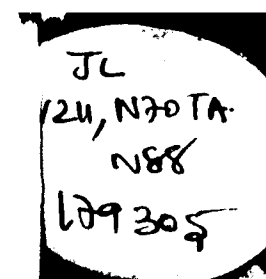
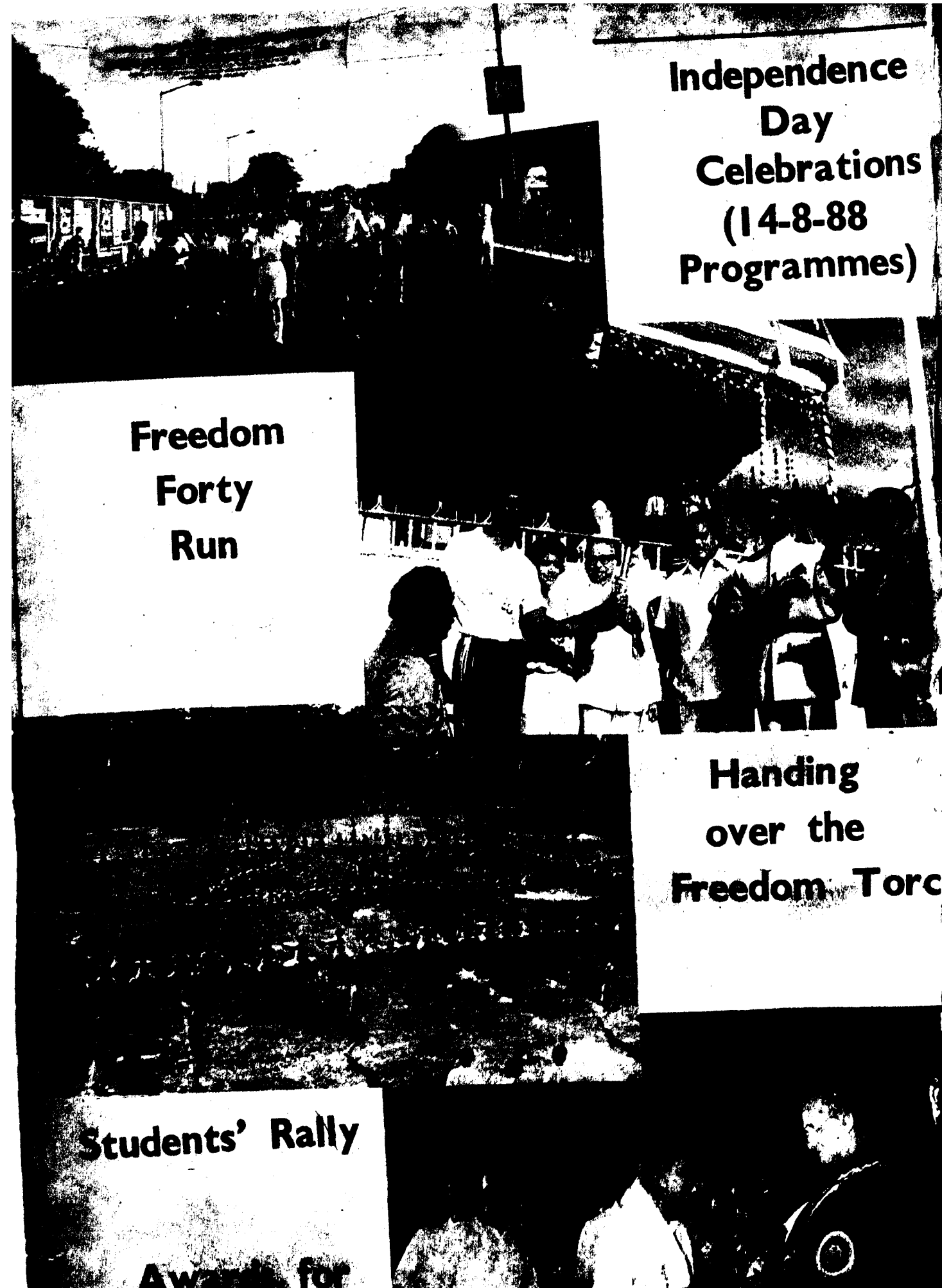




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Independence Day Celebrations (14-8-88 Programmes)

**Freedom
Forty
Run**

**Handing
over the
Freedom Torc**

Students' Rally

Awards for

Tamil Arasu



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Verghese

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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
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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 Kumbam. 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 Nagapatinam



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



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



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-Draavidar 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 Vellalur, Pooraur, Lalgudi, Manthurai, Velayudapuram, 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 tumultuous welcome was given to the Prime Minister at Tiruvanaikoi, 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 as such 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 Fyze 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. Fyze 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. Fyze 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 Chinnammal.

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 "Desabakthan" 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 chaste Tamil winning appreciation,

Many people strived for the development of Tamil language and literature in Tamil Nadu. One among them was Tiruvarur Viruthachala Kalyanasundaram, popularly known as Thiru. Vi. Ka.

Thiru. Vi. Ka. was born on 26th August, 1883 at Tullam a small village in Saidapet Taluk, Chengal-



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 ELOOT 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 TamilNadu 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.

Fomer TamilNadu 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, Nungambakkam 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-



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-vanar 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 watch dog of Tamil rights, the great ambassador of goodwill, the focus of anti-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. Ramasami'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 a compromise of our differences. The Khadi Boards then were merged with the Akhil Bharath Charka Sangh, formed on all India basis. As a result the Provincial Khadi Boards were deprived of their powers. I was not happy over it."

(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



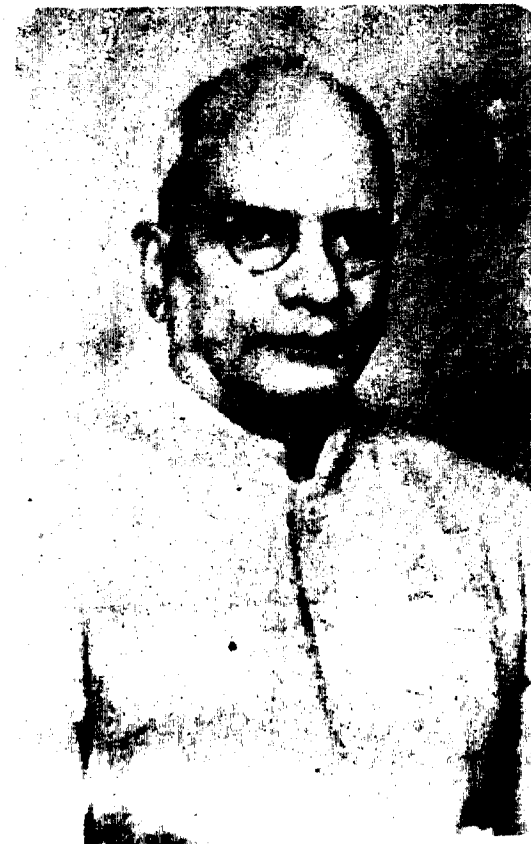
tion 124A, 153A, against him for his anti- Government speeches. The Law and order situation in Madurai got out of control and the Government had to bring in the army. Meetings were held daily and agitations took place resulting in shooting.

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 nationalist movement in 1906. He was a medical practitioner, great journalist, politician and patriot.

Born into a poor family, to Thiru Perumal Naidu and Kuppa-ammal on June 4th, 1887 at Rasipuram(Salem District) in TamilNadu. He lost his father at eight and at twelve his mother.

His early education was at Coimbatore. Later, he did a two year course in Indian Medicine at Culcutta National College. He joined the Medical Education Department at Burma.

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, 1958 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 erudite scholar in Tamil, a prolific writer, a social reformer, a great organiser, a fiery speaker, a Trade Union Leader and a dauntless fighter in the cause of the freedom of the nation.

When Chidambaram was practising 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 cult 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 per-

mitted 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 his legal career in Kumaon in 1922 when he suddenly but silently decided to give up his lucrative legal practice. The Kakori conspiracy case, in which he led the defence, speaks of his skill, ability and patience.

He soon gained immense local reputation and became a member of the municipal board of Kashipur in 1916. It was due to the effort of Pant that Udai Raj College was founded at Kashipur in 1914. It was also due to him that free and compulsory education scheme was implemented in Kumaon in 1922.

Pant purchased the maximum shares of the Deshbakthi Press and 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 the 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 part.

The Home Rule Movement had become a great force. Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant founded the Home Rule League at Poona 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.

Pandit 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 the leader of the Swaraj Party. He was impressed by Govind Ballabh Pant, as he felt that this youngman 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 Nayak.

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 impri-

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



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 1.1/5 etc.

INTEREST :

Interest shall be allowed every year on the balance in the account of each employee at the rate as declared by the State Government from time to time. The annual account slips showing the balances 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 the accounts of an employee with interest shall be settled at the time of his leaving an establishment or to the legal heir as per the nomination in the case of deceased labourers. In cases of absorption in regular time scale the balances will be transferred to General Provident Fund Accounts of the employees concerned.

FAMILY PENSION SCHEME:

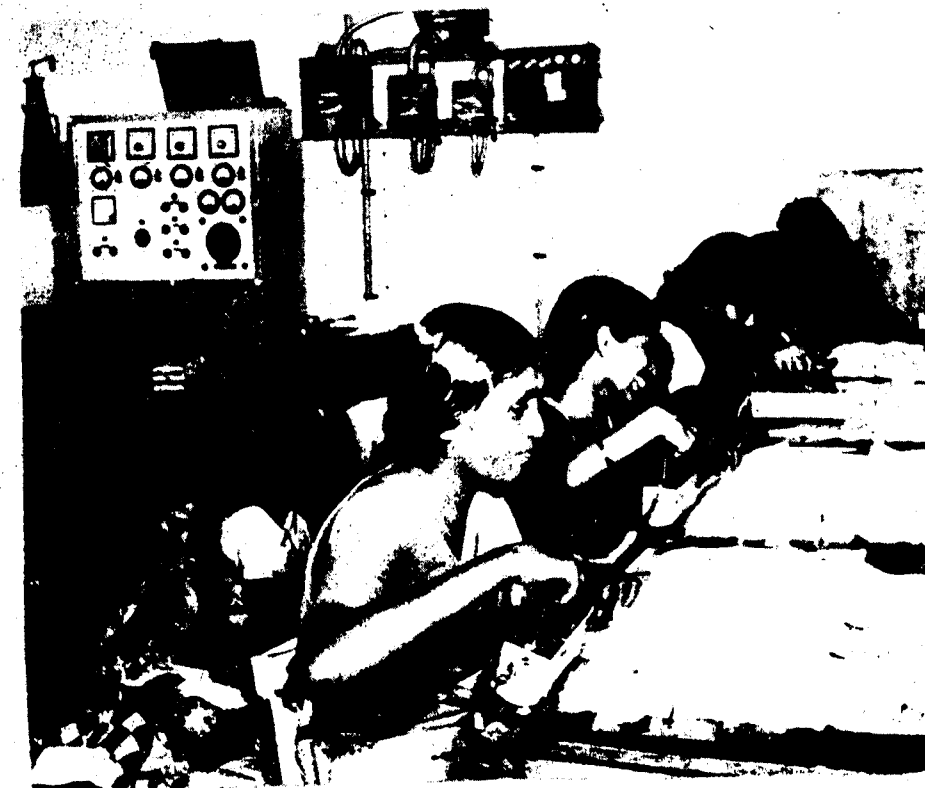
In case an employee who has contributed to this scheme for a year and more dies in harness, his family will be given pension at the rate prescribed in Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act (Central) 1952. Thus, this scheme gives succour and relief to the family of the deceased employee.

DEPOSIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME :

The family of an employee who dies in harness shall also be paid an insurance cover of a sum equivalent to 3 years average of the balance of the account of the employee not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in addition to Family Pension.

So far, 306 establishments covering 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.

Welfare Measures for Women



The Corporation for the Development of Women was incorporated in 1983. An Equity Contribution of Rs. 10,00,000 and subsidy of Rs. 15,00,000 has been so far given to the Corporation by the Government.

Other sources of assistance have been from Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (World Bank Assisted), Government of India's Norwegian Aid Programme and Special Central Funds and Special Programme Funds.

Training Programme :

The following are some of the training programmes conducted by this Corporation since its inception:

(a) The Corporation conducted a five day demonstration-cum-Training Programme for Women Entrepreneurs from 13th to 18th August 1984 in the field of Wheat based food products. This training programme was arranged in collaboration with the United States Wheat Association and the Director

of Small Industries Service Institute. Two of these participants have set up bakeries on their own and the bread produced by them is being marketed through Modern Food Industries in the brand name of Modern Bread.

(b) One day motivational campaign was arranged on 18th September, 1984 for prospective women entrepreneurs in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Women Entrepreneurs Association and Indian Bank; 80 women participated in this programme.

(c) The Corporation conducted a three day Demonstration-cum-Training Programme from 27th to 29th September, 1984 with scientists from Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for training in the manufacture of Rice and Legume based Malt and Weaning Foods.

(d) The Corporation arranged a full time entrepreneurs development programme for Women. This was a two week full time Entrepreneurial Development Programme.

SCHEMES TAKEN UP FOR GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

(a) Milch animals were supplied to Ramnad and Madurai Districts. The beneficiaries were to be the members of the Women's Clubs organised under the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. The funding of this scheme was by the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project.

(b) Sheep units were distributed to 200 Women each in Madurai and Pudukkottai Districts.

(c) Under the Norwegian Aid for Development of Women, the Government of India, Ministry of Social Welfare gave 100% subsidy for promoting employment opportunities for women in non-traditional vocations.

Modern offset printing Press at Tambaram :—The Printing Press has been importing training to 25 women, selected from the weaker sections of the society. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 24 lakhs. A building costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs for housing the Press has been constructed. Machinery for Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been installed. The trainees have been absorbed as regular workers in the unit. The project is being financed as below :—

	Rs.
Special Central Assistance	11,25,000
Special Programme funds	6,75,000
NORAD	6,00,000
Total	24,00,000



The annual turnover of the Printing Press at the present capacity is Rs 24.00 lakhs.

To set up two units for manufacture of Children's Educational Equipments in Madras and Madurai. This would provide employment for 100 women. The scheme costs 26 lakhs of rupees.

In the Carpentry-cum-Wood working Unit 50 women have been given training. The Unit has commenced production and 2,050 boxes of educational aids have been supplied.

(d) Electronics Units for manufacture of Loud Speaker Kits and Intermediate Frequency Transformer has been set up at a cost of Rs. 5.94 lakhs. Both these schemes employ 16 women each.

(e) A Screen Printing Unit at a cost of Rs. 6.40 lakhs to provide employment for 50 women has been set up.

(f) The Government of India's Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas Programme is being implemented. The Programme in the 1st year 1983-84 was to set up 40 Women's groups in Dharmapuri and Periyar Districts for the year 1984-85, 200 more groups at the rate of 100 each in the

above two districts have been started and formation of groups has been completed. This has actually created awareness among the rural women and thereby paved way for gainful employment to the poor rural families. These working groups will each have a cohesive employment-cum-production Programme. The expenditure is met partly out of Integrated Rural



Development Programme funds, Government of India and UNICEF grants and Bank loans.

Cumbly weaving, Basket making, Pottery units, Limekiln, Running of Tiffin centres. Units to manufacture Dried foods are other activities. Those groups provide employment for 3,900 women.

Another 200 groups for 1985-86 at the rate of 100 each in Periyar and Dharmapuri Districts were sanctioned. The number of women to benefit by this is 3,700. For the year 1986-87, 165 groups are to be formed in Periyar District, 155 Groups in Dharmapuri and 150 groups in Tiruchi District. These 470 groups will provide employment to about 8000 women. Action is being taken for the formation of 150 groups in Tiruchi.

In conjunction with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and various Sarvodaya Societies several small village level Units employing around 1409 women were started. They cover Spinning, Weaving, Units for manufacture of Match, Pappads and Agarbathies. Funds from the Special Central Assistance are made available for benefitting Adi-Dravida women. Comprising 80% and the entire Non-Recurring expenditure of Rs. 91.11 lakhs of these Projects is met in full as subsidy under the Special Central Assistance funds. These schemes will result in an additional production of about Rs. 2 Crores per

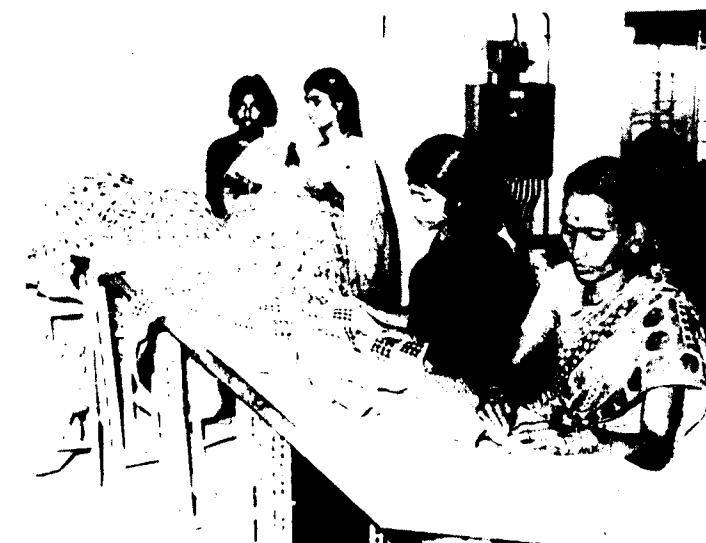
be set up. This will employ 75 handicapped women and another 75 women from the families with a high incidence of child labour. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided for land and building by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a loan.

PALM FIBRE UNIT

A Palm Fibre Unit for the Production of Floor Washing Brushes will be set up. 40 women from the Weaker Sections of the Society will be given training in four batches. On completion all the 40 trainees will be given regular employment in the Unit, with an average income of about Rs. 200 p.m. The total cost of this Project comes to Rs. 56,500.

SHEEP PRODUCTION :

Sheep units will be distributed to 1500 rural poor women belonging to the weaker sections of the Society from Five Districts at a total cost of Rs. 193.16 lakhs.



WOMEN IN TAMIL NADU—A PROFILE

The Corporation has now, brought out a booklet on 'Women in Tamil Nadu-A Profile'. The Project was financed by the UNICEF and Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal.

An offset Printing Press at Sivakasi at a cost of Rs. 51 lakhs will

Each beneficiary will be assisted to establish sheep units consisting of 20 ewes and one Ram of good quality, with 50% subsidy. The main objective of this Programme is to enable the poor women beneficiaries to supplement their income through the rearing of sheep units. It is expected with the net additional income of the beneficiary under the scheme will be Rs. 300 p.m. on an average.



KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES UNIT :

Under the Support to Employment Programme (STEP) of Government of India, a scheme to set up 26 spinning units and 24 weaving units has been taken up, 1,164 women will benefit. Total cost of the Project Rs. 145.05 lakhs. The women beneficiaries will be given training for a period of six months on a stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. The trainees will be

absorbed in the respective units and provided with full time regular employment with an average income of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per day per beneficiary.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONICS BASED PROJECTS :

The following Electronics Based Projects have been formulated in consultation with the Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT)

to provide regular employment to 290 women beneficiaries in all at a total cost of Rs. 29.68 lakhs. The entire cost of the Projects will be assisted by NORAD.

1. Manufacture of Black & White and Colour T.V. Receiver.
2. Manufacture of Loud Speaker Components, Computers soft and hardware & Medical Electronic Equipments.
3. Manufacture of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors.
4. Manufacture of Micro Processor based instrumentation and control System and power Electronic Equipment.
5. Manufacture of Wireless communication and Custom built Equipment.
6. Manufacture of Telephone Instruments.
7. Setting up of Employment Income Generating-cum Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Unit for Women (TNCDW LTD).



On the 101st birthday of Theerar Satyamurti on 19.8.1988, Chairman of the High Level Committee for Tamil Development, Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam, the Director, Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N. Krishnabharathy, I.A.S., Tmt. Lakshmi Krishnamoorthy, daughter of Theerar Satyamurti garlanded the statue.

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 MEASURES 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 Kottaliyar rivers and providing check dams on the Kottaliyar 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 targeted 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, 54,942 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 concret 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. Government had taken a decision that recruitment of teachers may be taken out of the purview of the Service Commission and given to special Teachers Recruitment Board.

The Teachers Recruitment Board has now been constituted. It was found that more than 1,0 teachers coming under various categories had been waiting for regularisation for several years, some cases dating back to the Seventies. The Government has 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 15 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.

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