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Tamil Arasu

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Swami Sahajananda Ex. M.L.A.

Born:
29.1.1891

Died:
1.5.1959



Swami Sahajananda

A crusader against caste and creed
A Protector of the downtrodden
An Advocate of Social Justice

An Erudite Scholar and Educationist
A symbol of Dedicated Service
A Guiding Star to Parliamentarian
A Madathipathi whose concern was the
wellbeing of the mass

A Sanyasi with the motto that
'Service to people is Service to God'

First Cover :
Perunthalaivar Kamarajar

Perunthalaivar Kamarajar with Perarignar Anna.

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TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Aadi - Aavani

AUGUST - 1990

BABU JAGJIVAN RAM'S STATUE

UNVEILED

The President of India, Thiru R. Venkataraman unveiled a life size statue as also a portrait of Babu Jagjivan Ram, former Deputy Prime Minister of India at Chepauk on 28th June 1990. The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi presided over the function.

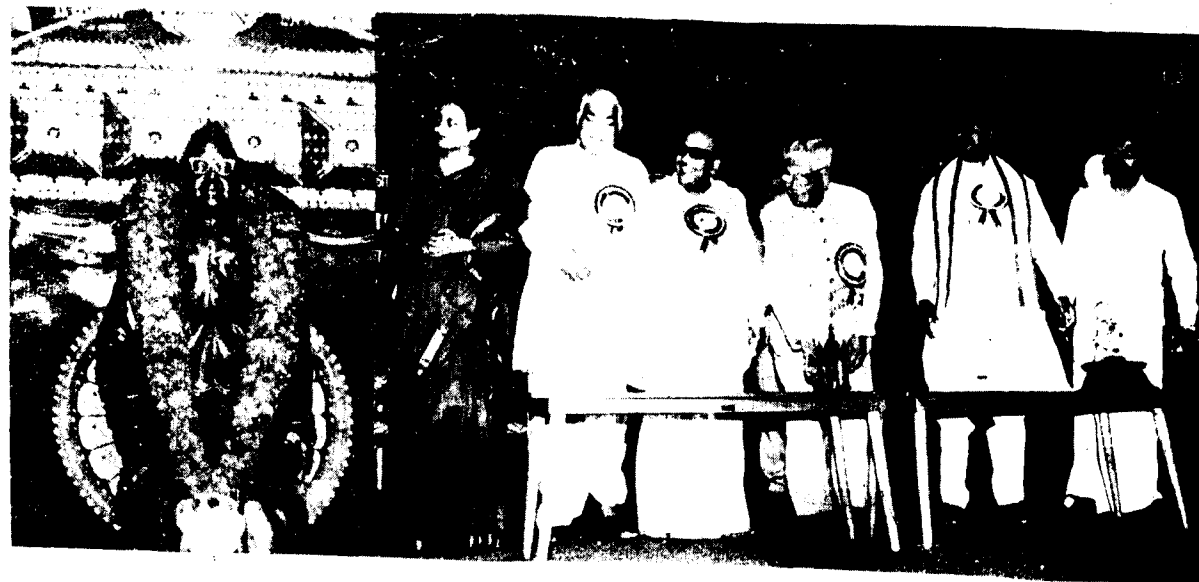
The President, Thiru R. Venkataraman, called upon the people to help remove social imbalance in the country. Social injustice could not be totally wiped out through enactment of legislations alone, he said.

ameliorating the conditions of oppressed classes.

He pointed out that as Union Minister, Jagjivan Ram introduced the Minimum Wages Act for farm labourers because he was of the firm view that it would benefit lakhs of backward class people, who were mostly labourers. He believed that all concessions should be extended to labourers and he was responsible for registration of the Plantation Labour Union in Madras, he said.

and Babu Jagjivan Ram, casteism was yet to be rooted out. Jagjivan Ram suffered indignities from his school days till even after he became a Union Minister, the Chief Minister said.

Tmt. Meera Kumar, daughter of Jagjivan Ram, said her father dreamt of building a casteless society. "We should continue to strive for making that dream a reality", she said. Her father had great affection for the people of Tamil Nadu who had reciprocated it by installing his statue, she said.



The President said the crusade against social inequalities launched by leaders like Jagjivan Ram should be carried on by all till the dream of an egalitarian society became a reality.

Recalling his association with Jagjivan Ram for well over four decades, the President said the late leader fought against human injustice even as a student. He served the Harijan Seva Sangh and other associations which strove for

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi, who presided, said his party was second to none in honouring those who fought for the freedom of the country and worked for the uplift of the common men. The people of Tamil Nadu Cherished in their hearts the great services rendered by Jagjivan Ram, for the benefit of the down-trodden.

The Chief Minister regretted that even after great efforts of leaders like Periyar, Anna, Dr. Ambedkar

Thiru. Chandram, MP, Com mended the Chief Minister for naming a Law College and also a district in Tamil Nadu after Dr Ambedkar.

Thiru A. Balraj, Chairman of the Madras Port Trust and Thiru M. Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of Indian Bank, also paid rich tributes to Jagjivan Ram. Thiru M. Kuppusamy, Convenor of the Statue Erection Committee, welcomed the gathering.



The Chief Minister Visits the Refugee Camps

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, visited the refugee camps at Muttukkadu, Nemali and Saluvankuppam and had talks with refugees on 21st July 1990. He told presspersons at Mahabalipuram that he met about 500 refugees who gave him an affectionate welcome. They had told him that innocent Tamils were being bombed by the Sri Lankan Air Force causing severe damage to lives and property. According to them, Tamil girls of 15 years and above were taken away by Sri Lankan soldiers and they did not know their whereabouts, he said.

The Chief Minister has said Rs.3 crores would be distributed as doles to the Sri Lankan refugees in the camps in Tamil Nadu from today and under a State Government special programme, dhotis and sarees to adults and uniforms to children would be given to them according to their requirements, on August 15.

The Chief Minister said that when he asked them whether all of them were poor, they said

most of them were from the middle income group with all facilities but had lost their property. The refugees were fishermen, agriculturists or businessmen. They had paid Rs.700 each to the boatmen who brought them to India.

For the refugee children, the Chief Minister said the Tamil Nadu Government would open primary schools, while for children studying in standard VIII upwards facilities would be provided for their admission from 23rd July 1990.

The Chief Minister said the refugees had expressed satisfaction at the facilities provided in the camps.

The Chief Minister was accompanied by Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labours, Thiru. Veerapandi S. Arumugam, Minister for Agriculture and Thiru. P. Sundaram, Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare. On arrival at Muttukkadu, the Chief Minister was received among others by the Collector Thiru. Sameer Vyas.

DEBT RELIEF

Debt Relief Scheme upto Rs. 10,000/- for the Co-operative sector: benefit 12 lakh farmers, weavers and artisans.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have recently announced the Debt Relief Scheme upto Rs. 10,000/- for the Co-operative sector benefiting 12 lakhs farmers, weavers and artisans. The Chief Minister has directed the concerned officials to expedite the process of giving relief to the above borrowers. On his direction, a meeting was convened with the Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and the Co-operative Banks and a Schedule for implementing the scheme of Relief has been drawn up.

Bulk of the Debt Relief would be available to chronic overdues, i.e. overdues for more than 3 years as on 2.10.89. There is no need for any certificate for this relief. Besides this, relief will also be given on the basis of 'Annawari' certificates already issued by the Collectors. The Collectors have been issuing 'Annawari' certificates from time to time depending upon the drought conditions in their districts.

The Collectors have been asked to compile the list of 'Annawari' certificates issued from 14.86 to 2.10.89, before 10th July 1990.

The bankers have been requested to collect the 'Annawari' certificates from the Collectors.

It will take about 15 days for individual banks to identify the borrowers eligible for relief under the scheme. This would therefore, be completed before 25th July, 1990. The next step is to have Co-ordination

meetings among bankers to assess the quantum of relief to individual borrowers. Instructions have been issued by the Government that there should be frequent meetings of the Block Level Co-ordination Committees to expedite the process of relief. It has been estimated that this would take atleast a month. The work of write off will, therefore, be completed before the end of August '90.

The State Government is keen that the process of Write-off is speeded up, so that the farmers, weavers and artisans get the benefit of the scheme quickly. To expedite the process further, the Minister for Food and Co-operation has convened a meeting of Commercial and Co-operative Banks at Madurai on 12th July '90.

As necessary steps have been taken by the Government departments and banks, the borrowers need not submit any application for relief under the scheme. Applications would, however, be needed in cases of death or declaration of insolvency. In these cases, the legal heirs of the borrowers and insolvent borrowers are requested to make an application in writing to the concerned banks.

The Debt Relief is not applicable to loans becoming due after 2.10.89. All borrowers are, therefore, requested to pay such dues. Borrowers who are ineligible under the scheme are also requested to make payments.

Speech of

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

at the

"Southern Regional Conference of Experts and Officials on the draft National Housing Policy"

on

22-6-1990

Honourable Union Minister for Urban Development, Honourable Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission and Friends,

I have great pleasure in welcoming all of you to Madras and in inaugurating the Southern Regional Conference of experts and officials on the draft National Housing Policy.

Shelter is a basic need and is as important as food and clothing. Moreover, housing generates a significant volume of employment and encourages household savings. Although, at our present stage of development, it may not be feasible for Government to guarantee the right to housing, all steps must be taken to progressively ensure that the poorest sections of the people are assured of shelter. It is in this spirit that the Election Manifesto of the National Front referred to housing as a 'Right' and made the commitment to give high priority to housing with special reference to the needs of the rural and urban poor and slum dwellers.

It is welcome that, within a few months of the new Government coming to office, the Ministry of Urban Development has prepared the draft Housing Policy for wide discussion throughout the country. The document contains a number of concrete policies and recommendations for the development of housing in the

public and private sectors. I am confident that your discussions, and similar discussions in other regional centres, will help to evolve and implement a comprehensive approach for the development of this vital sector.

The document has drawn attention to the massive tasks that face us in the housing sector. The backlog to be covered in 1981 for the whole of India is 2.33 crore dwelling units and it will be



necessary to plan for an additional 6.38 crore units to cover the requirements between 1981 and 2001. In Tamil Nadu, our State Planning Commission has estimated the backlog in 1981 as 9.17 lakh units and that it will increase to 10.98 lakh units in 1991 including 2.44 lakh units which will be required to replace old houses.

In the light of the large unsatisfied demand for housing and the limitation of resources, we have to follow very strict priorities in the use of the Government's finances in this sector. Highest priority has to be given for providing house sites and houses to the rural poor with special

reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the resettlement and improvement of urban slums, and to housing for economically weaker sections in urban and semi-urban areas. Along with such direct measures, the Government will have to take a number of steps to promote the growth of housing in the private sector which accounts for about 90 per cent of the investment in this field. These include housing finance, land acquisition and development, provision of essential facilities such as water supply, sanitation, roads and lighting, and legal and institutional arrangements that will stimulate increased activity in housing in the private sector.

In Tamil Nadu, we have made good progress on all these fronts. We have provided housesites to the rural poor in a number of ways. It was our Government that enacted the Kudiyruppu Act in 1971 which confirmed ownership of housesites on tenants. Under

this legislation, 1.81 lakh families have benefitted. We have recently extended the Act upto April 1990. In addition, house sites are assigned from poramboke lands currently at a level of about 3 lakh house sites per annum. Under the scheme for acquiring land for distribution as house sites to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families we are distributing 40,000 house sites free of cost. Our Government initiated the scheme for providing free houses, with concrete roofing to Adi Dravidars and Fishermen in 1974. Under this scheme and under rural employment schemes more than 3 lakh free houses have been provided so far and 50,000 houses will be

constructed in the current year. Our Government was also the pioneer in establishing the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in 1971. The Board has so far constructed about 50,000 tenements for slum dwellers and has carried out environmental improvements to benefit about one lakh families of slum dwellers. In the past few years, the Slum Clearance Board was constructing only 1,000 tenements a year in Madras City. In the Current year, we have significantly expanded its activities and it will be taking up the construction of 12,000 tenements. In addition, 94,000 families will be benefited from slum improvement programmes in ten major urban centres in the State. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has implemented a number of programmes for the economically weaker sections and for low income and middle income housing in Madras City and in a number of towns throughout the State. The Board has so far allotted about 2 lakh plots and dwellings and is currently implementing a programme of 20,000 units per annum. Co-operative Housing Societies have so far financed 2.92 lakh houses in rural areas and 95,000 houses in urban areas. In the current year, 30,000 houses will be financed in the co-operative sector with an outlay of Rs.100 crores.

The conservation and upgradation of existing housing stock has hitherto been a neglected area. The new shelter upgradation scheme introduced by the Union Ministry of Urban Development is therefore very welcome. In Tamil Nadu, we will be benefitting one lakh families in the current year under this programme. We hope that the scheme will be liberalised in the coming years both in regard to the quantum of assistance and the coverage of towns.

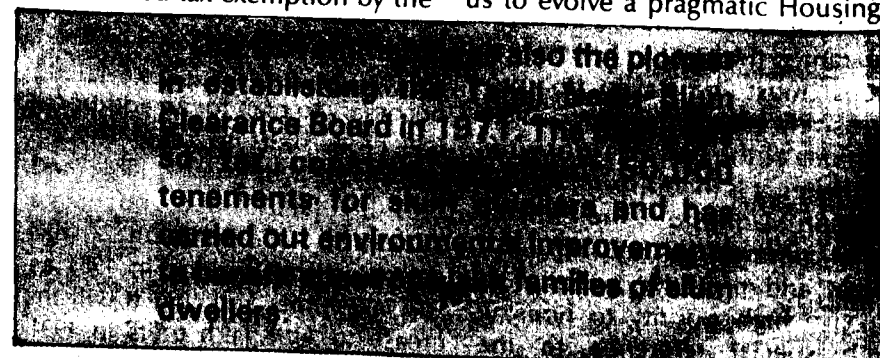
We are aware that while these achievements are impressive, they have been able to meet only a small proportion of the needs of the rural and urban poor for

house sites, new housing, improvements to houses, and for the repair and renewal of old houses. The most important constraint that Tamil Nadu, and all other States in India, face is a shortage of resources not only for housing but for essential infrastructure that needs to accompany it such as water supply, sewerage, and roads. We can hope to overcome this problem only if we look to innovative methods for raising resources. In this connection, it is welcome that the draft policy document refers to the proposal to tap undeclared income and wealth or 'black money' for purposes such as slum clearance and housing for the poorer sections. In as much as a considerable amount of black money is generated from speculation in urban land housing, it is logical that housing should have the foremost claim in the use of such resources. I hope that a concrete scheme in this regard will be announced soon by the Central Government.

Capital gains that accrue from the sale of urban land and property is another source that can be utilised for slum improvement and housing. Such capital gains are now allowed tax exemption by the

shelters". Such a levy can be linked to measures for capturing at least a portion of the capital gains that accrue from the sale of urban land and property. It can also be linked to a levy on houses and land that are owned and enjoyed by the affluent in excess of reasonable ceilings that may be laid down for the purpose. In this connection, the statement in the policy document, that not only minimum but also maximum norms are proposed to be enforced for plots and dwelling units is a step in the right direction. As the Prime Minister has recently pointed out, we need to think of an affluence line if we are to succeed in elevating the weakest sections above the poverty line. This is particularly the case in housing where we can not allow the richest sections to monopolise scarce land, finance and materials.

It is very appropriate that the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission, my esteemed friend Thiru Ramakrishna Hegde is initiating a national debate on this vital issue. I am sure his valuable experience as a Chief Minister, and now in the Planning Commission will guide us to evolve a pragmatic Housing



Central Government if they are invested in approved securities for prescribed periods. We would urge the Centre to share these funds with the States so that they can have resources, on a revolving basis, to promote housing for the urban poor. The Election Manifesto of the National Front also referred to the possibility of "a new levy on the urban rich to develop slums into livable

Policy and ultimately find a lasting solution to this complex problem. In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the Union Minister for Urban Development for having formulated this very progressive draft policy statement and for arranging a nation-wide debate on all elements of housing policy with all those who are concerned with it. I wish your deliberations all success.

SPEECH OF THIRU MURASOLI MARAN

UNION MINISTER FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY

ON 22-6-90



I am extremely happy that we have been able to convene this important meeting of representatives from four Southern States, Andaman & Nicobar, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep for discussing various issues relating to the draft National Housing Policy. We are fortunate that both the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission have found it possible to give us the benefit of their illuminating views and we hope to listen to the inspiring speech of Justice Krishna Iyer. Their presence will set the tone for the conference and the ensuing deliberations will be of considerable benefit to my Ministry as well as the participants.

In a vast country like ours with wide variations in geoclimatic conditions, life style and resource endowments, the Housing Policy requires a broad based and intensive National debate in order to take note of various strands of opinion and local requirements. Moreover, in a federal set up, housing and urban development are State subjects and National Housing Policy is required to be im-

plemented primarily by State agencies, and it is possible to evolve the Policy only on the basis of interaction with State Governments. It is in order to facilitate this process of interactive discussion that I have convened regional meetings of experts and individuals interested on the subject in Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

During the 8th Five Year Plan, the housing needs in terms of numbers is estimated to be 217.7 lakhs dwelling units i.e. 159.5 lakhs new con-

During the 8th Five Year Plan, the housing needs in terms of numbers is estimated to be 217.7 lakhs dwelling units i.e. 159.5 lakhs new construction and 58.2 lakhs upgradation and renovation of unserviceable and old housing stock, with a total investment of Rs. 77,500 crores.

struction and 58.2 lakhs upgradation and renovation of unserviceable and old housing stock, with a total investment of Rs. 77,500 crores. Thus, our needs are staggering, indeed.

However, the silver lining in the dark cloud is that in our country the people are constructing their own houses inspite of the Government. For example, Government agencies like Housing Boards, Development Authorities and formal agencies construct only about 10 lakhs units in rural and urban areas every year. But, on the other hand 2 to 3 times of that number is estimated to be constructed by the people themselves with their own resources, without recourse to Government agencies or financial institutions.

Therefore, the draft housing policy recognises that bulk of housing is produced by the people themselves and therefore the role of the Government is to be an 'enabler' or 'facilitator' to support their activity by providing increased supply of land, finance, materials and infrastructure and

this factor should be a primary focus of our shelter strategy.

Though any national shelter strategy must be concerned with total housing supply, upper income groups can usually obtain housing with little difficulty. The most serious problems are among poor and lower-middle income families who constitute the majority. While the housing policy will have to address a spectrum of housing needs of different income groups the Government has to assume direct responsibility to improve housing conditions of disadvantaged sections.

In this context, what is needed is a shift in our perceptions and a scaling up of our initiatives. For example;

-Should Housing Boards and Developing Authorities spend their resources and time in constructing houses for the better-off sections of society?

-Should they not concentrate in offering developed plots with appropriate infrastructure?

-Should we waste enormous time in litigation in the case of acquisition of lands? Instead, should we not have a built-in mechanism for arriving at a negotiated price?

-How to approach slums and squatter settlements?

-How to devise a legal and regulatory system conducive to housing?

-How best we can make the Urban Land Ceiling Act serve the ends of land policy instead of freezing land supply?

-How to mobilise additional resources for housing in a climate of resource crunch and competing demands? In this context, how far can we assure concessional finance to the poorer groups through a system of cross subsidy?

-Can scarce resources be used for luxury housing and how to curb ostentatious construction?

Thus, we have to raise several questions from our experience and find new answers.

The Draft Housing Policy has tried to place housing in the larger context of regional planning and employment generation schemes in both rural and urban areas. It has recognised the mutually supportive role of housing and development and the contribution of housing to employment and incomes in contrast to the popular view of housing as a welfare goal.

The Policy elaborates in great detail the elements of housing finance system and the nature of constraints to larger flow of finance. It also elaborates different impediments to increased supply of developed land and refers to fiscal and other measures for combating speculation and profiteering. It has

from 34% in the first Five Year Plan to 9% in the Seventh Plan. Even though achievement of the level of investment both in the public and private sector of over Rs.15,000 crores per annum during the 8th Five Year Plan seems to be staggering, it is well within the realm of possibility because the estimated level of capital formation in housing is around Rs.10,000 crores during 1987-88. What is needed is political will and determination to achieve this. We hope, in the Eighth Plan the public sector investment in housing will be commensurate with the importance assigned to housing. With the blessings of the Planning Commission, we hope that public investment can at least be

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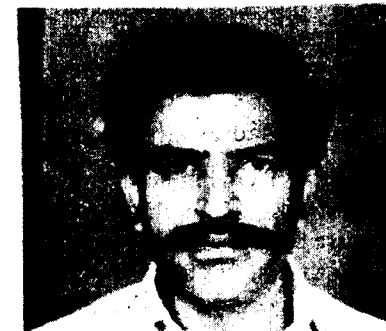
addressed the importance of scaling up technical advances and new materials for reducing the cost of construction and for optimising the use of scarce resources. In the field of rural housing the draft policy has recognised the importance of access to natural resources and the link with environmental regeneration. We have to give due importance to the community sector and the expanded role for the local bodies in decentralised execution. It has elaborated various amendments necessary for laws regulating or affecting housing activity. Finally, it has recognised the need to reorient the public institutions in the interest of enabling the shelter process.

It is true that most ambitious schemes have foundered on the rock of insufficient resources. Unfortunately the percentage of total investment in housing has declined

doubled during the current financial year and conditions can be created for augmenting private capital formation in this sector. It is also envisaged that percentage of housing investment financed by various institutions like the National Housing Bank, LIC, HUDCO and Commercial Banks will be raised and additional household savings are substantially mobilised through various instruments like Home Loan Account Scheme.

I hope that, with the help of valuable suggestions received from the regional meetings in Madras and other places, my Ministry would be in a position to finalise the Housing Policy. We hope to draw inspiration from all the experts and professionals gathered here.

Thank you.



MADRAS CENTRE OF PLEASURE AND TREASURE

THIRU. K.N. NEHRU
MINISTER FOR INFORMATION & LABOUR

Madras, one of the beautiful four Metropolitan cities of India has the glorious history of being the birthplace of the great Tamil Poet Saint Thiruvalluvar, who lived 2000 years ago and authored the 'THIRUKKURAL' containing 1330 couplets that has been hailed by western scholars as the 'BOOK OF MANKIND' with moral teachings surpassing the bounds of caste, race, religion, time and territory.

After the Britishers came to settle in Madras, it was transformed into a busy commercial centre and it became the Chief British Settlement for laying the foundation for Britain's Indian Empire.

It must also be noted that Madras is the capital of the Tamil land

where the first rebel against the British imperialism, Veerapandia Kattabomman was born and fought for the freedom and sacrificed his life.

Madras is the city enriched with natural beauty and gorgeous mansions. Madras has the Marina Beach which is the second best beach in the world.

In spite of having been enriched with beauties of nature and architecture, Madras has come to be marred by the slums and nauseating Coom.

For decades together, nobody made any attempt to clean the Coom or to remove the slums and rescue the slum-dwellers. Drinking

water problem has also been there for decades together.

It can be proudly said that it was the D.M.K. Government under Anna and Dr. Kalaignar that projects were first implemented for providing water for Madras, with the Veeranam Project and to replace the slums by forming and mobilising the Slum Clearance Board.

The slums and the Coom were the pestering sores of the Metropolitan city of Madras. During his earlier regime in the seventies, Dr. Kalaignar created the Slum Clearance Board that built multi-storeyed buildings with thousands of tenements for slum-dwellers. Thereby, the slums started



vanishing and slum-dwellers were enabled to occupy tenements in the multi-storeyed buildings. The missionary works of slum clearance is still going on, and in this year the construction of 12,000 multi-storeyed tenements will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 50 crores.

It was again during the earlier rule of Dr. Kalaignar that the major project of cleaning the Cooum was launched. Now, on the basis of the recommendations made by a team of British experts for removal of pollution in the Cooum, Adyar and other waterways in the Madras city.

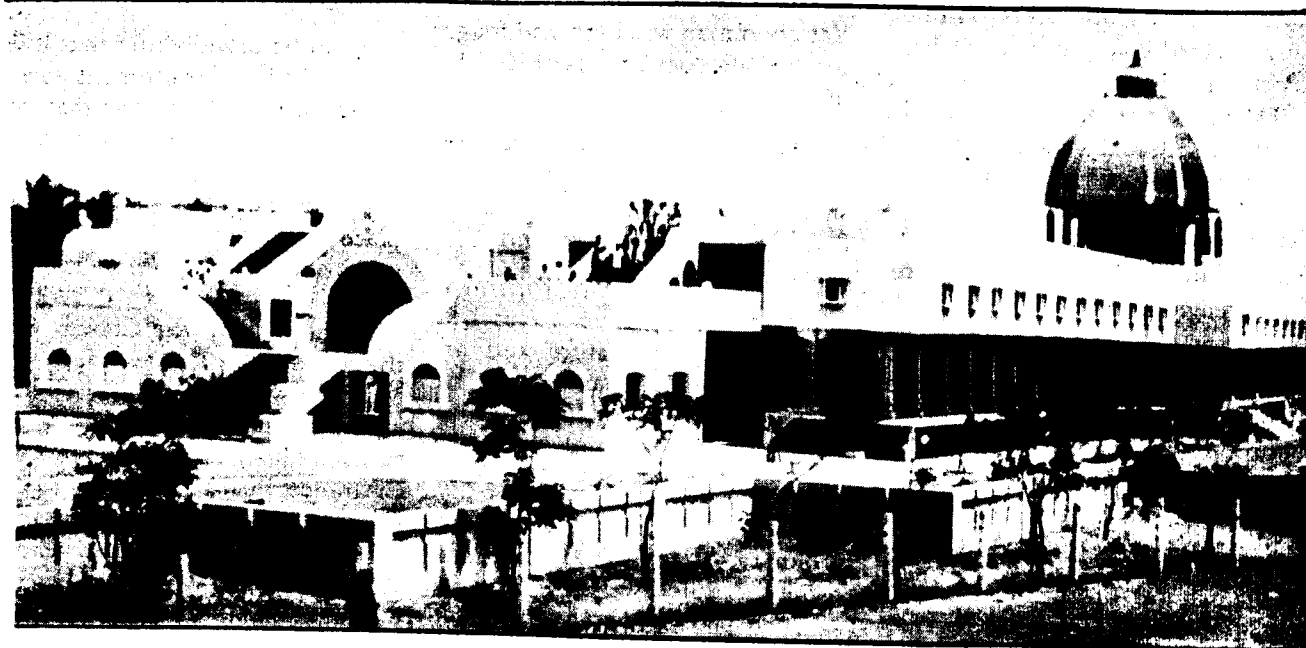
The Chief Minister accords top priority to overcoming the problem

ment Thiru Murasoli Maran said that the Centre is keen on providing assistance to slum improvement schemes which should include site and service programmes, environmental improvement of slums and helping slum-dwellers to purchase tenements through hire purchase.

Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar inaugurated recently the 505.46 crore Metrowater scheme designed to provide transmission treatment and arrange the distribution network for the Krishna water and to carry out the waste water management works. He also laid the foundation for three projects for the

Ganga project. The package of varied projects for urban development would bring about a new transformation in the life of the people of Madras city.

Madras city will become a city of proud treasures for the natives and a centre of pleasures for the visitors from other states and from abroad with the gorgeous Valluvarkottam that symbolises the greatness of Thiruvalluvar and the grandeur of Tamil literature and architecture, with the reverential memorials of great leaders Anna, Periyar, Rajaji, Kamarajar, Dr. M.G.R. and with the statues of great Tamil savants and poets.



of the deteriorating civic conditions of the city. He has taken special steps to revive the Krishna Water Scheme which had been put in the cold storage by the previous Governments.

With the implementation of the Telugu Ganga Project, the agony of the water-starved citizens of Madras will end by the beginning of the year 1993 when 12 tmc. ft of Krishna Water will start flowing in.

A new project to locate an additional 90 million litres of water at the Kilpauk water works has also been inaugurated. Recently the Union Minister for Urban Develop-

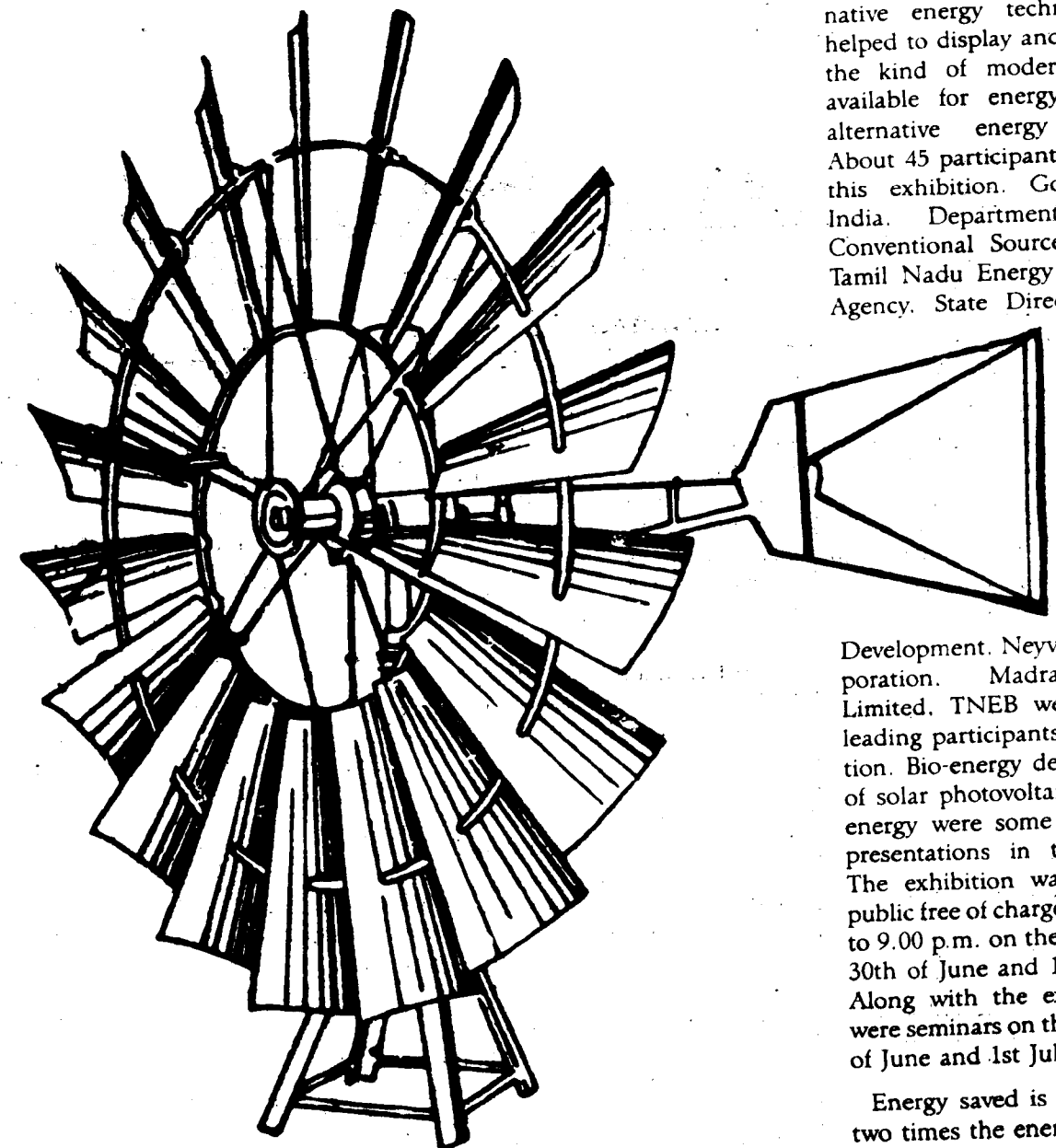
provision of night shelters, developed house sites for pavement-dwellers and improvements to the houses owned by the economically weaker sections.

Of the three night shelters, two will be at Kannappar Thidal and the other at Basin Bridge with all basic facilities. Under the pavement-dwellers rehabilitation scheme, it is proposed to build over 8000 houses at Velachery, Kodungaiyur and Ezhil Nagar. It is expected that the per capita consumption of water in Madras would go upto 100 litres as against the restricted supply of 40 litres after the implementation of the Telugu-

Behind these memorials and statues lies recorded the fact that it is the great Tamil scholar-statesman Dr. Kalaignar who erected all these memorials to perpetuate the glory of the great personalities and also the glory of Tamil land, literature and culture. He found pleasure in erecting all these memorials and has created treasures for Madras city and the citizens, and he will continue his mission of glorifying Tamil culture and literature from Kanniyakumari to Kashmir.

Courtesy: Indian Express
Dated 1st May 1990.

'ENERGY 90'



Energy 90, an Exhibition-cum-Seminar, the first of its kind in Madras was organised by the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Madras Refineries Limited and Industrial Development Bank of India, Madras. It was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the 28th June at Valluvarkottam. The function was presided over by Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works.

The Exhibition highlighted the need for adoption of energy saving as well as introduction of alternative energy technologies and helped to display and demonstrate the kind of modern equipment available for energy saving and alternative energy equipment. About 45 participants took part in this exhibition. Government of India, Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, State Director of Rural

Development, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Madras Refineries Limited, TNEB were among the leading participants of this exhibition. Bio-energy development, use of solar photovoltaic energy, wind energy were some of the leading presentations in this exhibition. The exhibition was open to the public free of charge from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th of June and 1st of July 1990. Along with the exhibition, there were seminars on the 29th and 30th of June and 1st July.

Energy saved is almost equal to two times the energy produced.



88th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF KAMARAJAR

The 88th birth anniversary of Kamarajar was celebrated by the Government at Kalaivanar Arangam on 15th July '90. Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education distributed the cash awards to 347 top rankers in the 10th and Plus Two examinations in the function.

The Minister for Education called for greater interaction among teachers, students and parents so that the students could fare better.

He said students of those institutions where there was good interaction between them and teachers fared well. He felt that the interaction was not up to the expected level in others. He wanted regular parent-teacher meetings held to review the performance of students.

The Minister said there was a general feeling that the quality of

education in the State was not up to the expected level. The State Government had taken several steps to tone up the quality. It was thinking of introducing the examination system even in the primary level. The teachers training had been restructured.

The Education Minister said he had instructed the authorities to look into complaints or criticism regarding syllabi.

The Speaker of the State Assembly, Dr. Thamilkudimagan, who presided, paid tributes to the Tamil Nadu Government for making education free to students. He said steps must be taken to make it compulsory for parents to send their wards above the age of five to schools. Through such a measure, cent per cent literacy could be achieved within 10 years.

The Adi-Dravidar Welfare Minister, Thiru K. Sundaram, said Kamaraj introduced free education as he realised that only through education could the masses be uplifted.

The PWD Minister, Thiru Durai Murugan, said that prizes were being given to top rankers in examinations not only with a view to appreciating their effort but also to motivate fellow students.

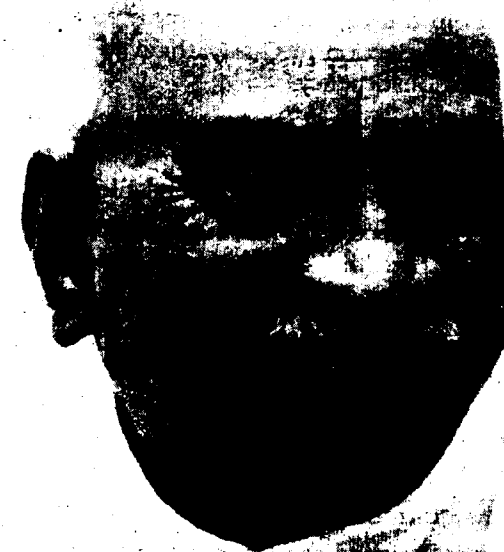
Speakers paid glowing tributes to Kamarajar for his services in the cause of education and the State.

The Education Secretary, Thiru V.Sankarasubbaiyan, who welcomed the gathering, said that cash awards were being given to toppers in vocational subjects also from this year.

Thiru V.A. Sivagnanam, Director of School Education, proposed a vote of thanks.

A SKETCH OF KAMARAJAR

Three term Chief Minister, Freedom
Fighter, Elder Statesman
from Tamil Nadu.



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

Kamarajar stands as the example of courage that can keep one in goodstead even in difficult circumstances in life.

Perunthalaivar Kamarajar's early involvement in the struggle for independence, his three terms as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, his own "Kamaraj Plan" to rejuvenate the Congress, his Presidentship of the Congress, his master mind that worked up neat solutions after the sudden demise of two Prime Ministers which earned him the title "King Maker" and his programme of Free education and Free Noon meal to school children bear testimony of a self-made man who has acquired a place of pride in modern India.

LIFE SKETCH

- 1903 - Born to Kumarasamy Nadar and Sivakami Ammal on July 15th at Virudunagar (formerly "Virudupatti") in Tamil Nadu.
- 1907 - Birth of his sister, Nagammal.
- 1908 - Enrolled in a local school; later studied at Aenathi Nayanar Vidyasala and Kshatriya Vidyasala.
- 1909 - His father, Kumarasamy Nadar passed away.
- 1914 - Discontinued school education at sixth standard.
- 1919 - Responded to Gandhiji's call for protest against Rowlatt Act by enrolling himself as a full time member of the Congress Party.
- 1920 - Participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1921 - Met Thanthai Periyar, the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Party at Virudunagar.
- 1923 - Participated in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and the Boycott of Toddy shops at Madurai.
- 1925 - Elected member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- 1926 - Involved in election work along with Satyamurti and Srinivasa Iyengar.
- 1927 - Joined Boycott against Simon Commission's visit to Madurai. Mahatma Gandhi accorded permission for action towards the removal of the statue of Colonel Neal at Madras. The Government responded quickly by removing the statue before the agitation was launched.

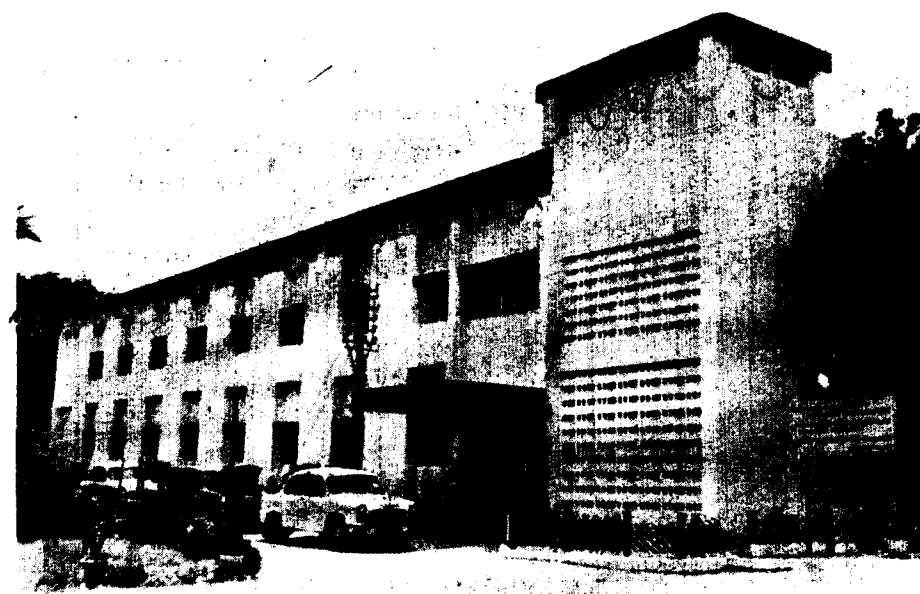
- 1930 - Participated in the Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam; sentenced to two years of imprisonment and lodged in the Alipur Jail.
- 1931 - The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact made way for the premature release from Alipur. Elected to the working Committee of the Madras Presidency Congress.
- 1936 - Elected as a Secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee at Karaikudi along with Satyamurti, who became the President.
- 1937 - Won the Legislative Assembly seat of Virudunagar at the General Elections.
- 1940 - Elected as the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress President.
- 1941 - Arrested and lodged in the Vellore Jail for propaganda against the war fund. Elected as the Virudunagar Municipal President during his detention in Vellore Jail.
- 1942 - Released from Vellore Jail. Resigned the Presidentship of the Virudunagar Municipal Council to devote full time to the party.
- 1946 - Elected President of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee. Also re-elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly.
- 1947 - India became Independent. Elected Member of the All India Congress Committee.
- 1948 - Re-elected for the third term as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

Tamil, Tamilis and Tamil Nadu

No language combines greater force with equal brevity than Tamil and it may be asserted that no human speech is more close and philosophic in its expression as an exponent of the mind than the same.

(Rev. Percival)

- 1949 - Toured Sri Lanka.
- 1950 - Elected President of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee for the fourth term.
- 1952 - After making way for Dr. Subbarayan to become the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee for a short while, returned again as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- 1954 - Toured Malaya. After Rajaji's resignation from Chief Ministership, elected as the Leader of the Legislature Congress Party. On April 13th, became the Chief Minister of Madras State. Returned to the Legislative Assembly in the by-election in Gudiyatham Constituency.
- 1956 - Introduced Free Noon-meal Scheme in Schools.
- 1957 - Contested in the General Elections. Re-elected for the second term as Chief Minister.
- 1960 - Introduced Free Education Scheme upto 11th Standard for poor children.
- 1962 - Re-elected in the General Elections. Became Chief Minister for the third term.
- 1963 - Introduced "Free Education" for all. Resigned the Chief Ministership on October 2nd as per his own "Kamaraj Plan".
- 1964 - Elected President of the All India Congress Committee. Paved way for Lal Bahadur Shastri to become Prime Minister, after Pandit Nehru.
- 1966 - Organised the selection of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister after the sudden passing away of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Toured Soviet Union and East European Countries.
- 1969 - Elected to the Lok Sabha from Nagarcoil Constituency. His mother, Sivakami Ammal passed away.
- 1971 - Re-elected to the Lok Sabha from Nagarcoil Constituency.
- 1972 - Presented with Thamira Patra.
- 1975 - On October 2nd, Perunthalaivur Kamarajar passed away.



VELLORE CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi dedicated to the Nation the expanded capacity of the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills. He also inaugurated a guest house, staff quarters and administrative office of the Sugar Mill and laid the foundation for the South India Sugar Research Institute and a school at the Sugar Mill premises in Ammundi near Vellore.

The Tamil Nadu Government is adopting a go slow approach in starting more sugar mills in the co-operative and public sector to prevent large scale switchover to cane crop by paddy farmers, which would result in shortage of rice in a State where rice was the staple food, the Chief Minister said.

He said that the predicament in starting more sugar mills in Tamil Nadu was that the State did not have water and land facility as in Uttar Pradesh and other north Indian States, where wheat was the staple food.

While the paddy yield was higher in North Arcot-Ambekar

district than in Thanjavur, the paddy area was less. Some paddy farmers in recent times had been enticed to switch over to cane cultivation because of the better price offered for the latter.

Farmers in North Arcot-Ambekar district were already getting a price of Rs.371 a tonne including an incentive of Rs.30.

Referring to their demand for an increase in cane price to Rs.400 a tonne, the Chief Minister said it was not a matter which could be decided on the spur of the moment. He reminded them that any increase in price would lead to an increase in the issue price of sugar affecting the poor consumer.

The Chief Minister hastened to add that the State Government would not however go back on its policy of starting more sugar mills. It was awaiting the Central Government's sanction for the starting of five more co-operative sugar mills. One such would be started in Kallakurichi in South Arcot district. He said it was only

in Tamil Nadu that the profit of sugar mills was shared with the cane growers in the form of increased cane price.

The Chief Minister said that the Government was also planning to start industries as a spin off of the co-operative and public sector sugar mills. An industry to manufacture rectified spirit would be started using the by-products from the Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills in Salem district.

Thiru Durai Murugan, PWD Minister, who presided, said that funds had been sanctioned for the development of roads in different parts of North Arcot - Ambekar district to facilitate easy transport of sugarcane to sugar mills.

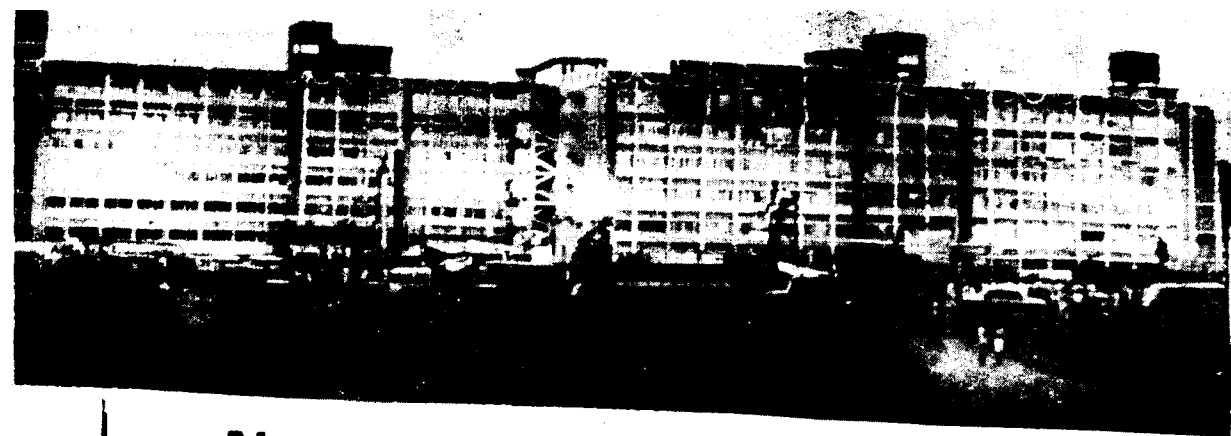
Thiru M.A.K. Tayab, Commissioner of Sugar, said that the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills, for which the foundation was laid by the Chief Minister Dr. Karunanidhi in 1975, had been expanded at a cost of Rs.10 crores. From next year, 445 lakh tonnes of cane would be required for the mills.

Thiru V. Palanisamy, Joint Commissioner of Sugars, said that the daily crushing capacity of the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills had been doubled to 2,500 tonnes which would benefit about 67,000 farmers. Tamil Nadu stood third, next to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, in sugar production, while it stood first in the country in sugarcane yield, producing 207 tonnes a hectare.

Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad, MP, wanted the State Government to start more sugar mills taking advantage of the Centre's decision to reduce the stipulated distance between two sugar mills from 40 to 25 km.

Thiru T.A.A. Mohammed Saqi, MP, wanted a bagasse plant and rectified spirit plant to be started using the by-products of the sugar mills in the district.

Thiru C. Arokiasamy, Special Officer of Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills, proposed a vote of thanks.



New Collectorate Complex for North Arcot - Ambedkar District

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the New Collectorate Complex of North Arcot-Ambedkar District named after C.P. Citrarasu, the State-level Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebration and unveiled the statue of Dr. Ambedkar at Vellore on 1st July 1990.

The Chief Minister said his Government renamed Chengalpattu district as Chengai-Anna district and Anna district as Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth district in tune with the idea that a district should be named only after a great leader born there. Though Quaid-e-Milleth was born in Tirunelveli district, the district, with Dindigul as headquarters was named after him since Tirunelveli had already been named after another leader born in that district. Besides, it was found appropriate to name

the erstwhile Anna district after Quaid-e-Milleth since the Muslim League leader had married a girl hailing from that district.

In what was a combined function, the Chief Minister also inaugurated the Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology. He declared open the new Engineering College, which is to function in the Thanthai Periyar Government Polytechnic in Bagayam.

Tmt. Jayanthi IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism welcomed the gathering.

Thiru. Nanjil K. Manoharan, Minister for Revenue presided over the function.

Thiru. Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works, Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, M.Ps.,

M.L.As and others participated in the function.

District Collector Thiru. Sathiamoorthy proposed a vote of thanks.



MUTHU MANDAPAM - A Memorial for VIKRAMARAJA SINGHA

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Muthu Mandapam for the last Kandy Tamil King, Vikrama Raja Singha at Vellore on 1st July 1990. He said the tombstone was neglected all these years. He said when he was in the Opposition, he visited the site and gave details of the tombstone to the then AIADMK Government and demanded the construction of a Muthu Mandapam by the then Government. "But as irony would have it, it had been left to me to take steps for the construction of the Muthu Mandapam and also to inaugurate it," he said.

It was the casual perusal of moth-eaten third standard book given to him by a Sri Lankan Tamil in 1984 at the height of the war between the Sri

Lankan Army and the Tamil Militants which led to discovery of the tombstone on the banks of the Palar river in Vellore of Vikrama Raja Singha, the last Tamil King who ruled Kandy, according to the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister said 211 families who were living near the tombstone and who were displaced by the Government's move to construct the Muthu Mandapam had been provided alternative sites besides financial assistance to build houses. Similar alternative accommodation was arranged even when the Government built the Poompuhar in Thanjavur district.

Thiru Durai Murugan, PWD Minister requested the Chief Minister to convert

the memorial into a permanent tourist spot.

Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour presided over the function. Tmt. Jayanthi, IAS., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering.

Thiru Rathinavelu, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation Limited, which built the Muthu Mandapam said the memorial had been built in the shape of a pearl oyster. The circular wall had a height of 3.90 metres and the middle dome built at a height of 6.9 metres.

Thiru M. Sathiamoorthy Collector of North Arcot- Ambedkar District said that financial estimates for Rs.26 lakhs had been sent to the Government for converting the Muthu Mandapam into a tourist spot. The project would include a museum and a park.

A portion of the museum would be set apart to house the articles used by Vikrama Raja Singha. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board had agreed to build alternative houses to 211 families who were displaced from the vicinity of the Muthu Mandapam to make way for the memorial. Of them 84 families had been provided loans through banks under the IRDP.





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In Respect of Districts:
Concerned District Collectorates.

DIPRMS90ARIES

THE DETONATORS AND DETONATOR FUSES PROJECT COMMISSIONED

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the sale of delayed detonators to mark the commissioning of the detonators and detonator fuses project in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd. at Chirstianpet near Katpadi on 1st July 1990.

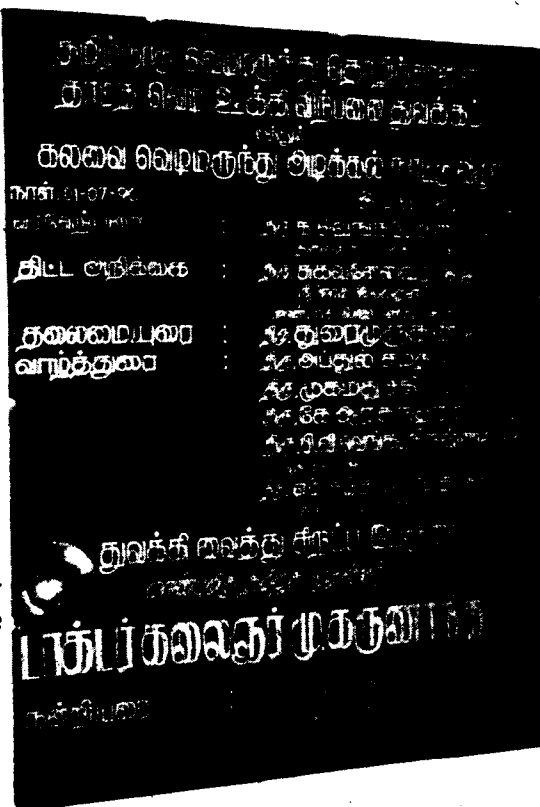
The Chief Minister said the ammonium nitrate and nitric acid plant was being started by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) as a joint sector project along with Thiru Sivashanker, an industrialist, at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. The project was lying in cold storage for the last four years after Central sanction was obtained.

He said industrialists always chose Madras for starting new industries in view of the availability of air and shipping transport facilities. The Government was interested in starting industries in rural areas but they could be done only when the needed facilities were available.

The Chief Minister assured the employees of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives that the Government would take all steps to provide protection to them not only in the factories where they worked, but also in their houses. "We will not ignore the workers working in risky situation in factories," he said, adding that he was relieved to know that there was no loss of life in the recent explosion which took place in the factory. "Ours is a pro-labour Government", he declared.

Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works presided over the function.

Thiru K. Venkatesan, Chairman, TIDCO, Thiru Sukavaneshvar, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd., Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad, M.P. and Thiru T.A Mohammed Saqui, M.P. spoke on the occasion.



Thiru V. Balakrishnan, General Manager, Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd. proposed a vote of thanks.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES LIMITED: PROJECT PROFILE

1. Name of the Company	TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES LIMITED	5. Principal Promotor	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, (TIDCO), MADRAS.
2. Project Location	8 KMs North of Katpadi in Vandranthangal Village, Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot, Ambedhkar District.	6. Classification	Priority Sector
3. Date of Incorporation	9th February 1983	7. Products Manufactured	Nitroglycerine based Industrial Explosives, Detonators and Detonating Fuses
4. Constitution	Public Sector - Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956.	8. Production facilities in TEL complex	
			Licensed Capacity Present Installed Capacity
		a) N.G. Explosives	15000 Tonnes 15000 Tonnes

Mighty Minds of Old

Think and then dare the deed! who cry,
'Deed dared, we'll think' disgraced
shall be.

The Kural 467

எண்ணித் துணிக் கருமம் துணிந்தபின்
எண்ணுவம் என்ப திழுக்கு.

குறள் 467

b) (i) Detonators	450 Lakh Nos.	450 Lakh Nos.
(ii) Detonating Fuses	120 Lakh Mtrs.	50 Lakh Mtrs.

9. Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)

	Explosives	DDF	Column Charge	TOTAL
Project Cost	25.55	41.46	1.13	68.14

10. Funding Pattern (Rs. in Crores)

	Explosives	DDF	Column Charge	Total
Equity:				
TIDCO	5.17	14.97	-	20.14
Institutions	2.67	-	-	2.67
Public	2.30	-	-	2.30
Rupee Term Loan	8.05	18.79	-	26.84
Foreign Currency Loan	4.67	7.70	-	12.37
Loan from TIDCO	2.69	-	-	2.69
Loan from State Govt.	-	-	1.00	1.00
Others	-	-	0.13	0.13
Total	25.55	41.46	1.13	68.14

11. End uses of Explosives, Detonators & Detonating Fuses: Underground and open-cast mining of Coal, Irrigation Projects, Tunnelling, Well-digging, Seismic operation, Oil prospecting, quarrying, etc.

12. Users:

Coal India Limited, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Hindustan Zinc Limited, Hindustan Copper Limited, NHPC, Cement Mines, Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd., Railways, Irrigation Projects, Electricity Boards, Public Works Departments, etc.,

13. Important raw materials:

Explosives: Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Glycerine, Glycol, Sulphuric Acid, Sodium Chloride, Woodmeal, etc.

Detonators: Copper rod, Aluminium rod, Steel wires, PVC compound, Penta erithritol, Nitric Acid, Sodium Azide, Lead Nitrate, Magnesium Oxide, Textrine, Acetone, etc.

14. Marketing outlet: Direct and through Consignment Agents and Dealers.

15. Stages of Projects:

	Explosives	Detonators
a) Commercial Production	April 1986	January 1989
b) Production		
1986 (9 months)	1550 MT	
1987 (12 months)	1852 MT	
1988-89 (15 months)	3576 MT	120 Lakh Nos.
1989-90	5409 MT	350 Lakh Nos.

16. Employment generation (June '90): 995 persons (Both Projects)

17. Inauguration of Delay Detonators:

The Detonators and Detonating Fuses Project has been implemented with the main collaboration tie-up with M/s Josef Meissner, West Germany, and sub-collaboration of Unis, Yugoslavia and Lachaussee, Belgium. Three types of Detonators, viz. Plain Detonators, Electric Detonators and Delay Detonators and Detonating Fuses are manufactured in this project. The Delay Detonators are mainly used in mines. The price of each Delay Detonator is about Rs.4/- This product has good demand and gives better margin. These varieties manufactured by TEL are superior in quality.

18. Laying foundation stone for Column Charge Project:

Among different types of explosives used in open-cast mines and various constructive purposes, Column Charge and Large Diameter explosives are used in open-cast mines generally in the ratio of 3:1. The production and sale of Column Charge explosives in TEL will therefore considerably increase the sale of large dia explosives. The capital outlay for the column charge project is estimated at Rs.1.13 crores. Out of this, Government has contributed a low interest loan of Rs.1.0 crore to the Company. This project will be implemented with indigenous technical know-how. Production capacity of 3500 MTs has been planned in the first stage. This will be completed in about seven months time. The production capacity will be increased to 7000 MTs per annum in the second stage. Additional investment of about Rs.10 lakhs will be required for this. The turn over of this project will be 6.30 crores when the second stage gets completed. This project will give additional employment opportunity to about 35 persons.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

30.6.90

★ The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi presented the first Cheque for Rs.1000/- (monthly pension) to the wife of freedom fighter Va.Raa at his residence.

1.7.90

★ The Rs. 7.5 lakh "Muthu Mandapam" housing the Samadhi of the 18th Century Kandy Tamil King Vikrama Raja Singha at Vellore was declared open by the Chief Minister.

★ The Chief Minister dedicated the Rs.9.5 crore expanded capacity of the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills at Ammundi near Vellore to the Nation.

★ Tamil Nadu Government would start a rectified spirit factory utilising molasses from various sugar mills at Amaravathi in Salem District.

★ One of the five sugar mills in the Co-operative sector sanctioned by the centre would be started at Kallakurichi in South Arcot District.

2.7.90

★ Tambaram-Chengalpattu new metre-gauge double line opened.

★ Railway Minister George Fernandes declared that four important railway construction and traffic improvement projects would be sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. This spot announcement followed an appeal by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi.

3.7.90

★ Debtors will not have to submit applications or produce any certificates to become eligible for the loan waiver in the Co-operative sector.

★ The Madras Corporation announced that Bells Road connecting Wallajah Road and Bharathi Salai would bear the name of Jagjivanram.

4.7.90

★ The Mohan Kumaramangalam Government Medical College at Salem will start functioning from this Academic year.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.118 lakh for the current year for the construction of the College Buildings and for improvement of the Government College Hospital.

6.7.90

★ The Chief Minister announced that the State Government would

10.7.90

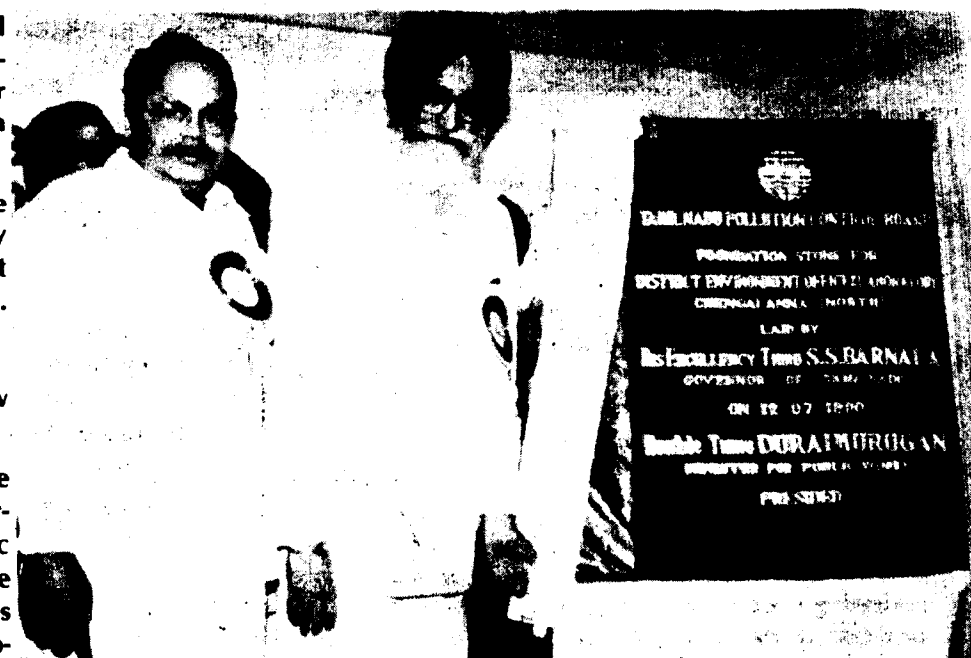
★ The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to start a Titanium Oxide Industry in Kanyakumari District.

11.7.90

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to hold elections to all the primary Co-operative Societies in two phases. The elections will commence in August and end in November, '90.

12.7.90

★ The Governor Thiru S.S. Barnala laid the foundation for District



grant loan assistance of Rs.3 crore to Standard Motors as proposed by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as part of the package for revival of the Perungalathur unit which has remained closed since February 1989.

8.7.90

★ The Tamil Nadu Government considers setting up six more common effluent treatment (CET) plants in the State.

Environment Laboratory of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board at the Ambattur Industrial Estate.

★ The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced that the scheme for waiver of loans up to Rs.10,000 for farmers would apply for agriculture and allied activities including fisheries, dairy, sheep rearing, poultry, handlooms and handicrafts.

★ The World Bank has cleared a Rs.31.1 crore cattle development



project with the primary objective of establishing a sustainable live-stock production system in Tamil Nadu. The programme, to be implemented over a period of seven years, is part of the overall strategy of the Tamil Nadu Government to increase milk production in an environmentally stable condition.

13.7.90

★ The State Government has decided to revive the system of reviewing once in three months the progress made in the implementation of various welfare measures at the village level.

— Chief Minister.

14.7.90

★ The Industrial Eye Care Foundation, another wing of the Eye Research Centre, Madras, was inaugurated by the Governor.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government is considering a World Bank aided Rs.5.5 crore scheme to set up accident relief centres at strategic points in Madras.

15.7.90

★ The Minister for Education Prof. K.Anbazhagan distributed cash awards to top rankers in the 10th and Plus Two examinations at a function organised by the State Government to celebrate Kamarajar's birthday.

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu is planning to launch an Integrated fishing project with an investment of Rs.10 crore with the active involvement of 34 Fishermen Co-operatives in the State.

20.7.90

★ The Pallavan Transport Corporation has issued more than one lakh free bus passes to children studying in about 1500 city schools in the last one month.

★ A sum of Rs.255 crores had been allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes this year to benefit 2.5 lakh people, said the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Minister Thiru. P. Sundaram.

21.7.90

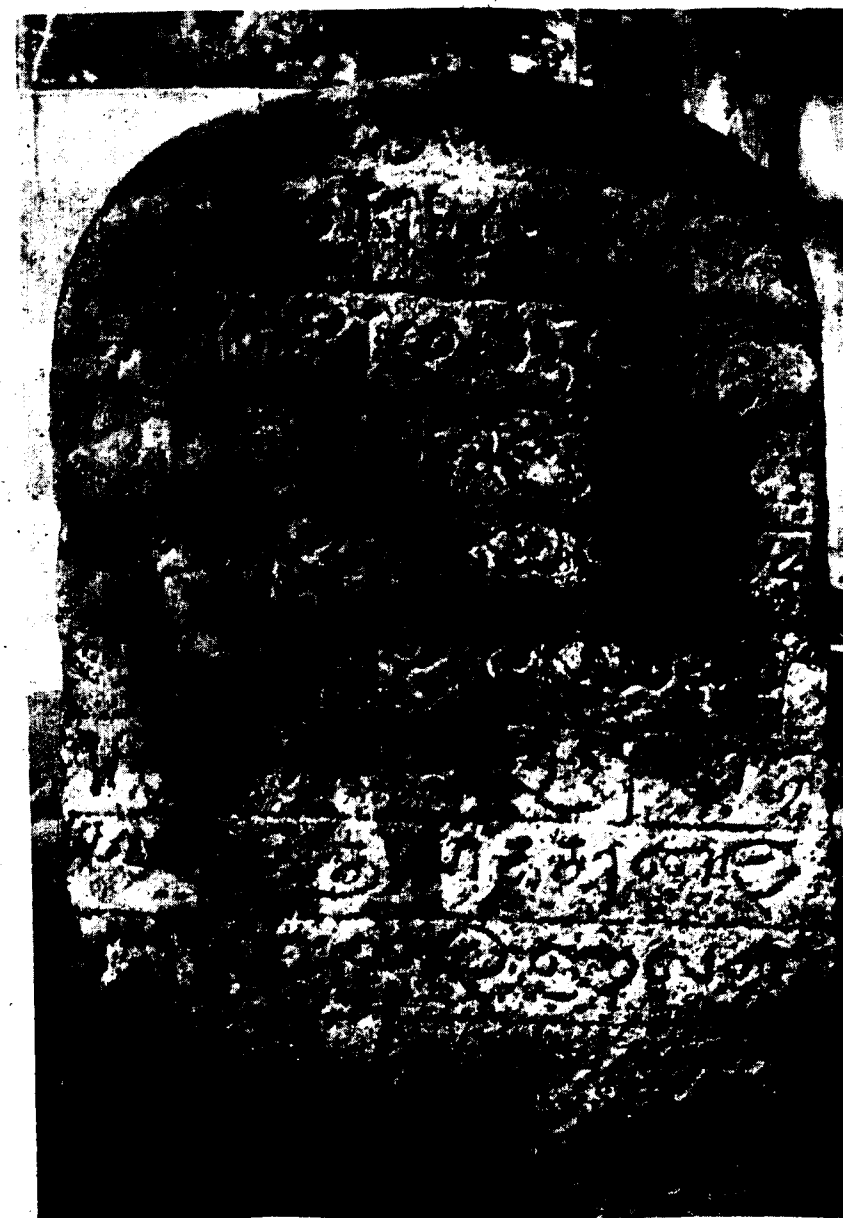
★ The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi has said Rs. 3 crores would be distributed as doles to the Sri Lankan refugees in the Campus in Tamil Nadu from 21st July 1990 and under a State Government special programme dhotis and sarees to adults and uniforms to children would be given to them according to their requirements on August.15.

22.7.90

★ A plan for constructing light roof huts at the rate of 10 to 15 in each camp is being considered for privacy for women among the Sri Lankan refugees.

★ The Secretary, Industries Department said two industrial estates (one in Sirumalai in Dindigul Quaid-E-Melleth District and the other, near Nagapattinam) are to be set up as joint ventures by the public and private sector for the first time in Tamil Nadu.

PALLAVA SLUICE IS DISCOVERED



The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has discovered another sluice inscription which is of Pallava period. It is written in the time of Nandi Vikramaparumar who is identified with Nandivarman II on palaeographical ground. His ruling period was from 730 to 795 A.D.

This inscription is in Tamil character found on a well dressed store which is erected near the en-

try side of a sluice in Ongur Big lake, in Tindivanam Taluk.

It records the establishment of this sluice by Tralan, son of Settana who seems to be the head man (Kilar) of the village Okur. It appears that Okur was the ancient name of the present Ongur. It is recorded in the 14th reign year of Nandivarman II corresponding to 744 A.D.

Recently this department has located a sluice epigraph of Aditya

Chola period, at Guntur of Trichy District. The present epigraph is about 100 years older than the previous one. The inscribed stone which has been brought and placed in the office premises of Assistant Executive Engineer of Tindivanam is said to have been erected by means of lime concrete in brick jelly holding the stone much stronger than the present day cement concrete.

This interesting epigraph has been located by Thiru Kodumudi Shanmugam, Executive Engineer of PWD, during his drought relief inspection work. He had brought it to the notice of the Director of Archaeology Thiru Natana Kasinathan for examination and decipherment. The Director has taken immediate steps to prepare the estampage by deputing Thiru Kulandaivelan, Epigraphist of his office.

State Archaeology Department has also copied three chola epigraphs belonging to Rajaraja, the Great and his illustrious son Rajendra, near Sittanur in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot District on an information received from Thiru Thangavelu a retired principal of College.

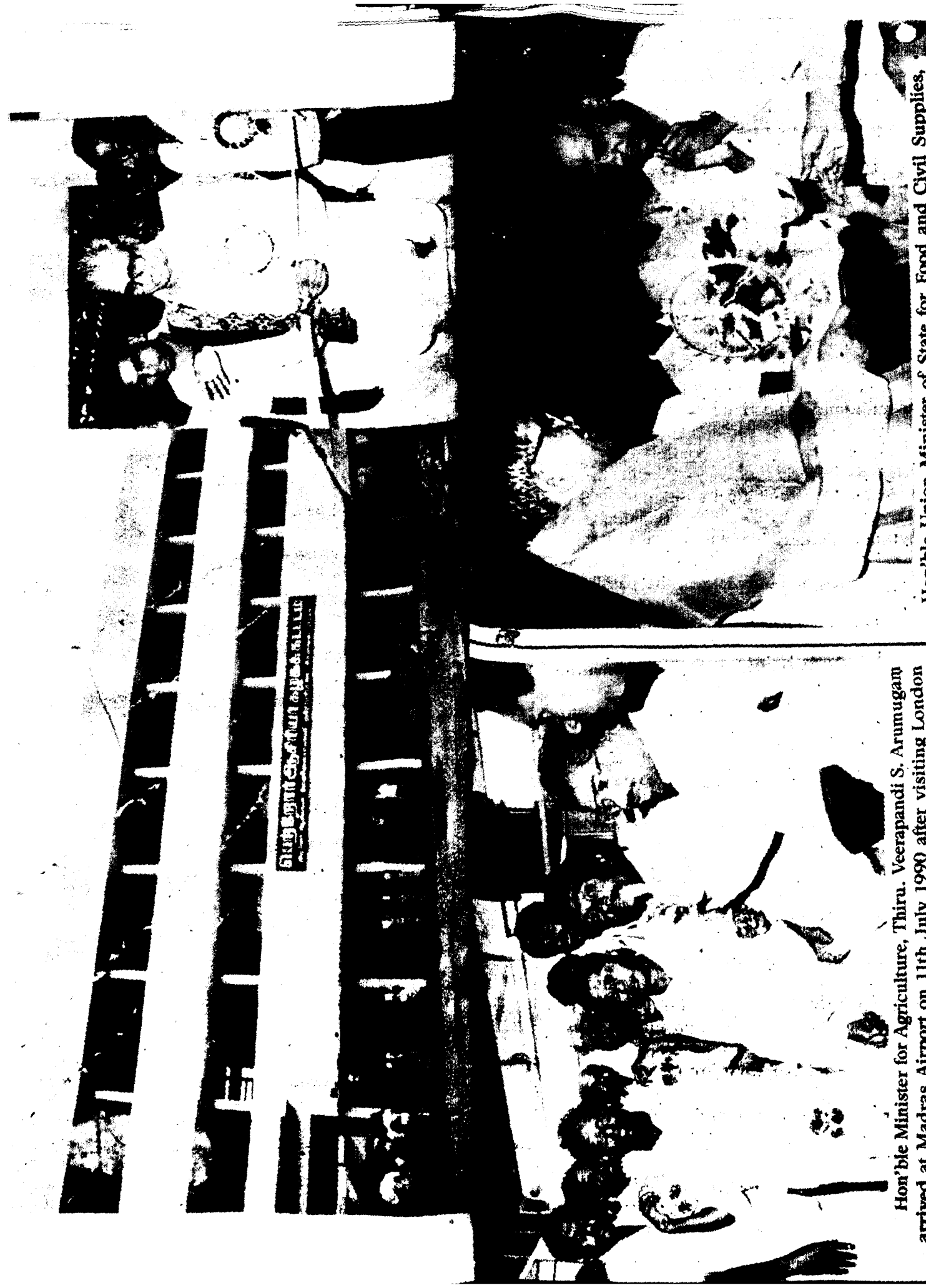
The inscription of Rajaraja, found engraved on a rock on a river bank is more significant as it records a gift made by a Peruvaccan, a drum beater, to the Goddess by name Ponnalamandalamman the deity of which is being worshipped even today in the name of Ponniammman, by the side of this inscription. The other two inscriptions are also so important as they throw more welcome light on the social structure of the Chola period. These inscriptions have been protected from the danger of quarrying by the timely action taken by the officers of this department Thiru M.Chandramurthy, Registering officer and Thiru S.Krishnamurthy, Archaeological officer of South Arcot District.



NEWS IN PICTURES

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. S.S. Barnala declared open the post-graduate women's hostel of Madras University on 5th July 1990. Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan also participated in the function.

Hon'ble Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan opened a new building for Parent-Teacher Association in the Government Higher Secondary School, Chromepet on 11th July, 1990.



Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru. Veerapandi S. Arumugam arrived at Madras Airport on 11th July 1990 after visiting London and Paris in connection with the 'Royal Agricultural International Exhibition at Stoneleigh.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Thiru Ram Pujan Patel held a meeting with the Hon'ble Minister for Food, Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam and officials connected with Food and Civil Supplies at Madras on 21st July 1990. Our Food Minister presented a memento to the Union Minister on the occasion.

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare Thiru. K. Sundaram inaugurated the State Level District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officers and District Development Officers Conference at Secretariat on 12th July 1990.





BHARATHIDASAN, The great poet
PAAVENDHAR,
Brilliant son of Kanakasabai-Lakkumi,
Born on 29th April Eighteen Ninety one;
Became an eminent poet of
Tamil Society.

Great Revolutionary Poet
Bharathidasan was a
Gladiator who fought for the abolition of the
Caste and creed in our society and himself
Captivated our hearts by reflecting our
aspirations;
Radiator of Wisdom and Kindness, was
our lovely
Revolutionary Poet - The Bard of Revolt -
and was
Frank, Free, Brave and fearless roarer to
Fight for the fundamental rights of our
Tamil Society against tyranny on many
fronts;
Treasure of Tamil literature was our
Paavendhar;
Top ranking brave poet with
Stentorian voice
To emancipate women with full liberty.
His heart was large with love and affection;
His mind was bright, broad and thought
provoking.
Thomaswood an Irish Poet wrote
poems of

EMINENT POET OF TAMIL SOCIETY

Deep note of true emotions.

Sir Walter Scott,
Famous poet wrote poems proving his
Inspirations in Scotland's Romantic
past.

Robert Browning was a poet of
Victorian era,
Presented psychological subtleties of
humanity;

William Shakespeare wrote series of
Sonnets,
Into which he poured forth the passions
of his

Soul and the reflections of his mind.
Percy Pyshe Shelley was the most
fascinating

Of the Romantic poets voiced for
Liberty, Equality
And Fraternity at the time of
French Revolution.

Paavendhar was Monarch; above all
a great
Prodger of thinkers to dig the treasure of
Tamil literature for ever.

Thanthai Periar, Our Great Anna
and our
Tremendous poet Bharathidasan were
in brave

Team of self-respect movement. It is our
pride
To project the glory of our Tamil Society,
Propagate the quotations and inspirations
of our

Puratchi Kavignar Bharathidasan
to awake our
Society; His memory remains ever green in
our minds.

-TOJO BALU
Managing Editor,
The Voice of Great Anna.



Government Museum Vellore

V. Jeyaraj,
Curator, Government Museum,
Vellore

The word 'Museum' originated from Greek means the house of the Muse, the goddess of knowledge. In the past, Museums were considered to be the store houses of antiquities. But nowadays they are considered to be the educative - treasure houses. Every region has its distinctive features - ecological, cultural, artistic, historical. A Museum is a place where these can be represented through specimens and antiquities to educate the visitors. The Government Museum at Vellore aims at summing up quickly and tellingly, through antiquities and specimens on display in its galleries, the distinctive features of the North Arcot Ambedkar and Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar districts. According to the policy of Government of Tamil Nadu Museums are opened at every district head quarters and as such it is the fifth district Museum.

The Museum is located in the Lakshmanasamy Town Hall (built in 1906) adjacent to the Vellore Municipal Thiyagi Janab V.M. Ubayadullah, Ex. M.P. Bus Stand. It was opened for the public view on 6.9.1985.
Museum Galleries:

In the limited space which it occupies it is divided into seven galleries, each dealing with particular aspects of these two districts. The building itself is a monument which attracts the visitors. The sculpture garden decorated with stone sculptures, stone inscriptions, cannons, etc., in the front yard in the Museum Campus invites the visitors to the Museum.

First comes the District Gallery which introduces to the visitor the

main features of the two districts through a illuminated map and through photographs of the monuments and places of interest that enrich the districts.

Following this is the Sculpture Gallery which gives a glimpse of the Sculptural Wealth of these districts. The Sculptures belong to the period from the Pallavas to the Vijayanagar Kings. Side by side, there are exhibited wood carvings which speak of the Tamil Sculptor's skill in wood.

The nine bronzes that are displayed in a Show Case after this give an idea of the rare excellence which this art attained in Tamil Nadu. There are images of Nataraja, Devi, Vishnu, etc., of the Chola Period to the 19th Century A.D.

Next, metal casts of thirty-two carefully selected coins, attractively arranged along with maps showing



the territory of the kings who issued the coins, photographs and drawings, recount the history of India through coins.

In the anthropology gallery, the prehistory and ethnology of these districts are illustrated through photographs and antiquities. The striking feature of this section is a twenty-foot show case displaying artefacts of the Irulas, the Malaiyalis and the Lambadis against a landscape of hills. Therukoothu costumes, installed in a show case next, recall an important folk art, perfected at Purisai in Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar district.

The Paintings Gallery presents the paintings of contemporary artists from Tamil Nadu with emphasis on those from these districts. The crafts are illustrated in the subsequent section by way of specimens of Basketry, Karigiripottery, Mudaiyur Sculptures, Wandiwash mat, Arni Silk etc.

After this comes the Natural Sciences Gallery which deals with the landscape and the life around us. In this gallery, stones, minerals, rocks, fossils, specimens of botany and shifted specimens of zoology,

photographs and charts depict the facts of geology, botany and zoology.

Following this and sprawling a length of twenty feet and a depth of ten feet, there is set up a diorama dramatically bringing out the in-



terdependence of plant and animal life and the environment in which they exist. Here are specimens of stuffed birds and animals set in a background simulating a rock scrub jungle.

Monuments, historical places, antiquities are spotted identified and informations about them and original antiquities are collected and presented in this Museum. Research is being done on the collected objects. Special exhibitions

are being conducted regularly. Monthly lectures on special topics are arranged in this Museum. Special lectures are arranged in Schools, Colleges, Research Institutions on request. Government Museum, Vellore functions as

treasure house of materials of history, art, culture, etc. and as an educational centre which educates both the illiterates and literates.

Museum Visiting Hours:

This Museum is kept open for the visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days except Friday, Second Saturday, Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanthi. Admission is free. Let us invent new out of the ancient by visiting this Museum.



TNPSC

Advertisement No.23/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 20.8.1990 for 200 appointments in the post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Service to be made by direct recruitment.

PAY: Rs.2000-60-2300-75-3200-100-3500 per mensem.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs)	- 33 (8 vacancies reserved for women)
Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities (MBCs/DCs)	- 55 (including 19 carried forward vacancies and 10 vacancies reserved for women)
Backward Classes (BCs)	- 54 (17 vacancies reserved for women)
Open Competition	- 58 (17 vacancies reserved for women)

NOTE: If no qualified and suitable women candidates are available for selection, those vacancies will be filled by male candidates.

AGE: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- B.V.Sc., degree; and
- Must be a registered practitioner within the meaning of the Tamil Nadu Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Act., 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act XXI of 1957)

NOTE: Preference will be given to destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualification and who secure atleast the minimum marks for selection.

EXPLANATION: 'Destitute widow' means a widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependant to protect her from starvation.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to SCs./STs. M.B.Cs./D.Cs., B.Cs., 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 Commissions "Instructions, etc. to Candidates". (The concessions allowed to B.Cs. are applicable to M.B.Cs./D.Cs. 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 1.7.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.7.90 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 (26x12 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/1796/MS/90/MCS

TNPSC

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ASSISTANT SURGEON

List of Register Numbers of candidates selected provisionally for appointment to the post of ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service - 1989-90.

5	7	20	21	22	24A	25	30	36	43	51	52	57	76	101
102	119	136	143	152	163A	164	172	176	180	182	184	219	222	250A
263	274	278	279	282	308	310	325	359	360	363	367	381	400	401
411	415	420	421	444	445	478	479	533	560	588	601	614	626	643
651	652	660	662	667	688	694	725	731	732	734	736	737	738	743
746	748	753	777	809	814	837	866	883	917	923	927	933	934	939
950	955	956	957	961	973	995	997	999	1001	1005	1013	1024	1028	1036
1037	1040	1065	1109	1110	1111	1119	1129	1131	1145	1149	1150	1155	1164	1168
1170	1175A	1177A	1202	1218	1221	1236	1237	1244	1245	1299	1300	1301	1304	1305
1306	1311	1329	1331	1342	1348	1350	1351	1353	1363	1376	1382	1384	1414	1415
1420	1422	1423	1433	1433A	1435	1447	1450	1451	1456	1468	1478	1484	1486	1489
1492	1494	1496	1497	1505	1507	1510	1512	1516	1532	1534	1543	1557	1585	1587
1591A	1592	1593	1596	1599	1601	1615	1625	1629	1633A	1650A	1660	1665	1666	1668
1670	1673	1682	1689	1690	1720	1721	1725	1737	1739	1740	1747	1752	1753A	1759
1763	1765	1768	1771	1774	1782	1784	1787	1787A	1799	1800	1803	1806	1808A	1857
1858	1860A	1861	1864	1868	1877	1898	1905	1906	1912	1913	1933	1939	1966	1968
1973	1992	1995	2000	2015	2024	2043	2057A	2058	2060A	2088	2092	2101	2116A	2118
2124	2129	2147	2160	2173	2174	2176	2179	2193	2201	2202	2203	2209	2210	2215
2219	2221	2222	2227	2228	2234	2238	2242	2242A	2243	2248	2253	2257	2270	2275
2279A	2281A	2291	2294	2306	2314	2316	2319	2349	2352	2360	2361	2370	2382	2385
2387	2388	2407	2408	2420	2424	2428	2431	2434	2435	2438	2439	2445	2478	2485
2486	2499	2501	2514	2518	2531	2537	2539	2539A	2547	2548	2549	2550	2552A	2554
2558	2569	2570	2572	2573	2579	2583	2605	2618	2620	2628	2634	2635	2637	2638
2641	2648	2650	2659	2666	2678	2685	2687	2688	2689	2699	2700	2716	2726	2729
2732	2734	2737	2745	2754	2755	2768	2770	2781	2785	2786	2787	2789	2790	2792
2809	2812	2824	2834	2835	2837	2850	2851	2853	2854	2858	2864	2866	2871	2874
2877	2879	2882	2894	2896	2903	2904	2908	2925	2926	2929	2931	2946	2956	2957
2958	2959	2967	2969	2974	2980	2982	2985	2990	2992	2995	3059	3066	3085	3093
3098	3103	3104	3108	3117	3140	3145	3158	3159	3164	3180	3186	3193	3210	3214
3219	3223	3235	3246	3269	3270	3275	3281	3287	3289	3296	3301	3311	3318	3327
3333	3335	3349	3350	3361	3373	3375	3383	3384	3395	3419	3441	3442	3450	3464
3469	3470	3471	3472	3474	3479	3511	3522	3564	3570	3582	3590	3595	3596	3601A
3603	3673	3681	3682	3687	3690	3771	3800	3806	3822	3827	3830	3835	3836	3841
3851	3864	3914	3925	3937	3941	3943	3955	3965	3982	3984	3985	4042	4050	4072
4076	4088	4096	4098	4112	4113	4131	4168	4202	4211	4213	4229	4379	4380	4394
4396	4401	4430	4434	4436	4455	4468	4473	4493	4512	4513	4530	4540	4558	4562
4569	4570	4587	4589	4602	4608	4611	4622	4635	4660	4664	4672	4673	4678	4682
4688	4704	4717	4725	4726	4731A	4734A	4741	4742	4747	4748	4750	4754		

The results of Twenty Candidates have been withheld. The results of the selected and not selected candidates together with the marks obtained by them will be sent to them individually.

The results of the candidates with the following Register numbers are withheld pending receipt of certain documents called for from them:-

267A 726 1171 1398 1445 1792 2214 2552 2672 2672A 2677 3319 3567 3888 4012

The results of the candidates with the following Register numbers are also withheld pending verification of community:-

924 1993 2733 2744 3298

(RESERVE LIST)

The following is the Reserve List of Candidates to be selected for appointment to the post of Assistant Surgeon. The reserve list will be in force until the next list of selected candidates is drawn up and that the candidates will be allotted from the reserve list only in the place of those who have not joined duty.

44	98	230	231	241	249	265	267	273	283	287	298	302	304	346
361	405	557	605	608	620	628	650	668	678	745	860	910	931	1048
1144	1166	1208	1278	1295	1310	1341	1355	1381	1409	1449	1453	1454	1455	1493
1499	1503	1563A	1586	1620	1659	1691	1722	1797	1805	1838	1914	1986	2009	2145
2154	2165	2177	2190	2230	2247	2293	2313	2356	2367	2390	2394	2467	2490	2519
2534	2540	2584	2593	2625	2630	2656	2721	2757	2779	2784	2791	2794	2797	2838
2872	2876	2900	2909	3033	3046	3070	3080	3106	3144	3146A	3173	3179	3205	3216
3295	3313	3326	3355	3358	3391	3422	3527	3534	3535	3545	3553	3562	3584	3608
3629	3669	3674	3675	3706	3752	3766	3810	3838	3934	3979	3993	4020	4034	4350
4367	4376	4389	4568	4571	4582	4634	4643	4658	4719	4744	4749			

DIPR/1680/MS/90/MCS

TNPSC

Advertisement No.24/90

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS AND LANGUAGE
TESTS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ALL INDIA SERVICES
AND STATE SERVICES - SEPTEMBER 1990.

The Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests prescribed for Officers of All India Services (I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S.) and certain classes of officers of the State serving in Tamil Nadu will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission from 19th September 1990 onwards. The last date for receipt of applications for the examinations is 21st August 1990. Application forms and detailed particulars may be obtained on written requisition from the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

Notes:

- 139161
- (i) These examinations are only for those who are already in All India Services and State Services.
- (ii) The Language Test in Tamil by the Higher Standard conducted under this scheme shall be the proficiency test in Tamil for All India Service Officers of other States, who desire to pass Tamil under Rs.1000/- cash award scheme of their state. The officers who wish to appear for this Proficiency Test in Tamil should apply before the last date i.e. 21st August 1990 to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Public (Special) Department, Madras-600 009 through the Chief Secretary to the Government of the State on the cadre of which the member of the service is borne. Only officers who have not completed ten years of service are eligible for this examination.

DIPR/1797/MS/90/ACCORD

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Tamil Arasu

SEPTEMBER 1990 Re. 1



Tamil Arasu

Regd. No. M. 8676-A
LICD No. TN/MSCI/PP-23



His Excellency the Governor, Thiru S.S. Barnala presided over the Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore on 24th June 1990. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the Convocation Address. Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru Veerapandi S. Arumugam also participated.



SWAMI SAHAJANANDA

BORN
29-1-1890

DIED
1-5-1953

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Aavani - Purattasi

SEPTEMBER - 1990

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi unfurled the National Flag at the Fort.St.George to mark the Independence Day on 15th August 1990 and delivered the address.

The Chief Minister said there were reports of continued aerial bombing in Jaffna and thousands of refugees were fleeing the island to seek shelter in Tamil Nadu. "Their number has already crossed 70,000 and today the State Government is giving them free dhotis, sarees and dresses. It is our hope that they will be able to say with gratitude that they are alive because of us".

He hoped the day would dawn when these refugees would be able to return to their Tamil Eelam in peace and safety. He expressed his gratitude to the Prime Minister for the Centre's decision to accept the Mandal Commission recommendations. "We have struggled for many

years to achieve this and this decision has been awaited for so long. Because of the decision, thousands of our Backward classes all over the

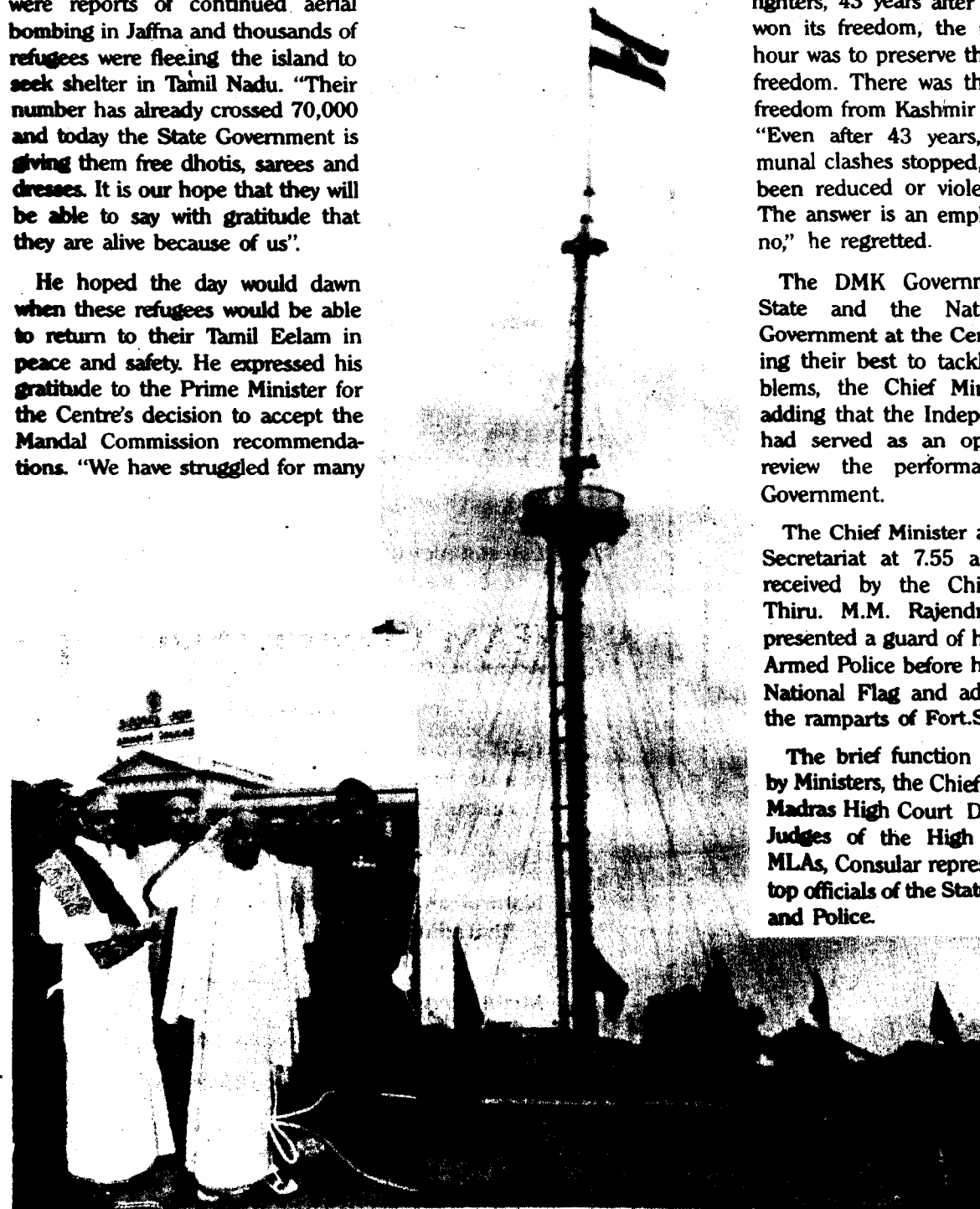
country would be able to reap the benefits of a new reservation policy," he added.

The Chief Minister said even as the Nation remembered and paid homage to martyrs and freedom fighters, 43 years after the country won its freedom, the need of the hour was to preserve that hard-won freedom. There was threat to that freedom from Kashmir and Punjab. "Even after 43 years, have communal clashes stopped, has poverty been reduced or violence curbed? The answer is an emphatic no, no, no," he regretted.

The DMK Government in the State and the National Front Government at the Centre were doing their best to tackle these problems, the Chief Minister noted, adding that the Independence Day had served as an opportunity to review the performance of the Government.

The Chief Minister arrived at the Secretariat at 7.55 a.m. and was received by the Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran. He was presented a guard of honour by the Armed Police before he hoisted the National Flag and addressed from the ramparts of Fort.St.George.

The brief function was attended by Ministers, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Dr.A.S. Anand Judges of the High Court, MPs MLAs, Consular representatives and top officials of the State Government and Police.



The Chief Minister, Kalaingar while speaking in Tamil Nadu Assembly on the occasion of the adoption of a resolution to thank the Prime Minister Thiru V.P.Singh for having accepted the Mandal Commission Recommendations has observed that the implementation by the Centre of a long unfulfilled demand of the Backward Classes marks one of the great watersheds of modern history, the dawn of a new era.

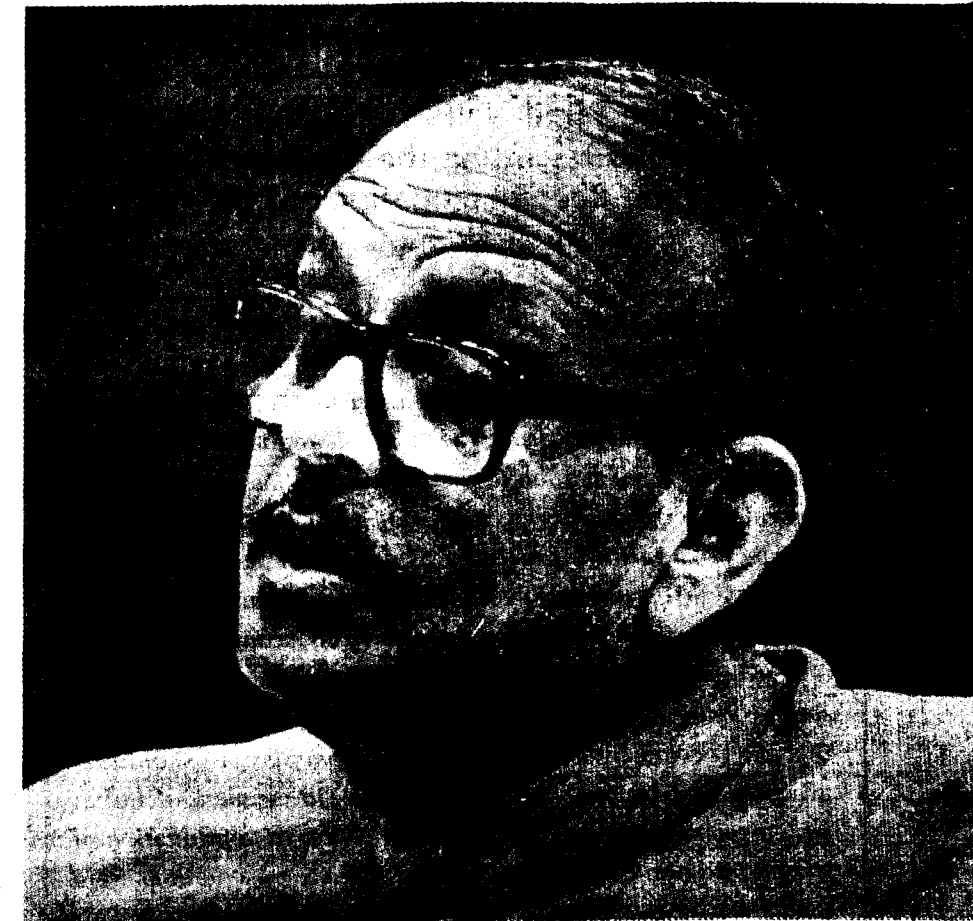
The speech of the Chief Minister Kalaingar is as follows.

I thank the various party leaders and the members for having aired their views on the resolution moved by the Government to express, on behalf of this august house, gratitude to the Government of India for implementing the Mandal Commission Recommendations.

Their views may differ in their dimensions and styles. Yet their common objective is to support this resolution. Their discussion had, as its basis, the underlying spirit - the truth - of Mandal Commission Recommendations. Thiru P.H.Pandiah has expressed here, in an unspoken manner, his anguish, as his past affinity is not totally put out, that it would have been commendable had members of all the parties, particularly those in the opposition, been present and supported the resolution.

We have been immensely delighted at the victory of implementation of Mandal Commission Recommendations which was our long unfulfilled demand for the Backward Classes. We are bound to welcome and appreciate this as it has laid the foundation for demanding for ourselves the rights and concessions as contained in the Mandal Commission Recommendations or much more than that.

All know that the origin of communal representation is the southern tip of India, particularly



IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

A DREAM COMES TRUE

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu. About 70 years ago the demand for communal representation has been raised during the period of Justice Party. Later, in 1926-27, Thiru Muthiah Mudaliar, who was then the Minister in charge, issued an order of the Government. This was the forerunner to the further evolution of communal representation, beginning with the reservation of jobs according to a system of rotation. I am not unaware of the exchange of views here by the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party and other members, marked by a streak of thought as if this is a conflict between the Congress and the D.M.K. But I know very well about the immense interest of my dear friend, the deputy leader of the Congress Party, Kumari Anandan, in the welfare of the Backward Classes.

SPEECH OF THE CHIEF MINISTER IN THE
ASSEMBLY ON THE RESOLUTION TO THANK
THE PRIME MINISTER

Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21-8-1990 regarding the implementation of the Recommendations of the Mandal Commission

"That this House feels happy on the announcement made by Hon'ble Thiru V.P.Singh, the Prime Minister of National Front Government in the Parliament on the 7th day of August 1990 by giving effect from the date of announcement itself regarding 27% reservation to the Backward Classes both in the Central Government Services as well as in the Public Undertakings of Government of India as recommended by 'Mandal Commission' constituted by the Janatha Government headed by Thiru Morarji Desai in accordance with Article 340 of the Constitution of India which remained unsolved for the past several years. This House adopted a resolution on 12-5-1989, that the recommendations of 'Mandal Commission' should be accepted and brought into force by the Government of India, which remained unsolved for several years. In continuation of the said Resolution it is recalled that many representations were made by the State Government to the Government of India. This House expresses its gratitude and hearty thanks to the National Front Government headed by Hon'ble Thiru V.P.Singh, Prime Minister of India for having taken this revolutionary decision of giving effect to the social justice in the history of India."

PERIYAR LEFT CONGRESS ONLY IN PROTEST AGAINST ITS OPPOSITION TO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

History has it that the Congress was opposed to the principle of communal representation. Thanthai Periyar who was then a great lieutenant of the Congress Movement in the South urged within the Congress two or three times that it should accept the principle of Communal representation followed by the Justice Party. As the Congress failed to accept it, he left that party at its Conference held at Kancheepuram under the Presidentship of the breezy Tamil Scholar, Thiru.Vi.Ka. These are all the facts of the past history.

Later when O.P. Ramasamy and Kamaraj gained ascendancy in the Congress Movement, they accepted the views of Thanthai Periyar. They served in consonance with the basics of the principle of communal representation as laid out by Periyar to such an extent that O.P.Ramasamy Reddiar was derided as a 'Beardless Periyar'. Communal Representation was not acceptable to the Congress during its early days. Later when influential leaders of the Congress gained ascendancy in the Party, it was accepted. Even then it was not accepted as the pre-eminent policy of the Congress Party as a whole, but was considered only by the leaders belonging to backward

communities in that party, as praiseworthy and fit to be preserved. No one can afford to forget this fact.

Even in the recent past when the D.K. and D.M.K. protested organisationally against the ceiling of Rs.9,000/- introduced during the AIADMK rule by my beloved friend M.G.R., Congress did not organisationally register its protest against it. But friends like Tindivanam Ramamoorthy, Ramani Bai and Mani Varma who were in Congress spoke against the introduction of the ceiling of Rs.9,000/- from our platforms organised to condemn it. It is evident that although the great Congress Movement did not come forward to support it (the principle of communal reservation) organisationally, such individuals in that movement, leaders belonging to backward communities, had struggled to save it, to protect it and to prevent it from being maimed. In the same vein, as I have pointed out earlier in this House, when persons like Alladi argued that it was an incongruity - an inconsistency - in the Constitution, when the rights granted to the people of backward classes were about to be trampled upon, Congress Party members like Kosalam and R.V.Swaminathan had spoken that it should be enshrined in a statute and that the Constitution should be amended. Their speeches are still glittering in the Records.

I state it even now that these are evidences to show that this was not a policy of the Congress Party but one that was protected by individuals belonging to backward classes in that Party.

When Congress members spoke on the basic feature of the present resolution to congratulate and thank Thiru V.P.Singh, they expressed a view that this announcement made by Thiru V.P.Singh has been circumstanced by 'Devi Lal Problem'. In support of their con-

tention, they have pointed out that the BJP has spoken like this. All of us in this house know that the BJP has a different view on the Policy of Communal representation. Yet, as our friend Latheef pointed out that despite the opposition of a friendly party extending its support to Government, Prime Minister Thiru V.P.Singh has made this announcement unmindful of the attendant consequences. We have to congratulate him for this. It would be different had he announced this with a huge majority behind him. I am duty-bound to say that he has the courage and conviction to announce it even at a critical time which shows that he has a unique greatness that deserves to be congratulated.

IT IS ERRONEOUS TO ARGUE THAT MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED DUE TO DEVI LAL PROBLEM

This has not happened after the problem of Devi Lal. I am constrained to explain this as I know its history clearly and in full since the D.M.K. is a constituent of the National Front.

I took part in the preparation of the Election Manifesto of the National Front when it met at Delhi before entering the (Parliament) election fray. The assurance that 'Mandal Commission recommendations will be implemented if we are returned to Office' was incorporated in the Manifesto at that time when Devi Lal was also present.

Not only was it incorporated. After the National Front Government assumed Office and Devi Lal became the Deputy Prime Minister, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Devi Lal himself was set up to examine and submit a Report on the Mandal Commission Report and its implementation. If the announcement is an off-shoot of Devi Lal tangle it would not have been necessary to give the assurance in the

Manifesto of the National Front that the Mandal Commission Recommendations will be implemented. This makes it clear that the argument that the implementation has been ordered because of 'Devi Lal Problem', is erroneous.

THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE CHIEF MINISTERS

Not content with this, I wish to point out one thing. On June 12, 1990, the Prime Minister Thiru V.P.Singh writes to all the State Chief Ministers. Devi Lal problem did not come about then. It arose only in August. The letter was written in June. It was a letter written to all the Chief Ministers including me. It is :

"Dear Shri Karunanidhi,

I am writing to you today on issues concerning with the vital interest of the Backward Classes in our Country. It has been 10 years since the Second Backward Classes Commission headed by Shri Mandal submitted his report. This Commission has made some important recommendations on improving the conditions of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of the country. You would agree that we have to provide special safe-guard for the Backward Classes. Your views on all the issues involved would therefore be of crucial importance to us. As the new Central Government is committed to taking an early decision on the recommendations of the Commission, I would be grateful to hear your considered views by the end of this month. This would help us to take an early final decision on implementing the various recommendations of the Mandal Commission."

He writes the letter on June 12, 1990. In that letter he exhorts us to adopt measures to implement the Mandal Commission Recommen-

dations and to uplift the Backward Classes. He also requests the Chief Ministers to inform him of their considered views before the end of June.

THE LETTER I WROTE TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON BEHALF OF THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT.

As desired by the Prime Minister I have written to him on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government during the last week of June.

"Dear Prime Minister"

Thank you for your letter of 12th June calling for our State Government's views on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. I am enclosing a detailed statement containing our views on the various recommendations of the Mandal Commission. I would like to highlight a few of the salient points. As you yourself have said we have to provide special safe-guards for the Backward Classes. The special safe-guards can only be in the form of Reservation in Government service and Educational Institution besides the various concessions for the educational and economic advancement of the Backward Classes. Such safe-guards alone can ensure social justice to these disadvantaged communities as envisaged by the Founding Fathers of our Constitution. Regarding the list of Backward Classes to be adopted for the implementation of the concessions recommended by the Mandal Commission I would strongly urge the Government of India to adopt the State Government's list of Backward Classes with respect to each State. I would like to draw your particular attention to the strong recommendations of the Mandal Commission that all developmental Programmes specially designed for the Backward Classes should be financed by the Central Government in the same manner and to the same extent as is being done in the case of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to add that the urgency for the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations cannot be over-emphasised and all of us look forward to your early decision on this subject which will open a new era for the Backward Classes under your dynamic leadership."

This correspondence occurred in June. It cannot therefore be linked with Devi Lal Problem. Not only this. Those who think that this had a linkage with the Devi Lal tangle need to have an explanation.

According to the caste system evolved by us or accepted by us, Mr. Devi Lal belongs to Jat Community. Jat Community is neither backward nor included in the list of Backward Classes. It would therefore be incorrect for anyone to contend and say that V.P.Singh has announced cunningly to entice that community. It is my duty to state here that the Jat Community with a considerable strength of number has not been included till date in the list of Backward Classes; (it may be included tomorrow; it is a different issue).

Thiru Latheef said that I visited Allahabad in 1975. No, it was in 1973. In addition to that, it was not there that I enunciated the thought. Even before this, the view that the communal representation adopted at the State level should extend to all India level was espoused by Thanthai Periyar E.V.R. on behalf of Dravidian Movement and Perarignar Anna. I articulated only this view at the Backward Classes conference at Allahabad held in 1973 to which I was invited when I was the Chief Minister. I spoke at this conference that a certain percentage of jobs in Central Government and quasi Central Government establishments should be reserved for Backward Classes. A resolution to that effect was also

adopted at that conference. As we kept on pressing for it, the appointment of Mandal Commission was made on 20.12.1978 and it was set up when Morarji Desai assumed the office of the Prime Minister on behalf of Janata Party in 1978. After this, the Report was prepared. When the Commission finished its work, Morarji was out of office. It was the period when Madam Indira Gandhi assumed the office of the Prime Minister. The Report of the Commission was submitted to Indira Gandhi on 31.12.1980. This Report that was submitted in 1980 was placed before the Parliament only after two years on 30.4.1982. Hence for about ten years we did not get any favourable response regarding the Report.

NO INFORMATION FOR TEN YEARS ON MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT

In this same august House, after the D.M.K. assumed office again, a resolution that Mandal Commission Recommendations should be implemented was unanimously passed in May 1989 and sent to Central Government, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. We did not get any response from them containing their views except their acknowledgement, 'the resolution sent by you is received'. There was no response as to 'Yes' or 'No'. Even before this, even in 1988, a letter was written on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government. The reply sent then on behalf of Rajiv Gandhi Government was that the status quo may be continued and that it may be considered later.

Hence I do not know after a decennial, whether it was kept dormant or examined as they had stated. For ten years the Mandal Commission Recommendations had not taken a single step in the journey to uplift the Backward Class people. I ponder over as to how many Backward Class people are in high level jobs in Central Government offices. I could have

seen and felt delighted had this Recommendations been implemented in 1982 itself. We have only to think that in the history of India the Backward Class people have somehow lost a period of ten years only and friend Vallarasu has pointed out here.

You should know how many are occupying Class I posts in the Department of Defence. Total number of officials and administrative staff was 1379. I mean here, only officers and not soldiers. May be these soldiers are Backward or Scheduled Caste people. Out of 1379 officials there, 1322 belonged to forward classes, 48 to Scheduled Castes and only 9 were from Backward Classes.

Already there is 22.5% reservation for Scheduled Castes. According to this they should have been given 310 jobs. They were cheated out of their legitimate share.

According to the recent announcement of V.P.Singh, Backward Classes should get 372 jobs. What they secured was only 9 jobs; what they are going to secure hereafter will be 372 jobs. Will not the bowels yearn for those who so far enjoyed the benefits?

In the same Department of Defence, there were 7752 Class II officials. Among them 6762 belonged to higher castes. According to their own reservation, there should be 1774 Scheduled Caste people. But there were only 803. According to the present proportion (27%) announced by V.P.Singh, there should be 2093 persons from Backward Classes. But there were only 187 persons.

In the Department of Defence there was a total of 2177 Class III and Class IV officials. Among them 1392 belonged to high castes, 131 to Backward Classes and 604 to Scheduled Castes. Though Scheduled Castes should have got 470 jobs, they got a share of 604 jobs. The reason is that these jobs were Class III and Class

IV and not Class I or Class II. Even in this category, Backward Classes secured only 131 posts. If the job reservation of to-day were available to them at that time, they should have secured 574 posts.

The total number of officials in the Department of Defence were 11,258 persons. Of these persons, 10,476 were high caste people; Scheduled Castes were 1455 persons and Backward Classes were 327 persons.

In the Union Ministry of Finance, the total number of Class I officials were 1008 persons. The number of high caste people among them was 941; the number of Scheduled Caste people was 66. According to the existing proportion of 22.5% there should be 227 Scheduled Caste persons. But they were not given this share. They have only 66 posts. Do you know how many Backward Class, Class I officials were there in this Department? It was only one, a precious single person.

In the same Department of Finance there was a total number of 2824 Class II officers. Of these, 2007 were from high caste persons. There were 306 Scheduled Caste and 11 Backward Class persons only. If, today, V.P.Singh's recommendations were implemented, 767 Backward Class persons will get jobs.

In the Department of Finance there was a total number of 821 persons in the Class III and IV categories. High Caste persons among them were 606; Scheduled Caste persons were 202 and Backward Class persons 13.

In the Department of Information, there was a total number of 16,505 persons. High caste persons were 11,498. Scheduled Caste persons numbered 3,660. According to the existing proportion of reservation, there should be 3,714 Scheduled Caste persons. But there were only 3,660 persons. The Backward Classes accounted for 1,347 persons only.

In the Department of Planning there were 6,917 officials. High caste persons among them were 4,582. There should be 1,868 Backward Class persons. But at that time there were only 358 persons.

In the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, there were 9,185 officials. The High Caste accounted for 6,463 persons. The Backward Classes accounted for 541 persons only.

In the President's Secretariat there was a total number of 307 officials. Among them the high castes accounted for 260 persons. The Scheduled Castes accounted for 47 persons. Persons from high castes numbered 260. There is no one from Backward Classes.

These statistics were furnished by Mandal when the recommendations of the Commission were finalised. I consider that after this there is no further need to dwell on the measure of justification of our struggle for social justice. Yes, the social justice won today has already been witnessed in the History of Tamil Nadu; and yes, it has today flourished and multiplied. In India it has brought about a significant turn of History and created a new era. It is because of this, after announcing on August 7, Thiru V.P.Singh spoke on August 9 as follows:

"In fact, this is the realisation of the dream of Bharath Ratna Dr.Ambedkar, of the great Periyar Ramasami and Dr.Ram Manohar Lohia. It has been aspirations of a very large section of people who in the present system are condemned to social inequity since their very birth to their last breath and whatever they may be, whatever their performance, whatever their merit, they are unable to break the shackles throughout life."

With this introduction to his speech, he explained the necessity for him to implement the

recommendations of Mandal Commission. The measure of his happiness even in having announced this becomes very clear to us when we take a look at the words that he employed. This is the articulated deficiency. In this there is no place for educational institutions and the opportunities available therein. He has expressed certain ideas such as that some more must be done to the minorities. He has mentioned that this is the first stage. We have announced this which is the first stage. He has indicated various suggestions, various ideas, only with the intention that they could be perceived more and more and taken up successively and elaborated and extended.

Some say that economic criterion should be the basis. So far the struggle was against it; there was an awakening in 1952 to the need to have only the basis of educational and social backwardness of people. When at that time, the death knell was sounded to the communal representation, it brought in its wake a great social upheaval across Tamil Nadu, with Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna standing shoulder to shoulder as one man to safeguard this principle, although the D.K. and D.M.K. were then different entities. It was then Pandit Jawaharlal brought forward, for the first time, the first amendment to the Constitution. I knew it earlier and I have read it that Nehru replied harshly when persons like O.P. Ramasamy approached him with a request to grant the status of social and educational backwardness to the Backward Classes. As a result of this, O.P. Ramasamy was even prepared to resign from the office. This is part of history now.

Then Tamil Nadu was caught in the grip of a great upheaval, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a reference to it.

"You know what was the immediate cause for bringing the

first amendment to the Constitution. You all know that there are certain happenings in Madras State which led us to make this amendment."

Only after making this statement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru introduced that amendment to the Constitution. Now some newspapers like the Indian Express publish box-items that Jawaharlal Nehru urged the economic criterion. Those were what he said before he introduced the constitutional amendment. And what did Pandit Nehru say while he was introducing the amendment? Economic criterion is not immutable. One may be rich this year and he may have no income at all next year. In the year following it, income may again accrue to him. Hence economic criterion should not be applied. This was the unequivocal reply of Nehru at that time. In view of this only, we in Tamil Nadu emphasize more the social aspect, despite we say till now, socially and educationally backward and have been granting job reservation to socially backward classes.

As mentioned by friends like Sundara Das here, Children from only educated families become graduates. They become a separate class by themselves. Only the developed continue to prosper and the educated become more educated by using the terms backward and most backward. Children of illiterate rural families continue to remain uneducated. Only to remove this disability, our Government have granted this year a bonus of 5 marks. As Pandian said it is not freely, gratuitously given. If a student secures 230 marks, this bonus of 5 marks is given after that. All on a sudden 230 marks are not given to anyone. People say that when the bonus of 5 marks is given, students with good marks are affected or spoiled. Such affected persons could only be from graduate families.

The primary reason for first generation graduate families to have remained so could only be poverty. Because of their destitution graduates have not come about in such families. The bonus of 5 marks has been announced this year only to enable such poverty stricken first-generation-graduate-families to produce graduates. It has been implemented well. This has been implemented only after this Government assumed office.

As Kumari Anandan pointed out, the great leader Kamaraj prepared in 1957 a list of most backward classes and placed a statement in this House. I had read it sitting on the otherside (opposition). The statement so placed was for granting concessions only and not for rights. Concession is different from reservation. At that time the list of Most Backward Classes was prepared only to secure free education and promote interest in education. The agitation for reservation for the Most Backward Classes was respected and after the D.M.K. assumed office, 20% job reservation was granted to the Most Backward Classes. In this Most Backward Class are included two most dominant communities viz. Vanniars and Mukkulathors i.e. denotified communities besides several numerically small communities. They are enjoying the full benefit of 20% reservation successfully. Only as an auxiliary support to uplift them, the grant of a bonus of 5 marks to persons in whose families there is no graduate among parents, brothers and sisters. I am happy and proud about this. As per the list published so far, 3876 students have been selected for admission to Engineering Colleges. Of these, 504 persons secured admission with the benefit of 5 marks. As per the list published so far, a total of 957 persons have been selected for admission to Medical Colleges. Of these, 212 persons had the benefit of this 5 marks. For admis-

sion to Veterinary Science Degree Course, 105 persons out of 268 had the benefit of 5 marks. Of 1348 selected for admission to Law Colleges, 309 out of 492 for three-year degree course, 232 out of 438 for five-year degree course, and 212 out of 418 for evening course have been benefited by this 5 marks. Against a total of 1348 persons as many as 753 had the benefit of the bonus 5 marks. Of the 388 admitted to Agricultural Colleges, 246 students had the benefit of this 5 marks. All these students have not come from towns and cities. They include the youth from remote rural areas, hamlets and villages the names of many of which are not known even to us. When we consider this, the bonus of 5 marks cannot be set aside as gratuitous. This is not gratuitous. I am duty bound to say at this time that it is what gives us ecstatic happiness.

P.H. Pandian: Speaker Sir, I wish to repeat my views again. I only offer my suggestion. I am not opposing. Opposition is different from suggestion. To-day, even a peon in a Government office gets a degree. We have opened Open Universities. On the one hand we say that all can get degrees and on the other, if we say that if they get a degree their children will get marks less, it seems to be a contradiction.

Chief Minister Kalaingar: Speaker Sir, It is not said that 5 marks will be reduced. We only encourage them by saying that we will add 5 marks. It is not that one more graduate need not come from families where there are already graduates; still they acquire degrees. In the list I have read out here, if 500 out of 2000 have been benefited, it would only mean that the balance 1500 are from families with graduates. This is a revolutionary change to produce graduates from rural agricultural families. I think that if the National Front Government accepts this also for implementation at the Na-

tional level, even the problem of speaking about economic criterion will be rendered superfluous. Only now the benefit which was limited to the socially backward has become available to the educationally backward also. This we have done.

Today a situation has come about where the ideals evolved in Tamil Nadu in the southern tip of India are being accepted at the National level. It is we who have declared the birthday of Mohammed the Prophet as a holiday. Now Thiru V.P.Singh has announced that the birth day of the Prophet will be a national holiday. We have declared May Day as a paid holiday. Now, the leader of the National Front Government Thiru V.P.Singh has announced that May Day will be a paid holiday at the national level.

THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO OFFERED VIEWS SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION

A question was asked as to what V.P.Singh has done while he was in the Congress. We can only answer it by saying that he did not do it because he was in the Congress and that he is doing it now as he created the National Front Government. Despite differences in views and heated debates, this resolution has been adopted unanimously. For this gesture I offer my sincere thanks to all those including Congress friends like Sundara Das, the leader of the Marxist Communist Party who seconded the resolution and friends like Latheef and Vallarasu.

Friend Bhuvarahan is duty-bound to support this all the time. It is good of him that he had not said that the resolution is not adequate, since it has been brought by the National Front Government. Otherwise he would say that this is also not adequate. We

have moved a splendid resolution over which we can all have mental satisfaction. While thanking all those who have seconded this resolution moved by me, I request all the members to pass it unanimously.

(This Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21.8.90 and was carried unanimously.)



A glowing poetical tribute to
V. O. Chidambaram Pillai,
one of the exalted makers of the
history of our freedom movements.

Utter the name Chidambaram Pillai,
Before your eyes arise the glow of
Freedom;
Whatever sufferings you undergo,
Strength you get to fight for Freedom.

-Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai

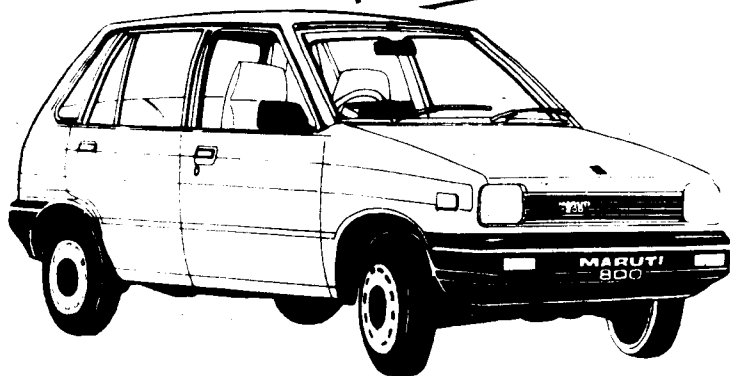


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A BONUS TO BE WON

TAMILS IN SRI LANKA OUR CONCERN

Dr.M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU

Hon'ble Speaker, I express my sincere thanks to the Members, Party Leaders who offered their views and suggestions while seconding my proposal to pass this resolution and also to the C.P.I. and the C.P.I.(M) who have suggested certain amendments to this resolution.

I wish that this concluding speech of mine on this resolution

"Hundreds of Tamils are being killed as a result of attack by the Armed Forces of the Sri Lankan Government. Moreover as a result of the aerial bombings, thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils fearing death are flowing into Tamil Nadu leaving behind their possessions.

We cannot tolerate such violation of human rights in Sri Lanka and this form of aggression by Sri

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 23-8-90.

shall make a reference to all amendments suggested by the members regardless of whether they are accepted or not and hence, I want to summarise all those amendments. The text of the resolution proposed by me is as follows:

Lankan Government against India by the inflow of refugees.

Therefore, this House requests the Government of India to take urgent initiative for arriving at a political solution and for creating a favourable climate for the Sri

Lankan Tamils to lead a normal and peaceful life and for the return of the refugees to Sri Lanka without any fear."

The resolution/amendment of the C.P.I. proposed by its Hon'ble Members Tvl. Alagarsamy and Palanisamy is that in the last para the following views are to be added:

"This Assembly requests the Central Government to come forward to protect the Tamils by convening a meeting of all the political parties in Sri Lanka with a view to creating a congenial atmosphere and finding a political solution to the problem."

The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Members, Tvl. Ramani and Varadarajan of C.P.I. (M) is as follows:

The Sri Lankan Government should come forward to abandon its divide and rule policy among the militant groups, to stop its military action and to hold discussions to find a political solution to this ethnic problem of Sri Lanka. On the same analogy, the LTTE should give up armed conflict,

Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi visited the Rehabilitation centres of the Sri Lankan Tamils in Tamil Nadu.



return to the path of democracy and try to find a political solution to the problem. They should stop attacks on other militant groups. The Sri Lankan Government should take immediate action to find a political solution to the problem by according autonomous status with larger devolution of powers to the North-East provinces where the majority of the population is of Tamils, by holding negotiations with the representatives of different political parties of Tamils and the representatives of militant groups."

At the outset, I wish to state that this Government does not have any difference of opinion or contradictory views on the problem. The inability to include this amendment is that we can only request the Centre. Though it is our duty to ask the Sri Lankan Government to find a political solution, we do not have the right to request the Sri Lankan Government in this regard and therefore we prefer to move the Government of India on the subject. Though the amendment is not incorporated in this resolution, I wish to state categorically that the views expressed in this amendment are acceptable to me and acceptable to this Government as well.

In this House, several Members have expressed their views. In the beginning, our friend, Peter Alphonse, started his speech with a modern verse. I got the text of his modern verse immediately not from him but from some other source. In that verse he has asked whether they would have had the courage to burn the roots if only we had questioned them at the time of their plucking the leaves and cutting the branches. If this verse has been composed by Thiru Alphonse I would compliment him. In case it was written by some one else and read out by him, I would compliment him for refreshing my memory. He had raised a question whether they would have gone to the extent of

VENKANNA CHOWDRY AWARD FOR CHIEF MINISTER Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

This year's Eralagadda Venkanna Chowdry Memorial National Award for the 'outstanding person of the year' was presented to the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, on 25th August 1990. This award carries a cheque for Rs. One lakh and a memento. The award was presented by the Trust's Managing Trustee, Thiru. Sambu Prasad at the 1st State Conference of Tamil Nadu Telugu Federation at Valluvarkottam.

burning the roots if they were questioned at the time of plucking the leaves and cutting the branches. Now the roots alone are left. The leaves were plucked and the branches were cut only during the time of Rajiv Gandhi's Government. I am mentioning this because he himself had stated that the former Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi had created a Council in the North-East State and installed Thiru Varadharaja Perumal as Chief Minister of that province.

We should not forget the slogan that Thiru Varadharaja Perumal who assumed office as the Chief Minister, raised from the date of his assuming office till the date he relinquished Sri Lanka and sought asylum in foreign countries. Varadharaja Perumal was boldly raising the slogan when Thiru Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister. "The settling of Sinhalese in Tamil areas is contrary to the agreement reached between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardane. If the Sinhalese settlement continues, there is no use in my continuing in power. Things are going against the Sri Lankan accord". But, then neither Indian Government paid heed to this slogan nor the Sri Lankan Government listened to what Indian Government suggested and, in fact, disregarded it.

My humble view is that if the Indian Government had protested against settlement in the Tamil areas, they would not have had the courage to burn the very root mentioned in the verse. The next part of his verse is "O, People, asking for eyetex to beautify your eyebrows after your eyes are plucked out". You all know that Varadharaja Perumal came to Tamil Nadu. When he came here, I invited him for discussion in the same way, Balasingam and Yogi representing Liberation Tigers came here for discussion. Leaders of other militant groups also came for talks with me. The National Front assumed office at the Centre then. Let us know what Varadharaja Perumal spoke not only to me but also to the Reporters in Madras and Delhi? What did he say when he met all the leaders including Thiru Rajiv Gandhi at Delhi? What did he say when he met the Prime Minister and other Central Ministers?

It was prominently reported in the newspapers that Varadharaja Perumal had said that it was only in name that it was North-East State Government whereas, in actual practice, it was a Government without power and that he did not have any powers at all. According to the accord signed between Rajiv and Jayawardane, he did not

have any powers. He further stated that if there was a pond and tank in the area filled with rain water then it belonged to the State Council, but if water flowed through a canal or river then it belonged to the Central Government. If a post-office was established in a street or a lane or even if a post-box was installed, the street or the lane would belong to the Central Government. He stated that such was the responsibility without power entrusted with him. But what were the contents of the speech by the former Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi. I am not accusing Thiru Rajiv on what he spoke at the public meeting held at Marina in Madras. I mention this just to point out that even Rajiv himself had been deceived on this issue. The former Prime Minister proclaimed in the very same Madras City that the North-East State had been given powers and rights, more than the powers and rights given to the States in India. We have not forgotten it. This has been published in all newspapers. His speech has been printed and published in a book-form. Rajiv Gandhi himself had stated that more autonomy had been given to the North-East province than that provided to the States in India. He did not make this statement to deceive us. I state this only to point out that the Sri Lankan Government had violated the accord by cheating Rajiv Gandhi.

The Indian Peace Keeping Force had to be withdrawn at the time of Thiru V.P. Singh becoming the Prime Minister of India as per the accord signed by the former Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. The subsequent developments are well-known to us and it is not necessary for one to elaborate. This Assembly could not have forgotten one thing, when I took charge of this Government, I met the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Delhi. I met him on two days. During our meeting on those

two days, I discussed with Rajiv for 2 hours. I discussed with Mr. Natwar Singh and other officers of the Foreign Ministry for 8 hours. I discussed the Sri Lanka issue at Delhi for totally 10 hours on those two days. I spent 2 hours in discussing with Rajiv Gandhi. Rajiv was very happy about this meeting and told his other Ministers how useful the meeting was. I felt elated when I heard about his happiness.

When I returned to Madras with the same happiness, Peter Alphonse expressed his gratitude in the Assembly for the solution found to the Sri Lankan issue by the head of the Sub-Continent of India and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I also accepted his gratitude with great pleasure. After that, once again I went to Delhi on the invitation of Rajiv Gandhi and discussed the same issue. Certain decisions were taken at that time. According to the decisions, most of the seats in the North-East Council would be given to the LTTE and some particular seats to organisations such as the EPRLF, the EROS and the TELO in the North-Eastern Council. Rajiv Gandhi also stated that I could myself go to Colombo to discuss the issue or if not, a delegation of Members of Parliament could go to Colombo. He also promised to make necessary arrangements for the trip and for meeting the LTTE representatives. He even indicated a date for such a meeting.

I wish to state with distress that the fate of the Tamils in Sri Lanka changed on account of the political changes that took place in Tamil Nadu. At that time, an incident took place in the Assembly on 25th March which I do not want to elaborate in detail. The political situation underwent a change on account of this incident. The political atmosphere in Tamil Nadu was very strangely linked with the problems of the Sri Lankan Tamils. The former

Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi who was taking considerable efforts till then, became silent thereafter.

When I was expecting emissaries and officers from Delhi to come and proceed to Sri Lanka and make arrangements for me and my representatives to go there and when I was waiting for such a date, the budget of Tamil Nadu had to be presented on the 25th of March. Subsequently, the incidents which occurred on that day and later the visit of Dinesh Singh, the presentation of bouquets by him and the consequent political ill feelings, led to the neglect of the problems of the Sri Lankan Tamils. This had rewritten the destiny of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Had only he kept aloof from the political ill-feelings which went against the interests of Eelam Tamils or if only a force from here had not acted to the extent of inducing him to use those ill-feelings in a different direction, the problems at that time would have been settled amicably. The political solution about which we are talking about would have materialised and the problems solved peacefully then itself; but it did not materialise.

After a passage of 15 or 20 days, we received a message that the LTTE was meeting President Premadasa for negotiations. The then Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi came to the airport in a helicopter, and was to return to Delhi by a plane. At that time, Rajiv Gandhi talked to me and the Rajya Sabha Member Thiru Maran. I told him that he had been deceived. He immediately replied that he was expecting us (in Delhi), I told him that he had informed us that he would send a messenger to take us; nobody had turned up. He told me to send Thiru Maran the next day. He added that, if possible, Thiru Maran could accompany him immediately in the same flight. Maran told him that he would go to Delhi the next

morning. Accordingly, I sent Maran the next morning itself. He told Maran that even then things had not gone out of control. He expressed that he was prepared for an amicable settlement on the basis of the talks held earlier on the problem. When we contacted, we came to know that they had gone for negotiations with Premadasa.

At that time itself Rajiv Gandhi said that they need not speak to Premadasa and if they wanted Eelam, the Government of India was ready to secure it for them. It does not imply that Rajiv Gandhi had agreed for a separate Eelam. When we speak emotionally and in the context of certain issues, it is quite natural to speak about the disintegration/freedom of the country. Even yesterday, when the AIADMK Members spoke in the Parliament on the issue of Hindi, they said, "If you impose Hindi, the country will disintegrate". Not only the AIADMK Members but also Anbarasu, MP spoke that India would disintegrate if Hindi was imposed, according to the report published in to-day's 'Hindu'.

Rajiv did not announce that separate Tamil Eelam was his policy. He said that he was ready for securing Tamil Eelam and it was not necessary to hold talks with Premadasa.

The Hon'ble Members had pointed out that the talks with Premadasa led to their being trapped in the dragnet of Premadasa. I accept their views. It is true that they have fallen into his dragnet. Now a pitiable situation has arisen on account of the Liberation Tigers falling into their dragnet which has resulted in several thousands of Tamilians coming as refugees into Tamil Nadu. This is intolerable. We must find a way out to solve this problem.

Several problems have been discussed here. I do not want to contradict these views. Not only

the LTTE but almost all the militants have involved themselves in violent activities in Tamil Nadu. The Militants belonging to EPRLF had been arrested 7 or 8 times in 1987. They had been arrested during MGR's rule itself for possessing rifles such as AK-47. Similarly, the LTTE also were arrested by this Government during their effort to smuggle weapons into our State.

I have told earlier and now I reiterate the same. It is a fact that there were training camps of LTTE and other Militant groups in Tamil Nadu. But, no such training camp is being run for them in Tamil Nadu for the last 2 or 3 years. As I had stated earlier, there were only offices for them and they were operating through those offices. Even now, they are operating here with the help of those offices. This is a widely known fact. It is my duty to point out that they should not fight among themselves. I wish to reiterate here what I used to point out repeatedly that the clashes among themselves in a fratricidal war cannot be accepted.

On the basis of the resolution which we are here to carry to-day, I requested to-day morning as a fresh bid, the party members of Parliament and Thiru Murasoli Maran who is the representative of the DMK party in the Cabinet, to meet the Prime Minister Thiru V.P. Singh regarding the two problems. I wish to read out that message. The Members of Parliament of the DMK Party Tn. V. Gopalasamy, T. Krishnasamy, MISA R. Ganesan, J.S. Raju, Mohamed Saki, Venkataraman, Veerappan led by the Union Minister for Urban Development, Thiru Murasoli Maran met the Prime Minister Thiru V.P. Singh this morning. They have presented a memorandum regarding the speech made by the Chief Minister of 4 States against the use of English Language. It was also represented in the memorandum that such a speech made by them runs counter to the concept of National Integration. Further, the

speech made by the Chief Ministers of 4 States was against the Language Policy set out in the Election Manifesto of the National Front. On receipt of the memorandum, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has promised to look into the matter to-day itself and he has further assured that the views of the Chief Ministers of the 4 States will not bind the National Front Government.

The delegation headed by the Union Minister, Thiru Murasoli Maran apprised, in detail, the Prime Minister of the situation prevailing in Sri Lanka and the fact that the influx of refugees from Sri Lanka has exceeded eighty thousand. The aerial bombardment continues in Sri Lanka, the killings of innocent people also continues and the aggression is perpetrated by Sri Lanka by sending a large number of refugees into India. Hence, Indian Government should, without any further delay, use its good offices to solve the Sri Lankan problem. It is understood that the Prime Minister has assured the delegation that he would look into the problem immediately. He contacted the Secretary, External Affairs, in this connection over phone. I do not feel unhappy about the doubts expressed by Thiru Alphonse and other members while speaking on this resolution on what the Central Government and the State Government have done to solve this problem. I wish to state that the expression of such doubts is useful for this Government as well as for the Central Government. If only you raise such questions, we shall be induced to act. The questions raised by the opposition parties in this House are an encouragement to this Government. Even if the questions raised by you are in the nature of charges against us, I wish to express to this House that they will only stimulate and encourage us to act properly.

Thiru Alphonse during his speech asked what has been done by the Central Government for the

Refugees so far. I am bound to inform that when I requested the Central Government to sanction Rs.10 crores to meet the expenditure on account of the refugees, the Central Government immediately released Rs. 4 crores.

I am not saying this as an answer to his question. I only offer my explanation in this regard. Perhaps Hon'ble Member was not aware of this and so he would have asked the question. Hon'ble Member Thiru Dikshithar told us about his visit to the refugees' camps. He has indicated that the refugees are comfortable in the camps which have been provided with all the facilities. The Sri Lankan official representatives and Ministers who are aware of this are jealous of the comforts provided to the refugees and have even gone to the extent of questioning why such facilities are provided. They expressed their desire to visit the refugee camps in Tamil Nadu. But we on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, categorically refused to allow them to visit the camps. We have also informed the Central Government about our refusal. Hon'ble Member Thiru Latheef has pointed out that Muslims are being massacred in Sri Lanka. We have received two different versions in this regard. Newspaper and TV Reports indicate that the LTTE militants have killed the Muslims. Such news is followed by denial by the LTTE organisation. As pointed out by him, the Muslims living in Sri Lanka are also Tamil speaking Muslims. Be it Muslims or anybody else, we cannot tolerate all these inhuman killings. There can be no two opinions that the fighting now going on there should be stopped forthwith.

Hon'ble Member Thiru Varadarajan had quoted an incident in which Thiru Kittu who is residing in London contacted me over phone four or five weeks ago on this issue and expressed a point of view which he has given to the International Newspapers and has been reported by the In-

dian Press. As pointed out by Thiru Varadarajan, it is a known fact to everyone that I told him (Kittu) during my telephonic talk to agree to "Ceasefire" and then to go to the negotiating table which is the most desirable solution. Just Because I said this, there is no point in asking me as, Thiru Alphonse has asked, about 'Tamil Eelam'. There is no meaning in it. We mentioned above Tamil Eelam. We would be very happy, if they get Tamil Eelam even this day. There is nothing wrong in it. They have engaged themselves in a freedom struggle. We are not certainly ready to say 'No' for Tamil Eelam or thrust any unwanted thing on them who are struggling for freedom. In any movement, the demand made initially may change step by step based on various factors. Recently, we have seen a serial by name 'Mahabharath', telecast in the TV. in which when Lord Krishna went as an emissary, first he asked for 5 countries, then 5 villages, then 5 streets and lastly for 5 houses. When he did not get even 5 houses, the bharath-war broke-out and at last they got the country. It may happen even to the militants. This is not our problem now.

To-day what we consider most important is peace for the Tamils residing in Sri Lanka. We long for permanent peace for our Tamils there. They have been fighting for nearly 40 years. Father Selva Nayagam did not enter the struggle with weapon. His successors like Annathalingam, the Founder of the Tamil United Liberation Front was also not involved in the struggle with weapons. Like Bhagat Singh and Vanchinathan who used weapons, doubting whether Gandhi who was fighting for more than 40 years through non-violence would be able to attain freedom or not, in the same way, Prabhakaran has taken to weapons doubting whether freedom would be attained by the Tamils in Sri Lanka through non-violence. To-day what

we desire is that both the parties should lay down their arms and come forward for negotiations. But they have their own doubts about the talks. There is a doubt on what will be the position, if the Government increase the strength of arms and use all powers during the ceasefire. In order to remove this doubt from their minds some one should guarantee so as to allay their fears. They can take part in talks on the basis of such a guarantee. The Government of India should take initiative in this regard. I resume my seat requesting you to accept this resolution with the words that your talks during the discussion on the resolution are like weapons to me for the purpose of persuading the Government of India.

The concluding speech of mine will be printed and sent to Government of India as it is without any change and when it is being sent so, it will be like a resolution itself. Hence, I think that it is not necessary to create a difficulty by accepting this amendment. Because, when talks take place, the Government of Sri Lanka is likely to say, "you should give up the demand for Tamil Eelam and then come for talks". They might also say, "We will come for talks only if you accept Tamil Eelam". Hence, I request you not to insist on the amendment for the reason that our resolution must be for initiating talks without committing to either of the above two conditions and the Government of India must take action therefore. I have already pointed out that my speech covers the amendment. Therefore, as the amendment has found a place in my speech, I am requesting the Marxist Communist Party and the Communist Party of India to welcome the resolution without insisting on their amendments.

(This Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 23.8.90 and was carried unanimously.)



The Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) Complex of the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts was dedicated to the Nation by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Manali on 7th August '90. The Chief Minister also commissioned the Heavy Normal Paraffin Unit and the Captive Power Plant. The Governor, Thiru

noted that great efforts had been made in the last two years by the Government to stem the tide of industrial retardation. The preliminary steps taken during President's rule to create an atmosphere conducive for good industrial climate had been continued by the present Govern-

The Government would encourage industrialists, including those from other States, to invest in Tamil Nadu and at the same time involve the workers in the process of industrialisation, he said.

The Chief Minister said soon after he assumed office he had taken a number of steps to over-

LAB COMPLEX OF THE TAMILNADU PETROPRODUCTS DEDICATED TO THE NATION

Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the function.

The Governor said there was an imperative need to have a buoyancy in industrial growth to put the State's economy on a firm footing. Basically, the economy of the State was dependent on agriculture. Unfortunately, there were constraints due to which agriculture as a means of employment and income had reached a saturation point. He

ment. "I am sure that when the schemes fructify in the near future, Tamil Nadu would regain its lost place on the industrial map of India".

The Chief Minister, expressed the hope that the steps being taken by the Government would help Tamil Nadu regain its lost glory in industrialisation and enable it to soon occupy the top position in the country.

come the slackness in industrial growth in the last decade. The Government had constituted a high-power committee to examine and suggest ways for rapid industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. Besides, he had also held meetings with industrialists of Tamil Nadu and those from other States. He had assured the entrepreneurs that the Government would provide all facilities for them to invest in the State

"In the last two years, after the initiative taken during the President's rule, the incentives offered by us had led to more and more industries being set up in the State. This function itself is a testimony to that", the Chief Minister said.

Aromatic Project:

He renewed his plea to the Centre to sanction the proposed aromatic project to Tamil Nadu. He had held discussion with the Union Petroleum Minister, Thiru M.S. Gurupadaswamy, and the Prime Minister, Thiru V.P. Singh, regarding this. "Uttar Pradesh is also bidding for this project and they want to set it up at Salimpur. I am taking all efforts to ensure that Tamil Nadu gets the project" he added.

The Chief Minister said the "letter of intent" had been issued to Tamil Nadu even before Uttar Pradesh staked its claim for the project. "I want to remind the Centre of this," he said.

He said some States started their projects even before they got the approval of the Centre. "But, as we follow the procedure, we are waiting for the approval to start the project. I hope the Centre will give its approval soon," he said and added that with the help of the Governor it would be accomplished.

The Chief Minister said there was good scope for having more industries at Manali. Making use of the open lands, the Government would start more industries in the area.

Increment for workers:

Referring to a request made by Thiru A.C. Muthiah, Vice-Chairman of Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, for better infrastructure at Manali, the Chief Minister promised to do the needful. He was happy to note the "excellent progress" made by the company and announced on the occasion an in-

crement to the 539 workers of the company.

Welcoming the gathering, Thiru R. Nagarajan, Home Secretary and Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, said the project cost was Rs.181 crores. The HNP Unit had been set up at Rs.5 crores. Captive power plants for 12 MW had been set up at Rs.9 crores.

Tamil Nadu Petroproducts is a joint sector project set up by TIDCO and SPIC with technology supplied by UOP Inc. and engineering services supplied by Uhde India Ltd.

Thiru A.C. Muthiah suggested that the Government constitute a

separate body for providing infrastructure requirements of Manali, which faced water shortage and acute power crisis. He wanted the Government to have a consortium for power projects, sanction water recycling plant.

Thiru Ken Blaine of UOP Inc., London, and Thiru Duemmler of Uhde India, congratulated the officials of the company for successful completion of the project.

Thiru P.S. Balasubramanian, Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, proposed a vote of thanks.

TRIBUTES TO Va.Raa.

Tamil Writer, Social Reformer and a Champion of Widow marriage Va. Raa (V. Ramaswamy)'s Centenary Celebration was organised by the Government at Kalaivannar Arangam on 17th August 1990.

The Minister for Education Prof. K.Anbazhagan presided over the function. The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi, unveiling the portrait of Va. Raa on the occasion, quoted extensively from the works of the writer and explained the efforts taken by Va. Raa to usher in social reforms and put an end to blind beliefs.

The Chief Minister referred to the steps taken by the previous D.M.K. regime and the present one to perpetuate the memory of freedom fighters and also those who had fought for the cause of Tamil. Financial assistance was given to their families as

a token of respect. The gesture was made to them irrespective of the movement they belonged to.

The Chief Minister honoured Tmt. Bhuvaneswari, the wife of Va.Raa, by presenting her with a "Ponnadai".

The Minister for Information and Labour Thiru. K.N.Nehru, Thiru. T.R.Balu M.P., Thiru.Abdul Jabbar, Thiru. S.Viswanathan (Savi), Thiru. Manian and Thiru. Vasavan, writers were among those who paid tributes to Va.Raa for his services to society.

Tmt. Jayanti, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, who welcomed the gathering, said the Chief Minister had sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs.1,000 every month by the State Government to the wife of Va.Raa. Thiru.G.Muthusamy, Director of Information and Public Relations, proposed a vote of thanks.



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

**SEPERATE SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS TO
ENNORE THARMAL POWER STATION.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Specn. No.</i>	<i>EMD Rs.</i>	<i>Estimated value Rs.</i>	<i>Due date</i>
1.	M.S. Fabricated Materials	.. CE—676	10,000	10 lakhs	12-9-90
2.	M.S. ERW pipes	.. CE—677	1,400	1.4 lakhs	13-9-90
3.	Admiralty Brass tubes	.. CE—678	2,000	2.0 lakhs	14-9-90
4.	Stand by power supplies to 28V D.C. and 48V D.C. system	.. CE—675	4,500	4.5 lakhs	19-9-90

Tenders will be received upto 12.00 Noon and opened at 3.00 P.M. on the respective due dates.

Cost of each specification

- (i) For units located within Tamil Nadu Rs. 100 if obtained in person and Rs. 115 if required to be sent by post.
- (ii) For the units located outside Tamil Nadu : Rs. 100 if obtained in person 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 & Administration/ETPS with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address.

Tenders received after the due date and time will be rejected. 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.

**TENDERS WITHOUT EMD/PROOF FOR EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF EMD/
UNDER TAKING WILL BE SUMMARILY REJECTED.**

Chief Engineer /ETPS & BBPH.

DIPR. 387/CG7/90/ad.Bureau/3937

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

31-7-90

★ The Government has decided to issue from August 1 an additional 5Kg. of rice to family cardholders who are now given 12Kg of rice a month.

2-8-90

★ The Government has launched a time bound project for provision of all basic amenities in rural areas during the 8th plan. The programme, with a financial outlay of Rs.75 crores for the current year (1990-91) is called the "Special Programme for Rural Basic Services".

3-8-90

★ The National Dairy Development Board has agreed to release Rs.150 crores to Tamil Nadu for more dairy and oil seeds projects in the State. Of this, Rs.75 crores will be for dairy development and Rs.75 crores for Oilseeds production.

★The Government has passed orders that 20 additional seats in the first year of the MBBS Course, 1990-91 session, be created over and above the existing strength, exclusively for admission of Sri Lankan Tamil refugee candidates.

7-8-90

★ The Government has issued orders extending the benefits of the accident relief scheme to the families of poor occupational category of "Gramiya Nadanam and Naivandi Mela Artistes" in the

State. Under this scheme, a compensation of Rs.10,000 will be given to the families of the Artistes, who die in accident.

★ Thiru.Ko.Si.Mani, Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration switched on 39 new street lights at Thirunagar, Vadapalani, installed by the Corporation of Madras at a cost of Rs.1.6 lakh under the private street development fund.

★ The Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) Complex of the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts was dedicated to the Nation by the Chief Minister who also commissioned the Heavy Normal Paraffin Unit and the Captive Power Plant.

9-8-90

★ Tamil Nadu has become the first State to start implementing the debt-relief scheme (upto Rs.10,000) announced by the Centre, according to a Press Release from Indian Overseas Bank the Convener of the State Level Bankers Committee.

10-8-90

★ The Minister for Social Welfare and Rural Industries Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan said the Handicraft Development Corporation made a profit in 1989-90 for the first time in many years. The amount was Rs.13.5 lakhs. The turnover during the year was Rs.4.61 crores.

12-8-90

★ The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the propylene oxide, propylene glycol and polyol plants of the UB Petroproducts Ltd., at Manali, a joint venture project set up by the UB group and TIDCO.

★ The Government decided to set up a Rs.65 crore plant for the manufacture of Caustic Soda in Vedaranyam area of Thanjavur District. This factory would be set up jointly by TIDCO and the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd.

14-8-90

★ The Chief Minister announced a gift of 15 days wage

கொண்டாமை என்பது அங்கு கிணர்ந்து நின்று விடுதல்

மாண்புமிகு தமிழக முதலமைச்சர்

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்: மு. கருணாநிதி

17-8-1990 கிழக்கு நேபாளத்தில்

அடிக்கல் நாட்டினார்கள்.

DYNA LAMPS AND GLASS WORKS LIMITED

FOUNDATION STONE LAID ON

17-8-1990 BY

KALAINAR M.KARUNANIDHI

NEW'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU

(basic pay and D.A.) for the employees of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union to commemorate the Platinum Jubilee of the Union.

15-8-90

★ The Chief Minister has announced that a part of Mint Street towards the Stanley Hospital will be named after late Mohanmull Chordia founder of A.M. Jain College.

17-8-90

★ The Chief Minister laid the foundation for the Dyna Lamps and Glass Works Ltd., a joint sector firm of the TIDCO at the SIPCOT Industrial Estate at Gummidipoondi. The factory

would manufacture 10 million fluorescent tubes and 15 million lamps a year besides Sodium Vapour lamps, high wattage lamps and a large quantity of lead glass shells and glass tubes as well as glass tubing.

20-8-90

★ The Chief Minister said a special programme had been taken up to provide basic facilities in the Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations at a cost of Rs.15.38 crores. It would be used for improving roads, construction and maintenance of school buildings and Public conveniences and for providing better lighting.

★ The Chief Minister said the Government had announced that 30 per cent of the jobs would be reserved for women in Government Service. During 1989-90 out of 1,577 candidates selected by the Public Service Commission 1,048 were women.

★ The setting up of a State level unit of the National Commission for women will be considered, the Chief Minister told the Assembly.

★ The Government has granted a subsidy of Rs.20 lakhs to the Journalists Housing Co-operative Society for construction of houses at Kottiwakkam near Thiruvannamiyur, the Transport Minister told the Assembly.

I WILL BE ONE WITH YOU WHENEVER YOU TAKE A DECISION FOR THE BETTERMENT OF LABOUR WELFARE

By
Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

Mr. Mishra, President of the
Function!

Mr. Ibrahim Zackarial
Mr. Indrajit Gupta/
State Labour Minister Mr. Nehru/
My esteemed friends

K.T.K. Thangamani,
N.T. Vanamamalai and
A.M. Gopu!

Dear Delegates!
Sisters and Brothers!

I feel very happy to be with you for the purpose of inaugurating the 34th Session of All India Trade Union Congress. Individually myself and also the party which I head are not new to the Labour movement. D.M.K. has played a major role in the Trade Union movement in the State and fought many battles for the cause of Labour Welfare and the sacrifice which we made together for the cause of labour movement had removed many hurdles in the past. I congratulate the organisers of the All India Trade Union Congress for having chosen Madras, as the venue for conducting the 34th Session of All India Trade Union Congress. This opportunity has been given to Madras after an interval of 45 years (i.e.) from 21st All India Trade Union Congress to 34th All India Trade Union Congress. During the last 45 years much change has taken place in the history of the Trade Union. As you are all aware the foundation for the Labour Union was first laid only in this State. The leaders belonging to the Labour Movement irrespective of their

political affiliation were veterans capable of giving leadership to the whole country and actually a few of our Labour Union leaders 'par excellence' in their performance and leadership.

In my political career of nearly 5 decades I have myself involved in Labour movement, even though in a selected and limited way. All along, my aspirations and sympathies are for the betterment of Labour Welfare. The Trade Union Leaders of All India Trade Union Congress in Tamil Nadu deserve a special mention for their constructive ap-

The Chief Minister's speech at the 34th session of All India Trade Union Congress on 7th August 1990.

proach and able leadership. Leaders like K.T.K. Thangamani and A.M. Gopu are not only quite active but very steady and pragmatic in dealing problems. Only leaders who have dedication and devotion to the cause of the labour without any personal aspirations are popular among the working force and this fact has been proved on many occasions.

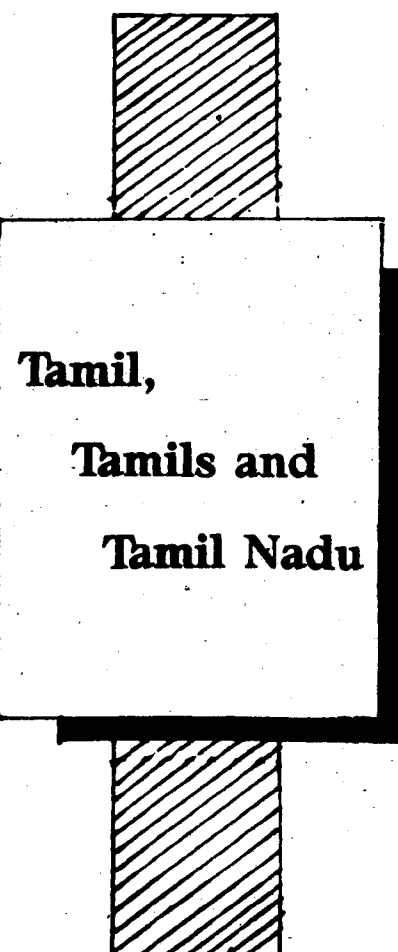
We, in Tamil Nadu, are able to maintain industrial harmony only because the Trade Union leadership is pragmatic and cooperative. Between 1967 to 1975 when my party was in power, far-reaching reforms in Trade Union laws were introduced and industrial harmony was maintained. The 1st Day of May

which we call the 'May Day' was declared as a paid holiday by the Tamil Nadu Government. Only with that spirit, on the last May Day, we renamed the 'Napier Park' in Madras as 'May Day Park' and installed a fitting memorial in the Park to relapse and remember the May Day. In an industrial management, representatives of Labour have been given a place to play a role in management. Out of 16,000 industrial units employing about one crore workmen in Tamil Nadu, the lock-outs and strikes are confined only to 14 industrial establishments, whose employment is about 3,000 workers.

When we resumed office after the elections in January, 1989, our main attention was only on the labour front. 42 mills were closed and 21 of them had come to the liquidation stage. Our efforts have brought 10 such mills for revival and reopening immediately, 6 among the 21 are before the B.I.F.R. and also efforts are being made to bring them under joint management.

In the Sugar Industry, Tamil Nadu is the first state which has entered into an agreement for higher wages after the Third Pay Commission. What we did in Sugar industry is the model for the country.

The Metal Box Industry is located in four places in India and only in Tamil Nadu, due to our efforts Metal Box unit was reopened. Even in States like Kerala and West Bengal



Traditional Tamil fractions and sub-fractions are so minute that millennia of arithmetical thought and practice should have preceded their evolution. The following tables bear ample testimony to this fact.

Fractions	
Name	Quantity
mukkal	3/4
arai	1/2
kal	1/4
muvisam	3/16
araikkal	1/8
magani, visam	1/16
nanma	1/5
iruma	1/10
ma, oruma	1/20
araima	1/40
kani	1/80
araikkani	1/160
mundiri,	
mundirai	1/320

Sub-Fractions:	
6 1/4 terttukals	1 nunmanal
100 numanals	1 vellam
60 vellams	1 kuralvalaippidi

40	
kuralvalaippidis	1 kadirmunai
20 kadirmunais	1 sindai
14 sindais	1 nagavindam
17 nagavindams	1 vindam
7 vindams	1 pagam
6 pagams	1 pandam
5 pandams	1 kunam
9 kunams	1 anu
7 anus	1 mummi
11 mummis	1 immi
21 immis	1 kilmundiri
320 kilmundiris	1 melmundiri
	or mundiri
320 melmundiris	1 (the integer I)

1 Kilmundiri	1	of	1	1
	320		320	102400
1 terttukal			1	
	2,32,38245,		3022720,	0000000

From
Quotations on Tamil and Tamil Culture
By R. Madhivanan

only 54 industries from the unorganised sector are brought under the Minimum Wages Schedule. Whereas in Tamil Nadu 70 industries are brought under the Minimum Wages Schedule.

First time in India more than 30,000 workers mostly technicians and artists in the Film Industry are brought under an agreement with the Producers. This effort was hailed by all Sections as the first and foremost.

The plight of the workmen in Milk Federation was pathetic when we took over the State administration. 500 of the displaced employees of the Milk Federation were re-employed at one stroke.

The workers in Textiles, Plantation, Engineering and Sugar Industries are getting a better deal in Tamil Nadu. Whenever there is a Labour unrest, our Government rather rushes to the situation and sorts it out, instead of waiting for the procedural battle to be evolved. This is the approach of our Government to the problems of Labour.

Eventhough closure of some of the industries and a constant struggle to reopen them and make them available for workmen are inevitable, no major mishap has happened so far, which is beyond the point of mutual understanding ultimately. And my friends here are aware of the efforts taken by the our Government for reopening the closed industrial establishments and for reviving the sick units. It is the policy of the state to rehabilitate the displaced workmen from the closed units by bringing their misery to an end.

There are 45,000 Registered Trade Unions in India and among them 4,700 Trade Unions are in Tamil Nadu. This shows the role played by our labour union leaders to bring the labour as an organised sector. More we organise the working force the better the result we get. This is the experience all through.

When there was a dispute between the Management and the Workers

Thiru.Vi.Ka. Awards Presented

Thiru.Vi.Ka. Awards for outstanding contribution to Tamil were presented to Pulavar K. Govindan and Prof. A.S. Gnana-sambandan by the Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi at the function organised to celebrate the 107th Birth Anniversary of the Tamil Scholar Thiru.Vi.Ka. on 26th August 1990. Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education presided over the function.

in the Simpson Company, I had given my full support and sympathy to the workers. This is wellknown to the World.

Recently also, when the Standard Motor Workers were in distress, as a matter of interim relief, Government has given them twice Rs.200/- and Rs.250/- each and inorder to get them back into the fold of production unit, my Government announced three crores financial support. I requested Mr. Gopu in this connection through a personal letter to give up his fast and to take efforts to see that the workers are rehabilitated.

When we had been voted to power in 1989, many workers, Government employees including policemen who were out of job facing disciplinary proceedings were taken to work.

During the Emergency, large number of Textile Workers of Coimbatore were about to go on a strike on the issue of Bonus. As you all know, the Labour was not allowed to raise the Bonus issue during the Emergency. The D.M.K. Government negotiated with the workers and Management and settled the issue by agreeing for Cash Advance instead of Bonus. Thus the proposed strike was averted. I could cite hundreds of such instances where our sympathies are totally with the working force.

To get a better deal for the workmen the Trade Union Congress has travelled a stormy way and all the betterment we are having today

for the workmen are due to the great sacrifice made by our Labour Union Leaders.

I wish that the 34th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress will touch the main problems concerning the labour front, such as;

Shift in Technology.

Social Security.

Requirement of the skilled labour.

The problem of organising the unskilled labour.

Sickness and closure of industrial units.

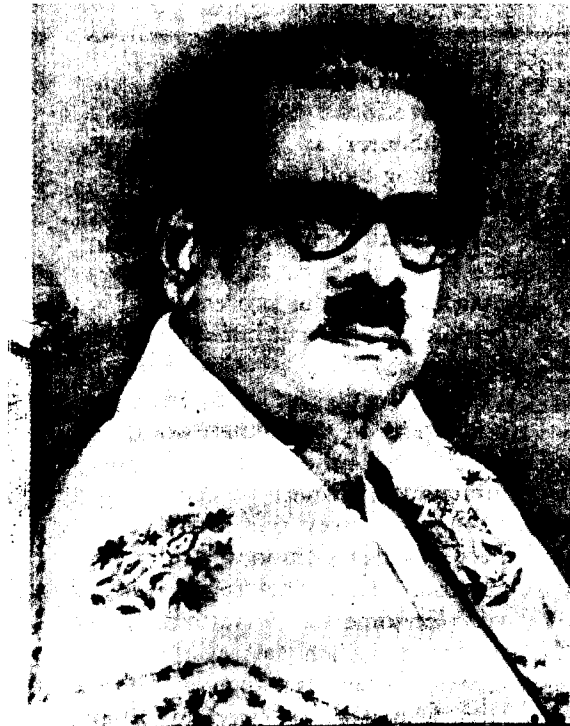
Revival of industrial units and the rehabilitation of workmen.

Industrial law.

Improvement of the working conditions.

No doubt, priority varies from State to State but the fact remains that the problems have to be tackled effectively, not only for the betterment of workmen but also for the rapid industrialisation of the country. When you are all dispersing after deliberations, I expect your considered and concrete views on matters concerning our vital interests. Let me conclude with a word of thanks once again and wish you all success and I assure you, I will be one with you whenever you take a decision for the betterment of Labour Welfare.

Thank you!



NATURALISM AS HUMANISM IN THE POETRY OF BHARATHIDASAN

Dr. K. Chellappan

Bharathidasan the great revolutionary Poet of the twentieth century represents the fullest flowering of humanism in the tradition of Tamil poetry. In this we see his poetry recovering the man-centred vision of Sangam poetry and broadening it with the humanism of the West, particularly the French passion for freedom and the fraternity of Man. Though a revolutionary, he has enriched the Tamil tradition by breaking it wherever necessary - because tradition cannot be simply repeated, but it has to be rediscovered and revitalised, by opening up new vistas of vision and currents of thought.

In Sangam poetry we find the expression of a joyous faith in human love and heroism and a simple but profound delight in the infinite variety of life. In Tirukkural and Cilappatikaram we find a continuation of this tradition - even though a mythic mode has also set in by this time, but both of them use the mythical framework to vindicate only human values. Tirukkural protests against distinctions based on birth, and emphasises the importance of human effort. In fact as Kalaingar Dr. M. Karunanidhi has rightly said

in his Kuraloviyam, the Hymn to God in Tirukkural is only a hymn to human values and characteristics and that is only a prelude to living properly here on earth because the qualities of God in Tirukkural are only the qualities of Man. Again Cilappatikaram creates a counter myth of a humble woman becoming a goddess - and all gods, Kotravai, Mayoon and Murugan are seen only as aspects of the great values embodied by Kannaki. If Cilappatikaram represents the Ascent of Man (Woman) Kamban's Ramayana represents the Descent of God, and here God vindicates human values, by becoming human but still only as an Avatar. In Bharathi as in Tagore, man and God rub shoulders in an act of love, but man finds perfection only in recognising his divinity. In Bharathidasan man finds perfection in his very humanity and man can realise himself by remaining simply human. In other words, in the poetry of Bharathidasan all values are human, whereas even in Bharathi, human values are accepted in relation to a transcendental order.

Eventhough Bharathidasan's very first poem written at the request of

Poet Bharathi begins, "All that we see is only Sakti", that itself is the embryo of his humanism, because what he celebrates in the poem is the dance of the creative spirit, the colour and the vigour of the sky and the sea in human terms. He does not speak of mother goddess; he speaks of nature as mother. The dance of creative energy is brought out through human imagery throughout this poem. In Sanjeevi Parvathathin Saral (The Slope of the Sanjeevi Hill) also, we find nature being portrayed as nourisher of human love whereas mythical narration interrupts the natural flow of human love. Kupan's mythical imagination inspires fear in him whereas his sweet heart asserts that love alone is real. Again in the same poem, the French and the American are said to uphold a vision of the brotherhood of man and the English people speak contemptuously of Indians as they are deeply divided in the name of religion and caste.

In Alakin Cirippu (Beauty's Laughter) also Bharathidasan's portraits of nature are charged with a human significance. In fact he creates a counter-myth of the kingdom of nature as opposed to

the Puranic tales and man seems to be the crown and consummation of his garden of Eden in which man is not forbidden to taste anything. The very first poem sees beauty only in human terms. "If the first stanza is devoted to her beauty hidden in the rising and the setting Sun, sea, the flood of light, the grove and the parrots in the branches of trees, the second stanza is entirely devoted to the beauty of the human world : the light flashing from the eyes of the child, the lamp, the dance of the curved fingers of the damsel, and above all, in the majestic walk of the peasant with his plough on the shoulder, and in the mind of the poet. The poem ends by glorifying beauty as the eternal principle of renewal. "She is the green pulp behind all that is green and the Virgin unravished by antiquity." Like Keats he also thinks that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Here again the beauty of Nature is seen only as a balm to mankind.

In all the portraits that follows this also, Bharathidasan conveys Nature in human terms and derives a lesson for Man from that. The deep silence in the bosom of the sea while the waves clash with each other on the shore symbolise the peace that follows the revolution. The various parts of the Lotus also bring to the mind of the poet the organs of the human body. The immensity of the sky makes him think of man as an ant and realise the stupidity of the distinctions between man and man, when we are all so small in the presence of the sky. He also gives a poetic - and revolutionary interpretation to a natural process : the stars in the sky seem to him as blisters in the sky, consequent on its day-long watching over the ill treatment of the poor by the wicked rich men. In brief if Nature symbolised the motherhood of God to other poets, to Bharathidasan it symbolises the brotherhood of man and a replica of a Socialist society. It is significant that Bharathidasan makes Tamil

Mighty Minds of Old

தீதும் நன்றும் பிறந்தர வாரா

-புறநானூறு 192

Good and evil come to us
Not through others
But by our own acts.

- Pura Nanooru 192

the crown of this society because Tamil to him is a symbol of natural and human values and also an instrument of revolution.

It is this aspect that is brought out in the poem Puratchi Kavi (The Revolutionary Poet), because of which the poet himself is called the Revolutionary Poet. Here the poet and the Princess lead a revolution against the king, because of his hostility to love. In fact the Princess is the symbol of love or the creative principle, the human version of Sakti whereas the poet symbolises the power of reason embodied in Tamil. Nature or the song on the Moon (which abounds in human imagery) encourages the blossoming of love, but wicked human nature is against it; that is why the lovers give a clarion call for revolution in order to uphold human love and human values. Man must create a new social and political order in tune with naturalism. It is significant that Karl Marx also says, "Society is the accomplished union of man with nature, the veritable resurrection of nature, the realised naturalism of man and the realised humanism of nature," but it is not a simple reversion to a primitive way of life, according to both Marx and Bharathidasan. What matters is not simple or raw nature, but the human significance of nature. That is why Bharathidasan refers to the

civilisation brought out by the human effort : man, particularly the labourer is responsible for reclaiming land for human habitation and tapping the bowels of earth for all the riches which make life worthwhile. By an ironic twist, man has used this process itself to exploit men and cut himself from a natural way of life. Revolution is the only answer to restore equilibrium and equity in the human world in order to usher in a Commonwealth, where every thing belongs to every one and wealth becomes the common wealth of the common man. This poem is the very epitome of Bharathidasan's poetry, in which we see the rich tapestry of Tamilism and a world vision, a craving for love and a call for revolution which is born out of a synthesis of naturalism and humanism.

Finally we may also hazard a hypothesis that this vision of Bharathidasan is due to his synthesis of the Sangam vision of life with that of the values of the French culture. If in Bharathi who is closer to the British Romantics we find a humanism based on transcendental values, in Bharathidasan it is more linked with naturalism as in the French tradition. If Bharathi's concept of freedom is more metaphysical, in Bharathidasan we see more of the French passion for revolution and love for equality and comradeship and his vision of love is also more earthly and physical than that of Bharathi, again as in French poets. The breaking of chains or the prison is a recurrent image in his poetry and Puratchikkavi (The Revolutionary Poet) is possibly inspired by a French poem dealing with the breaking open of the Bastille. But this is only a hypothesis and needs further investigation for confirmation. It is hoped that Centenary year of the poet will establish the Comradship of Bharathidasan with similar poets in the West as well as Soviet Union.

First Supplementary Estimates 1990-91

Speech of the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1990-91 to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 20th August 1990.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1990-91. A detailed statement explaining the demands for grants is placed on the Table of the House. The Supplementary demands placed before the House are in all for a sum of Rs.244.38 crores. Of this a sum of Rs.65.63 crores is in the Revenue Account and the balance amount of Rs.178.75 crores is in the Capital and Loan Accounts. I shall touch upon the important schemes and programmes that find place in these demands for grants.

2. Out of the total amount requested for in this First Supplementary Demand Rs.170.00 crores is required towards repayment of overdrafts availed from the Reserve Bank of India. With the approval of this requirement, the State will be able to avail of Ways and Means advance and overdrafts as may be necessary from the Reserve Bank of India.

3. Due to failure of the North-East monsoon in some districts in 1989 and due to deficient rainfall in some districts in the current South-West monsoon, Government have sanctioned Rs.19.5 crores to undertake urgent measures to tide over drinking water scarcity. This in-

cludes a provision of Rs.7.5 crores to sink 3,000 borewells, Rs.8 crores to Madras Metropolitan Water-Supply and Sewerage Board to undertake lorry water-supply and other measures and Rs.4 crores for other water-supply works. This amount has been included under various Demands.

4. Government have undertaken a special programme to provide basic facilities in the three City Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. An assistance of Rs.10.38 crores has been given to the Madras Corporation under this programme. Rupees 3 crores has been sanctioned for laying/relaying of roads. 110 lorries will be purchased at a cost of Rs.4.38 crores for conservancy work and Rs.3.00 crores will be spent on the construction of 150 public conveniences with water and lighting facilities. Similarly Rs.1.00 crore has been sanctioned for Coimbatore Corporation and Rs.4.00 crores for Madurai Corporation. This will be utilised for improving roads, construction/maintenance of public conveniences, construction/maintenance of school buildings and for providing lighting facilities. These amounts have been included under Demand No.28-Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration and Demand No.59-Loans and Advances by the State Government.

5. Following the aerial bombing and other operations by the Sri Lankan armed forces, refugees in a

hapless state have fled to Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka losing all their belongings. A sum of Rs.5.66 crores has been sanctioned to arrange for the reception, transportation of refugees as well as for the payment of cash doles, supply of utensils and clothes, repairing the buildings for accommodating the refugees, etc. On the occasion of Independence Day, sanction has been accorded for the free distribution of a new set of clothes for every refugee family at a cost of Rs.34.32 lakhs. These amounts have been included under Demand No.37-Public Works-Buildings, Demand No.43-Miscellaneous and Demand No.53-Capital Outlay on Public Works-Buildings.

6. The Government have sanctioned the purchase and installation of 1,000 colour T.V. sets in Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats whose financial position is not sound enough to purchase colour T.V. sets. A sum of Rs.1.00 crore has been included under Demand No.28-Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration for this purpose.

7. The Municipalities are implementing water-supply schemes with loan assistance. With an intention to expedite the implementation of these schemes, a revolving fund has been set up through a sanction of Rs.50 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board. The fund will be used for undertaking investigation work for water-supply schemes in Municipalities and Town Panchayats. The amount required for this has been included in Demand No.49 - Water-Supply.

8. The Government have sanctioned a scheme to confer ownership on a hire purchase basis to the tenants residing in the multi-storied tenements constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. A sum of Rs.2.00 crores has been sanctioned to carry out repairs in these houses before the

ownership rights are transferred. This has been included under Demand No.33-Housing.

9. The Mass Rapid Transit System Project for Madras City is being implemented by the Metropolitan Transport Project Wing (Railways). The Government has agreed to transfer about 18 hectares of land in Madras City free of cost to the Metropolitan Transport Project Wing (Railways) for implementation of the Mass Rapid Transit System Project. The families residing along the alignment of the Mass Rapid Transit System Project were shifted and re-settled by the Government. A sum of Rs.27.42 lakhs is required for this purpose. This amount is included in Demand No.34-Urban Development and Demand No.59-Loans and Advances by the State Government.

10. This Government which stands for the welfare of handloom weavers has sanctioned Rs.9.37 crores to Co-optex. The Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies will benefit from this and be strengthened. This amount has

been requested for under Demand No.26-Handlooms and Textiles.

11. I had mentioned in my Budget Speech that steps will be taken for the functioning of Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College from Salem itself. Sanction has been accorded for creating the required posts and for the purchase of furniture and other equipment. A sum of Rs.55.24 lakhs has been included under Demand No.18-Medical.

12. The Police Commissionerate System has been introduced in the cities of Madurai and Coimbatore. A sum of Rs.5.44 crores has been sanctioned from the Contingency Fund for meeting the expenditure on staff, furniture, motor vehicles, etc. This has been included in Demand No.15-Police.

13. A sum of Rs.2.10 crores has been sanctioned to the Government General Hospital for providing better treatment facilities to the poor people suffering from urinary disorders. This amount is required for purchase of the

necessary medical equipment and for structural modifications for installing the equipment. The necessary provision has been included under Demand No.18-Medical and Demand No.53-Capital Outlay on Public Works-Buildings.

14. A project for restoration of forest cover in the Western Ghats area has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.2.87 crores. A sum of Rs.2.15 crores has been released from the Contingency Fund. This has been included in Demand No.56-Capital Outlay on Forests.

15. I have touched upon very briefly the salient features of the various items of expenditure included in the Supplementary Estimates. The note placed before the House contains full details on these and other items. With these words, Sir, I commend the First Supplementary Estimates for 1990-91 for the acceptance of the House.

Vanakkam.

TNPSC Advertisement No. 28/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 17.9.90 for appointment against One vacancy in the post of Assistant Electrical Inspector in the Tamil Nadu Electrical Inspectorate Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Pay: Rs.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem. (Open Competition-I)

Age: Below 30 years as on 1-7-1990. (Concessions regarding age limit are furnished below).

Qualification: (i) A degree in Electrical Engineering; and
(ii) Practical experience in large electricity supply undertakings or the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board including experience in design office for a period of not less than three years.

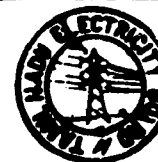
Note: Preference will be given to destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualification and who secure atleast the minimum marks for selection.

Explanation: 'Destitute Widow' means a widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependent to protect her from starvation.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification 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'. (The Concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to 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 post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only), obtained on or after 1.8.90 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002, at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10 obtained on or after 1.8.90 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 (26x12 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/2014/MS/90/accord



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT

Separate sealed tenders are invited for

Design, Manufacture, supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of External Coal Handling System equipments of Phase-I including marine Civil works for TTPP-III Stage Extension Units 4 & 5 2 X 210 MW.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Description | Design, manufacture, supply, erection, Testing and Commissioning of External Coal Handling System equipments of Phase-I including marine civil work for TTPP-III Stage Extension Units 4&5 2X210 MW. |
| 2. Specification No. | SE/D/TTPP-47 |
| 3. Cost of Specification (Not refundable) | Rs. 1,000 (Within Tamil Nadu)
Rs. 1,100 (Outside Tamil Nadu) |
| 4. Earnest Money Deposit | Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One lakh only) |
| 5. Last date for the sale of specification | 18-9-1990. |
| 6. Prebid meeting for clarifications | 11.00 Hrs. on 19-9-90. |
| 7. Due date and time for receipt of Tender | 12.00 Hrs. on 15-11-90. |
| 8. Time and date of opening of Tender | 14.30 Hrs. on 15-11-90. |
| 9. Place of opening of Tender | At the Office of the Superintending Engineer/Design/T.T.P.P. II Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. |

10. Copy of Specification can be obtained either in person or by post by remitting the cost either by cash or by money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer/Tamil Nadu Electricity Board/I Floor/NPKRR Maaligai 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 noting the Specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Design/TTPP/II Floor/Eastern Wing/NPKRR Maaligai/800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

11. The Specification could be perused at the office of S.E./Design/T.T.P.P./II Floor/Eastern Wing NPKRR Maaligai/Electricity Avenue/800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 between 11.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M. on any working day from the date of publication.

12. Tender received from those who have not purchased the Specification will not be opened. Tenders received after the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the copy of Specification/Tender or for the delay in postal transit.

Chief Engineer/Thermal Design

10th Floor/N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai,
800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Telex : 041-7261.

DIPR/88/VOC/90-Sugakada.



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

PUNACHI MINI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT
TENDER NOTICE

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

1. Name of Work ... Procurement of steel, fabrication delivery, storage, handling at site, erection, testing and commissioning of penstock pipe at Punachi Mini Hydro Electric Project—(2 x 1 MW)
2. Approximate value of work ... Rs. 48 lakhs.
3. Specification No. SECH-17
4. Earnest Money Deposit ... Rs. 50,000
(Rupees Fifty thousand only)
5. Due date and time for receipt of Tender ... Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday the 26th September 1990.
6. Opening date and time for technical Bids ... At 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th September 1990.
7. Cost of specification ... (including all taxes)
Within Tamil Nadu ... Rs. 450 (Rupees Four hundred and fifty only)
Out side Tamil Nadu ... Rs. 500 (Rupees Five hundred only)
8. Submission of Bid ... This is a "Two part" tender and submission of bids shall be in two parts in conformity with clause No. 15 of Section A3 of the Specification. Any tender not submitted in conformity with this clause will be rejected.

The following are the pre qualification requirements of the tenderer.

(i) The tenderer should have successfully fabricated, erected and commissioned atleast one number of penstock pipe approximately of the same diameter for a length of 100 mts.

(ii) The Annual turn over of the tenderer for the last three (3) Financial years shall not be less than Rs. 40,00 lakhs per year.

Copies of Tender specifications will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 27-8-90 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 24-9-90 by remitting the cost of specification either by Demand Draft/pay order/cash to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 mentioning the Specification No. SECH/17 and presenting cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil (Hydel), II Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with the requisition furnishing full postal address. If the tender sets are required by post Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred 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/Hydel, 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 the tender specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

Chief Engineer/Civil Designs

DIPR/77/NLG/90/CANCO

TNPSC

Department Test for officers of the Co-operative Department - Co-operation II Paper

held on 15th May 1990

2077	22149	22161	22166	22167	22176	22177	22209	22228	22370
2375	22423	22481	22495	22502	22522	22531	22775	22937	23008
3037	23077	23134	23162	23166	23199	23222	23242	23247	23267
3289	23297	23303	23343	23491	23505	23507	23541	23584	23713
3798	23855	23860	23861	23930	23937	23947	23957	23959	23974
23987	24015	24047	24051	24070	24112	24221	24273	24281	24364
24439	24510	24601	24604	24643	24645	24750	24775	24784	24830
24883	24923	24924	24957	24984	25035	25080	25084	25088	25237
25337	25449	25455	25500	25508	25512	25515	25533	25553	25586
25589	25614	25626	25639	25653	25742	25750	25768	25828	25868
25887	25900	25901	25950	26048	26081	26083	26108	26169	26245
26249	26314	26399	26406	26419	26420	26459	26460	26514	26536
26687	26688	26700	26712	26729	26799	26848	26856	26913	27032
27077	27139	27199	27223	27243	27262	27298	27300	27323	27329
27350	27354	27374	27446	27449	27453	27462	27547	27557	27637
27638	27689	27761	27814	27845	27981	28006	28010	28074	28111
28131	28147	28178	28188	28204	28232	28237	28273	28299	28316
28319	28321	28346	28416	28546	28599	28714	28720	28725	28754
28806	28819	28921	28955	29003	29005	29188	29212	29262	29298
29324	29363	29445	29494	29554	29623	29695	29716	29734	29742
29864	29903	30048	30111	30199	30209	30210	30266	30341	30399
30475	30604	30620	20664	30669	30727	30862	30883	30921	30940
30958	30966	31075	31083	31108	31128	31148	31184	31190	31193
31229	31291	31316	31328	31503	31522	31557	31562	31662	31663
31697	31762	31777	31779	31820	31863	31876	31883	31919	32038
32067	32069	32084	32090	32123	32139	32214	32227	32250	32313
32382	32385	32408	32412	32419	32439	32467	32486	32547	32594
32627	32644	32655	32679	32706	32739	32760	32762	32763	32772
32828	32831	32843	32863	32886	32920	32959	32973	32996	32997
33177	33242	33274	33387	33396	33441	33450	33595	33646	33664
33743	33760	33977	34025	34027	34095	34131	34218	34285	34359
34428	34442	34453	34472	34517	34521	34686	34716	34732	34826
34828	34940	34957	34962	34994	35021	35047	35054	35086	35117
35139	35193	35233	35237	35246	35250	35259	35276	35277	35292
35316	35376	35380	35381	35397	35417	35475	35517	35536	35547
35584	35671	35720	35721	35722	35729	35733	35745	35746	35795
35806	35811	35854	35873	35888	35891	35985	36042	36055	36059
36073	36118	36213	36243	36283	36292	36313	36328	36338	36375
36410	36495	36544	36588	36648	36781	36793	36860	36907	36909
37019	37096	37200	37467	37474	37510	37557	37561	37604	37611
37633	37811	37825	38069	38256	38346	38411	38509	38698	38731
38869	38941	39019	39077	39092	39191	39316	39435	39441	39597
39680	39746	39768	39791	39894	39930	40024	40029	40067	40100
40128	40156	40159							

Departmental Test For Municipal Commissioners in the Municipal Administration
Department - Part - I (with Books)

HELD ON 14th MAY 1990

22553	24611	28489	28698	29311	30171	32070	33007	34870	36611
37274	37512	38725	39280	39282					

Departmental Test - Registration Department Test - May '90.
Group I - Paper I - The Registration Act - The Registrations Rules and
Tables of Fees (With books) Result.

22023	22892	23130	23610	23617	24011	24752	25402	26096	26343
26389	26444	26606	26625	26629	26765	28747	29368	30497	30637
30732	30778	31145	31262	31296	31877	32063	32145	32161	32284
32388	32393	32494	32581	32765	32933	33119	34341	34561	34655
34712	34760	35522	35592	36570	36724	36896	36918	37136	37284
37417	37535	38444	39281	39364	40038	40039			

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1990

THE TAMILNADU WAKF BOARD DEPARTMENTAL TEST - FIRST PAPER
DETAILED APPLICATIONS (With Books)

12670

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1990

THE TAMILNADU WAKF BOARD DEPARTMENTAL TEST - SECOND PAPER
GENERAL PRINCIPLES (With Books)

12670

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAY AND RURAL
WORKS), MADRAS - THIRD PAPER - CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

29435 29701

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT CLERKS IN THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS) MADRAS - FIRST AND
SECOND PAPER - THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL (With BOOKS).

28591 29611 29829 30005

The Candidate bearing Register No.28996 has passed in First Paper. He is exempted from
appearing for First Paper.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUBRINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL
WORKS)MADRAS SECOND PAPER - ELEMENTARY BOOK - KEEPING
(WITHOUT BOOKS)

29701 30531

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL
WORKS) MADRAS FOURTH PAPER - PUBLIC WORKS AND GENERAL ACCOUNTS
(THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL) (WITH BOOKS)

29408 29564

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL
WORKS) MADRAS - FIFTH PAPER - ESTABLISHMENT AUDIT (THEORETICAL AND
PRACTICAL) (WITH BOOKS).

None of the candidates has passed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT TEST - MANUAL OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
DEPARTMENT (WITH BOOKS)

22372	22510	22548	22903	23016	23021	23035	23091	23114	23167
23266	23362	23559	23616	23684	23865	23943	23983	24064	24155
24182	24184	24404	24527	24559	24609	24736	24838	24893	24908
24930	25271	25340	25443	25468	26028	26201	26325	26893	26919
27069	27120	27623	27695	27837	27866	27891	27896	28051	28070
28083	28099	28138	28145	28235	28253	28268	28286	28367	28541
28552	28583	28632	28974	29574	29582	29930	30085	30288	30485
30894	30900	31011	31247	31309	31387	31477	31558	31786	32661
32662	32812	33108	33139	33144	33342	33866	34388	34414	34448
34451	34487	34506	34511	34524	34544	34572	34573	34577	34583
34606	34615	34640	34644	34804	34811	34900	34910	35015	35042
35167	35168	35174	35226	35327	35430	35445	35447	35493	35554
35585	35598	35718	35759	36001	36078	36188	36320	36508	36521
36625	36692	37794	37795	37998	38128	38391	38456	38480	38676
38765	38937	39007	39011	39044	39371	39506	39533	39572	39586
39675	39867	39969	40132						

The Candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for
the Preliminary Examination conducted by the Commission on 4.2.90 for recruitment to the
post of Statistical Inspector in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General
Subordinate Service have been admitted to the Main Written Examination. The individual
notices intimating the actual date and time of the Main Written Examination and Centre of
the Examination 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 Main Written Examina-
tion. Individual communications regarding non-admission to the Main written Examination
Will not be sent separately.

0006	0009	0013	0019	0104	0118	0119	0159	0180	0196
0208	0211	0241	0247	0249	0278	0279	0288	0291	0295
0322	0332	0333	0337	0338	0363	0384	0408	0445	0448
0456	0471	0483	0495	0496	0504	0505	0508	0509	0516
0534	0560	0563	0596	0603	0606	0614	0654	0655	0670
0674	0694	0695	0696	0700	0705	0716	0725	0729	0731
0740	0765	0767	0783	0787	0792	0817	0860	0875	0892
0905	0910	0935	0946	0952	0956	0957	0989	1017	1024
1025	1033	1053	1071	1107	1115	1116	1119	1120	1128
1130	1131	1150	1163	1164	1177	1178	1214	1215	1228

DIPR/2016/MS/90/accord

Secretary

The Candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the
Preliminary Examination conducted by the Commission on 4.2.90 for recruitment to the post of
Assistant Statistical Investigator in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General
Subordinate Service have been admitted to the Main Written Examination. The individual
notices intimating the actual date and time of the Main Written Examination and Centre of
the Examinations 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 Main Written Examination
Individual communications regarding non-admission to the Main Examination will not be
sent separately.

1501	1505	1510	1518	1522	1525	1526	1528	1537	1542	1554	1559
1560	1561	1562	1576	1587	1591	1595	1599	1605	1610	1617	1624
1645	1646	1652	1660	1667	1673	1677	1678	1680	1681	1683	1685
1690	1691	1705	1707	1708	1713	1714	1734	1741	1746	1747	1758
1760	1762	1766	1768	1783	1784	1786	1791	1792	1793	1795	1805
1807	1814	1815	1822	1826	1829	1833	1839	1844	1862	1863	1865
1866	1872	1873	1878	1879	1899	1903	1909	1917	1922	1924	1925
1928	1930	1932	1947	1949	1960	1964	1967	1973	1987	1991	2002
2012	2019	2024	2026	2033	2036	2037	2038	2040	2044	2047	2056
2061	2078	2085	2087	2088	2091	2093	2094	2096	2098	2101	2105
2106	2110	2113	2115	2116	2120	2126	2129	2136	2140	2151	2152

2164	2181	2182	2185	2191	2194	2196	2198	2200	2201	2205	2209
2210	2213	2214	2220	2224	2229	2231	2234	2242	2244	2262	2265
2271	2279	2283	2286	2303	2305	2307	2316	2318	2323	2329	2337
2340	2341	2345	2356	2360	2364	2370	2375	2378	2393	2400	2419
2423	2440	2448	2449	2451	2456	2457	2462	2464	2466	2467	2475
2514	2517	2518	2521	2523	2527	2529	2552	2560	2575	2582	2583
2587	2595	2596	2600	2601	2602	2603	2606	2626	2636	2643	2655
2657	2660	2670	2671	2674	2675	2677	2680	2681	2684	2689	2694
2703	2705	2708	2712	2716	2721	2724	2726	2727	2736	2738	2739
2741	2742	2743	2746	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2757	2762	2763
2771	2772	2775	2776	2778	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2787	2789
2796	2799	2805	2822	2827	2836	2853	2857	2874	2877	2911	2918
2933	2947	2948	2958	2970	2972	2981	2996	2998	3001	3002	3008
3013	3014	3017	3024	3026	3031	3033	3039	3040	3043	3045	3048
3062	3066	3068	3070	3075	3080	3081	3082	3090	3091	3093	3095
3098	3102	3107	3110	3112	3115	3119	3124	3149	3150	3156	3170
3177	3179	3184	3185	3192	3195	3204	3207	3208	3212	3214	3215
3220	3224	3233	3234	3241	3242	3244	3246	3249	3250	3254	3255
3257	3259	3265	3267	3286	3287	3288	3295	3311	3315	3316	3321
3322	3324	3326	3327	3332	3335	3341	3342	3344	3347	3370	3378
3388	3400	3406	3410	3416	3417	3425	3427	3431	3438	3440	3441
3449	3454	3461	3463	3464	3471	3485	3487	3491	3496	3502	3505
3511	3526	3529	3551	3552	3553	3557	3558	3560	3564	3565	3579
3582	3599	3603	3616	3617	3621	3627	3633	3640	3648	3658	3660
3666	3673	3680	3686	3703	3708	3728	3732	3733	3751	3758	3768
3769	3771	3783	3787	3788	3790	3802	3805	3806	3807	3816	3818
3830	3839	3848	3849	3866	3867	3875	3878	3879	3880	3894	3898
3908	3910	3927	3930	3933	3941	3943	3946	3947	3952	3953	3955
3965	3970	3981	3987	3995	4005	4014	4015	4020	4021	4024	4028
4029	4030	4046	4053	4061	4063	4066	4073	4081	4086	4088	4096
4097	4103	4108	4109	4116	4122	4126	4129	4136	4142	4151	4156
4157	4161	4165	4175	4179	4188	4189	4190	4192	4194	4201	4204
4208	4209	4211	4212	4216	4223	4226	4229	4247	4249	4255	4264
4277	4278	4284	4286	4295	4299	4305	4312	4315	4324	4325	4330
4337	4343	4344	4347	4371	4381	4388	4391	4395	4400	4403	4404
4429	4436	4438	4459	4462	4483	4490	4497	4519	4522	4524	4527
4528	4529	4532	4533	4540	4551	4560	4615	4616	4636	4637	4658
4659	4665	4670	4673	4697	4710	4717	4723	4724	4728	4731	4733
4737	4753										

Secretary

List of Register Numbers of Candidates selected provisionally for appointment to the Post of AGRICULTURAL OFFICER (RESEARCH) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department-1989-90.

10	35	42	56	57	74	109	113	129	134	165	179
182	194	224	225	227	238	240	243	271	303	304	309
321	337	342	357	363	376	399	411	418	420	441	443
446	450	451	453	462	468	469	486	500	547	578	582
583	585	591	600	619	624	637	762	763	765	770	794
797	818	830	853	862	919	928	939	947	967	974	981
983	993	1009	1025	1026	1029	1034	1042	and 1066			

The result of the Candidate with Register Number 353 has been withheld pending production of Certain document called for from him.

RESERVE LIST

The following is the "Reserve List" of Candidates to be selected for appointment to the Post of Agricultural Officer (Research) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department. The 'Reserve List' will be in force until the next list of selected candidates is drawn up and that the candidates will be allotted from the 'Reserve List' only in the place of those who have not joined duty.

237	320	388	390	435	447	519	540	601	618	680	694
775	815	848	886	935	1022	1035	1045	and 1047			

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Va. Raa. (V. Ramasamy)

**A Great Tamil Writer and
Freedom Fighter**

BORN
17-9-1889

DIED
23-8-1951