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Tamil Arasu

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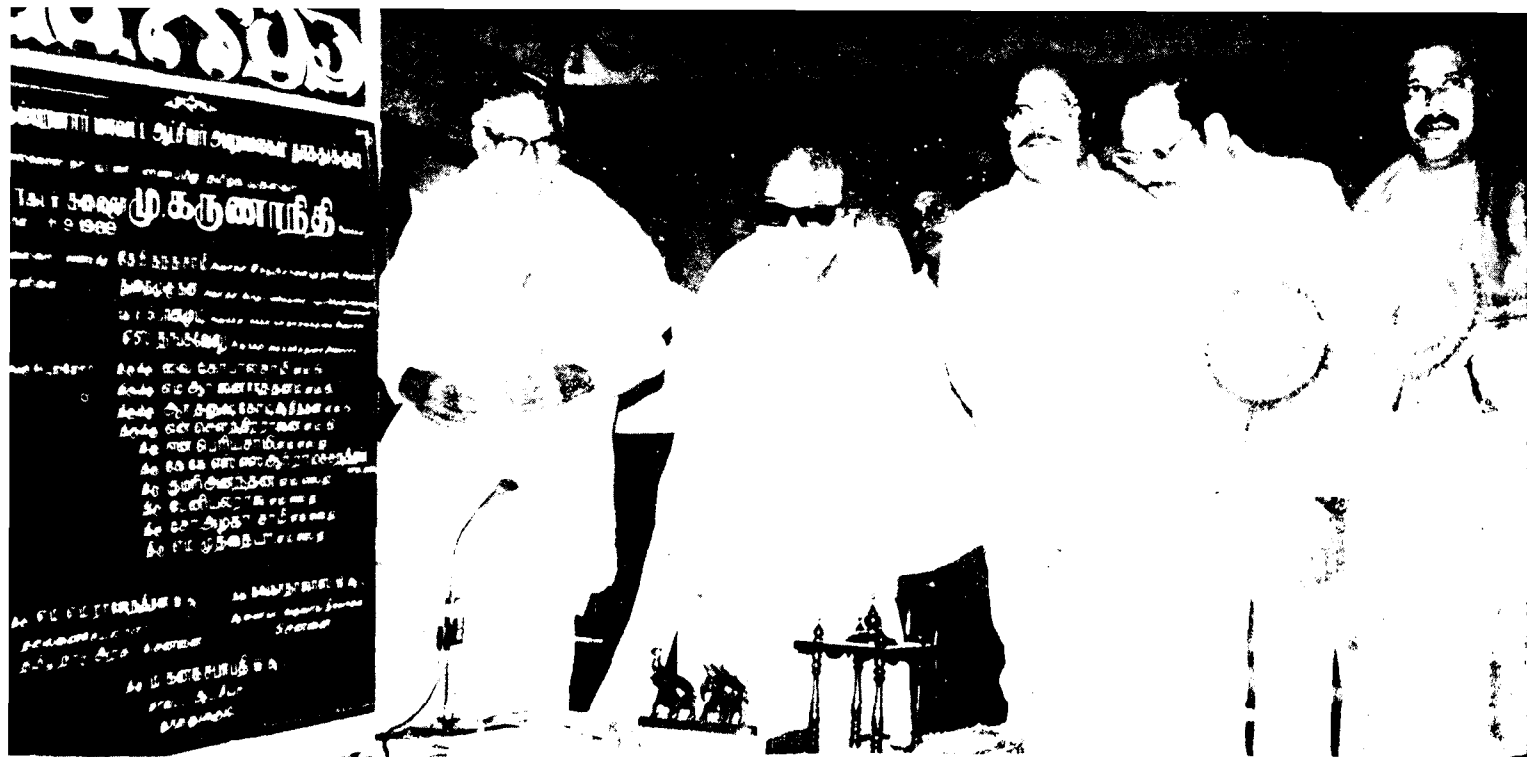
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Tamil Arasu



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone for Chidambaranar District Collector's Office at Tuticorin on 11th September, 1989. Hon'ble Ministers Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, Thiru Duraimurugan, Dr. Ponmudi and District Collector Thiru M. Kanagasabapathy also participated.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the various Government schemes on 12th September, 1989 at Palayamkottai. Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, Thiru V. Gopalsamy M.P., and District Collector Thiru S. Rajarethinam also participated.



TAMIL ARASU

*A Monthly Journal of
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Thiruvalluvar Year 2020
October 1989.



In this issue:

- ★ Dr. M.G.R. Medical University inaugurated.
- ★ The Poetry of Dr. M. Karunanidhi: An evaluation.
-Prof. Dr. Suresh Chandra Dwivedi,
University of Allahabad.
- ★ Gandhi and Democracy.
-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ★ The Ideal Society of Gandhi.
-Perarignar Anna
- ★ Mahatma Gandhi-
-Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- ★ Mighty Minds of Old.
- ★ 'The Hindu' applauds.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal
Sciences University inaugurated.
- ★ Expression of an Impression.
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu.
- ★ Between the Dam and the Field.
- ★ The Profile of North Arcot-Ambedkar and
Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.
-Prof. Deva Natarajan,
Deputy Secretary to Govt., (Finance).
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission-
Advertisements.

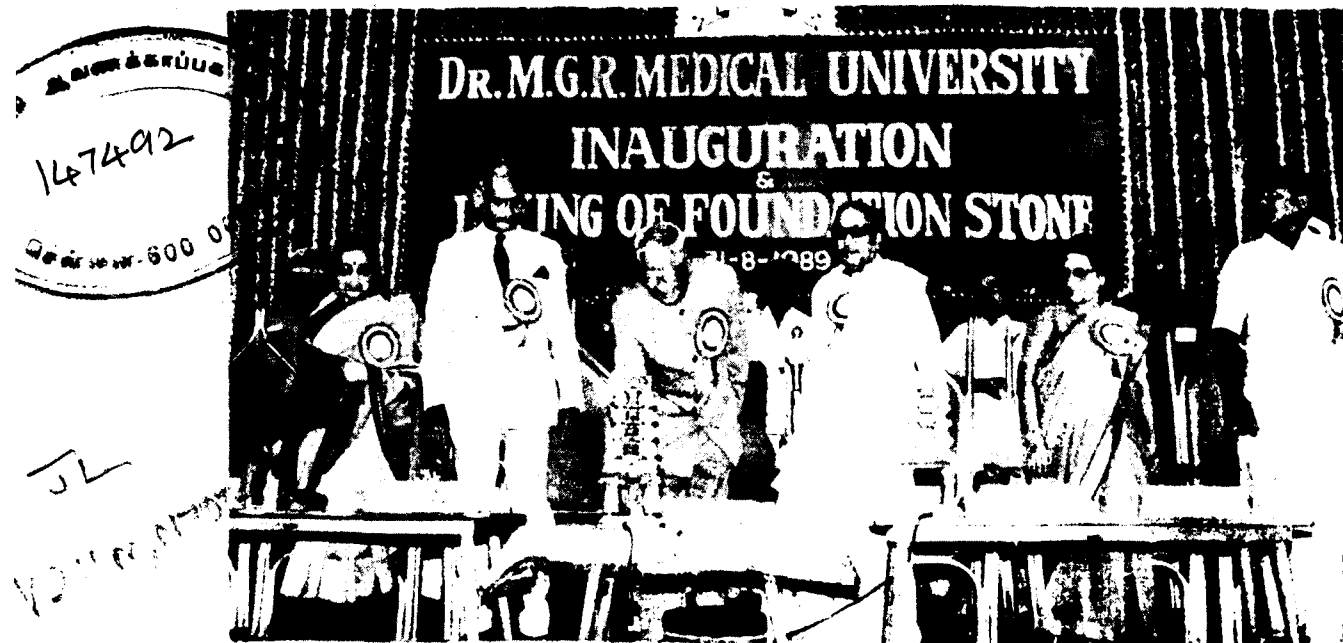
Caste should be annihilated



Caste is the first force that creates discrimination among the people in this country. It is a venom mixed in the blood of our people. It is a system that has paralysed the mind. Hence, caste should be annihilated first if we are to usher in a casteless society based on equality and socialism.

-Perarignar Anna.

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Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY INAUGURATED

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was inaugurated by the President of India Thiru. R. Venkataraman on 31st August 1989. The Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander presided over the function. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation for the University buildings. The Health Minister Dr. Ponmudi welcomed the gathering.

The Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, who presided, said that by simply increasing the number of doctors, medicare could not be taken to all people. There should be a referral system, limiting the number of doctors in the country. He suggested

ducing doctors and giving treatment to the ill. It should be a centre of excellence in the advancement of knowledge in health sciences. The committee had suggested that the name should be changed to "Dr.M.G.R. University of Health Sciences" vesting in the University greater responsibilities. "The recommendation will be implemented in letter and spirit," the Chief Minister said

Referring to the establishment of various universities in Tamil Nadu for the promo-

- The scope and structure of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University will be much more than merely producing doctors and giving treatment to the ill. It will be a centre of excellence in the advancement of knowledge in health sciences ●●.

—Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

the creation of a network of health assistants by training graduates in first aid, healthcare, family planning and in other basic medical problems. "They should serve as a link between hospitals and rural people carrying the health message".

Centre for excellence The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, who laid the foundation, for the University buildings said the experts' committee headed by Dr. B.Ramamurthi, constituted by the D.M.K. Government soon after assuming power, had, among other things, suggested that the scope and structure of the Dr.M.G.R. Medical University should be much more than merely pro-

tion of applied sciences, the Chief Minister said the need was felt for a separate Medical University to guide, assist and coordinate the working of various medical institutions in the State. As more than 1,000 students sought medical education every year, the University could expand and improve the curriculum and the standard.

Inaugurating the Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, the President said that while the facilities for education and training doctors in the country should be consolidated, "there is a glaring need for expansion of training of para-professionals and workers in



the allied fields. We need more technicians and far more nurses. It is a sad thing that to-day while we produce 13,000 medical graduates every year, we have facilities for training only about 8,000 nurses when there is the need for four to five times that many."

Optimum
resource use

Referring to issues which required the immediate attention of medical universities, the President said medicare to-day required inputs not only from doctors or nurses but also from Engineers, Chemists, Physicists and from a whole range of skills and disciplines for diagnosis and treatment of diseases. "There is need for greater research into areas of cost of services so that optimum use is

and bridge the gap between what was known and what could be delivered in terms of health care, organisational structures combining all systems of medicine.

He said that 25 years ago when he was a Minister of Tamil Nadu, he made a plan for a separate University for technical education. "But at that juncture specialists turned down my plea on the ground that a University is a comprehensive entity which includes all disciplines of sciences, engineering and health. I am happy that this attitude has changed and the idea of a separate University for difference disciplines has been accepted. In these days when mind boggling developments are taking place in

- Here is an opportunity to achieve excellence and to work out changes and reforms that would harness medical knowledge completely in the service of the citizens of the country. Here, too, is an opportunity to set new patterns and new designs for medical educations that can be emulated by medical institutions all over the country and an opportunity again to research related to the needs and demands of the health of the people ●●

—Thiru R. Venkataraman
PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

made of available resources. This integration encompassing all the various disciplines with medical care consequently with medical education, will have to be a major concern of health universities. Among the issues identified for immediate tackling were: whether the semester system was required or not; whether the medical students should be given a grounding in all the branches of medicine of specialised training, and the updating of syllabus.

The President said universities should develop appropriate manpower planning in health field, bring about the necessary changes in the community's health needs

medicine, it is entirely appropriate that a separate University for medical education is set up".

Dr. Tmt. Lalitha Kameswaran, Vice-Chancellor, proposed a vote of thanks.

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University

The Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was established by an Act of Government of Tamil Nadu viz. Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Act 1987. This University is designed to promote academic excellence in the field of Medical Education and is expected to bridge the rapidly grow-

lakhs towards Revenue Expenditure and no assistance could be expected towards Capital expenditure required for establishment of Research Institutes etc.

In order to improve the financial position, the University and the State Government have already addressed the University Grants Commission to recognise this University for purpose of funding its projects. The Vice-Chancellor met the Chairman of the University Grants Commission at Delhi in January 1989 and explained in detail the need for recognising the concept of separate Universities for Medical Education. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission was not holding a favourable attitude in this regard. In January 1989, a detailed letter has been written to him again, explaining the need for recognising and funding the Medical University. Reply of the University Grants Commission is awaited. The Union Health Secretary also has addressed the Chairman, University Grants Commission for recognising and funding the Medical University.

In order to fill up the gap in funding the projects of the University, it has been decided by the Governing Council of the University to approach educational trusts, industrialists, philanthropists, etc. for liberal contributions for the various projects of the University. 50% exemption under sec.80(g) of the Income Tax Act for contributions made to this University has already been obtained. The Central Government has been approached to grant total exemption under section 35 of the Income Tax Act for contributions made to the University. The decision of the Central Government is awaited.

Due to the efforts taken by this University, the Government of India, in March 89, have recognised this University as one eligible to receive contributions from Non-Resident Indians.

Recognition of degrees of Medical University

Immediately on assumption of charge, the first Vice-Chancellor has taken action to get the degrees to be awarded by the new Medical University recognised by the Medical Council of India. This Council was approached through the State and the Central Governments for granting recognition to the Degrees. During the visit of the Vice-Chancellor to Delhi in December, 1988, she met the concerned authorities of Medical Council of India and impressed upon them the urgent need in granting the recognition of the Medical Council of India. This matter is being pursued.

Similarly, the Dental Council of India, the

Pharmacy Council of India, the Nursing Council of India, the Indian Homeopathy Council and the Central Council for Indian Medicine have been addressed for granting recognition to the Degrees in respective branches to be awarded by this University.

Constitution of empowered committee

Pending framing of Statutes for the constitution of various authorities of the University, the first Vice-Chancellor is empowered under sec.49(5) of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Act to constitute empowered committees temporarily to exercise, perform and discharge the powers, functions and duties of the various authorities specified under the said Act. With reference to these powers, the first Vice-Chancellor immediately on assumption of office, took action to constitute the following empowered committees under the powers vested on her:

- Empowered Governing Council
- Empowered Finance Committee.
- Empowered Planning Board.

The Empowered Committees met as frequently as necessary as noted below:

The empowered Governing Council

This empowered committee held 7 meetings from September 1988 to July 1989 and took important decisions on various policy matters in connection with the smooth functioning of the University and in fulfilment of the objectives of the University as enumerated under sec.4 of the Act.

The empowered Planning Board

The Planning Board has met once and has discussed various future plans and projects of the University.

The empowered Finance Committee

The Finance Committee has met thrice and discharged the duties entrusted to it under the Act. The Committee has formulated an Accounts Manual for this University.

LANDS

As regards lands required for establishing Research Institutes and the Administrative Complex, the University has identified various areas in and around the City and approached the State Government for allotment of lands mentioned below.

- 145.14 Acres of land in the T.B. Sanatorium area to develop Academic and Research Blocks.
- 235 acres of land at Erumaivetipalayam, Ponneri Taluk for future development programme of the University.
- 50 acres of land at Tharamani.

THE POETRY OF DR. M. KARUNANIDHI: AN EVALUATION

Prof. Dr. Suresh Chandra Dwivedi,
Department of English, University of Allahabad,



SOME are born great with a sole purpose to rule. Others are born simply to be ruled. Poets like Karunanidhi are born to rule. Poet Karunanidhi is born not just born to rule as a statesman as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu but also as a genuine poet. He thus, fulfills Plato's idea of a Philosopher-King. He is internationally known as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, but very few know that he is also a Chief Minister of emotions. Thanks to the fine translation of Poet Karunanidhi's superb poems into English that his poems have crossed the boundaries of Tamil Nadu and can reach an international readership. This English rendering has been done by Internationally known poet Dr. Krishna Srinivas. It is difficult to decide the greatness of the two—the poet and the translator. I can only say this thing that the genuine poetic emotion have been beautifully and honestly rendered into English by Dr. Krishna Srinivas. Already fine gold in the form of "Poems" has been made finer by Dr. Krishna Srinivas. Three cheers to both the translator and the poet.

Poet Karunanidhi as his name indicates is a nidhi (treasure) of Karuna (Mercy). Karuna Rasa is the Chief Rasa according to our Sanskrit Acharyas. Bhavabhuti rightly said about it "Eko Rasah Karunameva nimittabhedat"—that is to say that Karuna Rasa is the Chief among emotions and all other emotions are born of it. I have no hesitation in saying that Poet

Karunanidhi's poems are created out of his profound sympathetic attitude toward humanity.

Like great men of the past Valmiki, Homer, Jesus, Socrates, Tulsidas, Kalidasa, Shakespeare, Ghalib, Tagore, Gandhi, Nehru, he has led a life of struggle. He has led the life of challenges and difficulties. All great men have tried to understand the human predicament in their own way. Poet Karunanidhi is trying to understand the human predicaments in his own way in his poetic collection "Poems".

To go through the poems of this collection is to enjoy the shine and hardness of gold as well as to experience the sweet smell and soft touch of rose petals. We hardly come across a gold piece that also smells sweet. But here one example which no one should miss. He is the embodiment of a great force in the form of a poet and a statesman. I wish all our chief-ministers are intellectuals and poets like him. The country needs many more poetic geniuses who can run the states more imaginatively, competently and humanly. His poetry sings of the milk of human kindness. He is a singer of humanity and to sing well is his aim as the poems in this collection prove this fact. Poet Karunanidhi is one of our most talented and gifted poets and therefore he must be read and reread. Poet Karunanidhi is a poet, administrator and dialogue-writer par-excellence. His lines like "Lofty temple towers/Low baser hearts" are sung by millions of people. Karunanidhi is indisputably a poet of mass-appeal. His poetic lines question and examine the sorry state of affairs. Like Goethe he puts his finger where the state ails. In his poems politics and poetry are seen happily meeting together. Thus he is our gifted modern poet, different from so many of our professional poets who are lost either in the jungle of sex or cocoon of experimentation.

There is no experimentation for experimentation in Karunanidhi's book "Poems" nor ornamentation for ornamentation. His lines come as naturally as leaves come from a tree in spring season. It is not difficult to know the reason. He is every inch an Indian poet whose patriotism and nationalism are not only admirable but also unique. Not only this he is rich in content and jivananubhava (experience of life). There can be no first rate poet without jivananubhava. This is why poets included in anthologies prescribed in Indian Universities are so much inferior when we look at a patriotic poet like Karunanidhi. Kabir, Tuls, Shakespeare, Surdas etc were not very scholarly persons but they wrote first rate poetry because their inspiration was always first rate. I think Karunanidhi belongs to these categories of poets. He does not write for Image, Symbol, Metaphor, Irony, Paradox, Synecdoche etc. He does not address his poetry to this or that school of criticism. Therefore he is not at all doctrinaire. He is committed to people and addresses only to them not

ing gap between Indian and International Research in Medical Sciences.

Though the Act came into force in September 1987, the University came to effective functioning from July 1988 when the First Vice-Chancellor of the University was appointed. The Registrar and other Officers joined the University thereafter. The minimum staff and operational budget for the University was sanctioned in the last quarter of 1988.

The students admitted to the various medical and paramedical courses after 1.3.1988 only come under the purview of the new University. The students admitted to the various courses prior to 1.3.1988 continue to be the students of the respective Universities. They will obtain degrees of those Universities.

The new University aims at standardising Medical Education and Research. For the first time, an integrated approach to Health care encompassing different systems of Medicine and allied sciences is envisaged by the creation of the new University. This has become possible since all teaching institutions numbering about 42 imparting Medical Education not only in Allopathic System but also in traditional systems like Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy have been brought under its purview. The institutions imparting education in para-medical sciences like Pharmacy, Nursing, Physiotherapy, occupational therapy etc. have also been brought under its purview. These institutions were previously affiliated to different Universities viz. Madras, Madurai Kamaraj, Bharathidasan and Bharathiar Universities. Medical Education did not, apparently, receive its due attention in general Universities mostly on account of expansion of higher education in Arts and Science. This created an yearning among the professionals for a separate University to develop Medical Sciences to a higher plane. In order to fulfil the wishes of the professionals in the field, the Government appointed several committees from 1970 onwards and finally, in 1980, the Dr. A. Venugopal Committee with few eminent medical men was constituted to go into the problem. This Committee, after due deliberations, submitted its report recommending the establishment of a separate Medical University in Tamil Nadu which would also bring under its purview the Paramedical Sciences. The Government of Tamil Nadu finally passed the Medical University Act in 1987.

Activities and reforms in Academic matters

In order to fulfil the prime object of the new University to standardise the Medical Education in Tamil Nadu and bring it to the level of academic institutes in the world, the first Vice-Chancellor, immediately on assumption of charge, took action to constitute separate Boards of studies numbering about 15 for each discipline in Medical and Paramedical Sciences and also a Standing Academic Board.

Of late, there is a tendency to start self-financing professional colleges without even providing minimum infrastructural facilities resulting in hardship to students joining these deficient institutions. In order to check this tendency of mushrooming of private institutions in the field of Medical and Paramedical sciences, the first Vice-Chancellor constituted expert committees to frame guidelines and prescribe standards of requirements at a higher level for starting of Medical and Paramedical Colleges in Tamil Nadu. The guidelines for starting Colleges of Pharmacy, Dentistry and Medicine have been finalised and they will be published as Statutes of the University after approval by the Chancellor. Similar guidelines for starting other institutions will be framed by separate expert committees.

Based on recommendations of the Boards of studies several changes have been made for the first time in the training programmes of students undergoing M.B.B.S. Course. They are:

a) Introduction of lectures by senior professors in topics like History of Medicine, National Health Policies and Programmes, Health service set up in Tamil Nadu, Modern Dynamics in Medical fields and its relevance to the fundamental research, Population dynamics etc.,

b) Introduction of subjects in Behavioural Sciences and Bio-statistics in I M.B.B.S.

c) Introduction of Health economics in second M.B.B.S.

d) Introduction of Research Methodology in Final M.B.B.S. course.

e) Hospital management and computer management during CRRP Period.

f) Community Health Orientation has been provided in the curriculum even from the I M.B.B.S. and the students are to take-up surveys in Rural Hospitals with regard to population, health dynamics, burden of disease in community and economic aspects in health problems.

g) Bio-physics has been included in Physiology syllabus to cope up with the advancement in interdisciplinary knowledge.

h) Practical examination on forensic medicine.

Certain reforms in the conduct of examinations also have been made, as enumerated below:

a) Introduction of objective type of questions in Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses to ensure that the students cover the entire portion of the subjects of study in addition to the standard essay and short answer type of questions.

b) Central valuation of answer papers.

c) Introduction of minimum 45% marks in written and practical examination separately for a pass minimum 50% in clinical examination.

d) The candidate should secure 50% in the aggregate of internal assessment and the University examinations in Theory, Practical and Oral put together.

e) Unlike other Universities, the new University has introduced the maintenance of Log Book by each CRRP in which day to day work turned out by the interneer is recorded which will be verified by the Assistant Professor/Professor to ensure that the interneer develops all practical skills that are essential.

All the 42 Medical Institutions affiliated to the new University have been called upon to set up College academic cells for examining the changes required in Syllabi and Curricula to the changing needs of the country. The recommendations of these academic cells duly modified by the College Councils will further be examined by the Boards of studies and finally placed before the Standing Academic Board of the University for effecting changes required in Syllabi and Curricula for various courses. In consonance with the national policy of "Health for all by 2000 A.D.", the University has taken steps to develop necessary linkages between the Medical Education and Health Care Delivery System.

Research Projects of the University

Another important objective of the new University is to provide for research for advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the field of Medical Sciences. In order to fulfil this objective, it has become necessary for the new University to establish various Research Institutes and to transform the end products of research into useful tools in the hands of those who heal the sick and the suf-

fering. With this end in view, the University has ambitious proposals to establish several Research Institutes mentioned hereunder estimated to cost more than 400 crores during the VIII Plan Period:

1. Post Graduate Institute of Clinical Medicine and Research and Hospital Complex.

2. Research Institute of Tropical Medicines.

3. Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

4. Institute of Public Health Research.

5. Curriculum Development Centre.

6. Research Institute of Traditional systems of Medicine.

7. Regional Institute of Sophisticated Instrumentation Laboratories.

8. Regional Medical Library (to help Research Scholars).

9. Teacher Training Centre.

10. Research Institute for Para-Medical Courses of Health Sciences.

11. Post Graduate Institute of Nursing.

12. Institute of Fundamental Sciences, Humanities and Language Studies relevant to Medical Studies and Research.

The establishment of the above Institutes require an in-depth study of the inputs required in the areas of equipments, buildings, finance, etc. Hence the work of drawing up of the project reports has been entrusted to Committees of Experts in the respective fields.

Administrative Complex of the University

Besides the Research Institutes, the University has proposed to construct an Administrative Block with auditorium, examination hall, convocation hall, central library etc. at a suitable place. It is now functioning only in a rented building at Periyar Thidal, 52, E.V.K. Sampath Salai, Madras-7. The State Government has been approached by this University to render financial support for the administrative building.

Funding of Projects

The University has to look forward to the State Government only, for funding its projects. Though the University has ambitious projects for implementation commencing from the financial year 1989-90, the State Government may not be able to allot the required funds in view of the strain on its financial sources. The budget of the University for 1989-90 had to be pruned to Rs.80

to this or that school of criticism. He works for the social and political change and writes for that purpose, in mind. Karunanidhi makes it clear that "I am a bird, sans flight/syllabled wings not grown/I struggle to fly/regions unknown". He is not for any decoration in his poems.

His poems possess the glory and magnanimity of simplicity. His simplicity is wonderful. He stands before our eyes like a Commander without swords.

Such is the great force and genius in his poems. That has come from his profound commitment to people, poetry and nation. Poet Karunanidhi has completely merged himself into milieu, nation, and the outer world. The dancer and the dance have become one. He is against figures of speech and use of rhetorics or laboured poetic diction. His poetry infact bridges the gap between the language of prose and language of poetry. Poetry is his first love, his cup of tea as it was of Samudragupta or Bhartrihari in ancient India. He combines poetic, political, national, cultural, religious and other values in his poetry. The sole purpose of poetry and poets should be to save people from emotional frigidity. That condition is hellish. That creates horrors, terrors, world wars, apartheid, cold wars, political and national instability. One of the great dangers before modern civilization is the fear of its becoming cold, dry and emotionless. To be without emotion is to be without life. Thus the poems in "Poems" are life-giving. They are full of nectar. But for the proper enjoyment of this nectar one should be a Rasika - an ideal reader. The tribe of ideal readers is fast becoming non-existent. Most people have started taking poetry as sugary non-sense. But science cannot teach you how to become a patriot or a man of integrity. Karunanidhi's poems can certainly teach you and inspire you to become a nationalist. There is hardly a poem which does not speak of his patriotic fervour. He does not bother about meter or prosody or rhyme in his poems. Like Emerson's poems it is not the meter but the meter-making argument that makes his poems. And in his own words, "I remain/

A sovereign in my domain ("Poetic Bird").

This is the first poem in this anthology and also first in several respects. It firmly establishes his reputation as a fine singing bird, whose aim is to sing the joy and woe of humanity. We can always trust his instincts that this poetic bird will sing till the arrival of the spring. His another poem "Peasant" reads very well. It has that rarer quality of memorability which every poet hankers after but reaches only in the best moments of creativity. The poem reminds me of Lal Bahadur Shastri's mantric slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan". Both have a great role to play in the national life. The poet beautifully says, "Peasant and soldier have one desire-/Peasants granaries fill/Soldiers enemies kill". Karunanidhi's each poem is different from the other as the theme, tone and the emotion changes. He is a fine poet of felt experience and does not vomit words in his poems as hundreds of poets are doing. Each experience is felt in the soul before it is written on the page. A half-digested experience is not given words. He thus builds a Tajmahal of various-coloured experiences where you do not need the help of any guide to roam about. Poet Karunanidhi goes beyond the scope of vowels, consonants, punctuation, syntax, words, sentences, and matter. He may

be loving them as a poet but as a poet he writes in natural, effortless style to convey meaning and truths of life to his readers. Thus, truth claim appears to have great fascination for him. Naturally he has a preference for context-meaning and subject-matter. So the subject-matter gives him an opportunity to express variety in life. We all like novelty and wilderness in poetry rather than repetition. Whereas the first poem in this anthology is an expression of his personality, the second poem is an expression of his impersonality. Both the peasant and the soldier are important. While one fills granaries another kills enemies. The whole poem is suggestive and evocative. All that the poet wants to tell is beautifully told. The poet rides on the wave of the ecstasy in this poem. The words and the phrases begin to roll and the poet rolls with them. "No tears in the writer, no tears in the reader. No surprise for the writer on surprise for the reader", Frost is reported to have said. The same is true in the case of Karunanidhi. His poems reveal both the surprise and emotion to the reader so well because they were experienced fully by the poet himself. We go through a unique sense of poetic delight (kavyanand) while reading his poems. The surprise comes from remembering something which we never knew so vividly earlier. Each line of his poem unfolds an amount of unexpected delight and surprise with it.

Karunanidhi's range is very wide. He writes on a variety of subjects. Dr. Krishna Srinivas rightly says in this connection, "karunanidhi's poetry is an universe by itself. He opens magic casements. He summons spirits from the deep and they willingly come. words erupt. Images explode." I entirely agree with the opinion of Dr. Krishna Srinivas. A mere look at the poems of this volume testifies to this fact. The poems in this volume are "Poetic bird", "Peasant", "New Prosperity", "Rain", "Fame", "Let Us Save Our Freedom Won", "Crescent", "Modesty", "Enmity", "Avvai-A Light House", "Ripe Friendship", "Art And Opinions", "Within-Without", "Circle", "Calculations", "Saint", "Our Periar", "Common Man", "Disturbed Dream", "Society A Tragic Word", "Sea", "Parrot", "Pongal", "Five Elements", "Love Or Valour", "Five Senses", "Beauty Rose Wept", "World Leader", and "Anna! You Live". All these poems are remarkable specimens of first rate poetry. They prove that poet Karunanidhi is a great poet, patriot and integrationist. It is not possible for me to discuss all these poems here. I have enjoyed reading each and every poem again and again. It is said that the test of pudding is in its eating. I would like to say the same thing about Karunanidhi's poetry. After going through the title of the poems and their lines one feels that they are as large as life. Karunanidhi is a poet of the largeness of life like Whitman. His poems contain multitudes of life like our Hindi poet Nagarjun. These poets directly address their poems to masses without caring much for the art of poetry. Karunanidhi is a truly Indian poet. In his poem "Let Us Save The Freedom Won" the poet says:

*Kith and kin-one or two
Peaking to prosperity-
Is it import of freedom won?
Well-read and uncultured,
Workers in field and factories,
Men, women and all mobiles,*

*Must taste the fruits of liberty
In peace and equality
And that alone is all-won gaiety.*

In poem after poem he sings of man not as independent of country or society but as a citizen who is a part and parcel of society and country. His attitude towards India is not immature or childish like many so-called intellectuals. It is every inch a positive and objective view of India. This is why there are far superior Images of India in this book alone than in many more books of either poetry or fiction by other writers. He is obsessed with the idea of freedom. Hard-earned freedom must be protected by all means that seems to be the message of the whole volume. Any injustice to man or any wrong thing to man diminishes his self. Goethe rightly said, "Only the totality of humanity produces the perfected human being." He sings of the joys and pains of the common-men and weeps for the sorrows of the multitudes in the heart of his hearts. his poetry is the cry of human pain that his close eyes see everywhere. As a Chief-Minister of Tamil Nadu he has closely observed the agony of the common-men and he works and write to ameliorate their lot. Common man is the hero before his eyes. Every word of his collection is like a

RAJARAJAN AWARD FOR Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

The Tamil University, Thanjavur, has decided to award the prestigious Rajarajan Award of Rs. 1,00,001 and a citation to Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, for his creative writing in Tamil, in his historical work "Thenpandi Singam".

Dr. S. Agasthiyalingham, Vice-Chancellor of Tamil University who announced this on 24th September 1989 said that altogether 150 recommendations had come from all over the world for this award. He cited "the great services rendered by Dr. Karunanidhi to Tamil Literature in the last fifty years".

flower at his feet. If the fruits of freedom do not reach him, the fault lies in those who are at the helm affairs and forget the Gandevata of Azadi. His poems are born of desire to share poetic delights with his readers. I have often listened to the undertones and overtones of democratisation of language and emotions which are so rare in Indian English Poetry. We need many poets like him. Then and then alone Indian English can join the mainstream of Indian Poetry and save itself from its reductionist theories. The poet knows everything about himself and the world that surrounds him because only on this condition he can fulfil his task as a poet and politician and express the whole truth in poetic language.

On the whole I have formed a favourable opinion of the poems of this volume. This volume alone provides the poet a comfortable place in the galaxy of world poets. Karunanidhi is a poet of multi-facet genius and his poetry contains the best elements of Indian civilization, culture, thought and Philosophy. Therefore it must be read and re-read and discussed by critics and scholars. Karunanidhi is a poet of cultural ethos of India. He is not filling Western wine in In-

dian bottle. He is, I think, filling Gangajal in Indian bottle, hence his poetry must be preserved and analysed. Every sphere of Indian mind-social, political, cultural, religious or ethical is treasured up in the pages of this volume. The centuries and the seconds are found dancing together in this volume.

Karunanidhi's lines remind me of the sensuous intensity of Keats, Wordsworthian and Vedic attitude toward Nature, optimistic tone of Shelley. Like the poems of Homer they seem to be composed for a recital before a large audience. Like Virgil he expresses both the private awareness (Poetic bird) as well as public awareness (Let Us Face Our Freedom Won and Common Man).

Karunanidhi appears before us as the prophet of the common man. He frankly confesses like Tulsidas that he does not know the art of poetry. In "Poetic Bird" karunanidhi declares:

*I remain
Wings unknown:
Untoiled I remain
Poetry my mein-
Sans prosody
Sans rhymed frivolity
Sans metric rigidity.*

Karunanidhi's lines remind me of Tulsidas's lines "Kabit bibek ek nahin more/Satya kahaun likhi kagad kore" (I am ignorant of the art of poetry/I say this on plainpaper in black and white". The best dancers are those who forget the art of dance while dancing. Like Tulsidas Karunanidhi is a Kavaya kavi who writes with the only aim of *lok mangal*. In his poems I have found a new definition of man's relationship with God, Universe, Nature, and Humanity. Karunanidhi occupies a place of honour in the galaxy of World poets on the basis of such immortal lines:

*But he alone
Is true man
Who swears to lift
His country men
And his dialects
To freedom heights.
And he alone is chosen man
A common man-
A man to illumine
All his country men.*

(Common Man).

These lines have been quoted from his famous poem "Common Man" which according to me is one of the few best poems in this volume. (Poet karunanidhi is a prophet of the common man like Auden, Nirala and Nagarjuna.) Krishna Srinivas's translation is superb. He has published poems of thousands of poets and promotes the cause of World brotherhood and peace through poetry. I have no hesitation in recommending this collection to our world readers who are dreaming of world brotherhood and peace through poetry. It goes to the credit of Krishna to have introduced Karunanidhi to world audience through his fine rendering into English. Both the poet and the translator deserve my heartiest congratulations for enriching the treasure of Indian English Poetry and making our cultural life riche by bringing out this unique collection of poems in a beautiful get-up.



GANDHIJI AND DEMOCRACY

-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

GANDHIJI'S conception of democracy has nothing to do with numbers or majority or representation in the ordinary sense. It is based on service and sacrifice, and it uses moral pressure. He claims to be "a born democrat". "I make that claim, if complete identification with the poorest of mankind, longing to live no better than they, and a corresponding conscious effort to approach that level to the best of one's ability can entitle one to make it". This is his definition of a democrat. He says further:

Let us recognize the fact that the Congress enjoys the prestige of a democratic character and influence not by the number of delegates and visitors it has drawn to its annual function, but by an ever increasing amount of service it has rendered. Western democracy is on its trial, if it has not already proved a failure. May it be reserved to India to evolve the true science of democracy by giving a visible demonstration of its success.

Corruption and hypocrisy ought not to be the inevitable products of democracy, as they undoubtedly are today. Nor is bulk a true test of democracy.

True Democracy is not inconsistent with a few persons representing the spirit, the hope, and the aspirations of those whom they claim to represent. I hold that democracy cannot be imposed from without; it has to come from within.

This is certainly not western democracy, as he himself says; but, curiously enough, there is some similarity to the communist conception of democracy. A few communists will claim to represent the real needs and desires of the masses, even though the latter may themselves be unaware of them. The similarity, however, is slight and does not take us far; the differences in outlook and approach are far greater, notably in regard to methods and force.

Whether Gandhiji is a democrat or not, he does represent the peasant masses of India; he is the quintessence of the conscious and subconscious will of those millions. It is perhaps something more than representation; for he is the idealized personification of those vast millions. Of course, he is not the average peasant. A man of the keenest intellect, of fine feeling and good taste,

wide vision; very human, and yet essentially the ascetic who has suppressed his passions and emotions, sublimated them and directed them in spiritual channels; a tremendous personality, drawing people to himself like a magnet, and calling out fierce loyalties and attachments- all this so utterly unlike and beyond a peasant. And yet with all he is the greatest peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspects of life. But India is peasant India, and so he knows his India well, reacts to her slightest tremors, gauges a situation accurately and almost instinctively, and has a knack of acting at the psychological moment.

What a problem and a puzzle he has been not only to the British Government but to his own people and his closest associates. Perhaps in every other country he would be out of place today, but India still seems to understand, or at least appreciate, the prophetic-religious type of man, talking of sin and salvation and non-violence. Indian mythology is full of stories of great ascetics who, by the rigour of their sacrifices and self-imposed penance, built up a "mountain of merit" which threatened the dominion of some of the lesser gods and upset the established order. These myths have come often to my mind when I have watched the amazing energy and inner power of Gandhiji, coming out of some inexhaustible spiritual reservoir. He was obviously not of the world's ordinary coinage; he was minted of a different and rare variety, and often the unknown stared at us through his eyes.

From Mahatma Gandhi
by Jawaharlal Nehru.

THE IDEAL SOCIETY OF GANDHI

Perarignar Anna



TO-DAY is the birthday of Gandhi, the virtuous man of world renown. This day is celebrated all over the country as a day of rejoicing. People pay their loving tributes to Gandhi according to their heart's desire. They celebrate this day by garlanding his sacred portrait, singing songs in his praise, performing 'bajan' in his honour, spinning yarn and clearing slums.

There are people who say that he is a man of pure heart and a saint who has come into this world, to remove the blemish of our religion.

There are people who say that he is our freedom fighter and a dauntless hero who shattered our shackles.

There are people who say that he is a socialist and a champion of the poor who paved the way for the downtrodden to lead a new life.

There are people who say that he is the man who tried to establish 'Gramaraj'

Thus, there are different kinds of people who praise him with awe and wonder, each according to his own vision and insight. It is a question worthy of investigation for all time to find out in whose vision we find the totality of Gandhi's personality. The reason is that he should not be considered an individual man. He is a symbol of the times and uprising; he is an embodiment of the Renaissance.

If we view him as a politician, we will be content to admire his 'Satyagraha' (war of righteousness) with wonder. He has won tremendous success not only in the political field but also in other fields. He has stamped his mark in all fields. His life and service are modelled in such a way that people in different fields vie with one another in claiming Gandhi as one of their own because he lived and served them. This is the reason why his birth-day is celebrated by the people of different walks of life. He represents an era in the history of our country. He has given splendour and strength and brought about a turning point in all fields.

The progress of a country depends on its progress in all fields, and not in one particular field only. Only from the totality of the progress made, can we judge a country's improvement! We cannot come across such a period of progress often in the history of a country, not even once in a century. Therefore, this day is of special significance not only because it is the birthday of a great leader but also because it symbolises a golden period in the history of our country.

The excellence and splendour of to-day's function should be reflected in our thought and deed for ever. Our celebrations should not end with merely singing eulogies. On the contrary, we should follow in his footsteps, strive for the ideals he cherished, to preserve and safeguard his heritage and to rekindle the inspirations he gave us.

The beauty of a garland lies in its fragrance. The utility of a lamp lies in its light. Likewise the value of celebrations lies in the excellence of our action.

Let us not be content with defying him as an AVATHAR worth of worship not with singing his fame and remarkable achievements. I would appeal to you to remember and strive for the society he dreamt of, the ideals he propounded and the moral integrity he exemplified.

He did not perform any miracle. But he made heroes of cowards, inspired them to blow the trumpet of freedom and instilled fearlessness in them even in the face of over-whelming obstacles and difficulties.

The poet Bharathi sang in a tone of melancholy thus, "People die of incessant fear and cowardice. There is nothing that they are not afraid of in the world". Gandhi wiped off that fear from our hearts. He raised an army of unarmed men who dared to defy death, facing even the challenge of a fully equipped army. He inspired the little sparrows with the courage to oppose even the mighty vultures. He drove away diffidence from our hearts. He gave us the patriotic feeling that our country inalienably belongs to us.

He achieved all these not by war but by non-violence, not by killing our enemies but by following the path of virtue, not by preaching hatred but by showing loves.

The exponents of KATHAKALASHEBAM have not seen by themselves the miracles said to have been performed by the great saints of the past. But we have the good fortune to see with our eyes the MIRACLES wrought by Gandhi. This SEMI-NAKED MAN gave a life of glory and honour to millions of our country men. What can be a greater miracle than this!

Even those who mocked at his leadership in the beginning accepted and admired him as the undisputed leader of India after he had performed this 'miracle'. To-day critics say that the path of virtue he showed will apply not only to India but also to all countries in the world which are trying to liberate themselves from the clutches of slavery.

In the 16th century the outside world knew of India only as a country that abounded in cloves and spices, gold and gems and as a country full of simpletons who knew not how to utilize them.

Although freedom-fight was begun like the morning star in the days of Tilak, it was only after Gandhi entered the Congress that the world realised that the whole of India was throbbing with a spirit of awakening and alertness. The world used to view India only through the bright rays of Gandhi's fame.

It was Gandhi who created an agitational attitude which was selfless and did not care for results. Prior to that, the country was dominated by learned people who begged for freedom by humble petitions.

His appearance, physique, talk, habits and manners were not such as to induce war mentality. But he was able to generate in the minds of millions of our countrymen the spirit of heroism which enabled them to defy even the mighty armies.



MAHATMA GANDHI

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

MAHATMA GANDHI was a visva-manuse, a world citizen. His life was a battle for the new world. For him the world was the unit, not the nation-state. Unless individual nations are prepared to think in terms of human welfare to present scientific developments would mean danger and a waste of human effort. If we wish to prevent a world war we need world co-operation. We must get ready to live in the new world that faces us. Physical unification has been effected. Intellectual concord is growing. All men can be fed, housed and clothed by economic co-operation. Spiritual accord should be realized.

Gandhiji secured for us freedom so that we may be able to build a non-violent social order which may be of help to the world. He worked for a warless world. The resolution about disarmament passed unanimously by the U.N. the other day showed how he led our country in the right direction.

Wars are caused by the passions in our heart, by the blind, black, uncontrollable greed in us. Each one of us has to fight the battle within himself. Kuruksetra is within us. Each one of us has to decide between love which saves the world and hate which destroys it. We have to purify ourselves by our effort and save others by our action. Gandhiji acquired the chastity of those consecrated to truth whose power is matchless by the practice of fasts, prayers and vows. Gandhiji occupies an important place in the spiritual evolution of mankind. He speaks to us of the promised land, the goal of our endeavours. Though some of us may not enter it we have to strive for it and salute it from a far. Whenever we think of Gandhiji, let us remember that the power of the human spirit is mightier than the mightiest bomb.

—From occasional speeches and writings.

In all his public services we cannot come across a strong invective or an unjust act of any self-seeking plan. The influence of his selfless services brought name and fame not only to India but also to the whole of Asia and it spread in such a way as to instil terror even in the minds of the European imperialists who were highly proud and arrogant of colour bar. Heads of foreign Governments flocked to him to listen to his words with rapt attention. Even kings considered it an honour to stay in his humble cottage.

He never felt or said that 'Swaraj' was the end of our struggle. Nor did he fail to tell us how the country and the people should attain a healthy status.

He firmly believed that Swaraj was only a means to an ideal. He stressed that in the history of a country, Swaraj is, no doubt, a golden leaf but not the final one. He preached that slavery should be abolished at all costs because it is an impediment to the progress of the country.

The chains of slavery have been shattered. But let us ask ourselves whether we have succeeded in creating the India of his dreams. Let us have the moral courage to give a negative answer. Let this day instil in our minds the firm determination to create the India that he dreamt of.

He drove away from our minds the fear of the British Government. But have we become fearless in other fields? Certainly not. So long as society consists of the privileged and the underprivileged, the haves and the



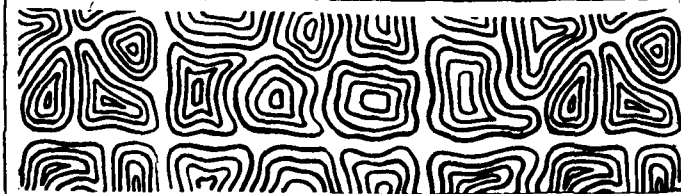
Mighty Minds of Old

Of all the languages I learnt there is none to equal Tamil in melliflousness.

—Mahakavi Bharati

யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே
தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்.

—மகாகவி பாரதியார்



have nots, the mighty and the weak, how can fear be cast away?

Fear threatens us. Scarcity menaces us. Hatred drives us. Fear should be cast away and virtue should blossom. When we are celebrating the birthday of this great sage, let us dedicate ourselves to this ideal.

We see abundant wealth and abject poverty, magnificent cities and poverty-stricken slums, big factories and bands of unemployed men, religious institutions and profiteers, swindlers, hoarders and black-marketeers side by side. He toiled throughout life not to see such a pathetic sight but to create a clean and ideal country free from these evils.

It is not a country where we see murder and theft, gambling and drinking. It is worse than a forest which is even free from these evils.

Gandhi desired to establish a glorious and unblemished country free from gambling, exploitation and class hatred. But what is it that we see in India, when we are celebrating his birthday? Communal clashes, the cruelty of untouchability, the exploitation of the weak by the mighty, rebellion-torn cities, woe-stricken villages, political chicanery and social conspiracies—all these are rampant with none to curb them. The quarrel of linguistic imperialism has not come to an end where democracy is practised.

We are celebrating Gandhi's birthday when we are not in a position to enforce prohibition successfully. Such a deplorable state will not change so long as we reverse Gandhi as a saint and miracle-monger.

We should realise that Gandhi is not dead but he has become one with us. His thoughts and ideals have not perished. We should have the strong determination to accept them as our ideals. This should be the underlying significance of celebrating the birthday of Gandhi who is no more with us. This is not only a day for proclaiming his immortal fame but also a day for us to resolve to put into practice his excellent ideals since we have accepted them in toto.

In his days the alien Government was frightened to hear his voice of protest and quit India. But many things, such as falsehood, unscrupulousness, illiteracy, inadequacy, casteism and class hatred that should be driven out, are still there. Purity, truthfulness, fearlessness and spirit of service are necessary to drive them away. We are celebrating the birthday of Gandhi only in order to possess these qualities. I should like to remind you of what Jawaharlal Nehru said about the ideal India of Gandhi: "Even the poorest should consider this land as a land of theirs. They should realise that they have power and importance in its set-up. There should not be caste superiority among people. All communities should live in amity and peace. I shall strive to usher in an India of that type."

Radio talk by Anna on 2.10.1967

'The Hindu' applauds
MARRIAGE GRANT SCHEME
A BOON FOR POOR GIRLS

THE other day K. Thamizhseivi of Keezhchengapatti hamlet, near Harur in the backward district of Dharmapuri, casually walked into the nearby panchayat office and glanced at the notice board with her usual indifference. Her joy knew no bounds when she read the announcement about a marriage grant of Rs.5,000 for poor girls. She rushed home and prompted her illiterate father, R. Krishnan, who was only dreaming about his daughter's marriage, to make out an application to the Block Development Officer. Her marriage was celebrated on August 27 after nearly two years of waiting for want of money.

Kuppammal of R. Gopinathampatti hamlet, off Morappur, a widow, who had been running from pillar to post to mobilise funds for marrying off her daughter Pushparani, a plus two student, saw the announcement about the scheme in a language newspaper. She got the amount and celebrated the marriage of her daughter on September 4. When she recounted her experience to this reporter last week at Harur, relief was writ large on her face and she profusely thanked the authorities for this "God sent help."

Visibly moved was 58-year-old S. Ramachandra Rao, ex-Karnam of Achamangalam village near Baragur, who lost his job when the previous Government introduced a change in the village administration. Now selling lottery tickets to eke out his livelihood, Mr. Rao said he had been spending sleepless nights as his efforts to marry off his 25-year-old fourth daughter, Prabhavathy, failed three or four times, mainly due to the demand of dowry and lack of funds. Tears rolling down her face, his wife, Mrs. Rukmaniammal, narrated how anxiously she waited for the grant of Rs. 5,000. The newly-wed Prabhavathy said that her husband, Krishnan, was a mobile tea shop owner and her only happiness was the end of the untold tension and anxiety over her wedding for nearly four years in her family. She claimed the scheme was a boon to poor girls.

These are a few instances to indicate that among several welfare schemes announced by the Chief Minister, Mr.



M. Karunanidhi, after the DMK came to power, the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Grant Scheme has evoked widespread response and appreciation even in remote and backward villages and hamlets in the State. Under the scheme a girl who has passed the eighth standard and completed the age of 18, is given a marriage grant of Rs. 5,000 if the annual income of the family does not exceed Rs. 5,000. For tribal girls the educational qualification is the fifth standard.

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

— Anna

Asked what would be the reaction if the educational norm was fixed at the school leaving level atleast for girls in urban and semi-urban pockets. 19-years-old Shanawaz of Krishnagiri, who got married on July 31 thanks to this scheme, shot back that it would be welcome provided there was some increase in the quantum of the grant. Even now women in her area were talking about educating their girls up to the eighth standard and according to her, the details of the scheme had already percolated down to remote pockets and was welcomed by all irrespective of caste, creed or community.

Sumathi of Krishnagiri, who got married to a petty shop owner only last month, was out-spoken when she said with a sigh of relief that thanks to this scheme, girls would no longer be cursed as a burden atleast in some poor families.

In all the cases this reporter enquired into, no dowry or jewels had been demanded and in most of them the boys were less educated than the girls. Also, the marriage expenses in all the cases have been exceeded only marginally, by about Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000.

Parents who spoke in one voice applauding the scheme, expressed the view that no future Government could afford to withdraw the scheme, as in the case of the noon meals and free education.

Mr. V. Mullaivendan, M.L.A. Morappur, who was present at the interview, said that provision should be made for sanctioning the grant even with a month after the marriage, because processing of applications in the block offices consumed time. He knew a couple of instances where marriages had to be postponed due to such delays.

Mr. R. Rathnasamy, District Collector, asked about this, said that he had issued strict instructions for processing these applications in the shortest time possible. Also, illiterate parents should be helped in completing the for-

malities. The District Social Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri, said that she had sanctioned all applications within five days of their receipt from the Block Officers in Dharmapuri district alone, till now, grants on 156 applications had been sanctioned as against the target of 504 for the current year.

Mr. M. Krishnan, Information and Public Relations Officer, Dharmapuri, said that women in rural areas made enquiries about this scheme at all Government functions that he had arranged for distribution of pamphlets about the scheme in remote areas.

courtesy: The Hindu, September 13, 1989.

EXPRESSION OF AN IMPRESSION

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Mr. KARUNANIDHI deserves congratulation for the initiative he has displayed in getting industrial activity moving in Tamil Nadu. There was undeniable stagnation for many years and this was clearly a priority issue for any new administration. By ensuring personal accessibility to entrepreneurs and responsiveness to suggestions to help the state regain its once pre-eminent position, Mr. Karunanidhi has established that he means business. He has taken the industry portfolio himself. Meetings with industrialists, including one with leading personalities of both the public and the private sector from outside the state organised by the CEI, have resulted in exchange of views and concrete suggestions. The assurance of welcome and of a hospitable climate in the state to industrialists from outside should put an end to the hesitation that has been so far evident on their part.

Specifically, the creation of a special category 11 per cent investment by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation in joint ventures, as in Maharashtra and Gujarat, and the assurance of disinvestment by TIDCO at appropriate stages should enable the available funds of TIDCO to go much farther than before to be rolled over constructively. In the matter of incentives and concessions, Mr. Karunanidhi has built upon the beginnings made during the President's rule. The State Government has notified 105 of the taluks of the state as backward and announced capital subsidies for large, medium and small scale industry to take the place of the earlier Central subsidies that have now ceased. Special subsidies for selected categories of industries should serve as a spur for new industrial activity. The sales tax concessions, announced during the President's rule have been made effective with the necessary statute amendments.

Courtesy: Editorial, Indian Express. 13th September 1989.

FOURTH COVER

The 132nd Annual Convocation of the Madras University was held at the University Centenary Hall on 5th September, 1989.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University Dr. P.C. Alexander gave away the prizes and degree certificates to students.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the Convocation address.

Tamil

Tamils and

Tamil Nadu

ANCIENT TAMIL LITERATURE:

George L. Hart, III
 University of Wisconsin

Among the most important sources for the study of ancient India are the Tamil anthologies and other representatives of the earliest Tamil Literature. The six earliest anthologies can be reliably dated back to the second and third centuries A.D., while the Kalittokai, the Paripatal, and the Pattuppattu are a little later. The Tolkappiyam, a prescriptive grammar and system of poetics, has often been considered to be even older than the earliest anthologies but has now been shown to describe paleographic features which do not enter the language until the fifth century A.D. Other works which are probably pre-Pallavan are the eighteen minor works (Patinenkilkanakku) the Cilappatikaram, and the Manimekalai, all of which were probably written about the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. All the anthologies are rich in the details of everyday life which are neglected in most Sanskrit literature. It is no exaggeration to say that they furnish a better view of the daily life of the ordinary Tamilian of their period than is available for any other period or area of pre-modern India.

-From Essays on South India.

TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY INAUGURATED

THE Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University was inaugurated by the Chief-Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi under the presidentship of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. P.C. Alexander on 20th September, 1989.

The Minister for Animal Husbandry Dr. K. Chandrasekarn, welcomed the gathering.

development. Farmers, besides growing crops, should set up fisheries, piggeries and poultry farms. "Unless we launch such a strategy, the economy of the farmers will be weakened, resulting in disastrous consequences," the Governor warned.

Several firsts:- Inaugurating the University, the Chief-Minister

Jawaharlal Nehru award instituted by the ICAR for outstanding contribution to veterinary microbiology.

The college's alumnus, Dr. K. Chandrasekaran was the first veterinarian to become the Animal Husbandry Minister in the country. He is also the first veterinarian to become the Pro-Chancellor of the University, the



Presiding over the inaugural function of the University the Governor, who is also its Chancellor appealed to the faculty of the newly established Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University to concentrate seriously on the problems of the marginal and sub-marginal farmers in the State and co-operate with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in undertaking research in areas relevant to farmers to-day.

The Governor suggested an integrated approach to farm

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said the Madras Veterinary College was the first such institution to be recognised as University in the country. Started in 1903, the College had produced the first three veterinary doctors in the country. It was the first veterinary college to be recognised as the southern region's Post-Graduate Research Institution. It was the first veterinary college to admit women students and also students from abroad. The College's Dean, Dr. Richard Masillamony was the first veterinary doctor to receive the

Chief Minister said, amidst applause.

The Chief Minister said there was scope for development of fisheries in Tamil Nadu, which had a long coastline. The Fisheries College, Tuticorin was working to achieve a "Blue revolution". The "White revolution" had already succeeded in Tamil Nadu. The State had made tremendous progress in poultry farming, which had become an industry now. The new University was being set up to facilitate research in fisheries, poultry and cattle development.



The Food Minister, Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy, congratulated the new University and its staff.

The Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, said the establishment of the University would pave the way for the

development of animal science and fisheries.

Thiru. Rahman Khan, M.L.A. said this was the seventh Veterinary University in the world.

Dr. S. Jeyaraj, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu

Agricultural University, said both the Universities would work for the welfare of the farmers.

Thiru D. Murugaraj, Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department, proposed a vote of thanks.

THE CONFETTI CROP

Which is the world's chief food crop? Nearly two-thirds of the world's farmland is used to grow cereals, including barley, maize, millet, oats, rye and wheat. However, the basic food of about half of the world's people is rice, which flourishes in warm, wet areas, especially in Asia. The popular custom of throwing rice at weddings probably originated in India.

—From the Giant Book of Facts.

SUGAR CONTROL

Why are some people diabetic? Diabetics are people who suffer from diabetes. The main kind of diabetes affects the pancreas, which is a gland that produces a hormone called insulin. The hormone controls the amount of sugar in the blood, which provides energy for the body. In diabetes, insufficient insulin is produced and the sugar level is uncontrolled, resulting in illness.

Diabetes usually cannot be cured. But by taking insulin and following strict rules for diet and exercise, the effects can be prevented. In the future, doctors hope that a method of automatic sugar control will be developed so that diabetics need no longer be concerned with their condition. This method could involve biosensors to monitor blood sugar levels and release insulin when it is needed.

—From the Giant Book of Facts.

without a two-thirds majority at a later time. This is my concern.

This is the context in which I had pointed out that it was not sufficient to have a general discussion on the Bill among Chief Ministers and that every single provision of the Bill must be discussed in detail by Chief Ministers. In addition, I had suggested that the views of experienced political leaders - from the North and the South - and of experts should be sought and conclusions arrived at on the basis of a wide consensus. These suggestions have not been heeded. I do not wish to raise this as a political issue on this pleasant occasion. In fact, there is no politics in this because the issue is who is to have the responsibility of governing and protecting our rural areas. So far as Tamil Nadu and some other States are concerned, existing arrangements have worked well except that elections have not always been held when they were due. To correct this it would have been sufficient to provide a Constitutional guarantee for holding elections once in every five years to Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, and urban local bodies.

All other matters of detail should be left to the States, for, India is a federation in actual fact although the Constitution might not have used that expression. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself has said this clearly and concisely in his letter to Chief Ministers dated 15th November 1954.

"We are a Federal Union with significant autonomy for the States. I think that such a structure is desirable"

Although the Constitution does not explicitly state that India is a federation, the term 'Union' itself implies that it has a federal structure as pointed out by Dr. Ambedkar. This federal set-up is now likely to be undermined with the confiscation of States' powers by the Centre. Entry 5 in List II of the Seventh Schedule refers to 'Local Bodies' and this term includes all local bodies. All items under List II come under the exclusive responsibility of the States. We are therefore greatly concerned that these powers are sought to be taken away.

Between the Dam and the Field

When we want to take water from the dam to the field, it must be properly channelled. First it must enter the main canal and from the canal it should enter various channels and distributaries before it can be finally reached to the field. If the water is straightaway rushed to the field from the dam, the field would get flooded. The Centre is like the dam, the Panchayats are like the fields, and the States are like the canals which link the two.

We are not refusing to accept water. All that we are saying is that the supply of water should be properly regulated. The farmers who receive the water should also know how to sow and weed and harvest and preserve the grain. It is for giving such a training in democracy to our people that this Centre for Democratic Studies is being inaugurated today.

I am glad that this Centre is named after the great freedom fighter Satyamurthi, and I may assure you that the Government of Tamil Nadu will give all help for its growth and success.



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Factory Sheds are available for allotment to Small Scale Entrepreneurs on Outright Purchase Basis in the following Industrial Estates:-

Sl. No.	Location	Branch Managers of SIDCO to be contacted
Chengai - Anna District.		
1. Gummidipoondi (5 sheds)		
2. Maraimalai nagar (15 sheds)		
3. Thirumazhisai (15 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Chingleput at Ambattur Madras 600 058
4. Kakkalur Near Tiruvellore (30 sheds)		
5. Kancheepuram (9 sheds)		
North Arcot District.		
6. Ranipet (12 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Kangeyanallur Road Gandhi Nagar, Vellore 632 006
7. Ranipet BHEL Complex (Mukundarayapuram) (5 sheds)		
Tiruchy District.		
8. Thuvakudi (5 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Ariyamangalam, Tiruchy 620 010
Pudukottai District.		
9. Pudukottai (SIPCOT Complex) (5 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, 5882/17-C-18 Sathiyamoorthy Road, Pudukottai
Thanjavur District.		
10. Thanjavur (12 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Nanjikkottai Road Thanjavur 613,006
Madurai District.		
11. Kappalur (10 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate K. Pudur, Madurai 625 007
Dindigul - Quide-Millat Dist.		
12. Dindigul (10 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Dindigul 624 006
Kamarajar District.		
13. Virudhunagar (10 sheds)		
Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan Di.		
14. Sivaganga (9 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Sulakkalai, Virudhunagar PIN 626 003
15. Karaikudi (10 sheds)		
Tirunelveli Kallabomman District.		
16. Pettai (7 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO 4/23 Trivandrum High Road Murugankurichi, Tirunelveli PIN 627 002
Chidambaram District.		
17. Kovilpatti (5 sheds)		
18. Tuticorin (9 sheds)		
Coimbatore District.		
19. Kurichi (4 sheds)		The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Kurichi, Coimbatore PIN 641 021

Prescribed application forms can be had from the concerned Branch Offices of SIDCO as well as from SIDCO Central Office at No.60, Greaves Road, Madras 600 006, on payment of Rs.5/-.

For further details, contact:-

Manager (Industrial Estates)
SIDCO Central Office
60 Greaves Road, Madras 600 006

THE PROFILE OF NORTH ARCOT - AMBEDKAR AND THIRUVANNAMALAI-SAMBUVARAYAR DISTRICTS

PROF. DEVA NATARAJAN

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVT (FINANCE)

The big district of North Arcot is bifurcated on September 30, 1989 into two districts of North Arcot - Ambedkar District with headquarters at Vellore, and Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District with headquarters at Thiruvannamalai. The North Arcot-Ambedkar District consists of the seven Taluks of Arkonam, Wallajah, Arcot, Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore and Gudiyatham. The Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District has the six taluks of Chengam, Polur, Thiruvannamalai, Arni, Cheyyar and Vandavasi.

It is indeed one more feather to the glorious cap of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Kalam that he had decided to bifurcate this big revenue district of North Arcot into two, so that the people in the district may be able to get the benefits of revenue administration and of developmental schemes in a better way by being able to meet the officials within a short distance from their places. The various district officials will also be able to inspect their jurisdictional places more frequently than before and speed up the tempo of developmental work in progress.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The North Western part of the region contains portions of the Eastern Ghats and their spurs. The Javadis are the loftiest mountains in the region. They cover the eastern part of the Tirupattur taluk, the north-western portion of the

Chengam taluk and the western part of the Polur taluk with spurs running into the Vellore taluk upto within 6 miles of the Vellore town. The general elevation of the Javadis is 2,500 feet with peaks rising upto 4,200 feet. The highest peaks are Swamimalai (4,200 feet) and Kambugudi (3,840 feet) in the Tirupattur taluk. Karnatigar (3,123 feet) in the Polur taluk and Kailasagiri (2,743 feet) in the Vellore taluk are the other important peaks to be mentioned. The Elagiri Hills lie in the central part of the Tirupattur taluk. The hills in the southern part of the Chengam taluk are parts of the Kalrayan range in the South Arcot District. There are also a large number of small hills which lie scattered in the Vellore, the Polur and the Chengam taluks. The general slope of the region is from west to east.

RIVERS:

The Palar river is the most important river of the region. Rising near Nandidurg in Mysore, it enters the region in the north-western corner of the Tirupattur taluk. Flowing thence in an east-north-easterly direction through that taluk, it strikes an easterly course along the boundary between the Gudiyatham and the Vellore taluks, cuts across the Wallajahpet taluk and passing along the boundary between the Arkonam and the Cheyyar taluks enters the Chengai-Anna District. The Ponnai river is a tributary of the Palar. It rises in the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

and flows along the western boundary of the Wallajahpet taluk till it joins the Palar. The rivers Koddaru and Kaundanya are also tributaries of the Palar flowing from north to south in the Gudiyatham taluk. They join the Palar near Ambur and Gudiyatham respectively. The surplus course of the Kaveripakkam tank in the Arkonam taluk gives rise to the Courtillayar river flowing into the Chengai-Anna District. The other important river of the region is the Cheyyar. It rises in the Javadi Hills. Flowing in a southerly direction at first, it turns south-eastward near Chengam and after flowing in that direction over a distance of about 8 miles, it strikes a north-easterly course and passes through the Polur, the Vandavasi and the Cheyyar taluks. Within the limits of the Cheyyar taluk the river flows almost west to east and enters the Chengai-Anna District to join the Palar in that district. The South Pennar flows through the southern portion of the Chengam taluk and enters the limit of the South Arcot District.

FORESTS:-

The area covered by forests in the region is about 1,198 square miles, which is about a quarter of the area of the entire region. The forests in the Gudiyatham taluk are of a fuel and scrub type. The reserved forests in the other taluks consist of hill forests, plain forests, scrub growth and Palar river Plantation. The hill forests contain sandalwood and

BETWEEN THE DAM AND THE FIELD

Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU



From the address by
Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. K. K. Karunanidhi
at the inauguration of the
Satyamurthi Centre
for Democratic Studies, Madras
22nd August, 1989

I have great pleasure in participating in this function and in inaugurating the Satyamurthi Centre for Democratic Studies founded with the noble intention of promoting the progress of society and the nation.

As Thiru C. Subramaniam pointed out in his presidential address, we have to think about the future after taking into account the lessons from experience of institutions that have been established in various stages of the evolution of our democracy.

Like Ekalaiyan:

During the 50 years of my public life, for 25 years I have had the opportunity to be a spokesman for the people as their representative in the Legislature. When I entered the Legislative Assembly as an elected member to plead for the demands of my constituents and, at the same time, to advocate national causes, Thiru C. Subramaniam was in the seat of power. I have had training under Periyar in social issues and under Anna in the political sphere. Similarly, I have learnt a great deal about administration from Thiru Kamaraj, Thiru C. Subramaniam, Thiru Bhakthavatsalam and Thiru R. Venkataraman. By observing them during my period in the Legislature, I was able to learn from them, like the legendary disciple Ekalaiya who is said to have learnt from his Guru, although his Guru himself refused to teach him!

People like me were able to learn from these able administrators because we were anxious to learn. Now-a-days the desire to learn is lacking in the case of most members. Therefore, our primary task is to create the desire to learn in the minds of our elected representatives. We need to motivate them first before we can give them

training. Thus our task is two-fold. Motivating elected representatives is like drying the wet firewood before it can be rendered fit for being used as fuel.

Uttiramerur Inscriptions:

Local self-government has been in vogue in Tamil Nadu in its villages and townships even in the Sangam period. The inscriptions found at Uttiramerur bear witness to the fact that centuries ago people in our villages exercised the right to elect their representatives.

The Uttiramerur inscriptions indicate how representatives were elected for various wards and the basis on which they were chosen. As was mentioned here by Thiru C. Subramaniam only those with competence, interest, and integrity were declared eligible according to the rules, for contesting elections, according to these centuries-old inscriptions. In fact, local elections are mentioned even in Tamil Sangam literature which goes back to 2,000 years. It was known as the pot-ticket system. Names of eligible candidates were written on palm leaf tickets, which were put into a pot and then all the tickets were taken out of the pot at the appointed time and representatives were elected according to the number of tickets in which their names found place. This method of election has been described in a poem of the Sangam era. In this poem, at the end of the battle, the corpses of slain soldiers in the battle-field are being eaten by vultures, crows, foxes, and dogs. The poet sees a vulture with its long sharp beak extracting the intestine from the stomach of a dead soldier and the poet compares this to the removal one by one of palm-ballots from the ballot-pot. This poem going back to the Sangam age clearly indicates that the practice of electing leaders by the pot-ticket system was prevalent even at that time.

Self-rule replaces monarchy and foreign rule

Monarchy, democracy, and dictatorship are systems of Government that have prevailed in the world. However, in India, we have had monarchy succeeded by foreign rule and then replaced by self-government.

Even when there was monarchy in Tamil Nadu, local self-government was prevalent in Tamil Nadu with the village administration being looked after by village leaders who maintained a good link between the monarch's role and local conditions. After the imposition of colonial rule, this system of local government became extinct.

Local self-government was revived later by the British themselves. In 1882 or 1884, although the provinces of British India were governed under a unitary system by the imperial Government at Calcutta, Lord Ripon, the then Governor-General, was aware that the various provinces of India greatly differed from one another and that local self-government should take note of such disparities.

Lord Ripon's Resolution on local self-government said:



"... the Governor-General in Council would observe that he is quite aware of the absurdity of attempting to lay down any hard and fast rules which shall be of universal application in a country so vast, and in its local circumstances so varied, as British India. It would be unreasonable to expect that any uniform system of Local Government could be applied with equal success in provinces differing as the Punjab, for instance, from Madras, or Bengal from Burma. A large latitude of application must, therefore, in every case be left to the local authorities."

Please do not think that I am harking back to the British. We should recall Lord Ripon's resolution in the spirit of Thiruvalluvar's dictum "to perceive the truth in what is said regardless of whomsoever might have said it".

Kamaraj's radical changes in Panchayat Legislation

India is not a homogenous state like Tamil Nadu. India includes Punjab; and Orissa; and West Bengal; and Uttar Pradesh; and Tamil Nadu; and Andhra; and Kerala. Considering the varied circumstances of different States, necessary corrections were made to the local administrative system established under British rule. In the Kamaraj administration, radical changes were introduced in local self-government in 1958 in Tamil Nadu. As Thiru Chengalvarayan pointed out, Kamaraj accepted Satyamurthi as his guru. Reading the letters written by Satyamurthi to his daughter, I am aware to what extent he was concerned with the development of villages and with the urban environment.

In his letters to his daughter titled 'Letters to Lakshmi', Satyamurthi has dealt with how powers should be decentralised to enable effective local self-government, how people should co-operate in developing villages, and how government should encourage and help the villages in governing themselves. Similarly, he has emphasised how people in urban areas should co-operate in maintaining a clean environment beginning with small things like removing rubbish.

Kamaraj, who was Satyamurthi's disciple, was Chief Minister in 1958 and Thiru C. Subramaniam was also in the Cabinet at that time. The structure of local self-government brought about by Kamaraj in 1958 provided for a three-tier system of District Development Councils, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. The Panchayat Presidents were members of the Unions. The District Development Councils included Members of Parliament, the Members of the State Assembly and also representatives from Panchayat Unions. All of them would place the problems of the people before the Collectors and discuss them with officials.

I have myself participated in such District Development Council meetings when I was a member of the State Assembly from the Thanjavur Constituency. Likewise, other legislators have participated in and contributed to the deliberations of the District Development Councils. Panchayat Union Chairmen have had even greater opportunities to participate in these Councils. This three-tier structure, introduced by Kamaraj in 1958, of Panchayats, Unions and District Councils was functioning well.

After Anna became Chief Minister, there was another change. We felt that Panchayat Presidents and Panchayat Union Chairmen should be directly elected by the people. We had been of this view even when we were in the opposition. In the indirect election system in which the Presidents were elected by the Council Members it was common practice for the Councillors to be kidnapped. Anna humorously remarked in the Assembly that in these 'INDIRECT' elections, the Ramayana scene of kidnapping 'Sita' was being re-enacted. Thiru C. Subramaniam may recall his heartily laughing at this remark from the treasury bench.

To eliminate such malpractices, direct election of Panchayat Presidents was introduced by Anna. It was then suggested that this system should be extended to the election of Union Chairmen also. Anna felt that it could be done as the next step.

When my dear friend M.G.R. came to power, the system of directly electing the Chairmen of Panchayat Unions and Chairmen of Municipalities was introduced and this was widely welcomed. However, no elections to local bodies were held until 1986. The present situation is that persons elected directly by the people are functioning as Panchayat Presidents, Union Chairmen and Municipal Chairmen in Tamil Nadu.

Now, as pointed out by Thiru C. Subramaniam, there are moves to effect changes in Panchayat administration—a Constitutional amendment has been introduced but is yet to be passed. It is at this juncture, that we are planning to have this Centre for Democratic Studies.

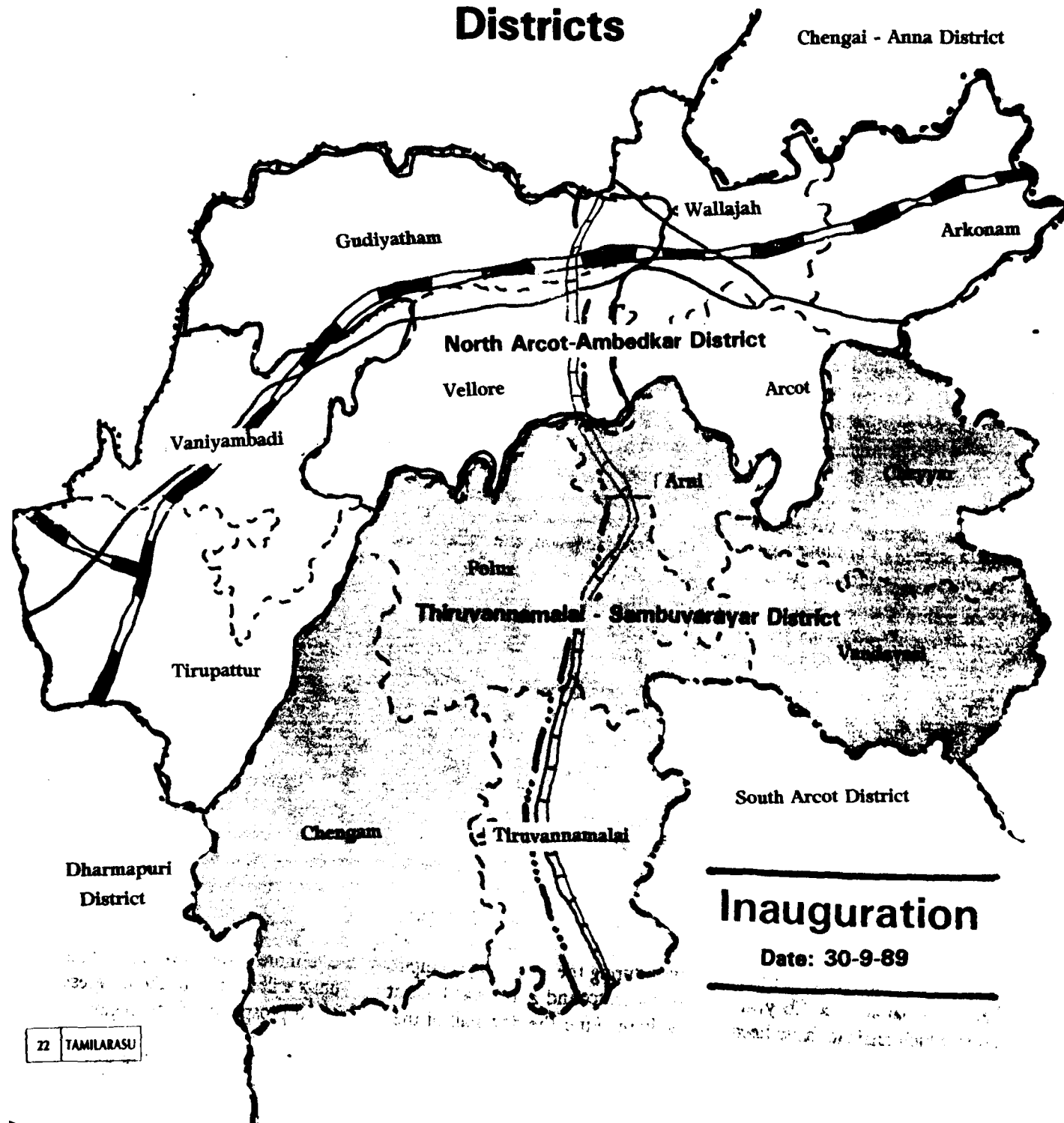
Our stand on the 64th Amendment Bill

I had written a detailed letter on the proposed Constitutional amendment to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Thiru C. Subramaniam had also issued a statement supporting my stand. However, regrettably, due to reasons unknown, a nation-wide debate on this subject has not been allowed to take place. If this (64th Constitution Amendment) Bill is passed by Parliament because of the present majority enjoyed by the ruling party, it would become difficult later to eliminate the defects in this Bill

Bifurcation of North Arcot District

into

North Arcot-Ambedkar Thiruvannamalai - Sambuvarayar Districts



Inauguration

Date: 30-9-89

bamboos. The forests of the region are of great value and are a good source of revenue to the Government.

The climatic conditions of the region are as varied as are its physical aspects. The highest temperature recorded in recent years is 112° and the lowest is 54°.

The scorching plains of the region share with the other districts of the State, the severity of the hot weather. The radiation of the heat from the rocky hill slopes and the blinding glare of the dry sandy bed of the Palar add to the discomfort caused by the rays of the tropical sun. The average rainfall based on the records of 70 years is about 37.80 inches and the average number of rainy days is about 52. The rainy months in the region are ordinarily from May to December.

The rainfall of the region is dependent both on the South-West Monsoon and the North-East Monsoon. The North-East Monsoon is some what stronger except in the eastern taluks of the Arkonam, the Cheyyar and the Vandavasi.

SOIL AND IRRIGATION:-
The eastern portion of the region is almost a stretch of unbroken plain. The central and southern parts are mostly hilly. The western portion rises gradually towards the Mysore Plateau. The soils are red ferruginous loams and sandy with black area to the extent of about 16 per cent. This black soil is found in the neighbourhood of the rivers Palar, Ponnai and Cheyyar in the ayacuts area of a few big tanks. The black clay is found in the Gudiyatham, the Wallajahpet, the Arkonam, the Cheyyar and the Vellore taluks. The three major rivers which contribute largely to irrigation in the region are the Palar, Ponnai and the Cheyyar across which anicuts have been

constructed. Channels, often several miles long are dug in the sandy beds of rivers to tap the underground flow, which is remarkably copious. Spring channels are also dug, especially in the Gudiyatham taluk to utilise spring water. Several hill streams feed numerous tanks and the precarious sources are supplemented by a very large number of wells which are a feature of the region.

FOOD AND COMMERCIAL CROPS:
The main occupation of the people of the region is cultivation. Paddy, Cholam, Cumbu, Samai, Ragi, and Varagu are the food crops raised in the region. Korra and maize are also cultivated in limited extents. Groundnut, gingelly and sugarcane are the chief commercial crops.

THE HISTORIC SCENARIO:
The region has a very interesting historic background. It is a region of historic antiquity. In the Sangam age, this region was part of the Aruva Nadu. Later it became a part of the Thondai-Mandalam. In Thondai-Mandalam, the Pallava rule began as early as in 300 A.D. When the Pallava were defeated at the Thiruparambiam battle, the Chola hegemony began. In the intervening period the Rashtrakuta King Krishna III defeated Paranthaga Chola in the celebrated Thakolam battle. Thus in 968 A.D. the Rashtrakutas started ruling the region. Later, the Chola rule continued upto 1300 A.D. During the Chola rule, this region witnessed many developmental works of roads and choultries. In the 15th century, the region came under the Vijayanagar empire. It was during the Vijayanagar empire that a palace and a fort was built at Vellore. After the downfall of the

Vijayanagar empire the Maratta rulers ruled this region. Later this region came under the Nawabs of Arcot. During the rule of the Nawab, Arcot became the capital of their kingdom. Later in the 18th Century there were severe battles in this region between the Arcot Nawab, Hyder Ali, the British and the French. However, finally the British won. The British subdued the Palayakars, who refused to pay the dues and the British destroyed several forts in the region. Finally the British took over the entire region. From 1800 A.D. to 1947, the British ruled the region along with the rest of the country.

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The region is known for several places of historical and religious importance. The Vellore town has the celebrated fort, which is still in very good shape. The Thiruvannamalai town is a place of religious importance. It is considered that the very thinking about the place - Thiruvannamalai will help to attain liberation (Mukti). This place attracts lakhs of people during the Karthigai Deepam festival. At Ranipet we have the Institute of Veterinary Research and Preventive Medicine. It is at Ranipet that the Parry and Co. started a manufacturing unit even several decades ago. Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyampadi are known for the leather tanning industry. Vandavasi is a celebrated town in history. It was at Vandavasi that the French were defeated and lost their grip over India. Gudiyattam is famous for handlooms and Arni for handloom silk sarees.

It is believed that the bifurcation of the big district of North Arcot into two more viable revenue district units will accelerate the progress and prosperity of this region.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR
BY THE UNDER-SIGNED FOR THE FOLLOWING

Sl. No.	Particulars	Specifi- cation. No.	E.M.D. amount.	Due date and Time.
I.	Works Contract: Feeding of coal to R.C. Bunkers and to stockyard by handling of coal on both the wagon tippers and collection of stones and lump coal from wagon tippers and from conveyors transporting, weighing and stacking.	CE-642	Rs.22,000/- (Rupees Twenty two thousand only)	18.10.89 at 12.00 Noon.
II.	Manufacture & supply of 1800mm dia-meter Butterfly valve.	CE-641	Rs.4,000/- (Rupees four thousand only)	20.10.89 at 12.00 Noon.

Cost of each specification:

FOR UNITS LOCATED WITHIN TAMIL NADU

- (i) If obtained in person - Rs.100/-
- (ii) If required to be sent by post - Rs.115/-

FOR UNITS LOCATED OUTSIDE TAMIL NADU

- (i) If obtained in person - Rs.100/-
- (ii) If required to be sent by post - Rs.125/-
(Inclusive of C.S.T. at Rs. 10/-)

Note:

For Specn. No. 642: The tenderers should possess requisite infrastructure and have adequate experience in the works in thermal power stations and other similar establishments.

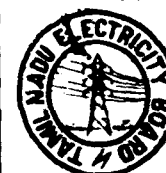
For Specn. No. 641: Only tenderers with previous experience in manufacture of such large size valves should quote.

Copies of Tender specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or Money Order, the amount noted above, to the Accounts Officer/Ennore Thermal Power Station/Ennore/ Madras-57, clearly mentioning the specification No. and sending cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. Tender specification will be sent only by ordinary post and the Board will not be responsible for the loss of specification or for the delay in postal transit or the belated receipt of sealed tenders. Tenders received after respective due dates and time will be liable for rejection.

The tenders will be opened at 15.00. Hrs on the respective due dates mentioned in column 5 above in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at that time. The copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders. The tender accepting authority reserves the right to split up any tender while awarding or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

CHIEF ENGINEER/ETPS&BBPH.

DEPRE505/CARBMA44



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT—STAGE—1

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders are invited in Triplicate by the undersigned for the following work.

- Name of work : Design, Manufacture, inspection and testing at works, packing and forwarding, transport and delivery to site, unloading, carrying out performance tests, painting and commissioning of 2 Nos. diesel engine operated broadgauge shunting locomotives for North Madras Thermal Power Project-Stage-I- 210 MW units 1, 2 & 3.
- Specification No. : SE/E/D/NMTPP-17
- Earnest Money Deposit : Rs. One lakh
- Approximate value of work : Rs. 120 lakhs.
- Date of commencement of sale of specification. : 21.9.89
- Date of closing of sale of specification. : 30.10.89
- Pre bid meeting : 31.10.89
- Due date and time for receipt of tenders : 22.11.89 : 12 Noon
- Opening date & time : 22.11.89 : 3 P.M.
- Place of Opening of Tender : At the office of SE/E/D/NMTPP. Madras-2.
- Cost of Specification : Rs.200/- (Within Tamil Nadu)
Rs.200/- (220 + 20 S.T.) (Outside Tamil Nadu)

This is a Two part tender and submission of bids shall be as detailed in "Instructions to Tenderers" furnished in the Specification. Prices shall not be disclosed in envelope-A (Technical Bid).

Copies of Specification can be had by remitting the cost of specification by Cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, 1st Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras 600 002 mentioning the specification No. and presenting the Cash receipt/Money Order receipt to the SE/E/D/NMTPP, V Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras 600 002 alongwith a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post, Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) should be paid extra for postage for each set.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of Specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The Tenders received after the due date and time and/or without EMD will be summarily rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reason therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the Tender Specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER
NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT

V. Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai,
Electricity Avenue,
Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

DEPRE19004MS100

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO. 49

In the Commission's advertisement number mentioned in Col. (2) of the table below inviting applications for appointment to the posts mentioned in Col. (3), it was announced that the vacancies would be distributed as mentioned in Col. (4) of the table. Consequent in the starting of fresh rotation regarding reservation of appointments, with reference to the reservation for MBC's/DC's it is hereby notified that the distribution of vacancies will be as mentioned in Col. (5). there are no changes in the other conditions already announced. Candidates who had already applied with reference to the distribution announced previously may withdraw their applications, if they are not willing to be considered for the post on the ground that there is no reservation for them now in the revised distribution. Otherwise, their applications will be considered, if they are eligible and qualified for consideration under Open Competition. Similarly, women candidates who have already applied may withdraw their applications, if there is no reservation for women under the revised distribution provided they do not want to be considered against general vacancies.

Applications are invited from male candidates for the general vacancy where the vacancy was earlier reserved for women, and similarly from the candidates belonging to fresh reservation group where the vacancy in that group was not announced earlier. Such applications should reach the Commission's Office before 5.30 PM. on 16-10-89. Candidates may get the detailed particulars and form of applications from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1-9-1989 payable to the Secretary Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-2 or by demand draft to the value of Rs. 10/- obtained from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-6 (Code No. 0800) and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. It will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

TABLE

Sl. No.	TNPSC Advt.No.	Name of the Post	Distribution of vacancies		Age	Qualifications
			As already notified	Revised distribution		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	12	Junior Chemist in the Tamil Nadu Industries Sub. Service	BC:2 OC:2	SC:1 BC:1 OC:2	Below 30 years	A first or Second class P.G. Degree in any Branch of Chemistry
2.	33	Assistant Geologist in the Co-operative Dept. in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Sub. Ser.	SC/ST:1 BC:1 (Reserved for women) OC:1	SC/ST:1 BC:1 OC:1	Below 30 years. Provided that in the case of a candidate who possesses the B.Sc.(Hons.) or M.Sc. (Degree) in Geology and who has experience for a period of not less than three years, the upper age limit shall be increased by five years.	A degree in Geology.
3.	14	Handloom Inspectors in the Tamil Nadu Handlooms and Textiles sub. service.	SC/ST:4 (Including 1 reserved for women) BC:16 (Including 5 reserved for women) OC:10 (Including 3 reserved for women)	SC/ST:5 (Including 1 reserved for women) MBC/DC: 6 (Including 3 reserved for women) BC:9 (Including 2 reserved for women) OC:10 (Including 3 reserved for women)	Below 30 years.	A diploma in Handloom or Textile Technology awarded by the State Board of Technical Education and Training Tamil Nadu OR B.Com Degree OR B.Sc. degree in Chemistry.
4.	15	Dieticians in Govt. Hospitals in the T.N. Medical Service	B.C:1 O.C:1	S.C/ST:1 OC:1	Below 40 years	(i) B.A or B.Sc degree with Chemistry or Physiology as one of the subjects or a degree in Domestic Science, and A diploma in Dietetics of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta or any other Institution or Body recognised by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu or the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grants. or (ii) A degree in Home Science. or (iii) B.Sc. degree in Nutrition and Dietetics of the Madras University or (iv) A Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Nutrition and Public Health of the Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

Sl. No.	TNPSC Advt.No.	Name of the Post	Distribution of vacancies		Age	Qualifications
			As already notified	Revised distribution		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
5	31	Assistant Professor of Radiology Physics in the T.N. Medical Service.	S.C/S.T/ 1 M.B.C/D.C 1 (reserved for women) B.C:1 O.C:1 (reserved for women)	S.C/S.T:2 B.C:1 O.C:1	Below 32 years	A degree of M.Sc (Medical Physics) obtained after undergoing studies at the College of Engineering, Guindy, belonging to the Anna University, Madras and duly declared eligible for appointment as Radiological Safety Officers in the Medical Institutions by the Division of Radiological Protection of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay (or) A degree of M.Sc.(Physics) and a Diploma in Radiology Physics awarded by the Bombay University after undergoing one year Post Graduate Course in Hospital Physics and Radiology Physics conducted by the Division of Radiology protection, of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
6	19	Assistant Works Manager, in the Tamil Nadu Stationary and Printing Service (Originally two vacancies were notified. Now increased to three)	B.C:1 O.C:1	S.C:1 /S.T:1 B.C:1 O.C:1	Below 30 years. This age-limit will not apply to persons who are already employed in the sty. and printing Dept.	i. Must possess the minimum general educational qualification. and ii. Must possess diploma in Printing Technology (Letter Press or Offset) iii. Must have practical experience in reputed printing industries for not less than five years out of which two years must be in a Supervisory capacity. Note: Regular members of the T.N. Government Press Sub. Service may also apply for this recruitment even if a period of 5 years has elapsed since their first appointment to the service provided they possess the qualifications prescribed for the post.

DIPR/1910/MS/89/Z

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSON

Sub: Special Qualifying Examination for the regularisation of the services of temporary Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the Co-operative Department.

★ ★ ★

In its advertisement number 37 published in the dailies on 18.7.1989, the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission invited applications for admission to the Special Qualifying Examination for the regularisation of the temporary services of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies employed in the Co-operative Department. The date, centre and subjects of the examination are specified below:

Date of Examination : 15th October 1989,
Sunday.

Subjects of Examinations : English of Higher Secondary Standard
3 hours - 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.
and
General Knowledge
Part I (Objective type)
and
Part II (Discriptive type)
2 hours - 2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.

Examination Centre : Madras only

The Memorandum of admission (Hall ticket) will be sent to the candidates ten days in advance. However, those, who fail to get the Memorandum on or before 8.10.1989 may apply to the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras for the purpose enclosing a copy of their recent photograph.

DIPR 1806/MS/89/RS.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO:50

Applications are invited for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Technical Officer in the Police Radio Branch in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment under Open Competition turn.

Note:-

- Persons who have already applied with reference to the Commission's advertisement No.22, need not apply again..
- Women candidates who had already applied with reference to advertisement No.22, and who do not wish to be considered against general vacancy along with males, may withdraw their applications.

Pay: Rs.2,200 - 75 - 2,800 - 100 - 4,000 per mensem. (Revised Scale)

Age: Below 30 years.

Qualification:

First Class degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Closing Date: 5.30 P.M. on 21.10.1989

Age limit as on: 1.7.1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government employees below 40 years of age etc., are given in the Commission's "Instruction, etc. to Candidates".

Detailed Particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupee Ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1989 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras or Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Secretary, on State Bank of India, Thousand lights, Madras - 600 006 (any other bank draft will not be accepted) and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.) If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/1918/MS/89/Elegant

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO.52

Applications are invited so as to reach the Commission's Office on or before 23.10.1989 for the following posts. Pay scale, age-limit and educational qualifications (E.Q) immediately follow the name of the Post:-

- Two posts of TESTER in the Electrical and Electronics Wing of the Industries Department in the Tamil Nadu Industries Sub. Service.

SC/ST: 1; OC: 1

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; Below 35 years.

- A degree or diploma in Electrical or Electronics Engineering of any recognised Institution or Board;

and

- Experience for a period of one year in the field of Electrical Testing in the case of degree holders and three years in the case of diploma holders in a recognised concern.

- One post of LECTURER in History of Arts in the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service.

Rs.500 - 900 (UGC Old Scale) Below 45 years.

- A first class Diploma in Fine Arts of the Government College of Arts and Crafts (formerly school of Arts and Crafts) Madras or Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay or Government College of Arts and Crafts, Calcutta or Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow or any other recognised Institution or School of Arts and Crafts.

or

A Degree in History of Arts and Arts Criticism of any University recognised by U.G.C. for the purpose of its grant.

or

A Degree in Arts or Science of any University or Institution recognised by the U.G.C. for the purpose of its grant;

and

- Experience: Practical Experience in teaching History of Arts for a period of not less than three years.

- One post of STATISTICIAN in the Highways Research Station in the Highways and Rural Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Highways Engineering Subordinate Service:

SCs/STs/MBCs/DCs and BCs : Below 33 years
for others : Below 30 years

Rs.1,600 - 2,660

M.Sc. Degree in Statistics of any University or Institution recognised by the U.G.C. for the purpose of its grant.

- 9 SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT — GRADE I in the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Subordinate Service.

Division

No. of vacancies

1. Prohibition and Excise	:	7
2. Biology	:	1
3. Physics	:	1

SC/STs : 2; MBC/DCs : 1 (Reserved for women)

BC : 3; OC : 3 (One vacancy reserved for women)

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; Below 30 years.

- The degree of M.Sc. in Forensic Science. The basic degree should have been obtained in the subject specified for the division

(or)

- If candidates with qualification prescribed in item (i) above are not available, then candidates with M.Sc. degree in the subject specified for the respective division will be considered.

Division

Subject

1. Prohibition and Excise	:	Chemistry
2. Biology	:	Zoology, Botany, Bio-Chemistry
3. Physics	:	Anthropology (Physical), Chemistry. Physics/Physical Chemistry.

- 35 SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT. GRADE II in the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Subordinate Service.

Division

No. of vacancies

Chemistry	:	1
Prohibition and Excise	:	27
Toxicology	:	2
Biology	:	1
Serology	:	2
Physics	:	1
Research and Development	:	1

SC/ST : 6 (including 2 reserved for women)

MBC/DC : 7 (including 3 reserved for women)

BC : 10 (including 2 reserved for women)

OC : 12 (including 4 reserved for women)

Rs.1,400 - 2,600; Below: 30 years.

A first class degree in Science in the subject specified for the division. viz.

Division

Subject

1. Chemistry	:	Chemistry
2. Prohibition and Excise	:	Chemistry
3. Toxicology	:	Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry
4. Biology	:	Zoology, Botany, Anthropology, Bio-Chemistry, Anthropology (Physical) Chemistry
5. Serology	:	Zoology, Bio-Chemistry, Micro-Biology
6. Physics	:	Physics, Physical Chemistry.
7. Research and Development	:	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Bio-Chemistry, Micro Biology, Anthropology (Physical), Mathematics.

6. Two posts of TECHNICAL ASSISTANT in the Tamil Nadu Approved Schools Sub-ordinate Service.

Rs.1,400 - 2,600; Below 35 years.

i Minimum General Educational Qualification.

ii A Diploma in Mechanical Engineering with two years experience in a reputed Engineering work shop.

7. Ten STATISTICAL INSPECTORS in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service.

Rs.1,600 - 2,660; Age: Below 30 years.

SC/ST: 2; MBC/DC: 1 (Reserved for women)

BC: 3; OC: 4 (1 vacancy reserved for woman)

B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics or Statistics or Economics as the main subject.

8. Sixty ASSISTANT ENGINEER (CIVIL) in the Tamil Nadu Highways and Rural Works Department.

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; Age: Below 30 years.

A degree in Civil Engineering or A pass in Sections A and B (Civil Engineering) or the A.M.I.E. (India) Examination (renamed as Institution Examination)

9. Eighty two AGRICULTURAL OFFICER (RESEARCH) in the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Department.

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; 30 years; 32 years in the case of persons holding P.G. Degree in Agriculture such as M.Sc.(Agri.) or Ph.D.

E.Q: Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture.

The selections will be made following the rule of reservation of appointments for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Open Competition and reservation of appointment for women wherever it applies. Details are given in the Commission's Notifications.

The candidates should clearly mention the name of the post in the requisition for forms and also in their applications in block letters.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-servicemen, Bonded Labourers, Physically handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates" and in the notifications.

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1989 payable, to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras at the Anna Salai Post Office Madras-2 or by demand draft to the value of Rs. 10/- obtained from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras - 6 (Code No.0800) and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition, if the above requirements are not satisfied.

Note: Requisitions for each post should be made separately paying separate fees (Rs.10/-)

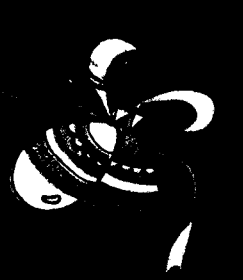
S.Cs: Scheduled Castes S.Ts: Scheduled Tribes M.B.Cs: Most Backward Classes

D.Cs: Denotified Communities B.Cs: Backward Classes O.C: Open Competition

DIPR/1921/MS/09/Elegant

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



Tamil Arasu



Tamil Arasu





The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed the assistance under various Welfare Schemes, totalling more than Rs. 1 Crore to the Weaker sections in Madras District at a function at Valluvar Kottam held in connection with Gandhi Jayanthi on 2-10-89.

TAMIL ARASU

A monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2020

November 1989

In this issue:

- ★ Free distribution of Rice to the Poor
- ★ Free Sarée and Dhoti Scheme Launched
- ★ Mighty Minds of Old
- ★ Tamil Nadu - To establish an Egalitarian Society
—Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam
MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND LABOUR
- ★ Social Welfare Schemes
- ★ Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu
—Thiru K.A. Nambiar, I.A.S.
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AND SECRETARY, INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu
- ★ World Tourism Day, 1989
- ★ Dr. (Tmt.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddy
—Dr. Sarasa Bharati Arumugam
- ★ A Massive Mandate in Reconstruction for the Poor
- ★ Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board-Programmes and Achievements
- ★ World Leader Nehru
— Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU
- ★ Nehru, Great Emancipator of the Human Race
—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan,
FORMER PRESIDENT OF INDIA
- ★ Among the Galaxy of World Leaders —Perarignar Anna
- ★ Jawaharlal — Rabindranath Tagore
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission — Advertisements



DISTRIBUTING the fourth instalment of the free rice scheme for the current financial year on 25th October 1989, at a function at Ellaipidariamman Temple Street, Royapuram, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi explained how his Government in the State was able to implement several welfare schemes as promised in the party's election manifesto. The Chief Minister said that by "dismantling the liquor empire brick by brick" his Government had increased its income from that source from Rs. 120 crores to 320 crores. Similarly, the co-operative spinning mills which had incurred loss of Rs. 35 crores during the previous regime had started making a profit of Rs. 1 crore this month. "Exchequer is empty but not our brain", he reiterated and said "what is required is honesty and earnestness in the welfare of the people". The present Government had implemented 75 per cent of its poll promises in these nine months, he said.

On his efforts to settle the water problem in Madras, he said the Telugu Ganga Project was making good progress and the residents would definitely get water in three years.

Thiru. Arcot N. Veerasamy, Minister for Food, also spoke on the occasion. Thiru. Murasoli Maran, M.P. presided.

Thiru. T.R. Balu, M.P., requested the Chief Minister to extend the distribution of free rice, which was at present scheduled only for three days, to a few more days so that all those eligible could avail themselves of the benefit.

Tmt. Yasmin Ahmed, Secretary, Co-operation, Food and Consumer protection

Department, who welcomed the gathering, said 83 lakh people were benefited by the free rice scheme. It was wrong to say that this scheme had affected the supply through public distribution system because the five Kg of rice supplied free was only from the allocated quota of 12 Kg per card, she pointed out.

Thiru. T.R. Srinivasan, Chairman and Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation proposed a vote of thanks.

Among all the major States in India, Tamil Nadu has shown the best performance under the Jawahar Employment Scheme which provides works in a dispersed way for unskilled rural labour. The age of recruitment for public employment has been raised to 30 in order to widen opportunities. In addition to other schemes for self-employment, employment of urban youth, and employment for the educated unemployed, we have started a new scheme for providing 25,000 jobs for educated boys and girls in our villages utilising them in a variety of constructive tasks.

Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU
Excerpt from *Tamil Nadu: A Close up*
—An Indian Express Special Supplement.
5.10.89



FREE SAREE, DHOTI SCHEME LAUNCHED

THE Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, on 23rd October, 1989, launched the free saree and Dhoti distribution scheme at a function organised by the Co-optex at Coral Merchant Street, George Town.

The Chief Minister said Tamil Nadu was the first State to implement such a massive scheme to benefit 50 lakh people below the income limit of Rs.200 a month. The previous Government had extended similar benefits to some one to two lakh poor, but never on such a large scale.

Besides helping the poor, this scheme would also benefit handloom weavers who were in distress. The Chief Minister said it had been specified that only handloom sarees and dhoties should be procured for distribution under the scheme.

Explaining how the State Government had been able to implement a number of welfare schemes despite the "exchequer being empty", he said

though the number of Co-operative spinning mills in the State had gone up from 13 to 18 in the 10 years, the loss incurred by them was about Rs.35 crores. "Now the State Government has set things right and we earned a profit of Rs.1 crore this month." That was how the State Government was augmenting the revenue.

Thiru. S. Thangavel, Minister for Handlooms, presiding, said this scheme would provide jobs for one lakh handloom weavers throughout the year. Explaining how keen the State Government was about the welfare of the weaving community, he said it had released Rs.26.15 crores as rebate amount activating 600 weavers' societies involving 52,000 looms and about one lakh weavers. This scheme benefitting 50 lakh people, is estimated to cost about Rs.27.5 crores.

Thiru S. Sivasubramanian, Secretary, in-charge of the Department of Handlooms and Textiles, welcomed the gathering. The Chief Secretary, Thiru M.M. Rajendran, Thiru Murasoli Maran M.P. also participated.

Mighty Minds of Old

He can well speak convincing words with naught of faults or fear

Amongst his hostilemen can no one vanquish that man here.

—Thirukkural verse 647

சொல்லவல்லன் சொர்விலன் அஞ்சான் அவனை
இகல்வெல்லல் யார்க்கும் அரிது.

—திருக்குறள் 647

Assistance for drivers of cycle rickshaws, auto rickshaws and taxis to own their vehicles.

Free education upto graduate level for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Steps for revival of the Legislative Council. Increased powers to local bodies.

Higher allocation for drinking water

Adi-Dravidar Housing

Fishermen Housing

Urban Development and Employment.

The Government has raised the age limit for Government appointments from 28 to 30 extending opportunities to the younger people to enter Government service.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has opened and widened the vistas for various industries and it has been planned to start one industry every month.

Above all, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission and has given pay to the State Government employees on par with the pay of the Central Government involving an expenditure of Rs. 407 crores. In some categories, the State Government has improved upon Central Scales and has given more than the Central Scales of pay.



The Family Benefit Fund has been raised from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- to help families of Government Servants who die while in service.

U.G.C. Scales for University and College Teachers have been implemented from February 1989 with provision to claim arrears from January 1986.

Plan expenditure has been increased to Rs. 1,360/- crores in 1989-90 from Rs. 1202 crores in 1988-89.

The Chief Minister has taken immediate steps to expedite the Krishna Water Project by reaching an accord with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to provide necessary funds. With a sincere attempt to redress the grievances of the labourers, the Government has opened the sick mills and continues to help the workers.

Recently, the Government has taken over six of the closed mills in order to help the helpless workers.

The Government has announced a Pongal gift of Rs. 100/- to all the Government Pensioners and has also raised their festival Advance from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/-.

Through encouraging incentives to entrepreneurs from other states to invest in Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu has opened and widened the vistas for various industries and it has been planned to start one industry every month.

With all the measures for industrial and agricultural development, and many more socio-economic programmes, the Chief Minister endeavours to eradicate poverty and establish a Welfare State.

Courtesy: INDIAN EXPRESS,
Dated. 5-10-89

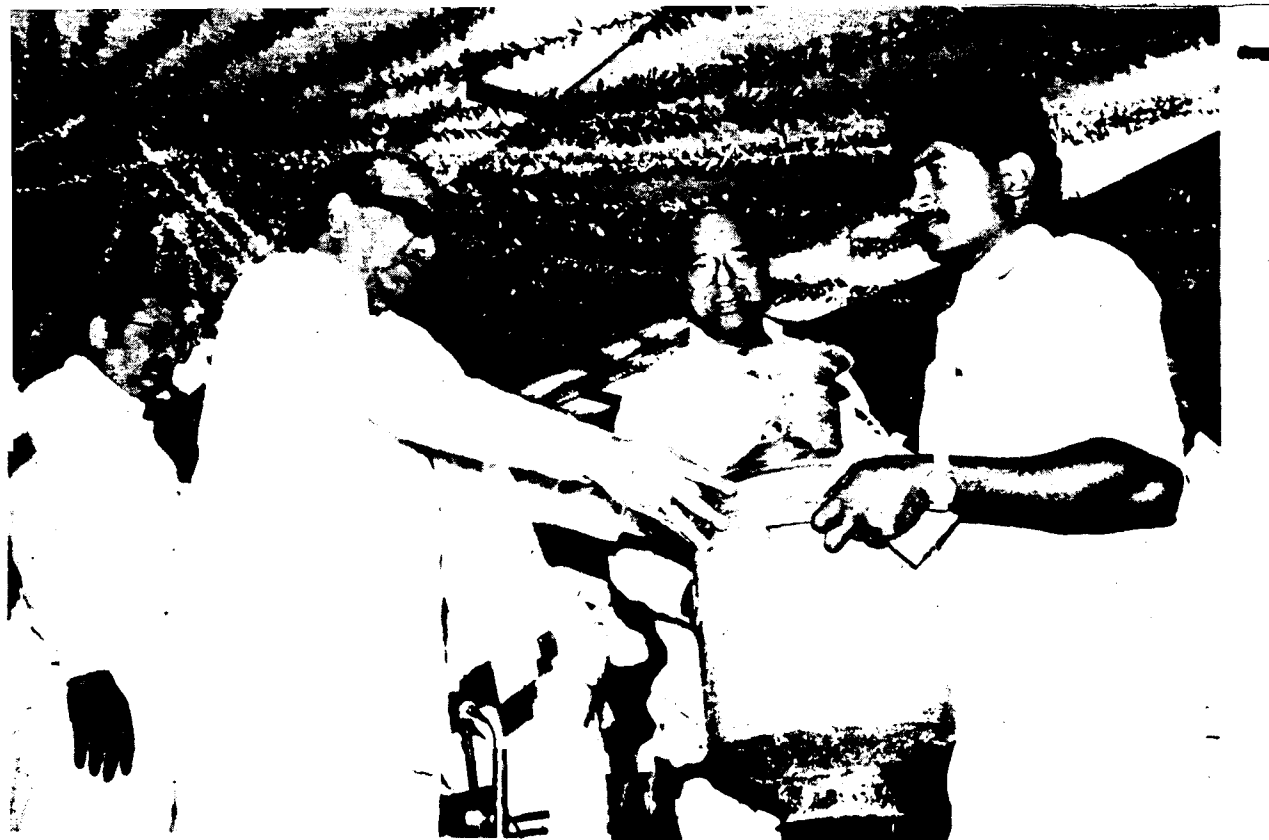


I and IV Wrappers:—The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, launching the Social Welfare Schemes at Madurai and Erode.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES

This Government is conscious that Women, Children and Handicapped deserve better care and attention and have launched many Special Welfare Measures for their upliftment and advancement. They are:

- ★ Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammalayar Memorial Scheme to benefit 12,000 poor girls who have passed VIII Std, at Rs. 5,000/- per beneficiary towards marriage expenses.
- ★ Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternity Benefit Scheme to benefit 2,00,000 Women at Rs. 200/- each.
- ★ Employment of Women as owner Auto Rickshaw Driver benefitting 7 persons at a cost of Rs. 2.66 lakhs.
- ★ Reservation of 30% vacancies in Government Department/Undertakings/Local Bodies for Women.
- ★ Free distribution of egg once a fortnight benefitting 2.2 lakh children.
- ★ Maintenance grant to severely disabled at Rs. 100/- p.m. benefitting 400 persons.
- ★ Provision of on the job training to 100 Blind/Deaf persons on payment of a stipend of Rs. 400/- p.m.
- ★ Free supply of Braille Books and Equipments benefitting 1000 Blind students.
- ★ Free supply of 1000 Tricycles and 100 Wheel Chairs at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs.
- ★ Free of goggles and Folding Sticks to benefit 1000 blind persons.
- ★ 10% of basic pay as Conveyance Allowance to Handicapped Employees of the Government.



TAMIL NADU—TO ESTABLISH AN EGALITARIAN SOCIETY

Thiru. Pon. MUTHURAMALINGAM
MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND LABOUR

DEDICATED to the ideals propounded by Periyar and preached by Anna, Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, devotes all his time, energy and resources to eradicate poverty and establish an egalitarian society free from class and caste. Even at the age of 66, he possesses the vigour and vigil of the youth of twenties. He travels tirelessly to the nook and corner of the State to see to it that every tear is wiped out from every eye.

The Government of Tamil Nadu under his dynamic and dedicated leadership evolves and executes plans without delay with the intention of weeding out poverty and illiteracy totally. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chief Minister makes an announcement one day and sees to it that it is actualised the next day.

After assumption of power, the Chief minister gave top priority to streamlining the administration and making it efficient. Several concrete steps have been taken to provide the State with a clean, responsive and efficient administration after rooting out the

stagnation that was prevalent everywhere in the administrative departments.

The Chief Minister made the administration more responsive by personally meeting the people and receiving their petitions and redressing their grievances without delay. Within the short period after assuming office, the Chief Minister has received and disposed of more than 4 lakh petitions from the public.

In order to avoid unnecessary expenditure, 41 posts of Chief Executives held in the past by non-officials were retrenched resulting in an economy of Rs. 45 lakhs per annum, and the Public Sector Corporation and Committees came to be held by officials. Exposure of corruption, and elimination of the major avenue for corruption, that is, the liquidation of the 'liquor empire' was the unparalleled achievement of our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi admired by the public, the press and leaders all over India. This liquidation of the liquor empire has brought nearly Rs. 150 crores as revenue to the Government and the auction of IMPS shops



fetched about Rs. 40 crores to the State exchequer. These huge amounts that were earlier going to some select persons are now being used for the welfare of the people. The formation of Committees such as the High-Level Committee to reform temple administration, the Committee to suggest improvements to Village administration, the Medical Education and the Hospital Improvement Advisory Committee is an indication of the Government's effective steps to tone up administration in all spheres.

The Chief Minister makes an announcement one day and sees to it that it is actualised the next day.

Above all, the re-organisation of the State Planning Commission inducting outstanding experts in various fields as its members is a major thrust for the over-all development of the State. Within 50 days of assuming office, the new Government announced its policy finding a solution to the burning problem of the Most Backward Classes, particularly the Vanniar Community, through reservation of 20 per cent for the Most Backward Classes in Education and Employment and through formation of a separate Directorate for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities for their educational social and economic advancement. Having been committed to securing the dignity and development of women, the Government has taken several far reaching steps such as Reservation of 30% of employment opportunities in Government Offices, Public Sector Corporations and local bodies.

HERE ARE THE PROGRAMMES FOR PROSPERITY AND EQUALITY:

Appointment of only women teachers to standards

I and II in schools first, and upto Standard V gradually.

Legislation to provide equal rights for women in ancestral property. Free education upto graduate level for girls coming from poor and middle class families.

Marriage grant of Rs. 5,000/- to girls from poor households who have completed 8th standard and above.

Maternity relief of Rs. 200/- for working women from poor households who lose earning at the time of pregnancy and child birth.

Apart from schemes for development of women, there are various programmes for helping and uplifting all sections of society.

Free supply of 5 kilograms of rice on Tamil New Year's Day, Deepavali, Pongal, Anna's birthday and Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi's birthday.

Free supply of handloom Dhoti and Saree to the poor. Old age pension enhanced from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 50/- per month. Pension for the physically handicapped, widows and destitute women also similarly raised.

Within the short period after assuming office, the Chief Minister has received and disposed of more than 4 lakh petitions from the public.

An amount of Rs. 2,000/- to families of poor households who lose their bread-winners. Accident relief with a family benefit of Rs. 10,000 on death extended to workers such as drivers of cycle rickshaws, auto rickshaws, taxis and trucks and to building construction workers.

Debt relief to farmers.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS TO ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION

No.	Description	Specn. No.	E.M.D. Rs.	Estimated Value Rs.	Due date and time	
					for receipt of Tenders	for opening of Tenders
1	EN-44 Forged Steel balls.	CE-644	43,000/-	43 lakhs	12.00 Noon on 29.11.89	3.00 PM on 29.11.89

Cost of each specification for units located within Tamil Nadu will be Rs.100/- if obtained in person and Rs.115/- if required to be sent by post. For the units located outside Tamil Nadu, if obtained in person, the cost of each specification will be Rs.100/- and Rs.125/- if required to be sent by post.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or money order to Accounts Officer/ETPS/Ennore/Madras-57, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Purchase (Thermal)/ETPS with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address.

Tenders received from those who have not purchased the specification will not be opened. Tenders received after the due date and time will be liable for rejection. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the specification copy or for the delay in postal transit.

The copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ABOVE MATERIALS,
WHO HAVE SUPPLIED TO
THERMAL STATIONS ONLY SHOULD QUOTE.**

CHIEF ENGINEER ETPS & BBPH

DP/ET/74/CA/89/1A44



**SIPCOT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
CUDDALORE**

INAUGURATED BY
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU
M. KARUNANIDHI
ON 31-7-1989

UNDER THE PRESIDENSHIP OF
DR. PONMUDI
HON'BLE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

J. R. RAMANATHAN
CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN TAMILNADU

EVENTHOUGH Tamil Nadu, as a part of the old Madras Presidency has had an early start in industrialisation, it was only in the planning era that the seeds of progress were truly laid. The industrial picture in this State before the First Plan period and even during the First Plan was not quite a happy one. Apart from a few spinning mills and a stray set of engineering units, located in the heart of cities like Madras and Coimbatore, there was hardly any development of significance. Capital was shy and was not forthcoming for investment in industry. In these circumstances, it was left to the State Government to embark on a direct promotional role to generate and sustain development. The efforts in this regard during the First decade of the Planning era were in the form of creation of infrastructure and provision of liberal financial assistance. A huge public expenditure, a sheltered market and availability of essential input had all ushered in a mini-industrial revolution in this part of the Country.

In the mid-Sixties, the State

Thiru K.A. Nambiar, I.A.S.
**SPECIAL COMMISSIONER
AND SECRETARY,
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT,
GOVT. OF TAMILNADU**

Government had to adopt a multipronged approach to promote industrialisation with due emphasis on the harmonious growth of large and medium industries with a view to diversify the range of activities by providing suitable linkages with the small scale sector and to ensure production in the essential and core sectors. A number of Promotional Institutions were created to administer the different types of aid given by State Government which could not only receive financial and managerial support from Government but also utilise institutional funds for performing their development functions.

The functions of these institutions have been designed in such a manner as to meet the needs of the entrepreneurs in the various stages of their growth. Some of these institutions deserve mention:

**'TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(TIDCO) LTD.**

The basic objective of this agency, at the time of its establishment in 1965, was to administer the State owned Cement Plant in Alangulam and a continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam. When there was a noticeable decline in the Central Public Investment in the State after the mid 1960s, the State Government had to assume a more active role in industrialisation and entrusted the implementation of the Joint Sector Concept to this organisation with Government providing atleast 26 per cent of the total capital base but leaving the management largely in private hands. The Corporation has so far sponsored 53 Projects with a total capital outlay of Rs. 921 crores of which 10 are in the Public Sector and 43 in the Joint Sector. Eight projects in the Public Sector and 33 in the Joint Sector are already under production, providing direct and indirect employment to about 40,000 persons. The remaining projects are under various stages of execution.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMILNADU (SIPCOT) LTD.

This Institution, which commenced its operation in 1972, has been playing a very important role in the promotion and growth of major and medium Industries in the State and in the spreading of development to less developed areas of the State. It has so far sanctioned a financial assistance of over Rs. 400 Crores for projects with direct employment potential for about 1.1 lakh persons. It implements the package of incentives and provides a range of services to entrepreneurs.

To give a powerful thrust to the dispersal of Industries in backward areas, the financial incentives are supplemented by a programme for converting backward areas into developing areas. The essential features of this strategy are selection of Growth Centres which have potential for development, provision of all infrastructural facilities in these Centres and promoting projects to ensure that the growth centres attain the stage of self-sustaining growth in the shortest possible time. In pursuance of this strategy, this Corporation has taken up the development potential growth centres at Gummidipoondi, Manamadurai, Pudukkottai, Cuddalore, Tuticorin. The Complexes at Hosur and Ranipet have played a crucial role in attracting private investment in the industrially underdeveloped Dharmapuri and North Arcot Districts.

Other Institutions: There are other Institutions to meet the varying needs of Industry. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, as the State Financial Institutions, implements a number of schemes with concessional terms of assistance for backward areas and specific target groups like Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Women entrepreneurs, Ex-Servicemen etc. The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation provides

a wide range of assistance for small entrepreneurs. The Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu promotes Electronic Projects in the Joint Sector in addition to administering some projects on its own.

In the course of the last three decades, a traditionally agrarian economy, has been transformed into an Industrially important one. A significant feature of this growth has been emergence of a multidisciplinary Industrial profile, contributing substantially to the national goal of self-reliance. Some of the major areas of growth, in addition to the leather and textile base which had existed even earlier, have been in such diverse fields as commercial vehicles, motor cycles, earth moving equipments, castings and forgings, pipes and tubes, heavy electrical equipment, cement, paper and fertilisers to mention only a few. The

Government is resolved to usher in a faster rate of growth in the Industries sector in the State and is determined to ensure that no worth-while venture should suffer for want of encouragement and support.

growth has not been confined to any one sector.

According to the Annual Survey of Industries for the year 1984-85, Tamil Nadu had accounted for 13.5 per cent of the factories, 10.5 per cent of the value of output and 11.3 per cent of value added and, on this score, is often reckoned among the Industrially developed States in the country.

The contribution of the Secondary Sector to the Net State Domestic Product (in 1970-71 prices) had risen from 26.12 per cent in 1970-71 to 30.67 in 1986-87. However, its share at 1980-81 prices had actually declined from 33.41 per cent in 1980-81 to 30.89 per cent (quick estimate) in 1987-88. A set back is also witnessed in the annual average rate of growth in the Secondary Sec-

tor - from 8.4 per cent during 1978-82 to 5.8 per cent during the block of 5 years from 1983 to 1987.

According to the Madras Institute of Development Studies, the State had accounted for just 2.6 per cent of the total all India large scale projects involving capital investment of Rs. 100 Crores and above and had held the 12th position in the entire country in this regard.

As far as the small scale Industries Sector is concerned, even though several products, which were once considered to be beyond the competence of the small units, are now being produced in this sector and considerable degree of sophistication has also been reached, the fact remains that a very high majority of them comprise mainly "traditional but outdated units with a bias towards artisan oriented skills and

are just marginally viable". It has also been estimated that the output per unit of input as also labour productivity in this State are the lowest among the Southern States.

The 'Development' that has taken place is nowhere near what is required to tackle these socio-economic problems. Large areas of the State continue to be characterised by a subsistence economy with stagnation, low productivity and low income. And since there is little scope for substantial further expansion in the primary sector, the Industries Sector has a very vital role to play in the economic development of the State.

The State Government attaches considerable importance to the rapid Industrialisation. With a view to create an environment conducive

for progress, several measures have been taken in the last few months.

With a view to restore the confidence for the entrepreneurial community, the consultation mechanism has been revived and strengthened: A series of discussions have been held with various segments of the Industry and Trade in order to gain a first hand knowledge of their problems and perceptions.

In a meeting held with the Industrialists on 6-3-89, the need for a "Think Tank" was stressed and accordingly the State Government have constituted the Strategy Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to review and to formulate plans for the development of Industries. It has met twice and in the first meeting itself, it critically reviewed the existing incentives structure in the light of the void, created by the withdrawal of the Central Investment Subsidy and reviewed some of the existing ones with a view to increase their usefulness and formulated new schemes of assistance for stimulating industrial development in the State.

Many incentives have been announced by Government in the last three months. They are:

The existing Interest Free Sales Tax Loan Scheme liberalised: i) Under Part. I, the Sales Tax Loan will now be equivalent to the Sales Tax paid by the existing large and medium units undertaking expansion, diversification during the preceding three years of 25 per cent equivalent value of fixed assets of the proposed scheme with a ceiling of Rs. 3 Crores whichever is less. The Units located in SIPCOT Industrial Complexes and growth centres existing or proposed and the taluks notified as backward by Government from time to time will alone be eligible to this incentive. ii) Under Part. II of the Scheme, for new units located in SIPCOT Industrial complexes and growth centres existing or proposed deferral of Sales Tax will be given for five years, and the total amount so given shall not exceed 80 per cent of the Capital invested with a monetary ceiling of Rs. 3 Crores. In Taluks notified as backward by the Government from time to time, deferral will be for five years and the total amount so given shall not exceed 70 per cent of the capital invested subject to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 3 crores. iii) Conventional Industries like Cement, Sugar, Textiles, etc. and power-intensive units will not be eligible for the assistance indicated

under (i) and (ii) above. Such assistance will also not be available for industries existing or being set up within 50 Km. radius of Madras City, 15 Km radius of Madurai and Coimbatore cities or within the Municipal limits of other Municipalities and Municipal Townships.

An improved Capital Subsidy Scheme: i) A capital subsidy of 15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be available for medium and major units to be set up in SIPCOT Industrial Complexes and Growth Centres ii) Major and Medium units to be set up in the taluks notified as backward will be eligible for a capital subsidy of 10 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs. iii) The concessions under (i) and (ii) above will not be available for conventional and resources based Industries like Cement, Sugar, Textiles etc., and for units within 50 Km radius of Madras City and 15 Km radius of Madurai and Coimbatore Cities or within the Municipal limits of other Municipalities and Municipal Townships.

Special subsidy for selected categories of Industries: A special 10 per cent subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be given



TAMILNADU 11

for major and medium units set up anywhere in the State for the following Industries:-

1) Automobile spare parts 2) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals: 3) Solar Energy equipment: 4) Export oriented Gold jewellery making and Diamond processing units 5) Pollution Control Equipment 6) Jute Industry only six taluks i.e. Ambasamudram (Nellai Kattabomman District), Madurai (Madurai District) Musiri (Trichy District) Kumbakonam (Thanjavur District) Panruti (South Arcot District) and Chengalpattu (Chengai-Anna District) 7) Sports Goods and Accessories; 8) Food Processing Industry and 9) Cost effective building materials like Aluminium or PVC Doors and Windows, Window frames etc.

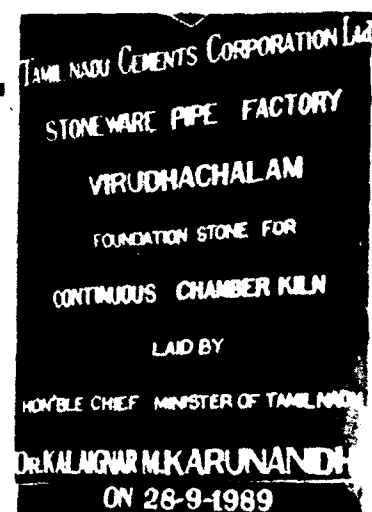
With regard to Electronics and Leather, Government have decided to continue the existing levels of special subsidy. This will be 20% of the investment on fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs for leather. For Electronics, monetary ceiling will be Rs. 35 lakhs per unit. The subsidy will be regulated at 15% for the first crore of investment on fixed assets, 18% for the second crore or part there of and 15% for amounts in excess of Rs. 2 crores, subject to the overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 35 lakhs.

The operational rules in force for State subsidy will be applicable to this scheme also.

Subsidy for conducting Feasibility studies: A 50 per cent subsidy will be given for conducting feasibility studies for setting up industries anywhere in the State.

Subsidy for generator sets: All Industrial consumers, who install a new generator for their captive use with the prior permission of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, will be eligible for a 15 per cent subsidy subject to a monetary limit of Rs. 5 lakhs.

BACKWARD TALUKS NOTIFIED: 105 taluks have been notified as



backward for the grant of concessions like interest Free Sales Tax Loans, Deferral of Sales Tax, State Capital Subsidy and Special Subsidy for Pioneer Industries and Power tariff concessions.

The Government is fully conscious of the fact that one of the major problems inhibiting the rapid growth of Industries in the State is the inadequate availability of power and have initiated several steps for improving the situation in the near future. The allocation for the power sector has been increased to Rs. 460 Crores in 1989-90 from Rs. 350 crores in 1988-89 and it has been planned to add a total of 2082 MW to the State's power grid, both from the Central and State Sectors, over the next five years. This will ensure an increased availability of an additional 28 Million Units a day. The legal hurdles in the land acquisition have been resolved and the first phase of the Madras Thermal Power Project has been taken up for execution.

In the last two decades of its existence, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has made a significant contribution to the Industrial Development of the State, particularly through the Joint Sector Concept. A new investment policy has been announced by the Government to make this Organisation economically stronger. Under the new partnership concept called the 'Associate Sector' this Corporation's participation in the new ventures will be restricted to a lesser percentage of equity. In other words, this Organisation, may, depending on circumstances, implement new pro-

jects in the Associate Sector by restricting its equity investment to 11 per cent rather than the earlier 26 per cent of total equity.

A policy decision has also been taken to permit disinvestment from units other than 'Flagship' Units and to use the funds so released for the development of new Joint Sector ventures. This will enable the taking up of large number of units with Government assistance. This Corporation has several new projects under its consideration and during this year, steps will be taken for setting up several important projects at a total investment of Rs. 430 crores.

Though it is too early for investment decisions to have fructified into concrete realities, yet there are positive signs of improvement in the environment in the State. A new sense of urgency and dynamism, which is much in evidence, and the fact that the entrepreneurial community can and does have access to the highest levels of administration and that their feed back and counsel can form the basis for the flow of Government decision have all generated a lot of enthusiasm which is reflected in the growing number of enquiries received by the State Promotion Agencies like State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu and the Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu.

Feed back from Industry.

Government is resolved to usher in a faster rate of growth in the Industries sector in the State and is determined to ensure that no worthwhile venture should suffer for want of encouragement and support. It is also the Government's expectation that the new helpful environment should be utilised positively by the entrepreneurial community to the benefit of State. Timely and well conceived feed back from the industry will help the Government in refining and improving the incentives structure in the interest of further development.

Courtesy: INDIAN EXPRESS, Dated. 5-10-89

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

LOVE OF TAMIL

"I hope that the love of Tamil lovers will prove lasting and stand the severest strain. The superficial knowledge that I have of Tamil has enabled me to appreciate the beauty and the richness of the language. To neglect it would appear to me to be criminal."

"No other Indians can equal the performance of the Tamils in this

fight. It therefore occurred to me that I should read Tamil with close attention, if for no other reason than to tender sincere thanks to them at least mentally. Accordingly, the last one month was devoted mostly to the study of Tamil. The more I learn it, the better I appreciate the beauties of this language. It is a very fine and sweet language, and from its structure and from what I have read

in it, I find that the Tamils have produced, and still produce, a large number of intelligent thoughtful and wise men. Moreover, since India is going to be one country, some Indians outside Madras should also learn Tamil."

Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi
Vol. LVI (P. 386)
Vol. IX (P. 242)



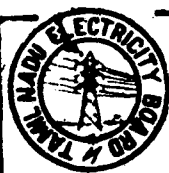
WORLD TOURISM DAY - 1989

The World Tourism Day was celebrated in Tamil Nadu in a most impressive manner on the 27th September, 1989. This year's theme "THE FREE MOVEMENT OF TOURISTS CREATES ONE WORLD" was well publicised all over the State in particular among the youth and students. The celebrations included conduct of cultural programmes, public meetings, discussions, oratorical, essay and quiz competitions for School and College students, painting competition for children and cookery competition for house-wives.

The prizes included free air transport and hospitality in hotels by courtesy of Air India, Indian Airlines, Travel Trade and Hotel Industry. The celebrations in Tamil Nadu were held in Madras and important tourist centres in the State namely Mamallapuram, Salem, Chidambaram, Tiruchy,

Madurai, Kanniyakumari Rameswaram, Udhagamandalam, Thanjavur and Poompuhar. In Madras city, a colourful function was organised at the Museum Theatre, Egmore with Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments and Tourism presiding. The Minister for Public Works, Thiru Duraimurugan, declared open the Exhibition entitled "350 years of Madras" specially got up for the day. Special programmes were organised by the All India Radio and the Doordarshan, Madras.

The World Tourism Day Celebrations in Tamil Nadu were jointly organised by the Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, the Travel Trade and the Hotel Industry of Tamil Nadu.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders (Two part tenders) addressed to "The Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I" III Floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 are invited in triplicate by the undersigned for the following work.

1. Name of work : North Madras Thermal Power Project - I Stage - Site improvement Works - Group II (Road Works), Group III (Compound Wall Works)
2. Specification No. : SECT.I-7
3. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)
4. Due date and time for Receipt of Tenders : Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 15th November, 1989.
5. Opening date and time for technical bids : At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 15th November, 1989.
6. Cost of Specification:
Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.500/- (Rupees Five hundred only)
Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.550/- (Rupees Five hundred & fifty only)
7. Submission of bid : This is a "Two Part" tender and submission of bids shall be in two parts in separate sealed covers superscribed as "Technical Bid" and "Price Bid." Technical Bids will be opened on the due date and the opening date for "Price Bid" will be intimated after Technical evaluation. Prices shall not be discussed in "Technical bid".

Copies of Tender specification will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 16.10.89 and upto 5 P.M. on 13.11.89 by remitting the cost of specification either by Cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, mentioning the specification No. SECT.I-7 and presenting the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I, III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post, Rs.30/- (Rupees Thirty only) should be paid extra per set for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I/III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The Tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor, and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN

DIPR/2044MS/89/MAC

Dr. (Tmt) S. Muthulakshmi Reddy

The First Woman in India to graduate in Medicine

Dr. Sarasa Bharati Arumugam,
Director,
Professor,

Institute of Pathology and Electron Microscopy
Madras Medical College,

Dr. (Tmt.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddy was born of middle class Hindu parents in the then Indian State of Pudukkottah on July 30, 1886. She was the eldest of four children.

that a genius was being smothered by the dead weight of blind tradition, and pleaded with her parents that her education should be continued at all costs, offering even to bear the cost of her education himself. It was this selfless offer of an exceedingly good man and teacher that opened the gates of knowledge to Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

Tradition was, however, still strong and so Muthulakshmi's education

young man with an Australian wife and issued a special decree ordering the admission. As a compromise Muthulakshmi sat behind a screen, invisible to the boys, but visible to the teacher. At the end of each day the boys would be ordered to stay in their seats till Muthulakshmi had left and only then would the class break. But the greatest humiliation came to both students and teachers alike when Muthulakshmi passed the Intermediate University examination standing first in her class.

In 1907 she came to Madras to join the Medical College on a stipend

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternity Scheme

The special scheme to help Pregnant and Lactating mothers below the poverty line is named after Dr. Muthulakshmi who devoted her whole life for the welfare of the women folk.

Recognising the difficulties faced by women before and after Pregnancy, a sum of Rs.50 per mensem is given for two months prior to and after delivery. The total sum works out to Rs.200/-. This amount is given to all women who are below the poverty line and for the first two children alone. This scheme recognises that women contribute to the economic up-keep of the household and this sum is given partly to compensate the income foregone during these four months when the women find it extremely difficult to work.

was all gone through at home. She appeared for her matriculation examination as a private candidate and passed. Her qualifying for college was the most important news of the day in Pudukkottah town.

No girl had ever been admitted to the Maharajah's College, Pudukkottah, in all its history. The Principal, the Professors and alumni of the College heard in stunned silence that Muthulakshmi had filed her application for admission to the Intermediate class. Then followed the crescendo of protests from Hindu orthodoxy. But the Maharajah was a

from the Maharajah of Pudukkottah. Her father came along with her to keep home for her. He had retired prematurely from service and remained her constant companion throughout her college days. She was the first girl to join the M.B. & C.M. class in the Madras Medical College, but she stood first in her class right through her college career. She graduated in Medicine in 1912, standing first in the University. She was thus the First Woman in India to graduate in Medicine.

After graduation she joined the Women & Children Hospital.

In keeping with the prevailing Hindu custom of those days, Muthulakshmi's education was stopped at the primary school stage. But she had been such an extraordinarily bright child that her primary school teacher, Baliah Vathiyar, felt

Egmore, as a House-Surgeon. No woman had ever been accepted as a House-Surgeon in that Hospital before, though any number of L.M. & S. and apothecaries had applied. She was thus again the First Lady House-Surgeon in Madras Medical history.

After completing her House-Surgeoncy in 1913, she set-up practice in Egmore. It was in that year that Dr. T. Sundara Reddy, the first Indian to qualify for the F.R.C.S., also a self-made man, approached her father for her hand in marriage. They were married in April 1914 and their first son was born in December of that year. Their second son was born in September of 1919.

In 1923 Dr (Tmt.) Muthulakshmi Reddy lost her beloved sister at the young age of 23 from cancer of the rectum. The first symptoms of cancer had appeared in 1921, but the eminent Surgeons and Gynaecologists of that day had diagnosed and treated the condition as amoebic dysentery. Dr. Reddy knew nothing about it till 1922, as the sister was married and was living elsewhere. In 1922, Dr. Reddy examining her for the first time, detected cancer, but it was by then too late. From that day she stayed by the bedside of agony for nearly a year till her sister passed away in 1923. It was this personal experience by the deathbed of a beloved sister that laid the psychological foundation of all her anti-cancer work in the years to come.

In 1918 the Women's Indian Association of Madras was founded by two European Women theosophists, Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins and Mrs. Jine Radha Dasa. Dr. Reddy was its first Indian Member and was for many years its secretary, and Editor of its journal "Stri Dharma", she later became its life President.

Dr. (Mrs) Reddy visited England for the first time in 1925 for post-graduate studies, and returned in 1927. Very soon after her return she was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council and in a short while elected as its Vice-President. She thus became the First Woman in the world to preside over a legislative body.

Her work in the Council between the years 1927—1930 was very fruitful. She was able to pilot through into law many acts of social reform dear to her heart. The legislation to abolish the iniquitous Devadasi system, the immoral traffic control act, the act to prevent cruelty to children, the bill for raising the age of consent of girls for marriage and many other acts of social reform were enacted into laws during this period, entirely as a result of her efforts. During this period she was nominated by the Viceroy to serve on the Sir Philip Hartog Education Commission, which was formed to review the educational programmes in India and Burma.

In 1930 however, came the Salt Satyagraha Campaign of Mahatmaji, Dr. Reddy was in Ooty, when the news of Mahatmaji's arrest during the historic Dandi march came through. Dr. Reddy immediately announced her intention to resign and within an hour the letter of resignation, both from the Council and the Deputy Presidentship, was in the hands of the English Governor.

The decision as to the next step was a very difficult one to take. There were three alternatives—to return to the very large and lucrative medical practice that she had (her earning between 1923—1930 was somewhere near Rs.15,000 a month—she was the Medical Officer to the Gosha ladies of every Zamindar and Raja in the undivided Presidency) or to enter politics or to continue follow-up action on the many social reform laws that she was responsible for enacting. She was still in the midst of discussions and consultation with her elders and friends when an event happened that took the decision entirely out of her hands.

The people who were the happiest and who most welcomed the abolition of the Devadasi System were the Devadasi themselves. This pernicious Hindu religious custom, which compelled the dedication of women belonging to a particular caste to the Hindu temples and thus to a life of virtual prostitution and shame, was greatly resented by the men and women of that community. The



DR. (Mrs) MUTHULAKSHMI REDDY

Devadasi Act, enacted by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy was to these ill-starred slaves of Hindu tradition and temples, a liberation from centuries of slavery. The young girls of that community broke out of the fold immediately, and within a month of the passing of the Act came to Madras seeking their Mother and liberator, Dr. (Tmt.) Muthulakshmi, and through her a new life. These girls were innocent and unspoilt, and desired education and livelihood like other girls.

In 1930 the only shelter for Hindu girls were two hostels in Madras City—the Ice House for Brahmin girls and Non-Brahmin Hostel in Big Street, Triplicane, for Non-Brahmin girls. When the first batch of seven girls from the Devadasi community arrived at Dr. (Tmt.) Reddy's house, she naturally directed them to the Correspondent of these hostels with a letter. Dr. Reddy was then the Hon. Medical Officer of both these hostels. But when the girls presented themselves before the Correspondent they were abused as fruits of corruption and driven out incontinently. The girls returned to Dr. (Tmt.) Reddy weeping and related their woeful tale. That night the Avvai Home was established in Dr. Reddy's house. Her sister Mrs. Nallamuthu Ramamurthi, was its first warden.

Begun under such circumstances of stress and revolt against an unlet

and selfish society in 1930, the Avvai Home has grown from strength to strength, housing 350 children, many helpless adult women, an Industrial school, a Basic school, a Basic Teachers' Training School and a High School. Thousands of discarded women and children have walked out of the Avvai Home as Nurses, Doctors and Teachers.

In addition to founding the Avvai Home, Dr. (Mrs.) Reddy organised the first Vigilance Association in Madras, established the first Rescue Home for women (which later became the Stri Sadana) and was for long the Secretary and the life behind the Children Aid Society, a home for delinquent children.

In 1934 Dr. (Mrs.) Reddy was nominated by the Nationalist Women's organisations in India to represent Indian women and give evidence at the III Round Table Conference held at London and the World Women's Congress in Chicago.

It was while Dr. (Mrs.) Reddy was in England in 1926 that she first saw many cases of cancer of the rectum being cured by surgical operation by Sri Ernest Miles at the Royal Cancer

Hospital. It became her great ambition that a similar hospital should be established in Madras. When she returned in 1927 she proposed in the Council and at several public meetings that a Cancer Hospital should be built in Madras. But neither the Government nor the public were very interested. In 1936, when the King George V Memorial Fund was collected, she again proposed that this fund should be used for building a Cancer Hospital. But by now Dr. (Mrs) Reddy was one of the rebels and the Government would not pay heed. In 1949 again, after Independence, Dr. (Mrs.) Reddy, with her characteristic perseverance and resolution, formed the Cancer Relief Fund (W.I.A.) to collect funds to establish a Cancer Hospital. In two years of incessant campaigning, which took her across thousands of miles, she was able to collect only Rs.2 lakhs but she did collect a lot of insults and abuses. With this small amount of Rs.2 lakhs, but with great courage and an indomitable resolution she established in 1955 the Cancer Institute which has now grown, under her guidance and with her blessings, to be the largest Cancer Hospital in In-

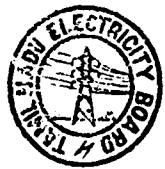
dia, with a bed strength of 200, modern radiational and surgical equipments, highly qualified staff and many fine research laboratories. It has been accepted by the Government of India as one of the three National centres of Cancer Research.

Dr. (Smt.) Muthulakshmi Reddy was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India in 1956. In 1966, on her eightieth birthday all the women's organisations in Tamil Nadu, honoured her at Rajaji Hall. On November 5th 1967, she presided over and spoke for half an hour at the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Women's Indian Association, of which she was the founder together with Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins and Mrs. Jinaradha Dasa. The strain and emotions of that day proved a little too much for her and her health began to gradually give way. She went to Bangalore in the summer of 1968 to escape the heat of Madras. There, on July 18th she suddenly took ill and was brought to Madras, where she quietly passed away on Monday, the 22nd July, at the Cancer Institute, Adyar, full of years and honours.

The world bowed in homage at the passing of this great and noble woman, who born to a tradition of ignorance, prejudice and degradation, rose like a sun out of that sea of squalor, to light up and resurrect the souls and bodies of generations of helpless women. The finest tribute to her came from The University Women's Association of Trivandrum.

"At the meeting of the University Women's Association of Trivandrum held on the 15th of August, 1968, we express our deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Padma Bhushan Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddy, the pioneer in the fight for Social and Political uplift of women of India. We wish to place on record our appreciation of this great leader of ours who won the voting right for the Women of India. She was the President of the Women's Indian Association for over 30 years. We thank God for the full life she lived and for the dedication and sincerity with which she served her fellowmen and her country. May her soul rest in peace".





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders (Two part tenders) addressed to "The Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I" are invited in triplicate by the undersigned at his office at III Floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 for the following work.

1. Name of work : North Madras Thermal Power Project - I Stage - Construction of prestressed concrete approach bridges across Buckingham Canal and across Pulicot Backwaters in the permanent approach road to the N.M.T.P.P.
2. Specification No. : SECT-I-8
3. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)
4. Due date and time for Receipt of Tenders : Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 15th November, 1989.
5. Opening date and time for technical bids : At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 15th November, 1989.
6. Cost of Specification:
Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.500/- (Rupees Five hundred only)
Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.550/- (Rupees Five hundred & fifty only)
7. Submission of bid : This is a "Two Part" tender and submission of bids shall be in two parts in separate sealed covers superscribed as "Technical Bid" and "Price Bid." Technical Bids will be opened on the due date and the opening date for "Price Bid" will be intimated after Technical evaluation. Prices shall not be discussed in "Technical bid".

Copies of Tender specification will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 23.10.89 and upto 5 P.M. on 13.11.89 by remitting the cost of specification either by Cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, mentioning the specification No. SECT-I-8 and presenting the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I, III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. Generally only one copy of the specification will be issued to a bidder. The tender specification will be issued only to bidder. The tender specification will be issued only to bidders who have executed atleast two prestressed concrete bridges anywhere in India and details to this effect shall be furnished in the requisition for issue of tender specification. If the Tender sets are required by post, Rs.50/- (Rupees Fifty only) should be paid extra per set for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I/III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The Tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor, and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN

DIPR/556/CA/89/Add



A MASSIVE MANDATE IN RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE POOR

slums benefitting 1,42,657 families at a cost of Rs. 32.21 crores.

★ SHELTER FOR SHELTERLESS:

With Hudco's assistance, 2010 dwelling units have come up at Periyar Nagar, Madurai at a cost of Rs. 2.32 crores, besides benefitting 595 families at a cost of Rs. 24.22 lakhs in Madras city.

★ SITES AND SERVICES:

Developed and allotted 953 plots at Rs.41.38 lakhs, while 873 plots at a cost of Rs. 56 lakhs are on the anvil.

★ CASH LOAN SCHEMES:

Loan of Rs.17.91 lakhs provided to 544 families, while 39720 families are getting loan amount of Rs. 15.62 crores.

★ EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMME:

At a cost of Rs. 38.05 lakhs, 3546 slum youths have been trained in productive skills for self-employment. 900 youths at a cost of Rs. 13.35 lakhs will further benefit from this programme.

★ PAVEMENT DWELLERS SCHEME:

3686 families are to be rehabilitated at Velachery and Kodungaiyur at a cost of Rs. 213.89 lakhs.

Schemes to relocate 22700 families away from waterways and 3144 families of flood affected areas are underway.

Each scheme is designed on the maxim;

"In the smiles of the poor we behold our maker".

With dedication and determination, we shall reach our goals.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board on a war footing embarked upon new schemes for the benefit of slum dwellers.

★ SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES:

Upto August 1989, 49416 tenements at a cost of Rs. 50.40 Crores have been constructed & allotted.

★ SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES:

Upto date 91807 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 7.93 crores with basic amenities like P.C. Units, Water taps, Street lights, provision of roads, Bore-well pumps, etc.

★ SLUM IMPROVEMENT WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE:

At a cost of Rs. 4.04 crores for 24,862 families and Rs. 20.98 crores for 60,278 families, residents have been awarded land tenure with amenities like baths, toilets, Pre-Schools and Primary Schools, Public fountains, cottage industries, sheds, etc.

★ TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE:

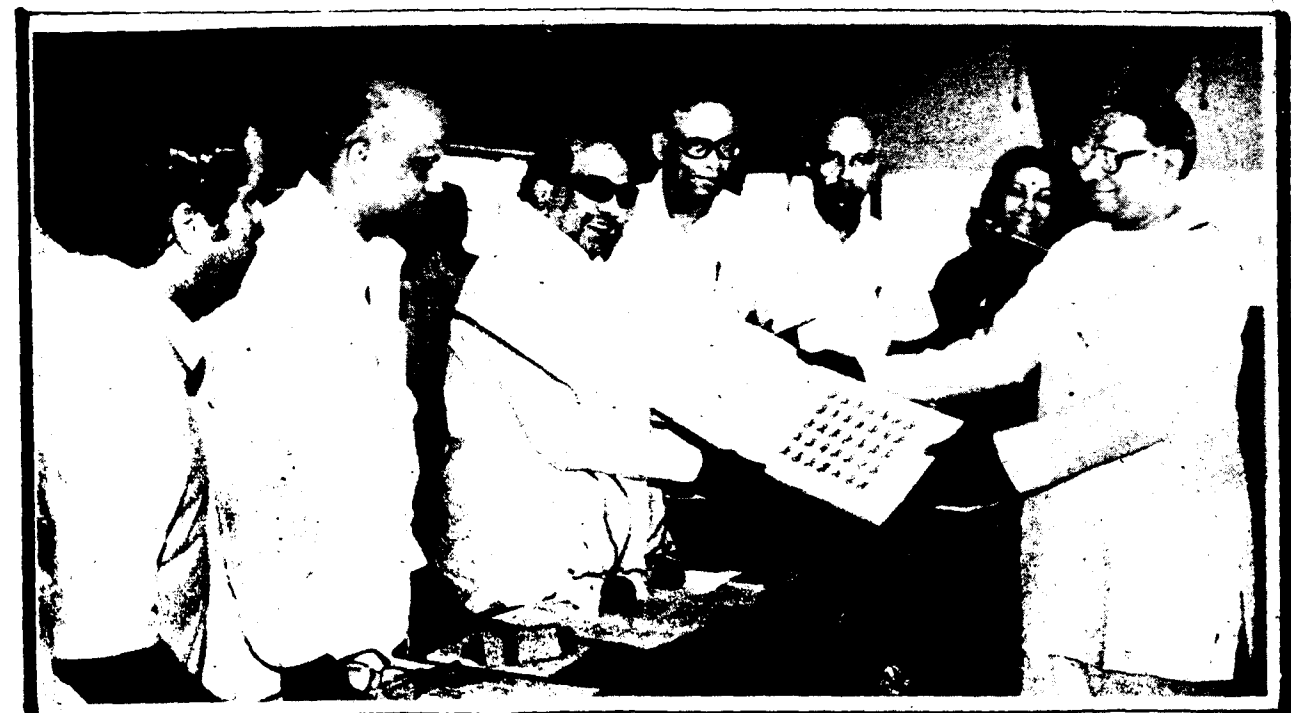
Projects undertaken in Madras Metropolitan Area, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem, Vellore, Erode, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin to benefit 94,000 families between 1989-1994 at a cost of Rs. 46.62 crores.

★ MASS HOUSING PROGRAMME:

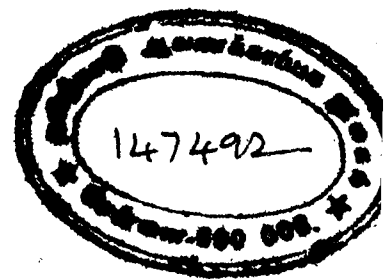
Upgradation of existing Housing Units in



His Excellency Dr. P.C. Alexander, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi and Ministers garlanded the Statue of Gandhiji in connection with his birthday on 2-10-'89 at Marina.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi released a Commemorative Stamp, in honour of 'Namakkal Kavignar' Ramalingam Pillai on 19th October 1989. Thiru R. Amirthalingam son of Namakkal Kavignar received the first copy of the album from the Chief Minister.



Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru K. Anbazhagan distributed the prizes on the occasion of the Triplicane Friends Cricket Club's 10th Anniversary Triangular Celebration held at Madras on 14-10-'89.

NEWS IN PICTURES

49th Meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board was held at Secretariat on 16-10-'89. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam presided over the meeting.



A view of the Telugu Ganga Project Canal in the deep cutting.





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

PRESS NOTICE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS

Applications are invited for empanelment from reputed, experienced and well established contractors/firms for carrying out the following works at Ennore Thermal Power Station.

"Rewinding/repair works of generator sator, generator rotor and exciter armature of 60 MW & 110MW sets"

The contractors/firms who have done similar works in various power station for value more than 5 lakhs shall apply for registration.

Contractors/firms desirous of registration should submit their application alongwith list of similar works executed, value of contracts executed and last 3 years annual financial reports/Balance sheets.

The fee for registration which is valid for one year is Rs.25/- (Non Refundable). The same should be submitted by a crossed Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer ETPS/TNEB/Madras-600 057.

The application with complete details should be submitted to Superintending Engineer/Purchase (Thermal) ETPS, Ennore, Madras-57 in a sealed envelope on or before 30.11.1989 superscribing "Application for empanelment of contractors."

CHIEF ENGINEER/ETPS&BBPH

DIPR/557/CA/89/A46

TAMILNADU WATER SUPPLY AND

DRAINAGE BOARD

PROGRAMMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1989-90

TAMIL NADU Water Supply and Drainage Board is vested with the twin task of providing Water Supply and Sewerage facilities throughout the State except Madras Metropolitan area. The programme and achievements of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board during the current financial year are discussed below:

1. Water Supply

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board is implementing Water Supply Schemes in Rural as well as Urban sectors. Under Rural Water Supply programmes several categories are taken up and in fact the Rural sector is given the first preference.

Not covered habitations

As on 1-4-1989, total number of 'not covered' habitations throughout Tamil Nadu was 0323. It is programmed to complete 7168 habitations during this year and the balance before 30-9-1990.

The Government allotted 1,500 borewells under Adverse Seasonal Conditions to be drilled in 'not covered' habitations. This work was also taken up and completed in all respects.

Regular programme

It is programmed to complete 7168 'not covered' habitations as per the Hon'ble Chief Minister's statement made in the floor of the Legislative Assembly. In addition to this, 2862 habitations are proposed to be covered with water

supply with ARWSP and LIC assistance.

The total budget for the Rural Water Supply other than Contingency Plan is Rs. 59.18 crores. Of this, about Rs. 21.5 crores have been spent so far and about 3,500 habitations have been covered.

Western Ghats Development Programme

The Government of India is providing funds for providing water supply to the Western Ghat areas under Western Ghats Development Programme. Under this programme, it has been programmed to cover 33 habitations at an outlay of Rs. 12.810 lakhs out of which so far 12 habitations have been covered at a cost of Rs. 3.010 lakhs.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme

Under this programme which has been designed for the benefit of Tribal areas, it has been targetted to cover 90 habitations at a cost of Rs. 41.640 lakhs during the current year. Out of this, 50 habitations have been covered and the expenditure incurred is around Rs. 23.10 lakhs.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Government of Tamil Nadu has floated a programme to provide water supply to the areas, the dwellers of which are

exclusively Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From out of Minimum Needs programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the target for this component for the current year is to cover 1530 habitations at an outlay of Rs. 11.84 crores. So far during the current year 252 habitations have been covered with an expenditure of Rs. 1.98 crores upto August 1989.

2. CONTINGENCY PLAN

Due to the failure of North East monsoon, there was acute scarcity prevailing throughout the State and there was an urgent necessity to implement Drought Relief Works in the beginning of this current financial year. The Government of TamilNadu had sanctioned 5,000 borewells to be drilled in distress pockets of TamilNadu. Later on the Government of TamilNadu has sanctioned another 1500 borewells under Drought Relief Programme to be drilled in not covered habitations of TamilNadu. All the 6500 borewells have been drilled and brought to the beneficial use of the public and the expenditure to a tune of Rs. 15.50 crores has been incurred for this work.

The above apart, the Government of TamilNadu has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.25 crores for the improvements to the Combined Water Supply Schemes under Drought Relief Programme in Rural and Urban Sectors. Works in 39 Combined Water Supply Schemes have been taken

up and an expenditure of Rs. 2.20 crores has been spent so far.

3. URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Water Supply Schemes in 117 towns are under execution and 38 water supply improvements schemes are also under execution. During the current financial year water supply schemes in 14 towns are proposed to be completed and sewerage schemes in 4 towns are under execution. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 15.90 crores has been allotted for providing water supply and sewerage facilities in the Urban sector. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 9.84 crores has been spent so far and all the works are under progress.

4. TECHNOLOGY MISSION

The Government of India have launched 'Technology Mission on Drinking Water and related Water Management', the objective of which is to provide low cost scientific and technological solutions for providing safe and adequate drinking water to the rural masses on a sustained manner. Under this, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Salem districts have been selected and the works are in execution in these areas. In Ramanathapuram, it is proposed to cover 496 problem habitations for which the Government of India have so far released a sum of Rs. 3.0 crores. In South Arcot district, it is proposed to cover 1219 problem habitations for which the Government of India have

approved the activities to a tune of Rs. 230.85 lakhs. In Salem district, it is proposed to cover 729 problem habitations for which the Government of India have approved the activities to an amount of Rs. 4.60 crores.

During the current year, 20 Desalination Plants, 11 in Ramanathapuram and 9 in South Arcot will be installed. The Government of India have allotted 25 Iron Removal Plants and 15 Defluoridation Plants to TamilNadu which will also be installed during the current year.

Proposals are there to instal Solar Photovoltaic pumping system. Long term solutions like Rain Water Harvesting, Improving traditional sources, etc. are also to be taken up shortly.



Group V SERVICES

The candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the main written examinations conducted by the commission from 16.8.89 to 24.8.89 for Recruitment to the posts included in Group V Services 1987-88 have been selected provisionally for the post under which their register numbers appear below.

1. Assistant in the Office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
650 20362 19503

2. Assistant in the Information Centre at Thanjavur
10465

3. Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service.

159	199	205	246	316	349	387	391	421	561
600	743	872	970	1015	1720	2229	2338	2702	2710
2728	2797	2919	2961	3104	3164	3190	4960	5216	5405
5439	6051	6615	6645	6760	7064	7157	7475	7615	7675
8026	8298	8777	9662	9823	10384	10967	11160	11246-A	11599
11995	12033	12363	12450	12474	12750	13004	13035	13071	13145
13248	13536	13659	13706	13864	13884	14121	14202	14210	14224
14314	14428	14568	14628	14801	14840	15004	15028	15144	15213
15528	15537	15754	15762	16202	16548	16642	16761	16956	17089
17091	17108	17366	17576	17597	17711	17774	17861	17864	17873
18040	18048	18067	19102	19180	19249	19312	19343	19368	19391
19521	19723	20248	20278	20371	20465	20494	20502	20526	20825
20842	20905	21190	21725	21755	21787	22144	22600	22607	22999
23175	23183	24249	24252						

All the other candidates who have appeared for the Main Written Examination have not been selected.

DEPR NO. 2194/MS/89/Kanara ads.

WORLD LEADER NEHRU

By
Dr. M. Karunanidhi

He is a Hero
Who sculptured Freedom for Ind!

Bearing crucial lashes
He walked the Path
Gandhiji trod,
His youth spent
In prison den!

Though fuming in ire when irked
Flames of Sacrifice he nurtured
And born with golden means
He lived with men in indigence.

Touring Ind
Like a whirlwind -

Thunder in words
Manna in smiles
Wisdom in pen
Explosion in deeds
Stubbornness in creeds
Liberty in his veins

He fought with fists
All injustices
And stood as fortress
When in distress,
Giving Indian mass
His cheering solace.

Can anguish accost you
If pure you live?
- He asked as child.

He was grand uncle
To millions:
God and Religion
He respected
And reigned Ind -
No one pained!
He banned obseques



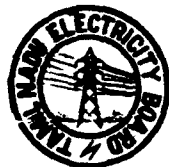
When leaving all the world
And nobly Remained
And Apostle of Peace -
All country mine
All kith and kin!

He never stood
As unapproachable!

Even when peaked in Power
He Remained -

A sweet Salem Mangoe!
A chosen Pearl!
A silken Garb!
A leaping Kaveri!
A Tanjore Temple Tower!
A revered Jawahar!

Translated by: Dr. Krishna Srinivas



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR SUPPLY OF FOLLOWING ITEMS TO
ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION

Sl. No.	Description	Specn. No.	F.M.D.	Estimated value	Due date
1.	Supply of Manganese steel coal crusher hammers	CE 643	Rs.2,000/-	Rs.2.00 Lakhs	8.11.89

Cost of each specification:

For units located within Tamil Nadu

- i) If obtained in person ... Rs.100/-
- ii) If required to be sent by post ... Rs.115/-

For units located outside Tamil Nadu

- i) If obtained in person ... Rs.100/-
- ii) If required to be sent by post ... Rs.125/-

(Inclusive of CST at Rs.10/-)

The Tenders will be opened at 3.00 P.M. on the due date.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or money order to Accounts Officer/ETPS Ennore, Madras-57, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Purchase (Thermal)/ETPS with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address.

Tenders received from those who have not purchased the specification will not be opened. Tenders received after the due date and time will be liable for rejection. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the specification copy or for the delay in postal transit.

The copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders.

CHIEF ENGINEER/ETPS&BBPH.

DIPR/544/ICA/89/Add



tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis. His steadfast loyalty to certain fundamental principles of liberalism give direction to our thought and life. We can understand the endless surprises of his attitudes and actions; all these fall into their place if we remember his faith in democracy and freedom. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed into them a new spirit, a new vitality.

Nehru by his series of public utterances educated our people to an appreciation of the values he had cherished. He fought for a high level of human life and burnt his ideals into the understanding of the common people. By his own powerful and vibrant voice, which we will not hear any more be created, moulded, inspired and kindled a whole generation of Indians, to a loyalty to the five principles which he held so dear. It is not enough to have great ideals. We have to work for their achievement. Time is the essence of the situation and Nehru had a great regard for the sanctity of time. The pitiless exactions of time take no

NEHRU, GREAT EMANCIPATOR OF THE HUMAN RACE

—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
FORMER PRESIDENT OF INDIA

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU was one of the greatest figures of our generation, an outstanding statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a maker of modern India his services were unparalleled. His life and work have had a profound influence on our mental make-up, social structure and intellectual development. It will be difficult to reconcile ourselves to the image of India without Nehru's

active and all-pervasive leadership. An epoch in our country's history has come to a close.

As a man, Nehru combined a fine sensitivity of mind, a rare delicacy of feeling, with large and generous impulses. To the weak and the frustrated his heart went out in profound sympathy.

Nehru held the office of the Prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of independence; and in the long years of his premiership

denial and so the great leader has fallen.

Though in a life of sheltered ease and comfort, he drew himself into the national struggle and became a greater leader second only to Gandhi. The part that he played in the national struggle and in the final settlement of the Indian question in 1947 is a part of recent Indian History.

Nehru realized even before the advent of freedom, that our

economic re-generation, our progressive modern lives cannot be achieved unless there is concerted planning. After the transfer of power, as the Chairman of the Planning Commission it was he that gave dynamism and power to the various plans which are now being implemented.

The path of Nehru as a nation builder in the early years of India's freedom was beset with fantastic difficulties and formidable challenges. The partition of the country resulting in the exodus of millions of people from one part of the sub-continent to the other amidst scenes of appalling riots, loot and arson brought in its wake problems-polical and economic, which defied easy solution. We have outbreaks of communal violence here and there in our country even now. This must have seemed to Nehru a terrific disillusionment of his great work, inherited from Gandhi and developed by himself.

Nehru always had a conviction that India cannot be viewed in isolation from other states of the world. Even before the advent of freedom, he was pleading that the Indian question was a part of the large movement of the oppressed people, fighting against colonialism. He had a love of liberty, not merely for his own people but for all people of the world. He, therefore, expressed sympathy and support for all liberation movements in Africa, Asia and

I am fond of children

I like being with children and even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child. Old people have a habit of delivering sermons and giving good advice to the young. I remember that I disliked this very much long ago when I was a boy. Nothing saddens me so much as the sight of children who are denied education, sometimes denied even food and clothing. If our children to-day are denied education what is our India of to-morrow going to be? It is the duty of the State to provide education for every child in the country. And I would add that it is the duty of the State to provide free education to every child in the country. Unfortunately, we cannot do all these things quickly and suddenly, because of our lack of resources and lack of teachers. But we have to get going.

—Nehru

South America. He believed in the liberty of all without distinction of class, creed or country.

Nehru was a great believer in world peace and the concept of one world community. No one had shown greater faith and allegiance to the charter of the United Nations

than Nehru. He realised that in a thermo-nuclear age, war would mean the extinction of all civilised values. That is why he was convinced that the true role of a statesman in this distracted world lay in the way of lessening tensions and conflicts and bringing about a climate of understanding and mutual accommodation, with a view to settlement of international differences without resort to the horrors of war.

His courage, wisdom and personality has held this country together. It is these qualities which should be cherished, if we are to hold on. Our thoughts to-day go out to him as a great emancipator of the human race, one who has given all his life and energy to the freeing of men's minds from political bondage, economic slavery, social oppression and cultural stagnation.

Among the Galaxy of World Leaders

Among the galaxy of world leaders, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had secured a place of honour for the Indian subcontinent among the comity of nations. He had saved the country from going to ruins through internal squabbles and divisionism and prevented it from economic deterioration.

We are bound to pay our respects to this great man through our words, deeds, integrity and morality.

—Perarignar Anna

JAWAHARLAL

Jawaharlal has undoubted claim to the throne of young India.

His is a majestic role.

Unflinching is his determination and indomitable his courage, what raises him to lofty heights is his unwavering adherence to moral truth and his intellectual character. He has upheld the standard of purity in the midst of political turmoil where deception, including self-delusion so often destroys integrity.

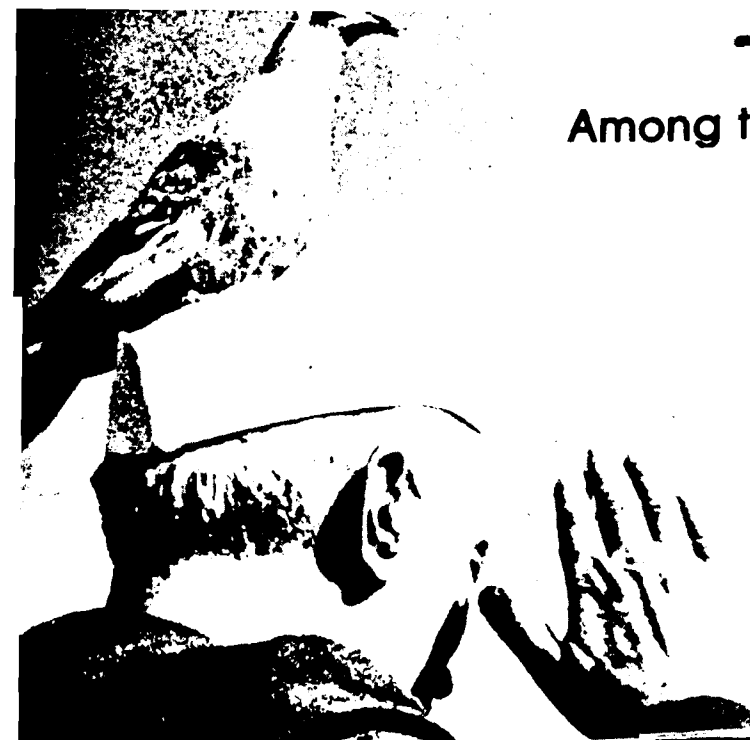
Jawaharlal has never evaded truth

when it brought danger in its wake nor has he made alliance with falsehood when it would have been convenient to do so.

His brilliant mind has always turned away in outspoken disgust from the path of diplomacy where success is as easy as it is mean.

This purity of motive and undeviating pursuit of truth is Jawaharlal's greatest contribution in his fight for freedom.

—Rabindranath Tagore
8th March, 1936



**ADVERTISEMENT NO:56**

Applications are invited for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Port Officer in the Tamil Nadu Port Service to be made by direct recruitment (Rule of reservation of appointments will not apply to this recruitment)

Pay: Rs.5100 - 150 - 5700 Per mensem.

Age: Below 40 years.

Qualification:-

(i) Must hold a certificate of competency having validity throughout the Common Wealth as Master of a foreign going steamship and must have served as Chief Officer;

AND

(ii) Must possess a certificate of sight test in form vision only issued by the Mercantile Marine Department of the Government of India.

Note: Port Officer is eligible for the following concessions:-

- Rent free quarters;
- To undertake private survey of vessels and receive remuneration therefor;
- To go to sea in turn periodically on the ships of any of the Indian Shipping Corporations on deputation and receive sea wages from the shipping companies as applicable to their ranks.

Closing Date: 5.30 P.M. on 27.11.1989

Age limit as on: 1.7.1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's Instructions, etc. to Candidates".

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras - 600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 1.10.1989 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras 600 002 or by Account payee demand draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.10.1989 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras - 600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras - 600 006 (Code No.0800) and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/2180/MS/89/MCS

**TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION****ADVERTISEMENT NO:58**

Applications are invited for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Assistant Editor in the Gazetteer Unit in the Tamil Nadu Archives in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Open Competition: 1

Pay: Rs.1640-60-2600-75-2900 Per Mensem.

Age: Below 35 years as on 1.7.1989

Qualification: A first class Master's Degree in History or Sociology or Politics or Public Administration or Anthropology or Geography or Economics or Commerce or International Law or Constitutional Law or Library Science or Statistics or Journalism or a degree of foreign university in any of these subjects equivalent to Master's degree.

Closing date: 5.30 P.M. on 13-11-1989

Age limit as on: 1.7.89

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities/Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates."

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1989 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-2 or Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-6 (Code No.0800) and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/2126/MS/89

**TNPSC**

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO:59

Applications are invited from among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates only for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Junior Professor of Pre Law Course, in the Law Colleges in the Tamil Nadu Legal Educational Service in the subject of Political Science to be made by direct recruitment.

Pay: Rs.3000-100-3500-125-5000 Per Mensem.

Age: No age limit.

Qualification:

- i) M.A. Degree or a degree of equivalent standard in Political Science at least in second class with not less than 50% of marks in the subject;
- ii) M.L. Degree or a degree of equivalent standard at least in second class with not less than 50% of marks.
- iii) Must have enrolled in the Bar Council.

Closing date: 5.30 P.M. on 13-11-1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities/Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates."

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained free of cost from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number. If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/2132/MS/89/add

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DIPR/Efficient



In connection with the valedictory function of Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Celebrations, His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander and Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi and Ministers garlanded the Nehru statue at the Kathipara junction, Madras on 14th November, 1989.

TAMIL ARASU

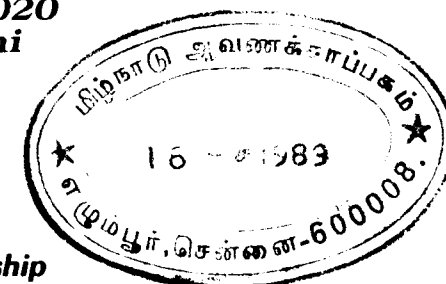
A monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2020
Karthigai - Margazhi

December '89

In this issue:

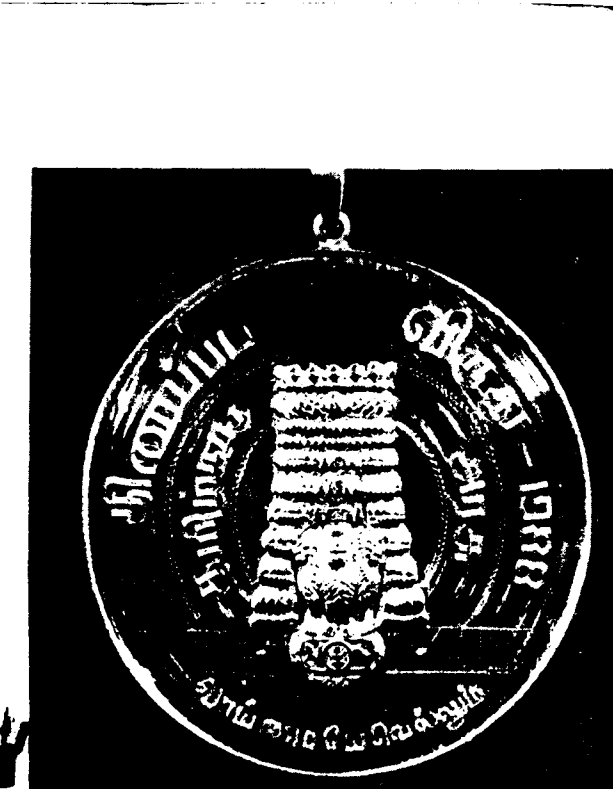
- ★ Film Award Function.
- ★ Nehru, A Great Democrat
- ★ Dr. M.G.R. Memorial — A symbol of Friendship
- ★ Government Museum in Periyar District
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu
- ★ Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation
- ★ TANSI
- ★ TANCOF
- ★ Arumuga Navalar - Pioneer of Tamil Prose — Thiru M.K. Eelaventhan
- ★ Government gives Thiru Srikanth Free House Plot.
- ★ Results of the General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1989
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission - Advertisement.



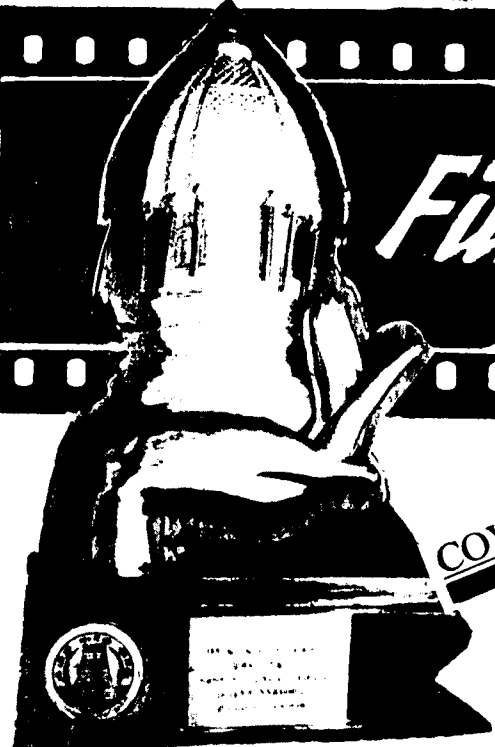
Towards the goal of Democracy

It is not enough if democracy is a form of Government only. Every man must have a feeling of democracy in his mind. Like America, India has faith in democracy. Democracy provides opportunity for trial and error so that we may mend ourselves. This experimentation helps us to achieve the ideal by integrating our ability, intellect and power.





Film Award Function



COVER STORY

AT a glittering and colourful function in front of Valluvar Kottam, the State Film Awards were distributed by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 15th November 1989.

The function was arranged at a specially erected dais overlooking the road junction in front of the Valluvar Kottam to enable film fans to witness the proceedings and cheer their favourite stars as they received the awards.

Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism welcomed the gathering and said the revival of the film awards marked the fulfilment of another promise made by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Besides cash awards and shields for four feature films, 23 individual awards were given to leading film personalities from all spheres. The awards were decided upon by a special panel headed by Thiru. Justice S. Mohan.

Presiding over the function, the Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru. Pon. Muthuramalingam, said the Chief Minister himself had played a major role in the evolution of Tamil films and had created a revolution by scripting films like 'Parasakthi' and 'Manohara'.

Giving away the awards, the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi announced that the special grant his Government had decided to offer to slick,

small budget films would be extended to those which were to be censored and released from January 1, 1990. These films, which should have between 12 and 30 prints made for distribution, would be eligible for a grant of Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.3 lakhs.

The Chief Minister invited suggestions from the film industry to enable the Government to formulate a scheme to provide relief to indigent artistes who were now struggling for survival. He recalled that during his first tenure as Chief Minister he had created a trust of Rs. 1 lakh from a purse offered to him by the industry to provide a monthly assistance of Rs. 100 to indigent artistes. At present, seven artistes/ technicians were receiving this assistance.

He explained the various steps taken by his Government to save the film industry when it

faced a crisis in May-June this year and to protect the interests of various sectors involved in the making of film. Entertainment and other taxes had been reduced to make it viable for the theatres.

The Chief Minister said he was very happy to institute a new award in the name of his friend and leading film personality, late Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. He gave the M.G.R. awards to Thiru Sivaji Ganesan and Thiru. Rajnikanth.

On behalf of the award winners Thiru. Sivaji Ganesan, Thiru. Rajnikanth, Thiru. V.K. Ramaswamy, Tmt. Manorama, Thiru. Vijayakanth and Thiru. Illaiyaraja thanked the Government and the Chief Minister for taking interest in the welfare of those connected with the industry.





Thiru.K. Rajamanickam, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations, proposed a vote of thanks.

Award Winners

First prize of Rs.1 lakh cash awarded to the feature film 'Poo Pootha Nandavanam'.

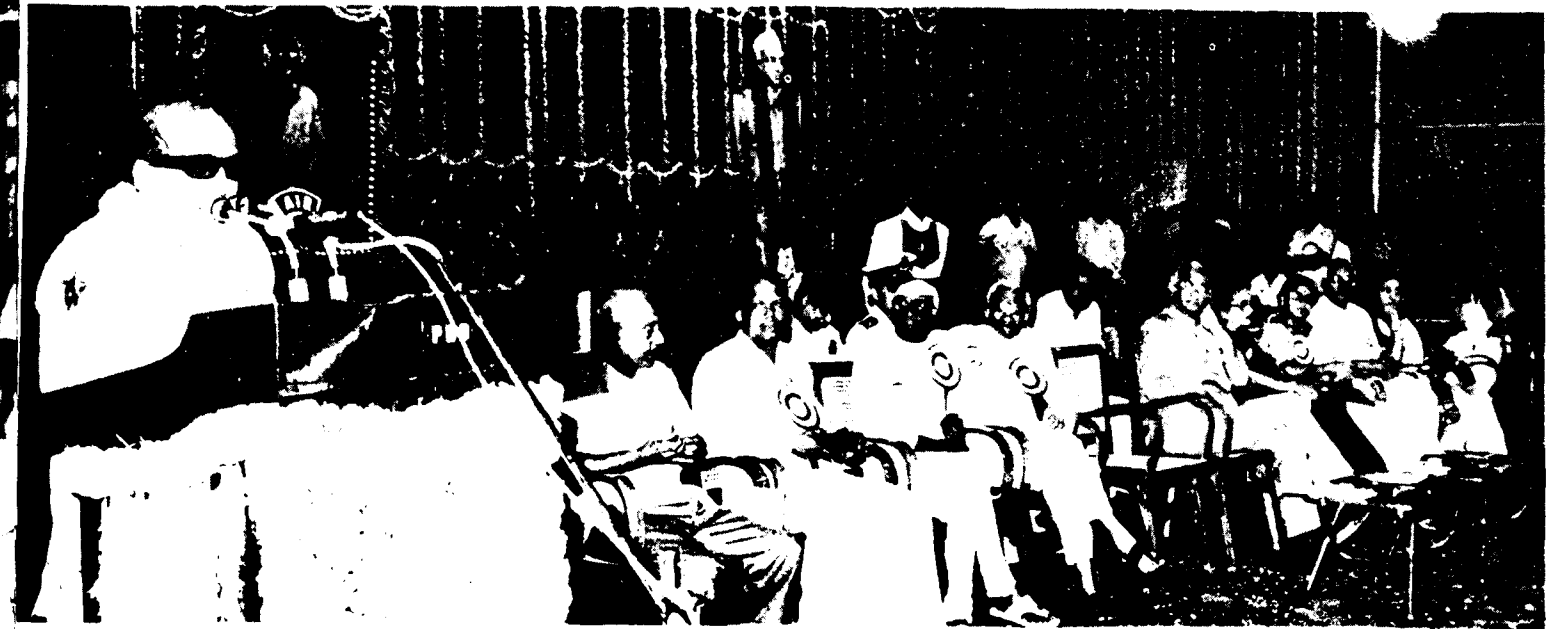
Second prize of Rs.50,000/- awarded to 'Paasapparavaigal'.

Third prize of Rs.25,000/- awarded to Agni Natchatiram'.

Special award of Rs.25,000/- awarded to 'Idhu Namma Alu'.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (1) Best Director | - P.R. Devaraj |
| (2) Best Actor | - Vijayakanth |
| (3) Best Actress | - Saritha |
| (4) Actor | |
| (Special prize) | - Karthik |
| (5) Actress | |
| (Special prize) | - Rathika |
| (6) Best Story writer | - R.P. Viswam |

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (7) Best Dialogue writer | - M.S.Madhu |
| (8) Best Music Director | - Illaiyaraja |
| (9) Best Lyricist | - Pulamaipithan |
| (10) Best Playback singer | - Jesudoss |
| | (male) |
| (11) Best Playback singer | - Chitra |
| | (female) |
| (12) Best Cameraman | - Ajayan Vincent |
| (13) Best Sound Recordist | - Sampath |
| (14) Best Stunt Master | - Thiruvurur M.S. Doss |
| (15) Best Art Director | - P. Nagaraja Rao |
| (16) Best Dance Master | - Sundaram |
| (17) Best Film Editor | - P. Lenin |
-
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Raja Sandow Memorial Award | (1) Marcus Partley | (2) Director Krishnan |
| 2) Kalaivanar Memorial Award | (1) Manorama | (2) V.K. Ramaswamy |
| 3) M.G.R. Memorial Award | (1) Sivaji Ganesan | (2) Rajni Kanth |



NEHRU, A GREAT DEMOCRAT

THE Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, and the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, paid rich tributes to Pandit Nehru on November 14, 1989, recalled his peerless service to the nation at a function got up by the Government of Tamil Nadu to celebrate the valedictory of the Nehru Centenary Celebrations at Valluvar Kottam.

The Governor, who presided said if the nation after four decades of its Independence, was able to hold general elections, maintain democracy, ensure freedom of the Press and independence of the Judiciary, the credit should go to Nehru.

He also, said the prophet of non-alignment and the architect of modern India conceived the Parliamentary type of democracy when it was not totally accepted during his time. Nehru persisted with his ideal because he had faith in people. He was a greatest democrat, who believed that the press should be nurtured and nothing should be done to stifle its voice.

The Chief Minister quoting from

the writings and speeches of Nehru, recalled the latter's selfless service, dedication, commitment to democracy and the love and affection he bestowed on people. He said he had always felt that political differences should never be allowed to stand in the way of perpetuating the memory of great leaders like Nehru. Tamil Nadu would cherish such political culture for ever.

The Chief Minister read out on the occasion a poem he had authored on Nehru in 1970 while celebrating the latter's birthday in the city.

He said a Rs. 2.19 crore children's block now nearing completion at the campus of the Stanley Medical College would be named after Nehru.

He said Nehru was firmly against regimentation of Indian culture and wanted its diversity preserved. In fact, addressing the 1953 AICC Session Nehru had likened such moves to fascism and Nazism and said that all languages and cultures of the country should be respected. Thiru. C. Subramaniam said the democracy founded by Nehru was at cross roads as there were several evil forces like

corruption, violence and other ills.

Thiru. T. Chengalvarayan, said Nehru was a champion of disarmament, and keen to ensure that the fruits of economic development reached all sections of society.

Thiru. Pon. Muthuramalingam, Minister for Information and Labour, said Nehru was one who believed in unity in diversity. The greatest democrat would ever be remembered by the people.

Thiru. A. Gnanam, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, said Nehru was a great patriot and the builder of modern India.

Thiru. M.M. Rajendran I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government, who welcomed the gathering, said the best homage to Nehru would be to follow his footsteps.

Tmt. Ackama Alexander gave away prizes to the winners of the State-level elocution competition on Nehru.

Tmt. Jayanthi I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism proposed a vote of thanks.



With best compliments from



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in TamilNadu State.

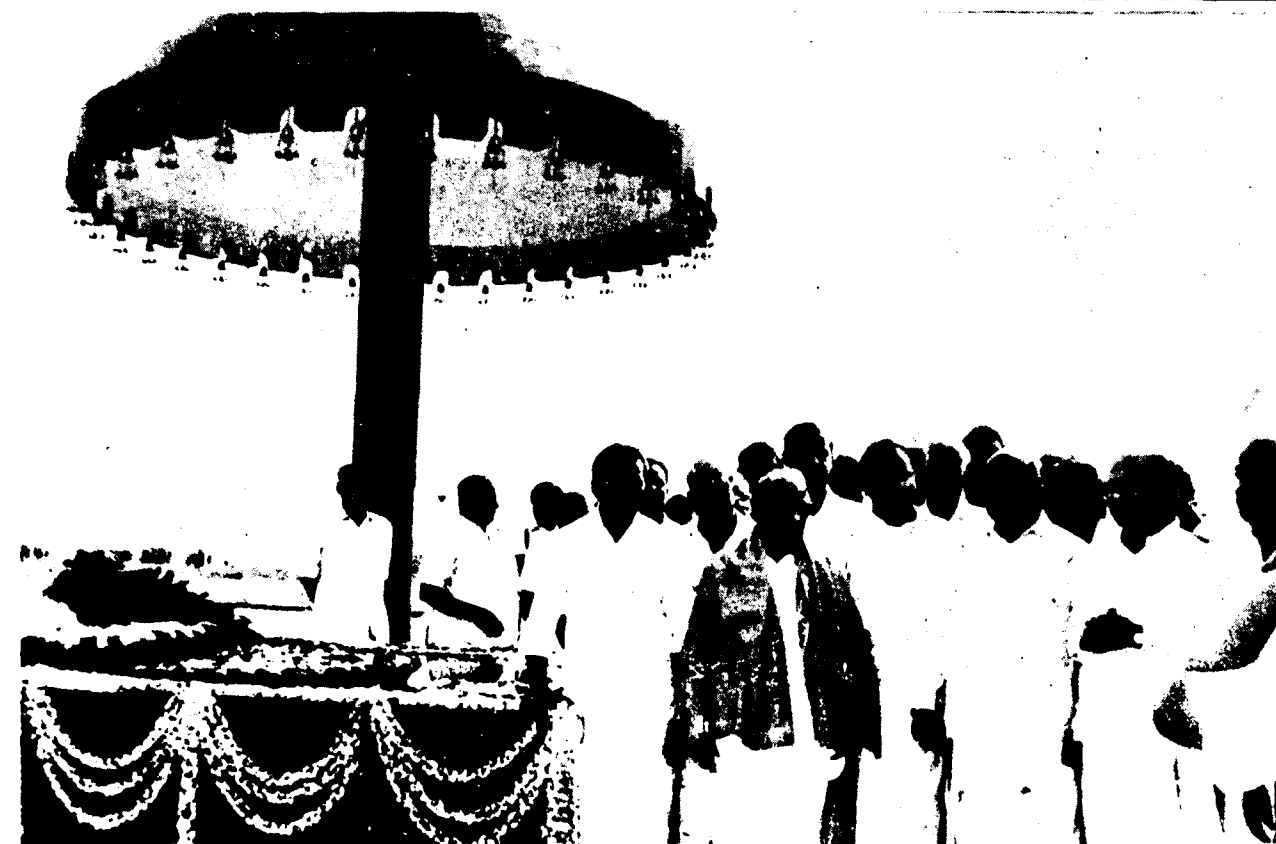
Regional Office, Vellore 632 001, North Arcot-Ambedkar District



The candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Main Written Examination conducted by the Commission on 24th and 25th October, 1989, for recruitment to the post of Assistant Dental Surgeon in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna-Salai, Madras-2. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

6	9	13	34	36	41
58	60	66	70	81	82
102	116	126	132	137	146
155	156	159	186		

DPR/2521/MS-89-efficient



Dr. M.G.R. MEMORIAL — A SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP

Dr. M.G.R. Memorial on the Marina was declared open by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 15th November 1989 who described it as a symbol of friendship.

The Rs.33 lakh memorial erected by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the former Chief Minister has been got up in the form of an umbrella, signifying his "quality of providing shelter to those who sought his help."

Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, welcomed the gathering.

Thiru. A.V. Sathyakaman, Chief Engineer, P.W.D. said the memorial has been got on a four-acre site. Polished granite, marble and Kota stones had been used in paving and decorating the memorial. Colour slabs had been used in the construc-

tion of the umbrella. He said that Rs. 3.5 lakhs had been spent on providing illumination.

The Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., said that by implementing various welfare schemes, M.G.R. had earned the appreciation of people, particularly the poor.

Thiru. P.H. Pandian, former Speaker, assailed those who raised objection to the inauguration of the memorial. He was sorry that it had become a fashion to denigrate good deeds. He was not one of those who would criticise good deeds for political gain and as a true follower of M.G.R., he said he considered it an honour to participate in the function.

The Minister for Public Works, Thiru. Durai Murugan, said the memorial was designed and built

under the personal supervision of the Chief Minister. Care had been taken to see that the design blended with the natural surroundings.

The Chief Minister, he said, went into even finer details such as or-nating the memorial with bells for relief and providing fountains on the lawns. He and the Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru. Pon. Muthuramalingam, who presided said they were struck by the interest taken by Chief Minister in getting the memorial ready in six months. The Chief Minister visited the spot more than a dozen times to see the progress for himself and suggested changes.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi became emotional more than once as he recalled his friendship with M.G.R. spanning over 40 years. He could not forget the days when they were close in the



field of cinema and in politics. They parted company in 1972, yet they

did not go down in each other's esteem and love, he said.

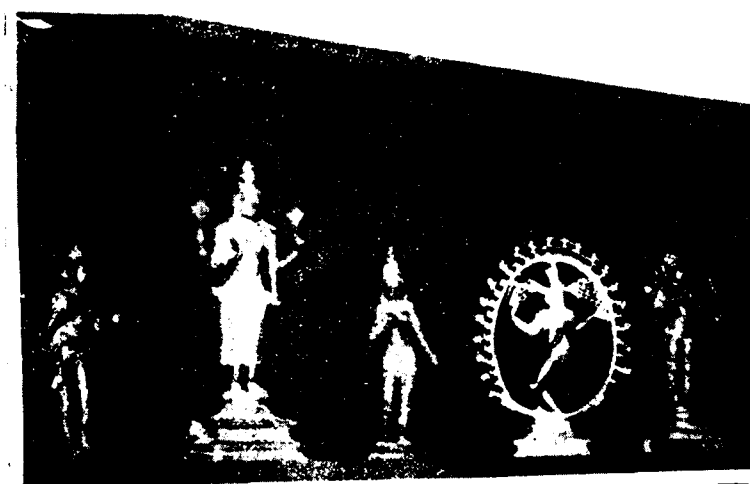
Dismissing the criticism of "ulterior motive" in putting up the memorial, the Chief Minister said that ideological differences, particularly in politics, should not be construed as personal hatred. Periyar E.V.R. was critical of Mahatma Gandhi and opposed him tooth and nail on several occasions. But immediately after the death of the Father of the Nation, Periyar suggested that India, should be named as Gandhinadu. Again Periyar was critical of Rajaji on several issues, but no one would have forgotten how he cried like a child when Rajaji passed away.

As their disciple, the Chief Minister said, he could not be different. True, there were occasions when his relations with M.G.R. were strained and they had traded charges, exchange harsh words against each other. There were punishments too. But their personal

regard and mutual love transcended political rivalry. Immediately on assuming office as Chief Minister, M.G.R. invited him, for some discussion in room close to the Assembly Chambers. "In the course of the talk, I addressed him, as C.M., but M.G.R. took friendly exception and said that I should call him only as M.G.R. Such was our friendship," he said.

Similarly, when M.G.R. fell seriously ill in 1984 and the then Governor had called upon the people to offer prayers, the Chief Minister said, he wrote get-well messages wishing M.G.R. a speedy recovery. Even many of his partymen could not understand his real love for M.G.R. It would be against the traditions of Tamils not to perpetuate the memory of a person who had great concern for people, he said.

Thiru.K. Rajamanickam, I.A.S. Director of Information and Public Relations, proposed a vote of thanks.



GOVERNMENT MUSEUM IN PERIYAR DISTRICT

M. Mohan, Curator.

THE word meaning of Museum is: collection of historical, artistic, natural and pre-historic objects and preservation of those objects which illustrate the phenomena of nature. Hence the museum has necessarily become "the store house of knowledge." One may also interpret that the museum is "the abode of Goddess of Learning." The Government Museum, Erode is the sixth district museum under the department of Museums. It was opened to the public on 7th October 1987. It is housed in the municipal office compound in Brough road. It is a multipurpose Museum and illustrates subjects containing the following sections, namely, Periyar District Sculptures, paintings, Arts, and Archeology, Numismatics, Anthropology, Geology, Natural sciences ie. Zoology and Botany.

PERIYAR DISTRICT GALLERY:

The entrance gallery called the Periyar District gallery illustrates the salient features of Periyar District in various fields such as. Historical monuments, Industry, Mineralogy and Agriculture. The photographs of temples in and around Periyar District are displayed in the monuments section. The Industries section contains the cloth products.

SCULPTURES GALLERY:

The part of Kong country in Periyar District was once ruled by the kings of Chera, Chola, Pandyas. During their rule, artistic work were done in temple architecture and in stone

sculptures. The stone images of Dakshinamoorthy, Ganesa, Kali, Siva, Chandikeswarar, Gajalakshmi, Jyesta



Devi and Bairava belonging to the periods from 8th century A.D. to 17th century A.D. are displayed in the gallery.

BRONZE GALLERY:

The museum possess one of the world's cultural wealth of bronzes. The art of making Bronze images was highly developed during Tamil dynasty in TamilNadu. The Bronze images of Chola period are shown with divine beauty and grace. The most notable ones are the images depicting the dance of siva (Nataraja) from Tanjore, and of Durga, Sri Devi, Vishnu, and Bhu Devi.

PAINTINGS GALLERY:

The painting section contains the traditional and contemporary art.

NUMISMATICS GALLERY:

The Erode museum is noted for its richest collection of coins among the District museums. The electroplated



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metal cast coins representing various dynasties in India are displayed. The reserve collection consists of numerous coins that belong to Vijayanagar, Mysore, Mughals, Chera, Chola, Pandya, East India Company and Foreign countries.

PREHISTORIC GALLERY:

Plenty of megalithic sites are found elsewhere in Periyar District. The museum possesses collections of burial urns, bead ornaments, potsherds excavated at Kodumanal of Periyar District. The objects collected in Kodumanal such as potsherds beads, stone tools, beads are displayed in the gallery.

ETHNOLOGY GALLERY:

The Sholaga tribes are dwelling in the hamlet of Burgur hills in Periyar District. The museum possesses a large ethnographic collection of the tribes of the Burgur hills. The socio-culture of these tribal people are illuminated through diorama.

NATURAL SCIENCES GALLERY:

All living things in the world depend upon each other in search of food. Most of the essential domestic needs are obtained from plants and animals. In the gallery of Economic products, few vegetables, raw materials, forest products, timbers, and cottage industry products are exhibited. An effort has been made to present the inter-relationship of geology, botany and zoology, through dioramas. In geology wing, some minerals, fossils and plant which occur in TamilNadu are exhibited. The prehistoric animals which lived

in the past are illuminated through dioramas in a separate panel.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Special exhibitions of important recent additions are conducted in the Museum. Film shows for the public are arranged on every first and third Saturdays in the Museum between 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.

Museum working hours: 9.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 2.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. The museum is closed on all Fridays, second Saturdays and National Holidays.

MIGHTY MINDS OF OLD

"Every Country is my Country
Every man is my Kinsman"

-Puram 192

"யாழும் ஊரே, யாவரும் கேளிர்!"

-புறம் 192

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

TAMIL CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

The Madras Presidency is habitat of the Tamil race whose civilization was the most ancient and a branch of whom called the Sumarians spread a vast civilization on the banks of the Euphrates, in very ancient times, whose astrology, religious lore, morals, furnished the foundation for the Assyrian and

Babylonian civilization, and whose mythology was the source of the Christian Bible. Another branch of the Tamilians spread from the Malabar coast and gave rise to the wonderful Egyptian civilization, and the Aryans also are indebted to this race in many respects.

-Swamy Vivekananda.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

TAMIL NADU Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) has been the prime mover of Industrial growth in Tamil Nadu in the last two decades. Incorporated in 1965, as a Public Limited Company, wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu to run a cement plant in Alangulam and Continuous Steel Casting Plant in Arakkonam. Subsequently, TIDCO expanded its activities in setting up large and medium scale industries in joint sector in consonance with the Government of India's policy.

TIDCO has sponsored industrial projects in Public and Joint Sector and in diversified areas such as for the manufacture of Cement, Steel, Fertilizers, Chemicals, Drugs, Engineering Goods, Finished Leathers, Industrial Explosives, T.V. Sets, Watches etc., to cater to the needs of general public. In keeping with the present trend of developing hightech areas and more petrochemical projects TIDCO is laying thrust on development of

more projects to accelerate industrial growth by ensuring uniform dispersal throughout the State with preference given to backward areas.

A number of industrial projects are being run by TIDCO in the Joint Sector. The normal pattern of equity holding in a Joint Sector company is : 26% by TIDCO, 25% by the private sector promoter and 49% by the Financial Institutions and the Public. The management of a Joint Sector Company rests mainly with the private sector promoter under the general superintendence and control of the Board of Directors whose Chairman would be a nominee of TIDCO. With a view to widen its activity and sponsor more number of projects, the concept of Associate Sector which provides for reduced participation upto 11% in the equity capital of the new company is also proposed to be followed in future. TIDCO sponsored projects get the benefit of TIDCO's umbrella in securing Government approvals/licences/clearances, land, water and power supplies, financial

and raw materials tie-ups and other assistance as may be required.

TIDCO has so far successfully sponsored 47 companies for implementing 54 projects out of which 4 companies are in the public sector and 43 in the Joint Sector. The total capital outlay of these projects works out to Rs. 968 crores. TIDCO's investment on these projects works out to about Rs. 82 crores. The total employment potential of these projects both direct and indirect is 40,000. Of these, 40 projects (8 in the Public Sector and 32 in the Joint Sector) are already under production.

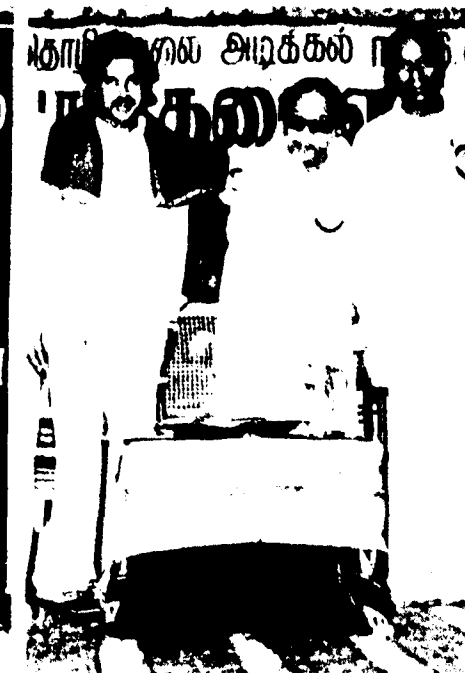
TIDCO is at present, having 14 projects under various stages of implementation. These include among others joint sector projects like the petrochemical project for the manufacture of Polyols and Propylene glycols by UB Petroproducts Ltd., Dyna Lamps Project, Casing Project of Titan Watches Ltd., Jelly Filled Telephone Cables Project at Arakkonam, a Soyabean Oil Project at Pollachi, Pesticides and Fructose Syrup Projects at Cuddalore Industrial complex and Sheet Glass Project at Bhuvanagiri. In the Public Sector, the new schemes proposed are Ammonium Nitrate/Nitric Acid Project and M/s Tamil Nadu Magnesium and Marine Chemicals Limited.

In the last seven months, TIDCO has approached the State Government approvals for four new projects, out of which the Hon'ble Chief Minister has consented to lay the foundation stones for two projects viz., M/s Pilco Glass Company Limited, M/s Tantech Agro Chemicals Limited.

The authorised share capital of TIDCO is Rs. 85 crores of which Rs. 81.23 crores has been paid up so far.

TIDCO, having implemented a large number of schemes successfully, now is looking forward with confidence for promoting many more new projects.

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BY
DR. KALAIKAR M. KARUNANIDHI
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER
OF
TAMIL NADU
ON 28-09-1989





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders (Two part tenders) addressed to "The Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I" are invited in triplicate by the undersigned at his office at III Floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 for the following work.

1. Name of work : North Madras Thermal Power Project - I Stage - 3 x 210 MW - Units 1, 2 & 3 circulating water system civil works.
2. Specification No. : SECT. I/NMTPP/9
3. Approximate total value of work : Rs.33 crores
4. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)
5. Due date and time for Receipt of Tenders : Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 27th December, 1989.
6. Opening date and time for technical bids : At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 27th December, 1989.
7. Cost of Specification:
 - Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.750/- (Rupees Seven hundred and fifty only)
 - Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.825/- (Rupees Eight hundred and twenty five only)
8. Submission of bid : This is a "Two Part" tender. Submission of bids shall be in two parts in conformity with cl.No.16 section A3 of the specification. Any tender not submitted in conformity with this clause will be rejected.

Copies of Tender specification will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 15.11.89 and upto 5 P.M. on 23.12.89 by remitting the cost of specification either by Cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, mentioning the specification No. and presenting the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras 600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post, Rs.50/- (Rupees Fifty only) should be paid extra for postage. Generally only one copy of the specification will be issued to a bidder. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I/III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The Tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

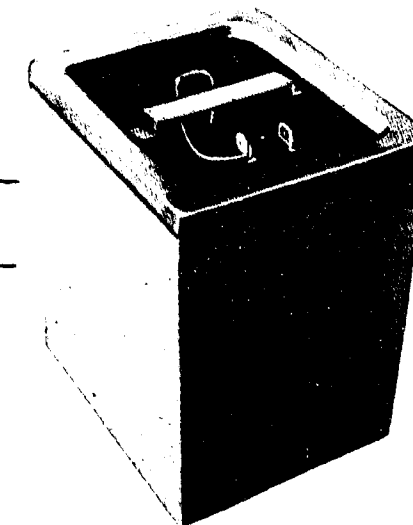
The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor, and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN

DIPR/2434/MS/89/MCS



TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION



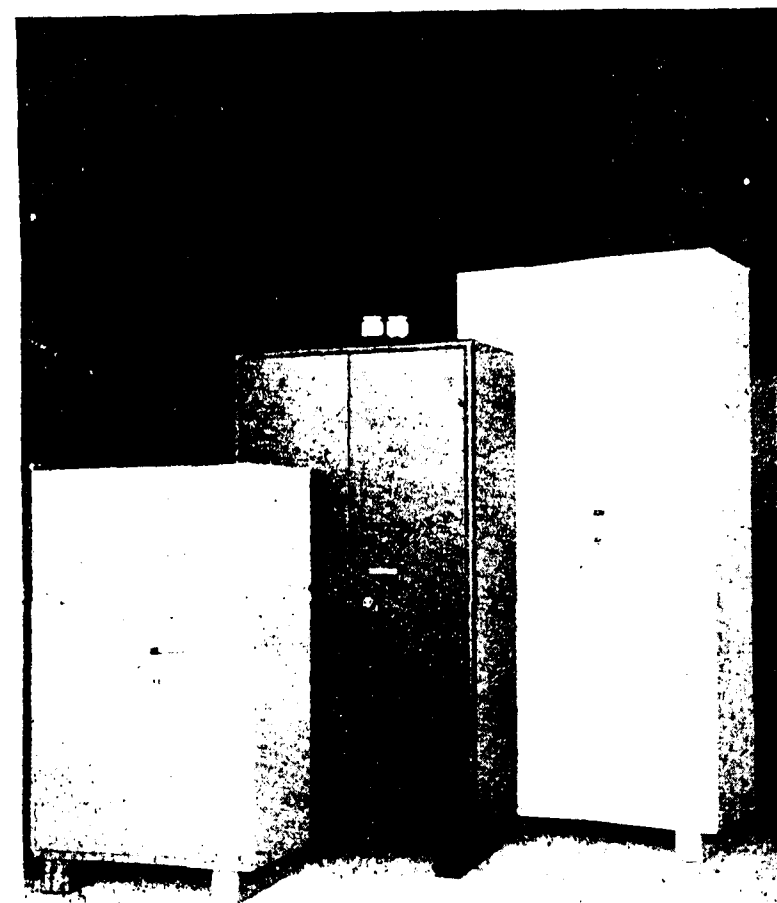
TAMIL NADU Small Industries Corporation Ltd., popularly known as TANSI, is a multi-product manufacturing organisation. It is a Tamil Nadu Government undertaking. TANSI has 47 manufacturing units and 7 Sales Centres.

Product range:

- i) Light Engineering goods,
- ii) Steel and Wooden furniture,
- iii) Iron Castings,
- iv) Sheet metal components
- v) Forged products,
- Die Cast Components

- vi) India Mark-II Deep Well and extra Deep Well Hand Pumps,
- vii) Machine Tools,
- viii) Light and Heavy Structural,
- ix) Galvanised Transmission Towers,
- x) Spirit based products

Over the years, the turnover of TANSI has increased from Rs. 390 Lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 3,106 Lakhs in 1988-89. During 89-90, the sales are expected to be much higher. Presently orders received from various States for supply of Ballot Boxes, supply of teaching materials



to Schools under the 'Operation Black Board Scheme' are being made apart from the sale of products mentioned above.

TANSI is legitimately proud in having executed the orders for fabrication, supply and erection of 31 micro-wave towers upto a height of 100 metres, much ahead of competitors to Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, in the remote areas of Rajasthan under hazardous circumstances. Recently supply of transmission towers to electricity Board, heavy structures for Hydel projects in Tamil Nadu, viz. Vaigai, Pykara and Bhavani, structural works in various sugar mills, and cement plants in the State have been undertaken by TANSI. TANSI had also supplied earlier shroud Assembly and heat Shield to the technical satisfaction of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum, for their P.S.L.V. Space Project. The Structural Unit at Trichy is being expanded to cater to manufacture heavy structural fabrication and Aero-space Hardware. The supply of pumps to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Metro Water in time has helped to tackle the water problem in the recent drought.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E),

TAMIL NADU, MADRAS - 600 018

ATTENTION

ALL TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT PROVIDENT FUND SUBSCRIBERS

It is notified for information of all subscribers that the work of despatch of GPF account slips for the year 1988-89 has commenced in this office. Our aim is to place these Account Slips in your hands before the end of November '89. They are being sent to the Heads of Offices where you worked in February '89.

Utmost care has been taken to ensure accuracy of accounts. However, for reasons beyond our control, should you notice any discrepancies in your accounts, you are advised to write to the following officer of this office immediately, with full particulars of recovery, through your Head of Office.

Compliance with these requirements will enable this office to ensure timely settlement of your Missing Credits. All your letters may be superscribed 'PROVIDENT FUND COMPLAINT' to enable us to have your case looked into promptly and advise you of the position, expeditiously.

Assuring you of our best attention at all times.

Shri. C.V. Raman,
Accounts Officer - FM I Section,
Office of the Accountant General (A&E),
261, Anna Salai,
Teynampet,
Madras - 600 018.

Note: HAVE YOU FILED YOUR G.P.F. NOMINATION?

THE ROLE OF TANCOF

THE TamilNadu Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation (TANCOF) was registered on 1-1-1981 as the implementing body in Tamil Nadu for the Vegetable Oil Project of the NDDB.

The main objective of TANCOF is to carry out activities conducive to the socio-economic development of oilseed growers of the Cooperative Societies by integrating effectively Production, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of Oil and Oil products.

The Authorised Share Capital of TANCOF is Rs. 5 crores. The membership of TANCOF is open to Registered Primary OGCS, in the area of operation and NDDB. The paid up Share Capital is Rs. 97,39,500. Of which, NDDB has contributed Rs. 88,88,500 and the balance amount of Rs. 8,51,000 has been contributed by the OGCS.

The total outlay of the Project is estimated at Rs. 15.6 crores of which about Rs. 8.40 crores is loan and Rs. 7.2 crores is grant from NDDB to TANCOF in the ratio of 54% and 46% respectively. Over and above the Project outlay, NDDB is also extending financial support to TANCOF for procurement of oilseeds by way of short-term loans at reasonable rate of interest. A sum of Rs. 7.67 crores has so far been availed of by the Federation for its developmental activities.

The Project Area is confined to groundnut cultivation only at

present in 20 taluks initially, ie. 9 taluks in North Arcot, 8 taluks in South Arcot and 3 taluks in Chengai Anna districts. Establishment of 335 Anand pattern OGCS to cover an area of 92,000 ha. of groundnut by enrolling 82,000 grower members under TANCOF is the basic strategy of the Project.

The Federation so far has registered 335 OGCS and has covered 1,01,068 ha. of groundnut area by enrolling 55,529 grower members upto 30-6-89 during 88-89. The Federation has established an Area Agronomic Centre cum District Farm at Neyveli (102 ha.) for production of improved seeds and to meet the training needs of the member farmers, societies and staff of the Federation. This centre has been recognised by Government of India. (Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) for producing breeder seeds. The AAC has produced 61

tonnes of breeder and 11 tonnes of Foundation seeds upto 30-6-89 during 88-89. The Federation has distributed 982 tonnes of improved groundnut seeds and has procured 7,702 tonnes of pods.

The processing Plants one at Vridhachalam and the other at Tiruvannamalai, previously owned by TamilNadu Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (TANFED) had been acquired by TANCOF in September 1985 with a crushing capacity of 166 tonnes of pods per day. The Plants had been transferred at a cost of Rs. 305 lakhs. Subsequently a proposal has been drawn for renovating/strengthening the existing plants at a cost Rs. 461 lakhs. The Groundnut Processing Plant at Tiruvannamalai has been renovated and commissioned during 1988 increasing the total capacity to 216 tonnes of pods/day. The renovation of Vridhachalam Plant is likely to be taken up during this year and



on completion of the above renovation work.

The two Plants have crushed 12,382 tonnes of groundnut kernel and produced 445 tonnes of expeller oil, 548 tonnes of refined oil, 7,682 tonnes of cake, 305 tonnes of solvent extracted oil and 4,020 tonnes of De-oiled cake from 1-7-88 to 30-6-89.

The Federation has established a Packaging Station (15 tonnes of oil per day) at Guindy in MADRAS for packing of oils in different consumer packs of 15 kg tins, 5 kg, 1 kg and 1/2 kg. poly bottles and sachets. The Federation has entered the market with two products with brand name PURENUT (expeller groundnut oil) and WINNER (refined groundnut oil).

The Federation has marketed 3,176 tonnes of purenut oil, 559 tonnes of winner oil, 2,807 tonnes of cake, 299 tonnes of extracted oil and 4,061 tonnes of De-oiled cake. It has also marketed 449 tonnes of refined rapeseed oil and 1,225 tonnes of

refined soyabean oil allotted by NDDB from 1-7-88 to 30-6-89.

TANCOF has taken up the packing of imported RBD palmolein issued by Government of India for PDS in TamilNadu in consumer packs since June'88. The above job has been taken up to utilise our packing facilities for the optimum capacity and also increase the revenue of TANCOF of offset the losses incurred in indigenous oil due to present market situation. TANCOF has invested about Rs. 15 lakhs for expanding the packing facilities from 15 TPD at OPU Guindy and established 60 TPD packing facility at Tiruvannamalai Plant. So far, TANCOF has distributed 4,005 tonnes of palmolein.

To effectively operate the above scheme, TANCOF has obtained a Government guarantee to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs which is utilised to get the palmolein from STC for a month. As soon as the packed oil is lifted by various PDS units and amount realises, the cost of oil is remitted to STC.

NDDB has approved the expansion of the Project to six more districts of Oilseeds growing "Thrust" districts namely Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur in TamilNadu identified by the Technology Mission for edible oilseeds in Phase-II with an estimated outlay of over Rs. 29,419 crores under three tier set up namely OGCS at village level, Regional Cooperative Union at district level and Federation at State Level. The expansion of Project envisages to cover 6 lakh ha. under oilseeds by forming 665 OGCS. The project provides for creation of 400 tonnes of additional processing facilities in the Project districts. At the request of TANCOF, while it is under consideration by the Government, NDDB has reviewed the proposal for expansion earlier given and now are coming out with a revised project report presented to TANCOF on 16-10-89 seeking approval.

The organisation of additional cooperative will be taken up in the six main districts mentioned in the earlier paragraphs.

ARUMUGA NAVALAR

Pioneer of Tamil Prose

M.K. EELAVENTHAN



Eelam's contribution to Tamil:

FROM time immemorial Tamil Nadu and Tamil Eelam have contributed their share for the enrichment of Tamil language, culture and the Tamilian way of life. Eelathu Puthandevanar, Eelathu Naganar from the Sangam Age and other eminent poets, writers and intellectuals like Nallur Arasakesari, Sababathi Navalar, Sangara pandithar, Pulolay Kathirvelpillai, C.V. Thamothearampillai, Chunnagam Kumarasamy pulavar, Navaliur Somasundara pulavar, Nallur Gnanaprakasari, Vibulanatha Adigal of Batticaloa, Kanagasundaram of Trincomalee, Pandithamani Kanapathipillai and Father Thaninayagam have in their own way enriched the Tamil language and literature. It can be safely said that Tamil Eelam has contributed its highest for promotion of Tamil language, literature, architecture, science, technology and the cultural growth of Tamils.

Navalar awakened the Tamil consciousness:

The early part of the 19th century was a dark period for the Eelam Tamils. Tamil Eelam was under the

alien British rule. There was the danger of the Tamils losing their language, culture, their way of life and their religious beliefs. During this crucial period, Arumuganavalar the champion of Saivism (Hinduism) and the pioneer of Tamil prose appeared in the scene. It was left to Arumuganavalar to awaken the consciousness of the Tamils and to make them aware of their plight and to make them understand what was in store for them.

Navalar's translation of the Bible:

He was a good friend of Father Percival who was a preacher and teacher at Jaffna Central College. When Father Percival requested Navalar to translate the Bible into Tamil, Navalar happily undertook the task. Even the Tamil scholars of Madras of the 19th century acclaimed his translated version as the best translation. This aspect of his life revealed not only his command of English and Tamil but also proclaimed to the world his broad-based thinking and religious tolerance.

Birth and early childhood:

Arumuganavalar was born in Nallur the once glorious capital city of Tamil Eelam, on December

18th 1822 and passed away at the age of 56 on 5th December 1879. His father Kandhar and mother Sivagamy were deeply religious and pious and Navalar imbibed those qualities. Even in his early age there was evidence to show that he possessed qualities that will one day make him an outstanding personality. Even in his teens he mastered Tamil, Sanskrit, English, and made an indepth study of Tamil grammar, language, literature and religious works. It is on record that at the very young age of nine he completed a drama script of his father who passed away without completing it. Scholars who have gone through this work were of praise for the originality he showed in the field of drama.

Eminent writer and silver tongued orator:

Arumuganavalar was an eminent writer and was a 'silver tongued' orator. He was a pioneer in the field of prose writing. In the 19th century the Tamil prose style was in its infancy. Rev. Winslow who compiled the English Tamil dictionary in 1862 said "Prose style is yet in a formative state and will well repay the labour of accurate scholars in moulding it properly. Many natives who write poetry readily can't write a page of correct prose." It was during this critical period Navalar appeared in the Tamil literary scene and brought out prose works which are cherished by the Tamil scholars as outstanding achievements. Parithimal Kalaignar later described Navalar as "வசன நடை கைவந்த வடிவாளர்" (The best exponent of Tamil prose)



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi administered the National Integration Pledge to a large gathering of Government employees and others at the Secretariat on 25th November 1989.

High moral stature:

The writings and pronouncements of public men have little or nothing to do with their private life. One English writer in his deathbed confessed "Follow my writings but not my life." But the life of Arumuganavalar was in total conformity with all what he said and wrote. He maintained a high moral standard in both private and public. Even his opponents feared and respected him. Such was his moral stature.

THIRU.VI.KA's tribute to Navalar:

In his short life covering 56 years he published around 75 books. They covered his original writings and his commentaries to ancient classics. C.V. Thamothersampillai and later U.V. Swaminatha Iyer followed the

footsteps of Navalar in this field of publishing ancient classics. Eminent Tamil Scholar THIRU. VI. KA. said "In the field of editing and publishing old manuscripts Navalar laid the foundation. C.V. Thamothersampillai built the walls and U.V. Swaminatha Iyer beautifully roofed it."

Perfection in printing:

Printing was in the early stage of development in the early 19th century. During this difficult period Navalar brought out quality printing and error free printing to the praise of his readers. This is a clear indication of his desire to attain perfection in all the fields he ventured.

Philanthropist at heart:

He was a philanthropist at heart.

In a moving letter to his elder brother he quotes Mark Antony "I have lost everything except what I have given away". Navalar had no personal possessions. He cycled all what he received towards his missionary objectives of education, publications and propaganda for revival of the lost heritage.

Posterity will remember him:

110 years have rolled by after the passing away of Arumuganavalar, but his memory is still cherished by all the Tamils throughout the world and especially by the Eelam Tamils for the incalculable services he rendered to the Tamil cause. The Tamils are eternally indebted to Navalar and posterity will remember him with gratitude.



THE Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi has sanctioned the allotment of a house plot, measuring one ground and 1,666 Sq.ft. in Indiranagar, free of cost to Thiru K. Srikanth, Captain of

the Indian Cricket Team, as a gift from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru Srikanth met the Chief Minister on 3rd November 1989 and made a representation that

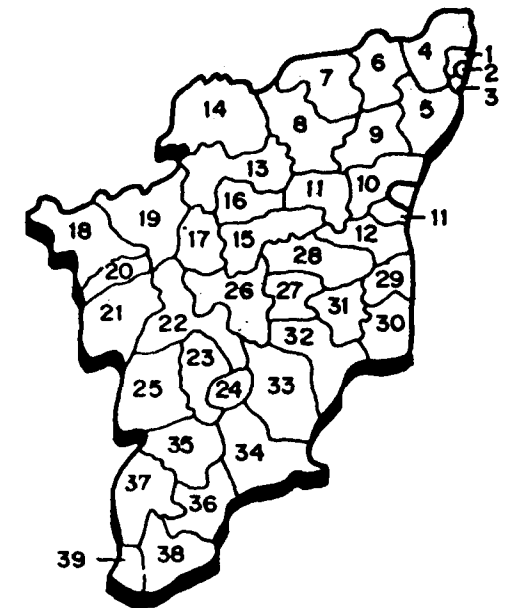
GOVERNMENT GIVES THIRU SRIKANTH FREE HOUSE PLOT

some other State Governments had either given a house or a house plot as gift to members of the Indian Cricket Team which won the 1983 World Cup and the 1985 Benson and Hedges World Series.

Though the previous Tamil Nadu Government had announced a similar gift to Thiru Srikanth no orders were passed. Hence he requested the Chief Minister to consider granting of a house or a house plot to him in Madras.

The Chief Minister acceded to the request and passed orders allotting Plot No. 615-B, in Indiranagar free of cost to Thiru Srikanth. According to the Housing Board's estimate the value of the plot was Rs. 2 lakhs, but the real market value would be much more.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA, 1989 IN TAMIL NADU



1. MADRAS NORTH

Electorate : 13,45,087
Votes polled : 8,19,293
Rejected votes : 7,532

PANDIAN, D.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Pandian, D.	I.N.C.	4,45,197
2. Somu, N.V.N.	D.M.K.	3,31,426
3. Muthukumar, Rama	P.M.K.	21,537

4. Meerankhan, M.	Janata (JP)	1,482
5. Vinoba Gandhi, G.H.	T.M.M	1,268
6. Prakasam, V.S.	IND.	897
7. Kumari Nambi	IND.	808
8. Nathan, B.	IND.	737
9. Anandaraj, K.	IND.	704
10. Seran, R.	L.D. (B)	704
11. Varada Desikan, O.A.	IND.	648
12. Samsudeen, K.	IND.	627
13. Sarangapani, M	IND.	608
14. Manogaran, K.	IND.	566
15. Thamilarasam, P.	IND.	536
16. Rajendran, D.	IND.	508
17. Abdul Parit, P.	IND.	483
18. Kailasam, M.	Socialist Labour League	391
19. Kanniappan, G.	IND.	358
20. Nagabushnam	IND.	356
21. Manikchand Nahar	IND.	316
22. Munusamy, E.	IND.	292
23. Nithyanandam, M.	IND.	263
24. Mani, S.S.	IND.	262
25. Victoria, Tmt. D.	IND.	232
26. Angappa Rao, T.	IND.	226
27. Padmanabhan, C.V.	IND.	194
28. George Komagan, D.	IND.	135

2. MADRAS CENTRAL

Electorate : 10,26,829
Votes polled : 6,23,899
Rejected votes : 5,870

ANBARASU, ERA	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Anbarasu, Era	I.N.C.	3,29,739
2. Kalanidhi, Dr. A	D.M.K.	2,63,333

8. TIRUPATTUR

Electorate : 9,92,148
Votes polled : 6,85,933
Rejected votes : 10,645

Jayamohan, A.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Jayamohan, A.	I.N.C.	3,76,733
2. Alagiri, K.C.	D.M.K.	2,41,900
3. Babu, S.	IND.	37,057
4. Ameenuddeen, H.M.	IND.	3,699
5. Kamalanathan, G.	IND.	2,225
6. Ashokan, A.	IND.	2,201
7. Gevan Prabaakar, A.	T.M.M.	1,733
8. Appadurai, A.	IND.	1,638
9. Vasudevan, M.	IND.	1,631
10. Vadivelu, V.N.	All Indian Justice Party	1,428
11. Kuppan, T.	Bharatha Makkal Congress	1,357
12. Ramachandran, P.	IND.	1,125
13. Srinivasan, T.	IND.	729
14. Sundaramoorthy, R.	IND.	674
15. Manakraj, M.	IND.	480
16. Thomas, S.	IND.	356
17. Pannirselvam, K.	Kamaraj Desiya Congress	322

9. VANDAVASI

Electorate : 9,78,457
Votes polled : 6,77,686
Rejected votes : 13,757

Balaraman, L.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Balaraman, L.	I.N.C.	3,13,160
2. Venugopal, D.	D.M.K.	2,12,988

3. Kasilingam Durai	P.M.K.	1,28,318
4. Punithavathi, K. Tmt.	IND.	3,476
5. Manavalan, S.	T.M.M.	3,005
6. Krishnan, A.	IND.	1,397
7. Jayabalan, M.	IND.	971
8. Eniyadhayan, G.	IND.	614

10. TINDIVANAM

Electorate : 9,59,621
Votes polled : 6,58,615
Rejected votes : 10,830

Eramadass, R.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Eramadass, R.	I.N.C.	2,99,184
2. Dayanidhi, N.	D.M.K.	1,98,469
3. Shanmugam, S.	P.M.K.	1,42,996
4. Ilangoan, P.	T.M.M.	3,440
5. Siva, M.	IND.	1,668
6. Paul, K.	Lok Dal (B)	1,248
7. Rajendran	IND.	774

11. CUDDALORE

Electorate : 9,60,185
Votes polled : 6,66,457
Rejected votes : 10,775

Venkatesan, P.R.S.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Venkatesan, P.R.S.	I.N.C.	3,31,617
2. Bhaskaran, G.	D.M.K.	2,14,782
3. Dhandapani, V.R.	P.M.K.	99,814
4. Perumal, S.	T.M.M.	3,394
5. Dharuman, K.	IND.	2,985
6. Abdul Wahab, T.	IND.	1,611
7. Kesavan, S.	IND.	1,479



12. CHIDAMBARAM (SC)

Electorate : 9,40,022
Votes polled : 6,70,801
Rejected votes : 8,249

Vallal Peruman, P. Dr.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Vallal Peruman, P. Dr.	I.N.C.	2,05,229
2. Ayyasamy, A. Dr.	D.M.K.	1,76,946
3. Elumalai, R.	P.M.K.	1,58,155
4. Elayaperumal, L.	Human Rights Party of India	1,20,197
5. Veeramani, R.	T.M.M.	2,025

13. DHARMAPURI

Electorate : 10,08,571
Votes polled : 6,90,708
Rejected votes : 11,610

Sekhar, M.G.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Sekhar, M.G.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	3,15,921
2. Ilangoan, B.D.	P.M.K.	2,02,901
3. Kandasamy, M.	D.M.K.	1,54,220
4. Nambirajan, K.	IND.	2,778
5. Govindan, A.	IND.	1,672
6. Padmarajan, K.	T.M.M.	1,606

14. KRISHNAGIRI

Electorate : 9,58,580
Votes polled : 6,07,181
Rejected votes : 13,539

Ramamurthy, K.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Ramamurthy, K.	I.N.C.	3,62,376
2. Venkatasamy, B.	Janatha Dal	1,60,882
3. Arumugam, C. Dr.	P.M.K.	49,814
4. Balakrishnan, C.A.	Thamilar Kazhagam	7,138
5. Nandakumar, R.	T.M.M.	4,470
6. Murugesan, C.	IND.	4,465
7. Thotlan, T.	IND.	2,744
8. Ramakrishna Reddy, R.	IND.	1,753

15. RASIPURAM (SC)

Electorate : 10,10,308
Votes polled : 6,39,205
Rejected votes : 9,957

Devarajan, B.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Devarajan, B.	I.N.C.	4,21,674
2. Mayavan, R.	D.M.K.	1,69,698
3. Jayapal, P.	P.M.K.	28,971
4. Manickam, T.K.	Lok Dal (B)	2,273
5. Ponnuthurai, T.M.	IND.	1,988
6. Ramasamy, P.	T.M.M.	1,830
7. Murugesan, P.	IND.	1,283
8. Ramasamy, P.	IND.	820
9. Chinnusamy, R.	IND.	711



3. Rejendra Kumar, B.	B.J.P.	12,215
4. Ragunathan, K.	P.M.K.	4,454
5. Kalyanam, Dr. M.P.	Deccan Congress	1332
6. Swaminathan, K.R.	Mahabharath People's Party	694
7. Vadivel	IND.	692
8. Rajkumar, K.R.	Janata (JP)	594
9. Baskaran, R.	IND.	533
10. Kasi Shah, P.K.	IND.	497
11. Ravi Khanna, R.	IND.	463
12. Prakash, R.G. Alias Gnanaprakasam, R.	IND.	429
13. Habeeb, M.	T.M.M.	376
14. Ranganathan, K.N.	IND.	321
15. Dominic Savio, M.	IND.	270
16. Ragavendra Rao, S.N.	IND.	262
17. Abdul Khadar, A.	IND.	269
18. Shanmugam, A.	IND.	253
19. Sundaresan, M.	IND.	236
20. Jayachandra Naickar T Alias Jayachandran	L.D. (B)	203
21. Venkatesan, G.	IND.	188
22. John Wilson M	IND.	179
23. Vincent, K.	IND.	156
24. Subramani, P.	IND.	143
25. Nagarajan, M.	IND.	102
26. Bastimal Surana	IND.	96

3. MADRAS SOUTH

Electorate : 13,97,773
 Votes polled : 8,34,725
 Rejected votes : 7,711

Vyjayanthimala Bali, Tmt.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Vyjayanthimala Bali, Tmt.	I.N.C.	4,45,864
2. Arunachalam Alias Aladi Aruna	D.M.K.	3,20,020
3. Ayilam Panchapakasa Venkateswaran	IND.	24,967
4. V. Sivaraman Alias Saidai K.V. Siva	P.M.K.	22,234
5. Radhakrishnan, K	IND.	3,029
6. Curumurthy, K.	Janata (JP)	1,507
7. Bhagavan Doss, M	T.M.M.	964
8. Seshadri, Dr. C.V.	IND.	822
9. Thirumani, C.	IND.	699
10. Arulmani, M.S.	IND.	696
11. Ramesh, P.	IND.	676
12. Sundara Ramanan, S	IND.	653
13. Harichandra Prasad, K.	IND.	520
14. Kil Namakkarak Gidathi Anandar	IND.	427
15. Valli Velan, S.	IND.	360
16. Pandian, R.S.	IND.	350



17. Krishnan, M.	IND.	334
18. Periyasamy, A.	IND.	323
19. Kumar, D.S.	IND.	321
20. Emperumal, A.R.	IND.	303
21. Pannerselvam, S.D.	IND.	300
22. Leenas, S.	IND.	291
23. Suśeela, M.	IND.	287
24. Subramaniam, S.V.S.	IND.	284
25. Paul Nadar, P.	IND.	273
26. Srinivasan, A.V.	IND.	265
27. Chockalingam, A.	IND.	245

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC)

Electorate : 10,38,493
 Votes polled : 7,16,403
 Rejected votes : 10,049

Maragatham Chandrasekar Tmt.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Maragatham Chandrasekar Tmt.	I.N.C.	3,87,795
2. Ganesan, Dr. K.	D.M.K.	2,33,244
3. Gopalan, A.	IND.	74,913
4. Appan, G.A.	IND.	2,892
5. Sundaresan, K.	IND.	2,421
6. Seran Parayan, R Alias Seran, R.	L.D (B)	1,695
7. Varadharaj, T.	IND.	1,387
8. Mahalingam, K.	IND.	1,150
9. Chockalingam, M.	IND.	857



5. CHENGALPATTU

Electorate : 9,57,381
 Votes polled : 7,00,195
 Rejected votes : 10,598

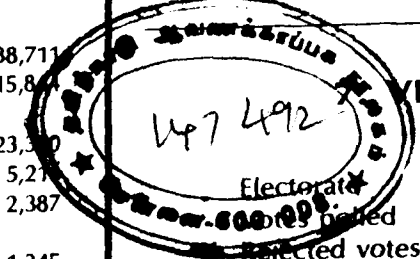
Kanchee Panneerselvam	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Kanchee Panneerselvam	A.I.A.D.M.K.	3,38,711
2. Ramu, M.V.	D.M.K.	2,15,844
3. Muniyandi Alias Maniyan, C.G.	IND.	1,23,300
4. Kuppan, N.	IND.	5,211
5. Subramaniam, C.G.M.	IND.	2,387
6. Radhakrishna Sha Damangiri, V.	Janata (JP)	1,345
7. Manogaran, M.	IND.	923
8. Natarajan, G.	IND.	814
9. Nagoormeeran Alias Rishi, M.	IND.	744
10. Viswanathan, N.	IND.	333

6. ARAKKONAM

Electorate : 9,75,636
 Votes polled : 7,12,528
 Rejected votes : 12,013

Jeevarathinam, R.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Jeevarathinam, R.	I.N.C.	2,99,587
2. Murthy, K.	D.M.K.	2,37,194
3. Subramaniam, S.	P.M.K.	1,47,902
4. Ravi Alias Ramachandran, N.	IND.	2,234

5. Alphons, K.	T.M.M.	1,994
6. Kanthappan, A.	IND.	1,962
7. Viswanathan, R.	IND.	1,905
8. Ravikumar, K.	IND.	1,789
9. Denny, Y.	IND.	1,596
10. Venkatesaperumal, M.V.P.	IND.	1,320
11. Maniezhilan Pulavar	IND.	918
12. Narayan Nair, K.N.	IND.	622
13. Muruganandam, S. Dr.	IND.	535
14. Annamalai, G.	IND.	494
15. Vedanandam, Z.	IND.	463



7. VELLORE

Electorate : 10,11,251
 Votes polled : 6,69,397
 Rejected votes : 11,336

Abdul Samad, A.K.A.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Abdul Samad, A.K.A.	I.N.C.	3,56,637
2. Abdul Latheef, M.	D.M.K.	1,95,787
3. Mohan, R.	P.M.K.	85,312
4. Varadhan, J.	IND.	8,184
5. Samannan, K.	IND.	2,342
6. Varadharajan, A.	Janatha (JP)	1,585
7. Ganesan, J.P.	IND.	1,342
8. Parasuraman, S.	IND.	1,234
9. Syed Ismail, S.	T.M.M.	1,186
10. Nizar Ahamed, M.	IND.	1,077
11. Muthan, A.	IND.	806
12. Panneerselvan, N.	IND.	758
13. Arulmozhi Varman, K.E.	IND.	673
14. Suriyamoorthi, R.N.	IND.	470
15. Manoharan, C.	IND.	456
16. David Gounder, L. Dr.	IND.	212

16. SALEM

Electorate : 10,32,283
 Votes polled : 6,68,495
 Rejected votes : 9,610

Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	I.N.C.	4,00,936
2. Karthikeyan, M.	D.M.K.	1,59,166
3. Sadasivam, K.	P.M.K.	85,628
4. Balasubramaniam, A.	Tamilar Kazhagam	5,721
5. Krishnamurthy, N.	IND.	1,186
6. Perumal, K.	IND.	1,137
7. Pachamuthu, P.	T.M.M.	1,088
8. Ramachandran, T.	IND.	857
9. Sugabanan, M.D.	IND.	576
10. Kandasamy, M.	IND.	403
11. Palanisamy, M.	IND.	371
12. Chandrasekar, P.	IND.	355
13. Radhakrishnan, R.	IND.	334
14. Sivagnanam, S.T.	IND.	315
15. Velliangiri, K.S.	IND.	279
16. Ashokumar, V.	IND.	278
17. Sekar, S.	IND.	255

17. TIRUCHENGODE

Electorate : 12,69,438
 Votes polled : 8,18,032
 Rejected votes : 10,745

Palanisamy, K.C.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Palanisamy, K.C.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	5,09,847
2. Poongothai, C. (Tmt.)	D.M.K.	2,37,576
3. Chandrasekar, K.	P.M.K.	46,670
4. Samundeeswari, S. (Selvi)	IND.	3,797
5. Rajendran, C.	T.M.M.	1,743
6. Kalidas, V.R.	IND.	1,197
7. Dharmalingam, V.	IND.	1,189
8. Perumal, A.	IND.	1,099
9. Lakshmanan, P.	IND.	953
10. Ponnian Alias Perumal K.K.	IND.	702
11. Seetharaman, T.G.	IND.	589
12. Noyal, K.	IND.	506
13. Kunjaram, S.	IND.	498
14. Singaravel, S.	IND.	449
15. Vengadesh, A.	IND.	295
16. Varadhamuthu, K.M.	IND.	177



18. NILGIRIS.

Electorate : 11,04,499
 Votes polled : 7,51,196
 Rejected votes : 10,576

Prabhu, R.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Prabhu, R.	I.N.C.	4,55,411
2. Mahalingam, S.A.	D.M.K.	2,81,640
3. Myleswamy, K.S.	IND.	1,518
4. Loganathan, V.	IND.	1,118
5. Subban, S.S.	IND.	933

19. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM

Electorate : 9,12,847
 Votes polled : 6,30,971
 Rejected votes : 10,769

Narayanan, P.G.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Narayanan, P.G.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	4,00,932
2. Periasamy, N.K.K.	D.M.K.	1,74,975
3. Ramanathan, V.	P.M.K.	37,521
4. Rangasamy, T.L.	IND.	2,205
5. Petharan, K.M.	IND.	1,539
6. Jakir Hussain, A.	T.M.M.	1,094
7. Sinnaponnu, V.M.	IND.	787
8. Samiappan, S.K.	IND.	656
9. Vetrivel, A.	IND.	493

20. COIMBATORE

Electorate : 11,73,651
 Votes polled : 7,62,404
 Rejected votes : 9,486

Kuppusamy, C.K.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Kuppusamy, C.K.	I.N.C.	4,26,721
2. Umanath, R.	CPI (M)	2,86,653
3. Narayanan, V.	B.J.P.	25,132
4. Kalyanaraman, K.	IND.	1,795
5. Rangan, V.	P.M.K.	1,604
6. Manian, K.	IND.	1,347
7. Mantharachalam, K.	IND.	1,086
8. Shanmugasundaram, B.	IND.	897
9. Palaniswamy, K.	IND.	864
10. Kadiresan, M.	IND.	831
11. Mani, P.	IND.	813
12. Mugilan, M.	IND.	687
13. Kumaraswamy, C.	IND.	615
14. John, R.	IND.	600
15. Irumporai, A.	IND.	582
16. Natarajan, S.	IND.	545
17. Selvaraj, R.	IND.	536
18. Arunan, Ki.	IND.	515
19. Erajaram, S.	IND.	384
20. Thangavelu, R.	IND.	366
21. Chelladurai, P. Dr.	IND.	345

21. POLLACHI (SC)

Electorate : 9,66,138
 Votes polled : 6,47,756
 Rejected votes : 10,546

Raja Ravi Varma, B.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Raja Ravi Varma, B.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	4,28,704
2. Arumugam, M.	C.P.I	1,97,395
3. Sankar, C.	T.M.M.	5,800
4. Subramaniam, T.	P.M.K.	3,532
5. Rajasekaran, G.	IND.	1,779

23. DINDIGUL

Electorate : 10,32,491
 Votes polled : 6,54,944
 Rejected votes : 8,081

Srinivasan, C.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Srinivasan, C.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	4,34,966
2. Varadarajan, N.	C.P.I (M)	1,99,598



3. Rathinasamy, K.	P.M.K.	7,579
4. Palanichamy, S.	IND.	2,901
5. Muthukrishnan, S.	IND.	1,100
6. Karutha Pandian, T.K.	IND.	719

24. MADURAI

Electorate : 11,37,351
 Votes polled : 7,19,677
 Rejected votes : 7,834

Ram Babu, A.G.S.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Ram Babu, A.G.S.	I.N.C.	4,56,442
2. Valuchamy, V.	D.M.K.	2,42,664
3. Ponnaiah, K.	P.M.K.	2,834
4. Krishnan, J.S.	IND.	2,230
5. James Raja, A.	T.M.M.	1,188
6. Sundaram, T.S.	Lok Dal (B)	871
7. Raman, K.	IND.	826
8. Balu, S.P.	IND.	742
9. Jeyaraman, B.	IND.	688
10. Pandian, K.	IND.	629
11. Vellai, S.	IND.	601
12. Krishnamoorthy, G.R.	IND.	539
13. Jothi Krishnan, M.R.	IND.	445
14. Pandi, P.	IND.	321
15. Kandeepan, A.P.	IND.	307
16. Karuthapandian, T.K.	IND.	298
17. Mohanpaul, K.	IND.	218

25. PERIYAKULAM

Electorate : 10,15,535
 Votes polled : 6,63,502
 Rejected votes : 7,090

Muthiah, R.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Muthiah, R.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	4,02,691
2. Mahendran, A.K. Cumbum	D.M.K.	1,81,287
3. Gunasekaran, S.	P.M.K.	62,536
4. Eraju, K.	IND.	2,538
5. Sankaralingam, P.	T.M.M.	1,530
6. Subbiyan, P.	IND.	879
7. Muthiah, S.K.	IND.	742
8. Surilivelu, K.P.	IND.	706
9. Manimaran, K.P.	IND.	623
10. Thiraviam Pillai, V.A.	IND.	537
11. Mohamad Sheriff, M.	IND.	453
12. Kaja Mohideen, S.	IND.	411
13. Najmutheen, P.	IND.	271
14. Palanisamy, V.	IND.	241
15. Palanichamy, K.	IND.	224
16. Karthikeyan, T.	IND.	210
17. Arulraj, P.C.	IND.	209
18. Thangaraj, K.	IND.	180
19. Rajendran, P.	IND.	144

26. KARUR

Electorate : 10,50,677
 Votes polled : 7,48,242
 Rejected votes : 9,646

Thambithurai, M.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Thambithurai, M.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	4,84,492
2. Palanisamy, K.P.	D.M.K.	2,45,741
3. Sakthivel, M.	P.M.K.	3,679
4. Subburathinam, T.	IND.	1,885
5. Manoharan, M.V.	T.M.M.	1,510
6. Karthikeyan, T.	IND.	444
7. Ramachandran, M.	IND.	441
8. Appavoo, M.	IND.	404

27. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Electorate : 10,53,503
 Votes polled : 7,12,943
 Rejected votes : 10,096

Adaikala Raj, L.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Adaikala Raj, L.	I.N.C.	4,29,185
2. Rangarajan, T.K.	C.P.I. (M)	2,59,219
3. Velusamy, E.	Janata (JP)	3,152
4. Pakkiam, R. Tmt.	P.M.K.	2,057

5. Kathiresan, P.	IND.	1,859
6. Balasubramanian, M.	T.M.M.	1,841
7. Arirao, P.G.	IND.	1,679
8. Marianallu, A.S.M.	IND.	1,542
9. Arokiasamy, A.	IND.	1,008
10. Thangamaruthamuthu	IND.	807
11. Thathu Adaikkappattar, R.	IND.	498

28. PERAMBALUR (SC)

Electorate : 9,43,254
 Votes polled : 6,80,308
 Rejected votes : 10,895

Asokaraj, A.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Asokaraj, A.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	3,57,565
2. Poovaikaruthazhan, S.	D.M.K.	2,21,389
3. Johnpandian, S.	P.M.K.	83,933
4. Kandasamy, S.	IND.	3,127
5. Murugesan, A.	IND.	1,797
6. Veeramani, P.	T.M.M.	1,602

29. MAYILADUTHURAI

Electorate : 9,11,460
 Votes polled : 6,80,108
 Rejected votes : 7,613

Pakeer Mohamed Hajee, E.S.M.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Pakeer Mohamed Hajee, E.S.M.	I.N.C.	3,52,492
2. Kalyanam, P.	D.M.K.	2,50,547
3. Kottravamoorthy, K.	P.M.K.	64,203
4. Sankaran, Era	T.M.M.	2,431
5. Narayanan, Era	Indian People's Front	1,477
6. Ramakrishnan, N.	IND.	709
7. Packeer Mohamed, A.	IND.	636

30. NAGAPATTINAM (SC)

Electorate : 9,31,750
 Votes polled : 7,00,948
 Rejected votes : 7,705

Selvaraju, M.	C.P.I.	ELECTED
1. Selvaraju, M.	C.P.I.	3,41,921
2. Veeramurasu, N.S.	I.N.C.	3,20,398

3. Thangaraju, V.S.	P.M.K.	25,516
4. Thiagarajan, K.	T.M.M.	2,581
5. Sourirajan, P.	IND.	1,552
6. Ambikapathi, K.	IND.	1,295

31. THANJAVUR

Electorate : 9,20,406
 Votes polled : 6,67,837
 Rejected votes : 7,925

Singaravadivel, S.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Singaravadivel, S.	I.N.C.	3,71,967
2. Palani Manickam, S.	D.M.K.	2,74,820
3. Kesavan Kothai	P.M.K.	7,617
4. Natarajan, G. Aiyapuram	T.M.M.	2,273
5. Singaravel, A.	IND.	1,143
6. Mahalingam, K.	IND.	1,048
7. Jawahar, P.D.	IND.	1,044

32. PUDUKKOTTAI

Electorate : 10,54,738
 Votes polled : 7,87,854
 Rejected votes : 9,560

Sundararaj, N.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Sundararaj, N.	I.N.C.	5,18,762
2. Selvaraj, A.	D.M.K.	2,47,626
3. Chokkalingam, M.R.	IND.	3,191
4. Palani, P.A.	IND.	2,503
5. Mohanraj, A.	T.M.M.	1,793
6. Sivaperumal, A.	P.M.K.	1,002
7. Manthiri Kumar, M.	IND.	950
8. Ibrahim, U.	IND.	939
9. Subbiah Asari, S.	IND.	905
10. Chellappan, M.	IND.	623

33. SIVAGANGA

Electorate : 10,02,722
 Votes polled : 6,61,013
 Rejected votes : 7,664

Chidambaram, P.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Chidambaram, P.	I.N.C.	4,30,290
2. Ganesan, A.	D.M.K.	2,10,738

3. Rajangam, V.	IND.	3,576
4. Raju, A.P.	P.M.K.	2,391
5. Mani, A.	Tamil Nadu People's Welfare Association	1,964
6. Vellachamy, K.R.	IND.	1,616
7. Balu Yadav, U.	IND.	1,243
8. Karuthapandian, T.K.	IND.	910
9. Arul Raj, S.M.	IND.	621

34. RAMANATHAPURAM

Electorate : 10,35,096
 Votes polled : 6,34,121
 Rejected votes : 7,841

Erajeswaran, V.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Erajeswaran, V.	I.N.C.	3,98,145
2. Thangavelan, SP.	D.M.K.	2,18,601
3. Sahul Hameed, R.M.	IND.	1,756
4. Erajendran, P.	T.M.M.	1,566
5. Mohamed Ali Jinnah	IND.	1,530
6. Govindan, V.	IND.	1,333
7. Raman, I.	IND.	1,217
8. Devarthasan, P.A.P.	IND.	1,047
9. Ramasandhiran, M.R.V.	IND.	677
10. Dharmarajan Chettiar, N.	IND.	408

35. SIVAKASI

Electorate : 10,83,355
 Votes polled : 7,83,252
 Rejected votes : 9,604

Kalimuthu, K. Dr.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Kalimuthu K. Dr.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	4,50,376
2. Gopalsamy, V.	D.M.K.	3,13,308
3. Balaiah, J.S.	P.M.M.	1,918
4. Chandran, E.	Janatha (JP)	1,346
5. Panneerselvam, S.	IND.	920
6. Kanagavel, S.	IND.	651
7. Manmadhan, M.	IND.	594
8. Pasumpon, P.	T.M.M.	580
9. Pandi, G.	IND.	522
10. Periyasami, D.	IND.	433
11. Marimuthu, S.	IND.	422
12. Ramasamy, A.	IND.	381
13. Appan Ramanujam, A.	IND.	337
14. Thangaiah, S.	IND.	258
15. Thiagarajan, P.I.D.	IND.	255
16. Alagarsamy, R.	IND.	219



17. Karuthapandian, T.K.	IND.	184
18. Jayapal, P.	IND.	179
19. Dhanushkodi, R.	IND.	177
20. Adhinarayanan, N.	IND.	167
21. Rajarathinam, A.S.	IND.	163
22. Arumugam, S.	IND.	144
23. Dakshanamoorthy, S.	IND.	114

36. TIRUNELVELI

Electorate	:	9,70,425
Votes polled	:	6,14,990
Rejected votes	:	8,223

Janarthanan, M.R.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Janarthanan, M.R.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	3,94,444
2. Sivaprakasam, D.S.A.	D.M.K.	2,03,309
3. Ayyadurai, S.	IND.	2,308
4. Nangamuthu, S.	T.M.M.	1,397
5. Arumugadas Yadav, T.	IND.	1,159
6. Sudalai Mani, V.	IND.	786
7. Gaspar Raja, G.	IND.	705
8. Chanakya, P. Recu.	IND.	597
9. Rayappan, M.	IND.	555
10. Ayyanar, C.	IND.	477
11. Velmurugan Pillai, S.	IND.	394
12. Ramasamy, C.	IND.	344
13. Senthivel, K.	IND.	292

37. TENKASI (SC)

Electorate	:	9,33,214
Votes polled	:	6,38,792
Rejected votes	:	9,905

Arunachalam, M.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Arunachalam, M.	I.N.C.	3,93,075

2. Krishnan, R.	C.P.I.(M)	2,20,368
3. Muthiah, S.	IND.	4,320
4. Manickaraj, S.	T.M.M.	3,680
5. Gopalakrishnan, E.	IND.	2,638
6. Subramanian, M.	IND.	2,271
7. Sivan, S.	IND.	1,675
8. Mohan, V.	IND.	860

38. TIRUCHENDUR

Electorate	9,15,895
Votes polled	5,75,556
Rejected votes	6,118

Thanushkodi Athithan, R.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Thanushkodi Athithan, R.	I.N.C.	3,85,656
2. Karthikeyar, A.	D.M.K.	1,73,585
3. Ilavarasan, I.	T.M.M.	1,602
4. Lakshmana Perumal		
Alias Thapendran, P.	IND.	1,535
5. Papanasam, C.	P.M.K.	1,500
6. Pappa Alias		
Saravana Perumal, S.	IND.	1,120
7. Kalyana Sundaram, A.	IND.	999
8. Rajagopalan, N.	IND.	898
9. Karthikeyan, J.	IND.	781
10. Hariramakrishnan, I.	IND.	483
11. Dhanukkodi Ramalinga		
Pandian, A.	IND.	439
12. Vallivel Nadar, O.K.	IND.	422
13. Subramanian, R.	IND.	418



RESULT OF BYE-ELECTION TO TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1989

PERANAMALLUR ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

Electorate	:	1,59,973
Votes polled	:	1,17,679
Rejected votes	:	4,818

Chinnakulandai, M.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	ELECTED
1. Chinnakulandai, M.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	49,405
2. Ettiyammal, E. Tmt.	D.M.K.	40,350
3. Rajendran, A.	P.M.K.	22,102
4. Ramalingam, D.	IND.	530
5. Punithavathi, K. Tmt.	IND.	259
6. Rajendran, K.	IND.	215

Names of the Parties and their Expansions.

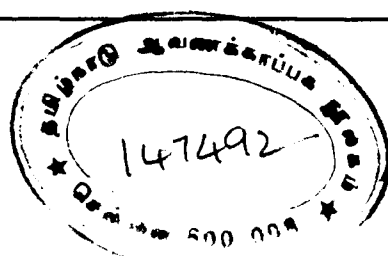
I.N.C.	:	Indian National Congress
A.I.A.D.M.K.	:	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
D.M.K.	:	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
B.J.P.	:	Bharathiya Janatha Party
C.P.I.(M)	:	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
C.P.I.	:	Communist Party of India
J.D.	:	Janatha Dal
P.M.K.	:	Pattali Makkal Katchi
T.M.M.	:	Tharasu Makkal Mandram
L.D. (B)	:	Lok Dal (B)
IND.	:	Independents

39. NAGERCOIL

Electorate	:	9,52,464
Votes polled	:	5,54,203
Rejected votes	:	4,380

Dennis, N.	I.N.C.	ELECTED
1. Dennis, N.	I.N.C.	2,92,422
2. Kumaradhass, D. Dr.	Janatha Dal	2,13,866
3. Gandhi, M.R.	B.J.P.	39,125
4. Kennedy Peter		
Perinbadhas, S.	P.M.K.	1,081
5. Chandran, T.	T.M.M.	759
6. Dass, P.	IND.	651
7. Duraiswamy Nadar, N.	IND.	614
8. Mahadevan, N.	IND.	582
9. Nagoor Meeran		
Peer Mohamed, U.	IND.	269
10. Galeel Batcha, K.M.	IND.	234
11. Swamy, S.	IND.	220

The total Parliament Constituencies in Tamil Nadu are 39. Owing to the death of the independent candidate in the Palani Parliament Constituency election was not held. So the results of the Elections conducted in 38 constituencies held on 24th November are given.



Advertisement No.65

Applications are invited for appointment against one hundred and eleven vacancies in the post of Agricultural Officer (Extension) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Extension Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Note:

- (i) The number of vacancies advertised is only approximate and is liable to modification with reference to the vacancy position at any time before or at the time of actual recruitment.
- (ii) The selection will be made following the rule of reservation of appointments (i.e) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, Backward Classes and Open Competition and the reservation of appointments for women.
- (iii) If no qualified and suitable women candidates are available for selection, the vacancy will be filled by a male candidate.
- (iv) The vacancies notified include 58 carried forward Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes vacancies of the previous recruitment.

Pay: Rs.1,640-60-2,600-75-2,900 per mensem.

Age: Below 30 years; Below 32 years in the case of candidates possessing P.G. degree in Agriculture such as M.Sc. (Agriculture) or Ph.D.

Qualification:

- (i) A Bachelor's degree in Agriculture
- (ii) Must possess adequate knowledge of Tamil.

Explanation: For this purpose of person will be deemed to possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil, he has passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination with Tamil as one of the languages or studied the High School Course in Tamil Medium and passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in Tamil Medium or passed the Second Class Language Test in Tamil conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

Note: Under para 7 of the Commission's Instructions etc. to candidates will not apply to this recruitment.

Closing Date: 5.30 P.M. on 18.12.89

Age limit as on: 1.7.1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's Instructions, etc. to Candidates. All concessions announced in the Commission's Instructions etc. to candidates in respect of Backward Classes will apply for Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also.

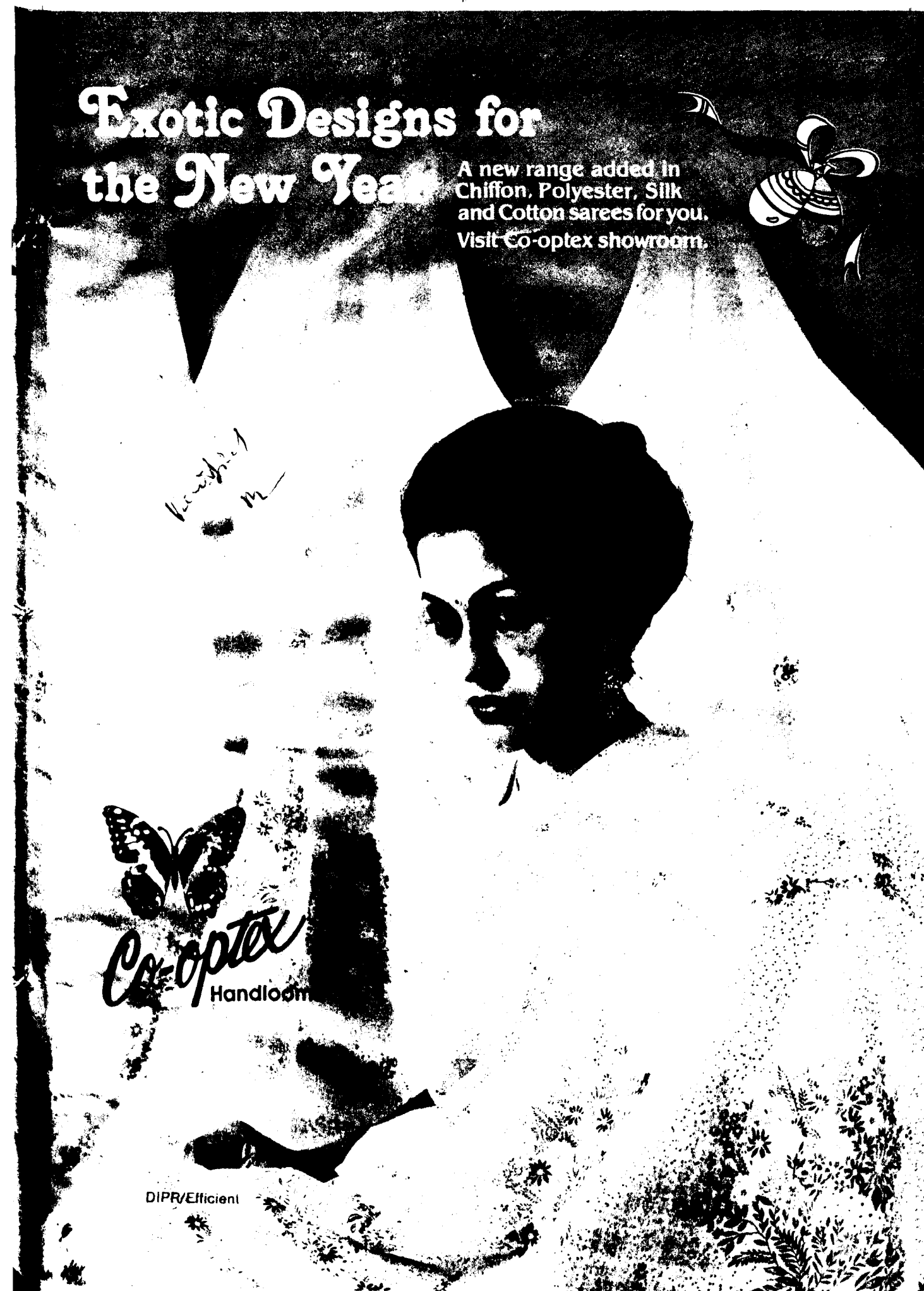
Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras - 600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 1.11.1989 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras at Anna Salai, Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.11.1989 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras 600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/2439/MS/89

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DIPR/Efficient

THE Department of Sericulture was formed during the year 1979 with its Head quarters at Salem. Before this, Sericulture was a wing of the Industries and Commerce Department. A sizeable portion of the silk was brought from Karnataka State for the purpose of weaving in our State. With a view to make Tamil Nadu Self-sufficient in the production of silk yarn due encouragement was given by the department which organise and run Sericulture and reeling Co-operatives. The reeling is also being done in Government Reeling Units and in the Private Sector. This Department is extending necessary assistance to the Sericulturists and Reelers.

Owing to the immense potential for rural employment and generation of relatively high rural income that Sericulture holds, the Government of Tamil Nadu started a

ment Cocoon markets and sold in auction to the reelers. A Reeling Society procure its requirements of cocoons from the nearest Cocoon Market, which is run by this Department. The silk reeled from the cocoon is called raw silk. There are two different varieties of raw silk. They are Basin Silk and Charka Silk. Further the quality of silk can be segregated according to its denier. The raw silk will again be converted into twisted silk according to the specification needed to the silk weavers.

There are 64 Reeling and Twisting Co-operative Societies which are engaged in silk making process. Nearly 12,450 Sericulturists, who are small mulberry farmers, have been enrolled as members of these societies and above 550 persons are being provided with employment in silk processing operation.

the members rearing appliances, formalin, pesticides and related items.

Hiring Scheme

During the year 1989, a novel scheme was introduced by this department to render assistance to the 4,000 marginal farmers who are taking up fresh mulberry cultivation. The rearing appliances such as Chandrikas and Trays are being hired from the select societies to these farmers at affordable rates. The Government have also subsidised 50% of cost of hiring appliances.

TANSILK

The Tamil Nadu Silk Producers Industrial Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Kancheepuram is an Apex body, shortly called 'TANSILK' was organised during the year 1978. It is having entire

SERICULTURE CO-OPERATIVES - A PROFILE

separate Department of Sericulture in 1979.

There are 70 Sericulture Co-operative Societies under the Administrative Control of this Department. A broad classification of them will be as follows:

I. Primary Societies

1. Reeling and Twisting Societies 64
2. Silkworm rearing Societies 3
3. Service Societies 2
4. Apex Society Tansilk 1

70

Reeling and Twisting

Reeling and Twisting Societies are mainly engaged in the activity of process of reeling silk yarn from Cocoons. Sericulturists or Mulberry Growers take up rearing of silk worms and cocoons are harvested. The Cocoons so harvested are taken to the Govern-

Silk Worm Rearing Societies.

Three Rearing Societies have recently been organised with the financial assistance of Ford Foundation and Swiss Development Co-operation.

These societies are being run by all women members and they serve exclusively for women engaged in Sericulture activities. Apart from this, another five reeling and spinning societies were started and run by women exclusively with the assistance of said agencies. Necessary technical advise and guidance are also being provided to them.

Service Societies

There are two Service Societies which are undertaking the task of procuring and supplying commodities required for the Sericulturists and Silk Reeling at reasonable prices. They also sell

state of Tamil Nadu as its area of operation. This Federation is engaged in purchase of raw and twisted silk from the reeler and twister members and market them to silk Handloom weavers. It is running 6 branches and 5 visiting centres in the important silk trading centres of the State. The Federation is playing an important role in the matter of price stabilization of silk. During the year 1988-89 it has sold silk of 1.85 lakhs Kgs. to the value of Rs.14.48 Crores.

Future Plan

Two Sericulture Co-operative Societies have been proposed for the welfare of tribals.

Apart from this, some diversification and expansion of the activities of TANSILK has also been proposed with a view to reach the goal of self-reliance.

TAMIL NADU

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited (TDFC) was set up in 1975 to cater to the financial requirements of the State Transport Undertakings by mobilising the required capital mainly through public deposits. The deposits which stood at Rs. 1.31 crores in 1975-76 are now of the order of Rs. 139.56 crores. The number of account holders is about 40,000 within and outside the State.

TDFC is the only State Government undertaking of its kind in the country, wholly devoted to the development of Transport infrastructure. Though it advances funds mainly to the State Transport Undertakings in the State, it operates on an all-India basis by lending money to the Transport Undertakings of other States also. During the year 1988-89, TDFC has

extended financial assistance to State Transport Undertakings to the tune of about Rs. 83 crores. The total amount of financial assistance extended by TDFC from its inception to March 1989 is Rs. 489.47 crores. All the borrower Corporations have made repayment towards principal and finance charges promptly and to date not a single debt has been written off.

TDFC offers two kinds of schemes: Periodic Interest Payment Scheme and Money Multiplier Scheme. In the first scheme, interest is paid to the depositor on a bi-monthly basis at 13.5% for 25 months and at 14% from 36 months to 60 months. In the Money Multiplier Scheme, the interest is compounded every two months so that the entire amount doubles within a period of 5 years. The interest is paid promptly through an instrument

called Interest Warrant which is remitted directly to the bank or sent to the depositor according to his choice.

There are several Hire Purchase companies functioning in the State. But TDFC has been able to maintain its leadership in this field because of the promptness of service it offers to its depositors. This is borne out by the fact that a sizeable number of depositors are pensioners who have deposited their entire savings with the Corporation and depend on the accrued interest for their livelihood, which reaches them very promptly. There is also very large number of institutional depositors like Universities and Colleges, Charitable institutions, Employees Welfare funds, Private and Public Trusts, etc. They have all reposed faith in TDFC because of the security and efficiency it offers.

DEPOSIT GROWTH

(Rs. In Crores)

