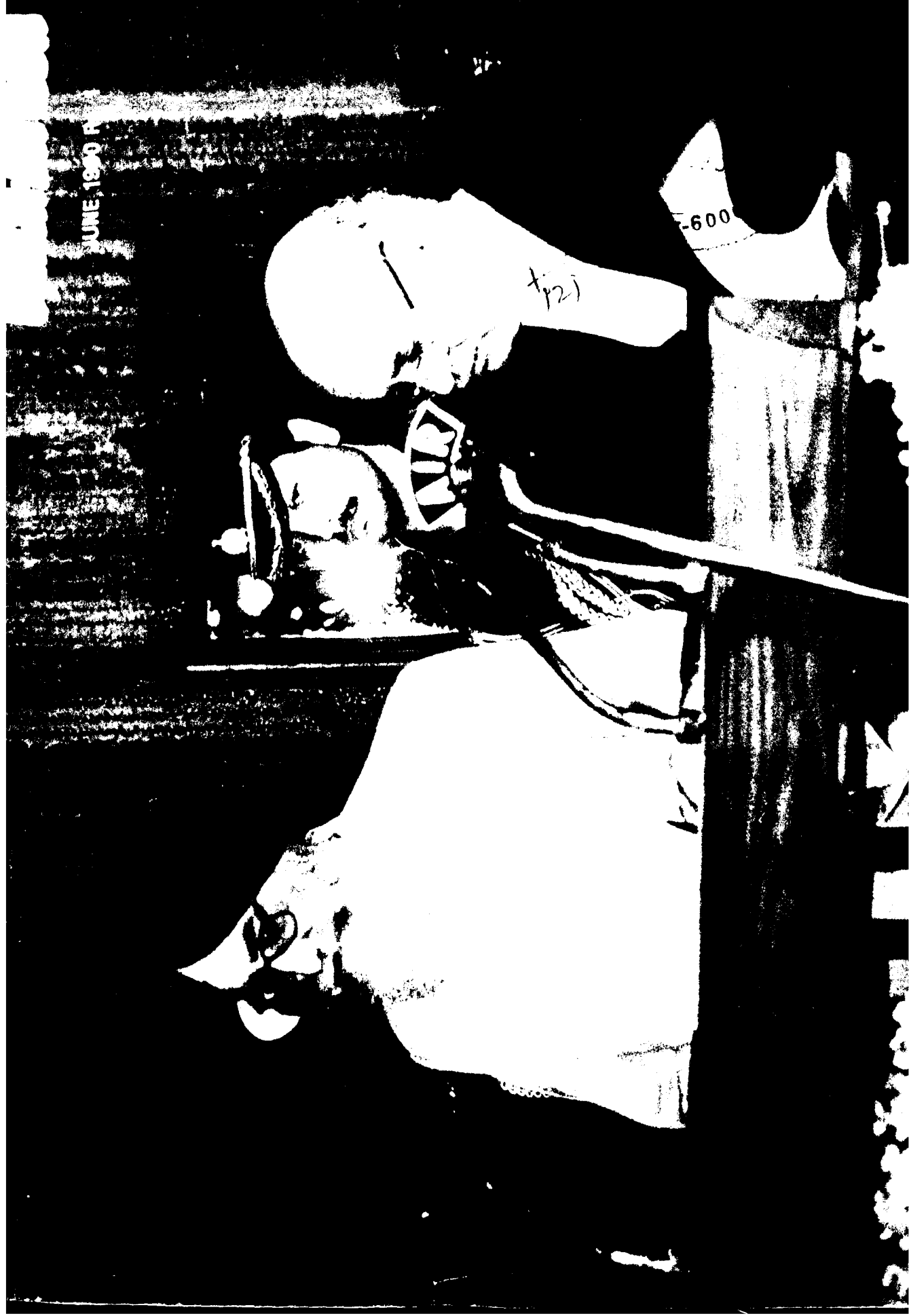




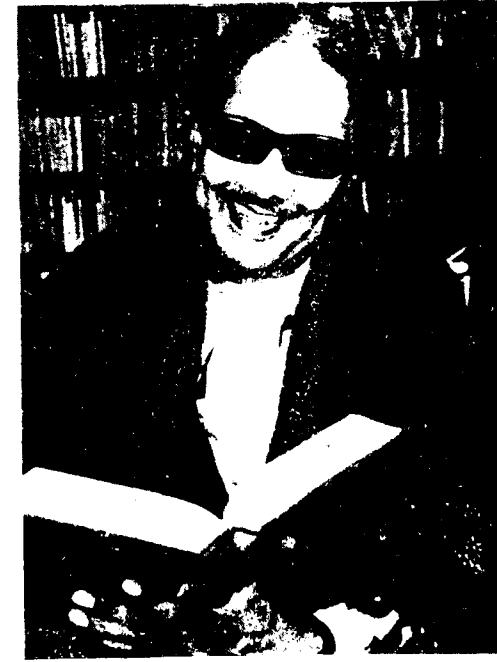
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The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi presenting a memento to the outgoing Governor Dr. P.C. Alexander, at the farewell party on 23.5.1990.



Puratchi Kavignar dreamt-

Like surging flood the Tamils gather
It is a gathering of the valourous Tamils
They are separate by body
but in mind and spirit they are one.

To achieve this unity is our cherished goal.
I will strive - strive and strive
to my last breath to realise this dream
into action.

Dr. M. Karunanidhi
at the 'Rajarajan Award' function



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NEW GOVERNOR SWORN-IN



Thiru. Surjit Singh Barnala was sworn in as the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Thiru. A.S. Anand, administered the oath of office to the new Governor at Rajaji Hall on 24th May 1990.

The swearing-in ceremony was attended by the Chief-Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Dr. M. Tamilkudimagan, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Ministers, M.Ps., M.L.As the Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran and Senior Officials of the Government, Judges, Consular representatives and other dignitaries.

Thiru. Barnala and his wife were taken to Rajaji Hall in a ceremonial drive from Anna

Statue on Anna Salai, escorted by mounted police. On arrival at Rajaji Hall, he was received by the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary who introduced to him representatives of the three Defence Services and the Director-General of Police. A contingent of the Indian Air Force Personnel presented a guard of honour.

At the Swearing-in Ceremony, the Chief Secretary read out the warrant of appointment from the President.

Ministers, MPs and MLAs, Judges of the High Court and Senior officials were then introduced to the new Governor. The Chief Minister presented silk shawls to the Governor and his wife.



BIO-DATA OF NEW GOVERNOR

Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala (born Oct. 21, 1925) at Ateli Begpur, now in Haryana) is one of the few leaders in the Country to combine a fervent concern for regional aspirations with broad Nationalist vision.

Son of Sardar Nar Singh, who was a judicial officer in the Nabha State, Thiru. Barnala did his early schooling at Nabha and later graduated in law from the Lucknow University (U.P.) in 1946. In 1951, he was appointed a public prosecutor. He resigned from that post in 1953 and started what was to become in due course a long and outstanding career as a practising lawyer.

His concern for the people of the State and his urge to lend a meaningful direction to the prevalent social and political movement in the state led him into politics and he was elected to the Punjab State Legislative Assembly in 1967. He has been representing the Barnala Constituency since then. In 1969 he became the Minister for Education. In 1977, following his outstanding role in the agitation against the emergency, he was elected to the Parliament and rose to be the Country's First Non-Congress Minister for Agriculture in which capacity he also handled the portfolios of Food, Irrigation and Rural Development.

Thiru. Barnala has always been in the vanguard of the Country's endeavour to evolve a just, secular and democratic set up, based on genuine federalism and peaceful co-existence

between people of various communities. His love for these ideals brought him closer to the late Sant Harchand Singh Ji Longowal, and along with the latter, Thiru. Barnala made an attempt to end the agony of Punjab and the Country through the Punjab Accord of July 1985.

The Shiromani Akali Dal, then headed by Thiru. Barnala came to power in Sept. 1985 and on Sept. 29, 1985, Thiru. Barnala was sworn in as the Punjab Chief Minister in the first purely Akali Government in the State.

As a political leader, Thiru. Barnala has emerged as a symbol of Country's tryst with the values of peace, democracy and secularism. During his long political career, he has shown an unflinching commitment to clean, value-based politics and an uncompromising love for the people of his State and his Country. A profoundly religious person, Thiru. Barnala has nevertheless steadfastly fought against the growing communalisation of politics in the Country. His commitment to the secular and nationalist ideals earned him the rarest of rare honours of being singled out for praise in the Presidential address to the joint session of Parliament in 1987.

Thiru. Barnala has a very keen interest in arts, especially painting and archaeology. He had endeared himself to the country through his humane approach to the problems and his total, self-effacing humility.



RAJARAJAN AWARD TO THE CHIEF MINISTER DR. M. KARUNANIDHI

4th
Cover
Story

The Vice-President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma presented the "Rajarajan Award" instituted by the Tamil University to the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 25th May 1990 for his work "Then Pandi Singam". The Governor, Thiru. Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the function and Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education felicitated the Chief Minister.

The Vice-President presented a Rajasthani painting to the Tamil University and a pen to the Chief Minister with which he could continue to strive for social and cultural unity in the country.

The Governor, Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala said he had many things in common with the Chief Minister. With the Chief Minister, he had fought against the emergency for the basic rights of the people and democratic values. Like him, he also appreciated the regional aspirations of the people which no way, were in conflict with the national vision. He appealed to the people of Tamil Nadu to follow the example of Raja Raja who despite being a mighty king was an embodiment of religious tolerance. And Raja Raja was a great humanist.

The Governor said too much love for one's religion gave way to

religious bigotry and too much love for one's language resulted in chauvinism and these two traits did not augur well for the unity and integrity of the Nation. From whichever part of the country Indians hailed or whatever religions they followed, there was essentially a unifying force that brought all of them together and it was vital that this unifying force was strengthened by all the people.

The Governor described the Chief Minister as a great writer and poet who despite his hectic schedule imposed by demands of his office found time for literary work not as a profession but as a passion.

In his speech, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi acknowledged his gratitude to short story writer Thiru. S.S. Thennarasu who had

accompanied him to Pattamangalam and aided in his research.

The book was dedicated to Mukulathors, the Chief Minister said and recalled that he had earlier written 'Ponnar Sangar' for Kongu Vellalars and 'Payumpuli Pandara Vanniyar' for the Vanniyar Community. Dwelling on his over 50-year career in writing the Chief Minister vowed that he would continue to pursue his literary interests despite administrative pressure.

He referred to the pen presented to him by the Vice-President and said he would treasure it as an expression of encouragement to continue his writings.

Describing the Vice President as a parliamentarian par excellence and a statesman of integrity who was committed to democracy, the Chief Minister said the Vice-President's familiarity with famous Tamil writers, scientists and artists indicated his erudition. If all that he had said earlier could be edited into a book the north would come to know more about Tamil Nadu. Anna had desired that the history of India should be traced from the banks of the Cauvery as much as the Ganga.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Tamil University, Thiru. C. Balasubramaniam welcomed the gathering.

Dr. V.C. Kulandaisami, Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Open University and Tmt. Radha Thyagarajan, Vice-Chancellor, Alagappa University felicitated the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister presented the Raja Rajan Award of Rs. 1 lakh and one to the Tamil University for creating an endowment in the name of his parents, Tmt. Anjukam Ammal and Thiru. Muthuvelar. The interest from the endowment could be used for holding lectures on works of Tamil scholars such as Dr. Caldwell, Thiru. Venkataswami Nattar, Thiru. Ka.Su. Pillai, Thiru.Vi.Ka., Maraimalai Adigal and for publication of lectures in book form.



MUTHTHAMIZH-ARIGNAR DR. M. KARUNANIDHI

Address delivered by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma Vice-President of India at the Presentation of "Raja Rajan Award" to Dr. M. Karunanidhi organised by Tamil University, Thanjavur on 25th May 1990.

I am indeed very happy to be here amongst the most warm hearted and hospitable people of Tamil Nadu. I am grateful to the Education Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Vice-Chancellor, Tamil University for giving me this opportunity to come to this wonderful State, this historic city and to associate myself with this important function. This State is particularly fortunate in having had two of the greatest men of the twentieth century India as its Chief Ministers, namely Shri Kamaraj and Shri Annadurai. Both these great men have risen to very great heights of service and sacrifice, hailing from very humble origins. They came into the world with hardly any property or patrimony and they left this world as they came - without accumulating any property or wealth whatsoever.

During this century, the vision and mission of Shri C.N. Anna durai, the political Guru of our present Chief Minister, have been most outstanding. To my mind, the most important achievement of

Shri Annadurai is his lifelong emphasis on the "Code of Conduct" what he called three-fold responsibility of every citizen, namely, a code of duty, dignity and discipline which can be easily followed by every common man - "Kadamai, Kanniyam, Kattuppadu" - the three watchwords of his "Self Respect and Social Reform".

Secondly, for the first time in our history Shri Annadurai and his followers made use of the mass-media-services, both the films and the newspapers, as the most powerful means of communica-

tion and the opinionisation in 'mass-politik'. in the field of liberation of women and uplift of the down-trodden especially the scheduled castes and tribes. Most significantly, in the field of women's liberation, I should mention the "self-respect weddings" introduced in Tamil Nadu which gave security of marriage for every poor wife and ensure the social responsibility of every husband towards his better half. It is a study worth making, how during these 40 years of Freedom, the incidence of divorce, deserted wives or broken homes has considerably come

Equally good at prose, poetry and drama, Dr. Karunanidhi can be called "MUTHTHAMIZH-ARIGNAR" - the scholar of all the three forms of Tamil language.

Thirdly, the social reform brought about by Shri Annadurai very nearly fulfils the dreams of great men of our country like Swami Vivekananda and Swami Dayananda Saraswati, particularly

down amongst the poor sections of Tamil Nadu, when compared with many other States. This to my mind is one of the greatest achievements of the social reform movement. The heart of this movement is in every home. An ancient Tamil proverb says that there are only two castes in the world viz.

"the givers" and "the takers". Great leaders of Tamil Nadu like Kamaraj and Annadurai have always been amongst the "Givers". They gave everything for the cause of their fellowmen and they gave their life and all their living and working hours for the betterment of our society.

Tamil Nadu also teaches me another great lesson of our lifetime. Every human being need not necessarily be great or valourous, a great hero or a man of valour, or a great man of letters or a very great intellectual. But every human being is potentially capable of being good and every human being is capable of love and affection. In this respect, the womenfolk of Tamil Nadu, to my mind have been the most secular and the most broad-minded, generous and hospitable. There is another Tamil proverb which says that there are only two castes in

Army and so on, the list is almost endless! Their secularism is obvious from their marital relationships and their social mission.

Tamil Nadu, and indeed Thanjavur, claims two Nobel-Laureates - Sir C.V. Raman and Dr. Chandrasekhar. One of the greatest mathematicians of the world,

culture of this region is drawn from Tamil.

Tamil is the most ancient living language of the world. Tamil literature has always preached, the spirit of tolerance and humanism, and of the brotherhood of man. Two of the most important Sangam works namely PURA-

An ancient Tamil proverb says that there are only two castes in the world viz. "the givers" and "the takers". Great leaders of Tamil Nadu like Kamaraj and Annadurai have always been amongst the "Givers". They gave everything for the cause of their fellowmen and they gave their life and all their living and working hours for the betterment of our society.

whose work is still being studied by Western Scientists, a man of very humble origins, barely a matriculate, hailed by Prof. Hardy as the greatest "wonder-mind" of this century, Shri Srinivasa

NANOORU and AHA-NANOORU deal with 'Valour' and 'Love'. The most favourite god of the Tamil pantheon is Karthikeya or Subramania, or Murugan in Tamil. The life-story of this god has become the moving spirit of the Tamil psychology. There are six centres of worship of this Lord who represents both 'Valour' and 'Love'. They are called in Tamil as "AARU-PADAI-VEEDU". During my visit here, I am going to worship one of these Shrines.

To underline the tolerance and secularism of Tamil Nadu, I should mention the background of how we have accepted in Tamil Nadu men of all religions and of all castes who have contributed to Tamil literature and culture. Who has not heard of the greatest man of folk-songs namely Nandanar of Chidambaram, a scheduled caste devotee for whom the biggest monolithic statue of the bull is reported to have miraculously moved and given way? This is the first recorded historical incident of temple-entry coming from whole of India! Amongst the Vaishnavite Saints namely ALWARS and SAIVAITE SAINTS viz. NAYANMARS of Tamil Nadu, there are men of all castes and of different regions and backgrounds, high and low, rich and poor, an

outstanding example of tolerance and secularism. There is also a lady-saint - perhaps the only Indian lady and probably the only historical human being deified and placed inside many temples. This is again a great tribute of Tamil Nadu to the greatness of womanhood. I am referring to Andal or Godhai Nayaki.

There have been Buddhists and Jains who have contributed a lot to the literature of Tamil Nadu particularly the Sangam literature. Even Christian missionaries, from Robert de Nobille to Bishop Caldwell, have built up a large body of Tamil works and translations. Saint Thomas came to Madras nearly two thousand years ago and the life of Jesus Christ has been written in beautiful Tamil poetry titled "THAEMPAAVANI" by Bishop Besky who changed his name into Tamil as 'VEERA-MAAMUNIVAR'. The most famous ethical and didactic work namely THIRUKKURAL is now considered probably the greatest and the best, amongst the shortest and sweetest lines of poetry, ever written in the world, containing in the fewest words possible eternal message to humanity, irrespective

The most famous ethical and didactic work namely THIRUKKURAL is now considered probably the greatest and the best, amongst the shortest and sweetest lines of poetry, ever written in the world, containing in the fewest words possible eternal message to humanity, irrespective of times and climes, and of region and religion.

of times and climes, and of region and religion.

It is very welcome and heartening to see this Tamil University here today exclusively devoted to the growth of Tamil and making it universal. As the Poet Subramania Bharati said:-

"All over the world the Sweet Melodious Tamil Sound,

Out-spread by our efforts shall forever abound."

Translations are the most powerful instruments of spreading the Tamil language, literature and culture. Amongst the peoples of India, the Tamils constitute a very large and sizeable section of non-

The sublimely beautiful language of Tamil Nadu, - Tamil - has always been a matter of fascination for me.

resident and overseas Indian populations not only during this century but from times immemorial. These overseas Tamils can become focal and vocal sections of spreading the Tamil language and literature. Our Tamil University must attempt every means of distance education, through audio-visual means and through the print-media, to rekindle the responsibility of the non-resident Indian populations in spreading the message of Tamil language, literature and culture.

As regards one of the most important of the 18 systems of knowledge of ancient India namely, the Ayurveda, Tamil Nadu has preserved a lot of ancient manuscripts and records on the

literature, "ISAI" or Music, and "NATAKAM" or drama.

Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is a man of letters and a man of parts. He has written poetry and dramas; his prose and rhetoric are best known methods of mass com-

munication today. An immensely popular - screen play - dialogue, playwright and dramatist in his own right, Dr. M. Karunanidhi has written historical fictions which have become everlasting treasures of Tamil literature. Eternal contributions of Dr. Karunanidhi to Tamil literature are the marvellous creations of "Kural-Oviyam" and "Sanga Tamizh". The posterity of Tamils will ever remember Dr. Karunanidhi for these ever glittering literary works. The book for which the Award is being given to Dr. Karunanidhi is "Thenpandi Singam" which depicts the valour and honour, chastity and modesty cherished by the Tamils in the southern part of Tamil Nadu. Dr. Karunanidhi has also written historical fiction - "Romapuri Pandian" which brings out the cultural, commercial, historical relationship between Rome and Tamil Nadu. His another work, "Ponnar Sankar" also vividly describes the customs, tradition, practiced many decades back in and around Salem, Periyar districts of Tamil Nadu. I would quote two sentences from "Sanga Tamizh" of Dr. Karunanidhi:

A mother whose son was killed in the battlefield sings the elegy-

"Maanam En Magan Ketta Thalattu Maranam Avan Adiya Vilayattu."

which means Honour, Self-respect, the lullaby my son heard in cradle, Death, the game he played and passed away.

Equally good at prose, poetry and drama, Dr. Karunanidhi can be called "MUTHAMIZH-ARIGNAR -



The Vice-President presenting a pen to the Chief Minister

the world namely 'men' and 'women'. Women of Tamil Nadu have proved this proverb in their very life. The list of names of such leaders amongst women of Tamil Nadu is a very long list - Thillayadi Valliammai, M.S. Subbhalakshmi the "queen of music", the late Balasaraswati, the Doyen of dance-systems, Capt. Lakshmi who joined Netaji in the Indian National

Ramanujam comes from this place. Our revered President, Thiru R. Venkataraman hails from Thanjavur. And, as this huge assembly testifies, Thanjavur has given to Tamil Nadu, and thus to India Thiru M. Karunanidhi. The sublimely beautiful language of Tamil Nadu, - Tamil - has always been a matter of fascination for me. So much of the greatness of

he scholar of all the three forms of Tamil language.

It is indeed befitting that an Award in the name of Raja Raja Chola - a great ruler, synthesiser, integrator and humanist - is given to the great writer Dr. Karunanidhi who reigns supreme in the realm of Tamil literature.

Harking back to that threshold of the Second Millennium AD in India, we find one of the great sons of ancient India, Raja Raja Chola reigning supreme in the South India. The great temple of Tanjore (now Thanjavur) is a mammoth monolithic edifice, a marvel of engineering skill, a standing monument of national integration and unity. Those were the times when the Cholas expanded their borders to the banks of the Ganga by military expeditions. It was Raja Raja Chola who brought the holy waters of the Ganga to the temple town of Tanjore for bathing and beautifying the Idol of Brahadeeswara - the "Great God" of the Cholas - the great bestower of lyshwarya - meaning universal happiness and prosperity.

Throughout the Pre-Christian times as well as during the historical times, the Tamil dynasties, specially the Cholas, continually flourished either as Adi Cholas or the early Cholas, or the Later Cholas called the Vijayalaya Cholas to which dynasty Raja Raja Chola belonged.

One of the earliest Tamil grammatical works "THOLKAPPIYAM" describes the borders of Tamil Nadu of these times as follows:

There lies the good old Tamil-speaking World - Between Northern border of Venkateshwara And the Southern most, "Kanyakumari".

It is an interesting story, how Shri Venkateshwara got His name, literally in Tamil, he is verily Lord of the land of 'Tigers'. There are various words in Indian languages for tigers 'Vyagra' in Sanskrit, 'Bagh' in Hindi (e.g. Baghal Kand)

'Venghai' in Tamil. The emblem or the standard of the Cholas is 'Tiger'.

It is common knowledge that all the Acharyas came from the South, historically speaking - Adi Sankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madhvacharya and Vallabhacharya and hundreds of poets, philosophers and teachers throughout the ages, came to the North.

Even the great Tamil poetess Avvaiyar is recorded to have reached Kailas in her last days. Ramanujacharya went to Tirumala hills from the remote south and raised the Koil there around 1000 AD. Raja Raja Chola not only built the well-known temple but also united several parts of South India into a strong political system in administrative cultural and social spheres of his unifying and synthesising Mission. In fact, the "Forgotton Empire" of Vijayanagar, so vividly recaptured in the pages of Sewell inherited the strong foundation of the Vijayalaya empire established by Raja Raja Chola. Raja Raja Chola remains forever an Integrator and a Synthesiser.

tee, introducing an electoral system of its own, replacing the erstwhile hereditary system.

The "divide-and-rule" policy or the Divid-et-Impera of the British might have drawn imaginary centrifugal lines this century. The eternal clock of Tamil history chimes otherwise. Tamil language, tradition and culture, as represented by Raja Raja Chola, represents our Emotional Integration forever.

All the available literary, epigraphic, archaeological and numismatic both national and international, point to the great antiquity of the Tamil language, history and culture. The excavations near Pondicherry at Arikamedu have established evidence of international trade between Tamil Nadu and ancient Rome. During the Chola period the Indian Ocean was literally called "A Chola Lake". The entire Far East came under the influence of Tamil culture particularly in Polynesia and Indonesia. The name "Madura" became another Tamil colony of the same name in the Far East and in Sri Lanka, it is known as "Mathara". Ship-

"Whether Chief Minister or not,
he is always the Chief in the realm of literature..."

Dr. V.C. Kulandaisamy
Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Open University

The most unforgettable part of his administration was what we call today the democratic decentralisation. The secret ballot was already practised at the grassroots. Even the most ancient Tamil work (around the Christian era), "The Epic of the Anket" Silappadhikaram refers to it as "Iympaeraayam" or the Five Member Committee. Strangely enough, in the Chola days, they were elected by secret ballot called, "Kudavolai", where the word "Kudam" refers to the ballot-box and the word "Olai" refers to the ballot-paper. Here, we find the non-governmental voluntary commit-

tee building and Naval supremacy of the Tamil Kings are known to the whole of Asia and the rest of the world long before the Christian era. There is a reference to the colony of the Yavanas i.e. the Ionian Greeks at the mouth of the river Kaveri at the ancient town of Kaveri Poom Pattinam - literally the "Flower City". Raja Raja Chola's humanism, and pluralistic outlook is proved by his munificent help in establishing Buddhist and Jain places of worship. The soul and the centre of the political system throughout centuries has been the Chola Mandalam, the land of the Cholas. This has been cradle

of our culture and has thrown its doors wide open to visitors from all over India. Similarly, Chola culture, and civilization radiated across the sea to lands in South East Asia apart from Sri Lanka. Tanjore became the cultural capital of our country for more than two thousand years not only during the Vijayalaya Chola period followed by the Vijayanagar empire, but also during the period of Marathas. The Saraswati Mahal Library of Maharaja Sarfoji is a standing monument to our cultural integration at Tanjore.

From early times to the present day, the famous Tamil poets of this century, Subramania Bharati and Bharathidasan and any number of famous persons including many poets and saints of Tamil Nadu call themselves the "Sons of Bharat". In the field of Fine Arts like music, dance, painting, sculpture and architecture, Tamil Nadu can claim to preserve intact the ancient - Indian forms in their pristine purity. For example only the Tamil dance form is called Bharat

Natyam i.e. "The dance of Bharat". All the other dances in India are only called by their local names. In the field of rural handicrafts and rural performing arts in folklore and folk music, Tamil Nadu is a veritable treasure-house.

The cultural unity of India can well be illustrated in the field of music. The Sanskrit and Telugu and Tamil compositions sung by the people from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are called the Carnatak music. The musical Trinity of the classical Carnataka system namely Thyagaraja, Shyama Shastri and Muthuswamy Dikshitar have been hailed as greatest composers of Tanjore although they sang in different languages and originally came from different places. There cannot be a greater illustration of our emotional integration of our nation and its culture than the Tamil civilization of honouring scholars from all parts of this country and of the whole world. As an ancient Tamil proverb puts in pithily. "Every city is my university, and

the whole world is my family".

"YAADHUM OORAE,
YAAVARUM KELIR"

In this ethereal continuum of Tamil language, literature and culture, the ethos of Tamil Nadu has tremendous significance in the national mind of India. The powerful and positive influence of Tamil Nadu helps build our country and ensures our progress towards modernity and prosperity.

I am therefore very deeply moved to be in Thanjavur and to confer the glittering award of Tamil University - The Raja Rajan Award - on Thiru M. Karunanidhi for his literary excellence and contributions. If I may say so, Thiru Karunanidhi has a position of classical excellence in the Chola-tradition - he is engaged in public administration and is also an outstanding literary figure.

I have immense pleasure in conferring the Award which he richly deserves.

I congratulate Thiru Karunanidhi and extend to him my sincere good wishes for ever-increasing success and glory in the service of the people.



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

List of Register Numbers of the candidates selected provisionally for appointment to the post of HORTICULTURAL OFFICERS in the Tamil Nadu Horticulture Department 1989-90.

3	4	11	16	17	19	20	21
23	25	35	38	44	48	51	53
61	67	70	73	76	78	84	89
94	101	118	120	122	125	127	135
138	143	149	157	170	172	180	

The result of one candidate has been withheld.



CHIEF MINISTER KALAINAR'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE AND APPEAL

My heartfelt thanks to those wishing me on my Birthday. I am stepping into my sixty seventh year. Having the right to enjoy the privileged status of completing fifty two years of Public Service and over 40 years in the field of Art and Literature, I feel happy to recollect the fact that my critics and well-wishers have both helped me to grow to my present position. Courtesy demands that I should express my gratitude to both. I request them to kindly accept my grateful thanks. When I took over the administration left vacant by ANNA, when I took over the administration in 1971 and now in 1989, when I took over as Chief Minister for the third time, my feet roam around the people standing at the street corner. My arms extend to shore them all! My eyes emit light for their sake! They shed tears for them! I feel proud to have merged my life with those of the poor, ordinary, downtrodden, Backward, Most Backward and Middle-Class people. Periyar and Anna have brought me up that way!

I am overjoyed at seeing the rural poor people being helped to get back their eyesight!

I feel proud of the leprosy homes having been transformed into places of worship!

I am thrilled at seeing the Marriage Grant Scheme help light the houses of thousands of poor girls!

I am happy that we are marching onwards on a crusade to make new arrangements for the under-privileged section of our society to get ample opportunities for education and employment.

How happy I am as a result of two recent happenings?

The fact that lands costing Rs.20,000/- per acre in the open market have been distributed a few days ago

to 5,000 poor agricultural labourers in Vadapathimangalam at the rate of Rs.2,000/- for 0.75 acre of wet land and Rs.700/- for 1.50 acres of dry land, fills my heart with happiness!

In order to stop the atrocity of our Tamilian sisters being tricked by scoundrels and sold in "Bombay Bazaar" our police have, for the first time in India, saved over 800 of our sisters and brought them back to Tamil Nadu. This incident is indeed a major social revolution!

At the same time as the Government funds are being used to remove the sorrow of the poor and to wipe out the tears of the downtrodden and uncared destitutes, I am working to see that the Birthday of this Servant of the Society is used to help the cause of these deserving people.

I wish to account for the amount collected on my Birthday last year through contributions made by well-wishers to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

- ★ Rs. 89,000/- was spent towards kidney operation for the poor people.
- ★ Rs. 2 crores for the purchase of equipment to carry out kidney operations in Madras General Hospital.
- ★ Rs. 3,76,000 spent on heart surgery.
- ★ Rs. 1 crore donated for the purchase of equipment to carry out free heart surgery at the Madras General Hospital.
- ★ Rs. 7,50,000 spent on workers who died in accidents and for the Welfare Fund of the families of fishermen.
- ★ Rs. 25 lakhs donated to the Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund.
- ★ Rs. 68 lakhs given for those who lost life and property in communal clashes and arson.

Thus Rs. 4 crores has been distributed so far from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to the affected poor and downtrodden labourers.

In order to ensure that such relief and welfare measures are extended non-stop this year too,

I request the rich and poor to fill the Government coffers by contributing to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

On my Birthday, I place before the feet of everyone of you, that you must all pledge to work towards the betterment of Tamil Nadu's wealth, Industrial growth, welfare, educational programmes and above all ensure a peaceful life.

Yours affectionately
M. KARUNANIDHI.
June 1, 1990.

BHARATHIDASAN - A CENTENARY TRIBUTE

Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian,
Vice-Chancellor,
Pondicherry University.



The land of Pondicherry has been blessed with great Saints, Scholars, Poets and spiritual leaders as her worthy sons. In this holy land of sage Agasthya, the patron saint of Tamil literature, was born Kanaka Subburathinam, who later became one of the outstanding revolutionary bards of this century, living a long active life in the cause of the Tamil language and its people. An ardent devotee of Subramania Bharathi, he chose to call himself Bharathidasan.

Even as a child, Bharathidasan had a love for nature and a taste for music. Although he was admitted to a French school, he studied Tamil systematically, qualified himself to teach Tamil and served as a teacher for over 35 years. He had the rare opportunity of moving closely not only with Bharathi, his mentor, but also with other freedom-fighters like Madasami, Aurobindo, V.V.S. Iyer and Govindarajulu Naidu. He wrote innumerable poems, essays, patriotic songs, children's songs and plays under pen-names: KSR, கண்டெழுதுவோன், கிறுக்கன், கிண்டல்காரன். He was charged in 1919 with seditions, activities against the then ruling French in Pondicherry and was imprisoned, but was released after some time. He sold 'Khadar' from door to door, became acquainted with the social reformist Than-

thai Periyar in 1929 and involved himself in the Rationalist Movement. He edited many magazines and even had a stint in the film world.

Soon he became an uncrowned king of poets (பாவேந்தர்) and a revolutionary bard (புரட்சிக் கவிஞர்). He was widely acclaimed and honoured by the leading personalities of this time like Rajaji, Arignar Anna and posthumously by the Sahitya Academy in 1969 for his play பிசிராந்தையார். To perpetuate his memory, among other things, even a University has been named after him. This unique bard was quite eloquent until he went into eternal silence in 1964.

Bharathidasan's early poems were greatly influenced by Bharathi in the emotions they portrayed and in the broad outlook on life they reflected. They also shared in Bharathi's idea of the whole world as one family - ஒன்றே குலம். He was inspired by Bharathi's patriotic fervour, thirst for freedom, and poetic talents. On one occasion, Subburathinam was asked by Bharathi to sing a song, and he promptly sang with gusto, the now famous சக்திப்பாட்டு, which begins with the inspiring line, "எங்கெங்கு காணினும் சக்தியடா". From then on, he became a close associate and confident of Bharathi.

Bharathidasan's later poetry, however, reflected his almost fanatical love for Tamil and Tamil culture - பாண்டியன் பாரிக், வீரத்தாய், தமிழ்ச்சியின் சக்தி, etc.,. He felt sad at the abject surrender of the Tamils to alien rulers. Comparing it with the state of the Tamils in the hoary past, he lamented. "பழைய நைந்த தமிழரொடு வாழ்ந்தேனே", and gave a clarion call for their liberation:

என் தமிழ் அன்னை துன்பம் நீங்கித்
தூய்மை எய்தித் துலங்குதல்
காண்பேன்;
என் தமிழ் நாடு தன்னாட்சி பெற்றுத்
துலங்கிடுதல் காண்பேன், தமிழர்
நலங்காண் பேன்நான்
நானில மதிலே.

His words kindled the hearts of the Tamil youth. He firmly believed that the Tamils would be liberated only if the language survived:

தமிழ்வாழ்ந் தால்தான் தமிழர்
வாழ்வார்!
தமிழ்மீண் டால்தான் தமிழர்
மீள்வார்!

He was willing to bow only to those who upheld the cause of Tamil and nurtured the language. His tongue was tempered by using only Tamil and his heart was made stronger by feeling genuinely for the people. We can say he was a proud personification of Tamil.

It would, however, be wrong to assume that he was only a parochial writer. Although he fought for the rights of the Tamil and sang passionately of the language, he proved through his own life that he could be an Indian first, and he felt proud about being a patriotic Indian:

கதேச கீதங்களை நான் படித்துவந்தேன்
.....
“நான் ஒரு இந்தியன்” என்ற
அகம்பாவத் தோடும்
அப்பாடல்களை என்னால் பாட
முடிந்தது.

He secretly helped the great freedom-fighters who had sought asylum in the French territory of Pondicherry, and suffered a lot on account of that:

திலகர் செய்த உரிமைக் கிளர்ச்சியால்
கொலைமுதற் பற்பல குற்றம் சுமந்த
மாசிலா மனத்து மாட சாமியும்
அன்புறு பாரதி அரவிந்தர் முதல்
வன்முறை யுடையவரால்
வருந்துவார்க் குதவியும்
பன்முறை புதுவையில் செத்துப்
பிழைத்தேன்.

He heeded the call of Mahatma Gandhi to boycott foreign goods and started to spin yarn himself and wear khadar garments. He firmly believed in achieving independence through spinning cotton yarn:

Mighty Minds of Old

“பிறப்பொக்கும் எல்லா உயிர்க்கும்
சிறப்பொவ்வா
செய்தொழில் வேற்றுமை யான்.”

(குறள் 972)

“All men that live are one in circumstance
of birth
Diversities of work | give each his special
worth.”

—The Kural (972)

சின்ன இராட்டினநூ லிழைப்பாய் -
அதில்
தீட்டின்றி நெய்த் உடை உடுப்பாய் -
வரும்
அந்நியர் நூலைத் தலைகவிழ்ப்பாய்
.....

He wrote several poems on the freedom struggle in the magazine ‘தேச சேவகன்’ published by Thiru Saigon Chinnaiyah - தெய்விகத் தாய்நாடு, தொண்டரைச் சேர்த்தல், சக்திக்கு விண்ணப்பம், etc., .

Bharathidasan wrote several children's songs including lullabies. He wrote about the ideal family in குடும்ப விளக்கு and இருண்ட வீடு, about the beauty of nature in அழகின் சிரிப்பு, and about various other subjects including family planning. He proclaimed that all barriers of caste or creed, colour or country, race or religion must fall if mankind were to survive and preserve peace:

“நாட்டொடு நாட்டை இணைத்து
மேலே ஏறு”
“உன்தேவை அயலான் தேவை
இரண்டையும் ஒன்றாகச் செய்க!
.....
நன்னினை வென்ப தெல்லாம்
நானிலப் பொது நினைவே...”

He advocated equality of opportunity and rights:

எல்லார்க்கும் தேசம்; எல்லார்க்கும்
உடமை எலாம்
எல்லார்க்கும் எல்லா உரிமைகளும்
ஆகுகவே.

Lashing against the divisions and strifes among people created by caste, he said:

“எஞ்சாதிக் கிவர்சாதி
இழிவென்று சண்டையிட்டுப்
பஞ்சாகிப் போனாரடி - சகியே
பஞ்சாகிப் போனாரடி.”

He particularly bemoaned the plight of widows and protested against child marriage. He referred to widows as பாடாத தேனீக்கள், பசியாத நல்வயிறு, உலவாத தென்றல், வேரிற் பழுத்த பலா thus beseeching his brethren to change this situation and work for their rehabilitation. He also fought vehemently against many of the prevailing superstitions and dogmas.

He advocated a socialistic pattern of society in which the gap between the haves and havenots is very narrow.

பொது உடைமைக் கொள்கை
திசையெட்டும் சேர்ப்போம்
இது எனதெ ன்னுமோர்
கொடுமையைத் தவிர்ப்போம்.

He also knew the value of and necessity for co-operative effort among the people, particularly the toiling workers, for the upliftment of the nation as a whole;

“ஒருவன் அறிதொழிலை ஊரார்
தொழிலாக்கிப்
பெரும் பேறடைவது தான் வெற்றி
என்க தோழர்களே!
-கூடித் தொழில்செய்யாக் குற்றத்
தால் இன்றுவரை
மூடிய தொழிற்சாலை முக்கோடி.

He wanted justice for the workers so that they could live happily. Thus, he was a social reformer par excellence.

Bharathidasan fits his own description of Bharathi - “நீடுதுயில் நீக்கப் பாடிவந்த நிலா”. In the words of Kaviṅgar Suradha, “காட்டாற்று வெள்ளத்தின் வேகம் கொண்ட கவிதைகளால் பாவேந்தர் புரட்சி செய்தார்”. Let us hope that his vision of a society free from barriers of all kinds and ignorance will be realised in the near future through our constant striving towards this goal inspired by this noble son of Pondicherry.



THEN PANDI SINGAM A PROSE-EPIC

ILANDEVAN

Dr. Kalaigar also has barrowed the nucleus of his plot from ‘Semmathulai’. But it is the masterly handling of the subject that has made ‘Then Pandi Singam’ a prose-epic. Kalaigar’s individual power and technical skill together with an ample knowledge of life have woven the content of a short story into a great historical novel.

‘Then Pandi Singam’ narrates the story of mutual hatred and rivalry, and the consequent fall of two small provinces, Baganeri and Pattamangalam in Tamil Nadu during the British period. Instead of opposing their common foe- the English, these two provinces nurtured hatred and brought destruction on each other.

Valukku Veli, The Ambalakarar (Chief of Kallarnadu) of Baganeri is the hero of the novel. Kalyani his

Dr. Kalaigar, who is shaping the future of Tamil Nadu has not forgotten its glorious past. The past is not dead. The present draws its sustenance from it. Even the future is only the past entering through another gate. A creative writer lives in the past, in the present and in the future. He has to. Dr. Kalaigar is a great creative writer. His writings describe the past, reflect the present and shape the future.

life, the application of which to specific details may vitalise and humanise materials wherever gained. Dr. Kalaigar is equipped well for this task. ‘Then Pandi Singam’ bears eloquent testimony to this fact.

PLOT, CHARACTERISATION, TIME AND PLACE OF ACTION,

Dr. Kalaigar is a great creative writer. His writings describe the past, reflect the present and shape the future.

STYLE AND A STATED OR IMPLIED PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE are the chief elements entering into the composition of any work of prose fiction small or great, good or bad. ‘Then Pandi Singam’ is unique in all these respects.

Plot:

The basis of true greatness in a novel is to be sought in the

sister and Karutha Aaathappan his brother are precious to him than his very life. He marries Sundarambal, the beautiful dancer of Thirukottiyur.

Vallatharaiyan is the chief of patamangalam, the administration of which is actually in the hands of his younger brother Vairamuthan. They have a sister by name Veerammal.

Veerammal's husband, **Urangapuli** is an embodiment of evil. He makes a vain attempt to win the hand of Kalyani. This frustrated villain adds fuel to the enmity between the two families. In the meantime **Colonel Agnew** seeks the help of these two provinces to subdue and imprison the **Maruthu Brothers**, the greatest heroes of South India who rose against the English. Both the Ambalakarars refuse to this mean proposal. But the greedy and villainous **Urangapuli** (whose name literally means 'The tiger that sleeps not') conspires with the English to make the two provinces cross their swords and succeeds in his attempt.

By the time the two parties realise their folly, enough damage has been done and what follows is a catastrophe for the two provinces and the 'Then Pandi' Region.

Valukku Veli is the 'Then Pandi Singam' (The lion of the Then Pandi Region). His statue still stands at 'Kaththapattu' where he unexpectedly fell into a pitch with his horse while proceeding to help the **Maruthu Brothers** in their noble cause to save the motherland from the English invasion.

The plot of the novel is developed in lucid style, in an interesting manner. Valour and Love, the age old ingredients of Tamil Culture, can be found in 'Then Pandi Singam' in their full glory.

Characterisation

Characterisation is a difficult job for any writer. It is more so in the case of a historical novel. In 'Then Pandi Singam' Kalaingar has created wonderful characters who fail not to make an indelible impression on the minds of the readers. Many of his characters are real while a few are imaginary. Valukku Veli, Vallatharaiyan, Vairamuthan, Karutha Aathappan, Kalyani, Sundari and Vadivu are historical figures while people like Urangapuli, Veerammal and Vellai

Iyer are imaginary characters. These characters whether real or imaginary are always real to our imaginations.

Thackeray once said, "I don't contrl my characters. I am in their hands and they take me as they please". The men and women in 'Then Pandi Singam', seem to have taken the pen from Kalaingar's hand and drawn their pictures themselves.

Time and Place of Action:

The events of the novel are supposed to take place in the second half of the 18th century and in the beginning of the 19th century. That was a period of turmoil. The English, with all their cunning and the policy of 'Divide and Rule' were trying to swallow the

Valour and Love, the age-old ingredients of Tamil Culture, can be found in 'Then Pandi Singam' in their full glory.

Southern Tamil Nadu. Personal enmity among the local rulers easily paved the way for the victory of the English. This is the political and social background of the historical novel 'Then Pandi Singam'. In historical novels there is a tendency to throw the actual history to the wind and fabricate a totally imaginary fiction. Even the great historical novelist Sir Walter Scott is often guilty of anachronism. But Kalaingar's 'Then Pandi Singam' represents faithfully the manners, tone, and temper of the age it deals with. It breathes the life and spirit of the age.

Style:

Rhyme and Alliteration, simile and Metaphor enrich the descriptive style of Dr. Kalaingar. He has created a style which is all his own. It can be rightly called Kalaingar's style. This inimitable style is a precious addition to the hoary tradition of Tamil prose.

Message:

Kalaingar writes with a purpose and a conviction. He is never for the doctrine 'Art for Art's sake'. The Chief purpose of writing this novel is to teach the people the two important lessons of history, Unity and Integrity. Even at critical times Tamils are mindful of their petty differences and never get united. This is the characteristic feature of the Tamil race. The deplorable conditions of the Tamils at different junctures in history can be ascribed to one single factor - Lack of unity. 'United we stand, divided we fall is the message' - the moral - of this great historical novel. This message is the need of the hour and should be carried through the length and breadth of this great country.

Kalaingar Mu. Karunanidhi the eminent poet-statesman of India, with his sheer power of realistic imagination has created a historical novel to delight and to instruct the Tamil people. As a serious historical fiction it succeeds in its attempt to evoke some aspect of the past - its manners, political and social tensions, climatic events and to suggest comparisons of the past and the present societies. Since it treats of social and political problems with a didactic and radical purpose and sets out to call our attention to the short-comings of our society, it can be rightly called a 'Thesis Novel'. 'Then Pandi Singam' is about two reputed families of Kallar Community in Ramnad but its message is for the whole Tamil race all over the world. It lays its foundations broad and deep in the things which most constantly and seriously appeal to us in the struggle and fortunes of our common humanity. **Marian Crawford** called novel 'a pocket theatre'. Dr. Kalaingar's Then Pandi Singam is a pocket theatre since it depicts beautifully the human drama.

'The Governor who Conquered the hearts of the People of Tamil Nadu'

A farewell party to the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander was held by the Government at Rajaji Hall on 23rd May 1990.

Thiru M.M. Rajendran, Chief Secretary welcomed the gathering.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi presided over the function and described Dr. P.C. Alexander as a Governor who had conquered the hearts of the people of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister said he had not treated Dr. Alexander just as the Governor, but as an elder

corin. During his stay, the people had come to regard him as an able administrator, scholar and a person devoted to intellectual pursuits.

The Chief Minister presented a memento to Dr. Alexander, consisting of a plaque depicting the Tiruvalluvar temple car, and Thiruvalluvar seated below flanked by two elephants.

Dr. P.C. Alexander observed that a Governor was an inextricable, integral part of the State Administration, having a duty not only to protect and preserve the Constitution but also promote the welfare of

During the one year and four months that Dr. Kalaingar had been the Chief Minister, "there was no serious occasion at any time when he and I had to disagree on any point, he remarked.

About the civil service of Tamil Nadu, the Governor said, "it should be the pride of any State in India." By civil service, he did not mean only the top officials belonging to the All-India Services, it included the Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Revenue Officers and others. They were a highly competent set of people and



brother. He was also treated as a younger brother by the Governor.

During the nearly one and half year association he and his Government had had with Dr. Alexander, there was not a single occasion when there had been a difference of opinion. There may have been differences over approach but never a confrontation over goals.

Many Governors had served in Tamil Nadu but the state had a special significance for Dr. Alexander because it was in this state that he had got his first job in Government service as Sub-Collector of Tutu-

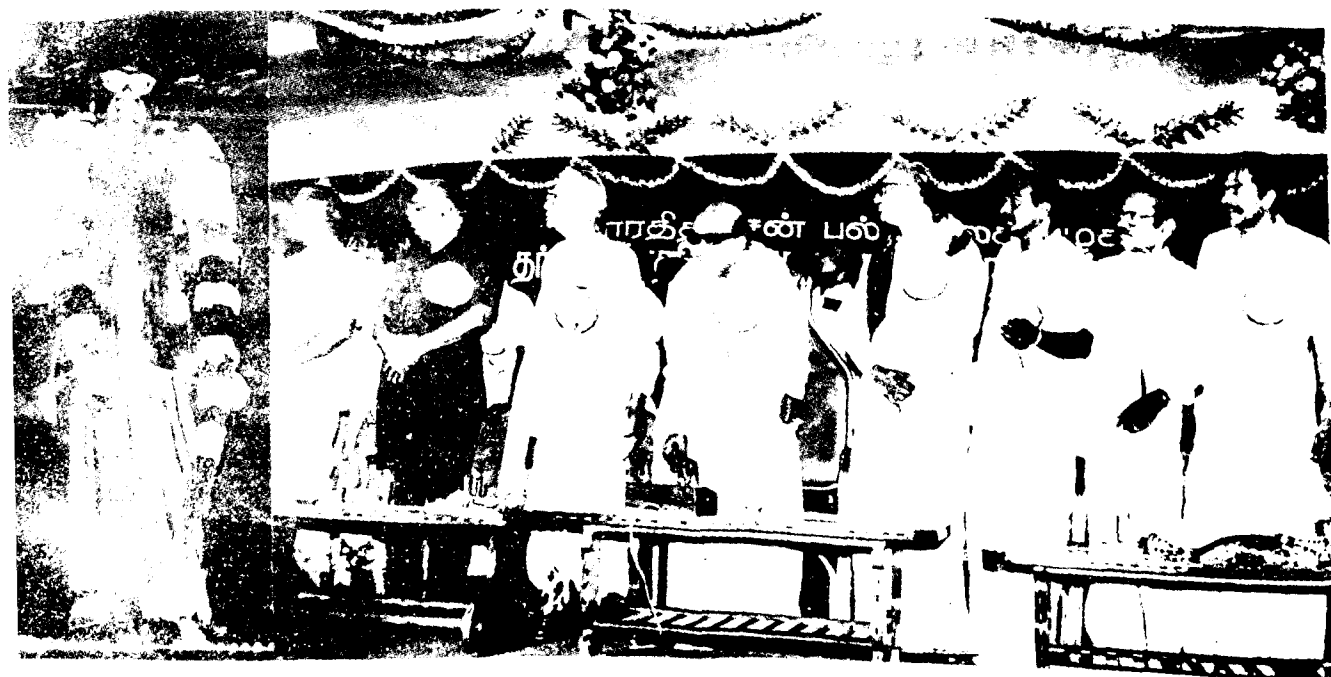
the people of the State he headed. "I have accordingly played my role as Governor of this State," he said.

When Dr. Kalaingar assumed office as Chief Minister, Dr. Alexander said, he took a firm decision to draw the line between Governor in charge of the State under President's Rule and Governor as Constitutional head where an elected Government was in charge of the administration. I wanted to play the role of Constitutional Governor with the burden of administration resting on the able shoulders of the new Chief Minister," he observed.

given the motivation and the leadership, they would prove the best in the country.

He said that free of the fetters of office, he would engage himself more in writing and speaking. "I propose to be very active in public life, by writing on matters which are of interest to me and concerned the people of India.....", he added.

The function was attended by the Speaker Dr. Thamilkudimagan, the Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Thiru. A.S. Anand, State Ministers and prominent citizens.



BHARATHIDASAN CENTENARY CELEBRATION



The year-long birth centenary celebration of Bharathidasan was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Bharathidasan University, Trichy on 6th May 1990. He unveiled a bronze statue of Bharathidasan and gave away the Bharathidasan awards to 21 poets and two publishers.

Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education and the Pro-Chancellor of the University presided over the function. He has appealed to all the Universities, Colleges and Schools in the State to observe "Bharathidasan Day" and acquaint themselves with his works.

He recalled how inspired by the national fervour of the Poet Bharathiar, Bharathidasan carved a niche for himself through his revolutionary works. If Vallalar aroused the people through his spiritual precepts, Bharathidasan aroused the conscience of the people with ideas for social reforms such as eradication of the caste system, he said.

The Chief Minister recalled how as a school boy he had the privilege of getting a message from Bharathidasan for a conference he conducted at Tiruvarur and said he was proud today to unveil the statue. The best tribute to the poet would be to live up to the ideals, he preached, the Chief Minister said.



The Chief Minister announced that the Government will take over all works of the revolutionary poet Bharathidasan and that the poet's family has agreed to give copyrights of his works to the Government. The family will be paid suitable royalty, the Chief Minister added.

Dr. C. Balasubramaniam, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil University, said that if the Sangam period could be described as the golden age of Tamil Nadu, the Bharathidasan period of the 20th Century could be described as the second golden age.

Tamil scholar, Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham said Bharathidasan was the only poet who described Tamil as his "life". The Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru K.N. Nehru and the Deputy Leader of the Congress (I) in the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Kumari Anandan spoke.

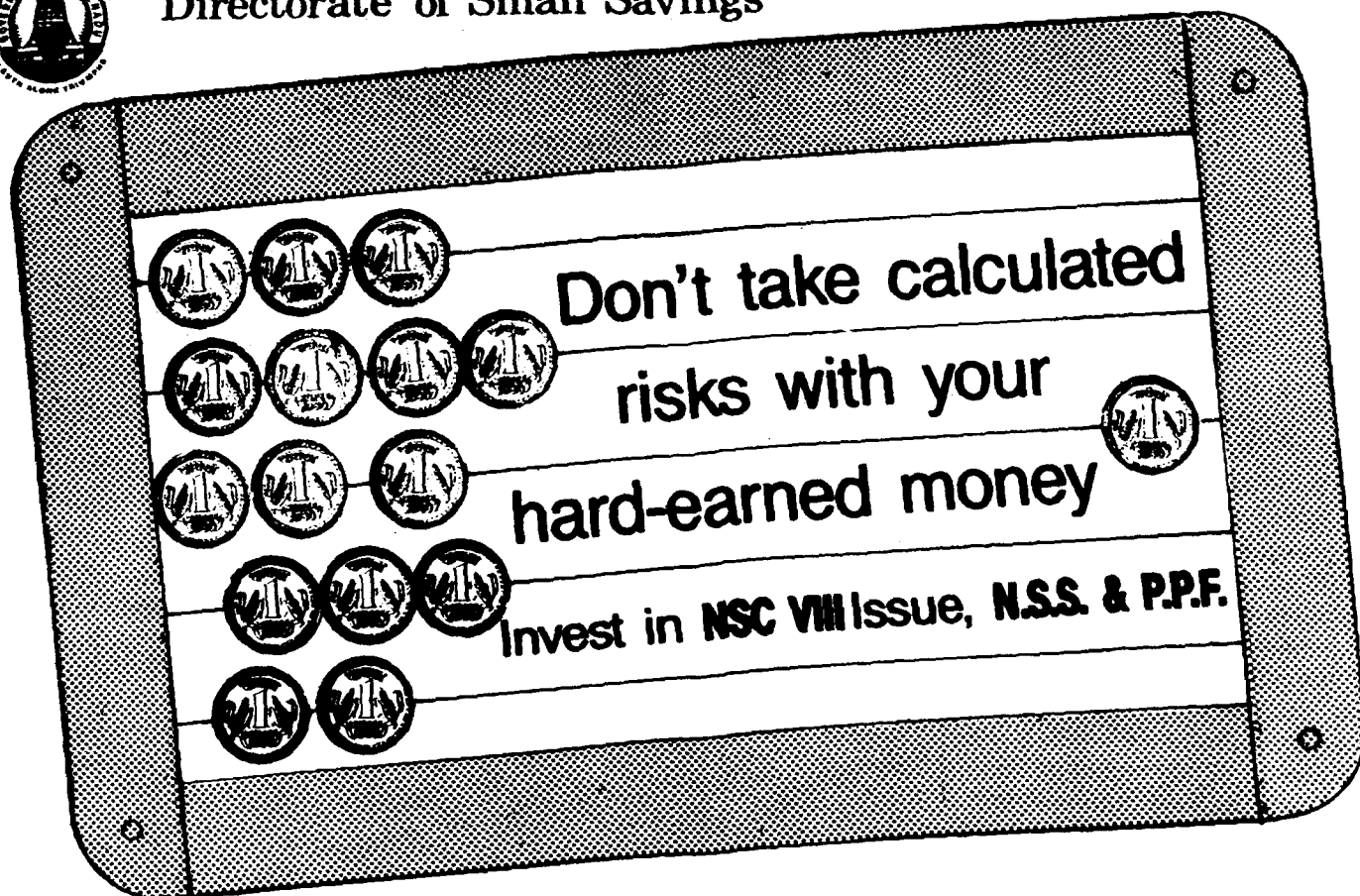
The Chief Minister presented mementoes and "Por Kizhi" (purses) of Rs.10,000 each and scrolls of honour to 21 poets and two publishers.

Dr. S. Muthukumaran, Vice-Chancellor, Bharathidasan University welcomed the gathering. Thiru K. Rajamanickam IAS, Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.





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SANGA THAMIZH - A CRITIQUE

Dr. Palany Arangasamy,
Professor & Head,
Department of Translation,
Tamil University,
Thanjavur-613 001.

deplorable contemporary trend, the consoling feature is that Dr. Kalaighnar's lucid adaptation of an anthology of excerpts in modern free verse from chosen poems of Sangam literature is heartening. This is in a way an intra-lingual translation.

The modern world is in the grip of science and technology. A craze for science is perceptible in academic and social circles, unmindful of the fact that science brings in more evil than good. There is a tendency that the benevolent aspect of medicine, hygiene, computer and engineering technology must be taken to every individual in the society. But lesser is the concern about the benevolent effect of ancient history, culture and literature with its imaginative richness and aesthetic beauty being taken to individuals of the society. "Literature maketh a man" is an adage almost forgotten. The reason being that among the literate commoners, a desire to read and comprehend the ancient literatures is fastly coming down. The modern world that pays its deep attention to novel, short stories and other tit-bits of little value does not take the pain of analysing the complex structure for comprehending and grasping the tonal and symbolic meanings, rhetorical devices and brevity of expressions that are found embedded in the ancient literatures. That is why the literary fineness and aesthetic beauty of the sangam literature in Tamil stops at the level of a very few learned scholars and academicians. In this

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SANGA THAMIZH - A CRITIQUE

Dr. Palany Arangasamy,
 Professor & Head,
 Department of Translation,
 Tamil University,
 Thanjavur-613 001.

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period. He takes pleasure in notionally showering down handful of colourful flowers, the list of which is given in a quotation drawn from Kurincippattu by Kapilan, the poet. The multi-coloured frontspiece which depicts Dr. Kalaigar himself pouring down the flowers on the heaps of cudjan leaves is very much significant and attractive.

Cataloguing the list of heroes, names, of historic places, of trees and flowers has been in vogue for a very long time in literatures all over the world. Infact cataloguing has

The poetic expositions of Dr. Kalaigar not only contain the paraphrase, comparative statements, literary and historical allusions, but also his own comments and interpretations.

been made use of as a literary device even when literature was kept alive in oral tradition. This may have been a deliberate technique for the sake of readers to keep the names and places deep in memory in the absence of printing devices and papers. The list of innumerable ships in Homer's Iliad, and that of flowers in the epics of Virgil, and also a list of heroes in Milton's Paradise Lost are highly comparable.

Sanga-Thamizh, a poetic exposition in modern Tamil includes excerpts from Akam, Puram, Pattinappalai, Patitruppattu with a solitary exclusion of Paripadal alone. In free-verse style more than 100 liberally rendered poems were all serialised in Kunkumam, a literary quarterly. Anthologising the serialised articles subsequently in the form of a volume is universally practised. Sir Walter Scott the reputed historical novelist, Charles Dickens, the social novelist and Thomas Hardy, the famous pastoral novelist, are all known to have brought their creations in voluminous editions after having serialised them before long. Some creative writers have the technique

of dragging on their stories and novels to maintain suspense and circulation. But Dr. Kalaigar's free verse expositions stand individually unique in as much as they meaningfully revolve around either a single poem or a part of the poem. And hence they are in no way an attempt to maintain the technique of the trade as found in the journals. In other words, it is not a time-killing venture but a genuine literary effort unsullied by the seasonal technique of the journalistic world. The poetic expositions of Dr. Kalaigar not only

contain the paraphrase, comparative statements, literary and historical allusions, but also his own comments and interpretations. This is the reason why even the original 10 lines get themselves elongated to about 100 poetical lines. In a few places they are rhythmical, sonorous and majestic even to the extent of attuning them to instruments like cymbals, tabors and small drums.

In explaining a poem from Purananuru by Ceraman Kanaikkal Irumporai, he comments that it was he who ruled Tondi, a coastal town and also located it as Dindis as referred to by the Greeks. One more information to identify the king is that a learned poet Poikaiyar has adored him in his work *Kalavali Narppadu*.

Dr. Kalaigar's depth in literary and historical matters is borne by the fact that what all he mobilises on Tontaiman Ilantiraiyan are found in the commentary of a single poem.

In commenting on a famous poem by Kaniyan Poonkunran, Dr. Kalaigar celebrates his gentle qualities and contrasting them thereby with the opportunists and time-serving elements whom probably he must have encountered in his life.

In explaining a term that the real fruition of richness is to give alms in charity, he makes a mention that a clarion call in favour of Communism is not new to the Tamils. Even the good old Tamil poet Nakkirar speaks very well on the benevolent aspect of common welfare, he adds. In this context he quotes Arignar Anna who once raised a question to the rich and luxurious, whether they eat the gems, pearls and precious stones; This question reminds us of the fact that how far Dr. Kalaigar is very much attached to his political mentor even to recall him in a literary discourse as this. Dr. Kalaigar's depth in literary and historical matters is borne by the fact that what all he mobilises on Tontaiman Ilantiraiyan are found in the commentary of a single poem (257).

He draws a comparison with the description of Kalidasa to a comment on a single sentence that speaks about the scorching heat of a drought-prone summer. Unable to withstand the scorching heat of a mid-summer day, a frog is said to have gone to a frail and little shade under the hooded cobra, unmindful of the impending disaster.

A poem by Pakkudukkai Nankaniyar is explained as that of a poet who has dressed himself scantily with a cloth normally used for making a cloth bag. The poet's name is explained in these terms by reputed scholars like V.V.S. Iyer and others. But Dr. Kalaigar has split this proper noun so as to mean that even this scanty dress he would not wear like all the Tikambara sect of Jaina saints, evidencing a realistic and imaginative touch of Dr. Kalaigar. One more interesting comment on the analytical thinking of ancient Tamils on science

comes out when explaining a part of a poem from Purananuru. The crux of the matter is a short line which could literally be rendered as "a vehicle on the air not driven by a technician". There are people who plausibly argue that this sentence seems to be a figment of imagination. This is against those who argue that pilotless planes were in function in the days of yore. Pragmatically speaking the Tamils have gone behind and far below in science and technology. Dr. Kalaigar attempts to explain the reason for such a miserable state of affairs in the following lines.

"The waning moon we deemed as Gods
The sun that rises daily we called a Jupiter
In unsavory imaginations luxuriously
We ensconced and slept idly
Such was the way in which we get ourselves engrossed
Instead of analysing the ancestral notes on astronomy and science."

Thus because of the fact that every poem is added with explanations allusive and associative informations, anecdotes comparative notes and imaginative richness, Dr. Kalaigar's poetic expositions grow ten fold. These meaningful expositions and contents add simplicity and sweetness as much as of a lecture given by a proven teacher in his academic assignment. Surveying the whole book 'Sanga-Thamizh' it is obvious that an explanation for Akam poems far outweigh that of the Puram poems. Obviously one can raise a question whether the author's ray of thinking is subjected more to love, conjugal shyness, feigned dislike, illicit intimacy than heroism and bravery. It may be true but congenitally that of the eight sangam anthologies five of them deal with matters of Akam type. However in the whole canon of sangam literature obscenity of any type and direct picturisque delineation on anything sexual is not to be found. It has quite a number of places where the sym-

Dr. Kalaigar's lucid expositions can go down to suit the contemporary taste in explaining matters pertaining to love, intimacy and sex. They are not done so, thanks to a refined language of the author even when occasion demands him to be otherwise. There are very many statements that define the superb love in highly polished language devoid of unseemly or double-entendre expressions.

bolic statement play a vital role. Generally among poets and scholars, any passage devoid of symbolic statements and meanings is deemed to be a literary flaw. In other words such a verbal description is condemned verbose or verbosity. Without having such a fault, the admirable characteristics of the Sangam literature are the effective use of veiled simile, tonal and symbolic statements.

Dr. Kalaigar's lucid expositions can go down to suit the con-

Devices such as melody, euphony, rhyme, alliteration, and assonance equip the poetic passages with a verbal cadence and vigour. The elevated style of any poetical passage not only gladdens the reader but also gets him entrenched into an aesthetic beauty.

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a) What was learned on their cot was a mere handful

To be learnt was as much as the ocean vast
Thus he taught to his silken darling
And gave the conjugal bliss to her heart's content.

b) In the tinkling of an eye vanished their feigned dislike
But until the dawn of the morn ran cohabitation uncloyed

Metaphor and simile are the rhetorical devices that are found strewn all over the book.

Frantically hurry to gulp down the food
As the child that has turned the plate upside down.

In places where he speaks like 'the blossomed lotuses are found upside down on the chest of the woman', famous novelist Chandilyan comes to our memory. An unfamiliar and apt comparison strikes our attention when the poet Mocikeeran's grey beard is compared to a silvery cascade of a white water fall.

Devices such as melody, euphony, rhyme, alliteration, and assonance equip the poetic passage with a verbal cadence and vigour. The elevated style of any poetical

passage not only gladdens the reader but also gets him entrenched into an aesthetic beauty. Those who are not talented enough to handle a rhythmical and an adorned style normally say that there is no meaning in high sounding words and mere verbal clattering. In such terms as these, modern critic T.S. Eliot, has condemned the reputed John Milton of Paradise Lost. The critic has castigated the

epic poem with his utterance that the major portion of the epic poem was of meaningless verbosity. But the same T.S. Eliot, in his maturer days realised his juvenile folly and spoke very highly of the same epic poem. However much the satirical, tonal and symbolic passages are essential to any poem, should they alone be allowed to constitute a poetical passage? Can anybody call a mere skeleton a human body? This must be serially thought of by those who make a mockery of the modern poem by attempting to write their own version of verse libre. Unlike this, Sanga-Thamizh contains meaningful utterances with alliteration embedded in a sonorous and majestic diction. They bear a solid testimony to the verbal richness of Dr. Kalaignar.

A racy style in effective phraseology is found when he speaks about the strategy counselled by the poet Kapilar to the three kings of Tamil land who on one occasion besieged the Parampu Hills of Pari, the chieftain.

Relaxing the invasion intially made Avoiding hitting him, you all three Give up your army in front of Pari Go singing and dancing as if for alms from the patron.

Proverbs, traditonal phrases, dialectal statements and colloquial expressions are found few and far between. Even the colloquial and commoner's language get themselves immortalised in his poetic expositions. The extent to which the poems of Bharathidasan have enriched the imagination of Dr. Kalaignar is borne by the statements like "Broad shoulders that could carry even hillocks and liberal hands that pour down the alms" "As a hen that enfoldeth its chicks from being snatched away by the vultures". In the picturesque depiction of raging battle field, also of heroism and love, many passages remind us of the poetical stanzas of Kalinkattup parani of Jayamkondar. "By hugging on the open and ulcerous wounds, she warmly

Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence, but they bear the ravages of time and also the effect of currents and cross-currents so that today, we have to listen to the foreign historian, or scholar in order

to realise the glory and grandeur of Tamil Nadu. Our culture and civilisation are hoary but we have allowed scars and wrinkles to disfigure them. It is our duty, therefore, to re-discover and re-construct what is ours. -ANNA

pressed him." This is quite rightly be called a literary echo.

One way of writing a poem is to think, re-think, construct, combine, expand, correct, prove and test before printing. This is a method in which Anglo-American poets like Ezra Pound, Eliot have adopted almost similar to a mason putting one brick upon another to construct a house. In the nineteenth century, the genesis of poetry was of a bubbling emotion surging out in the form of a spontaneous utterance in Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley. When an overflowing passion and emotion get the shape of words, they may at times cross over and go beyond grammatical conventions. The scholarly world generously accommodates such fallacies that occur once in a way. Commonly cited example for this is the use of Keats who converted the noun form 'throat' into 'throated', in his famous poem Ode to Nightingale. Similarly Dr. Kalaignar uses the word 'Kalagi' (கலகி) almost a neologism to mean a woman who picks up quarrels and calamities.

It is a known fact that Dr. Kalaignar is a rationalist. The twitching of lizard that crawls across the wall is taken for a foretelling

At length it must be said that from age-old literature of the sangam era, he has given his poetical revelations which are in fact appreciable narratives and historic informations in a comprehensive contemporary style.

since time immemorial. The popular belief is that the beating of the right eye lids for the man and that of the left for ladies is indicative of a good omen in life. In explaining a poem from Kuruntokai, the following poetical lines occur.

"Effect there is surely to the sound of the lizard Though this is not acceptable to the rationalists"

The rationalist would not pay heed to the customary sound of the lizard. But whether the author accepts it or not is not found in the text. On the basis of our knowledge and circumstantial evidence, we can infer that he would not, but his poetical lines do not bear evidence to it. Such talented revelation of not enabling us to understand his subjective feeling, is a device which the Sanskritists call Samathkaram. Kalaignar is occasionally an adept of this art as is evidenced by this work.

There are eleven explanatory poems, all appreciable only to those who know the nuances and intricacies of Tamil music. Excepting two on the Sindu-Bairavi ragas, the remaining nine poems are arranged in nine different ragas. Obviously Dr. Kalaignar is very much conversent with the various notes and styles of Tamil music. At length it must be said that from age-old literature of the sangam era, he has given his poetical revelations which are in fact appreciable narratives and historic informations in a comprehensive contemporary style.



REACHING THE YET-DARK CORE OF OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

PROF. RAJA MUTTHIRULANDI

Periyar E V R College, Tiruchirapalli-23.

The benevolent concessions recently announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister making Professional education free to candidates belonging to the Most Backward and Denotified Communities (based on their economic condition and educational status of the family) are to be welcomed with an open heart by all in general and the educationists in particular. The concessions aim at reaching the 'Yet-dark core' of the Most-Backward and Denotified Communities and light their way to educational and economic upliftment.

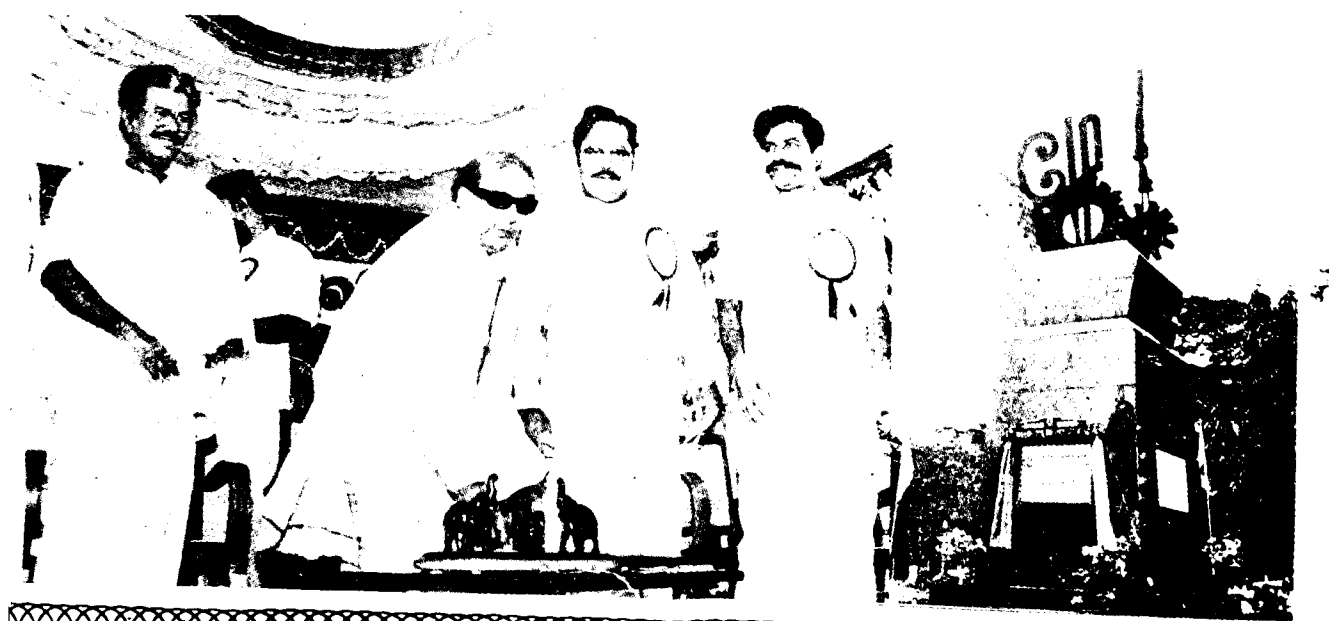
Educational Sociologists have always held that the Caste system, the structure of the Indian Society, lack of education and the abject poverty of the Backward Classes have largely contributed to the continuing backwardness of these classes. Thanthai Periyar laid great emphasis on educating the backward masses and especially women so that they could become 'rational' beings ready to fight societal oppression and bring in social equality. To the immortal ANNA, the cause of the backward and oppressed classes and their upliftment was so dear to his heart. Carrying the lamp lit by Thanthai Periyar and Arignar Anna, Dr. Kalaignar has been doing yeoman service to the Welfare of the Backward Classes. It was he who provided for free education to all upto the Pre-University level in his first budget as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1969 itself. As one always interested in the wellbeing of the Backward Classes, it was Dr. Kalaignar who

constituted the Sattanathan Committee and implemented its major recommendations of increasing the reservation of seats in educational institutions from 25% to 31% for Backward Classes and from 16% to 18% for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In the Allahabad conference of All India Backward Classes Federation, Dr. Kalaignar made the clarion call to all the Indian States to follow the then highest 49% reservation in educational opportunities towards achieving social upliftment of the oppressed and downtrodden communities not only in Tamil Nadu but throughout the Country. Besides creating a separate Ministry and Directorate for the promotion of welfare of the Backward Communities, the Chief Minister has eloquently made known his undying concern for the betterment of the underprivileged in the radio broadcast that he made on 16.3.1971, wherein he emphasised that 'to achieve scientific socialism in our country the downtrodden backward and scheduled communities who are at the rockbottom of the social structure have to be attended to first. He further declared that "the DMK Government would expedite measures with great vigour to uplift the Backward and Scheduled Communities.

As early as in 1956, the Backward Classes Commission, in its report (Vol.I P.109) felt that the "general level of literacy in the Country is very low and lower still in the case of Backward Classes. Therefore the problem of education in most of the states is chiefly the problem

of Backward Classes, for it is they who are extremely backward in education" (also). Though our constitution has provided for 'Protective Discrimination' to enable Governments take special measures for the Welfare of those who are lower in the social ladder, only wise and practical measures like the present one of providing free education upto professional courses to atleast one member of such families of the Most Backward and Denotified Communities who have, so far, not had any benefit of higher education, will go a long way in enhancing the lives and socio-economic conditions of these classes.

The present scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister appears to be in full understanding of the position taken by the Backward Classes Commission and also in tune with the Futurologists interested in the field of education. Choosing the beneficiary from the Most Backward and Denotified Classes, who are below a certain income level and the candidate a 'first-generation learner' is the most laudable effort. The intention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide access and opportunity to such sections of the society who belong to particularly poor and backward households will greatly help the rural youth and lead them to prosperity in future. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has rightly directed our efforts to help the 'needy' first and march towards building an equalitarian society in the birth centenary year of Paavendar and Dr. Ambedkar. The schemes of free professional education, free education for girls upto Degree levels etc are fitting tributes to Periyar, Anna, Paavendar and Ambedkar and they deserve our full-throated support, continuance and extension. Our gratitudes go in abundance to Dr. Kalaignar who holds the lamp lit by Periyar and Anna and lights our ways for better future!!!



MAY DAY MEMORIAL PILLAR

The unveiling of a May Day memorial pillar at Napier Park in Madras by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, highlighted the May Day Celebrations in the city on 1st May 1990.

The Chief Minister announced that Napier Park would be re-named as May Day Park as a tribute to the working class and the East Cooum River Road abutting the park would be named after a former Deputy Mayor of the Madras Corporation, the late Thiru Kabalamurthi.

The Chief Minister said the State Government would never fail to recognise the signal contributions made by workers in shaping the Nation's destiny. His party always stood for workers and leaders such as Periyar and Anna shaped the party with the solid support of workers and held them in high esteem. The party had been repeatedly urging the Central Government to declare May 1 as a National Holiday and the dream had come true this

year with the National Front Government accepting the plea of Thiru V. Gopalasamy M.P.

The Chief Minister said the previous DMK Government passed an order declaring May 1 as a holiday with pay in the State in 1970 to recognise the untold sacrifices of working class in fighting oppressive forces. The Government would continue to support the just demands of workers and recently it had passed orders that there was no need to get prior police permission to take out processions except on Anna Salai and Kamarajar Salai.

The Left parties need not resort to agitations even if there was difference of opinion in the approach to problems. The Government was ready to listen to their grievances.

Thiru. Durai Murugan, PWD Minister, presiding said the Chief Minister took personal care in the selection of site, design and model of the memorial.

Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, said the Standard Motors Factory would be reopened in a month. Thiru W.R. Varadarajan, MLA, thanked the Chief Minister for accepting his request to put up a May Day memorial in the city, the first of its kind in the Country. Thiru Abdul Latheef, MLA, said that Tamil Nadu had been in the forefront of the labour movement. Thiru C. Kuppaswamy, president of the Progressive Labour Federation, pleaded for celebrating May Day on behalf of the Government from next year.

Thiru. A.V. Sathyakaman, Chief Engineer (Buildings), Public Works Department, said the 26-feet memorial had been constructed in less than a month at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

Thiru K. Rajamanickam IAS, Director of Information and Public Relations, welcomed the gathering. Thiru V.C. Gandhi, Deputy Chief Engineer, PWD, proposed a vote of thanks.



The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone for the Rs. 30 crore Co-operative Sugar Mill at Harur on 13th May 1990 and said the centre has permitted the State Government to start one more co-operative sugar mill at Kallakurichi in South Arcot District. Besides the Harur co-operative mill, the Government would start three or four co-operative sugar mills soon. It had already written to the Union Government seeking permission to start five more co-operative mills in the state apart from the above mills.

All sugar mills in future would be started either in the co-operative or in the public sector only and no private individuals would be allowed to start sugar mills in the State. He claimed that the State was contributing nearly 10 per cent of the country's sugar production and the price being paid to farmers for the sugarcane was also above the remunerative level. The Government always constituted a Tripartite Committee to fix the procurement price and had so far been very fair to the farmers.

Regarding the Harur co-operative mill the Chief Minister said the unit which was to be set up at a cost of Rs. 30 crore would have a crushing capacity of 2,500 tonnes and would benefit about 360 villages in Salem and Dharmapuri districts. The mill would provide direct employment to 550 persons and indirect employment to 5,000 more. He also assured

Foundation for Harur Co-operative Sugar Mill

the people in the area that preference would be given to them in recruitment. About 10,000 farmers would be attached to the mill, which would purchase cane worth Rs. 15 crore from them.

The Chief Minister named the new co-operative mill at Harur after former M.P. Thiru S. Kandappan, who died in Madras on 11th May 1990.

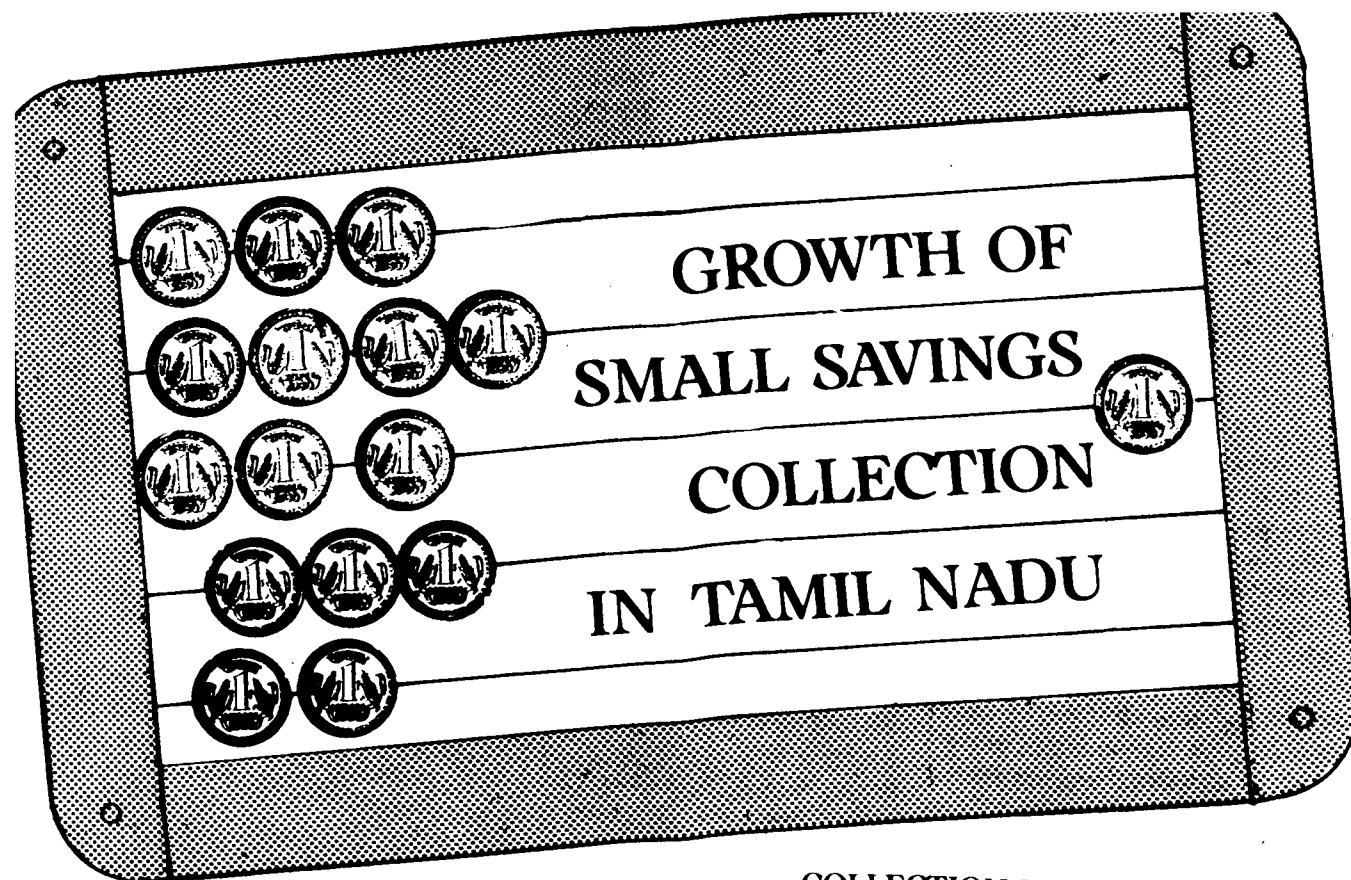
Thiru Veerapandi Arumugam, Minister for Agriculture who presided, said sugarcane was being cultivated in over 2.20 lakh hectares in the State. Total production was about 24 lakh metric tonnes of which only ten lakh MT was being supplied by the sugar mills, the rest being converted into jaggery by the farmers. All the co-operative mills in the state were earning profit.

Thiru. Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works, said six more irrigation schemes for Dharmapuri District were under active consideration.

Thiru. P.V. Venkatakrishnan, Industries Secretary, said Tamil Nadu was always ahead of other states in sugarcane production.

Thiru. Tayyab, Sugar Commissioner said sugar recovery in Dharmapuri was higher than in other areas of Tamil Nadu. Sugarcane to the Harur mill would be supplied from 8000 hectares in and around the mill for the present. The areas would be increased to 16,000 hectares in due course. All wells in the surrounding areas would be deepened to provide water supply to the mill. He hoped the mill would achieve its optimum production in three years.

Thiru K. Allaudin, District Collector in his welcome speech, dwelt on the drinking water scarcity a perennial problem in the district and appealed to the Chief Minister to take necessary steps to implement the 100 crore Hogenakkal water supply scheme which could provide drinking water to nearly 50 per cent of the district.



COLLECTION IN TAMIL NADU

Year	Target	Gross Collection	Net Collection	Net % of Growth (Base 1986-87 100%)
(Rupees in Crores)				
1987-88	246	394.45	141.21	106%
1988-89	225	518.18	183.60	137%
1989-90	400	713.91	345.32	246%

The phenomenal increase in Small Savings Mobilisation in Tamil Nadu is noteworthy sign which indicates the peoples' acceptance towards the Scheme which has developed the habit of Savings. There is a conscious effort in the minds of the salaried group to set apart an appreciable percentage of their income under National Savings Schemes with which confess the benefit of Income Tax Planning as well as the funds made available for future date for the specific events/requirements. The above table indicates increase in Small Savings Collection since 1987.

SMALL SAVINGS NET ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1988-89 AND 1989-90

Schemes	1988-89	1989-90
(Rupees in Crores)		
National Savings Scheme	38.88	101.05
Indra Vikas Patra	76.97	123.76
N.S.C. and others	67.75	104.12
Total	183.60	328.93

The National Savings Schemes aims at mopping of surplus income available from the public for productive National Welfare Programmes. The schemes are so designed to cultivate the Savings habits and to create an awareness among the public on the concept of 'thrift' and foresighted tax planning to make use of the funds available for the future. There are different kinds of the schemes for various segments of the public as follows:-

1. Indra Vikas Patra
2. Kisan Vikas Patra
3. National Savings Scheme Account 1987
4. National Savings Certificate VIII Issue
5. Post Office Monthly Income Scheme
6. 10 Year Social Security Certificates
7. Post Office Time Deposit
8. 5 Year Post Office Recurring Deposit Account
9. Post Office Savings Account
10. 15 Year Public Provident Fund Account
11. Deposit Scheme for Retiring Govt. Employees, 1989

The above schemes are tailored with the needs and necessities of various sectors like retiring wage-earners, students, housewives, Income-Tax payers etc.,

During the year 1989-90, investment in National Savings Scheme, 1987 alone constitutes 14% of total Small Savings Collection in Tamil Nadu. The collection on National Savings Scheme, 1987 has increased more than 250% mainly due to 100% exemption it offers under Income Tax Act.

During the year 1989-90, investment in Indra Vikas Patra alone constitutes 17% of total Small Savings Collection in Tamil Nadu. Investment in Indra Vikas Patra increased mainly due to attractive interest it offers i.e. 20% simple interest. Money doubles in just 5 years.

GROSS COLLECTION IN SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES DURING 1988-89 AND 1989-90

Schemes	1988-89	1989-90
(Rupees in Crores)		
National Savings Scheme	38.94	101.68
Monthly Income Scheme	15.60	22.87
Savings Account	186.66	215.28
Time Deposit	14.11	20.78
Cumulative Time Deposit	5.98	4.89
Recurring Deposit	55.73	66.67
National Savings Certificates	70.34	66.35
Indra Vikas Patra	76.97	123.76
Kisan Vikas Patra	40.84	52.49
Public Provident Fund	13.01	27.58
Others		11.56
Total	518.18	713.91

METHODOLOGY OF SMALL SAVINGS MOBILISATION

The Directorate of Small Savings was able to achieve this all high target due to the mobilisation techniques:-

a) Establishment of individual contacts through Field Officer

The Field Officers were deployed to the proximate areas of deposits and able to establish the positive liaison with the depositors which had resulted in Huge Mobilisation.

b) Computer Aided Mass Mailing Cards:

For the first time about 4.6 lakhs Income-Tax Assessee have been contacted through Computer Aided Mass Mailing Cards. The Income Tax Assessee were educated about the Scheme details and Income Tax relief available to them under various Schemes of National Savings. The Income Tax Assessee were well educated about the various provisions available to them under National Savings Scheme, 1987, National Savings

Certificates and public Provident Fund Schemes and Income Tax relief thereon. This has yielded a very high result and good deposit mobilisation.

c) Free Gift Coupon Scheme:

The Government have introduced the Free Gift Coupon Scheme to the investors who invest Rs.1,000/- or more in selected seven Small Savings Schemes enabling them to get 637 prizes ranging from Contessa Classic Car to 500 Consolation prizes of Wall Clock. 10 Series with 2 lakhs coupons for each series were released for the investments from 1.12.89 to 31.3.90. Rs.200 crores was mobilised by FREE GIFT COUPON SCHEME.

d) Incentive Scheme to Investors:

The Government have ordered the payment of 1% incentive to investors for the investment of



Rs.1,000/- and above made in N.S.C. VIII Issue and National Savings Scheme, 1987 from 1.12.89 to 31.3.90. For the first time, the Government have extended this 1% Investors Incentive to National Savings Scheme also.

2) Incentive to Agents:

The Government have ordered the payment of State incentive to Agents at half of the Government of India's annual Commission. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.90 lakhs was paid to Small Savings Agents in Tamil Nadu relating to the year 1988-89.

f) District Incentives and Incentives to Local Bodies

Targets are allocated to districts and the

Districts which achieved their target are given incentives as follows:

Target	Incentives
Upto Rs.3 Crores	Rs.40 lakhs
Above Rs.3 Crores but upto Rs.10 Crores	Rs.60 lakhs
Above Rs.10 Crores	Rs.75 lakhs

The Collectors can utilise the incentive amount for the irrigation scheme, construction of school building, Hospital rooms, Hospital equipments etc., for their District. Similarly, the target achieving local bodies are paid incentives to the tune of Rs.2 lakhs in each district as follows:

5 Panchayats	Rs. 10,000 × 5 =	Rs. 50,000
2 Panchayat Unions	Rs. 50,000 × 2 =	Rs. 1,00,000
Township or Municipality	Rs. 50,000 × 1 =	Rs. 50,000
		Rs. 2,00,000

g) Income-Tax Consultancy Centre:

The Directorate of Small Savings has opened an Income Tax Consultancy Service Centre in this Directorate. The Officer in the Cadre of Assistant Director was exclusively posted to render services to the Income Tax Assesseees and other investors.

h) Release of Ready Reckoner:

To facilitate the investors and discriminate the information regarding various schemes and Income Tax relief available to them, this Directorate has released an "Income-Tax Ready Reckoner", guide book which provides the required information to the investors and this service was also an instrumental cause for high mobilisation.

i) Counselling Sessions:

The Field Officers have been divided into four groups and these groups visited various establishments in the city and conducted 'COUNSELLING SESSIONS' in business establishments centre, State, Central Government Offices, Banks etc., and thereby an indepth motivation was done for acceptance of the Schemes and higher mobilisation thereon.

j) Media Coverage:

Mass Media like newspapers, All India Radio and Television played a vital role in discriminating information about the Small Savings Schemes and the Income Tax relief rendered by the Government of India to the investors in these Schemes.

PLANNING FOR 1990-91

For this financial year, this Department anticipates withdrawal to the tune of Rs.198.89 Crores. This Department prepares for mobilisation of Small Savings during the current financial year 1990-91 to the tune of Rs.1,000 Crores in Gross Collection and 450 Crores in Net Collection.

The planned approach will be undertaken and the employees in the organised sector will be educated and motivated individually about the Pay Roll Deduction available for National Savings Certificates, National Savings Scheme and Public Provident Fund for easy and regular savings to avail Income Tax concession. The Agency Force/Field force will be activated to tap more deposits from Income Tax payers for Small Savings Scrips during 1990-91.

Tamil,

Tamils and

Tamil Nadu

Singhalese - A Dravidian Language.

Before the Director of Education and a gathering of learned men on 28th September, 1918 the late Mudaliar Gunawarathana said, "It must be said that Singhalese is essentially a Dravidian language. This is not all. Its evolution too seems to have been on a Tamil basis and

so we seem safe in saying that while in regard to its word equipment Singhalese is the child of pali and sanskrit, it is with regard to its physical structure essentially daughter of Tamil.

—Rev. Gnappagasar, J.R.A.S. XXXIII

— Dravidian elements in Singhalese.

ENSHRINED IN MEMORY



Bharati, The Vast firmament has introduced
You the sun;
Some poets charioteered their selfishness
And led a life of uselessness
But, you espoused the public welfare
O! tiller of words, with meticulous care,
Like Bharati, your guiding star;
In the streets of principles great
You hoisted the flags of books sought
To straighten the stunted hearts;
With your rod of teaching
You removed the dirty soots hanging
In the corners of the brain of mankind;
You distilled the smiles of beauty
In the vessels of words rightly
And, to all, you dispersed them sprightly;
You enhanced the jack-fruity-widows
Mixed with honey of remarriage
And presented to the society of your age;
To the weary creeper of Tamil Music
You raised a dais with your poetic sticks;
To the damsel Drama, you presented
Pandian's Gift, a dowry from your head;
For those tottered in the mud of ignorance
You lent your rod of intelligence;
You injected medicine of experience
In the decaying body of inner sense;
You silently sowed the seed
Of the Tamil poets' Forum
And you reared it to banyan tree;
To the edifice of Tamil movies
Added the ornamental leaves of stories;
You received both floral offerings
And contemptuous mud slings
But raised yourself as the towering Himalayas,
Oh! heroic warrior! Oh! Revolutionary poet;
We celebrate your centenary
You are enshrined in our memory.

—MALAYAMAN—

(Poem read in the All India National Poets' meet conducted by Bharathidasan University, Tiruchi on 30.12.89)



Advertisement No. 14/90

ADMISSION TO THE RASHTRIYA INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN-EXAMINATION TO BE HELD ON THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH OF AUGUST 1990

The next examination for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun will be held on 7th and 8th August 1990 at selected centres in the country of which MADRAS CITY will be one. The examination will consist of both written and Viva-Voce tests. The written examination will consist of three papers, viz. English, Arithmetic and General Knowledge. The medium of the examination will be in English or Hindi for Arithmetic and in respect of General Knowledge it may be answered either in Hindi or in any other regional language. The interview will be held to test the intelligence, personality etc., of candidates.

Applications in the prescribed form from candidates whose parents or guardians RESIDE IN TAMIL NADU should reach the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 not later than 5.45 PM on 15.06.90. Those seeking admission to the College should be not less than 12 years of age and must not have attained the age of 13 years as on the 1st July 1990. No relaxation of age limit will be allowed. The candidates should have passed class VII from any recognised School at the time of admission in Rashtriya Indian Military College.

Full particulars regarding the course of training, specimen question papers etc., and application forms can be obtained from the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

DIPR/1087/MS/90/ACCORD



Advertisement No. 16/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 26.6.1990 for the following posts. Pay Scale, age-limit and Educational qualification immediately follow the names of the posts.

1. TWO SUPERINTENDENTS OF GOVERNMENT OBSERVATION HOMES in the Tamil Nadu Approved Schools Subordinate Service.

Rs. 1,820-3,200 per mensem. (Rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this recruitment)
Below 30 Years as on 1.7.1990.

A Degree in Arts or Science or Commerce or B.O.L. of Annamalai University or B.B.A. of Madurai-Kamaraj University or B.Litt. of Madras University or B.B.M. or B.Litt. of the Bharathiar University.

2. TWO ASSISTANT TRAINING OFFICERS (STENOGRAPHY—ENGLISH) in the Training Wing of the Employment and Training Department in the Tamil Nadu Employment and Training Subordinate Service.

Rs. 1,600-2,660 per mensem.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe .. 1 (carried forward SC/ST vacancy from previous recruitment), open Competition....1

Below 35 Years as on 1.7.1990.

- (i) Must have been declared eligible for admission to the College Course of study under the old 11 Year schooling or must have been declared eligible for present 10 year schooling.

AND

- (ii) Must have passed the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting by the Higher Grade (English) and in Shorthand by the Higher Grade (Tamil).

- (iii) Must have passed the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting by the Lower Grade (Tamil) and in Shorthand by the Lower Grade (Tamil).

- (iv) Must have experience as Stenographer in English for a period of not less than two Years. The candidates should clearly mention the name of the post in the requisition for forms and also in their applications in block letters.

For both the posts

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 dependants to protect her from starvation.

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

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras -600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 1.5.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at Anna salai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.5.1990 from any Branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-6 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

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

DIPR/1207/MS/90/ACCORD



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

List of Register Numbers of the candidates selected provisionally for appointment to the post of Assistant Inspector of Factories in the Tamil Nadu Factory Service 1989-90.

82	94	103	105	181
232	277	311	332	340
355	392	407	433	458
461	471	483	487	501
502	513	553	563	

The results of the four candidates have been withheld.

DIPR/1063/MS/90/ACCORD

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION GROUPS-II AND III SERVICES - 1989-90

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

In partial modification of the advertisement published on the 28th April, 1990, it is hereby notified that the Groups II and III services Preliminary Examinations will be held from 10 A.M. to 12 Noon on Saturday, the 23rd June, 1990 and Sunday the 24th June, 1990 respectively instead of on the 9th and 10th June, 1990 as already announced.

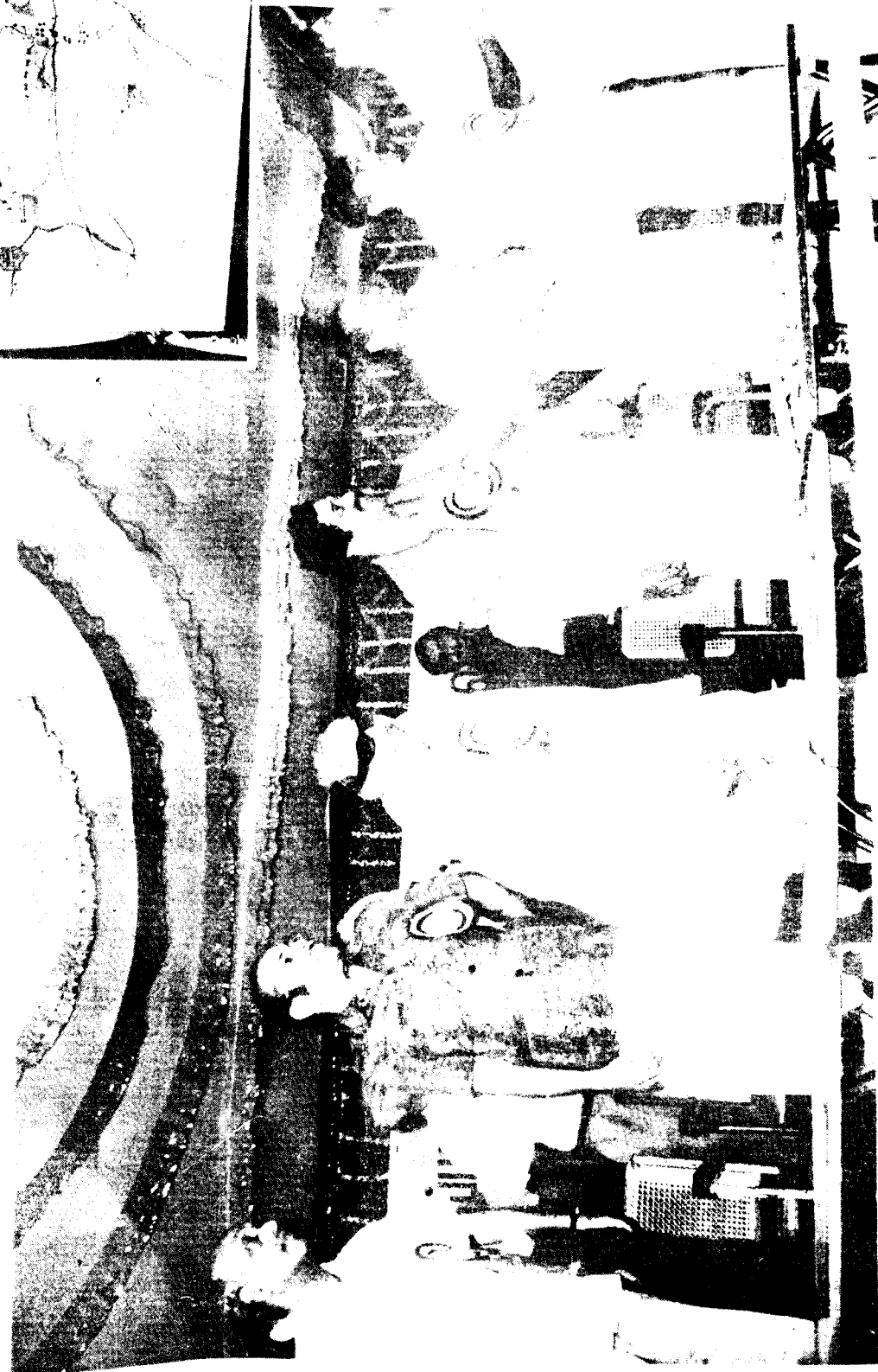
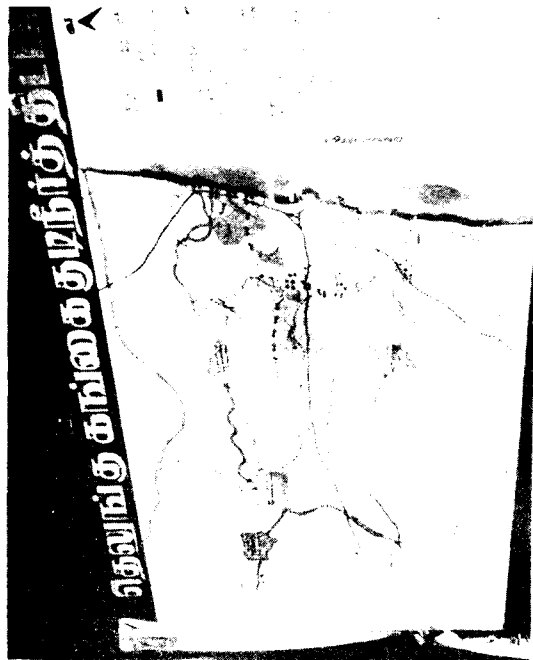
G. RAMAKRISHNAN, I.A.S.,
SECRETARY

DIPR/1162/MS/90





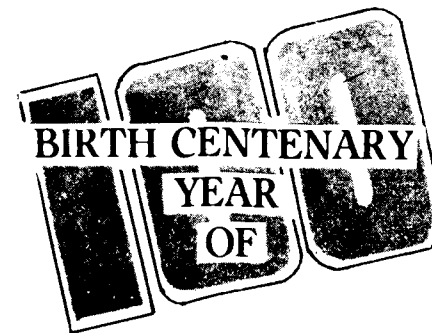
Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the new schemes under the Urban Development Plan for Madras at Perambur on 14th April 1990. Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development, Thiru Murasoli Maran presided over the function. Hon'ble Ministers Thiru Ko.Si. Mani, Dr. Ponnudi, Thiru S. Thangavelu and the Chief Secretary Thiru M.M. Rajendran participated.



BHARATHIDASAN

Born
29.4.1891

Died
21.4.1964



Dr. AMBEDKAR

Born
14.4.1891

Died
6.12.1956

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Vice-Chancellor,
Anna University.
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-Thiru Chandra Bharill.
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Secretary to Government,
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- ★ Cosmic Dance of Mother Nature.
-Bharathidasan.
- ★ Purposeful Poetry
-Thiru M.S. Venkatachalam.
- ★ The only Revolutionary Poet
-Dr. S. Innasi
Professor and Head,
Chair on Christian Tamil Literature
University of Madras.
- ★ Kalaimamani Awards
- ★ High Priority to Overcome Water Scarcity.
- ★ Our Endeavour for All-Round Development.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission -
Advertisements.

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of
Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021
Chithirai - Vaikasi

MAY 1990



LET US CREATE A NEW WORLD

BHARATHIDASAN

Here are a few poems of Bharathidasan rendered into English. They are examples of the poet's humanism and universal outlook and show that the poet belongs not merely to the Tamils but to all humanity.

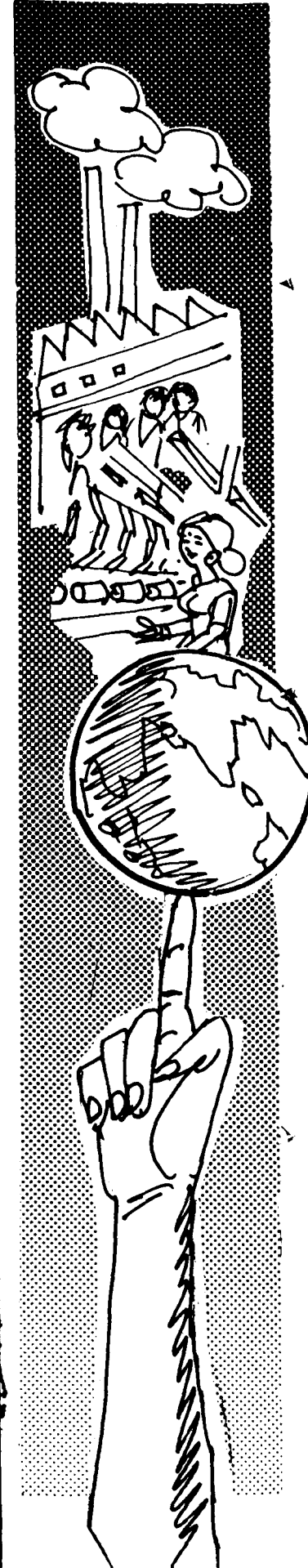
Come, let us destroy this warring world
Blowing it off like chaff before storm-
This world with all its castes and creeds
And blind superstitions-
And create a world afresh
And call it the world of self-respect.

Fail not to see this, O society,
We have laid out the path for you,
What else is there for you to do
But march ahead, ahead....ahead!

Come, let us a new world create
Uprooting this wicked world ever in a
warring state.
And Socialism in all directions propagate
Holding it sacred to us, dear and great.

Let us soak our hearts in the stream of love,
not hate
And fight possessive thoughts which life
stagnate.

Let us all our energies recuperate
And laugh at private ownership as out of date.
Hunger is only when nature fails to operate.
Otherwise everyone must eat and satiate.
Let us begin our worthy deeds
And blossom forth in righteousness. ★



Oh beautiful gardens, you bloom so bright,
But how many of my worker friends
Have spilled their blood into your roots
To make you so enchanting!
Oh fertile paddy fields, you yield so much;
But how many working men
Have toiled and sweated
For your constant care!

Oh lotus-ponds, you are wondrous indeed;
But how many of my slaving brethren
Must have lost their lives
When you were made!

Oh great high-ways, you criss-cross the
world.

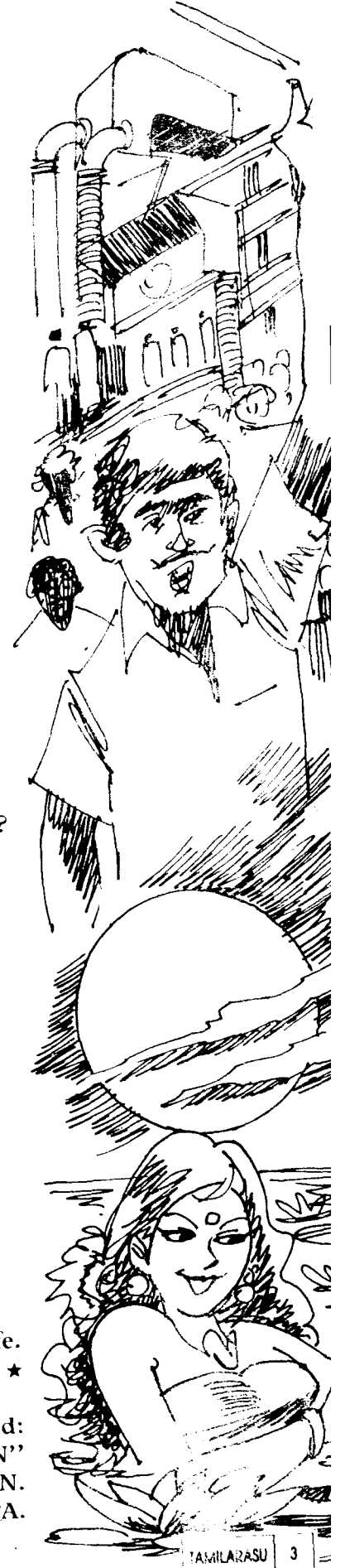
But they never had pleasure,
They never tasted rest at night,
The men that made you.
Oh machines, you rumble and roar
But were I to trace your origin,
Would it not reveal the skillful hand
Of the working class.

Oh world of wealth and pleasures,
If we were to look beneath,
Should we not at the foundation find
The sinews and bones of the labouring class?
Elements of nature, answer me:
Who culled out from you
Materials sustaining life
But the strong-limbed labourers?

Oh earth, are you not the standing proof
Of the tireless toil of the working class?
How is it then the rich are callous
To the hunger of the labourers?
Should the lions give all their share
To the little rats and pine?
Should the tigers feed the foxes well
And in hunger go to sleep?
No more fear. No more kneeling down.

The workers will all arise
And will prove to the world
That their own strength will bring them life. ★

Reproduced from the book entitled:
"BHARATHI DASAN"
Published by: Thiru. MANNAR MANNAN.
Translated by: Thiru. M.L. THANGAPPA.





Dr. AMBEDKAR

Born 14.4.1891*6.12.1956

"We have to be determined to defend our independence with the last drop of our blood".

-Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

"There is no doubt in my opinion, that unless you change your social order, you can achieve little by way of progress. You cannot mobilise the community either for defence or for offence. You cannot build anything on the foundation of caste. You cannot build up a Nation; you cannot build up a morality. Anything that you will build on the foundations of caste will crack and will never be a whole".

-Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

"The great man must be motivated by the dynamics of social purpose, and must act as the scourge and the scavenger of society. These are the elements which distinguish an eminent individual as a great man and constitute his title-deeds to respect and reverence".

-Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

A PEERLESS LEADER

Though Dr. Ambedkar is said to be the leader of the depressed classes, he was a great rationalist to be emulated by others. He expressed and exposed what others feared to do. He was a great Rationalist, Scholar and Revolutionary Social Reformer who, accomplished great things.

— Thanthai Periyar



AN INDOMITABLE LION WHO FOUGHT AGAINST INJUSTICE

Dr. Ambedkar lived in a farthest corner of this land. But, in Tamil Nadu with immense pleasure we used to remember him by unveiling his portraits and naming associations and reading rooms after him.

He was born in an unfamiliar place; became a great scholar; assumed high offices; accepted greater responsibilities but still he had deep love for the community he hailed from. With a zeal to uplift the community from the deplorable conditions he did yeoman service. He was an indomitable Lion who fought for social justice. That is why his name is dear to us - the desendants of the Justice Party which stood for the same cause.

— Anna

CHIEF MINISTER'S DESIRE:

An Ambedkar District in Every State

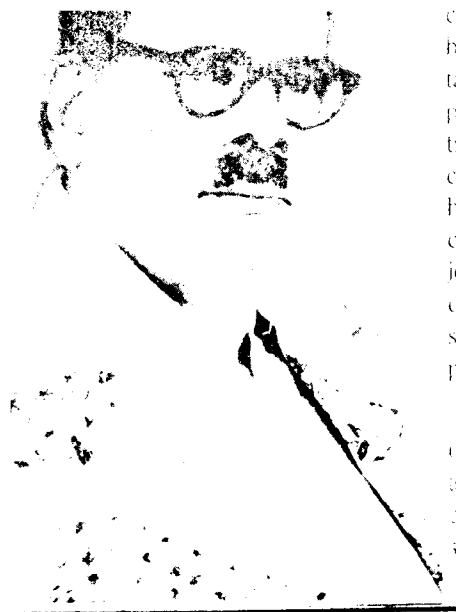
Dr. Ambedkar was the emancipator of the depressed and down-trodden masses. He was their hope - their guiding star - their redeemer.

A great scholar - a great leader who was strenuously working for the welfare of the depressed classes till his last breath. He is the architect who has framed the constitution of this great country.

It is my longing - my fervent hope - that every state in India should have a district named after Ambedkar.

(Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at the inaugural function of the North Arcot Ambedkar District on 30.09.1989)





consciously from his earlier interests and became quite indifferent to even antagonistic to many of the things he earlier preached and pleaded for. However this transformation or a near meta-morphosis came early in his life and in the rest of his career, his goal was clear and unchanged; the path was definite; and the journey was uninterrupted. He remained an uncompromising crusader against social evils, superstitions, exploitative practices and economic injustices.

He held definite views on vital areas of life and expressed them with clarity and conviction. In political belief a democrat; in economic organisation a socialist; in social system a crusader against divisions and disparities; in the

literary domain a guide and a way marker, singular in projecting an additional third dimension, namely a crusade against social inequalities based on caste system and traditions of the Hindu society. Periyar was the founder and propogator of the thought and philosophy that political freedom and economic justice would be of no great consequence in India unless social justice was also achieved. Anna added to this, the spirit of Tamil nationalism, no doubt consistent with Indian nationhood. Bharathidasan's poems were a mighty weapon lending support and sustenance to a new kind of class struggle waged in Tamil Nadu.

All the writings of Bharathidasan in one way or the other, were directed at

BHARATHIDASAN

The Reformer and the Revolutionary

Bharathidasan, the disciple or the follower of Bharathi as the name indicates, is very different from his master in many respects. There are more things where they are, atleast apparently, not merely different, but at the opposite end of the spectrum. Bharathidasan took his pen name while young, and under the umbrella of Bharathi, both with regard to the style of writing and the substance of the thoughts.

However, he changed his outlook and approach rather radically in the later years when he came under the influence of Periyar's social reform movement. Nevertheless the esteem he had for Bharathi, leading to his adopting the pseudonym Bharathidasan, did not undergo any change. His regard and reverence, appreciation and acclaim remained till the very end, not merely unchanged but even unshaken. The basis of this relationship between the two great poets of the Tamil world in this century deserves a deeper study, than what has been attempted so far.

In the beginning of his career, Bharathidasan extolled the freedom struggle, Khadi movement, religion and

field of language a near puritan; in party politics an ardent follower of all that the self respect philosophy and Dravidian movement stood for; he was a man of indomitable spirit of independence, and fierce individuality. Nevertheless, the influence of Periyar on his social thoughts and that of Anna on his concepts of Tamil language and race were substantial; almost complete. Notwithstanding the master-disciple relationship, these three rode on the political and social scene of Tamil Nadu like colossuses for half a century each in his own right. The enduring changes that this combination brought about in Tamil Nadu, socially and politically, is yet to be fully discerned and evaluated in terms of their immediate and long term consequences.

During the first half of the twentieth century, there were two dominant thoughts that moved people in India. One was the movement for political independence and the other, less in impor-

crusading against social inequalities; economic injustices; blind faiths and beliefs and fighting for the recognition of Tamil language in the cultural map of India and for the renaissance of Tamil heritage. He sang tirelessly the glory of the Tamils; the greatness of their language and the richness of their culture. He also wept with tears of blood over the later decadence and degeneration and the present humble state of existence of the Tamil race and he strove unceasingly to bring about a climate of change in that state.

Unlike many other Tamil poets of this century, Bharathidasan was very deeply read in Tamil classics of the ancient past. He was quite at home with the rules of grammar as well as the literary traditions of his forefathers starting with the Sangam age. Though he built on the reform and change that Bharathi initiated, his base was firm and broad and he stood on the foundations of Tamil literary tradition. His was a revolution in Tamil literary style, without an abrupt break and he maintained the continuity while marching forward.

Perhaps in no part of the history of Tamils, has any poet devoted so much

emotions, pleaded so fiercely and vehemently and over such a length of his literary career, for the protection, claims and development of Tamil.

The land of his birth and the language of his forefathers moved him beyond words. He exercised no great caution in criticising those that he considered, inimical to his language and culture; maintained no restraint in praising and blessing those whom he thought were working for the cause of Tamil. He spared no efforts and no time in exhorting the Tamils to work for the development and glory of their language.

A theme that received attention more than in the writings of other of his period is the status of women in our society. Bharathi gave vent to his feelings of disapproval, and indignation over, the plight of women in this country. Bharathidasan carried forward this crusade and pleaded forcefully and ceaselessly for the emancipation of women. Of the many things that made Women dependent and restrained in movement, one is frequent pregnancy, bearing and bringing up of, children. Contraception perhaps is the greatest liberator of women, and Bharathidasan was the first to give it the dignity to deserve a place in a poem and to praise it and plead for it. His courage of conviction has been unusual and has always been in keeping with the traditions of Periyar's precepts and practices. Bharathidasan never refrained from giving expression to a thought for fear of criticism and courting unpopularity. Fighting enthused him and energised him; popularity was never to him a temptation.

The trio, Periyar, Anna and Bharathidasan, will go down in the history of the Tamils as a great team of giants who brought about an awakening unparalleled; uprooted beliefs and faiths as never before; created a following that endures; destroyed superstitions and dethroned traditions that held sway for centuries. Bharathidasan, a great poet, a reformer, a revolutionary and above all, a crusader against all forms of injustice and iniquity can be fully understood only when seen as part of this great team in the history of the Tamils.



**May riches flow within the reach of all!
And the shackles on life be shattered!
Beat, beat, my drum!
All this is sure to come.**

**May the affliction of poverty come
to an end!
May all enjoy an education sound!
And all evils of life be gone!
Beat, beat, my drum!
All this is sure to come.**

**May Tamil, our three - fold language
prosper well!
It bore the torch of wisdom to the world,
May life be a life of lasting fame!
Beat, beat, my drum!
All this is sure to come!**

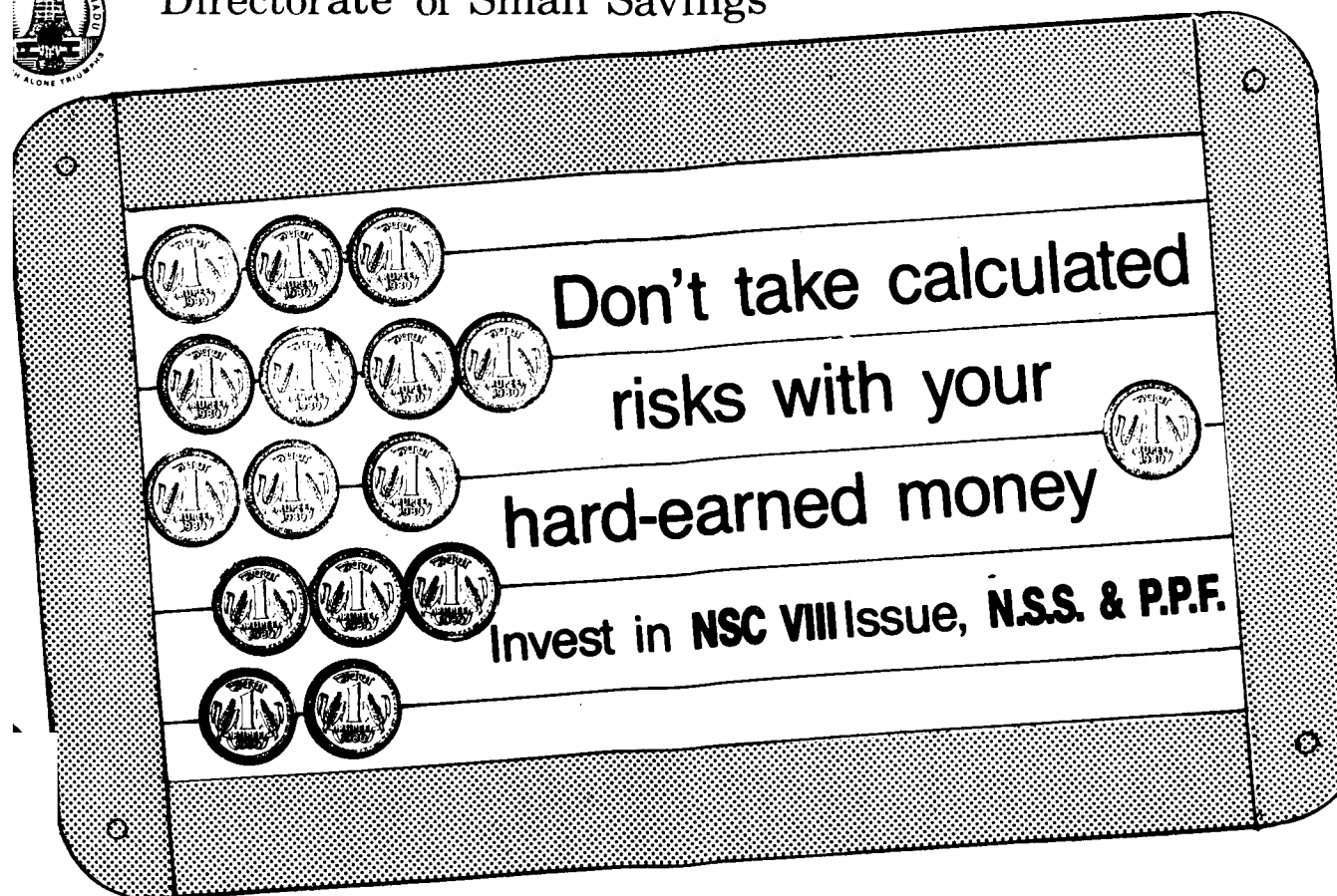
**May mothers worthy children bear!
May we all work hard-our part we play,
So that life becomes a wondrous bliss.
Beat, beat, my drum!
All this is sure to come.**

BHARATHIDASAN

**-Dr. V.C. Kulandaisamy,
Vice-Chancellor
Anna University**



Directorate of Small Savings



Investment

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“**T**hought-provoking and provocative, this life is highly instructive to everyone who yearns for human dignity and equality in human relation in society”. These words of one of his biographers describe the essence of what he stood for and what he achieved. Born on 14th April, 1891 in a very poor family of an exploited, suppressed and tyrannised Mahar community of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra, Dr. Bhimji Rao Ambedkar rose to become the

against the other on the basis of caste, colour and creed.

A LIFE OF DEDICATION

His life was a noble dedication to the cause of social reforms in India especially abolition of caste and untouchability. Having suffered himself the discrimination and exploitation that come along with it, he knew exactly where the shoe pinched. Dr. Ambedkar was no arm-chair social reformer but an activist who fortified his armoury

of India. He was not only a champion but also a creator of human rights. Ambedkar could realise that the aim and mission of his life very early - that of removal of untouchability and abolition of the caste system and to secure equal, social, economic and political status to the depressed classes - was an extremely difficult one. He, therefore, planned an all round attack. The first step was to explain to the masses the defects, shortcomings and evil impacts of the caste system and make them realise how, these apart from degrading human beings lead to a dismal, negative, disunited and separatist attitude in Hindu society. He wrote many books on these issues, explained



THE RELEVANCE OF DR. AMBEDKAR

chief architect of the Indian Constitution. He later on became the Law Minister in the first Cabinet of Independent India.

His concrete contributions in the compilation of India's Constitution is recognised all over the world. More significant has been the quality of his contribution. He laid the foundation of the Constitution on the principle, 'the largest good of the largest number'. And again, the greatest contribution of his to the Nation is his fight against discrimination of one citizen

with the weapon of knowledge to deal with the unjust social situation.

Despite the extreme poverty and the trials and tribulations suffered as a member of an exploited community, Ambedkar as a student won many scholarships. He completed his studies in economics, sociology, history, political science, law, ethics and religion in India, Germany, Britain and America. He started his career as an academician and later on became a lawyer. He struggled hard for the freedom

the same in speeches and also through his fortnightly papers, the "Mooknayak" and the "Bahishkrit Bharat". He also issued from time to time, statements of varying lengths in the form of leaflets.

However, the greatest role that Dr. Ambedkar played is as a leader of the depressed classes. He was able to awaken them to an awareness of their lowly existence and the life of degradation they were leading. He made them conscious of their weaknesses and at the same time also made them realise the power of unity and the ballot box. He impressed upon them the need on education, an organization which will give them unity, strength and a common plat-

form and peaceful agitation for vindication of their rights. "Education, Organisation and Agitation" were the key words of his movement to secure the basic rights of the under privileged sections of the society.

MAN OF ACTION

Ambedkar's organisational work started as early as 1924. He established the 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' for creating awareness and awakening among the depressed classes. He presided and participated in the Depressed Classes Congress sessions with the same objective - awakening and organization. And for political organization, he founded the Independent Labour Party and later the Scheduled Castes Federation. Ambedkar started organising peaceful agitations in 1927. The famous Chowdar Tank Satyagraha in which about 10,000 people participated was to secure the right of drinking water from a public tank. The Paryati Temple Satyagraha of Puna, the Kalaram Temple Satyagraha at Nasik were for the right to worship in temples. Satyagrahas under his leadership continued at various stages of the political development for the uplift of the down trodden sections of the society.

Dr. Ambedkar also expressed his agitation on behalf of the depressed masses of the society by sending memoranda to important committees and commissions outlining and presenting the case for legal reforms. These commissions and committees included Southborough Committee, the Simon Commission, the Round Table Conference, the Cabinet Mission and the Minority Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He demanded education as the first priority, unrestricted recruitment in the Army, Navy and the Police, appointment of a special officer, effective representation in the legislatures, executive and civil services-gazetted as well as non-



His Excellency the President of India, Thiru. R. Venkataraman conferred the award "Bharat Ratna" posthumously on the father of the Indian Constitution, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, at a special investiture ceremony in New Delhi on 14th April 1990. This picture shows, the President greeting Tmt.Ambedkar who received the award.

gazetted posts - with a right of appeal in case of non-fulfilment of these. He demanded reservation, safeguards and guarantees.

Of course, all these were achieved with the promulgation of the Indian Constitution on 26th January 1950. Ambedkar's contribution lies in the fact that he kept the issue of social reform alive which has reflected in the Indian Constitution. Article 17 abolished untouchability. Article 15 gave the right of equality to all citizens. Reservations were provided.

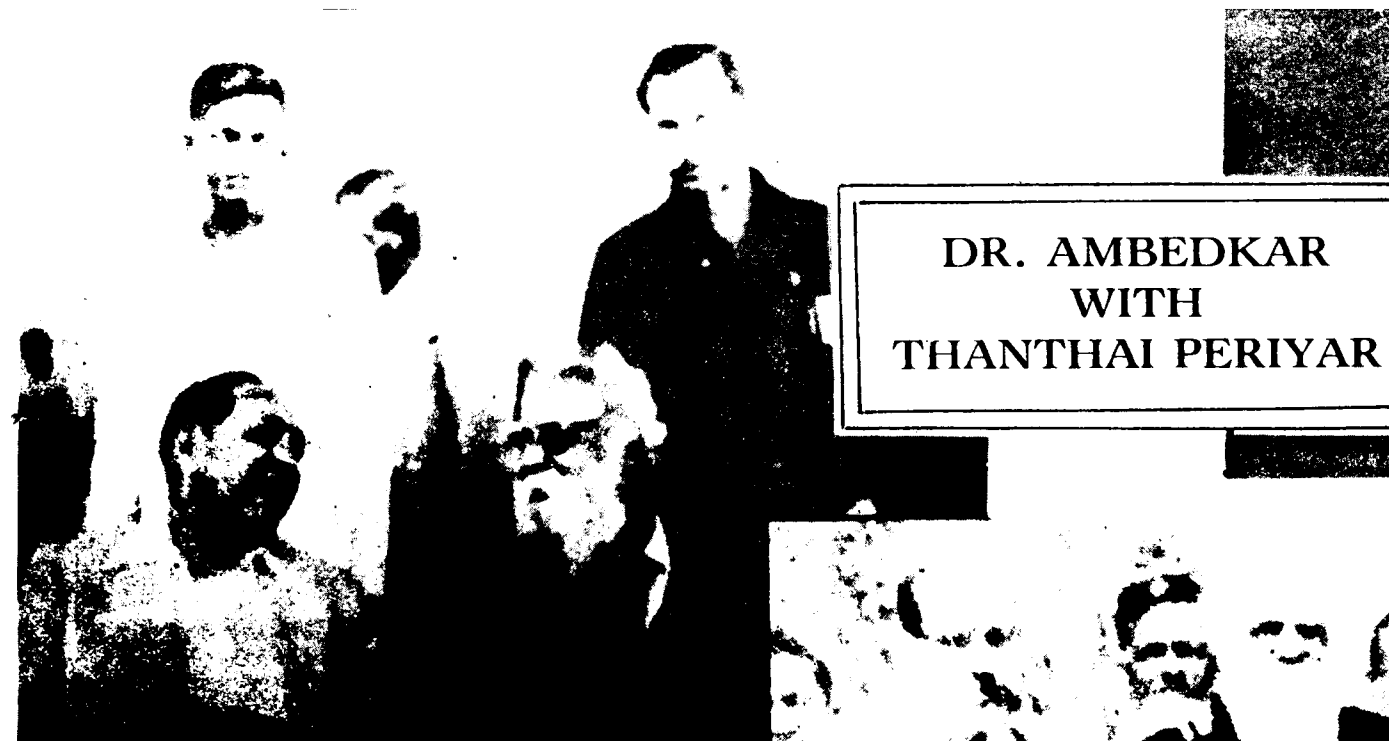
THE RELEVANCE

Dr. Ambedkar's broad outlook and the role he played in the national life can be seen in the achievements he made as a constitutional pundit, as a parliamentarian, as a statesman, as a thinker, scholar and writer. It can be said that he did a signal job in arousing the consciousness of the Hindu

Community and in giving them some sound lines to think and prepare themselves for a change of attitudes to remove untouchability and to make the society just, equitable and egalitarian.

While dedicating the Constitution to the Nation on November 25, 1949, Dr. Ambedkar prophetically said that it was a document which guaranteed only the political freedom to the country and unless all-out efforts were made to ensure economic parity and upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, a day might come when the 'document' of our aspirations would be threatened. It is here that the decision of the Central Government to confer the highest award of the land - Bharat Ratna - on Ambedkar assumes great significance.

-Chandra Bharill
Released by the Press Information Bureau.



DR. AMBEDKAR
WITH
THANTJAI PERIYAR

Thantjai Periyar and Dr. Ambedkar in
Burma in 1954

Thantjai Periyar and Dr. Ambedkar at
the Third International Buddhist Conference in Burma on 3.12.1954.

Thantjai Periyar met Dr. Ambedkar and
Jinna at Bombay (1940)



downtrodden. He was the pace-setter for the younger generation of Tamils who prided themselves as the inheritors of the Bharathidasan poetic legacy. He inspired them to think, speak and write in flowing and flowery Tamil and those who could recite his verses became orators of Tamil Nadu in the end.

Bharathidasan's heart bled for the poor and toiling masses. This is clearly brought out in an unequalled manner in his description of the twinkling stars. Down the ages the heavenly stars, lustrous and twinkling, have struck the wonder and imagination of the poets. But for Bharathidasan, the bejewelled nightly sky of lustrous pearls only caused dismay and

mental anguish as he visualized them to be the reflections of the agonised vast expanse of the day. There was in his poetic vision, the aggregate of nationhood and national culture made up of regional varieties in their totality. Naturally, as the son of the regional soil to which he belonged he recapitulated the vistas of glory that stretched to by-gone ages. If Bharathiar had emphasised nationalism, Bharathidasan articulated regionalism and a renaissance in respect of his mother-tongue- for he knew that, without the strong and vibrant units that constitute regions, there could not emerge any nation. Thus his approach to nationalism through the more effective and colourful

prism of poetry, was unique in a way radical and innovative.

When he held that 'humanism' transcended the elusive and imaginary creations of man, he was more concerned with wiping out the ignorance and tears of the common man than with any futile seeking after the unknown. The centenary celebration of Bharathidasan has value for Tamil Nadu in the present stage of resurgence because our learned Chief Minister is all too well aware of the importance of Tamil thoughts which need to live with us all the time.

Hail Bharathidasan!

Hail Tamil resurgence!



உலகத் தாயின் கூத்து

—பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன்

உவகை உவகை உலகத்தாயின் கூத்து!-வந்து
குவியுதடா நெஞ்சில்!
உவகை! உவகை!

எவையும் தன்னுள் ஆக்கிய பெருவெளி
எங்கும் அடடே தாயின் பேரொளி
உவகை! உவகை!

அவிழும் கூந்தல் வானக் கருமுகிலாய்-
இடையினின்(று)
அலையும் பூந்துகில் பெருவெளி
எங்கும் மோய்து

தவழப் புதுநகை மின்னித் துலங்கும்
தாய்தின் நாடிய அடிஇடி முழங்கும்
உவகை! உவகை!

தொடுநீள் வானப் பெருவில்
ஒருகையில்-பெரும்புறம்
தூளாகிடவரு கதிர்வேல் ஒருகையில்
அடுநீள் விழியிற் கனலைப் பெருக்கி
ஆடும் திறல்கண் டோடும் பகைபோய்
உவகை! உவகை!

அகலொளி விளக்கு நிலவினில் அவள் ஆடி-
ஆடிநின்(று)
அந்தமிழின்பத் தென்பாங்கில் பாடித்
துகளறு விண்மீன் துளிகள் பறக்கத்
துடியிடை நெளியும் துணைவிழி உலவும்
உவகை! உவகை!

அறிவே உயிராய் அதுவே அவளாகி-மற்றுள்
அறமென்ப வெலாம் அழியும் எனவோதிக்
குறியும் செயலாய் ஒன்றாய் இயலக்
கூத்தாடுந் தாய் பார்த்திடுந் தோறும்
உவகை! உவகை!

மடமைப் பகைமையும் சாகப் பின்வருமோர்
கொடுமைகொள்

வறுமைத் தீயும் அலறிப் புறமேக
அடிமைத் தனமே துகள் துகளாக
ஆடுந் தாயவள் நாளும் வாழிய
உவகை! உவகை!

COSMIC DANCE OF MOTHER NATURE

Bharathidasan

(Translation by Dr. K. Appadurai)

Oh Joy, Joy! Joy of the dance
Of Mother Nature doth our hearts
entrance!

Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

The splendour of Her light all space
Pervades all things in its embrace!
Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

The dark'ning sky, her flowing, flowing hair,
Her garments tangle floating everywhere;
Her gleaming smiles the name of lightning
bear,
Her voice, the thunder, all heaven and earth
doth tear!

Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

One of her hands the gaudy rainbow grasps,
The all-destructive javelin one hand clasps!
The sparks, her flashing eyes emit like
wasps!
The clouds of darkness flee to die in gasps!
Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

The Moon doth hold the candle to Her play;
The sweet cadences of TEMPANGU lay
keep measure, and the stars of heaven gay
Dance round; Her lips and eyes join in the
fray;

Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

At one with reason and with very Life
She drives all other passions as of strife
Her poses Her purposes are; Her life
Our life; she dances to Time's lasting life
Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

Down with ignorance! Down with
mankind's foe!
Dire grovelling poverty with all her curses,
so!

The rule of man O'er man for ever go!
Hail Mother from the dance, let freedom,
new birth grow!

Oh Joy, Joy, Joy!

Courtesy: PONNI
April 1951



BHARATHIDASAN'S POETRY IS THE MIRROR OF TIME.

Like Western Poets, Bharathidasan makes art the mirror of time. He creates Time; besides creating Time, he transforms Time; he not only transforms Time but takes us to the changing Time and makes us cope up with it; at times he pushes us ahead of Time. The gentle breeze advances, the moon grows, wealth increases - like these his poems should flourish and spread.

— Anna

Bharathidasan has made his poems the custodians of Rationalism. The word Bharathidasan no longer denotes an individual but an inexhaustible treasure of Tamil-pleasure. Let us cherish that name for ever.

— Dr. M. Karunanidhi,
Chief Minister

PURPOSEFUL

POETRY

M.S. VENKATACHALAM

Poet Bharathidasan fittingly called as the Monarch of Poets (பாஷேந்தர்) was born in 1891 and Tamil Nadu is now celebrating his centenary.

The very name Bharathidasan indicates that he was the ardent follower of Poet Subramania Bharathiar, whom he adored like anything and earnestly considered and openly declared as his mentor.

At the height of Freedom Movement, Bharathiar extolled the Movement, eulogised Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of those days. Every syllable of his poem is a masterly exhibit of his patriotic fervour. Though he wrote numerous poems condemning the numerous ills of our society, the dominant theme of his poems was the Freedom struggle. It is unfortunate that such a born poet could not survive to see the dawn of independence.

Bharathidasan also pleaded for Independence, but we could see that the love of mother tongue, Tamil, dominated his poems. Bharathiar said that of all the languages known to him, Tamil was the sweetest. But Bharathidasan called it as his 'life'. He compared it with delicious food like fruit juice, honey, tender coconut and cow's milk. "I do agree that all these things are really delicious but Tamil is my life" - he said.

His love towards Tamil can well be understood when one reads his following verse.

*'Like milky moonlight and the sky
Like a warrior and his sharp sword
Like a flower and its fragrance
Like Mahara Yaal and its melody
Like the eye and its lustre
So my Sweet Tamil and I remain'*

In the above poem, he has pictured that Tamil is completely immersed in his blood and veins. The simile is very graphic. Then in another verse he goes to the extent of saying that even the sexual pleasure that one could derive from a woman of prime youth cannot be favourably compared with the pleasure that one can derive from Tamil.

So everything delicious, attractive and enticing in the World is

compared by him with Tamil and nothing could be equal to it, he says. That is the kind of love and fascination that poet Bharathidasan had towards Tamil.

PURE TAMIL MOVEMENT:

Till the end of the first two decades of this century the Tamil scholars were very much fascinated by Sanskrit. They were of the view that this language is an indispensable one to make Tamil as the effective vehicle of expression. Sanskrit words and phrases were freely, rather lavishly used by them, whether it be prose or poetry.

In those days the Tamils were too willing to admit that their

mother-tongue Tamil was incapable of expressing even ordinary matters, without using Sanskrit terms and phrases. Not only that, only persons who could mix maximum number of Sanskrit terms and phrases were enrolled as Scholars in the real sense of the term.

In those crucial days, Maraimalai Adigal (His original name was Swamy Vedachalam and he altered his name as Maraimalai Adigal, in pure Tamil) started the 'Pure Tamil Movement' to get rid of the 'Manipravalam, style of Tamil, where there was free, but unnecessary, usage of Sanskrit terms and phrases.

The Movement started by Maraimalai Adigal was effectively forged ahead by Tmt. Neelambigai, the daughter of Maraimalai Adigal. She has rendered an invaluable service to Tamil language by preparing a 'Sanskrit Tamil Dictionary' through which she introduced numerous Tamil synonyms to the much-used and most-popular Sanskrit terms. Though she is not very popularly known to the Tamil people her invaluable service to the Tamil language is worth of being recollected and remembered for ever.

So, Maraimalai Adigal spearheaded the 'Pure Tamil Movement' and the Dravidian Movement willingly and rather effectively carried on the torch, of course, much against the wishes of the vested interests.

Pavendar Bharathidasan, an inseparable limb of the Dravidian Movement, critically commented on the film songs and dialogues of those days and said that 'Athimber' and 'Ammami' were the only Tamil words used in Tamil films.

Not only in the film line, the malady pervaded all through. Everywhere, Tamil, the mother

tongue, was conspicuously absent and the poet asked a pertinent question and gave a pungent reply too. Here is his verse.

*"Is there no chillness in the breeze?
Is there no fragrance in the flowers?
But, there is no Tamil
In the streets of Tamil Nadu!"*

The agony of the poet can well be understood when one comes across the above said lines of the poem.

When we celebrate the centenary of this remarkable poet, we should be reminded of this malady, which exists still, even

LOVE OF MOTHERLAND

His love of motherland also is manifest in a number of his verses. Being the product and one of the pioneers of the Dravidian Movement, he has described the inexhaustible beauty and also the invaluable wealth of Dravida Nadu, especially Tamil Nadu. Here is one of his descriptions -
*"Sandal, teak and lasting mounts
Seas bearing heaps of pearls
Fertile fields yielding tasty paddy
Forests with fragrance, this's our land"*

ILLS OF THE SOCIETY

His love of motherland did not blur his vision to the extent of extolling every aspect of the society.



*"I have endeavoured to pull down the trammels
of caste, fought meanness in all its forms...
I have always done what I hold as good;
I have never been afraid of adversaries."
- Bharathidasan.*

after two decades of rule by the Dravidian Movement.

So, Dr. Thamilkudimagan, the speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, rightly identified and elevated by our beloved Chief Minister, the saviour of the Tamils and Tamil Dr. Kalam, has started a movement to pressurize the businessmen of Tamil Nadu, to write the name boards of their shops and business houses in Tamil. He is carrying on the torch of Maraimalai Adigal and Pavendar Bharathidasan and we have to congratulate, encourage and also assist him. Perhaps, this may be considered as the message of the centenary of poet Bharathidasan.

He did not forget to register his forthright condemnation of the caste system prevailing in the country. He says,

*"Live in our land
Thirty three crores of people
And the differences among them
Will equal that number"*

Bharathidasan advocated that unless the numerous caste differences in our society were done away with, attaining freedom was virtually impossible. So he expressed his convictions in the strongest of terms possible.

LIBERATION OF WOMEN

In our society women are not only denied equal rights with men

but they are subjected to men and this subjugation, according to Bharathidasan, went to the extent of enslaving them. Women are virtually slaves in the society and unless their shackles are broken, attaining freedom to this nation would be impossible, he said. As a means of liberating women, he advocated widow remarriage.

POEMS WITH A PURPOSE

So, Poet Bharathidasan wrote all his poems with a purpose, the purpose of liberating the nation, liberating our women, getting rid of the numerous ills of the society and, above all, with the ideal of the enthronement of Tamil.

In the medieval Tamil literature, one can see that God and God alone was the subject matter. But, this century underwent a dramatic change in the outlook of the poets. Poet Sundaram Pillai's 'Manon-maniyam' is perhaps the pioneering, but brave, departure from that

thousand and odd years tradition. Poet Bharathiar and Bharathidasan followed this. Bharathidasan has condemned in very strong terms the attitude of confining oneself to composing poems on God alone. He says,

"God can be one of the themes of bards
But, if God alone remains the theme
Marvellous poetry and subtle things
Nature's beauty and sober thoughts
All we'll lose; spring-like poets
And their poems can never emerge!

So, Poet Bharathidasan was to a great extent responsible for liberating the Tamil Poets from the bondage of blind tradition and thereby paved the way for Tamil Renaissance. His role in this Movement is noteworthy and applaudable. Poet Suratha (abbreviation of Subbu Rathina Dasan) and such

other poets followed his footsteps and they are till now carrying on his torch.

CONCLUSION

Poet Bharathidasan had a strong conviction that the Tamil poets were in no way inferior to the poets of other languages and so nurtured a very strong wish that Tamil poems should be translated in numerous other languages. Said he;

"My mother, the sweet Tamil
And numerous Tamil poems
To render in numerous languages,
Behold, the world longs!"

The task thus outlined by Poet Bharathidasan should be undertaken at least in this year, when we are celebrating his centenary.

In short, Pavendar Bharathidasan wrote in Tamil, wrote about Tamil and wrote for Tamil and its upliftment and enthronement. Let us follow his footsteps! Let us translate his dreams into actual deeds!

The Only Revolutionary Poet

Dr. S. INNASI,
Professor and Head, Chair on Christian Tamil Literature
University of Madras.

In the history of Tamil Literature, thousands of poets have left their foot-prints and seals to their credit by their valuable contribution. They were regarded by the then monarchs and kings, chieftains and patrons not only through their gifts but also by paying respect to their advices.

The total number of poets who had been in the Cankam period is estimated at 473. They were generally not given any other titles like the then monarchs and kings had at that time according to their good and heroic deeds done to the country and the people.

Only in the latter part of the history of Tamil Literature i.e., after 18th century, the patrons have begun to give some titles to the poets in addition to the gifts and presents. In the 20th century, the title itself had a significant role. More or less, every poet has been adorned by a title given by their generous patrons, eminent scholars and well-wishers etc.. Even at present, hundreds of poets are among us who have got such kind of titles and honours given by some literary associations or voluntary organisations etc.. In all the titles, repetition is also seen in some way or other.

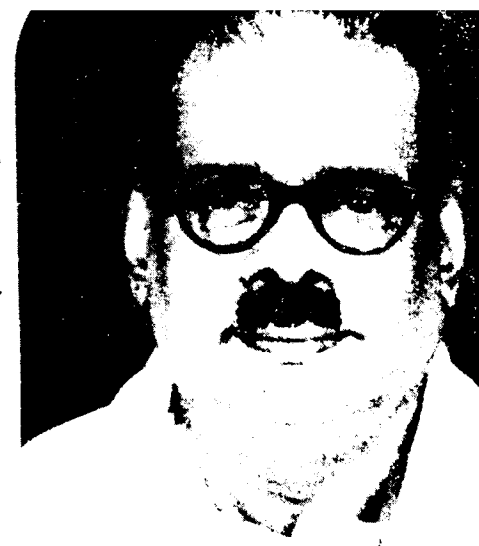
For example, the poet Bharathi is called as 'Kaviarasar' which means the king of poets. Different names or titles which give the same meaning and honour that are attributed to Bharathi have been given to some other poets also such as 'Kavikko', 'Kavi Arasu' etc. But the title which has not been given to anybody else so far as the author

knows is 'Puratchi Kavignar' which had been rightly given to Bharathidasan. There might be two reasons for this. (i) No one has infused such kinds of revolutionary ideals and thoughts in their poems as Bharathidasan did before or even after him. (ii) No one is bold enough to give or to have the same title which is rightful to Bharathidasan.

These points clearly show that none in this century is equal to 'Puratchi Kavignar' Bharathidasan who had composed his poems depicting revolutionary ideals in every word and order. Moreover, he is the unquestionable personality in this century who has inspired natural feelings and inborn emotions towards Tamil through his poetical works and social platforms.

At present, 'Puratchi Kavignar' is also called by another title 'Paventhari' which means the king of poems. Even though it is a credit to call him a king of poems, a number of poets are also there who are called by titles with the very same sense such as 'Kavikko', 'Kavi Arasar', 'Kavi Arasu', 'Kavi Vendar', and 'Pulavar Ko' etc.. We are not sure where they are given or by whom they are given. Even then no one is bold enough to have the title 'Puratchi Kavignar'. It also shows clearly not only the value of the person who gave but also the person who received it.

In the birth centenary year of Puratchi Kavignar, it is nice to recall one or two examples which will enable us to know his revolutionary ideals by which he rightly deserves his title.



Bharathidasan has written one short epic as he rightly called 'Kurung Kappiyam' and titled it as 'Puratchi Kavi' i.e., Revolutionary poet. It is based on the work 'Bilhaniyam' in Sanskrit. The story contained in that work is as follows:

A poet has been appointed to teach a princess how to write poems. In anticipation, the king wants to avoid their personal contact and love between each other and hence they are separated by a screen and told tactfully that the princess is a leper and the poet is blind. One day, the princess notes that the poet is praising the moon and begins to suspect that it is not possible for him to appreciate the moon if he is really blind. Hence she meets him in person and both of them fall in love with each other. Knowing of their love, the king becomes cruel and orders to kill them. There the poet preaches the people the democratic values and hence the people turn to revolt for democracy in their state and get it successfully.

Revolution may be attained in various fields through various

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Main Written Examination conducted by the Commission on 31st January, 1990 for recruitment to the post of Horticultural Officers in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Subordinate Service have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the Office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-2. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

3	4	5	8	11	16	17	19	20
21	23	24	25	26	27	35	38	39
43	44	48	51	52	53	54	56	59
61	62	63	65	66	67	68	70	72
73	76	78	79	80	81	84	85	87
89	90	93	94	97	101	107	118	120
122	125	127	134	135	136	138	140	143
145	147	148	149	157	170	172	174	179
180								

means. In his work, revolutionary ideas on different fields are portrayed in a single work with great success to prove that he is really a 'Puratchi Kavi'.

There are certain stages in revolution. First of all, a principle should be borne in one's mind. Then it should kindle his emotion. Afterwards, it should work out in body to act to achieve his ideals. Even then it is not at all right to be called 'Revolution'. If a community rushes to act, to achieve, then it is called a revolution. Such kinds of revolutions are noted in the events of world history such as the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution.

Regarding the works of Bharathidasan if one goes through them, energetic principle of Revolution will not only be borne in mind and kindle one's emotion but also make him ready to revolt at a stretch.

Moreover, Revolution may be classified as Political Revolution, Social Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Economic Revolution, Linguistic Revolution etc. The most basic of all these revolutions is the political Revolution. If Political revolution is achieved, then the society will be modified. If society is modified, industries will be developed. If industries flourish, then automatically economy of the state will be sound. If the economical position is good, then the language and literature will flourish well.

If one observes keenly, it will be quite clear to him that all fields of revolution are pin-pointed indirectly in this work so as to make him known to all as the Revolutionary Poet all through the ages of Tamil Literature.

During his period, all over the world, the kingdoms have ended while the democratic states have sprung up in their places. He knew all the cruelties perpetuated by the monarchs to his subjects and hence



he criticizes their acts in his poem. He says that the hobby of the king who comes in his work, 'Puratchi Kavi' is to cut the heads, while for us it is painful to have to risk one's life itself. Moreover, he stresses that the body of the king should be handed over to the vultures, foxes and dogs and the public should drink his blood. At the end, he successfully expresses his vision of democracy through the words of the king himself. The king has repented for his misdeeds and gives his entire state and rights to his citizens. This is 'Puratchi Kavignar's political philosophy and what he wants to teach the public.

The social revolution is needed to eradicate the caste-system. He is furious to think about the caste system. He says even the hill can have pity; the snake can have pity; sometimes the persons who are waiting to kill the poor may have pity; but the Four-Caste-System never has pity even upon the child who is suffering.

At the end, he pictures the princess to have said that they i.e., she and her lover should be ready to dedicate their lives to reform the minds of the people who are cheating the public by claiming overlordship by caste and wealth.

Revolution by the proletariat is also portrayed in this small epic.

Majority of the people are labourers. The uplift of the society depends upon their welfare. Hence their feelings and emotions should not be crushed. If anybody wants to crush them, he himself could be crushed. He gives the following examples to support it. The feelings of labourers cannot be hidden by anybody else. The sun cannot be hidden by darkness. The smell of lotus cannot be shadowed by mud etc.,

Economic revolution is also essential to a welfare state. The state should satisfy the needs of every member of the society but not of a particular individual. He says that it is better for the state to be destroyed than to exist if it is for a single man.

It is quite natural for poets to make use of similes in their works. But it is the speciality of Bharathidasan that he gives revolutionary touch even to the similes.

More or less every poet appreciates the moon in so many ways such as honey moon, milky moon, snowy moon or the face of one's lover etc., Here, Bharathidasan feels the moon in a different manner according to his revolutionary approach. He says that there is no word available to describe it. If a starved poor who is eagerly searching for a small quantity of watery food inspite of hard labour gets a chance to get a full quantity of rice in a pot, his feeling may be equal to the feeling one has at the time of seeing a moon.

All the above-mentioned revolutionary approaches are a few found in his simple short epic. A number of others are not at all pointed out due to lack of space.

From these, one can conclude that he is not only the poet who has authored the book 'PURATCHI KAVI' (Revolutionary Poet) but also the only poet worthy of being called 'PURATCHI KAVIGNAR' and adored as Revolutionary poet ever in the history of Tamil Nadu.



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi and other Ministers garlanded the statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar at Madras Harbour on his 100th birth day (14.4.1990).

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Hon'ble Union Ministers, Thiru. Upendra, Thiru. Murasoli Maran, Hon'ble State Ministers and others garlanded the Statue of Paavendar Bharathidasan at Marina on his 100th birthday (29.4.1990).





KALAIMAMANI AWARDS

The "KALAIMAMANI" Award function was held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 14th April 1990 organised by the Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram. 28 persons from the fields of fine arts, literature and cinema were conferred the 'Kalaimamani' title.

The Governor, Dr.P.C. Alexander, decorated them with gold pendants while the Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi, presented certificates and shawls to the recipients of the Kalaimamani titles.

The Chief Minister said the gold content of the pendent had been increased from one sovereign to 2.5 sovereigns from this year. But he hastened to add that this was not done with a view to helping the artistes to mortgage and raise more money when they were in dire financial straits. "When you are in distress you can approach the Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram which will take up your cause with the Government for bringing you relief", he said.

In his presidential address, the Governor said the function, held on the Tamil New Year Day, augured well for continuing the traditions of the State, promoting the lot of the artistes and encouraging thier talents. Even a cursory reading of Tamil literature would show that from time immemorial the rulers of Tamil Nadu considered it their prime duty to not only protect the State frontiers but also provide patronage and support to artistes.

It was almost a routine for kings to watch music and dance performances or listen to scholars and poets, appreciate paintings and present awards to artistes These great traditions continued uninterrupted over the centuries and he was glad the elected representatives of the people in Tamil Nadu were continuing this practice even today. Encouragement of art and culture would greatly help in achieving National Integration and bringing unity among the people. South India, particularly Tamil Nadu, he said, maintained the rich traditions and culture without any dilution due to invasion or migration of people.

The Education Minister, Prof.K. Anbazhagan, presented to A.P.N. Arts, Madras, the silver rolling shield endowed by the late K.K. Shah, who was the Governor of Tamil Nadu, for the best professional drama troupe and a memento from the Mandram. The shield for the best cultural organisation (Sabha) was given to the Madurai Sri Sathguru Sangeetha Samajam.

The Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram, set up 34 years ago by the Tamil Nadu Government, has so far conferred the Kalaimamani award on 703 persons. On behalf of the recipients this year, Thiru Vairamuthu, film lyricist, thanked the Government and the Mandram for recognising and honouring the artistes



Thiru S. Viswanathan, President of the Mandram, welcomed the gathering. Thiru K.M. Balasubramaniam, Secretary proposed a vote of thanks.

KALAIMAMANI AWARDEES

1. Dr. Va.Mu. Sethuraman
- Tamil Literature - Eyal
2. Kavignar Mannar Mannan
- Tamil Literature - Eyal
3. Nagoor Thiru E.M. Hanifa
- Vocal Music Artiste
4. Thirupampuram Thiru S. Shanmugasundaram
- Vocal Artiste
5. Thiru Kalakkadu S. Ramanarayana Iyer
- Karnatic Vocal Artiste
6. Thiru Chittoor Gopalakrishnan
- Violin Artiste
7. Guruvayoor Thiru Durai
- Mridangam Artiste
8. Madurai Tmt.M.S. Ponnuthai
- Nadaswaram Artiste
9. Prof. T.A. Dhanapandian
- Isai Tamil Research Scholar
10. Thiru L. Palanisamy
- Bharathanattiyam Teacher
11. Thiru V.P. Dhananjayan
- Bharathanattiyam Artiste
12. Thiru V.P. Ramadoss
- Bharathanattiya Mridangam Artiste

13. Thiru Kallappart T.R. Natarajan
- Drama Actor
14. Thiru Leo Prabhu
- Cine Actor
15. Thiru Radha Ravi
- Cine Actor
16. Thiru G. Prabhu
- Cine Actor
17. Thiru Senthamarai
- Cine Actor
18. Thiru S.S. Chandran
- Cine Actor
19. Tmt. P. Seetha
- Cine Actress
20. Thiru K. Somu
- Cine Director
21. Thiru Mu. Masthan
- Camera Artiste
22. Thiru T.K. Ramamoorthy
- Cine Music Director
23. Thiru K. Sornam
- Cine Play-Wright
24. Kavignar Vairamuthu
- Film Lyricist
25. Tmt. M.S. Rajeswari
- Playback Singer
26. Thiru Malaysia Vasudevan
- Playback Singer
27. Thiru R. Natarajan
- Artist
28. Thiru I.S. Murugesan
- Versatile Tala Vadya Artiste



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HIGH PRIORITY TO OVERCOME WATER SCARCITY

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated a Rs. 505.46 crore Metrowater Scheme and also laid the foundation for three other projects as part of the Urban development plan for Madras at a function got up by Metrowater at

Perambur on 14th April 1990. These included provision of night shelters and developed house sites for pavement dwellers and improvements to the houses owned by the economically weaker sections.

The agony of the water-starved citizens of Madras and some of its suburbs will end at the beginning of 1993 when 12 tmc ft of Krishna water (after deducting transmission losses of 3 tmc. ft) will start flowing in. The Chief Minister, held out this assurance after inaugurating the Metrowater Scheme designed to provide transmission treatment and arrange the distribution network for the Krishna water and to carry out waste water management works.

The Chief Minister referred to the fast deteriorating civic conditions in the city and said high priority was being accorded to overcoming the problem. He recounted the efforts taken by the Government to revive the Krishna water scheme which he said was put in the cold storage by the previous Governments both at the State and the Centre.

The Chief Minister said the World Bank had agreed to give a financial assistance of Rs.300 crores to Metrowater's massive project with HUDCO and LIC providing Rs.125 crores and Rs.50 crores respectively. The Government was anxious to keep ready the distribution network and connected works when the Krishna water would start flowing in by the beginning of the year 1993.

He also inaugurated a new project designed to treat an additional 90 million litres of water at the Kilpauk Water Works, introduced a consumer card system for payment of water and sewerage tax for the people of Madras, released a souvenir brought by Metrowater to mark the 75 years of city water supply, distributed prizes to winners in the sports competitions organised by Metrowater and gave away

certificates for those who underwent training under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Thiru. Murali Maran, Union Minister for Urban Development, presiding over the function, said the Centre was keen on providing assistance to slum improvement schemes which would include site and service programme, environmental improvement of slums and helping slum dwellers to purchase tenements through hire purchase.

He hailed the State Government's Rs. 40 lakhs scheme to put up three night shelters - two at Kannappar Thidal and the other at Basin Bridge - to benefit 400 persons with all basic facilities. The Centre would provide Rs. 8 lakhs, HUDCO Rs. 20 lakhs and the Corporation of Madras Rs. 12 lakhs for the project.

Under the pavement dwellers rehabilitation scheme, it was

proposed to build over 8,000 houses at Velacherry, Kodungaiyur and Ezhil Nagar. The Centre would give Rs.4,000 as grant to each house and HUDCO would provide loan facilities. Every beneficiary under the scheme would have to give only Rs.3,000 and the loan amount with low interest could be repaid in 23 months.

The Union Minister said that soon after the National Front came to power it reversed the decision of the previous Government that grants under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be routed through local bodies. It was a notable achievement since it upheld the supremacy of the State Government.

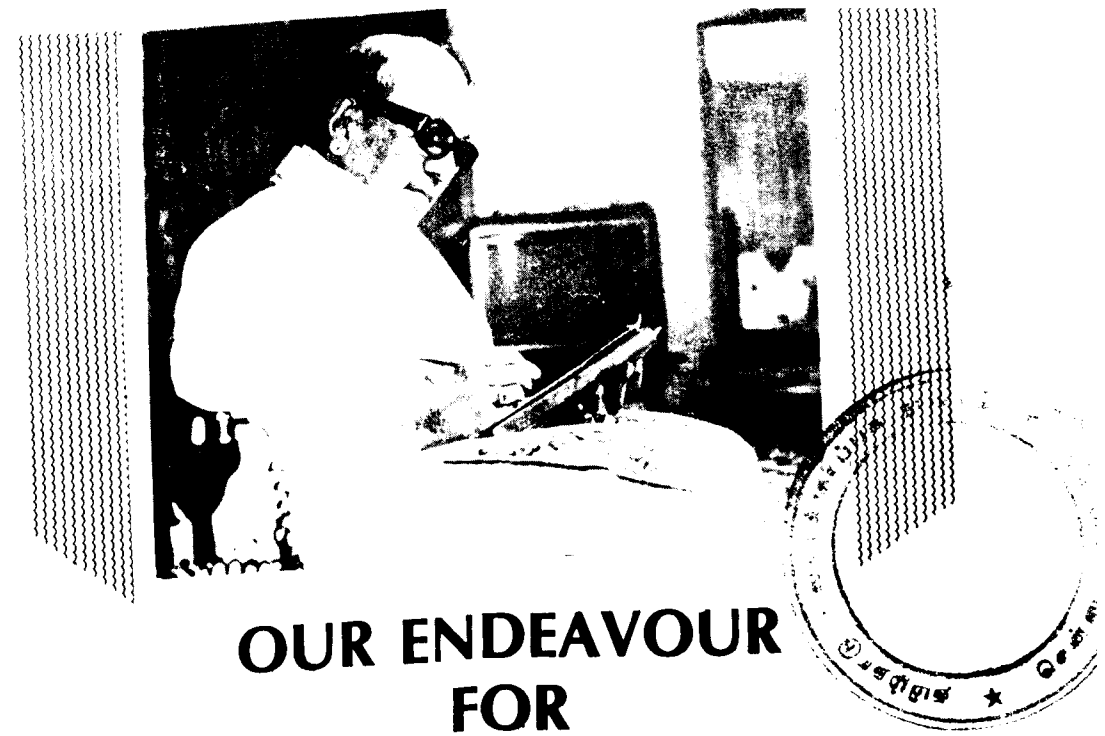
Thiru.Ko.Si. Mani, Minister for Local Administration, Dr. Ponmudi, Minister for Health, Thiru.S. Thangavelu, Minister for Handlooms and Thiru. Chengai Sivam, MLA said the package of varied projects for urban

development would bring about a new transformation in the life of the people of the city.

Thiru.S.K. Sarma, Chairman and Managing Director of HUDCO commended the Tamil Nadu Government for its zeal in going ahead with its housing programmes. During 1989-90 Tamil Nadu availed of 15 per cent of the total amount sanctioned by HUDCO all over the country. Tamil Nadu had set an example for other States in the matter of rural housing, he said.

Thiru.M.M.Rajendran, Chief Secretary to the Government, said the per capital consumption of water would go up by 100 litres a day as against the restricted supply of 40 litres.

Thiru. A.P.Muthusami, Chairman, Metrowater, welcoming the gathering gave the details of the Rs.505.46 crore project of Metrowater.



OUR ENDEAVOUR FOR AN ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT

I. Social Welfare Schemes:

★ Under the Maternity Assistance Scheme 97,472 pregnant women have been benefited from the grant of Rs.200 each at a total cost of Rs.1.95 crores.

★ By the grant of Rs.2,000/- for each family on the death of their bread-winner, 10,517 poor households have been benefited at a cost of Rs.2.10 crores.

★ Under the Accident Relief Scheme providing Rs.10,000 to each family of the victims of fatal accidents, 235 families have been benefited.

★ Under the scheme for assisting Rickshaw-pullers, Auto-rickshaw drivers and Taxi-drivers to own their Vehicles, 5,287 persons have been benefited at a total cost of Rs.11.26 crores.

★ Under the scheme of providing free education to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities up to graduate level, 26,789 students have been helped at a cost of Rs.79.54 lakhs.

II. Women's Welfare:

Several significant steps taken for the Welfare of women.

★ Reservation of 30 per cent of employment opportunities under the Government, local bodies and Public sector undertakings.

★ 30 per cent of seats for women in local bodies.

★ Provision of equal property rights, by a revolutionary step taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the whole of India.

★ Free education up to graduate level for girls from poor and low-income families.

★ Maternity Assistance Scheme.

★ Marriage grant of Rs.5,000 to poor girls who have completed 8th standard.

★ Scheme for encouraging Inter-caste Marriages.

★ Scheme to encourage re-marriage of Widows.

TNPSC AMENDMENT NOTIFICATION

The following amendments are issued to the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Instructions etc. to Candidates dated 7.8.1989 published on pages 22-32 of the September 1989 issue of Tamil Arasu.

AMENDMENTS

1. In the Annexure, under the heading (d) list of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities for the entries against Sl. No. 171 read as follows:-
171 Paravar (except in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District where the community is Scheduled Caste) (including converts to Christianity).

2. For paragraph 14 (i) read as follows:- Where Vacancies in a post for which experience is prescribed is reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who do not possess the prescribed experience may also apply subject to relaxation of the relevant rule in their favour in the event of their selection. Applications of such candidates who lack the prescribed experience will be considered only if, fully qualified candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available for selection against the vacancies reserved for them.

For this purpose, only fully qualified Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates will be summoned first for the oral test. Only in the event of their non-selection, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who do not possess the prescribed experience will be summoned for the oral test.

Dated:1.2.90

SECRETARY

Nutrition:

★ The Nutritious Meal Scheme benefiting 85 lakhs children. Now the scheme strengthened with the provision of one egg every fortnight and the inclusion of Vitamin 'A' drops. Previous expenditure was Rs.173 crores and for the current year the amount provided is Rs.195 crores.

★ The Nutritious Meal Scheme covers only children above the age of 2. The new Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project will cover children of 6 months also.

III. Welfare of Backward and Most Backward Classes.

★ Provision made for a Special Reservation of 20 per cent for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. With the help of this special policy, for Medical Colleges 187 candidates belonging to Most Backward and Denotified Communities were selected in 1989 against only 68 candidates in the previous year.

★ For Engineering Colleges 685 candidates were selected in 1989 against only 354 in the previous year.

★ The separate Directorate for the welfare of the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes is formulating many schemes for their welfare.

★ The allocation of funds for the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities raised now to Rs.30.70 crores from Rs.19.57 crores provided in 1989-90.

★ 50 new hostels will be opened and 40 new hostel buildings will be constructed.

★ To acquire house sites for the benefit of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities a provision of Rs.1 crore has been made.

IV. Protection of Minorities and their Welfare.

★ To safeguard the interests of the religious and linguistic Minorities a State Minorities Commission has been formed.

★ Adi-Dravidas converted to Christianity have been given all concessions available to

Backward Classes by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1975.

Their request to be considered as Scheduled Castes has been recommended by the Government to the Centre.

V. Education:

★ Education has been given the highest priority with a provision of Rs.1050 crores.

★ Hundred per cent enrolment in schools has been achieved in the 6-11 age group.

★ All habitations each with a population of more than 500 will be provided with new single teacher Primary Schools.

★ 1200 Secondary Grade Teachers will be appointed this Year.

★ Special Drive to enrol girl children in schools during 1990, as it is the year of the girl child.

★ A new Directorate will be set up for proper training of teachers.

★ University Grants Commission's scales of pay implemented to benefit 16,000 College teachers at a cost of Rs.57.38 crores. Pay scales benefitting 4,000 Engineering and Polytechnic Teachers have also been implemented at a cost of Rs.19.45 crores.

★ A new University named 'Manonmaniam Sundaranar University' in memory of the great scholar who gave us the Tamil Thai Vazhthu will be established in Tirunelveli.

★ Free Bus travel for students up to eighth standard between home and school in State-owned Transport Corporation Buses at a cost of Rs.11 crores.

★ The 50 per cent concession for bus travel for High School and Higher Secondary School students extended to all districts throughout the State.

★ Grant of five marks extra in the professional course entrance examinations to Students of all categories if they are the first entrants from families where the Parents, Brothers and Sisters do not hold a University Degree.

VI. Industries:

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu is accelerating the wide-spread industrialisation of the State.

★ Along with steps to promote industrial growth in the joint and private sectors, measures are taken to streamline and improve the functioning of the public sector enterprises.

★ The Administration of the Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Corporation has been set right and is expected to make a profit of Rs.4 crores.

★ The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited which had a loss of Rs.49.95 crores in 1988-89, is expected to make a profit of about Rs.28 crores in the current year.

★ The promise for 'one industry - every month' is earnestly and effectively fulfilled. The Government has accomplished 17 industries in 15 months.

★ Of the 105 industrially backward taluks in Tamil Nadu 30 have been designated as 'most backward' and in respect of these areas fresh incentives for entrepreneurs to start industrial ventures in those taluks will be given.

Miscellaneous:

★ A pilot scheme to improve the marks obtained by the candidates who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination has been introduced from April 1990.

Under this, the candidates will get two chances to improve their marks in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany and Zoology.

★ A proposal to start a College of Dairy Sciences as a constituent of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University is under the consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The college would have Diploma, Degree and Post-graduate Courses in milk production and processing, dairy technology and engineering.

★ An integrated Women's Development Project aimed at giving access to education, health, nutrition, childcare and income-generating activities is being formulated by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This project is to be implemented through the State-sponsored Corporation for the Development of Women, at a cost of Rs.124 crores and is expected to benefit 50,000 rural women in five years.

★ The orphan children will be included in the list of Backward Classes. They have been previously treated as belonging to 'Other Communities'.

★ Freedom-fighters and those who have made sacrifices in the cause of Tamil Language will be able to travel free throughout Tamil Nadu in the State Transport Corporation buses without restriction on mileage. At present, they are eligible to travel on coupons upto a distance of only 5000 k.m.



"Dr. Ambedkar had played a most important part in the framing of India's Constitution. No one took greater trouble and care over Constitution making than Dr. Ambedkar."

-Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.



Advertisement No.10/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 14.5.1990 for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Assistant Director (Special Schools) in the Social Welfare department in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment.

PAY: Rs. 2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem.

(The rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this recruitment).

AGE: Below 35 years as on 1.7.1990.

QUALIFICATION:

- (i) A Post Graduate degree and
- (ii) B.Ed. degree and
- (iii) Senior Diploma in teaching the visually or hearing handicapped or mentally handicapped.
- and
- (iv) Experience for a period of not less than five years as a teacher in a school for visually handicapped or hearing handicapped or mentally handicapped.

NOTE: Regular members in any of the services of the Government of Tamil Nadu may also apply even if a period of five years has elapsed since the date of their regular first appointment under the Government of Tamil Nadu provided they satisfy the prescribed qualifications vide item (i) to (iv) including age limit.

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 Commissions'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 the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.4.1990 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 1.4.1990 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.



TNPSC

Advertisement No. 11/90

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In continuation of the Commission's advertisement No.55 dated 21.9.89 published in the Indian Express and Thinathanthi on 30.9.89 and in the Hindu on 7.10.89, applications are invited only from the Physically Handicapped Persons for admission to the Preliminary Examination for direct recruitment to the post of Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative subordinate Service against the vacancies reserved for them as specified in the table below:-

Physically handicapped persons, who had applied already in response to the advertisement No.55 referred to without mentioning the fact that they are Physically Handicapped Persons and without producing the Medical Certificate therefor, need not apply again. It is enough if they inform the fact in a letter addressed to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 by enclosing a copy of the Medical Certificate obtained on or after 1st April 1990 from a Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon employed under the Government of Tamil Nadu to the effect that he is a physically handicapped person and that his physical handicap is not such as would render the candidate incapable of efficiently discharging the duties of the post. They should also state in the letter the name of the centre which they had already chosen in their applications.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Post and Service.	No. of Vacancies	Scale of Pay	Age as on 1.7.89	Educational qualification	Remarks
1.	GROUP II SERVICES Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Sub-ordinate Service. (All communities)	1	Rs.1,400-40-1,600-50-2,300-60-2,600 p.m.	Below 30 years, For SCs/STs; MBCs/DCs, and BCs; No age limit.	B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com degree awarded by any of the Universities recognised by the UGC for the purpose of its grants or B.B.A. of Madurai Kamarajar University or B.Litt. of Madras University or B.B.M. or B.Litt. of Bharathiyar University or B.O.L. of Annamalai University or a Diploma in Rural Service or a Diploma of Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.	
2.	GROUP III SERVICES Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Subordinate service.	1	as above	No age limit	A pass in the Intermediate or P.U.C. or Higher Secondary Examination	Reserved for SCs/STs only.

Closing Date: 5.45 p.m. on 15.5.1990.

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and enclosing a self addressed and stamped envelope for Rs.5/- 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.

ABBREVIATIONS

SCs	: Scheduled Castes
STs	: Scheduled Tribes
MBCs & DCs	: Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities
BCs	: Backward Classes
OC	: Open Competition

DIPR 873/MS/90/SASI



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Candidate whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Main Written Examination conducted by the Commission on 1.11.89 and 2.11.89 for recruitment to the post of Junior Engineer (Mechanical) in P.W.D. in the Tamil Nadu Engineering Subordinate Service have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the Office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-2. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Number are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

4	5	16	23	25
41	54	56	58	65

DIPR/827/MS/90/MCS



Advertisement No. 12/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 21.5.1990 only from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for appointment against two vacancies in Class-III posts (i.e. Accounts Officer etc.) in the Tamil Nadu State Treasury and Accounts Service.

PAY: Rs. 2200-75-2800-100-4000 per mensem.

(These two vacancies are carried forward vacancies from the previous recruitment and this is the second attempt to fill up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes).

AGE: No age limit.

QUALIFICATION:

A pass in the final examination conducted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants/Cost Accountants.

Concessions in the matter of age/or qualification allowed to Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, etc. belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates".

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained free of cost from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number and with a self addressed envelope (26 × 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR. 932/MS/90/ad. bureau/3307

Tamil Arasu

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





Hon'ble Union Minister for Labour and Welfare, Thiru. Ram Vilas Paswan called on Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at his residence on 11th March 1990.

Tamil Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Trade of the Tamils

Mr. Vincent smith says: "Ancient Tamil literature and the Greek and Roman authors prove that in the first two centuries of the Christian era, the ports on the Coromandel or Chola coast enjoyed the benefits of active commerce with both East and West. The Chola fleets ... crossed the Indian Ocean to the islands of the Malaya Archipelago."

Sanskrit Civilization P. 176

The Cholas maintained diplomatic relations with the Sailendra empire whose capital was in Java in the beginning of the eleventh century. In Siam, now known as Thailand, a Tamil inscription of the 7th century has been found. It refers to the existence of a merchant guild from South India. From the first century A.D. Furnan in Indo-China was occupied by South Indians.

Angkorvat near the capital of Cambodia was a Vishnu temple, built in the Dravidian style of architecture. It is believed that the first dynasty of Champa was founded by South Indians earlier than the 2nd Century A.D. The inference is irresistible that political conquest followed the commercial intercourse.

Origin and Spread of the Tamils P.44



Socialism demands not the head alone but more especially the heart.

—ANNA

TAMIL ARASU

A monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021
Panguni - Chithirai

April 1990

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- ★ All help to the disabled
to develop talents.



THE PLATINUM JUBILEE OF QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE

THE Platinum Jubilee of Queen Mary's College was celebrated on 7th March 1990. Dr. Tamil kudimagan, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, presided over the function. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the Platinum Jubilee address.

Delivering the platinum jubilee address the Chief Minister said the State Government would support women's education, despite financial stringency. Complimenting the college which had been nurtured by eminent educationists, he said over 50 women's colleges in the State ought to emulate Queen Mary's College.

He highlighted the vital role of woman in shaping the future citizens and bringing about social transformation.

Referring to the principal's plea for a matching grant of Rs.20 lakhs if the University Grants Commission acceded to the College's request for a like sum, the Chief Minister said the States were now equal partners with the Centre in the task of nation building and his Government would consider granting an equal amount.

Quoting Maraimalai Adigalar, he said the Tamil savant had opposed child marriage and treating women as chattel. He had declared long ago that while women must be trained in housekeeping, they should never be treated as slaves.

Opening additional class rooms, Thiru. Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works said the Government had reserved 30 per cent of jobs for

women and granted property rights to them.

Presiding over the function, Dr. M. Tamilkudimagan, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, said women liberation did not mean just competition with men. It meant the status of equal partners for men and women. All social reformers had all along been pleading that evils such as dowry militating against women should be eradicated.

Earlier, Dr. P.S. Subramanian, Director of Collegiate Education welcomed the gathering. Dr. (Tmt) Nirmala Thyagarajan, Principal, presenting the platinum jubilee report, traced the growth of the college during the past 75 years. From 1969, Tamil was also made medium of instruction in quite a number of disciplines.

Thiru A.V. Sathyakumar, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department presented a report on the additional constructions for the college. Tmt. Vyjayanthimala Bali, M.P. and Thiru T.R. Balu, M.P. and Thiru N. Ganapathy, M.L.A. spoke of the college's achievement.

The Chief Minister honoured the past principals and the present incumbents. Selvi V. Uma Rani, Students Union president, proposed a vote of thanks. The students band struck pleasant notes adding vigour to the colourful function.



இயற்றலும் ஈட்டலும் காத்தலும் காத்த
வகுத்தலும் வல்ல தரசு.

(குறள்-385)

வாரி பெருக்கி வளம்படுத்து உற்றவை
ஆராய்வான் செய்க வினை.

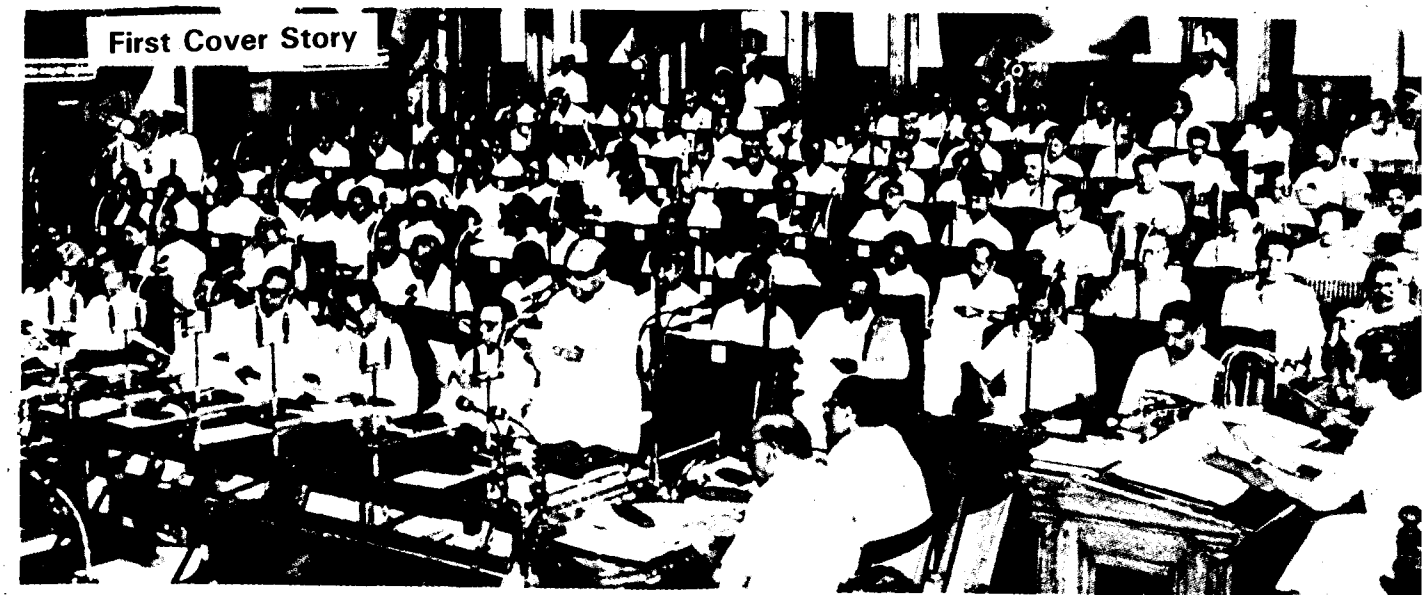
(குறள்-512)

To be able to increase wealth, to lay it up and guard
And also well to distribute it marks a royal lord.

(The Kural-385)

Who swells the revenue, spreads plenty o'er the land
Seeks out what hinders progress, his the workman's hand.

(The Kural-512)



TAMIL NADU BUDGET FOR 1990-91

Presented by

Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

Speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, presenting the Budget for 1990-91 to the Legislative Assembly on 17th March 1990.

Honourable Mr. Speaker Sir,

"Freedom we need if our travails are to end.
The thought that all are equal must reign supreme.
All must be active in many vocations.
We must learn that there is no god
other than the starving masses.
Education must most widely spread.
In the arts, there must be a renaissance.
There must be truth in speech.
The heart must never grow faint.
The fire of knowledge must smoke out
the weak who, like the toad within the stone,
have not reached out to the world beyond".

In these words which Arignar Anna, the Gandhi of the South, has given us, the medicine of humanism has been mixed in the honey of Tamil poetry. I bow towards his place of final rest and place the Revised Estimates for 1989-90 and the Budget Estimates for 1990-91 before this House for the approval of Honourable Members.

2. We are working, tirelessly and enthusiastically, to find solutions to the current social and economic problems of Tamil Nadu and to tackle its long term needs. We have brought forward various programmes, plans and laws for the purpose. We shall protect, with dedication and commitment, the majesty of this Government in the face of all obstacles and keep the lamp aflame amidst all surrounding storms.

3. There have been significant changes in the political history of India in the last year. Consequent on elections to Parliament and, following that, the elections to several State assemblies, the situation of one-party rule that obtained for many years in the Centre and in most States has yielded to one of several parties forming governments by themselves or in coalition.

4. In this environment, given the country's ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversities, only wholesome federalism with autonomy to the States can provide the appropriate approach to safeguard the unity of India, strengthen the nation, and improve the well-being of the masses. Recalling that this policy of ours was brought before this very Assembly in the Resolution on State Autonomy in 1974 by our own Government, and was adopted by it, I am greatly encouraged that today there is growing support to the demand for genuine federalism all over the country.

5. The new National Front Government at the Centre has demonstrated its support to genuine federalism by deciding to establish an Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. We trust that this Council will be endowed with adequate powers and will begin to function soon and will promote the philosophy and practice of genuine federalism.

6. The report of the Ninth Finance Commission, constituted by the previous Government at the Centre, and the decisions thereon of the Union Government have been recently placed before Parliament. The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission have caused us great disappointment. In particular, the share to States in Union Excise duties continues to be limited to 45 per cent. Moreover, the share to all States, including Tamil Nadu, has been reduced from 40 per cent to 37.575 per cent with the balance of 7.425 per cent being made available only to a few deficit States. Furthermore, a large component of plan revenue grants to the States has been distributed, in a manner that significantly benefits only a few States, by the Finance Commission itself outside the Gadgil formula which has been followed by the Planning Commission over the last several years.

7. Even before the Report of the Ninth Finance Commission was released, I had written to the Prime Minister that its recommendations will cause serious

damage to Centre-State fiscal relations and that they should be re-examined. In that letter I have suggested that the overall share for all States in Union Excise duties may be increased from 45 per cent to 50 per cent and that of this 42.5 per cent may be given to all States with the balance of 7.5 per cent being made available to the deficit States. I have reiterated this demand once again by writing to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister after the release of the Report of the Ninth Finance Commission.

Financial Position

8. Despite repeated representations, the Union Government has not extended any special assistance during the current year to meet the opening deficit of Rs. 91.36 crores at the beginning of 1989-90. However, without being discouraged, we took a number of measures as a result of which it was possible to improve resources to some extent, take up a number of new welfare schemes, provide benefits to employees, and step up the outlay on the Annual Plan.

9. Various welfare schemes included in the Election Manifesto have been implemented at a total cost of Rs. 133.40 crores in the current year. The plan expenditure in the current year of Rs. 1377 crores will be Rs. 81 crores higher than the outlay in 1988-89. Parity with Central scales of pay for 11 lakh State Government employees and improved pensionary benefits has involved a total additional cost of Rs. 430 crores. It became necessary to assume a burden of Rs. 400 crores on account of the subsidy on rice distributed through the public distribution system, the nutritious meals scheme and the free rice distribution scheme. In order to reduce this loss, at least to some extent, it became unavoidable to make certain adjustments to the issue price of rice in the public distribution system with effect from 1st March 1990. This price is low when compared to the price of rice in the neighbouring states.

10. A relieving feature—like an oasis in the desert—is that, while I had announced that our measures to plug loopholes in the previously existing excise administration were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 100 crores in the current year, I am now in a position to inform the House that the additional yield will be Rs. 134 crores.

11. Having regard to heart-rending liquor tragedies, which have continued in the last many

years and to the support being given—like the fence itself grazing the crop—to anti-social forces from unexpected quarters and taking into account the position in India as a whole, this Government has recently decided to produce low-priced liquor in the public sector. This is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 180 crores in the coming year.

12. Despite all these measures, our financial position at the end of the coming year will be less than satisfactory. It is in this background that I would request Honourable Members to consider this Budget and to offer their constructive suggestions.

Annual Plan

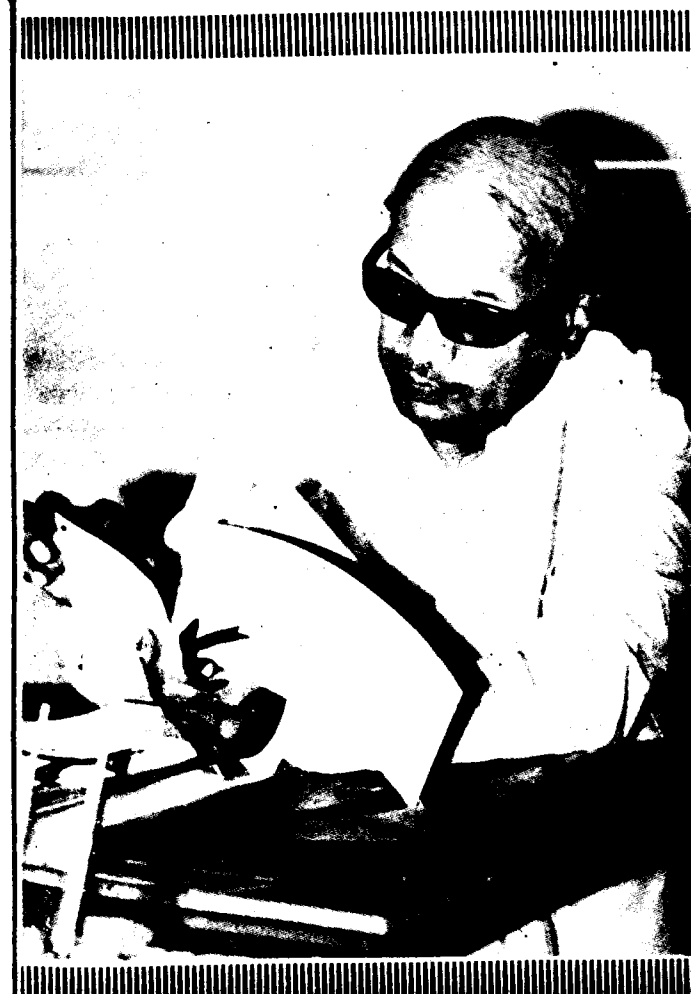
13. The Plan Outlay for the current year was fixed at Rs. 1360 crores. The actual expenditure will however exceed this figure and will be not less than Rs. 1377 crores.

14. The plan outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan period will be Rs. 6225 crores as compared to the originally approved outlay of Rs. 5750 crores. The Union Planning Commission has not so far finalised the Eighth Plan allocations for the States. In the meanwhile, they have approved an outlay of Rs. 1450 crores for the Annual Plan of Tamil Nadu in 1990-91. Since the coming year is the first year of the next Five-Year Plan, the plan outlay does not include development expenditures on plan schemes that will be completed by the end of the current year. These expenditures, which will get shifted to the non-plan account, amount to a total outlay of Rs. 150 crores. Accordingly, on a like-for-like comparison, there is an increase in outlay on plan-related schemes from Rs. 1377 crores in the current year to Rs. 1600 crores in the coming year adding the committed expenditure of Rs. 150 crores to the annual plan outlay of Rs. 1450 crores.

15. The State Planning Commission consisting of eminent experts is actively engaged in formulating the Eighth Five-Year Plan for Tamil Nadu in its final form. On the basis of current prospects of available resources we expect to provide for a total plan outlay in the range of Rs. 8500 to 9000 crores in 1990-95 which is the Eighth Plan period. In order to achieve this target, it is very necessary to strengthen our resource base and to regulate expenditures according to strict priorities.

New Welfare Schemes

16. We introduced a number of Welfare Schemes during the current year in fulfilment of the



promises made in the Election Manifesto as a result of which large numbers of people have benefited.

17. In the first eleven months of the financial year i.e. upto the end of February 1990—

* Rs. 38.12 crores have been spent on the free distribution of five kilograms of rice on five occasions to 83 lakh poor families.

* Rs. 42.25 crores have been spent for the free distribution of a saree and a dhoti to 83 lakh poor families.

* Old age pensions and pensions for the physically handicapped, widows and destitute women have been increased from Rs. 35 per month to Rs. 50 per month and ceilings on the number of pensioners have been removed. The additional expenditure on this account is Rs. 9.14 crores and 4.64 lakh persons have been benefited.

* 11338 girls from poor families have been benefited under the outstanding scheme for providing a marriage grant of Rs. 5000. The expenditure on this account is Rs. 5.59 crores.

* 97472 pregnant women have been benefited from the grant of Rs. 200 each under the Maternity Assistance Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 1.95 crores.

* 10517 bereaved poor households have been given a grant of Rs. 2000 for the resettlement of the family on the death of the bread-winner at a cost of Rs. 2.10 crores.

* The Accident Relief Scheme which provides Rs. 10000 to families of victims of fatal accidents has benefited 235 families of the working class.

* Under the scheme for assisting rickshaw pullers, auto-rickshaw drivers and taxi drivers to own their vehicles, 5287 persons have been sanctioned a total assistance of Rs. 11.26 crores. For this a capital subsidy of Rs. 88.40 lakhs and an interest subsidy of Rs. 18.30 lakhs have been given by the Government so far.

* Under the scheme of providing free education to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities up to the graduate level, 26789 students have been assisted at a cost of Rs. 79.54 lakhs.

Agriculture

18. The plan outlay on Agriculture and allied activities has been increased in the coming year to Rs. 160.29 crores from Rs. 145.98 crores in the current year.

19. Having regard to the fact that Tamil Nadu is not self-sufficient in producing rice, sustained improvement to the productivity of rice assumes the greatest importance. The Special Food Production Programme for intensive rice production will be implemented in nine districts namely, Chengai—Anna, North Arcot—Ambedkar, Thiruvannamalai—Sambu-

varayar, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai and Nellai—Kattabomman.

20. We propose to increase the supply of certified paddy seeds from the present level of 14 per cent of sown area to 20 per cent in the coming year and a provision of Rs. 8.28 crores has been included in the Budget for the purpose. In order to ensure that seeds and pesticides are easily available in the villages 100 new extension centres will be established in addition to the existing 783 centres with a provision of Rs. 35.23 lakhs.

21. We propose to take up an Integrated Agricultural Development Project at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 170 crores with assistance from the World Bank. The project will include reorganisation of agricultural extension services, improved facilities for seed production and fodder development, watershed management programmes and rural roads.

22. A dry land farming project will be taken up with assistance from DANIDA, at a cost of Rs. 6.25 crores to cover 44000 acres in Chidambaranar and Nellai—Kattabomman districts. In addition, provision has been made in the coming year to take up a new Integrated Dry Land Farming Programme throughout the State at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores. Under this project, 75,000 acres will be covered in 300 locations to an extent of 250 acres each to upgrade dry farming.

23. The Government have given a number of benefits and concessions to farmers. The procurement price of paddy has been increased by Rs. 25 per quintal from Rs. 180 to Rs. 205. In addition, the production incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal has been continued. A price increase of Rs. 30 per tonne has been allowed for sugarcane growers. Sales tax has been completely removed on 3 hp and 5 hp pumpsets used by farmers involving a revenue loss of Rs. 4 crores.

24. Government has paid Rs. 67 crores as arrears to co-operatives on account of interest relief to farmers in addition to debt relief to small farmers for an amount of Rs. 39 crores. The Government has thus assumed a total burden of Rs. 106 crores.

25. The electricity tariff has been reduced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 50 per HP for pumpsets below 5 HP last October. This has benefited 9 lakh farmers. The annual loss to the Government is Rs. 10 crores.

26. The present tariff for 7½ HP and upto 10 HP pumpsets which is Rs. 75 per HP will be

reduced to Rs. 50 per HP. The annual loss on this account will be Rs. 3 crores and about 1.5 lakh farmers will stand to benefit.

Forests

27. Forests not only yield rain but also contribute to the State's resources through different types of plantations. In order to cherish and promote forest wealth, we have decided to establish a State Forestry and Wild Life Research Institute at Coimbatore. The Institute will be affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and will undertake research besides providing training to the personnel of the Forest department.

28. A provision of Rs. 16.13 crores has been made in the Budget for the second phase of the social forestry project which is being assisted by the Swedish International Development Agency. This project will cover an extent of 35000 acres under social forestry.

29. We have prepared a detailed project report for the reafforestation of denuded forest areas in the Nilgiris and Palani hills at a cost of Rs. 120 crores. We hope to secure the clearance of the Central Government for this initiative.

Cattle Wealth

30. We have taken the pioneering step in the whole of Asia of establishing a separate University for Veterinary and Animal Sciences in Madras in the current year for improving Cattle Wealth in strength and vitality. A plan outlay of Rs. 3.91 crores has been made for the University in the coming year. Work is being expedited for developing the Namakkal Veterinary College.

31. The Budget provides Rs. 1.22 crores for the sheep development project which has been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 13.67 crores in Chengai—Anna, North Arcot—Ambedkar, Salem, Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts with assistance from the European Economic Community.

32. A cattle development project with special emphasis on fodder development is being taken up in Pudukkottai at a total cost of Rs. 4.4 crores. Ten new veterinary dispensaries will be established in the coming year.

33. We have taken up a major dairy project to cover 13 districts at a total cost of Rs. 68.19 crores with assistance from the National Dairy Development

Board. Under this project, new dairies will be established in Chengai—Anna, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts and the capacity of existing dairies will be increased. At the end of the project period, the present capacity of 12.5 lakh litres per day will be significantly stepped up to 27.6 lakh litres.

Fisheries

34. There are opportunities for developing brackish water prawn culture in 37000 acres in Tamil Nadu. In the coming year, prawn culture will be taken up in about 5000 acres. A fishing harbour will be constructed in Chinnamuttam at a cost of Rs. 6.84 crores. The landing jetty at Thondi will be commissioned from this month. A farm pond scheme is being taken up in the Cauvery delta in Thanjavur district.

35. In the current year, 3000 houses will be completed for families of fishermen and an additional 3000 houses will be completed for them in the coming year. These houses will be given free of cost to them.

Sericulture

36. Under the World Bank assisted sericulture project, which is being implemented in ten districts, additional employment for 14000 persons has been created in the current year. A provision of Rs. 3.65 crores has been made for this project in the coming year.

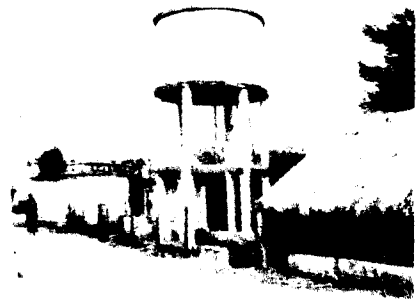
Rural Development

37. Honourable Members are well aware of the amendments to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 that were recently enacted. These amendments provide for regular elections to panchayat unions and panchayats once in five years, entrustment of specific schemes to panchayat union councils and the establishment of an Expert Committee to recommend improvements to the finances of panchayat unions and panchayats. The Expert Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Thiru A. R. Damodaran, former Member of the Legislative Council. The Committee will comprehensively study the resource base of panchayat unions and panchayats and make suitable recommendations for improving it.

38. Furthermore, under the amendments made to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, Government have now decided that panchayat unions may periodically review the implementation of schemes such as



those relating to agriculture and allied sectors, minor tank irrigation, literacy programmes, primary and secondary education, certain public health programmes, social welfare schemes, drinking water supply schemes and rural housing schemes. We trust that periodical interaction between the elected representatives of the people and concerned officials will lead to the effective implementation of such schemes.



39. There are provisions under various Budget heads to provide basic facilities in rural areas such as drinking water supply, roads, buildings for schools, health sub-centres and child welfare centres, upkeep of minor irrigation sources and the like. As recommended by the State Planning Commission we propose in the Eighth Plan to undertake detailed surveys in regard to the availability of existing facilities for meeting such basic needs so that gaps can be identified and measures undertaken to provide additional facilities at a total cost of Rs. 250 crores in a planned manner in the next five years. Rs. 50 crores will be provided for this new scheme in the coming year of which Rs. 25 crores will be allocated by Government and the balance met by panchayat unions according to their financial capacity. Panchayat Unions will have the direct responsibility to implement these schemes.

Irrigation

40. This Government has consistently given priority to irrigation projects keeping in mind the saying that there is "No world without water".

* It is proposed to take up the Adavinainarkovil reservoir scheme in the coming year in Shencottai taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 38 crores to benefit about 6000 acres.

* The Nangangiar reservoir scheme in Palani taluk will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 crores in the coming year to benefit about 6500 acres.

* The Mordhana Project will be taken up in North Arcot-Ambedkar district at a cost of Rs. 19.5 crores to benefit 7000 acres.

*The second phase of the Periyar-Vaigai Project will be continued for two more years taking up additional works at a cost of Rs. 25 crores to benefit 4000 more acres in Nilakkottai and Periyakulam taluks.

* The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 7.3 crores for the second phase of the Tank Modernisation scheme which is being implemented with assistance from the European Economic Community.

* We shall provide rupees one crore in the first phase for the construction of deep bore wells and for the modernisation of tanks in the Cauvery-Mettur project area in Thanjavur district.

* A provision of Rs. 12 crores has been made for the National Water Management Project which is being implemented at a total cost of Rs. 52.7 crores to benefit about 3.75 lakh acres in the Sathanur-Kodayar, Tambaraparani, Cumbum valley and Amaravathy basins.

41. The Standing Irrigation and Water Resources Commission was constituted in the current year under the Chairmanship of Thiru R. Tirumalai. This Commission has taken up detailed studies of old and new irrigation systems and has submitted its recommendations for improving benefits from 10 major projects in the districts of Periyar, Nellai-Kattabomman, Chidambaranar and Kanyakumari.

Power

42. Electricity is a vast source of energy that makes the world move and is based on diverse sources: thermal, hydel, nuclear, solar, wind and the waves of the ocean. This Government is keenly interested in deriving benefits from all these opportunities for power generation.

43. The plan outlay for the Power sector will be Rs. 455 crores in the coming year. Implementation is being expedited on 420 MW comprised in the first two units of the North Madras Thermal Project which was inaugurated on 1st July 1989 after overcoming the hurdles that had delayed it earlier. Negotiations will be concluded shortly with the Asian Development Bank for securing its assistance for the third unit of 210 MW. This major project will have an ultimate capacity of 2050 MW.

44. The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station which will have an additional generating capacity of 420 MW in 1991 has been allocated Rs. 135 crores for its expansion.

45. It is proposed to take up a combined cycle gas turbine project in Basin Bridge in the coming

year with a capacity of 120 MW based on Japanese assistance. We have formulated schemes to secure an additional capacity of 300 MW from natural gas available in the Cauvery basin.

46. We have been urging the Centre to take up the Neyveli fourth mine-cut project utilising lignite reserves at Jayankondan in Tiruchirappalli district.

47. The plan outlay in the coming year in the Power sector includes a provision of Rs. 155 crores for transmission and distribution. This will enable new connections to 40000 pumpsets and 40000 huts in the coming year.

48. The North Madras Thermal Station has been linked to the Kalinga Coal Mines. The coal has to be brought by a Rail-cum-Sea route. The new Satellite Port towards the north of Madras at Ennore has become a necessity. The Madras Port Trust has prepared a detailed project for Rs. 288 crores for this port. We have urged the Centre to accord immediate sanction for this project.

Industries

49. Our Government is firmly committed to the widespread industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. The Governor's address to the last session of the Assembly had outlined the important steps that have been taken to promote this objective.

50. Along with steps to promote industrial growth in the joint and private sectors we have undertaken appropriate measures to streamline and improve the functioning of public sector enterprises under the State Government.

51. The Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Corporation (TAMIN), which was suffering from poor returns and maladministration, has been set right and is expected to make a profit of Rs. 4 crores in the current year. It also has plans to set up a new granite tile plant at an investment of Rs. 4.35 crores.

52. The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited which had accumulated a loss of Rs. 49.95 crores, on account of running at a loss until the end of 1988-89, is expected to make a net profit of about Rs. 28 crores in the current year. This is a significant achievement.

53. We have urged the Centre to locate the VCP/VCR project and the Colour Cine Film Project of the Hindustan Photo Films in Tamil Nadu and to convert the rolling mill in the Salem Steel Plant into a fully integrated steel mill complex.

54. We have also made out a strong case for the Southern Gas Grid to enable the establishment of a variety of petro-chemical investments in the State.

55. We are pursuing Central clearance for an export-oriented Naphtha Cracker Unit at Manali at an estimated investment of Rs. 1800 crores. We have requested early clearance for the National Aromatics Project at Manali. This will involve a large investment of about Rs. 1356 crores. These major investments will lead to a number of downstream industrial units and generate significant additional employment and revenues to the State.

56. Full waiver of the sales tax dues for a period of five years up to a ceiling of the total capital investment will be extended to industries established in the three SIPCOT complexes at Cuddalore, Pudukkottai, Manamadurai and in a few most backward taluks among the 105 backward taluks already announced. Details of this scheme will be announced while moving the Demand for Industries.

Development of Small Scale Industries

57. I have had detailed discussions with industrialists in the small scale sector in January. Having considered the suggestions received from them, I wish to announce certain decisions to benefit small scale industries.

58. Small scale units also have to obtain clearance from the Pollution Control Board from the environmental angle. It was represented that this results in delays besides burdening them with the surcharge due for the purpose. In order to remedy this, we have decided to exempt 60 small scale industries from pollution control in addition to the 40 industries which are already exempt.

59. It was represented that there is delay in implementing the sales tax deferral scheme which is intended to stimulate new small scale units. To remedy this difficulty, powers will henceforth be given to commercial tax officials at the district level to sanction sales tax deferral.

60. Permissions are required at present from several departments in order to start new small scale units. In order to eliminate the delay involved, we have decided that, hereafter, all necessary permissions will be made available within 30 days.

61. We have already issued orders that stamp duty will be completely exempted in respect of sale of plots to small scale units in industrial growth centres.

Environment

62. This Government stands committed to take all necessary measures to protect the environment. People have been greatly affected by the long pending problem of effluents discharged by tanneries. We have been able to make a breakthrough towards solving this problem. Common effluent treatment plants at a total cost of Rs. 15.76 crores will be established at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Pernambut, Ranipet, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli. The Centre and this Government will each contribute Rs. 3.69 crores as grants for this scheme.

63. A grant-cum-loan scheme will be implemented with the assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to provide water seal latrines in place of dry latrines to benefit 1.07 lakh families in 21 municipalities at a total cost of Rs. 29 crores.

64. On the basis of the recommendations given by a team of British experts, on the removal of pollution in Cooum, Adyar and other waterways in Madras City an integrated Scheme will be taken up to clean these waterways.

Handlooms

65. An amount of Rs. 26.38 crores has been given as rebate in the current year to Co-optex and to primary weavers' co-operative societies. The usual rebate of 20 per cent has also been extended to 90 days in the current year and to meet this a provision of Rs. 27 crores has been made in the coming year. In order to benefit weavers, the rebate scheme will be streamlined. The scheme for the modernisation of handlooms will be taken up in the coming year at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

66. The State Handloom Advisory Council has been constituted in the current year. There are 1.48 lakhs handloom weavers covered under the Handloom Weavers' savings and security scheme. At present, this scheme provides for an amount of Rs. 3000 by way of insurance cover to weavers and this amount will be increased to Rs. 10000 in the coming year at an additional annual cost of Rs. 30.45 lakhs.

67. In the coming year, 2000 houses with provision for locating looms will be taken up for weavers at a cost of Rs. 5 crores with assistance from HUDCO. The Powerlooms Registration Fund will be activated with a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for establishing two powerloom service centres.

68. There are at present 18 co-operative spinning mills in the State. In 1988-89, all excepting one of them were running at a loss. After this Government took office, all but two of them are working in the current year at a profit. However, it is necessary to tackle the problems resulting from their accumulated losses and to modernise them. We propose to take up a scheme for the comprehensive modernisation of 12 spinning mills at a total cost of Rs. 31 crores with assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India.



Roads—Transport

69. People in our villages had to walk in the mud and slush of rural roads while envying the long and broad highways that linked the cities and towns. In order to give them also good facilities for transportation, this Government took up even in 1972, when it was in power, a scheme to provide good link roads to villages with a population of 1500 and above in the first phase. This scheme, which got slowed down in the last few years, will be completed in 1990-91. In continuation of this, we propose to cover all villages with a population of more than 1000 with link roads in the next stage and a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for this purpose in the coming year. Apart from this, a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for a new scheme to improve panchayat union roads.

70. A provision of Rs. 12.91 crores has been made for road works in municipal areas under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project.

71. The first phase of the East Coast road from Madras to Cuddalore is being taken up at a cost of Rs. 53 crores for which a provision of Rs. 5.2 crores has been made in the coming year.

72. A new scheme for constructing 100 small bridges in various locations is being taken up at a cost of Rs. 5 crores.

73. In Madras City, new road improvement works at a total cost of Rs. 27.71 crores will be implemented in order to ease traffic congestion. A detailed study has been taken up to tackle traffic problems in the City and to prevent their aggravation in the future.

74. I wish to underline that the total outlay on roads has been stepped up from Rs. 146 crores in the current year to Rs. 187 crores in the Budget for 1990-91. The provision for maintenance of existing roads has been increased from Rs. 62.65 crores in the current year to Rs. 80.27 crores in the coming year.

75. I had written to the Minister for Railways urging adequate financial allocations for the Mass Rapid Transit System in Madras and the Karur—Dindigul broad gauge railway line. The Railway Budget indicates that the allocation for the M.R.T.S. has been stepped up from Rs. 9.80 crores in the current year to Rs. 14 crores in the coming year. The allocation for the Karur—Dindigul broad gauge railway line has also been stepped up from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 13 crores. While increases in allocations have been made to an extent for these two schemes, in response to our request, we shall continue to press the Centre for their early completion.

76. Efforts are proposed to be taken soon to start a pleasure boat service (hover craft/SES ferry) along the coast from Madras to Cuddalore.

Education

77. Education has been given the highest priority with a total provision of Rs. 1050 crores in the coming year. Although one hundred per cent enrolment has been achieved in our State in the 6-11 age group, there are still 439 habitations each with a population of more than 500 without access to a primary school within one kilometre. New single teacher primary schools will be started in all these habitations in the coming year. The enrolment ratio in the age group 11-14 years has reached about 80 per cent in our State but the number of teachers and facilities in higher elementary schools are not adequate. We have therefore provided for the appointment of an additional 1200 secondary grade teachers in the coming year. These teachers will initially be appointed on a consolidated pay of Rs. 800 per month and will be appointed on regular scales of pay after a period of two years.

78. We are taking up a special drive to enrol and retain girl children in schools having regard to the fact that 1990 has been declared as the year of the girl-child. The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 3 crores for maintenance and special repairs to primary school buildings. With the objective of upgrading teacher training, District Institutes of Education and Training will be established in the remaining 7 districts. A new Directorate will be set up to co-ordinate proper training for teachers and ensure effective supervision of training programmes.

79. A provision of Rs. 3.24 crores has been made for upgrading Industrial Training Institutes. Under this programme, three such Institutes will be established for women at Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and the facilities in other Industrial Training Institutes will be improved.

80. In 1989-90 this Government has implemented the University Grants Commission's scales of pay to benefit 16000 college teachers at a cost of Rs. 57.38 crores. The AICTE scales benefiting more than 4000 engineering college and polytechnic teachers have also been implemented at a cost of Rs. 19.45 crores.

81. I have great pleasure in announcing that a new University will be established in Tirumelveli with which colleges to the south of Madurai will be affiliated and that it will be named as the "Manonmaniam Sundaranar University" in memory of the great scholar who gave us the Tamil Thai Vazhthu beginning with "தீராகுடி கட்டுத்தே".

Tamil Development and Culture

82. As indicated in the last Budget speech, the Tamil etymological dictionary project ("Avara Mudali") which was initiated by the D.M.K. Government, but had been subsequently suspended, has been renewed and the work relating to the vowels has now been completed.

83. The scheme for bringing out the history of Tamil Nadu was also begun by this Government but had been discontinued later. This has also been revived in the current year and the volume on the later Pandyas and the Pallavas has gone to print.

84. Natrinai, Paripaadal and Kamba Ramayanam are being translated into English in verse form.

85. Efforts will be taken in the coming year, in collaboration with the National Oceanographic

Institute at Goa, to take up a three year project for marine archaeology off the Poompuhar coast to learn more about the culture and history of the Tamils.

86. As pointed out in the Election Manifesto, although Tamil speaking persons are spread in many parts of the world they do not have adequate opportunities for learning Tamil. In order to fulfil their felt need, we propose to bring out, with the co-operation of experts in the language, text books in Tamil, elementary Tamil dictionaries and easy Tamil Grammars. We propose to strengthen our ancient language so that it is responsive to the growing needs of the social and technical sciences. We propose to bring out world classics in Tamil at inexpensive prices. We wish to use the Valluvar Kottam at Madras as a centre to propagate Tamil literature, arts, tradition and culture. In order to advise and help Government on all these matters, a Committee of Experts on Tamil will be set up.

87. I have very great pleasure in announcing that, in fulfilment of our longstanding dream, a commanding statue—133 feet high—symbolising the chapters of the Thirukkural will be put up for Valluvar, who gave a secular scripture to humanity, at Kanyakumari cape where the maiden sits in daily penance along the blue sea.

Centenary celebrations of Pavendar and Ambedkar.

88. “இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் உயிருக்கு நேர் என முரசு கொட்டி — பூட்டிய இருப்புக் கூட்டின் கதவு திறந்து சிறுத்தையே வெளியில் வா என இளைய தலைமுறைக்கு அழைப்பு விடுத்து



Handwritten signature and date: 29/9/90

—எழுச்சியுற்ற பெண்கள் இந்த நாட்டின் கண்கள் என மகளிர் மாண்புரைத்து — காண்ப தெல்லாம் தொழிலாளி செய்தான் அவன் காணத் தகுந்தது வறுமையா? எனப் பொங்கி யெழுந்து — புதியதோர் உலகு செய்வோம் எனப் புரட்சிக்குரல் ஒலித்து ”

These are the clarion calls of Pavendhar Bharathidasan who strode amidst us like a lion. His Centenary coincides with this year. Similarly, this year is also the Centenary Year of Dr. Ambedkar—political genius, great scholar and one who spearheaded the movement to break the enslaving shackles of the suppressed and the depressed. Honourable Members will be pleased to know that our Government will fittingly celebrate the Centenary of these two savants so as to give practical shape to their ideas.

Health

89. We have established a net work of 9946 centres throughout the State for rural health care with one primary health centre for a population of 30000 and one sub-centre for a population of 5000. Provisions have been included in the Budget to ensure that these health centres are fully staffed with doctors and other personnel and are provided basic facilities such as buildings and equipment.

90. With World Bank assistance, we have been implementing a family welfare project in Madras City. This will be extended to cover all urban areas in Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs. 60.71 crores to provide family welfare and health care to the urban slum population.

91. Honourable Members are aware of the Government's decision to establish a Centre of Excellence for medical research and education in the Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute (TAMARAI). A master plan for Rs. 115 crores has been prepared for this purpose and it will be implemented in phases.

92. The Committee under Dr. B. Ramamurthi for Medical Education and Health Facilities has given its report which contains many important recommendations. I wish to mention a few decisions which have been taken on this report. We have decided to create facilities for continuing medical education to practising doctors and to provide them facilities to acquaint themselves with advances in the medical field in foreign countries.

93. A separate Committee has been set up to examine the working of blood banks and steps have

been taken in the meanwhile to improve their functioning.

94. A scheme for cataract operations is being implemented in four districts. Various schemes in the health sector will be implemented in an integrated fashion for slum dwellers in urban areas.

95. We have also accepted the recommendation that all medical and health programmes at the district level should be implemented in a co-ordinated and effective manner under a single Joint Director. This will be implemented in the coming year. New schemes have been included in the coming year to upgrade the facilities in district head-quarters hospitals and in taluk hospitals on the basis of the recommendations of this committee.

96. A new scheme for accident and emergency services in the Madras City at a cost of Rs. 5.56 crores will be implemented based on the recommendations of the Dr. M. Natarajan Committee.

97. The students of the Mohan Kumaraman-galam Medical College at Salem are presently allotted to different Medical Colleges in the State. Representations have been received to shift the college to Salem. Accepting this request, steps will be taken to admit the next batch of students at Salem from the coming academic year.

Drinking Water Supply

98. The Government is actively involved in the provision of drinking water which is a basic need. In the beginning of 1989-90, there were 10323 habitations without drinking water facilities of which we have been able to cover 5905 habitations in the current year. The balance, 4418 habitations will be provided with drinking water facilities by the end of May 1990. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for this purpose in the Budget.

99. I have reviewed in detail the progress in the Telugu Ganga Project with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He has assured us that all steps will be taken to ensure that 12 tmc of water from this project is provided to Madras City early in 1993. In the current year, we have paid Rs. 45 crores to the Andhra Pradesh Government as our share and the Budget provides for a further sum of Rs. 45 crores to be paid in the coming year. We have also approached the World Bank, HUDCO and other funding agencies for a Rs. 505 crores project to distribute the water from the Telugu Ganga Project within Madras City.

100. In order to provide relief in the interim the Budget also provides for Rs. 30 crores to the Metro Water Board for tapping underground water in well fields in the north of the City.

101. Drinking water facilities for towns outside Madras City are being implemented through the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project which is assisted by the World Bank. An official delegation under the Chief Secretary had recently been to the United States and has held discussions for restructuring the scheme. As a result, this scheme will be implemented at a total cost of Rs. 300 crores. It will provide water supply, as originally envisaged, to Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem and will cover in its modified form, six additional towns, namely, Pollachi, Manapparai, Sankaranainarkovil, Pudukkottai, Thiruvannamalai and Kanchipuram.

Housing

102. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has completed 18800 houses in the current year at a total cost of Rs. 97 crores. The Board will be taking up 20800 houses at a cost of Rs. 117 crores in the coming year.

103. We have provided for a major expansion in the activities of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in the coming year. The Board constructs 1000 tenements in Madras City every year. In the coming year construction of 12000 multistoreyed tenements will be taken up for the benefit of slum dwellers. This will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 50 crores with assistance from HUDCO. The slum improvement programme will be continued in order to benefit 32000 families in the coming year.

104. The Central Government is providing assistance for a new “Shelter Upgradation Programme” which will finance improvements to houses at a cost of Rs. 4000 per family including a subsidy of Rs. 1000. One lakh houses will be covered in urban areas under this scheme in the coming year.

Urban Development

105. In comparison with rural areas, cities may appear at first glance to be dazzling but it is easy to recognize that they too are beset by a thousand problems. In order to tackle various civic problems, the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project is being implemented with assistance from the World Bank with an outlay of Rs. 632.55 crores. It covers Madras and nine other towns namely, Salem, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Erode, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tiruppur and Vellore along with their urban

agglomerations. It is proposed to spend Rs. 90.45 crores for this project in the coming year. Under this project, 20000 families will benefit from slum improvement and 11000 sites with services will be provided.

106. A major road over-bridge in Royapuram at a cost of Rs. 13.2 crores to ease the traffic congestion in North Madras will be taken up.

107. It is necessary to take up small and medium projects to upgrade the level of civic services in a number of municipalities in the State. This will be done through the Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation which will fund projects and programmes in municipalities. The Town and Country Planning Fund is being strengthened by converting Rs. 30 crores of long-term loans outstanding to the Government as an equity grant. This will enable the Fund to finance a variety of improvements in smaller municipalities and towns.

Nutrition

108. The Nutritious Meals Scheme which benefits 85 lakh children has been strengthened with the provision of one egg every fortnight and the inclusion of Vitamin 'A' drops. An expenditure of Rs. 173 crores was incurred on this scheme in the current year and a provision of Rs. 195 crores has been made for it in the coming year.

109. The Nutritious Meals Scheme covers only children above the age of 2. The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which is being implemented in separate centres in 10 districts covers children between the age of 6 months and 3 years. We propose to implement a new scheme which will integrate these two programmes and will provide nutrition supplements to children in the six months to 3 years age group and nutritious meals to children between 3 years and 6 years. This scheme will be implemented with assistance from the World Bank at an additional cost of Rs. 350 crores in the next five years.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

110. Our Government is making continued efforts to promote the social and educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing them with various facilities and incentives for education and employment.

111. The Budget contains a provision of Rs. 90.53 crores for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. Forty new hostels will be opened for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The allocation for house-sites for Scheduled Castes has been increased to Rs. 2.5 crores in the coming year and will enable the distribution of 40000 free house-sites to them.

112. 25 crores of Rupees has been provided for the special scheme to benefit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with training, subsidies for small production units. This will benefit about one lakh persons.

113. 42000 concrete houses will be provided free in the current year to Adi-Dravidar households under the massive programme for this purpose. We plan to provide 47000 free houses at a cost of Rs. 56 crores in the coming year.

Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities

114. Honourable Members are well aware of the changes made by the Government in the reservation policy in order to provide a special reservation of 20 per cent in educational and employment opportunities for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. I am happy to report that the new policy has yielded very good results. In the admissions made to medical colleges in 1989, 187 candidates belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities were selected as compared to 68 candidates in the previous year. In engineering colleges, 685 candidates belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities were selected in 1989 as compared to only 354 in the previous year. The separate Directorate for the welfare of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, which was established in the current year, is engaged in the formulation and implementation of a number of schemes for their benefit.

115. We have significantly increased the total provision for the Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities to Rs. 30.70 crores in the coming year. This is appreciably higher than Rs. 19.57 crores provided in 1989-90. 50 new hostels will be opened in the coming year. Due preference will be given in these hostels for students from Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. 40 new hostel buildings will be constructed at a total cost of Rs. 4 crores.

116. A provision of Rs. 1 crore is being made as the first step to acquire house sites for the

benefit of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.

Protection of Minorities and their Welfare.

117. With a view to safeguard the interest of religious and linguistic minorities, this Government has established a State Minorities Commission with Thiru Abdul Jabbar as Chairman and Prof. Marianallu as Vice-Chairman. Adi Dravidas converted to Christianity have been given all concessions available to Backward Classes by this Government in 1975. Their request to be considered as Scheduled Castes has been recommended by the Government to the Centre.

118. With the introduction of direct flights from Madras for Haj Pilgrims, the need for transit facilities at Madras is being increasingly felt. A Haj Pilgrims Centre will be established at Madras for the convenience of these pilgrims.

Employment

119. Among all the States in India, Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in the implementation of the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam. In the current year 847 lakh mandays have been created at a cost of Rs. 186.49 crores under the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam. Two lakh persons have been assisted through self employment opportunities under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

120. In the last Budget speech, I had announced a new employment programme for educated youth in rural areas. Under this scheme, 25,000 Makkal Nala Paniyalargal with education up to the 10th standard have been selected and have commenced training. They consist of equal numbers of men and women. They will be given an honorarium of Rs. 200 per month and will be engaged in a variety of welfare activities in the villages.



121. Ten thousand Makkal Nala Paniyalargal who have passed the plus two stage, will be appointed in Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats under a similar scheme in the coming year. They will be given an honorarium of Rs. 400 per month. Fifty per cent of them will be women.

Women's Welfare

122. Our Government has taken several significant steps in the current year for the welfare and renaissance of women. These include the reservation of 30 per cent of employment opportunities under Government, local bodies and public sector undertakings, reservation of 30 per cent of seats for women in local bodies, the provision of equal property rights for female children under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, free education up to graduate level for girls from poor and low-income families, the marriage grant of Rs. 5000, the maternity assistance scheme, the scheme for encouraging intercaste marriages and the scheme to encourage the remarriage of widows.

123. We have also taken up an integrated project for women's development by providing employment in agriculture, sericulture and small enterprises with assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development at a cost of Rs. 45.8 crores. Forty thousand women in Salem, Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts will be provided with employment opportunities under this scheme in the next five years. Based on the experience in this project we shall extend it to more districts in future years.

124. At this juncture I am deeply grieved to refer to a horrible practice and to announce that Government will take stern action to put it down. We are celebrating 1990 as the year of the girl child. In Tamil Nadu, where we glorify the mother, there are reports that in certain districts female infants are put to death. I wish to inform the House that the Government will take stern and prompt measures to punish all those who are guilty of such offences as well as those who aid and abet them. Further, the Government will make arrangements for the safe upbringing of girl children.

LABOUR WELFARE

125. It has been the endeavour of the Government to take all steps for the welfare of labour. Nine closed textile mills have been reopened in the last year. Proposals had been sent to the previous Government at the Centre to take over the manage-

ment of six closed textile mills. The revival of four of these mills is under the consideration of the Bureau for Industrial and Financial Re-construction. It is our hope that for the balance two mills, the Centre will obtain detailed survey reports and take an early decision on our proposals. It will be our effort to expedite an early decision in these cases.

126. The Metal Box Company which was closed has been reopened. Negotiations have been held on reopening the Standard Motor Works, which has been beset with problems. These negotiations have been completed satisfactorily and the unit is to reopen on 1st June 1990.

127. The deep concern of this Government for the welfare of labour is reflected in the financial support of Rs. 63.91 lakhs, extended to 16957 workers of the closed mills.

128. The minimum wages of unorganised labour in agriculture and allied sectors, Beedi Industry, Handlooms, and Private Nursing Homes have been notified in the current year. Detailed negotiations were held and harmonious industrial relations were established in the Cinema Industry keeping the interests of labour in mind.

Benefits to Employees

129. As promised in the last Budget speech the Government has implemented the Central scales of pay for State Government employees. Several representations regarding the new scales of pay have been examined and final orders have been expeditiously issued. In the case of a number of categories of employees, these have led to further liberalisation.

130. Government employees have strongly represented that provision should be made for selection grade and special grade scales of pay. The scheme of selection grade and special grade was first introduced by this Government in 1970. Although these grades do not exist under the Central scales, we have sympathetically examined the representations of Government employees and have now decided to revive selection and special grades with a view to benefit employees at senior levels. This will involve an additional cost of Rs. 10 crores per annum and will be applicable to all categories of employees with scales of pay below scales with a starting pay of Rs. 2,500.

131. Teachers in service and retired teachers receiving pension, of aided schools have represented for a long time that they should also be given a medical allowance of Rs. 15 per month. We have decided to accept this representation and to extend the benefit to them with effect from 1st April 1990. This measure will benefit 1.25 lakhs teachers and teacher pensioners at a cost of Rs. 2.25 crores per annum.

Nationalization of Bus Transport

132. The DMK Government, enacted in 1973 the Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages Acquisition Act to undertake the nationalisation of private bus transport district wise in phases. As a first step on Pongal day in 1973 private bus transport in the Nilgiris district was nationalised. This Bus Nationalisation Act was contested in writ petitions going up to the Supreme Court. Ultimately on 31st October 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the Bus Nationalisation Act brought into force by the DMK Government. No action was taken following this judgement in the intervening years. Further, several changes were made to render toothless the Bus Nationalisation Act enacted by the DMK Government in 1973.

133. After the DMK Government assumed charge again, the State Cabinet in its meeting on 29th June 1989 decided that following the Supreme Court's judgement the Bus Nationalisation Act may once again be implemented, starting from a district with the smallest number of private buses and that the nationalisation process may be extended in phases to other districts in the ascending order of the number of buses. The entire process of nationalisation is to be completed in a period of ten years. An ordinance to carry out these decisions was sent to the Centre for prior approval on 28th July 1989. Since the requisite prior concurrence from the Centre has not yet been received, it has not been possible to have an ordinance promulgated. Hence in accordance with the Cabinet decision of 29th June 1989, it is proposed to bring forth necessary legislation in the current session of the Legislature.

Administrative Reforms

134. Bifurcation of districts and taluks to facilitate better administration is not possible in view of the ban until the completion of the ongoing census. Even so, as an interim measure, we shall ensure that in certain districts two District Revenue Officers and Two Project Officers for the District Rural Development Agency are posted to ensure better administration.

135. As announced in the Governor's address a Bill on the lines of the Lok Pal Bill recently introduced in Parliament will be brought in this session of the House to provide for enquiry into allegations of misconduct against persons holding public office, including the Chief Minister and the Ministers.

Land Reforms

136. This Government introduced and implemented a new law to fix the ceiling of land at 15 standard acres in 1971. Following this, 4051 acres of land in Vadapathimangalam area of Thanjavur District were taken over and given to the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation. This Corporation was wound up subsequently as it did not function well. Thereafter, these cultivable lands were left waste. Subsequently in 1988 some efforts were made to distribute these lands at a market price of Rs. 10000 per acre with financial assistance from banks. This Government has now reduced the price to Rs. 3600 per acre. Title for 3651 acres, being the cultivable area out of the total extent, will be given to 4803 landless poor Adi Dravidars and Backward Classes belonging to this area in April.

137. Our election manifesto promised the enactment of Benami Land Abolition Act to take over and distribute to landless agricultural labourers, the surplus lands from the benami land owners who had retained this surplus in contravention of the land ceiling legislation enacted during Perunthalaivar Kamaraj's Government and our Government. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Land Ceiling) Act, 1961 which is the first legislation that prescribed a land ceiling of 30 standard acres came into force from 6th April 1960. It has come to the notice of the Government that many landlords who would have been attracted by the land ceiling had transferred their surplus lands to Trusts and individuals in the two years prior to legislation in anticipation of the Ceiling Act but in fact continue to enjoy these lands. In this situation, it is proposed to reopen all the benami transfers between 1st January 1958 to 6th April 1960 and declare them as invalid according to law. These lands will be taken over by the Government and redistributed to the landless poor. We have decided to bring legislation to this effect in the current session of the House.

Budget Estimates

138. At the time of forulating the Budget for 1989-90, the overall deficit at the end of the year

was estimated at Rs. 325.07 crores. On the basis of the Revised Estimates, which have been presented now, revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 4044.24 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 4562.80 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 518.56 crores. Taking note of the net effect of the capital account and other accounts, the overall deficit at the end of the current year is estimated at Rs. 160.74 crores. Thus, on account of the efforts announced in the Budget Speech and other measures for resource mobilisation, the closing deficit for the current year will be reduced from Rs. 325.07 crores to Rs. 160.74 crores. This is the result of the efforts of this Government to mobilise additional resources, improve the collection of taxes and to bring about economy in expenditure.

139. According to the Budget Estimates for 1990-91, revenue receipts have been placed at Rs. 4397.46 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 4814.09 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 416.63 crores. Taking into account the net effect of other accounts, the overall deficit from transactions in 1990-91 is estimated at Rs. 349.36 crores. This, along with the closing deficit of Rs. 160.74 crores at the end of the current year, is estimated to result in an overall total deficit of Rs. 510.10 crores at the end of 1990-91. Following the recent decisions relating to Prohibition policy and excise duties, we expect an additional revenue of Rs. 180 crores. This will reduce the total deficit to Rs. 330.10 crores. We have to find measures to deal with this deficit which remains.

140. In my recent discussions with the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission, I had stressed the need for enhanced central assistance and a greater share of market borrowings to both the State Government and State Enterprises in the coming year. We hope that at least in the coming year, the Centre would introduce the consignment tax to improve the resources base of the States. Some buoyancy in the share of central taxes can also be anticipated. We shall ensure that tax collection is undertaken efficiently and wasteful expenditure is contained. While such efforts will help to contain the deficit, the large anticipated closing deficit in the coming year is a cause for concern. We cannot but take measures to bridge this deficit.

141. While undertaking measures to mobilise resources, it has always been our policy to ensure that we do not burden the poor and also provide relief to the extent possible. We have also decided

to introduce reforms in the sales tax administration to benefit lakhs of traders.

Taxes

142. In the sales tax structure in force in Tamil Nadu, 193 commodities are subject to single point sales tax while all other taxable commodities are subject to multi-point taxation of 5 per cent at each stage. Traders are in favour of single-point levies and, in recognition of this, our Government has also been shifting specific commodities from multi-point to single-point from time to time.

143. We have now decided to implement a fundamental reform to the sales tax structure. In future, all commodities will be subjected only to single-point taxation and multi-point levy system will be entirely abolished. In as much as tax is generally levied at present at two stages on commodities subjected to the multi-point levy, such commodities have to bear an overall tax burden of 10 per cent. In future, residuary commodities, i.e. commodities other than those which are subject to single-point levies or are tax-exempt, will bear only a single-point levy of 8 per cent. The exemption from multi-point levy that is now available for annual total turnover up to Rs. one lakh will be continued for such residuary items. These changes will reduce the tax burden for consumers as well as hardship to traders.

144. No concessions are at present available to manufacturers of goods subject to multi-point levies in respect of purchase of raw materials. As part of the transition to the single-point system for all commodities, concessional rate of tax will be provided in such cases.

145. In respect of certain specific commodities, which are now subject to multi-point levies, single-point rates are being modified as follows:

Serial number.	Item.	Rate of Tax. (PER CENT)
1	Aluminium Utensils	4
2	Brass and Copper Utensils ..	5
Serial number.	Item.	Rate of Tax. (PER CENT)
3	Bakery products sold under brand name or not, which are not registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act.	5
4	Articles of Gold and Silver including jewellery.	4

5 Foot Wear sold under brand name or not, which are not registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. 5

6 Cardamom - - - 3

146. Tax concessions will be given for the following commodities:—

* Sugar-cane which is directly consumed and 10 specific country drugs will be totally exempted from sales tax. The country drugs involved are:—

1. வாய் விளங்கம்
Piper cubebalinn
2. பூழாங் கிழங்கு
Kaempferia — Galanga
3. நெருஞ்சி
Tribulus — Terrestriuslinn
4. தாதிரிப்பூ
Woodfordia — Fruiticosa Kura
5. அதிவிடயம்
Aconitum — Hterrophylumwall
6. மாச்சக்காய்
Quercus Infectoria Oliv
7. மதனகாமப்பூ
Magnolia — Fuscata Andr
8. வெள்ளி லோத்திரம்
Somolocis Racemosa Roxb
9. நிலவாகை
Indigofera — Tinctoria Linn
10. சாரணவேர்
Boerhaavia Diffusa Linn

* In the case of products which enter into essential consumption, namely, chillies, tamarind, pepper, jaggery, turmeric, coriander, jeera and soapnut, the sales tax rate will be reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.

* The present rate of tax of 8 per cent on tyres and tubes for animal drawn vehicles will be reduced to 4 per cent.

* The present rate of tax of 9 per cent on tractor spare parts will be reduced to 4 per cent.

* The present rate of tax of 8 per cent for hand-pumps will be reduced to 4 per cent.

* The present rate of tax of 8 per cent on bricks will be reduced to 4 per cent and the present rate of tax of 5 per cent on ordinary tiles will be reduced to 4 per cent.

* The rate of tax of 5 per cent on rubberised coir products will be reduced to 4 per cent.

147. At present copra bears a tax rate of 3 per cent while coconuts sold to oil millers are subject to a tax rate of 5 per cent. Both these items will bear a tax rate of 4 per cent in the future. The tax exemption for coconuts that are directly consumed will be continued.

148. We have decided to increase sales taxes to a limited extent in respect of a few commodities having regard to the tax rates prevalent in neighbouring States and with a view to raise resources without affecting the common man. These changes are as follows:

* The purchase tax on petroleum products will be increased from 4 per cent at present to 5 per cent. This will not affect the consumers of these products in our State. There is no change in the sales tax applicable to petrol or diesel.

* The rate of tax on wheat products, such as atta, rava, maida and sooji, will be increased from 2 per cent to 4 per cent. Wheat will continue to be exempted from sales tax.

* The rate of tax on cotton waste, which is used primarily for making mattresses and on cotton yarn waste utilised usually for cleaning machinery, will be increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

* Raw hides and skins are subject, at present, to a tax rate of 2 per cent while dressed hides and skins bear a tax of only one per cent. This has led to certain difficulties and disputes. In order to rationalise the position, 2 per cent tax will be levied on both the categories of hides and skins.

* Low priced country liquor, which is a new item, will bear a single point tax of 25 per cent.

* The rate of tax on electronic teleprinters and its parts will be reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. All other electronic items will bear a uniform tax rate of 4 per cent. Similarly, television sets will also bear a tax rate of 4 per cent.

149. In the last session of the Assembly several members expressed concern regarding the resource position of corporations, municipalities and town panchayats and pointed out that it was necessary and urgent to find ways and means to remedy the situation. With this objective in view, we

propose to increase the surcharge on sales tax to a limited extent. The present surcharge of 10 per cent which is being levied within the limits of Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and in special grade municipalities will be increased to 12 per cent. The surcharge of 8 per cent being levied in other municipalities, town panchayats and townships will be increased to 10 per cent. There will be no increase in the surcharge of 8 per cent that is applicable to panchayat areas.

Until now, Government have been appropriating the revenues from the surcharge collected in Corporation areas other than the Madras Corporation and from areas in municipalities, townships and town panchayats. Henceforth, 20 per cent of the surcharge collected in these locations will be given to them as grants on a population basis.

150. As far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, the present surcharge of 10 per cent will be increased to 15 per cent. At present, 32.5 per cent of the realisation from the surcharge is being given to the Madras Corporation. This share will be increased to 50 per cent. As a result of these changes, we have made it possible for the Madras Corporation to benefit from an additional amount of Rs. 12.5 crores in the coming year.

151. The additional sales tax is at present 2 per cent on taxable turnover exceeding Rs. one crore. There will be no change in this up to a taxable turnover of Rs. 5 crores. The rate of additional sales tax will be increased to 2.25 per cent for taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 5 crores up to Rs. 10 crores and to 2.5 per cent for taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 10 crores. I may point out that these increases will not affect consumers and will only apply to a few large assesseees.

152. As announced in our Election Manifesto, we have already established the Traders' Welfare Board. We propose to bring forward certain changes in order to provide relief to small traders from the difficulties involved in sales tax procedures. For assesseees with a total turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs and below a deemed assessment procedure will be followed subject to certain conditions. Assesseees who come under this limit need not furnish detailed accounts and sales tax authorities will accept the estimates for tax due furnished by such assesseees without further examination. Only 5 to 10 per cent of the cases will be taken up for detailed examination on a random sample basis to ascertain the correct position. It has been estimated that 40,000 traders will be benefited by this measure.

I trust that the trading community will welcome this new procedure and will give their wholehearted support to Government in implementing it.

153. Stamp duty is payable on transfers of property that take place in Tamil Nadu. In order to evade this, some persons register transactions relating to properties in Tamil Nadu in other States and pay the stamp duty in those States. In order to plug this, we propose to bring forward an amendment to the Indian Stamp Act in this session of the Assembly. Under this amendment, if property transactions in Tamil Nadu registered in other States, the copy of the document will have to be filed in Tamil Nadu also at which juncture they will be liable to pay the difference between the stamp duty leviable in Tamil Nadu and the stamp duty paid in the State in which it was registered. This will eliminate the opportunity for tax evasion that is now available.

154. In this Budget there has been a significant increase in the provisions for constructing new roads and bridges and for the maintenance of roads. In this background, it becomes both necessary and legitimate to enhance the taxes to a limited extent on road users such as goods vehicles and buses.

155. At present, motor vehicles taxes are being levied on goods vehicles according to two separate categories, namely vehicles used for hire or reward and other vehicles. According to the new Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, these two categories are being clubbed and reclassified on the basis of laden weight. In accordance with this change, the tax rates have also been restructured and increased to some extent. The details are as follows :

Serial number.	Category.	Present rate of tax.	Proposed rate of tax.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1	Goods carriages with weight laden not exceeding 3,000 Kgs. in weight laden.	450	No change
2	Goods carriages with weight laden exceeding 3,000 Kgs. but not exceeding 5,500 Kgs.	700	750

Serial number.	Category.	Present rate of tax.	Proposed rate of tax.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
3	Goods carriages with weight laden exceeding 5,500 Kgs. but not exceeding 9,000 Kgs.	1,020	1,150
4	Goods carriages with weight laden exceeding 9,000 Kgs. but not exceeding 12,000 Kgs.	1,300	1,490
5	Goods carriages with weight laden exceeding 12,000 Kgs. but not exceeding 13,000 Kgs.	1,400	1,590
6	Goods carriages with weight laden exceeding 13,000 Kgs. but not exceeding 15,000 Kgs.	1,600	1,840
7	Goods carriages with weight laden above 15,000 Kgs.	plus Rs. 50 for every 250 Kgs. or part thereof over and above 15,000 kg.	plus Rs. 50 for every 250 Kg. or part thereof over and above 15,000 kg.

156. As far as stage carriages are concerned, the tax per seat per quarter will be modified as follows :

Serial number.	Category.	Rate of tax per seat per quarter	
		Present.	Proposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1	Stage Carriages plying in towns other than Madras.	200	230
2	Express Buses	220	250
		plus sur-charge 40	plus sur-charge 40
3	Other Mofussil Stage Carriages.	245	275
		plus sur-charge 35	plus sur-charge 35

157. In regard to contract carriages which are known as "omnibuses" the tax per seat per quarter will be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000.

158. Private service vehicles now bear a tax of Rs. 150 per quarter per vehicle. This will be modified to Rs. 50 per seat per quarter. There will be no change in respect of vehicles owned by educational institutions.

159. The above changes in respect of taxes on motor vehicles will be implemented with effect from 1st April 1990.

160. I had pointed out earlier in my speech that the closing deficit at the end of 1990-91, according to the Budget Estimates, will be Rs. 510.10 crores. This does not take into account the expected additional revenue of Rs. 180 crores on account of the recent modifications in prohibition policy and a net yield of Rs. 62 crores which can be expected from the taxation measures introduced in this Budget. The resultant final net deficit at the end of 1990-91 to be covered will, therefore, be Rs. 268.10 crores. As I had pointed out earlier, this deficit will largely have to be covered through improvements in our share of Central taxes, additional Central assistance for the Plan, likely proceeds from the Consignment Tax and to the extent possible through better collection of taxes and economies of expenditure

on our part. We will continue to press our legitimate claims with the Centre while, at the same time, taking suitable measures on our part to bridge this deficit.

161. In my opinion, the maxim that the contented mind is the best of all cures does not apply either to a popularly elected Government or to the people for which it is responsible—because many more projects and welfare schemes are needed for the benefit of our people. While finances may be inadequate for fulfilling these urgent expectations, neither Government nor the people who have elected it can be made to accept contentment as a cure.

162. As I had said in my last Budget Speech, we derive inspiration from Thiruvalluvar's maxim that "even in penury those who are duty bound will not fail to carry out good works" and this Government will function in the firm resolve that service to the people is the same as service to god. I am grateful to Thiru N. Narayanan, Finance Secretary and other officials who have greatly helped me in preparing this Budget and I place the Budget Estimates for 1990-91 before the House for its approval.

Vanakkam



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the main written examination conducted by the Commission on 7th and 8th December 1989 for direct recruitment to the post of Junior Engineer (Electrical) in the Public Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Engineering Subordinate Services have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the Office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras - 600 002. The individual notice intimating the actual date and time of the oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

2	12	19	29	30	35	46	68
69	75	77	80	91	102	104	128
138	141	147	150	172	173	177	

SECRETARY

DIPR/652/MS/90/TM

TAMIL NADU BUDGET HAILED

It is no mean achievement that the closing deficit for the current year has been brought down from an estimated Rs.325.07 crores to Rs.160.74 crores despite new expenditure commitments on account of the Government's determination to carry out the D.M.K.'s poll promises and the grant of central pay scales to State Government employees. By plugging the loopholes in excise administration, the Government has reaped a rich harvest of Rs.134 crores as additional revenue. This single stroke of fiscal adroitness has contributed largely to keeping down the current year's deficit. This was the right setting for a take off in resource mobilisation. The extension of further concessions of electricity tariff to agricultural pump-sets reflects the rural bias of the Government.

Editorial
—Economic Times
22nd March 1990

INDUSTRY, TRADE WELCOME BUDGET

The Tamil Nadu budget for 1990-91 has generally been appreciated by industry and trade circles here.

The Confederation of Engineering Industry, Southern Region, welcomed the Government's initiative to effect fundamental reform in ST structure and said the abolition of multi-point tax would reduce procedural difficulties faced by assesses.

— Indian Express
17th March 1990

TRADE, INDUSTRY HAIL PROPOSALS

The trade and industry have welcomed the State Government's decision (announced in the budget) to effect a fundamental reform in sales tax structure by abolishing the multipoint system and replacing it with single-point levy on all commodities.

—The Hindu
19th March 1990

WELL—CONCEIVED

Chief Minister Karunanidhi's second budget constitutes a skilful exercise. Interest attaches to it particularly because the attempt has been to rationalise the tax and expenditure structure against the backdrop of the compulsions posed by the welfare schemes.

Thus there is little to comment adversely taxwise. On the other hand Mr. Karunanidhi has to be praised for his very skilful exercise.

Sectorwise, Mr. Karunanidhi has displayed a proclivity to be even handed with differential emphasis necessitated by the individual peculiarities. Agriculture and irrigation get the resources needed for keeping up the tempo of development.

Editorial
—News To-day
17th March 1990



His Excellency the President of India, Thiru. R. Venkataraman was welcomed by His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at the Meenambakkam airport when he arrived on 2nd March 1990.



Thiru. William Clark, Jr. Ambassador of the United States in India called on His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander on 1st March 1990 at Rajbhavan, Madras.



His Excellency the Governor of Maharashtra, Thiru. C. Subramaniam called on Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at his residence on 11th March 1990.

NEWS
IN
PICTURES

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed the State Government's awards for outstanding small entrepreneurs and leading exporters for 1987 at a function at Secretariat on 17th March 1990.



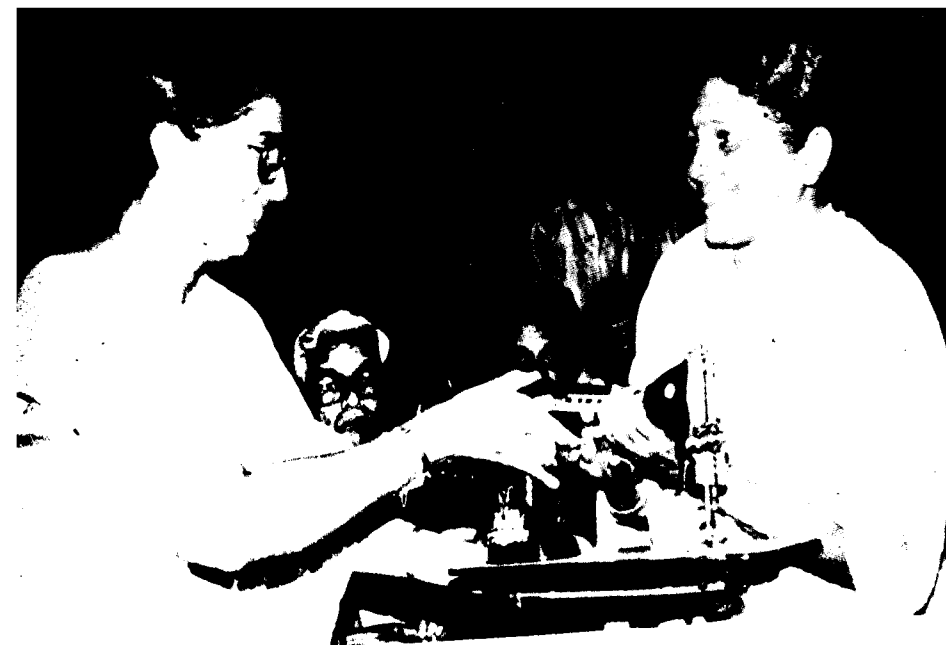
Hon'ble Minister for Post-Telegraph and Telecommunication of Malaysia, Thiru. Dato Samyvellu called on Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at his residence on 13th March 1990.



Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru. Nanjil K. Manoharan handed over a cheque for Rs.5,000/- each to three poor girls under Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammayar Marriage Assistance Scheme at Secretariat on 7th March 1990.



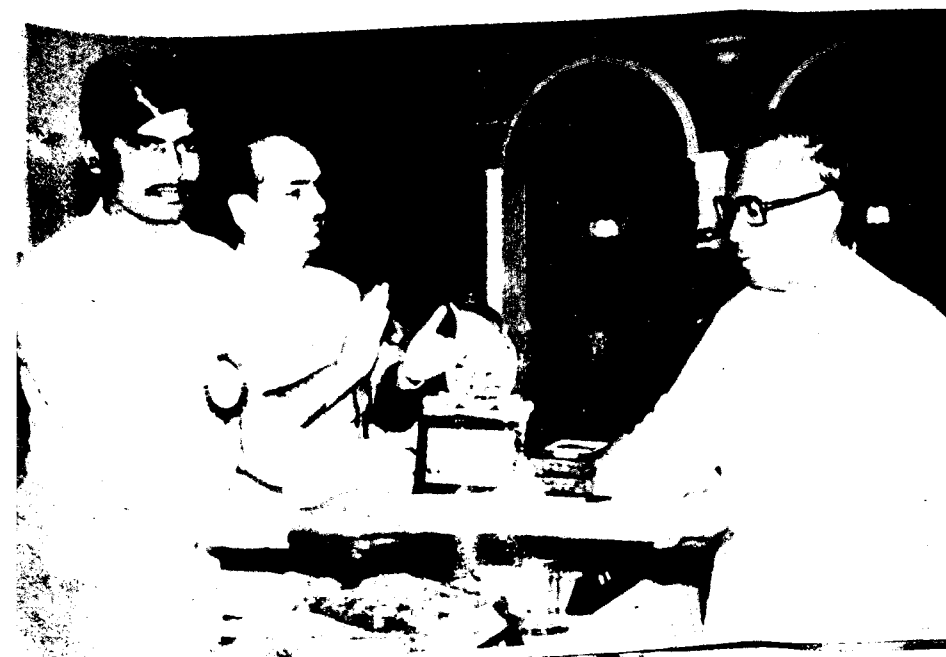
Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan distributed Bank loans and sewing machine to women in the International Women's festival organised by the Social Welfare Department at Madras on 8th March 1990.



Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru. K.N. Nehru presided over the celebrations of the first Annual Day of the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras on 9th March 1990 and distributed the prizes.



Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms, Thiru. S. Thangavel presented the Awards for Best Handloom Experts at a function held at Madras on 6th March 1990.





TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER STATION TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders are invited for the following work, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the due date prescribed.

Description	: Supply of 1 No, 220 Volts, 1400 AHR Battery System at TTPS
Specification No:	: EEP-40
Cost of Specification	: Rs.100/- (within Tamil Nadu) Rs.110/- (outside Tamil Nadu)
Earnest Money Deposit	: Rs.11,200/- (Rupees eleven thousand and two hundred only)
Due date and time for Receipt of Tender	: 12.00 Hours on 25.4.90
Time of opening of Tender Envelope-A	: 15.00 Hours on 25.4.90
Place of opening of Tender	: At the office of the Superintending Engineer/Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin 628 004.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or by Money order to the Assistant Accounts Officer/Cash/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin 628 004 duly noting the specification No. EEP-40 and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin 628 004, with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

The tender could be purchased at the office of the Superintending Engineer/Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-628 004 between 9.30 A.M. and 4.00 P.M. on any working day.

Tenders 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 or for the delay in postal transit.

Copies of the specification will be available for sale from 28.3.90.

Copies of the Specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER/P&A
T.T.P.S.

Tuticorin Thermal Power Station,
Tuticorin 628 004.
Telex: 434 - 208

DIPR/39/VOC/98/aspco

RESOLVE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR

THE United Nations has observed several International Years: The International Women's Year in 1975, the International Year of the Child in 1979, the International Year of the Disabled Persons in 1981, the International Year of Shelter for Homeless (IYSH) in 1987.

and proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year. The General Assembly of the United Nations also appealed to all Member-States to cooperate with UNESCO in the preparation of International Literacy Year and to participate actively in the activities organised

Regional Inter-Government Programme for promoting literacy i.e. Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL) for the Asia and Pacific Region, which was launched from New Delhi on 23 February 1987.

THE UN RESOLUTION
The General Assembly of the United Nations

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly proclaim 1990 as International Literacy Year.



The proposal for an International Literacy Year (ILY) was raised for the first time at the 121 Session of the UNESCO Executive Board in May-July, 1985 which recommended that the UNESCO General Conference address to the United Nations General Assembly an appeal to proclaim an International Literacy Year. Subsequently the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-first session in December 1986 approved the appeal made by UNESCO General Conference to proclaim an International Literacy Year as a part of the efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy

within the framework of the year. Acting upon the resolve of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty fourth session gave great attention to the preparations for the International Literacy Year and has appealed to all Member-States and Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations to take immediate measures to prepare programmes and activities for ILY in the context of the plan of action for the eradication of illiteracy by the year 2000. It also stated that the Plan of Action of International Literacy Year will be built upon

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the inalienable right of everyone to education is recognised;

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objective of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

Recognizing that the elimination of illiteracy constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the right to education;

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement;

Emphasizing further that this situation is utterly incompatible with what is required by the great advances in the scientific and technical revolution that mankind is witnessing;

Convinced that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and cooperation among Nations;

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy calls for world-wide cooperation and joint efforts;

Considering that the complete elimination of illiteracy in all regions of the world should be recognised as a priority objective of the International community;

Convinced that the elaboration of a global strategy for the eradication of illiteracy and the organisations of a world-wide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by people throughout the world of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education;

Taking note with appreciation of the programme for International Literacy Year submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation;

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly;

1. Proclaim 1990 as International Literacy Year;
2. Invites all States to ensure adequate nationwide preparation for International Literacy Year;



3. Recommends that the specialised agencies, regional commissions and other organisations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contribution that they could make to the success of International Literacy Year;

4. Invites interested Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the preparation and implementation of National and International programmes for International Literacy Year;

5. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to assume the role of lead organisation for International Literacy Year.

India had already endorsed these resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly of the Conference of UNESCO and its Executive Board and stands committed to pursue action for organising the ILY in the country.

WHY AN INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR?

- * First, because illiteracy is one of the major global problems of our era.
- * Secondly, because illiteracy is closely related to under development and poverty and more impor-



tantly, because the elimination of illiteracy represents an essential condition for the development and the well-being of peoples and nations.

* Thirdly, because illiteracy is not a fatality but a condition - often a deeply-rooted and refractory one - which, if combated with commitment, persistence and imagination can be overcome.

Attacking the problems of illiteracy thus necessitated a world-wide understanding and national action to be stimulated at different levels.

ILLITERACY : A WORLD-WIDE CHALLENGE

According to UNESCO Office Statistics:

- * There are 889 million known adult illiterates - 15 years and over in the world (27.7% of adult population), more than one adult in four;
- * Over 100 million children of primary-school age (6-11 years) in the developing countries who are not enrolled in schools. Among children fortunate enough to attend, school drop-out and repetition rates tend to be high in developing countries and the quality of the education provided is sometimes so distressingly poor that even pupils who persist in school for several years may not achieve an enduring level of literacy. These unschooled, little schooled and poorly schooled youngsters will grow up to become the adult illiterates of tomorrow;
- * Nine countries in the world have more than ten million illiterates each, and together they constitute three quarters of illiterates in the world. India and China alone account for well over half;
- * Forty countries - including twenty-seven in Africa and ten in Asia - have an illiteracy rate of more than 50 per cent;

"To the learned man every country and every town is his own. How is it that one can remain without learning till his death?"

—Thiruvalluvar (Kural 397)

* Eight countries - five in Africa; three in Asia - have an illiteracy rate over 75 per cent;

* Girls and women are worse off than men - while about one-fifth of men cannot read and write, one out of every three women is illiterate. In 1985, fourteen countries - ten in Africa, four in Asia - had an illiteracy rate for women in excess of 80 per cent;

* Nearly 98 per cent of the world's illiterates live in developing nations. Of these, Africa has the highest illiteracy rate of 54 per cent. However, the majority of those who cannot read and write are in Asia, 666 million or three quarters of the world total. In Latin America and Caribbean - 17.3 per cent of the population cannot read and write;

* A majority of the world's illiterates live in rural areas, often live in poverty. Illiteracy rates are also high in urban slums and in the shanty towns which surrounded many third world cities;

* Industrialised and developed countries too are affected - as there are 20 million adult illiterates having a level of literacy far too inadequate to cope with the demands of a complex society. Some 5 to 10 per cent or even more of the population in certain industrialised countries suffer from severe handicaps in reading and writing.

Thus illiteracy is a problem of planetary dimensions which directly or indirectly, concerns all states and people. It is evident that for hundreds of millions of people the

right to education - a right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - is not ensured. It is an impediment to the enjoyment of other rights and grave threat to the development and progress of the humanity. For this last reason, the eradication of illiteracy figures as priority aims of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Decade.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK : INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

In India the thrust on universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and the Adult Education in the past has led to some rise in the aggregate literacy rate from 16.67 per cent in 1951 to 36.23 per cent in 1981. Conversely, however, during the same period the number of illiterates has increased from 300 million to 437 million (excluding Assam). Although the number of literates during the same period has also increased from 60 to 240 million, this increase has been more than neutralised owing to demographic factors and the continuing phenomenon of the drop-out at the primary stage. Among the illiterate population (15 and above) a great majority of 144 million or 60.65 per cent are women and girls. Obviously this situation demands considerable efforts to be concentrated on literacy for girls and women. Aside from this there are regional imbalances in the literacy rate in the States and Union Territories. While Kerala had 70% literacy rate, Arunachal Pradesh had 21% only. Whereas female literacy in rural areas of

Kerala was 65% in 1981, in Rajasthan it was only 5.5%.

Apart from universalisation of Elementary Education for Children the baffling issue is the concern for nearly 110 million of young adults in the crucial age group 15-35 who have no ability to read and write and who suffer besides illiteracy from several disadvantages and deprivations. Of such adults, substantial majority is of women who form major part of the focus of literacy effort. At the same time it is recognised that there existed in 1981 a total of nearly 62.2% (28.7% male and 38.5% female) illiterates living in some 3301 cities and towns of India. Of these 16 million are estimated to be adults in the younger age of 15 to 35, a majority of whom are recent migrants from rural and tribal areas, engaged in organised and unorganised sectors in urban milieu - a significant segment of urban population whose literacy and educational needs are indeed equally demanding.

It is evident that with the problem of illiteracy becoming a major concern during recent years, we need nothing less than a nationwide effort. Admittedly Governments - Central, State or Union Territories, alone cannot do it without the initiative and involvement of people, of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Zila Parishads and Talukas, of business and industries, of labour organisations, of the voluntary sector and many community organisations and student and non-student youth to address the issue of illiteracy in India.

WHAT WOULD AN INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR ACHIEVE?

The ILY is not proposed to be seen as a celebration but a summons to action. Illiteracy cannot be eliminated in a period of 365 days. Creating conditions favourable for promotion of literacy in the country is certainly not a matter of a year. The ILY would indeed provide

opportunity and an incentive to begin action on intensification of efforts. Completing the huge task that is of creating a literate society will require a decade or more particularly in the context of India.

The success of the year will be measured by the boost it gives to literacy action: UEE through school and non-formal education streams, and educational programmes for adults. ILY is certainly not conceived as an isolated undertaking, but as a part of a comprehensive strategy essentially a means to stimulate the objective of eliminating illiteracy by the year 2000.

All Nations and people are affected directly or indirectly by the problem of illiteracy. Its gravity is such that efforts to overcome it must transcend geographical, ideological, political and economic differences. Universalisation of literacy must be the common goal of all States and peoples

everywhere. By proclaiming 1990 as International Literacy Year, the United Nations General Assembly has underscored the resolve of the world community to put an end to illiteracy before the end of the century. ILY will thus alert public opinion to the magnitude of the problem and seriousness of illiteracy and spur the Government and people to take new initiatives and invigorate on-going programme. Through carefully and actively organised at world, regional and national levels the message of International Literacy Year can reach down to the villages, where the majority of illiterate people live, and mobilise their participation in teaching and learning and so also elicit support from several others.

The task is indeed an urgent one because illiteracy goes hand in hand with poverty. Overcoming one without simultaneous attack on the other complicates enormously the task of mobilizing people for development. Literacy is an

essential skill for participating in the life of the modern world-where most messages and instructions are transmitted in written rather than in oral form. Literacy training is a means for empowering women, for improving their status and contributing to their own and children's well-being. At the same time, literacy is regarded as an investment which enhances the substantial sums Government and people devote to the education of children. The promotion of literacy is inseparably linked to the pursuit of peace and progress. ILY in reality is an invitation to statesmen and public at large to reflect upon these issues. Above all, ILY is to be an example of fruitful cooperation among all Nations and within Nations of all peoples in pursuit of a common cause: The quest for a literate world.

(From Government of India's document published by Ministry of Human Resource Development)



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the main written examination conducted by the Commission on 9.12.89 for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles in the Tamil Nadu Handlooms and Textiles Service have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the Office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras - 600 002. The individual notice intimating the actual date and time of the oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

26	75	124	127	128	268	282	288	292
303	328	330	352	380	426	442	447	458
568	608	657	662	671	716	795	850	930

4th Cover Story

ALL HELP TO THE DISABLED TO DEVELOP TALENTS

"The Tamil Nadu Government would take all efforts to ensure that the disabled were able to make full use of their talents and play an important role in society."

At a function got up by the Social Welfare Department to mark the World Day of the Disabled at Valluvar Kottam on 18th March 1990, Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan, Minister for Social Welfare said that the State Government fully realised that the handicapped did not seek mere sympathy and what they wanted was to be treated on par with others.

She gave away the 1989 and 1990, State and Nimbkar awards for the various categories of handicapped employees, industrial units that employed the disabled, institutions that worked for the welfare of the handicapped and teachers in educational centres for the handicapped.

Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, distributed loans and aids and appliances to the disabled.

Thiru. M.K. Stalin M.L.A., presented cash awards instituted by the Rotary Club of Adyar for the deaf and blind students, who had come

out with flying colours in the 10th and plus-two examinations.

Thiru. S.R. Karuppannan, Special Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department, said the Tamil Nadu Government had spent Rs.4.5 crores during 1989-90 for the handicapped.

Thiru. R. Kirubakaran, Secretary, Social Welfare Department, stressed the need for integration of disabled children with normal children.

Thiru. R. Varadarajulu, Director of Social Welfare, welcomed the gathering.



Rs.50,000 for M.L.A.'s widow

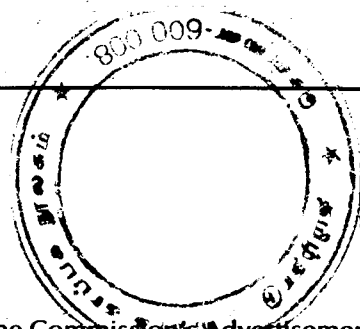
The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, handed over a cheque for Rs.50,000 to



Tmt. Ettiyammal on 7th March 1990, the widow of the former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Ettiyappan, who was killed in a road accident on October 12, 1989.

Tmt. Ettiyammal is the first beneficiary under a scheme recently introduced by the Government for payment of the lumpsum of Rs.50,000 to the dependants of Members of the Assembly, dying during their term of membership.

In fulfilment of a promise made by the Chief Minister in the Assembly, the scheme was incorporated in the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act through an amendment in the last session.



ADVERTISEMENT NO: 9/90

In the Commission's Advertisement Number 20 inviting applications for two appointments to the post of Automobile Engineer in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance department, it was announced that the vacancies would be distributed as follows:-

Open Competition ... 1 (Both the vacancies are reserved for women)

Backward Classes ... 1

Consequent on the starting of fresh rotation for all the recruitments, it is hereby notified that the new distribution of vacancies will be as follows:-

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ... 1

Backward Classes ... 1

There are no changes in the other conditions already announced except that the scale of pay of the post has been revised as Rs.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who had already applied with reference to the distribution announced previously need not send fresh applications.

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 16.4.1990 for two appointments in the post with reference to the revised distribution (viz).

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ... 1

Backward Classes ... 1

The age and qualifications prescribed for appointment to the post are as follows:-

AGE: Below 35 years as on 1.7.1989

QUALIFICATION: Candidates should possess the following or equivalent qualifications on the dates of their applications:-

I (a) A degree in Automobile or Mechanical Engineering.

OR

(b) A Post Diploma in Automobile Engineering or Licentiate or Diploma in Automobile or Mechanical Engineering awarded by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu.

AND

II Experience for a period of not less than five years in the administration of an office and the management of Workshops connected with the maintenance and upkeep of Motor Vehicles.

EXPLANATION: 'Workshop' shall mean any workshop under the control of the Government/Public/Private organisation and registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948).

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 1.3.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.3.1990 from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/630/MS/90

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Tamil Arasu

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At a function held at Valluvarkottam on 18th March 1990 to mark the World Day of the Disabled, the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru K.N. Nehru distributed aids and appliances to the disabled. Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan gave away the awards. Thiru. M.K. Stalin M.L.A. participated.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed the Anna Medal for gallantry to Selvan V. Sampathkumar at the Republic Day Celebrations on 26th January 1990.



TAMIL ARASU

A monthly Journal of
Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2021
Masi - Panguni
March 1990



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- ★ Mighty Minds of Old.
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HEARTY WELCOME TO PRIME MINISTER IN MADRAS



THE Prime Minister, Thiru V.P. Singh was accorded a warm reception at the Meenambakkam airport when he arrived on 3rd February 1990 from Delhi by a special IAF aircraft. This was his first visit to the City after assuming office.

The Prime Minister accompanied by his wife, was received on the tarmac by the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, Tmt. Ackama Alexander and the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi.

Among others who greeted the Prime Minister with shawls and garlands were Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru P. Upendra, Union Minister for Urban Developments Thiru Murasoli Maran, Tamil Nadu Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Thiru M.M. Rajendran, representa-



tives of the three Defence Services in the City and Consular representatives.

The Prime Minister went around in an open jeep with the Chief Minister and Thiru Sivaji Ganesan, acknowledging the greetings of the people. ★

Airports renamed

'A nation which does not remember its martyrs will itself be forgotten'

The domestic airport at Meenambakkam in Madras will be named after Kamaraj and the international airport after Anna the Prime Minister Thiru V.P. Singh announced in Madras on 3rd February 1990.

He said, that the renaming of the two airports would be a humble homage paid to the two great leaders of Tamil Nadu. "A nation which does not remember its martyrs will itself be forgotten."

The Prime Minister, who was responding to a request made in this regard by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said that "in honouring these great leaders and the savers of humanity we are only strengthening ourselves and the country"



Tamil Nadu Plan Outlay up

The Outlay of Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs.1,450 crores, representing an increase of Rs.90 crores over the current year's outlay of Rs.1,360 crores.

The Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, told Newsmen that this figure was arrived at during the discussions which he had with the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman, Thiru. Ramakrishna Hegde, on 5th February 1990. By implication, the Chief Minister said that the figure proposed by the State Government was higher than what had finally been arrived at but he declined to disclose the actual outlay needed.

The Chief Minister said that during the discussion he had stressed the need for additional Central assistance and market borrowings considering the special problems faced by the State. In reply to a question he said that the State's share of total Central assistance stood at 5.2 per cent and he pleaded for stepping up the share.

Since power was among the priority sectors, he pressed for allocation of the energy generated from lignite based stations at Neyveli and the new field at Jayamkondan to the State exclusively. In justification of this plea, he referred to the location of the State at a great distance from the

existing coal fields. For the existing thermal plants with coal linkages with distant coal fields, he sought subsidy for the rail-cum-sea-cum-rail route in order to reduce the cost of energy.

Central Projects: Another plea made was for increasing the number of Central projects in the State. In 1976, Tamil Nadu ranked fifth in the matter of Central Investment but now it occupied the tenth position. This should be corrected by the Centre setting up more projects in the State, he said. In this context, he said that he had suggested to the Centre to implement the expansion of the Salem Steel Plant, fourth minecut project at Neyveli, Aromatic Complex whose downstream projects could provide jobs for 20,000 to 30,000 persons and Southern gas grid with connection to Bombay High. He wanted priority to be accorded for the Mass Rapid Transit System in Madras, the Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin broadgauge line, Ennore Satellite Port and the Sethusamudram project. He also stressed the need for special attention to the programmes for Madras City Water Supply Project and Slum Improvement Programmes.

The Chief Minister was accompanied by the Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, Adviser to Chief Minister, Thiru. M.S. Guhan and other officials.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT

NAUGURATING a two-day National Conference on Women in Management on 2nd February 1990 the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru P. Upendra, called for the formulation of an action plan to promote employment opportunities and entrepreneurship for women and said the Centre was willing to remove the obstacles faced by them.

He said it was regrettable that women, who accounted for 50 per

The Minister noted that down the centuries, the role of women had been undermined. There was discrimination against them even in the West. Despite constitutional provisions and concessions, the ground realities had to be recognised.

Addressing the conference, the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, called for a more decisive role for women in the present climate for speedy development.

In her keynote address, the chairperson of the conference, Dr. Reena Ramachandran, (General

had always been higher than men, be in the higher secondary examinations or the civil services. Their share in the management courses had also gone up from six to 20 percent. Though there had been a 55 per cent increase in the population of women, their share in employment had gone up by only 15 per cent. "It has been a slow a painful process but this must go on," She added.

Earlier, welcoming the gathering, Thiru R. James David, President, All-India Management Association (which organised the conference), said the meet was the third in the series on women in management and was devoted to the service sector and entrepreneurship. The previous two addressed the challenges and opportunities for women and career growth. The Association had established a task force to build up a data base on women in industry. A research study on selected sectors had been launched as a prelude to a National Survey.

Thiru N. Srinivasan, President, Madras Management Association, the local sponsor, explained that besides assessing the position of women the conference would motivate the participants to promote their careers and professional skills.

cent of the population, had only a 12 per cent share in the work force of the country. And only six per cent of the top positions went to women. "Instead of being satisfied with assurances on paper, this conference must come out with concrete suggestions on what can be done to remedy the situation and how the Government can help in this", he said.

Manager, ONGS), wanted women to play a dominant role in evolving service technology. She noted that literacy among women had grown from eight to 25 per cent and there was a three-fold increase in women taking to professional courses. The increase in the commerce-related areas like banking was five-fold. She noted that the success rate among women

"Instead of being satisfied with assurances on paper, this conference must come out with concrete suggestions on what can be done to remedy the situation and how the Government can help in this."

Thiru P. Upendra
UNION MINISTER FOR INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING

VES OF GREAT WOMEN, ALL REMIND US WE CAN MAKE OUR LIVES SUBLIME

—Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU



HON'BLE Thiru Upendra, Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting & Parliamentary Affairs, Thiru James David, President of All India Management Association, Dr. Reena Ramachandran, Chairperson of the National Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am extremely happy to associate myself with a conference which will focus on executive careers for women in the service sector as well as emerging opportunities for women to become successful managers and industrialists. About two thousand years ago, the position of women in the Hindu Society was decidedly at a low ebb. It was then a firm belief that a woman should never be independent. Her father had authority over her in childhood, her husband had the control over her in youth and in old age her son had authority over her. After India became Independent, the status of women attained a change for the better. This, however was limited only to those women in urban areas who had the facility for education and employment. In reality in the rural areas, unfortunately the older viewpoint still prevails, where both the poorer and

Tamil Nadu is the first State in our Country to form a Women's Development Corporation for the promotion of Women's employment generating activities.

the better-off families adhere to the old ideas of a woman's place in Society. Clearly, there is a need to change this status of women. This change can be achieved only by increasing productive employment of women. Economic independence alone can create the necessary environment for the emancipation of women from their traditional bindings. The basic aim of all our Five-Year Plans is to uplift the quality of life of our people. Many economists view that this is possible, if the income of the people gets increased. I have been associated with various Social Movements and Reforms in the past five decades, in the public life of our country. I strongly believe that the betterment of the quality of our life depends much on the active participation of our Womenfolk in our National-Decision making process. It is however, unfortunate, that in general, our social value system is not much conducive for the development of women. But now because of pioneering works done by Social Reformers like Periyar EVR, in this part of the COUNTRY, the scenario has started changing. Women as on date have started to realise the positive role that they can play in the nation-building processes.

As early as 1929 when the first State level conference of Self Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu was held at Chenglepet, Thanthai Periyar had passed a resolution that women should have equal rights in all spheres. Last year, the Tamil Nadu Government which is always for the welfare of the women has sanctioned various Women's Welfare Schemes, namely E.V.R. Nagammai Free Education Scheme for poor and middle-class girl students upto Degree level, Moovalur Ramamirtham Annmayar Marriage Assistance Scheme for conducting the marriage of girls from poor households, Dr.

Muthulakshmi Reddi Scheme providing cash support to poor working women at the time of pregnancy, Anjugam Ammaiyar Scheme for inter-caste marriage and Dr. Dharmambal Scheme for encouraging widows re-marriage providing Rs.5,000 each. So far 76,572 persons have benefited in the above schemes and the Tamil Nadu Government have spent a total sum of Rs.6.46 crores.

In addition to the above, Government have also passed an Act which has been approved by the President giving equal rights to the women of Hindu undivided family in the ancestral property. This Government have also passed orders reserving 30% of Government jobs to women and all future vacancies of teachers upto elementary school levels are to be filled by women candidates only.

Managerial world is not reserved exclusively for Men. Particularly in the present decade to be a successful manager, a person should be capable of sensing the oncoming changes and have the skills to cope-up with that change. Women by nature possess these desirable qualities.

The men have to develop these skills through Training. But for Women they are there already. Women are playing the roles of Managers and Entrepreneurs. Because if they are not Managers how the houses are maintained and if they are not Entrepreneurs how the homes are created? An old English Proverb says that behind every successful man, there is a woman. It is true and hence, I would say, that behind every successful Manager, there is a woman. This is a recognised fact. I don't want to harp on the past and to dwell in depth to find out that why women have not taken a visible part in the developmental efforts in our Country.

Economic independence alone can create the necessary environment for the emancipation of women from their traditional bindings.

The present climate for speedy development at the National and International level, calls for more decisive roles to be played by women. Because of the developmental efforts that we have made through our Five-Year Plans, women's share in total employment had increased in household manufacturing industry in both rural and urban areas. However in non-household manufacturing, their numbers had not

increased as fast as that of men. In service sectors too women had made some gains mainly in urban areas. These gains are faster and more significant in the better paid professional services of teachers, doctors, health workers, etc. On the otherhand, domestic service workers had also increased considerably. Therefore the significant change in the share of regular employment among women service workers was only partially accounted for by the organised sector. Unfortunately our programmes for employment generation did not take into account women as target groups. They failed to notice that the various modernisation measures and introduction of mechanisation deprived the women of their traditional occupations.

I strongly believe that the betterment of the quality of our life depends much on the active participation of our Womenfolk in our National Decision making process.

The established tendency on the part of programme planners and administrators during the decades after we became Independent has been to view the women as part and parcel of households or families. They never considered them as individuals who can have careers of their own.

They also assumed that any development plan for the family would necessarily benefit all its members including the women. It is now admitted that our plan framework accepts the mistake of combining the very poor along with the relatively better off sections. This was mainly responsible for preventing the benefits of the plan reaching the poorer sections. The very same planners, had unfortunately ignored the inequality between men and women in the household. It was this inequality which in the past prevented access to education, training, employment and participation in the decision making bodies. It is no secret that women and girls constitute the largest group among unpaid family labour and the lowest paid, unorganised, casual and exploited labour. Women also constitute the largest number of illiterates and school drop-outs and are the victims of mal-nutrition and inadequate health care.

Taking Tamil Nadu alone, nearly 1.25 lakhs girls pass S.S.L.C. every year. Of this even assuming 10% take to further education and another 10% find solace in matrimony, this leaves a whopping

one lakh girls with no hope in life, no sign of encouragement and frustration writ large in their outlook. Surely this is systematic denial of the opportunities for the weaker sections to blossom and represents a tremendous waste of human power. A suitable proposal may be drawn up to impart to them, skills in data-entry, word-processing, programming languages, etc., so that in the rapid scenario of 30% growth-rate already witnessed in the indigenous Computer industry, forecast can go up to 40% per annum.

Women are playing the roles of Managers and Entrepreneurs. Because if they are not Managers how the houses are maintained and if they are not Entrepreneurs how the homes are created?

Tremendous vistas of employment opportunities, particularly in the sphere of Self Employment, could be opened up. This Conference can suggest ways and means of taking up this survey and make recommendations. Our Institutes of Management can think in terms of such specially designed surveys.

On yet another ground, I am happy to note that this Conference is held in Madras. Because, Tamil Nadu is the first State in our Country to form a Women's Development Corporation for the

promotion of Women's employment generating activities.

For a woman to be successful manager or an industrialist, despite our governmental support, it requires concentrated effort on the part of women themselves to assert their individuality and rights. The nineties expect a great deal of contribution from women. I am sure that this workshop will deliberate on concepts and ideas which will help the women to know what they are and what they could contribute for the betterment of the corporate World.

I am happy to participate as the Chief Guest for the inaugural function of the third National Conference on Women in Management reminding you all of a famous poem of Longfellow in which I have replaced the word men by women.

**"Lives of great women, all remind us
We can make our Lives sublime
And departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."**

I wish this Conference all Success.

(Speech delivered by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at the inaugural function of the Third National Conference on Women in Management, held at Madras, 2nd February 1990).

MIGHTY MINDS OF OLD

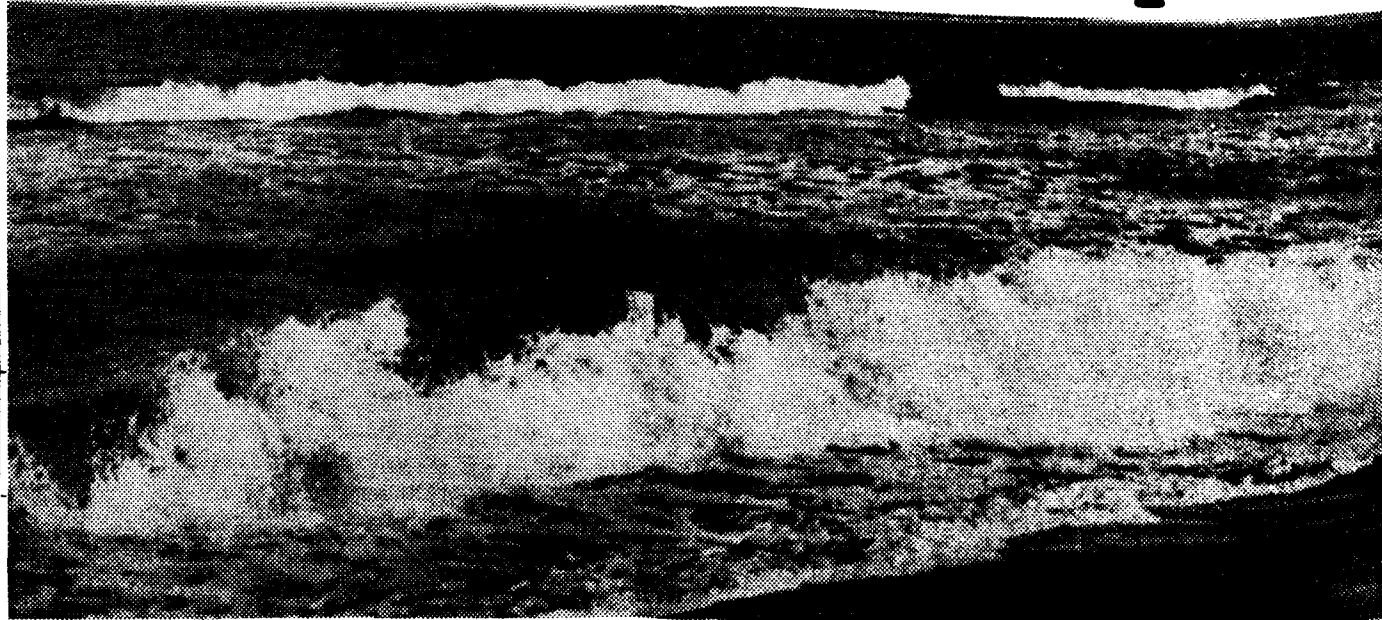
For the wheat of the Gangetic Plain we'll give
Betel-leaves from the Kaveri land;
We'll hear the martial Maharatta bards
And offer them Kerala's Ivory works.

—Mahakavi Bharathi

கங்கை நதிப்புறத்துக் கோதுமைப்பண்டம்
காவிரி வெற்றிலைக்கு மாறுகொள்ளு வோம்;
சிங்க மராட்டியர்தம் கவிதை கொண்டு
சேரத்துத் தந்தங்கள் பரிசளிப்போம்.

—மகாகவி பாரதியார்

A technological triumph!

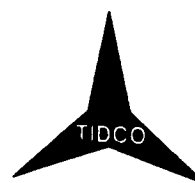


Converting sea water into strategic metal.

Tamil Nadu Magnesium & Marine Chemicals Limited (TMML) takes off to a flying start.

Tamil Nadu Magnesium & Marine Chemicals Limited, a public sector undertaking launched by TIDCO commenced manufacture of Magnesium Metal at Valinokkam, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.

Located in an industrially backward area in Ramanathapuram District, it is the first plant to manufacture Magnesium Metal using indigenous technology based on seawater salt bitterns. Magnesium is a strategic material finding wide application in space research, defence, aluminium alloy and coin minting. The company has the technological strengths to manufacture this metal and sell at reasonable prices. The project providing employment to about 200 persons will help save valuable foreign exchange.



Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
19A, Marshalls Road,
Madras-600 008.
Ph: 044-868644/74/84/94
Telex: 041-7878 TIDC IN.

Tamil Nadu Magnesium & Marine Chemicals Ltd.
Reg. Office: 77-B, II Floor,
Railway Feeder Road,
Ramanathapuram - 623 535.
Ph: 04567-574
Factory: Valinokkam - 623 528
Ramanathapuram, District. Ph: 25.
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MARAIMALAI ADIKAL:

FATHER OF THE TAMIL RENAISSANCE

M.K. Eelaventhan

"He lighted the heart with the flame of intellect and rubbed reason on the touch-stone of heart"

Iqbal
"When a true genius appears in the world you may know him by this sign, that the dunces are all in confederacy against him," remarked Jonathan Swift. This statement is fully true of the life of Maraimalai Adikal. He was a genius of great magnitude but it was only during his later days and after his death that his greatness was realised and recognised by one and all. For a very long time his progressive ideas on language, religion, customs, traditions and ceremonies etc., were misunderstood, misinterpreted and opposed by the ignorant masses and self-interested parties. His flaming desire to serve the cause of his language, religion and the country as a whole, according to his enlightened ideas, was not in the least, diminished by the mounting opposition from many sides. His iron-will helped him to surmount those difficulties and tread on the path to victory. Today, all right-thinking people regard him as the father of the renaissance movement in Tamil Akam.

In this essay, it will not be possible for me to trace fully the life and works of Maraimalai Adikal, nor do I have the acquired knowledge and ability to critically view the various interesting aspects of his life. I leave in the hands of renowned Tamil scholars, the task of writing

a critical study of the life and works of Maraimalai Adikal in English, so that the whole world may know the admirable ability of this great son of Tamil Nadu.

Maraimalai Adikal was born on 15th July, 1876, at Nagai, an ancient famous town of South India. His parents were Sokkanathapillai and Chinnammai. He received his early education at Wesleyan Mission College in Nagai. His love of learning, ability to grasp things quickly, desire to develop his language and to propagate his religion were in-born in him. Even during his school days, he founded the Hindu Maha Sabai to propagate his religion. In this Union he spoke many a time on the various aspects of Saivism which was greatly appreciated and admired by his colleagues and teachers. His speeches were enriched by the melody of his voice which held the audience spell bound. He was not satisfied merely with delivering speeches. He contributed articles to the Nagai Neela Lochany under the pseudonym "Muruga Vel." His articles revealed his deep and profound scholarship and critical acumen.

Later he came under the influence of Narayana Sami pillai, Somasundara Nayakar and Prof. Sundarampillai. The knowledge imparted by these scholars greatly helped him to further develop his literary talents which stood him in good stead in his literary enter-

prises. Before the age of twenty, he was proficient in almost all the classics of the Tamil language. Prof. Sundarampillai was not slow to recognise the genius in him. In the certificate of character he gave Maraimalai Adikal, Prof. Sundarampillai expressed great wonder as to how this young student was able to master many of the great classics and write illuminating commentaries and criticisms on them, and added that the student's love for his language and his great abilities foretold a bright future for him.

Maraimalai Adikal, on completing his studies, joined the tutorial staff of a college conducted by Marthandan Thamby at



Thiruvananthapuram. He taught there for about three months and then joined the Madras Christian College as a lecturer in Tamil. He, with his colleagues Paruthimal Kalaignan (V.G. Suriyanarayana Sastri) laboured for the development of Tamil learning and culture. Maraimalai Adikal's thoroughness of his subjects, his patience and endurance and last but not least his command of his language won the love of all his students. On occasions, when in the course of lectures, he expressed disagreement with classical and contemporary scholars, his students listened to him in rapt attention as his arguments were logical and rational.

In this context, it will not be out of place to mention the names of a few illustrious pupils who studied under him. They are Prof. Somasundara Barathiyar, M.A., B.L., S. Vaiyapuripillai B.A., B.L., Rasikamany T.K. Sithamparanatha Mudaliyar, Thanikaimany, V.C. Chenkalvaryapillai and C.N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar. Each of them has in his own sphere contributed much for the advancement of the Tamil language. For thirteen years Maraimalai Adikal was the head of the Department of Tamil at the Madras Christian College and in 1911 he resigned from the post and retired to Pallavaram.

During his career as a lecturer he did not confine himself only to the lecture halls. He successfully edited the 'Sea of Knowledge' for a few years. His articles in it reveal his critical approach towards ancient literary works which were not taken up by earlier scholars. He also wrote illuminating commentaries on Mullai Pattu and Pattinappalai to help the students overcome the difficulty in learning Natchinarkinyar's commentaries. These commentaries, though valuable for many reasons, were very much complicated and the students often got confused. During the holidays he toured different parts of South India and Ceylon

and delivered lectures on Tamil Language, Literature and Saivism.

As has been mentioned earlier, Maraimalai Adikal left Madras and settled in Pallavaram. It was here he made an everlasting contribution to Tamil language or rather to Tamil Nadu as a whole and distinguished himself from other writers, scholars, historians and linguists. No sooner he came to Pallavaram than he established the Sacred Order of Love. He also discarded his ordinary clothes and took to yellow robes and lead a saintly life. In 1916 he started the Pure Tamil Movement (தனித்தமிழ் இயக்கம்). From that year itself he spoke and wrote in pure Tamil. This movement met with tremendous opposition from many sides. If it had been started by any other man, the movement would have died out ere long, but, Maraimalai Adikal was not the man

Of this galaxy of scholars, Dr. Caldwell a great linguist and an independent authority expressed the same view many years earlier, "Tamil can readily dispense with the greater part or whole of Sanskrit and by dispensing with it rises to a purer and more refined style whereas English cannot abandon its Latin without anandoning perspicuity". It is a pity that even now "some lovers of Tamil" still persist in indiscriminately mixing foreign words with indigenous Tamil words in their compositions and thereby polluting the pristine glory of Tamil. Maraimalai Adikal has throughout stated that he was not in anyway opposed to using foreign words, provided that there is no Tamil equivalent to adequately express the ideas. Even in using foreign words he has sounded a note of warning that whenever we use foreign words in our writings,

"Tamil is an independant language with a rich store of words capable of expressing in a skilful hand all kinds of thoughts that appear in the different branches of learning."

Maraimalai Adikal

to be discouraged by these petty squabbles. He was quite confident that what he said and did were right and that ultimate victory would be his. He did not start this movement merely to create a sensation or for the sake of sentimental reasons. He studied the ancient classics in Tamil, Sanskrit and English and undertook studies in the comparative philology. As a result of his profound research he arrived at the inevitable conclusion, "Tamil is an independant language with a rich store of words capable of expressing in a skilful hand all kinds of thoughts that appear in the different branches of learning." The valuable books written by research scholars like Dr. Winslow, Dr. Caldwell, Prof. Maxmuller, Dr. Slater and Prof. Freeman also helped him a great deal to confirm his views.

we should adapt them in such a manner that they will not in any way affect the Grammer or the sweetness or the purity of the language.

In the religious and social sphere his contribution has not been less remarkable. He advised the people to conduct religious and other ceremonies in Tamil and asked them to discard meaningless ceremonies and rites which only led to the wastage of money and time and perpetuated the growth of ignorance. He himself set the example by conducting his daughter's wedding in the most progressive and self-respectful manner. Maraimalai Adikal was deeply religious and he laid great emphasis on love and devotion to God. But that did not make him a slave to superstition and bigotry. In the popular words of Poet Iqbal, "He lighted the heart with the flame of intellect and

rubbed reason on the touchstone of heart".

He was a silver-tongued orator and words "flowed from him like the rhythm of a sweet tune issuing forth from the strings of a harp touched by Summer breeze". The late Thiru Vi Ka, one of his contemporaries and illustrious pupils wrote, "I have very often listened to Maraimalai Adikal's interesting lectures and had taken notes on them. Maraimalai Adikal's half an hour's talk is equal to learning thousand arts". It need hardly be said that this remarkable tribute comes from no less a scholar than a Thiru Vi Ka who in popular opinion is only second to Maraimalai Adikal in scholarship. Such was the immense knowledge Maraimalai Adikal possessed.

His writings can be divided mainly into Research, (General and Religious), Literary criticisms, Commentaries, Essays, Stories, Novels, Dramas, Scientific books, Poems etc.,

LIFE AND TIMES OF SAINT MANICAVASAGAR

In the field of research connected with religion the contribution that is regarded as the most noteworthy is his "Life and Times of Saint Manicavasagar". This is a pioneer work in the field of religious research. It is a product of his profound scholarship and many sided research. He brought to bear on this undertaking his varied proficiency in History, Inscriptions, Archaeology, Comparative religion and philosophy.

SAIVA SIDDHANTHA GNANA POTHAM

Saiva Siddhantha Philosophy is a collection of profound truths and lofty ideals found in the Vedas and the Saiva Agamas. This philosophy is in possession of all truths and also could accomodate the basic teachings of different religions. Furthermore certain factors, which are not recognised by other

religions, too, enjoy their rightful place in this philosophy with the result that one who is well versed in this philosophy could boldly claim that one has understood everything. Books such as Thirumanthiram, Sivagnanapotham, Sivagnanasidhiar, etc., are the source books of this philosophy. But, the authors of the above mentioned books have utilised their advanced knowledge of the Tamil Language in the construction of the verses and as a result of which no one, except the Tamil scholar, could understand them. The significance of Maraimalai Adikal's service lies in the fact that he, in writing this book in classical but elegant prose, put an end to the lamentable state of affairs of peo-



ple of Tamil Nadu being ignorant of their own philosophy. This work could be described as a collection of lectures on Siddhantha philosophy delivered by him since 1906. In its third edition some additional lectures too were included. In his preface to the book the author says that the Aryans, who entered Tamil Nadu made use of Sanskrit to write their religious books with the view of deceiving the Tamils. Even the learned, who were confronted with the problem of imparting the right type of knowledge to the Tamils, were compelled to do so in Sanskrit and thus spread their convictions. This resulted in the steady growth of popularity of the Sanskrit Language among the Tamils which ultimately led to the indiscriminate use of Sanskrit Words and terms in Tamil prose as well as in poetry. Therefore, the Author suggested that it was not feasible to bring about a change of style overnight but his attempts only marked the initial steps towards such an end.

THE TRUTH OF THE COSMIC DANCE OF LORD NATARAJAH

(அம்பலவாணர் திருக்கத்தின் உண்மை)

In 1931, Maraimalai Adikal presided over the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Society of the Sacred Order of Love. His presidential address formed the contents of this book wherein he discussed that animate and inanimate things are two entities. He went on further to expound the qualities of the Soul and the difficult barrier of Illusion which removed God further away from the Soul. Finally, he had tried to establish the presence of cosmic Soul within the individual Soul.

SAIVAISM IS THE REPOSITORY OF ANCIENT TAMILIAN IDEAS AND IDEALS:

(பழந்தமிழ்க் கொள்கையே சைவ சமயம்)

This book consists of two parts. The first part is the reproduction of

"His books are sure to set a thousand minds a thinking, ten thousand tongues a talking, and at least a century of able pens a writing."

Prof. M.S. Pooranalingampillai

the presidential address delivered by Adikal at the Congress of Saivites which was held at Thirupathiripuliur in 1929 and the second part contains Maraimalai Adikal's answer to a criticism of his presidential address. What is the purpose of life? According to the ancient Tamils, the purpose of man's life was to attain Eternal Bliss. The Sangam Literature too emphasized this point. But subsequently, due to the inflow of Buddhist and Jainist thoughts into South India, the conception of the purpose of life underwent a radical change and consequently, literatures of a later period too displayed the trend wherein righteousness usurped happiness of its rightful place in the midst of the Tamil Society. Besides throwing light on the fact that ideas of the ancient Tamils formed the basis of the Saiva Religion, he also brings out of the obscurity that the Tamils of the ancient time were in possession of those progressive ideas for which there is a great demand in the modern times.

PRINCIPLES AGAINST THE CONCEPTION OF GOD CANNOT CONSTITUTE SAIVAISM:

(கடவுள் நிலைக்கு மாறான கொள்கைகள் சைவம் ஆகா)

The Presidential address of Maraimalai Adikal at the Saiva Siddhantha Sabha in 1927, with some additions of facts constitutes this book. In the preface to the book Maraimalai Adikal emphasized the fact that the "object of this little book is to disclose the vast difference that lies between the ancient form of Saiva Religion and its

modern form." With regard to this, herein he compares and contrasts principles of genuine Saivism and pseudopraiseworthy saivism and proceeds to enlighten people as to the simple way of worshipping God-Gods such as Murugan, Thirumal, Pillayar, etc., are noting but manifestations of the Omni-potent God.

In denouncing majority of the Puranas, Adikal has said that they are full of fantastic imaginations and fictitious creations and they have been created for the sole purpose of distorting and misrepresenting the loftiest principles of Saivism. In conclusion, Maraimalai Adikal has said, "I have endeavoured in the following treatise to shift this mongrel mixture and disentangle the golden truths of Saiva Religion from the empty falsehood of other novel religions." It could be safely said that to a considerable extent he has succeeded in his mission.

CASTE DISTINCTIONS AND PSEUDO-SAIVAITES

(சாதி வேற்றுமையும் போலிச் சைவரும்)

The Tamils of yore were not familiar with the term "Sathi" or caste. It was only with the advent of the Aryans, that the Tamils became divided into four broad divisions of caste which in turn, with the passage of time, multiplied itself into different groups. The social division had undoubtedly an adverse effect on the society. Influence wielded by the caste divisions was far too great to be resisted even by Saivism and

consequently that gave rise to a set of Saivites who claimed superiority over others through reasons of birth. Maraimalai Adikal, deplored such a state of affairs, and suggested ways and means of uniting the people.

THE RELIGION OF THE TAMILS (தமிழர் மதம்)

A conference on the religion of the Tamils was held at Madras in 1940, at which Maraimalai Adikal occupied the presidential chair. His presidential address which was "unrivalled in lucidity, terseness of diction and polish of style" enabled the audience to "bring their souls into emotional contact with God". Those who were enthralled by his lecture, which combined in itself "poetic fluency and intellectual grasp" could not resist an innate urge in them to request Adikal to publish it. He conceded to this popular and widespread request.

Nearly fourteen months had lapsed before this book could be published. For over forty five years Adikal had kept himself busy with the task of probing deeper and deeper into the study of the Tamil language and the religion of the Tamils, in pursuit of which he had to approach elaborate works by outstanding scholars in three languages i.e. Tamil, Sanskrit and English. The ideas contained in this book, even though they belonged to the distant past yet were so novel that they were identical with those prevalent now.

In this work, Adikal firstly defined the terms "Aryans" and "Tamils" and dwelt at length, with the origins of the worship of Siva and Uma. Secondly, he discussed the factors that were responsible for the building of temples and creation of idols, in the course of which he pointed to those customs and beliefs which were foreign to the Tamils; Lastly, he emphasised the fact that the Law of Karma (கருமினை) which held sway over the Tamils was essentially South

Indian in origin. This book is aptly described as a Treasure of Knowledge.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE VELLALAS.

(வேளாளர் நாகரிகம்)

According to the Aryan division of society the Tamils belong to the lowest stratum. This belief was foremost in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu. In order to dispel the ignorance among the Tamil people, Maraimalai Adikal found it essential to set forth the facts connected with the position occupied by the Tamils and which ultimately resulted in writing this book. Herein he had stated that even before the advent of the Aryans, the Tamils had a distinct civilization. It was the association of the Aryans with the Tamils that was mainly responsible for the subsequent advancement of the Aryans. Furthermore, he had deplored the tendency among those, who had confined their studies only to Sanskrit literature, to be in entire praise for all that was Aryan. This book would serve as a store house of Information for research scholars.

ANCIENT AND LATER POETS.

In his "Ancient and Later Poets" (முற்காலப் பிற்காலத் தமிழ்ப் புலவோர்) Maraimalai Adikal has succeeded to a very great extent in drawing out the distinguishing features between Tamil Poets of Yore and later times. Here too, his deep scholarship helped him in successfully evaluating the merits and demerits of the poets of different times. The fact that the poets of Yore were free from artificialities and vague imaginations which unfortunately were the characteristic features of the later poets, is dealt with at great length in this book.

IS HINDI A COMMON LANGUAGE?

In 1937, there was a move on the part of the Indian Government to

make the study of Hindi compulsory which evoked a much opposition from all those who were justly conscious of the Tamil language. Maraimalai Adikal, in championing this cause, had addressed gatherings and also had published articles, which, in course of time, was compiled in this book. This book could be aptly considered as an attempt to answer the question, "Why Hindi cannot be a common language?" He maintained that Hindi was classified into three main divisions and into eleven sub-divisions. Furthermore they were not similar to each other when spoken. In order to substantiate his statements, he had traced the history of that language as well. Though the facts contained in this book may appear novel, yet are new to those who are not familiar with them. Further, the ideas contained in this book "revealed the vigour of his thought, the clarity of the language and the richness of his mind," which in turn not only "captured the imagination of the intellectuals but also went deep down into the hearts of the people." In addition to these, he had suggested the recognition of Tamil as a common language in his own inimitable style which has a pomp and majesty that is very imposing. In this, he has set forth benefits that would be derived by making Tamil, the common language.

SHAKUNTALAM

(சாகுந்தலம்)

This is perhaps his masterpiece. Here we see not only the author's proficiency in Tamil but also his scholarship in Sanskrit. The work at once reveals that even translations can be as good as their originals, if the translators are faithful. Maraimalai Adikal while engaged in translating, was not blind to certain defects of Kalidasa, and did not hesitate to boldly bring them to light. This, however, did not prevent him from losing himself in the appreciation of Kalidasa.



SINTHANAIKADDURAIKAL
(சிந்தனைக் கடஞ்செய்தல்)

His capacity for rendering foreign literature in pure Tamil was not confined to "Shakuntalam" alone. He tried his hand in bringing to the doors of many a Tamil home, the versatile genius of great writers in English literature, such as Addison. His Sinthanaikadduraikal is unique. The late Sir P. Arunachalam, a scholar and statesman recommended this as a text book for the Cambridge University Intermediate-in-arts examination, and it was adopted.

GARLAND OF LEARNED ESSAYS (அறிவுரைக் கொத்து)

This book contains articles written by Maraimalai Adikal at various

times in the form of newspaper articles and pamphlets. These essays are written in simple but arresting style which has won the praise and admiration of all the scholars and critics of Tamil Nadu. This book contains articles like Propagation of Saivite religion, Temple worship, Is animal sacrifice justified in the name of deities, Compassion for living beings, God possesses Grace, Learning is eternal (கல்வியே அழியாச் செல்வம்) Scientific Study (அறிவுநூற்கல்வி) Business Co-operation (வணிகர் கூட்டுறவு) Duties of Womanhood (பெண் மக்களின் கடமை) Duties of Parents (பெற்றோர் கடமை) Mixture of foreign languages in Tamil (தமிழிற் பிறமொழிக் கலப்பு) and Unity between brothers and sisters (உடன்பிறந்தார் ஒற்றுமை)

failed to occupy their rightful place among their vast field of literature, whereas, in English and other European literature, these were considered to be a part of their treasure. It was in order to fulfil this requirement in Tamil literature, that Maraimalai Adikal conceived the idea of creating literature in the form of letters written by a girl to her lover relating life-story. The benefits and delights derived by reading this book, are manifold. The reader is so captivated by those progressive ideas contained in this book that he finds it wellnigh-impossible to prevent himself from succumbing to a strong urge in him to read and re-read this book. The simplicity of language and style too is a noteworthy feature of this book.

"I have very often listened to Maraimalai Adikal's interesting lectures and had taken notes on them. Maraimalai Adikal's half an hour's talk is equal to learning thousand arts".

Thiru Vi Ka.

SENTHAMIL FOR SMALL CHILDREN (சிறுவர்க்கான செந்தமிழ்)

Written in 1934, this book consists of small stories and essays to suit the temperament as well as to train the child to develop its mental faculty in the proper and progressive line. Adikal has written these small stories and essays in simple but pure Tamil which paves the way to train small children to write and speak good Tamil. An interesting and instructive preface to this book in English further enriches the value of this book.

THE LETTERS OF KOKILAMBAL (கோகிலாம்பாள் கடிதங்கள்)

Among the Tamils, letters written by men of outstanding abilities,

KUMUTHA VALLI (குமுதவல்லி)

It is the reproduction in Tamil of the book "Laila" written by Reynolds. But the fact that he has substituted local places and names and it has been written on Buddhist and Saivite lines of thought emphasised that he wanted to add a local touch to his story. Adikal was very much pained to see the language of the Tamil novelist's hodge-nodge. "And so he tried to turn it into cloth of gold which was little stiff and gorgeous for ordinary wear but the capacity of the loom was wonderfully expanded and later generations could change the texture to suit their needs."

DIATECTICS
(பொருத்தும் உணவும்
பொருந்தா உணவும்)

One who is anxious to maintain good health should not fail to observe the rules pertaining to the correct diet which in turn should be in accordance with the nature of the body and climate in which one happens to live. He interested himself in this matter too and wrote this book. In prescribing the correct food for mankind he laid great emphasis on the value of vegetarian diet. It is interesting to note that Newton, the great discoverer of scientific laws, who was struck deeply by the long life of Thomas Parr who lived 153 years and Henry Jenkins for 169 years, devoted his attention to a study of the habits and diets of long lived persons and wrote his essay on "Defence of Vegetable Regimen." Further, Adikal has not failed to utilize this opportunity to answer the critics of vegetarianism which is also an interesting part of this instructive book. There is a fallacious belief even among the educated Tamils that it is not possible to find appropriate equivalents to many scientific terms. But Adikal has tolled the death knell of this belief by supplying us with suitable Tamil equivalents to many scientific terms, which up to then, had baffled many a scholar of South India. For example the equivalents for words such as Protien (முதல் உணர்), Carbo-hydrates (இனிப்புணர்) Vitamins (உய்வுறை) Chlorides (பசுமஞ்சள்), Phosphate of Lime (எரிகாந்தச் சுண்ணம்) Enzymes (காடிநீர்) etc., prove the above mentioned facts.

HOW TO LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS (நூறு ஆண்டுகள் உயிர்வாழ்வதெப்படி?)

It is the order of things that one should desire to live as long as possible in this earth. In India, as well as in other Eastern countries, the belief that it was not within human powers to shorten or lengthen the duration of one's life was widely prevalent. In the preface to this book, Maraimalai Adikal says, "This vital knowledge is in such a

deplorable condition even among the English educated people of this country that this lamentable state of affairs aroused in me a feeling of boldness to propagate the knowledge pertaining to the science of health". A body, well exercised and supplied with the right type of food, fresh air and pure water, is the shortest and surest way to ensure a healthy and long life. Poet Shelly too is in agreement with him when he says, "On a natural system of diet old-age would be our last and only malady; the term of our existence would be protracted; we should enjoy life and no longer preclude others from enjoyment of it". In treating this subject, Adikal is not satisfied with merely putting forward the correct path to good health. He goes a step further to prescribe medicines for diseases which one would have contracted through earlier follies. This book has not in any way, been a mere reproduction in Tamil of those ideas contained in earlier books written by European authors, but instead Adikal has assimilated those ideas and has set forth the essence of those in this book. Adikal has also laid great emphasis on the value of nature cure and mourns the neglect of the Indigenous system of medicine. He has also discussed freely and quite openly matters relating to sex functions and birth-control. In his preface, he says, "Perceiving the evil of concealing them, women of high attainment and even men of great religious distinction have, in the foreign countries come forward to speak and write on these subjects without any reserve."

It is a universal fact that a forbidden thing becomes enhanced in value. This book has been of immense benefit to the people of Tamil Nadu.

TELEPATHY (தொலைவில் உணர்தல்)

For most of us, who are unable to know something without the aid

of the senses, it is, matter of surprise to note that impressions could be conveyed from one mind to another without the aid of the senses and this process is best known as Telepathy. This quality is inherent in man and it is the dispelling of ignorance which would make him conscious of it. Unlike in the West, where a host of such enlightened men have developed this to the fullest extent, in the orient, even though we were aware of its presence, we have failed to utilize it for the benefit of mankind, Adikal, illustrated with numerous examples the value of possessing knowledge in this subject.

CLAIRVOYANCE (அறிதூயில்)

The knowledge and feelings of an average man are not the same

were not within the reach of Tamil speaking people.

LIFE AFTER DEATH (இறந்தபின் இருக்கும் நிலை)

The lack of proper understanding of one's state of life after death is said to be the cause of one not being able to direct oneself in leading the righteous life. Even the few books available on this subject have failed to benefit mankind, as these words included unreal and incredible examples too. But, Adikal avoided such exaggeration and has cited only real examples and the results and reactions of one's life in this world, as related to the life after death in another world.

SHAKUNTALAM

The work at once reveals that even translations can be as good as their originals, if the translators are faithful.

as that of one who is an adherent of the Yoga System. In the latter they reach such a high state of sublimity that such men are in possession of certain superhuman powers which enable them to surmount the barriers of senses and thus enjoy a "deep insight" into things. Maraimalai Adikal in this book has dwelt at length on the benefits derived by possessing such abnormal powers. He has borne testimony to those ideas (expressed in his book) by a classic example.

On 1-6-1926, Thiru T.M. Rodrigo of Colombo had written a letter to Adikal in which he stated that he himself has benefited by developing this power. In pure but simple Tamil Adikal had brought out of obscurity these facts which up to that time

PERSONAL MAGNETISM (மனித வசியம்)

Herein Adikal has enunciated the methods that have to be utilized by one who is anxious to be in possession of a dynamic personality which would bring popularity for one in this world and happiness in the life to come.

AN ANTHOLOGY ON MURUGAR OF THIRUVOTTI (திருவொற்றி முருகர் மும்மணிக்கோவை)

According to Maraimalai Adikal, on 27.6.1898 he suffered from a dangerous disease. By the Grace of Lord Murugan he got completely cured of it. It was in praise of the divine Grace that he composed this anthology. It took him nearly one and a half years to complete this

book. In its composition it contains the essence of all that is best, in Sangam Literature, Grammar and other religious books of Tamil Nadu. A section of the work known as the "Pulavar Artu Padai" has a close resemblance with that of the "Thiru Murugartupadai" of Nak-kirar. A salient feature of this work is that it afforded Maraimalai Adikal an opportunity to express his gratitude to his teachers.

Prof. M.S. Pooranalingampillai has given the just tribute to Maraimalai Adikal's works in the following words, "His books are sure to set a thousand minds a thinking, ten thousand tongues a talking, and at least a century of able pens a-writing."

He was never slow to support movements that were aimed to

preserve, protect and develop the Tamil language. As discussed in detail already, when, the Government of India introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in South India in 1937 Maraimalai Adikal plunged himself heart and soul in the Anti-Hindi Movement. It was his considered opinion that Hindi as a compulsory subject would eclipse and retard the progress of Tamil. The fact that Hindi as a lingua franca would do greater harm than Sanskrit which was only the language of the priestly class, was always uppermost in his mind. Though it is not possible for us today to estimate the success he achieved, as it is a matter for posterity to decide, yet we cannot but salute him as a brave and dauntless fighter in the cause of Tamil.

Thus a long and fruitful life of seventy-five years, full of many sided activities was brought to a sad end on 15th September, 1950. His death was indeed an unbearable blow and irreparable loss sustained by the millions of Tamil speaking populace.

It is a pity that Tamils, the essence of whose culture is gratitude, have not so far come forward to commemorate the services rendered by this selfless scholar and saint in the interest of his language, religion, culture and country. It is high time that the Tamils joined together forgetting their differences of opinion, to express in concrete form their gratitude for the services of this great son of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Sangam Literature

FROM available evidence it can be said that there is a body of literature in Tamil which has had unbroken development over twenty centuries. The earliest known phase of this literature is usually designated the Sangam literature for the reason that the anthologies of odes, lyrics and idylls which form bulk of that literature were composed at a time when the Pandian kings of Madurai maintained in their court a body of eminent poets who in a sort of unofficial way functioned as a board of literary censors. Later poets and scholars like Saint Navukkarasar and the commentator on the Iraiyanar Ahapporal used the expression Sangam to denote this

association of scholars. Though it is difficult to accept all the interesting but obviously legendary details about this Sangam given by later writers as authentic history, yet it would be equally difficult to reject the fact of the existence of an institution like the Sangam. The preface to the Tol-kappiyam speaks of the practice of learned treatises being critically examined by court poets. So it may not be historically inappropriate to speak of a Sangam literature.

A good part of the literature that was produced during the Sangam period has perished. That is because after a collection of some

choice poems had been rendered into schematic anthologies of some kind or other and had become standard texts, the rest was lost in the course of time. Legendary and traditional accounts mention the loss of many texts on the occasion of a 'deluge' which compelled the Pandian kings to shift their capital first from Then-Madurai to Kapatapuram and then from there to Madurai on the Vaigai. The currently extant body of Sangam literature is but a fraction of a vast literature.

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NELSON MANDELA

The Man,
the Statesman
and
the Redeemer
of
South Africa



Nelson Mandela, the world's most famous political prisoner and a living legend in his life time walked free from 28 years of dark nights in South African jails on 11th February, 1990.

ROLIHLEHLA Nelson Mandela was born into the Tembu royal family in the rural outbacks of the town of Umtata in the Xhosa-speaking South African homeland of Transkei on July 18, 1918 and was destined to become just another traditional chief.

But he took the difficult and tortuous road to try and emancipate the black people from white domination. Forty-six years later he stood in the dock at the Supreme Court in the capital city of Pretoria on a charge of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force.

The ensuing 11-month "Rivonia trial" (Rivonia was the farmhouse which headquartered the African National Congress) that brought international focus to the plight of the oppressed in South Africa

culminated in eight of the accused ANC leaders, including Thiru Mandela, Thiru Walter Sisulu and Thiru. Govan Mbeki, receiving life sentences.

Cherished ideal

In a brilliantly eloquent statement before the Court, Thiru Mandela outlined his commitment to free his people from oppression stating: "I have done whatever I did because of my experience in South Africa ... I did not plan sabotage in a spirit of recklessness, nor because I have any love for violence." He ended his passionate statement with the words: "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society ... It is an ideal which I hope to live for, and to see realised. But my Lord, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

He went to jail willingly but life behind bars at the hands of the apartheid authorities did not put an end to the aura of this "Grandson of Africa."

Most influential prisoner

Thiru Mandela became the world's most influential prisoner during what he described as "long, lonely, wasted years." Unheard and unseen by the public since 1962, he nevertheless came to be the most admired leader among South African blacks, who consider him the embodiment of their quest for political freedom. In the past, Thiru Mandela, 71, has rejected the Government's repeated offers to release him if he would renounce violence or live in a tribal homeland. He said the Government should renounce



violence, and apartheid and urban his ANC movement.

Thiru Mandela has regularly entertained his family and streams of friends in a comfortable house at the Victor Verster prison farm in the winegrowing region of Paarl. He had been transferred there on December 6, 1988, after recovering from tuberculosis contracted at Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town in August.

In 1985, the former South African President, Thiru P.W. Botha (who had a historic meeting with Thiru Mandela on July 5, 1989) had allowed Zindzi Mandela to read her father's response to the latest offer of conditional release before a crowd in Soweto, the township outside Johannesburg where, Thiru Mandela had rented a home since the 1940s.

"Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts," Thiru Mandela said. "I cherish my own freedom dearly but I care even more for your freedom. Too many have died since I went to prison. Too many have suffered for the love of freedom... Not only I have suffered during these long, lonely, wasted years."

During his imprisonment, Thiru Mandela was regarded as the ANC's leader although the highest office he held before it was banned in 1960 was Deputy President-General. He was the first commander of its military wing, "Umkhonto We Sizwe" (Spear of the nation), which he helped form in 1961 to engage in a programme of sabotage against South Africa's white-ruled Government. He subsequently toured Africa, receiving military training and explaining the ANC's cause. He was arrested after his return in 1962, and sentenced to five years' hard labour for leaving the country illegally and inciting blacks to violate the law by striking.

In July 1962, while Thiru Mandela was at the Robben Island Maximum Security Prison near Cape Town, police uncovered the ANC's underground headquarters on a farm near Johannesburg and seized documents outlining plans for the guerilla campaign, including Thiru Mandela's diary. On June 12, 1964, he and seven co-defendants were sentenced to life in prison.

Winnie's part

His wife, Tmt. Winnie Mandela, jailed or banished through much of

his imprisonment (after the 1976 Soweto uprising) said, "In each and every single letter he has written over the past 20 years and in each and every visit, he has always been confident that he will come out and lead his people to liberation." She was kept in the remote farming town of Brandfort for seven years.

During most of his 18 years on Robben Island, Thiru Mandela endured substandard food, deprivation of news and reading material, and hard labour that included gathering seaweed and smashing rock. Yet he often wrote to his wife that the hardest thing to endure was the treatment she received.

An international "Free Mandela Campaign" ended in June 1980 with a call for his release by the U.N. Security Council.

In April 1982, Thiru Mandela and five colleagues were transferred to Pollsmoor prison

First embrace in 22 years

Thiru Mandela's communications with his wife and family were restricted to 40-minute visits and one 500-word letter a month, monitored to make sure only

family matters were discussed. On May 12, 1984, Thiru Mandela and his wife were allowed to embrace for the first time in 22 years.

Thiru Mandela attended Methodist schools and was admitted to the black University of Fort Hare in 1938, but was expelled in 1940 for leading a student strike with Thiru Oliver Tambo, now the ANC's exiled president.

To avoid an arranged tribal marriage, Thiru Mandela fled to Johannesburg, where he worked as a policeman at a gold mine, as a law clerk, and for a real estate agency run by Thiru Walter Sisulu, later to be imprisoned with him. Thiru Mandela boxed as a heavyweight and studied law.

First Marriage

He married a nurse, Evelyn Mase, who bore him two daughters and two sons. One daughter died in infancy and one son was killed in a car crash in 1970. The couple divorced in 1955.

Thiru Mandela, Thiru Tambo and Thiru Sisulu formed the ANC Youth League in 1944, and Thiru Mandela became its President in 1950. He was the chief organiser of the ANC's defiance campaign in 1952, encouraging people to break South Africa's racial separation laws.

He continued to work secretly and was charged in December 1956 with treason, along with 155 other South Africans of all races who had supported the freedom charter, calling for a nonracial democracy and a socialist-based economy.

While on trial in June 1958 he married social worker, Winnie Nomzamo Madizakela, who bore him two daughters, Zenani and Zindzi.

The ANC was outlawed in 1960 and emergency was declared on March 21 when 69 black protestors were killed by police in Sharpeville.



Thiru Mandela helped conduct the defence in the treason trial, which ended in 1961 with acquittals for all defendants. Thiru Mandela immediately went underground for fear he would be rearrested and spent the next 17 months as a fugitive.

After a planned two-day nationwide strike was crushed by police, he and a small group of ANC colleague decided on military action.—

Courtesy: The Hindu
Dated 12th February 1990

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the tapioca starch
demand of the
country.

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THE SPECIAL OFFICER

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THE CULTURAL INFLUENCE OF TAMILS OVER OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

NATANA. KASINATHAN, DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is a known fact that Indian culture is a fusion of many cultures of different regions. The part played by the Tamils in contributing to the cultural heritage of India is considerable. During the prehistoric period, there was one culture all over India reflecting the uniformity in manufacturing the stone implements. The wellknown industry of Soan in Kashmir Valley and the Madras industry in Tamil Nadu have produced very similar stone implements with negligible variation for the use of Palaeolithic people. It is also believed that the Madras industry which was the contemporary of African Palaeolithic age¹ might have influenced the production of Palaeolithic implements of Soan industry in Kashmir. Even now, one can collect carts load of Palaeolithic implements from the banks of the river Kotralayar near Athirampakkam and Nambakkam of Chingleput District. It reflects the cultural contact which prevailed between Tamil Nadu and Kashmir even during the prehistoric period and it even goes one step further to assert that the cultural influence of Tamil Nadu

affected the cultural development of Kashmir. The shape and the method of execution of the implements belonging to the Neolithic and Choololithic period found from many parts of South India as well as North India also depict astonishing similarity².

The renowned scholars who have examined the seals found from the Harappan civilization, bearing the pictographs, have strongly established that the language of the Harappan script was Proto Dravidian. It is also believed that the Pasupatha and the Mother Goddessworship and the familiarity with bull in Harappan civilization had great impact on the Post Vedic period. The above factors had actually induced them to have idol worship.³

The excavation of Harappan had yielded a number of valuable artefacts of which the stone weights are of absorbing interest. They are in two series namely binary and decimal. These had their origin from Cirrilakkam, the denominational ratio in arithmetical progression used in ancient Tamil country.⁴ This

system of calculation is found used even now in other parts of India especially in Assam and West Bengal. It is also said that there are number of Dravidian words used in Vedic literature. From the observation of D.T. Burrow it becomes clear that quite a considerable portion of the Sanskrit vocabulary is of Dravidian origin and their influence has operated over a long period in the history of the language.⁵

The word Pur or Puram of Tamil origin is also found used in vedas. The Tamil words such as Mayil, Kalam and Palam are said to be found in Rig Vedha and Elam, Palli, Purru, Neer and Malai are also said to be found in other Vedic and Idihasa literature.^{5a} This might have happened due to the mingling of Indo Aryans with the earlier settlers (i.e. Harappans) of this country.

The Vedas are evoking only the nature without mentioning any forms for them. Scholars in good number are sceptical about the existence of temples in Vedic period. For, it is affirmed the Vigharadana or the idol worship, which is the backbone of the

temple culture, had no place in the firesacrifice oriented Vedic Culture, the fire service takes place within the officiants themselves, the Orthodox Vedists did not even believe in gods with vigrahas or forms and there is no description of and reference to temple in the entire Vedic literature.⁶

Professor William says that the deified force address in the Vedic period, though doubtless the early worshippers clothed their gods with human forms in their own imaginations. (Indian wisdom.P15)

Professor Max Muller speaks more positively "The religion of the veda knows of no idols. The worship of idols in India is a secondary formation, a later degradation of the more primitive worship of ideal gods". (Chips from a German Workshop i.38). Only in later period, due to influence of Tamil culture the Agamas and Puranas had been written describing the figures of the gods and goddesses and narrating the codification for performing the rituals.

The pictographs engraved on the seals of Harappan civilization had given rise to the evolution of number of scripts found in India. The scripts that are enumerated in Samavayanga Suddha datable to 2nd century B.C. and the Lalithavitsara, a Buddhistic Literature datable to 4th century A.D. are all believed to have been derived from one script that had been evolved from Harappan script. Samavayanga Suddha mentions Tamil script as Damili in Prakrit language while Lalithavitsara refers to it as Dravidi.⁷ Of all the scripts enumerated in those two books, the Tamil is the oldest script. Because the Brahmi used by Asoka for engraving Royal orders appears as a standardised script which could have been evolved from a rudimentary one, most probably the Tamil script.⁸

Tamils used this script for writing their names even on earthen pots.⁹ So it seems that this script was very popular among Tamils. Hence, the Tamils contributed the form of writing also to the Northern part of India.

Another important factor that had influenced the whole part of India is Bharata Natyam. The book of Bharata Natya is believed to have been written by Bharata Muni during 2nd century A.D.¹⁰ It is narrated in that book itself that there were dancers even before the period of Bharata. Silapathikaram, one of the twin epics of the Tamils datable to 2nd to 4th century A.D. is found to have devoted a separate chapter on Dance which was quite popular among Tamils. This shows that the people of Tamil Nadu were well

conversent with the art of dance. This perfection in the art of dance could not have taken place so immediately if this art had its origin from Natya Sastra, written by Bharata Muni who lived just one or two centuries earlier. It might have had a long duration for reaching to a perfect stage. Hence, this art of dance might have been prevalent in South India even in the PreChristian era. To substantiate this view one can quote the dancing sculptures datable to 2nd century B.C. found from Amara-vathy and the figure of a dancing girl in bronze found in Harappan civilization. So, the origin of Bharata Natyam goes to a remote period i.e. about 2,500 B.C.

It his connection, we have to draw the attention of the scholars



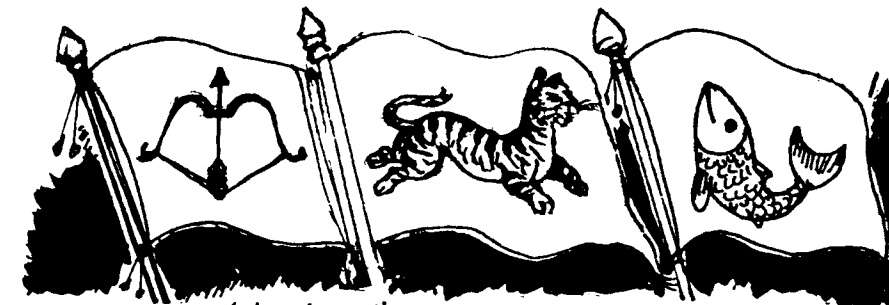
to the god for dance i.e. Nataraja, the unique product of South India. The form of Nataraja itself is the perfection of Bharata Natyam. The number of Karana poses of Siva found on the walls of Brihadeeswarar temple, Thanjavur clearly indicates that Nataraja was the progenitor of dance. There is a Tamil poem which mentions that Nataraja was the god of South India. Since the god for dance had originated from South India, the Bharata Natya must be the product of South India. So, Bharata Natyam which had its origin in Tamil Nadu had greatly influenced all parts of India.

The three crowned monarchs of Tamil Nadu are said to have conquered the Kings of other regions up to Himalaya and caused to engrave their royal emblems Bow, Tiger and Fish on the Mountain of Himalaya. The emblems they left on the mountain might have influenced the Uttar Pradesh Government to design their official emblem bearing the figures of Bow, Tiger and Fish.

Sathavahanas who ruled during 1st 2nd century A.D. had issued coins bearing legend in two characters. One is in Prakrit and the other is in Tamil. It is obvious from their coins that Tamil was also used as official language of Sathavahanas. This shows that the influence of Tamil culture must have been effected upto Vindhya region during the beginning of the Christian era. In 8th century A.D. the sculptors and architects of Tamil Nadu had been taken by the Chalukyan Kings to construct temples in their region in the model of Temples found in Tamil Nadu. The kailasanathar temple at Ellora is the true replica of South Indian temple, especially of the Monolithic Rotha of Mamallapuram and the rock cut temple of Kazhugumalai. This shows how Tamil culture had influenced the other parts of India in the field of Art and Architecture about 1200 years ago.

Turning to philosophical period, the philosophy preached by Adhi Sankara during 8th century A.D. and Ramanuja during 12th century A.D. had immensely influenced people in other parts of India. Even now, we see number of muts which are preaching the philosophy of Adhi Sankara located in Northern most part of India and on the banks of the Ganges. The people of North India have deep devotion and donate lavishly for the propagation of Adhi Sankara's philosophy.

Ramanuja, the Vaishnava Saint is said to have stayed in the royal Court of Hoysala king and preached his philosophy in Deccan. Ragavendra, the philosopher who was born at Kumbakonam of Tamil Nadu was patronised by the people of Karnataka and immortalised him with great devotion. By



the preachings of the above three philosophers, the area of Tamil culture has been extended upto Himalayan Hill. Some of the Nayanmars had undertaken their pilgrimage by visiting a number of holy places located in Northern parts of India also.

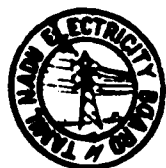
Chola Kings Rajaraja and Rajendra had claimed to have extended their kingdom upto the Narmadha and the Ganges respectively. Through their conquest they extended the cultural influence of Tamils upto Ganges.

The fusion of Vedic and Tamil culture is well attested by the pilgrimage undertaken to Kasi and Rameswaram by the people of South India and North India respectively. From 10th Century onwards there was an accepted codification that if any damage

was caused to any religious edifices, by anybody they would be considered of having committed sins which was equivalent to the sins committed by the people of the whole area between Ganges and Kanyakumari. So, the country which had been divided into many smaller kingdoms at one stage had gradually become united due to the cultural fusion of all parts of India especially of Tamil Nadu.

FOOTNOTES

1. தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாறு, தொல்பழங்காலம் 1975, பக்கம். 168.
2. Journal of Tamil Studies Vol.II, Part I, Page.94
3. Ibid.
4. K. Venkatachalam, Kongu.
5. Dr. Burrow, "The Sanskrit Language".
- 5a. S. Ramakrishnan, 'இந்தியப் பண்பாடும் தமிழரும்'
6. Dr. S.Sankaranarayanan, Sankara Parvathy Endowment lectures 1983-84, Pages.45,
- 6a. Benjamin Ronald. The Art and Architecture of India. க.தி. கமலையா, தமிழகக் கலை வரலாறு, பக்கம். 12.
7. South Indian Temple Inscriptions Vol.III, Part II, pp.158182
8. Natana. Kasinathan, "The Date of Tamil Brahmi Inscriptions" Paper presented at the seminar of South Indian Brahmi of Tamil University, Thanjavur.
9. Kodumanal excavations conducted by Tamil University, Uraiyur excavation conducted by University of Madras and Korkai excavation conducted by Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology.
10. V. Sivasamy, Bharathakalai, 1988 Page.16
11. Silappadikaram, Arangettrukathai.
12. Then Nadutaiya sivane pottri."
13. Dr. R.Nagaswamy, Tamil Coins A study Page.129.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT

Separate sealed tenders are invited for: Manufacture and supply of Intercom Telephone System

Description	: Design, Manufacture, Inspection, testing at works, delivery to site, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of the Intercom Telephone System.
Specification No.	: SE (D) TTPP - 50
Probable amount of contract	: Rs.25 lakhs
Cost of specification	: Rs.300/- (within Tamil Nadu) Rs.330/- (Outside Tamil Nadu)
E.M.D.	: Rs.25,000/- (Twenty five thousand only)
Due date and time for receipt of Tender	: 12-00 Hours on 21-3-90
Date and time of Opening of Tender	: 15-00 Hours on 21-3-90
Place of opening of Tender	: At the office of the Superintending Engineer/ Design/TTPP/II Floor/Eastern Wing/NPKRR Maaligai/ 800, Anna Salai/Electricity Avenue, Madras-600 002.

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, Eastern Wing/N.P.K.R.R. 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/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.

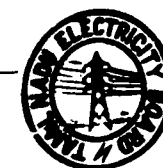
Tenders received from those who have not purchased the specification will not be opened. Tenders received after the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the copy of specification/tender or for the delay in postal transit.

Copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date for receipt of Tenders.

CHIEF ENGINEER/THERMAL DESIGN

X Floor/Wester Wing
N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai,
800, Anna Salai/MADRAS-600 002
Telex: 041-7261

DIPR/13/VOC/90/aspco



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

Mettur Thermal Power Project
Mettur Dam - 636 401

TENDER NOTICE

(1.0) Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the following works:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Specification No.	Cost of Specification	E.M.D.	Due date & time for receipt of tender	Due date & time of opening the tender	Approximate amount of Contract
1.	Providing black topping to the existing water bound macadam road at Thottipatty campus area of Mettur Thermal Power Project (L.S.Contract)	SEC.2/MTPP/2244/89-90	Within Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs. 2,200/-	Upto 12.00 Noon Wednesday 14.3.'90	14.3.'90 Wednesday at 3.30 PM.	Rs.2,20,000/-
2.	Construction 3 blocks of 'R' Type Quarters including electrification in block No.56 of Thottipatty campus area of M.T.P.P. (L.S.Contract)	SEC.2/MTPP/2245/89-90.	Within Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs. 15,400/-	Upto 12.00 Noon Wednesday 21.3.'90	21.3.'90 Wednesday at 3.30 P.M.	Rs.15,34,300/-

(2.0) A copy of specification can be obtained (a) by remitting the prescribed amount either by cash or money order to the Accounts Officer, Mettur Thermal Power Project, Mettur Electricity System Complex, Mettur Dam - 636 401 after noting the respective specification No. (b) sending the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil II/Mettur Thermal Power Project with a requisition furnishing full postal address. The tenders will be received by Executive Assistant to Superintending Engineer/Civil II. The tenders received after the date and time or those without EMD will not be considered. The tenders will be opened at Russian Erectors' Quarters, Mettur Dam.

(3.0) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is not responsible for any delay or loss in transit when the tender documents are sent by post.

(4.0) The tender sets are not transferable.

(5.0) If the tender sets are required to be sent by post an additional amount Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) per set is to be paid.

(6.0) 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 tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued, wherever deemed necessary.

(7.0) The sale of tender sets will be stopped at 5.00 P.M. on the previous day of tender opening.

CHIEF ENGINEER/M.T.P.P.

DIPR/40/SLM/90/Chhaya



Container Freight Station.

HISTORY OF MADRAS PORT

The present location where the Madras Port is situated was simply an open roadstead in an exposed Sandy coast swept by storms and occasional monsoons of extreme violence. As the number of ships calling at the roadstead increased, the hazards of landing these cargoes by Masula Boats were keenly felt. In order to have safe berthing of vessels and handling of cargo, an iron screw pile pier was constructed in 1861 which was oriented perpendicular to the coast line extending to about 110 feet into the sea. The inadequacy of a screw pile pier was felt due to the increase in the quantum of cargo and hence a definite proposal for a harbour at Madras was emanated from the Madras Chamber of Commerce in 1868. In 1881 the present main harbour basin was completed with an entrance at the eastern side. Due to the siltation and other problems faced by the port, In 1902 with the recommendation of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State the eastern entrance was closed and alternatively, entrance to the harbour in the north east corner with a sheltering arm was provided. In 1906 the proposal of remodelling of the harbour was taken up and 4 quay berths on the shore side known as the west quay berths with transit sheds behind them were completed. The Dredger "Madras" was procured in 1904. To accommodate this dredger, a basin on the south west corner of the harbour known as the Boat basin was formed. In continuation to the boat basin another basin known as "Timber Pond" was formed to provide facilities for the import of Timber. The closure of the eastern entrance provided one more berth known as east quay. On the southern breakwater, one more wharf known as south quay was developed on steel screw piles with Timber decking. In 1931 the north quay wharf was constructed on RC piles with RC decking parallel to the north breakwater. In 1936 another berth called South Quay II was commissioned.

At the time of Independence, Madras was an intermediary port with 9 alongside berths and 8 mooring berths.

Of the 9 berths, only 6 berths had transit sheds for the reception of cargo. There were only 19 cranes on the quays including a 60 tonne crane. The Port, with an estimated handling capacity of 1.4 to 1.5 million tonnes annually, was handling about 2.2 million tonnes, with great strain and congestion. Waiting of ships outside for want of berths inside was protracted. Due to the restricted length of tracks, the railway system was also strained heavily. Shoaling up of the entrance channel had become an acute problem. Early development was the crying need of the hour.

The dawn of independence and the advent of the quinquennial of planned development helped the Madras Port to overcome the above problems. The period between 1950 and 1967 witnessed the reconstruction of two berths and the addition of three berths in the inner harbour and also witnessed the excavation of the Jawahar Dock for six deep berths, installation of new shore cranes, acquisition of additional dredgers and tugs, provision of huge transit sheds and warehouses, a new passenger station, a modern heavy workshop, expansion of the railway systems and the purchase of a new 120-tonnes floating crane. This was the period when cargo handling methods were undergoing a strong revolution all over the world. Madras Port also took the first step to acquire a fleet of mobile cranes, forklift trucks and high powered locomotives to keep pace with the changing trend in shipping. India emerged as a major exporter of iron ore for which Madras was to be one of the important gateway outlets. Mono-commodity berths with appropriate sophisticated shore installations were the most felt future needs. An ambitious project to build deep-water dock to the north of the old harbour, therefore, took shape. The Bharathi Dock today has the deepest alongside berths in India and received ships of 16.2 metre draft and approximately 1,30,000 DWT.

Today the Port of Madras in a span of over 100 years has

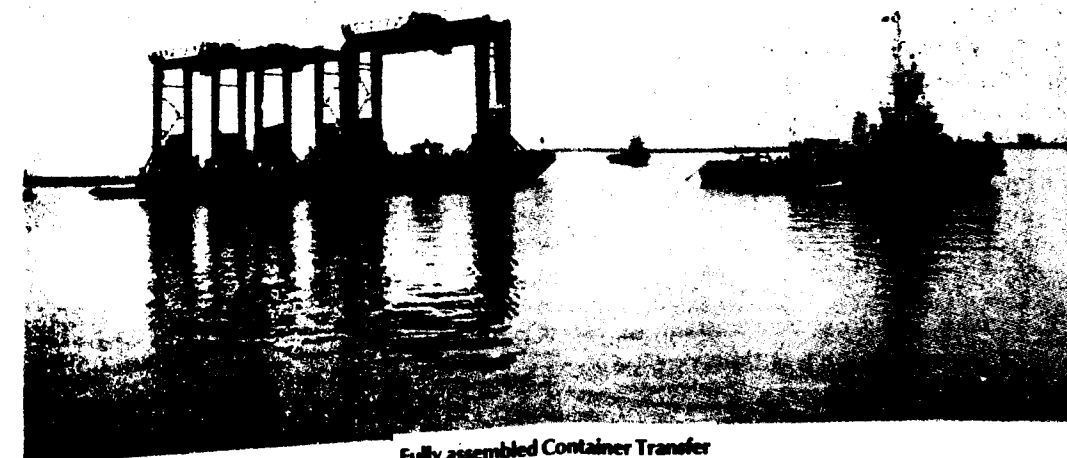
developed into a modern port of 22 alongside berths and three mooring berths, of which four are dedicated berths. In having created the facilities to handle liquid bulk, break bulk, dry bulk cargoes, and containers in a modern way, it may be said that the Port is versatile. With the commissioning of the full-fledged Container Terminal, first of its kind in the country, Madras Port is well ahead of trade to create facilities to handle cargo according to the changing needs of its customers who are entrenched in the hinterland covering Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Delhi region too. To develop sea food exports and to provide socio economic development to the fisherman community at large, a fishing harbour just north of the Port is also available.

At present, the Port is poised to register a traffic of 24 million tonnes comprising of 13 million tonnes of liquid bulk, 8 million tonnes of dry bulk; 3 million tonnes of break bulk and about 100,000 containers by the end of the financial year 1988-89.

The prospects of increasing the through put 150% by 2000

special berths to handle Natural Gas and LPG and Lay off berths for ship breaking.

4. Commissioning of bulk fertilizer handling system at Madras Port.
5. Commissioning of a naval berth at Madras Port.
6. Further extension of Container Terminal by another 250 m. to meet the projected traffic of container upto 4.5 lakhs TEUs.
7. Deepening of Bharathi Dock from 17.4 m to 19 m and the entrance channel from 19.2 m to 22 m to receive 1,70,000 DWT Ore Carriers.
8. Additional facilities and siltation free fishing harbour to cater to the needs of fishing trawlers and pablo boats.
9. Extension of south quay III berth for accommodating panamax vessels and longer general cargo vessels.
10. Provision of Container handling facilities at west quay I and West Quay II just south of the present container terminal.



Fully assembled Container Transfer Cranes on the barge on arrival from Singapore being towed by the tug.

AD are very bright in as much as advance action is under way to create facilities in tune with the changing pattern of trade and commerce. It is expected that the Port would handle a quantity of 36 million tonnes of cargo and more than half a million containers by 2000 AD, the break-up of which is as under:

Port of Madras During 2001 AD

The port developmental plans which are either under execution or on the anvil will include:

1. Extension of Container Terminal and Container handling facilities at a cost of Rs. 54.71 crores under progress for a traffic of 1,75,000 containers anticipated to be commissioned by August 1990.
2. Commissioning of floating Dry Dock facilities the works on which are in advanced stage.
3. Construction and commissioning of the Satellite Port at Ennore to house coal and chemical handling complexes,

11. A number of container freight stations/cargo aggregation centres at different locations in and around the city to cater to the needs of locals.
12. Replacement of existing west quay transit sheds.
13. Improvements to the existing Boat Basin suitable for accommodating Trust's floating crafts and handling of lash barges.
14. Further extension of outer portection arm in order to obtain favourable tranquility conditions for handling container vessels.
15. Providing additional housing accommodation for Port personnel.
16. Construction of additional Warehouses to cope up with the growing demand of Warehousing accommodation.
17. Construction of Third oil jetty for handling the additional oil traffic to and from Madras Refineries.



Advertisement No.3/90

Applications are invited upto 5.30 p.m. on 12.3.1990 for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Deputy Director (Cost Accounting) in the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Pay: Rs.3,000-100-3,500-125-4,500 per mensem.

(The rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this recruitment)

Age: Below 35 years as on 1.7.1990.

Qualification:

(i) A degree in Commerce

OR

A pass in the final examination prescribed for Chartered Accountants in Regulation 20-22 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations,

AND

(ii) A pass in the final examination of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants, London or Calcutta

AND

(iii) Experience as Cost Accountant in any Commercial Firm or State owned undertaking for a period of not less than one year.

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 applicable to Backward Classes will be applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities.)

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, 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 1.2.1990 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 1.2.1990 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/307/MS/90/SAS



Advertisement No.4/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 p.m. on 19.3.1990 for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Special Officer (Translation) in the department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service.

Pay: Rs.2,500-75-3,100-100-4,200 per mensem.

(The rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this recruitment)

Age: Below 40 years as on 1.7.1990.

Qualification:

(i) A Ph.D. or M.A. degree in Tamil Literature.

AND

Experience for a period of not less than eight years in writing and publication of books or editing of journals and periodicals together with good knowledge of Sanskrit.

(ii) M.A., degree in Journalism

AND

Experience for a period of not less than ten years in journalism and publication of books and edition of journals and periodicals together with good knowledge of Sanskrit and Tamil.

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 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 the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 1.2.1990 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 1.2.1990 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/386/MS/90



ADVERTISEMENT NO: 5/90

Applications are invited up to 5.45 P.M. on 26.3.1990 only from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for appointment against two vacancies in the post of Assistant Professor of Radiology Physics in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service.

PAY: Rs.2200-75-2800-100-4000 per mensem.

(These two vacancies are carried forward vacancies from the previous recruitment and this is the second attempt to fill up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes).

AGE: No age limit.

QUALIFICATION:

A degree of M.Sc. (Medical Physics) obtained after undergoing studies at the college of Engineering, Guindy belonging to the Anna University, Madras and duly declared eligible for appointment as Radiological Safety Officers in the Medical Institutions by the Division of Radiological Protection of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

OR

A degree of M.Sc. (Physics) and a Diploma in Radiology Physics awarded by the Bombay University after undergoing one year Post Graduate Course in Hospital Physics and Radiology Physics conducted by the Division of Radiology Protection of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification allowed to Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, etc. belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in the Commission's "Instructions etc. to Candidates."

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained free of cost from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number. If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/440/MS/90/ad-bureau/3097



ADVERTISEMENT NO. 6/90.

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 26.3.1990 for appointment against 5 vacancies in the post of Principal, Industrial Training Institute/Assistant Director of Training in the Tamil Nadu Employment and Training Service to be made by direct recruitment.

PAY:	Rs. 2200-75-2800-100-4000 per mensem.	- 1
	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs./STs.)	- 1 (Reserved for Woman)
	Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities (MBCs./DCs.)	- 1
	Backward Classes (BCs.)	- 2
	Open Competition (OC.)	

NOTE: If no suitable woman candidate is available for selection, the vacancy will be filled by a male candidate.

AGE: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.

QUALIFICATION:

I (i) A degree in Mechanical, Electrical or Automobile Engineering; AND (ii) practical experience in a workshop or factory for a period of not less than three years;

or

II (i) A diploma in Automobile Engineering of the Madras Institute of Technology or any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant; AND (ii) practical experience in a workshop or factory for a period of not less than three years.

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)

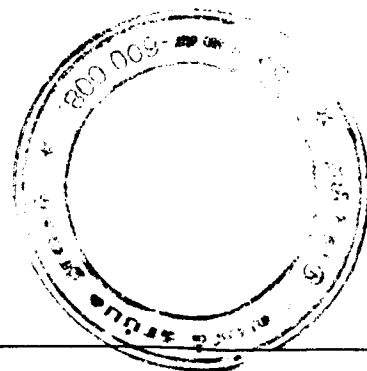
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DIPR. 449/MS/90/ad. bureau/3107



Selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Main Written Examinations for recruitment to the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeon held on 17-2-1990 both in the Forenoon and Afternoon (General Knowledge and Subject Paper-I — Medical Science) stand cancelled. There will be a re-examination in the middle of March 1990 in respect of these two subjects only. The Examination held on 18-2-1990 will stand. Individual intimation will be sent to the candidates later.



Controller of Examinations.

DIPR 457/MS/90

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH An All India Christian Institution of Higher Learning 91, Katpadi Main Road, Vellore-632 006.

College of Continuing Education of ISSR offers the following Post-graduate programmes by Correspondence-cum-Contact classes for the 10th Academic Year 1990-91.

I. ONE YEAR DIPLOMA PROGRAMMES:

1. Hospital Administration
2. Health Education
3. Public Health Administration
4. Social Welfare Administration
5. Family Welfare & Child Development
6. Nutrition and Dietetics
7. Educational Administration
8. Personnel Management & Industrial Counselling.
9. Public Relations and Advertising
10. Journalism and Mass Communication
11. Adult & Non-formal Education
12. Environmental Science & Disaster Management
13. Library & Information Science.

II. THREE YEAR MASTER PROGRAMMES:

14. Master Programme in Business Administration (MBA) 3-years with Personnel Administration & Marketing Management Specialisations.
15. Master Programme in Social Service Administration (MSA) 3-years with Personnel Administration & Community Development Specialisations.

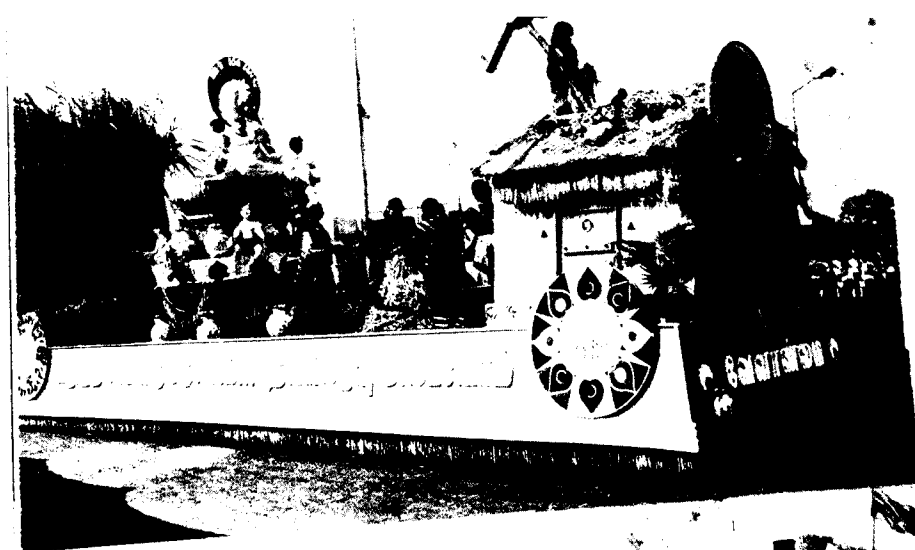
SCOPE: The innovative, unique and professional job-oriented courses, enable the graduates of the institute acquiring the professional competence and secure fresh employment and promotional avenues in Private and Public Sector organisations.

ELIGIBILITY: Graduates and Post-graduates of any discipline including Doctors and Nurses, can join in any one of the courses. Final year degree students are also eligible. Admissions are in progress.

PROSPECTUS: The cost of prospectus and application form is Rs.30/- by Cash/M.O./D.D. drawn in favour of ISSR, Vellore-6.
Registrar.
Phone:25808/24645



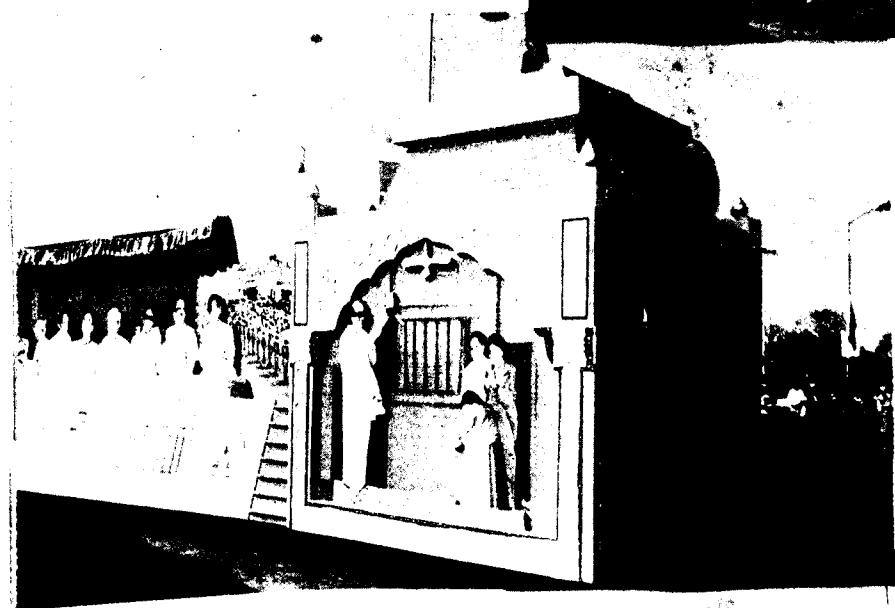
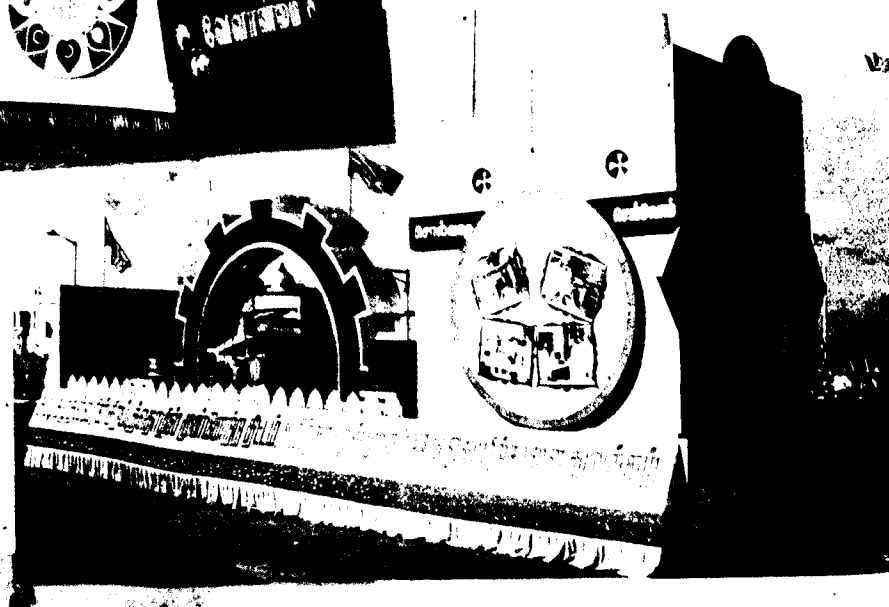
DIPR/Efficient



Tamil Arasu

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

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS,
(MADRAS)



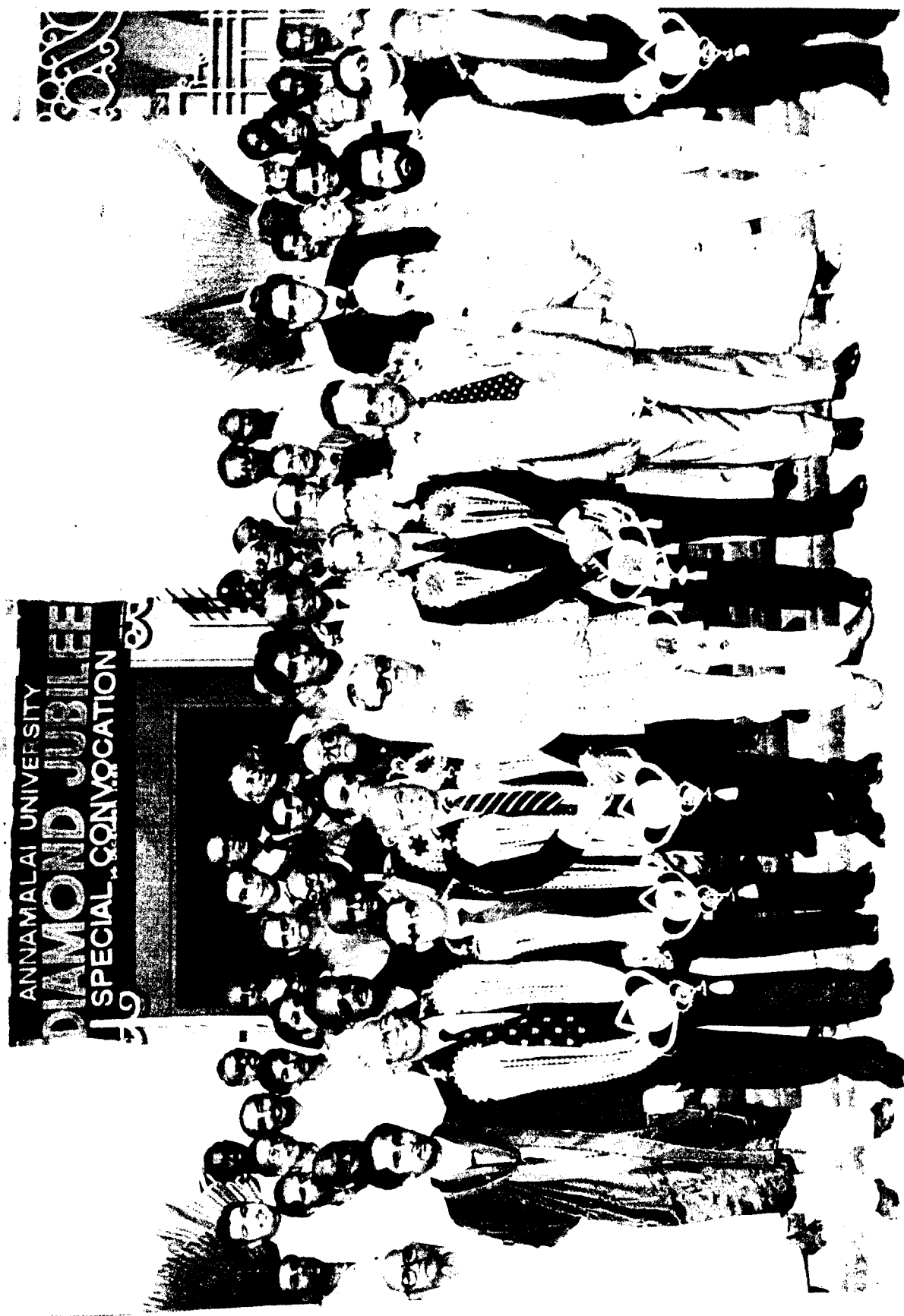
Prize - Winning
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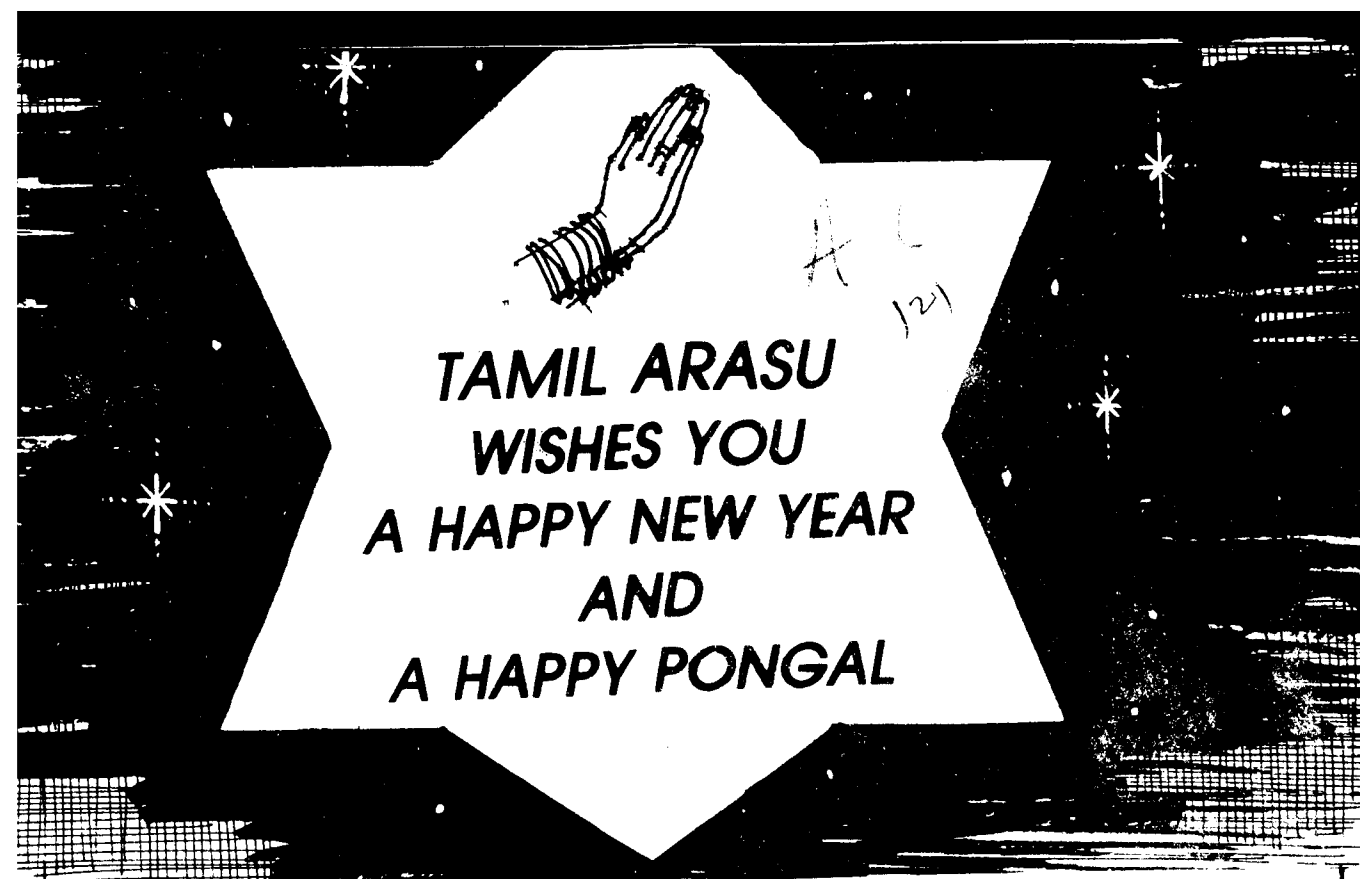
Tamil Arasu

JANUARY 1990. Re. 1





Seen along with His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander and Pro-Chancellor Thiru M.A.M. Ramaswamy are the 12 recipients of Honorary Doctorates at a Special Convocation of the Annamalai University on 14th December, 1989.



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Reader, Department of Tamil language, University of Madras.
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- ★ Annamalai University: Six decades of service to Higher Education.
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- ★ Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai-The First Tamil Novelist
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- ★ Air Pollution: A Menace
-Tmt. V. Raji Kumar, Department of Home Science,
Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women, Pondicherry.
- ★ Reallocation of subjects among Ministers.
- ★ Test your Healthy Heart.

TAMIL ARASU

*A monthly Journal
of
Government
of
Tamil Nadu*

Thiruvalluvar Year 2020
Margazhi-Thai
JANUARY - 1990



His Excellency the President of India Thiru.R. Venkataraman administering the oath of office of Prime Minister to Thiru. Vishwanath Pratap Singh at the swearing-in Ceremony in New Delhi on December 2, 1989.

List of Union Cabinet Ministers with their Portfolios

1. Thiru V.P. Singh ... Prime Minister
 * Ministries /Departments of Defence, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development, Space, Environment and Forests and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge)
2. Thiru Devi Lal ... Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture
3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate ... Minister of Finance
4. Thiru George Fernandes ... Minister of Railways
5. Thiru Ajit Singh ... Minister of Industry
6. Thiru Sharad Yadav ... Minister of Textiles with Additional Charge of Ministry of Food Processing Industries
7. Thiru Mufti Mohammad Sayeed ... Minister of Home Affairs
8. Thiru Arun Kumar Nehru ... Minister of Commerce and Tourism
9. Thiru Arif Mohd. Khan ... Minister of Energy with Additional charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation



His Excellency the President of India Thiru. R. Venkataraman administering the oath of office of Union Minister to Thiru M. Murasoli Maran at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on December 5, 1989.

10. Thiru Ram Vilas Paswan ... Minister of Labour and Welfare
11. Thiru Nilamani Routray ... Minister of Health and Family Welfare
12. Thiru I.K. Gujral ... Minister of External Affairs
13. Thiru M.S. Gurupadaswamy ... Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals
14. Thiru Nathu Ram Mirdha ... Minister of Food and Civil Supplies
15. Thiru P. Upendra ... Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs
16. Thiru K.P. Unnikrishnan ... Minister of Surface Transport with Additional charge of Ministry of Communications
17. Thiru Dinesh Goswami ... Minister of Steel and Mines with Additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice
18. Thiru Murasoli Maran ... Minister of Urban Development

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE):

1. Thiru Manobhai Kotadiya ... Minister of State (Independent charge) in the Ministry of Water Resources

MINISTER OF STATE:

1. Tmt. Maneka Gandhi ... Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
2. Thiru M.G.K. Menon ... Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology.



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
Diamond Jubilee Celebration

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

THE Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Annamalai University were inaugurated by the President of India, Thiru. R. Venkataraman, on 14th December 1989.

The Governor and Chancellor of the University Dr. P.C. Alexander presided over the function and opened the Computer Centre Building. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi released a souvenir.

The Governor said that the highest priority, should be given to primary education, for, without the basic foundation of learning, "we will soon become a nation of illiterates and half-literates". The situation is very bad since 40 per cent of the schools in the country have no proper infrastructural facilities and the Governments cannot afford to spend more on higher education.

The Governor also referred to the

proposal for delinking degrees from jobs which was still a subject for academic discussion. His own suggestion was to conduct entrance examination after the school level to evaluate the candidates and this could be done by employers such as banks and Government organisations. Further training and education ought to be at the expense of the employer. No employer today accepted a university degree at its face value and the large number of frustrated and cynical unemployed youth, constituted a danger to democracy.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, in his jubilee oration said that a university was compared to a good family but here was an instance of good family creating and sustaining a university. Though he had not entered the portals of a college, a doctorate degree was conferred on him years ago. The Annamalai University was unique in

the sense that 4,500 out of the 7,000 students resided on the campus.

The Chief Minister recalled the rich contributions made by the founding family (of Dr. Annamalai Chettiar) to the growth of higher education in Tamil Nadu. The products of the university served with distinction all over the country and the world in different fields. He announced Rs. 10,000 as a token of appreciation to Thiru. R. Ananda Natarajan, a student athlete of the University, who came out in flying colours in the Asian Games. This was in addition to the Rs. 25,000 given by the University and the Pro-Chancellor each.

The President Thiru. R. Venkataraman, called for a conscious endeavour to improve the standards of higher education and tackle the problem of the educated unemployed.



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
Diamond Jubilee Celebrations
15 DECEMBER, 1989.

"Instead of broadening their vision, students are being encouraged to think in terms of narrow regionalism" the President said, "Such an attitude, if allowed to grow unchecked, will shatter the national fabric and push us back to medieval times."

Third class graduates swelled registers of the unemployed. "Obviously, it is impossible for the Government to guarantee employment to every graduate in the country", and so the curricula must be so framed as to provide gainful occupation to the graduates. He did not agree with the suggestion for restricting opening of new institutions. This was a counsel of despair. The role and responsibility of education and training in the context of the labour market and employment ought to be defined carefully.

"Education neither causes unemployment nor increases the overall level of employment. Changes in the education policy cannot do much to rectify the mismatch between the availability of job opportunities and the number of educated job-seekers".

Education should facilitate a

smooth transition from learning to economic activity and in this context, rural India must get more attention since urban-based perspectives dominated the thinking here. Citing his experience with the

Gandhigram Rural Institute, the President said that in two villages adopted by this deemed university, population growth and unemployment had been brought to zero per cent.

The Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan released the first copy of the English translation of 'Kuraloviam' authored by Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, at Annamalai University on 15th December, 1989.



At the outset, the President paid tributes to the memory of the founder, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar - "that prince among educationists and educationist among princes," who strived to secure better tomorrow for his people. The avowed aim of the founder was cherished by his son Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, next pro-Chancellor.

The President said universities must engage themselves in broadening the vision of students to impart a sense of nationalism. During the freedom struggle, the universities

were inculcating in students the spirit of nationalism, democracy and freedom. The University should symbolise the essential unity of the country and the plurality of its cultural heritage.

Welcoming the gathering Thiru. M.A.M. Ramaswamy, Pro-Chancellor, said the university had registered spectacular growth in several departments. The President and the Governor were its old students.

Prof. Rm. Sethunaryanan, Vice-Chancellor, referred to the plans for starting a centre for rural develop-

ment and transfer of appropriate technology. Post-graduate courses in pharmacy and medicine would be started soon.

The venue of the function on the university campus was gaily decorated with buntings and festoons. Namagiripettai Thiru Krishnan rendered Nadaswaram and Dr. Sivachidambaram sang the prayer song. Tmt. Soundara Kailasam recited the laudatory verses.

Thiru. R. Rajamanickam, Registrar, proposed a vote of thanks.

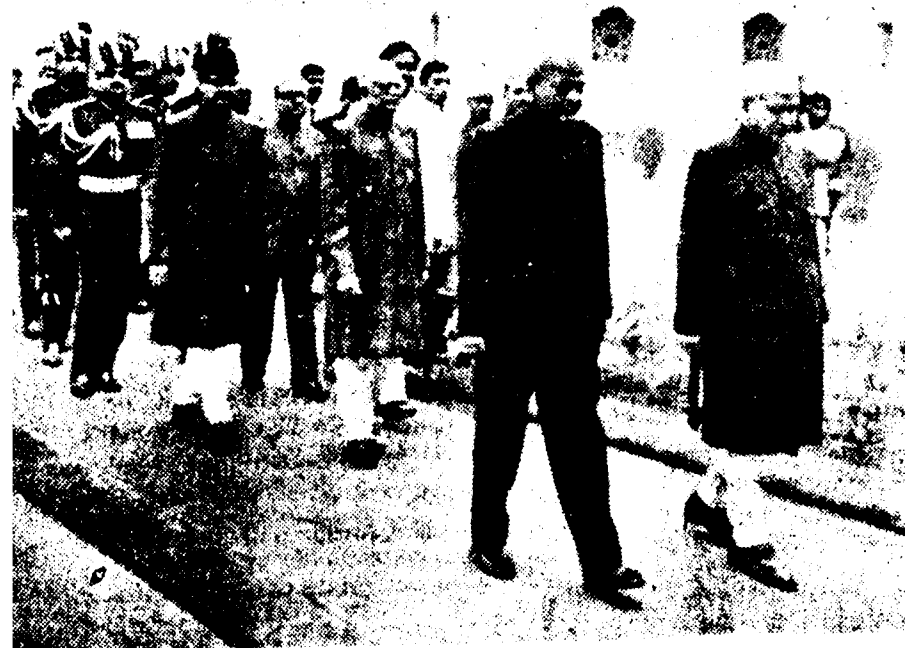


HONORARY DOCTORATES

THE Education Minister Prof. K. Anbazhagan, the Malaysian Telecommunications and Energy Minister, Thiru. S. Sami Velu, Thavathiru Kundrakudi Adigalar, Thiru. Vijay Amirthraj, tennis star, Thiru. K.J. Yesudoss, playback singer, the Coal India Chairman,

Thiru. M.P. Narayanan, the former Attorney - General, Thiru. K. Parasaran, Thiru. P. Maruthai Pillai, Industrialist, Thiru. V.S. Arunachalam, Secretary, Ministry of Defence Production, Thiru. N.C. Krishnan, former President of the Chartered Accountants Institute of

India, Thiru. M. Natarajan Orthopedician and the Annamalai University Vice-Chancellor Prof. Rm. Sethunaryanan were the 12 persons who were awarded honorary doctorates at a special convocation of the Annamalai University.



PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The following is the text of the President, Thiru R. Venkataraman's address to the joint session of Parliament on 20th December, 1989.

Honourable members,

It gives me great pleasure to address both Houses of Parliament at this first session after the ninth general election to the House of the People. I extend my felicitations to the members of the new Lok Sabha.

The general election, just concluded has demonstrated the maturity of the Indian electorate. The people have given a clear verdict in favour of change.

The Government took charge just a fortnight ago and has commenced in right earnest the task of working out the details of various policy initiatives and thrusts which it intends to adopt. In this address I am

confining myself to the broad issues that the Government proposes to tackle.

Inter-State Council: My Government pledges itself to fulfil the mandate given to it by the people. The Government will work to restore the dignity of the nation and of the individual. The Government proposes to adopt an alternative model of governance and development based on socialist ideals of economic equality and social justice, federalism and decentralisation, institutional accountability and human rights. Government will take steps to establish an Inter-State Council and to accord constitutional status to the Planning Commission.

My Government is committed to a process of national reconciliation and the evolution of consensus to solve the many problems facing the nation.

No compromise with separatism:

The Punjab problem has defied solution so far. Over the past few years, we have witnessed widespread violence. There will be no compromise with separatism and no yielding to extremists, but there is admittedly a compelling need for a national endeavour to resolve the problem. The Government will hold wide-ranging discussions with leaders of cross-sections of the people to evolve a national consensus. A beginning has already been made in the all-party meeting held on 12th December, 1989. Action on the report of the Ranganath Mishra Commission of Enquiry will be expeditiously completed.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is extremely delicate and fraught with serious implications. There will be no compromise on the country's unity, sovereignty and integrity. The people of Jammu and Kashmir, who have been second to none in the nation's freedom struggle, will be enabled to play their rightful role in the process of national growth and development. The problems of the people of the State will be gone into in depth with a view to finding speedy and durable solutions.

The North-East region requires our immediate attention. We are committed to the speedy economic development of the region and for the settlement of the issues which concern the tribal peoples in the region, including Assam, through dialogue and discussion.

Atmosphere of amity: In recent months, the country has witnessed riots and violence arising from sectarian issues. A secular India is the very basis of our emotional unity and national integrity. Violence has no place in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence. The need of the hour is the generation of an atmosphere of amity and goodwill in order to avoid any communal divide. Government seeks the support of the people in its

unrelenting efforts to promote national unity and integrity. The National Integration Council is being re-constituted and will function as a forum for effective initiatives and interaction on issues of national concern.

A healthy and vibrant democracy hinges crucially on the sanctity and strength of democratic institutions. The Government is fully committed to the restoration of the dignity and vitality of institutions which have been weakened in recent years. Power flows from the people. It is imperative that the people themselves should have the final say in governing themselves. My Government will promote on the basis of rational consensus a genuine devolution of powers, functions and resources to panchayati raj institutions enabling the fullest participation of the people in the development process. It will secure, with the co-operation of the States adequate representation in these bodies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women. Indeed the whole process will be one of strengthening the federal structure of the polity at the Centre, the State, the district and the panchayat levels.

Lok Pal: A clean public life is the bedrock of democracy. Over the past few years, there has been a growing erosion of norms and values in public life. The law will take its own course in respect of matters of corruption in high places. The Government will introduce legislation during this session for setting up a Lok Pal, whose jurisdiction will include in Prime Minister also.

Autonomy for TV, AIR: My Government firmly believes that a participative democracy requires an enlightened and informed electorate. It also believes that an open Government functioning in full public view, will minimise the possibility of wrong doing. The Official Secrets Act will be suitably

amended so that people have increased access to information. Door-darshan and AIR will be given autonomy to ensure free flow of information. A Bill to this effect will be introduced in this session. The 59th Amendment to the Constitution which seriously jeopardised the citizens' right to life will be repealed. The Postal Bill which sought to interfere with the citizen's right to privacy will be withdrawn. Similarly, the amendments to the Commissions of Inquiry Act which sought to permit withholding of vital information from the people and Parliament will be removed from the Statute book. My Government will, by amending the Constitution, ensure the citizen's right to information.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be victims of social and economic injustice. Government's primary aim will be ensure economic and social justice to them so that they can lead their lives with dignity and honour. The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the legislature will be extended by a further period of 10 years.

Government will take appropriate steps to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

The problems of ex-servicemen will receive full consideration particularly in regard to their demand for one-rank one pension and their post-retirement employment.

The Government will spare no efforts to guarantee that minorities live without fear and as equal partners in the country's progress.

The Constitution provides equal status to men and women. However, women continue to suffer from discrimination and indignity. My Government will take all steps to provide equal opportunities for women.

The youth have a special role to play in the progress of the country. Their vast energies have to be tapped and channelled for the task of

nation-building. They are the harbingers of change and it is they who have to lay the foundations of a new and just social order. Government will take steps to facilitate the harnessing of youth power for unleashing social forces to transform society. The educational system will be reformed so that it responds to the needs and aspirations of the new generation.

It will be the endeavour of this Government to ensure integration of the scientific and technological capabilities with our other efforts for national development. Science and technology will be used for increasing agricultural production, developing technologies that would lead to employment generation for the proper utilisation of natural resources, and for generally benefiting the population at the grassroots level.

Government will give priority to the expansion of productive employment opportunities in the economy. It will strive to ensure appropriately to all citizens the right to work, to enable them to participate in the nation building process.

Economy: There are disquieting trends on the economic front. Unbridled Government expenditure and consequent increase in money supply and proliferation of black money have stoked the fires of inflation. The fiscal imbalance has shown up in the form of a huge budgetary deficit. The balance of payments is under severe strain.

The Government attaches the highest priority for curbing inflationary pressures. In recent months prices of many essential commodities have risen sharply. This has further impoverished the poor and the underprivileged. Government intends to tackle the problem of inflation in all possible ways.

Deficit financing has reached staggering levels. Steps will be taken to reduce wasteful Government expenditure. Effective control over

Government spending and deficit is an essential pre-requisite for restoring external and internal stability to our economy.

Action plan: A number of medium-term factors have placed a strain on the balance of payments. Much more needs to be done by way of import management and export growth. The Government will formulate an action plan which will aim at correcting the imbalance in our external payments position.

The rise in prices of essential commodities has affected the common man adversely. The public distribution system will be strengthened and closely monitored. Production of articles of common consumption will be encouraged. These steps will ensure that such commodities are within the reach of the vulnerable sections of the society.

Poverty and unemployment continue to confront the nation. Economic disparities have increased in the past few years. All sections of the people have not shared equally the fruits of growth. Government is committed to redress this imbalance and redirect the benefits of development to the poorer sections of society. The minimum needs programme, aimed at the poor, will be strengthened and in particular, Government will undertake a time-bound programme to provide all villages with potable drinking water.

Debt relief: The vast majority of our population live in the villages. There has been a flight of resources - both human and otherwise, from our rural areas. This trend has to be stopped. A substantial portion of Government's investment outlay has to be channelled to rural areas. Government's policies will be designed for the poor and the toiling masses. The Government will take steps to see that the terms of trade for the agriculture sector are improved and our farmers receive remunerative prices for the produce. Government will take appropriate steps to provide debt relief for

marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, artisans and weavers on loans below Rs.10,000. My Government will revise the existing laws to bring about equitably distribution of land and other natural resources like water and make the tiller of the land its owner. All land reform laws will be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

My Government will promote industrial development in such a way as to maximise employment. An important role will be assigned - and all support given - to small - scale industries to agro processing industries and industries based on the craft of rural artisans as also village industries of particular benefit to women and rural households. The public sector will be streamlined so as to augment the surpluses generated so that they can be ploughed back for future expansion or utilisation for developmental activities. Labour participation in management will be made effective to promote an environment of productivity and industrial peace.

In order to prevent the degradation of the environment and consequent erosion of our natural resource base, Government will make preservation of environment a priority area of State Policy. Programmes for regeneration of biomass will receive fullest emphasis.

Foreign Policy: My Government's foreign policy is deeply rooted in the ideals and principles which inspired the freedom struggle. This is reflected in its from adherence to non-alignment and our struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and all forms of domination and exploitation. The rapidly changing international environment presents both challenges and opportunities for India, underlining the need for further strengthening the national consensus.

My Government attaches importance to revitalising and strengthen-

ing ties with our neighbours in South Asia, and to imparting fresh dynamism to the process of regional cooperation within the framework of SAARC. The Government will spare no effort to resolve outstanding bilateral issues with our neighbouring countries, consistent with our national interests. The Government will further endeavour to usher in an era of stability, confidence and cooperative endeavour in our region. In the pursuit of this objective talks have already been initiated with the Government of Sri Lanka.

The process of further understanding and cooperation between India and China will be continued by my Government. It is hoped that the boundary question can be resolved in a fair, reasonable manner in consonance with our national interests.

My Government will further strengthen the traditional friendship with the Soviet Union, build upon the new trends of a constructive and cooperative relationship with the United States, and strengthen economic cooperation with Japan and the European Community.

My Government recognises the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to achieve a homeland of their own in a peaceful West Asia. The Government's support and solidarity to this end will always be there. It will also be my Government's endeavour to maintain pressure on the Pretoria regime to commence early negotiations for the dismantlement of apartheid. The emergence of a united democratic and non-racial South Africa is our objective.

Honourable Members, the present session is a short one. Yet it is historic in its importance and is summoned immediately following the constitution of the ninth Lok Sabha in order to place before Parliament the new agenda of work.

I wish you all success in your endeavours.

Jai Hind.



Advertisement No. 66

Applications are invited for one appointment to the post of Librarian in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Library in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment (The rule of Reservation of appointment does not apply)

Pay: Rs.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem.

Age: Below 30 years.

Qualification:

- i) A degree
- ii) A degree in Library Science or Library and Information Science;
and
- iii) Experience for a period of not less than five years in maintenance and Up-keeping of a Library.

Closing Date: 5.30 P.M. on 8.1.1990

Age limit as on: 1.7.1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's Instructions, etc. to Candidates." (The concessions applicable to Backward Classes will be applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities).

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 1.12.1989 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 1.12.1989 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras 600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/2619/MS-1



A POET'S SOUL IN A STATESMAN'S GARB

Dr. A.A. Manavalan
Reader,
Dept. of Tamil Language
University of Madras

Tamil Renaissance

REVIVIFICATION and reaffirmation of the past is one of the characteristics of a cultural Renaissance. The Tamil Renaissance as a regional aspect of the pan-Indian resurgence during the latter half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries expressed itself in many ways of cherishing the past. One of the such expressions was retelling the Tamil classics in modern idiom, whether verse or prose. This spirit of revivifying the Tamil classics was informed by two contemporary social and cultural tendencies; the social tendency infused the ardour of political freedom against the colonial suppression, while the cultural awakening fed by a spirit of injured nationality encouraged a spirit of self-assertion. If the former ardour saw the emergence of poets like Subramania Bharati, the latter spirit was enlivened by poets like Bharatidasan. The fact that Subramania Bharati chose to retell the story of an episode in the Mahabharata and rejuvenate portions of Srimad Bhagavatha, while Bharatidasan chose to revivify the story of Cilappatikaram and romantically reconstruct some of the ancient Tamil themes reveals to us their respective viewpoints and affiliation.

Kalaighnar's unique role:

It is more or less in such a political and cultural ambience that Thiru Mu. Karunanidhi popularly known as Kalaighnar Karunanidhi (3.6.1924) came upon the scene of Tamil Renaissance at its acme.

Kalaighnar Karunanidhi uniquely endowed with these dual affiliations namely the spirit of proletarian democracy and that of his own cultural identity has been innately blessed with the spirit of creativity in the realm of Literature. Though one could find one or two personalities sharing the social and cultural spirit of his age, he has no rivals in the field of creative writing with the result he has been historically destined to become the beacon light for the masses with all the three essential aspects of the contemporary Tamil society.

There had been liberals but they lacked the cultural identity and literary talents; there had been stalwarts who spearheaded the cultural renaissance but they lacked either the spirit of proletarian democracy or the poetic gift; there had been better poets but they lacked the other two essential factors without which their poetry sounded inane and empty.

He is a statesman but with a bias to his nationality and to his art; he is a symbol of the Tamil spirit that emerged as a result of the cultural renaissance but he has outgrown its limits by cherishing the democratic ideals, the global order of his age; he is a man of art and letters but with committed ideologies to spread. It is such a rare combination of these three diverse talents even as the Tamil has three fold inherent aspects of expression that has chiselled Kalaighnar a unique leader of the Tamils, set apart.



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DIPR/2619/MS



A POET'S SOUL IN A STATESMAN'S GARB

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Tamil Renaissance

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Some international parallels: Senghor and Kalaingar

As a creative artist he has been prolific; he has written many novels; composed hundreds of poems, light and large; written several dramas, social and historical; tried his hand very successfully at screen plays, story and dialogue; and interpreted many an ancient Tamil work like the Kural in lucid modern Tamil prose. Such a literary feat is rarely seen with modern men of national destinies. Leopold Sedar Senghor, former president of Senegal is a good parallel in comparison, an equally prolific statesman writer, though more renowned in the West.

President Senghor's poetic commitment to emphasize the speciality, if not superiority of the Black Africa through his concept of Negritude finds a happy parallel in Kalaingar's literary commitment to emphasize the superiority of the Tamils. The latter's less renown in the west is due to the regional medium he chose to write and more than this, an absence of social and political role beyond his nationality.

Whitman and Kalaingar

President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 4th, 1865 when the civil war was nearing its end. Stung by the death, Walt Whitman (1819-1892) composed in 1865 an elegy 'When Lilacs last in Dooryard Doom'd' to mourn his untimely demise. It seems that there was a prophetic suggestion in the life of President Lincoln about his immanent end which the poet suggests through the image of the western star, a symbol of Lincoln (line 7). Whitman laments over his own inability to read the situation and understand its ominous significance:

*O Western orb sailing the heaven
Now I know what you must have meant
as a month since I walk'd,
As I walk'd in silence the transparent
Shadowy night,
As I saw you had something to tell
as you bent to me night after night
As you drop'd from the sky low down
as if to my side ...
As I stood on the rising ground in the
breeze in the cool transparent night
As I watch'd where you pass'd and was lost
in the netherward black of the night,
As my soul in its trouble dissatisfied*

*sank as where you sad orb,
Concluded, dropt in the night, and was gone!*

The adage, 'Great men think alike' holds good for poets also. For, Kalaingar's poetic fancy has expressed in more or less in the same vein his anguish over the demise in 1969 of C.N. Annadurai, the architect of the D.M.K. and the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In a very moving requiem 'Idhayathai thanthidu Anna'² he eulogizes the sterling qualities of Annadurai both as an affectionate elder brother and as an illustrious leader of the masses. Like Whitman he laments over his inability to read the prophetic message of Annadurai's gesture in the form of a statue, erected in Madras before his death:

... அந்த
அண்ணனுக்கோர் சிலை
சென்னையிலே வைத்தபோது ...
ஆன்காட்டி விரல்மட்டும் காட்டி நின்றார் ...
ஆணையிடுகின்றார் எம் அண்ணா
என்றிருந்தோம்
அய்யகோ; இன்னும்
ஒராண்டே வாழப் போகிறேன் என்று அவர்
ஒர்விரல் காட்டியது இன்றன்றோ புரிகிறது!

(When we erected a statue in Madras for our dear Anna, in a posture of pointing his index finger alone, we thought that he was directing us towards a better destination, but, alas, only now are we able to grasp the significance of the gesture that he had got only one more year to reach his destination)

It is interesting to note that the situation, the dignitaries and the poetic intuition that constitute these two poems are surprisingly similar. Moreover, there seems to be a temporal assonance also: Lincoln's tragedy and Anna's untimely demise occurred in the 60s of the 19th and 20th centuries respectively; both the contemporary poets who have eulogized them in their songs were in their forties (Whitman 46, Kalaingar 45) at that time and both the poets have chosen to celebrate them in their verses not because of the lost patronage of any kind, but because of the loss of the individual to the social amelioration.

If Whitman was the poet of Democracy par excellence in the U.S.A., Kalaingar is the poet of proletariat: Democracy without compromising his cultural and national identity in India. These similarities also reveal a distinction between them that while Whitman remained a Poet throughout

his life, the poet in Kalaingar was fortunate enough to become the head of a state so that his poetic vision - some of them at least - could be translated into reality. It is difficult to decide at least for the present writer, whether the poet or the statesman in Karunanidhi that is superior to the other even though the title Kalaingar might provide some clue to this question.

Poompukar

It is such committed literary talents that Kalaingar Karunanidhi brings to his multipurpose attempt of dramatizing the story of Cilappatikaram in the early sixties. Of the several ancient Tamil works that had their renaissance in the 20th century, Cilappatikaram ranks first more in its cultural appeal than in the literary. Similarly even though there have been several attempts³ at dramatizing the epic of Kannaki, it is only the dramatic version of Kalaingar Karunanidhi that has the advantage of being read and staged or even filmed.

Transcreation

Retelling or recreating of an ancient work of greater repute is as old as the Roman empire in the west when they translated the ancient Greek masterpieces into Latin. Such modified versions of earlier works are considered of late as the critical revaluation by poets of the respective ages. The literary core that allows itself of such revaluations are invariably the underlying myths of the works concerned. It is these myths that are being given a new lease of life in such retelling or adaptations. Revival of myths may have two aims:

- (1) retelling of the myth in a modern while retaining the myth as it was.
- (2) reviving the myth in terms of modern idiom with certain metamorphosis of the myth itself, which is better called transcreation. Kalaingar Karunanidhi's version of Cilappatikaram belongs to the second category transforming the idiom as well as the myth by transfusing in it the ideological ambitions of his age as noted earlier at the beginning of this paper.

Deviations

While effecting such dual transformation, Kalaingar has deviated from the original in many a way. Deviations from the original are in general resorted to for the following reasons:

- (1) to enhance the aesthetic effect, if the original lacks it
- (2) to maintain poetic justice where the original one does not suit the age of revival.
- (3) to suit the cultural climate of the age of revival.
- (4) to interpret the myth in terms of the social aspirations of the age of revival.

A retelling or adaptation of a classic may have one or more of these reasons for its deviation. The deviation to enhance the aesthetic effect of the original is rarely found unless in relation to works whose artistic excellence falls short of the myth it embodies. The cycle of Iliad in Greek is a case in point. The myth of Adam and Eve is another good example of successive renaissance in the entire culture of Europe. John Dryden's version of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra as All for love is an example aimed at a better poetic justice. Kamban's version of the Ramayana and Pulavar Kulandai's version of the same as Ravana Kaviyam are examples of retelling the myth of the Ramayana in terms of the poets' cultural climates. The dramatic interpretation of Shakespeare's The Tempest in the Soviet Union and Kalaingar Karunanidhi's dramatic version of Cilappatikaram as Poompukar are examples of earlier classics being transfused with contemporary social aspirations of the age and social commitments of the artists.

The alterations by Kalaingar seem to have been in three aspects:

- (1) changes in the very basic aims of the epic.
- (2) changes in relation to the characters of the epic, and
- (3) changes by way of deletion and inclusion of certain actions of the epic.



The exordium of *Cilappathikaram* records the following as the aims of the epic:

- (1) Dharma will become the God of Death to kings who sever from the path of righteousness.
- (2) It is natural for great men to adore a chaste lady of great fame.
- (3) Destiny will manifest itself and be fulfilled.

These truths centre round the poem *Cilappatikaram*⁴.

In his version, Poompukar, Kalaighnar alters all these three aims. He shows that the Pandiya king is punished not by Dharma, but by the people, the Public justice. Kannaki says to the Pandiya king:

I have come to this court with a case against you. The noble Elders who have formed the Assembly here they shall be judges now and let them give the correct verdict.⁵

Kalaighnar Karunanidhi takes away the authority of judgement from dharma and from the king and passes it on to the people. This is a deviation of seminal importance to the age and nationality to which he belongs. At one stroke, he dismisses the non-corporeal authority namely dharma on the one hand, and relegates the monarchic attribute of the justice to the background, on the other, without, of course, endangering the concept of justice in the case of Kannaki. Dismissal of dharma as an authority of justice is influenced by the rationalistic ideals of the party he is wedded to. And this void has been filled up by an authority, viz., the people, an entirely 20th century ideal at least as far as India is concerned. And this has been historically upheld. Let us elucidate this a little more:

A Cankam poet wrote that the life of the society is neither food nor water, but the king. That is to say, the king is the life of the body of the society.⁶ The people - the society - are immobile without the pleasure of the king. This was roughly 2,000 years ago when the system of absolute monarchy was at its height. Kamban, the monarch of poets was able to see the progressive aspect of social authority through the ages and therefore in spite of being a poet of the medieval (feudal) India, he changed the Cankam formula and said that the king was a body wherein resided the life of the people. This reversal of organic role in an age quite unripe for the dictum was a bold attempt in the conception of an ideal society by Kamban. This was roughly 1,000 years after the Cankam ideal.

Poet Subramania Bharati revolutionized this concept further, when he said that all of us are kings of this land. It is not just that everyone has become the king or that the people are invested with this authority of ruling. But he has exploded the concept of duality, i.e. the concept of body and soul and their changing roles - and instead advocated for a collective role in the realm of authority and justice. This was just 60 years ago.

As a fruitful legacy our Kalaighnar has inherited this principle of justice and transferred the same into a myth which belonged to the Cankam Age of the Tamils. Anachronistic it might sound, but as a dramatist and poet, he has the sanction of international aesthetics in this regard.

The second important deviation by Kalaighnar is the bold stroke by which poet Ilango, the author of the epic has been introduced as a character in the narration. Not only that, the revolutionary aspect of this alteration lies in fact that the same Ilango, historically belonging to the Jain school of Philosophy has been made to categorically denounce faith in astrology and destiny - a cardinal principle on which the original epic revolves. Though it is true that the original epic itself records the falsification of the royal astrology's prophecy by the prince's renunciation, the epic poet does not denounce the authority of destiny but rather structurally weaves its inscrutable and inevitable role in the life of a human being. Kalaighnar's Ilango declares:

Neduncheraladhan: who can defy Destiny Ilango?

Our astrologer's prediction is bound to come true.

Ilango: That might be for those with ears of superstition but not for me... The forecast is bound to fail and I accept the challenge of the so-called fate which has got to turn tail when confronted with determined endeavour.⁷

If we are content to put our faith in fate, then, Tamil Nadu would soon turn into a dungeon of despair. I am here to defy fate and I shall do so till my last breath⁸.

The third alteration is that Kalaighnar's Kannaki remains a human being throughout. He does not deify her in recognition of her virtue, as the original epic has done. This is not just an alteration but one of far reaching influence in the sense that it opposes and rejects the cultural ideals imported and infused into the culture of the ancient Tamils by the early Aryan settlers in the South, as maintained by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy under

whose influence was spent the formative period of Kalaighnar's adulthood⁹. It is not a simple rejection. While the Nation was politically endeavouring to throw off the yoke of British imperialism in India, the party under Periyar was spearheading a socio-cultural movement intended to cleanse the Tamil rationality of the cultural aspects allegedly Aryan in character. This minor circle of cultural resurgence became more and more pronounced when the foreign rule was politically terminated in 1947, and as a result, Tamil Nadu gradually came under this self-purification spell of which Kalaighnar has been one of the chief architects. Hence this alteration and its welcome reception by the people.

Consequent upon this avowed principle of Tamil nationality conceptually held to be pure from any condemnable blemishes, Kalaighnar has made some other alterations also. For example, he introduces a new character, a Greek merchant who is portrayed as instrumental for Kovalan's action of leaving his wife for Madhavi's mansion. It is simply to relieve Madhavi from the clutches of the Greek merchant and thus save the name of Tamil Nadu that Kovalan is shown as buying the garland for a very dear price. As Arignar Anna, the finest flower of the Renaissance of the Tamil nationality in the middle decades of this century says,

Kovalan had to defend the fair name of Tamil Nadu and the fairest damsel from falling to the grip of an old man from Greece.¹⁰

It is with the selfsame motive of saving the name of Tamil Nadu and the prestige of the impeccable Tamil race and its literature that Kalaighnar divests the original epic of expressions, characters and events that smack of superstition, sensuality and other unethical attributes. Kalaighnar Karunanidhi has adamant faith in the basic goodness, rectitude and rational views of the Tamil people. He is emphatic that a Tamilian would not subdue or suppress anyone nor would he allow his self to be subdued or suppressed by anyone¹¹. It is not just a jingoistic slogan with him, but an abiding faith with which he lives and the faith lives in him evergreen and vibrant. In other words, his sincerity in this regard is absolute and unquestionable. And that is the key of his success both as a poet and a statesman.

The democrat in Karunanidhi has influenced another deviation, proletarian in character. Though *Cilappathikaram* is an epic sans a villain, the crime of unrighteous death of Kovalan is generally attributed to the Royal goldsmith. The original epic has ample evidence to this effect. But Kalaighnar Karunanidhi could not brook such

malicious attribute to be perpetuated with a particular community. He depicts therefore an officer of the Royal household of the Pandiya king as the real culprit. "As a firm believer in the maintenance of concord between various communities"¹², Karunanidhi has erased this blot¹³ to bring the story into pace with the times¹³.

The Poet and the Statesman:

Thus when we look at the literary contributions of Kalaighnar Karunanidhi in a total perspective, we could perceive the benign confluence of two highly influential phases of his personality: the overflowing enthusiasm for anything that is Tamil and the Tamilian on the one hand, and the unquenchable thirst to drink in and dry up the tears of the have-nots on the other.

In such a humanitarian task, the statesman in Karunanidhi contributes the thought which the artist in our Kalaighnar immortalizes in enduring fragrance of inimitable poetry.

Though it is true that any worthwhile estimate of contemporary contributions ultimately rests with the posterity, we can in all fairness observe that the following encomium paid to Oliver Goldsmith by the great literary scholar Dr. Samuel Johnson, holds good to Kalaighnar Karunanidhi also:

he left scarcely any kind of writing untouched, and touched nothing that he did not adorn.¹⁴

For, whether it is poetry, drama, dialogue, novel or even political speeches, the stamp of Karunanidhi is always unmistakable and almost inimitable.

- Notes: 1. W.J. Fisher, ed., *American Literature of the Nineteenth Century: An anthology* (New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House P. Ltd., 1965) p.388
2. Broadcast over the All India Radio, Madras on 9.2.1969
3. (a) *Tamiloli, Vithiyaa Vinaiyaa?* (Poetic drama)
(b) Virabhadran, *Kovalan Kannaki Natakam* (Poetic drama)
- (c) Sankaradas Swamikal, *Kovalan*
(d) T.K.S. Brothers, *Imayathil Naam*.
(e) Aranga. *Venkatachalam, Cilappathikara Natakam*
(f) Pulavar Arasu, *Kudamalaithivam*.
(g) K.A.P. Viswanathan, *Karpu*
(h) K. Thirumeni, *Natakac Cilampu*
(i) G.C. Ilankovan, *Ilankovan Kathali*
(j) M.U. Aravinthan, *Cilampuc Celvi*
V.R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, trans. *Cilappathikaram* (Madras: Kazhakam, 1978) p.87
5. T.G. Narayanaswamy, trans., *The tale of the anklet*, p.72
6. *Purananuru*, 186.1-2 7. *Tale of the anklet*, p.4
8. *ibid.* p.6
9. The other alterations such as deleting the first canto and entirely assigning a different cause for the burning of the city of Madurai, etc., are also made from the same point of view.
10. *Tale of the anklet*, p.iv.
11. *Medaiyil Viciya Melliya Punnarzu*, p.47
12. Arignar Anna, *Tale of the anklet*, p.iv 13. *ibid.* p.xiii
14. W.H. Hudson, *An outline of English literature*, p.142

MIGHTY MINDS OF OLD

TIRUKKURAL

CHAPTER - 104

AGRICULTURE.

1. Thro' whate'er walks of life it wanders, th' world abides in plough.
Therefore, with all its hardships, farming is the best anyhow.
2. The farmers are the lynch-pin of the car of world's own men,
Because they sustain those who plough not but would stray often.
3. Alone those men who plough their fields and eating live, do live.
The rest are bowing and following those who food would give.
4. The farmers of the shades of corn will bring beneath the shade
Of their own crown, the States 'neath many a crown, thro' their corn trade.
5. The men whose nature is to eat the food their hands produce,
Beg not but bless the beggars all, with their own gifts profuse.
6. Even the men who boast that they've renounced what all men love,
Thrive not if all the tillers closed their fists and would not plough.
7. "Should but a measure of earth dry up to one-fourth of its size,
Sans e'en a handful of manure, the yield will be rich prize.
8. To manure fields is better than to plough them; then do weed.
To guard the fields is then much better than their water-feed.
9. If but a land-lord were quite often absent from his land,
Like his own wife, his land will frown, refusing yielding hand.
10. When Earth which is a goodly dame doth espy those who bide
With sloth, bemoaning: 'we have naught' doth she well laugh aside.

-Translated by Thiruvachakamani

திருக்குறள்

அதிகாரம் - 104

உழவு

1. கழன்றும்ஏர்ப் பின்ன துலகம்; அதனால்
உழந்தும் உழவே தலை.
2. உழுவார் உலகத்தார்க்கு ஆணி அஃதாற்றா(து)
எழுவாரை எல்லாம் பொறுத்து.
3. உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்மற்று எல்லாம்
தொழுதுண்டு பின்செல் பவர்.
4. பலகுடை நீழலும் தங்குடைக்கீழ்க் காண்பர்
அலகுடை நீழ் லவர்.
5. இரவார்; இரப்பார்க்கொன்று ஈவர் கரவாது;
கைசெய்தான் மாலை யவர்.
6. உழவினார் கைம்மடங்கின் இல்லை விழைவதாஉம்
விட்டுமென் பார்க்கு நிலை.
7. தொடிப்புழுதி கஃசா உணக்கில் பிடித்தெருவும்
வேண்டாது சாலப் படும்.
8. ஏரினும் நன்றால் எருவிடுதல்; கட்டபின்
நீரினும் நன்றதன் காப்பு.
9. செல்வான் கிழவன் இருப்பின் நிலம்புலந்(து)
இல்லாளின் ஊடி விடும்.
10. இலமென்று அசைஇ இருப்பாரைக் காணில்
நிலமென்னும் நல்லான் நகும்.



ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR 1990

THE 16th. All-India Tourist and Industrial Fair-1990 opened on the Island Grounds, Madras on 22nd December, 1989.

Inaugurating the fair, organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, the

Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said it had tourism and educational values and was a source of amusement to the poor.

Tourism had a good potential for generating income to Governments, and in other countries the

income formed a large portion of the economy.

The Chief Minister suggested that the fair be called "India Tourist and Industrial fair" in future, and the suggestion was accepted by the Chairman of the TTDC.



The Minister for Tourism, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, who presided, said if the State Government allocated at least Rs.10 crores every year for Tourism in the Eighth Plan, an additional Rs.20 crores could be generated from other sources, to improve Tourism.

It would be better if the fair became a permanent affair and served as an amusement park, as in other countries, round the year.

Thiru M. Abdul Latheef, MLA said Tourist fairs, besides presenting the cultural heritage of the land and attracting tourists, had an educational value.

Tmt. Jayanthi, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department said the theme of this year's fair was "350 years of Madras — its origin and growth." The Madras Corporation had put up a facade at the entrance to mark the 350 years of the city. She said 23 Government departments, nine public sector undertakings, five Central Government organisations, besides Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and

Jammu and Kashmir, were participating. There were about 200 stalls.

Thiru Rangaswamy, Chairman of TTDC assured the Minister that the

TTDC would take steps to make the fair a permanent feature within three years.

Photographs depicting the growth of Madras have been put up at the fair.

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Tamils or Tamilar were the sons of Tamilaham itself. They were indigenous when one deluge after another overcame Tamilaham, when the Tamils dispersed in different directions to save their lives, and when the seas beyond the Vindhyas became dry and there was land to traverse as far as the Himalayas which had recently emerged, the Tamil emigrants passed over the jungles and sandy deserts and found their abodes in North India. Afterwards, bands of them easily moved Westward and Eastward with no river or pass to cross as the Indus, the Ganges and the Irawadi had then been in the womb of the Himalayas. The bands that marched west-ward found their homes in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and in European countries and went straight upto the Arctic regions and along the Arctic shores to Scandinavia through Russia.

.Tamil India.
P. 22-M.S. Puranalingham Pillai.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY: SIX DECADES OF SERVICE TO HIGHER EDUCATION

By Prof. Rm. SETHUNARAYANAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

THE GENESIS

THE Annamalai University was founded by the benefaction, philanthropy and farsighted vision of Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad. What was originally the Sri Meenakshi College, flowered into Annamalai University in 1929, as a unitary and residential seat of higher learning, sylvan in setting, rural in atmosphere, sequestered from the din and bustle of the madding crowd, and eminently conducive to calm study and quiet contemplation,

Apart from donating the buildings, classrooms, hostels, playgrounds and the Library of the Sri Meenakshi College, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the illustrious Founder Pro-Chancellor, bequeathed a princely sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1929, and 300 acres of land to the University, to start with. As Pro-Chancellor for nineteen years, he devoted all his loving care and attention to the growth and development of the

University. He succeeded in securing the services of able and eminent men as Vice-Chancellors. With equal care and judgement, he handpicked men of tried erudition for teaching at the University. So, right early, Annamalai University was known for its academic excellence and quality.

Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar was keen to develop the University as a seat of Tamil Language and Culture, and equally so as a Centre of Tamil Music, in both of which, a phenomenal mark was made during his period. With equal devotion, he fostered studies in Science and Technology. The Faculty of Engineering and Technology was started in 1945, as the second Engineering College in the State.

A FAITHFUL LEGACY

After his passing away in 1948, his eldest son, Dr. Rajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar, became the second Pro-Chancellor. He emulated

his illustrious father in addressing himself to the ever-expanding and dynamic needs of the University, in keeping with the knowledge explosion of the times. New Departments of Studies in Agriculture, Commerce, Business Administration and Health Sciences were established, with a view to serving the changing needs of the society at large.

The starting of the Faculty of Medicine in 1980, with the Dental College and the Department of Nursing and Pharmacy under its wings, was a cherished goal realized by the Pro-Chancellor.

The Directorate of Distance Education established in 1979, was yet another brainchild of his, serving the cause of Distance Education, in our country and also abroad, and establishing the University's credentials more firmly than ever before. Thus, his pro-Chancellorship for a span of 36 years, saw the rapid growth and development of the University in

all spheres of academic and intellectual activity.

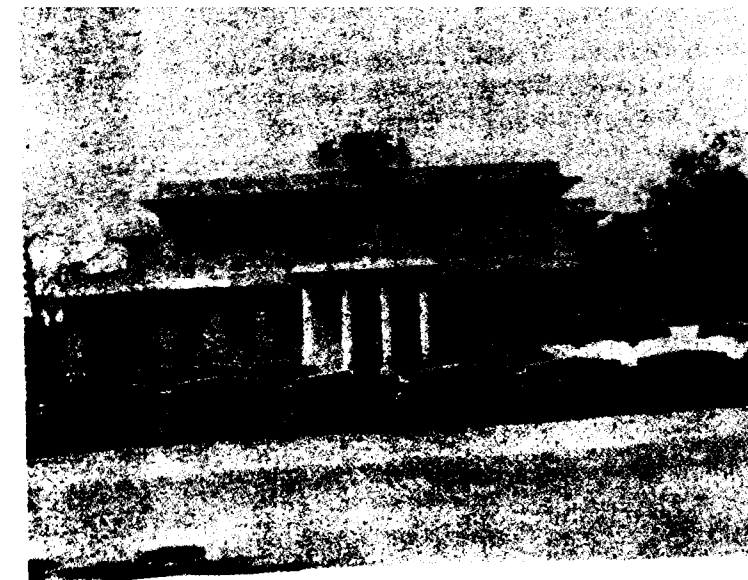
A CONTINUING TRADITION

Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy succeeded his father, in August 1984. Equipped with the advantages of the wherewithal, acquired from his father as well as his grandfather, and enriched by his own astute insights gained as a result of his many-splendoured personality—a skilled entrepreneur, an able organiser, a masterful business executive, an adroit industrialist, a well-known sportsman, and an acolyte of Lord Ayyappa—he steers the University with the same care and commitment of his illustrious forbears. After his assumption of office as Pro-Chancellor, the Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences was established in 1985. The Medical and the Dental Colleges, and the Hospital which will have 750 beds soon, are rendering yeoman service to the health care of a large community in and around Annamalai Nagar. Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy is striving hard to make the Institute of Health Sciences a Centre of Excellence and thus fulfil the cherished dreams of his father. The Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences Building is an eye-catching architectural monument, symbolizing the dynamism and drive of the present Pro-Chancellor.

EMINENT MEN OF ACHIEVEMENTS

A galaxy of distinguished Vice-Chancellors—eminent men of standing and achievement have added charm and lustre to the office of the Vice-Chancellor, these sixty years. And equally, so, the University has enjoyed the kindness and encouragement of the Governors of the State, as Chancellors of the University.

In the Roll Call of Honour of Celebrity Alumni of the University, His Excellency R. Venkataraman,



Music College

President of the Republic of India, and His Excellency Dr. P.C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu, are distinguished members.

SIGNIFICANT MILESTONES

During the sixty years of its meritorious progress the Annamalai University has passed through significant milestones. It celebrated the Silver Jubilee in 1955 with Maharajah of Mysore presiding, and His Excellency Sri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras and the Chief Minister Honourable K. Kamaraj participating in the function. In 1979 the Golden Jubilee was celebrated with all the grandeur and splendour befitting the achievements of this institution. The President of India His Excellency Neelam S. Sanjeeva Reddy and the Governor of Tamil Nadu His Excellency Shri B. Prabhudas Patwari and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Hon'ble M.G. Ramachandran took part in the celebrations. And today the University is celebrating its diamond Jubilee with a sense of pride over its achievements.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

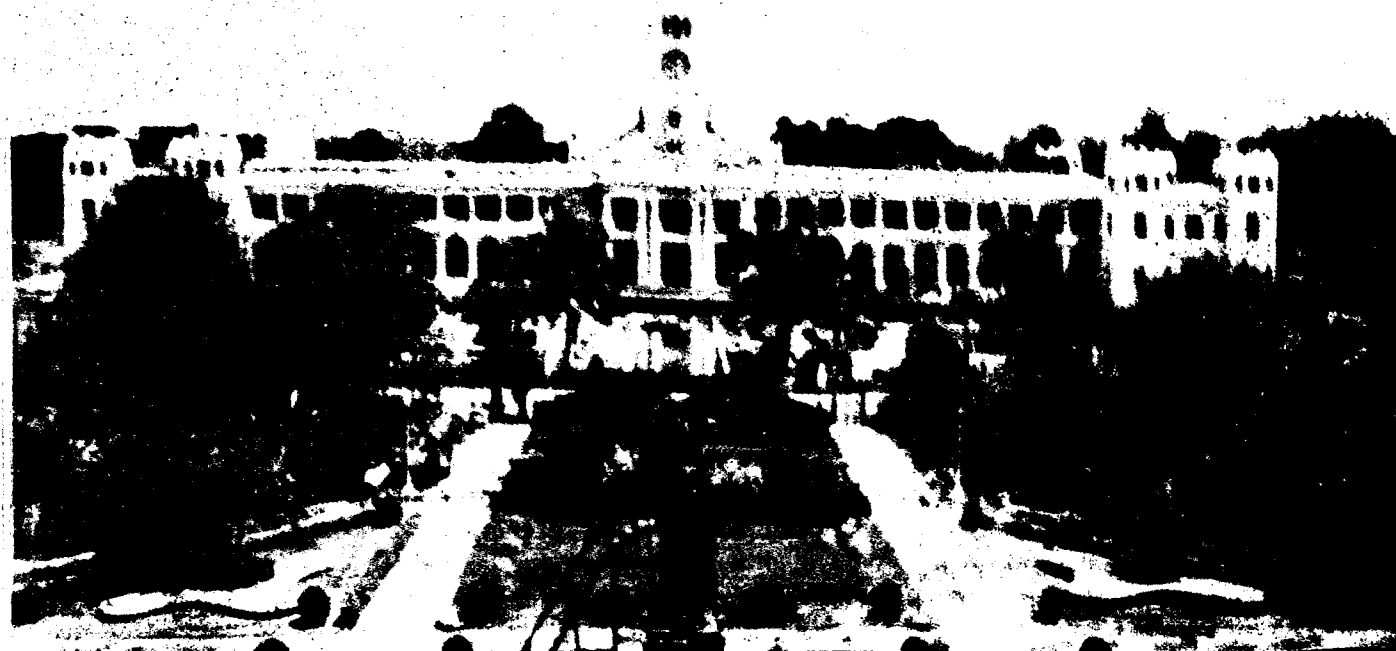
All these years, the University has been avidly seeking "fresh woods and pastures new", by reaching new heights of excellence and innovation in academic pursuit, en-

quity and research. It had, at the time of its inception, only seven Departments of Studies, but now has forty five Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages, Fine Arts, Engineering and Technology, Education, Agriculture, Medicine and Dentistry.

All the Departments are located in the same campus, now of more than 750 acres of land, for effective administration and interaction. The Departments with well-equipped laboratories are adequately staffed with high calibre academics and specialists who are entrusted with teaching at the P.G. level, and guiding research for the M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Litt. and D.Sc. Degrees. Besides these Departments, the Centres of Advanced Study in Linguistics and Marine Biology, enjoying UGC's special patronage, have done commendable work, and have published several of their research findings. Having shed the under-graduate programmes in Arts, Science and Language Faculties, the University is now a centre of excellence in higher learning and advanced research and also a centre offering professional courses.

AVOWED AIMS OF THE FOUNDER

In keeping with the avowed aims of the Founder, the Department of



Tamil is devoted to studies and Research in Tamil Language and Culture since its inception. Great scholars in Tamil like Somasundara Bharathiar, Vibulanantha Adigal, Pandithamani Kathiresa Chettiar, Ka Su Pillai, T. P. Meenakshi Sundaranar have lent eminence to the Department. The Department produces rare monographs on the classics, on Tamil Music, and has a Chair for Tirukkural.

Similarly, the Department of Music is devoted, heart and soul, to the propagation of Tamil Music, in direct fulfilment of the Founder's wishes. The Music College as an established institution, attracts

Enthusied by the present Pro-Chancellor who is a distinguished sportsman, the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences is doing exceedingly well in sports and games. It has a fully equipped Research Laboratory and Gymnasium, and a coveted Tennis complex. The facilities offered have enabled several students to win laurels at State, National and International levels while at the University. To cite the most recent achievement. Mr. R. Ananda Natarajan, a III Year B, Pharm, student, has won two gold medals and one silver medal in the sprint events at SAARC games held recently in Islamabad, Pakistan.



Engineering College

students from far and near for the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music and classical Dance, under great maestros. This Faculty aspires to expand in the VIII Five Year Plan. Several new courses in Fine Arts have been started this year.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology has been identified by the UGC under the COSIST programme, to receive special assistance for further research and development, and to raise it to international standards of scientific excellence.

The Engineering Faculty has the distinction of starting the first P.G. Programme in this country, wayback in 1954, and also the distinction of diversifying the B.E. degree course into seven disciplines. Part-time B.E. and M.E. courses are also conducted in all these disciplines.

COPING WITH THE TIMES

The prestigious Computer Centre, equipped with advanced and sophisticated systems, has moved over to a newly constructed

separate three-storeyed building. The Department of Computer Science and Engineering offers courses in Computer Engineering and Computer application, and a P.G. Diploma Course in Computer Science.

A Central Instrumentation and Services Laboratory, with very modern facilities, serves the various departments of the Science Faculty.

The Rajah Muthiah Dental College considered to be one of the best in India is offering P.G. Programmes in four disciplines leading to M.D.S degree. It has established a tie-up with the Dental College of New Castle-Upon-Tyne and the National University of Singapore for exchange of students. The Rajah Muthiah Medical College is growing up very fast with the construction of a 750 bed hospital complex in addition to the installation of latest equipment.

NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH DISTANCE EDUCATION

The Directorate of Distance Education caters to a very large community of students, through traditional and job-oriented courses of study which are taken to the students homes, for their personal enlightenment and career advancement. The Directorate has also established nine Study Centres in various cities-New Delhi, Madras, Trichy, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagercoil and Annamalai-nagar-equipped with good libraries, audio and video facilities, to answer to the needs of the Distance Education students. The well-structured B.Ed. programme offered by this Directorate has become very popular. This programme has been extended to the candidates from some Gulf countries this year on the request of the candidates and the Ambassadors of these countries.

THIRD BIGGEST LIBRARY IN TAMIL NADU

The Annamalai University Library has a collection of nearly 4,00,000 volumes, besides reports, reviews, periodicals, palm-leaf manuscripts and other rare collections of interest. This is the third biggest library in TamilNadu, and a focal point for scholars and researchers to look up to in their endeavours.

The University has its own Offset press and a Publications Division which publishes every year a large quantum of the research findings from the various Departments, and brings out rare books especially in Tamil Language and Literature, and also translations from other languages into Tamil and from Tamil into English. It also publishes five research journals.

RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

The unique feature of this University is its unitary and residential character. Men and women numbering 4,800 live in separate Halls of Residence. These hostels biggest in the country, provide boarding, lodging and other recreational facilities to the inmates and help them to lead a healthy and harmonious community life. More than 50 per cent of the staff live in the campus. This helps to develop excellent student-teacher relationship.

SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

The University has established a rapport with the rural folk of this

backward district of South Arcot by extending to them know-how for their benefit. The Faculty of Agriculture teaches the farmers better farming methods, water management, pest control etc. It has also invented a number of rice varieties and other agricultural produce.

The Centre for Adult Education and Extension, functions viably in mass literacy programmes and vocational training. It has adopted a hundred villages for this purpose.

The Regional Centre for Modernisation of Rice Mills and Extension Services has evolved and popularised new techniques of improved methods of rice milling.

A fine rapport has been established between the University and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and this has enabled the University to take up industrially-oriented research projects. It is of mutual benefit to the technical staff of the NLC and the University students and teachers.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The National Service Scheme has amply served the rural community by organising integrated rural welfare camps for healthcare, adult education, social welfare and agricultural development and environment enrichment. The two thousand strong NSS Unit of the University has been adjudged as one of the best and biggest in India.

The University has a long tradition of NCC activities, to make the youth physically fit, disciplined and be ever prepared for the defence of the motherland.

The Students' Cultural Clubs and the Social Service League have helped to channelize youthful exuberance into constructive ways of fulfilment and service. The University had the privilege and honour of hosting the Zonal and National Youth Festivals successfully in the year 1985 and 1986.

A Spacious Golden Jubilee Building, as an annexe to the Administrative Building, now adorns the Campus as a new landmark. A number of new departmental, administrative and hostel buildings have come up recently besides residential complex for staff.

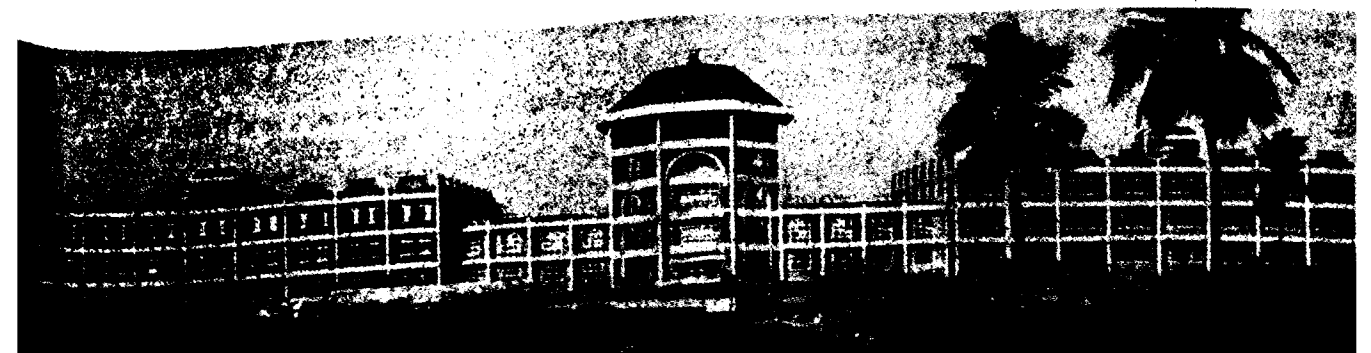
IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

The scenic beauty of the campus, its pastoral setting, and the excellent work of the various Departments have attracted Conferences, Seminars, Symposia, special Lectures, and Workshops of National and International importance. The International P.E.N. Conference, the Indian Academy of Science Congress, the 59th Annual Meet of the Association of Indian Universities were some of the important events that marked the academic interaction among the scholars and experts in different fields.

FUTURE PLANS

In this Diamond Jubilee year the University is poised to develop in

Medical College



all directions and assume greater dimension by taking up socially relevant and community-oriented research programmes and to take the fruits of research to the doorsteps of the common man with transfer of appropriate technology. With this in view, the University has decided to start a Centre for Rural Development and Transfer of Appropriate Technology, which will be inaugurated by the President of India His Excellency Thiru R. Venkataraman. The main aim of the Centre will be integrated rural development.

In the VIII Plan it is proposed to consolidate the existing courses of

study and start new courses in emerging interdisciplinary areas like Bio-technology, Genetic Engineering, Petroleum Geology etc, and to expand the publication wing of the University so that many classical works in Tamil will be translated into English and Vice Versa.

TOWARDS CONQUERING UNKNOWN FRONTIERS OF KNOWLEDGE

In the art of "training good members of society", in the words of Newman, the University has had a fair share of success. On the eve of the Diamond Jubilee, it proudly marches on, after its motto: "With

Courage and Faith", to its loftier destinies, in eager expectation of continuing the adventure of imparting newer dimensions of knowledge and enlightenment, and conquering unknown frontiers of the intellect.

The University has therefore just cause for pride in its achievements but realises that the end of sixty years of meritorious service is but the beginning of another period in its life to be marked by even greater effort and crowned with even greater accomplishment. Annamalai University dedicates itself anew in the words of Jefferson to "liberal education for citizenship in a free republic and democracy and a wide diffusion of knowledge."

Tamil should occupy a pride of place in Music'

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. M. Karunanidhi

THE Chief Minister inaugurated the 47th music festival of the Tamil Isai Sangam on 22nd December, 1989. He conferred the title "Isai Perarignar" on Violinist Kunnakkudi Thiru. R. Vaidyanathan.

The Chief Minister said the dream of the founding fathers of this movement had come true. There were days when singing in Tamil by some was considered infra dig and that to do so in other languages was a "fashion." In future, music in such festivals should be rendered only in Tamil and there was nothing undersirable in that. There should be a change in the attitude of singers and they should feel proud in enthroning Tamil music to its old glorious status. Some of the artists did use Tamil but the contents were not clearly spelt out. Not that he was against rendering songs in other languages but Tamil should occupy a pride of place.

Ancient Tamil music provided us with an inexhaustible treasure through its hymns and all that was required was to draw inspiration from them and render them. The responsibility to popularise Tamil music depended on the present generation.



The very word "Isai" meant rendering it with every artist extending his full co-operation. Acknowledging his gratitude to all those who had been spearheading this movement, he said it should be spread and people should be made to enjoy and derive benefit by the songs being rendered in their own mother tongue.

MAYURAM VEDANAYAGAM PILLAI— THE FIRST TAMIL NOVELIST



Prof. Dr. M. Jesiah,
Assistant Director
Translation Department.

THE year marks the Death Centenary of the first Tamil Novelist Mayuram Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai. It was he who penned the first Tamil Novel captioned "Pradhapa Mudaliar Charithram" and published it in 1879. The very first novel is unique in character because the hero of the novel himself narrates the story in a most humorous way.

Thus our Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai has written his very first novel with a novel technique of telling the story through the hero himself although he is the author. Written 110 years ago the first novel still refreshes ourselves by its splendour and touching style. We feel as if Pradhapa Mudaliar sitting by our side in flesh and blood with attractive gestures is telling the story.

However, Mayuram Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai did not write this novel just to entertain us but to instruct us. He sees in the world the difference between the ideal and the actual. He feels the necessity that the mankind should reach the ideal and that is why in his English preface to the first edition tells us,

"in writing the story I have not followed the example of those novelists who depict the nature as it is, and not as it ought to be and who thus exhibit bad specimens of humanity which are often mistaken by the young and inexperienced for objects of imitation. I have represented the principal personages by perfectly virtuous in accordance with the opinion of the great English moralist Dr. Johnson". After telling this, our first Tamil Novelist quotes the passage that gives a definition of a novel from the magazine called Rambler No. 4 edited by Dr. Johnson.

From this it is clear that Dr. Johnson had a great influence over our first novelist in creating the main characters of the First Tamil Novel. We see, the heroine Gnanambal as a perfect example of this definition.

At times this novel may seem to be didactic but we should not forget that the novel is interspersed with subtle wit and humour. When Pradhapa Mudali was a small boy one of his mates challenged him to do an act with his eyes open which he would do by closing his eyes.

Pradhapa Mudali would challenge his mate that he could do very easily. Immediately his friend would lie on the floor and by closing his eyes he would sprinkle sand on both of his eyes. Then he would ask Pradhapa Mudali to do the same by opening the eyes. Our poor hero would blink and feel helpless. Such instances fill the entire novel and tickle us to laughter.

The first Tamil Novelist has taken special care not only to narrate the instances but also to create the characters and told the story in such a manner that we find not a single dull moment in the whole of the first Tamil Novel. If we take the Novel to read we would not place it without completing it. In this respect the first novel is really the first rank novel.

In Sangam Age a woman who was born in a potter's family was able to compose poems, her name is Vennikkuyathiaar. Here Kuyathi means a woman who makes pots out of clay aar is a honorific suffix. There was one lady in Sangam age at Madurai who was selling Palm leaves to make baskets. She was a poetess. Her name is Madurai

Olakkadaiyathar Nalvellaiyar. A woman born of a Kurava family also was a poetess. Her name is Kura Magal Ilaveiyini. In addition to these there were women poets like Velli Veediyar, Avvaiyar, Aathi Manthiyar etc. When things were going on like this in the golden age called Sangam age, a tragic period began to make its appearance when the people of Tamil Nadu began to think that the women's education is a waste. At this critical juncture appeared our hero Mayuram Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai. He stressed the importance of women's education and wrote a book called 'Penn kalvi' ie. women's Education. He wrote another book entitled 'Penn Maanam' ie., respect for women. In 'Penn Kalvi' he advocates the need of education for women thus "Little children are more attached to their mother than to their father, hence if the mother is educated the children also would have an opportunity to learn from their mother whereas if the mother is an illiterate the disease of illiteracy will spread to her children also". Like this, he would advise people to allow their female children to go to school and learn and then become mothers of learned children. He wrote another book in verse form advising women how they should behave at home, how they must respect their parents and husband and so on. Vedanayagar used to write prefaces in English to his books so that the ruling English officers may also know the nature of the Tamilians.

One thing we must note here. Even as a small boy he learnt English from a Government translator Mr. Thiyaagu pillai. In addition to this he knew German, French and other European languages including the North Indian language Sanskrit. This does not mean he followed the culture of the English people to the letter as some of the people of our age do. To be a versatile English writer is one thing, simply following the culture of the English people without knowing

the English language is another. Vedanayagam Pillai was a scholar in English but a true Tamilian in following the culture of Tamilians. Hence we should not mistake when he writes the prefaces to all his books in English that he is a follower of the English people. Therefore he wrote a preface in English to his book captioned "Penn Kalvi" wherein he says, "At such a time of this when the necessity there is for educating the fair sex of our land, has been fully shown, when the natives of this presidency have been brought to feel the want of such education, when exertions are put forth in various quarters to establish schools for the education of females, and when the Government have made arrangements for establishing a female Normal School, with a view to educate them most effectually, indeed, no apology is needed to publish a book in the training and education of females."

The great grant epic of Tamil Silapathigaram explains to us the seven suras in gamut and call them as Kural, Thutham, Kaikilai, Ulai, Ili, Vilari, Tharam. But later on people began to discard the Tamil music and had a strange fascination for karnatic music. The great Trio Syama Sastri (1779-1927) Thiyagaiyer (1767-1847) and Muthusami Thiksithar (1776-1835) who belong to Thanjavur District composed music not in Tamil but in Telugu whereas Vedanayagar composed music in Tamil so that people may understand this meaning of the contents. He published in 1878 his 'Sarva Samaya Samarasakeerthanai' which contains 192 keerthanas. Here you must remember, one thing the very title 'Sarva Samaya Samarasa keerthanai' suggests to us Vedanayagar's attitude towards all religions although by birth he is Christian.

His religious tolerance was tremendous. When the great poet scholar of his time Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai visited

his house for a favour, he rushed to welcome him at the gate of his home, entertained him with great hospitality and did the needful to his fullest satisfaction. From then on they became intimate friends to the extent of Mahavidwans composing a 'Kovai'-(epic like poetry) on Vedanayagampillai with the caption 'Kulathur Vedanayagam ainhinaik-kovai'. Our young Vedanayagam had the high honour of being sung by one of the great poets of his time.

Tradition tells us that Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai breathed his last at the lap of his fond friend Vedanayagampillai. After the demise of his father, the son of the great poet became helpless. Our Vedanayagar found a Government job for him. Such was the deep friendship between the two poets.

Not only with Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram pillai but also with Subramanya Desikar, the religious head of the Mutt at Thiruvavaduthurai our Vedanayaganar cultivated friendship and they became very intimate friends.

Once both of them met at a place and had a cheerful chat to their heart's content. Then they parted away. After returning home Vedanayagar wrote a poem to Subramanya Desikar with the following content.

"I have returned home, but my heart is with you. Please send it as early as possible."

Vedanayagar started his career as a Record Keeper and was promoted as a translator in 1850 at Trichy Court. It was at this time he did a wonderful work. For the first time he translated all the judgements in English into Tamil so it may be useful for the Tamil knowing public. The title of the translated work is

"Sithantha Sankiragam"
"Sankiraga-Compilation"
"Sithantha-Judgements."

Of all the works done by our Munsif his magnum opus in poetry is his 'Neethi Nool'. It is a collection of six hundred poems published in 1860 when Vedanayagar was only 34 years young. It is the quintessence of his experience as a judge. The work is an excellent example for his wit and wisdom.

In Tamil Literature no poet begins his poetical work without on invocation to God. But our Vedanayagar differs in this. He first proves the existence of God and then pens out his invocation. The very first poem itself reveals his wisdom in proving the existence of God with down to earth example. The meaning is as follows.

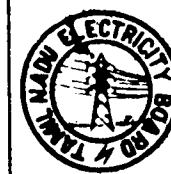
When we see a building even without seeing the person we know

that there must have been a builder. So also seeing of an earring makes realise that there must have been a goldsmith to make it. Similarly, when we dress we know the cloth was made by the weaver. From these we conclude there must have been a supreme being that made the earth and sky. If there is an effect there must be a cause. That is how our Vedanayagar argues.

When the great work 'Neethi Nool'-Book of justice' was presented for the first time before the learned audience, it was appreciated by many including the great poet of "Thiru Arupta", Vallal Ramalinga Adigal. The gist of his praise is this: Manu composed a Book of justice in the ancient time. After that you have composed a wonderful work on justice. Before this book no book on justice could

stand. Here he uses a pun on the word 'Nool'. Nool in Tamil means both book and thread. Here Vallal Ramalingar says before Vedanayagar's Nool (Book), all the other Nools (Books) become like threads that come away from the torn white piece of cloth. Likewise 56 poets eulogised the monumental didactic work by Vedanayaganar.

Such a man of genius fell into eternal sleep on 21-7-1889. This year is his death centenary year. It was he who wrote the first novel that stands even today as one of the best novels. Now, we have social novels, historic novels, detective novel, mystery novel, novelet, serial novel, etc. For all these offsprings the Mother is "Prathapa Mudaliar Charithiram". 'Prathapam' means fame. In fact it is called by people, only as "Prathapam".



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE

Name of Work: North Madras Thermal Power Project - I stage - 3 x 210 MW units 1, 2 & 3 - circulating water system Civil works.

Specification No: SECT./INMTPP/9

The last date for receipt and opening of Tenders for the above work scheduled on 27.12.89 is postponed as indicated below:

1. Due date and time for receipt of Tenders	:	Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday the 10th January 1990
2. Opening date and time for Technical bids	:	At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday the 10th January 1990

The other terms and conditions mentioned in the Original Tender Notice remain unchanged.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN

DIPR/2687/MS/89/MCS

AIR POLLUTION: A MENACE

Tmt. V. Raji Sugumar,
Department of Home Science,
Bharathidasan Govt. College for women,
Pondicherry.

ENVIRONMENTAL pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. People pollute their surroundings by ruining the natural beauty by scattering the junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing noise. Nearly every human being causes pollution in some way.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobile provides transportation for millions of people. Too much fertilizer can ruin soil, but fertilizers and pesticides are important aids to the growing of crops.

CLIFFORD D. SIMAX in 'SHAKESPEARE'S PLANET' has wittily commented that,

"The emergence of intelligence, I am convinced, tends to unbalance the ecology. In other words, intelligence is the great polluter. It is not until a creature begins to manage its environment that nature is thrown into disaster."

Air Pollution:

Air pollution is by far the greatest problem in the environmental

pollution. It is difficult rather impossible to live without air. Our sense of sight, hearing all depend on air.

Air pollution turns clear, odourless air into hazy, smelly air that harms health, kills plants, and damages property. Man causes air pollution by pouring hundreds of millions of tons of gases and particulates into the atmosphere each year. Particulates are tiny particles of solid or liquid matter. One of the most common form of air pollution is smog.

At times, weather condition causes pollutants to build up over an area instead of cleaning them away. On such condition thermal inversion occurs when a layer of warm air settles over a layer of cooler air that lies near the ground. The warm air holds down the cool air and prevents pollutants from rising and scattering. A serious pollution problem results when a thermal inversion occurs over a city that is pouring tons of pollutants into the air.

Our fore-fathers never realised this. There is a little emphasis given by a famous novelist:

"Our georgian fore runners ignored the natural smell of sweat, dung and dirt as we ignore the artificial smell of petrol, fumes and industrial effluents."

-John Gloag-Georgian Grace

The main air pollutants are carbon dioxide (CO_2), Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulphur dioxide, (SO_2), Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), Ammonia (NH_3), Organic Sulphides and Carcinogenic agents. Industrial and domestic fuel and auto vehicles are the main offenders in big cities.

Health hazards of Air Pollution:

Air pollution may produce in the individuals some ill effects immediately, and in some delayed effects. Some studies carried out in India as well as in western countries reveal that sudden rise of impurities in air with high level of concentration results in high mortality and morbidity conditions, due to disorders of the respiratory system. Other delayed conditions currently occurring due to air pollution are said to be chronic bronchitis, primary lung cancer etc.

The world's worst air pollution problem could be the wood smoke inhaled by poor rural women while cooking. A tonne of particulates from house hold wood stoves may actually lead to more than 500 times the human exposure, than a tonne of particulates from a coal fired power station.

Exposure to wood smoke is particularly harmful for malnourishing anaemic women as carbon monoxide an important component of wood smoke



increases the effect of anaemia by reducing the Haemoglobin present in the blood. Over a quarter of Indian women in the reproductive age group are anaemic.

The burning of cooking fuel envelops the indoor environment with heavy smoke and women who have to do all the cooking may be daily exposed to more pollutants than even industrial workers in extremely polluted environment on extremely polluted days. Thus women are being affected at every end of the cooking cycle as fire wood became scarce they have to put in more energy to collect fuel and then they have to face dangers of wood smoke everyday. Reducing indoor air pollution in poor homes is thus a more urgent environmental task today, a subject that should be of concern not only to environmentalists but also health workers. But even as the news of pollution on the home becomes disturbing the trends in general environmental pollution are nothing to be happy about either.

Health of Women with regard to air pollution-

The most powerful evidence for the ill effects of wood smoke comes from a survey of a heart disease called col. pulmonale in which the right lower chamber of the heart enlarges and fails because of the disorders in the lungs.

Carbon monoxide which is an important component of wood smoke is the colourless and odourless gas which is highly toxic if inhaled in sufficient quantities. Haemoglobin-the oxygen carrying substance in blood has a much greater affinity for carbon monoxide than it has for oxygen-together they form a stable compound Carboxy (HbCo), that decreases the amount of uncombined Haemoglobin available for oxygen transport.

If carboxy level becomes high enough coma and death can occur. It is generally believed that 5% carboxy is the appropriate upper



limit for avoiding acute effects in a large population.

The impact on a pregnant malnourished anaemic women with chronic lung disease who cooks in a fire-wood stove would be the effect on the unborn child.

Formaldehyde is another pollutant in smoke. It causes irritation in the eyes, nose and throat. It is poisonous to tissues in the lungs and has been found to exacerbate skin wounds. It is considered a human carcinogen and there is evidence that aldehydes can act synergistically to hasten tumour growth in animals.

Exposure to cigarette smoke during pregnancy and nursing increases the risks to mother and child. The domestic smoke would result in chronic bronchitis. The smoke inside the house is concentrated enough to cause the skin and clothes of the inhabitants to become black with soot. A distressingly high incidence of Acute respiratory infection (ARI) was found and was most important cause of mortality and morbidity among infants below one year age.

Chronic obstructive lung diseases, heart diseases like col pulmonale, cancer (particularly lung and nasopharyngeal cancer), acute respiratory disease resulting from the decreased ability of the lung to clear themselves, and low birth weight of children born to mothers

exposed to wood smoke and their increased perinatal mortality and morbidity are therefore, among some of the major effects that can be expected from wood smoke.

There is a general agreement that the health of rural women is significantly worse than that of the rural male population. One of the reasons to explain this phenomenon is smoke exposure.

The famous Khanna study in Punjab shows that there was a higher incidence of cancer, T.B. and pneumonia amongst women, all of which could be related to higher exposures to wood smoke.

Prevention of Air Pollution: (Available solutions)

There are several steps that can be taken to cut down the exposure to smoke while cooking and reduce its adverse impact on health. Some of them are usage of better fuels, improved stoves and better ventilation. As far as fuels are concerned, one major option would be to speed up the use of Kerosene and electricity. But the Government will be unable to supply electricity in quantities needed for cooking. Moreover most people are too poor to purchase electricity. Kerosene is comparatively cheaper.

Biogas is another fuel which can greatly reduce the health problem caused by wood smoke. This gas is made by controlled combustion of

biomass like wood or crop residues in low air conditions. Methanol or Ethanol could also be supplied for cooking. These clean liquid fuels can be made from wood and crops like sugarcane, but because these commodities are in short supply and expensive it is very unlikely that they will ever be used in large quantities for cooking.

Choice of tree species:-

There are two opinions. Firstly those species of trees that should be planted in social forestry programmes, which gives off, less smoke when burnt. Villagers used barral (Acacia Nilotica), neem, mango and other types of wood. According to them barral was the least smoky and neem the most. While choosing a tree species characteristics like disease resistance fertilizer requirement and low levels of smoke should be considered as an important quantity.

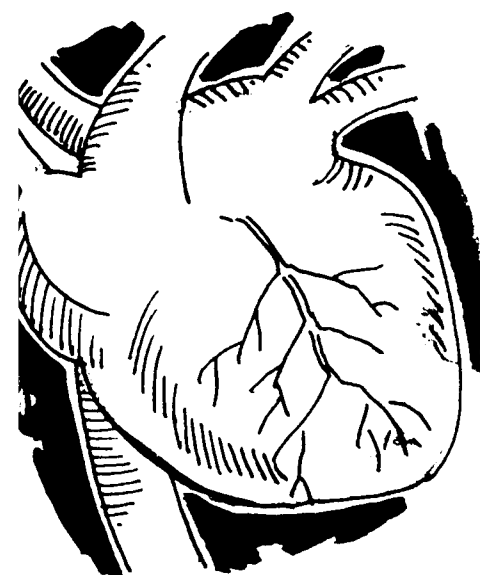
A second major alternative is to increase the use of charcoal. Charcoal is produced by heating wood in the absence of air in underground or other air tight conditions, often for several weeks. Charcoal burns relatively clear at the cooking stage except for potentially high emission of carbon monoxide. Because formaldehyde emission from charcoal is low and the eyes do not irritate and do not disturb the cook. Removing gases through a well fitted chimney will be essential if charcoal is to be used as a major fuel for indoor cooking.

Smokeless chulahs:-

The second major solution to the problem is to design stoves that enhance reduction of smoke. A simple chimney can be introduced to release the smoke out of the house, this will lead to increased outdoor air pollution.

REALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS AMONG MINISTERS

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Thiru. Ko. Si. Mani,
Minister for Rural
Development and
Local Administration
M(R.D. & L.A.) | Municipal Administration,
Rural Development, Pan-
chayats, Panchayat Unions
and Rural indebtedness. |
| 2. | Thiru. Arcot N.
Veerasamy, Minister
for Electricity M(E) | Electricity, Milk and Slum
Clearance Board. |
| 3. | Thiru. Pon.
Muthuramalingam,
Minister for Food
and Co-operation
M(F. & C.) | Food, Price Control and
Civil Supplies, Co-operation
and Statistics. |
| 4. | Thiru. Veerapandi
Arumugam, Minister
for Agriculture M(A) | Agriculture, Agricultural
Refinance, Agricultural
Engineering and Service
Co-operative Societies at
the Block, District and
Apex Level including the
Federation and Food Pro-
duction. |
| 5. | Dr. Ponmudi (alias)
Deivasigamani,
Minister for Public
Health M(P.H.) | Public Health, Medicines,
Water Board and Environ-
mental Pollution Control. |
| 6. | Thiru. K.N. Nehru,
Minister for Informa-
tion & Labour
M (I. & L.) | Information and Publicity,
Film Technology, Cinema-
tograph Act, Labour, Cen-
sus, Employment and
Training, Indians Overseas,
Refugees and Evacuees,
Iron and Steel Control,
Newsprint control, Sta-
tionery and Printing and
Government Press. |
| 7. | Thiru S. Thangavelu,
Minister for
Handlooms and Ur-
ban Development
M(H & UD) | Handlooms, Textiles, Town
Planning, Urban Develop-
ment and Accommodation
Control. |



The following "true-or-false" questions test your knowledge of heart disease and how to reduce the risk of developing it.

- TRUE FALSE
- The three most important heart disease risk factors that you can do something about are: high blood pressure, smoking and elevated blood cholesterol. ☐ ☐
 - A heart attack or stroke is often the first symptom of high blood pressure and/or elevated blood cholesterol. ☐ ☐
 - People with high blood pressure are generally nervous and tense people. ☐ ☐
 - A blood pressure of 140/90 or more is generally considered to be high. ☐ ☐
 - High blood pressure is even more of a problem among blacks than it is among whites. ☐ ☐
 - It is only a scientific theory that elevated blood cholesterol is related to heart disease. ☐ ☐
 - Dietary cholesterol is found only in animal foods. ☐ ☐
 - The most effective dietary way to lower the level of your blood cholesterol is by eating less cholesterol. ☐ ☐
 - A food product in your grocery store

TEST YOUR HEALTHY HEART I.Q.

- that is labeled "no cholesterol" is a safe choice for people with elevated cholesterol levels. ☐ ☐
10. Cigarette smoking by itself will increase your risk of heart attack. ☐ ☐
11. In addition to the large number of cancer and heart disease deaths that result from smoking, more than 90 percent of all emphysema deaths are due to smoking. ☐ ☐
12. People who quit smoking reduce their chances of developing heart disease. ☐ ☐
13. Heart disease is the #2 killer of women in the United States. ☐ ☐
14. Physical inactivity is related to heart disease. ☐ ☐

ANSWERS TO THE HEALTHY HEART

I.Q. TEST

- TRUE. Though there are other risk factors that you cannot change, such as family history and age, the three major risk factors that you can change are high blood pressure, smoking, and elevated blood cholesterol. Someone who has all three of these risk factors is about eight times as likely to develop heart disease as someone who has none of them.
- TRUE. A person with high blood pressure or elevated blood cholesterol may feel fine and look great; there are often no signs at all that might signal these conditions until a heart attack or stroke occurs. To find out if you have elevated blood cholesterol or high blood pressure, you should be tested by a doctor, nurse, or other qualified health professional. The blood cholesterol test currently requires a laboratory analysis of a sample of your blood.
- FALSE. High blood pressure does not mean that a person is nervous or tense. It means that the blood flowing through your body is

pressing against your artery walls too strongly. Calm and relaxed people can have high blood pressure.

4. TRUE. The higher your blood pressure is, the higher your risk of developing heart disease or having a stroke. To reduce high blood pressure—that is 140/90 or higher (either number)—it must be treated and controlled. If you have high blood pressure, follow your doctor's advice: get and keep your weight down to normal; decrease your consumption of sodium—not only table salt, but also foods with a high sodium content such as some snack and processed foods; and remember to take your medicine if it is prescribed.
5. TRUE. While high blood pressure affects more than 28 out of every 100 white adults, it affects more than 38 out of every 100 black adults. Also, high blood pressure is generally more severe among blacks than whites.
6. FALSE. Scientific studies have shown that people with high blood cholesterol are more likely to develop heart disease than people with lower levels of blood cholesterol. People with a blood cholesterol over 265 mg/dl (milligrams per deciliter of blood) may have four times the risk of developing heart disease as those with a level of 190 mg/dl or lower. It has also been shown that people who have elevated blood cholesterol and reduce it also reduce their risk of having a heart attack.
7. TRUE. Dietary cholesterol is never found in foods from plants. All meat, poultry, fish and butter fat contain cholesterol; the richest sources are liver, brain, kidney and egg yolks.
8. FALSE. Reducing the amount of cholesterol in your diet is clearly important; however, eating less saturated fat would probably be the more effective dietary means of lowering your blood cholesterol levels, along with eating less cholesterol and substituting polyunsaturated fat whenever possible for saturated fat. Saturated fat (found in meats, dairy products such as whole milk, cream, ice cream, cheese and butter, and certain cooking fat like shortening) contribute greatly to the raising of blood cholesterol. To reduce your consumption of saturated fat, you should choose lean meats, poultry or fish; trim excess fat off meats before cooking; broil, bake, or boil rather than fry; and use skim or low fat dairy products.

9. FALSE. A product can contain no cholesterol and still be high in saturated fat—which will raise your blood cholesterol. Examples are commercial baked foods made with coconut oil, palm oil, or a heavily hydrogenated vegetable oil. As you shop, be sure to check the labels on food products. You will often find a listing of the amounts of saturated and polyunsaturated fat contained in the product. Your best choice is a product that contains more polyunsaturated fat than saturated fat; polyunsaturated fat will lower your blood cholesterol. Vegetable oils that are high in polyunsaturated fat include safflower, sunflower, corn and soybean oil. Remember, though that all fats are a rich sources of calories, and for people who are overweight, it is desirable to consume fewer calories and less fat of all kinds.
10. TRUE. Smoking is a definite and strong risk factor for heart disease. The heart disease death rate among smokers is 70 percent greater than that of nonsmokers. Heavy smokers are, of course, at even greater risk, and those smokers with elevated blood cholesterol or high blood pressure increase their chances of heart disease dramatically.
11. TRUE. Emphysema, a lung disease that makes breathing difficult and often leads to death, would be almost eliminated if people did not smoke.
12. TRUE. Absolutely. Smokers can and do reduce their risk of coronary heart disease and early death when they quit smoking. In one major study, cigarette smokers who quit smoking had a risk of heart disease death that was about one-half (54 percent) that of those who did not quit.
13. FALSE. It is the #1 killer. Of the 750,000 Americans who die each year of heart disease, 350,000 of them are women. In addition, almost 100,000 women die each year of stroke.
14. TRUE. People who are inactive tend to have more heart disease than people who are physically active. Regular brisk and sustained exercise improves overall conditioning. It can often help reduce blood pressure levels and also help people lose excess weight and lower blood cholesterol. In addition, there are reports which suggest that smokers who exercise are more likely to give up smoking. Finally, regular aerobic exercise can improve the way that you look and feel.

Courtesy: Mediziner November, 1989



Tamir Arasu

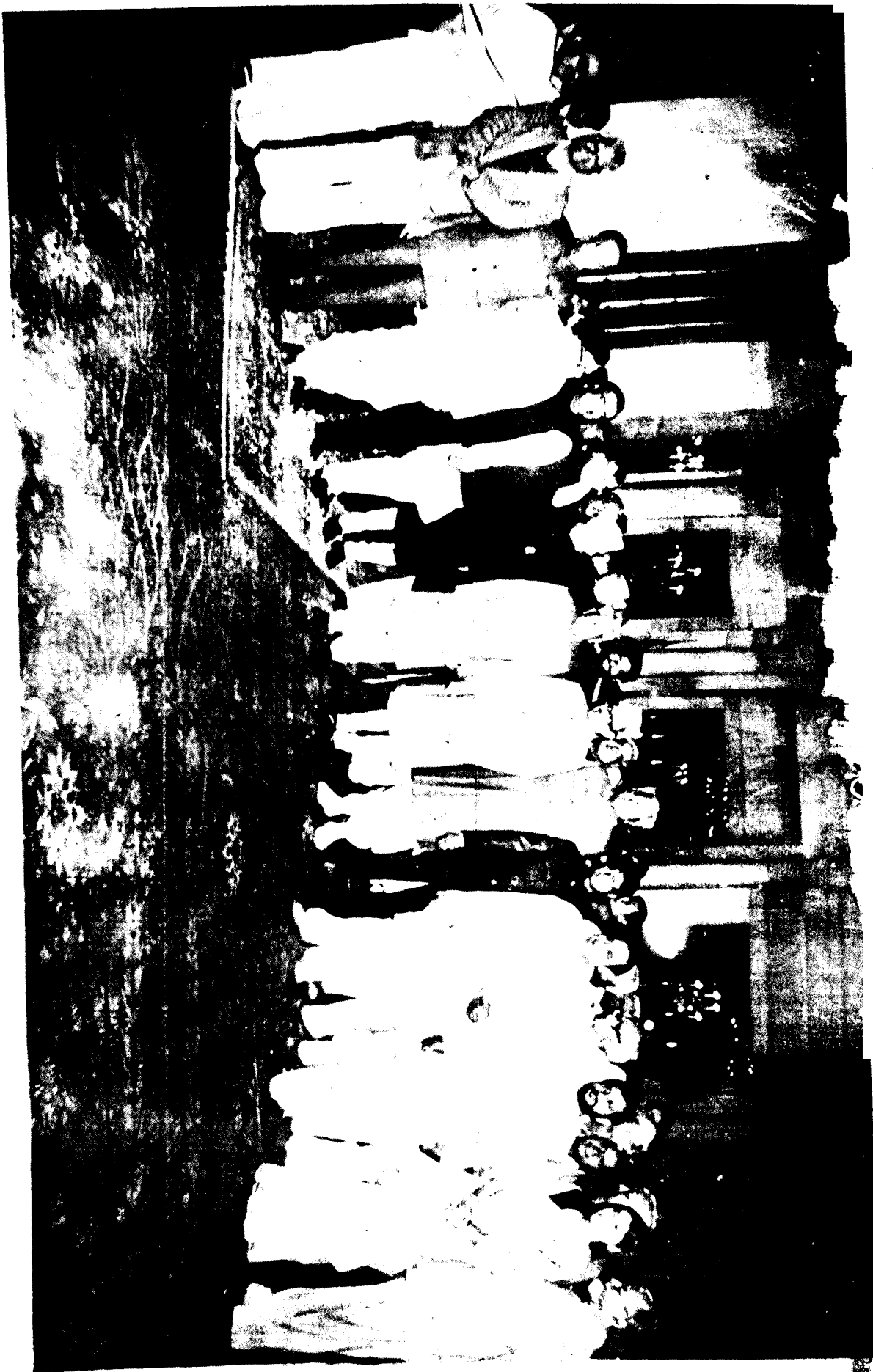
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His Excellency the President of India and His Excellency the Vice-President with Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru. V.P. Singh, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister Thiru. Devi Lal and Central Ministers.