



Tamil Arasu

July 1990 Re-1

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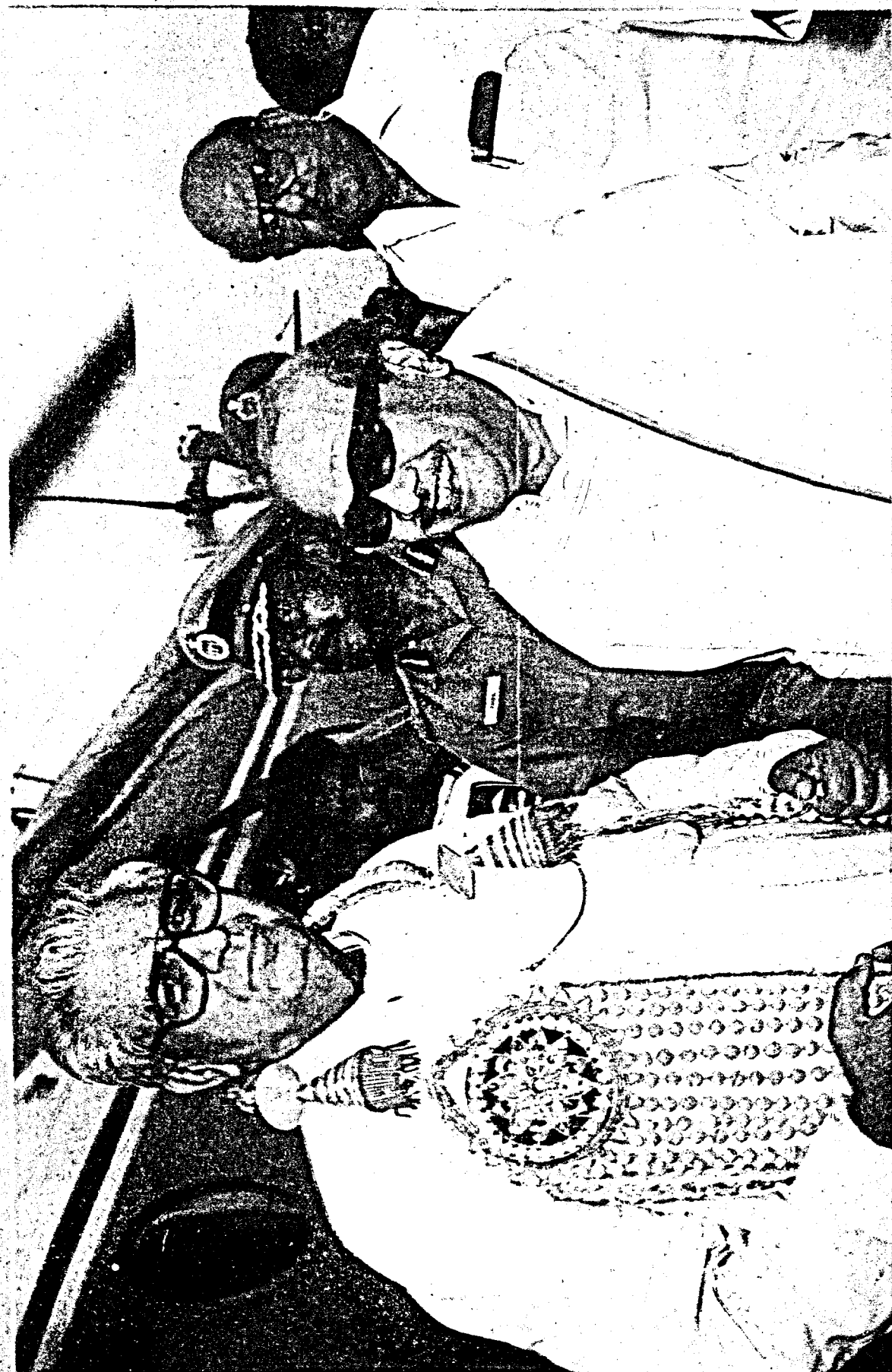
Tamil Ariasu

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The Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Thiru. Devialal being received by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Madras Airport on 8th June 1990.

IN THIS ISSUE

- ★ The Chief Minister's Birthday Celebration.
- ★ Tamil Nadu fast moving up under dynamic Chief Minister's leadership. - Raja Sreenivasan
- ★ The Chief Minister's speech at the National Development Council.
- ★ The Silver Jubilee of Film and Television Institute.
- ★ Motel Complex opened.-
- ★ The Silver Jubilee of Chengalpattu Medical College.
- ★ Land Reforms and Tribal Welfare - Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan, Minister for Revenue
- ★ Strengthening of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. - Thiru Ko.Si. Mani Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu
- ★ Bharathidasan University Development: A Profile
- ★ Mighty minds of old.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission - Advertisements



TAMIL ARASU

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FIRST COVER -



COURTALLAM

About 100 kms. South of Madurai is Courtallam Falls, known as the 'Spa' of the South. A shower in the cascading waters is a great experience. The waters are said to have great recuperative properties. The Courtallam Falls will captivate the heart of any visitor. The season here is between June and September.

The 67th birthday of Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was celebrated for 3 days. Though, his birthday fell on 3rd June, the two days preceding it were also earmarked for the celebration.

A three-day photo-exhibition on "Kalaigalar Karunanidhi" put up at the Kalaivanar Arangam by the D.M.K. Youth Wing and inaugurated by the Assam Chief Minister Thiru P.K. Mahantha, a huge blood donation camp organised by the D.M.K. Youth Wing, symposium, debates and poets-meet in which Tamil scholars, and poets participated were some of the events that marked the birthday celebration.

On his birthday, Dr. Karunanidhi visited the memorials of Anna and Periyar and placed wreaths.

The Chief Minister's Birthday Celebration

The Governor Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala, National leaders, Ministers, thousands of well-wishers, admirers, scholars, party-people and members of the public greeted the Chief

Minister on his birthday in person.

In the evening, there was a public meeting at Thiagaraya Nagar in which leaders of various parties participated.



INDUSTRIALISATION

Tamil Nadu Fast Moving up Under Dynamic CM's Leadership

By Raja Sreenivasan

When I was browsing through old newspapers, one advertisement under a caption "...not available..." attracted my attention. The advertiser had invited applications from professionals of high calibre to fill up a vacancy in his organisation at the topmost level. According to him people of such calibre were rare and it was difficult for him to get the proper man. Hence his advertisement was directed towards such people, who were not generally available.

This brought to my mind the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi, who belongs to such a rare class of persons that is indeed very hard to find. He is a harmonious blend of so many talents and Tamil Nadu is really fortunate to have him guide the destiny of the State. The manner in which he has been handling the affairs of the State, since he assumed office, will bear ample testimony to his many talents.

I propose to touch upon his contributions to the Industrial progress of Tamil Nadu under his illustrious guidance and administration.

Crisis Manager

When Mr. Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

after the recent elections, he inherited a lot of problems on all fields in the State. Practically there was no development administration during a short period before elections, but only maintenance administration. He had to take decisions on urgent basis on all pending matters even on government postings and policy matters. He acted with remarkable speed and discretion. Within a short period he gave an impressive impetus to the industrial activity, which promised a continuity of the accelerated progress of trade and industry in the State. Tamil Nadu was occupying the third place on the industrial map of India during Sixties and Seventies. There was gradual deceleration thereafter and at the end of AIADMK rule, Tamil Nadu had slid to the thirteenth place. Within a short span of his present tenure he has amply demonstrated his ability as a crisis manager and to stop the wheels of retardation and reset the wheels towards progress. He has reassured the business class about the industrial climate and his government is doing everything possible to industrialise the State.

Creating The Proper Industrial Climate

In his zeal to provide necessary

facilities and proper environment to prospective industrialists in Tamil Nadu, he had, immediately on assuming office, declared that his government would strive its best to start one industry a month. So long, he is fulfilling the promise. We have become tired of hearing varied political slogans all through the years without substantial results, right from Quit India to the much publicised "Garibi Hatao". In contrast, the Karunanidhi Government's slogan sounds different. The pronouncement "Son-nadhai Seivom...Seivathai Solvom" meaning 'we say what we will do and we will do what we have said' stands apart from slogans we have been accustomed to. He wants complete synchronisation of promises and actions by his government. Even if, by chance, he is not able to achieve it the people will have the satisfaction that he started a move in the right direction.

High Ambitions

It is heartening to note that the Government led by Mr. Karunanidhi has urged the Centre to locate the proposed second unit of Maruti car in the State in the interest of economic production and to step up the purchase of ancillaries from small scale industries. He is reiterating his government's stand that it was committed to an accelerated industrialisation of the State and the maintenance of harmony in the industrial units. In his ambitions to see an industrialised Tamil Nadu once again, he has taken a number of steps in the last one year to break the communication gap between industrialists and government and remove uncertainties and irritants to growth.

The Tamil Nadu Government has also sought central clearance for setting up more sugar mills in the State. The State Government has also taken a policy decision to permit new sugar mills only in the public or co-operative set-ups only.

The responsiveness of Karunanidhi Government is il-

illustrated by the recent amendments to the Sales Tax Act. He has given tax concessions and other benefits. The proposals included reduced rates of tax on commodities with transference from the multipoint system of tax to the single point system and introduction of sales tax deferral schemes to stimulate new small scale units.

Equal Attention Paid to Backward Areas

The Karunanidhi Government is not taking care of the industries in

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urban areas alone; they are as much concerned in rural industrialisation also. He is not talking about iron and steel alone; he is talking of such a common commodity - salt also. Prior to the elections we witnessed a rehearsal of the Vedaranyam salt agitation. Mr. Karunanidhi is more pragmatic. He has plans to develop the seashore from Mamallapuram to Thuthukudi in order to give a new urge to the salt industry and to raise the living standards of those engaged in the industry. Very soon, the soda ash plant in Vedaranyam is going to be a reality. He is aware of the problems and prospects of small, agro and rural industries. He firmly believes in the concept of District Growth Centres. In spite of all the existing special agencies for the development of small industries in rural areas, much remains to be done. The Reconstruction Corporation for small scale industries is one of the many schemes he has in his mind. There are more than one lakh small scale industries in the State with a total capital investment of over Rs.1994 crores. This sector

gives employment to over 11 lakh persons. Besides direct governmental assistance he is also soliciting the help of the nationalised banks in the State. The banking sector's special focus has been on rural areas with a view to bring about desirable improvements in agriculture and allied activities. Schemes such as dry land farming, drip irrigation, etc. are undertaken in districts, where agricultural activities are constrained by inadequate irrigation water. This sector

has been effectively participating in various schemes formulated by the State Government and also supporting them with active interaction with the government in the development projects of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. is an institution with a heart. Perhaps this is the first State-level financial institution in the country. The Government of Tamil Nadu has offered a number of concessions through TIIC for the industries to be set up in backward areas, which are estimated at about 105 in number at the moment. The government is also identifying the most backward taluks and locations to give special attention. The Mahila Udyog Nidhi for women entrepreneurs, which facilitates promoter's contribution only at 10 per cent of the project cost, is a real boon to the class.

Multifaceted Growth

The private sector too is a direct contributor towards the social uplift of the masses. Development of private sector however small they

may be, can generate employment without burdening the finances of the State. Mr. Karunanidhi has fully realised this and as such has been giving active co-operation to this sector. Even opening of showrooms, small or big, gets his support. But such participation boosts morale among the businessmen and they are encouraged to organise and design showrooms which are in tune with some of the finest showrooms in the world. We are very proud that Madras City has such showrooms indeed.

Nothing will be complete if we do not mention about the Computers. I have seen a small medical store in city which has a computer for their operation. People have become computer minded. Kalaignar is not lagging behind in giving support to this sector too. Very recently he participated in opening of an Institute which offers world class training. His participation ensures that the institute provides education of international standards.

Within a short span of his present tenure he has amply demonstrated his ability as a crisis manager and to stop the wheels of retardation and reset the wheels towards progress. He has reassured the business class about the industrial climate and his government is doing everything possible to industrialise the State.

The granite industry is picking up with the active support and guidance from the government. All along only a fraction of land of the 36,000 acres bearing granite stones were leased out. These stones are found in Chengai Anna, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri

district. The government has earned Rs.8.73 crores by leasing about 790 acres of peromboke land bearing granite stones. This is considered to be a unique achievement.

The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd is the only organisation of its kind in the whole of India. Under the able guidance of the Kalaignar Government, the Corporation has rendered commendable service in meeting the financial requirements of the State transport undertakings.

Employees' Welfare

The Tamil Nadu Government headed by Kalaignar is also aware of the plight of the employees in the industrial sectors. The industrial peace in this State is relatively steady. The Government is always very sympathetic towards the demands of the employees - whether they be from Government or industrial units. Within one year of assumption of office, it has conceded the major demands of the Government employees in general at a very heavy cost of more than Rs.400 crores. This includes grants of pay scale on par with the Central Government employees, grant of Central rates of Dearness allowances, selection grade and special grades and five-day week, etc. The government has encouraged solutions being found to its employees' problems through direct negotiations. The chivalry of the Chief Minister is of such magnitude that has prompted a leading industrialist to suggest that in addition to

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the industries portfolio, he should also hold the labour portfolio in one of the recent conferences.

Revival of Sick Units

It is customary to ask for certain

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favours on the birthday of personalities, who are in a position to grant such requests. In this way, we consider it worthwhile to request the attention of the Chief Minister, whose approach is always practical and decisions quick, on certain industrial problems. The plight of the new entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu deserves his attention. Because of

the paucity of the working capital which is the direct result of non or delayed payments by their customers, many of the young and new entrepreneurs find it very difficult to repay their dues to the financial institutions in time, which lent them finance initially. Their future dreams are shattered after a while, when their factories are auctioned by the financial institutions for non-payment of their dues. This is a subject which deserves urgent consideration of the Chief Minister. Some way should be found out so that they are allowed to continue with their enterprise. It is not difficult to find an amicable financial solution. Similarly for expansion of the very old industrial houses also new schemes should be drawn up, as suggested by one of the leading industrialists in a city conference.

Raja Rajan of Modern Age

If you turn the pages of history, the celebrated emperor of Chola dynasty Raja Raja Cholan mingled with the poorest of the poor people in society so that he can understand their difficulties and solve their problems. Knowingly or unknowingly, our present Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi also does similar things. We have no doubt during his present tenure, the people and State of Tamil Nadu will prosper and register all round progress. It is in the fitness of things, that he was recently given Raja Rajan Award..

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Speech of
Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

at the
**NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL**
on
18th and 19th June 1990

*Honourable Prime Minister
and Members of the
National Development Council*

I would like to congratulate the Union Government and the Planning Commission for preparing the Approach document for the Eighth Plan within a few months of the formation of the new National Front Government. I would also like to state, at the outset, that we wholeheartedly welcome the priorities outlined in the document. They are in accordance with the election manifesto of the

National Front and outline an alternative model of development that is aimed at meeting the basic and urgent needs of our people.

The Approach document has been examined by our Government and by our State Planning Commission and we shall be conveying our detailed views to the Union Planning Commission. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks on this occasion to the major issues.

The outstanding priorities laid down in the Approach paper are adequate employment, satisfaction

of basic minimum needs, allocating at least half of all public outlays for rural areas, decentralisation of planning and implementation and emphasis on village and small industries to produce mass consumption goods. These are the essential elements of the alternative strategy which seeks to correct the distortions that have taken place in the last 40 years of planned development in India. These are also the priorities which our Government has followed when it was in power earlier and in the two budgets which we have presented during our present term in office. In particular, we have given importance to the employment and welfare of women, the economic, social and educational development of backward classes, most backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes and to child health and nutrition. We are therefore happy that this Approach document has forcefully brought out that development in our country has no meaning unless it is for the people and by the people.

The new approach has some major implications which we must be prepared to face. To these I shall turn. The basic priorities in the Approach document, whether it is

Sethusamudram project will benefit not only Tamil Nadu but will greatly improve the economics of coastal shipping in the entire Indian peninsula. We would also urge that Central approvals for private sector investments should be expedited as far as possible under the single-window procedure and special priority given to major projects in which the State Governments are interested. In particular we would strongly urge the Central Government's approval for the proposed Aromatics Plant in Madras for which letter of intent was issued and for which several other preparatory works have already been completed.

Being a highly urbanised State, special assistance to Tamil Nadu is also necessary for urban development, particularly in respect of water supply and mass transport in Madras. We trust that high priority will be given and adequate resources allotted for these crucial projects in the Central sector in the Eighth Plan.

In conclusion, let me once again congratulate the new Government and the new Planning Commission for bringing out this Approach paper and for placing it before the National Development Council for detailed discussion. We hope the

process of formulating the Eighth Plan will be expedited. We also hope that the States will be closely consulted at all stages of Plan formulation and that the National Development Council will be convened as frequently as necessary to give its guidance and support to the planning process. In our federal system, if the planning process can be compared to a train, the Approach paper has put it on the right track. It is necessary now to gather speed and to ensure that the locomotive of the Centre pulls together and keeps together the States. The States are the coaches that contain the people.

Thank You.

The Chief Minister visits the Rehabilitation Home

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi paid a birthday-eve visit to the Government Rehabilitation Home for leprosy patients at Paranur on 1st June 1990.

He distributed clothes to the inmates at the function and also distributed school uniforms and books to the children of the inmates.

Speaking at the function, the Chief Minister recalled his long association with the rehabilitation home which was opened in 1971. He had made it a point to visit the home every year, he said, on the eve of his birthday. "Though I do not go to temples and offer worship to the Gods, the inmates in the home are like Gods to me", the Chief Minister said.



The Chief Minister promised to consider the request made by Thiru. Vaikunt, Inspector General of Prisons, to raise the amount of Rs.550 per head for food and also for increasing its quantum. He said Thiru. Vaikunt's other request for enhancing the wages of those employed in various jobs like weaving, tailoring and shoe-making and for productivity linked bonus would also be considered by the Government.



THE SILVER JUBILEE OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE

The Silver Jubilee of Film and Television Institute was celebrated on 4th June 1990. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed awards of the Institute and delivered the Silver Jubilee address. Thiru. P. Upendra, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting laid the foundation stone for the outdoor shooting complex and Thiru. Murasoli Maran, Union Minister for Urban Development released a Silver Jubilee souvenir.

Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, presided over the function. Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education and Thiru. Pon. Muthuramalingam, Minister for Food participated.

The Education Minister said that the Institute should be upgraded to meet the demand for technically

qualified person in the film industry. He said despite technological advance, personal inventiveness still remained important in cinema.

Thiru. Murasoli Maran, Union Minister for Urban Development, said that there was a great demand in the employment market for students passing out of the Film and Television Institute and also the Institute of Catering Technology nearby. He released a Silver Jubilee souvenir, the first copy of which was received by Thiru. Kamalhasan.

Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Thiru. P. Upendra said the Government was considering his suggestion to give two awards under the "best film category" in the national film awards: one for the best art film

and another for the best popular film.

He said now there was only one award for the best film category and popular films never get this award. Hence his suggestion for an additional award.

Thiru Upendra said Government was concerned about the growing sex and violence in films and the censor board had been given instructions to be strict on such scenes without "harassing" producers. It had also taken serious note of the proliferation of obscene cinema hoardings, posters etc. and had suggested to the film industry to have its own poster screening committee to ensure that display of vulgar publicity material was avoided.

employment or rural development or decentralised planning or meeting basic needs such as education, health, water supply and housing, have to be implemented primarily by the States. We cannot expect these priorities to be translated into reality unless the States are provided with adequate resources. The two main channels through which this can be done consist of devolution through the Finance Commission and plan assistance routed through the annual plans. As far as the Eighth Plan period is concerned, the Ninth Finance Commission has given its award. The share to the States of Union excise duties, which is the most important source of shareable taxes, was increased from 20 to 40 per cent during the Janata Government by the Seventh Finance Commission in 1979. While an additional 5 per cent was given to deficit states by the Eighth Finance Commission, the share available to all States, deficit or otherwise, was retained at the same level of 40 per cent during 1984-89. The Ninth Commission has reduced this share to 37.5 per cent in the Eighth Plan period. The allocable share to the States has been reduced as compared to what it was in 1979-1984 notwithstanding the vast increase in the developmental responsibilities of the State. I am sure all the States would endorse our concern in this regard.

I may also draw attention to several other serious defects in the award of the Finance Commission. The Commission has overestimated the resources of the States, underestimated their non-plan expenditures, and has allocated a sizable sum of Rs.9,000 crores as plan grants in a manner that substantially benefits only a few States. The award of the Commission is also clearly in violation of the Gadgil formula for plan assistance which was originally approved by the National Development Council in 1968. I would therefore urge that the National Development Council should take

serious note of the consequences of this award if the States are to be placed in a position to implement the priorities which have been highlighted in his Approach document. For this purpose, I would suggest that this Council may appoint a Committee to review the requirements of the States for Central assistance having regard to their outlays in the Eighth Plan and the award of the Finance Commission. In the light of such a review, the National Development Council may decide the quantum of plan assistance that will be necessary from the Centre to the States and how it should be distributed among them.

The basic priorities in the Approach document, whether it is employment or rural development or decentralised planning or meeting basic needs such as education, health, water supply and housing, have to be implemented primarily by the States. We cannot expect these priorities to be translated into reality unless the States are provided with adequate resources.

In regard to population policy, I am happy to say that we have been able to achieve a breakthrough in bringing down the birth rate to 22.5 through an integrated approach to family welfare programmes. But we are realising that the forward looking population policy of the State has become detrimental to its economic and political interests. For example the Ninth Finance Commission have taken the population of 1981 as the basis for the allocation of resources on account of additional excise, in the place of 1971 population figure adopted earlier. I would suggest that for all such purposes, the population figures of 1971 should only be used in future. We also lost two seats in the Lok Sabha only due to the reduced growth in population in the State. Just as the number of voters vary from State to State for Assembly Constituencies, I suggest that the number of

voters in Lok Sabha Constituencies are allowed to differ from State to State keeping in mind the number of Lok Sabha Constituencies in a State at the present level despite any population change in future.

The Approach document has rightly given emphasis to decentralisation and integrated area planning. We welcome this approach. In Tamil Nadu we have already taken a number of measures to enable Panchayat Unions and Panchayats to make a more effective contribution to development programmes. While this emphasis is on the right lines,

the Approach paper is silent on the need for greater decentralisation from the Centre to the States. We view both the philosophy and practice of decentralisation as a continuum. It is not feasible or consistent to ask the States to entrust more responsibilities and resources to local bodies unless the Centre in turn is prepared to do the same with respect to the States. It is in recognition of this that the National Front Government has committed itself to "true federalism" and "to reverse the overcentralisation" brought about by the previous Government at the Centre. It has also taken the major step of establishing the Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. We feel that in particular, it is necessary to reverse the centralisation that was brought about in 1976 during the Emergency in the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution which transferred

"Education including technical education, medical education and Universities", "Forests" and "population control and family planning" from the State list to the Concurrent list. Subject to broad guidelines that may be decided by the National Development Council financial allocations for central sector and centrally-sponsored schemes may be transferred to the States and they may be given the fullest freedom in utilising these resources for achieving the relevant purposes.

There are many other issues concerning Centre-State fiscal relations and the role of the Centre in economic and social planning which will need to be reviewed if

tion, power, roads and promotion of medium and large industries. The Centre has the main responsibility in the energy sector and for infrastructure such as railways, ports and national highways. These investments have to supplement and complement the State plans in suitable ways. Tamil Nadu is chronically deficit in power. The State has already exhausted its hydro potential for power generation and it is dependent on the development of thermal and nuclear power for its future growth. It is therefore virtually dependent on an equitable linkage to its thermal power stations for which we look upto the centre. The withdrawal of the coal linkage from

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we are to realise the objectives and targets of the Approach paper. The election manifesto of the National Front has recognised that "the States ought to enjoy genuine autonomy—political, legislative, economic, fiscal and administrative—without submitting themselves to the indignity of becoming supplicants before the Centre with a begging bowl". In this context, it has given the assurance that it will undertake a comprehensive review of Union-State relations in consultation with all Chief Ministers and that, on this basis, it will strengthen the federal nature of the Indian polity so as to make it responsive to the aspirations of the people living in various States. I would urge that urgent steps must be taken to fulfill this commitment.

In the present framework of planning, the investment outlays of States are largely confined to irriga-

Singareni coal fields to the plants in Tamil Nadu and the revised linkages to get the coal from up-country sources through rail-cum-sea-cum-rail route have thrown considerable financial burden on this State. It is an anomalous situation that while the thermal plants in Tamil Nadu have to depend upon distant and high cost coal linkage with the coal fields in other States as mentioned above, the bulk of the power generated out of the lignite mined in our State is sent away to neighbouring States. The

Centre should correct this anomaly by allotting the entire power generated in Neyveli to Tamil Nadu. We also suggest that the additional burden on account of the revised coal linkages should be suitably compensated. In other words we request that either a direct subsidy or a system of coal freight equalisation may be introduced to ensure that coal is available in all the thermal plants in the country at the same price. A new dimension is added in the case of the proposed nuclear power plant at Koodankulam for which the State has come forward to incur considerable social cost for its development. The centre should compensate the State by increasing the allocation of power from this plant to atleast 75 per cent of the generation. In the power sector we urge that an early decision may be taken to promote private sector participation. The State would also urge an early decision on Central investment for mining lignite in Jayankondan in Tiruchirappalli district and reservation of the lignite there exclusively for power generation for the State by both public and private sector units.

We are equally interested in adequate Central investments for utilising the oil in the Cauvery basin, for petrochemical complexes in Madras and in the Thanjavur area, and for establishing a Southern gas grid linked to natural gas from Bombay High. The conversion of the Salem Steel plant which is at present only a re-rolling plant, into an integrated steel complex is another project of vital importance to our State. The

In our federal system, if the planning process can be compared to a train, the Approach paper has put it on the right track. It is necessary now to gather speed and to ensure that the locomotive of the Centre pulls together and keeps together the States. The States are the coaches that contain the people.

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THE SILVER JUBILEE OF



CHENGALPATTU MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, appealed to medical students to take a pledge to serve in rural areas after they completed their studies.

parents were not graduates while securing admission to professional college would go a long way in helping the educationally backward communities come up.

Ministers Thiru M. Kannappan, Thiru Durai Murugan and Dr. E. Ramakrishnan were among those who spoke on the occasion. Dr. V.P. Narayanan, Principal of the College, proposed a vote of thanks.

Participating in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Chengalpattu Medical College on 1st June 1990, he said the Government spent a lot of money on medical education. Several concessions were also provided to students, especially those drawn from the backward and most backward communities. But once they became doctors they were hesitant to go to villages and preferred to stay in cities. This attitude should change, he said.

The Chief Minister inaugurated new buildings and also laid foundation stones for various blocks. He promised that a separate block for women and children would be opened soon at the Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Ponmudi, Minister for Health, who presided, said the recent announcement made by the State Government to grant five additional marks to candidates whose

SEPARATE RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Government has decided to make a separate reservation of one per cent for Scheduled Tribes in education and employment opportunities in the State.

The existing 18 per cent reservation combinedly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be altered to leave the 18 per cent exclusively for SCs.

Announcing the decision taken at the Cabinet Meeting on 14th June 1990, the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said the one per cent separate reservation for STs would go from the 32 per cent now available for the general category. There would be no change in the 30 per cent reservation enjoyed by the Backward Classes and the 20 per cent available for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, he added.

Referring to the growing video piracy and cable television affecting the film industry, he said Government was discussing at the "highest level" steps to check this menace. It was particularly keen on curbing the mushrooming video parlours showing obscene films.

Noting the contribution made by the South Indian Film Industry, which made over 70 per cent of the 800-odd films produced every year, Thiru. P. Uppendra said the next international film festival would be held in Madras between Jan. 10 and 20. The Government was also going to have two regional film festivals in different parts of the Country every year, he added.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi referred to the multi-cornered competition faced by the film industry, including video piracy, and called for Central assistance for development of the Film and Television Institute run by the State Government.

He said that in view of the need for toning up facilities in the in-



•• I believe only in the purity of my heart in order to make others accept my views. I shall not rely on my strength to fulfil it. ••
—Anna

stitute, the Government had decided to provide a video production centre and also an outdoor shooting complex there.

Tracing the history of film industry from the days of silent movies, the Chief Minister hoped that recent technological advancement in this industry would help overcome competition from the video world. Referring to the plea for upgrading the institute into an university of film technology, he said that no decision could be taken overnight, but promised to examine the suggestion in the near

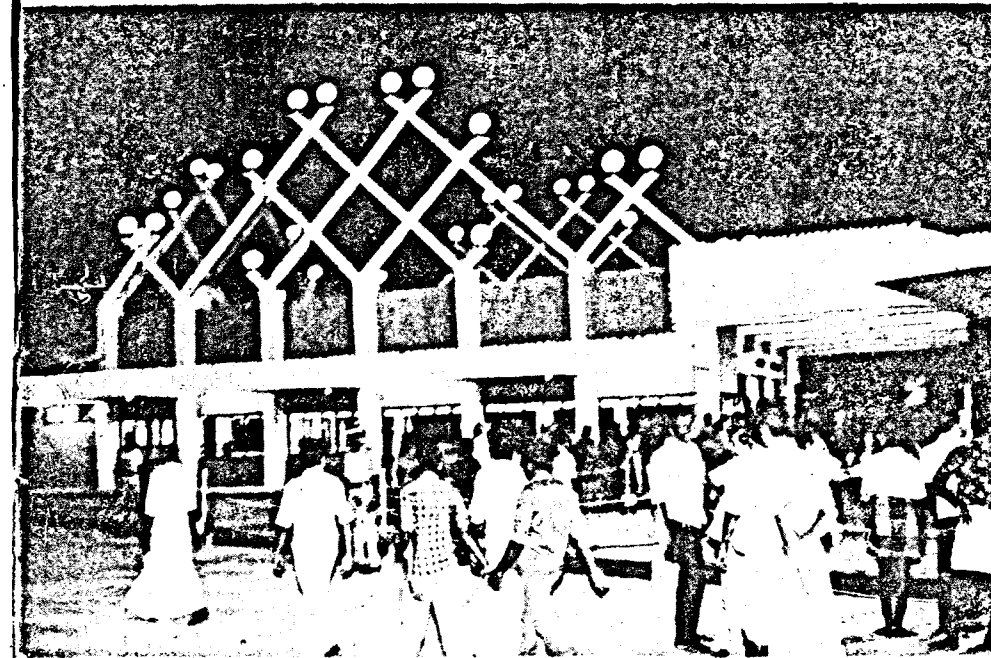
future. He presented mementoes to some old students who had distinguished themselves in the film industry.

Tmt. Lakshmi, Tvl. Sivakumar and Kamalhasan, film artistes and Tvl. Muktha Srinivasan, K.S. Gopalakrishnan, S.P. Muthuraman and Bharathi Raja, film directors offered felicitations to the Institute.

Thiru Sornam, President of the Institute, welcomed the gathering and Thiru. M. Thirumurugan, Student President proposed a vote of thanks.

NEW ADI DRAVIDAR WELFARE MINISTER

Thiru. K. Sundaram, who represents the Ponneri (SC) constituency was sworn-in Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare at a function held at Raj Bhavan on 16th June 1990. The Governor administered the oath of office and secrecy to him. The function was attended by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, the Speaker, Dr. Tamilkudimagan, Ministers and Senior Officials.



MOTEL COMPLEX OPENED



The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated a motel complex constructed by the Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation (TPTC) at a cost of Rs.69 lakhs at Mamandur on 1st June 1990. The complex is intended to provide quality food at cheap rates. It can accommodate 30 buses at a time.

The Chief Minister complimented the staff of TPTC for making the Corporation bag the All-India second prize for the second time for the best run transport undertakings in the Country in 1988-89. As an incentive, he announced that each of the 6,200 employees of TPTC would be given an article worth Rs.50. He distributed scholarship amounts to children of the TPTC staff.

Thiru. Kannappan, Minister for Transport, who presided, said the motel would fulfil the long-felt needs of the passengers of various transport corporations. He said the TPTC buses would hereafter stop only at the authorised motels for a specified time and unauthorised stops would be eliminated. This, he said, would reduce the running time of TPTC buses.

He explained the steps taken by the State Government to provide transport facilities even to the remote villages in the State. Pointing out that 80 of the 81 demands of the workers of all transport corporations were accepted by the Government, he appealed to them to work with sincerity and improve the functioning of the transport system in Tamil Nadu. He suggested to the TPTC to extend the facility (motel) to all vehicle-users.

Thiru. C. Ranganathan, Managing Director, TPTC, welcomed the gathering.

received for this legislation, the Government will take steps to investigate the benami transfers of lands between 1st January 1958 and 6th April 1960 and set the statutory process in motion for the take over of these lands under the land ceiling law.

The State has been passing laws from time to time to protect the tenants from eviction. Whenever there has been a serious failure of crops due to drought or floods, suspension or postponement of collection of lease rents have also been ordered on many occasions. In many cases now, the arrears of rents amount to very large sums and no tenant will be able to pay the entire arrears. Hence a legislation has been passed recently under which a formula of payment of a lumpsum immediately in exchange of waiver of the rest of the arrears and another formula for payment of a portion of the arrears in five annual instalments in exchange of the waiver of the rest of the arrears have been introduced. The option is given to the tenants to adopt one of the formulae. This statute is also waiting for the assent of the President.

Out of the 175 lakhs acres of surplus lands acquired by the State Government, about 1.37

lands for nearly 5,000 landless agricultural labourers of whom more than 3,600 belong to Scheduled Castes. At present the allottees are eligible to get Rs.2,500 per hectare for the reclamation of the land. This rate was fixed long ago and may now be enhanced suitably. We suggest for the con-

The Government is also issuing house site pattas to the poor at the rate of about 3 lakhs sites per year.

sideration of the Conference that the rate may be increased to Rs. 10,000 per hectare to be borne by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

Implementation of land reforms has been delayed due to protracted litigation and issue of stay orders. It was felt that the establishment of a Special Tribunal will speed up the matters. The State Government has already taken up steps for the setting up of a Land Tribunal. The necessary statutory formalities have been completed and the Tribunal itself is likely to be constituted very soon. Appeals pending before the High Court are expected to be transferred to this Tribunal for quicker disposal. The Tribunal

dwelling units constructed in private lands. This legislation provides for conferment of ownership on tenants of the sites on which dwelling units have been constructed and a small bit of appurtenant land as well as access rights. Under this legislation so far, 1.81 lakhs rural agricultural

labourers and rural artisans have been given ownership right for their homesteads. A recent improvement of the above Act provides for the extension of the eligibility to those in occupation as on 1st April, 1990. It may be added here that the Government is also issuing house site pattas to the poor at the rate of about 3 lakhs sites per year.

As regards consolidation of lands our feeling is that it will be very difficult to ensure this through legislation. Tamil Nadu has got a very large number of small farmers and marginal farmers and many landless agricultural labourers are being assigned small extents of land under various schemes. Unless all the persons in the area come forward to make the small sacrifices and necessary adjustments, it may be difficult to push through a consolidation reform. Hence, for the present, we are leaving it to voluntary action instead of legislative compulsion. However, the Government is always willing to lend a helping hand, if any such programmes are put forward by the people concerned.

The present ruling party which was in power during 1967 to 1976 and is back in power from 1989 has given a clear political direction to the Government for effective implementation of all land reforms laws. A number of statutory and administrative measures have

been implemented and a substantial degree of success has already been achieved. Further, steps are being taken by the Government to plug the loopholes in the law and also to amend the law so as to get at the lands which have been left out of the ambit of the present Act by transfers to Trusts and Institutions. However, this Government is not in favour of taking over the lands belonging to the religious institutions. The Government is also taking the co-operation of the social workers in the rural areas for the proper implementation of the land reforms laws. Finally, this Government has also initiated steps to reorient the attitudes of

the revenue and police officials in the matter of protection of the rights of a rural poor vis-a-vis the landed rich.

The population of Scheduled Tribes in this State is small and scattered. As per 1981 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes is 5.20 lakhs which constitutes 1.07 per cent in the total population of this State. Although, the population of Tribals is very small, the problems they are experiencing are exactly the same as the problems in other parts of India. The problems are, total social, economic and educational backwardness on the one hand

and exploitation by money lenders both by way of usurious rates of interests and through illegal land alienation on the other. At present there is a provision in the Revenue Standing Orders to prevent alienation of Government lands assigned to Scheduled Tribes. However, the question of undertaking a legislation to prevent alienation of lands held by tribals in the State taking into account the suggestions made by the Government of India is under consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken shortly.

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Out of the 1.75 lakhs acres of surplus lands acquired by the State Government, about 1.37 lakhs acres have been distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. Most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

lakhs acres have been distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. Most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to specially point out to a recent instance where our beloved Chief Minister Dr. Kalam distributed pattas for

consists of judicial and administrative members and we are not in favour of appointing non-officials to the same.

Tamil Nadu is the first State to pass a legislation as early as 1971 to protect the rural landless poor who are in occupation of the

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Esteemed Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Ministers and Colleagues,

I am very glad to participate on behalf of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Conference convened to discuss about the laws relating to agrarian reforms and the steps to be taken to implement them for the benefit of the rural poor.

In Tamil Nadu, with a view to introducing major agrarian reforms, various Acts abolishing intermediaries between the Government and the ryots like Zamindars, Inamdars, etc., have been passed as early as in 1948. There are at present no tenure intermediaries in Tamil Nadu except a few cases which are still pending before the Courts.

A number of tenancy laws have been passed providing protection of tenants from eviction, fixing fair rent payable by them and providing for registration of names of persons cultivating lands belonging to land owners and Public Trusts in the State. At present no land can be resumed by the land owners other than those belonging to armed forces except on the orders of the Court for non-payment of rent.

There are about 4,94,000 registered tenants cultivating lands belonging to individuals and Public Trusts in an extent of about 6,84,500 acres. There may be some unregistered tenants also. The question of conferring ownership rights on these tenants was examined by the Government. In view of the huge amount (to the extent of about Rs.350 crores of rupees) needed for payment of compensation to the owners and in the context of the reluctance of financial institutions to finance the scheme, the legislation could not be undertaken. We request the Government of India to assist us either by themselves or through the financial institutions for implementing this agrarian reform at an early date.

The State Land Ceiling Law came into force in 1960. At present the ceiling area for a family of five members is 15 standard acres, the

LAND REFORMS AND TRIBAL LANDS

Speech of
THIRU NANJIL K. MANOHARAN
MINISTER FOR REVENUE

AT THE
CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
NEW DELHI

on 11th and 12th June 1990

overall ceiling area being 30 standard acres. It is felt not necessary to further reduce the ceiling, since the law has been in force for the last 30 years in the State and the extent presently held by most of the owners is less than the ceiling area due to partition, inheritance, sale, etc.

However, the more important matter is to arrange for taking over of lands which escaped the grasp of the ceiling law by the land owners having entered into benami transactions just before the commencement of the Act. By this method they continue to be in effective enjoyment of the produce of the land, though the lands are nominally registered in the names of certain others. With this in view, the Government introduced a new legislation recently and this had the overwhelming approval of the State Legislature. As soon as the President's assent is

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Ministers of States, Union and State Ministers, Governors, Lt. Governors and friends,

It is my privilege to participate in this Conference of Chief Ministers and convey the views of our State on matters relating to Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Bodies. At the very outset, I welcome this initiative on the part of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to call for this meeting of Chief Ministers to have a frank and free discussion among the Chief Ministers on these vital, wide ranging issues. The earlier



STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS AND URBAN LOCAL BODIES

maintenance of records were part of medieval Tamil society.

In the post independent era, Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest

give their specific views on the proposed changes. It is heartening to see this new approach of mutual consultation and such conference and consultations will go a long way towards strengthening the federal structure of our constitution.

Two subjects in the agenda relate to Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban local bodies. These issues were a matter of considerable debate even during 1989. Tamil Nadu has had a long history of local self-government right from medieval times. Different types of village assemblies which carried out various local functions like land control, irrigation, administration of justice and

goal of integrating local self government with the rural development process was achieved through the formation of Panchayat Union Councils in the State at the Block level. Presidents of Panchayats were members of the Panchayat Union Councils. Direct elections to the posts of Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils and Presidents of Panchayats were subsequently prescribed. As the third tier, provision was made for a District Development Council chaired by the Collector at the district level, consisting of M.Ps., M.L.As. and Panchayat Union Council Chairmen as Members. These institutions served as forums for expression of felt needs and for co-ordinating

development programmes in the district. The Act also provided for financial devolution and enabled local bodies to levy certain taxes

Speech of Thiru Ko.Si. Mani, Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration at the Chief Minister's conference at New Delhi on 11th and 12th June 1990.

Government had sought to push through the 64th Constitution (Amendment) Bill relating to the Panchayat Raj without any detailed consultations on the provisions of the Bill. Even at the time, our Chief Minister had represented that major changes in the Constitution on matters of vital concern to the State Governments should not be rushed through without giving the Chief Ministers an opportunity to

States to enact, even in 1958, a legislation for delegation of duties and responsibilities and fiscal powers to the village level. The District Boards in existence at that time were abolished by the District Boards (Abolition) Act, 1961 as they had become unrepresentative in character and had become centres of power and patronage without having links with the local population. The

and duties of their own. The process created a structure which was financially sound while being receptive to the economic and developmental needs of the people.

The structure has stood the test of time for over four decades in Tamil Nadu. Our Government, soon after coming to power in 1989, took several concrete steps for greater decentralisation of

powers, responsibilities and resources to local bodies in Tamil Nadu. Wide-ranging amendments to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act were also enacted during 1989. By the introduction of Section 12 (A) in the Act, the duration of Panchayat and Panchayat Union Councils was fixed at 5 years. It has been prescribed that elections must be held six months prior to the date of completion of the five years tenure of office of these local bodies so that the new elected local bodies are in position immediately on the completion of tenure of the erst-while local bodies. The powers of the State Government to extend the life of these local bodies have been withdrawn. Amendments to the Act have also been made to entrust Panchayat and Panchayat Unions with all necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as independent institutions of self-government. A new section in the Act enables Government to entrust execution, implementation, review and monitoring of development programmes of different implementing departments, to the Panchayat Union Councils.

Another new section in the Act has also been introduced for the setting up, once in five years, of an Expert Committee to review the financial position of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions and to make recommendations to the Government on the improvement of local bodies' Finances. The first such Committee has already been set up and is expected to give its report by the 30th of September this year. These changes have been made after a full and detailed examination of the Panchayat Raj institutions in our State and with a view to strengthen them and to enable them to function as effective and independent democratic institutions. The changes take into account the social and economic milieu of the State and the aspirations and expectations

Our Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation with a view to providing funds to financially weak Municipalities to take up developmental activities. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu is the second State to set up such a Corporation next to Kerala.

of the people. In fact, the suggestions in the agenda relating to duration of Panchayats, reservation of seats, entrustment of powers and responsibilities and setting up of a Finance Committee are matters which have already been legislated and implemented in our State.

I have gone into these aspects to underline the firm commitment of our Government to the strengthening of local bodies. It is equally our view that these are matters which should be left to the individual States. Our Government had pointed out during a similar meeting held last year that under the basic structure of the Constitution, the States and the Union alone constitute India and they are equal partners in the federation. At the time of the framing of the Constitution, there was a prolonged debate on whether Panchayats should also be treated as constituent units in the Indian Union. However, for good reasons the founding fathers were not in

The term of Municipal Councils, which was originally five years was reduced to four years in 1985. In 1986 this was further reduced to three years. Our Government in February, 1989 restored the term of Municipal Councils to five years.

favour of such a course. Even the inclusion of Article 40 in the Constitution took place only at a later stage. We feel that any constitutional amendment in relation to matters concerning Panchayat Raj will amount to a change in the basic structure of the constitution. The introduction of a separate part in the constitution relating to Panchayats would appear to make a basic change in the structure by adding new levels of administration to the Union and the States. Further, most of the provisions included in the suggested constitutional changes relate to matters which are appropriately subjects for legislation by the States under Entry 5 in list II of the VII Schedule. This is exclusively the domain of State Governments and should not be a subject matter of legislation by the Centre. If such a course is adopted in the case, it will have serious implications because the Centre can similarly legislate in several other matters which are directive principles and are also part of List II to Schedule VII. Examples are the administration of justice, education, social security, nutrition, public health, etc. It is important that decentralisation of powers, responsibilities and resources from the Centre downwards should be viewed as an indivisible and integrated process.

We reiterate the stand taken by us on this issue. We feel that it is not practical or feasible to standardise provisions relating to wide range of issues in regard to Panchayat Raj institutions. These issues will have to be solved in the context of special circumstances of each State. There are vast differences between State and State and even between neighbouring States in the Region in regard to their experience in Panchayat Raj, their systems of administration, their social organisation, political evolution and nature and level of inequalities in rural areas. Issues relating to organisation of Pan-

chayat Raj institutions in the States will have to be settled in the light of these factors and cannot be generalised for the country as a whole. There should not be any enhancement of the Centre's domain in trying to force changes which are either unsuitable or unnecessary in the context of the development of democratic institutions in individual States.

In Particular, some of the suggestions being made now for constitutional amendment are neither suitable nor relevant in the context of Tamil Nadu. A village president has jurisdiction over several villages and hamlets in Tamil Nadu. A "Gram Sabha" or an assembly of all the eligible voters in the Panchayat will both be unwieldy in structure as well as un-

right and responsibility to take up claims of the villages to panchayat union councils and to implement the union schemes in their villages. The proposed amendment which provides for direct elections of some of the members of the panchayat union council are retrograde in as much as it severs the organic link between the village panchayat and the panchayat union. The proposed changes no doubt provide for the representation without vote for panchayat presidents in the council, but such representation will render them ineffective apart from making the council unwieldy.

We welcome reservation for women and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in panchayats and in higher tiers. We

We welcome reservation for women and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in panchayats and in higher tiers. We have already provided for 30 per cent reservation for women in panchayats and for adequate reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the extent of reservation should be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

necessary for administering the different programmes. Decisions in Tamil Nadu are taken by the Panchayat Board which is democratically elected and representative in character. We therefore, do not think it is necessary to have a separate Gram Sabha.

The proposal to fill in not less than 50 per cent of the members by direct elections at levels other than village level is also one which is fraught with administrative and practical problems. In Tamil Nadu there is an organic link between the Panchayats at the village level and unions at the block level. This gives the Panchayat Presidents the

have already provided for 30 per cent reservation for women in panchayats and for adequate reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the extent of reservation should be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

The conduct of elections are supervised by the department of Rural Development and there have been no complaints. It is not necessary that there should be a separate Election Commission for this purpose.

Coming to the measures relating to Urban Local Bodies, I wish to

point out that when the earlier Government had sought to push through the sixty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill relating to the Nagar Palikas, our Chief Minister represented that major changes in the Constitution on matters of vital concern to the State Government should not be pushed through without giving the Chief Ministers an opportunity to give their specific views on the proposed changes. Further, in the meetings conducted by the previous Government with the Municipal Chairmen and Municipal Commissioners, the representatives from our State had objected to certain provisions of the Bill.

The Agenda Note sent now for strengthening of Urban Local Bodies relates mainly to amendments to the Constitution of India and bringing out model guidelines for taking up legislation by the State Governments regarding the constitution of Municipalities and Corporations, conduct of elections, improving the financial position of the Urban Local Bodies, etc. Our Government soon after coming to power in 1989, took several steps for greater decentralisation of powers, responsibilities and for improving the resources of the Municipalities. The term of Municipal Councils, which was originally five years was reduced to four years in 1985. In 1986 this was further reduced to three years. Our Government in February, 1989 restored the term of municipal councils to five years.

Similar to the amendments made to the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, we also intend to amend the Municipal and Corporations Act to conduct elections before the expiry of the five year term, to entrust the execution, implementation, review and monitoring of development programmes of different implementing Government Agencies to the Municipalities and Corporations and to set up an Expert Committee to review the

financial pattern of the Municipalities and Corporations.

We welcome the norms prescribed for constituting Municipalities and Corporations in a State. The suggestions for constituting Ward Committees consisting of one or more wards in big Municipalities and Corporations and the suggestion to have zonal councils within a Corporation might be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

We welcome reservation for women and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities and Corporations also. We have already provided for 30 per cent reservation of wards in Municipal Corporations to women and wards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to the percentage of their population in a Corporation. We intend to amend the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act also, on the same lines. The suggestion to reserve the office of Chair persons of Municipalities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women and the suggestion for reservation of seats in favour of backward classes might be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

The conduct of Municipal and Corporation elections is supervised by the Department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply of this State Government, similar to supervision of Panchayat elections by the Rural Development Department. We feel that there is no need for a separate Election Commission for conduct of elections to Local Bodies in a State.

The Acts governing the local bodies in our State already have all the provisions regarding disqualification of membership in the Municipal Councils suggested in the model guidelines.

The Municipal Councils in Tamil Nadu have got statutory powers to conduct day-to-day affairs and to provide basic civic amenities to the urban population. The suggestion to entrust to Urban Local Bodies the powers to implement Urban Development Programmes is generally welcomed.

Our Government have taken a number of steps to strengthen the financial position of the Local bodies. The main source of income to the Corporations and Municipalities in our State is property tax. The general revision of property tax was effected in Municipalities in the year 1987 and an additional amount of Rs. 60.00 crores per year is being collected by the Municipalities. We have

tions and Municipalities is Rs.0.78 crore. HUDCO's contribution is Rs.0.20 crore.

Till 31st March 1990, the urban local bodies were paying the salary of the teaching and non-teaching staff working in the schools run by them. From 1st April 1990, the State Government have taken over the burden of this expenditure and so to some extent, the financial burden of the Municipalities will get reduced due to this.

In the last session of the State Assembly several members expressed concern regarding the resource position of corporations, municipalities and town panchayats and pointed out that it was

MEMORIAL FOR MARUDUPANDIAR

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi issued orders for setting up of a memorial for Marudupandiar, rulers of Sivaganga, who had waged a valiant battle against the Britishers. The order specified that a memorial hall be built at the site in Tirupathur (near Sivaganga) where Marudupandiar's were cremated, and that statues be erected there.

also decided to levy profession tax on the basis of a trade, profession, calling, etc., by bringing in a new Act for this purpose. The Municipalities will no doubt get additional income.

Our Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation with a view to providing funds to financially weak Municipalities to take up developmental activities. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu is the second State to set up such a Corporation next to Kerala. The share capital of the Corporation is Rs.2.00 crores. The State Government's share is Rs.1.02 crores and the share of Corpora-

necessary and urgent to find ways and means to remedy the situation. With this objective in view, we have proposed 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. Until now, Government have been appropriating the revenues from the surcharge collected in Corporation areas other than the Madras Corporation and from

Institute of Management (BIM) offers a Two-Year Programme. Its students have the privilege of getting hands-on-the-job training in the various departments of BHEL. The success of this experiment is reflected in the 100% placement secured for all its graduates. Notable among the organisations from the public and private sectors who participate annually in the Campus selection are CMC Ltd. WIPRO, PSI Data, EID Parry, TI Cycles, Tata Borroughs, Indian Hotels Ltd. SB Billimara, Blow Plast and Modi Xerox. The

towards compensation for acquiring this land.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have also provided a total grant of Rs.37545 lakhs towards the construction of various buildings in the University Campus. The University Grants Commission has provided Rs.56.25 lakhs as assistance for the various construction activities. In addition, Govt. of India, Department of Social Welfare has provided Rs.18.13 lakhs for the construction of a Women's Hostel.



Computer Centre

Bharathidasan School of Energy offers a two-years M.Tech Programme. Besides, it has also handled fabrication projects for user agencies such as IEL Madras, TNAI Pochampalli, KSB, ESCAP, Maharashtra Sugar Ltd. DNES, SANDOX, PCRA, Kamala Solvents, Tube Products of India, Madras, Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation and the Madras Motors Ltd during 1986-90, to the tune of Rs.48 lakhs.

The main-campus of the University known as Palkalai Perur at Suriyur, spreads over 1050 acres. The Government of Tamil Nadu have granted so far Rs.19.50 lakhs

The following buildings have so far been constructed and occupied:

Administrative building.
Faculty buildings.
Economics
English
Botany
Chemistry
Physics
Bio-technology
Faculty Guest house.

In addition to these buildings, the following buildings are under various stages of construction:

Computer Centre

Library buildings

Staff quarters:

Professors...6
Lecturers...12
Class IV...8

Hostels:

Men
Women

ENERGY PLANTATION

As part of the environmental development of the University Campus a scheme for planting trees of various species covering the entire vacant space in the campus has been undertaken with the assistance of Rs.25 lakhs from Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India. This Scheme has provided employment opportunities to people in the neighbourhood, especially women. It is proposed to develop a mini bio-based energy plant to cater to the energy requirements of the University and the neighbouring villages.

COMPUTER SERVICES:

The University Computer Centre has been established with the grants from the UGC. A Micro Vax-II System of Configuration, SMB Main Memory Vax Processor, 6 Monochrome Terminals, 1 colour Graphics Terminal, 1 LVP 16 Plotter, 142 MB Hard Disk, 1 Dot Matrix Printer of 250 Cps, 1 Line Matrix Printer of 600 LPM have been installed at a total cost of Rs.12,56,000/- The centre caters to the needs of research scholars and faculty members.

The facilities in the Computer Centre are being used extensively by the M.Sc. Integrated Plant Science Students who have a Paper on Computer Application as well as by the Research Scholars of the various departments in the University. Besides, the administrative infrastructure of the University has been strengthened and automated by the Computer services available at the centre.

The entire examination process-preparation of nominal rolls, Hall Tickets, Mark Lists and Degree Certificates- has been computerised.

Another improvement in the administrative structure of the University has been made through the computerisation of the employees payroll.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT:

Realising the need to revitalise the curriculum so as to make it sensitive to the demands of user agencies, the University has been constantly encouraging the restructuring of its courses. During 1982-85, 16 new courses were started in the Colleges. Between 1985 and 1988 the UGC sanctioned Rs.22 lakhs for the establishment of a non-telecast mode of Televised Education Centre in the University Campus. During this period, the University has also introduced a new programme known as the Associate Degree Course in Science in order to help the students in the vocational stream at the 'Plus-Two' level to get higher education in the same or related vocation - based discipline. The Arts and Science Colleges have been permitted to offer select courses under this programme in direct collaboration with the industries. AVC College, Mayiladuthurai offers the A.D.Sc Course in Automobile Technology utilising the expertise and infrastructure available with the Cholan Roadways Corporation.

The University has also launched the integrated four year Degree Programme in Fine Arts for learners who had completed 10 years of schooling in 1986.

Workshops were conducted in August 1988 to restructure existing undergraduate course as well as to introduce innovative programmes at the undergraduate level, in the disciplines of Tamil, English, History and Commerce.

The following new courses will be introduced from 1990-91:

BBA Sales Management
B.Sc Applied Physics (Instrumentation)

The UGC has approved in principle the starting of a 3 year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports at AVVM Sri Pushpam College, Poondi and St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

The Curriculum Development Cell has produced the following teaching/learning materials in Future Studies:

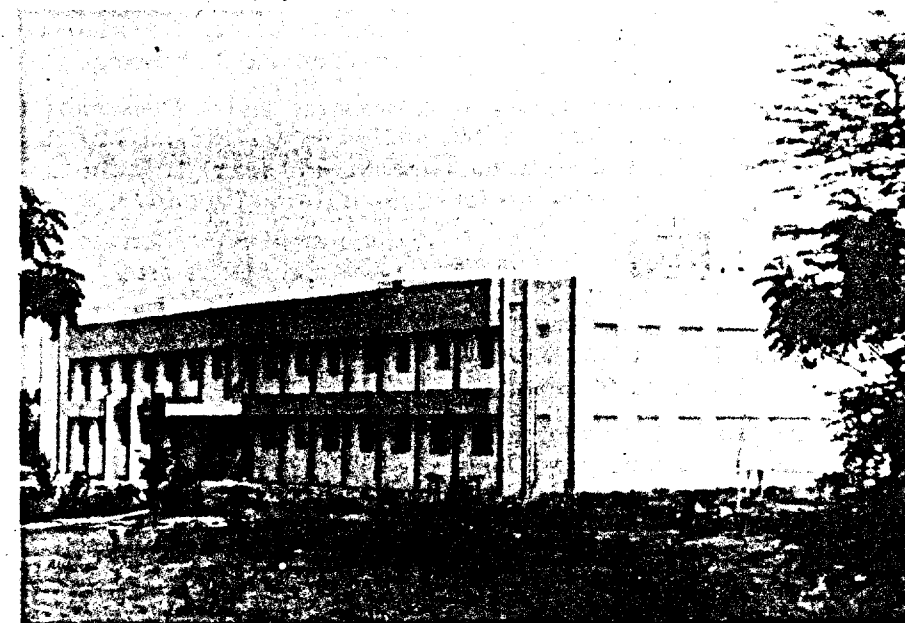
education, document photo copying and on-line retrieval from the International data base (Dialogue)

At present it has a collection of 34,000 books and is subscribing to 166 journals.

POST GRADUATE COURSES IN THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

With a view to strengthening the feeder system the following Post-Graduate Courses have been started:

M.Sc. (Five Year) Integrated Plant Science (1987)
M.Sc. Chemistry (1988)



Women's Hostel.

Two Futurology Monographs in Tamil

One Instructional Package in Future Studies

Two Educational Video Cassettes in Future Studies.

LIBRARY

During 1982-84 the Bharathidasan University Library has made a rapid progress in all the spheres of its activities. Besides serving the research scholars, it caters to the information needs of the entire academic community of the University area.

It has introduced need-based information services such as user-

EXAMINATION REFORM

A series of Workshops on Examination Reform have been conducted every year during 1982-90 by the University. These Workshops in which teachers and eminent educationists participated have, from time to time, suggested realistic and meaningful means to measure the intelligence and capacities of the learners. Several changes in the pattern of the Question Paper in all the subjects have been implemented to enable the examiners to test the different mental abilities of the learners.

Besides, the working of the examination system in respect of

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 population basis.

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.

As already mentioned earlier, our Government have proposed to set up an Expert Committee to review the financial position of the

Municipalities and Corporations and to make recommendations on the improvements of their finance. Hence, we feel that setting up of a State Finance Commission may not be necessary.

In our State the audit of the local bodies is done by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The suggestion to strengthen this audit office is acceptable.

The suggestion for constitution of District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Council is generally acceptable.

We welcome the suggestion to appoint Joint Committees to have co-ordination between the local bodies and the various Government agencies like Electricity Board, Water Supply Board, Slum

Clearance Board, Housing Board, etc.

In conclusion, we would like to assure the Prime Minister and all present here that our Government is second to none in its desire to strengthen local bodies. At the same time, we equally firmly believe that it should be left to the State to strengthen the local bodies in a manner suited to the situation and the culture of each State without bearing a strait jacketed rigid uniform frame work for the whole country. It is in this spirit that we are against the introduction of any Constitutional amendment for matters which can be left to the States to legislate. It is our suggestion that comprehensive model guidelines alone may be circulated among the States for the States to select and adopt taking into account the conditions prevailing in individual States.

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Brahmi was devised by the Dravidians

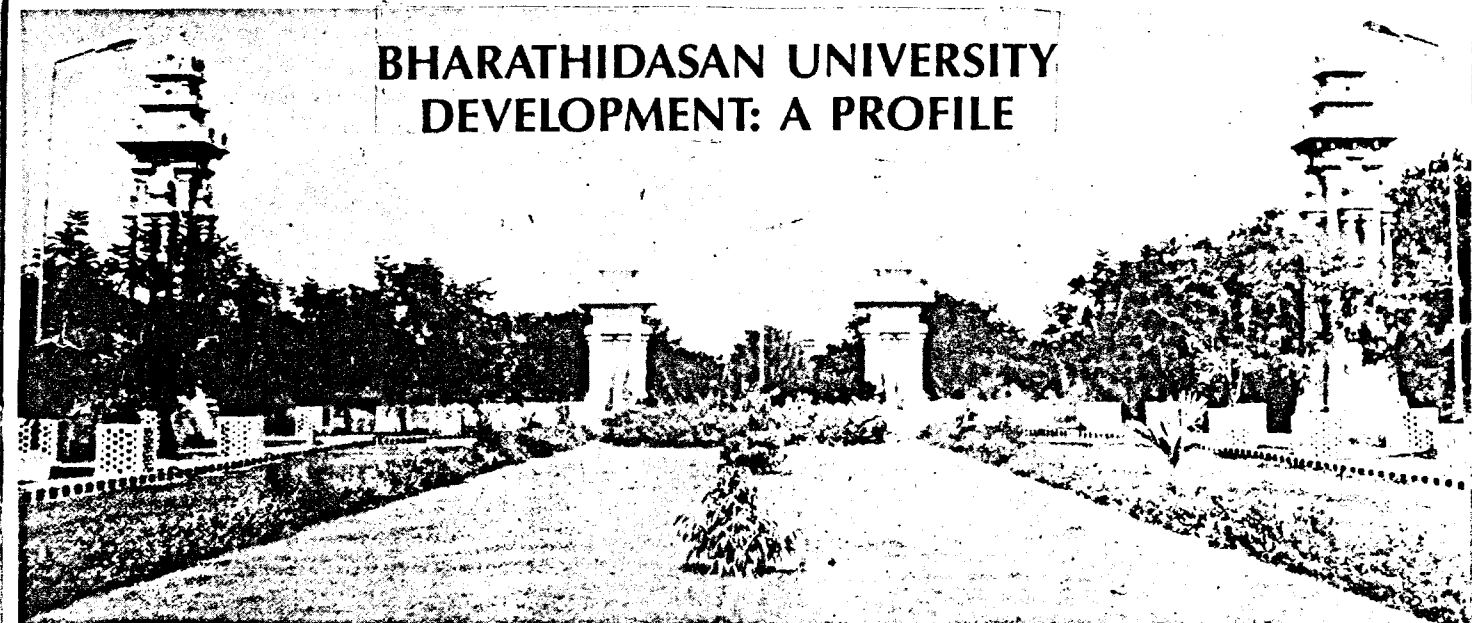
In the Brahmi inscriptions there are some peculiarities worth noticing. According to K.V. Subramania Aiyar, they have characters for all the sounds peculiar to the Dravidian Languages such as *ṣ, ṭ, ṇ* and only two consonants for each varga. The surd and sonant are not four as in Sanskrit. The sonants were used in the Sanskrit words only. If this reading

is true, then it clearly shows that the Brahmi was first devised by the Dravidians because all the peculiar Dravidian sounds have characters in these early inscriptions and later extended and modified to suit the needs of the Sanskrit so during the time of Asoka when a necessity to Publish his law of Dharma arose, he would have accepted

and modified the prevalent dialect of the South to suit the purpose. Thus the early suggestion of Ellis and Edward Thomas that the Aryans got their script from the early Dravidians in the light of these facts seems probable.

—Evolution of Script
V.I. Subramaniam,
Tamil Culture Vol.III No.1.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT: A PROFILE



The Post-Graduate Centre of the University of Madras started at Tiruchirapalli in 1963, acquired an autonomous status in 1976. With six Departments—Mathematics, Economics, Botany, English, Chemistry and Physics, this centre became the nucleus of the new university which was to come up and with the passing of the Bharathidasan University Act by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1981, it became a full-fledged university, namely Bharathidasan University in 1982.

Thiruchirapalli with its well known schools and Colleges has the unique distinction of being a great academic centre in Tamil Nadu. It is but therefore fitting that the town known for its ancient temples and century-old colleges has been chosen as the centre for a University named after the great poet Bharathidasan, who gave the clarion call to establish a new order in our society. The University was inaugurated on 30.04.1982. It was recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to become eligible for all its grants, in 1985. At present, there are 51 colleges in the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur affiliated to the University.

The Ten Year Plan Perspective formulated during 1982-83 was

very much in line with 'UNESCO's' efforts to promote closer links between education and the world of work. This desire to reach social and economic objectives through a University-Industry partnership has been hailed by the then UNESCO Director General Mr. Amadon-Mahtar M'Bow.

It envisaged industry-institution interaction, job-oriented programmes and humanitarian projects. Other progressive measures include guidance to affiliated colleges for introducing and developing application-oriented courses. Every college affiliated to Bharathidasan University was expected to develop at least one vocational course at the First Degree level, taking into consideration the available work-experience facilities and the occupational requirements of its neighbourhood. Similarly a few selected colleges would be required to organise Post-BA/BSc and Post-MA/MSc Diploma Courses for giving special training to the large number of undergraduates who had undergone the conventional courses, so as to make them suitable for ready employment. In addition, Schools of Excellence in various disciplines would be established to achieve beneficial linkages between education, research and

economic development to the extent possible these schools would be co-sponsored by user agencies, both in the public and private sectors.

Establishment of New Departments

In addition to the existing departments viz., Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics and English the following Departments were established in the University in the years that followed:

Department of Sociology (1987)
Department of Tamil (1988)
Department of Earth Sciences (1988)
Department of Educational Technology (1989)
Department of Futurology (1989)

Schools of Excellence:

To foster an integrated and comprehensive approach to interdisciplinary studies the following Schools of Excellence have been established.

Bharathidasan Institute of Management (1984)
Bharathidasan School of Energy (1984)

The Bharathidasan Institute of Management functioning in the BHEL Campus at Tiruverumbur is an innovative attempt at sponsorship of a user agency for an educational programme. Bharathidasan

**TNPSC****TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

The Candidates whose Register numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Short Listing Examination conducted by the Commission on 28.1.90 for recruitment to the post of Teachers in Secondary Schools in the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Welfare 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, Annasalai, Madras-2. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidate whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

3 15 16 55 56 61 64 71 116
 117 126 127 129 132 148 162 168 178
 180 183 185 190 191 193 197 205 214
 217 223 229 235 238 239 242 319 337
 346 352 355 366 378 383 390 407 435
 454 455 463

DIPR/1300/MS/90/ACCORD

**TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

The Candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Short-Listing Examination conducted by the Commission on 7.3.90 for recruitment to the post of Statistical Investigator in the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine in the Tamil Nadu Public Health 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 candidate whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

22 26 42 44 46 48 64 73
 78 92 111 140 169

DIPR/302/MS/90/ad-bureau/3549

Advertisement No.18/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 10.7.1990 only from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment against ONE VACANCY in the post of Assistant Geochemist in the Ground Water Branch of Public Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Engineering Subordinate Service to be made by direct recruitment. (The one vacancy is a carried forward Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe vacancy from the previous recruitment).

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

Age: No age limit.

Qualification: A Master's Degree in Chemistry.

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

Explanation: "Destitute Widow" means, a widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependant to protect her from starvation:

Concessions in the matter of qualification allowed to Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, etc. are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates."

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a Crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 28.5.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at Annasalai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 28.5.1990 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 (26x12cms.). 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/1347/(A)/MS/90

Central Valuation and Publication of results has been overhauled to ensure that the results of the Final Year examination of the UG Courses are published by 15th June and those of the PG courses by 25th June every year.

Consequently, 2 Deputy Controllers of Examinations and 2 Assistant Controllers were appointed in 1990, all of them on deputation from Government and Private Collegiate Service.

STEPS TO IMPROVE TEACHING THROUGH TAMIL MEDIUM IN THE COLLEGES

Realising the vital role played by the mother tongue in the process of acquisition of knowledge and in the expression of original ideas by the learners, the University had organised Orientation Courses for College teachers of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Economics and Commerce during 13-17 June 1989 to equip them with the strategies as well as the terms to teach their subjects in Tamil.

As a sequel to this programme 24 college teachers have been identified to prepare textbooks in Tamil for undergraduate courses. Arrangements are being made to publish the books in July 1990.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The Society for Environmental

Education with the Vice-Chancellor as the Patron was established in Tiruchirapalli in 1989. The Society aims at creating environmental consciousness at all levels and at educating the general public in the preservation and conservation of Nature.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES IN THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Major Research Projects funded by DST, DOE, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, DOD and ICAR during 1982-90, for Rs.15 crores have been undertaken by the members of the various University Departments. Notable among them being-

Research and Development Studies on woody biomass species for the arid marginal lands: Lab-cum-plantation approach.

Cultural systems for short rotation forestry and Agro forestry

Energy plantation demonstrations programme

Improvement of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu.

Search for and development of pest control agents of plant origin to control environmental pollution caused by synthetic pesticides.

Marine Biotechnology-Cyano-bacterial Biomass production and application.

Nitrogen fixation by BGA and Azolla

Latest functionality-Synthesis via Isoxazolines and 1,2-Oxazintes

Syntheses, Structure and Electron-Transfer in Models for the copper site of the Blue Copper-Proteins.

Heterocyclic Compounds-Synthesis Stereochemistry and Reactivity.

Investigations on the aspects of protein folding.

Globular proteins-their conformation, dynamics evolution and interaction with other molecules.

All the departments in the University have organised National level Seminars/Workshops with a view to highlight several thrust areas in their disciplines. Notable among them being the 57th annual session of the National Academy of Sciences and National Symposium on New Materials in Collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences during 7-10 October 1987 and XI Annual Conference of the Indian Botanical Society at Bharathidasan University during 1-4, January 1989.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF TAMIL SAVANTS

The University organised through its Department of Tamil a celebration to mark the centenary of Saint Kumaraguruparar and Poet Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai during 23-25 November 1988. Special lectures highlighting the contribution of the Tamil savants were delivered by Dr. Arvai D. Natarajan, Dr. K. Meenakshisundaram and Dr. (Selvi) S. Bagirathi.

PAVENDHAR BHARATHIDASAN CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

In order to celebrate the centenary of Pavendhar Bharathidasan's birth, the "Pavendhar Bharathidasan Centenary Celebrations" Committee was set up in August 1988 under the Chairmanship of the Vice-chancellor.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

COIMBATORE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE)

TENDER NOTICE

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

1. NAME OF THE WORK	Coimbatore Water Supply Project-construction of Raw and Clear water tunnels from Pillur Reservoir for Water Supply to Coimbatore Local Planning and Rural areas.
2. APPROXIMATE VALUE OF WORK	Rs.400 lakhs.
3. SPECIFICATION NO.	SECH. 16
4. EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT	Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)
5. DUE DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDER	Upto 12.00 Noon on Wednesday, the 18th July, 1990.
6. OPENING DATE AND TIME FOR TECHNICAL BIDS.	At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 18th July 1990.
7. COST OF SPECIFICATION Within (or) outside Tamil Nadu.	(including all Taxes) Rs.844/- (Rupees Eight hundred and forty four only)
8. SUBMISSION OF BID	This is a "Two part" Tender. Submission of Bids shall be in two parts in conformity with clause No.17 of SECTION A3 of the specification. Any tender not submitted in conformity with this clause will be rejected

The following are the pre-qualification requirements of the tenderor.

Bidder should have successfully executed

- (i) atleast two tunnels of length not less than 1,000 m each and
- (ii) 150 m length of tunnel per month for two consecutive months.
- (iii) An annual turn over of not less than Rs.2.50 crores in the last three financial years.
- (iv) Should possess licence for blasting, procurement, transport and storage of explosives.

Copies of Tender Specification will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 25.6.1990 and upto 5.00 P.M. on 16.7.1990 by remitting the cost of specification either by cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, mentioning the specification No. SECH.16 and presenting cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil(Hydel), II Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the tender sets are required by post Rs.100/- (Rupees One hundred only) should be paid extra per copy for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

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

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGNS.
MADRAS-2

DIPR/1366/MS/90/ACCCOR1



Mighty Minds of Old

The world owes its very existence to the great.
If not, it will perish.

—The Kural (996)

பெரிய மன்கள் உலகம் அதுமீட்டல்
இல்லாமல் உலகம் இல்லை.

குறள் (996)



Advertisement No.19/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 10.7.1990 for the following posts in the Government Museum, Madras in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service. Pay scale. Age-limit and Educational qualification immediately follow the names of the posts. (The Rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to these posts).

1. ONE CURATOR (Geology Section) Rs.1,820-3,200 per mensem.
Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.
A Master's or Honours Degree in Geology.
2. ONE GALLERY GUIDE (Natural Science Section)
Rs.1,200-2,040 per mensem.
Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.
B.A. or B.Sc. Degree in Zoology or Botany or Geology.

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.

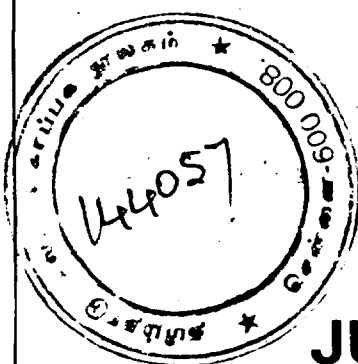
Explanation: "Destitute Widow" means, a Widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependant to protect her from starvation.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, 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 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, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 31.5.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at Annasalai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs. 10/- obtained on or after 31.5.1990 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 (26x12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

NOTE: Requisitions for each post should be made separately paying the cost of application separately.

DIPR/1347/MS/90/B



DISTRICT MUNSIF CUM JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE

"In the Commission's Advertisement No.13/90 Published on 28.4.90 applications were invited for 41 appointments in the post of District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Service to be made by direct recruitment. As the Government is examining a revised apportionment as between direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer at the instance of the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu, the notification inviting applications for the said post is hereby withdrawn".

DIPR/1376/MS/90/ACCORD

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Printed at Tamil Arasu Press, Govt. Estate, Madras-600 002.

Exotic Designs for the New Year



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DIPR/Efficient



SWAMI SAHAJANANDA

BORN
29-1-1890

DIED
1-5-1959

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Aavani - Purattasi

SEPTEMBER - 1990

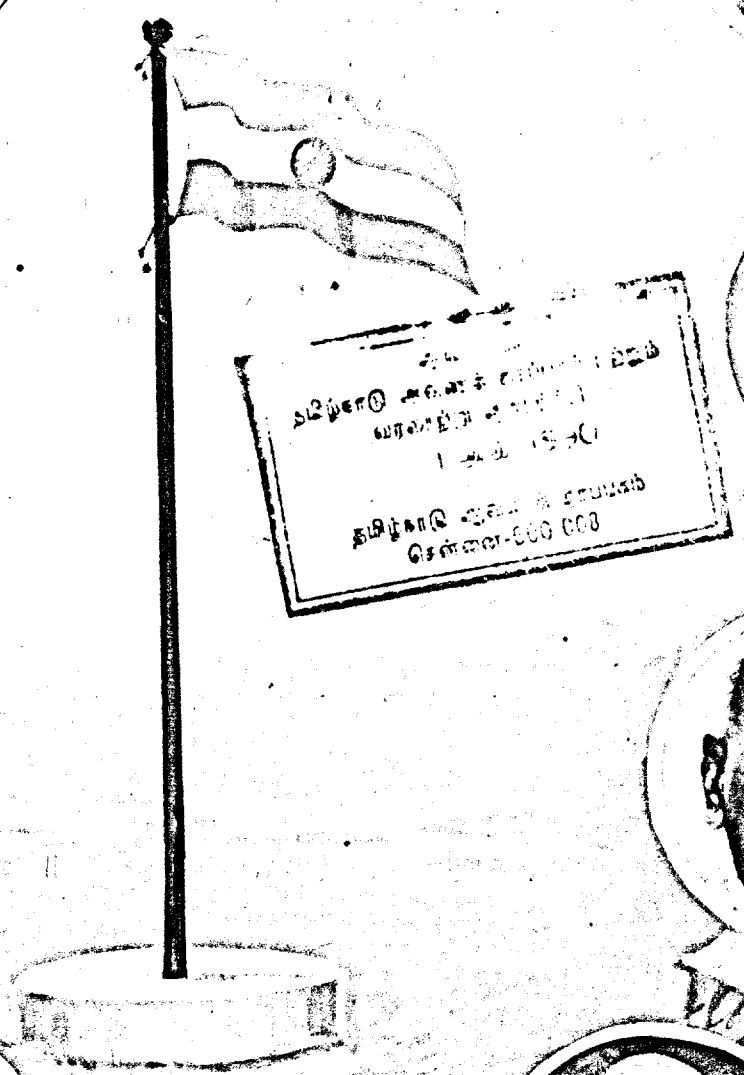
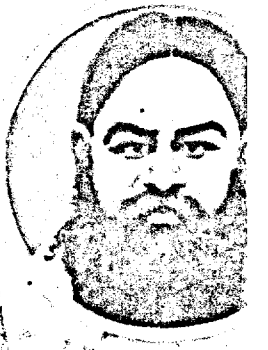
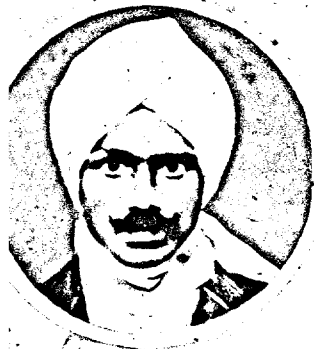
IN THIS ISSUE

- ★ Independence Day Celebrations.
- ★ A Dream comes true.
- Dr. M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Tamils in Sri Lanka - Our concern.
- Dr. M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Lab complex of Tamil Nadu Petroproducts
dedicated to the Nation.
- ★ Tributes to Va.Raa.
- ★ Announcements and Achievements.
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu.
- ★ I will be one with you whenever you take
a decision for the betterment of
Labour Welfare.
- Dr. M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Naturalism as humanism in the poetry of
Bharathidasan
- Dr. K. Chellappan
- ★ Mighty minds of old.
- ★ First supplementary Estimates 1990-91.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
- Advertisements.



Tamil Arasu

SEPTEMBER 1990 No. 1



INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

The speech of the Chief Minister Kalaingar is as follows.

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

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

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

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



IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

A DREAM COMES TRUE

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE
PRIME MINISTER TO THE CHIEF
MINISTERS**

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

"Dear Shri Karunanidhi,

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

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

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

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

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

"Dear Prime Minister"

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

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

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

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

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

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

NO INFORMATION FOR TEN YEARS ON MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You know what was the immediate cause for bringing the

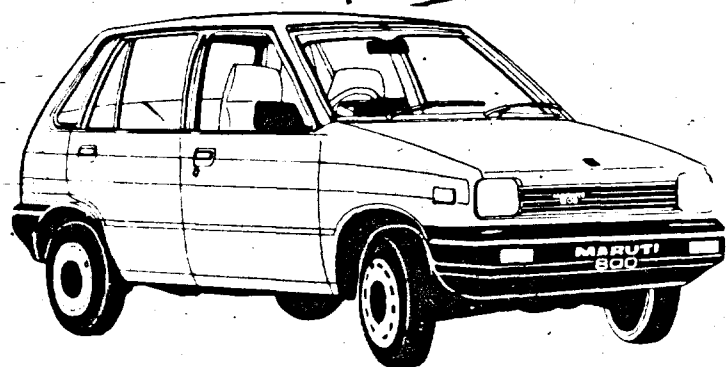


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A BONUS TO BE WON

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TAMILS IN SRI LANKA OUR CONCERN

Dr.M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU

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

I wish that this concluding speech of mine on this resolution

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

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

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

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

Lankan Government against India by the inflow of refugees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



TAMILNADU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO OFFERED VIEWS SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION

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

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

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

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



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

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

-Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai

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

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

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

VENKANNA CHOWDRY AWARD FOR CHIEF MINISTER Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

LAB COMPLEX OF THE TAMILNADU PETROPRODUCTS DEDICATED TO THE NATION

Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the function.

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

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

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

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

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

Aromatic Project:

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

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

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

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

Increment for workers:

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

crement to the 539 workers of the company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRIBUTES TO Va.Raa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15-8-90

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

17-8-90

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

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

20-8-90

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sub-Fractions:	
6¼ terttukals	1 nunmanal
100 numanals	1 vellam
60 vellams	1 kuralvalaippidi

40	kuralvalaippidis	1	kadirmunai
20	kadirmunais	1	sindai
14	sindais	1	nagavindam
17	nagavindams	1	vindam
7	vindams	1	pagam
6	pagams	1	pandam
5	pandams	1	kunam
9	kunams	1	anu
7	anus	1	mummi
11	mummis	1	immi
21	immis	1	kilmundiri
320	kilmundiris	1	melmundiri
			or mundiri
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1 Kilmundiri	1	of	1	1
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From
Quotations on Tamil and Tamil Culture
By R. Madhivanan

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

By
Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

Mr. Mishra, President of the
Function!
Mr. Ibrahim Zackaria!
Mr. Indrajit Gupta!
State Labour Minister Mr. Nehru!
My esteemed friends
K.T.K. Thangamani,
N.T. Vanamamalai and
A.M. Gopu!
Dear Delegates!
Sisters and Brothers!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When there was a dispute between the Management and the Workers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shift in Technology,

Social Security,

Requirement of the skilled labour,

The problem of organising the unskilled labour,

Sickness and closure of industrial units,

Revival of industrial units and the rehabilitation of workmen,

Industrial law,

Improvement of the working conditions.

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

Thank you!

Thiru.Vi.Ka. Awards Presented

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



NATURALISM AS HUMANISM IN THE POETRY OF BHARATHIDASAN

Dr. K. Chellappan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vanakkam.

TNPSC Advertisement No. 28/90

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

Pay: Rs.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem. (Open Competition-1)

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

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

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

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

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's 'Instructions etc. to Candidates'. (The Concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only), obtained on or after 1.8.90 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002, at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10 obtained on or after 1.8.90 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26x12 Cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/2014/MS/90/Accord



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT

Separate sealed tenders are invited for

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Engineer/Thermal Design

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

DIPR/88/VOC/90-Sasakada.

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

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

Mighty Minds of Old

தீதும் தீதும் பிறந்த வாரா

-புறநானூறு 192

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

- Pura Nanoru 192

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

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

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

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

First Supplementary Estimates 1990-91

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

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1990

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

12670

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1990

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

12670

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

29435

29701

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

28591 29611 29829 30005

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

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

29701

30531

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

29408

29564

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

None of the candidates has passed.

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

22372	22510	22548	22903	23016	23021	23035	23091	23114	23167
23266	23362	23559	23616	23684	23865	23943	23983	24064	24155
24182	24184	24404	24527	24559	24609	24736	24838	24893	24908
24930	25271	25340	25443	25468	26028	26201	26325	26893	26919
27069	27120	27623	27695	27837	27866	27891	27896	28051	28070
28083	28099	28138	28145	28235	28253	28268	28286	28367	28541
28552	28583	28632	28974	29574	29582	29930	30085	30288	30485
30894	30900	31011	31247	31309	31387	31477	31558	31786	32661
32662	32812	33108	33139	33144	33342	33866	34388	34414	34448
34451	34487	34506	34511	34524	34544	34572	34573	34577	34583
34606	34615	34640	34644	34804	34811	34900	34910	35015	35042
35167	35168	35174	35226	35327	35430	35445	35447	35493	35554
35585	35598	35718	35759	36001	36078	36168	36320	36508	36521
36625	36692	37794	37795	37998	38128	38391	38456	38480	38676
38765	38937	39007	39011	39044	39371	39506	39533	39572	39586
39675	39867	39969	40132						

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

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

DIPR/2016/MS/90/accord

Secretary

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

1501	1505	1510	1518	1522	1525	1526	1528	1537	1542	1554	1559
1560	1561	1562	1576	1587	1591	1595	1599	1608	1610	1617	1624
1645	1646	1652	1660	1667	1673	1677	1678	1680	1681	1683	1685
1690	1691	1705	1707	1708	1713	1714	1734	1741	1746	1747	1758
1760	1762	1766	1768	1783	1784	1786	1791	1792	1793	1795	1805
1807	1814	1815	1822	1826	1829	1833	1839	1844	1862	1863	1865
1866	1872	1873	1878	1879	1899	1903	1909	1917	1922	1924	1925
1928	1930	1932	1947	1949	1960	1964	1967	1973	1987	1991	2002
2012	2019	2024	2026	2033	2036	2037	2038	2040	2044	2047	2056
2061	2078	2085	2087	2088	2091	2093	2094	2096	2098	2101	2105
2106	2110	2113	2115	2116	2120	2126	2129	2136	2140	2151	2152



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

PUNACHI MINI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT TENDER NOTICE

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

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

The following are the pre qualification requirements of the tenderer.

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

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

Copies of Tender specifications will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 27-8-90 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 24-9-90 by remitting the cost of specification either by Demand Draft/pay order/cash to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 mentioning the Specification No. SECH/17 and presenting cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil (Hydel), II Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with the requisition furnishing full postal address. If the tender sets are required by post Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) should be paid extra per set for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of Specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Hydel, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

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

DIPR/77/NLG/90/CANCO

Chief Engineer/Civil Designs

TNPSC

Department Test for officers of the Co-operative Department - Co-operation II Paper held on 15th May 1990

22077	22149	22161	22166	22167	22176	22177	22209	22228	22370
22375	22423	22481	22495	22502	22522	22531	22775	22937	23008
23037	23077	23134	23162	23166	23199	23222	23242	23247	23267
23289	23297	23303	23343	23491	23505	23507	23541	23584	23713
23798	23855	23860	23861	23930	23937	23947	23957	23959	23974
23987	24015	24047	24051	24070	24112	24221	24273	24281	24364
24439	24510	24601	24604	24643	24645	24750	24775	24784	24830
24883	24923	24924	24957	24984	25035	25080	25084	25088	25237
25337	25449	25455	25500	25508	25512	25515	25533	25553	25586
25589	25614	25626	25639	25653	25742	25750	25768	25828	25868
25887	25900	25901	25950	26048	26081	26083	26108	26169	26245
26249	26314	26399	26406	26419	26420	26459	26460	26514	26536
26687	26688	26700	26712	26729	26799	26848	26856	26913	27032
27077	27139	27199	27223	27243	27262	27298	27300	27323	27329
27350	27354	27374	27446	27449	27453	27462	27547	27557	27637
27638	27689	27761	27814	27845	27981	28006	28010	28074	28111
28131	28147	28178	28188	28204	28232	28237	28273	28299	28316
28319	28321	28346	28416	28546	28599	28714	28720	28725	28754
28806	28819	28921	28955	29003	29005	29188	29212	29262	29298
29324	29363	29445	29494	29554	29623	29695	29716	29734	29742
29864	29903	30048	30111	30199	30209	30210	30266	30341	30399
30475	30604	30620	30664	30669	30727	30862	30883	30921	30940
30958	30966	31075	31083	31108	31128	31148	31184	31190	31192
31229	31291	31316	31328	31503	31522	31557	31562	31662	31663
31697	31762	31777	31779	31820	31863	31876	31883	31919	32038
32067	32069	32084	32090	32123	32139	32214	32227	32250	32313
32382	32385	32408	32412	32419	32439	32467	32486	32547	32594
32627	32644	32655	32679	32706	32739	32760	32762	32763	32772
32828	32831	32843	32863	32886	32920	32959	32973	32996	32997
33177	33242	33274	33387	33396	33441	33450	33595	33646	33664
33743	33760	33977	34025	34027	34095	34131	34218	34285	34359
34428	34442	34453	34472	34517	34521	34686	34716	34732	34826
34828	34940	34957	34962	34994	35021	35047	35054	35086	35117
35139	35193	35233	35237	35246	35250	35259	35276	35277	35292
35316	35376	35380	35381	35397	35417	35475	35517	35536	35547
35584	35671	35720	35721	35722	35729	35733	35745	35746	35795
35806	35811	35854	35873	35888	35891	35985	36042	36055	36059
36073	36118	36213	36243	36283	36292	36313	36328	36338	36375
36410	36495	36544	36588	36648	36781	36793	36860	36907	36909
37019	37096	37200	37467	37474	37510	37557	37561	37604	37611
37633	37811	37825	38069	38256	38346	38411	38509	38698	38731
38869	38941	39019	39077	39092	39191	39316	39435	39441	39597
39680	39746	39768	39791	39894	39930	40024	40029	40067	40100
40128	40156	40159							

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

HELD ON 14th MAY 1990

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



Va. Raa. (V. Ramasamy)
A Great Tamil Writer and
Freedom Fighter

BORN
17-9-1889

DIED
23-8-1951



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

Secretary

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

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

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

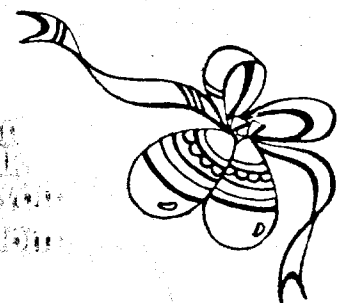
RESERVE LIST

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

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

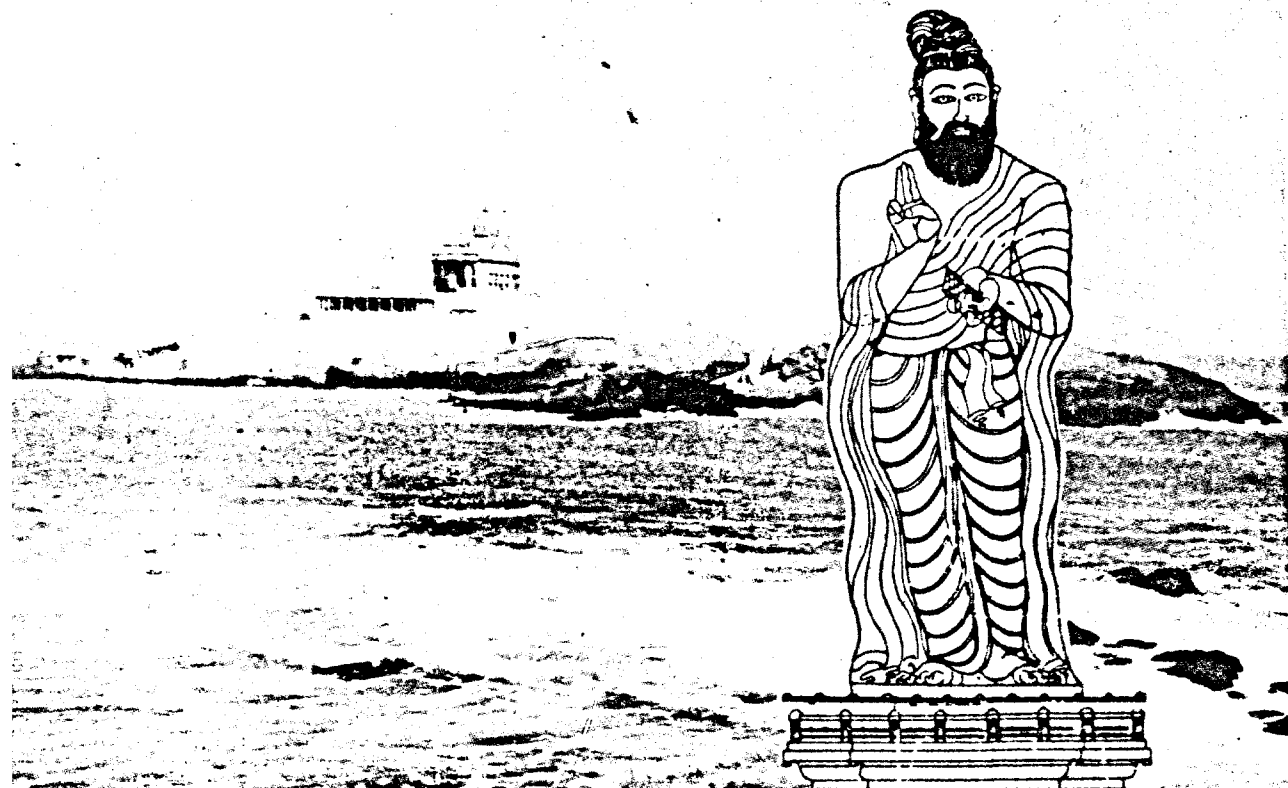
DIPR/2055/MS/90/accord

Exotic Designs for the New Year



Co-optex
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient



Work on Thiruvalluvar Statue launched

Work on a giant granite statue of the Tamil Poet-Saint Thiruvalluvar was inaugurated at Kanyakumari by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 8th September 1990.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said the 133-foot statue would be unveiled at a grand function to which Tamil leaders from all over the world would be invited. He indicated that a televised coverage might be provided to enable all the people of the state to watch the unveiling.

He said the statue would be mounted on a 38-foot pedestal representing the 38 chapters of the Arathuppal section of the Thirukkural written by Thiruvalluvar. The

statue itself would stand 95-foot tall, each foot representing chapters of other sections of the Thirukkural.

Every effort had been taken to start work on the statue at the cost of Rs.4 crores. The Chief Minister said the statue would be hollow inside and tourists could climb to the top through a spiral staircase. Inside the head portion of the huge statue would be placed a six-foot tall statue of the poet, he said. He presented Ganapathi Stapathi with a ponnadai. He also released the book Thenkumarithanda Thiruvalluvar by Dr. Padmanabhan which was received by Education Minister Prof. K. Anbazhagan.

He also disclosed that he had wanted to pursue the project even at the time of setting up Valluvarkottam in Madras City.

**'No imposition
of
any language'**

The Prime Minister, Thiru V.P. Singh, assured the people of Tamil Nadu at Madras on 16th September 1990 that his Government would not impose any language on anyone and would support all Indian languages.

Now, with the statue coming up, it was one more instance of the State Government's efforts to honour great sons of Tamil Nadu. He assured that the Government would take all steps to preserve the beauty of Kanyakumari, recalling in this context former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who had expressed concern to him in this regard.

Quoting a couplet from Thirukkural the Chief Minister stressed that his Government would always be receptive, open to constructive criticism.

Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan, Minister for Revenue, Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, Minister for HR & CE, Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam, Minister for Food, Dr. Ponmudi, Minister for Health, V.Gopalsamy, MP and MLAs Thiru Subramania Pillai, Thiru Noor Mohammed and Thiru Sundaradas also attended the function.

The Chief Minister also distributed aid to the tune of worth Rs.13.70 crore for various welfare schemes. ★



NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL MEETING IN MADRAS

The National Integration Council (NIC) met under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister Thiru. V.P. Singh at Madras on 22nd September 1990. The meeting began at 10.30 a.m. and went on nearly 10 hours, overshooting the schedule by two hours.

The Union Minister for Home, Finance, Human Resources, Development and Welfare, the Governor of Punjab, and Jammu

and Kashmir, 15 Chief Ministers including Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Leaders of Political Parties including former Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi, were among the nearly 90 of the 130 members of the council attended the meeting.

RESOLUTION

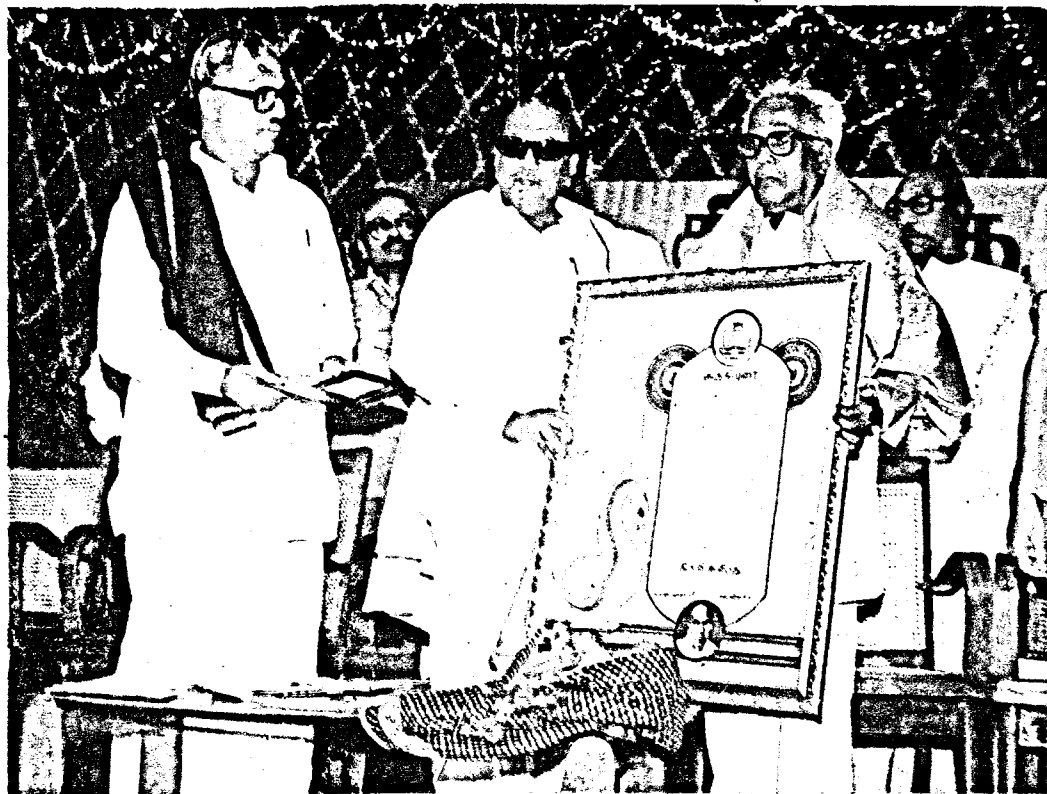
This meeting of the National Integration Council held at Madras

appreciates and endorses the unanimous recommendations made by the Committee on Communal Harmony at its meeting held on September 18, 1990, at New Delhi.

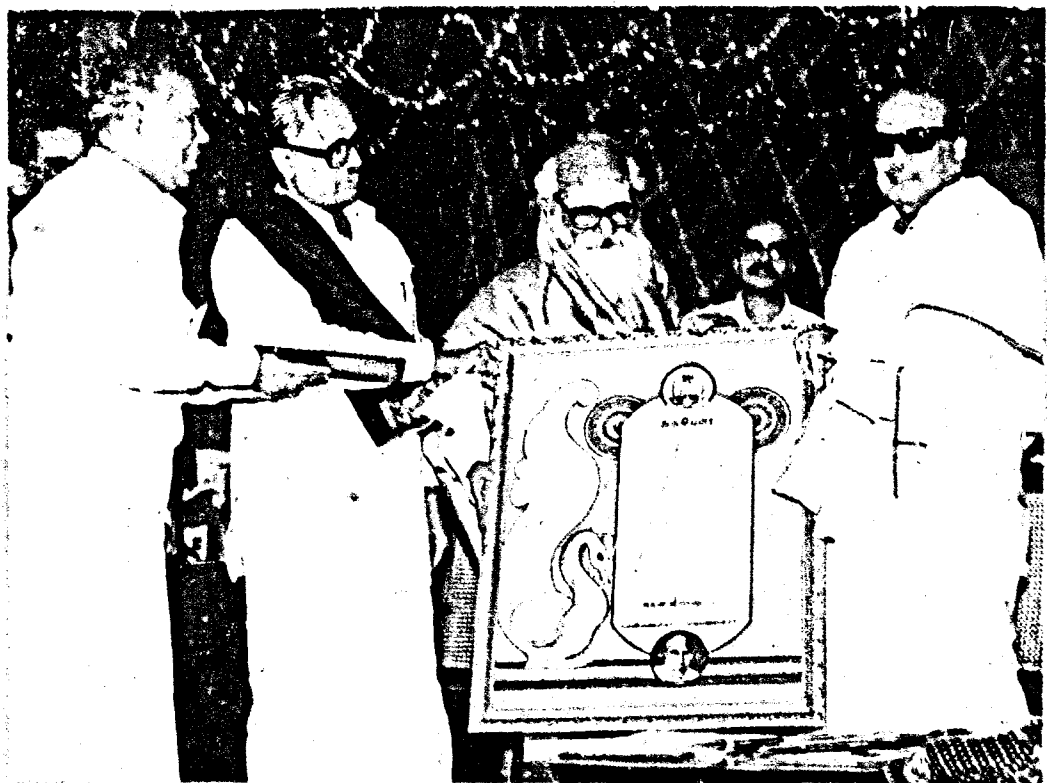
In the light of the Committee's recommendations the NIC resolves that:

a) There should be a continuing dialogue and discussion to con-





Thiru.Vi.Ka. Awards for outstanding contribution to Tamil were presented to Pulavar K. Govindan and Prof. A.S. Gnanasambandam by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at the function to celebrate the 107th Birth Anniversary of the Tamil Scholar Thiru.Vi.Ka. on 26.8.90 at Madras. Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan presided over the function.



October 1990, 122

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of
Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021 Purattasi - Iyppasi OCTOBER - 1990

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Work on Thiruvalluvar Statue Launched
- ★ National Integration Council Meeting in Madras
- ★ Inauguration of the Periyar Science and Technology Centre
- ★ Inauguration of Anna Museum
- ★ Let your Great Prowess Create History
Dr. M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu.
- ★ The Hurricane that Uprooted Growths Poisonous to Society
Perarignar Anna
- ★ Anna's Aphorisms
- ★ Anna Adored
- ★ Sri Lanka Refugee Relief Work with Humanitarian Approach
Thiru C.N. Ramdas IAS
Special Commissioner and Commissioner for Land Reforms and State Coordinator of Sri Lanka Refugees
- ★ Announcements and Achievements
- ★ Mighty Minds of Old
- ★ People Benefitted by Social Welfare Schemes ✓
- ★ Tamil Nadu Petroproducts - Towards new heights
R. Nagarajan I.A.S.
Chairman, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd.
- ★ The Role of SIPCOT in the Industrial Development of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Help Light the Unlit Candles
Prof. Raja Mutthirulandi
Periyar EVR College, Trichy.
- ★ 1300 Years Old Durga Image is Discovered
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission - Advertisements

sider and decide the site of the temple at Ayodhya and allied problems to the satisfaction of the all concerned with a view to reaching an amicable settlement.

b) The Government should urge the court to expedite the case regarding this matter and the decision of the Court should be respected by all.

In view of the Committee's feelings, the NIC also resolves that religious leaders of the two communities should take the initiative for resolving the Babri Masjid - Ramajanma Bhoomi issue amicably.

The NIC welcomes the initiatives taken by Shri Sankaracharya of Kanchi and Janab Ali Mian of Nadwa. The Home Minister may consult these leaders and other respected religious leaders from both the communities for finding a solution. The NIC also requests these leaders to help in creating communal harmony and peaceful atmosphere.

The NIC also endorses the Committee's view and urges that, in the meanwhile, no attempt should be made to aggravate the communal tension which already exists.

The NIC appeals to all Political parties, other organisations and religious leaders to ensure peace and generate mutual trust and goodwill among various Communities.

Prime Minister's Speech

In his inaugural address, the Prime Minister, Thiru. V.P. Singh affirmed the National Front Government's decision to stand by the court verdict in the Ramjanma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue.

"We are in touch with various religious leaders when there is a difference (of opinion) among people, the way out is the court of law. The Government will stand by the decision of the Court," he said.

The Prime Minister, referring to

the situation in Punjab and those of law and order. The incidents of violence were continuing in Punjab. The terrorists were active

Speech of Dr. M. Karunanidhi Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Honourable Prime Minister,
Union Ministers,
Governors and Chief Ministers,
Members of Parliament and
Distinguished Members of the National Integration Council,

On behalf of the people and Government of Tamil Nadu, I extend a very warm welcome to each one of you. This is the first time that a meeting of the National Integration Council is being held outside Delhi after many years and we are very proud that it is being held in Madras. We are grateful to the Prime Minister for readily accepting our invitation to hold the meeting in Madras. The fact that the Council is meeting in the capital of a southern State is itself a useful symbol of national integration.

The National Integration Council had been dormant for many years. We congratulate the Government of India and the Prime Minister on reconstituting it and for holding the second meeting of the new Council within 6 months of the inaugural meeting. This Council represents not only the collective leadership of India but also its collective wisdom. I trust that we will be able to fulfil the great expectations that have been placed on such a body.

We always consider that the unity and the integrity of our great nation is above all party politics. I am confident that the deliberations of the Council will demonstrate our united resolve to find solutions to these problems. The violence in Kashmir and Punjab is being promoted and kept alive by external forces. In the face of this threat to the nation's security, it is the duty of all political parties to strengthen the hands of the Government in its administrative and political efforts to tackle the situation.

Our Government is firmly committed to the principles of secularism. We believe that in a multi-religious, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual democracy like ours, it is necessary to assure the minorities that their sentiments and interests will be appreciated and protected by the majority. The majority should take special care to ensure that the minorities do not feel threatened and the majority should not indulge in any actions that might provoke their sentiments. The National Integration Council will be happy to know that we have set up a Minorities Commission in Tamil Nadu, which includes representatives of all religions and languages in the State.

While we are preoccupied with current threats to national integration, we should also anticipate and avoid the impact in the future, of developments that can divide and, indeed, disintegrate the country. In doing so, we must realise that unity is not the same as uniformity. It is only by harmonising differences that integration will be possible.

I would like next to refer to the question of language. We have no differences of opinion with those who wish to give the rightful

place to the regional languages in the educational system and the administration of the States. However, this need not mean that we should ignore the due place that English should have both as a link language and as a language that gives a window to the world to our people, especially to our scientists, technologists and businessmen. It is in this background that we in Tamil Nadu have implemented the two-language formula, under which the mother-tongue and English are promoted. We would suggest that the Centre should make all the national languages listed in the Eighth Schedule, as the official languages of Indian Union and till such time, English should continue.

We congratulate the Prime Minister for speedily implementing the electoral promise of the National Front in establishing an Inter-State Council. We hope that the first meeting of the Council will be held soon and that the Council will be clothed with sufficient authority to review and discuss all matters of national importance that concern the States. We also hope that the Council will be given the mandate to undertake a systematic review of Centre-State relations and suggest suitable changes that will usher in genuine federalism in India and a much greater measure of autonomy to the States. This is a matter of great importance in promoting national integration.

The whole country is aware of the massive welcome the Prime Minister received from our people when he was in Madras last week for his decision to implement the Report of the Mandal Commission. Unless we are willing to correct age-long discriminations to which backward classes have been subjected to in our society, we are bound to face serious dissensions in the future. We can achieve national integration only by accommodating diverse interests and not by closing our eyes to their existence.

This year we are celebrating the centenary of Bharathidasan, a great poet and patriot of Tamil Nadu. I would like to conclude my words of welcome with a few lines from one of his stirring poems:

மக்கட் பெருங்கடல் பார்த்து மகிழ்ச்சி கொள்!
அறிவை விரிவு செய்! அகண்டமாக்கு!
விசாலப் பார்வையால் விழுங்கு மக்களை!
மானிட சமுத்திரம் நானென்று கூவு!
பிரிவினை எங்கும் பேதமில்லை
உலகம் உண்ண உண்! உடுத்த உடுப்பாய்!
புகல்வேன்; உடைமை மக்களுக்குப் பொது,
புவியை நடத்து! பொதுவில் நடத்து!

"Rejoice at seeing the sea of people,
Broaden your intellect world-wide,
Encompass all with the breadth of vision,
Proclaim that you are the sea of humanity,
There is no separateness, nowhere any strife
Food for the world; clothing for everyone
Let me say: Wealth belongs to all the people
Rule the world for them all"

I wish our deliberations all success. I trust that your stay with us will be pleasant and useful.

Thank you.

They included the 59th Amendment to the Constitution, setting up of special courts to deal with the cases pertaining to the riots of 1984, rehabilitation of the people affected by it, resettlement of the Army deserters.

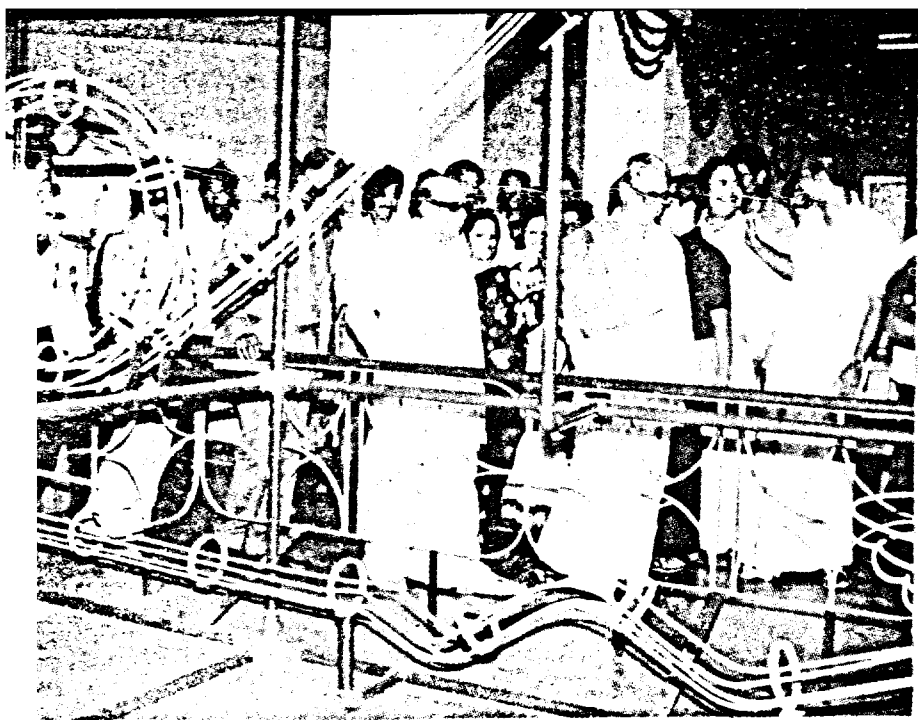
"There is a feeling that the situation is not ripe for elections in the State (Punjab) and that there should be certain political and other initiatives. Only after that, we should go for elections. I see no way but to restore the democratic process," the Prime Minister said.

He thanked the Tamil Nadu Government for its efforts in holding the NIC meeting and said the arrangements for the conference were good. This was the first time that the reconstituted NIC was holding its meeting outside New Delhi.

In Kashmir, the State administration had been able to establish its authority and achieve success against the terrorists. They had also been attending to the genuine grievances of the people. But the help given to the terrorists and secessionists from across the border had created problems in normalising the situation.

He pointed out that at one time there was a feeling among a section of the people in Kashmir that they would be able to secede from India. "That has gone. There has been an effort to internationalise the situation and this had not been made possible," he added.

Turning his attention to the problems of youth, he said. "Youth should be our top priority" and "their problems should be squarely addressed". He wanted particular focus on the educated unemployed for there were two million unemployed graduates. Grievances of the youth developed into various problems. Many initiatives were being taken to attend to the problems of the youth.



INAUGURATION OF THE PERIYAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

The Periyar Science and Technology Centre (PSTC) was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Madras on 17th September 1990. The Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan presided over the function.

The Centre will have 16 galleries at a cost of Rs.8 Crores. It has six galleries where children can operate interesting exhibits and see how they work. Three more galleries will be added in the next four months.

The five galleries that would be thrown open to students and public were on transport, electronics and communication, physical sciences, a children's section and finally a gallery on Periyar E.V. R's observations on science and technology.

Three more galleries on life sciences, metallurgy and energy would be commissioned shortly. The PSTC will open additional galleries on health and hygiene, evolution and ecology, environmental pollution control, space science and computer science in a phased manner. Each gallery would have an area of 500 sq.mt.

The exhibits in the transport gallery, which could be operated by children, would demonstrate what transport technology was all about. They included a trainer aircraft, locomotives, different types of petrol and diesel-driven engines. While electronics and communication gallery had 47 exhibits, the physical sciences gallery would enthral children with its 70 exhibits.

While inaugurating the centre, the Chief Minister said a separate

financial allocation would be made for the development of science and technology centres in Tamil Nadu in the State's Eighth Plan.

The Chief Minister said that inaugurating the centre, which aims at popularising science and technology among the people and students in particular, on Periyar's birthday was "apt in all ways", as Periyar had come as a "storm to awaken a society steeped in superstition".

He expressed the hope that PSTC would dispel ignorance among the people about science. Even today, there were many people who did not believe that the earth revolved on its axis and also went round the sun.

Quoting from Periyar's work titled 'Inivarum Ulagam', the Chief Minister pointed out how the leader had, about 60 years ago, articulated the directional changes foreseeable in different areas of human concern like transportation and even eugenics and expressed the hope that such centres would help spread a scientific outlook among the people.

Sixty years ago he had predicted that people would have "Walkie talkies in their pockets, transistor-radios in their hats" and that transmission of images would be possible.

Presiding over the function the Education Minister Prof. K. Anbazhagan said heads of educational institutions should ensure that their students visited such centres at least once a year and made full use of the facilities there.

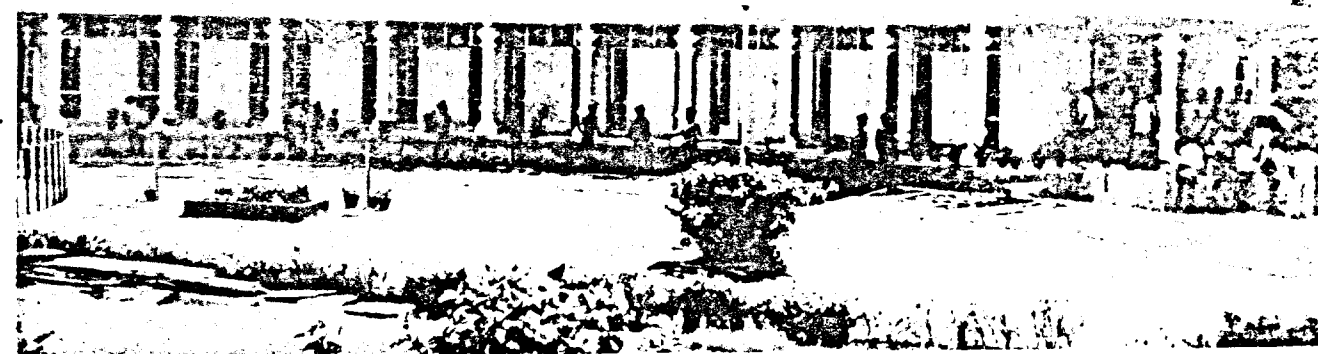
Thiru R. Periasamy, Executive Director, PSTC, Education Secretary, Thiru V. Sankarasubaiyan, Anna University Vice Chancellor, Dr. M. Anandakrishnan, Tmt. Vyjayanthimala Bali, MP also spoke on the occasion.

To perpetuate the memory of Anna and to draw inspiration from his life and teachings a museum on Anna was opened at Anna Square on the Marina in Madras by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 15.9.1990. This museum houses photographs of important events in Anna's political career and personal life, transcripts of his speeches, his books, personal belongings like clothes, pen, spectacles and his diaries.

The museum, named "Anna Arungatchiagam" is built using the latest technique of steam curing by the Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation within 27 days at the cost of Rs.25 lakhs.



Inauguration of ANNA MUSEUM



After inaugurating the museum, the Chief Minister in an emotional speech, said that it was planned to build a museum in 1973-74 itself, but it was not possible to implement it then because of reasons known to all. Now as they had wished earlier they have given dimension to their thoughts. He said that the joy they felt on entering the museum was replaced by sorrow and they were charged with emotion when they came out of the museum. He said, Anna lives as the history of the Dravidians - Tamil Literature - Tamil Drama and Tamil Arts.

This museum is not for Anna but for the people to draw inspiration from the dedication with which the leadership sailed over in-

numerable hardships to reach the goal. He placed an appeal to those associated to send photographs and other materials relating to Anna, to the museum, so that they may also be accommodated there.

He thanked the Public Works Department, the Department of Information and Public Relations, the Ministers and Engineers in the department for erecting this museum in the short period. He honoured Tmt. Rani Annadurai with a shawl.

The Education Minister Prof. K. Anbazhagan presided and said, Anna created a new style in Tamil usage and new trend in Tamil culture.

The Union Minister for Urban

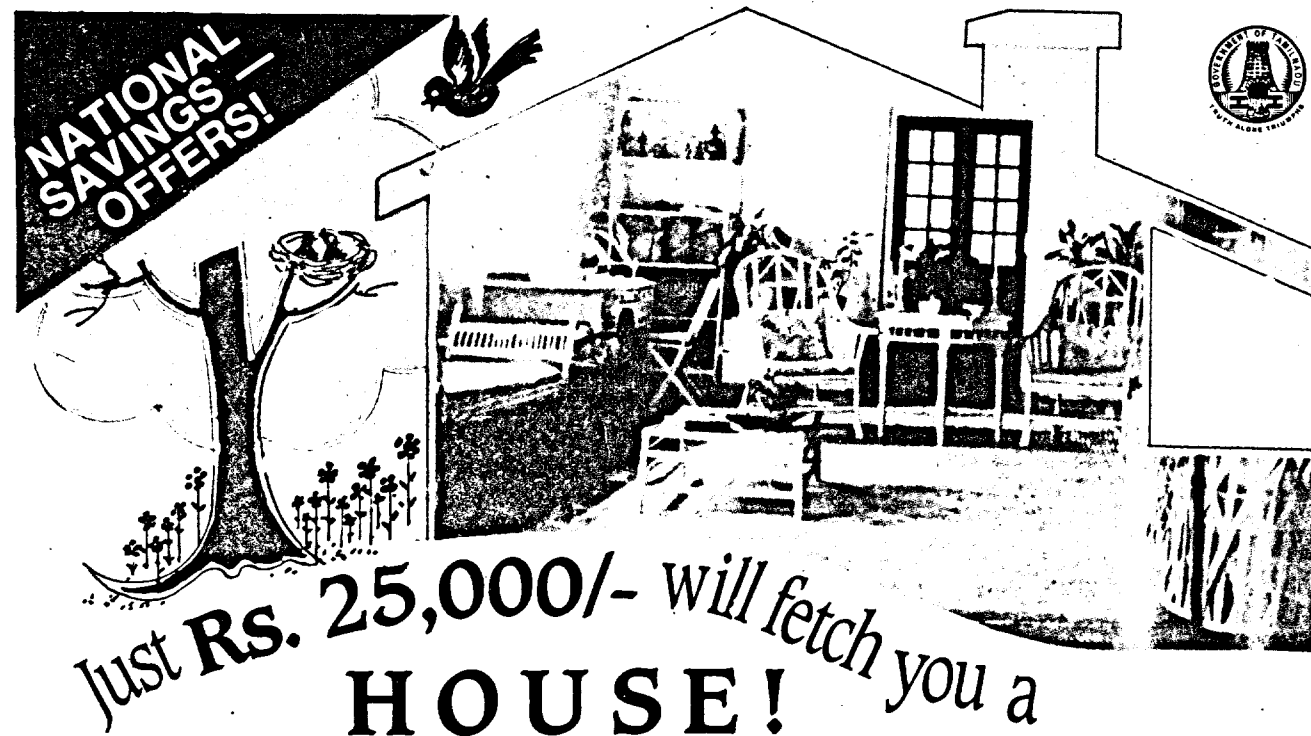
Development Thiru. Murasoli Maran in his speech told the people that, the Chief Minister, himself and others were moved to tears while viewing the photographs of Anna on his political and personal life. He said emotionally that but for Anna, Tamilians would have been immersed in ignorance and there would not have been awakening of the Tamils, and they would have become slaves to some other language. It is Anna who made the people of Tamil Nadu become aware of the glory of the race and made them feel proud of being Tamils. He hoped that the Tamil Youth would draw inspiration from the works housed in the

museum to preserve their identity as Tamilians.

The Minister for Public Works Department Thiru Duraimurugan said the structural strongness of the museum had been tested and certified by experts and complimented the Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation for completing the museum in 27 days.

The Minister for Information and Public Relations, Thiru K.N. Nehru welcomed the gathering and said the museum would be of great use to research scholars.

The Secretary for Information and Tourism, Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., proposed a vote of Thanks.



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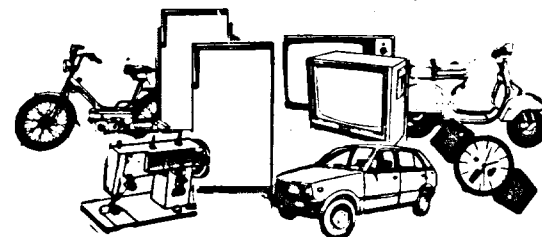
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50,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000

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DIPRANS/POWRIES



LET YOUR GREAT PROWESS CREATE HISTORY

Dr.M. KARUNANIDHI
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Your Excellency the Vice-President
of India and Chancellor of Pon-
dicherry University!

Your Excellency the Lieutenant-
Governor of Pondicherry!

Esteemed Vice-Chancellor of Pon-
dicherry University!

Honourable Chief Minister of Pon-
dicherry!

Honourable Ministers!

Members of the Executive Council!

My dear student brethren!

I deem it a great privilege to
deliver the Convocation Address
in the presence of the Vice-
President of India, who happens
to be the Chancellor of Pon-
dicherry University, and who is
known to be a mighty intellectual,
one of the finest gentlemen of the
country and the very personifica-
tion of humility.

For having given me the oppor-
tunity to participate in this Second
Convocation, let me express my
heartfelt gratitude to the energetic
Vice-Chancellor Dr. K. Venkata

subramanian, who is ever eager to
serve the cause of education.

The greatness of this soil of Pon-
dicherry is ineffable because it has
fostered the great Bharathi to
whom the sound of the waves of
the sea was not a sleep-inducing
lullaby but an inspiring war-cry of
the conch and whose volcanic
outbursts took the shape of
poems glorifying liberty. The very
same soil gave birth to
Bharathidasan, who triumphantly
trumpeted to the world:

"On seeing the united gathering
of the Tamils here
Our enemies vanished into thin
air!"

Let me greet the students of this
University housed in the land of
Pondicherry justly proud of its
great sons, Sri Ananda Ranga Pillai
and Sri Aurobindo. May these

wonderful weapons from the
arsenal of Pondicherry University,
these crescent-like young men
blossom into full moons and il-
luminare the entire land serving
their country and community.

Bharathidasan once sang of
Bharathi:

"You are a moon that dispelled
the long sleep!

You are a monarch of words
whose
Camphor-fragrance made even
the forest smell sweet!"

Thus would I like to praise the
student community; thus should
the entire nation praise them.

Be not surprised at my calling
you "the student caste" thinking
that I am creating a new caste. I
firmly believe that "the student
caste" is capable of reforming the
caste-ridden world and of

establishing the fact that the entire mankind is of one caste and that truth alone is God.

What is the earthly use of education if it does not toll the death-knell of all blind beliefs? Once we believed that birth conferred equal status on all lives; but some conspiracy that took place later created the caste. This accursed caste has vitiated the tender minds of our young students whose ears have become deaf to the loudly uttered words of Bharathi:

"There are no castes, my dear Child!"
What a disgrace! What a sad state!

Let the younger generation take a vow today that it will strive for the removal of all caste and communal strifes and differences and that it will play the role of the sun enabling the lotus of justice to blossom, guaranteeing equal opportunities to everyone. This is my desire.

The word 'caste' may be in vogue till the time when we will be able to provide equal rights and support to those who are educationally and socially backward. But the genuine lovers of humanity won't like to see, even hate to see, this degenerate into fights between castes, converting the country into a chaotic jungle! If our students are not able to identify themselves with this enlightened group of new thinkers, what is the use of their getting degrees? Won't this question elicit only a ridiculous answer?

Education is the fertile field! Training is ploughing! knowledge is the crop! The harvest makes the house prosperous!

Should not the students sway like corn-laden crops to make the country prosperous? This is my request to the younger generation and this is how I would express my unquenchable thirst on the shore of the sea of Pondicherry that

sings the glory of Tamil. Let me exhort you to realise that the preservation of the rights of many different national groups and of varied languages and cultures will alone contribute to the strength and unity of India!

The adolescent stage of a student knows no fear. I accept this as my own youthful experiences are ever fresh in my memory. This does not mean that it should know no culture, that tender shoots should become weeds, that blossoms should be burnt up. Students that are our asset should preserve themselves realising this.

A black man but a fiery one. That is Nelson Mandela! He came out of the prison smiling after having spent the spring of his life there for twenty-seven years. Even

Education is the fertile field! Training is ploughing! knowledge is the crop! The harvest makes the house prosperous!

during his student days he had listened to the heroic tales of the struggles of his ancestors for the freedom of their land. Today the entire world finds pleasure in showering encomiums on him because he not only listened to those epic accounts but got them deeply engraved in his heart!

We have been living in this independent country for over forty years. We are able to win slow-moving sack-races but are unable to make a mark in competitions demanding speed and, therefore, lose all medals, claiming that we are not particularly interested in them!

Many countries of the world prosper in all spheres of activity. Everyday, scientific wonders blossom into realities there! The scientist proudly declares that the day will come when man will inhabit the planets and rule them!

Splitting the atom, they work miracles there! But here we are ruining our self-confidence, prattling that no atom can move without His consent!

The countries that were destroyed by war have now become fertile lands enjoying their prosperity. But here we don't know eons have to pass before the new age comes into being. I believe that the younger generation has the power, knowledge, courage and the heart to create the New Age, the revolutionary epoch!

I spoke of the "light" in the foreign countries, but you need not take it to mean that everything is dark here. Just as Bharathidasan sang of the destruction of the pitch darkness caused by the combination of dark materials, the dawn is appearing in this country as a harbinger proclaiming the annihilation of darkness. There is no point in trying to wake up those who are asleep in broad daylight. The voice of the youth should sound everywhere forcing them to rouse from their slumber.

See our streets: the army of beggars on one side, the crowd struggling to get the crumbs on the thrown leaves on another side! The group that mourns the lack of the eye on the forehead that will burn the board bearing the sign "No job available here"! Slogans cannot end these atrocities. The plans and proclamations from the fortress cannot alter the situation. Students should undertake the journey to realise this and they should march with hope, honesty, determination and the courage to make use of what they have learnt. Let them realise that the service of God is but the service of man!

We are the world's pioneers. How? We were the first to introduce the ballot system defining democracy. The first seeds of democracy were sown by the copperplates of Uttiramerur. Again we

were the first to define education. One of our Sangam poets declares:

"Helping whenever needed and giving whatever is required, Without resenting the lowly position one should learn"

The twentieth century view that knowledge is the key to the prosperity of nations was expressed two thousand years ago by our Thiruvalluvar. Poyyamizhiar is the one who made the mantra-like declaration that knowledge is a weapon that saves us from destruction: "அறிவு அற்றம் காக்கும் கருவி"

Today we give a single-channel education. Modern educationists ask us to provide education through multiple channels. This is what Bharathi prescribed already when he said,

"Let us better the world by a multifaceted education"

Our Paventhar Bharathidasan underlined the need for education in a democracy:

"Education is a beacon light in the dark
Everyone should have education
Where everyone has a right to vote."

Once our former President Dr. Zahir Hussain, the great Educationist observed, "We have got the best of students and the best of teachers, but we produce the worst of results." How does this happen? Our students are good; our teachers are excellent. But the achievement of our education is nil. This is our problem today. How are we to reform this? How to cure this disease?

The foreign experts have discovered a solution to this problem. Their policy is that we should give each student what he desires as per his need. Having blind faith in the old Macaulayan system we think certain branches of knowledge are alone important and neglect others. Though we

praise music and Bharathanatyam to the skies, we have not given them prime importance in our curriculum.

Recently, I read in an American journal that they work on the subject of "shoe-polishing" for a research degree. Is it surprising?

Let the younger generation take a vow today that it will strive for the removal of all caste and communal strifes and differences and that it will play the role of the sun enabling the lotus of justice to blossom, guaranteeing equal opportunities to everyone. This is my desire.

The essayist contends that the business called shoe-polishing involves the investment of crores of dollars there and that just as we specialise in the branch of knowledge about production of cement, we should devote our attention to the discipline called shoe-polishing also. Their ideal is "education for felt needs".

Do you now know how they grow? Everyone is given what he needs. This is called the "Cafeteria System of Education". They don't thrust anything on anyone. But

What were considered till recently to be beyond human power in various walks of life have become realities today. We are able to see today what were brushed aside till yesterday as dreams and poetic fancies. The world of knowledge has grown to such an

extent that even immortality may not be beyond man's reach. In this situation, we who are crawling should wake up from our deep slumber and join the pilgrimage of rationalists.

If we examine the rate of our growth, we will be startled to know that we might take 45 years to publish what Germany does in one year and that we might take 80 years for what America does in one year. Should we continue to grow at this rate? Let us ponder over this.

What were considered till recently to be beyond human power in various walks of life have become realities today. We are able to see today what were brushed aside till yesterday as dreams and poetic fancies. The world of knowledge has grown to such an extent that even immortality may not be beyond man's reach. In this situation, we who are crawling should wake up from our deep slumber and join the pilgrimage of rationalists.

here what is unwanted is forced on people. Education is not something that can be forced on men and women. It should flower and grow by itself. We should provide the right atmosphere and climate for its growth.

The world of education has been encouraging new growth by providing scope for new thoughts, by collecting new pieces of information, and by working for sea-changes. In the past, education was considered an ornament. To-

Anna's Aphorisms

As a Politician I am a class by myself.
Democracy believes in human dignity.
Divinity is nothing but humanity in perfection.

- * Each and every Government Office should serve as a training centre of democracy. Then only democracy will survive.
- * I believe in the purity of my heart in order to make others accept my views.
- * I rarely speak English, but English is not rare to me.
- * No language can equal one's mothertongue in dignity and status.
- * Politics is the art of educating and correcting people through ideas.
- * Regional imbalances will retard National Integration.
- * The habit of drinking spoils not only ways of life but also the principles of life.
- * Wisdom is manifested in action.
- * The verdict of the people is the verdict of GOD.



ANNA ADORED

Adored for Great qualities

"A person of cheerful disposition, 'Anna' a popular figure was adored for his great qualities of head and heart. He had the pulse of the people and was always concerned with the improvement and well-being of the common man."

"A forceful orator, Anna was an outstanding Parliamentarian".

V. V. GIRI

A Dedicated Leader

"Mr. Annadurai gave Tamil Nadu a dedicated leadership and made a valuable contribution to the evolution of harmonious relation between the Centre and the State".

INDIRA GANDHI

"Anna has always risen above party and state considerations to meet the needs of the country."

Jagjivan Ram

"Anna is a great leader of the people, a profound scholar, a man of character and a finished speaker".

K. SUBBA RAO
Former Supreme Court Chief Justice.

Our Great Leader

"Our great leader, Anna, had made history, by his unstinted service to the people and Tamil language; with kind and tender heart like that of a mother he held sway over the youth of Tamil Nadu and in effect was their unquestioned leader. He stood for the establishment of democratic way of life and socialistic pattern of society. His speeches and writings had initiated an era of Renaissance throughout the Tamil speaking world."

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

"Anna has given a new vigour to modern Tamil by the creation of a new style..... He is a great creative writer and an orator of the first rank".

—Prof. T.P. Meenakshi Sundaram
Former Vice-Chancellor,
Madurai University

"Anna said that he was not a scholar. But the literary interpretation he gave for a song from Manimekalai proves undoubtedly that he is a great scholar".

—Dr. M. Varadarajan.

"In any company in which he found himself, Mr. Annadurai was always facile princeps (the acknowledged/chief)".

—Prof. R. Krishnamurthy.
Anna's English Professor.

ANNA'S MASTERY OF ENGLISH

... what many of us who had been taught by our Tamil friends to appreciate the linguistic talents of Arignar Anna were not aware of, was his quite extraordinary mastery of English. Then came the Second International Conference - Seminar of Tamil Studies, at the concluding session of which we were privileged to hear the Chief Minister speak in English. After this, no delegate to the conference could fail to understand how he has gained such a following through his speeches in his mother tongue. For this was a great performance, mingling humour with sentiment, wit with profundity in a way that no native speaker of English present on the occasion could have surpassed, or even equalled

Dr. A.E. ASHER,
University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

day it has become a powerful instrument helping the growth of man's happiness, an economic necessity conferring all the wealth required for the development of a nation and a never-exhausting treasure-trove. Now the need to gain immediately the knowledge that develops in any part of the world and to convert it into one's own language as early as possible has become all the more vital. Realising the importance of these three factors, we work for the improvement of our educational standards. The widening of the gap between the ignorant and the educated is not good for the nation. If illiteracy is there in any part of the world, conservatism will win though a hundred thinkers gather together and introduce innovative measures. This is the reason why scientific talents shine like a small lamp and not like the bright moon in the developmental activities of our nation. Scientific temper, scientific approach and scientific determination have not attained the importance they deserve in our society. Though there is scientific growth in one direction, superstitions and foolish customs and habits raise their ugly heads since they cannot leave us. Because of this, rationalism cannot have a complete sway over our thoughts.

Will-power is the capital of our attempts. This should be our motive force. If the will-power is hampered, our attempts will fail and we will be demoralised. We can soar to the heights we aim at if we can grow the two wings of indefatigability and never-dying determination. Our people always live in fear and doubt. You should develop the habit of hoping to achieve what you want fearlessly. Thirukkural gives us the wholesome message that one can get what one aims at and that it is not difficult to do so, if one is determined.

Let me congratulate those who got goldmedals and prizes today.

One of the incidents that took place here surprised me. This University, founded five years ago, introduced to us today the first set of candidates who got their Ph.Ds. In the history of Pondicherry University, the first Ph.D. goes to a researcher called Uthayasuriyan! The theists may claim that it is providential. I do not want to describe it like that. I would like to call it the rise of the sun on the seashore of Pondicherry. It is not a political sunrise. It is the rise of

Tamil Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Thirukkural - THE SACRED BOOK OF THE TAMILS

Like the Buddha and the Bhagavad Gita, the Kural desires inner freedom from the world and a mind free from hatred. Like them it stands for commandment not to kill and not to damage. It has appropriated all the valuable ethical results of the thought of world and life negation. But in addition to this ethic of inwardness there appears in the Kural the living ethics of love ... With sure strokes the kural draws the ideal of simple ethical humanity. On the most varied questions concerning the conduct of man to himself and to the world its utterances are characterised by nobility and sense. There hardly exists in the literature of the world a collection of maxims in which, we find so much lofty wisdom.

Albert Schweitzer - Indian thought
and its Development
(London 1951) Page 203

the sun of knowledge-the academic sun.

With both hands I welcome you who enter the world of public service after having been fortified with university degrees. Let your knowledge become the possession of the whole world! Let social life become a spring of joy because of that! As Perarignar Anna mentioned once in a convocation address, "I would like to identify one duty, one responsibility which you should discharge in the political world." It is the primary duty of graduates like you to safeguard our democracy without the slightest damage. You must make the democracy prosper which will give us the hope that it will remove all the obstacles in the daily lives of the people. Your duty will not, and should not, end there. The average man forms the majority of our society. I beseech you to undertake the noble task of elevating the life of this common man. Let us not leave him in the lurch at the lowest rung of our society:

Let the light of compassion wipe out the darkness!
Let the new flood of knowledge break the barriers!
Let your great prowess create history!
Let your talents benefit the whole world!

With these words of blessing to you, my brethren, let me close this address by happily announcing to you that, in remembrance of my visit to the Pondicherry University, an endowment of Rupees one lakh will be created on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government in the name of Perarignar Anna for organising annual lectures, on his birthday, which is September 15th.

I wish the University all success!

Thank you

(Convocation Address delivered by the Chief Minister at Pondicherry University on 27th August 1990)

THE HURRICANE THAT UPROOTED GROWTHS POISONOUS TO SOCIETY

— PERARIGNAR ANNA

An uneducated old man. An obstinate person from his youth. An agitator who was not aware that a party set-up should follow the nature of political objective. He never bothered about the feeling of the people he hurt and that those hurt will hurl abuses. He refused to be tactful. He was attacked by the very same persons whom he brought into the limelight. To this old man, the very idea of agitation tastes sweet. He has a long public service to his credit. But what has he gained? Has he obtained a knighthood? Had he any opportunity to go to Geneva at Government cost. Did he go to the States at the expense of the Government? what are his achievements. He was put in prison not less than eight times. This is Ramasami Naicker.

We are aware of the appearances of a good many extremists in the world. We are aware of speakers with gifted tongues, who have talked of atheism. We have seen heroes braving rivers of fire. We should understand the great difference between these persons and Periyar.

They talked and wrote among educated persons of mature understanding. Whereas Periyar's work was among the most illiterate of Tamil Nadu amongst opposition including stone throwing and mud slinging. While the all knowing men of letters of all fields, felt

helpless even to check impostors. Periyar, slashed through like a hurricane, uprooting various growths poisonous to society in Tamil Nadu.

Periyar has great experience in having led a number of agitations. His relationship and understanding with the general public was so certain that the wrath of the rich could not harm him.

He showed the seed of self respect in Tamil Nadu. He has seen many a battlefield and participated in many a battle. Discarding luxurious living he lived a simple life.

Come forward to work. Don't ask me the means of livelihood. Come to rescue your community. Don't ask me whether you have the energy for it. Come, join the battle. Don't ask me when it will end. This was his war cry.

The qualities of intellectuals and revolutionaries like Socrates, Lenin, Bernadshaw and Rousseau, for which they are held in great esteem are all seen together in the form of Periyar.

A good number of persons have worked alongwith Periyar. Throughout I had the opportunity to be with him, more than the others. They have been very sweet days for me. Even as I recall them today, I derive great pleasure.

During his conversations he has come out with a number of thought

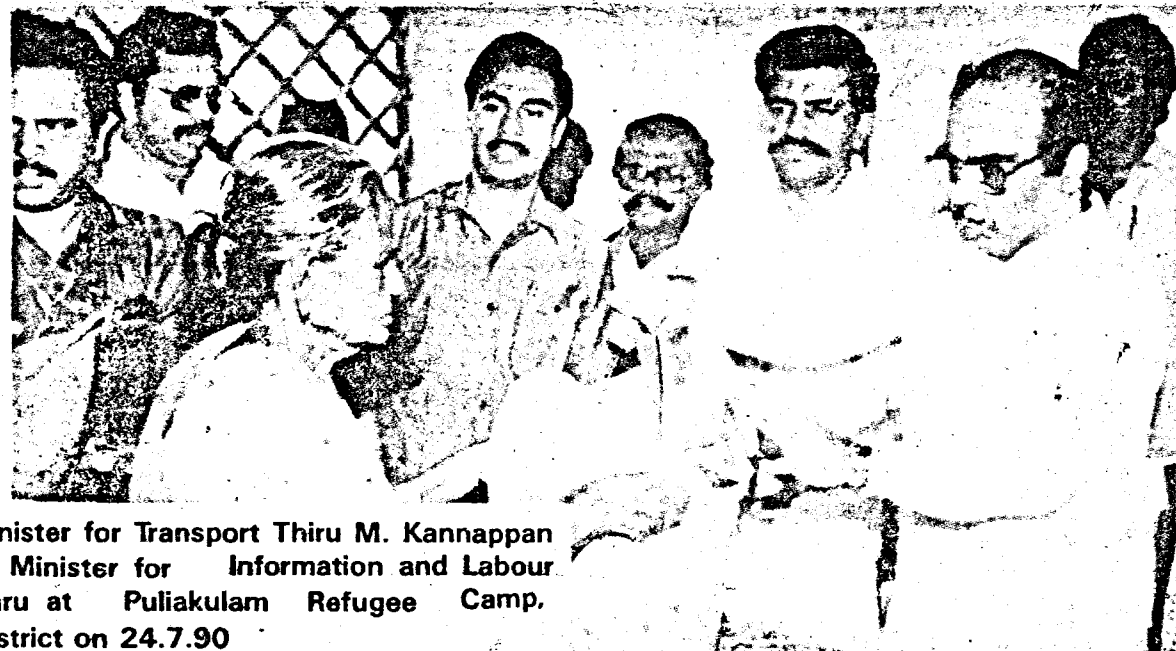
provoking ideas. He taught me the art of fortifying my heart against hardships. He induced in me great interest, pleasure and satisfaction in public service.

I found and accepted the leadership of this sole leader. His life was a continuous struggle to uphold the right to speak what he felt at any cost. His success in this struggle was tremendous. He was not the sole person to enjoy the fruits of his success. Today, one and all enjoy the fruits of his labour. In Tamil Nadu, a state prevails, when one can express his views freely. This is the first phase of the success of an intellectual revolution. Periyar and Periyar alone is responsible for this. The service rendered by him to achieve this success is very appreciable.

And therefore, I generally refer to it. The great service rendered by Periyar is not the work of an individual, but it is an era, an important period of time, a turning point.

He has seen many battlefields. The successes achieved were very many. The battle he started is still going on.

I call those days the spring in my life, the days when I had the opportunity to join him in that battle.



★ Hon'ble Minister for Transport Thiru M. Kannappan and Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour Thiru K.N. Nehru at Puliakulam Refugee Camp, Coimbatore District on 24.7.90

house-wiring, motor rewinding, TV and Radio repair, tailoring and carpentry. Association of Eelam Refugee Rehabilitation is conducting summer classes for 250 students. YMCA runs creche for 93 children. Besides, for the recreation of the refugees there is a library and sports wing with articles like carrom, chess, volleyball, badminton and football.

[Kajamalai Women's Club has organised tailoring classes for 30 refugee women at Kottapattu camp at Tiruchirapalli.

Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs.5 lakhs through the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board to enable these organisations to carry out their training activities.

It has been planned to build 20,000 huts with fire proof light roof at a cost of Rs.9 crores.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar has not only visited the camps himself and enquired about their welfare, consoled them and taken steps to redress their grievances but also directed his Cabinet colleagues, people's representatives and higher officials to do the same.

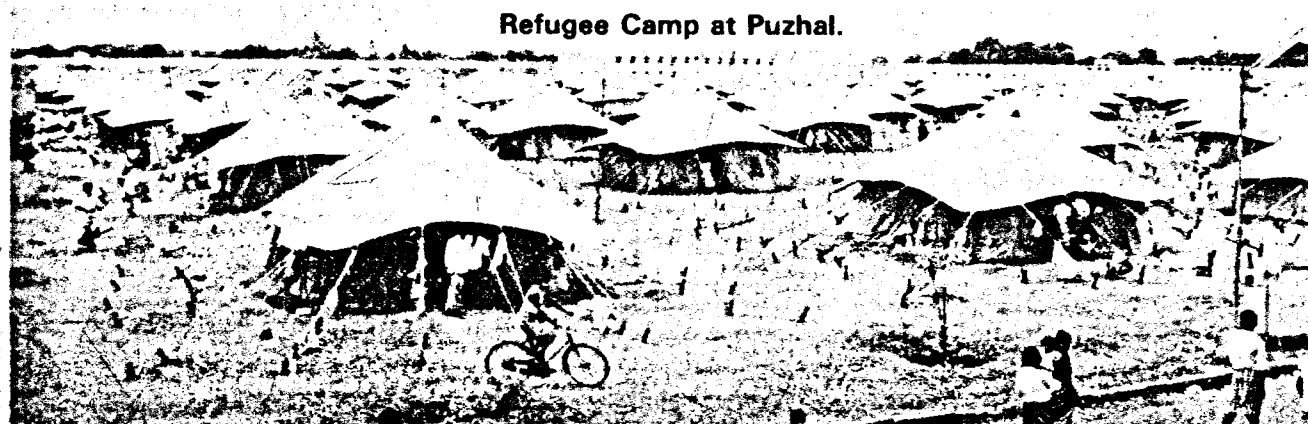
The challenging and emerging problems pertaining to the rehabilitation work are being faced with courage and fortitude. The representatives of the people who visited the camps have expressed their satisfaction and appreciated the steps taken by the Government. Wherever a shortcoming is noticed, it is rectified then and there.

It is noteworthy that the Hon'ble

Prime Minister Thiru.V.P.Singh commended in the Parliament on 27.8.1990 the effort of the Government and the people of Tamil Nadu in looking after the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far released Rs.7 crores for the refugee relief work with Government of India reimbursing it in full. It is heartening to note that the amount spent on them by our Government will be reimbursed 100% by the Government of India, according to the Hon'ble Prime Minister who addressed a mammoth gathering on the Marina Beach, Madras on 16.9.90.

The State and the Central Governments are determined to accomplish this great task of relief to these refugees with great humanitarian approach. ★



Refugee Camp at Puzhal.



Statue of Prof.Sundaram Pillai

2.9.90

★ The Minister for Transport had disclosed that a total of 6,58,259 students, both boys and Girls had benefitted under the scheme of free bus passes to school-children upto standard VIII. Moreover, 2,65,855 students had availed of the bus pass facility with 50% concession being offered to school children above standard VIII.

★ The Minister for Handlooms thanked for the efforts made by the State Government stating that the Tamil Nadu Handloom Co-operatives which had been showing losses, made a profit of Rs.3 Crore in 1989-90.

5.9.90

★ More than 17 lakh farmers, artisans and others involved in agriculture related activities have benefitted in Tamil Nadu under the Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990, with the total amount written off coming to Rs.487.86 Crores.

Tamil Nadu is the first among the biggest States to complete the schedule of

writing off farmers' loans upto Rs.10,000/-

7.9.90

★ The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone for SPIC Modernisation Schemes of Fertilizer Complex at a cost of Rs.160 Crore at SPIC Nagar, Tuticorin.

8.9.90

★ The Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University at Abishekapatti, about 10 K.M. from Tirunelveli. He also unveiled a statue of Prof.Sundaram Pillai, Poet and Playwright, after whom the University is named.

9.9.90

★ The State Government has targetted to make 10 lakh persons in the state literate by this year end.

★ Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development and Cultural Dept. said that the Tamil Nadu Government has decided to inscribe tablets with noted

Announcements

and

Achievements

works of ancient Tamil Scholars at their places of birth (at Nagercoil). He said a six member committee had been formed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.E.Ramachandran to study and bring out the ancient history of Tamil Nadu. The Committee would soon bring out publications on the Pandyas and Pallavas.

★ The Chief Minister laid the foundation-stone for the Rs.37.69 Crore Adavinainarkoil reservoir project at Kadayanallur in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District. The Adavinainar reservoir, to be constructed across the Humanathi, a tributary of Chittarru would help irrigate over 5,000 acres of agricultural land, benefitting eight villages.

★ The Chief Minister, had accepted in principle, the long standing demand of bonus to State Government Employees.

★ The dearness allowance instalment to the village servant is increased from Rs.10/- announced recently to Rs.15/-. The Chief Minister said 2.34 lakh employees, including 2.02 Noon Meal Scheme Employees, getting consolidated pay would be covered by the family benefit fund scheme where Rs.40,000 is given to the families of the employees dying in harness.

10.9.90

★ The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding devotion to duty and gallantry will be awarded to 69 Police, Prison, Fire Service and Home-Guards personnel in the State. The recipients are eligible to draw lump-

sum grants ranging from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.3,000/-

★ The State Government has sanctioned Rs.1 lakh for an endowment in Pondicherry University in memory of the former Chief Minister, Perarignar Anna.

12.9.90

★ The Minister for Health, Dr. Ponmudi said that the Government had sanctioned the appointment of 150 additional Nurses throughout the State, of which atleast 25 would be appointed at the General Hospital. A long pending demand of the nurses to have the three shift system instead of the two shift system now in vogue would be introduced shortly.

★ The Government has issued orders for supply of additional one Kg. of sugar for the ensuing Deepavali festival to all card holders and to Sri Lankan refugees having identity cards. They can purchase the sugar from October 1 to 15. Card holders who were not able to draw this before this date may do so before October '31.

17.9.90

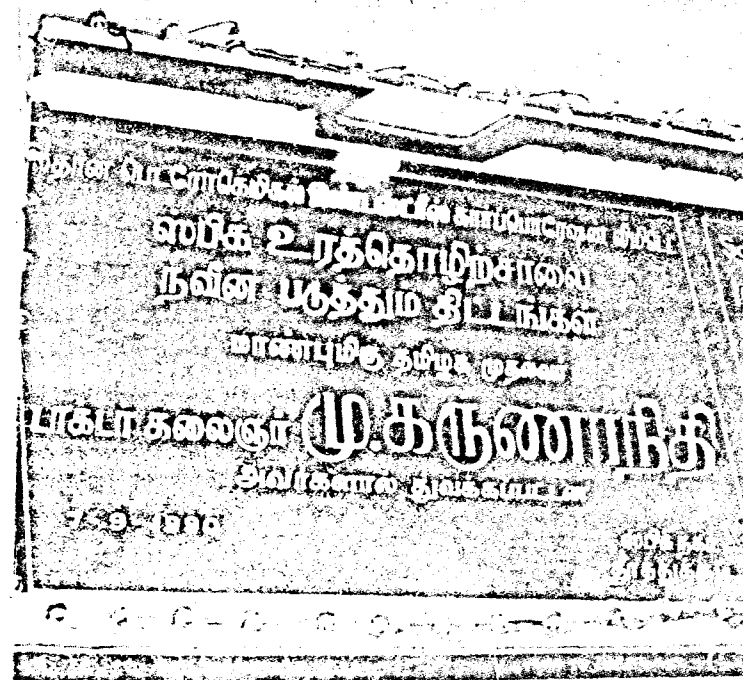
★ The Government has hiked the allotment for the Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Memorial Widow Remarriage Scheme this year to Rs.10 lakh (from Rs.9 lakh last year). In all, 200 widows will benefit under this scheme.

★ The Government issued orders increasing the paddy procurement price by Rs.20 per Quintal, effective from September 16.

18.9.90

★ The Chief Minister, inaugurated the 'Periyar Science and Technology Centre', set up by the Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres, an autonomous body established with State Government grant and said that separate financial allocation would be made for the development of science and technology centres in Tamil Nadu in the State's Eighth Plan.

20 TAMILARASU



19.9.90

★ The State Government issued orders for the payment of Rs.250/- from Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to each of the 3,086 employees of the Standard Motors Factory which remained closed for over an year.

20.9.90

★ The free bus pass scheme for

students studying in classes upto eighth standard has been liberalised to allow them free travel in town buses on any route plying from the house to school, rather than only on routes specified in the pass. The students can now use any transport corporation mofussil bus covering the distance from their house to the institution, except the buses of the Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation.

Mighty Minds of Old

ஒல்லும்வா யெல்லாம் வினைநன்றே
செல்லும்வாய் நோக்கிச் செயல்
—குறள் 673

When way is clear,
Prompt let your action be;
When not, watch till
Some open path you see.

—The Kural 673

MUVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR MEMORIAL MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

In order to improve the status of women in society, this scheme titled 'Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme' was introduced on 3.6.89. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs.5,000/- is given to girls from poor households who have passed 8th Standard and above, on the occasion of their marriage. The girls should have attained the age of 18 years at the time of marriage.

Number of girls benefited : 26,547
Expenditure : Rs.13.27 Crores

PEOPLE BENEFITTED

BY

SOCIAL WELFARE

SCHEMES

DR. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDY MEMORIAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME

This special scheme to help Pregnant and Lactating mothers below the poverty line was started on 3.6.89. Cash support of Rs.200 is given in lump sum (at the rate of Rs.50 per month for 4 months - 2 months prior to and after delivery) to compensate the income foregone during these months when the women find it very difficult to work.

No. of Beneficiaries so far : 2,87,625 women
Total Cost : Rs.5.75 Crores.

DR. DHARMAMBAL WIDOW REMARRIAGE SCHEME

Under this scheme, on the marriage of a widow a sum of Rs.5,000 is given in the form

of 6 years National Savings Certificates in the joint name of husband and wife.

Beneficiaries : 312 couples
Total cost : Rs.15.60 lakhs

ANJUGAM AMMAIYAR MEMORIAL INTERCASTE MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

Under this scheme, launched on 29.9.89, to encourage intercaste marriage, Rs.1,000/- is given to the couple towards marriage expenditure and Rs.4,000 is given in the form of 6 years National Savings Certificates in the joint name of husband and wife. Moreover, the District Collectors honour the couple by presenting a certificate.

Beneficiaries : 686 couples
Total cost : Rs. 39.95 lakhs.

MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE TO DAUGHTERS OF POOR WIDOWS

In consideration of the financial difficulty faced by poor Widows in getting their daughters married, financial assistance is given for the marriages of daughters of poor Widows under this scheme. In 1990-91 this assistance was enhanced from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000. Under this scheme 1,044 girls were benefitted at the rate of Rs.1,000 each in 1989-90. From April 1990 to August 1990, 507 girls at the rate of Rs.2,000, were given assistance.

Total number of girls thus benefited : 1551
Total Cost : 20.58 lakhs

DETAILS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HEART AND KIDNEY OPERATIONS FROM THE CHIEF MINISTER'S PUBLIC RELIEF FUND

Financial Assistance is given to poor people for heart and kidney operations from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Number of persons given assistance, for heart operations from 1989 to 31.8.90 : 117

Total expenditure: Rs.5,75,000

For Kidney operations from 1989 to 31.8.90

No. of Persons : 27
Total Expenditure : 1,29,500.

INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) obtained a Letter of Intent in 1982 for setting up a project to manufacture 50,000 MT per annum of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB). LAB is the basic raw material for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. This widely used product is manufactured by extracting paraffins in molecular sieve beds from kerosene. The LAB manufactured by the Company will have a lower molecular weight to benefit the end-users.

During October 1984, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to implement this project in the Joint Sector in association with M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC), a major manufacturer of fertilizers. M/s. UOP Inc. offering the technology for the project, M/s. Uhde

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

After project appraisal by the financial institutions in July 1985, with the approval of Government of India under the MRTP Act, the financial institutions sanctioned term loans of around Rs.95 crores for the project, including foreign exchange and the drawal of loan commenced in January 1986. The cost of the project on completion was Rs.181 crores.

The Public Issue of shares amounting to Rs.19 crores, the largest in 1986 was well received both in India and abroad, resulting in over subscription upto 25% of the Issue. The two promoters TIDCO and SPIC mobilised their equity contribution ahead of drawal of term loans which enabled substantial reduction in interest burden. The reputed Vendors with whom the Company had placed orders for various critical equipment ex-

inland surface water prescribed by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB). A Weather Monitoring Station has been set up and air pollution control equipment installed to the satisfaction of the TNPCB.

The concept of Quality Audit for the product and various raw materials has been introduced and a modern laboratory equipped with sophisticated analytical instruments is in operation.

THE PROMISE FULFILLED

The dedicated team with a professional and positive approach, completed the project implementation ahead of schedule and the plant operations were carried out with care to ensure safety and the outcome was the excellent quality of the end product marketed under the trade name "SUPERLAB". The plant operations

whole-hearted, emotional participation of the people should be there in abundance to complement the Governmental efforts and schemes to benefit the needy.

close look at the various cut-off marks for OC, BC, MBC, SC and ST candidates in the entrance examinations to professional courses would make it clear that the levels of performance of

of the society as well. The present measure of granting five marks to the First Generation graduates could, after all, be a stop-gap arrangement immediately aimed to reach those whose educational needs are greater among the "other backward". Therefore people who have already had the benefits of education (and even Governmental concessions) should not attempt to block the concessions by raising untenable arguments. It would look highly ironical, if those who claim "backward status" oppose giving concessions to the 'educationally backward amongst them.'

The modern notion of social equality, in the light of the teachings and Works of Periyar, Ambedkar and others, should consist of the undying spirit of uplifting the downtrodden; im-

Provisions of the constitution of India (Art 15 (3) and (4)) exhort the Government to actively assist in the "advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens." The Backward Classes Commission (1956) made a serious recommendation (Report Vol.I P.II) that "upto 70% of the seats ought to be reserved for the best among the backward classes. Therefore, there is constitutional justification and 'social justice' in the measures initiated by our Chief Minister.

students of various communities are increasing and the range of

The modern notion of social equality, in the light of the teachings and Works of Periyar, Ambedkar and others, should consist of the undying spirit of uplifting the downtrodden; improving the frustrated; raising the oppressed and advancing the "still" backward.

difference between them is coming narrower everytime. It would be to the credit of the public in general and the educated in particular, if they abstain from mindless opposition to such benevolent concessions aimed at enhancing the lives of the still downtrodden.

Adventitious aid to the underprivileged should flow further not only from the Government but from other well-placed sections

proving the frustrated; raising the oppressed and advancing the "still" backward. Then only people, whose lives, consciousness and attainments have been low either by tradition or by treatment, could be brought on par with those in the upper rungs of the societal ladder. All of us and especially the educated among us, have a special duty in this regard; 'carrying the candle lit' we have to "help light the unlit candles to cut darkness all around."

TAMIL NADU PETROPRODUCTS LTD. — Towards new heights

R. Nagarajan IAS,
Chairman, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd.

India Limited rendered detailed engineering services.

The company received good support from the Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu, financial institutions and banks, which enabled the implementation schedule to be taken up with confidence.

PROJECT TEAM

The project is managed by professionals drawn from various disciplines with relevant experience. Sufficient care was bestowed from the very beginning to ensure safety in plant operation and pollution control.

To augment the efforts of the core group, in select areas such as structural designs, safety and pollution control, regulations on explosives front, petrochemical process and insurance, the services of senior consultants were engaged.

tended maximum co-operation by ensuring timely delivery. Dedicated team work by the employees enabled successful commissioning of the plant ahead of schedule, during the last quarter of 1987. Besides, till date the Company has been consistently operating at well over 100% of the installed capacity.

SAFETY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

Utmost importance to safety and pollution control enabled the Company complete two years of accident-free days in the plant. Safety Councils in India and abroad conferred 'Safety Awards' in recognition and commendation of the services rendered in the cause of safety.

As per the recommendations of UOP, an effluent treatment system has been installed in the Acid Section and elaborate facilities established to limit liquid pollutants to the high standards of

were maintained at more than 100% capacity which is a rare phenomenon for a huge chemical plant of this size.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Our R&D unit is recognised by the Government of India, Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi to conduct in-house research and development activities.

Presently work is being carried out to update process technology and to improve the manufacturing process, to develop new products and also to develop import substitute products.

The proposed R&D complex will have the laboratory facilities for detergent formulations, catalyst development, petroleum specialities, industrial solvents, perfumery, cosmetics and toiletries, environmental pollution control as well as for pilot plants.



1300 - YEAR OLD DURGA IMAGE IS DISCOVERED

An outstanding and unique Durga image of early Pallava period has been discovered at Valaiyathur near Arni in North Arcot Ambedkar District by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology. On the basis of its

style, it could be dated to 6th-7th century A.D. i.e. about 1300 years old.

On an information given by Thiru Pichai of State Housing Board, Thiru Natana. Kasinathan, Director of Archaeology was able

to locate this massive statue while he was undertaking the monuments inspection tour in the above district along with Thiru Kalaivanan, Curator, and Thiru Arun Sthapathy of the Archaeology Department.

The Valaiyathur has a small temple lying on the north eastern outskirts of this village. The temple bears four inscriptions. Earliest of which belongs to Venrumankonda Sambuvaraya who ruled from 1322 A.D. to 1339 A.D. Of the other three one is written during the period Rajanarayanan, the second son of Venrumankonda Sambuvaraya, the others of Achutaraya of Vijayanagar dynasty. The mahamandapa of this temple is mentioned as Venrumankondan Tirumandapam which might have been named after Venrumankonda Sambuvaraya.

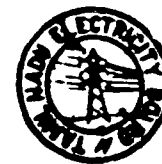
About 100 metres South of this temple a panel sculpture is standing just in front of a middle school.

Standing on the Mahisha's head i.e. in the form of a buffalo, Durga in Samabanga pose has four hands. The right upper hand seems to bear a dagger while the left appears to bear either a kamandalam or a conch. The right lower hand is holding a sword crossing the abdomen and the left lower hand is holding something which is not able to be identified. The face of the gigantic figure is enchanting being in round shape and the position of her breasts is found in unusual place. The garment on the waist which appears to have been recut in later period, is in the typical style of early Pallavas. The weapons found in the hands of this figure are quite unusual.

The horns of the buffalo stretching under her feet make one to imagine how huge the buffalo would be.

The full figure measures 57 inches in height and 29 inches in width.

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	Specn. 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.	M.T.P.P. Construction of two Nos. storage shed of size 32m x 12m at Central Stores M.T.P.P. Site at Chinnakkavoor.	Sec.2/ MTPP/2259 /90-91	Rs.100/- (Rupees one hundred only) within Tamil Nadu Rs.110/- outside Tamil Nadu	Rs.8,300/-	Upto 12.00 Noon on Wednesday 10.10.90.	Wednesday 10.10.90 at 3.30 P.M.	Rs.8,30,000/-

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 specn. 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 and 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 of Rs.20/- (Rupees twenty only) per set is to be paid.

6.0) Tender sets are available for sale from 20.9.90.

7.0) 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.

8.0) The sale of tender sets will be stopped at 5.00 P.M. on the previous day of tender opening.

Superintending Engineer
Civil.II/M.T.P.P.

DIPR/252/MS/90/MCS

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 8.10.1990 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.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem.

(These two vacancies are carried forward vacancies from the previous recruitment and this is the third 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.

NOTE: Preference will be given to 'Destitute Widows' who possess the prescribed qualifications and who secure atleast the minimum marks for selection.

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

Concessions in the matter of 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 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/2189/MS/90/ACCORD

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION GROUP I SERVICES - 1989-90 MAIN WRITTEN EXAMINATION

The Main Written Examination for the posts included in Group I Services will be held as specified below:

Day and Date	Time	Subject
Saturday 6.10.90	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Paper-I (English)
Sunday 7.10.90	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Paper-II General Knowledge (Part-I)
Monday 8.10.90	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Paper-III General Knowledge (Part-II)
Tuesday 9.10.90	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Paper-IV (Optional Subjects under Division-I)
Wednesday 10.10.90	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Paper-V (Optional subjects under Division-II)
Thursday 11.10.90	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Paper-VI (Optional subjects under Division-III)

The memo of admission (Hall ticket) intimating the place and time of Examination will be sent to the candidates individually 10 days before the date of Examination. The candidates who do not receive the memorandum of admission one week before the date of Examination should address the Secretary, TNPSC, Madras-2 along with a Passport size photograph identical to the one already sent with the application.

Dated:31.8.90

Sd./- Secretary

DIPR/2194/MS/90/ad.bureau/4006

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 8.10.1990 for appointment against 3 vacancies in the post of Junior Electrical Inspector in the Tamil Nadu Electrical Inspectorate Service to be made by direct recruitment.

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

(The rule of reservation of appointment does not apply to this recruitment): Out of three vacancies, one vacancy is reserved for women.

NOTE: If no qualified and suitable women candidate is available for selection, the vacancy will be filled by a male candidate.

AGE: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990. (Details of concessions are given below).

QUALIFICATION: A degree in Electrical Engineering.

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

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

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's Instructions, etc. to candidates". (The Concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1990 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 1.9.1990 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/2195/MS/90/MCS

TNPSC

Advertisement No.33/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 15.10.1990 for three appointments in the post of Assistant Inspector of Factories in the Tamil Nadu Factory Service to be made by direct recruitment.

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

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	- 1
Backward Classes	- 1
Open Competition	- 1

AGE: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990 (Details of concessions are given below)

QUALIFICATIONS: A degree in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering or Textile Technology.

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

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

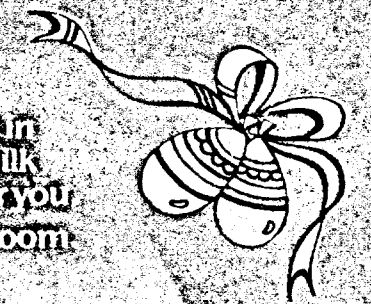
Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's 'Instructions, etc. to Candidates'. (The concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1990 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 1.9.1990 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/2273/MS/90/ACCORD

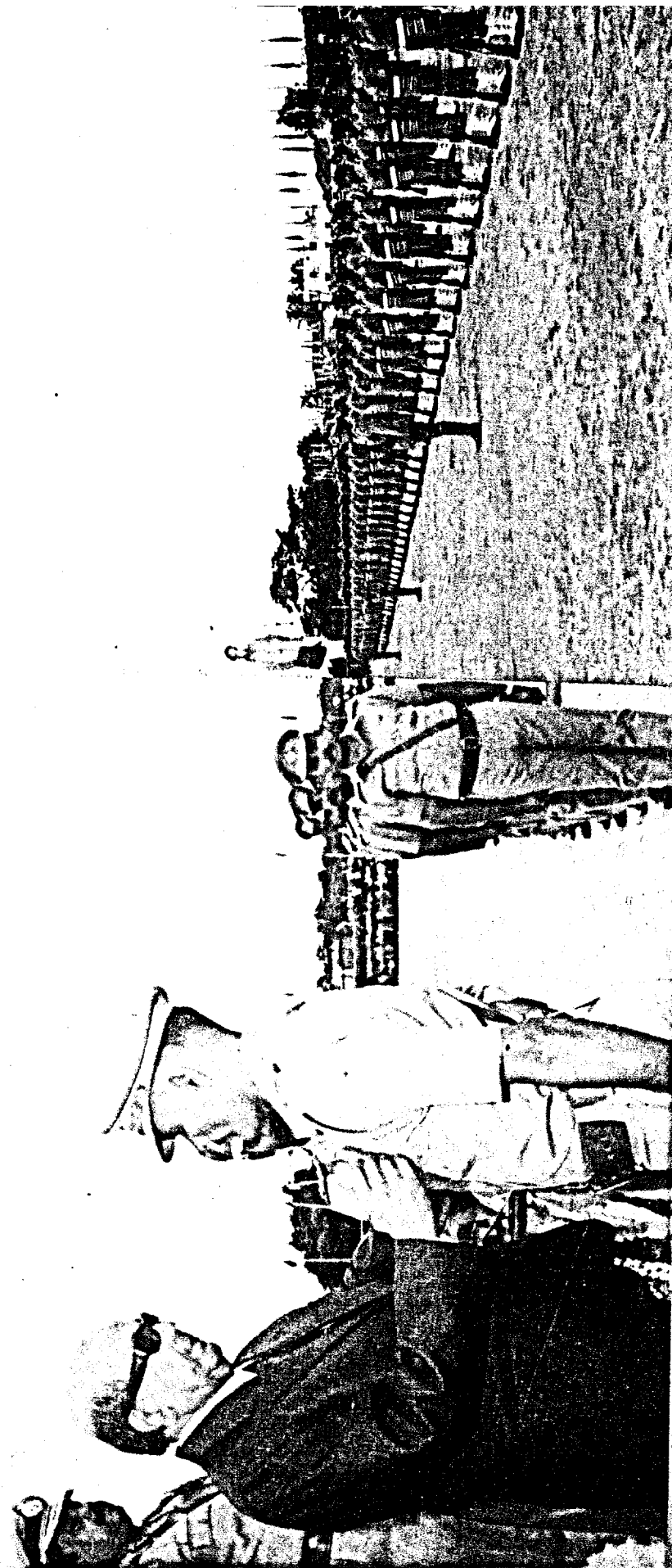
Exotic Designs for the New Year

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

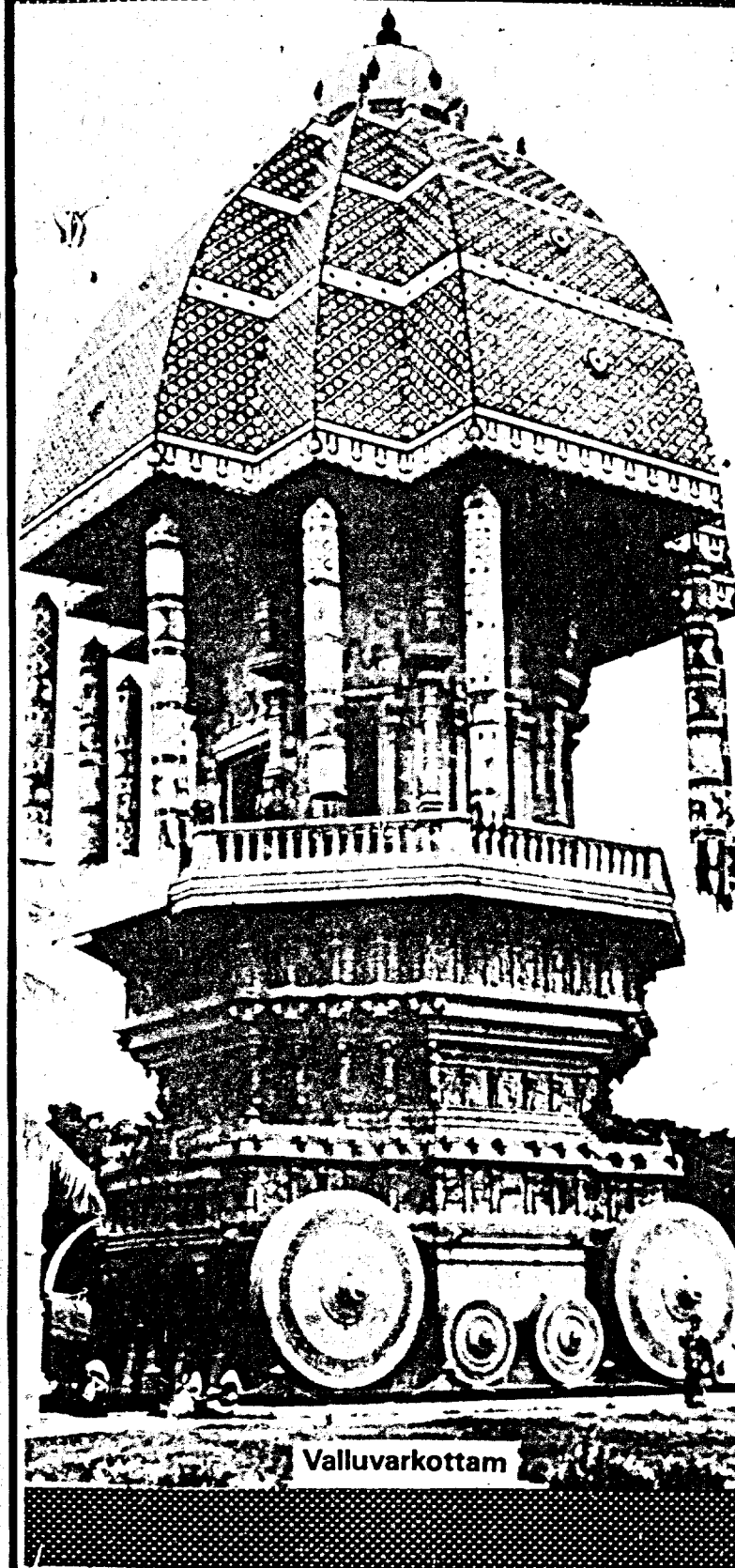


Co-optex Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient



On the eve of Perarignar Anna's birth-day, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medals to the personnel of the Police, Prison, Home Guard and Fire Service Departments for their outstanding services, at Dharmapuri on 25.9.90, after inspecting a guard of honour.



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

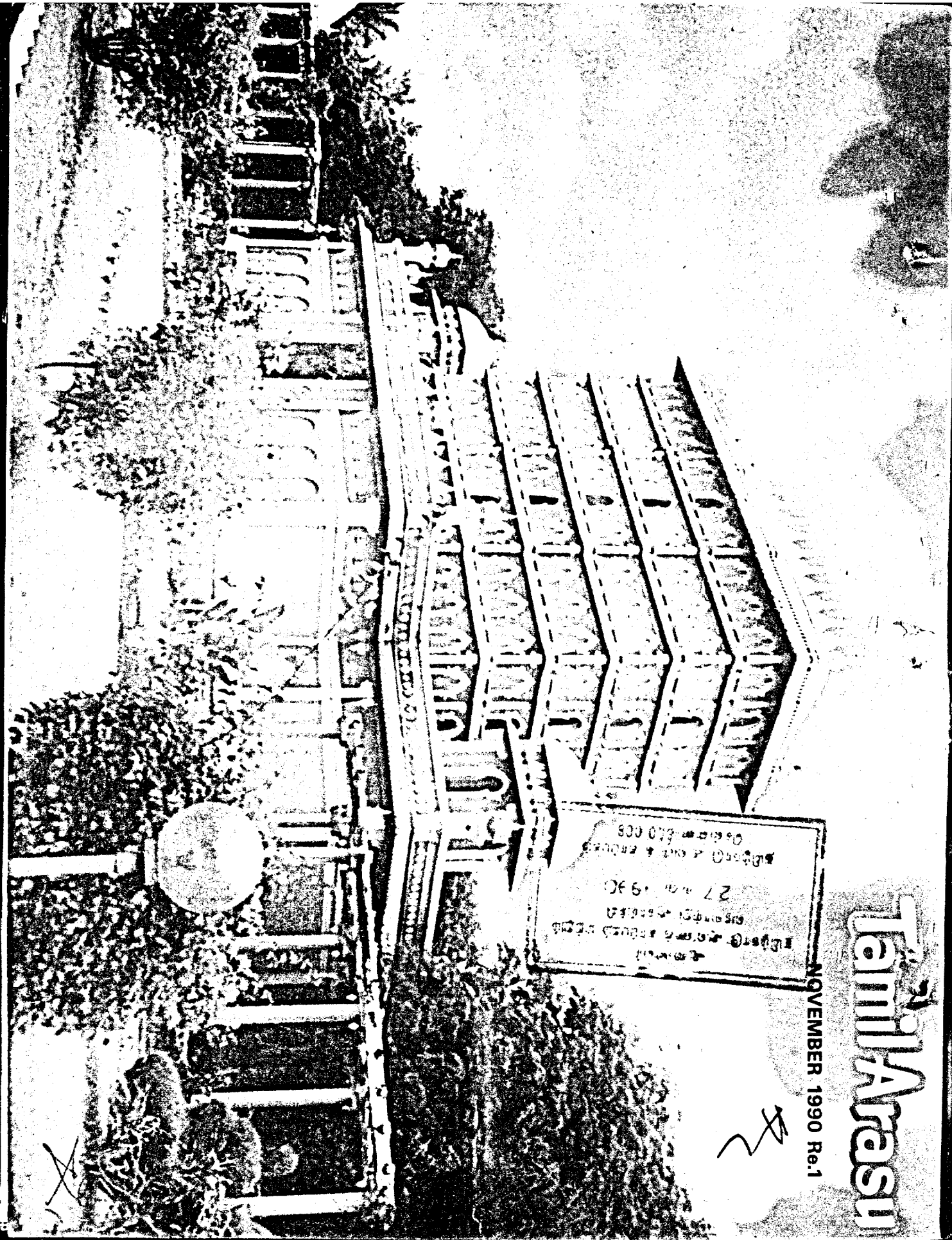
Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Iyppasi - Karthigai

NOVEMBER - 1990

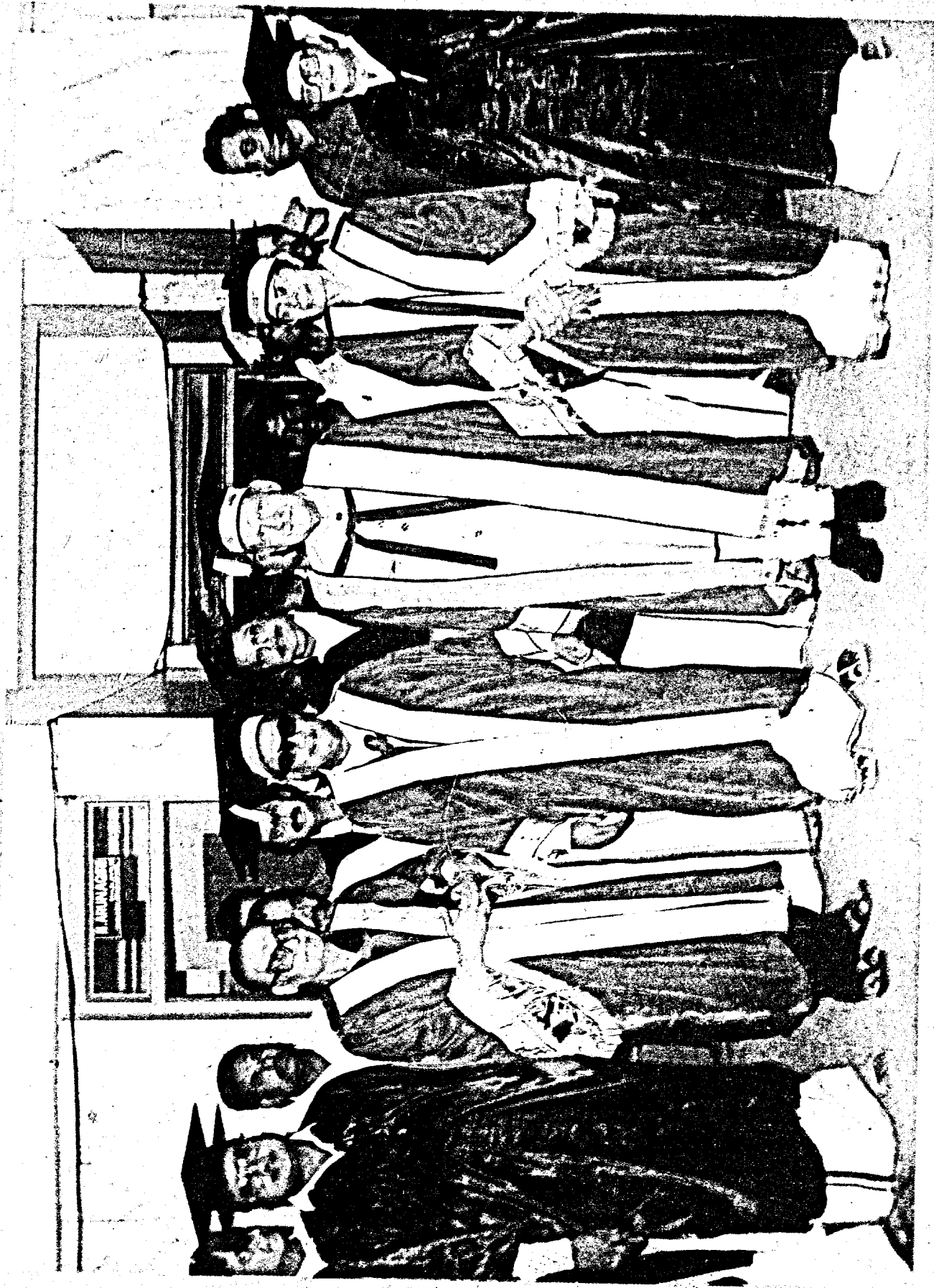
IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Announcements and Achievements.
- ★ Inter-State Council for
Centre-State Relations.
— Dr. M. Karunanidhi,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Dr. M.G.R. Medical University -
First Convocation.
— Address by the Chief Minister.
- ★ Citation
- ★ Social Welfare Department -
A Light House to the poor.
— Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan,
Minister for Social Welfare
- ★ Unemployment should receive
the highest attention.
Dr. M. Karunanidhi
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu.
- ★ Poompuhar Art Gallery.
- ★ A new Thrust in Tourism Front.
— Thiru K.P. Kandasamy,
Minister for H.R. & C.E. and Tourism
- ★ Madurai City and its historic importance.
- ★ Tourism in Tamil Nadu
- ★ Tamil Nadu Tourism - A package deal
for Tourists
- ★ Know your Kidneys



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

Tamil Arasu



ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

23.9.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu has fixed minimum wages for employees and workers in the foot wear industry. The Wages have come into force with effect from September 5. The workers have been divided into two categories... 'A' category and 'B' category. For Watchmen, Drivers, Cashiers, Accountants, Typists, Telephone Operators etc. the monthly minimum wages fixed range from Rs.900/- to Rs.1,200/- and they all come under category 'A'. For skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, Rs.900 per month has been fixed as basic pay. They all come under category 'B'.

25.9.90

A Rs.2.80 crore World Bank aided scheme to prevent further intrusion of sea water into the Minjur Fresh water aquifer has been sanctioned by the Tamil Nadu Government.

25.9.90

The Minister for Handlooms, Thiru S. Thangavelu announced that the Government had allotted Rs.5 crore for constructing houses for Handloom Weavers this year.

He also said that Rs.15,000 will be given as subsidy for constructing houses costing Rs.25,000 each. About three lakh weavers in the co-operative sector and about 1.27 lakh Weavers in the private sector will be benefitted from the above scheme.

29.9.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu reduced the price of rice in the Public Distribution system. From October 1, the price of super fine rice will be Rs.3.25 a kg. as against Rs.3.50 and that of fine rice will be Rs.2.75 instead of Rs.3.

★ The Government has announced that the Selection Grade and Special Grade will be given to Headmasters of Primary Schools considering their service as Secondary Grade Teachers or Headmasters prior to June 1988. This will involve an annual additional expenditure of Rs.8 crores to the Government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted Rs.20 crores as further instalments for implementing schemes under the Jawahar Rozgar-Yojana (JRY) for this year.

★ The Minister for Rural Development Thiru Ko.Si. Mani said that under the JRY this year, the Government had already provided Rs.34.45 crore. He further said that Thanjavur District alone will get Rs.2.74 crore as its share of allotment. He also added that this district has already been allotted Rs.3.63 crore under this scheme this year.

13.10.90

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced increased Dearness allowance to employees of the Tamil Nadu Government with retrospective effect from July 1, and the revised DA would be at the same rates as announced by the Central Government. The new DA rates will be 43 percent of pay up to Rs.3,500 and 32 percent above Rs.3,500 subject to a minimum of 1,505 a month. More than 8 lakh employees will benefit from the revision which would give them a minimum increase of Rs.38 a month and a maximum of Rs.228/-.

★ Two lakh pensioners would also benefit from the DA increase. In their case the minimum raise would be Rs.19 a month and the maximum Rs.117/-. This would cost the Government Rs.9 crores a year and Rs.7.33 crores during the current year.

20.10.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu has a proposal to set up a centre for entrepreneurial development with the financial assistance from the Centre. Thiru R. Poornalingam, I.A.S., Industries Secretary referred this in a seminar on 'Identifying Potential Entrepreneurs' at Guindy Engineering College, Madras.

26-10-90

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi opened 234 quarters for Armed Reserve Personnel and the Yatri Nivas of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs) at Kancheepuram. He also inaugurated the work on the Rs.12 crore augmented drinking water supply project.

On Welfare programmes he said that till now 30,000 girls who had studied upto eighth standard were benefitted by the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Scheme. In Chengai-Anna District alone nearly 24,800 persons had been issued house site pattas during the year. He also said that this Government was the first to have instituted a Police Commission.

27-10-90

The Chief Minister announced that the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to supply free electricity to all agricultural pumpsets irrespective of horse power. Till now, one lakh small farmers were enjoying free supply of electricity and the decision to extend it to all pumpsets would benefit another 11.5 lakh farmers. As a result the additional annual loss to the Government would be Rs.30 crores.

★ The Chief Minister announced an allocation of Rs.1 crore for relief operations in Nilgiris District affected by heavy rain on October 25.



INTER-STATE COUNCIL FOR CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Honourable Prime Minister,
Honourable Chief Ministers,
Honourable Union Ministers and
Friends,

At the outset, I would like to express our deep appreciation to the Central Government and, in particular, to the Prime Minister for their decision to establish the Inter-State Council. Although more than 40 years have elapsed since the Constitution was adopted, it is only now that Article 263 which provides for the Inter-State Council is being implemented in fulfilment of the electoral promise of the National Front. This is, therefore, a historic occasion.

This council has to be viewed as the highest forum for discussing and deciding upon all major issues concerning Centre-State relations. It is, therefore, appropriate that at our first meeting itself we should

share our thoughts for the restructuring of Centre-State relations.

In 1969, when our party was in office in Tamil Nadu, we had set up a high-level Committee on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of former State Chief Justice P.V. Rajamannar with

Committee submitted its report in 1971. Their main recommendations were embodied in a resolution on "State Autonomy" passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on April 16, 1974. Based on this resolution, our Government had submitted their suggestions on all aspects of Centre-State relations to

This council has to be viewed as the highest forum for discussing and deciding upon all major issues concerning Centre-State relations. It is, therefore, appropriate that at our first meeting itself we should share our thoughts for the restructuring of Centre-State relations.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar and Thiru P. Chandra Reddy as Members. This was the first time when Centre-State relations were comprehensively reviewed. The

the Commission on Centre-State Relations. We have also subsequently sent our reactions to the Commission's report. I would request that the recommendations of

the Rajamannar Committee and our detailed reactions to the report of the Commission may be given the fullest consideration.

In general, we feel that the Commission on Centre-State Relations has not gone as far as we would have wished in its recommendations to reform Centre-State relations. However, they have made a number of useful recommendations which can provide the starting point for a comprehensive review of Centre-State relations. In as much as the recommendations of the Commission are themselves moderate and conservative, there should be no question of diluting any of them. On the other hand, in our discussions we should try to improve upon them to secure greater autonomy to the States.

I shall now proceed to give our views on some of the major issues on Centre-State legislative relations. "Education including technical education, medical education and Universities" and the subject of "forests" were originally in the State List, but were put into the Concurrent List in the 42nd Amendment during the Emergency. We would urge that these subjects should be transferred back to the State List. Secondly, we feel that residuary legislative powers should be with the States. The Commission on Centre-State Relations has recommended that residuary powers other than those relating to taxation matters should be placed in the Concurrent List. In the minimum, at least this recommendation should be implemented without delay. Thirdly, as recommended by the Commission, whenever the Union Government proposes to legislate on a subject in the Concurrent List it should do so only after consultation with the State Government and also with the Inter-State Council. Further, in all concurrent spheres there should be co-ordination of policy and action and mutual consultation between the Centre and the States.

On administrative relations, we strongly feel that there is no need for Articles 256, 257 and 365 which give sweeping powers to the Centre to issue directions to the States and to use such powers to invoke the emergency provisions of the Constitution. These Articles should be repealed.

Fourthly, definite time limits should be prescribed for giving assent to Bills passed by the State Legislature both at the level of the Governor and at the level of the President. In matters falling within the State List, Governors should have no discretion to refer the legislation to the President or return it to the legislature.

On administrative relations, we strongly feel that there is no need for Articles 256, 257 and 365 which give sweeping powers to the Centre to issue directions to the States and to use such powers to invoke the emergency provisions of the Constitution. These Articles should be repealed.

The Commission on Centre-State Relations has pointed out the Article 356, which provides for the imposition of President's rule in States, has been misused on numerous occasions. Our view is the same as the recommendation on this subject in the Rajamannar Committee Report which is as follows. I quote:

"Articles 356 and 357 may be totally omitted.

In the alternative, sufficient safeguard should be provided in the Constitution itself to secure the interests of the States against the arbitrary and unilateral action of the ruling party in the Centre.

If the provisions are to remain—

(1) The only contingency which may justify the imposition of President's rule under Article 356 is the

complete breakdown of law and order in a State, where the State Government itself is unable or unwilling to maintain the safety and security of the people and property in the State;

(2) the words "or otherwise" occurring in clause (1) of Article 356 should be omitted; and

(3) a proviso should be added to Article 356(1) requiring the President before issuing the Proclamation to refer the report of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference" Unquote.

In addition, we would also suggest that the material based on which the Centre proposes to invoke Article 356 should also be discussed in Parliament before the Proclamation is issued.

The role of Governors has become a controversial issue because this institution has been widely abused in the past. We are not convinced that the office of Governor should continue at all. However, if it is to be continued, the exercise of the powers of Governors should be suitably disciplined so that Governors are not used to promote the political interests of the ruling party in the Centre. The Commission on Centre-State Relations has recommended that Article 155 should be amended to require mandatory consultation with the Chief Minister before the appointment is made. We would go further and suggest that the concurrence of the Chief Minister should be obtained prior to the appointment. On various matters in which the discretion of the Governor is involved, formal guidelines should be issued in consultation with the Inter-State Council. These include selection of Chief Ministers, summoning, prorogation or dissolution of legislatures, assent to Bills, and recommendations for

the introduction of President's rule. In all cases, the majority of a party that is being called to office should be tested only in the Legislature and not in Raj Bhavans.

We attach very high importance to the question of language. As I had pointed out at the recent meeting of the National Integration Council, our Government would suggest that all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should be declared as official languages of the Union. English should also continue as an official language. Statutory status should thus be provided to the following assurance given in the Lok Sabha by Pandit Nehru on August 7th 1959:

"I suggest two things. Firstly, as I have said, there must be no imposition. Secondly, for an indefinite period—I do not know how long—I would have English as an associate, additional language which can be used for official purpose. I would have it so, not mainly because of the existing facilities, but because I do not wish the people of the non-Hindi areas to feel that certain advantages are denied to them, being forced to correspond in the Hindi language. They can correspond in the Hindi language. They can correspond in English. I would have English as an alternate language as long as the people require it, and I would leave the decision not to the Hindi-knowing people but to the non-Hindi-knowing people".

On Centre-State financial relations we have made our views

I shall now turn to the functions of the Inter-State Council itself. It is important that the Council should not be treated merely as a forum for consultations with Chief Ministers on adhoc topics. It should be seen as the highest forum for continuous and purposeful co-ordination and consultation between the Centre and the States.

We attach very high importance to the question of language. As I had pointed out at the recent meeting of the National Integration Council, our Government would suggest that all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should be declared as official languages of the Union. English should also continue as an official language.

known before successive Finance Commissions. The Approach Paper to the Eighth Plan, which was recently approved by the National Development Council, has cast heavy responsibilities on the States in regard to employment creation, rural development, and the satisfaction of basic needs such as education, health, nutrition, water-supply, and sanitation. These responsibilities cannot be discharged unless the States are provided with sufficient resources. In this connection, it is a matter of great disappointment that the Ninth Finance Commission has actually reduced the share in Union Excise duties available to all States from 40 per cent to 37.5 per cent. In fact, the share from 40 per cent itself is inadequate and it has not been increased for eleven years between 1979-80 and 1989-90. It is a matter of serious concern that this should have been further reduced. We would, therefore, suggest that the Inter-State Council may recommend that the overall share to States in basic duties of Union Excise may be increased at least to 50 per cent during 1990 to 1995, and within that, 42.5 per cent may be

made available to all States and the balance 7.5 per cent may be earmarked to deficit States. Another matter of immediate concern is the introduction of the consignment tax on which there is already a consensus of Chief Ministers. We would suggest that the Corporation Tax should be added to the divisible pool. This has also been recommended by the Commission on Centre-State Relations.

I shall now turn to the functions of the Inter-State Council itself. It is important that the Council should not be treated merely as a forum for consultations with Chief Ministers on adhoc topics. It should be seen as the highest forum for continuous and purposeful co-ordination and consultation between the Centre and the States. Paragraph 5 (a) of the Government of India's Notification, dated 28th May 1990, constituting the Inter-State Council states that the "Council shall adopt guidelines for identifying and selecting issues to be brought up before it". In this connection, we have formulated detailed suggestions listing out matters which should be brought up before the Council for information, discussion, review and consultation. I had earlier sent these suggestions to the Prime Minister and they form an Annexure to my speech. I would request the Council to give its careful and detailed consideration to the suggestions we have made.

(Excerpts from the Chief Minister's speech at the Inter-State Council meeting held in New Delhi on 10th November 1990)



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DIPR/2459/MS/90/ARIES

Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY — FIRST CONVOCATION

Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala,
His Excellency the Governor of
Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of this
University,
Thiru Ponmudi, Hon'ble Minister
for Public Health, and Pro-
Chancellor of this University,
Dr. Lalitha Kameswaran, the Vice
Chancellor of this University,
Respected Members of the Gover-
ning Council,
Teachers, Friends from the medical
profession,
Dear Students and my most beloved
Brethren!

It gives me great pleasure to ad-
dress this First Convocation and
participate in this function of this
University - named after my dear
friend of forty years standing;
which was inaugurated by the
President of India last year.

When I was invited to participate
in this function, I was unaware that
our Chancellor, His Excellency the
Governor of Tamil Nadu; Vice
Chancellor and Members of the
Governing Council had decided to
honour me with a degree! Not wan-
ting to refuse, after they had taken
such a decision, I now feel honoured
and gratefully accept this Degree
from the University, named after my
friend.

Thiruvalluvar, even 2,000 years
ago, devoted a whole section in the
Kural to "Medicine", stating:

*"Disease, its cause, what may abate
the ill;
Let leech examine these; then use
his skill"*

(948 - Trans. Pope)

and

ADDRESS

By

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

*"No need of medicine to heal your
body's pain
If what you ate before digested
well, you eat again."*

(942 - Trans. Pope)

Thousands of years ago, an-
cient day scholars like Agathiar,
Thirumoolar, Theaiyar and
Pulipuni Bhogar had given this
world invaluable truths in the
form of traditional Indian
Medicine and many other
cures, which are now being
neglected.

and further:

*"For patient, leech, and remedies,
and him who waits by patient's side,
The art of medicine must fourfold
code of laws provide."*

(950 - Trans. Pope)

The sick, the healer, the suitable
medicine and he who tends are the
fourfold constituents of Medical
Science, today.

Thousands of years ago, ancient
day scholars like Agathiar,
Thirumoolar, Theraiyar and
Pulipuni Bhogar had given this
world invaluable truths in the form
of traditional Indian Medicine and
many other cures, which are now
being neglected.

In this age of great Scientific
research and Discoveries, there still
exists a bridge between Indian
Medicine and Modern Medicine. For
instance, - to cure Jaundice, in those
days, the juice of the herb
"Keezhanelli" was extracted and
given. Today the same juice is scien-



tifically extracted, refined, concen-
trated and given in the form of
capsules.

We must not forget that the loy-
ty and imposing towers of modern
Medicine stand firmly on strong
foundations laid by ancient schools
of Indian Medicine!

It is 185 years since medical educa-
tion was started in Tamil Nadu. The
Madras Medical College was
started in 1835, followed by Stanley
Medical College in 1938. The
growth of medical education in
foreign countries, discoveries and
advancement in science and
technology have all helped in con-

tinuously widening the scope of medical education in our own country.

Today, the Government of Tamil Nadu runs ten Medical Colleges, one Dental College and two Institutes of Rehabilitation Medicine. It is not enough. If we have qualified and efficient doctors and sufficient number of hospitals - they must be humane, they must act with consideration and commit themselves to cure the sick and save precious lives!

In the last one and a half years, we have had to face several impossible and major demands, for which, sometimes no solutions could be found. Since I have also suffered the same constraints and physical limitations faced by the ordinary man, I feel deeply committed to ensure that the ailing poor shall not feel the inadequacy of medical treatment. In this State, no patient, however poor, should feel the lack of modern medical facilities. For this, we should ensure that proper training is imparted to doctors, technical and medical assistants and para medical staff.

For the past 30 years, members of the Medical profession have been debating on the pros and cons of creating a University of Public Health. This debate was in existence even during the days of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. In Universities where agriculture was a part of the regular curriculum, once it was permitted to develop as a specialisation, it resulted in the blooming of several agricultural Universities. This development was the root cause for the "Green Revolution" and the "White Revolution". Education, today, has grown, expanded and spread to embrace many branches. It is the responsibility of the policy-makers to ensure that the standards and development of these departments do not diminish. This State concentrated next on the setting up of Engineering Universities. This helped in the growth of Engineering departments, increas-

ed opportunities for Research and induced engineering graduates to strive for excellence in the field of engineering, thereby fulfilling their dreams.

The creation of Medical Universities will help in raising the standard of Medical Education, Medical Practice and Public Health.

We are all aware that there exists in matters of policy and education, considerable differences between medical Universities and other Universities. But only a few are aware of the differences that exist in Administrative procedures. Whatever may be the obstacles, there is no second thought on the importance of raising the standard

For a number of years, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been following a policy of specified seat reservation for backward classes and the down-trodden. This has not resulted in diluting the standard of medical service. There has been no complaint that our doctors are less qualified or skilled. In fact they are in great demand in advanced countries, affluent Gulf countries and other developing countries.

of education and practice for medical students in our State.

We are in an age where specialisation is the order of the day - in all the fields. We have to keep pace with the latest developments in every field of medicine, which is inevitable.

We are all aware that medical graduates and post graduates from Tamil Nadu have the capacity and excellence to be reckoned on par with their brilliant counterparts in the medical field the world over!

For a number of years, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been following a policy of specified seat reservation for backward classes and the down-trodden. This has not resulted in diluting the standard of medical service. There has been no complaint that our doctors are less qualified or skilled. In fact they are in great demand in

advanced countries, affluent Gulf countries and other developing countries.

However there is a widespread feeling that we have not been able to match the developed nations in scientific and technological research. This is mainly due to financial constraints, lack of full-time research, training and basic facilities. The State Government, for its part is trying its best to bridge the gap by setting up new libraries and updating research facilities. The Government of Tamil Nadu has come forward to grant substantial financial aid to "TAMARAI" - a Post Graduate Medical Research Institute, set up last year.

The faculties of Engineering, Law Science, Arts and Languages come under the purview of the Ministry of Education, of Central and State Governments. These receive a reasonable grant from the University Grants Commission, which functions as an autonomous body under the Central Government's Ministry of Education. But the Medical Education Department comes under the Ministry of Health. The Central Government gives full aid for Central Government institutions like All India Medical Science Institute, but these fulfill the needs of only a small minority. Most Medical Colleges in our country are being run by the State Governments, with full financial aid. At present, there is no body, equivalent to the University Grants Commission under the Ministry of Health.

Though the idea of starting a

Medical University was there even when Dr. A.L. Mudaliar was the Vice Chancellor of the Madras University, it could not become a reality due to lack of Central Government Grants. Dr. A.L. Mudaliar created the Arts and Science Complex at Chepauk, Engineering and Science Complex at Guindy and Medical Science Complex at Taramani. The Engineering Complex later developed into an Engineering University. This has very good scope for rapid growth through equal financing by the State Government and University Grants Commission.

Now a separate Medical University has been created.

To develop the University and its

You, who are going to receive the Post-Graduation Certificate from the hallowed hands of the Chancellor of this University, must strive towards professional honesty, commitment to the profession and instil an abiding interest in acquiring higher medical knowledge in life. He who approaches the Doctor with an ailment, must receive first a smiling countenance, this will be the first step in curing his ailment. The Doctor's confident encouragement further strengthens him. However brilliant a Doctor may be, if his manner is irritable and abrupt, if he is only interested in making money, if he cannot even spare a smile, then the fate of the poor patient is a foregone conclusion! I beseech the Doctors here to accept this truth and serve the people.

Complex the State Government has to secure the necessary finance. I am convinced that this University is truly committed to Medical Research and discovery of new cures for diseases. There are many more Departments where research is needed for improving public health. To help our interest in the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in Tamil Nadu, the Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences must do the needful. As there is a gap between the demand and supply of qualified medical assistants it is vital to upgrade necessary graduation and post-graduation facilities for this section. To improve the health of our people, further research in the fields of general Medicine and Epidemiology must be undertaken. Attention must also be given to the

age old schools of Indian Medicine like Siddha Medical cure, which has been in practice, in our State for many years. We must adapt such knowledge to suit modern science. For undertaking such Research work, huge financial resources would be needed. The Government plans to use this University to achieve such goals. This Government will do its utmost to help this University implement the policy on Medical Research.

Often, we have been accused of only following western methods of prescribed treatment and cure, and not giving enough attention to the needs of the ailing rural folk. I hope this University will strive to create a closer relationship between the Indian rural folk and Medical Prac-

tioners and better co-ordination between the various Medical Organisations and activities of the Medical Profession.

Most Post-Graduates among you are in Government service. Some are practising privately. Wherever you may be posted, your primary objective must be to serve. Modern living has created a "Money and Status" based culture. I believe that it is illogical to expect the Medical profession alone to be radically different! Still, I also believe that earning money will not stand in the way of earning fame and name through dedicated public service! The desire to increase one's knowledge, commitment to serve, to achieve fame through achieving one's goal, the desire to become affluent, are all interlinked and in-

terwoven!

Through service and integrity in work, it is well within your scope to earn a good name, secure a growing clientele and thereby establish a comfortable standard of living.

You, who are going to receive the Post-Graduation Certificate from the hallowed hands of the Chancellor of this University, must strive towards professional honesty, commitment to the profession and instil an abiding interest in acquiring higher medical knowledge in life. He who approaches the Doctor with an ailment, must receive first a smiling countenance, this will be the first step in curing his ailment. The Doctor's confident encouragement further strengthens him. However brilliant a Doctor may be, if his manner is irritable and abrupt, if he is only interested in making money, if he cannot even spare a smile, then the fate of the poor patient is a foregone conclusion! I beseech the Doctors here to accept this truth and serve the people.

This University must provide all facilities for Medical Practitioners to continue their pursuit of medical knowledge. The Government is willing to extend full support for all such efforts.

Those of you, after Post-Graduation in the fields of Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy must strive for multi specialisation to serve the people. I wish you all the very best in your future. I hope, through your hard work, and through proper and timely utilisation of opportunities, you will fulfil the cherished hopes, expectations and dreams of your country, your university, your college and your families! May you succeed in all respects - in all your honest endeavours!

(Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, first convocation address delivered by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi in Madras on 14th October 1990)



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 turfing plantation in CW. system areas of Stage II in between cooling towers 3 & 4 including maintenance for 3 months.	Specn. No. 2268 90-91.	In Tamil Nadu Rs.100 Outside Tamil Nadu only Rs.110.	Rs.6,400	On 23.11.90 12 Noon	On 23.11.90 at 3.30 P.M.	Rs.6,40,000
2.	Paving in the coal handling area around the secondary crusher house and North side of primary crusher house at MTPP site.	Specn.No. 2269 90-91.	In Tamil Nadu Rs.100. Outside Tamil Nadu only Rs.110.	Rs.4,300.	On 30.11.90 12 Noon	On 30.11.90 at 3.30 P.M.	Rs.4,25,000

(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 Elec. System Complex, Mettur Dam - 636 401 after noting the respective Specn. 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 of 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.

DIPR/300&lm/90/MCS

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER/MTPP/C II.

CITATION

Conferment of Doctor of Science (Honoris causa) on Dr. KALAINAR M. KARUNANIDHI Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on the occasion of THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY held on 14th October 1990.

Mr. Chancellor,

I deem it an honour and a privilege to present to you, on this memorable occasion, today.

Presented by

Prof. Dr. LALITHA KAMESWARAN
Vice-Chancellor



Dr. Kalaingar Muthuval Karunanidhi Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Orator, Writer, Dramatist, Statesman and able Chief Minister, who stands like a Colossus, in championing the cause of the poor and the down-trodden, for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa).

No doubt Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has been viewed from different angles primarily as a writer, as a poet, playwright, editor, novelist and secondarily as an eminent politician and able administrator. But the medical profession would be failing in its

duty if it does not acknowledge his contribution to the upliftment of the general standards of Public Health and Medicare in Tamil Nadu and to the improvement of medical education and training.

In all his writings his theme has been life and not merely art for arts' sake. All his prodigious outpourings in literature have a direct bearing on the reconstruction of the Tamil society striving to shake the Tamil people out of their dogmas and superstitions.

True to his writings all his contributions towards social order and reforms have been innovative to

solve the vital problems of adequate food supply and shelter to the slum dwellers and rural poor and safe drinking water supply, all of which have contributed directly to the improvement of Public Health Standards in general.

The specific measures which he introduced like the establishment of institutions for rehabilitation of beggars and destitutes handicapped by leprosy and the free eye camps started from 3rd June 1972 to eradicate blindness from the community speak volumes for his concern for the afflicted.

The Institute for Speech and Hearing at General Hospital, Madras

aimed at rehabilitating deaf and dumb children was established out of the contributions collected for Chief Minister's Birthday Fund. More than 2½ crore of rupees has been granted from the Chief Minister's fund for improving the curative services in Govt. General Hospital and for purchasing sophisticated quipment in the fields of Cardiology, Nephrology and Urology.

Even during his first tenure of office from 10th February 1969 to 31st January 1976 he introduced the scheme for free distribution of hearing aids, spectacles, wheel chairs and other aids for the handicapped throughout the State. These massive projects mobilised qualified specialists in Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology and Orthopedics to serve the rural and semi-urban poor and took relief to their door-steps.

Donations to the poor for meeting the expenses for major surgical procedures on the heart and for kidney transplants have been offered to all deserving applicants from out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The present drive in the field of medicare aims to declare all the districts in Tamil Nadu as "Cataract-free" and Dr. Siotsberg, a West German Eys Specialist who visited Madras said that Tamil Nadu's massive efforts to restore eye-sight to the poor are unparalleled in the world. Highly sensitive as he is to the plight of the downtrodden, he responded immediately without any second thoughts, to the request made by a Social Service Organisation in Bombay to rescue the prostitutes from Tamil Nadu who were virtually captives in several brothels in Bombay. He instructed that they be subjected to a thorough health checkup - It was found that several of them were suffering from several diseases including AIDS. Undaunted he has accepted the challenge to treat them for all the curable conditions. As per his instructions even those with incurable diseases as on date are be-

ing counselled and rehabilitated. This has cost some unexpected extra expenditure to the exchequer. The medical profession appreciates the noble sentiments and the compassion that has motivated our Hon'ble Chief Minister in taking up this challenge through the Medical and Social Welfare Departments. The Government have now created "AIDS" surveillance centres in Tamil Nadu to prevent the spread of this scourge and to ensure health for all as envisaged in the Alma Ata declaration.

Another specific measure to ensure 100% protection of the children of this State from Polio and Measles has also been taken up. Poor Expectant mothers are given Rs.200/- as financial support for supplementing their nutritional or health needs. For School children eggs have been added to their free nutritional meal. In the case of vegetarians, protein rich food is provided instead of eggs.

With a massive mandate from the electrorate he assumed charge as Chief Minister in 1989 and one of the first steps which he took was to fulfill the long term aspirations of the medical profession in this part of the country to establish a Post-graduate Medical Institute in Tamil Nadu by creating "Tamarai" as an autonomous Institute.

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 has been ordered by Dr. Kalaingar.

The first graduate from the family of Most Backward Communities and Denotified Communities will be given free education for the professional course, if the annual income of the parents is Rs.12,000 and less. The Professional course is made free for SC and ST. candidates if the annual income of their parents is Rs.15,000 and less. The society is greatly indebted to Dr. Kalaingar for all these concessions for uplifting all sections of the society.

Even though the Medical University Act was passed in 1987 and the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University started functioning in 1988 the official inauguration could take place only due to the generous gesture of Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi after he took charge as Chief Minister of this State.

Now under his direct intervention a Government Order has been issued by the Tamil Nadu Government allotting land for developing the Medical University Campus at Tambaram.

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University deems it an honour to confer on Dr. Kalaingar Muthuvel Karunanidhi, the Degree of Doctor of Sciences (honoris causa). Mr. Chancellor, I have great pleasure in presenting to you Dr. Kalaingar Muthuvel Karunanidhi for the confetment of Degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa).

In the year 1989, 13,37,232 foreign Tourists visited India. Tamil Nadu received 3,76,387 foreign Tourists. The domestic Tourist arrival in Tamil Nadu was 73,91,445.

A sum of Rs.65 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of the Rubble Mound Sea wall at the Poompuhar Tourism Complex for a length of 900 metres to prevent sea erosion.



SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT — A LIGHT HOUSE TO THE POOR

— Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan
Minister for Social Welfare

A Meaning of Freedom is that the educated, illiterates, toilers in the field, female workers, gold smiths, small scale entrepreneurs, house hold ladies, students, have to lead a calm and peaceful life.

The above lines are the part of the poem written by Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and a great Tamil Scholar Doctor Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi. He means that the very meaning of the freedom is that the women and the students who are the vulnerable section of the Society have to lead calm and peaceful life. Bearing

this very high object in his valuable thoughts he is chalking out a number of plans for the upliftment of this weaker section. The Department of Social Welfare is taking much pains in implementing the Women and Child Welfare Programmes.

The widows, the deserted wives, and the poor women and the orphan children, children with single parent who forms part of the vulnerable section of the Society, are provided with food, shelter, clothing, and education. A number of welfare schemes are chalked out for their upliftment

and implemented through Department of Social Welfare.

Those who are in darkness of their life can be brought into light with the help of the Social Welfare Schemes. I am bound to explain the following Social Welfare Schemes in a nut shell.

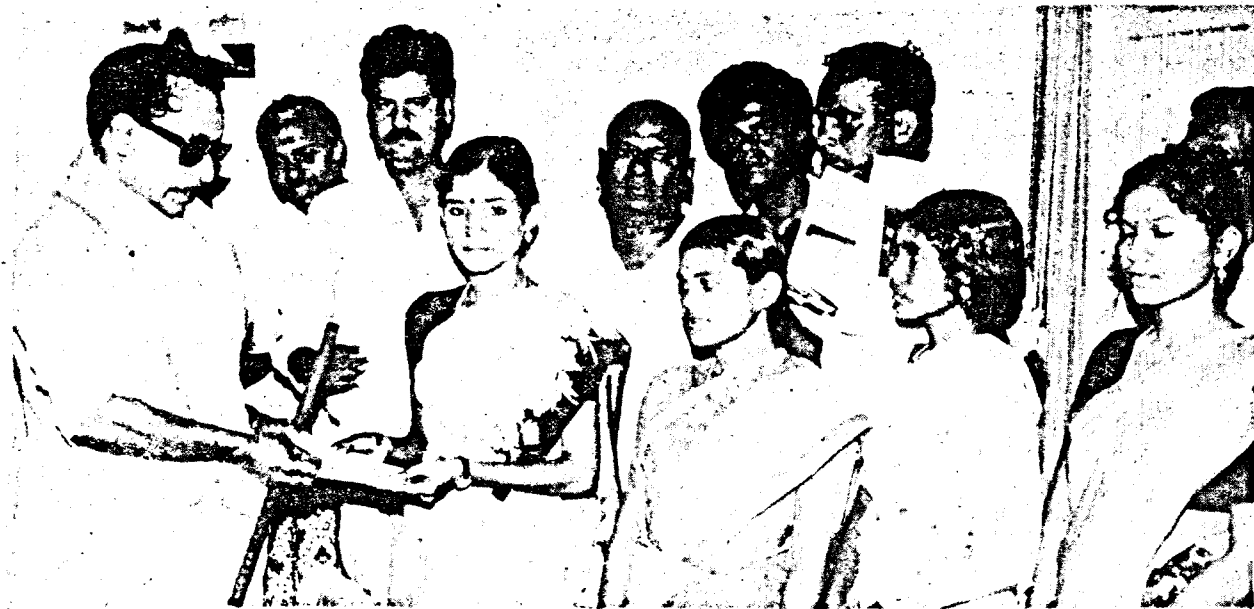
MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

1. MOOVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR NINAIYU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This marriage assistance scheme has been introduced to give financial assistance of Rs.5,000/- to the poor women who attain the age of 18 years and who are in the below



poverty line, whose annual income do not exceed Rs.5,000/-. The eligibility criteria is they should have completed 8th Std. and above and 5th Std in respect of Schedule tribes. An amount of Rs.10 crores has been allotted in the budget so as to enable 20,000 women to get assistance under this scheme.



2. MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE TO THE DAUGHTER'S OF THE POOR WIDOWS

An amount of Rs.2,000/- is given as marriage assistance to the daughter's of the poor widows. The women who have completed 18 years of the age and those who have not been educated not more than 8th Std and whose annual income do not exceed Rs.6,400/- are eligible to avail the scheme. There should not be any male earning members in this family. Only one woman in a widow's family can avail the scheme. An amount of Rs.20.30 lakhs has been allotted during this financial year to benefit 1,015 women under this scheme.

3. DOCTOR DHARMAMBAL AMMAIYAR THITTAM (WIDOW'S REMARRIAGE SCHEME)

The widows are considered as bad omens in the society for so many centuries. Thanthai Periyar, Arignar Anna and the great Tamil poet Bharathi Dhasan have emphasised that the remarriage of widows is a must in the society. They have also given wide publicity for the widows remarriage among the public. Our Chief Minister is also showing much interest in implementation of this

scheme. National Savings Certificates for the value of the Rs.5,000/- to be matured after six years is given to the married couples. The eligibility criteria is the annual income should not exceed Rs.6,400/-, the age of the widow on remarriage should be between the age 18 to 30 years. Rs.10.00 lakhs has been allotted for the scheme. Will be 200 widows benefitted.

4. ANNAI ANJUGAM AMMAIYAR NINAIVU INTERCASTE MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

To create casteless Society, it is necessary to encourage intercaste marriage. With this intention this intercaste marriage assistance scheme has been introduced among the public. In the foot path of Thanthai Periyar, Arignar Anna and Mahakavi Bharathiyar this revolutionery Scheme has been introduced. Forward Community, Backward and Most Backward community, Scheduled caste and Tribes persons can marry their mates from any one of the above said communities. They are entitled for the reward of Rs.5,000/- (Rs.1,000/- in cash and Rs.4,000/- in the form of National Savings Certificates to be matured after 6

years). An amount of Rs.28.70 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme, for this year, to enable 574 couples to be benefitted under this scheme.

5. DOCTOR MUTHULAKSHMI REDDY NINAIVU MAHAPPERU UTHAVI THITTAM

In the intention to help poor women toilers in their advanced stage of pregnancy and after their delivery to substitute their monthly income and also to look after their health, an amount of Rs.200/- (i.e Rs.50/- p.m. for 4 months, 2 months before delivery and 2 months after delivery) is given through this Department. The eligibility criteria is that the annual income should not exceed Rs.5,000/-, the applicant should have completed 18 years of the age and they are entitled to avail this concession for the first two deliveries. An amount of Rs.4.0 crores has been allotted for this year to enable two lakh women to get benefit under this scheme.

6. FREE SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS AND NOTE BOOKS TO THE WIDOWS' CHILDREN

The text books and note books are supplied freely to the children of widows, whose annual income

do not exceed Rs.6,400. An average of 4,000 children are benefitted under this scheme. Rs.1.91 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme.

7. MAHALIR MANDRAMS

The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi has stated that the development and progress of the Nation is mainly based on the progress of the villages. The fundamental requirement of the rural progress is mainly based on the development of womenfolk. Bearing this objective in the mind, the Mahalir Mandrams are formed in the villages. The family welfare consultancy, maintenance of child, small savings, preparation of nutrition food, Kitchen garden are taught through Mahalir Mandrams. Honorarium is also paid to the convenors of Mahalir Mandrams. An amount of Rs.51.16 lakhs has been provided during this financial year to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of Mahalir Mandrams.

8. SERVICE HOMES

"The ignorance of the World can be removed by educating the

women" and "The women of this Globe has raised not to obtain the degree in education and for formulating laws", said Mahakavi Bharathiyar. Even though so many laws have been formulated for the welfare of the women by the Government, there are widows, uneducated women, and deserted women. To give a better life for them the Social Welfare Department is running service homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Karaikudi. The women in the age group of 18 to 30 years in the above category are given education for appearing examinations of 8th Standard, 10th Std, Higher Secondary Course. Besides this they are given technical training in tailoring, type writing and house keepers training. During the period of their stay in service homes they are paid a stipend of Rs.120/- per month along with free clothing and free text books and note books.

Those who have passed higher secondary course from Service Homes are admitted in the Secondary Grade Teachers training Course, at Pallavaram. After completion of their training, they are

appointed as teachers directly with out referring to the employment exchange. So far 1100 women are benefitted under this scheme.

9. WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

Those employed women, who are working other than their native places are given accommodation in these working women's hostels. The working women's Hostels are available at Adyar (Madras), Cuddalore, Trichy, Pudukottai, Madurai, Hosur and Tuticorin. 355 women are benefitted through these Hostels.

The Government are providing 15% of the total expenditure for construction of building for working women's Hostels by Voluntary Agencies or Rs.35,000/- which ever is less, in order to encourage private agencies for starting working women's Hostels.

10. FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEWING MACHINES

Destitute Widows, deserted wives, poor women are supplied sewing-machines at free of cost in order to enable them to be self-employed. Every year 1,000 women are benefitted under this scheme.

11. GUIDANCE BUREAUX FOR WOMEN

Destitute Widows, deserted wives, poor women, are given Bank loans through Nationalised Banks under self employment scheme for women for doing petty trades and subsidy of Rs.600/- or 1/3 of the loan amount which ever is less is given for such loans. Besides this, consultancy is also provided to them for their further education, children education, free legal aid, old age pension through District Collectors. For doing the above kind of work, Guidance Bureaux are functioning in all District Social Welfare Offices and in Directorate of Social Welfare, Madras.



12. DESTITUTE COTTAGES FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN (RUN BY VOLUNTARY INSTITUTION WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS)

Orphan children, children with single parent in the age group of 6 to 18 years and annual income not exceeding Rs.6,000/- are admitted in these destitute cottages run by the Voluntary Institutions with the Central and State Governments Financial Assistance. They are provided with food, shelter, clothing and education at free of cost. In such cottages they are treated as if they are in their own homes.

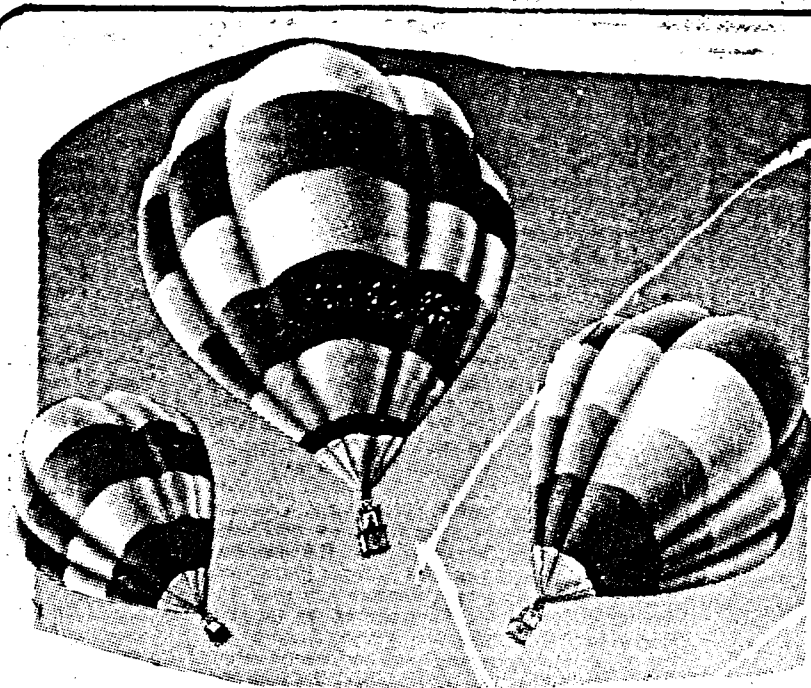
A stipend of Rs.120/- per child and fund for construction of Cottage buildings are given by the Government. 90% of the total expenditure is borne by the Government and remaining 10% is met by the Voluntary Institutions. Under this Scheme 13,869 children are benefitted through 169 Voluntary Institutions. Rs.2.3 crores is allotted for this scheme during this financial year.

13. GOVERNMENT ORPHANAGES FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN

There are 22 Government Orphanages functioning in all Districts. Parentless children and children with single parent in the age group of 5 to 18 years and the annual income not exceeding Rs.6,400/- are admitted in these Orphanages. Food, shelter, clothing, education upto Higher Secondary level are provided to them at free of cost. Rs.1.13 crores is allotted for this scheme during this financial year and 4,870 children are benefitted under this scheme.

I have so far narrated women and children programmes alone

done by the Department of Social Welfare. Other Social Welfare Schemes done by the Social Welfare Department are Nutrition Meals Programme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project and Welfare of the Handicapped.



**SOUTH INDIA
BALLOON SAFARI**

Balloon Safari is being conducted by Air India in collaboration with the Balloning Club of India in November 1990. Originating at Secunderabad and covering the four Southern States this event terminates in Madras. The Government of India wanted this state to participate in this Balloon Safari.

The Organisers intimated that the State Government has to contribute about Rs.7.00 lakhs to meet the various expenses connected with the Safari. This Government is not in a position to provide Rs.7.00 lakhs because of meagre resources. However about Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided in view of its importance for promoting tourism in this part of the country. The leading hoteliers have been asked to participate in the event by providing boarding and lodging on complimentary basis of which they have agreed. The Government of India may also send a circular to the travel trade people and hoteliers in Tamil Nadu on the above lines and also consider a grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs to the State Government for the Safari.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOULD RECEIVE THE HIGHEST ATTENTION

Speech by

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Honourable Prime Minister and Members of the National Development Council,

I would first like to refer to some overall trends in the financing pattern of the Eighth Plan. The States' Eighth Plan outlay is sought to be pegged at about 45 per cent of the total outlay which is just about the Seventh Plan level. If the special emphasis on decentralisation which is the central theme of the approach paper is not to be a mere slogan, the States' Plan outlay should be stepped up to at least 50 per cent of the total outlay.

From the information that I have, the pattern of financing for the Eighth Plan shows some disturbing trends. The States' share in market borrowings is virtually pegged at the Seventh Plan level. May I suggest that the States' share be stepped up to at least 40 per cent of the total market borrowings. In the case of negotiated loans the States had the major share in the Seventh Plan. This should also be ensured in the Eighth Plan. The amount proposed for transfer as Central assistance at Rs.57,000 crores would also need to be stepped up sizeably.

Let me now turn to the specific proposals in the agenda notes. There is the question of the share for special category States. These States are to get 30 per cent of the total Central assistance, while they account for only about 5 per cent of the population. It would be best if the Centre can instead extend

direct support to these States taking note of the security aspects involved.

The main proposal in the agenda notes before us is the choice of alternatives to the Gadgil formula. The need for any major change to the Gadgil formula has been virtually eliminated by the grants on plan revenue account recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. If it is studied closely these plan revenue grants mainly go to those States with a per capita income below national average. It also needs to be noted that while the four Southern States account for 26.27 per cent of the population of non-special category States, they have been given only 9.19 per cent of the plan revenue grants. It is all the more essential that the Southern States are not once again affected in the operation of the Gadgil formula.

There are five alternative formulations before us. I detect a note of caution in the proposal to limit the variation to seven per cent. The projection of surpluses by the Ninth Finance Commission are nowhere in sight and have left many States very vulnerable. The various alternatives now proposed seem to benefit just a few States. There is no need to change certain basic principles merely to assist a few States.

One of the alternatives suggests a five per cent allocation based on area. States with more population densities have less of per capita land area and thus lose one of the

basic resources necessary for growth. I am of the firm view that there should be no separate allocation based on area. The 60 per cent allocation for population based on the 1971-census should be retained as such. In fact there is a stronger case for making a five per cent special allocation based on density of population.

Ten per cent for tax-effort is sought to be replaced by a new fiscal management indicator with a lower weight in many of the alternatives. The details of computation of the fiscal management indicator have not been made available. It is a poor substitute for the tax-effort criterion. I would urge that this move to use an untested outlay-based fiscal management indicator be given up. Instead, the tax-effort criterion, weighted by population may continue to be used. I have no objection to its weight being reduced to five per cent and shifting five per cent to the social indicator-based component. In devising the social indicator, adequate weight, at least 50 per cent, should be given to the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) level already achieved, as such States can achieve further reduction in IMR levels only at a slower pace and should not be penalised for what they have already achieved.

Twenty per cent allocated on per capita income below national average may be changed to 20 per cent on the basis of the per capita income distance method. Since the plan revenue grants, amounting to more than 20 per cent of the plan assistance goes to States with a pe

capita income below the national average, there is a convincing case to allocate the 20 per cent in the Gadgil formula on the distance principle. I would once again stress the need to take an integrated view of the entire scheme of plan transfers including those awarded by the Ninth Finance Commission.

I would also like to highlight the special position of Tamil Nadu in the operation of the allocations of the 20 per cent component based on per capita income. When the Seventh Plan was formulated, Tamil Nadu was found to be marginally below the national average. It was however denied a share in the 20 per cent component. Once again, statistics produced by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), including admittedly incomplete data for 1986-87, shows Tamil Nadu just above the average. Our officers have raised several issues about these computations of the CSO. Let me remind that the data for a particular year were disregarded when the Seventh Plan was formulated. I would therefore suggest that the data taken by the Ninth Finance Commission for the years 1982-85 may be adopted since these are not disputed.

Tamil Nadu's due share cannot be dependent on the vagaries of these computations. I seek the specific assurance that in the event this 20 per cent component is not to be allocated on the distance principle, the special case of Tamil Nadu and a few other States whose per capita income is just a few rupees around the average will be protected.

The order of priority under the 10 per cent component for special development problems may be as below:-

- Urban slums
- Special area programmes like hill areas
- Problems of coastal areas
- Other special problems

The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended that 100 per cent of assistance received on all projects should be passed to the States and the present terms be made softer. These should be accepted.

A view has been expressed in the agenda notes that the grant element for non-special category States will continue to be 30 per cent. This ignores three points. Taking into account the plan revenue grants awarded by the Ninth Finance Commission, the overall grant component in respect of some of these States is more than 50 per cent. Secondly the debt service burden of the States is rising rapidly. Thirdly the emphasis on decentralisation has resulted in an enhanced revenue plan component

for all States. I therefore recommend that the grant component for every non-special category State be stepped up to at least 40 per cent taking the grant for the plan revenue component also into account in computing this.

The agenda notes do not unfortunately clearly indicate the mode of transfers to the States of the resources for Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Very few, say four or five nationally important schemes may be retained as Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. The Gadgil formula as finally adopted can be the basis for transfers to the States of the resources meant for all other schemes. This should be given on 100 per cent grant basis.

Tamil Tamils and Tamil Nadu

The Antiquity of the Language and Literature of the Tamils

One of the most trustworthy references of the founding of a Tamil academy prior to the eighth century will be found in the copper plates discovered at Chinnamanur in the Madura District.

—Tamil Studies

Medieval treatises spoke of Sanghas or associations made-up of the leading poets and scholars. The earliest Sanghas arose on the "Southern Continent", or Lemuria, about 10,000 years ago, in the earliest period of Tamil history. The Sanghas ceased to exist after Lemuria and its capital South Madura, sank into the Indian Ocean.

— Alexander Kondrator.
The Riddles of three oceans.

RIGHT TO WORK

I would like to congratulate the National Front Government at the Centre on the initiative taken to operationalise programmes to meet the demand for the right to work. The massive backlog of unemployment cannot obviously be tackled within a short time frame. A growth strategy reversing the declining trend in employment is a must and is the only long term solution. Structural corrections to ensure a 3% annual growth in employment need immediate attention. A vast works programme together with unemployment support cannot be considered a substitute but only a medium term alleviation strategy.

Unemployment in Tamil Nadu has been rising and the rate is assessed at 10%. The State has got the largest number of unemployed persons in the country, accounting for 14.6% of the total unemployed.

Agriculture provides nearly two-thirds of the employment in

our country. Unfortunately the employment potential of this sector has been diminishing since 1972-73. For the 5 year period between 1982-83 to 1987-88 the growth of employment in the sector is observed to be only 0.65%. Employment potential in agriculture sector again depends on new irrigation initiatives. The per capita availability of water for irrigation is the lowest in Tamil Nadu. We have already successfully exploited all the available surface flows and are reaching the limits in ground water extraction. Further increase in irrigation in the State would be possible only if the water is brought through inter-basin transfers. The huge resources to be committed to the "Right to Work" programme can be very well directed towards a national grid of canals like the Godavari-Cauvery canal to facilitate interbasin transfers of water at times of heavy rainfall and floods. Such a programme, besides integrating the country will facilitate increased agricultural production and employment and continued availability of drinking water in all the States. In my view these projects should be accorded the highest priority in actuating the "Right to Work" programme.

Schemes like dry land development, horticulture, waste land development, livestock breeding and fisheries, which have high employment potential should, as suggested, receive special attention.

I would also like to suggest that a planned net work of national highways may be developed. This programme would facilitate increased employment for technical personnel as well. I would also like to urge clearance for the Sethu Samudhram project. The employment content of the "right to work" programme can be harnessed to complete this long pending project. Housing contributes substantially to employment

generation. A massive programme of housing can be launched in rural-semi-urban areas.

The limited resources available with the State are not even adequate for the plan programmes to bring about a sustained growth in employment. It is clearly beyond the capacity of the States to undertake a new programme of this magnitude. The Centre should meet 100% of the cost of this programme.

The wide variations in the level of unemployment makes it necessary that proper criteria are adopted in allocating funds to the States under this programme. States with higher levels of unemployment should receive the highest attention and allocations.

The Chief Minister's speech at the National Development Council meeting in New Delhi on 11th October 1990.

First Cover Story

POOMPUHAR ART GALLERY

Poompuhar, which has become the cynosure of tourist attraction has emanated from the incessant efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. K. J. Somasundaram. The Silappathikaram Art Gallery, which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on April 17, 1973 has been drawing the attention of myriads of visitors everyday. The people visiting the Art Gallery from foreign lands and from various other states may not know the captivating story embedded in the epic 'Silappathikaram' (Story of the Anklet). Hence, under each sculptural depiction on the wall, the lines from the epic as well as their meaning are displayed.

The Art Gallery is raised in the traditional style of Tamils in a seven storied mansion. It covers 5,100 sq.ft in an area of 2.16 acres near the sea shore of Poompuhar.

The Architectural structure of the Gallery consists of seven storeys. The mansion, on the whole, is 50 feet high. In front of this Gallery is a massive gateway of 22.5 feet, which is based on the architectural entrance found in a dilapidated condition in the temple of

Mangala Devi in Surulimalai. In the Art Gallery there are about 20 lotus flowers painted on the ceiling. In the open space within the Art Gallery, marvellously sculptured stone statues of Kannagi and Madhavi, the illustrious characters of the great epic have been installed near a pool. The pool has itself been shaped in the form of an anklet. In order to conjure up the decorative ornamental scenic beauty of Poompuhar, the whole Art Gallery is made to present the environment and atmosphere of the 2nd century A.D.

The place where the Cauvery merges with the bellowing sea, was known as 'Puhar' but due to the exquisite beauty of the Port town, it came to be called 'Poompuhar'. Another name of Poompuhar was Kaveripoompattinam, the greatness of the city is brought out in the Sangam Literature and also by Silappathikaram and Manimekalai among the epics. Poompuhar has become a great attraction for all tourists and foreign tourists and the people of Tamil Nadu are indebted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi for his titanic efforts to regain the glory of the past in this Art Gallery.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT

Separate sealed tenders are invited for: Design, Manufacture, Delivery F.O.R. Project Site, Unloading Storage, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of four sets of Debris Filters with Associated Auxiliaries for T.T.P.P. - III Stage Extension-Units 4 & 5.

1. Description : Design, Manufacture, Delivery F.O.R. Project Site, Unloading Storage, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of four sets of Debris Filters with Associated Auxiliaries for T.T.P.P. - III Stage Extension-Units 4 & 5 - 2x210 MW
2. Specification No. : SE/D/TTPP.52.
3. Cost of Specification (Not refundable) : Rs.500/- (Within Tamil Nadu)
Rs.550/- (Outside Tamil Nadu)
4. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)
5. Last date for the sale of specification : 5.12.1990.
6. Pre-bid meeting for clarifications. : 11.00 Hrs. on 6.12.90
7. Due date and time for receipt of Tender : 12.00 Hrs. on 23.1.91.
8. Time and date of opening of Tender : 14.30 Hrs. on 23.1.91
9. Place of opening of Tender : At the Office of the Superintending Engineer/Design, T.T.P.P./II Floor, Eastern Wing, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
10. Copy of Specification can be obtained either in person or by post by remitting the cost either by cash or by money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer/Tamil Nadu Electricity Board/I Floor/NPKRR, Maaligai/800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 noting the Specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Design/T.T.P.P./II Floor/Eastern Wing/NPKRR, Maaligai/800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.
11. The Specification could be perused at the Office of Superintending Engineer/Design/T.T.P.P./II Floor/Eastern Wing/NPKRR, Maaligai/Electricity Avenue/800, Anna Salai/Madras-600 002 between 11.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on any working day from the date of publication.
12. Tender received from those who have not purchased the Specification will not be opened. Tender 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.
13. Copies of Specification will not be available for sale on the due date of Tender Opening.

CHIEF ENGINEER/THERMAL DESIGN.

10th Floor/NPKRR, Maaligai,
800, Anna Salai/Madras-600 002.
Telex: 041-7261.

DIPR/121/VOC/90-SUSAKADS.

A NEW THRUST, IN TOURISM FRONT

THIRU K.P. KANDASAMY
Minister for H.R. & C.E. and Tourism



In view of the importance of tourism in the socio-economic development of the society and the role it plays in bringing the people of different nations of the world and the people of the different regions of the country together, we have placed special emphasis on tourism development in Tamil Nadu.

tion stone for the Motel was laid on 16.3.90.

Cuddalore, the district Headquarters of South Arcot has a fine beach and vast back water-spread ideal for water sports. It has been decided to construct a Tourist Complex here at a cost of Rs.25.21 lakhs

Yet we have to go a long way to meet the needs of the tourists at different centres of tourist interest. These needs are studied carefully and their priorities assessed. Based on priorities every year we are taking several schemes under the Five-Year Plan for implementation at various centres.

A number of schemes have been implemented under the State sector as well as with central assistance.

during 1990-91 as Part-II Scheme for which the foundation stone was laid in May.

Yet we have to go a long way to meet the needs of the tourists at different centres of tourist interest. These needs are studied carefully and their priorities assessed. Based on priorities every year we are taking several schemes under the Five Year Plan for implementation at various centres.

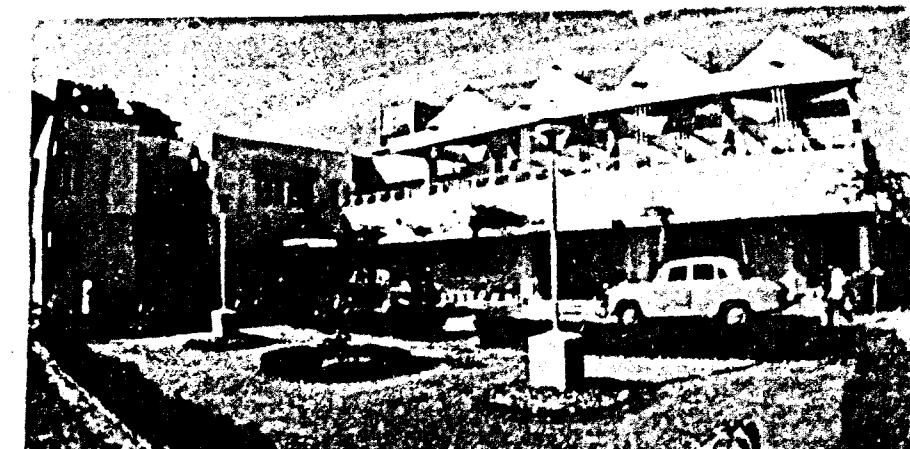
The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Hotels and private hotels available at Kanniyakumari are not fully adequate to

meet the demands of the Tourists. In order to increase the availability of accommodation facility, 8 beach cottages have been constructed by utilising Rs.13.36 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India. To cater to the need for the Tourist accommodation at Kancheepuram the Government of India has sanctioned Rs.34.00 lakhs for the construction of a Yatri Niwas and the work has been completed.

In order to beautify the Rock Fort at Tiruchirapalli, floodlighting arrangements, have been made at a total cost of Rs.5.25 lakhs. The floodlighting was inaugurated on 9th February, 1990 and the maintenance has been entrusted to the Arulmigu Thayumanavarswami Temple.

To augment the accommodation facilities for the Tourists visiting Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, a forest lodge is under construction at

Setting up of wayside amenities and creation of tourist complexes are the major plans of activity at present. To facilitate the tourists visiting Melmaruvathur and for the Highway travellers, it has been decided to construct a Motel at a cost of Rs.19.00 lakhs. The founda-



Gudalur for which the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned Rs.21.32 lakhs during 1989-90.

The Ghat road to Udhagamandalam in the Nilgiris starts from Mettupalayam. A majority of the tourists go to Ooty by road. There are no wayside amenities for them. It is therefore proposed to put up wayside amenities at Mettupalayam at an estimated cost of Rs.12.24 lakhs.

In order to provide sufficient accommodation facilities for the Tourists visiting Coonoor, and nearby places, a Youth Hostel is going to be put up at Coonoor for which a sum of Rs.12.24 lakhs has been allocated from State fund during 1989-90. At Courtallam a Restaurant Block has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.5.44 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is running the Restaurant. For the effective promotion and publicity and to advise the Government on measures needed for rapid development of Tourist Centres in the State, the Tamil Nadu Government has reconstituted the Tamil Nadu Tourism Advisory Committee with the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism as the Chairman.

Tourist amenities at the Bathing Ghats at Srirangam, Tourist amenities at the Bathing Ghats at Papanasam, Tourist amenities at the Bathing Ghats at Kanniyakumari, Floodlighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, Restaurant Block at Vandiyur Kammoi in Madurai, Ferry Launch for ferrying tourists between Kanniyakumari and Vivekananda Rock Memorial and wayside facilities at Sriperumbudur are some of the other schemes taken up during 1989-90.

A sum of Rs.50/- lakhs has been sanctioned during 1989-90 for the beautification and improvement of Poompuhar Tourist Complex like construction of Rubble Mound Sea Wall, landscaping, improvement to Visitors Waiting Hall, etc.

Tourism is the only industry which touches all aspects of our life every day. It helps in diversifying economic activity and in developing backward areas. Socially it brings the people of different nations closer through mutual understanding and cultural assimilation. Tourism therefore transcends all manmade barriers and reaches every nook and corner of the world.

— Dr. M. Karunanidhi,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1989-90 for the improvement of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation "Hotel Tamil Nadu" at Madurai, Kodaikanal, Udhagamandalam and Kanniyakumari. During 1990-91 also a further sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for the upgradation of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation's hotels. The old Danish Governor's Bungalow at Tranquebar has been taken over by the Tourism Department and a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1989-90 for its renovation, preservation and beautification. For dissemination of Tourist information among the Tourists departing and arriving at Egmore Railway Station, Madras, a Tourist Information Counter has been opened. For completing the developmental works taken up under District Excursion Centre programmes at Thirumoorthy Hills in Coimbatore District a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been sanctioned in December 1989 over and above the sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs sanctioned earlier.

To provide trained authorised guides at major tourist centres like Mamallapuram, Kancheepuram, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari it is proposed to conduct a guide training course during 1990-91. The Tourism Department produces posters, brochures and other publicity materials on places of interest in Tamil Nadu for a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs and distributes them to Government of India Tourist Offices abroad, and to various Tourist Offices in the State for effective publicity. Periodic colour advertisement in leading up-country magazines have also been released for better publicity.

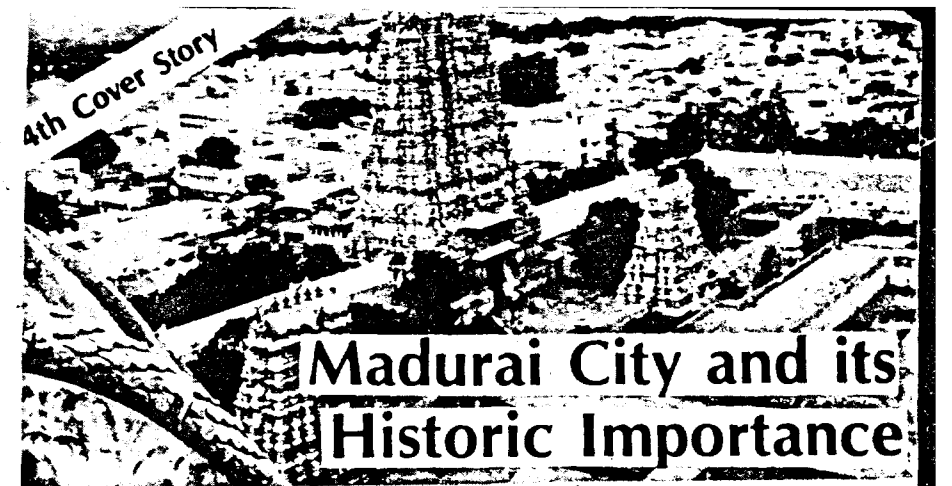
Under the Hospitality Schemes the Department of Tourism invites Travel Writers, Travel Agents and others connected with the Travel Trade from foreign countries to the State for familiarisation tours. The Department is also engaged in developing new and innovative areas especially in Adventure and Holiday Tourism. It has successfully conducted Trekking Programmes in the Nilgiri Hills every year.

Madurai is famous for its majestic Meenakshi Temple. It was here that Kannagi, the heroine of the great Tamil Classic 'Silappathikaram' sought justice for her husband Kovalan, at the court of a Pandya King. Tamil learning, art, architecture and literature have flourished through the ages in Madurai. The last of the three Tamil Academics (Sangams) flourished here nearly two thousand years ago. The great Tamil classic 'Thirukkural' was inaugurated in the Temple under the auspices of the third Sangam.

The Madurai city is beautifully laid out on the bank of a river - Vaigai - in the pattern of a lotus flower, with the Meenakshi Temple in the centre. Madurai, the nectar city is one of the most ancient cities and it was ruled by the Pandyas, succeeded by the Nayaks.

The golden era of the Nayak period was the reign of Thirumalai Nayak (1623-1659). Another note worthy reign was that of the great Queen Mangamma, who was also responsible for the building of parts of the Madurai Temple. The Meenakshi Temple is a twin temple, the one on the south dedicated to Sri. Meenakshi, the consort of Lord Sundareswarer (Siva) and the other to Lord Siva Himself. A Temple Art Museum is located in the Thousand Pillar Hall. The marriage of goddess Meenakshi to Lord Sundareswarer, is one of the most important festivals, which is celebrated in the city even to-day, annually. This festival attracts lakhs of Pilgrims. The Chithirai Festival is also held during April-May. During this Festival lakhs of people from far and near throng the banks of the River Vaigai to see Lord Kallazhagar, a deity taken to Madurai from Azharkoil, which is situated 12 miles away from the Madurai city.

The Meenakshi Temple, like Rome, was not built in a day. Its origin goes back to legendary, rather than historic times. Indeed a reliable date is yet to be



ascribed to the reign of the Kulasekara Pandyan, who first built the temple. The greater part of the temple as it may be seen today was between the 12th and 18th centuries.

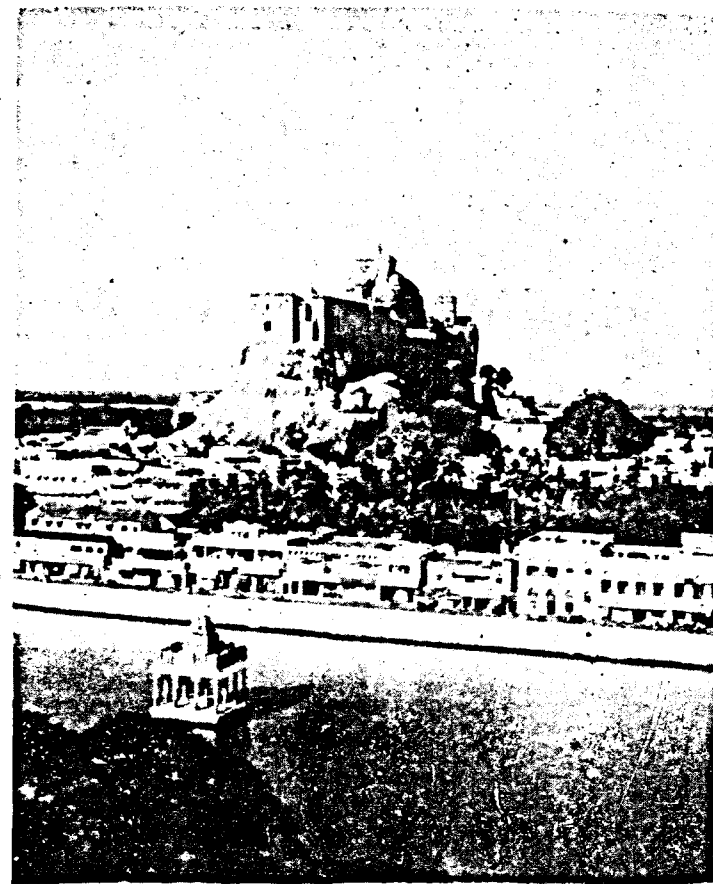
The temple is a vast complex containing no less than 12 Gopurams of varying sizes, two Vimanams, a beautiful tank, numerous mantapams with fine pillars and an abundance of fine sculptures in stone and in mortar.

Essentially it contains the two important shrines of Lord Somasundara and Devi Meenakshi. Of these the Swamy shrine is the older, going back to legendary times. As it stands today it was built during the 12th century or perhaps slightly earlier. The Mandapam which contains this shrine has two corridors or Prakarams. The whole of the Swamy Temple is enclosed by the outer walls of the outer prakaram measuring 420' x 310'. Apart from the Indra Vimanam which enshrines Lord Somasundara, this part of the temple contains 5 towers; four 5-tiered Gopurams on the four outer walls and a 3-tiered Gopuram on the inner eastern wall, forming the entrance to the Swami Shrine. This three-tiered tower was the first to be built in the temple apart from the Vimanams.

The Amman Temple adjoins the Swami Temple and stands to the south of the latter. It was a later addition (of the 12th and 13th centuries and substantially renovated in the 15th century). There is a Vimanam above the Amman

Shrine. At the entrance to the Amman Temple on the eastern side is a 3-tiered Gopuram of the 13th Century. On the western side of the Amman Temple is a 5-tiered Gopuram which is only slightly older. Although there is a very small prakaram around the Amman shrine itself, there is only one prakaram around the Maha Mandapam of this temple. To the east of the Amman Temple is the Golden Lilly Tank 165' x 120'. Near the junction of the eastern and northern corridors of this tank stands a 7-tiered Gopuram, which serves as the eastern entrance to the Amman Temple. Enclosing the Amman and Swami temples and the tank and all the Vimanams and towers hitherto mentioned, is a common outer prakaram consisting of four open streets (of these the eastern position is filled with buildings) known as the Adi Veedhis. Enclosing the Adi Veedhis are the four outer walls of the temple measuring 847' x 792'. Serving as entrances to the temple from all four directions, on these outer walls stand the four imposing 9-tiered towers, that add grandeur to the antiquity and divinity within. Apart from the towers, Vimanams and the two shrines mentioned, there are numerous mandapams and smaller shrines to other deities.

-Courtesy: The Madurai Temple
(A short History)
Published by
Sri Meenakshi
Sundareswarer
Temple Renovation Committee.



TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU

From ancient times India has always been a fascinating country. India has attracted travellers from distant lands through the ages. The splendours of India continue to fascinate the people throughout the world, attracting a continuous stream of tourists.

A UNIQUE DESTINATIONAL REGION OF THE WORLD:

In this vast country, Tamil Nadu occupies an unenviable position not merely as a destination region but also due to the fact that, perhaps except for the awe inspiring snow clad mountains, she has everything that India can offer to the World tourism market. Tamil Nadu in the South is the only region in the whole world, where we have a civilisation contemporary to that of Greek and Roman. While the latter two civilisations have become part of history, ours alone

is still alive, vibrant and growing. This was possible because of the unique geographical location of the region and the equally ancient language, Tamil, which not merely sustained that civilisation but nourished it as well. This and this fact alone is enough to make Tamil Nadu, a unique destination region of the World.

TOURIST TRAFFIC:

The tourist traffic then was no more than a trickle. During 1988, one lakh, ten thousand three hundred and ninety nine foreign tourists and 56,24,000 domestic tourists visited Tamil Nadu. We are now face to face with the emerging realities. The State Government, under the dynamic leadership of the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi has taken note of the changing trend in tourism development and

are taking steps to go ahead with the task.

THE TOURISM FINANCE CORPORATION:

For more than one reason the years 1987 and 1988 turned out to be an important milestone in the history of tourism development. Shortage of Airlines seats has been a major constraint in increasing the flow of tourist traffic to India from the tourist generating countries. Government of India has therefore adopted a liberal policy in allowing foreign airlines to come to India and in attracting charter flights particularly to Madras and Calcutta. The National Committee on Tourism has been appointed to study and recommend measures for the development of Tourism on the right lines. Another noteworthy development is the setting up of the Tourism Finance Corporation of India in February 1989 for financing tourism projects in the country. Simultaneously the approach to the policy of development strategy has also undergone a sea-change. The concept of tourist complexes is taking a definite shape in that, the Government of India assistance is largely made available for such schemes. This concept necessitates the creation of an integrated infrastructure facilities such as restaurant, accommodation, toilets, amusement cum recreation facilities etc., in the tourist centres selected for development.

SCHEMES IN THE SEVENTH AND THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Now we are at the threshold of the Eighth Five Year Plan. From the Seventh Five Year Plan the Government of India came forward in a considerable way in assisting Tamil Nadu. As many as 39 schemes have been taken up for implementation with Central assistance amounting to Rs. 476 lakhs. During the same period under State sector part-II Schemes the Government have taken up 19 schemes for implemen-

tation at a total cost of Rs. 138 lakhs.

Out of the 39 centrally assisted schemes ten were completed. They are Restaurant blocks at Pichavaram and Courtallam. Tourist amenities at Chidambaram, eight Beach cottages at Kanniyakumari, Yatri Niwas (Hotel Tamil Nadu) at Nagapattinam and Kancheepuram, purchase of two Mini buses for Mudumalai Wild-life Sanctuary, Flood lighting of Rockfort at Tiruchirappalli and purchase of Boats for Udhagamandalam lake and purchase of Trekking and Rock climbing equipments.

The progress of work on the following sixteen centrally assisted schemes are under various stages of implementation— Wayside facilities at Thiruthani, Thirukazhukundram, Hosur and Uthirako samangai, Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation facilities at Rameswaram, Boating facilities at Pulicat lake, Tourist amenities at bathing ghats at Hogenakkal, Srirangam and Kanniyakumari, Tourist complex at Yercaud, Restaurant block at Vandiyur Kammol, Madurai, purchase of Ferry launch for tourist transport between Kanniyakumari and Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Pallavapura tourist complex at Mamallapuram and preparation of Master Plan for the region compris-

ing Pichavaram, Chidambaram, Tranquebar and Poompuhar, lands scaping at Mamallapuram and wayside facilities at Sri perumbudur.

The following thirteen centrally assisted schemes were taken up recently. They are Forest Lodge at Gudalur, Wayside facilities at Mettupalayam, Melmarvathur, Tuticorin Kodai Road, Tirunelveli, Sriperumbudur, Pudukkottai and Palani, Floodlighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, Cafeteria at Kanniyakumari, Visitors waiting hall at Poompuhar, Tourist Complex at Cuddalore and Tourist amenities at bathing ghat at Papanasam.

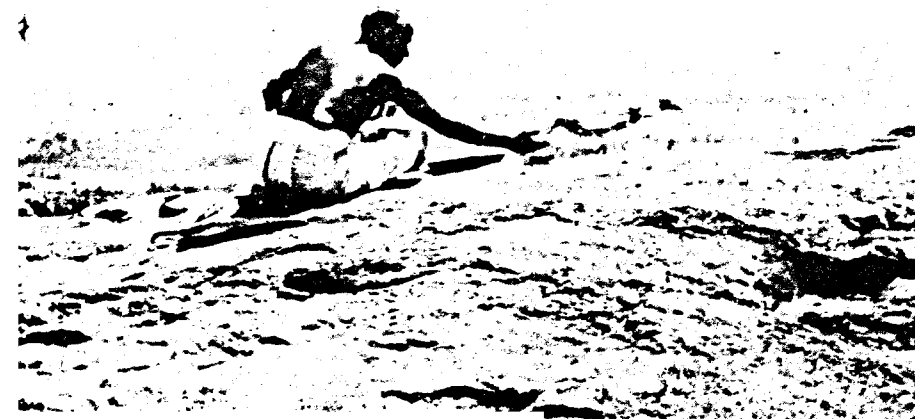
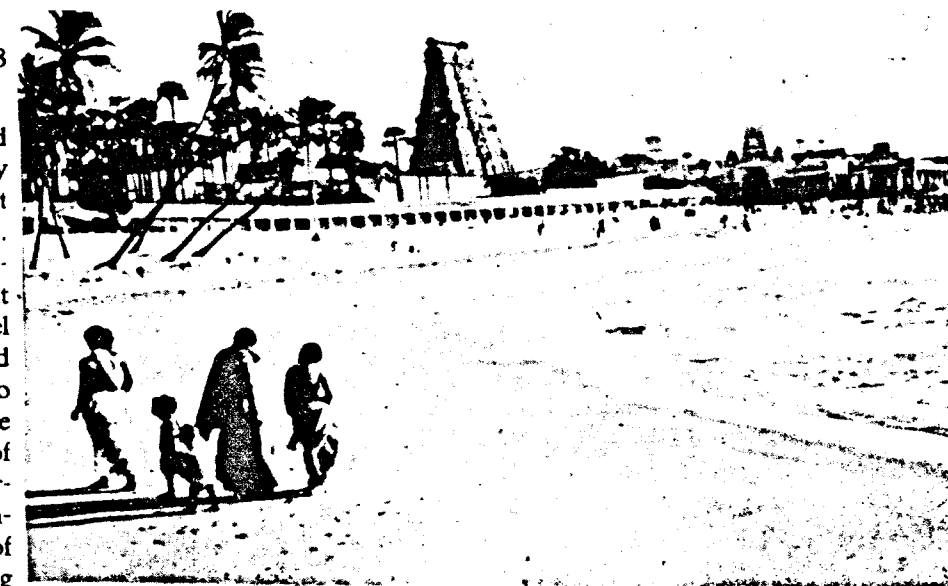
For the Eighth Five Year Plan about Rs. 500 lakhs may be sanc-

tioned for implementing tourism projects in the State. This is more than 100% increase over the Seventh Five Year Plan actuals. In the same way substantial increase is expected in the Central assistance for the implementation of various plans schemes in Tamil Nadu.

TOURISM - THE PROMOTER OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Tourism, the global industry is the only industry, which has a tremendous impact on the socio-economic life of the people. It accelerates economic development; helps in dispersal of industries; provides employment opportunities; aids in cultural assimilation and mutual understanding among the people of different nations; and above all helps in earning the valuable foreign exchange to the nations.

Tamil Nadu is a prominent destination region of India. Her alterations are too many to list here. Nevertheless to cite a few attractions; she has many verdant beaches, unspoilt hill stations, gentle water falls serving as health resorts, thousands of years of old monuments, ancient temples with lofty tower which are reputed for their workmanship and utility, fine arts of classical Baratha Natyam dance and Carnatic music and unique folk arts.





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD **METTUR THERMAL POWER STATION** **METTUR DAM - 636 406.**

Tender Notice

(1-0) Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the following works:

Sl.No.	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.	Overhauling of Unit I Boiler and its auxiliaries.	SE/MI/MTPS/12790-91.	Rs.200/- Within Tamil Nadu Rs.20/- Outside Tamil Nadu	Rs.4,800/-	Upto 12.00 Noon on 29.11.90 (Thursday)	3.30 p.m. on 29.11.90 (Thursday)	Rs.4,80,000/-

(2-0) A copy of specification can be obtained (a) by remitting the prescribed amount either by cash or Money Order to the Assistant Accounts Officer/Cash Section/Mettur Thermal Power Station/Mettur Dam - 636 406 after noting the respective Specification Number (b) sending the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Mechanical-I/Mettur Thermal Power Station with a requisition furnishing full postal address. The tenders will be received by Executive Assistant to Superintending Engineer/Mechanical-I. The tenders received after the date and time or those without Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered. The tenders will be opened at Superintending Engineer/Mechanical-I Office at Mettur Thermal Power Station/Mettur Dam 636 406.

(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 and copies of specification will be available for sale from 5.11.90.

(5-0) The tender sets will be sold only to the registered contractors of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and to those who are having thermal experience in the particular type of work.

(6-0) If the tender sets are required to be sent by post an additional amount of Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) per set is to be paid.

(7-0) 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.

(8-0) The sale of tender sets will be stopped at 3.30 p.m. on the previous day of tender opening.

DIPR/308/SLM/80/MCS

**SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
MECHANICAL-I
METTUR THERMAL POWER STATION
METTUR DAM**

KNOW YOUR KIDNEYS

Kidneys are vital organs essential for life. Nowadays, we hear of many people undergoing Kidney Transplantation. We also hear that Kidney diseases are widely prevalent. We must know something about the kidneys and the treatment of kidney diseases in general.

Q: Tell us something about the kidneys and their functions Doctor.

A: The kidneys are bean-shaped organs situated in the back of the abdomen on either side of the back-bone. Each kidney measures about 9.5 cms in length and weighs about 150 gms. The functions of the kidneys are:

- Excreting the waste products and toxic substances from the blood.
- Maintaining the water content of the body constant.
- Maintaining the blood pressure, Red blood cells and healthy bones.

When the kidneys are diseased, almost all the organs in the body are affected.

Q: What is the difference between Nephrology & Urology?

A: Nephrology deals with medical renal diseases, dialysis and non-surgical aspects of Renal Transplantation. Urology deals with surgical aspects of Kidney and Urinary Tract disorders.

Q: What are the symptoms of kidney diseases?

A: The usual symptoms are (a) swelling of the ankles (b) puffiness of face, (c) reddish urine, (d) pain or burning sensation while passing urine, (e) passage of stones in the urine, (f) decreased urine volume, (g) lack of growth of bony deformities in children. High



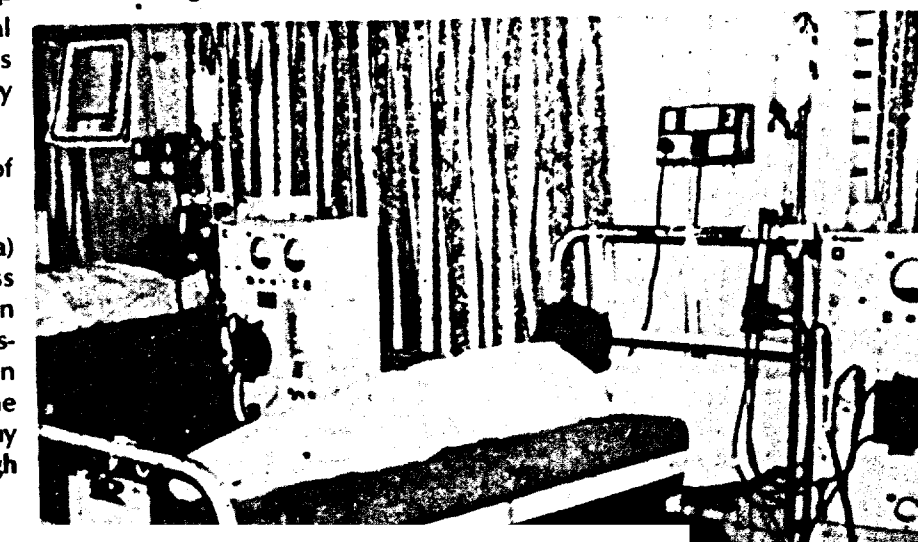
blood pressure (hypertension) is a very important clue to the presence of kidney disease.

When any one of these symptoms are present, it is important not to neglect them but to see the doctor at once.

It is important to stress that serious kidney disease may be pre-

In an exclusive interview to 'Tamil Arasu', Dr. Muthu Sethupathi, Chief of Nephrology Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, talks about the kidney and the treatment of kidney diseases in general.

sent without any symptoms at all. Hence it is important to consult a doctor periodically when you have Diabetes, High B.P., etc.



Q: What are the conditions predisposing to Kidney diseases?

A: (a) Snake bites, profuse diarrhoea or vomiting and loss of blood during child birth or due to other reasons may lead to Kidney failure (b) Certain skin infections and sore throat, if not treated properly, may lead to Nephritis. (c) Diabetics and (d) Hypertensives are prone to kidney disease and they must have a regular check-up. (e) Family history of Kidney disease and deafness may also predispose to Kidney diseases.

Q: Is it true that microbes cause Kidney diseases?

A: Of course. Different types of microbes cause different forms of Kidney diseases. One important microbe among them is leprospira, a spiral type of organism present, in the infected urine of rodents (rats and bandicoots). The disease is more common during monsoon months in Madras (Oct-Nov). Sometimes it comes as an epidemic. It causes fever, jaundice and severe muscle aches followed by severe kidney failure, and may prove fatal if not treated immediately. We are getting around 40 patients with this disease every year in Government General Hospital.

Other bacteria may inject the Urinary Tract and cause frequently and burning sensation during urination.

TAMIL NADU TOURISM- A PACKAGE DEAL FOR TOURISTS

It has a unique, unbroken cultural, heritage dating back to horizons of the human civilisation. This cultural heritage was enriched by the successive rulers giving shape to their vibrant thoughts in the many temples they built and the monuments they raised which are scattered all over the State. Nature on its own part has embellished Tamil Nadu with long virgin beaches, rivers, meadows, waterfalls, flora and fauna of its forests and hills to which are added to the dams sites some of which are engineering marvels. So the beauty spots of Tamil Nadu attract travellers. The main aim of travel is to go in search of beauty. Travel brings satisfaction to all. It also offers an opportunity for adventure which is necessary for man, because it stimulates man's imagination.

Who is not captivated by the beaches of Mamallapuram, Madras, Rameswaram, Tiruchendur and kanniyakumari, not to

speak of the bewitching backwaters of Pulicat and Pichavaram. If Pulicat is unrivalled for its big lake like water spread area frequented by water birds, Pichavaram has no parallel for its mangrove forest and thousands of canals that criss/cross each other forming countless islands of mangrove forests.

Holiday Resorts

Uthagamandalam popularly known as Ooty, the Queen of Hills, Kodaikanal a charming Hill Station and Yercaud, a quiet and restful hill resort are the three most popular hill resorts of Tamil Nadu. These can be visited throughout the year.

Health Resorts

The flora of the State is as varied as can be. From dry deciduous forests to evergreen forest they are a veritable paradise for botanists. Denisons of these forests are equally interesting. Nilgiris is known for its tahr; Mudumalai is famous, for gaur; Mandanthurai is a reserve of tigers

while Kalakkadu is that of lion tailed monkeys; Point Calimere is a Wildlife as well as birds sanctuary known for black buck, deers and flamingoes, Anamalai abound in elephants, Gaur, Malabar squirrel etc. Vedanthangal is a sanctuary of Water birds. There is a crocodile Bank on the way of Mamallapuram from Madras which breeds rare species of crocodiles. Madras has its own deer park with a repillium. There are the water falls at Hogenakkal, Courtallam, Papanasam, Kumbakarai, Suruli, Thiruparappu and Banatheertham. All of them have medicinal properties and serve as health resorts.

Monuments and Forts:

Tamil Nadu has numerous monuments and forts each one of them has a story to tell which shaped the history in this part of the country. The Manora and Poompuhar Art Gallery; Tranqubar Fort in Thanjavur District, the circular fort in Kanniyakumari District, Kattabomman Fort in

Chidambaranar District. Thirumalai Nayakar Palace in Madurai District, the Fort in Dindigul Quaid-e-Millet District, the Rock Fort in Tiruchirappalli District, the Gingi Fort in South Arcot District, the Vellore Fort in North Arcot-Ambedkar District, the Namakkal Fort in Salem District, the Fort St. George and Valluvarkottam in Madras District, Vattakottai and Padmanabhapuram Palace in Kanniyakumari District are some of the important monuments of the State.

Music and Dance:

The Bharatha Natyam dance and folk arts are Tamil Nadu's proud contribution to the world cultural heritage.

Bharata Natyam:

A Bharatanatyam performance begins with Alarippu, an invocatory number which is strinchner to give the effect of the body unfolding itself by degrees, as if in offering to God. Graceful movements, mime and music contribute in equal measure to this beautiful dance from Tamil Nadu.

A finest tradition of the classical school of fine arts in Music and Dance is jealously guarded, and nurtured in this soil. Tanjore of Thanjavur region, Chidambaram in South Arcot District are the cradle of fine arts. Madurai region is cradle of Tamil renaissance. Madurai is situated on the banks of the river Vaigai. The famous Meenakshi Sundareswarer Temple is in the centre of the city. The last of the three Tamil Academies (Sangams) flourished here nearly two thousand years ago. December-January is the music season in Madras and in January in Thiruvaiyaru.

Handicrafts:

The fine arts and handicrafts of Tamil Nadu needs no introduction. The handicrafts of Tamil

Nadu are the outcome of the age old temple tradition. They naturally reflected the skill of artisans of the highest degree handed down from father to son through the Ages. Swamimalai, Kumbakonam, Nachiarcoil, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Myladi, Pathamadai and Kancheepuram are the major centres which produce exquisite handicrafts ranging from Handwoven silk sarees to bell metal castings.

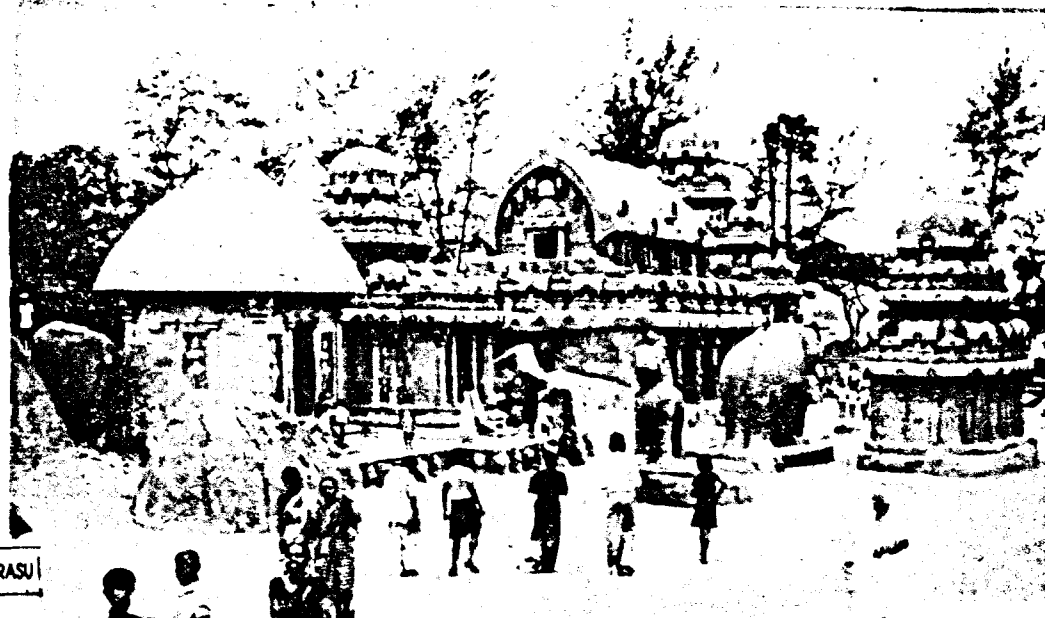
Temples:

Tamil Nadu is studded with temples which are thousands of years old. Each temple is unique in its own way. They are the centres

which have nourished an unbroken tradition of culture in this part of the country. The temple architecture of Tamil Nadu is wonderful. They are marvels in stone and mortar.

Facilities:

Tamil Nadu has a very good system of road network. The railways connect all major tourist destinations. Airways connect Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Thanjavur, Neyveli and Coimbatore with the rest of India. Madras has an international airport. Approved car and coach operators and Travel Agents function in all important centres. ●





Q: It seems that Kidney diseases are now more common. Is it so?

A: These days most diseases are recognised and treated early because of advance in diagnostic facilities and treatment procedures. Hence there is an 'apparent' increase in Kidney diseases.

Q: Are kidney diseases more common in children or in the elderly?

A: Kidney disease occur in all age-groups. It is now possible to detect kidney diseases even before birth and give necessary treatment before the child is born. Ultrasonic methods can detect abnormalities even while the baby is inside the womb.

Q: Many people think that stones in the kidney are formed by swallowing small stones along with meals. Is it correct?

A: No. This belief is incorrect. Kidney stones are usually due to over saturation of urine with certain chemicals like calcium, oxalate and urate. Because of over saturation these substances get precipitated in the urinary tract and give rise to stone formation.

Q: Are there any recent advances in the treatment of kidney stones?

A: Yes. Medically, it is possible to prevent the formation of different types of stones. A number of new medicines are now available. It is possible to remove stone without surgery nowadays. ESWL, Ultrasonic Lithotripsy are such methods available. By getting oneself properly investigated it is possible today to be free from this painful disorder.

Q: Can you tell us something about diagnostic techniques available in Nephrology?

A: Apart from the usual blood and urine tests we have a painless procedure called ultrasonogram which is extremely useful in diagnosis and treatment. We also have non invasive procedures like Radioneuclide imaging, CT.Scan etc.

Q: Can you list some of kidney diseases?

A: The most common diseases are:

Nephritis, Acute and Chronic Kidney failure, Cystic Kidney Diseases, Diabetic Kidney diseases, Kidney Stone diseases,

Urinary Tract Infections.

Q: What is Kidney Failure?

A: When the Kidneys are not able to secrete adequate urine because of lesser bloodflow to them or any loss in the functioning unit of the kidney (Nephron) or any obstruction in the urinary pathways, toxic substances like urea and creatinine accumulate in blood and cause serious life-threatening problems.

One normal kidney is enough to sustain life. Kidney failure always means that both the kidneys have failed to function. Kidney failure may be acute or chronic.

Acute renal failure is caused by diarrhoea or vomiting, Lep-tospirosis, snake bite, certain poisonings, nephritis and blood loss due to various reasons. These patients almost always improve with treatment. Kidney function returns to normal. They may need a short period of Dialysis only.

Chronic kidney failure means that the kidneys have failed permanently. This is due to nephritis, diabetes, stones, or obstruction. Once chronic kidney failure has occurred the patient's life can be saved only by Dialysis or by Kidney Transplantation.

Q: Can you tell us what "Dialysis" means?

A: Dialysis is a procedure by which the kidney's work is done by suitable artificial methods. There are two methods of dialysis available. One is Peritoneal Dialysis wherein the patient's own peritoneal membrane, present in the abdomen, is used as a dialysing membrane. The dialysate fluid containing certain chemicals is introduced into the abdomen of patients with kidney failure and after about 30 minutes, it is let out. This is repeated for 24 hours by which time the blood levels of urea and creatinine come down effectively. But this procedure has to be repeated again and again till recovery occurs. This is a very sim-

ple and safe procedure, can be done even in very small hospitals and does not require any costly equipments. Many countries abroad adopt this peritoneal dialysis on a regular basis, like CAPD (continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis.)

The other type of dialysis is called as Hemodialysis, in which an artificial kidney is used. This kidney is made up of minute synthetic, hollow-fibres which do the dialysing work when connected to a machine, and the patient's blood is allowed to flow through this artificial kidneys. This type of dialysis is done for 4-5 hours per day and 2-3 times a week to maintain life in Kidney failure patients.

Q: It seems that dialysis alone can help kidney failure patients. Why kidney transplantation then?

A: Considering the cost of dialysis and transplantation, Kidney Transplantation works out cheaper than maintaining a patient on dialysis. Instead of doing 2-3 dialysis per week for life, kidney transplantation is a better solution to the country's kidney failure patients. Because of economic constraints we are limiting the dialysis in Kidney failure patients-only to those having suitable kidney donors, so that they can be maintained till transplantation.

In Government General Hospital we adopt a policy of giving the benefit of peritoneal dialysis to everyone of our Kidney failure patients. Patients with Acute Kidney failure recover with one or two peritoneal dialysis or a few Hemodialyses. Those having chronic kidney failure are advised about kidney transplantation and if a suitable donor is willing to donate for them, they are taken up for hemodialysis till their surgery.

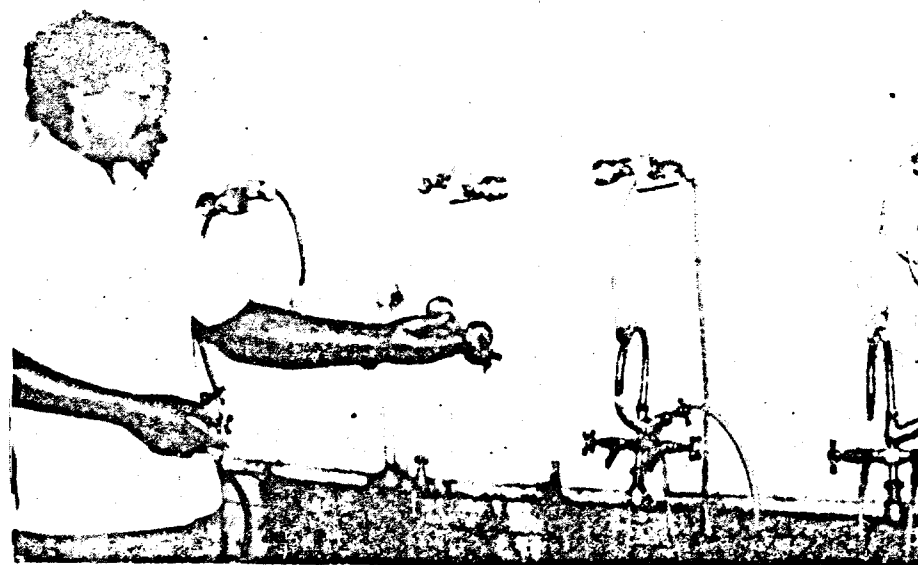
Q: How do you select Kidney donors?

A: Healthy people between the ages of 18-55 years can donate one

of their kidneys. The donor's blood-group must be compatible with that of the patient. Related kidney donors are those who are related to the patient, either as parents, brother or sister or children. If the family members are not found suitable, the nearest next relationship is suggested. In many countries, they take kidneys from Cadavers (i.e. persons who die during accidents once brain death is certified by a team of Doctors) and many of patients lives are saved by this. In our country suitable legislation regarding this Cadaver programme is yet to come. We are planning to start a Cadaver Kidney Transplant Programme in Government General Hospital, shortly.

Q: Are you doing Kidney Transplantations on a regular basis?

A: Yes. Banaras Hindu University initiated Kidney Transplantation during 1968. In Tamil Nadu C.M.C. Hospital, Vellore started doing it from 1971. Regarding Government Hospitals, Government General Hospital, Madras started doing Kidney Transplantation from July 1987. We have been doing transplants almost one per week regularly since then. So far we have completed 129 transplants in Government General Hospital, Madras with good results.

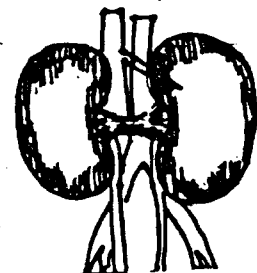


After surgery, patients are followed up regularly once a week at our outpatient department. Tamil Nadu Government is kind enough to undertake the issue of life-long Immunosuppressive drugs to everyone free of cost. Tamil Nadu is the first and the only State in India to start such a free Transplant programme.

In Government General Hospital, Madras, the Nephrology Department runs outpatient clinics 4 days in a week (Mondays/Wednesdays/Thursdays/ and-Fridays). On Wednesdays, outpatient care is exclusively for Transplant patients only. The unit has inpatient facility for nearly 2500 patients per year. Outpatients amount to nearly 9000 patients per year. Peritoneal Dialysis care was given to 818 during the year 1989 and hemodialysis to 3502. Roughly 40-45 transplants are being done every year. So far we have completed 129 transplants. Nephrology Department has a separate lab facility for investigations. During the year 1989, 96496 investigations were done.

Kidney transplantation which costs around Rs.80,000/- to 1,00,000/- outside at private centres is being done totally free of cost in Government General Hospital, Madras.

2. Drink atleast 2 litres of water daily.



3. People should avoid taking drugs unnecessarily without proper medical guidance. People who are taking native medicines or homeo drugs must be careful to avoid any heavy metals like gold, mercury silver, etc.

4. Self-medication and taking analgesics without medical supervision must be avoided.

5. Symptoms like sore throat and skin infection must be given proper care and medical help.

6. Persons having blood pressure, diabetes, must undergo periodic medical reviews and get screened for kidney involvement.

7. To be aware of certain conditions which predispose to kidney problems as said earlier - severe diarrhoea, blood loss, leptospirosis, snake bite, diabetes, hypertension, stone disease etc., and to get immediate medical help.

Kidney transplantation was started in the Government General Hospital, Madras in 1987. So far 129 kidney transplants have been done. Dialysis, Transplant Surgery and Post Transplant Drugs are available free of cost to all poor patients.

Tamil Nadu is the only state in the whole of India, where this scheme is being implemented free of cost for all poor patients. ●

**GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
TO
NEPHROLOGY DEPARTMENT
IXth ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
INDIAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY
SOUTHERN CHAPTER**



Southern Chapter of the Indian society of Nephrology conducted its 10th Annual Conference on 13th and 14th of October this year at Coimbatore. Southern Chapter is constituted by the Medical Institutions of South India-Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra and Karnataka. Nephrologists from these southern states participate in the seminar, scientific sessions and discussions every year. Doctors from these states present papers, mostly on research oriented topics during the sessions and among them the best one will be awarded a 'Gold Medal'. This scheme was instituted in 1989.

This year- 1990 -the Gold Medal was 'bagged' by Prof. M.A. Muthusethupathi's Unit doctors of the Nephrology Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras for their best presentation. Last year also the same team won Gold Medal. So far the Doctors working with Prof. M.A. Muthusethupathi have presented more than 10 papers in these two years.

And for the past few years more research oriented schemes have been undertaken by the same unit and many papers have been published. The noteworthy among them are the paper on 'Acute Renal failure' due to 'Leptospirosis', due to copper sulphate poisoning, and due to acute diarrheal diseases. These papers were internationally recognised and Prof. Dr. Muthusethupathi and his co-doctors have been indexed in "International Leptospirosis Information Exchange".

The Nephrology Department of Government General Hospital also stands first in Renal Transplantation, which is done at free of cost (so far 130 Renal Transplants have been done in these three years time). It is a remarkable achievement.

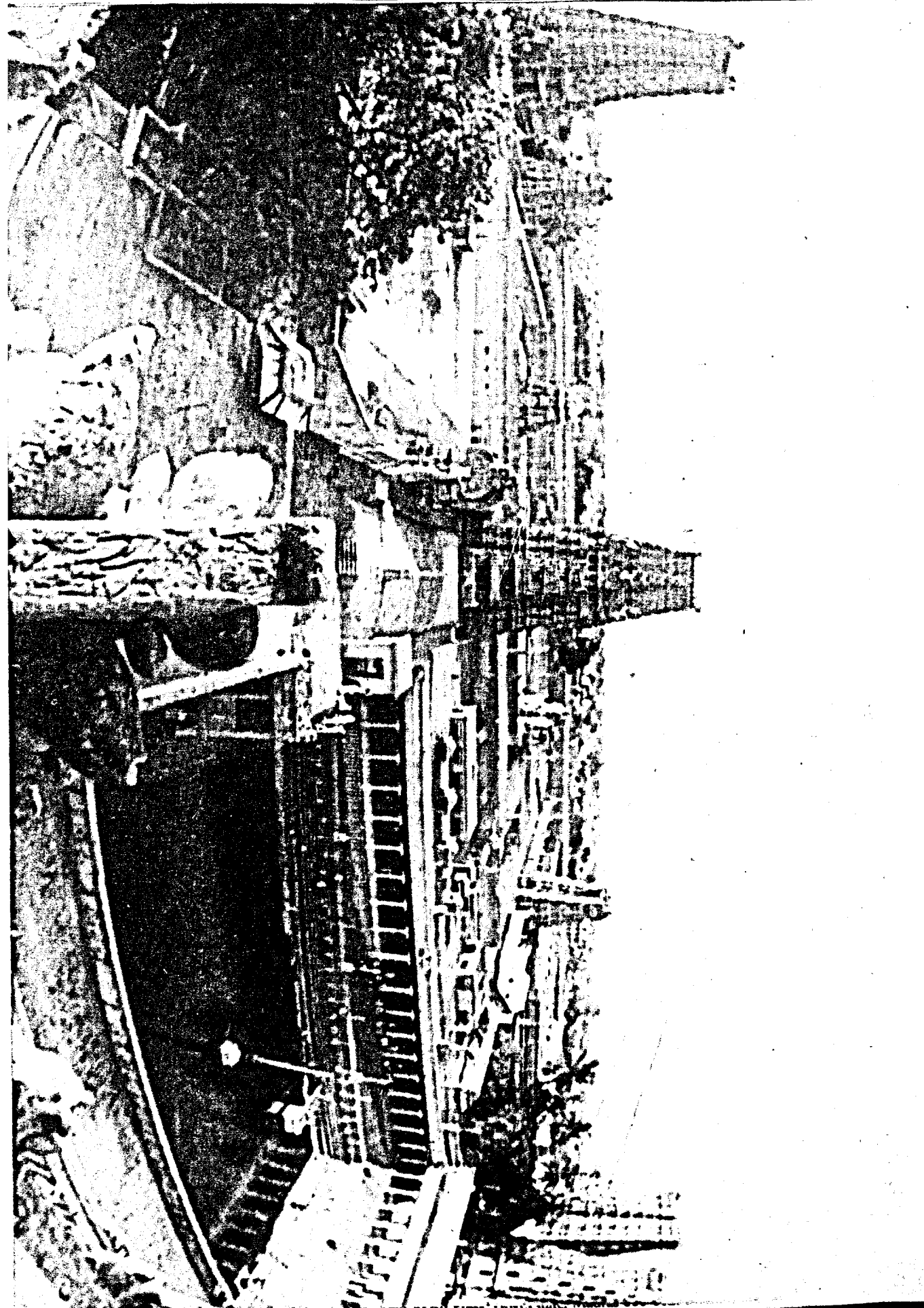
In addition to the service to patients and academic work, the department is also training post doctoral fellows in Nephrology for the D.M. Course and Diploma in National board examination. The performance of the Nephrology Department is excellent; for which our Tamil Nadu State can justly be proud of.

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Exotic Designs for the New Year

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TAMILARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Karthigai - Margazhi

DECEMBER - 1990

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ For Peace and Communal Harmony.
- ★ Collectors' Conference.
- ★ Maruthu Pandiyar.
- ★ The Role of the Registration Department.
— Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan
Minister for Revenue
- ★ Milk Procurement Price Highest
Consumer Price Lowest
- ★ Relief work for Refugees and Repatriates.
— Thiru K.N. Nehru,
Minister for Information and Labour
- ★ Announcements and Achievements.
- ★ Film Award Function.
- ★ Bharathidasan - A Poet of Humanity.
— Dr. A. Arunachalam,
Government Arts College,
Thiruvannamalai
- ★ Regional Institute of Ophthalmology.
— Dr. M. Guhanandam
Director and Superintendent,
Regional Institute of Ophthalmology
- ★ Integrated Dry Farming Development Programme.
- ★ Jawaharlal
- ★ Nayak Paintings at Srirangam.

FOR PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY

Peace and communal harmony between various communities, regardless of race, religion or caste, is the cornerstone of our Nation. The secular principle, which is enshrined in the Constitution, has important implications. Basically, it means that religion should be strictly kept out of both Politics and Government. The State, cannot discriminate in favour of, or against, any particular religion. On the part of political parties, it implies that no issue of a religious nature can be allowed to become a political issue. This means that no political party should be allowed to adopt a religious issue as part of its programme of political activity. In a democracy, political power, and following from that State power, is based on the wishes of the majority. If the majority tries to impose its will, purely on the grounds of its religious persuasion, the secular principle is undermined. In such a circumstance, religious minorities cannot be assured of their religious freedoms. This is the centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar said "the meaning of freedom is that the Government should run with the consent and co-operation of the minority" "India must remain a garden in which many flowers, of rich colours, flourish together. This is the wishes of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Anna, which, we must resolve to uphold.

— Dr. M. Karunanidhi

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

(Address on Television National Network Programme,
26th November '90)



COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi, in the conference of District Collectors and Police officials held at Secretariat on 9.11.90, urged them to be more vigilant and continue to take necessary steps to prevent violence in the State following the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue.

With regard to law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister said that Tamil Nadu always witnessed peace and the situation had been kept under control. However administration should be very cautious while giv-

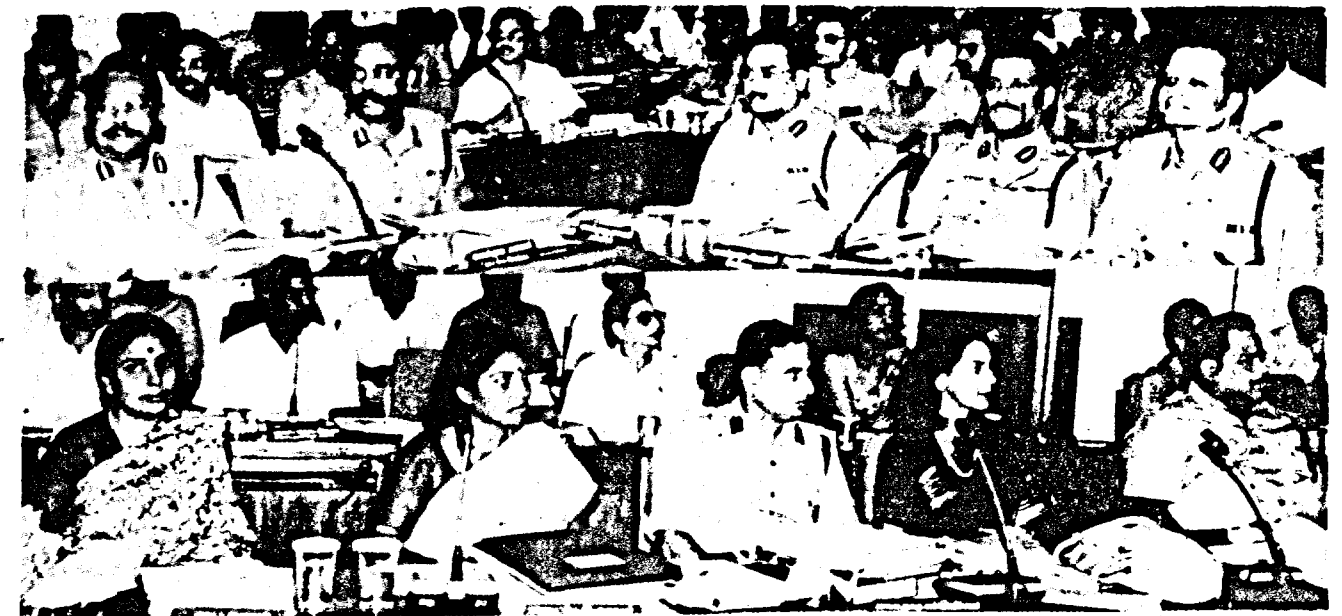
ing permissions to processions going through places of worship of different religions.

writings which could incite communal clashes should be banned. He also emphasised the setting up

With regard to law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister said that Tamil Nadu always witnessed peace and the situation had been kept under control.

The Chief Minister, in his address, made it clear that the Posters, Handbills and Wall

of peace committees immediately at village and district levels to effectively check the outbreak of clashes.



Referring to the influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, the Chief Minister appreciated the Collectors who took prompt action and provided Accommodation, Health care, Drinking Water and Educational facilities to the refugees and added that these helpless people should be protected from anti-socials.

The Chief Minister said that Government introduced the sale of cheap liquor in order to protect the people from the consequences of illicit brew, and therefore a close

watch must be made on the activities of illicit liquor traders, for which both the Police and the revenue departments should work together. There must be cooperation and coordination between these departments. The revenue earned through the sale of cheap liquor was required to promote various welfare schemes.

The Chief Minister instructed the Collectors to continuously monitor the working of the public distribution system. He said that the rice position was comfortable in view of

the record procurement during the samba season and higher central allocation. There should be no delay in the supply of essential commodities and steps should be taken against under-weighting of the commodities. He said the State had urged the Centre to hike the sugar allocation.

The Chief Minister appealed to the District administration to keep a close watch on prices of edible oils. He called for effective steps to prevent the adulteration of the subsidised kerosene with diesel and petrol and urged the Collectors to conserve fuel consumption the barest minimum.

The Chief Minister in the course of his speech pointed out the various welfare measures undertaken by the State Government in respect of the Backward classes, women and other weaker sections of the society.

Besides Law and Order, Revenue, Prohibition, Excise, Refugee influx, the other subjects discussed at the conference were welfare of the Backward Classes and Adi-dravidars, House Sites for the poor, Public Distribution, Price Situation, Fuel Conservation, Small Savings, Family Welfare and Anti-poverty programmes.

5L Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

V2 11m, N70TA, N90

Tamils or Tamilar were the sons of Tamilaham itself. They were indigent when one deluge after another overcome Tamilaham, when the Tamils dispersed in different directions to save their lives, and when the seas beyond the Vindyas 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.



MARUTHU PANDIYAR

In the history of Freedom Movement, there is a unique place for Maruthu Brothers, since they fought against the British Imperialism. Maruthu Brothers ruled Sivagangai Seemai two hundred years ago. In those days the Sivaganga and its surroundings were called Sivagangai Seemai.

On behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the "Remembrance Day" of Maruthu Brothers was celebrated at "Siruvayal" on 26th October 1990. The Chairman of the Committee of the Legal Heirs and Dependants of Maruthu Brothers, Thiru. S.S. Thennarasu, M.L.A., and others attended the function. The Weapons used by the Maruthu Brothers were exhibited in the function.

Memorial for Maruthu Brothers:

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi has announced that a Memorial would be erected in the place where the Maruthu Brothers were hanged. This place is situated at the Tirupattur. The Chief Minister said that it would be a fitting tribute to build the Memorial only at this place, where they were hanged. It has been estimated that Rs.25 lakhs would be required for the erection of the Memorial. The Minister for Public Works, Thiru. Durai Murugan visited the place on 30th October 1990. The Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru. K.N.Nehru is very

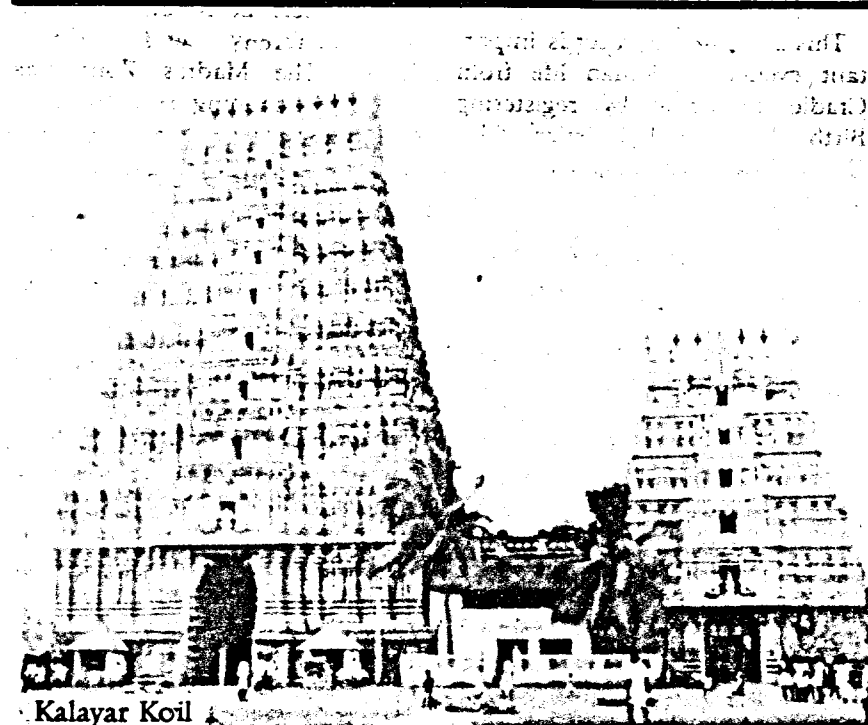
keen on expediting the work. Among the places ruled by Maruthu Brothers, Kalayarkoil is one and the place they lived is still called 'Pandiyan Kottai'. The Chief Minister has also proposed to build a new Fort at Kalayarkoil like the one he built at Panchalankurichi.

COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL HEIRS AND DEPENDANTS OF MARUTHU BROTHERS:

Soon after assuming office as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in

1989, Dr.M.Karunanidhi constituted a Committee to identify the Legal Heirs and dependants of Maruthu Brothers, to which Thiru. S.S.Thennarasu, M.L.A., has been appointed as Chairman. The other members of the Committee are Thiru. Krishnan, M.P., Thiru. Manoharan, M.L.A., Prof. Balasubramaniam and Thiru. Malaichamy Servai. The Committee has commenced its work.

A picture of the Heroic Maruthu Brothers adorns the first wrapper.



Kalayar Koil

Cover Story:



THE ROLE OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan
Minister for Revenue

The Registration Department is considered to be one of the important revenue earning Departments in Tamil Nadu. It came into existence in 1864 and has completed its 125th year in 1989. It has earned Rs.261.36 crores as revenue during the year 1989-90.

This Department records important events of human life from Cradle to Grave by registering Birth, Marriages, Societies, Chit Companies, Firms and Deaths. It also registers the property and protect the documents and encumbrance certificates as and when the public require them. Thus the major function of this department is to help the citizens to establish their rights to their property.

Acts administered by the Department

Various Acts administered by this department are: The Registration Act, The Indian Stamp Act, The Indian Partnership Act, The Societies Registration Act, The Births and Deaths Registration Act, The Chit Funds Act, The Special Marriage Act, The Hindu Marriage Act, The Indian Christian Marriage Act, The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Parcy Marriage and Divorce Act.

The Organisation

The Inspector General of Registration is the Head of the Department and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Act from 1.12.1980. There are 5 Zones in the State with headquarters at Madras, Vellore, Madurai, Trichy and Coimbatore. The Madras Zone has started functioning recently after

are in all 574 Sub Registry Offices each headed by a Sub Registrar.

Achievements of the Department (Guideline Cell)

The Stamp duty and Registration fees are levied on the basis of market value. The correctness of the value noted in the documents is checked with the value given in the Guideline Registers. Only when the

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its sanction in 1990-91. There are 46 Registration Districts headed by District Registrars (Administration). In addition, there are 26 District Registrars (Audit) entrusted with the Auditing of Accounts of the Sub Registry Offices. The District Registrar (Administration) attends to the administration of the Registration District. There

guideline value is revised based on the prevailing market value, the leakages in revenue could be plugged and increase in the revenue due to Government could be ensured. Hence the Government have sanctioned the formation of "Guideline Cell" headed by one Additional Inspector General of Registration to revise the guideline value every



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33-38	5	12,004.50	96,000	960
38-43	5	12,004.50	48,000	480
43-48	5	12,004.50	24,000	240
48-53	5	12,004.50	12,000	120

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Madras-600 003
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Madras-108.

In Districts:

All Collectorates
Block Development Offices
and Taluk Offices.

For Further Details:

Director of Small Savings
143, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Phone: 840223/846209

DIPR/2844/MS/90/ARIES



RELIEF WORK FOR REFUGEES AND REPATRIATES

Thiru. K.N. NEHRU,
Minister for
Information and Labour

The Government of Sri Lanka Citizenship Act of 1948 disfranchised a large number of Tamil Plantation labour in Sri Lanka; even though in some cases their ancestors had gone to work on plantations more than 200 years ago and had stayed in Sri Lanka generation after generation. Consequently these people became stateless persons in Sri Lanka.

There were 9.75 lakhs stateless persons in Sri Lanka as on 31.10.1964. As per the Srimavo-Shastri Agreements entered between India and Sri Lanka, 5.06 lakhs persons of Indian origin had to be repatriated to India from Sri Lanka. Till 1983, 1.16 lakhs families consisting of 3.34 lakhs accountable persons with their natural increase of 1.26 lakhs persons have been repatriated to India.

Refugees are issued with ration card and given rice at subsidised rate of Rs.0.57 paise per kg., at the rate of 400 grams per adult, and 200 grams per child, per day. Other essential commodities are also made available to them like Sugar, Kerosene, etc. They are also given two sets of free clothes, essential cooking utensils, mats, bedsheets, etc.

Nadu) to rehabilitate these repatriates. So far 96,476 repatriates families have obtained business loan, employment in plantation schemes, Land Colonisation Schemes, Co-operative Spinning Mills and Self-Employment schemes.

REFUGEES AND 1st EXODUS

Due to ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, starting from July 1983 onwards, the repatriation of people of Indian origin under the Agreement stopped. However the exodus of refugees from Sri Lanka started from 24.7.1983 and continued till 15.8.89. During this period 1,34,053 Sri Lankan refugees arrived in India. Out of which 39,918 destitute refugees were admitted in refugee camps in Tamil Nadu. The remaining opted to stay outside the camps while lending

year. The guideline value is revised based on the growth rate, geographical location of the place, use of land, sale statistics, width of the street and the value ascertained by oral enquiries. As ordered in the G.O., the Guideline value for the year 1990-91, has been revised by the 'Value Fixation Committee' and implemented with effect from 1.4.1990. Due to this revision an additional revenue of Rs.20/- crores is expected.

Intelligence Cell

To find out suppression of facts in documents relating to buildings and to detect under valuation due to such suppression of facts, the Government have sanctioned a Cell called "Intelligence Cell" headed by one Additional Inspector General of Registration in the headquarters and four units having headquarters at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai each headed by a District Registrar. The services of 26 District Registrars (Audit) 46 District Registrars (Administration), 4 Deputy Inspector Generals and the 2 Assistant Executive Engineers are being utilised for this purpose. 60,000 documents relating to buildings are expected to come for registration every year and an additional revenue of Rs.5 crores is also expected due to the implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs.3.54 crores have been detected for the period from 1.1.90 to 31.8.90 and out of which Rs.2.23 crores have been collected. A total number of 58,235 documents were inspected during this period.

Document Writers and Copy Writers

The licences for writing documents and copy of the documents were issued first in the year 1983. In order to provide opportunities for self employment to educated persons, and to satisfy the present need, the department has conducted Examinations on 12-8-90 and 4336 Document Writers and 6866 Copy Writers were selected

for issuing fresh licences. Fresh licence will be issued to such of those successful candidates who apply for it. Thus 11,202 persons will get Self Employment under this scheme.

Chit Vigilance Cell

To find out unregistered chits, to enquire into and redress the grievances of subscribers to the chits, and to regulate the payment of chit amount, "a Chit Vigilance Cell" has been formed with the Additional Registrar of Chits as the Head. This Cell by conducting surprise raids, has detected 80 unregistered chits, which have caused loss of Registration fees to the tune of Rs.63.120. Consequent on these raids, further follow up ac-

To find out suppression of facts in documents relating to buildings and to detect under valuation due to such suppression of facts, the Government have sanctioned a Cell called "Intelligence Cell" headed by one Additional Inspector General of Registration in the headquarters and four units having headquarters at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai each headed by a District Registrar.

tion has been taken to get the security deposit of Rs.50 lakhs remitted to Government.

Revenue

The revenue of the department has doubled during the past five years. The revenue is expected to go up to the level of Rs.339.08 crores during the current financial year.

Functions under Section 47-A of the Stamp Act

The registration officer forward the documents to Special Deputy Collectors (Stamps) for fixing market value of the property where the registering public do not accept the guideline value of the property concerned. The function of fixing the market value under Section

47-A of the Stamp Act is entrusted to 11 Special Deputy Collectors and 44 Tahsildars. The steps taken under Section 47-A of the Stamp Act have helped to recover Rs.183.46 lakhs during the period from 1.4.90 to 31.8.90.

Buildings

On the eve of the 125th year celebration of the Department, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.50/- lakhs to construct a five storeyed building for the Office of the Inspector General of Registration. This building, a land mark achievement, will have a pride of place in the history of the Registration Department.

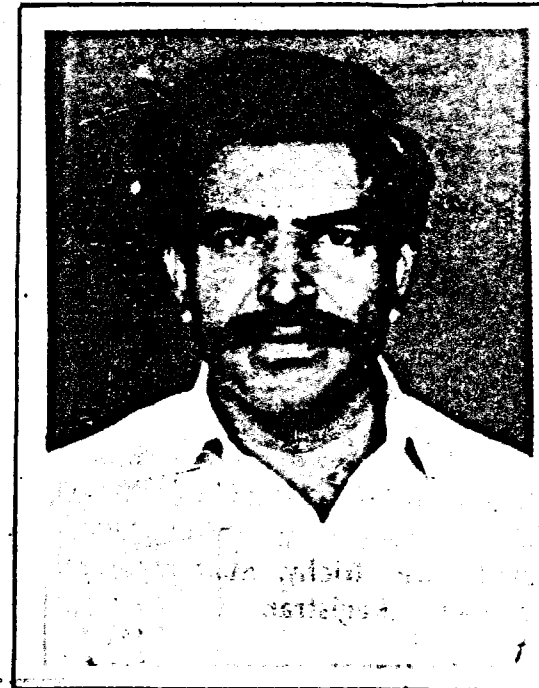
New Schemes

The proposals for the creation of

one more Deputy Inspector General of Registration Zone at Tirunelveli, for bifurcation of Ariyalur and Salem Registration Districts by creating new Districts at Perambalur and Athur, for appointment of new staff for guideline revision, for appointment of additional clerks to the Sub-Registry Offices where work load is heavy, for upgrading the Joint Sub Registrars-I posts to the cadre of District Registrars in the Special and Selection Grade Municipalities will be taken up for consideration of the Government in the ensuing financial year. It is hoped that by implementing these new schemes the revenue of this department will go up.

MILK

Procurement Price Highest Consumer Price Lowest



Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information, Labour and Dairy Development had discussions with the representatives of the Tamil Nadu Milk Producer's Federation (TNMPF) on 25th November 1990 and the Government has decided to increase the procurement price of Milk with effect from 1st December, 1990

The procurement price per litre of cow's milk will be increased to Rs.4 for the surplus season (November to April) and Rs.4.20 for the lean season (May-October). For Buffalo milk-Rs.4.50 for the surplus and Rs.4.70 for the lean season.

The existing rates are Rs.3.64 for cow's milk and Rs.4.06 for buffalo milk. The present increase will mean an additional expenditure of Rs.18.06 crores for the Tamil Nadu Milk Producers' Federation and the district unions.

Addressing a Press Conference at Secretariat on 27th November, 1990 the Minister assured that the price of Milk will not go up, following the declaration of higher procurement price for milk producers.

He said that the procurement price for milk was highest in Tamil Nadu compared to the other Southern States while the consumer price was the lowest.

The Government has decided to give a boost to distribution through the Automatic Vending Machines rather than supply more milk in sachets which cost 50 paise more per litre compared to the Automatic Vending Machines.

There were 130 Automatic Vending Machines in Madras City at present. 25 more would soon be set up. Similarly the sale of Aavin milk through private outlets would also be enhanced. There were 80 private outlets, and 100 more outlets would be permitted under the scheme. The milk supply in the City stood at 6.7 lakh litres daily. Proposals to form milk supply co-operatives in densely populated localities would be encouraged on the lines of the 31 such consumer co-operatives functioning now.

Operation Flood III

The Minister said that some of the projects, including the location of new dairies and chilling plants, proposed under the Rs.68- crore operation Flood-III, will be completed before the end of next year.

Coordinated by the National Dairy Development Board the World Bank-aided Operation Flood-III seeks to double in the next four years the present handling capacity of 12.5 lakh litres of milk per day. It provides for more than 20 programmes covering 13 districts and Metro Dairies.

The Minister said that the work was in progress for the establishment of a 30-tonne milk powder plant at Erode. New dairies would be set up at Sholinganallur, Tiruchi and Madurai. Among the dairies whose processing capacity was proposed to be expanded significantly would be those at Villupuram, Salem, Coimbatore, Ambattur, Athur, Karur, Vellore, Anakkavur, Tiruvannamalai, Krishnagiri, Shanmugapuram and Theni. Tenders had already been invited for some of the projects.

for themselves or staying with friends and relations. When the situation in Sri Lanka improved, 25,585 refugees were sent back to Sri Lanka, by chartered ship during the period from 24.12.87 to 31.12.89. The remaining refugees either left the camps on their own accord, or returned to Sri Lanka without Government assistance, or stayed back in India with friends and relatives.

Ind EXODUS

Fresh arrival of refugees from Sri Lanka again started on 25.8.89 due to the renewed violence in Sri Lanka. Upto 30.6.90, the arrival was only 4,575 persons. The exodus of refugees in mass scale started on 1.7.90. Upto 31.10.90, 1,20,521 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka out of which 1,16,228 persons have been accommodated in various refugee camps, set up in all the districts except Madras and Nilgiris.

Arrival and Registration:

The refugees arrive from Sri Lanka by illicit boats, and land mainly at Rameswaram and at times at Dhanushkodi in Ramanathapuram District. They also land in small numbers at Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam in Thanjavur District and at times in Pudukkottai District. The refugees landed at Rameswaram are brought to the reception centre at Rameswaram for registering them as refugees. The refugees landed at Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam in Thanjavur District are registered and accommodated in refugee camps in Thanjavur District itself.

The refugees on their arrival at Rameswaram are given break-fast and meals in the reception centre before they are sent to the refugee camps. At the reception centre, the staff belonging to Rehabilitation Department, Port Immigration Department, Customs and Public Health are stationed. The customs officials examine the belongings brought by the refugees.

After clearance by them, the refugees are screened by the staff of the Port Registration Officer with reference to the documents if any brought by them, or by an oral enquiry if they do not possess any documents. If they are found to be bonafied destitute refugees, they are registered as refugees by the Rehabilitation staff.

Refugees after registration in the Reception Centre are transported to various refugee camps. This entire operation takes place under the direct supervision of Collector of Ramanathapuram. During the present crisis, District Collector and other staff have shown exemplary courage and patience to deal with the refugee reception, movement and transportation and it goes to their credit that a bottleneck was never allowed to be developed.

buildings fit for starting refugee camps have been taken on rent. Since the arrival of refugees are continuing without break, the Government have ordered the construction of 20,000 temporary huts at the rate of 1,000 huts in each district. The Collectors of all districts have also been instructed to locate lands for putting up another 500 huts in each district so that construction work could start immediately if the situation warrants. District Collectors in Tamil Nadu have done commendable work in accommodating and receiving refugees at a very short notice and at times without notice.

On their admission in the refugee camps, the refugees are paid cash doles at the following rates per month. Family with one member Rs.150/-, Family with two members

The exodus of refugees in mass scale started on 1.7.90. Upto 31.10.90, 1,20,521 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka.

1,16,228 persons have been accommodated in various refugee camps, set up in all the districts except Madras and Nilgiris.

Meeting the challenge of shelter:

In addition to the two permanent Transit Camps at Mandapam in Ramnad District and Kottapattu in Trichy District, 336 additional refugee camps have been set up to accommodate the refugees. 792 houses purchased from Tamil Nadu Housing Board at Vilangudi in Madurai District have been got repaired and refugees accommodated. 530 military tents have been procured from the Ordinance Depot, Avadi and temporary camps have been set up in Thoppur in Madurai District and Gummidipoondi and Puzhal in Chengai-Anna District. All the available Public buildings, cyclone-shelters, buildings of charitable institutions etc. in various districts have been utilised for setting up temporary refugee camps. Private

(Both adults) Rs.270/-, Family with three members (two adults and one child) Rs.345/-, Family with four members (two adults and two children) Rs.382.50, Family with five members (three adults and two children) Rs.502.50.

On arrival they are issued with ration card and given rice at subsidised rate of Rs.0.57 paise per kg., at the rate of 400 grams per adult, and 200 grams per child, per day. Other essential commodities are also made available to them like Sugar, Kerosene, etc. They are also given two sets of free clothes essential cooking utensils, mats bedsheets, etc.

Water supply, electrification medical and sanitary facilities are provided in all the camps as far as possible. Camp population is in

oculated to prevent any epidemic. Children are immunized under universal immunization programme.

Educational Assistance for Refugees:

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been very generous in providing educational facilities to the refugee children. The Minister for Education has shown keen interest in providing them all possible assistance. Normally, after admission of the refugees in various camps, the details of school going children are gathered and arrangements made for admission of children in appropriate schools situated near the camps. The Government have issued orders that children may be admitted in schools without pro-

Balvadies and pre-schools and for provision of Mid-day Meals.

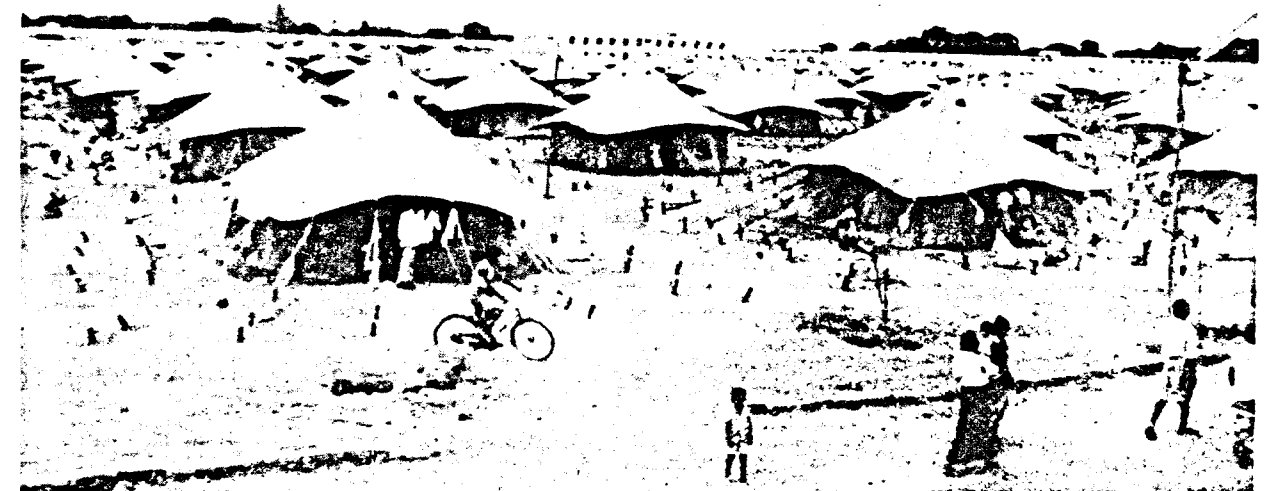
Exchange of Sri Lankan Currency

Arrangements have been made for conversion of Sri Lanka currency brought by refugees into Indian currency through the State Bank of India and Indian Bank counters opened at Mandapam and Rameswaram on their arrival. The Reserve Bank of India has now also permitted the State Bank of India to exchange Sri Lanka currency through one of its branches in each district headquarters to cover these refugees who had been already despatched to various districts. The refugees who are in possession of Sri Lankan currency can change them to Indian currency to a limit of

porary counters at Mandapam Camp, Rameswaram, Vilangudi and Kottapattu Camp. Their staff are also covering other camps. Under this scheme, the Repatriates Bank have advanced loan of Rs.92,500/- to 151 refugee members in various refugee camps in Tamil Nadu.

Re-Union of Families

Due to sudden exodus from Sri Lanka, there has been several cases of family members separated from each other and sent to various Districts without knowing the whereabouts of each other. Government has taken a humanitarian view and with a lot of efforts, the re-union of families is facilitated. We have involved the Voluntary Organisations, 'Q'



duction of Transfer Certificates from the schools in Sri Lanka. About 19,000 refugee children have so far been admitted in educational institutions in Tamil Nadu. Seats have been reserved in Professional Colleges to the refugees as detailed below: M.B.B.S. 20 Seats, Engineering 40 Seats, Polytechnics 40 Seats, B.Sc. (Agri) 10 Seats. The Government have also permitted various Government Colleges to admit Sri Lankan refugees by increasing the strength of various courses wherever necessary. Arrangements have also been made for admission of children in

Rs.2,000/- per adult. This facility prevents refugees falling into the hands of unscrupulous people and getting unfavourable exchange rates.

Jewel Loan for Refugees:

The repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank has started a Jewel Loan Scheme for the benefit of Sri Lankan refugees staying in various camps in Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme the refugees who want to pledge their jewels for temporary loan may approach the Repatriates Bank which has opened tem-

Branch of State Police and the District Collectors, in this painstaking job of locating missing family members. So far 314 families have been reunited.

Role of Voluntary Agencies

As per the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Voluntary agencies were fully involved in supplementing the efforts of the Government and District Collectors. The idea was to humanize the camps and provide healing touch of love and goodwill to the unfortunate victims of ethnic violence.

The functioning of these organisations is being supervised and monitored by State Social Welfare Board. In addition to Voluntary sector contributing its own resources, Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a sum of Rs.550 lakhs from the Sri Lanka Tamil Relief Fund to the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, for rendering training and recreational facilities to Sri Lankan refugees in the Transit Camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu through the Voluntary Organisations.

The details of major programmes of Voluntary Organisations are as follows:-

Council for Technical and Vocational Training (C.T.V.T.)

This institution has started the training programme in Tailoring and Embroidery, Carpentry, Elec-

and provide recreational facilities for the benefit of refugees, in various camps.

Punjab Association

Punjab Association, Madras has come forward to extend training to non-camp refugee and Sri Lanka repatriate girls staying in Madras in the Electronic and T.V. Technology, Book binding, Hand composing and proof reading, Tailoring - 2 batches, Secretarial practice and Photography. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.19,200/- from the Sri Lanka Tamil Relief Fund for payment of stipend to these girls.

Devotion Ordinary School, Women's Development Corporation and Stree Seva Mandir has come forward to offer training in trades like Bakery, Nursing-Aid, Handloom weaving, Tailoring, Printing for the benefit of Sri

tailoring class to women refugees at Kottapattu Camp.

Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu Branch

Tamil Nadu Branch of Indian Red Cross Society has supplied large quantity of dress materials, Bed-sheet, Milk Powder, and Biscuits for distribution to refugees. They have also supplied one Ambulance Van temporarily for the use of the refugees at Mandapam Camp. Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Branch of Indian Red Cross Society has been very generous in putting at the disposal of this Directorate, their entire stocks.

The Collectors of all the districts where the refugees are accommodated have contacted various Voluntary agencies like Rotary and Lions Club, Jayce and Round tablers, Merchants Association of various types and other service organisations functioning in their respective Districts and have arranged free supply of dress materials, utensils, Buckets, Stoves, mats, blankets, food articles, milk, medicines and even T.V. sets.

Madras Christian College School have created a fund for giving scholarship to these refugee children who are going for higher education.

The Director of Sports, Madras has supplied play materials like Volley Balls, Net and foot balls to the Transit Camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu.

Organisation of Eelam Refugees Rehabilitation (OFERR)

This Organisation has been providing supplementary relief assistance in 59 camps in the Districts of Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, North Arcot-Ambekar, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan and Ramanathapuram.

Lanka Repatriate Girls.

National Council of YMCAs of India

YMCA has arranged Reading room and indoor games, Creches, Tailoring and Tuition class and Screening of Tamil feature films and cultural programmes every month in various camps.

Sivaganga Multipurpose Social Service Society has started Fair price shop, Tailoring and Embroidery, Typewriting, Two wheeler mechanism and Radio and T.V. mechanism in Mandapam Camp.

Movement of Integration of Refugees and Repatriates has started Medical programme in the Transit Camp, Mandapam, Kottapattu and Rameswaram Port.

Kajamalai Ladies Association, Kajamalai, Trichy District has started

In addition to the two permanent Transit Camps at Mandapam in Ramnad District and Kottapattu in Trichy District, 336 additional refugee camps have been set up to accommodate the refugees.

trical Motor Rewinding, Cycle Repair and Maintenance and Radio and T.V. Mechanism for the benefit of the refugees in the Transit Camp, Mandapam. Carpentry, Radio and T.V. Mechanism training programmes have been started by them in Transit Camp, Kottapattu.

At 'Good News Training Centre' situated at Puthur, (10 KM from Kottapattu), Tailoring, Two Wheeler Mechanism are being taught to refugees.

For the benefit of non camp refugees staying in Madras, C.T.V.T. is likely to start training programme in the Tailoring, Two wheeler Mechanism, House wiring and motor rewinding and Automobile mechanism through its Technical Training Centre at Guindy. They have also proposed to start Balwadis, fair price shops

They have provided sports and recreational materials in 18 camps, health work, medical assistance, nutritional supplement to pregnant women, and lactative mothers in 16 camps, milk feeding for children at Mandapam and Kottapattu and supplied relief materials in 5 camps. They also undertake counseling, supply of Newspapers and Magazines in 56 camps. This Association has also provided monthly scholarship to 32 refugee students, fees and other forms of financial assistance to 127 students in 18 camps. The

Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.10,000/- to this organisation from the Sri Lankan Tamil Relief Fund for starting reading rooms and sports club in the Transit Camp, Mandapam.

Computerization in Department

With the help of computer available in Ezhilagam and the NIC network available in Districts, the process of computerization have been initiated. So far daily report to various Agencies, fortnightly camp-wise report have been computerized. Shortly family data and camp Directory would be com-

puterized. NIC is also being used for reuniting the families.

As per the Directions of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M. Karunanidhi all the refugees staying in the camps were supplied additional dress materials at a cost of Rs.34.32 lakhs by the State Government on 15th of August (Independence Day).

Refugees are treated with compassion and human dignity. It is expected that they will like to go back once the ethnic violence is contained.



CORPORATION CONSERVANCY VEHICLES LAUNCHED

The Corporation of Madras has acquired 42 new Conservancy Vehicles at a cost of Rs.180 Lakhs. The Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration Thiru Ko.Si. Mani launched them to join the existing fleet of 300 Conservancy Vehicles on 10th November 1990. 26 big Lorries of 8 tonnes each, 15 small Lorries of 3 tonnes each and one Bulldozer were launched.

On an average the City generates about 3,000 Metric tonnes of garbage and with the existing fleet strength of vehicles about 2,200 Metric tonnes could be removed everyday. With

the help of the new vehicles 500 more tonnes could be removed.

In order to enable the Corporation to remove the garbage completely, the Government have sanctioned Rs.5.58 Crores for purchasing 135 new vehicles. As a first phase 42 vehicles are now purchased, the balance 93 vehicles would be acquired before December 1990.

The Keys were handed over to the Minister by Corporation Special Officer Thiru V. Manivannan. The Minister gave the keys to the Drivers. Commissioner Thiru M. Abul Hassan also participated in the function.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

5.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister, has announced an increase in the supply of extra raw rice in addition to the 12 Kg. of rice already supplied every month to family card holders in the State.

6.11.1990

★ Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education said that the Government is considering a proposal to appoint only women as teachers for classes from 1st to 4th. Now the policy is to appoint women as teachers from class 1 to 3.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has announced that Family Welfare Fund Scheme has been extended to cover the Noon Meal Scheme employees and other Government staff with effect from November 1. This would benefit child welfare organisers, cooks and assistants and other Government employees who were getting a consolidated pay or an honorarium. It would involve an additional expenditure of Rs.1.74 crores for the Government.

14.11.1990

★ Thiru M. Kannappan, Minister for Transport announced that school kids can travel free in Tamil Nadu private buses too. The private bus operators in the State have offered this facility to children studying upto VIII Std. The Government has already extended this concession for Children to travel free in buses of Government owned transport corporations.

15.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister, announced a grant of Rs.1 crore to the Institute of Neurology, Government General Hospital, Madras from the Chief

Minister's Relief Fund. He said this money could be utilised to acquire a C.T.Scan and other required equipments for head injury diagnosis and treatment.

He also added that the Government has given an assistance of Rs.1 crore for conducting open heart surgeries free of charge to deserving persons at the General Hospital and also another Rs.2 crore to the Urology Department for acquiring machinery.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government announced an increase in the supply of Kerosene to family card holders in the State during November. At present 10 litres of Kerosene per card is issued in Madras and in the district headquarters. As the Central Government had increased its allocation for November, the Government had decided to give this month an additional five litres of Kerosene to card holders in Madras, and its belt areas, three litres in Madurai and Coimbatore

and two litres to those in the rest of the district headquarter towns.

The card holders can draw the additional allotment between 21st and 30th of November from the Civil Supplies outlets.

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders for setting up of district-level minimum wages committees for agricultural workers. This tri-partite committees would be headed by District Collectors.

16.11.1990

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu announced that the Private bus drivers and conductors in the State will hereafter get accident relief because all of them have been brought under the purview of the accident relief scheme. The compensation they get will be between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000.

★ The Chief Minister announced that a new cadre of Panchayat Assistant will be created to work in Village Panchayats. 3,500 group

clerks working in the State will be utilised to improve the working of village Panchayats. It has been decided to utilise the services of the 7,000 village officers displaced some years ago.

They would be designated as Panchayat Assistant and given a consolidated monthly pay of Rs.400. The salary will be paid by the Government and the Panchayats would make a small contribution against this to the Government.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has announced a scheme under which the poor children, who require treatment for cancer at the Adyar Cancer Institute will be provided financial assistance. The Chief Minister's Free Cancer Medical Treatment Fund will soon be created with annual grant of Rs.5 lakh which would help in the purchase of costly imported drugs.

17.11.1990

★ The Government has granted sales tax exemption to six coffee outlets run by the Indian Coffee Workers Co-operative Union effective from 1990-91.

21.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister, announced a reduction in the price of rice in the public distribution system. From December 1, fine and superfine rice will be supplied at a uniform rate of Rs.2.50 a Kg. as against the present price of Rs.2.75 and Rs.3.25 a Kg. The reduction will entail an additional loss of Rs.58 crores a year to the Government.

23.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister inaugurated the Rs.35 lakh three - storeyed commercial complex named after Jayaprakash Narayan, built by the Slum Clearance Board at Santhome.

24.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister has offered to renovate or build a new temple car of Avinashilingeswarar Temple, which was burnt down by miscreants.

A Scientific Method for Indexing Temple and Antique Jewellery

A new scientific method has been suggested by Prof. Dr. P. Chandra Sekharan, Director of Forensic Sciences Department to index the precious jewels through forensic macrophotographic technique and preserve them in safe custody for purposes of identification in case of thefts and malpractices.

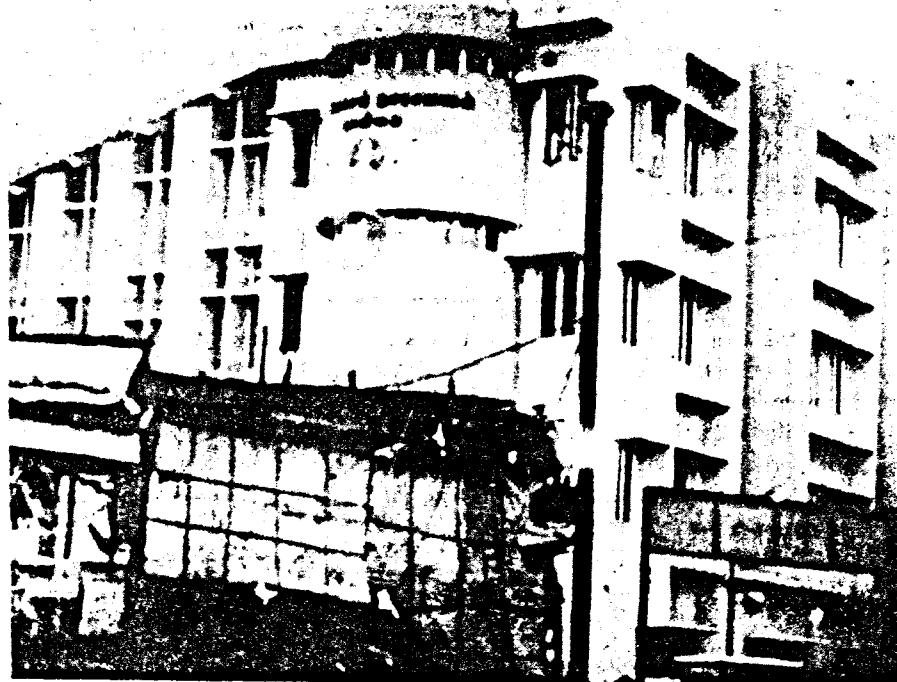
Forensic Macrophotography of jewels involves macrophotography of the minute details of defects and imperfections inherently found in them. Macrophotography is the photography of small objects or portions of objects at high magnifications. The size of the image of the object on the film is larger than the actual size of the object. The range of magnification achieved will be from the one to one image size upto, about seventy times magnification. For forensic purposes the one to one image size or perhaps upto three times magnification is just sufficient for jewels of bigger size and in the case of smaller jewels like earrings six times magnification is suggested.

Temple jewels are either made of gold alone or of precious stones studded in gold. The technical processes are similar to those used by goldsmiths and silversmiths all over the world in the use of moulds and dyes, granulation and filigree, encrustation with gums paste, shell and amber, either cold cloisonne or studded. The encrusting with gems, cabochon cut is also common in South India.

Whatever technical process have been adopted in making these jewels, all the finishing touches including the fabulous decorative elaboration are carried out by the skilled hands of the goldsmiths.

In as much as these jewels are hand finished, the minute details exhibited by the individual skill of the goldsmiths in the engraving, cutting and embedding of stones will possess highly individualistic characteristics in the form of minute irregularities or defects if one may say so. No other jewel of the same pattern and size made by the same jeweller will exhibit similar characteristics. These characteristics can be considered as inherent identification marks or "goldsmith's fingerprints".

Forensic macrophotography can be very successfully used for indexing temple and antique jewellery for purposes of future identification and recovery in cases of theft and other malpractices.





FILM AWARD FUNCTION

The Tamil Nadu Government Film Awards for 1989 were presented to Best Films and Artists in a glittering function held at Valluvar Kottam on 1st December 1990. The function was organised by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations.

The awards scheme were revived from last year and this year two more awards were introduced,

namely Arignar Anna Award and Paavendar Bharathidasan Award.

The Government set up a 11-member Committee headed by Justice Thiru P. Bhaskaran to select the best feature films and winners for the other awards. Twentyeight films were sent to the committee for selection. The winners were unanimously chosen by the committee at its meeting on November

17 and the list sent to the Government. The Government accepted the recommendations and announced the awards.

The first prize for the best film is Rs.1 lakh and a shield, the second prize Rs.50,000 and a shield and the third prize Rs.25,000 and a shield.

The winners of the best actor, actress, director, storywriter,



dialogue writer, music director, cinematographer, Anna award, Bharathidasan award, Raja Sandow award, Kalaivanar award and MGR award were given a five sovereign medal. The winners of the best lyricist, best playback singer (men and women) sound recordist, film editor, art director, dance master, stunt master, actor and actress (special prizes) were given three sovereign medals.

The Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., welcomed the gathering. The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.S. Barnala, who presided over the function, said the South Indian Films should be able to make an impact at the international level. The Artists, therefore, should work on these lines to better it. Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information

and Labour, Justice Thiru P. Bhaskaran, Chairman of the Awards Committee constituted by the Government and other award winners spoke on the occasion.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M.Karunanidhi distributed the awards to the winners. In his speech, the Chief Minister said that a number of welfare schemes are being implemented by the Government for the uplift of poor and if the film artistes come forward to contribute much to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, more and more welfare measures could be implemented. The Chief Minister appealed to them to donate liberally to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

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

AWARD WINNING FILMS — ARTISTES

Best feature film:

First Place — Pudia Paathai
Second Place — Pudupudu Arthangal
Third Place — Nyayatharasu

Best Actor Award - Kamalahasan
(Film: Apoorva Sahodarargal)

Best Actress Award - Radhika
(Film: Ninaivuchinnam)

Best Actor (special prize) -
Radha Ravi
(Film: Solaikkuyil)

Best Actress (special prize) -
Bhanupriya
(Film: Araro Ariraro)

Best Director - K. Balachandar
(Film: Pudupudu Arthangal)

Best Playwright - R. Parthiban
(Film: Pudia Pathai)





Best Script writer - Kalaimani
(Film: Empurushanthaan
Enakkumattumthaan)

Best Music Director - Ilaya Raja
(Film: Varusham 16 &
Karakattakaran)

Best Lyrist - Vaali
(Film: Apoorva Sahotharargal &
Varusham 16)

Best Playback singer (Men) - K.J. Jesudas
(Film: Nyayatharasu)

Best Playback singer (Women) - P. Suseela
(Film: Varam)

Best Cinematographer - Ashok Kumar
(Film: Anru Peytha Mazhaiyil)

Best Sound recordist - N. Pandurangan
(Prasad - deluxe)

Best Stunt Master - 'Rambo Rajkumar'
(Film: Oru Thottil Sabatham)

Best Art Director - K. Mohana
(Film: Pudia Paathai)

Best Dance Master - D.K.S. Babu
(Film: Karakattakaran &
Uthamapurushan)

Best Film Editor - D.R. Sekar
(Film: Varusham 16)

Arignar Anna Award
1. Manivannan
2. K.S. Gopalakrishnan

Paavendar Bharathidasan Award

1. Surada
2. Vairamuthu

Kalaivanar Award

1. K.A. Thangavelu
2. S.S. Chandran

Raja Sandow Award

1. L.V. Prasad
2. A.S.A. Sami

M.G.R. Award

1. Gemini Ganesan
2. Sowcar Janaki



BHARATHIDASAN A POET OF HUMANITY

*"We shall create a new world of happy life;
And root out the evil world of endless strife."*

..... Bharathidasan

Bharathidasan, popularly known as "Puratchik Kavigner" (the Revolutionary Poet), is really a universal bard who has earnestly aspired to create a new world-order and a new human brotherhood. Bharathidasan is an architect of Tamil renaissance, and deifier of Tamil language in verses sweeter than any other poet. It is argued that he is a regional poet. He is further regarded as a National poet and ranked with Bharathi, his mentor, in inspiring patriotism among the Indians. Bharathidasan is neither regional nor national but, in fact, he is universal in outlook and humanitarian in approach. The problems that he deals with in his poems are absolutely common to everybody and his poetic themes of beauty, love, liberty and equality can never be branded parochial. Bharathidasan is not an idle singer of an empty day but a conscious poet of humanity, preoccupied with the earthly problems of every day.

In his very first song, on the Omnipresence of Power, Bharathidasan treats not merely the universal but cosmic imagery. The poet speaks of the Omnipresent power of Mother Sakthi, who is excellently depicted in her cosmic dance. The universal power is manifested everywhere in the ocean, cloud, thunder and lightning and millions of galaxies eternally roll in the infinite vast space, like balls in the hands of Sakthi.

LOVER OF NATURE

Like Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Thoreau, Shelley and Frost, Bharathidasan is an ardent lover of nature. The poet is not merely content in spiritualising nature but he rather attempts to immortalise the manifold message that nature is always ready to offer mankind. Shakespeare says,

Dr. A. ARUNACHALAM, M.A., Ph.D.,
Govt. Arts College,
Tiruvannamalai

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin". Wordsworth declares that one impulse from

In 'Thenral' (Breeze) he describes the invisible zephyr as the unseen



the vernal wood can teach more morals than all the sages in the world. The message of nature in Bharathidasan is more obvious. In 'Alakin Sirippu' (The smile of Beauty), which is the Gitanjali of Bharathidasan, the poet describes the myriad message of nature. In his poem on 'Van' (sky) he sings the glory of heaven and exposes the insignificance of man and the futility of casteism. The poet wonders at the vast expanse of heaven and compares the entire Earth to a small guava and man to a tiny ant on it.

In 'Thenral' (Breeze) he describes the invisible zephyr as the unseen

power of a mother's love which unifies all the living creatures on the Earth. Bharathidasan's interpretation of nature's message to mankind proves that he is not regional but universal in outlook.

GLOBAL UNITY

In a poem on 'Ulaka Orrumai' (Global Unity), Bharathidasan excellently develops the idea of internationalism. He describes the self-centered mind of man as a mustard. The man who thinks about the welfare of his own village is slightly a better human being and the poet calls his mind a red-gram. The aggressive mind of a patriot is as big as a coconut. The patriot who is proud of defending his motherland or fatherland is not all large-hearted. But the man who accepts the oneness of human race is really a magnanimous citizen of the world. His munificent heart is compared to that of a mother who always emanates love and joy. It is the harmonious world without conflict for egotism has already been destroyed.

The poet certainly aims to achieve global unification by love and compassion. He feels that broadening the mind of man is a necessary fundamental process in the transformation of the world. He firmly believes in the principle of international peace which alone can pave way for the prosperity of people. The religious conflicts and racial discrimination will only be heading humanity into irrevocable disaster. Like a great prophet, the poet declares that human power will overcome all the obstacles in life. By advising that all should live as one community, Bharathidasan advocates the ideal of humanism and the concept of global integrity.

VIEWS ON WOMEN

Like Shelley, Shaw and Mahatma Gandhi, Bharathidasan is one of the pioneers of the Women's Liberation Movement. He has

relentlessly waged war on evils like child marriage, widowhood and dowry system which are all gross injustice done to women. He has widely propagated widow remarriage. Having no faith in arranged marriage, he has strongly advocated lovematch for it alone will eliminate discrimination of any kind that communal, racial or cultural. Like men, women should be permitted to enjoy all the privileges. As long as woman is oppressed there will be no real freedom for man, Shelley says,

"Can man be free if woman be a slave".

In the similar vein Bharathidasan states that a Nation will never be free till women are emancipated.

Though education is important for all it has special significance for women. It will help them realise their miserable plight and rise against the injustice often done to them. In *Kudumba Vilakku* (The Lamp of Home) Bharathidasan delineates an ideal educated woman and in *Irunda Veedu* (The Dark House) an illiterate lethargic lady.

The poet clearly shows that an uneducated woman is just an arid wasteland whereas an educated lady is a fertile field. Woman is essential for the victory of man and she lays the foundation for his prosperous life. The poet suggests a constructive plan for interna-



tional harmony and joy. Man, by his misrule, has already brought the world to the verge of the annihilation of human civilization. This, the poet hopes, will be averted by woman's rule of love in the world.

FOLLOWER OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Bharathidasan's ideal of freedom is absolute and universal. His ideal does not merely mean political freedom but it includes social and economical freedom. It is basically freedom from fear. A true follower of Mahatma Gandhi, the poet actively participated in all non-violent agitations against the British rule. As a distinguished citizen of the world, Bharathidasan is not to be satisfied with India's independence alone. He has hailed Lenin and Victor Hugo as the heroes of the Russian and French Revolutions respectively. He celebrates the victory of the Liberation of Paris in an immortal song.

"Paris Viduthalai Vila" (Paris Liberation Festival) The ideal of human brotherhood in the French society is lauded. The poet sings of England, Russia and America.

POET'S AIM — THE SOCIALISTIC PATTERN OF SOCIETY

Bharathidasan has aimed to achieve a socialistic pattern of society. He sympathises with the toiling mob and regrets their miserable condition. He wishes that any obstacle blocking the happiness of workers should be removed at once. He strongly condemns bonded labour. In 'Thalai Aru' (Break the Shackle), the poet describes the workers as the sea and the rich catamarans on it. If the sea surges tumultuously, the catamarans can never withstand it. He inspires the workers to rise against economic exploitation and social inequality. In 'Ulakappan Pattu' (The song of Ulakappan)

Bharathidasan makes it obvious that the workers are oppressed in the hands of the rich and, if the toilers rise against them, both the workers and the rich will be made equal. The poet believes in the Marxian theory of public ownership of property and advocates communism in his poems. In *Pandian Parisu* (Pandian's Reward), he declares that the world is marching towards the socialistic pattern of society where all will get everything and anything.

It is like Shelley's Promethean world where the man will remain "Equal, unclassed, tribeless, and nationless", such a nationless world of classless human society, Bharathidasan portrays in his poems. Communism is a world movement and his declaration of communistic ideals confirms the view that he is a world poet.

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Another international problem that Bharathidasan deals with in his poems is that of population. He realises the imminent danger of growing population that perpetually threatens the very well-being of humanity. He accepts the expert opinion of demographers that family planning is the only viable method of controlling population in the world. Bharathidasan is perhaps the first Tamil poet who has ever advocated family planning and birth control. Too many children will spoil the happiness of parents besides creating economic problem in family. The poet finds nothing wrong in family planning operations.

COOPERATION — VITAL AND NECESSARY

Bharathidasan also express his approval for another global movement—the movement of co-operation. The international movement of co-operation finds

fullest expression in his poems. In a poem on co-operative work, the poet makes a call to workers and advises them to work together. People die in poverty because they do not work jointly. The co-operative work, will not only yield profit but also develop fraternity and equality among the people.

The poet says, Co-operation, in short, is beneficial both to the individual and nation. In a poem entitled *Ulakam Unnudaiyathu* (The world is Yours) Bharathidasan speaks the narrow outlook of man and hails the catholic attitude and universal love. Like Robert Frost, he suggests the removal of walls between houses and total extinction of artificial barriers between nations to pave way for the unification of the world. The poet is aware that unless all people live in amity, the creation of one world will be impossible. He advises people to increase their knowledge and expand their outlook.

There will be no discrimination, either racial or economical, among the people. Love of humanity will alone make the sacred united, strong, good and harmonious world.

A NEW WORLD ORDER

It may appear strange that Bharathidasan, the poet of revolt, is a pacifist who has earnestly wished to achieve world peace for the prosperity of mankind. Like Jawaharlal Nehru and John Kennedy, the poet has been ambitious to create an international harmony. He has aspired to create a new world-order and warless community.

He points out that the new world - order will emerge only after the fighting forces of evil are rooted out. In many poems the poet stresses the need for global peace and decries the warring tendency of people. The principle of fraternity is the very basic feature of Bharathidasan's poetic creed.

A UNIVERSAL POET

Bharathidasan has never been narrow in outlook. He is rather liberal-minded and he is always ready to receive what is best in other parts of the earth. The poet advises the young writers to render in Tamil what is new and innovative in world literature. A great poet cannot be claimed to the country where he was born but truly he belongs to the world, the entire human race. In the rapidly changing world even the principles of patriotism and nationalism have become outdated. Bharathidasan is a distinguished citizen of the world and he is really a universal poet expressing the concept of world-state which Alexander the Great militarily strove to achieve and Mahatma Gandhi struggled to spiritually unify. He has been fighting for global peace and human solidarity. Like Plato and Karl Marx, he has aspired for an ideal State where people will ever live in perfect joy and complete harmony. Breaking the insularity of Tamil tradition and advocating the ideal of humanism, Bharathidasan transcends all barriers, national and cultural and remains a poet of humanity.

•• May your life be a bright one, and may its lustre brighten the entire land. Accept my congratulations, and march onwards, towards the land of smiles" ••

—Anna





Hon'ble Union Minister for Tourism Tmt. Usha Singh inaugurated the Southern State Tourism Minister's Conference on 3rd December '90 in Madras. Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy also participated.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru K.N. Nehru, visited the Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the International Trade Fair of India in New Delhi on 21st November, 1990.

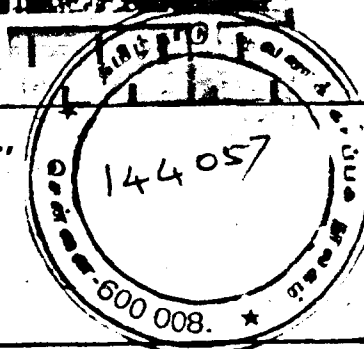


REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, EGMORE Its Commendable Services to the People



JL
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N90

Dr. M. GUHANANDAM, M.S., D.O.,
Director and Superintendent
Regional Institute of Ophthalmology,
Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital
Egmore, Madras



The Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, Madras which is the second oldest hospital in the world and the first Ophthalmic Hospital in India, was established in the year 1819 at Royapettah under the Nomenclature- "The Madras Eye Infirmary". Subsequently it was shifted to Egmore in the place now occupied by "Thinathanthi" Office where it was functioning for about 65 years.

This present location at Marshall Road, Egmore was occupied since 1886 and had gone into various progress of development and now became a full-fledged institution with the bed strength of 478 and provided with adequate sup-

port of highly skilled man power and modern equipments.

Two air-conditioned operation theatres and post-operative wards were commissioned in the new buildings. This hospital has been upgraded to the status of the Regional Institute in 1986.

Two main services viz. out-patient and in-patient services are rendered in addition to speciality services in this Institute. Nearly, 1,85,000 out-patients and 15,000 in-patients (per year) were treated and out of that 90% of the total patients' attendance belong to weaker section from this State and also from neighbouring states. This Institute cater

to the Eye health care needs of these population.

The Community Ophthalmic services which is the main focus under National Programme for control of Blindness is also given more priority at this Institute by rendering intensive eye camp approach through the Mobile Ophthalmic Units attached to this Institution and from 1.4.86 to 30.6.90- 27,875 cataract operations were performed and the visual impairment (refractive errors) of 44,837 people were screened and corrected in different camps.

This pioneer Institute is devoting keen attention on the skill development activities on comprehensive eye health

Harmony India

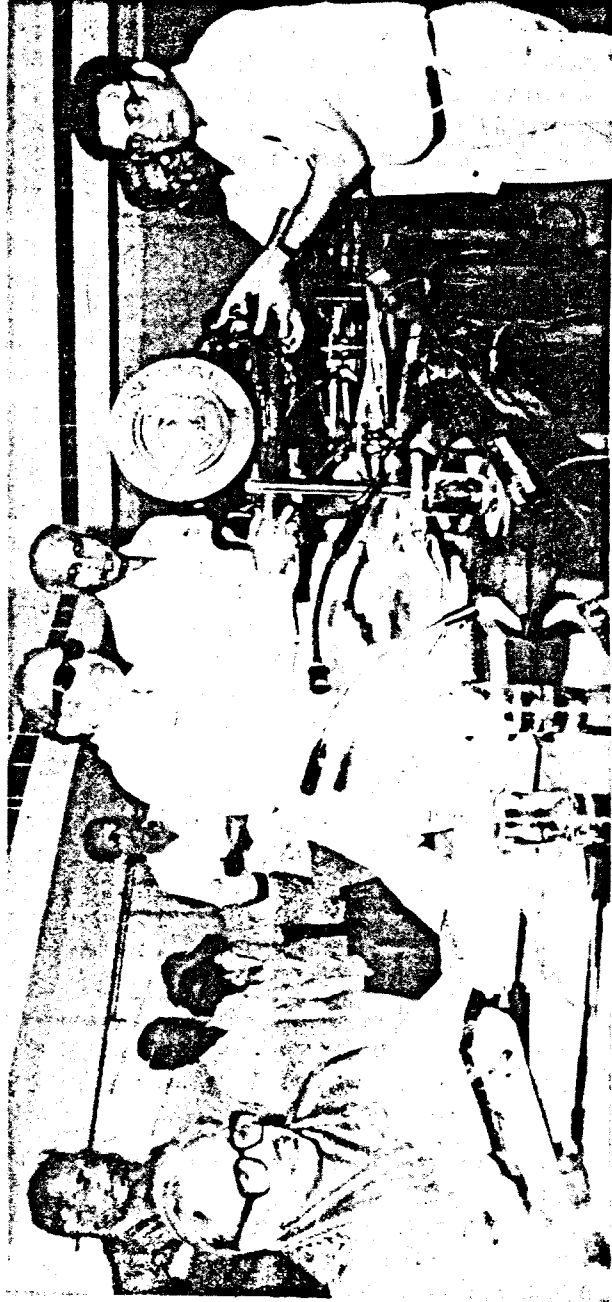
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AN ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNAL AMITY

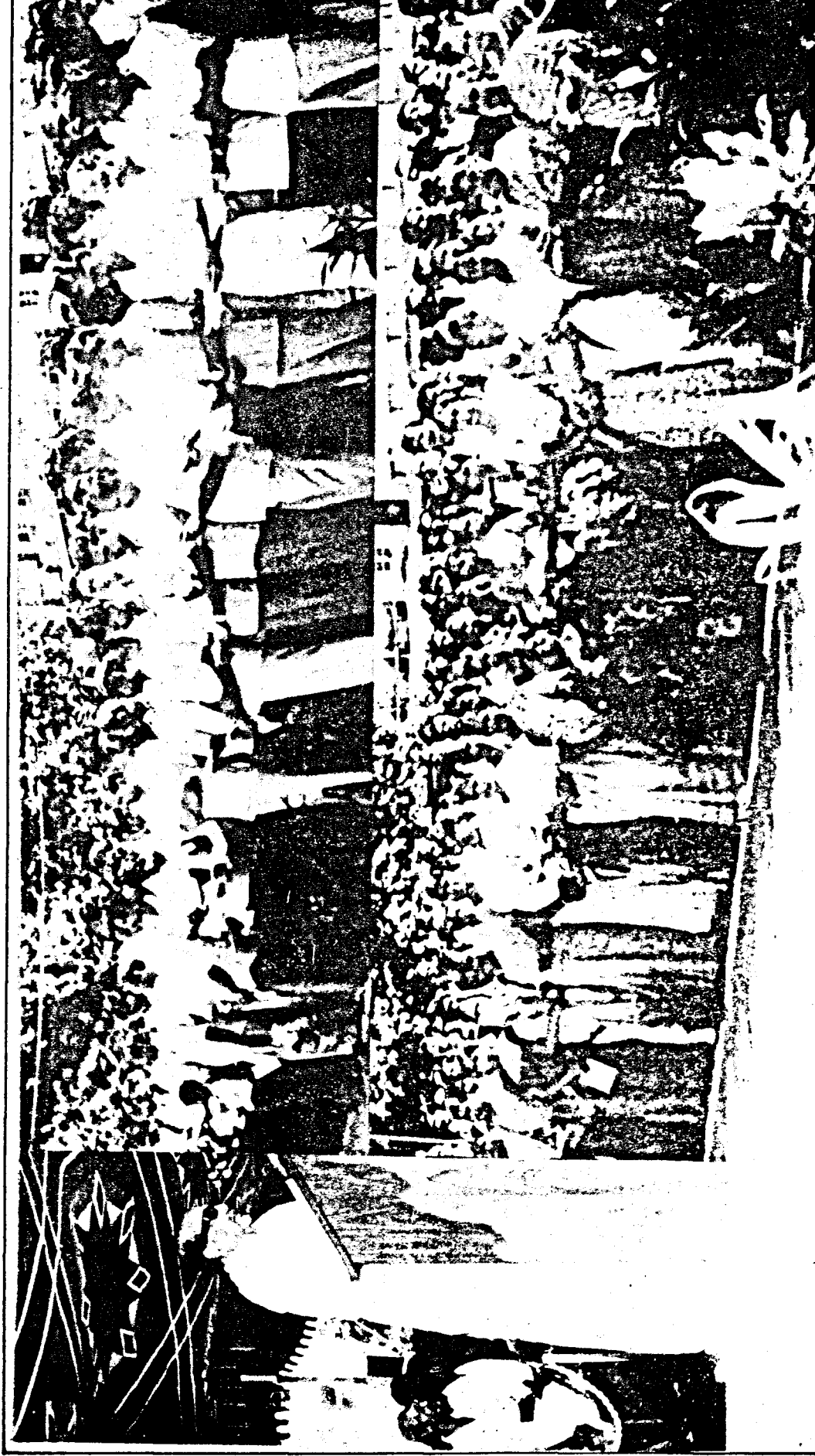


His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.S. Barnala inaugurated 'Harmony India' (An Association for Communal Amity) on 22nd November '90 in Madras. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr.M.Karunanidhi delivered the presidential address.

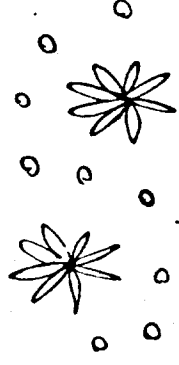
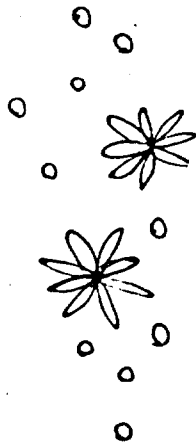
NEWS IN PICTURES



The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi presented shields to five District Collectors for their outstanding services in Small Savings, during the year 1989-90 on 10th November, 1990. The Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K.Anbuzhagan and the Chief Secretary to Government Thiru M.M. Rajendran IAS, also participated in the function.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M.Karunanidhi administering the National Integration Pledge to Ministers, Officials and Government employees in connection with the National Integration Week, at Secretariat on 19th November, 1990.



care training to the gross root level workers to apex level i.e. multi purpose health workers to Doctors level who were deputed for training to this Institution.

To ensure effective I.E.C. (Information, Education and Communication) activities by all section of functionaries. Health Education training classes is planned and arranged to all para medical staff of this Institute and is being conducted

A model eye bank is functioning at this Institute in order to perform excellent services of corneal grafting despite many constraints. So far 242 corneal grafting were successfully performed in this year and necessary follow up of cases is also done systematically.

It is worthy to express that many researches have been carried out in all the special clinics and also shared our experiences in seminars and workshops conducted at various places in India.

In addition to multifarious hospital activities this Institute is extending continued supportive services by involving its medical and para medical staff to non Government organisations in conducting comprehensive eye health care camps.

Services available at the Institute

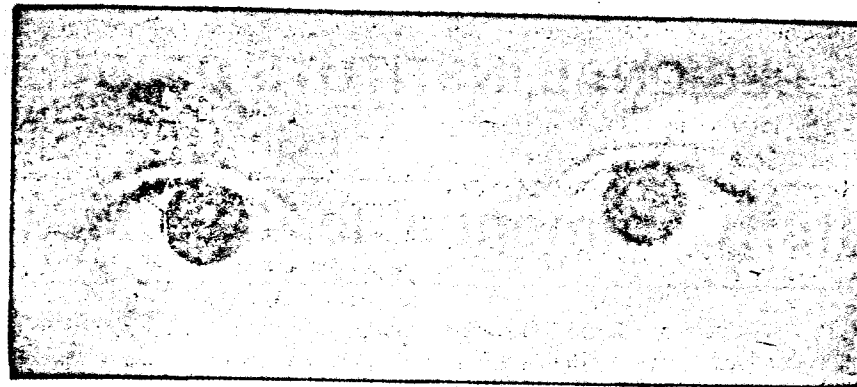
1. Out Patient Services, 2. Surgery, 3. Special Clinics, 4. Genetic Clinics, 5. Corneal Services, 6. Glaucoma Clinics, 7. Mycotic Clinic, 8. Contact lens Clinic, 9. Eye Bank, 10. The Laser Therapy, 11. Retina Clinic 12. Orbitology, Oculoplasty and Neuro Ophthalmology Clinic.

Departments functioning in the Institute:

1. School of Optometry, 2. Department of Vitreo Retinal disorders, 3. Biochemistry Department, 4. Department of Pathology, 5. Department of Microbiology, 6. Department of Squint and Orthoptics, 7. Radiology Department.

Out-Patient Services:

1,84,082 out-patients were treated during the year 1989 as out-patients.



SURGERY

There are four operation theatres functioning at present: viz.

1. Air-conditioned Operation Theatre I
2. Air-conditioned Operation Theatre II
3. 'A' Theatre
4. 'B' Theatre

These theatres are well-equipped and trained staff are available. Two operating Microscopes are also available in the theatres. The total number of operations performed during the year under report is 11,648.

SPECIAL CLINICS

The total number of cases examined in the special clinics were 47,221 and the diseases diagnosed were 47,221.

GENETIC CLINIC

This is an out-patient clinic and nearly 1/3rd of the cases seen were suffering from Retinitis pigmentosa. A variety of syndromes were studied.

On Pedigree analysis over 1/3rd of patients were born of consanguinous parents. Marriage counselling was given for unmarried patients if required.

GLAUCOMA CLINIC

All cases of cataracts and suspected cases of Glaucoma attending the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Madras are regularly screened at the Glaucoma Clinic. The suspected cases are also investigated for Glaucoma by conducting Provocative tests such as Water Drinking Test, Tonography, Dark Room Test, Mydriatic Test, Diurnal variation etc.

The clinic is equipped with modern instruments like:

1. Goldman's Perimeter
2. Pulsair noncontact Tonometer
3. Perkins hand held applanation Tonometer
4. Anterior Segment Photography

The total number of cases screened from 1.7.89 to 30.6.90 at this clinic were 11,264.

CORNEAL SERVICES

Corneal service was started as a separate speciality clinic soon after the hospital was upgraded as Institute. Patients suffering from corneal diseases are referred from out-patient department and other inpatients wards for further detailed examination, investigation, treatment and follow-up. Eye Bank, Mycotic clinic and contact lens clinic which were functioning earlier under different unit chiefs are also attached to this department for reorganisation and comprehensive functioning.

The details of patients treated are given below:

Total number of cases attended	456
Total number of prescriptions given	296
Hard contact lens	58
Gas permeable lens	230
Soft contact lens	8

Eye Donation:

Nearly 50 lakhs of people of India are blind because of cloudy corneas. If clear donor corneas are made available then their sight can be restored. After the death of a person his eyes are removed and the cornea from the eyes are transplanted to two blind persons by a process called Keratoplasty.

Eye Bank

Total number of Eyes received 310

Total number of Keratoplasty done 250

Laser Therapy:

The laser clinic started functioning from July 1989. Ophyhalas argon and Krypton laser of Biophysics Medicals S.A. (France) was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi on 14th July 1989.

Patients needing Laser Therapy were referred from the Retina Clinic with fluroscin angiography results. The number of patients treated with Laser were 96.

Orbitology, Oculoplasty and Neuro Ophthalmology Clinic

This clinic from its inception in 1976



has been rendering useful service for the patients as well as the post-graduates. As the orbital and neuro ophthalmic diseases often co-exist we find it convenient to deal with them together.

Cases are referred from the out-patients and in-patients department daily and after registration they are subjected for a routine orbital and neuro ophthalmic examinations. Apart from the routine investigations, special investigations like orbital venography, ultrasonography and Fluoresceine Angiography are done. Cases requiring C.A.T. scan and other Neurological investigations are carried out at the Institute of Neurology and Neuro Surgery

of the Government General Hospital, Madras at our request.

A tumour clinic has started functioning in this department from this year in collaboration with the departments of pathology and radiology. Here, all the tumour cases of this Institution are registered and the line of management is decided. A live demonstration of important and complicated surgical procedures are made available for the post-graduates. Post operative review, clinico pathological discussion and regular follow-up are instituted in all cases.

This year we have procured a strykar saw which is of considerable use in performing orbital surgeries. Apart from

Bio-chemistry Department

Routine investigations like Blood Sugar, Blood Urea, Serum cholesterol, Serum Creatinine, Serum uric acid, Serum Calcium, Serum Protein, Serum Albumin, Urine screening, Chromatography and Electrophoresis are done in this department.

Department of Pathology

The Department of Pathology comprises of the clinical laboratory section, Histopathology section and Cytology section. In this Department tests like urine examination, (haenogram) Blood test, Mantoux, Histopathological examination and smear study are done. Great attention is also given to promoting Undergraduate and Post Graduate teaching. A modern diagnostic cum teaching aid — A trinocular microscopa with colour TV. attachment and microphotographic apparatus has been acquired to promote research and teaching facilities.

Department of Microbiology

Arrangements have been made to set up the Virology section, General Microbiology section, Serology section and to develop the existing Mycology section.

Department of squint and Orthoptics

The Department pays special attention to squint patients. There is a proposal to conduct a survey of school children with the help of the Institute of Paediatrics to findout the incidence of squint among them.

Department of Radiology

Corneal ring X-rays in various positions are taken to localise the Foreign body in the Orbit and Eye Orbita venogram, Dacryo Cystogram and opti foramina X-rays are the other specialities of this Department.

Museum

A museum is being maintained in this Hospital and new precious collections are kept here. Distinguished Ophthalmologists visiting this museum have remarked it as "One of the Best Museums in the World".

Library

The library of this Hospital is of most useful to the postgraduates and others who are undergoing various courses in ophthalmology. It has a vast collection of books in Ophthalmology.

Camp Activities

As usual, this Institute has been offering chartered training programmes by which various Paramedical personnels were educated in the field of "PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AMONG COMMON PUBLIC". This Institution has done a great deal in having achieved the noble object for making "MADRAS CITY A CATARACT FREE ZONE" on the auspicious of 67th Birth Day of HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

This year Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Government Ophthalmic Hospital has appreciably extended its academic and research activities by conducting more number of Workshops and Symposia.

The Institute's involvement with various Voluntary Organisations, Clubs etc., is increasing day by day. Eye Screening activity in mass scale among employees of Pallavan Transport Corporation is under progress.

The Ophthalmic Services to people in and around Madras City are extensive with all specialist care, in addition to therapeutic and rehabilitative measures.

The Mobile Ophthalmic Unit I and II functionaries of the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital are the Service couriers to decentralise the Ophthalmic services to the remote areas.

The units were formed in 1972 with the intention of educating the rural mass about the ways and means of control of Blindness to cure the curable blind like cataract and to help mobilising complicated cases to the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital for clinical remedy and the units are rightly executing the intention of the Government.

Special plans were launched under cataract free zone since June 1989 in four districts Madras, Chengai Anna, Trichy and Madurai of which Madras was adopted by the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital and the Director and Superintendent was designated as the Co-ordinator to streamline cataract services in Madras City.

The Regional Institute of Ophthalmology deployed medical and para medical personnel, supplied drugs,

medicines and surgical instruments where all required among the base eye camp institution and ensured total success by operating all the 10,521 identified cases before 31.5.90 and thus the aim of the Government was accomplished for the year 1990-91, another four districts have been identified to be made cataract free. They are: South Arcot, Nellore-Kattabomman, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. Survey work to identify the eligible person to undergo surgery has been completed into the task of operating on them is being done.

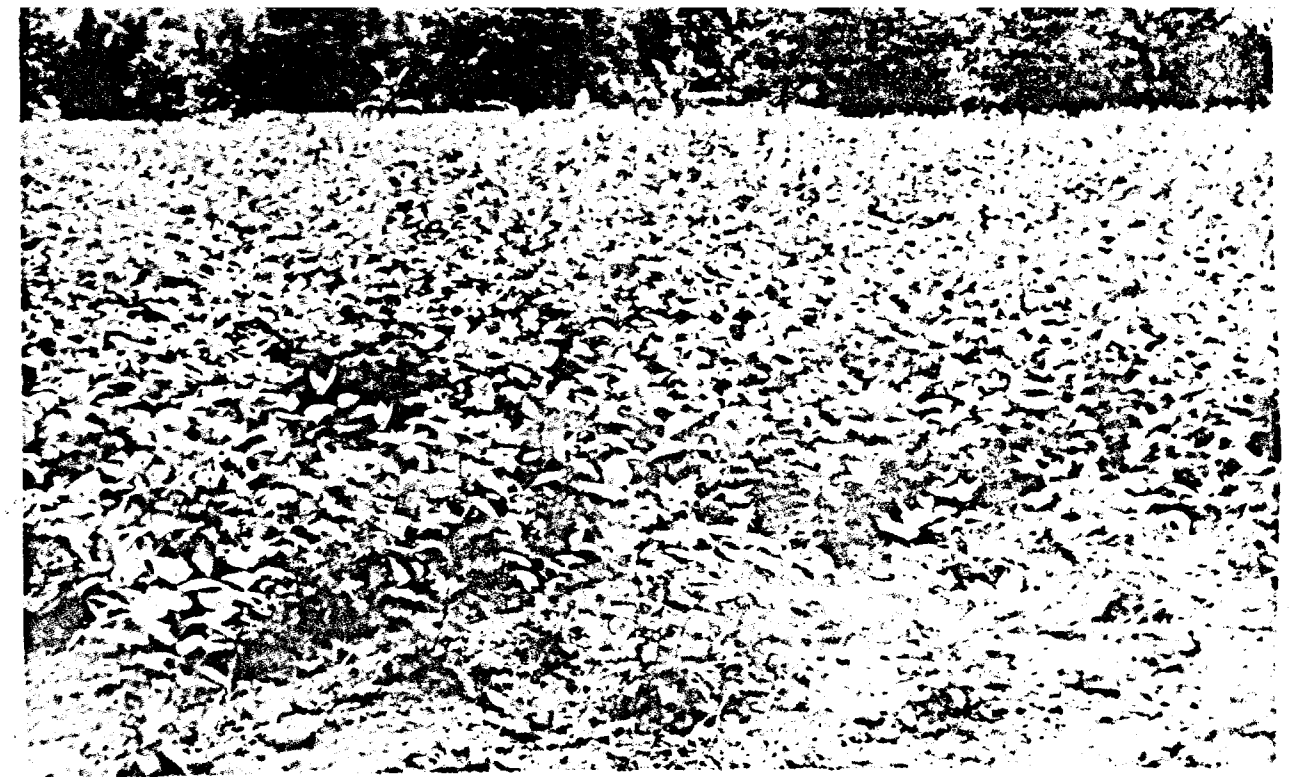
Explosives cell in Forensic Sciences Department

In view of the increased work load in identifying and examining exploded materials and explosive residues for prosecution, Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a separate section to deal with explosive cases, now being handled by the Chemistry division of this department to help the investigating police officers in the ever increasing crimes relating to terrorism.

The job dealing with live bombs would continue to be dealt with, by the Bomb Disposal Squad and the proposed centre would restrict itself to investigation. It would also train field Scientific Assistants in every police district in the art of recognising, collecting and transmitting explosive residues to the Forensic Sciences Department, Madras.

With the increase in terrorist activities in the country, it was imperative to train officers in identifying the type of bombs used in explosion, source and make by examining the residue materials collected from the spot. There are 25 field Scientific Officers in the state helping police in districts.

The new division, with a recurring expenditure of Rs.1 lakh each year, has three Scientific and Research Assistants. The Department had handled major explosive cases in the state including the blast near the Jawaharlal Nehru statue at Kathipara junction in Madras, the massacre of EPRLF men at Kodambakkam, the Meenambakkam airport explosion and the Ariyalur train accident.



INTEGRATED DRY FARMING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In Tamil Nadu, the crops are grown under dryland conditions in an extent of 32.00 Lakh ha. The Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed to implement through the Department of Agriculture, the Integrated Dryland Development Programme in a period of 3 years for improving the status of the farming community in dryland areas by increasing the productivity and the income from dry crops. This programme has been commenced during 1990 and an amount of Rs.150 lakhs has been allotted for this current year.

WATER SHEDS

This 32.00 Lakh ha. area comprises of number of Major Watersheds and each major watershed has been divided into number of mini watersheds and of this, 100 ha. mini-watershed has been chosen and the farmers in that area are persuaded to adopt the dryland

Tmt. S. MALATHI, I.A.S.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

technologies. In this manner, 300 locations have been selected in all Districts of Tamil Nadu excepting Kanyakumari and Nilgiris and the scheme is being implemented in about 30,000 ha.

DRYLAND TECHNOLOGIES

This 100 ha. area forms a demonstration plot and helps the neighbouring farmers to learn the benefits of these technologies and adopt in future. In these 100 ha. Demonstration Plots, the following technologies such as Summer Ploughing with Tractor, application of Enriched Farmyard Manure, forming broad beds and furrows, Double Cropping, Fodder Crop Cultivation, Integrated Plant Protection, Top-dressing with nitrogenous fertilizers, Tree Planting in slopes, sowing prior to

receipt of rains, Tree planting and inter-cropping are being popularised.

SUBSIDY FACILITIES FOR FARMERS

To make the farmers aware and follow these technologies, necessary training on the details of these technologies, their benefits and the techniques involved was imparted to the farmers participating in this programme of Demonstrations. An amount of Rs.15/- has been paid to the participants as an incentive. Though the farmers are willing to follow the technologies after knowing the benefits of them through the training, many of them are unable to adopt them for want of sufficient finance. To remove this hardship, and to encourage the dryland farmers to adopt these technologies, subsidy facilities has been provided under the above programme.

DEEP PLOUGHING WITH TRACTOR

Deep ploughing enables to conserve moisture in the soil, besides removing the weeds. Since cattle ploughing will not facilitate deeper ploughing it was decided to provide a subsidy of 50% of cost of ploughing not exceeding Rs.180/- per ha. for ploughing with tractor.

The practice of top dressing to the dryland crop is slowly spreading. Adequate Farm Yard Manure or Compost is not available for basal dressing. Therefore, application of enriched Farm Yard Manure utilising the limited quantity of Farm Yard Manure enables to get the full benefits of organic as well as inorganic fertilizers. To prepare enriched Farm Yard Manure, a subsidy upto Rs.95/- per ha. is being given for inorganic fertilizer.

Utilising the rains received in two seasons there are possibilities of raising two crops instead of a single crop. By this additional income may be obtained. To encourage the double cropping a subsidy upto Rs.50/- per hectare towards the seeds and bio-fertilizers for the area raised during second crop has been provided.

In these 100 ha. demonstrations, each farmer has been encouraged to cultivate fodder crop in small area in order to overcome the fodder shortage in the villages. Technical advise is being given to raise these fodder crop as an inter crop or a border crop. Subsidised inputs upto Rs.25/- per ha. is being given to the farmers for raising fodder crop.

By adopting Integrated Plant Protection measures, we can reduce the spraying thereby we can prevent environmental pollution and prevent the destruction of beneficial insects. To adopt the technology intensively by the farmers a subsidy upto 50% not exceeding Rs.50/- per ha. is being

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS DURING 1991

The Government of Tamil Nadu have passed orders in regard to the observance of Holidays in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1991, notified as mentioned below. In addition to Saturdays and Sundays the following days shall also be Public Holidays in 1991.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1991

Tuesday, the 1st January 1991	New Year's Day
Monday, the 14th January 1991	Pongal
Tuesday, the 15th January 1991	Thiruvalluvar Day
Wednesday, the 16th January 1991	Uzhavar Thirunal
Saturday, the 26th January 1991	Republic Day
Sunday, the 17th March 1991	Telugu New Year's Day
Friday, the 29th March 1991	Good Friday
Monday, the 1st April 1991	Annual Closing of Bank Accounts
Sunday, the 14th April 1991	Tamil New Year's Day
Wednesday, the 17th April 1991	Ramzan
Wednesday, the 1st May 1991	May Day
Sunday, the 23rd June 1991	Bakrid
Tuesday, the 23rd July 1991	Muharram
Thursday, the 15th August 1991	Independence Day
Thursday, the 12th September 1991	Vinayaka Chaturthi
Saturday, the 21st September 1991	Meelad-un-Nabi
Monday, the 30th September 1991	Half Yearly Closing of Bank Accounts
Wednesday, the 2nd October 1991	Gandhi Jayanthi
Thursday, the 17th October 1991	Ayudha Pooja
Friday, the 18th October 1991	Ayudha Pooja
Tuesday, the 5th November 1991	Deepavali
Wednesday, the 25th December 1991	Christmas

Government Holidays

The Government have directed that during the year 1991, all the offices under the control of Government of Tamil Nadu be closed on:-

- the days specified as Public Holidays above except Monday the 1st April 1991 and Monday 30th September 1991.
- Thursday, the 28th March 1991 on account of Mahaveer Jayanthi.

given to farmers for installation of Light Traps and Pheromone Traps.

PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME INCREASE

By this Scheme, the farmers are benefitted not only by gaining sufficient knowledge on these

technologies but also the productivity and the income are increased by adopting them. Further the adjoining farmers will also be benefitted in the coming years by seeing the practices followed by the participating farmers in this programme.



Jawaharlal has undoubted claim to the throne of young India.

His is a majestic role.

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

including self-delusion so often destroys integrity.

Jawaharlal has never evaded truth when it brought danger in its wake nor has he made alliance with falsehood when it would have been convenient to do so. His brilliant mind has always turned away in outspoken disgust

Second Wrapper

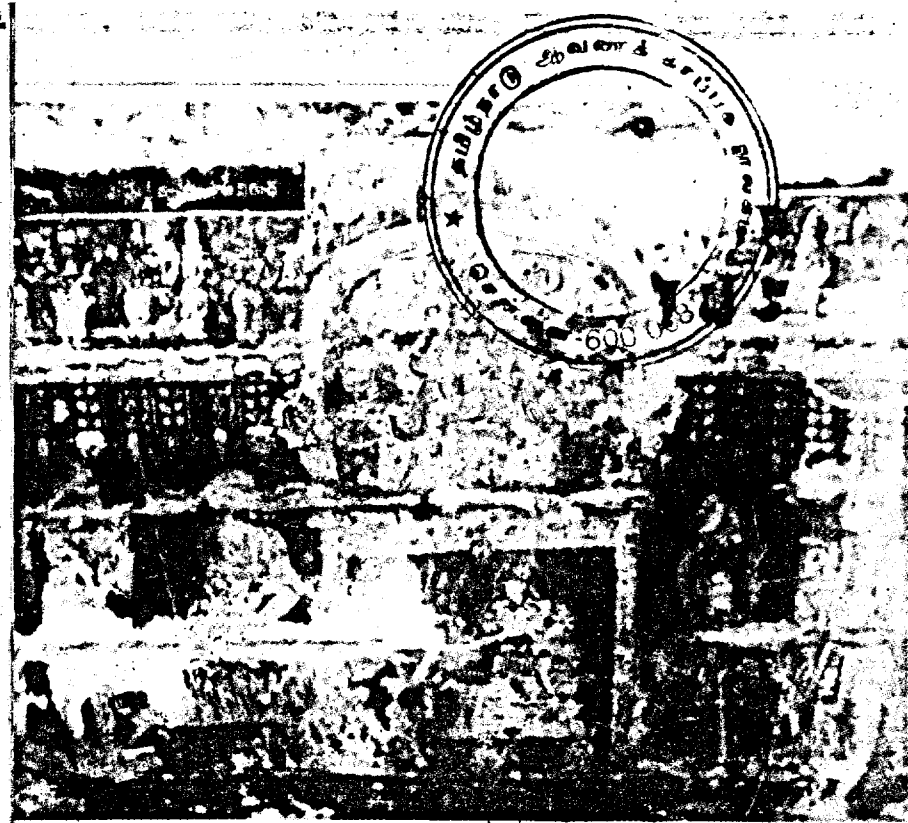
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
The First Prime Minister of India

from the path of diplomacy where success is as easy as it is mean. This purity of motive and undeviating pursuit of truth is Jawaharlal's greatest contribution in his fight for freedom.

—Rabindranath Tagore
8th March, 1936

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.S. Barnala, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Hon'ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Dr. M. Tamil Kudimagan and Hon'ble Ministers garlanded the Statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his Birth Anniversary (14.11.90).





NAYAK PAINTINGS AT SRIRANGAM

The Department of Archaeology has discovered fascinating Nayak paintings at Srirangam in Trichy District. These paintings are assignable to 18th century i.e. about 200 years old. Sri Ranganatha temple of Srirangam has enclosures, of which 5th enclosure is known as "Uthuvaveedhi". In this enclosure there are Uthama Nambi Thirumaligai, Puttathamkottamswami Thirumaligai, Sriranganarayana Jeeyar Mutt,

Akobilamutt, Koyil Kaathadi Annanswami Thirumaligai, Manavala Mamunihal Sannadhi and Vysaraja Mutt. Of them the Vysarajar Mutt is situated at the eastern end of this enclosure.

This mutt is enshrined with a temple of Venugopala known as "Kuzhaloothum Kannan Koil". In front of this Venugopala shrine there is a four pillared mantapa. On the ceiling of this mantapa the above paintings are drawn. These paintings have been located by

Thiru S. Sridharan, Registering officer of this department and he informed the discovery to Thiru Natana Kasinathan, Director of Archaeology. He has been helped to locate these paintings and interpret the label inscriptions by Thiru Srivatsan of Srirangam.

It has been mentioned in the Vaishnava tradition that there are eight svayambutalas known as "Svayam Vyakta kshetras". They are as follows: 1. Sri Mushnam 2. Srirangam 3. Tirupathi 4. Saligramam 5. Naimisaranyam 6. Thethathi 7. Pushkaram 8. Pathri (Narayana Ashramam)

These sthalas have been drawn in painting on the ceiling of this mantapa. Above these paintings, the names of these sthalam are written in Telugu character. Some of the names, for example Sri Mushnam Adivaraha Sannidhi, Ranganathaswami, Narayanarayana Asramam are found. Below the paintings the picture of Venugopala is depicted in exquisite colour. On the right side the mathvas and on the left, the portrait figures of Nayak king and his Minister are found portrayed. Twenty four Moorthama of Vishnu are all found portrayed. Twenty four Moorthama of Vishnu are all found drawn above the figures of Mathvas and the Nayak portrait. The names of the Moorthama are also found written. On the border of these paintings the portrait figures of the descendents of the Mathvas and their names are found painted.

The Vysarajar mutt which bear these fascinating paintings is said to have been built by Sri Vysarajar who lived during 15th-16th century. The garden known as Mula Brindavan belonging to this mutt is situated on the banks of the river Thirumanjana Kaveri. It is found that the samathi of Sri Lakshmiipathi Theerthar are still being worshipped by devotees. They are said to have lived during 17th century. Their names are also found written in the paintings. ●

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Exotic Designs for the New Year

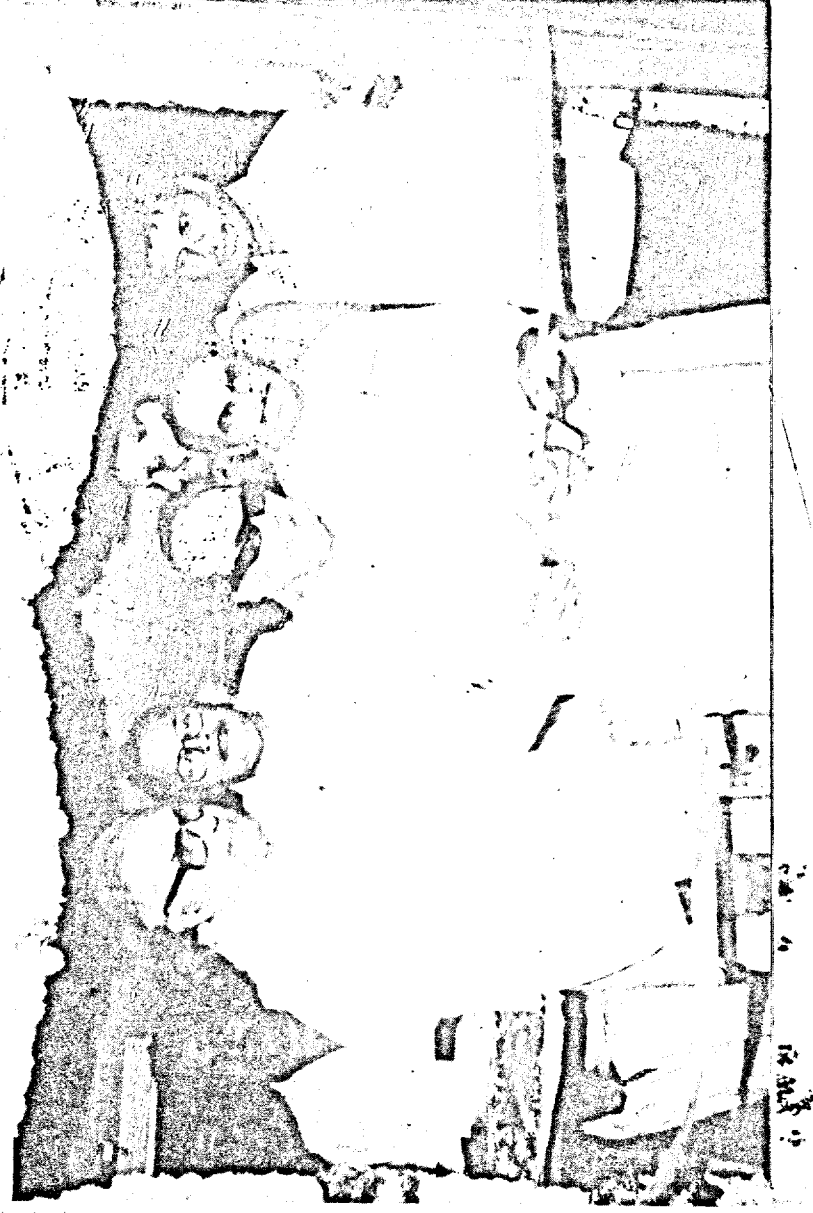
A new range added in
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and Cotton sarees for you
Visit Co-optex showroom



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DIPR/Efficient



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,
Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation for
Drinking Water Scheme and also declared
open the Police Quarters and Tourist
Bungalow at Kancheepuram on 25th
October, 1990.

