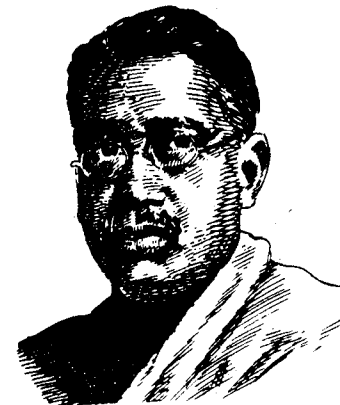
It was at this time that signs of a break began to be evident in the Congress. The old guard, led by men like Pherozshah Mehta, Gopala Krishna Gokale, Surenderanath Bannerjee were labelled moderates by a group of younger men who were the Extremists. The extremists were led by Tilak, Kharapade of Amaravati, Lala Lajpat Rai of Lahore, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Gose of Calcutta, V.O.C., Subramania Siva and Bharati of Madras.

Talented writers voiced the Extremist's position in the columns of *Kesari* of Poona, 'India' of Madras and *Bande Mataram* of Calcutta. What was the demand of the extremists? Tilak gave it utterance: "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it."



At the Surat session of the Congress in 1907 there was an open rupture between the moderates and the extremists. This resulted in the extremists taking to revolutionary activities. They faced imprisonment, deportation or death. Through their sacrifices the urge for freedom grew stronger in the hearts of the people.

The Government took advantage of the split between the moderates and extremists to break the latter's strength. Tilak was arrested in June 1908 and sentenced to six years imprisonment. Aurobindo Gose, prosecuted three times, found sanctuary in French India in 1910. Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal voyaged to foreign lands. The revolutionaries were penalised and sent to the prisons of Andaman Islands.



Bipin Chandra Pal

The seditious speeches of V.O.C., Siva and Padmanabhan enraged the British and they were subjected to two spells of imprisonment for 40 years. The brutal treatment meted out to V.O.C., included driving an oil pressing machine in the place of a bull.

The repressive measures of Collector Ashe was ended by a young militant revolutionary named Vanchi, who shot him dead at Maniyachi junction.

Minto Morley Reforms :

As a sop to the growing movement for Independence the Indian Council's Act of 1909 increased the membership of non-officials in the Imperial and provincial legislative councils. Their functions

was only advisory and they could not enact laws. Against the little good therefor accomplished stood one great evil, the introduction of communal representation.

Muslim separation :

Accepting western education, the Hindus could make progress in employment and press their side in social issues. Uninterested in British education, the Muslims suffered an eclipse and were isolated. Realizing the necessity the Muslims also accepted British education. But the British saw to it that a wedge was driven deep between the Hindus and Muslims. Muslims were given separate representation on a request made to the then Viceroy. Thus was born the All India Muslim League. While Congress resolutions requested Self Government, condemned the partition of Bengal, and supported the Boycott, League resolutions expressed loyalty to the British Government, supported partition and condemned the boycott.

In 1910, Viceroy Lord Hardinge revoked the partition of Bengal, bowing to popular pressure. This caused Muslims much unhappiness. This disaffection increased when the British supported the enemies of Turkey in the Balkan War of 1912-13. At the Muslim League session in 1913 they declared that their aim was self government.

India's two political organisations now moved closer together. The Lucknow Congress in 1916 saw the concord between Hindus and Muslims. The Extremists and moderates also reconciled. Tilak was the head of the Indian Home Rule League, dedicated to the attainment of self-government. Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical Society was another active head. She was interned during her tour.

When the Government saw the extent of the popular involvement it realised that it would have to make some responses. The Montagu-Chelmsford report said some measure of responsibility to representation chosen by an electorate would be given. This would be by granting limited self rule to provincial governments through the device of dyarchy. A special session held in Bombay condemned the scheme as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing.

The report of the Rowlatt committee that many of the provisions of the Defence of India Act, which was due to lapse at the end of the war, should be made permanent, created popular agitation. This developed into a nation-wide campaign and lifted Indian Nationalism to a higher level. The leader of this movement that changed Indian History was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi :

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who took his Bar-at-law from England went to South Africa for practice and made his mark as a political organizer and leader.

The lives of Indians in South Africa under severe social restrictions

and his personal experiences converted the young man from a shy lawyer into a bold champion of the rights of his countrymen. When an unjust ordinance was passed he decided that he and his followers would defy it openly, but without violence. Thus was satyagraha—passive resistance born. Satyagraha would indeed help lay the foundation for the fall of the British Indian empire. His work in South Africa successfully completed, Gandhi returned to his home land in 1915.

In 1917 Gandhi began his career of political agitation in India. He campaigned against the indenture system; fought for the rights of indigo cultivators in Champaran; led a successful satyagraha campaign in Gujarat; brought about a settlement between mill-owners and workers in Ahmedabad.



His firmness and uncompromising idealism had won him many devoted followers and helped to focus nationwide attention on himself and on his methods.

In response to Gandhi's call for non-violent protest, successful hartals were held in Lahore, Amritsar and other places. There were also occasional incidents of violence. The military was called in Jallianwallah-Bagh.

On 12th April a declaration was issued prohibiting public meeting in the town of Amritsar. A meeting was held at Jallianwallahbagh which was filled with thousands of people. Dyer stationed his troops at the single entrance and without warning, ordered his troops to open fire on the unarmed crowds. The desperate people were trapped. 400 persons were killed and 1,200 wounded. Scores of people were tried by National Law Commissions and sentenced to death. People appealed for justice in vain. General Dyer was removed from service. This only added insult to injury. Rabin-dranath Tagore relinquished the Knighthood conferred on him.

The Khilafat Movement :

After the defeat of Turkey in the First World war, many territories, including certain sacred places of Islam were taken away from the Caliph. India's Muslims were outraged. A Khilafat movement was started. Gandhi embraced the cause of fellow Muslims. The Muslim

leaders Shaukat and Mohammed Ali, Abul Kalam Azad were released. A new era of Hindu Muslim co-operation began.

Non-Cooperation Movement :

In 1920, Gandhiji started his non-cooperation movement. A hartal was organized. Gandhi returned the medals he had been awarded for his work in South Africa. The programme also consisted of a surrender of British titles and honours, a 'triple boycott' of British legislatures, courts and educational institutions and a boycott of foreign made goods. Promotion of Swadeshi goods, removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity and temperance were included.

The non-cooperation programme was taken up enthusiastically. Teachers and students sacrificed their prospects by leaving English colleges and schools. New educational institutions like the Jamia Millia Islamia and the Kashi Vidyapith were established. Lawyers gave up their practices. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru abandoned their princely income and chose to live simple lives. Visits of the members of the Royal family were boycotted.

The Indian people were refused to be intimidated. Jails across the country were filled to overflowing. Imprisonment was a sign of distinction. The entire nation had shaken off its immemorial passivity, and was moving towards a greater des-

tiny. The brutal killings of police at Chauri Chaura made Gandhi change his mind, that the country was not yet ready for mass civil disobedience.

In 1922, a group had formed around Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, that wished to enter the governments, Legislative councils and wreck them from within. The Swaraj Party was born. The Swarajists did well in the elections and became the largest party in the Central Assembly. C.R. Das died in 1925 and the day of the Swarajists' Sun set in 1926.

Simon Commission :

Fearing that if the Labour Party be returned in 1929, which would be overly sympathetic to the demands of Indian Nationalism, the government officials set up the Simon Commission in 1927. Its purpose was to prepare a future constitution for India. Not one of its seven members was an Indian. This unfair and insulting manouevre was universally condemned. Patching up their differences all parties decided to present a united front to the British.

Congress took the lead in organizing opposition to the Simon Commission. For the first time Congress came out in favour of complete independence.

Mass demonstrations were held when the Simon Commission landed at Bombay. The Commission was greeted by demonstrators waving, black flags and carrying banners proclaiming 'Simon Go Back'. In Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was struck and injured and the 'Punjab Kesari' died a few days later.

Dominion Status :

At the All Parties Conference at Lucknow in 1928, the Nehru Report demanded for Dominion Status which should be accepted in its entirety within a year. If it were not accepted Congress would organize a campaign of 'non-violent non-cooperation' which would include refusal to pay taxes.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah did not accept the Nehru's report but drew up a list of fourteen points. These included separate electorates, the

reservation of one third of the seats for Muslims and the creation of a Muslim majority provinces.

Gandhiji, Motilal and others met the Viceroy, who said that he could not promise Dominion Status to India. This turn about settled matters for Gandhiji. From this moment he dropped his opposition to complete independence.

The Lahore Congress :

Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the historic session of Congress in 1929. The one-year time limit had passed without a positive reply and the Nehru report lapsed. When the clock struck midnight on the night of 31st December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru raised India's national flag amid deafening cries of 'Long live the revolution'.

The Congress Working Committee met on 2nd January 1930 and decided that 26th January should be observed as the day of Purna Swaraj.

Civil disobedience :

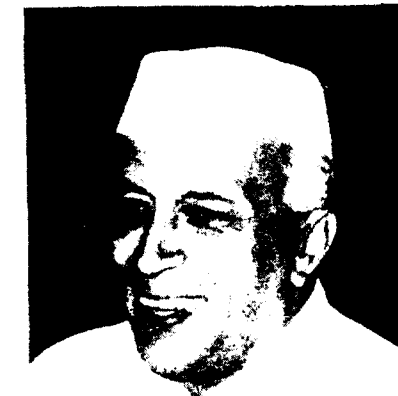
Gandhiji decided to begin the campaign with a protest against salt laws. With eighty associates, he

left the Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March 1930 enroute to Dandi. Reaching Dandi on 6th April he went to the sea-shore, where he picked up some salt that had dried on the beach. Rajaji led the march at Vadaranyam in South.

This was the signal for the entire country. Not only salt laws, but other unfair laws were also disregarded by the people. Foreign cloth shops and liquor shops were picked and foreign cloth was burnt. The Government as usual used repressive measures. Congress and its affiliates were declared illegal; Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested. The Press was gagged.

A Round Table Conference was called for in London which the Congress boycotted. Later Gandhiji met Irwin the Viceroy and made a pact on 5th March 1931. Irwin agreed to release most political prisoners and to return property seized by Government; in return Gandhiji called off the civil disobedience movement.

At the Second Round Table Conference, the Government hardly listened to Gandhiji's demand for



immediate and full responsible Government.

The Viceroy Lord Willingdon ignored the Gandhi Irwin Pact and Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders were arrested. The Congress boycotted the Third Round Table Conference.

The Government reacted to the second phase of the civil disobedience movement with the most severe measures of repression that it yet had resorted to and Gandhiji suspended it in May 1933.

Untouchability :

The problem of untouchability gained importance. B.R. Ambedkar, foremost among the depressed class leaders made it clear that their demands would have to be met before India could be free. He wanted the British to guarantee safeguards before handing over power to Indians. The Communal Award was announced in 1932. Gandhiji who was still in prison, learned of this award, declared that he would resist it with a 'perpetual fast unto death'. Eventually Ambedkar worked out a compromise scheme. This 'Poona Pact' increased the number of seats in legislatures reserved for the Depressed Classes. Gandhiji began to devote himself more and more to the cause of Harijans.

In the thirties the revolutionaries once again became active. In the Kattori Conspiracy case of 1925





B.R. Ambedkar.

most of those involved were convicted. Chandrasekara Azad escaped. In 1928, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt boldly threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly and were arrested. Their execution became a political issue. In 1934, a hush had to be maintained, the movement was halted. And Gandhiji was involved in Harijan uplift.

The Government of India Act was passed in 1935. Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre. Defence, external affairs etc. were to be administered exclusively by the Governor-General and his Councillors.

In the federal subjects he would be advised by his ministers. Provincial governments will exercise complete control over the subjects allotted to them. Governors kept certain 'discretionary powers' and special responsibilities. This Act pleased few in India.

Provincial elections :—

In April 1936, the Congress and the League both decided to contest the provincial elections. The Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru, had at first wanted to boycott the elections. In March 1937 the results were in. Congress had swept the polls. It won absolute majority in five states. Congress Ministries were formed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Bombay and later in Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province. The Muslim League fared rather badly in the elections.

Jinnah suggested Congress-League coalition but refused to accept the proposals of the Congress. As a result the Nehru-Jinnah talks failed.

Congress Ministries :

The Congress Governments were popular with the people of the eight provinces. During this period legislation of zamindari or proprietorship in land, of liquidating agricultural indebtedness and undertaking a vast programme of education both for children and adults all these measures evidently were of special benefit to the weaker sections, particularly in rural areas.

Harijan uplift and prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages



Bhagat Singh

were the other measures of great importance.

Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congressmen took an interest to the socialistic system of economy. By 1934, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan and others formally organized the Congress Socialist Party. Most prominent among them were Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. Bose was elected President in 1938. But his position in regard to the expected war in Europe disturbed Gandhiji. Defying Gandhiji he won a narrow victory. The working committee refused to cooperate and Bose had to resign. Bose founded the Forward Bloc.

When the Second World War broke, the Governor-General without consulting the Indian people, declared that India was at War with Germany. The Congress was opposed to this and was obliged to cease its cooperation. The Congress ministries were directed to resign in the provinces. The stock of the Muslim League rose dramatically and Jinnah made most of the situation. Divisive tendencies came out into the open. In March 1940 the League demanded a separate state for India's Muslims. From now on the shadow of Pakistan hung over the Indian nation.

In 1940, there was little change in the situation, Congress resolved to resort to Civil disobedience—this time through individual satyagraha. The first to offer himself was Acharya Vinobha Bhave. In 1941 a total of 20,000 men and women were put on trial and convicted.

Cripps Mission :

In 1941 Britain wanted to seek the support of India in its War efforts, and sent the Cripps Mission with new proposals. The earliest possible realization of self-Government in India was promised. Most parties doubted the truth of Britain's declared intention to share executive power. They could see Indian members could be prevented from taking part in the decision-making process, especially in the critical area of defence. The clause that permitted provinces to secede was a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity. The Cripps offer was rejected.



Jayaprakash Narayan



Subhas Chandra Bose

Quit India :

Gandhiji's attitude towards the British changed. He was convinced that if the British quit India, Japan would not invade India. National Unity could result. The All-India Congress Committee had endorsed this Quit India Resolution on 8th August 1942.

Do or Die :

The evening after the Quit India Resolution was passed

Police tear-gassing a crowd on August 9, 1942



Gandhiji addressed these memorable words to the Indian people :

"Every one of you should from this moment onwards consider yourself a free man or woman and act as if you are free..... I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die."

The next morning Gandhiji and all other important Congress leaders were arrested. The Government hoped that this would stifle the movement. Hartals, strikes and processions followed the arrests. Students played a major role. The police used repressive measures. The activities were widespread. People began attacking symbols of foreign Government. Post offices were burnt, trains derailed, telegraph lines cut. Parts of the country were cut off with the breakdown of communications. Soldiers were sent against civilians. Machine-gun firing and bombing from airplanes were resorted to. Bestial methods were used to quell the uprising.



Rajaji

In the Far East, in Japan, Rash Behari Bose, a revolutionary formed the Indian National Army in 1943 and Subhas Chandra Bose became its Commander. He formed a provisional Government of Free India. At the end of the war with the retreat of the Japanese, Rangoon was in Indian hands. The British occupied it in 1945 and 20,000 INA troops had to surrender. Bose escaped in August 1945 and an airplane that carried him to Tokyo crashed.

Simla Conference :

Gandhiji had been released from jail for medical reasons in May 1944. Kasturba had died in prison. He held talks with Jinnah over the Pakistan issue. In 1945, Lord Wavell had announced a plan to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-Government. Leaders of the Congress, League, Scheduled castes, Sikhs and others were invited to a conference at Simla. Gandhi felt that Wavell plan was sincere and would lead to independence. Jinnah refused to cooperate. The Conference failed.

The Labour Party came to power in Britain. It had pledged self-Government in India. On his return from England Lord Wavell had announced that elections to the Central and legislatures would be held. A Constitution making body would be convened and steps taken to promote the early realization of full self-Government in India. The elections took place in 1945, Congress did well in the general

reserved seats. League set up ministries in Bengal and Sind. In Punjab a Coalition ministry of Sikhs and Congress; in others, Congress ministries were set up.

The Cabinet Mission

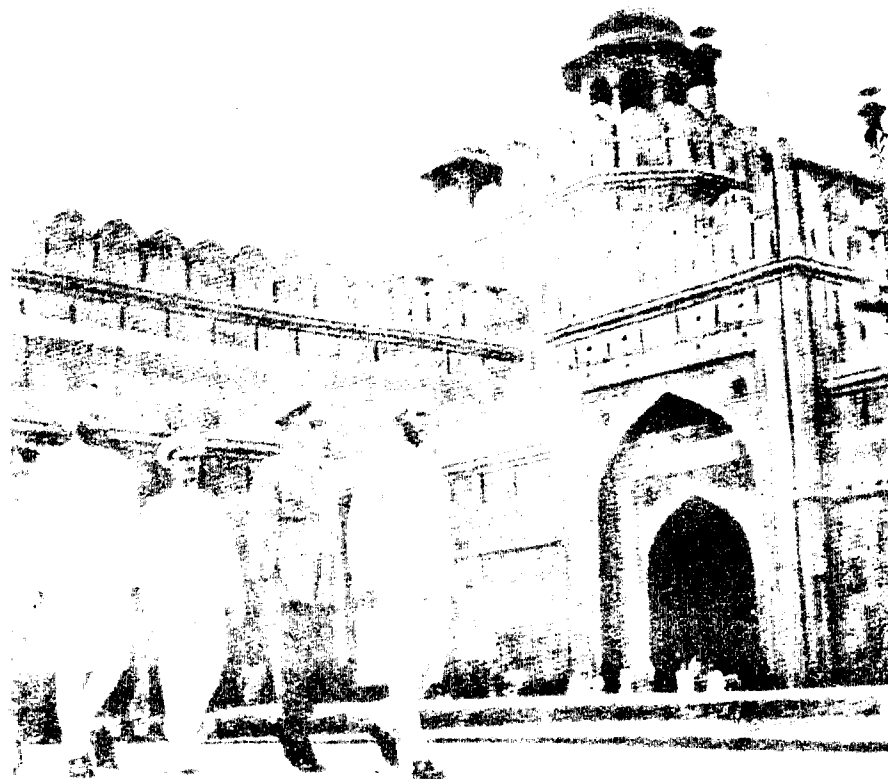
The Cabinet mission under Pethick Lawrence wanted to hold discussions on steps towards self-government. Its plan was an undivided Union of India. The idea of Pakistan was rejected. They proposed setting up of an Interim Government. The League accepted thinking that a sovereign Pakistan would be created. The Congress agreed to join the constituent Assembly, when the League backed out, which demanded immediate establishment of Pakistan. In order to bring this about, it resorted to direct action. At first the demonstrations were peaceful. But in Calcutta the situation quickly got out of hand. It was arson, rape and looting. Hindus retaliated and riot ruled the streets.

The Communal contagion spread to Noakhali, then to U.P., Punjab and Bombay. India was reeling towards a full-scale civil War. In the midst of this unreason one man stood up for sanity and dignity. Mahatma Gandhi went to Noakhali and lived with the Muslims.

On 12th August the Interim Government was formed. Lord Mountbatten took over as the last Viceroy. In his meetings with leaders of different parties and communities, he was convinced that partition was inevitable. Gandhiji declared that



Vallabhai Patel



India would be divided 'over my dead body'. But Jinnah was adamant. Mountbatten convinced the leaders.

The June 3rd plan dealt with 'the method by which power will be transferred from British to Indian hands' and of partition into India and Pakistan. Not only the lard but also the financial and material assets. Vallabhai Patel successfully brought about the integration of the 600 princely states into the Indian Union.

India Wins Freedom

The June 3rd Plan was given legal effects by the Indian Independence Act. The Bill was introduced in the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947. The Act created two Independent Dominions.

On the evening of 14th August 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India met to create a constitution for India. That night the Assembly had a 'tryst with destiny'.

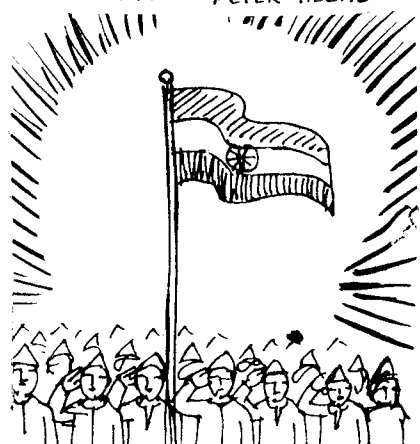
15 August 1947, the day India attained independence, was indeed a moment which comes but rarely in

history. When an entire nation stepped out from the old to the new, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave utterance to the soul of the nation.

The epic struggle for freedom had come to a glorious end. India became a member in the Comity of Nations.

Let us pay homage to the martyrs who shed their sweat and blood and toiled for freedom on this 40th Anniversary of Independence Day Celebrations.

Source:
INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE
1857-1947 - PETER HEEHS



Satyamurthi- A Legislator par excellence

S.Satyamurthi(1887-1943)who rose to eminence as a parliamentarian and debater, entered the nationalist movement in 1919 and was one of the stalwarts of the Indian National Congress. In the early years of his political life, he was closely associated with C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru and was a prominent member of the Swarajist group that was always pressing for the fullest use of legislatures as an effective forum for waging the struggle for Indian Independence. By aptitude and dedication, Satyamurthi chose parliamentary work as his special field of activity. In due course, his excellence in his chosen field was such that Mahatma Gandhi-when urged to permit Congressmen to re-enter the legislatures after the first boycott

movement-joked: "It is enough if we send one Satyamurthi to the Assembly."

Born in 1887, Satyamurthi had his early education in Pudukottah and later in the Madras Christian College and finally in the Madras Law College. Although he entered the legal profession, his first and last love was politics and he devoted the best part of his life and all his talents and energies to the cause of Indian freedom.

Satyamurthi first made his mark as a speaker and debater when he crossed swords in public debate with no less a person than Mrs. Annie Besant at a Political Conference

held at Kancheepuram in 1919. Observers writing later were to record that he made a powerful impression on the audience and more than held his own against several famous speakers on the other side. Because of his considerable abilities as a debater and persuasive speaker, he was selected by the Swarajist party to go on a propaganda tour of Britain in 1922 to preach the cause of Indian freedom to left wing sympathisers of India, belonging mainly to the Labour and Independent Labour parties. He made several lasting political friendships at that time with men like James Maxton and Fenner Brockway. On his return to India, all his colleagues commended him on his achievement.

Satyamurthi entered the Madras Legislative Council in 1923 as the representative of the Madras University Graduates' constituency, a seat which he retained unchallenged until 1937 when he renounced it in favour of C.Rajagopalachari. Satyamurthi earned his laurels in the Madras Legislative Council as the most interesting speaker and debater, on the Opposition bench, one who was always armed with facts, figures and reasons for every point he made. His special forte was in the Question Hour, when he made the official benches uncomfortable by his searching questions and persistent and closely argued "Supplementary Questions." One of the most memorable speeches he made in the Council was in 1926 when the songs of the poet Subramania Bharathi were seized and impounded by the State police, acting under the inspiration of the Government of Burma! By reciting some of Bharathi's most famous patriotic lyrics in the Council (with all the aplomb of the practised actor that he was on the amateur stage), Satyamurthi succeeded in getting all the prescribed songs into the parliamentary record!

Satyamurthi made a signal contribution to the discomfiture and eventual defeat of the ruling Justice Party which came to power under the system of Dyarchy in Madras. He also worked closely in the Congress party organisation, which he helped to build up and was specially noted for the generous encouragement he gave to younger workers, like the

late K. Kamaraj, who was his chief lieutenant during the late Thirties and early Forties. Satyamurthi did yeoman service to the party during the first elections under the 1935 Government of India act, held in 1937, which brought the Congress party to power in six provinces. Earlier he himself opted for the Central Assembly in 1934, when he stood as Congress candidate for the Madras City constituency and defeated by a sizeable margin one of the most powerful and able members of the Justice party, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, in a historic contest, about which stories are still told in Madras.

Satyamurthi continued to excel in the debates of the Central Assembly where he met foemen worthy of his steel, like Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar then Law Member and Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member who later made a name for himself in Winston Churchill's wartime cabinet. The Central Assembly proceedings were constantly enlivened by the sparkle of repartee when these brilliant speakers crossed swords in good humoured banter. Satyamurthi's proven dominance in question time earned him a nickname

as "Supple" murthi, who unleashed a veritable cascade of supplementary questions at the Treasury Bench. He rose to become the Deputy Leader of the Congress Legislature Party, ranking next only to the leader, Bhulabhai Desai.

Satyamurthi was a parliamentarian to the marrow and in this he had occasion more than once to differ from Mahatma Gandhi, whom he revered, but even to whom Satyamurthi refused to surrender his judgement. Although Satyamurthi differed from the policy of continued non-co-operation and total boycott, he could never stay out of the Satyagraha movement and like others he too obeyed the call of the Mahatma. His last entry into the fray was after the famous "Quit India" resolution of 1942, when he was arrested for the fourth and last time, suffering great privations in jail, to which he succumbed, dying as a martyr in March 1943.

Although politics was Satyamurthi's first love, his interests were wide-ranging. He served with distinction on the policy-making bodies of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. He had an abiding interest, in the arts, being one of the group which

founded the Music Academy of Madras, of which he was the Vice-President for several years. A successful amateur actor, he played the lead roles in many Tamil and Sanskrit plays staged by the Suguna Vilas Sabha. A pioneer in harnessing the newer media to political propaganda, he became the first President of the Film Chamber in Madras, and later President of the first Indian Motion Picture Producers Conference held in Bombay. His love and devotion to Sanskrit and the Indian classics was profound. While in prison during 1941, he wrote a series of letters to his daughter setting out the ideas and ideals that should inspire a Hindu girl growing into life. These were later published under the title: "At the Threshold of Life".

Equally noteworthy are his services in the civic field where he worked on the Madras Corporation council for two decades, culminating in his election to the Mayoralty in 1939-40. He is remembered not only for his vigorous campaign to clean up and beautify the City, but especially for the dynamism he showed in pushing through the Poondi Reservoir Scheme for augmenting the City's inadequate water supply.



Satyamurthi's Speeches

(2.3.1926 : Madras Legislative Council)

"Now we are all told that we ought not to be racial in this country; we ought to rise above racial prejudices

and that we ought to be cosmopolitan. I try my best to be like that, but my best at times fails when I am reminded that in my own country, in our own Indian hospitals maintained by the Indian tax-payer's money and run, above all, by an Indian Minister there should be beds which are called 'non Indian' beds. Why, in the name of common-sense, why? You may go in with mortal illness to the General Hospital-I trust you will not (laughter)-but if you had to go, although all the European beds available be vacant, you will not be taken in because you are an Indian, whereas a fifth-rate European without a name can be admitted and given European bed because he has the European blood. Can flesh and blood stand this? Is it right?"

(5.9.1935: Central Assembly)

"As for the question of annoyance, Mr. President, I speak with great hesitation, but it does seem to me to be that public morality, to a certain extent at least, depends upon the

fear of annoyance by others, if we do certain flagrant acts in public. No one can live in a community or society without fearing some kind of annoyance or other. We annoy our friends opposite and I am sure they annoy us. Are we then to enact a law that, to prevent annoyance to my friends, we shall all be wiped out, or per contra. Sir, annoyance is inevitable in some form or other in the scheme of society. Not all of us are made of the same sweet temper always and it does seem to me that to try to protect a man from annoyance, even God cannot do it, and it is only the Government of India that dare attempt it."

"You know nothing. What do you know about us? You think we are all ex-convicts, but you really know nothing about us. What do you know about your own Colleagues? All Civilized jurisprudence is based on this—that every man shall be presumed to be innocent, until he is proved to be guilty. Is this Government

of India going to say 'I cannot find out who the real editor is: I am helpless, I am not able to prove it but I know who he is and, therefore, I will punish him'?"

(9.1935: at Central Assembly)

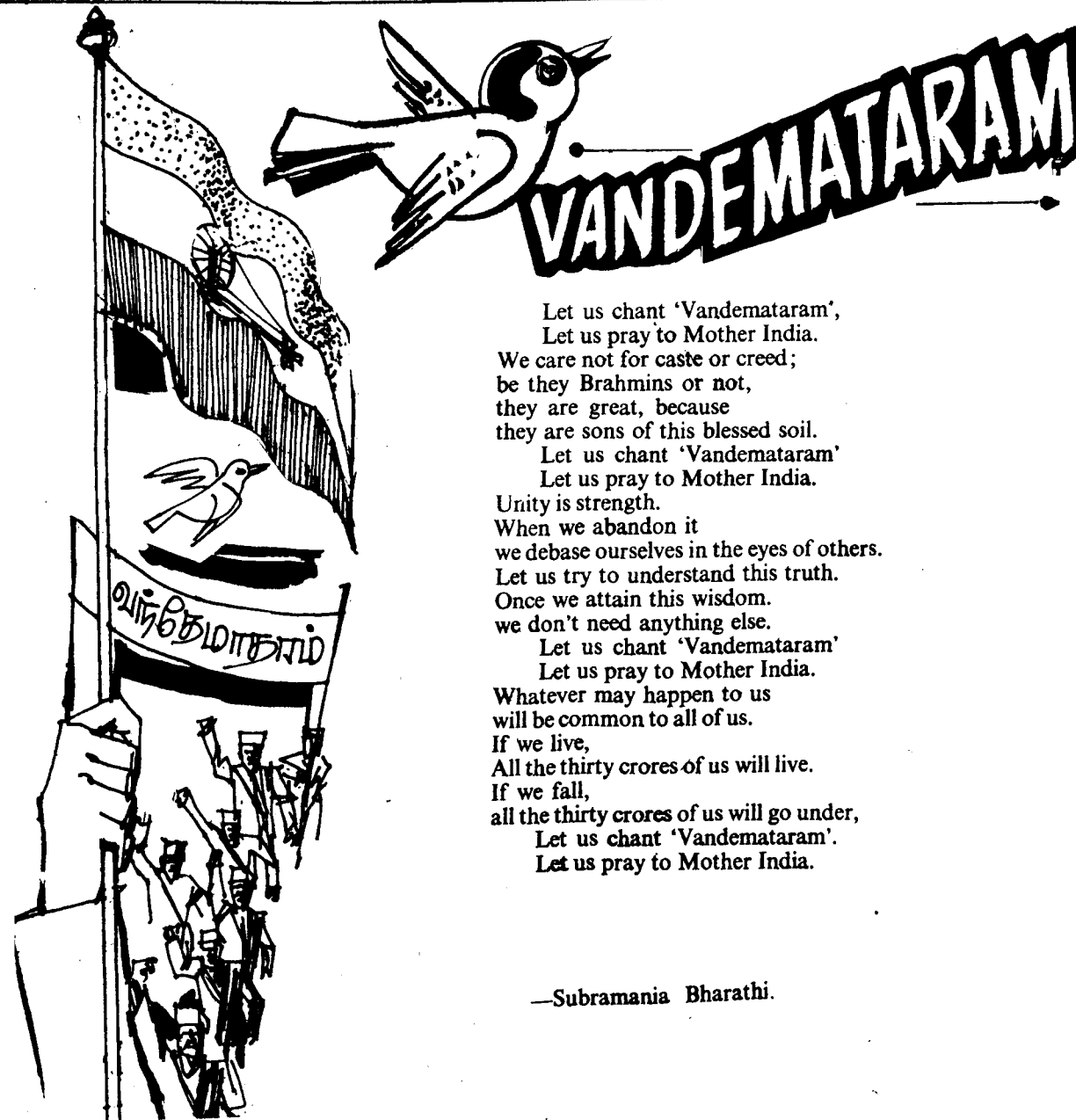
"Supposing I am in the Opposition how can I displace that Government, by an appeal to the electorate, unless I bring them into hatred and contempt, by exposing their actions, their omissions and pointing out where they have failed and where they have misbehaved? It seems to me that a moment's thought ought to convince anybody that the working of responsible democratic

party government is wholly inconsistent with this Bill."

"Therefore I come to these conclusions. You don't believe in your own reforms. You treat yourselves as an armed camp in a hostile country, and therefore you want these powers. You do not trust your own Courts of justice, and you want the angry planter or the angry colonel or the angry civilian to rule this country. I know you will enact this measure in spite of us, but I want to say this "This is not only bad law, but purports to abrogate whatever rule of law we have to regulate the political activities in this country. This measure seeks to sub-

stitute executive discretion and power for the judgment of the Courts. And it seems to me, Sir, that in spite of the warning of this House, if in spite of the experience of other countries, if in spite of the experience in their own country, the Government will enact this measure in spite of public opinion, they are ignoring the writing on the wall and they are driving another nail in their own coffin, for, Sir

*'The moving finger writes and
having writ
Moves on: Nor all thy piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancell half a
line
Nor all thy tears wash a word of it.'*



Let us chant 'Vandemataram',
Let us pray to Mother India.
We care not for caste or creed;
be they Brahmins or not,
they are great, because
they are sons of this blessed soil.
Let us chant 'Vandemataram'
Let us pray to Mother India.
Unity is strength.
When we abandon it
we debase ourselves in the eyes of others.
Let us try to understand this truth.
Once we attain this wisdom.
we don't need anything else.
Let us chant 'Vandemataram'
Let us pray to Mother India.
Whatever may happen to us
will be common to all of us.
If we live,
All the thirty crores of us will live.
If we fall,
all the thirty crores of us will go under,
Let us chant 'Vandemataram'.
Let us pray to Mother India.

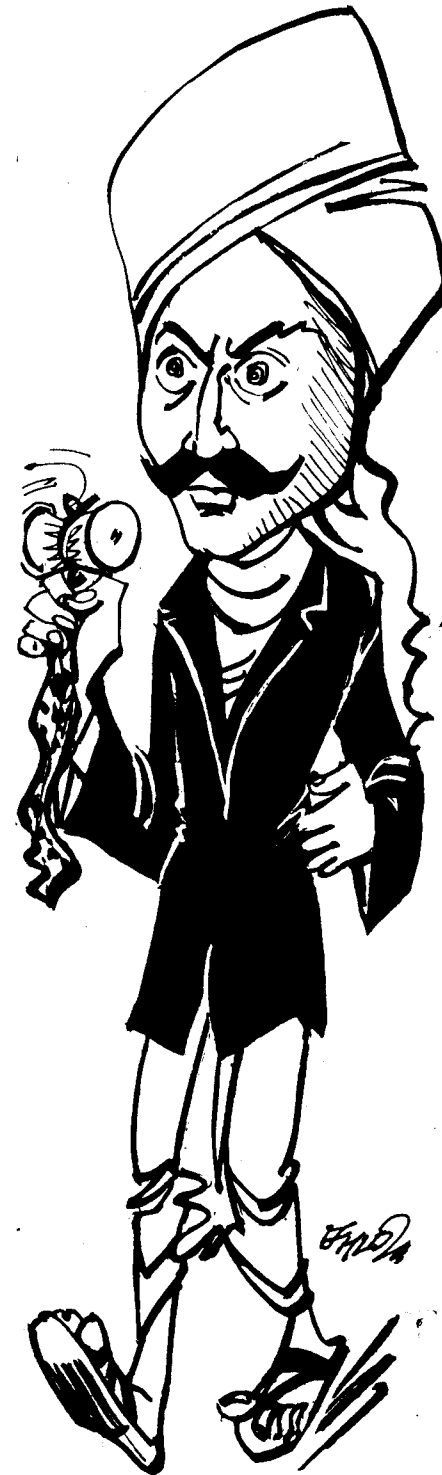
—Subramania Bharathi.

Subramania Bharathi- "The New Rattler-Singer"

Prof. Dr. N. SANJEEVI

Subramania Bharathi (1882-1921) is acclaimed as the greatest of our poets of freedom-struggle possible because he has reflected and reacted in his writings every aspect of human emancipation and excellence from concrete to subtle, from national to international, from social to spiritual and from earth to heaven. It is really interesting and even inspiring to note that born at Ettayapuram in the southern most district of India in Tamilnadu in an orthodox Brahmin family in the year 1882, he rose to the heights of a Mahakavi of the modern world more in quality than in quantity even before he could even complete his thirtieth year. Our poet earned the title of 'Bharathi' even in his eleventh year for his in-born (traditional) poetical gifts. Having lost his parents early in life and after completing lower secondary education at Tirunelveli our poet went to Banaras (Varanasi) to stay with his old aunt and passed his Matriculation examination through the Hindu College there. He improved his Sanskrit and got introduced to Hindi also at Varanasi. He also passed the entrance examination of the Allahabad University. After this he served for some time the Ettayapuram Zamindar on invitation. Disgusted with the nature of work with the Zamindar, Bharathi opted to serve as a Tamil Pandit in the Sethupathy High School at Madurai for a few months. Not satisfied even with that teaching work surely because of his eagerness to respond to the call of service struggle and sacrifice for the freedom of our mother-land Bharathi in 1904, at the age of twentytwo, rushed to Madras to join the well-known Tamil National Daily 'Swadesamitran'. Thus started his patriotic life as a poet and journalist. His associations with his own senior in Tamilnadu V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, who is well known by now as 'the Tamil who steered the ship-service against

the British and other north Indian leaders like Tilak and Nivethitha, made him plunge himself more and more in the freedom-struggle with greater fervor and determination. Bharathi who went into the thick of the battle for freedom during the second decade of this century lived a hectic and heroic life facing fearlessly many a challenge and repression from the British. His calamities were many not excluding starvation but his iron-will had no parallel. Well-advised by his friends he took shelter in Pondicherry which was under the French then and even now because of that historic legacy Pondicherry continues as an Indian Union territory. From 1908-1918 for ten years Bharathi lived and laboured in the company of Sri Aurabindo, V.V.S. Iyer and other revolutionaries who were also in exile in Pondicherry with the sole intention of waging the war of Indian Independence in the most effective manner. And it is this particular period of self-arrest that Bharathi opted for that was the most productive period of his literary activities as could easily be expected in view of the fact that Pondicherry was a paradise of peace for patriots when compared with the situation in British India. However, exhausted of the long self-exile in Pondicherry Bharathi wanted to come out and live in British India itself and activate the freedom movement directly. On November 20th, 1918 he was arrested and imprisoned for a month and more in the Cuddalore jail when he attempted to enter British India. By self-exile for ten years and imprisonment in British India Bharathi has earned the immortal name and fame of being the first great Indian poet as a political sufferer also. This is one of the many 'firsts' with which he has glorified himself. Suffering in utter poverty for a year and more Bharathi again came to Madras in 1919, when he met Mahatma Gandhi in



Rajaji's house. It is remembered that the shrewd Mahatma was so much impressed by the transparent sincerity and sensitivity of Bharathi (who came to invite him to preside over a meeting) that he requested Rajaji to bestow all care on Bharathi. This casual but historic meeting of the Mahatma and Mahakavi could easily convince anyone about the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's concern. But fate could not fulfil even the good wishes of the great Mahatma and Bharathi who by that time cultivated the spirit of seeing the 'sacred' in anything and every thing got himself injured by the temple elephant at Tiruvallikkeni (Triplicane), Madras, while he attempted to feed it lovingly as usual and consequently died on September 12, 1921. This very brief biographical note on the poet whose life history must have by now been well spread throughout India because of his birth centenary celebrations is just for the limited purpose of recalling to our mind the essential chronological back-ground. Before we proceed further let us also refresh ourselves with some more 'firsts' that Bharathi has won by his own service and sacrifice, capacity and contribution especially in the history of Tamil poets whose heritage is next only to Sanskrit in antiquity and next to none in certain aspects of

literary creations throughout its continuous history of three thousand years of growth and glory.

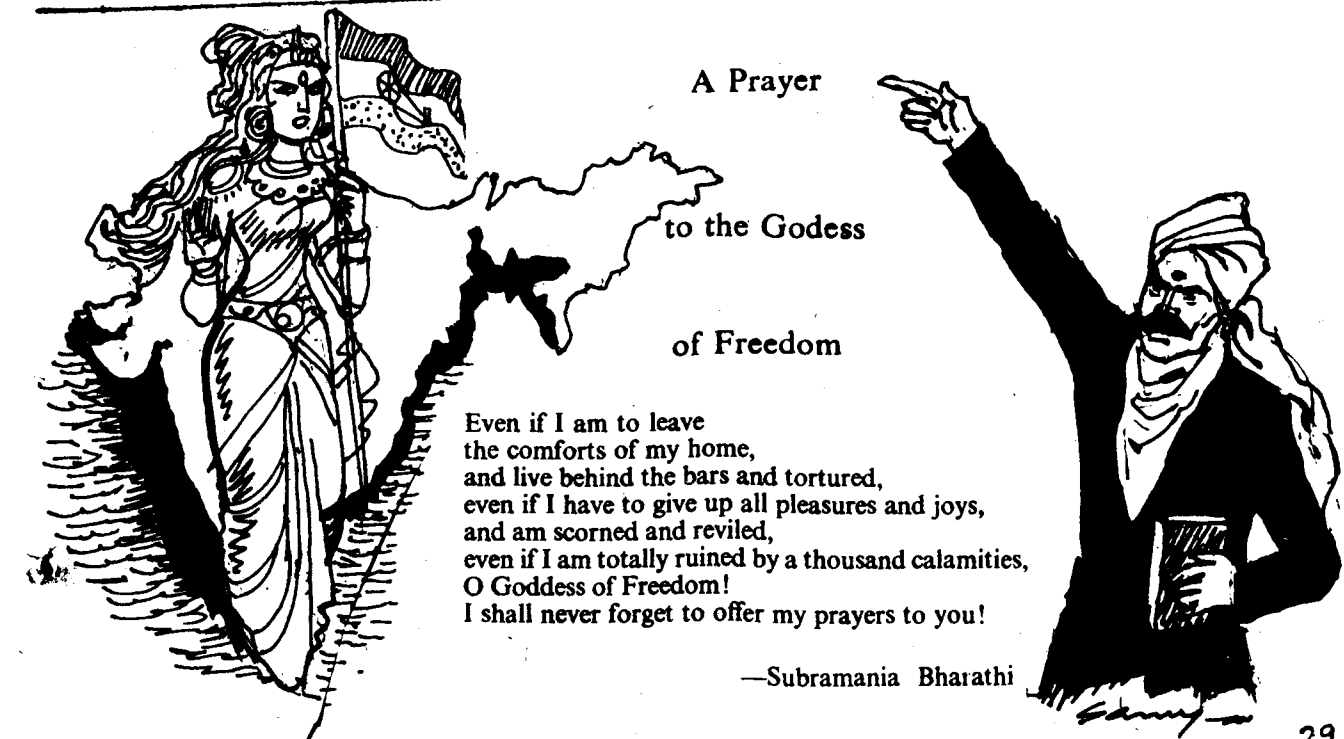
To top this list of 'firsts' Bharathi has to be identified as the first people's poet of Tamilnadu who was a bridge between 19th and 20th centuries and who was fully aware of the modern world in all its aspects of physical, political, economical, social and cultural dimensions. The greatness of this global awareness of Bharathi was never superficial but was deep enough. And this is well-established in his political and prose writings in Tamil and English also. Further this reminds us that he was the first Tamil poet who caused great awakening among the masses for freedom and also the power of the spoken word in Tamil. His sound knowledge in English to speak, write and even compose poetry gives us the clue about the gate-way of his global perceptions.

Then comes his many-sided services that shine like a "multi-coloured dome". His poetic power full of variety and versatility and his unique originality in adopting and adapting literary forms found in formal as well as folk-lore poetry, his intelli-

gence in employing new literary forms found in modern English his organisational capacities, his initiative and energy for producing new journals in Tamil and English his flair for successful creation of many forms of literature besides poetry like the short-story, the novel, the prose-poem or the drama with equal ease and excellence are to be noted with awe and wonder.

In short there is no other Tamil poet or writer even after a century of his birth to equal him in daring ventures, personal sacrifice and literary excellence. And for all the later writers in general and poets in particular of the modern period in Tamil he is still the guiding star followed with undiminishing veneration.

His capacity to transform even traditional literary forms into powerful medium of contemporary revolutionary thoughts is unique and admirable. And his talent to identify fresh original forms and themes is exhilarating. Bharathi also had the genius to blend ancient Indian spiritualism with modern science and socialism. It was this comprehension of the East and West, old and new, social and spiritual that gave real strength to his writings which had the firm focus of full emancipation of not only the individuals human being but the whole society.





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MANDELA

the unchallenged leader

Nelson Mandela has spent almost 26 years of his life in his solitary confinement for demanding freedom, equality and justice for the oppressed people of South Africa. His 70th birthday was celebrated by people all over the world on 18.7.88.

The Information and Public Relations Department conducted a function to observe the birth anniversary of Mandela on 28.7.88 at Queen Mary's College. Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., Director of Information & Public Relations presided over the function. Tmt. Nirmala Theagarajan, Principal, Queen Mary's College welcomed the gathering. Thiru Manavai Mustafa, editor, 'Curier', Dr. Ma. Po. Si. Chairman, High Power Committee of Tamil Development and Culture, addressed the gathering. Thiru Krishna Bharathi, in his presidential address said that Nelson Mandela has been waging a relentless struggle to eradicate the scourge of racism and to create a free, democratic and non-racial society. He said that it was the Indians who first raised their voices against racial injustice. Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice against inequality and racial discrimination while in South Africa. Thillayadi Valliammai followed suit. But the first Indian to sow the seeds

against racial discrimination was Balasundaram.

Thiru Manavai Mustafa in his Speech said that it is but apt to hold the function of the man "who is creating history" among students studying history. Mandela's movement is erupting like a volcano and he will emerge victorious.

Thiru Ma. Po. Si. in his address said: "The racial discrimination in South Africa has given two Mahatmas to the world. One was Mahatma Gandhi. The other is Nelson Mandela. The authoritarian regime could only crush the people but not their spirit. During the independence movement Rajaji and Gandhiji were detained in solitary confinement in 1920 in 1922 respectively. And Nelson Mandela has been confined to solitary imprisonment for the past 26 years. The United Nations and other world should fix bodies date for the release of Mandela. People should boycott South Africa if Mandela is not released within the prescribed date."

The potrait of Mandela unveiled at the function was gifted to the Queen Mary's College by the Director of Information & Public Relations. The Joint Director I&PR Thiru V.T. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

Mandela's Spirit of Freedom

Dr. A. PADMANABAN
Adviser to Governor

High walls
Barbed wires.
Barricaded Barracks
Moat around
Fortress fortified
In it you keep him
Confined
Cubined.
His physical form in
Mandela you imprison
His quest for freedom
His spirit for Humanity
His indomitable courage
are beyond barriers
are above confines.
High above the fortress
they soar
they soar
Over the High Seas
No barriers over the continents
No barricades—
Open castles in freedom
the bastions of spirit
of freedom—
Mandela and other millions
need and nourish.



The Fifth Pay Commission for Tamil Nadu Government Employees Appointed

The Tamil Nadu Government on July 25th announced the appointment of the Fifth Pay Commission to go into the present structure of pay allowances and retirement benefits of its employees as also of local bodies, teachers and other employees of aided educational institutions in the State.

The Commission will be headed by a retired High Court Judge, Thiru G.Ramanujam, and will consist of Thiru M.Raghupathi, IAS., Vice-Chairman, MMDA, as full-time member and Thiru S.Gurumurthi, IAS., Officer-or-special duty and Special Secretary to Government in the Finance Department as Member Secretary.

The Government has requested the Commission to make its recommendations effective from June 1, 1988, and submit its report within nine months.

According to a Government Order, the appointment of the Commission follows representations from various service associations of employees and teachers seeking, among other things, parity with the Central Government scales of pay and grant of one month's pay as bonus.

The terms of reference are: (1) The Commission will examine the present structure of the different scales of pay, D.A., other compensatory allowances and concessions, and retirement benefits of all categories of employees under the rule making powers of the State Government and

recommend such changes as are necessary and feasible for the rationalisation and simplification of the existing structure of pay and allowances.

(2) In making its recommendations the Commission will also consider the demand of the employees for the grant of pay parity with Central Government scales of pay and for payment of one month pay as bonus and make appropriate recommendations on the same.

(3) The Commission will also consider the demand for improved scales of pay for all categories of teachers including Headmasters and P.G. grade teachers of higher secondary schools.

(4) It will examine any anomalies arising out of the earlier Pay Commission and make suitable recommendations for removing such anomalies.

(5) The Commission will consider the impact of its recommendations on the emoluments of employees of local bodies, teachers and non-teaching staff in aided educational institutions. Teaching staff in universities, Govt. colleges and Govt-aided private colleges, who have been given the benefit of UGC/All India Council of Technical Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research pay scales will not be dealt with by the Commission.

(6) The Commission will bear in mind the increase in emoluments in the form of additional D.A., interim relief etc. and other monetary bene-

fits granted by the Government since the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Tamil Nadu Pay Commission and also non-monetary concessions extended by the Government so far.

(7) It will recommend a suitable mode of fitment of personnel from the old scales of pay to the new scales.

(8) In making its recommendations, the Commission will take into account the historical background, economic conditions in the State and in the country and the capacity of the State to raise resources for funding the plan expenditure, the essential non-plan expenditure and cost of implementation of the recommendations of this commission.

(9) The Commission will also examine the existing pension structure and recommend such changes as are necessary and feasible for rationalisation and simplification of the same.

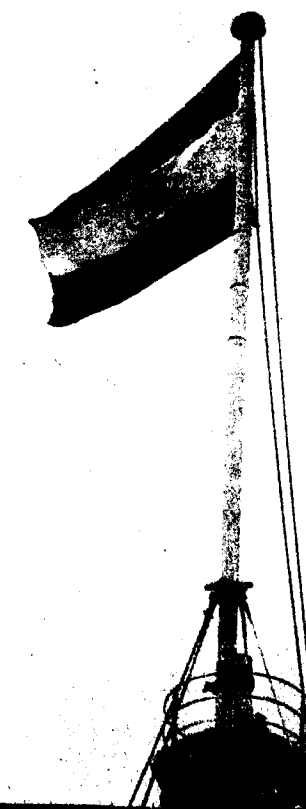
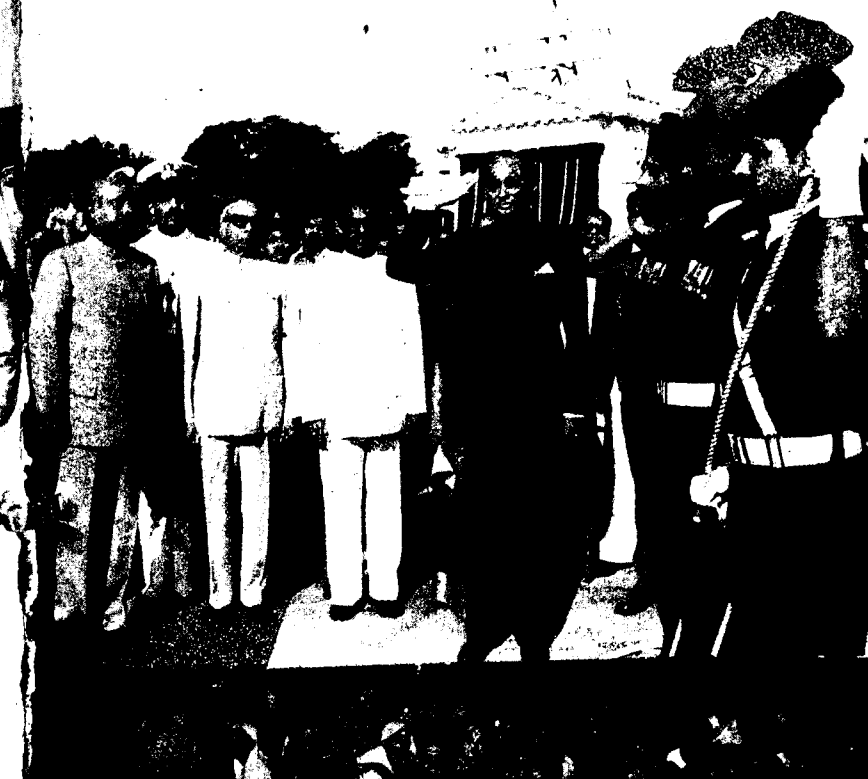
(10) The Commission will also give its recommendations on any other matter referred to it during its tenure by the State Government.

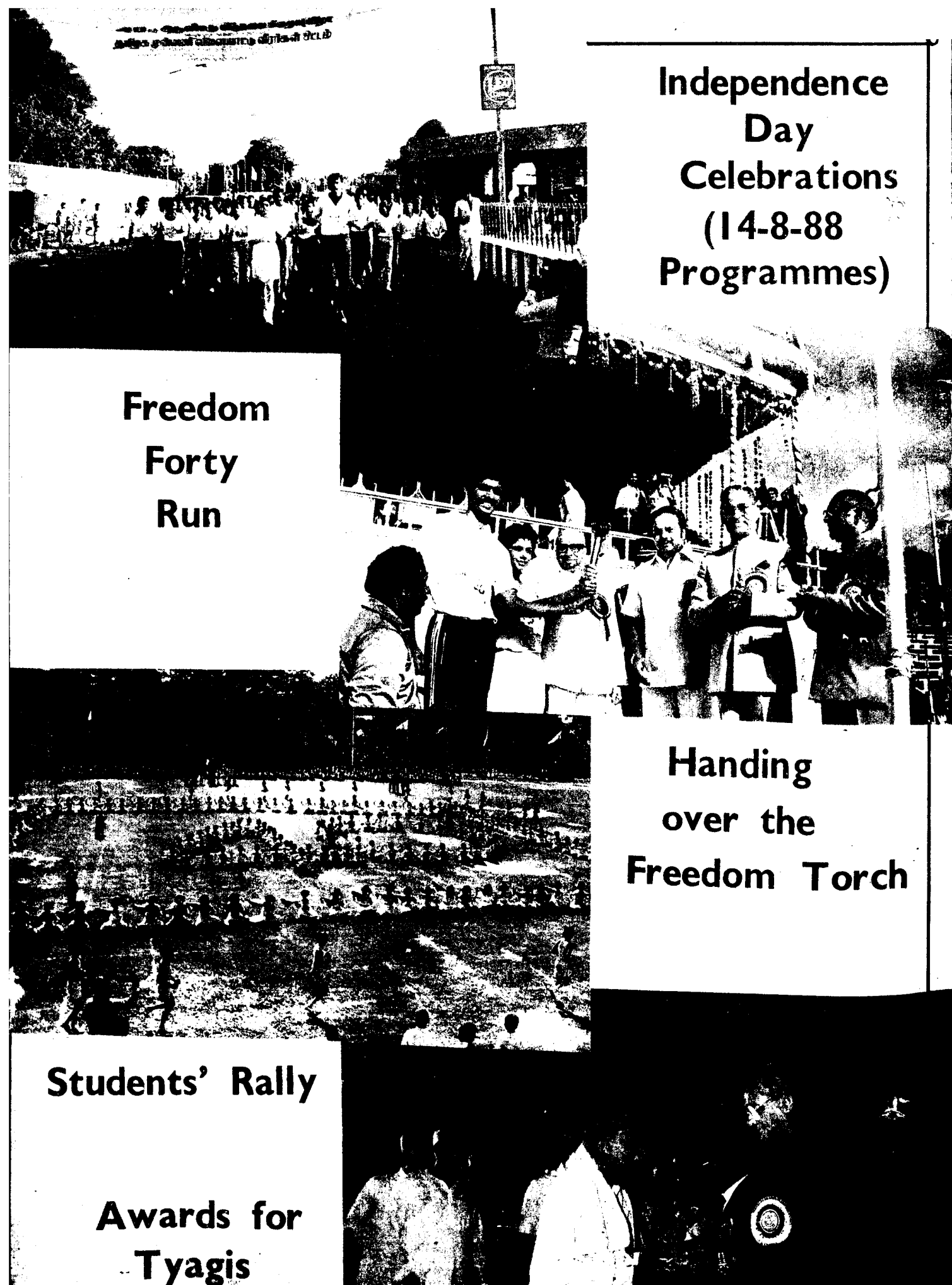
The Commission will take into account representations received from the general public and recognised associations of employees including employees of local bodies and teachers in aided schools, after giving fullest opportunity to those concerned to make due representations, says the Government Order.





AMARAJAR ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING SCHEME
LAUNCHED BY
THIRU. RAJIV GANDHI
HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
ON 4TH AUGUST 1988
AT SINGANUR VILLAGE, SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
DR. P.C. ALEXANDER
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF TAMILNADU
PRESIDES





Tamil Arasu	
<i>In this issue.....</i>	
Prime Minister's three days tour of Tamil Nadu	 2
Radhakrishnan-Teacher	 6
International Qirath Meet	 8
Independence Day Celebrations	 9
A Man of many parts	 14
Periyar-the First Professor of Tamil Nadu	 15
Gandhi's letter to Thanthai Periyar	 16
Bharati's Dreams realised	 17
Subramania Bharati ~ The New Rattler ~ Singer	 18
Tilak of the South	 19
V. O. C. the beaconlight	 21
Son of the Mountains	 22
Security for the future	 24
Welfare measures for women	 25
Progress in Tamil Nadu	 29
WRAPPER CONTENTS Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Tamil Nadu from 4th to 6th August '88. His Excellency, The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr.P.C. Alexander hoisted the National Flag at Fort. St. George, Madras on 15th August 1988.	
Thiruvalluvar Year 2019 September 1988 Re. I	



PRIME MINISTER'S THREE DAY TOUR OF TAMILNADU

The Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi, and Tmt. Sonia Gandhi arrived in the city on 4th August 1988.

Several thousands of people gave a warm and affectionate welcome to the Prime Minister when he arrived on a three-day tour of the various districts. The Governor Dr.P.C.Alexander, his Advisers Thiru. A.Padmanabhan I.A.S., and Thiru. G.V.Ramakrishna I.A.S., Chief Secretary to the Government, Thiru. M.M.Rajendran I.A.S. received the Prime Minister. Immediately the Prime Minister left for Gingee by helicopter. On his arrival at Gingee he was received by the District Collector, Thiru. Devendranath Sarangi I.A.S.

The Kamaraj Adi-Dravida Housing Scheme being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government for the benefit of Adi-Dravidars was inaugurated by the Prime Minister at a function held at Singanur village near Tindivanam in South Arcot District.

The Governor, Dr.P.C.Alexander who presided, referred to the special schemes implemented for the benefit of Adi-Dravidars and other weaker sections. The District Collector proposed a vote of thanks.

Later the Prime Minister add-

ressed a mammoth public meeting at Villupuram. Thiru. S.S.Ramasamy Padaiyachi, M.P. and Ex-Minister welcomed the gathering.

The Prime Minister, at the outset, apologised to the crowd for being late since he was detained at many places by the affectionate welcome of the people.

The Prime Minister expressed his happiness over the good monsoon

in the State and stated "there is greenery all around unlike the last time when I visited the State."

The Prime Minister said, "the Centre had set down broad parameters within which a State Government would function and promised the people that there would be no interference from the Centre in day-to-day administration".

The Prime Minister announced



that desalination plants would be set up in the State to solve the drinking water problem. A major water supply scheme for Madras City would also be taken up, he said. He also said that the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme would be continued and infact the allocation of fund has been increased this year.

The Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P.Chidambaram, translated the Prime Minister's speech.

The Prime Minister reached Chidambaram on 5.8.88. Several thousands of persons turned out on the streets to greet the Prime Minister. On his way he listened to the grievances of the public and told the District Collector to redress their grievances.

At Thanjavur the Prime Minister was welcomed with traditional nadaswaram music. The District Commissioner and Tulsi Iyyah Vandayar garlanded the Prime Minister with Ponnadais. Men, women and children had turned out in large numbers. Seeing the cheerful crowd the Prime Minister got down from his car and greeted the people.

Later he drove to the Vaitheeswaran temple where he was received with temple honours. On behalf of the Darmapuram Adheenam, Thiru.

Saminatha Tambiran, the Commissioner for Religious Endowments Thiru Kalyana Sundaram received the Prime Minister and his wife with Poorna Kumbar. They were garlanded with paddy garlands. The Prime Minister and his wife offered worship at the Amman temple and were given prasadams. The Prime Minister and his wife offered sugarcane to the elephant. They listened



to the Tevara Pann sung by students. The Prime Minister was presented with a silver sceptre and Tmt. Sonia with a silk blouse piece and a silver kumkum box. A welcome address placed in silver box was presented to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister inaugurated the Adi-Dravidar housing colony. He was given a rousing welcome at Nannilam bus stop. All along the routes, people were gathered in thousands and greeted the Prime Minister.

A seventy year old man near Vaitheeswaran Koil was overwhelmed when the Prime Minister took the silk shawl from his shoulder and placed it on him. Near Puthur, the Prime Minister received a lime fruit from a 60 year old woman.

Worships at Tyagaraja Memorial:

The Prime Minister offered homage at the memorial of Saint-composer Tyagaraja, one of the Music Trinity in Tiruvavur, constructed by the Kanchi Kamakoti Peeta Carnataka Sangeetha Seva Trust.

The Prime Minister and Tmt. Sonia offered prayers in front of the portrait.

The streets of Nagapattinam



Mohideen Saheb and Seshbave Saheb, the Union Minister Jaffar Sheriff and the Pondicherry Chief Minister Farooq Marikayar. The Prime Minister was adorned with a Feg cap. Thousands of Muslims cheered and greeted him.

At the Christian shrine of Velankanni, the Prime Minister was received by the Bishop of Thanjavur and Father Gabriel. The Prime Minister and his wife offered prayers at the shrine. A silver replica of the deity was presented to the Prime Minister and Tmt. Sonia Gandhi with a silk saree. Tmt. Sonia Gandhi made an offering of a gold necklace to Arokyamatha, the deity of the shrine. A large crowd had collected at the shrine. The Prime Minister and his wife greeted them with cheer. Enroute the people in

were thronged with people. A majority of them were muslim women. The ATM Girls College held a parade and welcomed the Prime Minister. A memorial pillar for Tyagi Latchmana Swamy was opened by the Prime Minister at Nagapattinam.

At Nagoor dharga, the Prime Minister was received by the Chief trustees, Akkani Saheb, Sayad



thousands cheered and greeted the Prime Minister and his wife Tmt. Sonia Gandhi.

At Velankanni the Prime Minister unveiled a statue of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and opened a school.

The Prime Minister inaugurated the Adi-Dravidar Housing Colony named after Indira Gandhi at Aranmanaikurichi. The Prime Minister was presented with a replica of the big temple of Thanjavur. School boys and girls stood on both sides of the roads to greet the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister acknowledged their greetings.

The Prime Minister unveiled a statue of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj at Pullambadi.



The Prime Minister reached Sri Rangam enroute Vellanur, Pooraur, Lalgudi, Manthurai, Velayuda - puram, Gabrielpuram, Valladi and Malainad. Men, women and children had thronged the roadsides and greeted the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister got into an open jeep to greet the crowds at the temple. The Prime

Minister was welcomed at the temple gates with purna kumbam. The Prime Minister and Tmt. Sonia Gandhi offered worship at the Sri Rangam temple. Later he travelled upto the bridge in an open jeep to acknowledge the greetings of the people.

A tumultous welcome was given to the Prime Minister at Tiruvanaikoil, Uraiyar, Puthur etc. The Prime Minister threw the garlands and shawls at the people.

The Karur-Dindigul broad-gauge line was inaugurated by the Prime Minister at a function in the newly-built Karur railway station. After switching on a light and unveiling a plaque, the Prime Minister waved a green signal from the stage to flag off the inaugural special on the new line. The Prime Minister said that with the opening up of this line this area would develop.

The Minister of State for Railways, Thiru. Madava Rao Scindia participated in the function. The Governor Thiru. P.C.Alexander presided over the function.

At Reddiyar Palayam the Prime Minister addressed a huge gathering.

Prime Minister visits Tiruvaiyaru :

The Prime Minister and Tmt. Sonia Gandhi worshipped at the samadhi of Saint Thyagaraja at Tiruvaiyaru on the banks of the Cauvery

Regional T. V. services inaugurated



His Excellency the Governor Dr. P.C. Alexander inaugurated the Regional T.V. Service, linking the Low Power Transmitters (LPT) in Tamil Nadu via. Satellite on 15th August 1988.



RADHAKRISHNAN - THE TEACHER R. Vijayalakshmi, I.R.S.,

The late 19th century and early 20th century saw the emergence of verily a tribe of giants on the Indian scene, scientists, statesman, religious leaders and finally, philosophers. Sarvepalli Dr. Radhakrishnan was such a giant, a veritable genius, but with such a well-rounded and remarkable personality that he extended his greatness to those around him rather than make them appear wanting. In short, a born teacher, destined to shed light and lustre wherever he was. His life itself,

simple but with the richness of intellect and humanism is a lesson in itself.

Born in 1888 at a place near Tirutani, Radhakrishnan received his early education at Tirutani, Tirupathi and Vellore and at the Madras Christian College for his degree course. After a brilliant academic career, he joined the Presidency College at Madras as an Assistant Professor of Philosophy. The young man made his mark

immediately; his lofty diction, at choice of words and phrases and clarity of thought kept the students gazing in ever increasing awe and admiration. The abstruse subject, philosophy adorned with gems culled from other branches of learning as well and the dazzle would remain long after the lecture had ended.

It was a common sight to see students from other faculties attending these lectures, such was the magnetic pull of Radhakrishnan's eloquence. His old students from Madras, Mysore and Calcutta testify to the sonorous voice, choice of words and expression and clarity of thought and the flow of ideas which exerted such an irresistible pull on the listeners. Soon his fame carried him on to the Mysore University and thence to the Calcutta University. Meanwhile he was invited to give guest lectures in England and the U.S.A., where the audience marvelled at his mastery of subject and the language and his masterly exposition.

M. Yamunacharya, a former student at Mysore recalls with nostalgia, the thrill and admiration for the man whom he taught. He recollects him as a 'God intoxicated man'. He distinctly remembers his frequent exhortation to the students, not "to lose their foothold on earth while sweeping the skies." His wonderful eloquence, the warmth with which he taught an abstruse subject philosophy won him many admirers. Radhakrishnan's teachings did not merely end with eloquent lectures. He established tender human relationship with his students and was ever ready with kind words, encouragement and meaningful guidance. Thus he won himself an admiring crowd of followers who installed him in a carriage and dragged the carriage themselves to the railway station, when he left for Calcutta to accept the King George V seat of Philosophy.

Radhakrishnan has the distinction of being made the Vice-Chancellor of the University when he was fifty years. He served as Vice-Chancellor of Andhra and Benares Hindu Universities and both saw the emergence of Radhakrishnan, the administrator. Those were the days of student unrest and violence.

While a staunch patriot himself Radhakrishnan maintained a sane balance between the pressures of administration and students' aspirations. He kept the University campus free from the inroads of governmental authority on the one hand and infiltration of political parties on the other. While he inspired by his personal conduct and example the love of freedom and a passion for integrity in conduct and academic achievement amongst his juniors and students, he showed in high degree, to put in his own words, "an almost uncanny knack of putting myself en rapport with any individual, high or low, old or young."

As Fyzee recalls one such incident, while Radhakrishnan was Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University. It appears that there was a sports meet at Benares and some wrong had been done to some one in the team from Bombay. The team from Bombay was highly incensed and decided to give practical shape to the virtuous indignation felt by everybody in the team. Fyzee being a strong man and a martinet, was elected to meet Radhakrishnan. He was asked to see the Chairman and discuss the agenda. "His sunny smile, his gentle laughter, his wisdom and moderation won me over. I protested against the silken web that he was weaving around me, but

love and wisdom and moderation are stronger than Krupp's steel. Fyzee went on to become "an ardent admirer of Radhakrishnan."

Such then was Radhakrishnan, the teacher, faultless memory avid curiosity, capacity to analyse, clarity of thought and eloquence there were but the means. But the essence of the man lay in his humanity and love for his fellow beings, a dispassionate approach to problems but a compassionate approach to human beings. This was the magic formula which made Radhakrishnan, the great teacher, remembered vividly by his students everywhere.

He introduced new ideas in his works written in a beautiful style which is noteworthy. Two among his works namely 'Pennin Perumai' and 'Gandhi Adigal Varalaru' are worth mentioning.

Thiru. Vi. Ka. studied with intense interest literature in Tamil as well as English. In English he studied the works of all poets like Milton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Karl Marx and Leo Tolstoy, Blavatzky, Annie Besant and Bernard Shaw. Being a great thinker Thiru. Vi. Ka. analysed all that he read and heard including the style and formed his own. The growth in his style is astonishing.

As a close follower of Mahatma Gandhi and at the same time a vigorous worker and a leader of labour movement, he spread the ideals of Gandhi and Karl Marx. He not only read the age old books of the world but took great interest towards modern books. Particularly Gandhism and Marxism. He studied them deeply. He found little difference between them. He thought that their principles will be useful to Indian circumstances.

Though he worked hard without caring for his health and facilities at the age of 66 he became blind and he was confined in his house for the rest of his life.

On 17th September 1953 he died after prolonged illness at his residence at Royapettah, leaving behind him no high ambitions, because all that for which he laboured were fulfilled.



Tamil Thenral Thiru. Vi. Ka.

put District. He was the sixth child among the eight to his father through his second wife. His parents were Viruthachala Mudaliar and Chinnaammal.

Tamil Thenral Thiru. Vi. Ka. worked indefatigably for the betterment of Tamil, labour, religion, politics, and society. He was a selfless, outstanding leader of the Tamils.

When he retired from active life, he started working in the Press with his elder brother Ulaganatha Mudaliar and took up writing.

He was the founder-editor of the Tamil daily "Desabaktikan" and credit must go to him for writing editorials containing even complex ideas, in a simple, easy style.

In those days a majority of the leaders used to address political meetings in English. Breaking the tradition, Thiru. Vi. Ka., started addressing political meetings in classic Tamil winning appreciation.

Thiru. Vi. Ka. was born on 26th August, 1883 at Tullam a small village in Saidapet Taluk, Chengal-

Many people strived for the development of Tamil language and literature in Tamil Nadu. One among them was Tiruvalluvar Viruthachala Kalyanasundaram, popularly known as Thiru. Vi. Ka.



International Qirath Meet

The Four days long International Qirath Meet and All India Competition in Oriental Studies, organised by the Murthuzaviya Educational and Cultural Foundation of South India was held at Rajaji Hall in which scholars from several countries and from all over India belonging to different communities participated.

Inaugurating the Meet, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Coal, Thiru C.K. Jaffer Shareef, commended the Foundation for holding such a Meet which he said would promote better International understanding and National Integration. He also

released a Souvenir on the occasion. Presiding over the function Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S. Adviser to the Governor of TamilNadu said that - to improve the standard of human life and dignity, there was a greater need for inculcating moral values.

The concluding session was presided over by Major General Nirmal Sondhi, G.O.C., ATNKK area who emphasised the need for discipline in every sphere of life. Later Thiru B.S. Abdur Rahman, Founder, United Economic Forum, distributed the cash awards to the winners of the various competitions.

In the International event the first prize was awarded to Qari Gulem Mustafa of Bangladesh and Qari Hameeduddin of India got the second prize. The Zambian and Sudanese were awarded consolation prizes.

Earlier welcoming the gathering Dr. S.K. Khadri, Founder President of the Foundation said that the International Meet was being organised for the fifth year and that such meets were conducted by the Governments of Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Dr. G.S.M.P. Khadri, Hony. Correspondent proposed a vote of thanks.

The ELQOT New Building at perungudi near Madras was declared open on 25.8.'88 by Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S., Adviser to the Governor. Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary, to Government presided over the function.



Independence Day Celebrations



TRADE UNION LEADERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS HONOURED

The Tamil Nadu Government observed the 41st anniversary of the Indian Independence and Jawaharlal Nehru's Birth Centenary as Labour Day on 13th August 1988.

A special meeting was organised where freedom fighters and a number of trade union leaders were honoured Thiru K. Gurumurthy, Thiru S. C. C. Anthony Pillai and Tmt. Rukmani were among those who were honoured.

Seven workers were given Shram Vir Awards and 4 Industrial Relations Awards were presented to two managements and trade unions for maintaining best industrial relations. The awards were presented by Dr. P.C.Alexander, the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

He also presented prizes to workers who won in the State level competitions in essay, poetry and elocution conducted by the State Labour Commissioner to mark the occasion.

Disciplined trade unions :

The Governor paid glowing tributes to Industrial workers in the State. Out of 16,000 industrial units, Tamil Nadu faced problems with only 29 units in the State. No other State could boast of such an achievement, he said. He further

said, 'this was primarily due to the intelligent and disciplined functioning of labour unions under disciplined leaders.'

The Governor said Tamil Nadu was the first State to observe the Labour Day on 13th August. Every year the day would be observed as Labour Day and trade union and freedom fighters would be honoured, he added.

Presiding over the function, Adviser to the Governor, Dr. A. Padmanaban said the State Government was implementing all labour laws and solving disputes through peaceful negotiations. He called for constant endeavour on the part of both managements and workers to preserve and strengthen the good industrial relations in the State.

Thiru A.P. Muthuswamy, Commissioner and Secretary, Labour and Employment Department in his welcome address said the history of trade union movement and the freedom struggle in the country were closely inter-linked. Function of their nature would make the youth aware of the role played by workers and trade union leaders.

Several trade union leaders and representatives of Employees Associations felicitated the Labour

department for organising the function.

INTUC President Thiru G. Ramanujam said the day was memorable in the history of the trade union movement in India. Though a number of labour problems had been solved over the years, the living condition of a majority of the working class remained regrettably low.

Former Tamil Nadu Minister and President of Anna Thozhilaga Peravai, Thiru S. Raghavanandam called for stern action against management which failed to implement labour laws.

Thiru K. T. K. Thangamani (AITUC) highlighted the condition of workers in match factories.

Thiru S.C.C. Anthony Pillai (HMS) said only if the industrial relations were smooth, productivity would go up.

Thiru S. V. Balasubramaniam (SIMA), Thiru K. R. Motilal (AIMO), Thiru S. Sethuraman (CE) and Thiru A.N. Srinivasa Rao (Federation of Association of Small Industries of India) were among those who addressed the gathering.

Thiru K. Malaiswamy, Labour Commissioner proposed a vote of thanks.

The Governor presented shawls and mementoes to veteran trade union leaders and honoured Thiru K. Gurumurthy, Thiru S.C.C. Anthony Pillai and Tmt. N. S. Rukmani.

The following were the winners of the award for good industrial

relations: Managements: Dalmia Cement (Bihar) Limited, Dalmiapuram, Bum Standard Company Limited, Salem, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Madras, Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Limited (Perumalpatti factory), Rajapalayam.

Trade unions: Tamil Nadu National Engineering, Employees Union, (INTUC), Sundaram Clayton Harita Employees Union, MRF Cycle Tyre Unit Employees Association, Sree Ayanar Noorpu & Nesavoo Alai Thozhilalar Nala Sangam.

Be Proud of Heritage



The year long 'Freedom forty' celebrations came to an end on August 14th with a special 'torchrun' by sportspersons and a colourful students rally on the eve of the 41st Anniversary of Independence.

The day began with a 'Freedom Forty Run' by leading sportspersons of Tamil Nadu from the War Memorial. About 100 athletes and sportspersons joined the run along Wallajah Road, Anna Salai and Blackers Road to the Mayor Radhakrishnan Corporation Stadium in Egmore, where the city school students presented a colourful rally.

About a dozen leading sportspersons who had won laurels at the international and national levels were given special awards by the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, who also took the salute.

The Directorate of Information and Public Relations, the Madras Corporation, Directorate of Sports and the Directorate of School Education coordinated the events.

At the War Memorial the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Sports Development Corporation, Thiru B. Sivanthi Adityan, lighted the freedom torch and presented it to

the Governor's Adviser, Dr. A. Padmanabhan, IAS., who in turn handed it over to Senthil Vadivel, Captain of the Indian Basketball Team which won the South Asian Championship last year and ace shooter, Rupa Unnikrishnan.

It was left to Monica Fernandez and Rajasekaran, both hurdlers to complete the run and present the torch to the Adviser to Governor, Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, IAS., at the Egmore stadium. Some 4,000 school students who had assembled at the stadium cheered the athletes as they came round the arena.

Addressing the students, Dr. P.C. Alexander said that the only message he could give them on such a historic occasion was to be proud of the great Indian heritage and the Gandhi-Nehru legacy, bequeathed to them by the previous generation.

"You are bound to feel the impact of the progress and achievements in the Western countries and even feel disappointed at the slow pace of our progress. But never forget we have been independent for only 40 years now. We have been victims of a cruel colonial exploitation—economic, social, cultural and political. You are in the midst of a revolution and are partici-

pants in it. You will feel the benefits of this revolution in a few more years."

He recalled the services of leaders like Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and Subhas Chandra Bose and said Tamil Nadu had contributed several national leaders and innumerable freedom fighters who should be remembered on such occasions.

The following athletes were given special awards for distinction in their spheres; Gautam Ramadas (shooting), Srividhya Palanisami (shuttle badminton), Mathivanan (boxing), C. R. Kumar (hockey), V. Jayanthi (volleyball), K. Raja (carrom), P. Pennarasi (tennis), D. Sathyamoorthy (powerlifting), Y. Syed Ashraff Hassan (football), Senthil Vadivel (basketball) and G. Gayathri Acharya (rowing). Earlier the Director of Sports and Youth Services, Thiru A.N. Dyaneswaran, welcomed the gathering.

Students of the Presidency Girls Higher Secondary School, Nungibakkam Corporation Girls Higher Secondary School; Kerala Vidyalaya, Adarsh Vidyalaya, Francis Xavier School and St. Louis Institute for Deaf and Dumb presented a variety programme and drills.

The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N. Krishnabharathy, I.A.S. proposed a vote of thanks.

A Poet's meet on 'Freedom forty' was organised in the afternoon at the Kalaivanar Arangam, followed by a re-enactment of the Constituent Assembly by college students in Madras.



BE VIGILANT AGAINST HOSTILE FORCES

"Unity and integrity cannot be taken for granted and the nation must be vigilant against hostile forces across the borders," said Governor Dr P. C. Alexander at a function organised to mark 40 years of free India, on August 14, 1988 at Valluvar Kottam.

Strong pillars of secularism and democracy were established during the first few years of independence and the next 15 years were a period of self-reliance, he said. He added that for the last three years the nation was taking off in the technological sense and the people would have to pay price for liberty to eternal vigilance.

26 freedom fighters were honoured with the Thamira Pathra award on the occasion.

Participating in the function Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam Chairman, High level Committee, Tamil Development stated that it was one's duty to salute all those who fought for free India. former Union Minister Thiru C. Subramaniam recalled events of the Constituent Assembly on the midnight of August 14, 1947.

Dr. H.V. Hande (AIADMK) Jayalitha leader, Thiru G. K. Moopanar TNCC (I) President Tmt. Vyjayanthimala Bali, M.P., Thiru P. Manickam (CPI) Thiru A. Abdul Samad (ML) Tmt. Sarojini Varadapan and Thiru C.K. Tamilarasan participated in the function.

Commissioner & Secretary, Information and Tourism Department Thiru C.N. Ramdas I.A.S., welcomed the gathering and Director of Information and Public Relations Thiru C.N. Krishnabharathy, I.A.S., proposed a vote of thanks.



The spirit of democracy cannot be established in the midst of terrorism, whether governmental or popular.

LET US PRESERVE THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF OUR COUNTRY

The 42nd Independence Day was celebrated all over Tamil Nadu with usual gaiety. The Governor Dr. P.C. Alexander was received by the Chief Secretary Thiru M.M. Rajendran near the Fort Ramparts and conducted to the saluting base on Rajaji Salai. The Chief Secretary also introduced to the Governor, the General Officer Commanding ATNKK area, the Commander of Tamil Nadu-Kerala Sub-area, the Naval Officer-in-charge, Madras, the Air Officer Commanding, Air Fort Station, Tambaram. The Director-General of Police, The Commissioner of Police, The Inspector General of Police (L & O) and The Sheriff of Madras.

After taking the salute, the Governor inspected the Guard of Honour provided by the Indian Air Force Personnel. On entering the Fort, he was received by his Advisers, Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S. and Dr. A.Padmanabhan I.A.S. near the steps on the South of the Ramparts and conducted to the Flag Mast.

The Governor unfurled the National Flag at the Fort Ramparts. He addressed a gathering in front of Fort St. George.

The Governor in his speech said:

I said this is a day of rejoicing and thanks giving and also a day of *Introspection and self-assessment*. If there is one thing of which we feel proud on this Independence Day, it is that we have not only preserved our freedom but also preserved our Democracy. Freedom without democracy is only freedom from external domination, but it will still be domination of a few over many. Over 50 countries gained their independence with the collapse of colonialism immediately after Indian Independence, but if we take a headcount of these countries today, we will find that freedom in many countries has not meant freedom for the ordinary man and woman. The lights of democracy—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, inde-

12



pendence of judiciary, elected legislature, and civil service selected on merits have been blown out in many countries which became free along with us, and most of them are now under some crude variant of dictatorship or theocracy wearing the robes of democracy.

There were many who thought India with large number of princely States, wide variety of languages and sub-cultures, disparities in development among different sections of the people, differences based on caste and religions will never be able to retain our national cohesion and identity after the departure of the British. Over the last 41 years, we have proved all the skeptics wrong and have emerged as a united and integrated nation proud of our ancient heritage, confident of our future destiny.

I said that we have emerged as a united and coherent nation. But on an occasion like this, it is good to make a careful look at our strength and cohesion as a nation. 41 years after Independence, we paid the heavy price for freedom through partition and bloodshed, we now hear shrill cries of secession and subversion, separation and terrorism fuelled by money and weapons from across the borders and supported

and financed by certain misguided elements living in the comforts of certain affluent countries of the West. It is, of course, only a microscopic minority who think that by mindless murder, mayhem and butchery of innocent people in market places or forms they can cause another partition of India. While we remain committed to the tasks of preserving the unity and integrity of our country whatever may be the cost, we should not ignore the seriousness of the foreign involvement in these nefarious activities of a few. The answer to those who entertain such dreams about destabilising or disintegrating India is the renewed commitment and resolve of 800 million people of India to the Unity and integrity of the motherland.

Our young Republic has also to safeguard itself from the cancerous growth of disintegrating forces from within the body politic which often masquerade themselves as loyalty to a region, a language or a caste. We in India respect all religions, and unlike some other developing countries have not proclaimed the primacy of exclusively of any particular religion or sect. The basic tenet of our secularism is freedom of worship and faith for all and respect for all religions. In democratic India, there is no room for conflict of loyal-

ties based on religion, culture or language. All the languages are languages of India, India take pride in her composite culture, a grand mosaic into which different sub-cultures blend harmoniously enriching the whole without losing the identity of the part. This unity of culture, retaining its rich variety and diversity has indeed been the main strength of our nation.

I wish to convey my greetings to the countless farmers and workers of India and to our brave soldiers, sailors and airmen who are engaged

in defending the territorial integrity of our motherland.

On this great day, let us renew our irrevocable commitment to the basic tenets of our Nation, which have been our strength and pride namely—Secularism, Socialism and Democracy. And what better way we can do it except through the immortal words of Jawaharlal Nehru whose birth centenary we will be celebrating this year.

I quote from Nehru's message to the Nation of 15th August, 1947.

"We shall never allow the torch of freedom to be blown out, however high the wind or stormy the tempest."

JAI HIND! VANAKKAM!

The Flag hoisting ceremony over, the Governor distributed food packets to the poor and physically handicapped children assembled at the Fort.

Progress in 40 Years high lighted

The progress, achievements, challenges and the problems in various spheres of development during the 40 years of independence were highlighted at a symposium on 40 years of Freedom, organised in Madras on August 15th by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations.

In his presidential address, Thiru P.K. Sethuraman, Judge of the Madras High Court, said 40 years was too short a period in the life of a nation. Yet, India had achieved significant progress in diverse areas.

He said there were still some veteran freedom fighters who could personally describe the spirit and events of the freedom struggle. But a time would come when the people would have to know how India won its freedom only from history and the books.

The Director of Collegiate Education, Dr. P.S. Subramanian, welcoming the gathering, said that as part of the "Freedom 40" celebrations, the Government had organised this symposium to assess the developments by representatives from different disciplines.

Thiru S.T. Kasirajan, I.A.S., spoke on Cultural Development, Thiru S.V. Chittibabu on Science and Technology, Dr. Avvai Natarajan on Education, Dr. S. Vijayalakshmi on Rural Women and their Progress, Tmt. Sivasankari on Women's Development, Thiru V.O.C. Subramanian on Industries and Thiru Anbu Vedachalam on Strides in Agriculture.

The curtain on the two-day celebrations put up by the various Government departments came down with a variety entertainment programme by students of different schools and colleges at the Kalai-varan Arangam.





A MAN OF MANY PARTS

A.P. JANARTHANAM

I was attracted to Anna in 1937. Since then he had been my affectionate elder brother in public life.

With his amiable disposition, tact, sobriety, statesmanship, brotherly feelings for his party associates and compassion even for his opponents, Anna endeared himself to one and all. He stood for stability, order and progress in the South. He was claimed by all India. He championed the cause of the poorest of the poor.

Anna was a versatile genius who moulded the destinies of great people. A staunch follower of Periyar Ramasami, he became the Rising Sun of Tamil glory.

He reigned supreme for over three decades as the greatest orator of Tamil Nadu. He drew the biggest crowds. His oratory was relished as much as the music of M.K. Thyagaraja Bhagavater and the

nadaswaram of T.N. Rajaratnam—the timbre and rhythm of his voice was such. He was the Tamilian Demosthenes. Alliteration, vast erudition, penetrating insight, fine anecdotes and choice parables marked his speeches.

Anna was a great journalist, a fine novelist and a noted playwright. As editor of Viduthalai, Dravidanadu, Kanchi, Home Rule and Homeland he wrote page after page, week after week, for over 30 years. He distilled the essence of the great Sangham literature in his writings. Bharathi Dasan, the great revolutionary poet, influenced him very much.

He was a master of history. He wrote history—and made it. References to British, Greek, Roman, French, American and Russian histories abound in his writings. The Buddha, the Tamil Sidhars, Bradlaugh and Ingersoll, all inspired him.

He was a voracious reader. To the last he was a great lover of books. He mastered all great political thinkers and economists. He studied with great interest the working of democracy in underdeveloped countries. He had a keen insight into Indian conditions and problems. With his breezy style and humour, Anna made hard facts and dry statistics palatable.

Anna was a talented playwright and a gifted actor. 'Kalki', the well-known Tamil writer, compared him to Shaw, Ibsen and Galsworthy. Anna conducted many campaigns through his plays. He encouraged talented artistes.

Anna was a great statesman. He rose above party, encouraged his followers to appreciate the good in others. He did not harbour malice or ill-will. He spoke well of India in America and Japan.

He was a staunch believer in democracy and Socialism and always accommodated the Opposition's point of view. The smooth deliberations of the Tamil Nadu legislature during his time bear this out.

He was a brilliant administrator. The rupee-a-measure scheme was proof of his great concern for the common man. He stuck to Prohibition. His prosperity brigade serves the people very well.

His budget speeches are fine examples of Tamil prose. He presented the dream of Tamil thought to the delegates who attended the Second World Tamil Conference.

Anna's performances on the floor of the Madras Assembly and Council were remarkable. The packed visitor's galleries were hypnotised by his ready retorts, flashes of wit, devastating satire and masterly analysis.

In short, he was the watchdog of Tamil rights, the great ambassador of goodwill, the focus of the Hindi sentiment, the architect of the United Front which brought about the big change in 1967 and the leader of the Dravidian Movement.

Courtesy : Illustrated Weekly of India



Periyar the first Professor of Tamil Nadu

—ANNA

Many years ago I wrote an article for 'Dravidanadu' Annual Number. When I wrote about the poets and professors of various countries in that article, I referred to Periyar (E.V. Ramasami) as 'the first professor of Tamil Nadu.'

His services to society are indeed great. The people of the country have not attained intellectual fertility to such an extent as to accept his ideas and ideals.

The growth of a crop depends upon the fertility of the soil.

Likewise people of good intellectual capacity only can grasp and foster his ideas and ideals.

We cannot say that his service does not do any good. After his forty years social service, intellectual revolution has achieved success in Tamil Nadu. None can deny it. We know well how powerful and potent his rationalist propaganda is.

When he began his propaganda, certain classes of people were considered unfit for learning. Even those poor people believed it to be true.

PERIYAR—OUR SAVIOUR

Caste system has been harming our nation. It is caste system that has segregated millions and millions of people and held them in degradation. Periyar Ramaswami has been fighting valiantly against caste system to eradicate its root and branch. For over half-a-century, he has been fighting social evils. He has won laurels in many a battle field. He is a Saviour.

—Babuji JAGJIVAN RAM.

Fifty Years Service

The service that Periyar has taken up is a laudable service. The country needs his most useful service. Periyar only has that rare ability to do it.

Rationalist Propaganda

The education that we give to our students in schools and colleges is theoretically useful to them, when they leave the institution. It is not useful to them either rationally or practically later in life. Schools should do the propaganda of learning whereas Periyar should carry on the rationalist propaganda. Only with these two things we can reform society.

Gold is not obtained in bars immediately after the earth is dug. After so many hardships, the glittering gold is got. Just like that the task of social reforms has many obstacles to overcome.

(Speech delivered by Anna on December, 19, 1967 while declaring open the Periyar Ramasami Educational Building)



GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO THANTHAI PERIYAR

"Mahatma Gandhi wrote to me twice. On the first occasion, he wrote a letter commending my work. The second letter was written when I was suffering from pain in my hand. In the letter he said 'the pain may be due to your spinning of charka continuously. So, it is better you stop spinning till the pain subsides.' The Civil Disobedience Movement was at its peak. Thousands of men and women who participated in this movement courted arrest. At this juncture, Sir Sankaran Nair convened a peace conference for peaceful negotiation with Indian Government in order to create a calm atmosphere in politics. He wanted that the agitation be withdrawn before the peace talks commenced. Gandhiji did not accept this pre-condition..... Addressing the peace conference Gandhiji said 'The withdrawal of the agitation is not in my hands. It is in the hands of E.V. Ramanasami's sister and his wife in Erode.'"

There is reason for such statement of Gandhiji. After my wife was arrested for participation in the agitation, many followed her to prison. My family in Erode enjoyed good reputation. Besides, I

had also served as the chairman of Erode Municipality. No wonder that more number of people-friends and supporters courted arrest.

Coconut Trees Felled down

In those days I was a protagonist of Prohibition. I felled down coconut trees in my farm in order to make Prohibition a success. Following me, my friends also cut down the coconut trees in their farms. A critical situation arose in 1924 whether or not the Congress should participate in the elections. My argument was that it should not participate in the elections. But Gandhiji gave permission to the Congress to join the elections. Subsequently I suggested an alternative. I said that, if it is to participate in the elections, 50% of the seats should be reserved for Non-Brahmins and the rest be shared among all sections.

I brought it as a resolution before the Provincial Congress Conference held at Kancheepuram in that year. My resolution was not admitted. I also quit the Congress. When I was taking rest in Bangalore, Gandhi invited me to pacify me.

Ramanathan and myself met him. But I did not accept his explanation.

In later days Gandhi advocated three ideas that I could accept viz. (1) Congress should be dissolved; (2) formation of Secular Government; and (3) Brahmins should confine themselves to religious activities and allow others to get education and occupy offices.

I was the first President of the newly formed Khadi Board for five years.... I bought buildings in important places and set up Khadi stalls and increased Khadi sales. K. Santhanam was then the Secretary of the Board. We had differences of opinion over appointments. To some extent, Gandhi made compromise of our differences. Khadi Boards then were merged with the Akhil Bharath Chhatra Sangh, formed on all India basis. As a result the Provincial Khadi Boards were deprived of powers. I was not happy over

(From 'Gandhiji in Tamil Nadu')

By

A. RAMASAMI



BHARATI'S DREAMS REALISED

To Sri Lanka we shall build a bridge
Or raising Seta make a road;
And cultivate the hinterland
With overflowing Bengal floods;
Weapons we shall make and paper,
Establish factories and schools;
Tireless, upstanding, heads erect,
We shall speak Truth and dare and do
Deeds heroic.

Umbrellas we shall make, and ploughs,
Jute-bags and iron-nails; vehicles
That run and fly; and mighty ships
That see the whole world trembling.

Great poems we shall write, paint fine
pictures, foster arts and raise
Rich forests, factories, furnances,
Rejoicing in all kinds of work.

Like nectar we shall cherish Tamil
Avvai's words: "Two castes alone
There are-the Noble who are just
And ever ready to help others;
And the Base who are not."

Subramania Bharathi- "The New Rattler-Singer". II

Prof. Dr. N. SANJEEVI

In this brief paper we shall try to understand Bharati's integrated personality of new visions and missions through a single poem of his titled as 'The new rattler-singer' which is rightly identified and acknowledged as the most original and a first experiment in form and content. The form of the poem full of sound and sense is typical of its simplicity and strength of appeal since it is just the most common sight and sound of a rattler-singer moving about wearing multicoloured clothes

in the streets, lanes and by-lanes of a town or a village, in early morning after his frightening fierce mystic worships in the nearby burning-ghat and singing to the accompaniment of his small rattler sound the fortunes and misfortunes of the people especially of the well-to-do in the locality and collecting rice and clothes later in the day from the people. This technique of adopting the character of one who instills awe and fear simultaneously in one and all in the society, good or bad, rich or poor, old or young, educated

or illiterate by his sooth-saying to tell the future of the very nation in curt and crisp terms is indeed a memorable illustration of the poet's ingenuity and innovation with an eye on the possible impact that will surely cause on the mind of any one and every one in the society. The following free translation of the poem 'the new rattler-singer' that is so simple and so sharp will speak for itself more of its intent and content and its potentialities for impact and inspiration than any further elucidation of it at this point.

THE NEW RATTLER-SINGER

Kudukudu Kudukudu Kudukudu Kudukudu
Good time comes; good time comes
Castes merge, conflicts collapse
Cry out, cry out, Sakthi! Maakaali!
Tell out good fortune to the people of Vedapura(m)
Poverty goes out; riches comes in
Education expands, sins sink
If the literate indulges in conspiracy and sin
Certain is his disaster with the cries of 'alas'
Trade and commerce develop in Vedapura(m)
Industry increases, the labourer lives well
Sastras raise, subtilities revealed
Machines multiply; mechanics mature
All manthras arise! O! arise!
Kudukudu Kudukudu Kudukudu Kudukudu
Tell out, tell out, O! Malayala Bahavathi!
Anthari, Viiri, Sandikai! Suli!
Kudukudu Kudukudu Kudukudu Kudukudu
All gentlemen get courage!
their pot-bellies shrink and slim!
their briskness brighten!
All the eight varieties of wealth(Ashta Lakshmi) ascend!
Sciences advance; castes diminish!
eyes open; Justice seen!
The old madness suddenly cracks down!
Hercism heightens; Excellence achieved!
Tell out O! Sakthi Malayala Bahavathi!
Dharma triumphs! Dharma triumphs!



TILAK OF THE SOUTH



tion 124A, 153A, against him for his anti- Government speeches. The Law and order situation in Madurai got out of control and the Government had to bring in the army. Meetings were held daily and agitations took place resulting in shooting.

Exploiting the situation the Congress Committee conducted public meetings and raised funds. "Subramania Siva participated in these meetings. Rajaji and other leading advocates appeared for Dr. Naidu. In spite of Rajaji's brilliant arguments Dr.Naidu was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. They appealed against the judgement in the Madras High Court, and Dr. Naidu was free, because of brilliant law point made by Rajaji.

Though he had accepted Gandhiji's policy of Ahimsa in principle, Dr.Naidu felt that weapons should also be used in agitations. He had emphasized this point in an editorial "Freedom Struggle" in TamilNadu dated: 3.9.1921, "India should take up arms to achieve freedom". This editorial was considered seditious by the then British Government. At the trial in the Salem Court, he was convicted to 9 months imprisonment.

With Mahatma

Gandhiji stayed at Dr.Naidu's house, when he visited Tirupur in 1920 and in Salem in 1921. During the visit Dr.Naidu handed over all the jewels worn by his wife to Gandhi.



Dr.P.Varadarajulu Naidu (1887-1957) popularly known as "Tilak of the South", entered the national movement in 1906. He was a medical practitioner, great journalist, politician and patriot.

Born into a poor family, to Perumal Naidu and Kuppal on June 4th, 1887 at Rasi-m(Salem District) in TamilNadu. He lost his father at eight and he raised his mother.

His early education was at Tirupur. Later, he did a two year course in Indian Medicine at Culcutta National College. He joined the Medical Education Department at Tirupur.

He set up practice at Tirupur. Later he gave up his practice and joined the freedom movement.

He was married at the age of 24. His wife Rukmani encouraged his ideals.

As a Politician

Writing about his political entry, in his daily 'Tamil Nadu' dated 26th September, 1936, he said that he

joined the National Movement, when he was 19 in 1906. That he was blessed by National poet Subramaniya Bharathi, when he met him at Puducherry in 1916.

The Justice party was started in 1916, to oppose the Congress Party. "The credit goes to Naidu to nip the efforts of the Justice party gaining strength in Tamil Nadu" - observed Thiru. Vi.Ka.

The Madras Presidency Association was organised in 1917 and Dr.Naidu was elected as one of the executive members. In 1925, he was elected the President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Freedom Movement

He toured all over Tamil Nadu to spread the National Movement by his fiery speeches.

In 1918, the British Government had banned public meetings within 10 kms. around the Madurai Harvey Mills, where the labourers were on strike. Dr.Naidu supported their cause with his fiery speeches.

The Government filed a suit, under the Indian Criminal Law, sec-

When Gandhiji was arrested in 1922, he adopted a novel method to oppose it. He refused to pay his taxes and said that he would pay his taxes only after the release of Gandhi. The Government seized his land and car for auction. But nobody came forward to buy them.

Dr.Naidu's letter to the Government refusing to pay taxes was published in Gandhiji's, 'Young India' and Tilak's 'Maratta'. This was appreciated by Desabandu C.R. Das.

In 1921, the Indian National Congress had decided to boycott the reception to the Prince of Wales. Dr.Naidu took a leading part in successfully holding hartals and agitations in connection with the boycott in Madras. He addressed a public meeting at the beach along with Thiru.Vi.Ka., and V.V.S.Iyer. Dr.Naidu was known as the "Tilak of the South".

The INC held its annual sessions on 26th December 1927 in Madras and took a decision to boycott the Simon Commission. His fiery speeches against the Simon Commission made the boycott a great success.

The great October Revolution in 1917, in Russia encouraged the leftist party in India. He paid tributes to the new efforts taken by Soviet Russia in Annie Besant's 'New India' in 1917.

Post Independent India

Dr.Naidu was elected to the Upper House in 1951 unopposed. In 1952 he was returned to the Assembly from the Salem Constituency. His speeches in the Assembly reflected the welfare of the working population.

Dr.Naidu was the ardent supporter of the Labour movement. He had an important role in establishing the South Indian Railway workers Union.

Labour Movement

While presiding over the Second Conference of the Madras Presidency Workers Union held on 16.2.1924, he paid tributes to the revolutionary leader Lenin for setting up a Socialistic Republic.

In 1926, Dr.Naidu was a member of the All India Labour Union. At the Labour Conference held at

Coonoor in 1930 he raised the revolutionary idea that the land must be nationalized.

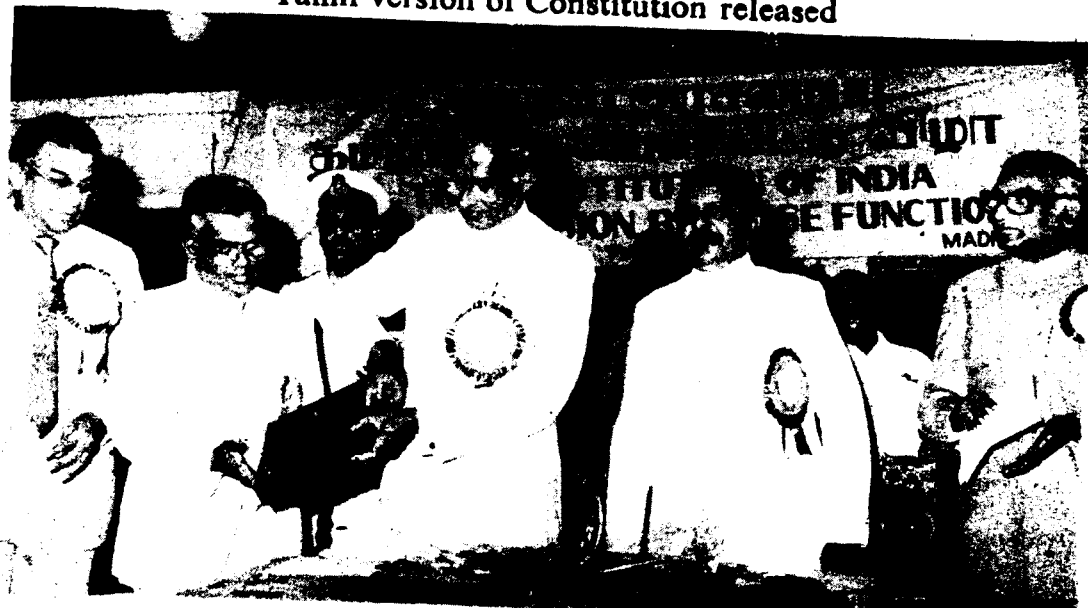
Dr.Naidu had taken keen interest in social reforms even before his entry into politics. He worked for the uplift of the Harijans. He conducted temple entry with Harijans.

In 1924, V.V.S.Iyer was running a 'Gurukula' Ashram where the Brahmin boys and Harijan boys were segregated in the dining room. Dr.Naidu was incensed at this treatment meted out to the Harijan boys and strongly opposed it. The segregation of the boys was given up.

Dr.Naidu's political entry was through the daily 'Prapancha Mitran'. He bought the newspaper which was running at a loss. His writings were arousing and fiery. In 1919 he started 'Tamil Nadu' a weekly. In 1926, it became a daily. It ceased publication, when he entered into active politics. It was Dr.Naidu who first started the 'Indian Express'.

Dr.Naidu's heroic life came to a close on 23.7.1957.

Tamil version of Constitution released



The authentic Tamil Translation of the Constitution was released by His Excellency the Governor Dr. P. C. Alexander, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Union Law Minister Thiru B. Shankaranand on 13th August, 1988 at Rajaji Hall.

The Governor presented the first copy of the Tamil Constitution to Thiru S. Ratnavel-Pandian, Officiating Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.



V. O. C.

The Beacon Light

V.O.Chidambaram popularly known as V.O.C. is one of the architects of modern India. He was an able scholar in Tamil, a prolific writer, a social reformer, a great orator, a fiery speaker, a Trade Union Leader and a dauntless fighter for the cause of the freedom of the nation.

When Chidambaram was practicing law in Tuticorin his interest in shipping was aroused. Tuticorin was then a buzzing port with great commercial activity, with Britishers having the monopoly of shipping interest. During those dark days of ruthless repression of our national interests by the British rulers, V.O.Chidambaram dared to form a Swadeshi Shipping Company. The company of Swadeshi fired the imagination of the people. One of the first attempts in the direction of self

reliance was made. The swadeshi movement ultimately shook the very foundation of the British rule in India.

A friend of the poor man, V.O.C. organised labour union in the Coral Mills at Tuticorin. The strike organised by him in this mill broke the tyranny of the British capitalists, who, in the end, agreed to enhance the wages and reduce the working hours.

Chidambaram was one of the contemporaries of dynamic leaders like Tilak and Bipin Chandrapal. He gave up his legal profession and threw himself in the struggle for swaraj and galvanised the masses by his eloquent speeches and powerful writings. The Government who were watching the activities of V.O.C. with obvious fear and suspicion prosecuted him for sedition.

He was sentenced to 40 years of transportation. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 6 years of rigorous imprisonment.

After serving a long term of imprisonment, Chidambaram came out of jail, penniless and broken hearted, with despair and anguish as to how to find his feet in life. Extreme hardships in jail had completely shattered his health. He saw only the ruination of the Swadeshi Shipping Company, which he had so fondly nurtured. To go back to law was his only recourse. But his sanaad had been forfeited by the British rulers. Thanks to the help of Judge Wallace he got back his sanaad. But he found that he could not make both ends meet. He gave up practice and turned his attention to literary pursuits.

V.O.C. had the sanctifying association of Poet Bharati who was then known widely as the Bard of Freedom. The stirring songs of Freedom began to ring through the words and work of Bharati. V.O.C. was an ardent admirer of Bharati. Bharati became a powerful associate of V.O.C.

V.O.C., Bharati, and many others, stirred Tamil Nadu to its depths. The sacrifices they made, the sufferings they endured, the hardships they encountered, the odds they met, the obstacles they crossed, became the watch word and the bye-word of political thoughts and action.

V.O.C. stood out on an eminence of patriotic persons, a scholar who broke stones and drew the oil mill, a labour leader who became the champion for the working class, an intellectual who led the way for freedom struggle, V.O.C. is hallowed by fame and name. His renunciation was great. He showed the path. He gave the philosophy of national service. He was a beacon light. He had left a tradition of scholarship and national service. His voice has become still. But he lives in the minds and hearts of our people and will continue to inspire this generation and succeeding generations for the evangelical mission of serving the cause of the people and of making India good, great and glorious.

SON OF THE MOUNTAINS



Govind Ballabh Pant, called a son of the mountains by Jawaharlal Nehru, was born to Manorath Pant and Govindi on 30 August 1887, at Khunt, near Almora, nestling on a crest of the Himalayas.

Till the age of ten, Pant was educated at home. In 1897 he was sent to the primary school of the local Ramsay College.

Pant was nearly 18 when he joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad and stayed at the Macdonnell Hindu Boarding House in 1905.

The political atmosphere was then surcharged with agitational and nationalistic feelings due to the partition of Bengal. In February 1907, in a public meeting at Allahabad presided over by Motilal Nehru, Gokhale advised the youngmen to devote themselves to the service of the motherland. The speech had a salutary and profound effect on young Pant. He accepted Gokhale as his political Guru and preceptor. Pant also came in personal contact with Madan Mohan Malaviya and was very much influenced with the magnanimity of his personality. He started making public speeches which annoyed the University authorities and he was debarred from taking the B.A. Examination but later was permitted to appear at the examination.

He stood first in the Law examination in 1909 and was awarded the coveted Lumsden medal.

Pant was a voracious reader. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Anand Math had a profound effect on him. He also read the writings of Joseph Mazzini, which turned him into an ardent fighter for freedom. Mill's famous essay on Liberty shaped his future outlook. Lajpat Rai's personality and ideas also influenced him.

Pant was married in 1916 to Kala Devi daughter of Tara Datt Pandey at the age of 30. He had one son and two daughters.

He started his career as an advocate in 1910 at Almora and in due course of time he became the most adroit and successful advocate by sheer dint of his merit. He made a great name for himself in the law courts.

The qualities which he inculcated as a lawyer formed the foundation-stone of his future success as a statesman and administrator. He had a good grasp and command over every detail in the most complicated cases. He had the capacity of a powerful and effective cross examiner.

Pant was at the Zenith of legal career in Kumaon in 1922 he suddenly but silently decided to give up his lucrative legal practice. The Kakori conspiracy case, which he led the defence, sealed his skill, ability and patience.

He soon gained immense reputation and became a member of the municipal board of Kashipur in 1916. It was due to the efforts of Pant that Udaipur College was founded at Kashipur in 1914. It was also due to him that free compulsory education scheme was implemented in Kumaon in 1915.

Pant purchased the maximum shares of the Deshbakthi Press started a new weekly 'Shakti' in October 1918 which became the battle flag of Kumaon.

Kumaon was very sensitive to the waves of nationalism and history of national movement in Kumaon is associated with the establishment of the 'Kumaon Parishad' in 1916 in the formation of which Pant played a great role.

The Home Rule Movement became a great force. Mrs. Annie Besant founded the Home Rule League at Poonah in April, 1916.

It was in 1919 that the notorious Rowlatt Bill was passed which subjected the liberties of the people to the mercy of the bureaucracy. It supplied the necessary fuel for an upsurge in India. Gandhi posed an emphatic protest through his new peaceful non-violent movement the great motive force of Ahimsa. Pant became an ardent supporter of the non-violent movement.

He was elected President of the Zila Parishad of Nainital in 1920 but gave up his office in 1921. Pant's achievements as President of the District Board made him very popular. He also took a prominent part in the Coolie Begar Movement in Kumaon. It was abolished in 1921.

Pant attended the momentous 36th Congress session at Ahmedabad in December 1921. Pant was very much impressed by the speech of Gandhi. He decided to devote himself entirely to the programme of hand-spinning and weaving, communal harmony, eradication of untouchability and prohibition.

In the election of 1923 Pant fought the election as a candidate of the Swaraj Party from Nainital and won the election.

Motilal Nehru came to Lucknow from Allahabad for the selection of a leader of the Swaraj Party. He was impressed by Govind Ballabh Pant, as he felt that this young man was to play a decisive role in Indian political life.

Pant suffered lathi blows during the boycott of the Simon Commission but he felt proud of it.

Pant fought incessantly for the abolition of prostitution among the Nayaks.

The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress of 1929 put a ban on the Congressmen to contest the elections for the Councils and asked the sitting members to resign the memberships and Pant also resigned his membership.

Pant was comparatively an unknown figure in the provincial politics till 1923 but in the very first session of the council he won for himself a distinguished place in Indian politics. His oratory, his debating skill, his intellect and his



Nehru and Pant along with several of their companions received serious injuries. Describing the incident Nehru wrote, "we held our ground, and as we appeared to be unyielding, the horses had to pull up at the last moment and reared up on their hind legs with their front hoofs quivering in the air over our heads. And then began a beating of us, and battering with lathis and long batons both by the mounted and the foot police. Pant suffered the most and sustained severe injuries. Nehru wrote about him, "many of our companions were less fortunate, and were badly injured. Govind Ballabh Pant, who stood by me, offered a much bigger target being six foot odd in height, and the injuries he received then have resulted in a painful and persistent malady which prevented an active life."

resourcefulness made him an ideal leader of the Legislative party. He always inspired confidence in his colleagues and friends in the party and enjoyed respect even of his opponents. As a parliamentarian of great gifts, he came over to public notice as a leader of the Swaraj Party in the U.P. Legislative Council. Nature had gifted him with eloquence and intellectual grasp, the two essentials for a successful parliamentarian.

He said, "history has repeatedly proved that there is a limit to the capacity for forbearance even of fallen and oppressed people, and when tyrants become too bold and aggressive their victims shake off their lethargy and raise their heads against their oppressors."

On May 25th, 1930 Pant decided to make salt. He was arrested the following day and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for defying the Salt Laws. He was sent to Dehra Dun Jail and after some time he was shifted to Bareilly. Before his arrest Pant gave explicit instructions to the volunteers to keep the candle of non-violent resistance burning.

In 1931 Pant was elected a member of the Congress Committee and he continued in that post until his death. In 1934 he held the posts of Member of the Parliamentary Board, Member of the Parliament and Deputy Leader of Congress Party.

In 1937 he served as the leader of the Legislative Party and later as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Within two years he brought in social reforms such as removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans. He underwent imprisonment in 1940 and the Quit India Movement in 1942.

sonment in the Satyagraha agitation in 1940 and the Quit India Movement in 1942.

In 1945, after his release he participated in all the talks held in connection with India's Independence.

On 14th June 1947 the resolution for the partition of motherland was moved by Pant and Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel seconded it.

Pant was elected as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1947 and he guided the destiny of Uttar Pradesh for the next eight years.

Home Minister :

G.B. Pant was given the assignment of Home Ministership in the Union Government and he took oath in January 1955. He was also Rajya Sabha member and leader of the Rajya Sabha. For his distinguished services he was conferred the Highest honour of 'Bharat Ratna' in 1957.

While he was amongst discussions with officials on 20th February, 1961, he suffered a stroke, caused by cerebral thrombosis from which he never recovered. On 6th March the mighty heart was still. He fought throughout his life and fought bravely with death for 16 days. Paying him tribute Jawaharlal Nehru said : 'Great Captain of our people during the days of struggle for freedom, great in leadership after freedom came, child of our beloved Himalayan mountains, carrying with him something of their calm and imperturbability, rock of stability and light house to people's mind and path.'

Security for



the
Future

S. Rajarathinam, I.A.S.,
Director of Treasuries and Accounts.

To help and be of purpose to casual labourers and mazdoors in various Government Industrial undertakings and other departmental establishments that are not governed by Statutory Pensionary Rules, the Tamil Nadu Government introduced the "Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees Contributory Provident Fund Scheme," under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act (Central) 1952 with effect from 1st April, 1970. The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras is the Chief Administrator of the scheme assisted by the Accounts Officer (Funds) in implementing the scheme.

The following are the salient features of the Scheme :

ENROLMENT :

Every Worker/Labourer who has worked for a period of sixty days within a continuous period of 3 months in an establishment shall be enrolled as the member of the scheme. The Employer shall send the list of eligible labourers to the Accounts Officer (Funds) Madras who shall assign account numbers to the labourers.

Recovery of Subscription

On allotment of Account numbers, every employee shall subscribe 8% of his monthly wages towards his own subscription to the Scheme. Out of 8% of the wage of an employee, 6.5/6% shall be remitted to the Accounts Officer (Funds) Madras towards Employees Provident Fund. The remaining

1.1/6% shall be remitted towards the Family Pension Scheme to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of the region concerned, through a special chalan No. 10 available in State Bank of India.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

The Government will also contribute an amount equal to 8% wages of an employee as its own share and the same shall also be remitted in a similar manner to the Accounts Officer (Funds) and Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The amount shall be remitted to Accounts Officer (Funds) by means of Demand Draft and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner concerned in the same way as Employees Subscription.

Due date for Remittance of Employees Share and Government Contribution :

Both the Employees Share and Government Contribution shall be remitted both to the Accounts Officer Funds (Madras) and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner on or before 15th of the month following that the subscriptions relate. The remittances to the Accounts Officer (Funds) Madras shall be made by means of Cheque/Demand Draft. The Demand Draft/Cheque shall be accompanied by a schedule showing the names of the employees, their account number, actual wages paid during the month, 8% of wage, and apportionment of 8% total wage into 6.5/6% and 1.1/6 etc.

INTEREST :

Interest shall be allowed every year on the balance in the account of each employee at the rate declared by the State Government from time to time. The annual account slips showing the balance as on 31st March every year will also be issued to each subscriber.

ADVANCES :

An employee shall be given advance such as Medical Advance, Marriage Advance, and House Building Advance as per Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees Contributory Provident Fund Rules 1969.

FINAL SETTLEMENT :

The balance at credit in accounts of an employee with interest shall be settled at the time of leaving an establishment or to legal heir as per the nomination in the case of deceased labourers. In cases of absorption in regular scale the balances will be transferred to General Provident Fund Account of the employees concerned.

FAMILY PENSION SCHEME

In case an employee who contributed to this scheme for a year and more dies in harness, his family will be given pension at a rate prescribed in Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act (Central) 1952. This scheme gives succour and relief to the family of the deceased employee.

DEPOSIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME :

The family of an employee who dies in harness shall also be provided insurance cover of a sum equivalent to 3 years average of the balance in the account of the employee, exceeding Rs. 10,000 in addition to Family Pension.

So far, 306 establishments employing more than 20,000 labourers have been enrolled under the scheme. The Government would like to extend the scheme to all the establishments employing casual labourers so that the benefits of this scheme are enjoyed by all the casual labourers.

PROGRESS IN TAMIL NADU



Clean Administration :

The system of conducting surprise checks at points and places of corruption in various sensitive departments was effectively put into use. The entire machinery of Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption has been geared up for this purpose. A total of 61 traps was organised leading to the arrest of 93 persons. 599 surprise checks were undertaken in offices of maximum public contact.

67 preliminary inquiries, 93 detailed inquiries and 103 registered cases have been taken up during this period. In respect of 200 vigilance cases, preliminary inquiries and detailed inquiries were finalised. The number of disciplinary cases including those referred by the Vigilance Department for which removal/dismissal orders were issued by the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments was 250 in the last six months.

Redressal of Public Grievances

Complaint Cells have been set up in each Department in addition

to the common Complaint Cell functioning in the Public Department. Complaint Cells have also been set up in the offices of Heads of Departments who have been asked to conduct Grievance Days on a fixed day every week.

The Governor receives personally, on an average, 1,300 petitions a month at the Secretariat and during his visits to the District. A Special Cell in the Governor's Secretariat monitors action on these petitions.

PACKAGE OF MEASURERS TO ACCELERATE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

To arrest the slowing down of industrialization and growing unemployment in the State and to give a fillip to the State's industrialization, a comprehensive package of assistance including rationalization of Commercial Taxes and new incentives and concessions was announced by the Government on 8th May, 1988.

1,645 sick small-scale units have been assisted by various financial institutions and banks up to 16th July, 1988. Of the 58 medium units reported to be sick, 10 have been brought back to normalcy by SIPCOT and 12 are expected to reach normalcy shortly. Rehabilitation measures are under consideration for 15 units.

RE-OPENING OF CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS

Out of 41 textile mills which remained closed as on 21-2-1988, 13 have been reopened in the last five months as a result of the special assistance measures organized by the Government. Two more mills are to be opened shortly.

REHABILITATION OF SICK CO-OPERATIVE MILLS

Among the 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu only 8 have been working on profit. A Rehabilitation Committee appointed by the Government recommended a package of measures for rehabilitating six mills and these have been accepted by the Government.

Yarn for Power Scheme

A "Yarn for Power Scheme" was introduced in the State from April 1988 in order to bring down hank yarn prices. Under this Scheme, 7 million units of additional power were given to the textile mills by the State Electricity Board to help them to produce yarn at cheaper rates. This has helped 1 lakh weavers in the State. Under this Scheme, a bundle of yarn (4.5 Kgs) is sold at Rs. 12 less than the market price to the weavers.

Import of Cotton

In order to check the rise in prices, arrangements have been made to import 30,000 bales of cotton for use by the Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Water Supply in Madras City

To enable the needy areas in Madras City to get adequate supply of water, 250 tanker lorries have been pressed into service from March, 1988. In addition, 50 tractor-trailers also supply water to households. Additional 500 pumps have been sunk in various areas.

Under the World Bank Aided Project, new bore wells have been drilled at a cost of Rs. 15 crores and additional 12 mgd. of water has been made available to Madras City.

Some of the long-term projects that have been taken up now for implementation are :

(a) Integrated operation of surface and ground water sources to reduce losses due to evaporation to generate 4.5 mgd.

(b) Linking of the Araniyar and Kortraliyar rivers and providing check dams on the Kortraliyar to stabilise the ground water at a cost of Rs. 17.73 crores to generate 6 mgd. and ;

(c) Construction of ground level reservoirs and pumping stations at various locations in the City.

Water supply in Districts

Government had launched a crash programme of sinking 4,000 rural wells at a cost of Rs. 10 crores

in distress pockets of Tamil Nadu to tide over the scarcity of drinking water. Of these 3,968 wells have been completed by 28th July, 1988.

Public Distribution System :

The functioning of the Public Distribution System has been streamlined through adequate arrangements for increasing the financial viability of the Co-operative Societies, improving the availability of stocks and simplifying the distribution arrangements. 140 posts of Co-operative Sub-Registrars have been sanctioned to supervise the functioning of the fair-price shops.

Cleaning Campaign in Madras

A special drive was launched in March, 1988, for a 'Cleaner and Healthier' Madras City through intensive conservancy operations. Certain essential development schemes required for improvement of the City have also been initiated. Financial support to the City Corporation has been made available through release of additional funds.

The impact of the City Cleaning Programme can be gauged from the fact that during the period 1st March to 22nd July, 1988, an additional quantity of 19,606 tons of garbage and 23,820 tons of debris have been removed from the streets of the city. Further, 6,690 objectionable encroachments have also been removed from the pavements during the period. The City Cleaning Campaign also includes provision of better lighting in the streets and improvements to cremation grounds, parks, roundabouts etc.

Similar Cleaning Campaigns have been launched in other major cities of the State like Madurai, Coimbatore, etc.

Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A provision of Rs. 198.70 crores as against Rs. 161.05 crores for 1987-88 has been made for the year 1988-89 for the Special Programmes for SC and ST Welfare. This represents 13.4 per cent of the total State Plan Outlay in 1988-89 as against 11.46 per cent in 1987-88.

Government have sanctioned Rs. 128 lakhs for distribution of

note-books to SC/ST students (about 10 lakh students) studying in general schools. An additional sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is also being sanctioned.

15 new hostels for the Scheduled Caste-Scheduled Tribe students are being opened during the current year.

The Government have sanctioned additional posts of 75 Secondary Grade Teachers, 50 posts of B.T. Assistants, in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Schools.

3,911 house pattas have been distributed to the houseless people belonging to the Scheduled Caste groups.

A special Housing Programme for Scheduled Castes called the 'Kamarajar Housing Scheme' has been introduced under which 8,000 houses are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each. The houses are expected to be completed by September, 1988. These are in addition to the 5,000 houses under the normal Housing Scheme of the Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

The rates of loan scholarship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have been increased by more than 50 per cent for professional courses and by 35-50 per cent of other courses during the current year. Boarding and lodging charges for post-matric courses have been increased by 25 to 50 per cent.

Destitutes' pension

Orders have been issued sanctioning 17,692 additional places for Destitute Widows and 900 additional places for Deserted Wives under the Pension Scheme.

Rural Development Programme

In order to ensure that poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP for 1988-89 are commenced at the beginning of the Financial Year itself, Government approval for these Schemes were issued in March itself. This procedure of advance sanction has resulted in considerable acceleration in the pace of work compared to last year.

Under IRDP, 1.43 lakhs of new beneficiaries are being covered this

year compared to 0.69 lakhs last year.

A new Scheme called 'Jeevan-dhara' for provision of irrigation wells in Scheduled Caste-/Scheduled Tribes holdings has been taken up. 5,000 irrigation wells are being provided under the Scheme, each well irrigating not less than one hectare. Work has started in all cases and voluntary agencies have been associated in many places.

Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 20,707 group houses, 1,913 rural sanitary latrines, 125 primary school buildings, 426 rural roads and culverts, 297 water harvesting structures, 412



drainage works and 3,971 other works have been completed upto June, 1988. 25,366 works are in progress and all works are targetted to be completed before the onset of North East monsoon.

Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 15,521 Group Houses have been completed and handed over up to June, 1988. 29,050 works are in progress.

Improved Chula Scheme

During February-June 1988, 44,942 improved Chulas have been installed ensuring fuel efficiency and avoiding smokes in the kitchens.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FINALISED

A massive Urban Development Project to benefit Madras City and 9

other major Cities and Towns in the State has been finalised with financial assistance from the World Bank. A team of Government officials visited Washington in April 1988 and negotiated and finalised the details of the project. The implementation of the project has already commenced.

Estimated to cost Rs. 632 crores over a period of 6 years this will be one of the largest urban development projects ever funded by the World Bank. The main objectives of the Project are :

(1) to increase the supply of housing stock through expansion of the Sites and Services Project and through environmental improvement and upgradation of existing slums.

(2) to provide for better movement of passengers and goods through construction of ring roads, bye-passes, over-bridges etc.

(3) to strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies as well as Municipal Bodies both in terms of financial operation and physical construction.

The project will finance the State Pallavan Transport Corporation to procure 900 buses. A Municipal Urban Development Fund of Rs. 167 crores will be contributed to help the City Corporation and Municipal Bodies for improving their services.

A provision of Rs. 75 crores has been made in the current year for the implementation of the project which would include development of 26,900 shelter units, improvement to slums benefiting 29,222 slum dwellers, construction of several roads, bridges etc., in various cities and towns.

Population Project

A World Bank aided Population Project-V for Madras and suburban areas has been finalised at a cost of Rs. 60 crores to be implemented over a period of seven years.

The Project provides for revamping and strengthening the family welfare and maternal and child health services. This will be done by establishing 78 new health posts

besides re-organizing the existing 74 health posts. Each post will be designed to serve a population of about 25,000 to 40,000 and will provide comprehensive services to the slum dwellers in the metropolitan area. The Project is also designed to strengthen the management of health and family welfare delivery system.

Primary Health Centres

There were 698 Primary Health Centres in the State as on 1st January, 1988. During the current year 414 new Primary Health Centres have been added. An additional 110 Primary Health Centres are expected to be sanctioned during the next three months.

Recruitment to Subordinate Judiciary

Several posts have been lying vacant in subordinate judiciary in the categories of Sub-Judges, District Munsifs and Magistrates, some of them for several years. The delay in filling up these posts has been largely due to disputes regarding finalisation of recruitment rules, regularisation of temporary posts etc., These problems have now been sorted out and recruitment and regularisation procedures have been completed almost in all cases.

28 posts of Sub-Judges which have been lying vacant will now be filled by direct recruitment of 14 candidates from the Bar and promotion of 14 from the rank of District Munsifs. There is a Writ Petition pending in the High Court in respect of 14 candidates to be promoted from the rank of District Munsifs.

Recruitment of 128 candidates for the post of District Munsifs has been completed by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. 14 vacancies in the post of Judicial First Class Magistrates which have been lying vacant for long have been filled up.

Orders issued by the Government as early as 1976 integrating the Magisterial Service with the Judicial Service had not been implemented so far, as amendments to the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Ser-

vices Rules had not been finalised. The Rules have now been finalised and communicated to the High Court and the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission for comments, if any, on receipt of which final orders will be issued by the Government in the next few days.

216 temporary Judicial Officers have been officiating in various capacities as District Munsifs and Magistrates. The regularisation of their services as Judicial Second Class Magistrates which had been pending from 1970 has now been completed and final orders issued in all cases.

Orders have been issued constituting 18 additional District Munsif Courts in various places to clear the pendency.

Tamil Language/Culture Development :

The Government propose to take up immediately the following projects in order to bring out the greatness and richness of Tamil language and culture :

(1) Translation of Kamba Ramayanam and Sangam classics into English and other selected Indian languages.

(2) Research studies on the Padalgal (Songs) of the Siddhars including translation into English of their works.

(3) Research studies including translation of the manuscripts at Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur.

An Expert Committee of scholars has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Mohan to provide guidance to the researchers and scholars in the implementation of the above programme.

PENSION TO ODHUVARS IN TEMPLES :

The institution of Odhuvars, who recited divine songs in temples, under the patronage of ancient Kings had fallen into bad days. In order to preserve, protect and promote the tradition and also to give encouragement to Odhuvars, Government have introduced a Scheme of



payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to hundred Odhuvars who have attained the age of 60 after serving for atleast 20 years in any of the temples of Tamil Nadu and who are now in indigent circumstances.

Airports at Salem and Tuticorin

The idea of setting up of Airports at Salem and Tuticorin has been under correspondence between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India for 15 to 20 years. Following high level meetings between the officials of the State Government and the National Airport Authority, all problems have now been sorted out and the proposals have taken a concrete shape.

The foundation stones for setting up these two Airports were laid by the Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation on 1st and 2nd July, 1988 respectively. It is expected that the work will be completed in a year's time and the Airports would be functional by August next year.

Teachers Recruitment Board :

The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is the only agency to recruit B.T. Assistants, Language Pandits and Physical Directors for the High Schools in the State. Because of delay in recruitment, a large number of teachers had, in the past, been recruited on a temporary basis and allowed to continue until their services were regularised in due course.

There has been considerable backlog of temporary teachers and Government had taken a decision that recruitment of teachers may be taken out of the purview of the Service Commission and given to a special Teachers Recruitment Board.

The Teachers Recruitment Board has now been constituted. It was found that more than 1,000 teachers coming under various categories had been waiting for regularisation for several years, some cases dating back to the Seventies. The Government have decided to regularise these cases and orders are expected to be issued very shortly. The Recruitment Board has started interviewing candidates for new appointment against vacancies of teachers' posts.

Supply of Text Books :

As against 453 lakhs of text books to be supplied during 1988-89, 444 lakhs have already been supplied. The balance 9 lakhs of copies would be supplied within a period of 10 days.

Women's Development

A special Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary consisting of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments dealing with the development and welfare programmes for women and of representatives of voluntary organizations has been constituted to ensure co-ordination among the various agencies and to maximise the impact of the programmes.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



Edited & Published by the Director of I & PR., Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

Printed at Tamil Arasu Press, Govt. Estate, Madras-600 002.

Tamil Arasu

Regd. No. M. 8676-A
Licence No. TN/M8(C)/PP-23



Tamil Arasu

OCTOBER 1988





His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C.Alexander is presenting the Gold Medal to the Chess Player Thiru Viswanathan Anand, on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government on 6.9.'88.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr.P.C.Alexander inaugurated the Flag Day Fund of the National Association for the blind on 12.9.'88.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C.Alexander is seen watching the desalination plant, for converting sea water into drinking water on 12.9.'88 in Madras.



Tamil Arasu



18 1988

In this issue.....

President's visit in Tamil Nadu	2
Annai Indira Gandhi bridge	7
Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations	10
Views of Gandhiji	11
Mahatma Gandhi-The Father of the nation	13
Sardar Patel	15
Wild Life Sanctuaries	18
Dolls exhibition	21
Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai-a patriotic poet	25
Kesava pillai-a champion of the poor	27
Tamin	29
Mahabalipuram Light House	31

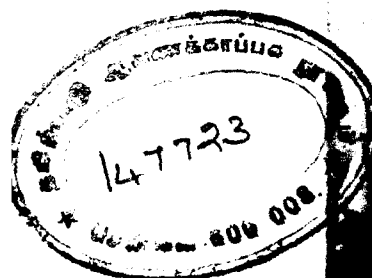
Thiruvalluvar Year 2019

October, 1988

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PRESIDENT'S VISIT IN TAMIL NADU



His Excellency, the President Thiru R. Venkataraman arrived at Coimbatore by a Special Indian Air Force on 28th August 1988 along with his wife Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander, and his wife. On his arrival at Sullur Airport, he was received by Thiru R. Prabu, Union Minister of State for Fertiliser, District Collector, Thiru N. Govindan and other officials.

Later the President participated at the birth centenary celebrations of the late P.S.G. Ganga Naidu, noted industrialist and founder of the P.S.G. Educational Institutions, and unveiled a life-size statue of the late G. R. Damodaran, Former Madras University Vice-Chancellor and Managing Trustee of the P.S.G. Institutions.

Tmt. Venkataraman inaugurated the centenary celebrations by lighting a Kuthu Vilaku.

Thiru G. Varadarajan, M. P. Managing Trustee welcomed the gathering.

Former Union Minister Thiru C. Subramaniam released a book titled "Profiles of Society and Technology" brought out by the organi-

sers of the function. The first copy was received by the President.

The Governor, in his presidential address, emphasised the need to provide priority for Primary Health Centres, in both urban and rural



areas and women's education, in fund allocation.

The President in his speech called for absorption of imported technology and improving the technical skill of manpower to achieve the country's industrial development.

Thiru G.N. Venkatapathy, Executive Trustee proposed a vote of thanks.

The President inaugurated the Machine Tools industry at Arasur near Coimbatore established at a cost of Rs. 30 crores, on 29th August

1988. Tmt. Venkataraman lighted a kuthu vilaku.

The Governor in his presidential address pointed out that these industries should produce standard product.

The President in his address said: "since the Industries play a vital role

in Indian economic development, the Government is giving importance to industrial development next to agriculture". He also said that the Government is undertaking various measures to nationalise the mills. Union Minister of State for Fertiliser Thiru R. Prabu, Thiru Mori, The President, Lakshmi Machine Works, Thiru Kaiku Trinkler, Representative, Japan also spoke. Thiru Venkata Rangappan, Director of the Company proposed a vote of thanks.

Later the President declared open the Kasthuri Sreenivasan Trust at Peelamedu. His Excellency the Governor presided over the function.

Tmt. Venkataraman lighted a Kuthuvilaku and Tmt. Akkamma Alexander released the souvenir.

Emphasising the need for preserving ancient culture the President said that the fine arts, music and dance ennobled life. He also congratulated Chitra Sreenivasan for having translated Thirukkural in English.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Fertilisers, Thiru R. Prabu also spoke.

AVINASHILINGAM DEEMED UNIVERSITY

The Avinashilingam University at Coimbatore was inaugurated by His Excellency the President of India on 29th August 1988. The function was conducted under the presidentship of Thiru T.S. Avinashilingam, University Chancellor. His Excellency the Governor participated in the function as Chief Guest. Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman lighted a Kuthu Vilaku. The Registrar Dr. K. Kulandaivelu read the messages. A cheque for a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of Girl's High School was handed over by Tmt. Akkamma Alexander.

The University Vice-Chancellor Tmt. Dr. Rajammal Devadoss presided over the function. Hon'ble Union Minister Thiru R. Prabu, former Minister Thiru C. Subramaniam, Tmt. Lakshmana Menon, Dr. M. Aram also spoke on the occasion.



The Governor released a book titled 'Arivuchudar Ettriya Avinashilingam Perunthagai' written by Thiru C.N. Krishnabharathy, I.A.S. The first copy was received by the President. Thiru V. Poongudi Subbiah publisher of the book was honoured by the President with a ponnadai.

In his inaugural address the President said "Women's education is not only for their income it should also raise the standard of living. The organisations for the development of rural women are very few. Therefore all of us should make efforts to better standard of living, education, family welfare etc.

Tmt. Godavari Kamalanathan, University Director proposed a vote of thanks.

The President paid a visit to the Amir Mahal, the residence of the Prince of Arcot. On his arrival the President and his wife Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman were received by the Prince, Thiru G.M. Abdul Khadar. A large gathering of prominent citizens attended the reception. The distinguished invitees included the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, his wife Tmt. Akkamma Alexander, the Chairman of the High Level Committee for Tamil Development Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, the three Services Chiefs of the South, Members of the Parliament and other dignitaries.



ANNA UNIVERSITY

The President also participated in the discussions held at Anna University.

Political Leaders, Industrialists, Writers, Members of the Parliament and other dignitaries also participated in the discussion held at Vivekananda Mandapam.



125TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT

The 125th Anniversary of the Madras High Court was celebrated in a fitting manner on 30th August 1988. The function was inaugurated by His Excellency the President.

The statue of 'Manu Neethi Chozhan' was unveiled by the Governor Dr.P.C.Alexander.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Thiru R.S.Pathak welcomed the gathering.

Thiru B. Shankaranand, Union Minister for Law and Justice unveiled a commemorative plaque at the function.

The function started with a Nathaswara recital by Thiru Namagiri-pettai Krishnan.

Tmt.M.S. Subbalakshmi rendered the invocation song. Thiru S. Ratnavel Pandiar officiating Chief Justice of the High Court welcomed the gathering.

The Chief Secretary Thiru M.M. Rajendran I.A.S., top Officials, Members of the Parliament, Judges of the High Court, and Advocates were present.

In his inaugural address the President referred his cherished association with the Madras Bar as an advocate. He stressed: "If the brick and mortar for our temples of Justice were once borrowed from England, its presiding deity today is our own awakened conscience". He recalled how the Bar all over India had identified itself with the freedom movement.

Talking of the role of the lawyers in Madras during the freedom movement the President said, they were in the fore front of the Movement and made special mention to the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir C.P. Ramasamy Iyer, Rajaji, Satyamurti and C.R. Das.

He said the Bench and Bar were two pillars on which the edifice of justice stood. The sheer weight of number of pending cases threatened to 'damage the image of the judiciary'. The aggrieved, the down-trodden, the indigent and the exploited sections of society must have confidence that the doors of justice are always open to them and he called for a strong and independent bar.

His Excellency the Governor, Dr.P.C.Alexander, unveiled the statue of King 'Manu Neethi Chozhan', installed in the High Court complex, to commemorate the 125th year celebrations of the Madras High Court. The Governor in his speech said: "According to

historians, Manu Neethi Chozhan lived 2000 years ago. This statue has been chosen as a symbol of Justice."

Referring to the tendency of the public to seek redress against the executive at every stage, and the judiciary's upholding of their pleas, the Governor said people might lose confidence in the former's functioning. There would be a tendency to go on shifting the areas of redress of grievances and bring the institutions into disrepute.

The strength and vitality of democracy depend on the degree of involvement and participation of ordinary people in matter of public interest. This was what was known as participate government and it should become a reality in our infant democracy. He referred to the people's participation in countries like the U.S. and the U.K. where every important subject was discussed in the press, the trade unions among lawyers and in every conceivable forum.

The Governor said the cynicism and indifference attitude of the intellectuals was unfortunate. So long as they were not affected they remained aloof, if people remained passive to corruption society would perish, as happened in ancient Babylon and Sparta.

Presiding over the function the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Thiru R.S. Pathak said: "the nation could grow only through democracy and the rule of law, guaranteed by judicial institutions. It was thus imperative that the judiciary played its proper role in securing the rights of citizens."

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Law and Justice unveiled a commemorative plaque said, "Though the country had attained political freedom, people could not get economic justice. This was because social inequality was being perpetuated through the caste system. The creation of a new social order was the challenge before the nation".

Thiru B.Shankaranand, Union Minister for Law and Justice observed that economic justice which eluded the people despite the nation's political freedom could be obtained by creating a new social order which was to challenge before the nation.

THE VELLORE JAIL

The President, was overtaken by nostalgic memories of the days he had spent in the central prison, during the freedom struggle when he visited the Vellore prison on 31st August 1988.

On his arrival at the Central Prison, the President was received by Thiru S.Sripal, Inspector-General of Prison, Thiru K. Vidyasagar, DIG of Prisons and Thiru N. Adikesavalu Superintendent of the Central Prison, Vellore. He was given a guard of honour by the prison guards. Later he planted a sapling on the prison campus.

SALEM

The President and his entourage reached Salem by a helicopter. They were given a hearty welcome by the District Collector Thiru Farooqui and others.

A public reception was given to the President at Moovendar Kalai arangam. The President was honoured by the various religious groups.

The President in his address said: "Salem was the birth place of a number of freedom fighters like Rajaji, Vijayaragavachariyar, etc.,. It was because of their sacrifice that people could become the President. Industrialists should come forward to start more Electronics and computer based industries. 70% of the population are agriculturists, atleast 20% of them should take up industries."

The Cauvery issue should be settled early and Tamil Nadu can flourish only after it gets its due share of water.

Thiru R.Jeevaratnam welcomed the gathering. Thiru G.Karuppaiya Moopanar, M.P., Vellore Corporation Chairman Thiru V.M.Deveraj, former Minister Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar, Theerar Satyamurthy's daughter Tmt. Lakshmi Krishnamoorthy also participated in the function. Thiru A.Jayamohan, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks.

The President in his address said Mahatma Gandhi in his tributes to Satyamurthy said that the British would have quit India if there were ten Satyamurthys in the parliament. The President also said that the



UNVEILING SATYAMURTHY'S STATUE

The President unveiled the statue of late S.Satyamurthy at Vellore on 31st August 1988 and participated in a public meeting.

legislators and Parliamentarians should try to emulate Satyamurthy.

Governor Dr. P.C.Alexander in his address said that it was due to the leadership of great leaders like Satyamurthy and Kamaraj that Tamil Nadu was in the vanguard of the freedom movement.

Mementoes were presented to the President on the occasion.

MEENAKSHI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN :

The President inaugurated the second computer centre at the Meenakshi College for women in Madras on 31st August 1988.

Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary presided over the function.

Dr.A.Venugopal, Member, Managing Committee welcomed the gathering, Selvi.K.S.Lakshmi, Principal, read the report. Dr.H.B.N.Shetty, I.A.S., Education Secretary, Dr. A. Gnanam, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University Dr. V.C.Kulandaiswamy, Vice-Chancellor, Anna University spoke on the occasion.

The President in his inaugural address referred to the fantastic developments in several areas such as space research, defence, medicine and industrial development, thanks to computers. Immense employment opportunities could be found in the development of software.



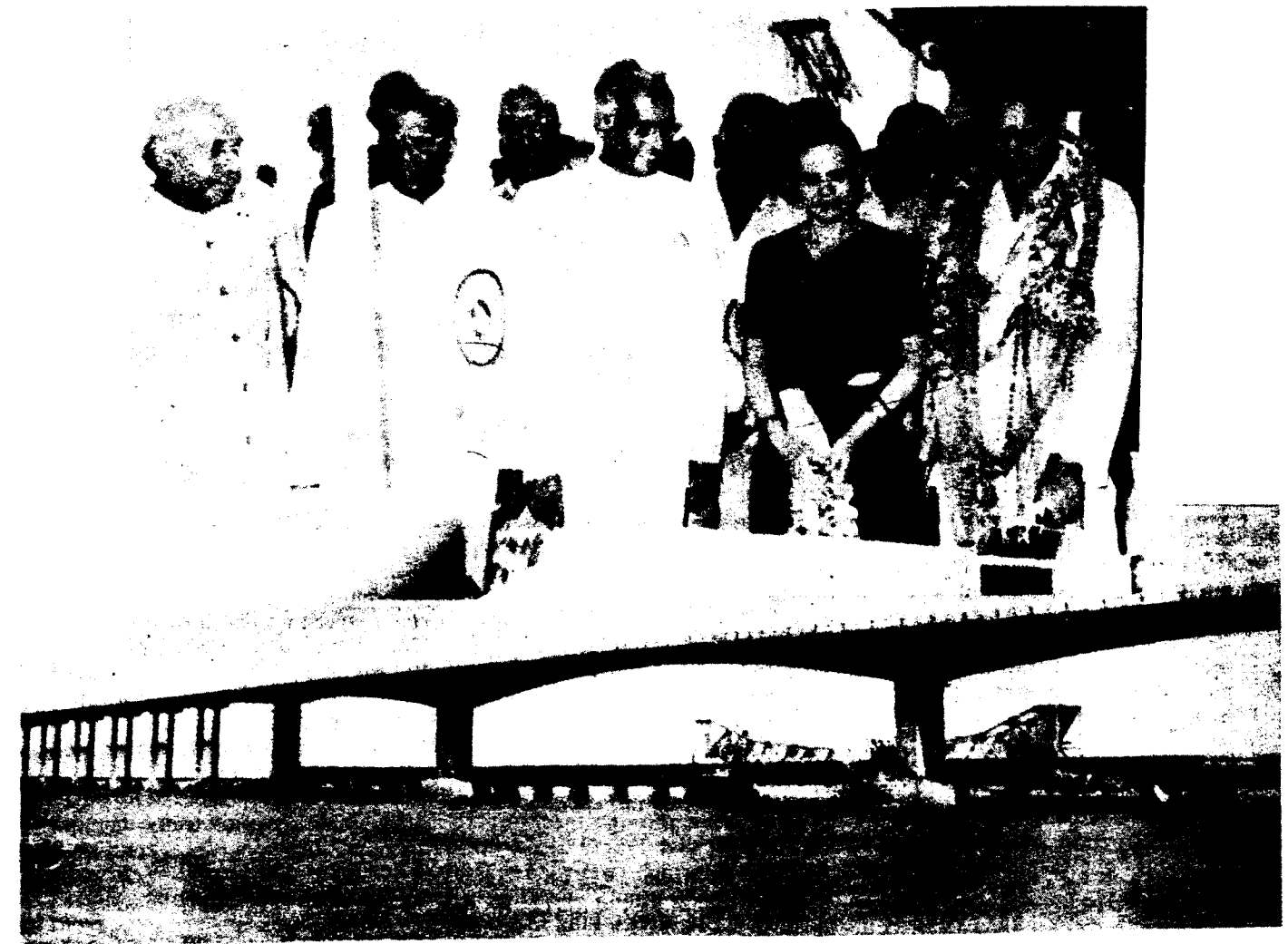
Thiru K.R.Sundararajan of the Ganapathi Educational Trust proposed a vote of thanks.

The President after his four day tour in Tamil Nadu left for Delhi by a special plane on 31st August 1988 at about 4.30 p.m.

The Governor Dr.P.C.Alexander, Adviser to Governor Thiru A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary, Thiru M.M.Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Justice of High Court in charge Thiru Ratnavel Pandian saw him off at the Airport.



On the Birthday of Perarignar Anna (15.9.88), the Advisers to the Governor, Thiru G.V.Ramakrishna I.A.S., Thiru A.Padmanabhan, I.A.S., the Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru C.N.Ramdas, I.A.S., and the Director of Information and Public Relations Thiru C.N.Krishnabharathi, I.A.S., garlanded the statue of Anna at Anna Salai.



Inauguration of Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge

Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, dedicated to the nation, the new 2.4 km Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge connecting Rameswaram island with mainland at Mandapam on 2nd October 1988.

After dedicating the Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge Thiru Rajiv Gandhi addressed the meeting. He said that, in the 20 years after Independence, the State had set an example to the nation in both agriculture and industry. He attributed this to the leadership of stalwarts like Rajaji, Kamaraj and Bakthavatsalam.

He said that during the Governor's rule there has been rapid improvement in the administration and many schemes for the welfare of Adi-Dravidars, women and the weaker sections of the society had been implemented. New schemes were

being thought of to help the poor and the depressed classes in addition to on going slum improvement, water supply and anti-poverty scheme.

Praising the Sethupathy kings who ruled this part of the land and their role in achieving independence, he said their contribution to development of Tamil culture was well known and hence the State Government had named the highway stretch between Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram as Sethupathy Highway.

Tmt.Indirani, Rani of Ramanathapuram Samasthan thanked the Prime Minister for this grand gesture and presented a shawl to him.

His Excellency the Governor Dr. P. C. Alexander presided over the

meeting. He said that excavations near Rameswaram had revealed that this area had links with the northern parts of India as also abroad which dated back to the second or third century B.C.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Surface Transport Thiru Rajesh Pilot, said that in 1980, only 26 percent of the travellers used road transport and the remaining used rail transport. The situation has reversed now. At the end of Sixth Plan, Rs. 1,600 crores was spent for road development and in the current plan, so far Rs. 1200 crores had been spent.

Dr.V.Rajeswaran, MP., welcomed the gathering and presented a memento to the Prime Minister.



PAMBAN BRIDGE PROJECT

Rameswaram Island which forms the first link in the chain of islets and rocks which was part of the mainland till the year 1480. A violent tidal storm breached the Isthmus and subsequent storms rendered the breach permanent.

In order to have accessibility to the Island, the former South Indian Railway Company contemplated the construction of railway bridge to connect the Rameswaram Island with the mainland. The construction of Railway bridge was commenced in the year 1911 and completed in December 1913 and opened to traffic in February 1914.

The Rameswaram Island is a well known pilgrim centre with both historical and mythological backgrounds. Situated in this Island is the famous Shri Ramanathaswamy temple.

The only communication link between the main land and Rameswaram Island is the existing railway bridge consisting of 445 spans of 40 feet and 2 leaved Scherzer rolling lifts span of 200 feet. The total length of the bridge is 6777 feet.

The palk strait across which the existing meter gauge railway bridge is located experience frequent cyclone storm and tidal waves. In December 1964 a catastrophic cyclonic storm crossed the Rameswaram Island. During that cyclone the entire village of Dhanushkodi was washed away and the existing railway bridge suffered extensive damages.

P. Kanakaratham, B.E., F.I.E.,
Chief Engineer, Pamban Bridge Project.

The NH.49 starts from Madurai and ends at Dhanushkodi with a distance of 188 KMs. Absence of a road bridge across Pamaban Strait resulted a missing link in the NH.49. A proposal was initiated by Government of India through the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for construction of a high level road bridge across Pamban strait. The Government of India after taking into consideration various aspects approved the proposal and accorded financial sanction in March 1972 to construct a high level road bridge at a cost of Rs. 532.87 lakhs.

In the road bridge, a minimum vertical clearance of 17.68 M above high tide level is provided for the easy movement of ships in the span over the navigation channel and this height is negotiated by providing approaches suitable grade on either side.

The bridge is located about 51 metre south of the railway bridge and runs nearly parallel to it in the sea portion and crosses the railway track in land portion on Pamban side. There are totally 79 spans.

Soil exploration was made to study the nature of sub soil. Geological survey of India also conducted borings. Open type foundation were adopted for all the piers of non-navigation span and abutment. For the Anchor and Navigation

span the foundation were deep well foundation taken to the lower sand stone layer to a depth of 15 Metres. Open foundation were adopted with the use of well type coffer dam circular in shape. For Anchor pier well with outer diameter of 9.4 Metres and for navigation piers well with outer diameter, of 13.6 Metres were adopted. All the 4 wells were sunk without any difficulty. Bottom plugging for wells were done with concrete of 1:2:4 mix. Wells were covered with suitable capping slab.

The abutment on either side is of the RCC counter fort type with suitable front side protection. The piers in the non-navigation span were constructed in RCC 'H' type of varying height to fit in with the gradient on either side and capped with capping beams. The piers in the Navigation and Anchor spans are of different designs and shape so as to house the pier heads and the diaphragm respectively, which form part of the box girder superstructure.

The piers are solid structure upto splash zone and above with hollow. The concrete adopted in the substructure is of strength of M.350.

Neoprene bearings were provided for the non-navigation spans. Over Anchor pier PTFE bearings were adopted, and below suspended span imported spherical pot bearings were adopted.

Superstructure for non-navigation spans consists of 4 prestressed concrete T beams joined together by

transverse prestressing to form a single composite unit. The longitudinal pre-stressing of the girders consists of 1217 high tensile steel wires with 14 cables for outer girder and 13 cables for inner girders. The beams on Mandapam side were precast on casting yard with suitable ducts for inserting the cables. Steam curing was used for obtaining early strength and speed up casting of beams. After grouting the cables the beams were launched using the special type of launching girder, and placed in their respective position in the spans. On Pamban side the beams were cast over staging in respect of spans and then side

shifted to position.

A single cell box girder superstructure has been provided for navigation, anchor spans and for cantilever portion supporting suspended spans. The box girder is of varying depth and soffit of the girder has a parabolic profile. The over all width of the bottom of the right angled box section is 5.5 metres. The depth of the box girder varies from 7.225 metre at the pier head to 2.07 metres at the cantilever tip and of 2.825 metres at the closure unit. In the Anchor span the depth varies from 3.775 metres to 3.000M at the articulation in the suspended span

ABOUT THE BRIDGE PROJECT

Rameswaram is a well-known pilgrim and tourist centre in the southern part of the country, attracting thousands of pilgrims and tourists daily. The National Highway 49 from the Temple City of Madurai to Dhanushkodi pier in the Island of Rameswaram has been without a road bridge across Pamban Strait. The only link to the Island has been the Railway line, apart from occasional ferry service. The pilgrims and tourists coming by road transport have to necessarily converge at Mandapam Station and take a train to Rameswaram. Thus, there has been a fervent expectation for a road bridge in this missing link of NH49 for a long time.

Considering the significance of the need, the Government of India (Ministry of Surface Transport) sanctioned the bridge project in 1972.

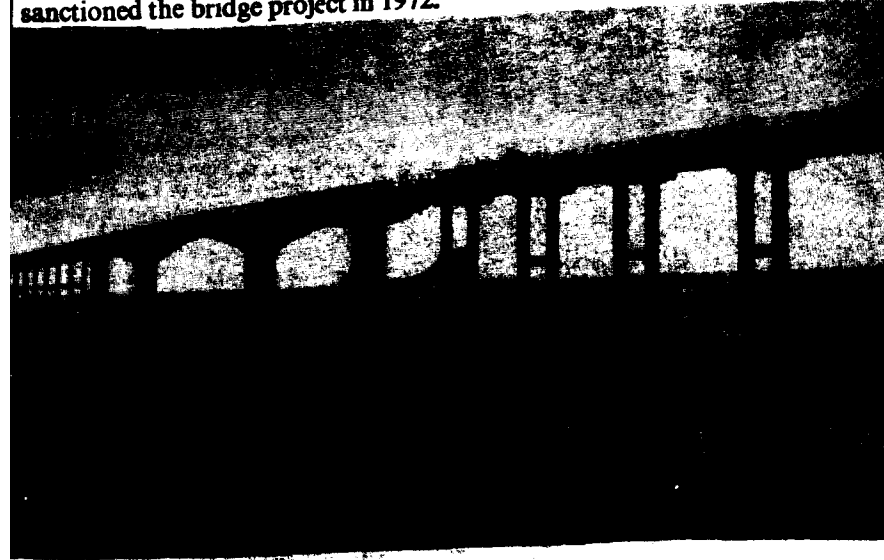
★ The foundation stone for the bridge was laid on 19.9.73 by the Hon'ble Late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

★ The total length of the bridge is 2.345 km consisting of 79 spans

★ The bridge provides sufficient head room for the navigation in the Pamban channel. This bridge is first of its kind in open sea under construction in severe corrosive environment in India.

★ The bridge will cater for two lane traffic road width of 7.5 metre with 1.5m width foot-paths on either side for pedestrians.

★ The final cost of construction is Rs. 19.98 crores.



side. The box girder over the navigation pier was cast monolithically with the navigation pier. The pier head over navigation pier act as diaphragms for the box girder. The design of box girder is done as per provisions contained in B.S. 5400.

Cast in situ construction of the cantilever box girder is carried out using a suspended cantilever construction gantry from were the complete form work scaffolding for box girder were suspended from the already cast box unit with the help of the cantilever gantry. The stressing of the 12T 13 stand cables were done in stages as and when each unit is added on either side.

For foundation and substructure works, special variety of cement viz., Sulphate resistant cement is used to overcome the corrosive effect of the sea water and the marine atmosphere.

About 3300 MT. of M.S.Steel 454 MT of H.T. steel and 124 MT of H.T strands and 20,100 MT of cement have been used for the construction of this bridge.

The bridge has been connected on either side with suitable approaches. The approach on Mandapam side is 6.06KM long and on Pamban side 2.26 KM long respectively.

The construction of this bridge with a most sophisticated design with indigeneous know how adopting modern technique was a challenging task to the Engineers under the most adverse and hazardous climatic conditions. The bridge has been completed with the dedicated services of the Engineers of the Tamil Nadu Highways and Rural Works Department and with active association of Ministry of Surface Transport others particularly Railways.

It is fitting to the occasion to recall the dreams of Maha Kavi Subramania Bharathi which runs as follows:

“Singala Theevunukor Palam
Amaippom
Sethuvai Meduruthi Veedhi
Samaippom

The dream of the great poet has become a reality today by the completion of the bridge.



Birthday Celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu from 2nd October 1988 to 9th October 1988 at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy, Madras in a grand manner. On 2nd October 1988, the function began with the garlanding of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the Marina by Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S. and Thiru A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., Advisers to the Governor, Thiru C. Rajadurai, Sri Lankan Minister, Thiru. P. Ramachandran, former Kerala Governor, Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the High-Level Committee of Tamil Development, Members of Parliament also garlanded the statue.

A procession was taken out by the College and school students from the Gandhi statue on the Marina to the Gandhi Mandapam

via Santhome and Adyar. Thiru Ramdas, I.A.S. Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government Information and Tourism flagged off the procession. Thiru C.N. Krishnarathri, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations and Thiru K. Gopalan, Director of School Education were among those present on the occasion.

Presiding over the inaugural function of the 8-day long Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations the Adviser to the Governor Thiru. A. Padmanabhan, said that the State Government had appointed a committee to develop the Gandhi Mandapam at Guindy, which would act as a centre to propagate the Gandhian ideals in a better way.

He stressed the need to popularise the concept of national unity and

patriotism, particularly among the youth and said both the Centre and State Government had initiated many programmes for rural development.

Former Union Minister, Thiru. C. Subramaniam inaugurated the Exhibition. In his inaugural address he said the existing social defects could be rectified if Gandhian philosophy was strictly followed.

The concept of ahimsa alone could solve disputes between the nations and eliminate the threat of nuclear holocaust. The fears of the Mahatma about consumerism, pollution and other ill-effects of modernisation had come true and it was imperative that scientists, intellectuals and students were involved in spreading the message of Gandhi.

Thiru O. V. Alagesan, former Union Minister said there was need to restructure Indian society on Gandhian lines. He regretted that people's power came to the fore only during the elections and was allowed to remain dormant at other times.

Tmt. Vijayanthimala Bali, M.P., recalled the tremendous moral courage shown by the Mahatma when he went to Nahokali to defuse communal riots. Gandhian ideals should be followed if the country had to progress.

Thiru. Ramdas, I.A.S., Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering. Thiru C. N. Krishnarathri, I. A. S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

Gandhi was primarily influenced by the great religions of the world, particularly the classics of Hinduism.

He had also, the impacts of the great philosophers of the West, Tolstoy, Ruskin and Thoreau.

Gandhi, however, was not a mere philosopher or utopian and his ideas did not grow out context with the great national struggle of India which he led for about 30 years.

In Gandhi's political thought, the philosophy of an idealist and the programme of a realist tended to emerge.

Gandhi's philosophy is largely based on morality and religion.

In Gandhian philosophy, the means and ends are actually convertible terms. The two are inseparable and should be equally pure.

Out of his emphasis on ends and means came Gandhi's philosophical devotion to non-violence. Non-violence, as defined by Gandhi, is "avoiding injury to anything on earth, in thought, word or deed".

The culmination of the Gandhian approach on non-violence is conception of the non-violent state.

It should be noted at the outset that Gandhi was primarily engaged in a struggle to end British rule in India, and a few months after freedom, when he was alive, his entire attention was devoted to communal peace.

Gandhi attached no particular value to parliamentary democracy as such.

Gandhi expressed his preference for the indirect system of election.

Gandhi also laid considerable emphasis on the quality of those who wanted to be elected. They should be self-less, able, incorruptible; they should be free from the craze of office, self-advertisement, turning down of opponents, and psychological exploitation of the voters.

Special emphasis is laid by Gandhi on the status of minority.

The policy of Gandhi's conception would be composed of believers in



Views of Gandhiji

non-violence. They would be servants and not masters of the people.

As regards judiciary, Gandhi wanted as much of the judicial work as possible to be transferred to the Panchayats. It was Gandhi's view that our present-day legal system taught immorality.

It is in the idea of swadeshi that much of Gandhi's approach to economics can be found. Gandhi believed in the self-sufficiency of the country and of the village.

Gandhi was against movement to large cities and his slogan was "back to the village". It was his belief that India's prosperity and welfare must be based on the prosperity and welfare of the rural masses and this in its turn must be created through an added emphasis on village life.

Gandhi had his own views about restriction of consumption. He preferred austere life and was against the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices and meat.

The constructive programmes in India, as envisaged by Gandhi, essentially consisted of village work, Gandhi included eighteen items under constructive programme and each of this was considered vital in the emancipation of the nation through non-violence. The eighteen items are:

1. Communal unity
2. Removal of untouchability
3. Prohibition.
4. Khadi
5. Other village industries.
6. New or basic education
7. Adult education

8. Village sanitation.
9. Service of backward tribes.
10. Uplift of women
11. Education in hygiene and health
12. Propagation of Rashirabhasha
13. Love of one's language
14. Working for economic equality
- 15-17 Organizations of kisans, labour and students.
18. Nature cure.

It would be interesting from an analysis of these eighteen items that Gandhi had tremendous concern not only for national freedom but for the solution of the Indian society. Politically, he would wage a relentless struggle against fissiparous tendencies and social stratifications.

Gandhi's constructive programme was primarily based on the needs of India, but the main principles were neither local nor temporary in character. The ultimate aim was the regeneration of society through non-violent means and creation of a decentralised economic structure and social equality based on the right kind of education.

Gandhiji was an inveterate critic of the present university education system. He considered the education in arts as sheer waste which destroyed the mental and physical health of the students and led to unemployment. It did not fit people for independence but only enslaved them. In 1944, Gandhi suggested that the scope of his basic education movement should be extended and it should become "literally, education for life". This should include prebasic, post basic and adult education. It should extend from the moment a child conceived to the moment of death. The Gandhian scheme of basic education shows among many other things that did not always rule out the use of the state as an instrument of bringing about social revolution.

The essence of Gandhi's theory of trusteeship was that while the rich man would be left in possession of his wealth, he could use only that part of it which he requires for his personal needs and will act as a trustee for the rest to be used by the society at large. This essentially would be based on a change of heart among the wealthy people and such a society would assume honesty on the part of the trustees. This was

a non-violent way to bring about a social revolution, persuasion of the rich to share their wealth out of their own volition with the poor.

Gandhi believed in the existence of class-trouble, but never believed that it was necessary to foment and keep it up.

Gandhi was intensely conscious of the need for improving the status of women in Indian society.

Gandhi regarded woman as the incarnation of Ahimsa which meant infinite love. Infinite love in its turn means infinite capacity for suffering.

Gandhi's view of the ideal marriage was that which aimed at spiritual union through the physical. It is worthwhile to quote from his Autobiography: "The wife is not the husband's bond-slave, but his companion and help-mate, and an equal partner in all his joys and sorrows-as-free as the husband to choose her own path.

Gandhi was for child marriage to be declared null and void from the beginning. Gandhi would actually lay down twenty as the age for marriage.

Gandhi was also irrevocably opposed to the dowry system. He thought the dowry system was intermixed with the problem of intercaste marriage and it was his view that the boys and girls would have to break the bonds of caste if the evil was to be eradicated.

Gandhi considered marriage to be a natural thing in life and it was wholly wrong to consider it derogatory. It is much better to look upon marriage as necessary to but lead a life of self-restraint after marriage.

On "divorce" Gandhi believed that if it was essential and the only alternative for moral progress, he would not hesitate to accept it.

Gandhi was a strong believer in "widow remarriage". It was a paradox, according to him, that Hindu society which worried so about cow protection bothered so little about the young widows. In the name of religion, widowhood was forced on lakhs of Indian girls who

could not even understand what marriage was. It led to secret vice and degraded religion. Gandhi believed that child widows should be treated as virgins, not only to be remarried but really duly and well married.

Gandhi was also against 'pardah'. Chastity, according to Gandhi, could not be protected by the surrounding wall of the pardah.

Gandhi taught that for 'co-education' to be successful without undesirable results, it was necessary to bring up boys and girls within the family freely and naturally. Then only co-education could become real.

Gandhi was vigorously opposed to 'contraception'. He did not believe that India was overpopulated. He would advocate self-control instead of birth-control.

Gandhi stood for 'inter-marriage' among the castes because restrictions on inter-marriage stunned Hindu society.

'Sex urge' was recognised by Gandhi to be a fine and noble thing and there was nothing to be ashamed of. It was meant only for the act of creation. Any other use of it would be a sin against God and humanity.

"True religion", according to Gandhi, is one which purifies, which



binds one indissolubly to the truth and to righteousness.

The great thing about Gandhi's approach to religion was that he believed that it had intense connection with practical affairs.

Gandhi stood for religious tolerance.

Gandhi did not believe in conversion through propaganda.

Gandhi had tremendous faith in Hinduism which, to him, is a living organism liable to growth and decay, and subject to laws of nature.

"Untouchability" roused in Gandhi great fury and he believed that Hinduism had sinned in giving sanction to it. It had degraded us, made us pariahs.

Gandhi was opposed to animal sacrifice and corruption in religious institutions.

Gandhi believed in corporate sanitation and would frankly express his preference for the Western system of municipal sanitation.

All true art should be expression of the soul.

He was for mass singing and teaching of mass music. Gandhi was also for teaching and music at the primary level.

It should be remembered that Gandhi himself was a great journalist and used to edit the "Young India" and the Harijan journals, which were

of very great significance in rousing national consciousness of Indians.

Gandhi was against running public institutions with borrowed money.

The people of all the provinces belonged to India and India belonged to all. However, there was the condition laid by Gandhi that no one could go and settle in another province to exploit it or to rule it or to injure its interest in any way. Gandhi believed in progressive blending of Indian people as indeed of the people of the world.

Gandhi believed that it would be ruinous to adopt European civilization.

Gandhi used to believe in plain living and high thinking.

MAHATMA GANDHI, THE FATHER OF THE NATION



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Kathiawar on Second October 1869. His father, a Diwan of Porbander State, sent Gandhi to England to study law. In England he qualified himself as a barrister and returned to India to be an unsuccessful lawyer. Therefore, he shifted to South Africa and saw with his own eyes that humiliating treatment was being accorded to his fellow country men. It was only in South Africa that Gandhiji prepared himself for the battles he fought for his motherland. After returning to India in 1915, he plunged

himself into Politics, though Indian Politics seemed to be so stagnant in the early 1915. Within five years of his return from South Africa, Gandhi became the dominant figure in Indian Public life. Those who came under his spell were great lawyers and parliamentarians like C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, humanitarians like Madan Mohan Malaviya and Rajendra Prasad, realists like Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajagopalachari, idealist like Jawaharlal Nehru and Jeyaprakash Narayan.

As a result of his active and—ended in a stalemate because of

diligent work, and the great sacrifices India had made during the First World War, some sort of self-rule to India was granted by the British Government, though India had to face all sorts of repressive laws. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi launched his "Satyagraha Movement" or Non-violent civil disobedience movement. The Indian National Congress accepted his leadership and plan of action. Gandhi undertook whirlwind tours and his eloquent articles in the Press kindled the hearts of people. The agitation



certain acts of violence committed by irresponsible persons at Chauri Chaura.

For several months, the official hierarchy had been debating the pros and cons of Gandhi's arrest. In "Young India" Gandhi wrote "It is a matter of no pride or pleasure to me but of humiliation that the Government refrains from arresting me for fear of an outbreak of universal violence."

Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to six years imprisonment. According to Gandhi arrests were to be



courted "not rudely, roughly, blushing, certainly never violently, but peacefully, quietly, courteously, humbly, prayerfully and courageously". On entering the Yeravda Prison, he was told that he could not use his spinning-wheel nor sleep in the open. He was allowed to keep a few books on religion, an old dictionary and urdu manual. He was even denied a pillow.

Gandhiji started his next agitation 1930—"the violation of the unpopular salt act". The historic march of Gandhi to Dandi, begun a country wide movement.

Thousands of people went to Jail, shops selling foreign cloth, liquors, were picketed and schools, colleges, courts were boycotted.

Gandhi decided to lead the first band of Satyagrahis from Ahmeda-

bad to Dandi on the sea-shore. The Satyagrahis were selected from Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhi began the 241 mile march to Dandi on the sea shore. The seventy nine Satyagrahis included scholars, newspaper editors, weavers and untouchables. Gandhi announced that he would not return to Sabarmati Ashram until the Salt Tax was repelled. Due to the great success of this non-violent movement, Government had to make peace with him and he attended the second round Table Conference in London. "In the last fight" Gandhi warned a mass meeting in Bombay, "that the people have to face lathis, but this time they would have to face bullets". In the last battle, which was fought in 1942, Gandhiji advised the Britishers to 'Quit India', Mahatma Gandhi was put into prison and the people continued the movement, obeying directions of their "underground leaders". Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose fled from India and formed Indian National Army. These circumstances, among others forced the British Government to grant Independence to India on the 15th August 1947. A becoming pageantry was to mark the transfer of power from Britain to India, but Gandhi was in no mood to think of bands and banners. The day for which he had longed and laboured had come, but he felt no elation. Three bullets from the revolver put an end to his life in 1948. He met a martyr's death. He was hailed as the father of the Nation. The real significance of the Indian freedom movement in the eyes of Gandhi was that it was waged non-violently.



Sardar Patel

Vallabhbhai Patel was born on October 31, 1875 at Nadiad in the Kheda district of Gujarat. His parents Jhaverbhai Patel and Ladbai came of peasant stock.

Vallabhbhai was the fourth son in a family of five brothers and a sister.

He received his early education at Karamsad and then at Petlad, a small town some eleven kms away, in a school where English was taught up to the fifth standard. He matriculated from the Nadiad High School.

He passed the District Pleaders' Examination and took up practice of law at Godhra, later shifted to Borsad.

Vallabhbhai Patel was a self-made man. In 1893, when only 18, he married Jhaverbai. In 1909 when he was about 34 years old, his wife died.

Vallabhbhai passed his final Bar-at-Law examination. Patel specialised in criminal cases and soon had a flourishing practice.

It was in 1917 that Patel first came into contact with Gandhiji. Gandhiji became the President of the Gujarat Sabha. Vallabhbhai was appointed as its Secretary. The same year, he was elected a member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Board. Later, he became its President. He organised very successful relief operations during floods, drought and epidemics.

Vallabhbhai's political career had a modest beginning. The first campaign organised jointly by Gandhiji and Patel was the Kheda satyagraha from March to June, 1918.

Vallabhbhai, gave his whole-hearted support to Gandhiji's non-co-operation movement programme. Then came the Borsad satyagraha of 1923, when Gandhiji was in jail, and later in 1928, on a much more impressive scale, the Bardoli satyagraha.

Bardoli, in fact, was a unique personal triumph for Vallabhbhai. It was in acknowledgement of the efficiency with which he conducted the movement that he was acclaimed as the 'Sardar' the leader, a title by which he came to be known to the nation ever since.

The Dandi march, in 1930, electrified the people with a new self-confidence. After the symbolic breaking of the salt law by Gandhiji on the Dandi beach on April 6, the spirit of defiance spread like wildfire throughout the country.

Prominent women of Gujarat organised picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor booths and, by their disciplined strength, brought about a change in women's status which a century of reform movement had failed to achieve. The achievement was largely Vallabhbhai's.

When civil disobedience came, Sardar Patel was among the first national leaders to be arrested.

Gujarat's massive contribution to the national movement was gratefully recognised by the nation when the Sardar was made President of the Congress which met at Karachi in the last week of March 1931 to consider and approve the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

The Government had made advance preparations to crush the civil disobedience movement, and within a week of Gandhiji's landing in Bombay, all the leaders were arrested. This time Vallabhbhai was lodged in Yeravda Jail with Gandhiji.

When the Congress decided to contest the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly in November 1934, the main burden of the election campaign fell on Vallabhbhai and though he himself had never been a whole-hearted supporter of the Parliamentary programme, he became, from now on, more and more involved in Parliamentary activity. Later, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Board, Vallabhbhai was in overall charge of the Congress election campaigns both in 1937 and 1946 and established an efficient machinery not only for winning the elections but also for co-ordinating the work of the ministries and ensuring that the latter faithfully carried out the Congress policies and worked under the direction of the national organisation.

The 'finest hour' in the life of Sardar Patel came when he had to deal with the incorporation of over 560 princely states in the Indian Union. Lord Mountbatten, who had frequently discussed this subject with him, has written: "We were, of course, particularly closely associated in dealing with the future of the 565 Indian States. My instructions from the British Government were to hand back paramountcy to all the rulers on the transfer of power to British India. This would then in theory have created 565 entirely independent sovereign states within the borders of the Indian subcontinent. There is no doubt that the high-minded statesmanship which Vallabhbhai Patel displayed throughout these very difficult negotiations made it possible to find a solution".

Gandhiji in Tamil Nadu

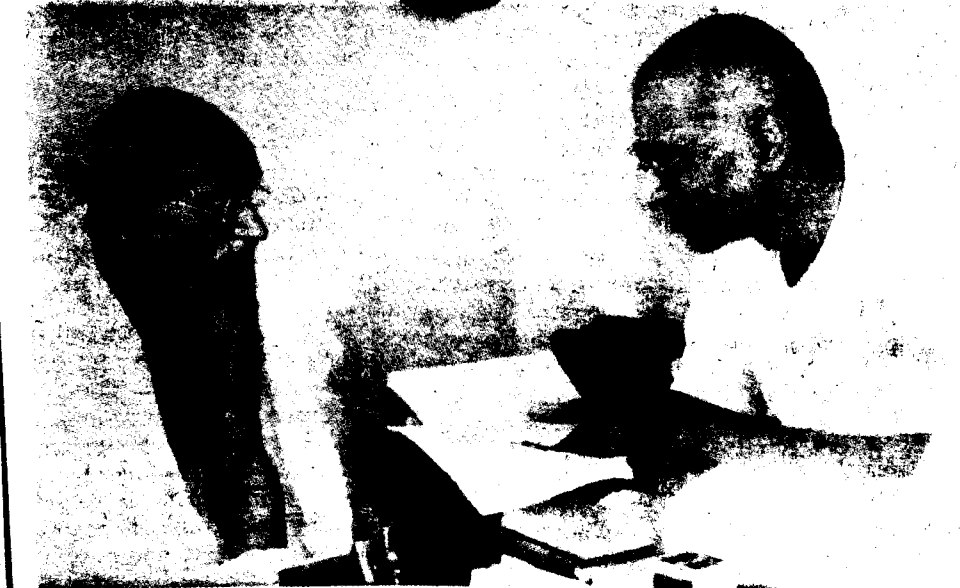
AT SRI RAMAKRISHNA VIDYALAYA-
FOUNDATION STONE LAYING FUNCTION



AT PUBLIC RECEPTION



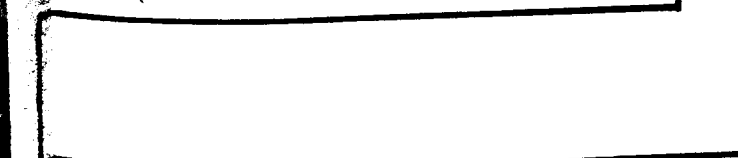
WITH RAJAJI



WITH THIRU SRINIVASA IYENGAR AND
THEERAR SATYAMURTHY IN MADRAS



WITH KAMARAJ AT AVADI



AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN MADRAS



HEROIC ADDRESS AT RAILWAY STATION

Wild Life Sanctuaries

Tamil Nadu State is 1,30,069 sq. kms. in extent of which only 20,910 sq. kms. i.e. 16% of the total land area is forest. Nevertheless in having a varied topography ranging from the massive high ranges of Western Ghats with its highest point, Doddabetta Peak 2,633 metres down to near desert conditions in Ramnad District, and the tidal swamp forests in its coast with their own special floristic composition, the State lends itself to a great many types of forests.

These forests provide the home for a diversity of animals that include Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Cheetal, Black Buck, Four Horned Antelope, Nilgiris Langur, Nilgiri Tahr, Lion tailed monkey etc., and a number of birds and reptiles.

Consequent to the implementation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, Tamil Nadu has made good progress in establishing a separate Wild Life Wing and appointment of Wild Life Wardens whose main job is to afford full protection to all the wild life under their respective jurisdictions. New sanctuaries were also created.

If there is any one facet of Nature that has suffered most under the garb of development, it can safely be said to be forests and with it, its wild life. Realising that if species once lost are lost for ever, Tamil Nadu has set apart quite a few sizable areas as wild life sanctuaries.

There are eight sanctuaries and seventeen waterfowl refuges. The total land area covered by these sanctuaries is a little over 10% of the total forest area, which perhaps is a record for any State in India.

MUDUMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Nilgiris district. 65 kms. from Ootacamund on the Ooty-Mysore Road.

Area

321 sq. kms.

Forest type

Primarily moist deciduous. Tends to become dry deciduous towards Bandipur. Mainly Teak forests with Bamboos and miscellaneous species.

Animals found

Tiger, Panther, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Chital, Dhole, Barking deer, Sloth Bear, Python, Otter, Crocodiles (Mugger) and a variety of birds and reptiles.

Best Season

Between February and June.

POINT CALIMERE WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Thanjavur District

Area

17.26 sq. kms.

Forest type

Consists of tidal swamps and dry evergreen forests.

Animals found

Sanctuary is famous for Flamingoes and Black Buck. A vast concourse of water birds such as Teals, Gulls, Terns, Plovers, Stilts etc. can also be seen during winter months. Other mammals include Chital, Wild Pigs etc.

Best Season

For water birds November to February. For Black Buck and Chital all the year round.

ANAMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Coimbatore district. 60 kms. from Coimbatore.

Area

958 sq. kms.

Forest type

Varies from deciduous to semi-evergreen and evergreen containing Teak and miscellaneous species.

Animals found

Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Panther, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Nilgiri Langur, Lion tailed Monkey, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Chital, etc. and a host of birds.

Best Season

April to June

KALAKADU WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location
Tirunelveli district

Area
223 sq. kms.

Forest type
Tropical wet evergreen forests—
Changes to tropical dry deciduous
forests along the foot hills and to
thorn forests further down.

Animals found
Famous for Lion-tailed monkey.
One place where the four monkeys
(Common Langur, Nilgiri Langur,
Bonnet Macaque and Lion-tailed
Macaque) can be seen together.
Other animals include Nilgiri Tahr,
Sambur, Sloth Bear, Gaur,
Elephant, Tiger, Flying Squirrel,
Panther, Wild Dog, Pangolin, a
variety of birds and reptiles.

Best Season
September to March



VEDANTHANGAL BIRDS SANCTUARY

Location
Chingleput District—86 kms. from
Madras.

Area
0.3 sq. kms.

Forest type
A tank having a compact grove of
Barringtonia trees.

Animals found
The sanctuary is famous for its
breeding heronry including Cormo-
rants, Egrets, Grey Herons, Open
Billed Storks, Darters, Spoonbills,
White Ibis, Night Herons, Grebes,
Grey Pelicans etc.,

Many migratory birds like Garganey,
Teals, Shovellers, Pintails, Ducks,
Stilts, Sand Pipers etc., are also
common.

A variety of resident birds like
Coots, Moor Hen, Terns etc., can
also be seen.

Best Season
November to February.

GUINDY NATIONAL PARK

Location
Madras City

Area
282 sq. kms.

Forest type
Scrub and Thorn Forests

Animals Found
Black Buck, Chital, Jackal,
Pangolin and a variety of birds.

Best Season
All through the year.

MUNDANTHURAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location
Tirunelveli District

Area
567 sq. kms.

Forest type
Dry deciduous

Animals found
Tiger, Macaque, Langur, Slender
Loris, Sloth Bear, Sambur, Chital,
Wild dog etc. Excellent area for
bird watching.

Best Season
October to January.

VETTANGUDI WATER BIRD SANCTUARY

Location
Ramnad District, 55 kms. from
Madurai

Area
Small tank

Forest type
Grove of Babul trees.

Birds found
Cormorants, Herons, Egrets, Spoon-
Bills etc.

Best Season
November to March.



Dolls Exhibition

The dolls exhibition at Kuralagam
was inaugurated by Thiru A. Padma-
abhan, Adviser to Governor
on 12th September 1988.

Tmt Sheela Balakrishnan, Chief
Executive Officer of Khadi Board,
said that the sales during 1987-88
was Rs. 8.25 lakhs, as against Rs. 4.50

lakhs during 1986-87. 150 varieties
of dolls were now on display with
the prices ranging from Rs. 5 to
Rs. 1500/- The production and sale
of Khadi and Village Industries
articles during 1987-88 were of the
order of Rs. 184.51 crores and Rs.
200.58 crores respectively. Export
orders for dolls have been received

from West Germany, Japan and
other countries.

Thiru. M. Paramasivam, I.A.S.,
Commissioner and Secretary to
Government Handlooms, Handi-
crafts and Khadi welcomed the
gathering



Tmt. Akkamma Alexander, inaugurated the Dolls Exhibition at the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan
at Anna Salai on 16-9-88. Tmt. Vijayanthimala Bali, M.P., was also present on the occasion.



At all India Level, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board occupies the top place in the production of Khadi and Village Industries articles. The production and Sale of Khadi and Village Industries products during 1987-88 were of the order of Rs. 184.58 Crores and Rs. 200.58 Crores respectively. The Board has provided continuous

employment opportunities to the Rural Artisans.

Total employment provided	
Adi-Dravidars	8,05,454
Tribals	86,097
Women	7,008
	3,01,093

Every year the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board conducts an exhibition of dolls in the

premises of the Khadi Kraft, Kuralagam in connection with the Navarathiri Festival. As it is a customary in this State to display dolls during the festival days in houses and in public places, this season is utilised by the Board to sell dolls made by artisans benefited under the board's Programme.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has so far



assisted 7648 artisans in the Pottery Sector and of these 1140 artisans are engaged in making dolls, both out of clay as well as papier machie. The dolls made by these artisans are Marketed by the Board through various outlets in the City of Madras and in major district Head quarters.

Each Pottery artisan is being given financial assistance as follows:

	Rs.
Grant	3,765.00
Loan	5,765.00
Total	9,530.00

The Board has extended financial assistance to these artisans during 1987-88 as follows.

Grant	Rs. 25.76 Lakhs
Loan	Rs. 48.92 "

The production of pottery articles, glazed pottery and clay dolls etc., during 1987-88 was worth Rs. 853.47 lakhs.

The major production centres for dolls are Kosapettai in Madras, Cuddalore, Panruti in South Arcot district, Kanchipuram in Chingleput district, Vellore, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri districts. Dolls are also procured from other States like Karnataka, West Bengal and Orissa.

During 1986-87, the Board achieved in the sale of dolls at the Dolls Exhibition and in 1987-88 Rs. 8.25 lakhs was the proceeds achieved. This year a sale of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is expected.

This year the dolls exhibition is also being conducted in major district headquarters like Madurai, Coimbatore, Vellore and Tiruchi.



Adviser to the Governor Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S., inaugurated the 10 circles of the Corporation on 15.9.88 at Richards Park, Madras.



TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED MADRAS - 600 005

(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.

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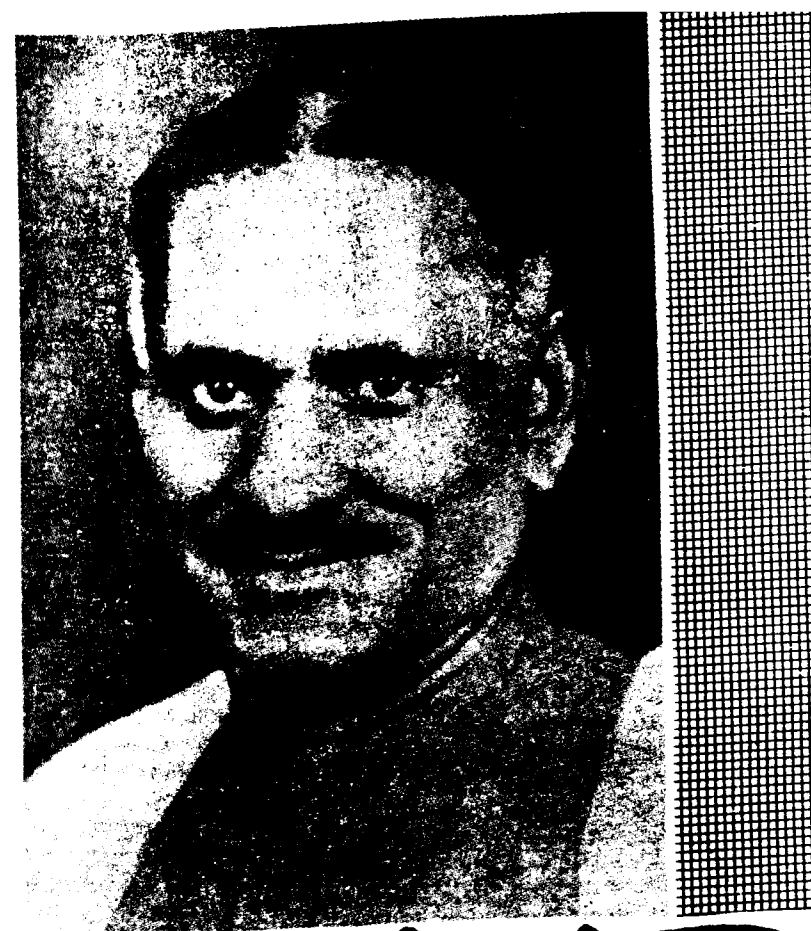
PHONE : 848932
TELEX : 41-6081 TNML IN

FACTORY :

TAMIN GRANITES
MANALI - PONNERI ROAD
MANALI
MADRAS 600 068

GRAMS : MINESALITE

Dipartimento di Scienze



NAMAKKAL RAMALINGAM PILLAI *'a patriotic poet'*

Ve. Ramalingam Pillai popularly known as the Namakkal Kavignar (the poet of Namakkal) lived in an age of political turmoil, social unrest and cultural revival in India. Born in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, he came under the influence of social and religious reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sivananda Saraswathi, Rabindranath Tagore, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda. He imbibed their ideas and developed a love for Indian culture and especially Tamil culture in which he was nurtured in his younger days. In the prime of his youth he came under the influence of Bankimchandra Chatterjee whose song "Bande Matharam" stirred in him a patriotic fervour. He became an ardent admirer of extremist leader such as Aurobindo and Balagangadhar Tilak whose writings he avidly read, while pursuing his

Prof. K. R. Hanumanthan.

higher studies, influenced by their ideas, he also believed that Indian independence could be achieved only by a violent revolution. But later on he came under the spell of Mahatma Gandhi and accepted non-violence as the only creed which could fetch freedom for India. He became an ardent follower of Gandhiji, participating directly and indirectly in the national movement he started. His writings came to be so surcharged with patriotism and Gandhism that the people of Tamil Nadu called him Theseeya Kavignar (patriotic poet) and Gandheeya Kavignar (Gandhian poet). Thus his political ideas were influenced by the Moderates of the Indian National Congress, such as Gokhale, and Gandhiji.

Namakkal Ve. Ramalingam Pillai

was born on 19th October 1888 at Mohanur, a tiny town on the banks of the Cauvery, in the Salem District. His father Venkatarama Pillai was a Head Constable at Mohanur. His mother was Ammaniammal, a pious lady from Salem. He, a poet laureate of Tamil, was also a novelist, short story writer, playwright, biographer and critic.

After his primary education at Namakkal he joined a High School at Coimbatore.

He passed the matriculation examination in 1907. He joined the S.P.G. College (later known as Bishop Heber College) at Tiruchy.

While he was doing the Intermediate his father forced him to marry his sister's daughter, Muthammal. The marriage took place in 1909.

His father insisted on his acceptance of the post of Sub-Inspector of Police. He bluntly refused. Then his father got him the post of a clerk in the tahsildar's office at Namakkal. He resigned this post. His father later, secured for him the post of a teacher in a local elementary school. Even as a teacher he was not happy. Often he participated in political meetings and talked of revolution. The headmaster dismissed him because of the extreme views expressed by him.

In the social and cultural fields he came under the influence of the Renaissance movement, which was spreading from Bengal to the other parts of India. He developed a hatred for social evils such as early marriage, sati, infanticide, untouchability, the dowry system, and earnestly advocated intermingling and intermarriage between castes, widow remarriage and temple entry for the untouchables. The constructive programme of Gandhiji, such as Prohibition, Village uplift, promoting khadi, was admired and advocated by him in his speeches and writings. The catholicism in the religious field as preached by Ramakrishna and Vivekananda in the North, and Ramalinga Swamikal in Tamil Nadu appealed to him very much. Thus in the social and religious fields he was influenced by the prevailing ideas of reform and revival.

In the literary field he followed the

147723



footsteps of the Bengali writers and wrote a number of novels and short stories in simple Tamil, easily understandable to an average Tamilian. His poems and songs were composed in such a lucid style that when sung, even the illiterates could easily understand the spirit behind them. In this he followed the footsteps of the Renaissance poets of Tamil Nadu such as Subramania Bharathi and Desika Vinayakam Pillai. After the death of Bharathi, the great national poet of Tamil Nadu, it was Ve. Ramalingam Pillai who continued his tradition of simple prose and poetry in Tamil. Modern poets such as Ramalinga Swamikal and Thayumanava Swamikal and medieval poets such as Kampan and Pugalendi have also left an indelible impression on his mind.

He was quite opposed to separatism and fanaticism. He was not at all in sympathy with fissiparous tendencies of any kind. A strong and united India was always present in his vision.

Before Ramalingam became a poet he was an artist par excellence. He had an innate urge for drawing pictures and composing poems even from his childhood. The adage that the child is the father of the man is very true of him. Ramalingam showed his poetic talents from childhood. As a young boy he used to delight in watching the street theatre of wandering amateur players.

It was in 1930, that he shot up to fame and was publicly acclaimed as a patriotic poet. Following the

footsteps of Gandhiji who marched to Dandi for manufacturing salt in order to break the salt law, a group of young men from Tamil Nadu organised a procession from Tiruchi to Vedaranyam. The procession started from Dr. Rajan's house at Tiruchi, under the leadership of Rajaji. The satyagrahis wanted to have a marching song to inspire them during their long trek. Ramalingam gave a song which was sung by all throughout the march. The song was surcharged with Gandhian spirit and patriotism. It may be roughly translated as follows:

Bloodless and swordless, a battle
is a comin'
Those who trust in truth, com ye
and join in
Nor bullets, nor bayonets nor a
whit of Killin'
War in a new style, the world with
wonder is fillin'

Rajaji was so much impressed with the soul thrilling poems of Ramalingam.

Freedom Fighter

It was in 1906, that his patriotic instincts propelled him into active politics. The partition of Bengal had created much unrest in the country. The fiery articles of Aurobindo published in his magazines called 'Karma Yogi' and 'Vandematharam' stirred the hearts of all patriotic young men including our poet and kindled fire in them. He read with avidity the speeches of great leaders like Surendranath Banerjee. C. R. Das, Lala

Lajpat Rai, Dadabhai Nauroji, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak and his heart became surcharged with love for freedom for the country. His friend Thiru Nagaraja Iyengar, an advocate at Namakkal, further whipped up his patriotic spirit. Both of them decided to dedicate their lives to the service of the country and the fight against British rule. The poet undertook a whirlwind tour of Tamil Nadu and made patriotic speeches wherever he went. People applauded him for his rousing speeches.

He went to Pondicherry, met extremist leaders like V.V.S. Iyer, and Subramania Siva and drew inspiration from them. But he was rather disappointed as he could not meet Sri Aurobindo and poet Bharathiar. He was indeed a veritable pillar to the Congress organisation in Tamil Nadu. The way in which he chided British misrule in his political meetings, his ringing voice and spell-binding oratory interspersed with his songs, drew large crowds. He organised the Tiruchi District Political Conference with the help of Thiru Rajalingam Chettiar, the zamindar of Ilampalli. Mrs. Annie Besant addressed the Conference. In an exhibition organized during the occasion some of the paintings of the poet were also displayed. George Arundel, a leader of the Theosophical Society, hailed his pictures as great works of art and awarded a gold medal to him. Mrs. Annie Besant took away as souvenir some of his portraits.

In spite of his continued participation in the national struggle, the poet was not imprisoned for quite a long time. At last, his participation in the Satyagraha movement in 1932 forced the Government to imprison him. He was convicted by the sub-divisional magistrate of Namakkal on two counts of non-cooperation for one year. He served the imprisonment at Vellore and Madurai Jails as 'B' class prisoner. For sometime at Vellore, he was sick owing to the poor quality of the food and also due to the mental agony caused by his sister's sudden death in his absence.

It was on the 24th August 1972, a full moon Friday, that he breathed his last at Madras, in the house of his son-in-law.

Dewan Bahadur Pattu Kesava Pillai of Gooty, hailed as a Deenabonu of South India, was an out-standing National Leader who did remarkable, pioneering political and social service among the people of the Composite Madras State from 1880 till his demise in 1933.

Pattu Kesava Pillai was born in the year 1860. He came of a peasant family. His parents Thiru Venkatachalam Pillai and Subbammal were living at Pattu Village in North Arcot District. After passing his Matriculation in 1877 at Chittoor District High School, he became a clerk in Government on a salary of Rs. 15/- He, however, soon felt the urge of patriotism and public service, so much that within few years, he resigned his post. He passed the Secondary Grade Pleadership Examination and later joined the Bar. He practised for an year in Salem District and then settled permanently at Gooty in Anantapur District in 1882.

He was a member of the Legislative Council both under the Minto-Morley Reforms and under the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.

He served, as an active member (from 1883) of Madras Mahajana Sabha. A forerunner of Indian National Congress, he was also a founder (1883) and a long term Secretary of Gooty peoples Association. He participated in the first historic session of Indian National Congress in 1885. He also acted as an All India Joint Secretary during 1917-1918. He was an ardent associate of Tmt. Annie Besant, the theosophical and Home Rule movement leader. He was a member of Madras Forest Committee. He was the President of the Madras Presidency Association (1918-1920). He was also one among the founder-leader of Madras Labour Union (1918) and thus in various other capacities he did a yeomen service to the upliftment of the common people, constantly fighting for their real causes with sincere zeal.

Pillai was known as "The Champion of the poor, the downtrodden and the oppressed." The two great reforms with which his name would ever be associated were those connected with the Forest and Jail



K. Kesava Pillai
Gooty

KESAVA PILLAI - A CHAMPION OF THE POOR

Administrations of this Presidency. He had such a thorough mastery over these subjects, that even the heads of departments would think twice before trying to controvert his arguments. He was a member of the Cardew Committee. The lot of the prisoner, which of late, had been much ameliorated, was always next to his heart. Many of the reforms, which that committee advocated were due to Pillai's advocacy and zeal.

He was probably the first legislator in the whole of India, who sought to ventilate the grievances of the uncared for prisoners, thus inducing the Government to grant

them, incourse of time, better food, clothing and living conditions.

Due to his ardent interest in the welfare of the emigrant labourers and his popularity among them his British friends called him the "Coolie King".

Pillai, 'a democrat of democrats, a social reformer, a highly pious and religious man,' died on 28th March, 1933.

He helped the peasants and villagers by urging the Government to grant them tax remission during adverse seasons.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E),

TAMILNADU, MADRAS-600018

ATTENTION

ALL TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT

PROVIDENT FUND SUBSCRIBERS

It is notified for information of all Subscribers that the work of despatch of GPF Slips for the year 1987-88 has commenced in this office. Our aim is to place these Account Slips in your hands before the end of October '88. They are being sent to the Heads of offices where you worked in February '88.

Utmost care has been taken to ensure accuracy of accounts. However, for reasons beyond our control, should you notice any discrepancies in your accounts, you are advised to write to the following officer of this office immediately, with full particulars of recovery, through your Head of Office.

Compliance with these requirements will enable this office to ensure timely settlement of your Missing Credits. All your letters may be superscribed 'PROVIDENT FUND COMPLAINT' to enable us to have your case looked into promptly and advise you of the position, expeditiously.

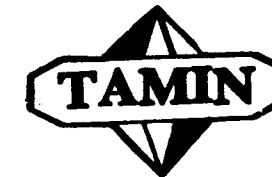
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Shri S. NATARAJAN,
Accounts Officer, F.M.I. Section,
Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E)
261, Anna Salai, Teynampet.
MADRAS-600 018.

Note:

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Accounts Officer.



Prof. Dr. S. SARAVANAN
M.Sc., Ph.D., F.M.S., F.G.S., Dip. in German
Chairman & Managing Director

Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd., was founded in 1978 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the objective of mining minerals found in the State by applying scientific methods, besides providing rural employment and creating resources for industrial development.

Soon after formation, the State owned Corporation took over the quarrying and export of Black granite found in Tamil Nadu. The black granite scientifically known as 'Dolerite' has a good demand in foreign countries. The dolerite rock occurs in the form of dyke in Tindivanam, Attur, Dharmapuri and Mettur areas of Tamil Nadu. Their quality is comparable with the world best black granites of Sweden and the market for Indian granites has been well established in foreign countries mainly in Japan. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are the other States exporting granite to foreign countries and TAMIN's share is one sixth of the total export from India.

The black granite can be cut into thin slabs ranging from 1 cm. These slabs take excellent polishing under machine and are used as wall panels, floor tiles, kitchen slabs and also for decorative purposes. In Japan, granite slabs are mainly used in monuments.

Prior to 1978, the granite trade in Tamil Nadu was in the hands of few private parties. When the demand for our granites increased in foreign countries only a few private parties were enjoying the profit. With the only motive of making profit, they ignored the welfare of the State and workers, and have failed to apply scientific methods for minimising wastage and conservation for future. In the export trade no strategy was followed to match the demand pattern and to promote consistency of supply. Buyers were dictating terms exploiting the situation prevailed and our material could not get the optimum price.

The scenario in export trade was totally changed after TAMIN introduced the system of global tender for marketing their black granite. The highest price in the world was offered to our granites. TAMIN maintains quality and strictly follows international business ethics. This has greatly helped to change the buyers market that prevailed, into sellers market. Today TAMIN operates forty black granite quarries in the districts of Chengalput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Periyar. Grey Granite which is well distributed in Dharmapuri district was utilised only as building stone and road metal. Now TAMIN established stable market for this rock in Western Countries and a quantity of 3500 CBM are exported annually to West Germany.

When the granite is exported in cut and polished form, it fetches a value added price, four times higher than the raw block. TAMIN established a 100% Export Oriented

Factory with imported machineries at a cost of Rs. 640 lakhs. The factory is located at Manali near Madras and commenced its commercial production in March 1986.

Besides granites, TAMIN is also exploiting and marketing major minerals from 20 mines spread all over TamilNadu. Limestone, Quartz, Feldspar, Clay, Vermiculite, Silica sand and Limeshell produced from these mines are the raw material for many industries in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States. TAMIN is the sole producer and supplier of Indian Standard Sand to the Cement factories and construction companies in the country for testing the quality of cement.

Another ambitious project of TAMIN is "TAMIN Graphites", a 100% Export Oriented Project, to be located at Sivaganga in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district. This project will beneficiate 200 MT of raw ore per day to obtain 28 MT of high purity beneficiated graphite per day with a fixed carbon content of 96 to 99% with a tie up arrangement with the leading industrial grant of the world in the mineral processing, M/s. HUMBOLDT WEDAG AG of West Germany who will transfer the technology to TAMIN. The raw ore for this project will be mined from 1000 acres of area in Sivaganga district where a reserve of One million



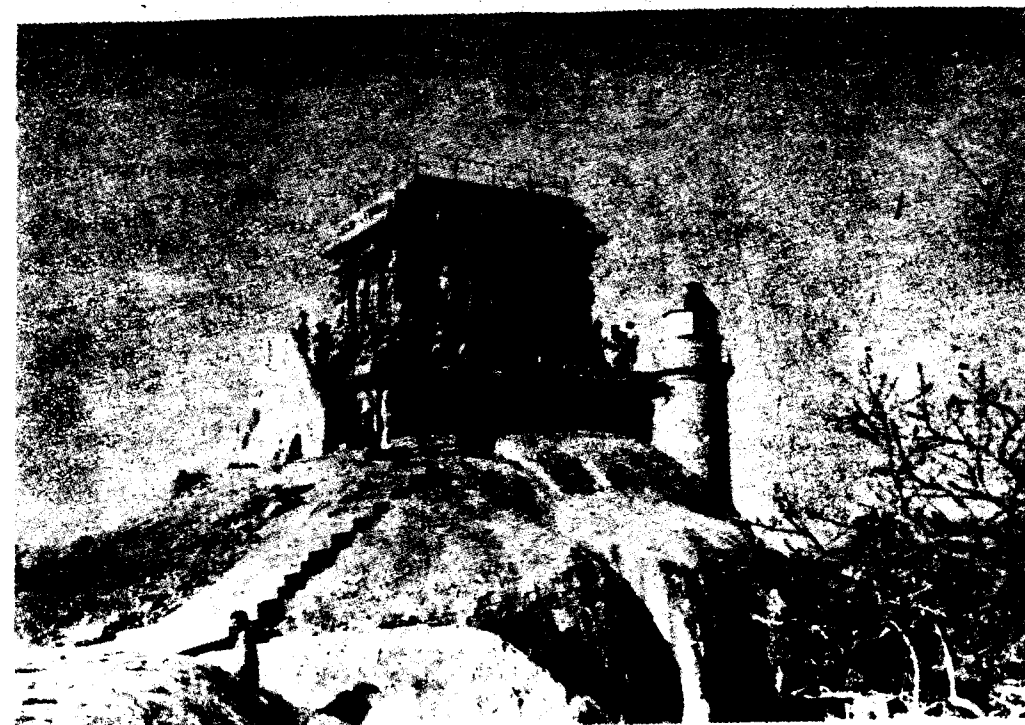
tonnes of graphite has been proved. The scheme will be implemented as a three tier project viz., mining, beneficiation and the manufacture of end products such as crucibles, lubricants, electrodes etc. which have vast export and domestic potential. The TAMIN graphites project will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores and expected to give employment for more than 600 rural people.

The mines and quarries of TAMIN are located in rural areas and more than 3500 rural people are

given employment. The workers are getting many benefits like medical facilities, holidays, uniforms, bonus etc. besides higher wages. TAMIN also contributed liberally for the social welfare schemes like TARRA and Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres.

During the initial stages of TAMIN, private mine owners waged relentless legal battle against the Corporation. However the policy of the State Government to form a Corporation and reserve the black granite deposits in the Government land for TAMIN was upheld by the Supreme Court. Apart from creating mineral resources for various industries, TAMIN has earned impressive profit year after year overcoming the losses of the first year. Eighty five per cent of the sales is through export and thus the Corporation earns valuable foreign exchange for the nation.

TAMIN established itself as a leader among all State Mining Corporations, particularly in the granite field. Tempted by TAMIN's success in this field, more and more States are following Tamil Nadu and began exploiting granite resources. Today on completion of one decade of service to nation, TAMIN looks back with proud of its achievements and it has set a model Mineral Development Corporation for the whole India.



Mahabalipuram Light-House

Mahabalipuram, also known as Mamallapuram was an ancient flourishing seaport with a brisk maritime trade with countries in South East Asia and the Mediterranean. It was built by the Pallava Kings in the Seventh Century A.D. and is well known for its monuments hewn out of solid rock. Its rock-cut temples, pavilions and relief sculptures created 12 centuries ago are among the best of their kind.

The temples, though ravaged by the elements, bear testimony to the ancient culture of South India. Arjuna's Penance, Varaha Mantapa, Krishna Manatapa, the Five Rathas, Mahishasura mardhini Cave and the Shore Temple are among the most important among the several places of interest.

East Coast of India is subjected to frequent storms and cyclones necessitating great care while navigating in the region. In the ancient times to guide the ships visiting the then flourishing Mahabalipuram port, log fires from the high rocks of Mahabalipuram used to be employed for several centuries. These log fires were the first form of lighthouses at Mahabalipuram.

Coming to the modern period, after ports started functioning at

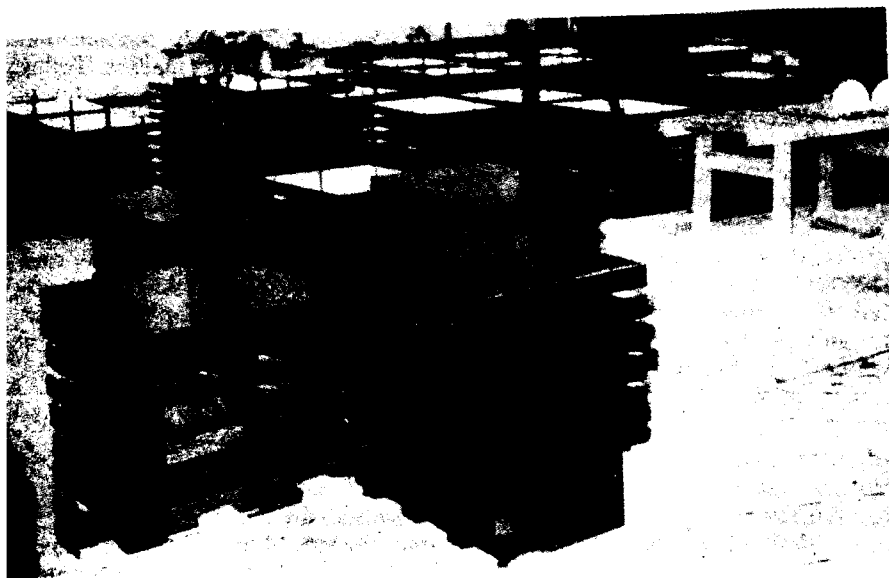
Nagapattinam, Pondicherry, Madras and further North, the need for a modern lighthouse at Mahabalipuram was keenly felt to guide the vessels proceeding to Madras and further North from South and those proceeding from Madras and other ports Southernwards.

The first conventional lighthouse at Mahabalipuram was established in May 1887 on the top of the ancient "Olakkaneeswar Temple". This functioned from the top of the temple upto the end of the 19th century. The construction of the present lighthouse was completed in 1900 and a highly efficient P.V. operated equipment was installed on its top. This tower constructed on the top of a rock is a fine example of lighthouse architecture. It is a circular dressed stone masonry tower, 26 metres in height. This is the only one of its kind in that its outer face is left unpainted unlike the other lighthouse towers in the country to ensure that dressed stone masonry surface blends with the rocky mounds and monuments the place is famous for. This stone masonry tower is even today in an excellent condition.

The optical equipment installed on the above tower in 1900 served there upto 1937. In 1937, a revol-

ving 3-panelled lens apparatus of focal length 700mm was procured from Chance Brothers, U.K. and this replaced the old equipment. This equipment is installed inside a large 3.5 M dia lantern with a 2 Tier glazing arrangement.

In 1940, it was found necessary to change the character of the lighthouse to avoid possible confusion with Pondicherry Lighthouse which was then under the control of French. The main solution normally available was to procure another equipment with a different character and install it at Mahabalipuram Lighthouse and shift the equipment in use to some other station. However the Indian Lighthouse engineers and the technicians of the Madras Lighthouse Workshop rose to the occasion in 1940 and carried out major modifications in the available equipment itself by resetting the optic panels in a new angular position, changing the position of the clock work machine and providing new gear wheels and spurs. Thus they had changed the triple flashing character to single flashing. This type of work was never attempted before. For several years, the lighthouse was known as "Seven Pagodas" Lighthouse.



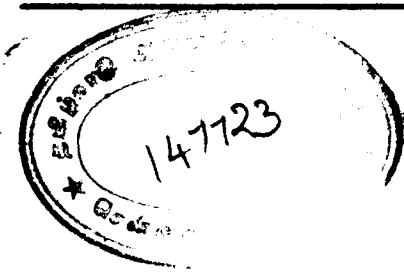
The present Lighthouse tower built in 1900 and the equipment originally installed in 1937 and modified in 1940 are still in an excellent condition and the lighthouse has been serving the cause of the mariners and ensuring the safety of shipping ever since. Besides, it continues to draw huge crowds of visitors from far and near daily.

The Completion of 100 years of useful service by Mahabalipuram Lighthouse since it was first established, is an event of great significance in a country with a long maritime tradition and history. The Department of Lighthouses and Lightships which is responsible for

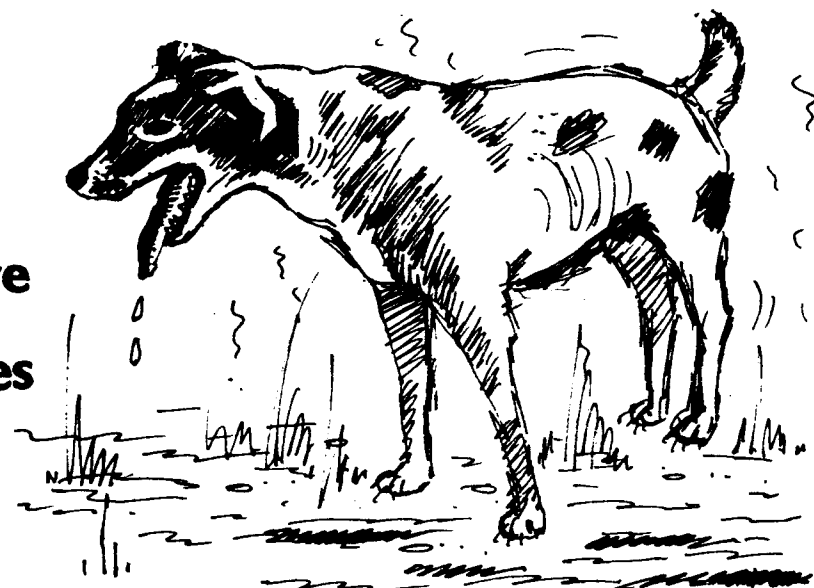
the establishment, modernisation, improvement and operation of Lighthouses and other aids to navigation in India is the National Lighthouse Authority in the Country and it has several achievements to its credit. The Indian Lighthouse Service is the most modern and the aids maintained by it have a high degree reliability. This is one of the few services in the world, which maintain all types of aids, namely Lighthouses, Fog Signals, Light Vessels, Buoys, Marine Radio Beacons, Decca Navigator Chains, Racons etc., They have also introduced Solar energy and wind power for the operation of the aids to navigation. In recognition of the various achievements and the contribution

made by the department, India has been elected as a Member of the executive Committee of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities for a second consecutive term of five years—a singular honour.

On the occasion of the completion of a century of service to the shipping community of various nations, Centenary Celebrations were held at Mahabalipuram on the evening of the 24th September 1988. In this function, a brochure on Mahabalipuram Lighthouse was released and the Lighthouse was rededicated to the nation by Thiru P.Namgyal, Hon'ble Union Deputy Minister for Surface Transport, Government of India.



Tissue Culture Cannine Rabies Vaccine



Producing more and more vaccines for human alone is not an answer to rabies eradication. Effective protection of pet dogs and elimination or immunization of stray dogs alone will solve this problem. Realising this fact, the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor has recently released tissue culture cannine rabies vaccine.

Atleast 5,00,000 persons undergo treatment for dog bites every year in India and atleast 25,000 persons die of rabies every year. The problem of rabies control is a serious one when one realises that 40 to 50 million dogs roam all over the country and 97% of the rabies transmission is by dog bite. At present there is no effective potent

vaccine to protect pet dogs. But the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor which was started as a WHO/UNDP project in 1982 has now made the first step in the field of Tissue Culture Rabies Vaccine by producing the Tissue Culture Rabies Vaccine for pet dogs, which is adequately tested in the Institute as well as by the National Control Authorities and declared as potent.

More appropriately, Thiru S. S. Dhanoa, Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Chairman of the Institute) releasing the vaccine on 16.7.1988 at the Institute's premises in a well organised function, said this vaccine was a step forward in the eradication of

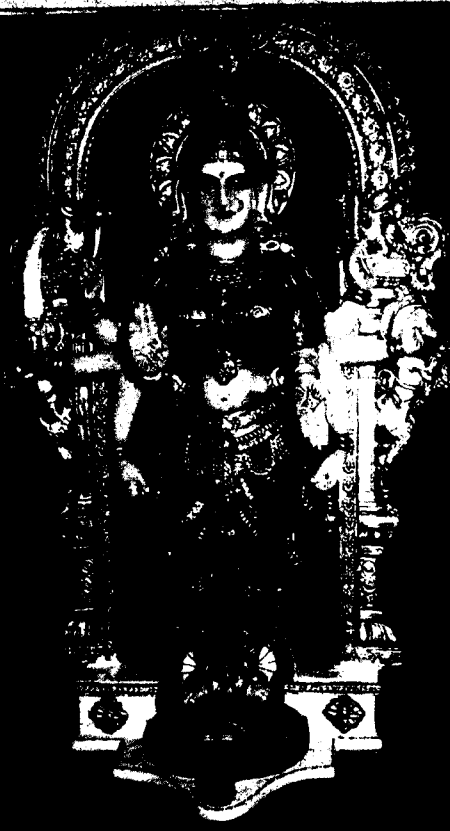
rabies. He added that the Pasteur Institute could also manufacture anti-polio vaccine and take up research on controlling AIDS. He also declared open a hostel for trainees worth Rs. 7 lakhs at the Institute. Dr. V.R.Kalyanaraman, Director of the Institute who welcomed the gathering said the Institute was planning to develop effective baits for the immunization of stray dogs and preliminary steps had already been taken. Dr. A.K.Thomas presided over the function and Dr. G.V.J.A. Narshavardhan offered felicitations.

Thiru V.Govinda Prasad, Information and Public Relations Officer, The Nilgiris.

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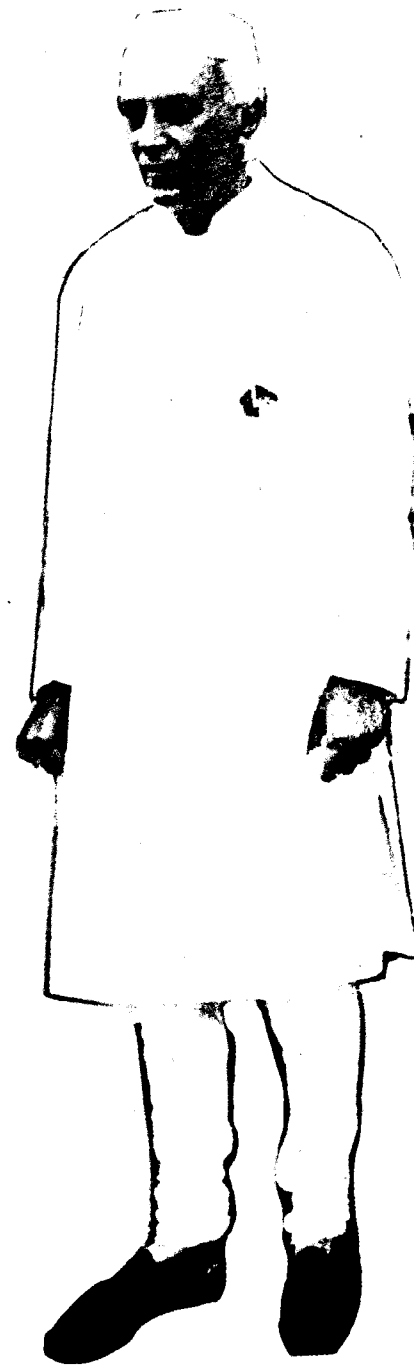
Dolls Exhibition

At Kuralagam, Madras.





Tamil Arasu



In this issue

Nehru—a True Democrat	.. 2
Prime Minister in Tamil Nadu	.. 4
Re-Dedication Day	.. 6
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	
—The Parliamentarian	.. 9
Man without Malice or fear	.. 11
The Nehru Era	.. 13
Nehru—a Journalist	.. 16
Women in the Forefront	.. 18
Nehru-an Orator	.. 20
Jawahar—The Priceless Jewel	.. 21
Nehru—The Writer	.. 24
Jawaharlal Nehru—The Socialist	.. 26
Nehru on Women's emancipation	.. 30
The Leaders of Tomorrow	.. 32

*Nehru Centenary Celebrations -
Special Number*

**Thiruvalluvar Year,
2019
November, 1988
Re. I.**

Nehru - A True Democrat



**His Excellency
Thiru R. VENKATARAMAN,
the President of India.**

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a great leader and a lodestar for countless people. India and infact the whole world wept on hearing the news of his death. "A wonderful being passed away. A numbness crept over us". Every year on the death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, the people of India pay their respect and tribute. The very soil of India, which Nehru had served so truly and well, trembled with the rest of us.

Jawaharlal Nehru, the jewel of of India, a Bharat Ratna, had a unique link with the people of India. Though Nehru had gone to England to study law, he had the real interest in political economy. So, Jawaharlal joined the London school of economics and was drawn to this system of ideas.

The past, present and future have rarely co-mingled so elegantly and to such fine purpose, as in Jawaharlal Nehru. If his upbringing at Anand Bhawan in Allahabad had given Jawaharlal an anchorage in conservative tradition, his exposure as a student in England to the bracing winds of Fabian Socialism had given young Nehru a vision of the future.

Motilal Nehru, while writing to his son said "Politics are inseparable from law, and economics are the soul of politics". Nehru saw, with clarity and conviction, the truth of his father's advice and Laxki's contention that no man can understand law who lacks an intimate acquaintance with economics. And here it was, at this stage, that a path began

to open up before Nehru, a path that beckoned him irresistibly.

Back in India in 1912, his life in the upper-middle class society in Allahabad, did not prevent Jawaharlal Nehru from watching world events with keenness and understanding. What was even more important, Jawaharlal was able to relate world events and trends to the Indian situation with a clarity that was unique. For instance, 1917 saw the Russian Revolution and 1917 was also the year of the activity for Home Rule, under the leadership of Dr. Annie Besant.

What knowledge of the indigo workers of Champaran had done to Gandhiji in 1916, an encounter with the peasantry of Pratapgarh did to Panditji four years later, in 1929. This encounter, according to Panditji's distinguished biographer Professor S. Gopal, "gave a new and permanent dimension to his outlook". It also brought Gandhiji and Nehru together.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accepted Gandhiji's non-violent methods. He accepted this because he was satisfied with the explanation given by the Gandhi himself. It was bravery, and even romance, implicit in Satyagraha that appealed to him. And more than anything else he was convinced that the Indian farmers

In 1927, he visited Moscow along with his father.

In the Soviet Union he saw the sinews of Industrial growth taking shape. There is a lyricism in the following description given by Nehru of the Soviet endeavour at planning for both its agriculture and its industry.

It was on this visit that the concept of Five Year Plans, the famous 'piatiletka' as the Russians called it, caught the imagination of Nehru. Apart from Russia, Nehru had attended in Brussels.

Nehru saw that planning was part of socialism. So a National Planning Committee was setup with Jawaharlal Nehru as its Chairman. Nehru included in it-farsightedly not just politician but scientists, economists, businessmen and industrialists.

Looking upon Parliament as the agency that would secure political democracy, he set up the Planning Commission as the agency that would secure an economic democracy. The first Plan's stress was on agriculture. In the Second Plan, it was industry's turn to receive priority. Emphasis came to be placed on the development of heavy machine building, heavy electricals, steel and non-ferrous metals, and on energy.



It is significant that the Avadi Session took place in the first year of the Second Plan. Nehru had already oriented the country to the socialist path by enacting the Directive Principles of State policy at the inception of the Constitution. But it was from Avadi and the Second Plan onwards that a more vigorous utilization of our resources, a rapid industrialization and, most important an equitable distribution of the resources of the community, became the country's formally declared character and course. The Mixed Economy and a Welfare state emerged as a viable concept. Legislation acquired a nation-building dimension and phrases such as 'the commanding heights of the economy' entered not just our political lexicon but, in fact, that of the entire developing world. The emergence of the public sector, of land ceiling, of regulations on industrial monopoly, of state trading, are all facets of this same policy.

Great changes were taking place at the same time, in the world of

science and technology which could not but affect the ways of living and thinking in India. Always interested in scientific research and in the progress of science and technology as such it was at Nehru's initiative that a large number of national laboratories came into existence to do research in diverse fields. It was again due to this initiative that the resources were made available for the development of atomic energy and the exploration of oil and mineral resources through the Public Sector.

Nehru thought of the institution of the National Development Council which was able to secure an inter-regional consensus on programmes. This Council represented true federalism in action. Even the States reorganisation on the basis of regional languages was in essence a democratic exercise, intended to fulfill sub-national aspirations. Nehru's assurance to non-Hindi speaking States about the use of English falls in the same category and has to be seen as an action in the best traditions of democratic federalism.

Nehru showed great concern not only for the tribal people but for the religious minorities in India.

For Nehru, the exploitation of any one or any group by another was unpardonable. He was equally concerned about the underprivileged or disadvantaged people such as the women of India. The national movement had thrown up a number of patriotic women with dedication and sacrifice into the struggle in spite of the shackles that bound women by customs, inhibitions and social obloquy. Panditji afforded them status and position by choosing, consciously, women as legislators, Ministers, Ambassadors and Governors. He used to insist on the inclusion of women in the State Cabinets and in the Legislatures. The Nehru era saw many women blossom into statwards Nehru's role in the matter of women's rights can only be called pioneering. The subject of marriage, divorce and maintenance has been very much on the public mind of late.

The district court was to be empowered to declare the marriage dissolved after a stipulated period. There was a great deal of discussion and opposition to this. Speaking on the proposal, Panditji, had this to say:

The question that ultimately arises is that when two people find it impossible to get on together whatever the cause, what is to be done about it? I am prepared if I may say so, to forgive not one lapse but many, but I am not prepared to forgive the intolerable position of two persons who hate each other being tied up to each other. There fore, I welcome this clause here. I welcome particularly the amendment that my colleague, Thiru Venkataraman, is moving on it in regard to divorce by mutual consent.

This is yet another example of Nehru's progressive and modern thinking.

To sum up, Nehru was an architect who transformed a mediaeval India into a modern State, and brought it abreast of the Modern States of the world.

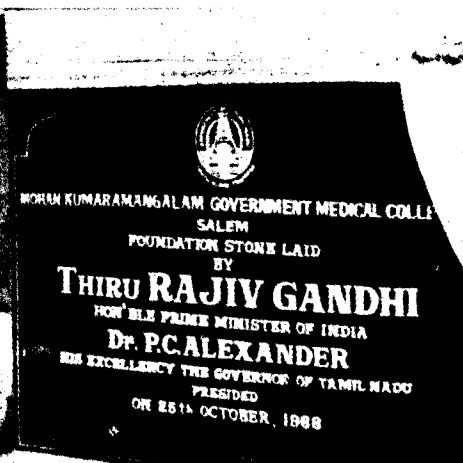
(Excerpts from the speech delivered by Thiru R. Venkataraman, the then Vice-President of India, on 27 May, 1987 from 'Nehru- A True Democrat')



PRIME MINISTER IN TAMIL NADU



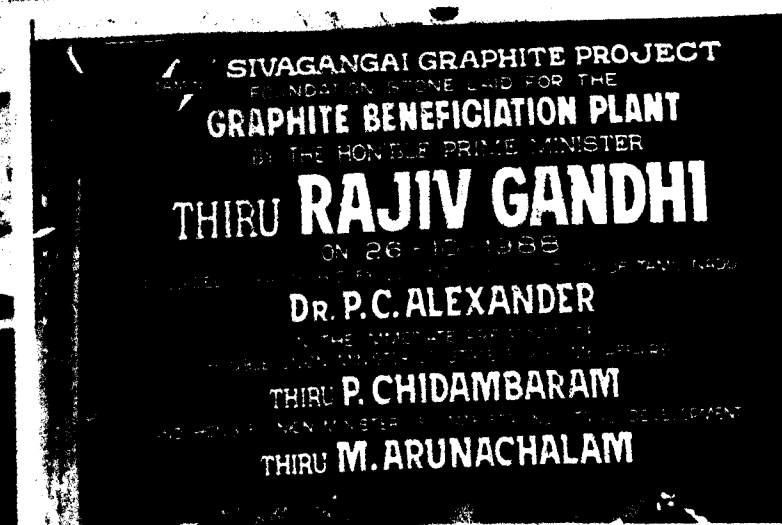
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi unveiled the statues of Dr. Subbarayan and Thiru Kamaraj in Tiruchengode in Salem District on 25-10-'88.



Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi unveiled a 'Memorial Pillar' at Athur in connection with the Nehru Centenary Celebrations on 26-10-'88.



Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi unveiled a statue of Thiru Pasumpu Muthuramalinga Thevar at Usilampatti on 26-10-'88.





The National Re-Dedication Day

The National Re-Dedication day was organised by the Information and Public Relations Department, to commemorate the death anniversary of Indira Gandhi at Rajaji Hall on 30th October 1988, at 10.30 A.M. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander garlanded the portrait of late Tmt. Gandhi, kept in the Rajaji Hall. The school children sang songs and bhajans in praise of Tmt. Gandhi. The Governor paid floral tributes to Tmt. Gandhi. The Adviser to the Governor Thiru A. Padmanaban, Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the High Level Committee for Tamil Development, Tmt. Ackamma Alexander, wife of the Governor also paid their homage to Indira Gandhi.

At 3.00 P.M. a procession was taken out by college and school students from Gandhi statue, to the Marina Grounds near Presidency College. In the evening function at Rajaji Hall Thiru M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government welcomed the gathering.

Tmt. Ackamma Alexander distributed the prizes to College and School students who participated in

the elocution competition conducted in connection with the Re-Dedication Day.

Thiru A. Padmanaban, Adviser to the Governor in the course of his speech said that Tmt. Gandhi had sacrificed her life for the country and people should work for unity and protect democracy. Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman, Tamil Development High Level Committee, Sri Sundararama Swami, Prof. Mufti Mohammed Ayub the Chief Khasi, Rev. H. S. Dhanraj, of C.S.I. Dr. Sahanilal Sastri and Tmt. Andal Damodaran also spoke on the occasion. The services rendered by Tmt. Gandhi and her concern for the welfare of the people were recalled.

Presiding over the function at Rajaji Hall, Dr. P.C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu recalled his association with Tmt. Gandhi and said:

For one like me who had the privilege of working very closely with Indiraji for several years it is not very easy to be totally detached while speaking about her. When I

think of her, various images crowd into my mind because I have seen her handling various crisis situations, dealing with people in ordinary situations, taking decisions on difficult problems, and, all these images come to my mind, revealing different sides of her versatile personality. One thing that was special about Indiraji and, probably the one thing that contributed a great deal to her eminence as a leader and administrator was that she had deep anchorage in certain principles and values in life. Her commitment to certain principles, and values was so total and complete that it was easy for her to face any situation or handle any problem. First and foremost was a total commitment to the unity and integrity of the Motherland. Any question relating to that could be handled by her because she was totally committed to the integrity of India whatever may be the price, whatever may be the sacrifice involved in it. There could be no compromise, no concession, no second thought when it was an issue of the unity and integrity of India. The same way her commitment to secularism was total, unreserved and



complete. In her eyes she could never see the difference between the practitioners of one religion and of another, those who spoke one language or another. She was absolutely rooted to the principle of secularism in the fullest sense of the term. She was quite at home in Nagaland or in Nagercoil; in Allahabad or in any town in Alleppey or any such place in the South, in Goa or in Bengal—absolutely at home with the people of that region and the idea that they spoke different languages or had different sub cultures never crossed her mind. Tmt. Gandhi was fiercely proud of her religion and her culture. She did not make much show of her religiosity but she was a deeply devoted Hindu and she was proud to be a Hindu, proud to have inherited the religion of her ancestors and proud to practise that religion in her own way without advertising much about it and she was fiercely proud of the cultural traditions of our country.

Bold Decisions

If you ask me what is the greatest quality in this unique personality, without any hesitation I will point out her capacity to take decisions. Whatever may be the crisis, the intensity of the tension, the complexity of the problem, the ramification of the situation, she had the courage to take decisions and stand up by these decisions. I do not

will always record that decision as the beginning of the establishment of a separate nation of Bangladesh. An equally courageous decision was that she refused to take the victory to the logical end in the western sector, much against the advice of senior Military Officers.

Another decision which will rank in the history as one of the boldest decisions in her life was the Bank Nationalisation. She was convinced that if socialism was to mean anything to the people of this country and the Government was to convert the principles of commitment to social justice into action, Banks had to be nationalised. And there again she took bold decisions and went ahead implementing. There are some people who always criticise her of being intolerant of opposition views or comments contrary to her closely held opinions on certain matters. There are people who have described her as an 'iron lady' wishing to take decisions irrespective of the merits, or irrespective of the pros and cons that may be brought to her notice. She would take strong decisions not recklessly; after considering the pros and cons and weighing the consequences and keeping in view the objectives, values and principles of life. But once the line of action was clear to her, she had the courage to stand up by these decisions.





She always welcomed comments, criticisms and opposite views and never discouraged anyone from expressing such views. She is very much misunderstood on these issues or tolerance of other people's opinions and views in decision making. She was an extraordinarily refined person, very neat and orderly, loved discipline in everything, orderliness in everything, dislikes slovenliness and you could see that everything about her. Her table would be the cleanest table in the Secretariat as a whole. The pencils and pens will be exactly at the place at which they should be. There would not be a peck of dirt anywhere; the flower plates, flower pots would be at proper place, the curtains should be drawn

exactly as they should be, as everything must fall into the orderliness which a refined Indian woman's mind as conceived of.

An Indian Woman

Stories she will relate with absolute relish and gusto. Of course she has to be in the proper mood and proper atmosphere and then she will come out with the stories with a tremendous way which she will show her great capacity for relaxation. Above all she was a typical Indian woman; very proud to be an Indian woman

Society to Bear Blame

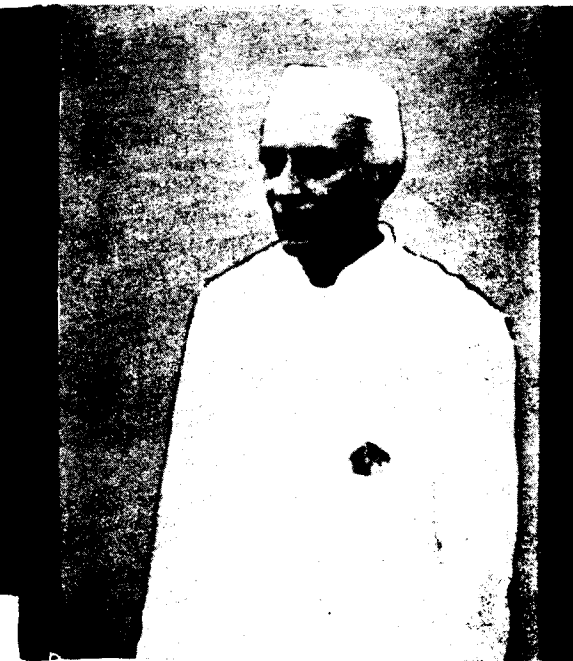
We are to reflect on occasions like this as to how it became possible that such a person as this, could be shot dead with 17 or 19 bullets pumped into her frail body, and that too by people who are paid to protect her life. How could two of the greatest persons of the 20th Century India has produced, Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi, how could their blood be shed on the soil of this country. How could this happen? We are to look into this aspect of the problem and there you will find that it was not only Nadhuram Godse or Satwant Singh or Beant Singh who had to share the blame. The society which produced these people, your society, my society has to take the blame for it. We allowed religious fanaticism and bigotry to be given that respectability and honour and place in society. That society could produce a Godse who could pump three bullets in the bare chest of a weak frail man who was the greatest devotee of God. India has ever produced in this 20th Century and another Satwant Singh or Beant Singh to shoot down that frail woman who was the greatest champion of all other sects, and religions, irrespective of their working in this country. We have allowed religion to be like that. The Indian society today has allowed religion to develop in these straits of absurdity and that is why I say the society which produced these killers has also to bear the blame for this great tragedy. On occasions like this, when we remember their greatness, pay homage to their contributions and their memory let us turn the searchlight inwards and ask this question. Have I also not contributed to the atmosphere, the condition, the parameters which made it possible for a Gandhi's blood to be shed and an Indira's blood to be shed in the soil of this country. If we can do that, certainly it is worth having this celebration and we should feel ourselves gratified."

Thiru C. N. Krishnabharathy, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

(Excerpts from the speech of the Governor Dr. P. C. Alexander at the Re-Dedication Day Function held on 31.10.'88)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru - The Parliamentarian

Thiru C. R. PATTABHIRAMAN.
Barrister-at-Law



It is universally acknowledged that our Indian democratic set-up is comparable only to the governments of U.K. and U.S.A. in the world today. In the vast Asian continent we are the only democracy with an unbroken record for four decades. Even when Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated, democratic government continued smoothly electing a new leader. We in India have earned a reputation for uncompromising democratic values. We owe much of this to the life and times of our First Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Jawaharlal, the only son of Pandit Motilal was educated in the U.K. He graduated from Cambridge and was called to the Bar. On his return to India there was open to him a bright vista of professional success as a lawyer. My first talk with him was in 1934 soon after my return to India after studies in England. I was working in the chambers of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in Allahabad. He brought Shah Nawaz Khan of the I.N.A. fame to meet my senior with whom I was staying. He was full of life-enthusiastic and devoted to the freedom struggle. I had glimpses of him as Joint Secretary of the Indian National Congress along with my father (Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar) as a school boy 1918-1920. Without hesitation, he gave up all ideas of the rat race in the lawyer's profession. He suffered imprisonment

many times at the hands of an alien Government. His magnum opus "Discovery of India" electrified the student world and intellectuals all over the world. I know that student in British universities avidly read the book and learnt for the first time what Indian culture and tradition stood for. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam in Cambridge is credited with finishing the book at a sitting involving many hours.

The intellectuals of India were stunned when he addressed the open session of the Congress at Lahore as "My Comrades". Even Pandit Motilal was surprised to hear the socialist appellation. Though an admirer of the Russian Revolution Jawaharlal did not subscribe to Communism, its one party government and the inevitability of class war. He was Gandhiji's true disciple and was an admirer of the Mahatma's egalitarianism and democratic ideas. The Mahatma on his part understood Jawahar's sterling qualities and his mental make up and had no hesitation in choosing him as "his heir". Jawahar did not hesitate to accept Gandhiji's leadership unflinchingly though he could not subscribe to some of the Mahatma's beliefs.

Jawaharlal as our first Prime Minister, was a firm adherent of the Parliamentary system. He dutifully and respectfully attended Parliament regularly. He was punctually in his

seat and never left the House till the question hour was over. When his portfolio matters were taken up he never left the House. Whether in Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha he was present till the subject was disposed off. He had much respect for the leaders and speakers in the Opposition and quite often accepted their amendments to the Government's bills. He rushed to the House whenever the quorum bell rang.

Jawaharlal's days as a Parliamentarian were as noteworthy as they were historical. He was particular about the Speaker and the Chairman in the two Houses, taking precedence in all ceremonial occasions. Once when I was speaking in the Lok Sabha for the Government when his subject the Planning Commission was attacked I discovered that he was sitting in the back benches and watching the debate. He was however very sensitive and winced when attacked personally.

It is worthwhile to remember the names of his outstanding colleagues and party men who were true patriots and democrats. Apart from Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Azad, Rajaji and others who were his colleagues, there were Govind Ballab Pant, Shukla, Kamaraj, B.C. Roy, Morarji Desai, Khan Sahib, Jeevaraj Metha and others in the States. In the Opposition were Dange, Gopalan, Nath Pai, Kripalani, Lohia, Acharya

Narendra Deva, Prakash Vir Shastri and other luminaries.

I end up with a personal note demonstrating his innate belief in democratic ideals and egalitarianism. In my first term in the Lok Sabha (1957-62) I felt the need to move an amendment to the Constitution (Article 226). As a result of the Supreme Court judgement in "Saka Venkata Rao's case", the right to move writs against the Union Government and the various Union Departments was restricted to the Supreme Court at Delhi. This meant a lot of hardships for the people living in the distant parts away from Delhi. From Cape Comorin and Tirunelveli and the North East and North West Frontier states, they had to travel to Delhi, stay there in varying climatic conditions and engage lawyers in Delhi to vindicate their rights and to cure their grievances. My amendment gave the right to the High Courts in the States to entertain various writs against the Union Government. In the party meeting just before the commencement of the Parliament, someone, high up in the party hierarchy complained to the Prime Minister, who was presiding over the meeting, that an ordinary private member like me was moving a Constitutional amendment. Nehruji was perturbed and called me over to the dais and asked me why I wanted to move the amendment. I explained to him the difficulties and hardships involved to the people in India in having to travel great distances and to move writs seeking



to redress their grievances in Delhi. He thought for a moment and to the surprise of the entire Congress party asked me to move the amendment adding that the Government would

support me. As a result of this amendment the writ Jurisdiction of the various High Courts in the States were substantially enlarged. Men like him are the Salt of the Earth.

VIEWS ON HIMSELF

"I shall resign only if two things happen. One is, if I feel I have to resign. The other is, if the public feel and make it clear that they want me to resign."

"I have no desire to stick to office, it is a terrible burden at times. If I continue in office, it is because I feel that my continuing at this juncture would be of some service to the country." (June, 1963)

Man without Malice or Fear

Thiru C. R. NARASIMHAN,
Ex. M.P., Ex. M.C.,

Jawaharlal Nehru was a man of vision. (Vision means imaginative insight, statesman like foresight and political sagacity. Jawaharlal Nehru had all this and much more in abundant measure). He had a winning charm and a ready smile. He would be petulant on occasions but would quickly get calm.

Thinking of Jawaharlal Nehru, one cannot help recalling his father Motilal Nehru. Motilal Nehru during his life played a dominant role in the country's struggle for freedom.

The biggest honour which the non-official India could confer on its citizen in those days was the presidency of the Indian National Congress. This high office had been held by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. During both the pre-independence days and the Nehru family's post-independence days the family image has been high.

I happen to be one of the few still living to remember vividly Pandit Motilal Nehru's noble figure and majestic gait. This was my memory of him even when I was a lad. I remember an incident that took place in the early twenties. During the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, Motilal Nehru with his aristocratic bearing was indulging in a wordy duel with another veteran, namely C. Vijayaraghavacharyar of Salem. My father, Rajaji, saved the

situation by gently taking away Motilal Nehru from the dais.

Motilal Nehru was a flourishing lawyer at Allahabad. The joining by him and Chitteranjan Das, another famous lawyer of Bengal, joined the non-cooperation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. These two lawyers were put in prison as a result. Young Jawaharlal Nehru who was in his thirties also joined the movement and got imprisoned. This background added to the popularity of the Nehru family and in particular to that of the younger Nehru. It became an accepted fact that he was the 'darling of the nation'. The voluntary sacrifice and suffering of father and son belonging to a very affluent society had a great impact on the people. It cannot be denied that Jawaharlal Nehru had this initial advantage to become the nation's young hero. There was nothing unjustifiable about it. The Indian masses were and are even today continuing in desperate search for heroes. The metamorphosis of young Jawaharlal from a dandy to a humble soldier of Gandhiji's non-violent army reminds one of Prince

Siddhartha who was shocked to see untold human suffering later emerged as the great Gautama Buddha.

At Lucknow in 1928 Jawaharlal Nehru along with others demonstrated peacefully against arrival there of the Simon Commission. The demonstrators including Jawaharlal were severely beaten. On receiving this news Mahatma Gandhi wrote to him, "My dear Jawaharlal; My love to you. It was all done bravely. You have braver things to do. May God spare for you a many long years to come and make you His chosen instrument for freeing India from the Yoke-Bapu".

This is how Gandhiji foresaw about Jawaharlal Nehru whom now posterity describes as an architect of modern India.

The youthful Jawaharlal would not reconcile himself to the limited goal of Home Rule. His was a vision of greater India fully independent and far greater India showing the beacon light for the peace and prosperity of the entire humanity. As

his life has shown, he lived and died for this noble goal.

A statement of his made during a trial shows the confident nature with which he entered the freedom struggle. In the statement he declared "The end of our struggle approaches when the British Empire will soon go the way of all the empire of the world. The strangling and degradation of India has gone on long enough. It will be tolerated no longer. Let England and the world take notice that the people of India are prepared to be friends with all who meet them frankly as equals and do not interfere with their liberty.... I pray that my countrymen and country women will carry on the good fight unceasingly till success crowns their effort and we realise the India of our dreams".

Hardly less than 20 years had elapsed for history to march and record the establishment of a free India under this very person's Prime Ministership. The statement made in

the court was indeed a prophetic one. We have all lived to see the realisation of this noble dream.

The notable feature of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet was that the members of the cabinet were all stalwarts in politics and some of them were seniors to him in political standing. They included persons such as Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad and Rajaji. Pandit Nehru was able to get on with them. He did not compose his cabinet of merely yesmen.

Addressing the University students of Allahabad in 1947 he made a sort of confession as follows:

"My boyhood and youth were spent in dreaming dreams and seeing visions of India's future. Was there any real substance in those dreams or were they merely the fancies of a fevered brain! Some small parts of these dreams have come true, but not in the manner I have imagined. So much still remains".

I had the rare opportunity of being a member of Parliament for full ten years during his Prime Ministership. He was almost always present in the House during sessions. He was considerate to one and all. Even in the party meeting members had scope to press their view points. Even in the open House members could offer friendly criticism of Government.

I would like to end my humble tribute to this great man with a quotation from the veteran journalist Shri B. Shiv Rao, "No man who had been through such vicissitudes in his long public career and figured in so many controversies as Nehru did, could expect the verdict of history to acclaim his judgement in every instance to have been infallible. The estimate of his dynamic and warmly human personality must necessarily vary. But the best tribute to him and the one that will remain true for all time is Winston Churchill's 'A man without malice and a man without fear'.



A memento was presented to His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander on behalf of the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India (Southern Region) in a Seminar organised at Madras on 22-10-'88.



THE NEHRU ERA

T. S. AVINASHILINGAM

President, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalyaya

I was elected to the Central Assembly in 1934 and was in it till 1946. In 1946 I came to the Madras Legislative Assembly and also Minister of Education. In 1951 I opted to the Parliament in Delhi first in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha till 1964. It was as a member of Parliament I had the opportunity to know and move with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

Nehru and Sardar Patel were two mighty men in the Freedom Movement and so long as the Sardar lived, Nehru had to share power with the Sardar. Both had indomitable will and courage but differed in outlook and temperament. Sardar was not happy about Nehru's unqualified secularism, nor did he like his radical attitude towards social reforms. He was strong and swift while Nehru was soft and considerate. It is said that in the final act for unification of India, namely, the Police Action against Hyderabad, many in the Cabinet did not know about it, till it was over and that Nehru was informed about it only

after it began. On many matters they did not see eye to eye with each other and they had to get Mahatma Gandhi's help on many occasions for smooth running of the Government. But as Lord Mountbatten said, both were necessary for consolidating the gains of Indian freedom. But with the demise of the Sardar in 1950, there was none in the Congress Party or Parliament to equal his stature, strength and following. So Nehru reigned supreme. Nehru had another great advantage, namely, all the Governments in the States at the time were Congress Governments. And so, he ruled not only in the Centre but also in all the States, his word was law. But it must be said to his lasting greatness that in spite of the great power he wielded, he kept a balance and sobriety which won the admiration of the people.

Setting up of the Planning Commission

Jawaharlal Nehru was a great believer in Planned Development. In this he drew his inspiration from Russia. Therefore one of the first

tasks done in the first Parliament was the setting up of a National Planning Commission for India of which the Prime Minister was the Chairman. The Indian Constitution has spelt out basic objectives in "The Directive Principles of State Policy". Among those, "Directive Principles", were that — "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life". Further, "that—The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

a) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub-serve the common good.

c) that the operation of the economic system does not result on the concentration of wealth and means

of production to the common detriment.

Planning involves development of the various aspects of National life and economy such as improved agriculture, setting up new industries, extension of educational facilities, improvement of the machinery of administration fit to take up the responsibilities of development, evolution of a tax structure which will ensure social justice, land reforms, abolition of social inequalities and special measures for the uplift of women, backward castes and tribes and eradication of the colossal poverty concentrated in a large measure in the villages throughout the Country.

Community Development programmes

And so, as a corollary to Planned Development, a Community Development Programme, mainly aimed at raising the economic, social and educational status of the people in villages was necessary. Therefore a massive Rural Development Programme had to be taken up. A development programme to uplift more than thirty crores of people living in over seven lakhs of villages was indeed a great and difficult job costing a great deal of money and effort. Fortunately the Ford Foundation under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Ensminger came forward to help in a big way and a Community Development Programme was evolved and placed before Parliament for approval.

The live-wires of the newly started Community Development Programme were Sri-V.T. Krishnamachari, when he was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and Sri S.K. Dey who was the Minister of States for Community Development and who was largely responsible for the implementation of the project. The former had carried out impressive work in Baroda in rural development and later as Chairman of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee in 1952 had made valuable suggestions on the question of an infrastructure for rural development. The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee had observed that all aspects of rural life were inter-related and that while particular problem might call for special attention, "the plans for them should

"Nehru's discernment of ideas is near-infallible but his choice of persons for their implementation is often wrong. If there is refreshing empiricism in his ideas, there is a strange obtuseness in his attachment to individuals. His mantle of protection is thrown round persons who in fact are incapable of being his collaborators or disciples, because the intellectual urges of Nehru are incomprehensible to them." (1959)

— Asoka Mehta

form parts of, and be integrated with those for achieving the wider aims". The recommendations of this committee were responsible, to a very large extent in shaping the extension approach which became an essential vehicle of the Community Development Programme in India. It was felt that if the central aim of Community Development was investment in man, an integrated extension service should be the principal means to that end and that scientific knowledge and techniques should be carried to the people through the extension agency. The first five Year Plan gave recognition to this new approach in the following words. "Community Development is the method and rural extension of the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages."

Development of Science and Technology

One of the major developments during Nehru's period was the development of scientific and technological institutions in India on a large scale. Nehru was convinced that a technological revolution was necessary for the progress of the country, for greater production in Agriculture and Industry, for improving the health of the people both by preventive and curative methods for bettering communication and transport facilities and giving more employment for people. Research leads to scientific knowledge on which area-based technological inventions for higher yields both in the fields and factories; and so the Government set about setting up a large number of Research Laboratories and institutions in various disciplines.

With the object of fulfilling these aims Government decided to offer good conditions of service to scientists, associate them with the formu-

lation of policies and give them an honours placed in national life.

In the first Five Year Plan, attention was chiefly devoted to the building up of a chain of national laboratories and other research institutions. In the Second Plan the available facilities were developed, research was made more broad-based and research facilities in universities and at other research centres were further extended. In the Third Plan the programme of scientific and technological research was devoted specially to:

i) Strengthening of the existing research institutions and expanding the facilities for research over a wide field;

ii) encouraging basic research in universities;

iii) encouraging, in particular, research in engineering and technology;

iv) training of research personnel and expanding the programme of research fellowships and scholarships;

v) carrying out research in the development and manufacture of scientific and industrial instruments;

vi) coordination of research work carried out in national laboratories, universities, technical institutions, laboratories of scientific associations and research wings of Government departments and

vii) utilising results of research after establishing their validity through pilot plan protection, full scale fields experiments, etc.

As a result of effort in the first two Plans, an extensive network of institutions engaged in scientific research has come into existence and pure research, applied research and research in specialised fields are

being undertaken in a large number of centres.

The non-aligned movement

One of the outstanding events during Nehru's period in Parliament was the formulation of India's foreign policy and the coming into existence of the non-aligned movement. The alliance of the USA and Soviet Russia to defeat Hitler's Germany did not last long after their victory in the Second World War. Each began to consolidate its position for world hegemony and there developed two power blocks inimical to each other namely, the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) and Warsaw Pact countries. India was an emerging great nation and both the blocks tried to persuade, cajole and threaten India to join them. But all honour to Jawaharlal Nehru, that he resisted both the power blocks in his determination to build a great and Independent India. The United States had started the organisation of SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organisation) and had tempted Pakistan with money and military help to join it. President Eisenhower wrote to Nehru making the same offer to India. I remember when Nehru spoke in Parliament rejecting the offer saying that India has not become free to become a slave again by allowing military bases to a foreign power, in our soil. All of us lustily cheered him and the world admired him and India for this courageous and outspoken statement. This paved the way for the formation of the Non-aligned movement.

Explaining the non-aligned movement, Nehru said:

"Having attained political freedom we are earnestly desirous of removing the many ills that our country suffers from, of eliminating poverty and raising the standards of our people, and giving them full and equal opportunities of growth and advancement. I speak of India because it is my country. But many other countries in Asia tell the same story, for Asia today is resurgent and these countries, which long lay under foreign yoke have won back their independence and are fired by a new spirit to strive towards new deals. To them, as to us, independence is as vital as the breath they take to sustain life, and colonialism in any form, or anywhere is abhor-

rent. The vast strides that technology has made have brought a new age, of which the United States of America is the leader. Today, the whole world is our neighbour and the old divisions of continents and countries matter less and less. Peace and freedom have become indivisible. The preservation of peace forms the central aim of India's policy. It is in the pursuit of this policy that we have chosen the path of non-alignment in any military or like pact of alliance.

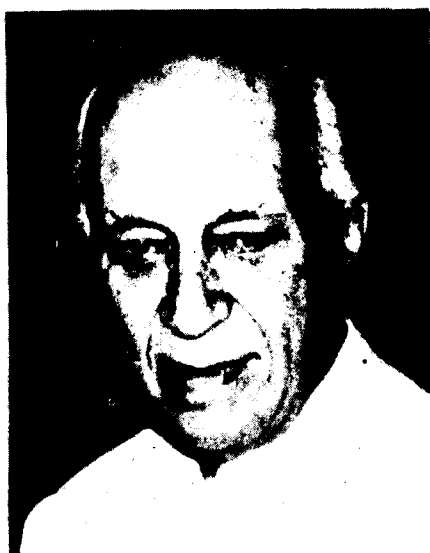
Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action, lack of faith or conviction. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problem that confront us. We believe that each country has not only the right to freedom, but also to decide its own policy and way of life. Only thus can true freedom flourish and a people grow according to their own genius. We believe, therefore, in non-aggression and non-interference by any country in the affairs of another, and the growth of tolerance between them and the capacity for peaceful co-existence we think that, by the free exchange of ideas and trade and other contacts between nations, each will learn from the other, and truth will prevail. We therefore, endeavour to maintain friendly relations with all countries, even though we may disagree with them in their policies or structure of Government. We think that, by this approach, we can serve not only our country, but also the larger causes of peace and good fellowship in the world".

The non-aligned movement began in 1961, with twenty-five member-countries of which the chief architects were Nehru of India, Nasser of Egypt and Tito of Yugoslavia. In over twenty years, the membership has expanded to 97 and has developed to be a powerful force in international affairs. It has held its meeting in various parts of the world from time to time. It was held in New Delhi in 1982 and the India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was elected as its Chairperson.

With the passing of time Nehru's first Ministry after Independence began with great hopes and prestige. Nehru himself was at the height of his glory commanding the admiration and adoration of the whole of

the country and many countries in the world. The newly emerging Indian Nation was considered to be the rising great power of Asia. The idealism of the Freedom Movement continued. Many who had participated in the freedom movement under Mahatma Gandhi and were of proven calibre though some other who were experts in their field were also taken in the Cabinet. Sri C.D. Deshmukh, a former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India was the Finance Minister, my friend Sri V.V. Giri in charge of Labour, Messrs. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Gulzarilal Nanda, Abul Kalam Asad, N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and T.T. Krishnamachari were there. Many continued in the later periods. One of the notable later additions was Sri C. Subramaniam, who along with one of our greatest agricultural scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan was responsible for initiating the Green Revolution in our country. With Congress Government also in the States, Nehru's behests were willingly received and implemented in all parts of the country.

Men of my generation who have grown with Nehru cannot forget, how millions of people admired and followed him during the Freedom Movement and after it. I have had occasions to observe him from near and after. He captivated all by his courage and his ability to move with love and courtesy with all ranks of people. Next to Mahatma Gandhi, he was the most loved and admired amongst the leaders. With him an era in contemporary history of India when a single leader had undisputed leadership not only to India, but to the many countries in the world striving for freedom. As his illustrious daughter Smt. Indira Gandhi has said in her introduction to his works: "The story of Jawaharlal Nehru is that of a man who evolved, who grew in storm and stress till he became the representative of much that was noble in his time. It is the story of a generous and gracious human being who summed up in himself the resurgence of the 'third world' as well as the humanism which transcends dogmas and is adopted to the contemporary context. His achievement by its very nature and setting, was much greater than that of a Prime Minister."



Nehru- A Journalist

Thiru M. CHALAPATHI RAU

Nehru has been better known as a writer than a journalist, but he was both and did not think much of whatever difference there is between literature and journalism. He was a man of action who wrote, because his writing was a part of his self expression and helped him to be a man of action. There was a literary touch in the best that he wrote and he always spoke and wrote and acted with a sense of history. But he did not consider himself a writer or a historian nor justify himself as a journalist by elevating journalism as either literature or history; it was to him a part of action, political action and social action. He could admire literature in its lyrical and epic aspects and had an appreciation of the arrangement of words, but he strained for no literary effects and wrote with that quiet undertone of passion which always moved him as political leader. If the basic quality of a journalist is that he should be capable of reacting to events and of expressing his reactions as quickly and effectively as possible, Nehru, like Gandhi was a supreme journalist.

It was a pleasure to watch him dictate or write. The view were modulated, the expression controlled and the syntax never flagged. It was not composition; it was expression without complication, though not without reservations or pauses or dramatic effects, but with an unfailing sense of rhythm. To his sense of history, he added a sense of rhythm which gives his writing movement and harmony. The manuscript was so clean that it would be worthy

of the best of museums; it was near perfect copy. His unsigned articles showed his mastery of what might be called the journalistic art, including rhetoric and invective, which are not found in his signed articles. There was always dignity, clarity, and freedom from clichés.

For the place of the press in national life, Nehru had high regard both during the freedom struggle and after freedom. He understood that freedom of the Press was a part of the democratic process and that criticism, even if it was strong and intolerant, was a part of it. He tolerated criticism, even appreciated it. The things that upset him were malice, lack of dignity, or ignorance of history. Even if he did not respect sections of the press for not being equal to the high standards he expected of them, he upheld the principle of a free press, even in the use of the Preventive Detention Act.

For him freedom of the press however, consisted essentially of editorial freedom and not freedom of the master of the printing Press. He had no time to study closely the complex reactions on each other of the industrial aspect and the editorial aspects, especially under the provisions of the Constitution, but he made no secret of it that the conflict must be resolved in favour of editorial freedom. It was not merely the pressure of ownership and other internal pressures that oppressed him but the many external pressures, including the pressures of politicians. His concern for the editor's freedom extended beyond freedom of ex-

pression to relations with directors and managers. The editor's function was not to be interfered with; he might be right or wrong; he was to function freely, once he was appointed he should be free to develop character and impress his character on the paper he edited.

Post-war developments in the Indian press disappointed Nehru, as few other things did. Even in his busy term as Prime Minister, with an old hands' interest, he liked to have a look at newspapers, and their general characterlessness and lack of style oppressed him. Style attracted him, that something which speaks of personality. At least, he expected clear thinking, clear expression, sincerity of feeling, and consistency of outlook, which in his own case became consistency of vision. About the inevitability of the transformation of the mission of journalism into the newspaper industry, he had no lack of understanding. But that was no bar to his repeatedly deprecating the passing of centres of the press to a particular class of industrialists primarily interested in other industries. Whenever there was talk of growth, of increased circulations or of the need for more newsprint, he said he did not believe in mere growth, though he deplored the limited circulations of newspapers and wanted circulations to grow rapidly. Sometimes, he sighed for a Northcliffe to take the Hindi press from the stage of pedantry to that of mass appeal, but he understood the distinction between the Northcliffes and the Beaverbrooks, who lived by the press and to that extent

owed some responsibility to the public, and the Indian Fords, Rockfellers, and Nuffields running newspapers. He always insisted on quality diffusion of ownership and a sense of social responsibility.

Nehru took keen interest in the appointment of the Press Commission, in its composition and in its terms of reference. It was, unfortunately, not his task to carry out the recommendations. Some have been carried out to the benefit of working journalists, for the first time fairly accurate statistics about the press have been available, and now a Press Council has been set up. But some of the crucial recommendations remain half-recommendations, remain half-remembered, and his successors, though following the essence of his other policies, neither understood the working of the press nor thought much of its correct functioning. He did not like press barons or any other barons and roused many of them to fury. He enjoyed the game; it was both fun

and high politics. He was conscious, he was the product of social forces and was Prime Minister by adult suffrage, while the press depended on mysterious forces working mysteriously.

The press set-up was familiar to him. He kept himself informed of changing ownership. He knew the limitations on the freedom of this editor or that editor; and he followed the change of policy in one newspaper or another.

At press conferences, he liked to move on terms of equality with press correspondents. No questions were barred. Sometimes the question were irritating, at other times even insulting, but he enjoyed the exchanges and the press always looked forward to them. He also looked forward to them. He knew the faces not always the names, but he seemed to know what was behind a question or who was behind a questioner. Press correspondents often gave more information than they sought,

but everyone could grow tense and everyone could relax.

Nehru applied the same high professional standards after freedom as during the freedom struggle. In the old days, he always advised his colleagues to refer to the British authorities debitable news items, with disputable facts, coming from Congress sources. It did not matter if they gave their version; it should also be published. He did not change his standards as prime Minister. Like Gandhi, he showed always regard for facts, maintained and expected fairness, and upheld freedom of expression above printing processes. They were, of course, rebels and free men. Their contribution to India and the world will be variously assessed, but their greatness abides, and part of it is that they are among the greatest of our journalists for a long long time.

Courtesy:

'Gandhi and Nehru'



Thiru V.G. Cherepov, Consular General of U.S.S.R. in Madras called on Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government on 27-10-'88 at Secretariat.



WOMEN IN THE FOREFRONT

Tmt. SAROJINI VARADAPPAN
President, Women's Indian Association

While observing the Centenary of our first Prime Minister of Independent India Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, it is a great privilege to share some of my thoughts about the great architect of Independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was a great patriot progressive leader, of International repute. He had great hopes and confidence in Indian Women. It is more evident in his own family, when we recall the role played by the entire family, starting from his mother, Swarooparani, his sisters Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Krishna Hatheesingh, his wife Kamala Nehru and the loving daughter, Indira Gandhi have all taken part in freedom struggle. The letters that Jawaharlal wrote to his daughter from the Jail reveals how much hopes he had in his daughter.

He treated the daughter more than a son and she had been a great pillar of strength to him throughout his political life. He believed strongly in giving freedom to girls and give them adequate education and opportunities to play their equal role in Public life and Nation Building activities.

After India became independent, he wanted the Indian Women to come out boldly and occupy high positions. He was the first man who offered high positions to women in Government. Sarojini Naidu was made the first women Governor of Uttar Pradesh. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was sent to London as the Indian High Commissioner and later she was elected as President of the United Nations. He inducted Lakshmi

Menon into the External Affairs Ministry. He made Smt. Durga Bai to join the Constitution making body and later in the Planning Commission and she contributed so well in these two bodies by her dynamism, initiative and intelligence.

Panditji was responsible for establishing the Central Social Welfare Board in 1953 by an act of Parliament. It was due to the initiative and full support given by Panditji, that Durga Bai was able to bring the Board to the level of an apex organisation in the Country. The Central Social Welfare Board has emerged as a unique national organisation with a countrywide network for the promotion of social welfare in the voluntary sector. Panditji wanted this Board to be manned by eminent women social workers and social scientists, both at the Centre and the State level, and it has developed a wide variety of social welfare schemes for the benefit of Women and Children all over the Country. Panditji saw to the adequate financial allocation to this Board and gave autonomous status. First Five Year Plan, 4 crores was allotted and by every 5 year plan the allocation increased and today it is catering to lakhs and lakhs of Women and Children. More than ten thousand voluntary organizations are being aided and it has created a network of an army of Women from Village level to the Central level because Smt. Durga Bai had taken personal interest in the workers. Durga Bai made it as a convention that the Prime Minister should inaugurate the Board's annual meetings. Thus it created a good liaison between the women leaders and the Prime Minister. He used to invite them to the Teen Murti House and I had the privilege and pleasure of attending the same many times. He will meet the members individually. Durga Bai used to organise a Cultural meet also during the Annual conference and will insist on the Prime Minister witnessing this. I remember, once the Tamil Nadu group headed by Smt. S. Ambujammal gave a villupattu on the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Board which was very much appreciated by Panditji. He sat through the whole programme at 'Hydrabad House' in Delhi and congratulated all of us who took part. On another occasion, while

"I have known of no other country with a more popular Prime Minister. He is Uncle Nehru to children. He is Prince Charming to ladies. He is a writer among intellectuals; among artists he is an artist. He presides over science conferences. He is a philosopher among philosophers, having re-discovered India."

— J. B. Kripalani

we were having Tea in Panditji's house, Ambujammal introduced me as the daughter of Sri. M. Bhakthavatsalam and said she does not want to enter in to the Legislative Assembly or Parliament. Her interest is only social service. Quick came the reply from the Prime Minister in a loud voice. He said, "I am glad that atleast there is one person who is not craving to enter the Assembly". He turned to me patted me on my back and said "go ahead and do more service". Probably that inspired me and I continue my services till today with the blessings of Panditji. He belived in women's education. It was during his time that he created a National Committee for Women's education and again made Durga Bai as its first Chairman. I had occasions to serve on this Committee. This Committee made many useful recommendations and implemented many innovative schemes for the development of women's education.

I had a privilege to present a welcome address to Panditji when he came to Madras as soon as he became the Prime Minister on behalf of all women's organizations in Madras at Museum Theatre. It was a rewarding and thrilling experience to present the welcome address in Hindi to the first Prime Minister of India. I received his appreciation that day also.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started the Cancer Relief Fund on behalf of the Women's Indian Association. With great difficulties we succeeded in getting a piece of land at Gandhi Nagar to establish the Cancer Institute. It was during Rajaji's Chief Ministership, Jawaharlal Nehru was visiting Madras. Dr. Reddy was very keen that Panditji should

lay the foundation for the Cancer Institute. Rajaji, the strong headed Chief Minister did not approve of our programme. Equally strong minded Dr. Reddy would not accept any defeat, she moved heaven and earth and asked me to talk to my uncle Alagesan, who was then a Union Minister and get the Prime Minister. When Panditji heard that Dr. Reddy has taken up the project, he immediately agreed and gave a telegram to the State Government to include this programme. That was the faith and confidence the Prime Minister had in sincere and dedicated women workers. We did have the programme. Panditji praised the work of the Women's Indian Association headed by Dr. Reddy and wished us all success. Again I had the privilege to propose the vote of thanks. The golden touch of Jawaharlal Nehru for a very good cause, has flourished so well and today the Cancer Institute is an outstanding hospital in the Asian region.

I used to go with my father to all the All India Congress Committee sessions, particularly to listen to Jawaharlal Nehru's inspiring and fiery speeches. His speech in the Parliament on the eve of Independence, his Republic Day speeches at Red Fort, his speech on 2nd October while launching the Community Development Programme the inauguration of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Bakra Nangal and so on are all thought provoking.

A Conference of Panchayat Presidents was held at Madras, which Panditji was addressing. We insisted on the then Madras Government to give us a programme when women Panchayat Presidents and members would be addressed by the Prime Minister and he enjoyed this meeting, because, he believed in not only

democratic decentralisation but in women taking active role in nation building activities.

I saw him last at Buvaneshwar All India Congress Committee Session. Kamaraj was elected as the President of Indian National Congress and I had the honour and pleasure to travel in the special train which carried the delegates from Madras. Panditji was very sick this time. In spite of his health, he attended all the sessions and made his contributions effectively. We never thought that this will be our last meeting.

My father was camping at Upper Bavani, inspecting the Project. We were listening to the radio. It was a shock when we heard T.T. Krishnamachari, the Union Finance Minister making the announcement in the Parliament that Prime Minister was taken seriously ill. Immediately we rushed down to Ooty. On the way my father received a wireless message of the demise of Panditji by the time the news had spread and people started pouring into our compound to condole my father.

The ashes of Panditji was kept in Rajaji Hall for public dharshan. As per the wishes of Panditji, the urn containing the ashes was taken in a special train to Kanyakumari for immersion. The entire route from Egmore Station to Nagercoil, was thronged by people and at each station they paid their last homage to their beloved leader. Not minding the odd hour of midnight, women, old, young and middle aged were seen visibly moved, weeping as if they had lost their own son or brother.

This was great proof, of how much the Indian Women nay the Tamil Nadu women adorned Panditji. It is only the Nehru family that had the Charishma and magnetic power to attract the masses. If Indian women have achieved greater heights, it is entirely because of the initiative taken by the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and when we celebrated his Centenary, the women of India join in Paying a very handsome tribute to our god father, Panditji.

JAI HIND.



NEHRU AN ORATOR

Thiru T.CHENGALVAROYAN
Senior Advocate

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a unique leader with a multicoloured grandeur and technicolour splendour. He was a many sided and multi dimensional leader. Each side is often taken for the whole.

He was a true Patriot with a flaming passion for the freedom of India. He was a front-line freedom fighter taking sacrifice as his badge and service as his banner. He was a great Congress Leader next only to Gandhiji. He was the earliest harbinger of Socialism in Indian politics. As a Prime Minister he laid the firm foundation of democracy in India. He laid the socialist path for economic development. He heralded for the liberation of all Asian and African subjugated Nations. He gave the new tone and tempo and theme for international relations. He was the apostle of peace in the world. These and many more are the meridian glory and stellar splendour of his epic life.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a facile writer with fertility of ideas and felicity of diction. He had a historical perspective with a clear vision of the grand unfolding of a new era.

He was an outstanding Orator

20

refers to the ancient Indian culture, he became inspired. If he were to refer to Gandhiji, he became reverential. Whenever he refers to the part which the Congress had played, he was rhetorical. If he were to refer to international affairs, he was masterminded. If he were to refer to the other parties, he was extremely respectful. But, in criticising their policies and plans, he was devastating.

His oratory was as varied as the occasion he chooses to address. His speeches to the Congress sessions were marked with intimacy and frankness and sharing.

Whenever he addressed Parliament, he was well prepared and delivers his speech with unique dignity and in absolute confidence. He would be critical, but never condemnatory. He would be forceful, but never fierce. He would be always ready to respond to wise suggestions. His speech headed as TRYST WITH DESTINY is a memorable sublime and scintillating piece of superb parliamentary oratory. A real orator is one who is heard as much as his speech is read. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was that type of Orator.

Panditji's speech at the U.N.O. was a remarkable specimen of refined Oratory at such august international gathering. Those speeches were marked with the strong feeling that he represented the world's largest democracy. His speeches at the U.N.O. were marked and measured, by fearless declarations by fine exposition of new ideas, by a staunch adherence to the socialist path, by a powerful plea for the under developed countries and in angry tone against war and war preparation. He was evangelical in his passionate plea for peace for the world.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as an Orator captivated his audience but never made them captive. He stimulated the intellect of his audience.

He stirred the hearts of his hearers. He roused them to great deeds. These are the special oratorical flights and heights of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. His oratory is one of the shining stones in the Jewel which was Jawaharlal.

Jawahar

-The Priceless Jewel

Tmt. Lalitha Rajagopalan, Ex.M.P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU was true to his name a priceless jewel. This priceless jewel was unearthed by no less than the FATHER OF THE NATION Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born in the year 1889 at ALLAHABAD to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani. The family belongs to Kashmir. Their family name is 'Kaul'. The family came and settled near Delhi near a 'NAHAR' (meaning Canal). Later they were called Kaul Nahar and in course of time 'Kaul' was dropped and 'Nahar' became Nehru.

Mahatma Gandhi picked out Nehru for the service of the Nation namely to free the country from the bondage of the British Raj for 200 years. If one looks at Mahatma and Pandit Nehru what a gap like a mountain and a valley. Mahatma Gandhi was born in a small village, Porbunder, (Gujarat) to an ordinary family and with great strain and obstacles he had to study and became a barrister. Whereas Panditji was born in an aristocratic and rich family and had all the comforts in life. Motilal Nehru wanted his son to know the outer world and civilisation and he sent him to London to become a barrister. Jawaharlal Nehru though academically good was more interested in reading other books, news papers etc. to have a thorough knowledge of the world event with the result he was keen on coming back to join Mahatmajji in this freedom struggle movement. He gave up his practice everything and plunged into the movement. Nehruji was though not born among the people, later became one among them.

Well, when I recollect Panditji's face, I see the lightening smile, sparkling eyes, with a frown, taking off his Gandhi cap and scratching his head, the velvet red rose on his

'ACHKAN' and his brisk walk. Jawaharlal Nehru was a shrewd person with an insight to politics, a man who loved nature, loved children, great thinker and writer, a great parliamentarian, know where to place people and a very short tempered man but that would last only a few seconds, replaced by a beaming smile.

Though Nehru was a follower of Mahatma both their ideas and principles were at tangent. But Nehru believed in 'Satyagraha' as it was based on 'Bagavad Gita', Gandhiji was for the uplift of poorer section particularly the Harijans. He was of the view that a Nation's progress is possible only if villages progress and he was not in favour of Machines as it will throw out many from employment. But Panditji wanted for a Nation to progress, scientific advancement is necessary and he was also keen on par with other advanced countries of the world, Panditji pursued this policy during his tenure as Prime Minister and he was the architect of our scientific advancement.

Jawaharlal Nehru was a great parliamentarian and had a quick grasp of the situation and had a tremendous presence of mind. If you have watched him from the visitors gallery, you would have seen him bending his head and occasionally lifting his head, removed his cap to scratch (a habit of him) we would be under the impression that he was not paying any attention to the proceedings of the house. There you are wrong. To justify this I would like to quote an incident. My husband late Sri G.Rajagopalan was parliamentary secretary, information and broadcasting at that time. Opposition leader Bupesh Gupta got up and said that Dr. B.V. Keskar for a question had given a wrong information. That day Keskar did



not come to the house and only my husband was there to face the situation. My husband repeatedly gave the same reply. Immediately Bupesh Gupta got up and asked whether the Ministers do not read newspapers. My husband got up and repeatedly said "We are not bothered about newspaper report, this is the fact" Bupesh Gupta looked up to the chair and said, look Chairman Ministers do not read newspapers, Nehru who was watching the whole scene got up and said "Wise people do not read 'Newspapers'". The entire house laughed including Bupesh Gupta.

Yet at another occasion of the A.I.C.C. Session held at Bombay, an important resolution was put to vote. When they counted hands it looked as though the resolution was lost. Immediately with his presence of mind Panditji came to the mike and said 'it is confusing counting hands. Those who are in favour of the resolutions sit to my right and those against move to the left. Who would dare and to go the left side. The resolution was passed unanimously. I was a witness to both the incidents.

21



Panditji knew where to place, whom. He never cultivated any confidants or inner circle. That was the reason the party people had awe and respect for him. It was because of this Kamaraj was made Congress President. He respected Kamaraj. When he was in power he could have sponsored Indira to any post. But he did not. That showed his humbleness.

Pandit Nehru was the architect of scientific advancement of India and was the source of inspiration for the younger scientists of our country. For example 'Trombay Atomic Plant' under Homi Bhabha was in the forefront. But he specifically said that it will be used only for peaceful purposes. He was the architect of HIRACUD, TUNGABHADRA and BAKRANANGAL projects which gave a boost to agricultural production to almost self sufficiency and electrification of the country.

Panditji acted, feeling the pulse of the people. When Hindi was introduced at all India level there was massive opposition from the South particularly Tamil Nadu. Sensing the danger and to pacify the people he brought in the three language formula.

Panditji though plunged into the freedom struggle his first love was 'books'. When he was in prison he wrote to his daughter letters. "Letter from a father to his daughter". This book is really an opening window of wisdom for young boys and girls. when you read his 'Discovery of India' you would be really astounded that what memory and what vocabulary and what continuous flow of thought woven into a beautiful interesting way. In English language next to (late) Right Hon'ble V.S. Srinivasa Sastri Panditji was equal in handling the language in the proper style and manner. His thoughts, his aspirations, ambitions and his dreams are reflected in the 'Auto Biography' 'Glimpses of the World History' and 'The Discovery of India'. If Panditji had not chosen a political career he would have been one of the outstanding writers of the world.

Next love of his was to be with the children. Daily at Teen Murti he used to spend the morning hours with his two grand children and the white pandal. I bring here an incident to this angle. Once there was a tea-party at the Constitution Club for the Members. Panditji always had contacts with the members this way. My late husband Rajagopalan and myself were getting ready to go. Then our daughter Nirmala insisted on coming with us. My husband said 'You can come but not inside the Pandal' she agreed. After playing for sometime she sat on a stool outside. Nehruji always made it a point to go round as a perfect host. He saw my daughter sitting outside. He went near her and patting her cheek asked 'Did you have anything? My father had told me not to come in' she replied "who is your father to say it"? (he knew whose daughter) got hold of her hand and brought her in filled a plate and made her sit in a sofa with a beaming smile.

Once Shankar of 'Shankar's weekly' requested Panditji to write something for the children for his Annual Number. The word Children made him accept the assignment. But after second thoughts he was regretting why he accepted it. The reason he gave "When it was for children, I readily accepted it. Did I take a hasty acceptance? What to write? I love to play with children, I forget I am old and I am in their company. But when I start writing for children I feel I am old when as an elderly person I am bound to advise them which I myself don't like. So what should I write?"

This is what he wrote, "If you are with me, I would have told you about this beautiful world, mountains, rivers and glaciers. You would have read a lot of fairy tales but this world itself is a 'fairy tale'. If all the children all over the world, remain children all the time how nice it will be. I hope you people to become older it will take a long time".

His other love was nature. He worshipped Nature. That was the reason he used to go incognito for ten days specially Kulu or Manali. It is in the peaceful atmosphere he reshuffled his Cabinet.

Nehru was not believer in any particular religion as he was a theos-



phist. He did not believe in rituals that was evident when he died he had written in his will his ashes were to be sprinkled all over 'Bharat'.

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on 30th January in 1948 during the prayer meeting at 'Birla House', the whole nation was plunged into gloom Panditji in his broadcast on that occasion with a choked voice gave this news in the following emotional

words "FRIENDS and COMRADES, The light of Asia has gone out and there is darkness every where I do not know what to tell you, how to say it. The light has gone out, I said and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that illumined this country for these many years will illumine this country for many more years and thousands of years later that light will still be

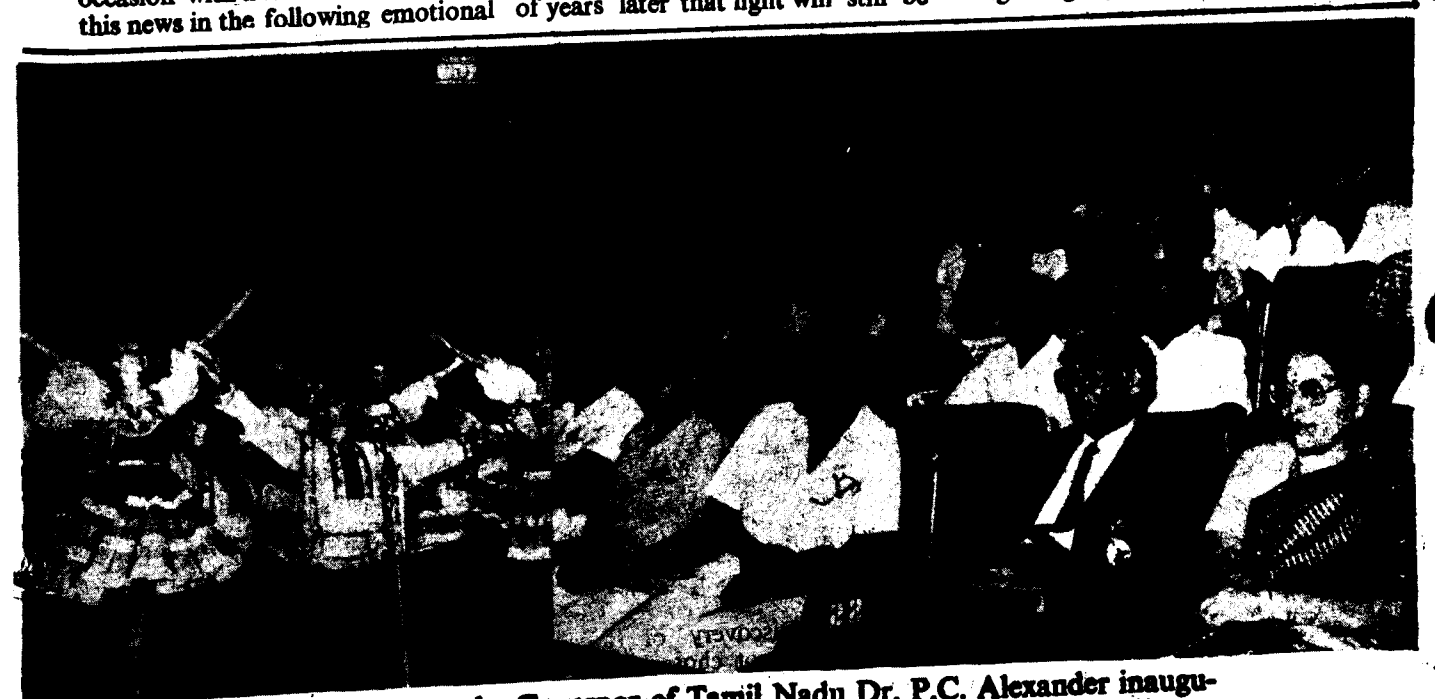
seen in this country and the world will see it and give solace to innumerable hearts".

Panditji dedicated his entire life serving the people but still like a youth he was brisk in action to the last days. What was the secret? From younger days itself horse riding (for Simla conference he was singled out for coming on a horse) besides this walking, swimming regular Yoga was his daily itineraries. He loved garden and what was evident if one had a look at 'Teen Murti'.

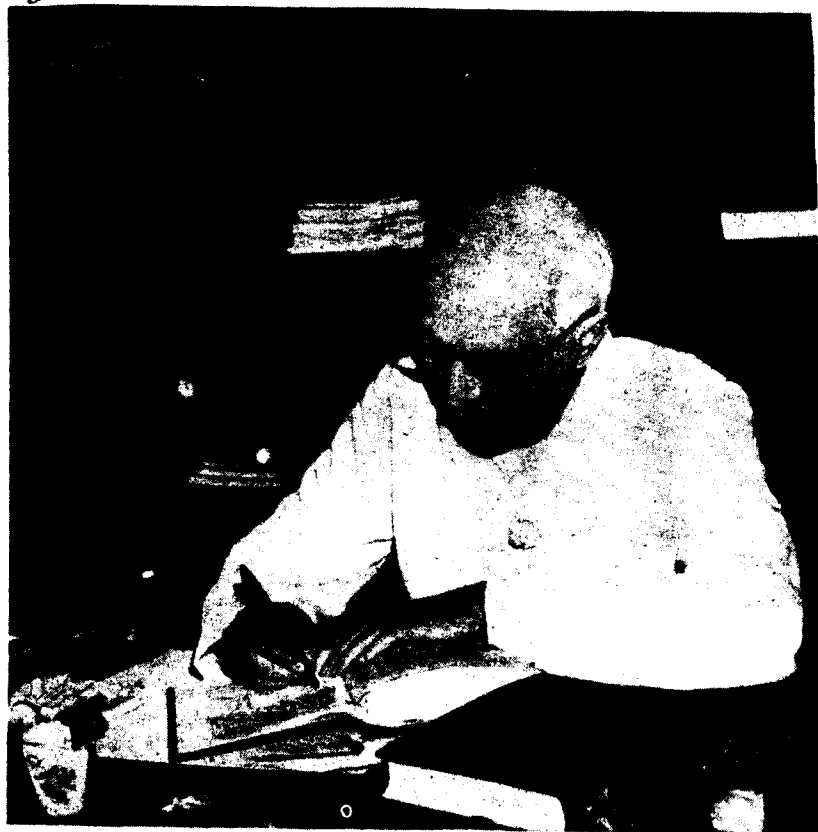
Pandit Nehru thought what he contributed to the country's progress and welfare was not the end, for he had many more things and dreams about it. That was why when he died just before that night he had scribbled on a paper.

The woods are lovely
Dark and Deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep
(Robert Frost)

Panditji within a short span of life whatever he did he was not satisfied but wanted to do more whatever aspirations he had and whatever promises he had to keep and whatever dreams he had, it is the bounden duty of every patriotic citizen to strive hard to fulfill it and keep the Nation's Flag and glory atop in the world.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander inaugurated phase IV of the festival of U.S.S.R. on 28-10-'88 at Madras. Picture shows His Excellency witnessing the programme.



NEHRU THE WRITER

D. ANJANEYULU
(President, Madras Press Club)

The whirligig of time plays tricks with the fortunes of men the greatest of them not excepted. It has a strange way of dealing with the fortunes of politicians, including the tallest of them. With every passing year after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru his image as a political leader might seem to be receding from the minds of many Indians. Long after Nehru, the Prime Minister is forgotten, Nehru the writer is likely to be remembered by future generations. We know that Churchill the historian and prose-writer has a claim on our memory while Churchill the war leader joins the rest of the heroes in the limbo of oblivion. Caesar's 'commentaries' are read by people who do not care too much for his conquests. The latter are but a few dates in the history of Europe. The former could be a cherished part of the literature of Rome.

The main point of difference between Caesar and Churchill on the one hand and Nehru on the other, cannot be overlooked any more than the resemblance. The first two were essentially men of action who took to writing for a certain purpose. Nehru was intrinsically a man of thought who had to play his role in the field of action. Temperamentally, he was an artist who was sucked into the vortex of politics, when the whole country was like a fierce sea of troubled waters. The pen, in his hands, was a brush and a sword by turns. He was not like the other busy politicians, for whom history and literature were a diversion. He poured his soul out into his writings and in the process, discovered himself in them.

To no one of the intellectuals in Indian politics could the literary

maxim "The style is the man" be more aptly applied than to Nehru. He had a speaking style too, but that was often halting, prolix and repetitious. He never seemed to be really at home in public meetings, though he was a darling of the crowds. Giving the first impression of an aggressive extrovert, jumping amidst the crowds with his flashes of temper, he was an introvert at heart, whose loneliness could not easily be penetrated. His true personality is more accurately reflected in his writings than in his political speeches and public pronouncements.

One of the earliest among his major writings was probably the *Glimpses of World History*, originally written in the form of a father's letters to his daughters during the years 1930-33 (and first published under the latter title). Obviously

inspired by H.G.Well's 'Outlines of History', they have almost the same range and sweep, but not the same standard of scholarship and wealth of detail. What they lack in data and substance is more than compensated for in the intimacy of tone and warmth of feeling. Written in Jails, with no reference books ready at hand, it could not escape the criticism of being replete with vague statements and the broadest of generalisations. But Nehru's prose style does not compare unfavourably with that of Wells.

Though written earlier, and collected in book form in 1929, Nehru's impressions of Soviet Russia, came into Public view more in its reprint two decades later. A journalist in the making, he gives in them a fair and comprehensive picture of the Russian people under the new dispensation. His admiration for the personality of Lenin and faith in the destiny of the nation that had emerged under his leadership were unqualified. His summing up of the series of articles always compelling attention, assumes and added significance in the context of more recent events.

"Russia is our neighbour, a giant sprawling half over Asia and Europe and between such neighbours there can be either amity or enmity. Indifference is out of the questions".

It would not require great perspicacity to say this now. But it does to be able to say it almost six decades ago.

Every reader is sure to have his or her own preferences among the works of his favourite author. My own preference is for *An Autobiography*, among all the works of Nehru. Nor can this preference be dismissed merely as being whimsical or impulsive. It is, in many ways, the most satisfying. It is comparatively close-knit with the facts and situations in the correct perspective. The personalities are vividly drawn. There is little that is out of focus. The narrative is racy and vibrant, the descriptions are graphic. The evocation of scenes attain a poetic quality as in his response to the cherished hills and dales of Kashmir.

Memories of the Roman figure of his father, leonine, larger-than life

provide some of the finest passages. The incident of his holiday in Ceylon is full of tenderness and pathos of the most poignant sort, He writes—

"I found it difficult to realise that he had gone. Three months later, I was in Ceylon with my wife and daughter and we were spending a few quiet and restful days at Nuwaraliya. I liked the place and it struck me suddenly that it would suit my father. Why not send for him? He must be tired out and rest would do him good. I was on the point of sending a telegram to Allahabad.

Nehru was not particularly known for his sense of humour. The prevailing mood of the *Autobiography* is serious and the tone rather elevated. But there are quite a few instances, of urbane wit and gentle humour finding expression in sarcasm and irony, as in his reference to the British Jail Superintendent, a worthy colonel, rising high in official status, who had left the reading habit behind with the school.

Unlike some Indian autobiographers, Nehru's is not merely a personal account of his life. It is the history of a generation and the portrait of a nation. The different strands of his eventful life are skillfully interwoven with those of the nation in torment and the world in turmoil. And it makes an integral whole artistic in its total impact (proving the *gestalt* theory). There is an admirable fusing of the subjective and the objective elements in this, the subjective self always coming to terms with the world of objective reality. For all his participation

in the national upsurges and international convulsions, Nehru is introspective like a philosophic recluse in the woods.

Some of these qualities are present in the *Discovery of India* too, though in a somewhat diffused form. It gives a panoramic view of the cavalcade of Indian history from a refreshingly personal angle. The authors' vision of India attains a lyrical beauty, as in this passage:

"About her there is the elusive quality of a legend of long ago; some enchantment seems to have held her mind. She is a myth and an idea, a dream and vision and yet very real and present and pervasive. There are terrifying glimpses, of dark corridors, which seem to lead back to a primeval right, but also there is the fullness and warmth of the day about her.

Alongwith the poetic quality, Nehru gives ample evidence of dispassionate analysis. This was best seen in his famous self-portrait (under the pseudonym, 'Chanakya') first published in *The Modern Review*. The ability to look at himself through the eyes of other people marks out Nehru the journalist as well as Nehru the writer. There was the less famous but equally revealing anecdote of his visit to Bura Banki in the course of this whirlwind tour of U.P. The then editor of the *National Herald* was pleasantly surprised the next morning to come across a report, which read rather differently from the handiwork of a mofussil correspondent. On calling for the copy from the press, he was confronted with a report, almost word-perfect, scrawled in the familiar Nehru hand!

The famous will and testament, with the lofty invocation to the Ganga, is not only an example of noble impulse but of inspired draftsmanship. The last lines that he overpenned, on the writing pad on his table were of course quoted from Robert Frost. But they reflect the poetic instinct of Nehru as well. It is easy now for critics, all and sundry, to find fault with his plans and policies. But it must be less easy to pick holes in the prose of a writer with poetry in his soul and fire in his blood.





Jawaharlal Nehru -The Socialist

Dr. S. VIJAYALAKSHMI,
M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.,

Various strands of Socialist thought contributed to the making of Jawaharlal Nehru 'the Socialist'. Nehru was perhaps the earliest to campaign for socialism in this country during the struggle for independence. Nehru not only ceaselessly campaigned for socialism, he was far ahead of his time to envisage the building of a socialist system in India.

While in England as a student, Nehru, was much exposed to Fabian Socialist literature. It was said that once Nehru purchased a book by Keir Hardie for his father. Bernard Shaw inspired

him and impressed him most. It is of absorbing interest to trace the genesis of Nehru's new (Socialist) orientation in his intellectual activity. Nehru himself admits in his autobiography that his "whole outlook was entirely bourgeois". His close contact with the mass of peasantry, oppressed by feudal forces and horrible conditions of labour in factories, in the course of his long tours and wanderings changed his entire outlook. He wrote: "a new picture of India seems to arise before me, naked starving, crushed and utterly miserable". He realised that the true remedy lay in the reordering of the old social system.

Nehru's interest in economic and social questions of the day was profoundly roused by his reading of Marxist literature and the History of the Russian Revolution of 1917, during this days of imprisonment in 1922-23. An admirer of Lenin, Nehru's brief visit to Soviet Union in November 1927, in the company of his father and other members of his family had great impact on his thinking. Since his visit to Soviet Russia, Nehru's expression and his written word began to acquire a radical stance. Returning from Soviet Union in time for the AICC session at Madras in December (1927), Nehru chose to give

socialist orientation to the resolutions of the session. Since then, "his main preoccupation was to spread the ideology of Socialism".

Nehru's writings and his various utterances on Socialism since 1929 and in the subsequent years bore evidence to the fact that he was fully convinced and was firm in his conclusion that "the only perspective the national movement could have is that of socialism". He relentlessly worked hard to make congress agree to socialist programme.

From 1929 onwards, with Nehru becoming the spoken person of the Congress, Congress Committees both at the national and state levels began to have socialistic approach, demanding measures for reduction in inequalities in society, removal of poverty, amelioration of the poor and the socio-economic reform to bring about improvement in the standard of living of the common people. At this instance and under his direction, several provincial congress conferences made recommendations and adopted resolutions distinctively on socialistic line, some of which included far reaching land reforms, partial annulment of debt, state control of means of production and distribution and reduction in disparities in income.

In 1929 at the Lahore session of the Congress, while declaring 'Poorna Swaraj' as the objective of the Congress, Nehru observed in his presidential address that "he was no believer in 'Kings and Princes', nor 'in a system that produced Kings of Industry', and that he was a socialist and a republican". This pronouncement became significant. His presidential address at Lahore Congress was an attack on imperialism and vested interest. "To maintain 'status quo' he declared would mean allowing exploitation and injustice to continue as they were". He called for a change in land laws, minimum wages for workers in the fields and factories, organisation of industries on co-operative basis and similar radical economic programmes. That this statement was not mere words was proved by the resolution adopted 15 months later, at the Karachi Congress in 1931, which embodied some of Nehru's socialist ideas.

By 1931 when the Indian National Congress held its session at Karachi, Nehru's socialist thinking had reached a definite stage. It was in that session a resolution on "Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme" was adopted. The resolution said;

"In order to eradicate exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include economic freedom of the starving millions. The state shall own and control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport."

The Karachi session was a major step forward in the socialist direction



and also in the direction of broadening of the Congress programme, beyond the goal of purely political independence for which Nehru alone was responsible. Commenting on the Karachi resolution, Nehru observed, that "it was a short step in the socialist direction". Karachi resolution appears to have shocked the vested interest and caused much distress to few senior congress men too. In fact in 1930s Nehru emerged as the greatest protagonist and populariser of socialism in India. The year following Karachi session of the Congress witnessed further development, elaboration and clearer exposition of Nehru's economic conception and socialist

approach. Independence and socialist state were becoming the twin objectives of Nehru's thought.

The Congress Socialist Group came to be founded by a group of radical Congressmen serving their term of imprisonment in Nazim prison in 1934-35. The founders included senior congressmen like Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. Sampurnanand, Jaya Prakash Narayan and other leading Socialists. The objective of this group was to "resuscitate and invigorate" the congress and make it more socialist-oriented and to draw mass of peasants and workers into it. Ideologically Nehru was closest to this group; but at times, he disagreed with their mode of functioning.

At Lucknow Congress in 1936, Nehru declared: "I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world's problems and that of India's problem lies in Socialism. He emphatically stated that he used the word "not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific economic sense". "I see, he further clarified no way of ending the poverty and the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the Indian people, except through socialism. While uttering these words, Nehru was aware of the fact that the socialist policy, he was advocating, would involve vast and far reaching revolutionary changes in political, economic and social structure, ending



of vested interest and private property except in a restricted form". He called for structural changes and ushering in of "a new system and a new civilization". He was fully aware and quite conscious of the innate qualities of capitalist structure and had exposed them in his numerous speeches and writing on many occasions as a system based on violence and exploitation of man by man.

The process of industrialisation and agricultural development conceived by him, Nehru realised, needed most careful economic planning. He spoke of the indispensibility and values of economic planning. Writing in 1937 in an article, he observed, that "It seems to me that the only way to solve outstanding Indian problems is to have an all embracing Planning system of Indian economy dealing with the land, industry - big scale and village and social services."

Since 1938 one could see Nehru's socialist propagation undergoing change. From being theoretical and intellectual, his socialist ideas had begun to acquire new dimension. In 1938, Subhas Chandra Bose, as Congress President, appointed Nehru the Chairman of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress. This afforded in opportunity to him to view planning as an essential tool to bring in structural changes in the existing

social order and to usher in a new socialist system with public sector acquiring the position of ascendance. His association with the Planning Committee for a year and half provided him better understanding of India's economic problems and solution to the same.

Despite Nehru's historic vision, farsightedness, his ceaseless reiteration of the basic objectives of radical socio-economic restructuring of the prevailing social structure, his (Nehru) critics saw in him in later years, "vacillation and hesitation in his attitude".

But Nehru had certain limitations while functioning as the spokesperson of the National Congress and also campaigning for socialism. As years advanced, Nehru had become less doctrinaire and more pragmatic in his approach. He was aware of the multi-class character of the Congress organisation that he was leading. "The congress had been in the past a broad front representing various opinions joined together", observed Nehru. Every section counted in the battle against imperialism. "It represents bewildering variety of opinion", said Nehru once. Conceived for the purpose of leading the country in the battle against British Imperialism, with the avowed object of ending colonial rule, he was keen that such an anti-imperialist national front like Congress was not to be weakened due to ideological differences or by forcing

the issue of socialism. Achieving political sovereignty was the foremost task. Emphasising this aspect Nehru observed:

"We talk a great deal of socialism and we should talk a great deal about it; but it is obvious that in order to have socialism in this country, we must have political power in our hands. We cannot have socialism under the British Government. This is an absurdity. Therefore it is essential for us to have freedom and independence in this country before we can give effect to any socialistic principle. Therefore we must not, in talking vaguely of socialism, forget the struggle for independence in this country.

(Address to railway workers, Perambur, Madras, 6th Oct. 1936)

Despite his exposure to Fabian Socialism as a student in Cambridge and to Marxist ideology later, Nehru imbibed, as Gandhi's outstanding disciple, the ethical principle of his master, insisting on means and ends, even though he was not afraid of violence or a violent revolution. He knew that the owners of property would not easily yield. "If we could avoid violence, nothing like that" -he said. In this context, Nehru could hardly imagine a situation in India, when he could break away from Gandhiji or defy his leadership and thus disrupt the anti-imperialist national front against

the colonial power for the sake of his socialist belief. He knew that others may not win the same mass support which only Gandhiji could. He was convinced that Gandhiji's leadership alone could lead the independence struggle to a successful culmination.

Nehru while asserting that socialist analysis helped people to understand conditions everywhere, Nehru often insisted that each country had to decide about the pace and method of advance to realisation of socialism. Nehru's thinking on Socialism has to be understood in the context of India's situation, as applicable to Indian conditions.

In this connection he observed:

"I am only telling you that socialism when it is applied to India, will have, I think, to fall within the wide frame-work of socialistic

theory. The manner of its application, the speed of its application and the measures for its application, will, however, have to depend on Indian conditions. They will have to depend on Indian industrial conditions, Indian cultural conditions and to some extent, on what may be called the genius of the Indian people. All these will have to be taken together.

Nehru's speech at Madras on 8-10-1936.

One could witness the efforts put in by Nehru as the first Prime Minister in the post independence era and during the early years of Republican India, with the avowed object of establishing an economically strong and self-sufficient India through planning and radical policies and programmes. He sought to give economic content to newly won political independence. His thinking and all his efforts were directed toward that goal.

The resolution on 'socialistic Pattern of Society' at Avadi Session, in 1955 and the resolution in 1964 at Bhubaneswar Session are the indications that the Architect of Modern India was out to fulfill his commitment to Socialism. One witnessed the scene being laid for the radical transformation of India's stagnant economy, envisaging a pattern of development that would lead India towards establishing some of the fundamental features of a socialist structure.

The Nation celebrates Jawaharlal Nehru's Centenary. On this occasion it is important to remember that through his voluminous writings and speeches and policy instrument, Nehru strove hard to give us a Vision of New India that he wished to build. That is the greatest of his contributions to the people of India. We must rededicate ourselves for the realisation of that Vision.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

"We have to develop this country through the languages of the people. You may have English. But the real thing to develop the people is through their own language, which they understand, to which they have an emotional response. I am for English being used for higher scientific and technological studies, but I think, even to spread knowledge of science in our schools, we must teach it widely through the national language."

(April, 1963)

DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS.

"India is an ancient country. We have to maintain the age old traditions. At the same time, we should not lag behind other countries in the scientific and technological spheres. We cannot ride motor cars with a bullock-cart mentality."

(March, 1963)

"Slow-moving methods must give way to a Faster tempo of work both in agriculture and industry if our country has to become strong."

(March, 1963)

WAR

"War must be eliminated not only from life, but also from the consciousness of men—from people's minds."

"War will not be fought only on the battle-fronts. We have to fight it in the fields and factories, even in our schools and colleges."





Nehru on Women's Emancipation

PROF. PREMA PANDURANGAN

Jawaharlal Nehru, the multifaceted personality, is the most fascinating figure of our century in India. He was the co-architect of India's freedom, with Gandhiji. Not only was he the fighter of India's freedom but also the great builder of modern India, on scientific and rational lines. C. Rajagopalachari called him 'the most civilised person among us'. Gandhiji spoke of him in glowing terms; "In bravery, he is not surpassed, who can excel him in the love of the country? ... He is pure as a crystal, he is truthful beyond suspicion. ... The nation is safe in his hands."

Nehru's view on woman and her position in society finds candid expression in his writings and his speeches. In "The Discovery of India"—he records with great thrill and pride the events that brought Indian women into the forefront of India's political scene.

"Most of us menfolk were in prison. And then a remarkable thing happened. Our women came to the front and took charge of the struggle. Women had always been there of course, but now there was an avalanche of them, which took not only the British Government but their own menfolk by surprise. Here were these women, women of the upper or middle classes, leading sheltered lives in their homes, peasant women, working class women, rich women, poor women, pouring out in their tens of thousands in defiance of government order and police lathi. It was not only that display of courage and daring, but

what was even more surprising was the organizational power they showed".

Never can I forget the thrill that came to us in Naini Prison when news of this reached us, the enormous pride in the women of India that filled us. We could hardly talk about all this among ourselves for our hearts were full and our eyes were dim with tears.

My father had joined us later in Naini Prison and he told us much that we did not know. He had been functioning outside as the leader of the civil disobedience movement and he had encouraged in no way these aggressive activities of the women all over the country. He disliked, in his paternal and some what old-fashioned way, young women and old messing about in the streets under the hot sun of summer and coming into conflict with the police. But he realized the temper of the people and did not discourage any one, not even his wife and daughters and daughter-in-law. He told us how he had been agreeably surprised to see the energy, courage and ability displayed by women all over the country. Of the girls of his own household he spoke with affectionate pride

Nehru believed in the emancipation of women and he made no fuss about giving it unequivocal expression too. In the same book, Nehru mentioned the legal position of women according to Manu

"The Legal position of women, according to Manu, the earliest

exponent of law, was definitely bad. They were always dependent on somebody—on the father, the husband, or the son. Almost they were treated in law as chattels. And yet from the numerous stories in the epics this law was not applied very rigidly and they held on honoured place in the home and in society. The old law giver, Manu, himself says: 'Where women are honoured, the gods dwell.' There is no mention of women students at Texila or any of the old universities. But some of them did function as students somewhere for there is repeated mention of learned and scholarly women. In later ages also there were a number of eminent women scholars. Bad as the legal position of women was in ancient India, judged by modern standards, it was far better than in ancient Greece, Rome, early Christianity, the Canon Law of medieval Europe, and indeed till right up to comparatively modern times at the beginning of the nineteenth century."

There is a deep human commitment in his statements and one discovers the basic humanist in him. He is for a respectable dignified and equal-to-man treatment for women. He does not forget the saying of Manu-Yatra naryastu pujayante tatre ramante Devatah!

Nehru believed with conviction that women have a great role to play in society. Education being the main sustenance for a civilised society, was to be thrown open to Women too. In one of his speeches made in Madras in 1955, he makes it clear that women's education is

not a concession, it is theirs by right, contributing to the welfare of society and the country.

"Truly no argument is required in defence of women's education. For my part, I have always been strongly of the opinion that while it may be possible to neglect men's education it is not possible or desirable to neglect women's education. The reasons are obvious. If you educate the women, probably men will also be affected thereby, and in any event children will be affected. For every educationist knows that the formative years of a person's life are the first seven or eight years. We talk about schools, and colleges which are no doubt important, but a person is more or less made in the first ten years of his or her life. Obviously, in that period, it is the mother who counts most of all. Therefore the mother who has been well trained in various ways becomes essential to education. Most mothers, trained otherwise, I regret to say, are not good mothers. They are too soft. They stuff their children with all kinds of eatables, put too many clothes on them, wrap their necks and heads and ears with all kinds of woollen apparel and make the body or girl almost an imbecile before he or she grows up. Therefore, it is necessary for women to be educated, if not for themselves, at any rate for their children..."

According to Nehru, the education of women makes for sane children and sober children. The woman who rocks the cradle can also light the lamp of learning. She is not a chattel a kitchen maid; she is the builder of personalities, the bedrock of faith and culture and the Indian tradition.

Talking about women's occupation Nehru felt that the modern woman is capable of taking up

OUR REPORTER RECEIVES AWARD FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

The Association of writers for children had awarded the Silver Medal donated by AVM Trust for children's literature in Tamil for the manuscript copy of "Innai Illa Manithar A.V.M." to Thiru P.V. Giri, Reporter, Tamil Arasu Journal.

P.V. Giri, an eminent writer, and a journalist, had earlier won the UNESCO's Certificate for children's literature, the Gold Medal for the AVM Trust, the first prize awarded by the Tamil Nadu Government, he has also won the National Award, and the award for excellence in journalism given by the VGP Trust.

certain position in offices. Had he lived on, he would be pleased to see several high offices held efficiently by women in India, the highest being the prime Ministership, which his esteemed daughter Tmt. Indira Gandhi held with aplomb and dynamism.

Nehru's views on women and their emancipation are clear and precise. He does not throw overboard tradition nor does he accept orthodoxy blindly. As the sagacious poet Kalidasa wanted, he too desires an admirable amalgamation of the best of the new and the best of the old. According to him, the Indian woman is not to be in purdah, nor is she to be an unfeminine creature seeking a brash equality with man. For him the Indian

women is basically feminine, gentle, tender, sensitive and traditional in the wholesome sense of the term without which she is no woman at all

"Women in India have played an important part in our social life and in our history. They have played this part in every branch of national activity, from high learning to valour on the battlefield. But it is their unobtrusive work in the household, in the village or in the larger community, that has moulded the nation.

They are essentially feminine, and that is as it should be. But then I have always felt that India, for all her manly qualities, is specially noted for the feminine virtues, gentleness, tenderness, a certain patient resignation and a quiet and sometimes amazing courage of a somewhat passive kind."

Nehru believed that the greatest revolution in a country is the one that affects the status and living conditions of its women. He records with admiration and enthusiasm the impact Gandhiji made on women's life in India.

"It was Gandhiji, that wonderful man and great revolutionary, who brought a dramatic change among our women, when at his bidding they came out in large numbers from the shelter of their homes to take their part in the struggle for India's freedom. Once the old shackles were removed, it was no longer possible to replace them in the same way. Attempts were no doubt made to goback, but they were bound to fail."

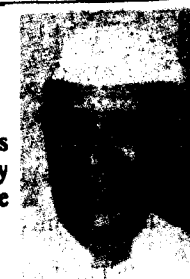
Nehru was a sensitive writer, a zealous patriot, a prince by birth, a democrat by conviction, a believer in values, a modernist in attitude, an Indian at heart, a humanist in outlook. He believed that education would affect women in India but not the essential characteristics of India's women.

In conclusion one remembers the Lord in the Gita, remarking about His immanence in feminine qualities.

"Among women, I am fame, prosperity, speech, memory, intelligence, firmness and forgiveness."

RELIGION

"Religion is something more than ritual. It is almost synonymous with duty. Conceptions of duty change with the times. Those who do not meet the demands of the age in which they live lag behind."



The Leaders of Tomorrow

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



Nehru loved humanity especially children.

Children's bright eyes and innocent faces always held a fascination for him, because they held so much promise for the future. Children all over the world, appear outwardly different in many ways, speaking different languages, wearing different kinds of clothes and yet are so very like one another. If you bring them together, they play or quarrel. But even their quarrel is some kind of play. They do not think of differences amongst themselves, differences of class or caste or colour or status. They are wiser than their fathers and mothers. As they grow, unfortunately their natural wisdom is often eclipsed by the teaching and behaviour of their elders. At school they learn many things which are no doubt useful but they gradually forget that the essential thing is to be human and kind and playful and to make life richer for ourselves and others.

I try to study the millions of faces I see wherever I go and I have seen a good proportion of India's vast population. Although I see them in crowds and in groups, I look into their eyes and try to read what lies behind those eyes. I do this, especially when I meet young men and women, because I am deeply concerned with the future of India which they represent to me.

The future of this country ultimately depends on her young men and women, most of whom are in colleges and universities today. I am very anxious to find out what stuff they are made of. They are large in number; but what really counts, if our country is to progress, is the quality of our human material. The future of India does not depend on her numbers or even on her past, except in so far as the future grows out of the present and the present grows out of the past. It is possible for a country to make progress to some extent even with people of mediocre quality. India has a large number of them. Obviously that is not enough. If a great country like India is to be greater, it is essential for her to have men and women who must be more than mediocre. We produced men and women of quality in the past. Subsequently, however, that quality seemed to have worn off and we became a nation that more or less lived on its inheritance. Of course, nothing is more advantageous and more creditable than a rich heritage; but nothing is more dangerous for a nation than to sit back and live on that heritage. A nation cannot progress if it merely imitates its ancestors; what builds a nation is creative, inventive, and vital activity.

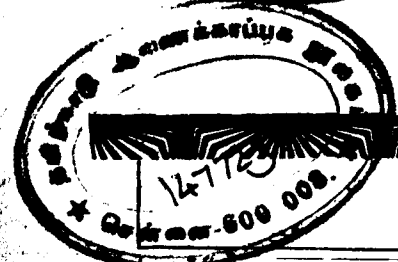
To the youth of the country I would make a special appeal for they are the leaders of tomorrow and on them will be cast the burden of upholding India's honour and freedom.

My generation is a passing one and soon we shall hand over the bright torch of India, which embodies her great and eternal spirit, to younger hands and stronger arms. May they hold it aloft, undimmed and untarnished so that its light reaches every home and brings faith and courage and well being to our masses.

There is a time for work and a time for play, just as there is a time for laughter and there is a time for tears. And today is the time for work in this nation.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



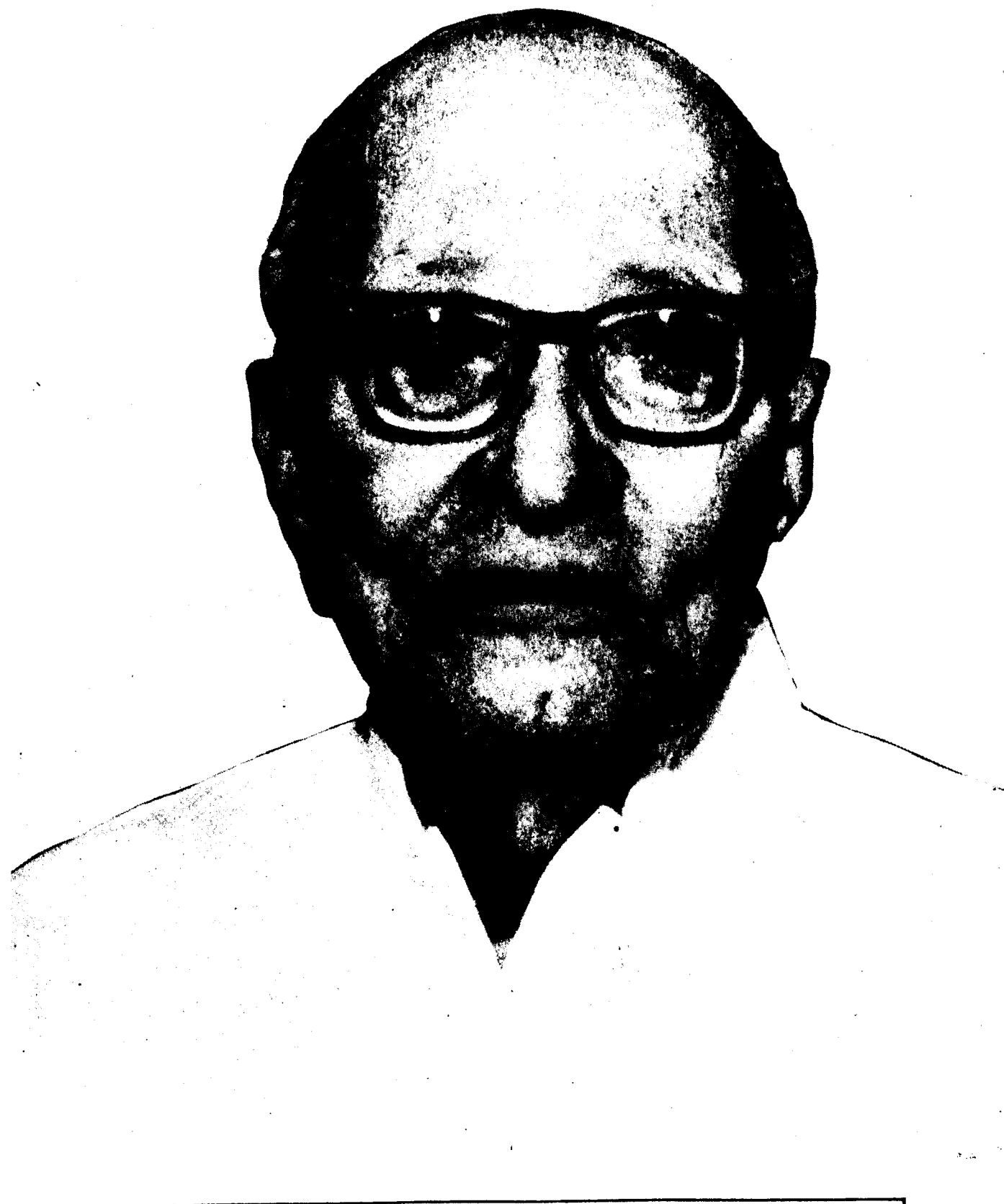


Tamil Arasu

DECEMBER, 1988 Re. 1
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Elder Statesman RAJAJI
Born 10-12-1878 Died 25-12-1972

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of the Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2019

December 1988

In this issue

- Prompt and appropriate action on petitions presented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi.
- Five Day Celebrations for Nehru Centenary
- National Integration Pledge
- Prime Minister launches perspective plan for women.
- Nehruji on Co-operative Movement.
- Jawaharlal Nehru—Lover of Nature
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, The Philosopher and President
- Palmgur Industry in Tamil Nadu
- Warehousing Prospects—Prospectives in Tamil Nadu
- Twenty Point Programme in Madurai District
- I.R.D.P.—A Boon to the Rural Poor
- Atomic Power Plant at Kudankulam.
- Aromatics Project
- New Rays of Hope for Pavement Dwellers
- Ancient and Historic Kanchi





**Prompt and appropriate
action on Petitions presented to
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Thiru Rajiv Gandhi**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated prompt action on several representations received by Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi during his tour of different districts of Tamil Nadu in recent months. The number of petitions and the nature of representations received by the Prime Minister and the action taken on them are given below:

The total number of petitions so far received by the Prime Minister in all his tours were 2,052, and the oral representations regarding individual grievances numbered 112. The Government has initiated action on 266 memoranda and settled the grievances of 65 persons.

The Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi has visited Tamil Nadu this year on April 22, June 18, August 4, October 2, October 24 and November 10. He visited most of the districts in Tamil Nadu during his visits which lasted 2 to 3 days. A number of new schemes and projects were launched during his tours. The Prime Minister halted at a number of villages and talked to people who had gathered there in huge numbers to see him. He put

several questions to the villagers to know the living conditions of rural people. The villagers voiced their grievances to the Prime Minister who at once directed the officials to take immediate action. Out of the 2,052 memoranda received by the Prime Minister action has been taken on 266 issues. In Thanjavur district, Adidraidas residing in Kakkan colony sought renovation of their houses. The District Collector of Thanjavur has been instructed to do this work in 1989 and complete the same in one year. Drinking water facilities, medical facilities and a veterinary hospital have been provided in Sikkal Panchayat following representations.

Similarly, water was released from Mettur reservoir following a plea from delta farmers of Bhavani. Most of the memoranda were in the nature of seeking provision of better civic amenities, medical facilities, irrigation, power, pension benefits, land pattas and waiving of loans and farm tax etc. The Government is examining the demands put forth in those memoranda, particularly the economic conditions of those who presented them.

Decisions are being taken on a priority basis to settle them.

Medical Aid

A number of persons are given free medical assistance and monetary aid for treatment of thier serious ailments from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

In Tirunelveli district, one Thiru Mohideen of Sankaran koil was given Rs. 15,000 for the treatment of his son who suffered a paralytic stroke. Similarly, in Ambasamudram Rs. 15,000 was given to Bakhir Mehta for fixing artificial limbs for his child. Arrangements have been made for providing a wheel-chair and tri-cycle to

Pension and Land Patta

Old age pension has been granted to Tmt Kannamanga of Salem, Tmt. Rahoormath Bevi of Tiruch district and Tmt. Ramayee, a blind woman of Pasumpo Muthuramalingam District. House patta and loan facilities have been provided to Tmt. Siniamma of Anna district and land patta for 5 hectare has been given to Tmt P. Janaki of Pasumpon district.

The Adi Dravida Welfare Department has assured help to one Thiru M. Sadasivam of Mettupalayam, Salem district, to appear for the I.A.S. examination. From the Prime Minister's Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 2,000 has



Kothandan, a 13 year old boy studying in Tirupattur High School and Kadirbhasha of Madurantakam. In Madurai district, Thiru Pandi, a handicapped person has been given a tri-cycle and free bus pass. Free eye operation was conducted on a blind girl in Salem and her eye sight was restored. Thiru. Shanmugam, a cancer patient who suffered a stroke, Thiru Periasamy, the children of Thangam, Tmt. Pava of Salem district have received free medical treatment.

been granted to Thiru Sangili Karuppan of Madurai for educating his child.

Ration cards To Narikorava Families

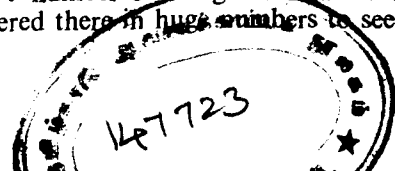
In Pudukottai a little girl Christie Rosalin voiced her family's grievances to the Prime Minister and sought a job for her mother Tmt. Shantha. On humanitarian grounds, Tmt. Shantha, was appointed as a junior Assistant in the Police department. Thiru Duraisamy of Salem and Thiru Sakkan of Dharmapuri District were granted loans under the self-employment schemes. 146 Narikorava families of Asoor village in Tiruchi have been given ration cards.

Land has also been allotted in Maraimalai nagar on the out-skirts of the Madras city for the construction of a bus-stand, a departmental store and a children's park following representations of people.

"I feel that you have been given a challenge as well as offered a tribute; and it is the challenge that will transmute and transfigure all your noblest qualities into dynamic force, courage and vision and wisdom. I have no fear in my faith."

— Sarojini Naidu

(In 1929, when she wrote to Mr. Nehru on his election as Congress president.)



V 211/11/1981



Five Day Celebration for Nehru Centenary

The Tamil Nadu Government celebrated the birth centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru for five days from 14th November to 18th November 1988. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander inaugurated the celebrations on 14th November '88 at Kalaivanar Arangam. He also opened a Photo Exhibition, organised by the Information Department. A meeting, was later addressed by Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the High Level Committee for Tamil Development and others.

In the morning the Governor Dr. P.C. Alexander, the Adviser to the Governor Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S., and the Chief Secretary to Government Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S. garlanded the statue of Jawaharlal Nehru at Kathipara Junction near Air-port, Madras. The Chief Secretary inaugurated a "Children's Film Festival" at Kalaivanar Arangam. Seminars and public meetings were also held on 14th November '88 in all District Head-quarters to mark the inauguration of the year long-centenary of the Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. At a function held on 14th November '88 in Madras, to mark the commencement of the birth centenary of the Late Prime Minister, the Governor recalled the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru towards building a modern India.

He said one of the lasting images of the late Prime Minister was that the utmost respect he had for the views of everyone in his party and also outside. Nehru always paid attention to the opinion of others.

Nehru-a great intellectual and a versatile genius

The people of his generation carried an indelible impression of Nehru, who had hurried himself into the freedom struggle without bothering the consequences. He was imbued with fiery nationalism and fierce patriotism. He had the courage to challenge even the mighty empire.

The Governor described Nehru as a great intellectual, who combined the best of ancient cultural heritage with modern education and refinement, a great orator whose two speeches—One, his Independence Day speech and the other, when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated would go down in history as two of the greatest speeches ever. Nehru's books had become classics in English Literature which prompted Mr. John Gunther to rank Nehru as one among the best six writers of his generation. He handled the foreign relations in a masterly manner he was the only person in South Block, New Delhi, who knew all the nuances of foreign policy. He was a man of impeccable integrity and a perfect gentlemen, who knew no intrigue. The Governor said "We should be thankful that a person of his eminence, integrity and character was at the helm of affairs at the most crucial period of our Country." Nehru was one among those persons in history who were vested with the responsibility of making a nation. Nehru was one of the most successful administrators.

Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the High Level Com-

mittee for Tamil Development said it was Nehru, who started the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Malay Indian Congress for the Welfare of Tamils in Sri Lanka and Malaysia. Dr. H.V. Hande, former Minister said "if we are breathing fresh air of democracy in India, we are indebted to Nehru." Thiru T. Chengalvarayan, Ex-M.P. Thiru O. V. Alagesan, former Union Minister, Thiru K. Sankar (BJP), Thiru S.K. Tamilarasan (RPI), Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad(IUML) also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru C.N. Ramdoss, I.A.S., Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department who welcomed the gathering earlier, described Nehru as a visionary and a humanist.

Thiru C. N. Krishnabharathi, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

Children's Film Festival

Five short films—one in Tamil 'Engalaiyum Vazhavidungal' produced by the Tamilnadu Films Division and four Soviet films—were shown to children of various schools. The Chief Secretary, who inaugurated it on 14th November at Kalaivanar Arangam, said that despite increase in the number of films produced, Children's films were very few now. He said cinema, being a powerful medium, films with good themes and also reflecting the culture and tradition of Tamil Nadu should be produced to enrich the knowledge of the children and to mould their character.

Dr. H.B.N.Shetty, I.A.S., Education Secretary presided over the function. He said films exerted a great influence on children. As such there was need to produce films with social themes. Thiru K. Nachimuthu, Director of Primary School Education Thiru K. Gopalan Director of School Education and Thiru S. Subramaniam Director of Collegiate Education participated in the function.

Colourful rally by Children

A mass rally by students at the University indoor Stadium at Chetput was held on 15th November. The Governor Dr. P.C. Alexander inaugurated the rally and Tmt. Ackamma Alexander gave away the prizes to winners in the various competitions held in connection with the Centenary. The children demonstrated their skill and co-ordination while executing various kinds of drills.

Among those who witnessed the rally were the Special Officer of the Madras Corporation Thiru L.M. Menezes, I.A.S., the Corporation Commissioner Thiru R. Varadarajulu I.A.S., the City Police Commissioner Thiru P. Dorai, I.P.S., and the Collector of Madras Thiru Jorsingh Syiem, I.A.S.,

A seminar on "Nehru, an embodiment of matchless traits" was held on November 16th and 17th. The sacrifices made by Pandit Nehru for the country were quoted by participants. On 16th November, Thiru Rathnavelpandian, Officiating Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, who presided said that his patriotism, humanism, vital role in the freedom movement, passion to Champion the cause of international peace, and finally his desire to modernise our country had no parallel.

Dr. Devendrakumar Gupta, Vice-Chancellor of Gandhigram University said that Nehru was very keen to remove economic inequalities and infact he wanted to build a new society. Nehru also had shown keen interest on using science and technology.

Tmt. Lalitha Kameswaran, Vice-Chancellor of the M.G.R. Medical University in her inaugural address, said that Nehru was a true architect of India and laid strong emphasis on economic freedom.

Thiru V. Sundaram, I.A.S. Rural Development Secretary said that Nehru was a statesman, man of compassion, a democrat, an orator, a writer and an historian. He had

left his imprints practically on all walks of life in India. Dr. S. Vijayalakshmi, said that Nehru was a multifaceted personality and laid the foundation for the twenty first Century.

Thiru D. Anjaneyalu, President of the Madras Press Club said that Nehru was a leader of world stature and further described him as a great nation builder.

At a seminar held on 17th November 1988 Professor P. Sivalingam, Dr.A.Gnanam, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Dr.Rajammal Devadoss, Vice-Chancellor, Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, Dr.Subramaniam Director of Collegiate Education and Professor Hamsa Priya participated.

The last day-18th November '88, the Nehru birthday celebration was celebrated as Women's Day. Tmt. Sheela Rani Sunkath, I.A.S. Director of Social Welfare welcomed the gathering. Tmt.Maragatham Chandrasekar made the inaugural address and Tmt.Sarojini Varadappan presided over the function. At the end of the function, Tmt.Girija Vaidyanathan Additional Director of Social Welfare proposed a vote of thanks.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. P.C. Alexander addressing the audience in the National Integration Week Celebrations held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 19-11-88 to mark the birth anniversary of the late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi. Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the High Level Committee for Tamil Development, Thiru M.M. Rajendran I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government, Tmt. Vyjayanthimala Bali M.P., Thiru T. Chengalvarayan Ex. M.P., Thiru R. Gandhi President High Court Advocate's Association participated in the function

National Integration Pledge

I solemnly pledge to work with dedication to preserve and strengthen the freedom and integrity of the nation.

I further affirm that I shall never resort to violence and that I will continue to endeavour towards settlement of all differences and disputes relating to religion, language, region or other political or economic grievances by peaceful and constitutional means.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P. C. Alexander administered the Pledge. Advisers to the Governor, the Chief Secretary to Government, and Secretariat officials took National Integration Pledge on 18th November '88 Friday evening at 5.15 p.m. at Fort St. George, Military Grounds, Madras on the eve of the National Integration Day, celebrated on 19th November '88, the birthday of Late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi.



Prime Minister Launches Perspective Plan for Women

Addressing a seminar on "Perspective Plan for Women" held at Kancheepuram on 12th November 1988 the Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said had the Government delayed its implementation, it would have led to endless debates and postponement indefinitely. He said that in all welfare schemes the implementation process was very important.

He said that the Government was very keen to implement the programme for the development of women and therefore added this plan should be quickly undertaken for the uplift and welfare of women. Not much time therefore be wasted, the Prime Minister, dwelt at length, otherwise our culture would be threatened and the country would not be able to move ahead".

The Prime Minister said that women were the weakest among the weaker sections and discriminated in upper classes too. Necessary support and assistance therefore must be given to this group.

The core group which has been set up by the Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resources

Development on the national perspective plan for women, has recommended that all political parties must be urged to ensure that at least 30 percent of the candidates fielded for elections were women. It has also examined the several aspects of women development like employment and training, education, health and family welfare, political participation and decision making.

A group under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women, discussed various issues raised in the plan and gave its recommendations. When the Government brought out the plan there was a controversy among some groups. Therefore, the Prime Minister asserted that we came out to show it to you' so that we can start implementing it quickly.

The report also wanted a large number of women to be appointed to the judiciary, besides a large number of women for police stations.

Further for implementation of this new policy, it said, there should be a women's unit in the planning commission to re-define categories of data collection

for women, and identify the gaps in the data collection, to give directions.

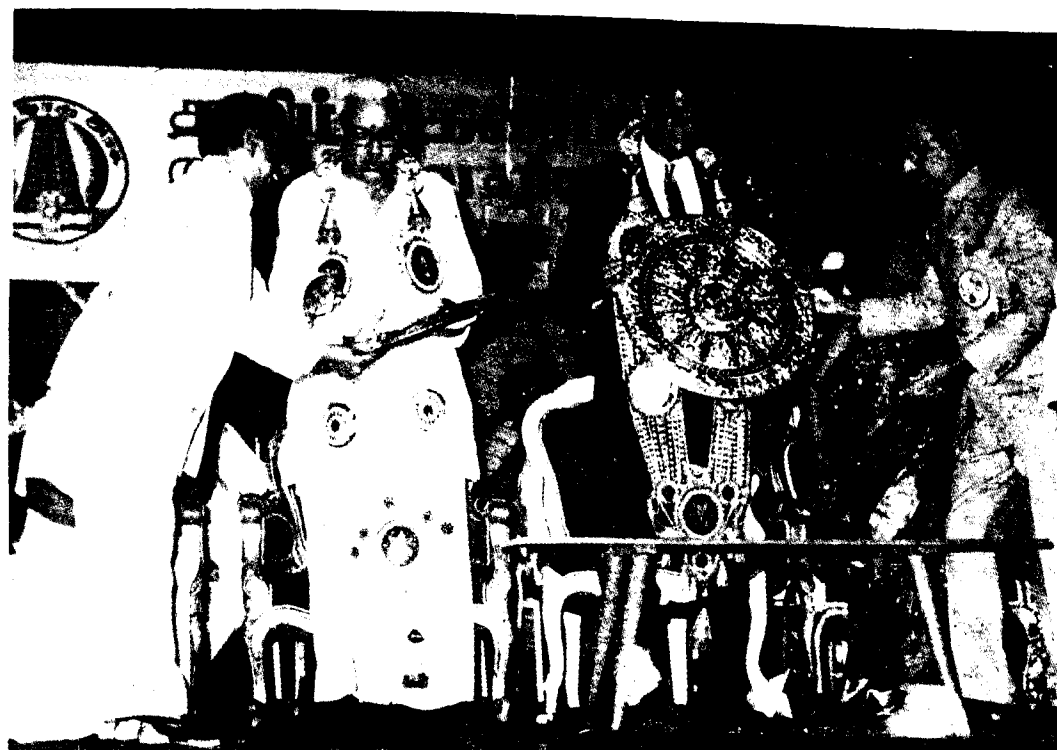
It also recommended the setting up of a national resources centre for women for translating the national development needs of women into a systematic grid of programmes and schemes.

The significance of the above report was under scored by the Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, when he said that this was the first time that a document like this has been produced and he also remarked that this is only the beginning.

The Prime Minister also said that the plan would be placed before the Cabinet and laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament during the current session.

He said that the Government was ready to accept suggestions, new ideas and Corrections to the national perspective plan for women (1988-2000 AD)

The union Minister of State for sports Tmt. Margaret Alva also addressed the seminar.



Tamil Film Festival Function at Trivandrum

FIRST COVER

The Tamil Film Festival at Trivandrum was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P. C. Alexander on 13-11-88. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala Thiru E. K. Nayanar presided over the function. Tmt. Akkamma Alexander, wife of the Governor lighted a Kuthuvilakku. The Film Festival was held at Trivandrum from 13th to 19th of November 1988. A special brochure was brought out to commemorate the occasion. 32 Tamil films were screened in various cinema theatres at Trivandrum.



NEHRUJI ON Co-operative Movement

"By whatever way we look at this problem, we are driven to the conclusion that our future lies in a co-operative approach. The essential characteristic of a co-operative is its close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation. That is very vital to the structure in our rural societies."

So said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had been much attracted towards the co-operative movement, which he wanted to become a people's movement. He was mainly drawn towards the philosophy and the social purpose underlining this movement. India in those days had been completely absorbed in the political freedom through freedom movement and Nehruji's whole concern was to find out ways and means to sustain a country and its people as large as India with its huge population dimension. Nehruji's vision was that a political freedom alone is not enough but a

Tmt. Jaya Arunachalam

few follow up with movements with social content, aiming to achieve a full economic freedom as well, are needed to sustain the hard earned freedom.

Safeguard—Democratic Values :

To Nehru, therefore, co-operative ideology was the only development ideology having tendencies to bring about equality of opportunities among people, reducing the tremendous disparities and the resultant tensions that existed among the various groups of people then. Also, he envisaged that movements have to have the intervention of State too but with less curbs on the individual freedom, democratic values being the major incentives and major components in such social movements.

To him, the co-operative movement is a method of approach,

aiming at a social pattern to maintain a balance between preserving individual freedom, despite State control.

The birth of an Ideology :

Besides this, during the freedom struggle, many of our founding fathers of freedom also have been attracted towards this idea as an ideology for their future democracy, but it took a long time for them to conceptualize the same. Formulated then as feeble idea with a flimsy concept, it had many inadequacies to be put in the four corners of a definition immediately and therefore took both time and effort to formulate into action although it had all the social contents to satisfy the urges of our national leaders. This philosophy was solely sought as a social advancement towards social equality and equal opportunities for the exploited people.

ple of India, especially removing the caste and class distinctions which came in the way of such noble ideologies. At the same time, efforts were also made to achieve all these by peaceful action in terms of what is described in Gandhiji's words "by non-violent means."

Co-operatives for Peace :

While many other countries have developed various other philosophies of action to their freedom struggles, India opted a peaceful path of action even to achieve its revolutionary ends. Not only we have followed Mahatma Gandhi's vision of non-violence in the political struggle but it became necessary to follow him so even in the social and economic fields too. That is how the co-operative way of life and work was born in India too as a movement embracing itself the entire country and the lives of the people. This ideology had its mention in the Draft Constitution of India too as a policy for our various activities.

Co-operatives and Modern Technologies :

While there is a need for big industries and large-scale industrialisation, Nehruji felt, it is equally necessary to have small basic industries to make our backward section of communities to reap the full benefits of modern science. Nehruji thought that these thoughts and actions became imperative and essential without which Indian people would remain backward for ever. If a country of poorer people had to escape from large scale ownership by a few individuals or groups, there is no other way than to adopt this co-operative ideology and system thus filling the gap between small and big modern technologies.

Co-operatives and the State Control:

As a live and dynamic movement, Nehruji felt that co-operative system has its own problems and weaknesses, the exception being that it becomes in some places as units run by government officials. Such attempts fail to promote leadership or community participation. Nehruji felt that such a situation does more infinite harm to the society in the

sense as it provides very little opportunity for the people to learn things by doing for themselves or to develop the spirit of self-reliance and self-dependence. He felt in this connection it is even better to make mistakes if they want to make mistakes and learn from the hard lessons.

Co-operatives and Rural Population:

With reference to the size of the co-operatives, Nehruji always felt that it is not very ideal to encourage large co-operatives shutting down small initiatives. He said "Such big co-operatives may yield temporary results that ultimately end up in permanent harms. Such approach becomes a blockade to the development spirit of self-dependence and self-reliance and the sense to co-operate with one another but, instead, encourage something of a dependency to look up to the



government for everything which is very undesirable for a vast country like India. It is true that government must help co-operatives but such an assistance should be in the form of promotion of self-dependence and self-reliance but not to boss over them, as the attitude of bossing over differs from extending assistance."

Why did Nehruji argue for small co-operatives ?

The bigger a co-operative becomes, less people know one another within that movement in a given area. Eventually, it ceases to be an organization which needs the support of one another on a one-to-one basis. It may be different and matters very little in an urban situa-

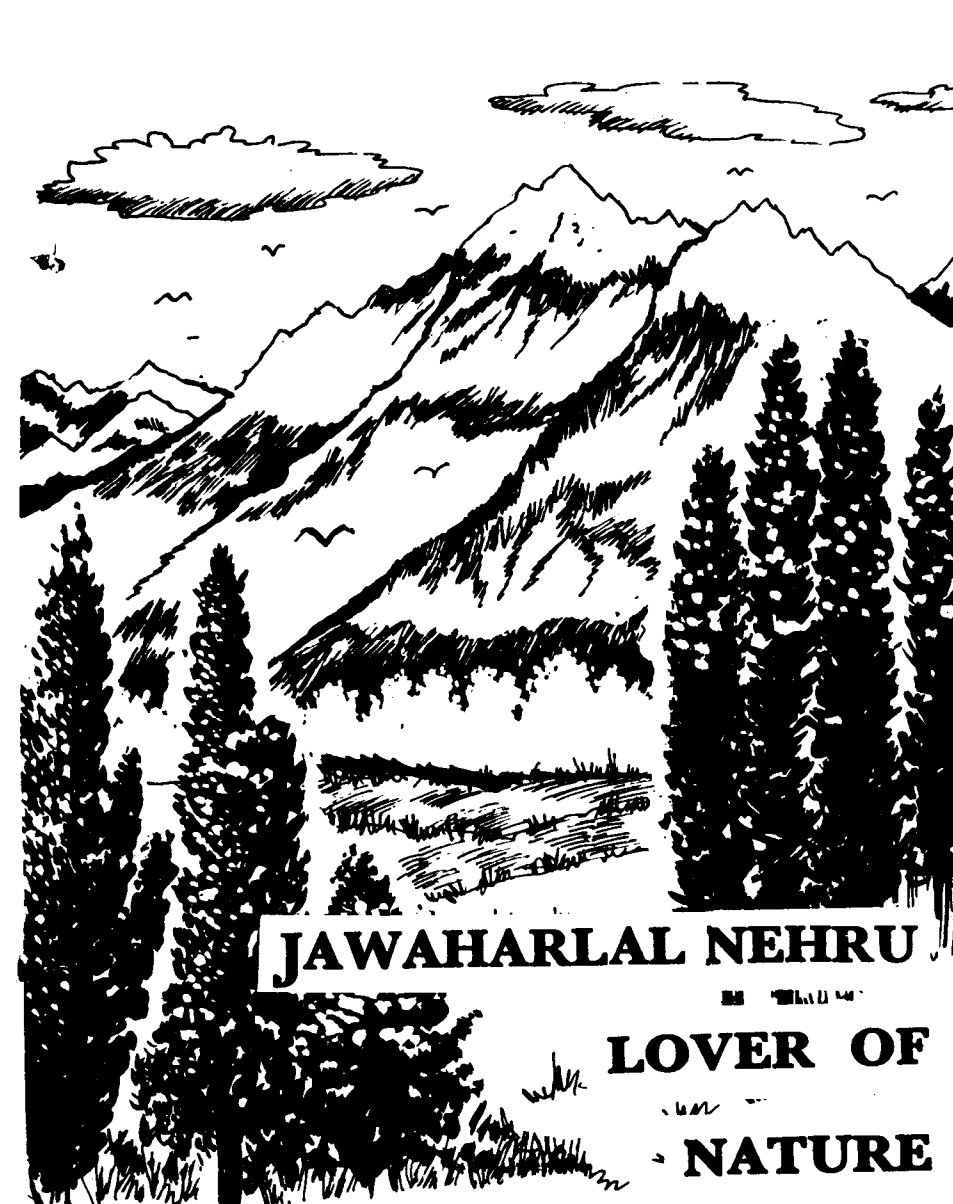
tion whether people know each other or not. But at the village level, it is always a must and it is good to know each other and work together. Therefore, the village co-operatives must be small and conducive and if need be, it can cover even two or three nearby villages. They can have linkages with bigger co-operatives but the basic unit at the grassroots should be a small one at any cost.

The Pillars of Indian Democracy :

Nehruji felt that the three basic pillars of Indian Democracy right at the village level should be : (a) village panchayat, (b) village co-operative and (c) village school. It is on this structure at the grassroots, politically, economically and socially, the whole democratic structure of India should be built up. Nehruji was averse to the fact that we as elite always think at a level of a Parliament as the only body that controls the destinies of Indian people. But Parliament in a democratic system cannot float in a thin air without strong foundation, which in India inevitably lies in the villages. That is why the *village panchayat*, the *village co-operative* and the *village school* are very important according to Panditji.

Co-operatives and Concept of Ownership :

In co-operatives, we have to go by policies and not by individuals or groups. Party politics in a co-operative system should not confuse the poor villagers. The door should be open for the fullest co-operation for every individual who believes in the collective survival at the grassroots through collective effort and wisdom. Nehruji observes "Whole concept of ownership changes in favour of benefits in a co-operative system and a genuine society of individuals is always ready to revise their ideas about these forms of ownership. They are never afraid of such radical ideas. They rather welcome it as it helps to achieve many of the objectives that solve the common problem of the country quickly." Co-operatives offer an institutional term for our development, especially to make the people in rural areas self-reliant working together, build the agrarian, economy in our villages.



Jawaharlal Nehru dominated the Indian political scene for over five decades. His intense political involvement and passionate commitment to the progress of humanity—India's in particular have formed the central theme for his writings. It is redundant to say that he, together with Gandhi and a few others shaped the ideologies of the freedom movement and in no small measure directed the social and political evolution of free India by his speeches and his writings. His overwhelming pre-occupation with politics and statesmanship did not however blunt his aesthetic sense, nor dull his appreciation of nature. We find his writings full of references to the beauty of mountains, lakes, the skies, the seas. Even while describing the stirrings of human beings

Selvi R. RAJALAKSHMI BHARATHI

for a better life, he uses the imagery of the lofty Himalayas and the gushing Ganges. His prose is ever richer in vivid phrases which delight the reader with rapid sketches of the panorama of nature.

His writings contain allusions to nature rich in imagery and style to the extent of being poetic. His rise of imagery and metaphor seem to be illustrative of the subjective than objective type. Natural phenomena appear with this quality even where the metaphor is used.

"The river of life is never still; it flows on and sometimes, as now,



it rushes forward, pitilessly, with a demon energy, ignoring our little wills and desires, making cruel work of our pithy selves, and tossing us around like straws on its turbulent waters, rushing on and on no one knows whether to a great precipice which will shatter it into a thousand bits, on to the vast and inscrutable, stately and calm, ever changing and yet changeless sea." (glimpses of world history—A final look round the world). His strong reactions to the emerging spectacle of an inexorable destiny in the mid-thirties of the century are thus profoundly echoed in this rich imagery of the "river of life."

"Lying there in the open, I watched the skies and the clouds and I realised, better than I had ever done before, how amazingly beautiful were their changing hues.

"To watch the changing clouds, like clime in clime ; Oh ! sweet to lie and bless the luxury of time."

In goal there were no sunrise or sunsets to be seen, the horizon was hidden from us, and late in the morning the hot-rayed sun emerged over our guardian walls. There were no colours anywhere, and our eyes hardened and grew dull at seeing always that same drab view of mud-coloured well and barrack. They must have hungered for some light and shade and colouring, and when the monsoon clouds sailed gaily by, assuming fantastic shapes, and playing in a riot of colour, I gasped in surprised delight and watched them almost as if I was in a trance. Sometimes the clouds would break, and one saw through

an opening in them that wonderful monsoon phenomenon, a dark blue of an amazing depth, which seemed to be a portion of infinity.

In the daytime that wall even encroached on the sky and only allowed a glimpse of a narrow-bounded portion. With a wistful eye I looked

"Upon that little tent of blue which prisoners call the sky, And at every drifting cloud that went with sails of silver by."

Prison life sharpened his appreciation of the stars.

"I used to get up very early in the morning, about four, or even half-past three, when it was quite dark. Partly this was due to going to bed early, as the light provided was not good for mums reading. I liked to watch the stars, and the position of some well-known constellations would give me the approximate time. From where I lay I could just see the Pole Star peeping over the wall, and as it was always there, I found it extraordinarily comforting. Surrounded by a revolving sky, it seemed to be a symbol of cheerful constancy and perseverance.

Only a prisoner who has been confined for long behind high walls can appreciate the extraordinary psychological value of these outside walks and open views. I loved these outings, and I did not give them up even during the monsoon, when the rain came down for days in torrents and I had to walk in ankle-deep of water. I would have welcomed the outing in any place, but the sight of the towering Himalayas near by was an added joy which went a long way to removing the weariness of prison. It was my good fortune that during the long period when I had no interviews and when for many months I was quite alone, I could gaze at these mountains that I loved. I could not see the mountains from my cell, but my mind was full of them and I was ever conscious of their nearness, and a secret intimacy seemed to grew between us.

"Flocks of birds have flown high
12



and away;
A solitary drift of cloud, too, has
gone, wandering on
And I sit alone with Ching-thing
Peak, towering beyond
We never grow tired of each other,
the mountain and I."

I am afraid I cannot say with the poet, Li Tai Po, that I never grew weary, even of the mountain; but that was a rare experience, and, as a rule, I found great comfort in its proximity. Its solidity and imperturbability looked down upon me with the wisdom of a million years, and mocked at my varying humours and soothed my fevered mind.

Jawaharlal Nehru, though he frequently turned to nature as if as a

refuge from the maddening world of politics, yet found repeated affirmation of life in the simple process of nature, watching the spring he writes.

"Spring was very pleasant in Dehra, and it was a far longer one than in the plains below. The winter had denuded almost all trees of their leaves, and they stood naked and bare. Even four magnificent peepal trees, which stood in front of the gaol gate, much to my surprise, dropped nearly all their leaves. Gaunt and cheerless they stood there, till the spring air warmed them up again and sent a message of life to their innermost cells. Suddenly there was a stir both in the peepals and the other trees, and an air of mystery surrounded them

Gandhiji :—"He is as pure as crystal; he is truthful beyond suspicion. He is a knight sans peur, sans reproche. The nation is safe in his hands." (1929)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad :—"Here is a man the like of whom treads this earth but rarely and only in a crisis. He has been born and has lived in a critical period in India's history, and has played his part nobly and well." (October, 1959)

Sardar Patel :—"Mahatma Gandhi had chosen Pandit Nehru as his political heir and it is gratifying to see that the choice fell on the right person." (November, 1948)

as of secret operations going on behind the scenes; and I would be startled to find little bits of green peeping out all over them. It was a gay and cheering sight. And then, very rapidly, the leaves would come out in their millions and glisten in the sunlight and play about in the breeze. How wonderful is the sudden change from bud to leaf."

"I had never noticed before that fresh mango leaves are reddish-brown, russet coloured, remarkably like the autumn tints on the Kashmir hills. But they change colour soon and become green."

Repeatedly Jawaharlal Nehru appears to turn to the mountains which appeal to symbolize the very strength and stability of the nation he loved.

"But the night with its chill and inhospitable message was yet distant as we motored along to Almora. As we neared the end of our journey, a turn in the road and a sudden lifting of the clouds brought a new sight which I saw with a gasp of surprised delight. The snowy peaks of the Himalayas stood glistening in the far distance, high above the wooded mountains that intervene. Calm and inscrutable they seemed, with all the wisdom of past ages, mighty sentinels over the vast Indian plain. The very sight of them cooled the fever in the brain, of the plains and the cities seemed trivial and far away before their eternal ways.

Nehru was a lover of nature, of its beauties, of its even changing facets in every season and every mood. But the rich imagery which lent such force to his style emerged mostly from his personal observation a finely honed aesthetic sense, rather than a unified version of nature. The descriptive passages in his writings give overwhelming evidence of the man's appreciation of the forces of nature, of nature's overpresent affirmations of life but not that of a mystic who sees life and nature as a whole. The green pastures, snow covered peaks, turbulent seas, the Ganges starting as a small stream containing as a dancing ebullient river and coming down torrentially to the plains in all



majesty, the monsoon affirming life time and again, all these appear to be the backdrop, so to speak for humanity. To quote from his autobiography 'Not for most of us, unhappily to sense the mysterious life of nature, to bear her whisper close to our ears, to thrill and quiver at her touch. Those days are gone. But though we may not see the sublime in Nature as we used to we have sought to find it in the glory and tragedy of humanity, in its mighty dreams and inner tempests, its pangs and failures, its conflicts and misery, and over all this, its faith in a great destiny and realization of those dreams.

However, his growing disillusionment with the world of politics, and the problems of modern age appears to have intensified his search for a secure base for mankind and diverted him to nature with her peace and sublimity. This is how he wrote, "We cannot go back to the old pantheistic outlook and yet perhaps we may still sense the mystery of nature, listen to its songs of life and beauty and draw vitality from her. That song is not sung in the chosen spots only, and we can hear it, if we have the ears for it; almost everywhere."

Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of India through the endless facets of nature, her manifestation of beauty, roughness; the Himalayas, the plains, the deserts and the oasis, the rivers and the seas, the eternal seasons of the rains, winter and spring of this

country—show glimpses of creative artistry.

To Nehru, the cities and villages, the people and the lands comprising India had to be appreciated in the context of this scenic beauty and splendours that nature provided not apart from it. Nehru's wonder and esteem of the Himalayas and the Ganges were not always for their scenic beauty; there was a deeper symbolic significance. In them he repeatedly endeavours to find 1. the ancient history and heritage of India 2. the rapidly flowing current of life, ever changing and ever the same in this great land.

His outpourings on the Ganga would support this.

"Smiling and dancing in the morning sunlight, and dark and gloomy and full of mystery as the evening shadows fall; a narrow, slow and graceful stream in winter, and a vast roaring thing during the monsoon, broad-bosomed almost as the sea, and with something of the sea's powers to destroy, the Ganga has been to me a symbol and a memory of the past of India, running into the present, and flowing on to the great ocean of the future."

Thus, the great son of India used this imagery to convey his desire to see the stream of India's life to surge forward to greet its great destiny.



Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN The Philosopher and The President

Prof. K. HARIHARAN, M.A.
M. Phil. Dip. PR., D.H. Ed.,

From the Class Room to the Rashtrapathi Bhavan

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was one of the great interpreters of the east to the west. He was not merely the political head of the Indian Union for over 15 years, five years as President and ten years as Vice-President, but also an erudite scholar and statesman. His rule as Vice-President for ten years was a splendid era in parliamentary education. Strange it might seem, there was no walk-out when he was President of the Rajya Sabha, not even on a

single day. His election to the Chairman was unanimous. His rule as a parliamentarian is unmatched, quiet, enlightening and splendid.

His undying title for fame is his cultural and educational work. He authored more than 40 volumes. His two volumes on 'Indian Philosophy' are the most liberal interpretation of the Indian thought. Even to this day, it is unsurpassed. He has given us lucid translations of the three important basic texts of Vedanta, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita and the Brahma-Sutras. He is our modern Acharya. He has so interpreted the texts as to encompass the good and the permanent features of the Hindu religion for the practice to all men and women. He

adorned for the first time the world platform of culture, University of Oxford as the Professor of Ethics and Eastern Religion there. In his Oxford Lectures "Eastern Religions and Western Thought", he has pointed out the great influence continuously Indian thought has had on western thinkers. He pleaded for the cause all his life pointing out the example of Gandhiji contrasting it to that of our national poet Rabindranath Tagore (on whom he had his first book) for a global spiritual outlook as a Humanist. He held that if a man merely subscribes to all the tenets of a creed and did all the rituals scrupulously and if he is consistently selfish and unfriendly to humanity and intolerant of other religions, his religion is sham and farce. Dr. Radhakrishnan dedicated his Gita translations to Gandhiji. He was admired Professor, Philosopher of our great nationalist Jawaharlal Nehru, who asked him not to go away from Delhi without becoming the President.

His classical works candidly indicate his exceptional grasp of philosophical insight, deep and sensitive scholarship on Eastern and Western philosophy, an astonishing wealth of learning and an absolute command over English language. He writes with force and authority, grace and magic. Every word which he utters reveals his scholarship and learning. He was an eloquent orator apart from being a good author.

In short, Radhakrishnan's message is that we should live together and fight for an integral India. His message is neither old nor new but eternal. It is the voice of India speaking through Gandhiji and Nehru. It is an intellectual account of India's patriotism and world religion. He was a firm believer in the transformation of humanity. According to him, man makes history and ideas make men. As a true humanitarian, he professed Democracy throughout the world so that all nations, strong or weak may have equal opportunities for self expression. Hence, it is worth remembering his words "Live in the world of time, have the perspective of the eternal, discipline yourself so that in every act you do, you do it as a dedication to the eternal".

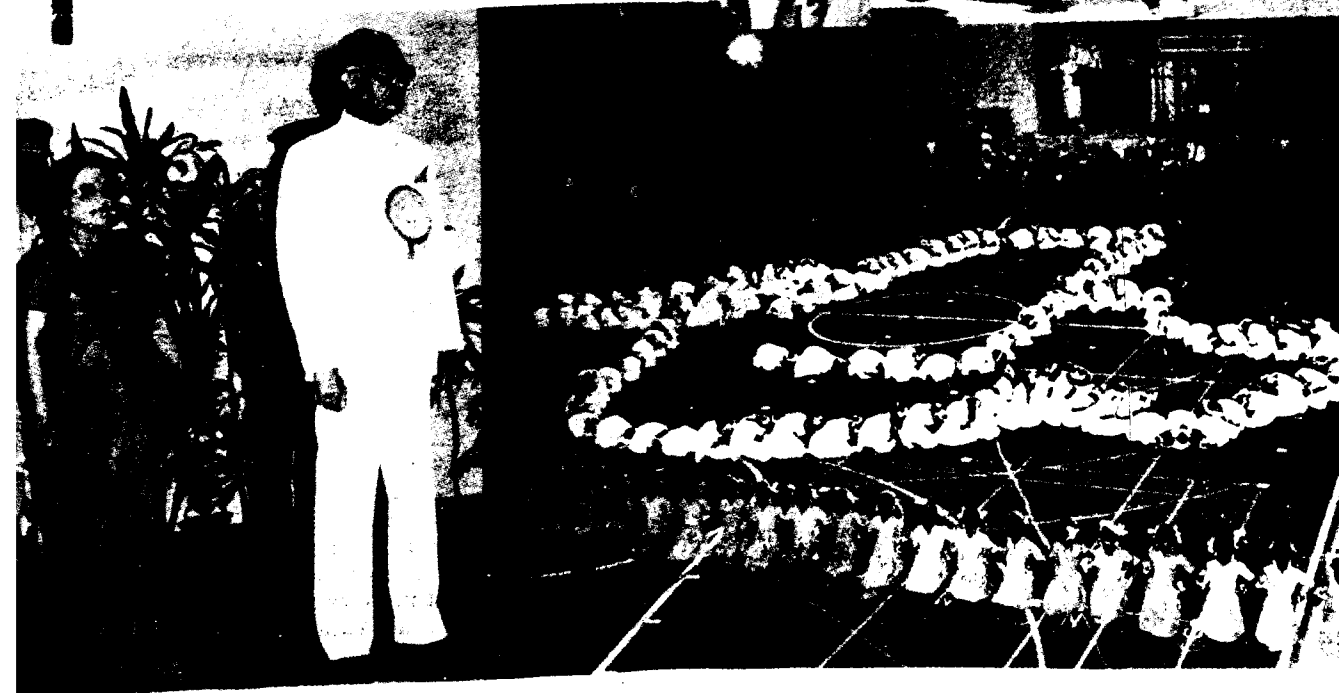
NEWS IN PICTURES



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander garlanding the Statue of Nehru at Kathipara junction in Madras in connection with Nehru centenary.

The Governor General of Mauritius, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, on arrival at Madras Airport on 19th November 1988, was received by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander, Adviser to the Governor Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, I.A.S., and the Chief Secretary to Government Thiru M.M. Rajendran I.A.S.,

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander and his wife Tmt. Akkamma Alexander looking at the March Past - Cultural Programme of school children held on 15th November '88 at Madras in connection with Nehru Centenary.





Airport Reception.

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR IN TAMILNADU



With Groundnut Farmer (Chingleput)

The Prime Minister is seen launching a drinking water scheme at the Adidraida colony in Sri-perumbudur.



Inauguration of Sugar Mill
at Vandavasi

Prime Minister laying the foundation stone for
the Naval Air Station in Arakonam.



PALMGUR INDUSTRY is an age-old traditional industry. The manufacture of palmgur is still continuing as a cottage industry in the huts and hamlets of tapper communities. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation identified the dynamic potentialities of Palmgur Industry and stressed the need to revitalise the activities of Palmgur Industry. He included Palmgur Industry under the purview of the All India Village Industries Association, Wardha, in 1936.

With the advent of freedom, palmgur industry was brought into

In Tamil Nadu there are about 5.19 crores of Palmyrah trees and 5.06 lakhs of Palmgur and Palm products artisans. Each and every part of Palmyrah tree is used as raw material in villages for producing multifarious products to cater to the needs of the rural community. This industry is naturally interlinked with other rural artisans such as potters, lime workers, blacksmiths, carpenters etc., providing them part time employment. Palmgur and Palm products artisans annually produce products worth Rs. 44.00 crores contributing their share in building better rural economy.

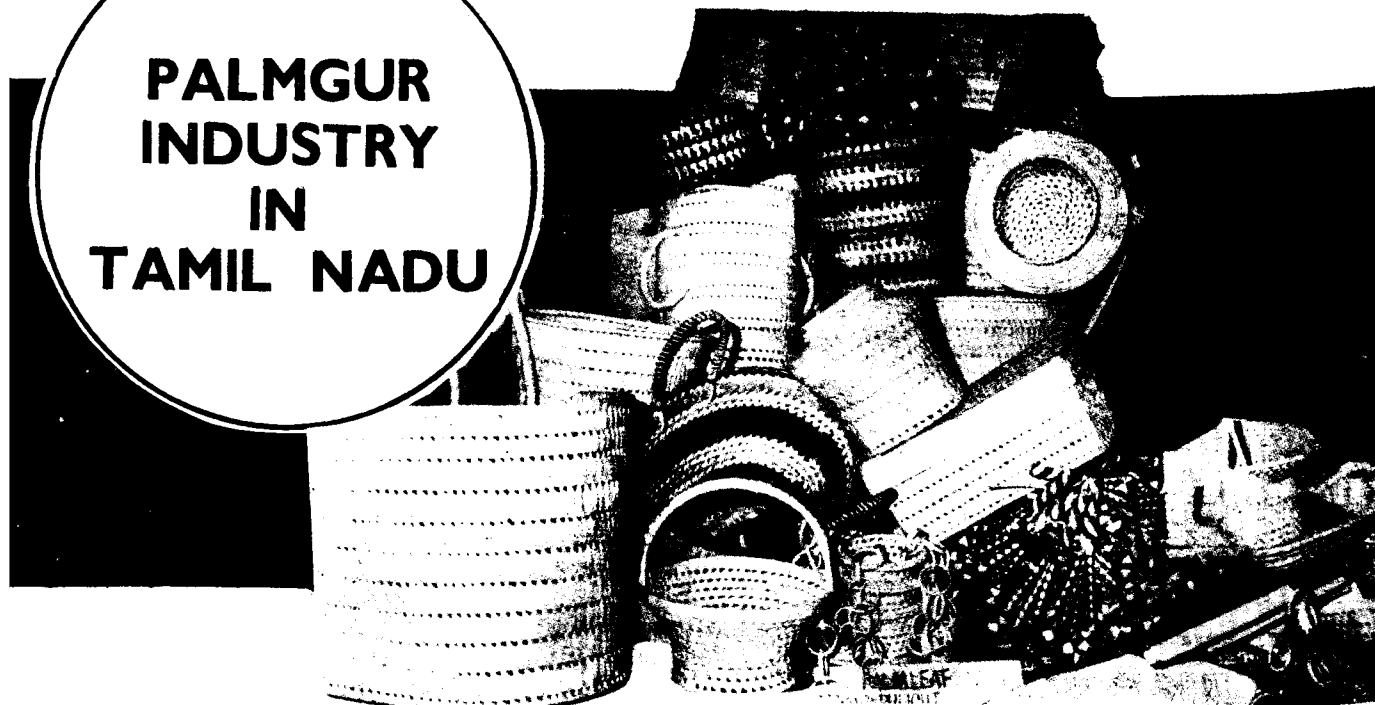
There are about 1615 primary palmgur and palm products co-operative societies in village level

ment under various schemes for implementing developmental activities.

Tamil Nadu State Palmgur Federation is an apex co-operative organisation registered on 21-10-57 and started its functioning on 16-1-58 under Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board engaged in exporting Palmyrah fibre. During 1986-87, it exported fibre worth Rs. 113.68 lakhs.

In Tamil Nadu, there are about 2 crores tappable palmyrahs available for industrial use. The Tamil Nadu Government is formulating suitable strategies to exploit these Palms and thus Palm Complexes are established in some districts.

PALMGUR INDUSTRY IN TAMIL NADU



lime light and given a fresh impetus through systematic development programmes. The industry entered into a new era of development under the "Grow more food campaign" in 1948, sponsored by the Government of India in the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It was then brought under the purview of the erstwhile All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and then under the control of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

In the year 1960 the development work was brought under the purview of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

with 3.74 lakhs members and paid up share capital of Rs. 76.17 lakhs.

In addition to these, there are five District Palmgur Co-operative Federations in the middle level and one State Palmgur Co-operative Federation in apex level championing the cause of ex-toddy tappers.

These Co-operatives are mainly engaged in production and marketing of palm products. These co-operative organisations are getting finance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission through the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board and State Govern-

Due to the introduction of partial prohibition in Tamil Nadu with effect from 1-1-87 the Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3.00 crores as grant and Rs. 3.00 crores as interest free loan for rehabilitating 30,000 ex-toddy tappers.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has established a Palmyrah Research Centre at Srivilliputhur in Kamarajar District, which is unique of its kind in India. This centre is conducting research pertaining to transplantation of Palmyrah seedlings and increase of neera in quality and quantity. The food science and

Nutrition Research Institute in Madurai is also conducting research on the hygienic collection and preservation of Neera for a longer period, preservation of palm jaggery

from deterioration and preservation of tender palmyrah seed pulp (Nungu) in tins. TamilNadu is the pioneer State in Palmgur Industry and many

scientific advancements in palmgur industry are in store in her lap. The country will tap them to the benefit of the Indian community as a whole in the near future.

Palm Wealth :

- o State Trees of Tamil Nadu .. Palmyrah
- o Varieties of sugar yielding palms in Tamil Nadu .. (A) Palmyrah (B) Date Palm (C) Coconut Palm.
- o Total No. of Palmyrah palms in India .. 08.59 Crores.
- o Total No. of Palmyrah Palms in Tamil Nadu .. 05.19 Crores
- o No. of Palmyrah Palms under tapping of Neera .. 01.16 Crores
- o No. of Tappable Palmyrahs yet to be utilised .. 02.00 Crores.

Countries to which Exported :

- o United States of America.
- o United Kingdom.
- o Belgium
- o France
- o Ireland
- o Finland
- o Holland
- o Italy
- o Australia.

Export Sales of Palm Leaf Products :

The Palm Leaf Products Export Wing is producing and procuring export varieties of Palm Leaf Products, and exported through Handicrafts Development Corporation.



Employment :		(1987-88) Palm Complexes :		
Name of Artisans	No. of Artisans. (Rs. in lakhs)	District	Place	Name of Scheme
1. Neera Tappers ..	02.24	Chingleput	Kumarappapuram (Madhavaram)	Pioneer Palm Project
2. Gurboiling Women ..	01.69			
3. Neera Vendors ..	00.24			
4. Fibre Artisans	00.89	Dharmapuri	Mathur	Drought Prone Area Programme
5. Palm Leaf Artisans				
Total	05.06	North Arcot	Mangalam-Mandur	Special Compone Plan

South Arcot Ma-Pudaiyur Special Component Plan

Pudukottai Tirukkokarnakovilpatti Own Project.

Establishment of Palm Complexes under Progress :

Trichy K. Paramathi Special Component Plan.

Ramnad Mandapam Drought Prone Area Programme

Chidambaram (a) Inamthapathi Special Component Plan.

(b) Antoniyarpuram Special Component Plan

Chingleput Vedanthangal C.D. Programme.

No. of Federations and Societies :

1. No. State Federation : 1 (ONE)

2. No. of district Federations 5 (Five)

1. Kanyakumari Kuzhithurai
2. Tirunelveli Tuticorin
3. Ramnad—Madurai Ramanathapuram.
4. Salem
5. Coimbatore—Pariyarkunnathur.

Financial Source :

o Khadi & Village Industries Commission Bombay—is financing through Tamil Nadu Khadi & Village Industries Board.

o The Tamil Nadu Government providing funds under IRDP, DPAP, SCP and Hon'ble Chief Ministers Relief Fund.

Accident Benefit Scheme :

Tamil Nadu Government is providing funds from the Hon'ble Chief Ministers Relief Fund to the Tapper artisans who met with accident while claiming palm trees. Upto 1984-85 the families of the tappers who met with fatal accident are provided with Rs. 1000 per head. At present it has been enhanced to Rs. 5000.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was formed on 15-9-1960. Its object is to promote finance, formulate and implement the Khadi and Village Industries Schemes. It aims to provide employment in Rural areas to the unemployed and under employed and to augment their daily income introducing improved tools and techniques. Schemes are implemented through departmental units, Co-operative Societies and individuals. Funds are received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Government through Plan and non-plan schemes. It provides continuous employment to 6.45 lakhs rural artisans and produces more than Rs. 90 crores worth of Village Industries Products per year and Rs. 11 crores

worth of Khadi. Tamil Nadu is acclaimed as the leading state in the production of village Industries in the country and occupies second place in the production of Khadi.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is the first in the production of village Industries Productions, and second in Khadi Production at All India Level.

It provides continuous employment to several lakhs of Village Artisans.

Research Work

Research work is being undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at the instance of Khadi Board for producing dwarf palmyrah and for preservation of Palmyrah

and Nungu. Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has entrusted the work of improving the existing power ghani which provides self employment, to the Anna University, Madras.

The Board implements the following Khadi and Village Industries schemes and special schemes.

Khadi, Silk, Polyester, Palmgur, Village Oil, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Gur and Khandasari, Bee keeping, Non edible Oil and Soap industry, pottery and Brick, Leather, Fibre, Fruit processing and preservation, Lime, Cane and Bamboo, Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry, Manmade paper.

Special Schemes

Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan, Cluster Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Trysem.

Warehousing Prospects - Prospectives in TamilNadu

Thiru H.M. PANDEY I.A.S.,
Tamil Nadu Ware Housing Corporation.

The concept of public warehousing evolved more than 40 years ago with twin objectives of providing scientific storage for avoidance of waste and expansion of credit through banking in the rural areas for agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers, etc. the individual farmers/producers were really not in a position to avail off themselves the private warehousing facilities and hence there was a change in the pattern of procurement, storage and marketing of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in the country by establishing State Warehousing Corporations. This state sponsored warehousing corporation established on 4-12-57 had rendered 3 decades of yeomen service but had not gained that much of awareness among the individual farmers and rural masses despite reorientation of warehousing policy from the old act of agricultural produce and development and warehousing act 1956 into warehousing Corporations Act 1962. The dire need for diversification of warehousing activities has been thought off at the national and state levels and hence there are about 16 State Warehousing Corporations besides a centrally sponsored Central Warehousing Corporation functioning in this country. It is vital to bring forth the importance of warehousing facilities prevailing in the state and services rendered by the TNWC in particular due to the warehousing in the state of Tamil Nadu gained good popularity in the recent past. The

Warehousing Corporation of Tamil Nadu is now making determined efforts to mobilise business from all sources in order to improve its occupancy rates. By and large, during the last 3 decades, the Corporation has succeeded in achieving the object of reducing post harvest losses in foodgrains and assisting the State Government and other Corporations in price support and price control operations as well as in storage and distribution of essential commodities to the public. It has now make it imperative to augment the institutional credit and add to the national wealth through minimisation of wastages.

Inspite of prolonged spells of drought, the state had fairly good harvest of paddy and other commodities in the later part of the year. Consequently this Corporation had improved its business and had substantial deposits of foodgrains, fertilizers and other materials in its godowns during major part of the year. However, there was slight marginal decline in the revenue from 469.91 lakhs in 1986-87 to 466.67 lakhs in 1987-88. Overall volume of stocks handled by the Corporation has considerably increased during the current year. A major reason for the reduced occupancy in latter half of 1987-88 was due to flight of fertilizers to private warehouses and sudden stoppage of fertilizer imports by the Government of India. Remedial measures have been suggested to the Governments

by issuing of 'No Objection Certificate' by the Warehouses to the fertilizer companies which would prompt their going in to the public warehouses to the extent possible and in preference to utilisation of public warehouses over the choice of private godowns. However the Corporation had maintained its physical performance at 80% of overall occupancy and maintained its profitability with a gross profit of Rs. 204.41 lakhs as against Rs. 224.57 lakhs made during the last year and declared a dividend at 6% on the paid-up share capital as having been made from 1982-83 onwards.

The storage charges and other income earned during second five year plan to seventh five year plan has been on the increase from Rs. 2.55 lakhs to Rs. 1331.57 lakhs, but its expenditure has however been minimised from Rs. 3.93 lakhs to Rs. 718.81 lakhs

The profit before tax earned by the Corporation during the plan periods ranges from 1.34 lakhs to 612.76 lakhs during seventh five year plan

As against 15 warehouses during second five plan, the Corporation has stepped up the number of warehouses to 39 during Vth five year plan, 56 during VIth five year plan and at present 70 warehouses during middle of VIIth five year plan. The owned and hired storage capacity and its occupancy ranges from 0.11 lakh MTs. to 5.86 lakh MTs. Its occupancy during VIth five year plan was at 100% whereas during middle of VIIth five year plan (87-88) it has come down to 53% (average occupancy 80%).

The Corporation owns 49 out of 70 warehouses and a capacity of both hired and owned godowns together stood at 5.96 lakh MTs. It has constructed 22 godowns at 17

centres, the highest ever so far in the current year and created an additional storage capacity of 79600 MTs. The Corporation has approached the Government to permit the Corporation to go in for open market borrowings besides Rs. 100 lakhs loan from the State Government from the year 1988-89 considering the need to plough back the internally generated funds for its construction programme and allied activities and to reduce the dependence on the high cost NABARD loans.

Apart from providing storage facilities, the Corporation has diversified its activities on certain social schemes styled as "Disinfestation Extension Service Scheme" under which pest control operations at the door steps of farmers, agriculturists, traders, public utility places like hotels, cinema theatres, restaurants have been carried out as permitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu which had recognised the Corporation's services in the field by directing all Government departments, archives, libraries, public and private sector undertakings to utilise the Corporation's service.

It has also intensified its efforts to further promote the "Farmers Extension Service Scheme" at the village level by imparting training in post harvest methods of scientific storage and preservation of foodgrains from losses from moisture insects besides supplying them metal bins freely to selected agriculturists. It has taken up already nine programmes benefitting 300 farmers from 112 villages spending Rs. 2.32 lakhs for this purpose. The Director of Evaluation & Applied Research has already taken up the study on the impact of the scheme so as to cover the scheme to larger number of farmers in a phased manner.

To add one more feather to its cap, the Corporation has convened its 30th Annual General Meeting for the year 1987-88 well in time i.e. on 11-8-88, the first among the State Warehousing Corporations. It has also another distinction of having started a training institute first of its kind by a State Warehousing Corporation in South India in order to train the staff members

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on technical and other aspects relating to storage, preservation and management. The inservice training programme has been recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu and for which the neighbouring state warehousing corporations nominate their staff members, the course being of three weeks' duration. During the year, three training programmes benefitting 66 staff members including 22 members nominated by other state warehousing corporations were conducted. The syllabus has been updated suitably to impart new techniques adding a laboratory and a museum for the benefit of trainees.

The Corporation is keeping a strict vigil in effectively monitoring the quality control aspect and preservation of stocks by giving requisite attention and to minimise the qualitative and quantitative losses in stored foodgrains and avoiding possible damages due to contamination by infestation. Proper care is being taken to effect quality control operations by receiving samples of stocks, analysing and grading them suitably. The stocks are being sprayed and fumigated by giving initial fumigation treatment whenever needed.

An incentive scheme has been in the offing from 1981-82 so as to promote and achieve warehousing awareness among its employees under which the best maintained warehouses are selected in the order of merit and cash awards distributed to them. From 1988-89 onwards, the scheme is to be extended by awarding them twice in a year. Another special incentive scheme has been introduced with a view to improve the weighbridge collections by fixing a minimum target of Rs. 3000 for each weighbridge per month and those achieving the targets are allowed incentives at

various percentages. It has maintained the payment of maximum bonus at 20% to its employees for the last one decade.

The Corporation has proposed to introduce management techniques, starting of quality circles at the level of warehouses to study the quality aspects, identify and analyse the day-to-day problems and make recommendations to improve their efficiency and also ensuring safety in warehousing operations, maintenance works, simplification, training and innovation. The recent Executive Development Programme gained the momentum and the participation of top level executives was expected to increase productivity and efficiency in the functioning and decision making levels.

The Corporation has already undertaken a perspective plan study for the needs of warehousing in the State and a study of optimal locations and godowns in future and other related issues had been entrusted to an independent agency, viz. Rail India Technical and Economic Services. The study report is expected to be accepted by all. It looks to the future with high hopes and confidence to continue the important role played by it by diversifying its warehousing activities on industrial warehousing, cold storage, bonded warehouses, etc. It is an imperative on the part of the Corporation to proceed a marching step to reach at least third or fourth position in the State Warehousing Corporations of the country in the next few years and to increase the Corporation's market share in storage to about 25% from its present share of 18% of total godown capacity in the State by constructing hiring godowns in areas where there is assured business.

Twenty Point Programme in Madurai District

The war on poverty is the first priority of our Nation. The restructured Twenty Point Programme renews Nation's commitment to eradicate poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving the quality of life.

Since the financial year of 1987-88 has ended, the achievement for the year has been sent to Government in Planning and Development Department. Out of 21 items pertaining to Madurai District, the annual targets under all points have been exceeded. In 7 items the targets have been exceeded by achieving more than 200% and in 14 items the targets have been exceeded by achieving more than 100%.

The Target and Achievement for the Financial Year 1987-88 is Given Below :

1. IRDP. (Old families and New families)

Under this Scheme, income generating assets are being provided to those families which are living in rural areas and which are below poverty line. The cost of income generating assets is met partly from Bank loan and partly from Government subsidy. From the financial year 1986-87 onwards, the Government have been giving priority to those families who had received first dose of assistance earlier in the previous fifth plan period but who have not yet crossed the poverty line. Thus 10953 old and 3671 new beneficiaries be covered during the current year, 10972 old and 3672 new beneficiaries have been assisted. The Central and State Government have provided Rs. 241.630 lakhs for

providing subsidy, out of which Rs. 241.45 lakhs have been spent.

NREP AND RLEGP

These two schemes have the following twin objectives :

1. To provide employment to persons in rural areas
2. To create durable community assets in rural areas

The funds for these two schemes are given as grants by the Central and State Government.

A sum of Rs. 314.25 lakhs has been provided under NREP with a target to create 16.54 lakhs Mandays. Out of this Rs. 382.40 lakhs have been spent upto 31-3-88, and 20.02 lakhs Mandays have been generated.

Similarly under RLEGP Rs. 209.658 lakhs have been provided with the target to generate 10.29 lakhs Mandays. As against this Rs. 203.03 lakhs has been spent upto 31-3-88 and 11.99 lakhs Mandays have been generated.

Small Scale Industries :

776 units have been started during 1987-88 against the target of 350. This works out to 221.7% more than 80% of the SSI are located in and around Madurai City only. The main concentration of SSI Units in Madurai District is engineering and allied Industries, next comes Chemical Industries and Textile Industries.

To get over the hardships and problems of Industries and to expedite local body licences and clearances from Health Department etc. getting power supply, the Govern-

ment have constituted a Committee called "Single Window Concept Committee" under the Chairmanship of the District Collector.

5-A. Surplus Land Distributed

103 acres have been allotted to the landless poor in 87-88 as against the target of 85 acres. This works out to 121.3%

7A. Drinking Water Villages Covered :

Under this programme, providing water supply to identified problem habitations in a phased manner. The problem habitation is one with a population of 100 and above, which does not have adequate potable, public water source for the whole year within a radius of one K.M. The minimum water requirements is taken to be 40 litres per hand per day in rural areas. Under these criteria 110 villages have been covered with the population of 99350 against the target of 100.

Immunisation of Children :

The objective of the scheme is achievement of universal immunisation against 7 vaccine preventable diseases.

1. 100% Coverage of
—Eligible infants with 1 dose of BCG
—3 doses of D.P.T.
—3 doses of OPV
—1 dose of Measles
—Pregnant women with 2 doses of T.T.

2. Reduce Polio incidence rate to less than 0.33 per 100 in 0-4 years.

Based on this, the Government have fixed a target of 55400 for the year 87-88 and as against the target 79332 children have been benefitted under DPT. This works out to 143%

Under Polio 78738 children have been benefitted against the target of 55400 and this works out to 142%

Under B.C.G. 78887 children have been benefitted against the target of 55400 and this works out to 142.3%

9. Sterilisation

According to 1981 census the population of Madurai District (after bifurcation) is 29.64 lakhs and according to 1985 enumeration it is 31.65 lakhs. The total number of eligible couples is 4.94 lakhs. Among them nearly 42% of eligible couples have been covered under various Family Welfare Methods. The Birth rate and Death rate of Madurai district for 1986 are 27.1, and 11.8 per thousand as against 27.8 and 11.6 respectively for Tamil Nadu.

Under the leadership of the District Collector, various departments are involved in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme. Panchayat unions, Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats, Family Welfare Department, Public Health, Medical Services and Revenue Department etc. are playing vital role in implementing the programme in Madurai District. In Madurai District 45085 sterilisation have been done against the target of 36500 during the year 87-88.

The Government have fixed a target of 5149 S.C. families to be assisted by way of providing land, allotment, organise and assist special washing programmes to improve educational standards, providing better direction and adequate funds for the special component programmes, etc. Based on these lines so far 51678 S.C. families have been assisted during 87-88 and thus works out to 1003.6%.

14A. Provision of House Sites

To provide relief to the weaker sections of the rural community, a Scheme for the provision of house-sites to landless agricultural workers was introduced. Based on this, the Government of TamilNadu have fixed a target of 21500 house sites to be given to the landless agricultural workers. So far 40799 house sites have been provided in 87-88 and the achievement works out to 189.7%.

14B. Construction Assistance

Under this Scheme 5334 families have been provided construction assistance, against the target of 250 families. This works out to 2133.6%.



14D. E.W.S. Housing

2116 houses have been provided to the economically weaker sections against the target of 367 houses.

15. Slum population to be covered

The aim is to provide basic facilities in existing slum areas. Accordingly, 30,000 persons in slum areas have been benefitted as against the target of 13792 and the achievement works out to 217.5%.

Madurai District ranks first in the implementation of 20 Point Programme in Tamil Nadu and the District has exceeded the targets assigned to it under all items during 1987-88.

16. Tree Planting

Forest :—The total area under forest coverage in the district is 1,75,000 hectares. The major forest species in this district are 17,760.

Social Forestry

During the current year 668 hectares under Block plantation and 36 KMs under Strip plantation have been covered under Social Forestry.

Under treeplanting scheme 106.29 lakhs trees have been planted in 1987-88 in Madurai District against the target of 86.30 lakhs and the achievement works out to 123%.

19B. Pumpsets energised

The power connection has been provided to 2544 pumpsets in Madurai District for increasing the agricultural production against the target of 1380 pumpsets.

19C Improved Chulhas

Under this Scheme 12510 Chulhas have been installed during 87-88 against the target of 4000 and the achievement works out to 312.7%.

19D. Bio-Gas plants

The Government of India had programmed to develop alternative sources of energy, particularly bio-gas. Based on this, the Government of TamilNadu have fixed a target of 1200 bio-gas plants to be set-up and against this target 2243 bio-gas plants have been set up during the financial year 87-88. This works out to 186.9% and the district stands first in the State in this Programme.



I.R.D.P. A Boon to the Rural Poor

Integrated Rural Development Programme was started in the year 1978-79 in 2300 blocks and subsequently extended to 5,64,000 villages comprised in 5011 blocks throughout the country. IRDP stands in the forefront amongst the anti poverty programmes being implemented in the country today.

The object of the scheme is to remove poverty in rural areas by assisting the rural poor below the poverty line by giving credit linked subsidy for starting new ventures. In order to improve the income of the family, anyone of the schemes in agriculture or its allied sectors like animal husbandry or village and cottage industries can be selected. During the VI plan period, a family with an annual income of Rs. 3,500 and above was considered as having crossed the poverty line. However, this has been raised to Rs. 6,400 during the Seventh Plan period. Since the families below the poverty line are on the increase, 400 families on an average per block will be assisted with loan and

subsidy during 1988-89. A village level survey is conducted and the eligible families are selected by the Block Level Advisory Committee/Task Force Committee and thereafter subsidy/loan is sanctioned to the beneficiaries according to their choice of the trade. By getting such assistance, several lakhs of families have improved their status by purchasing milch animals, plough bullocks, bullock carts and establishing poultry/duck farms, petty trades, etc.

The case of Tmt. Pappu is one of the several success stories in the Integrated Rural Development Programme who have obtained assistance with which they purchased milch animals at a cost of Rs. 2500 each and have been earning a regular livelihood since then. During the year 1986-87, Tmt. Pappu obtained a milch animal under the scheme and was benefitted to a great extent by properly maintaining the asset. Subsequently during 1987-88 she obtained a second milch animal for which she got a subsidy of Rs. 1,660.

By properly maintaining these animals, she got an income of Rs. 25 per day and she has been repaying her loan instalments regularly, since she was getting sufficient income. Banks also do not hesitate to advance loans to persons who promptly repay the dues. The Banks would advance loans to other beneficiaries only if the loanes repay their instalments promptly. In case the milch animals/sheep/goats purchased, the provision has been made to make good the loss sustained through an insurance scheme. By taking advantage of this scheme the beneficiaries can make good the loss sustained by purchasing new assets through the insurance cover.

In order to enable the rural youth to learn new trades and professions, Rural Youth Employment Scheme is being implemented as part of the IRDP. The objective of the scheme is to select rural youth between the age of 18-35 from families below the poverty line and train them in trades of their choice for a period of six months which would generate income on completion of the training. A sum of Rs. 100-250 is given as stipend during the period of training besides tools kit worth about Rs. 500 free of cost, on conclusion of the training. They are also assisted with loan/subsidy to enable them to set up their own self employment ventures. Under this scheme, training in various trades, like wool weaving to computer mechanism and cottage



industries to refrigerator mechanism are conducted in select training institutions. As a result of this training, about two lakh rural youth have been assisted to set up their own self employment ventures or take to wage employment. To quote an example, in the Kallal panchayat union in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district, training in science laboratory equipments was given to 18 educated unemployed youth. As against the traditional trades of carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. training to suit the modern conditions were given. They were trained in the manufacture of glass jars, measurement jars, etc. by employing modern machines. Technical advice and guidance were given by eminent persons from the Karai-kudi Central Electro Chemical Research Institute. After a period of six month's training, this institution has become a production centre assuring employment to those trained in the institution. The trainees have been provided with tool kits to enable them to produce the re-

quired materials from their own houses. This training, an instant success, goes to prove that training in new trades is becoming increasingly acceptable in rural areas and the fact that such trained youth are able to generate an income of Rs. 20 to 30 per day, raises a new hope in the minds of the rural unemployed youth.

IRDP, which benefits the rural poor is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1978 onwards. During the VI Plan period 13.96 lakh families have been rendered assistance in various sectors under this scheme. During 1987-88, about 2 lakh old beneficiaries and 78,000 new beneficiaries have been assisted under IRDP. A sum of Rs. 3962.49 lakhs have been distributed as subsidy under this scheme. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 4492.376 lakhs has been set apart for assistance under this scheme. It is observed through independent evaluation studies that more than half of the beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line.

It is certain that sizeable income can be generated if the asset

created or the animals purchased under IRDP are properly maintained. With the increase in income there is a noticeable improvement in the status of the beneficiary families. Further with a view to disseminate information about the Scheme, provision has been made to form "Beneficiaries Groups" which will meet once in a month at village/block level to discuss and intimate about the shortfalls in the implementation of the scheme to the concerned authorities, so that these could be rectified.

Villages form the backbone of this country and to the rural poor who live in villages, IRDP is a boon. To make the scheme a success, it is essential that the co-operation of the people, officials, bankers and more particularly the beneficiaries is ensured. If this is realised and acted upon, schemes like IRDP will be tremendous success in rural areas and will bring about a sea-change in the economic prosperity of the people in rural areas.



Atomic Power Plant at Kudankulam

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed on 20th November, 1988 an Agreement between the USSR and India on co-operation in the construction of a nuclear power station in India. This indeed, is a major land mark in the field of science and technology in general and in the field of peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy in particular. The nuclear power station will consist of two units of VVER-1000 MWe reactors and is to be located at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. These reactors belong to the family of Pressurised Water Reactors (PWR). The first unit is being targeted for completion in 1998 and the second about one and a half year later. The nuclear power station is to be set up on a turn-key basis using services of Indian organisations where required.

The VVER 1000 reactors belong to the family of pressurised water reactors and has a capacity of 1000 MWe. Today, the PWRs, have the maximum population in the world over with leading West European countries like USA, France and Germany adopting these types of reactors. The VVER 1000 is a standardised nuclear power reactor designed for incorporation in a multi-unit power station. The very first VVER 1000 was commissioned in 1980. This unit adopted two turbo-generators of 500 MWe each. However, from operational conditions, this design has since been modified in the USSR to use one single turbo-generator of 1000 MWe capacity. Multiple unit stations using these reactors are in operation at three sites in the Soviet Union and several are currently under construction. These units are also being exported by the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland and Romania.

The VVER 1000 design takes into consideration rigorous safety and reliability requirements and can

be constructed even in areas of high seismicity. The VVER 1000 reactors offered are of an advanced design with automated control systems.

All nuclear power plants to be constructed whether of Indian design or the Soviet need clearance of the Indian Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. Discussions have been continuing between Indian and Soviet experts on various matters such as site characteristics, design and safety features, power evacuation, grid stability etc. As different from the Indian PHWRs, the VVER 1000 reactors are light water moderated and cooled and use enriched fuel. The Agreement signed on 20th November 1988 provides for continued supply of the enriched fuel and equipment and spares throughout the life of the station. This station will be under safeguards and spent fuel from these reactors will be shipped back to the Soviet Union.

The setting up of the Atomic Power Plant at Kudankulam with an installed capacity of 2000 MW will be a boon for Tamil Nadu which will be facing shortage of 4538 MW of power during Ninth Plan (1995-2000). The Government of Tamil Nadu will be extending all assistance for the early and speedy implementation of the Project.

Since the weights and sizes of the equipment are very large, the station needs to be located on the coast thereby permitting delivery of these equipment by sea directly to the station site. Such an arrangement will also permit shipment of the spent fuel using a similar route.

The Southern Electricity Region today suffers from an acute shortage of power. Being far away from the coal fields, it is well high impossible to set up coal-burning thermal power plants. The present

dependence, in this region, on maximum hydro electric power and some thermal power needs to be optimised by nuclear power. The setting up of 2 VVER 1000 units at Kudankulam will to a great extent assist in optimising the mix of power generation sources in this region and make power generation less dependant on the vagaries of the monsoons.

The Plant will be located near Kudankulam along the coast of gulf of Mannar 25 K. M. North East of Kanniyakumari District in Radhapuram Taluk in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government have reserved 1994.83 acres of land for this project in Kudankulam and Vijayapathi villages and 406.25 acres of Chittikulam village for the camp site. As requested by the Nuclear Power Corporation, the Government have also issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 789, P.W.D. dated 11-5-88 restricting expansion of activities other than the agricultural activities in 5 K.M. radius from the plant area.

About 6000 persons may likely to be employed during the construction stage and 1000 persons for the operation and maintenance of the reactor after completion of the plant. Active participation of the local

population will be required for the construction of the project as well as the maintenance of the infrastructure.

This Government have given an assurance that the fresh water requirement of about 10 cusecs will be made available from Pechiparai Dam in Kanniyakumari District.

The clearance from the Committee for the conservation of seashores for locating the various structures of the proposed project within 500 metres from the coast line has been given in Letter (Ms) No. 11, E.C. (A3) Dept., dated 25-2-1988.

The Rs. 840-crore Aromatics Project in Manali marks the entry of Madras Refineries Limited into the ever-widening and important field of petrochemicals. The products of the plant are vital intermediates for the manufacture of synthetic fibres, PET moulded household articles, high quality PET films, electronic parts and plasticisers.

The plant will produce 30,000 TPA (Tonnes Per Annum) of Ortho Xylene, 21,000 TPA of Benzene and 105,000 TPA of Para Xylene. It is proposed to produce 150,000 TPA of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) captively consuming the afore-mentioned Para Xylene. The feedstock for the plant is surplus Naphtha now readily available in MRL.

There is a huge demand/supply gap for all these petrochemical products in the country.

Uses

PTA is the premier raw material for the production of Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) which find application in the manufacture of polyester fabrics.

AROMATICS PROJECT

The Aromatics project will promote a large number of downstream industries particularly in Manali area, thereby converting the neighbourhood into petrochemical complex. More than 20,000 people will get direct and indirect job opportunities as a result of the project and downstream and ancillary industries. The project will speed up the industrialisation of Tamil Nadu.

Ortho Xylene is the main raw material for the manufacture of Phthalic Anhydride (PAN) which is an important intermediate both for plasticisers used in flexible PVC processing and paints. Ortho Xylene also finds use as a solvent for several industries like Pharmaceuticals, Paints and Pesticides.

Benzene goes into the production of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB),

an intermediate for the manufacture of detergents. Benzene is also a raw material for the production of several other organic chemicals.

Special features

The project is a joint venture. 'MRL's co-promoter is expected to be selected very shortly.

MRL proposes to finance the project from its own internal resources and extra-budgetary resources (such as Public Deposits and Debentures). The foreign exchange requirement of Rs. 231 crores will be met out of suppliers' credit.

The latest technology will be used in the project and the products will be of high quality, comparable to international standards.

Mother industry

MRL is steadily emerging as the mother industry for a number of petrochemical units in Manali. MRL is already supplying Naphtha to a fertilizer plant and Kerosene to a LAB Unit. Likewise Propylene will be supplied to two other units and N-Butane and Isobutylene to 2 more units. Those units are under construction.

New Rays of Hope for Pavement Dwellers

The migration of rural people to urban centres in search of employment and better wages has resulted increase in population and stress and strain in the urban landscape. Urban agglomeration, rise of irregular and irksome huts on pavements and congestion in the already over-crowded slums. With steady stream of such influx into cities, the urban problem like inadequate water supply and drainage, lack of public convenience and amenities have been threatening the town planners and civic administrators. Madras city is an example of this kind of urbanisation and urban problems that we face in our country.

Madras has long history. Historically, socially and economically Madras occupies a unique place. Madras city is no exception to the urban problem bristling with the other three Indian metropolitan cities namely Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. In 1901, the city of Madras had a population of about 5,50,000 which, by 1941 had increased to some 8,80,000. The city had a good water supply system in 1941 and most of its area was sewered. It was still an administrative and commercial centre. Since independence Madras city has grown rapidly and in 1971 covered an area of 129 km with a population of 3.5 million. The MMA which covered about 1,170 km. had a population of 3.5 million in 1971, recording a growth rate of about 5% annually. The present MMDA population is estimated at 4.6 million.

It is said that over 30% of the city population live in slums. The various housing and sites and services schemes have been tried to settle the slum dwellers. Yet, the problem is eluding, with inflow of fresh migrants and unabated swell in existing population.

One of the major problems facing a major urban city like Madras is the resettlement of pavement dwellers and slum dwellers. These people, lacking adequate support for setting up housing facilities have occupied land wherever found vacant. Quite often there are encroachments on the pavements, water courses and water spread areas. The squalid conditions in which they live have posed health hazard not only to dwellers but the surrounding areas also. Encroachments on pavements precariously situated on the road margins create traffic congestion and danger to lives as well.

These people who generally constitute the urban work force have occupied the available areas mainly on account of lack of suitable areas at reasonable cost within their means. As some of these encroachments were objectionable and immediate necessity arose for removal, Government initiated action in this regard. However, on the Court's intervention Government initially agreed to provide alternate sites for those who were in occupation before 1977.

The problem of removal of encroachments has to be reviewed in the light of resettling persons who are being evicted. It is reported that nearly 37,542 families have occupied the areas encroached. Removal of all the encroachments would not be feasible in view of the large extent of land required to resettle them. This process will have to be carried out in a phased manner selecting the encroachments for eviction on a priority basis in terms of objectionable nature. In this regard Slum Clearance Board has identified lands in Velachery, Kodungaiyur, Erukanchery and Sadayag

kuppam to the extent of 76.90 acres. M.M.D.A. also has areas under development for allotment of home sites for Economically Weaker Sections at Manali and other places. Initially at Velachery and near Manali about 5,300 families can be resettled after providing infrastructural facilities.

The pavement dwellers will be shifted to these areas which will be demarcated by Slum Clearance Board and M.M.D.A. into plots, of about 21 to 30 square metres per family. Title to these plots will be passed on to the allottee by issue of pattas. The concessional price of land will be recovered in easy instalments. The development of the layouts would include provision of access roads, provision of deep bore wells for water supply at the rate of one for every 75 families, provision of common public conveniences, storm water drains and street lights. All these will be provided free of cost. The allottees of house sites could obtain loan from the Nationalised Banks for construction of a house. A type design for a house at a low cost of Rs. 3,500 has also been prepared by the Slum Clearance Board. The allottee could add constructions if he wants, depending upon his capacity and convenience.

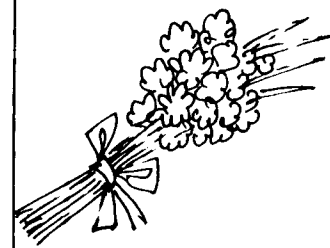
In this manner it is possible to cover about 8000 families in the areas identified by the Slum Board and the lands developed by MMDA under Sites and Services Programme.

What we need today, more urgently, is to educate the people, encourage them to seek new spots of better sheltered, hygienic living housing and to contribute their share, whatever the quantitative position, for a cleaner, healthier and more beautiful city of Madras.



FAREWELL PARTY

A Farewell party was given to Selvi R. Rajalakshmi Bharathi, Assistant Director, Tamil Arasu on 30th November, 1988. She retired on that day after serving for more than 30 years in the Department of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu. A memento was presented to her on behalf of Tamil-Arasu by Thiru C. N. Krishnabharathi, I. A. S., Director of Information and Public Relations.





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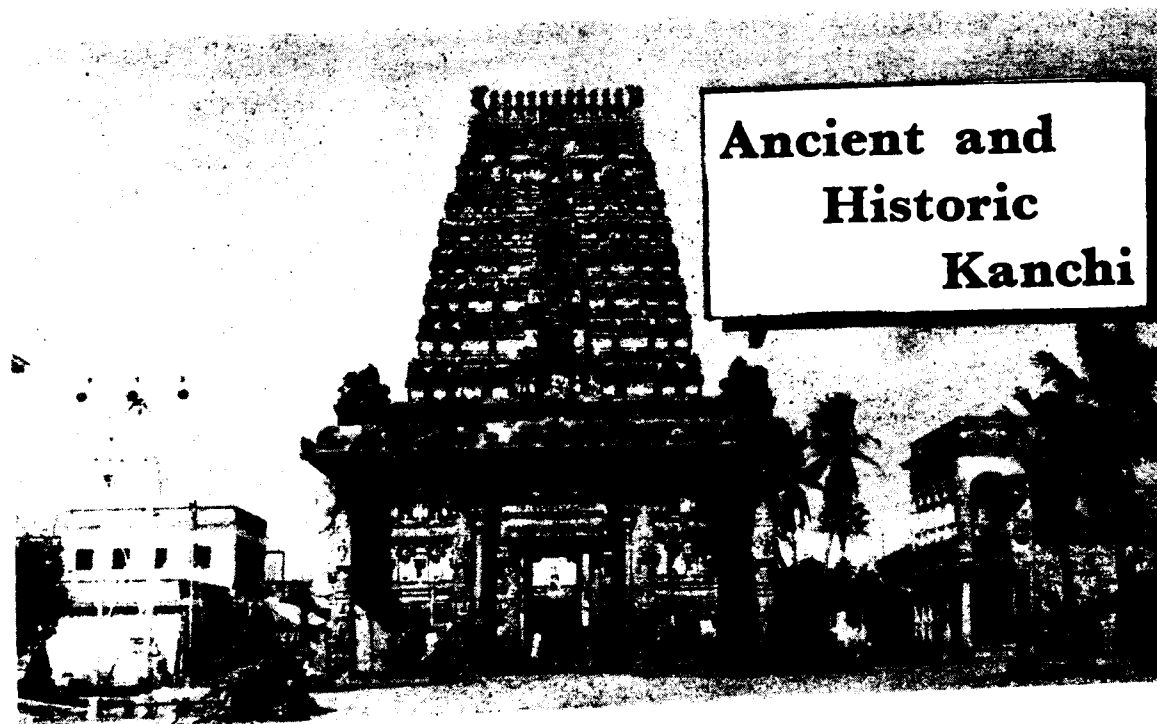
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Ancient and Historic Kanchi

Kancheepuram as its very name implies is the Golden City of Tamil Nadu. It has been a place of high importance right through the ages. The great poet Kalidhasa has rightly spoken about this city as the best among cities. ("Nagaresu Kanchi")

The ancient history of Kancheepuram may be traced back to several centuries before the advent of the Christian era. The place finds its name in Pathanjali's *Mahabashya*, supposed to have been written in the 2nd century B.C. The celebrated Tamil Classic *Manimekalai* carries references on Kancheepuram as it was at the beginning of the Christian era. *Manimekalai* sought salvation at this place through her devoted service to humanity. The great Tamil poetical work *Perumpan - atrupadai* also has many references about Kancheepuram. Thondaiman Ilanthiraiyan, the hero of *Perupana-trupadai* was ruling over Kancheepuram during the 2nd century A.D.

Kancheepuram was successively the capital of the Pallavas, the Cholas, and the Rayas of Vijayanagar. Under the Pallavas (roughly 4th to 8th century A.D.) it was the Capital of their far-flung Empire.

Aditya Chola, the son of Vijayala Chola, the founder of the later Chola Empire made Kancheepuram

Thiru. DEVA-NATARAJAN

puram his northern Capital. These Cholas were able to rule over the region till the end of 13th century, except for a short period when the Rashtrakutas captured the City. The Chola inscriptions on the walls of the temples in Kancheepuram reveal the importance that was given to the City by the Chola emperors. Later, during the invasion of Malik kafur (1310 A.D.) the City was captured by the Muslims.

Later in the middle of the 14th century A.D., the City was wrested from the Muslims by the Vijayanagar rulers. Nearly for 300 years, Kancheepuram remained under the Vijayanagar rulers. Under them Kancheepuram was an important city of administration and culture. It is said that one of the Vijayanagar rulers took pride in having himself crowned here. Around 1645, it was captured by the Sultan of Golkonda and then 30 years later by the Marattas and still later by Zul-fir-khan, a general of Aurangzeb. It continued under the Muslims till about the middle of the 18th Century, when the British took it.

Under the British, Kancheepuram was already a District Headquarters :

During the siege of Madras by the French in the 18th Century, Kancheepuram played a notable role. It is interesting to note that Kancheepuram had been the District Head-quarters even earlier in the 19th Century. Under the British, Kancheepuram, succeeded Karunguli in 1825 as the District Head-quarters and remained so until 1830, when it was shifted to Saidapet near the Madras City. The Collector's records and the Treasury however remained here for 30 more years later.

On July 1, 1968, Kancheepuram became again the District Headquarters of the Chengalpattu District.

An Ancient Centre of Learning and Religion :

Kancheepuram has not only been an important city of administration but it has also been an important city of learning and religion and the birth place of many famous saints, artists, Tamil scholars, etc., Bodhidharma, the founder of Zen-Buddhism is believed to have been born in this place. Saint Poigaiwar, the first of the three Alvars was born here. Sri Vedhantha Desika

and Parimelazhagar, the celebrated commentator on Thirukural was also born here. Shyama Sastri, the well known musical genius was also born here. Though there is not much evidence, according to a tradition, Chanakya, the great author of *Arthashastra* and the celebrated political leader Annadurai were born here. Kancheepuram has been an important city of Jainism also. Thirupparuthikundram, a suburb of

Kancheepuram is known as *Jaina-Kanchi*. According to a school of thought, Adi-Sankara is believed to have spent his last days at this place. The celebrated Kamakshiamman Temple and Kamakoti Peetam Mutt of Sankaracharya are located here. All the three Celebrated Tamil Saivite Nayanmars—Thirunavukkarasu, Thirugnana-sambandher and Thiru-sundaramoorthi have visited Kancheepuram and glorified the presiding deities here by their sweet devotional hymns—the *Thevarams*. Saint Thyagaraja has also sung at this place. As is well known, Kancheepuram is regarded as one

of the three most important centres of *Vaishnavism*, the other two being Srirangam and Thirupathi. This place is of importance to Islam also. Hazaret Hameed Avaliya, one of the two great followers of Ferozpur Fatapir Fakir of Punjab chose this place for devotion and divine service. Hieun Tsang, the great Buddhist Scholar visited this place in the Seventh Century and found it to be a great city.

At Kancheepuram there was a famous ancient University (*Ghatika*) which was comparable to the famous Nalanda University. The site of the Collectorate Building on the banks of the river, *Vegavathi* (correct name is *Vedavathi*) can pride itself of historic associations. It was here that the Ancient University of Kanchi was located. An inscription in a temple in the Karnataka State, ascribed to the Kadamba King Kakusthavarman (425-50 AD) proclaim that the Kadamba King Mayuravarman (345-60 AD) visited the Ghatika (University) along with his guru

Veerasarman to pursue higher studies.

An Ancient City of Arts

The influence of Kancheepuram on art and architecture has been tremendous. Successive dynasties of ancient kings have built temples and monuments at Kancheepuram. Kancheepuram is said to have inspired the builders of the rock-temples at Ellora and Badami.

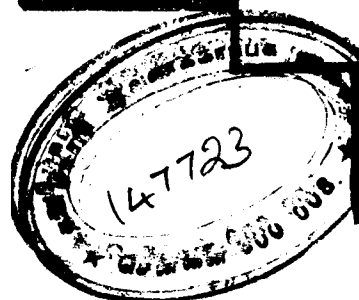
The Kancheepuram Municipality which was established as early as 1865 is located on the northern bank of the river *Vegavathi*, which is about a mile to the north of the river *Palar*. Kancheepuram is very ideally located in the District and is close to important places in the District like Tiruttani, Uttiramerur, Madurantagam, Chengelpattu, Sriparumbudur, Thiruvallur, Mahabalipuram etc., It is also not far away from the State Capital, the Madras City and it finds an important place in the itinerary of foreign and domestic tourists.



Thiru R. VAIKUNTAN
Deputy Director

Passes away

Thiru R. Vaikuntan, Deputy Director (Memorials) of the Information and Public Relations Department expired on 10-12-'88 at his native place Kolianur near Villupuram due to heart attack. A condolence meeting, in which top officials and staff of the Information Department participated, was held on 12-12-'88 at Secretariat to pay homage to late R. Vaikuntan.



Edited & Published by the Director of I & PR., Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

Printed at Tamil Arasu Press, Govt. Estate, Madras-600 002.

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