



Tamil Arasu

JANUARY 1991 Re.1

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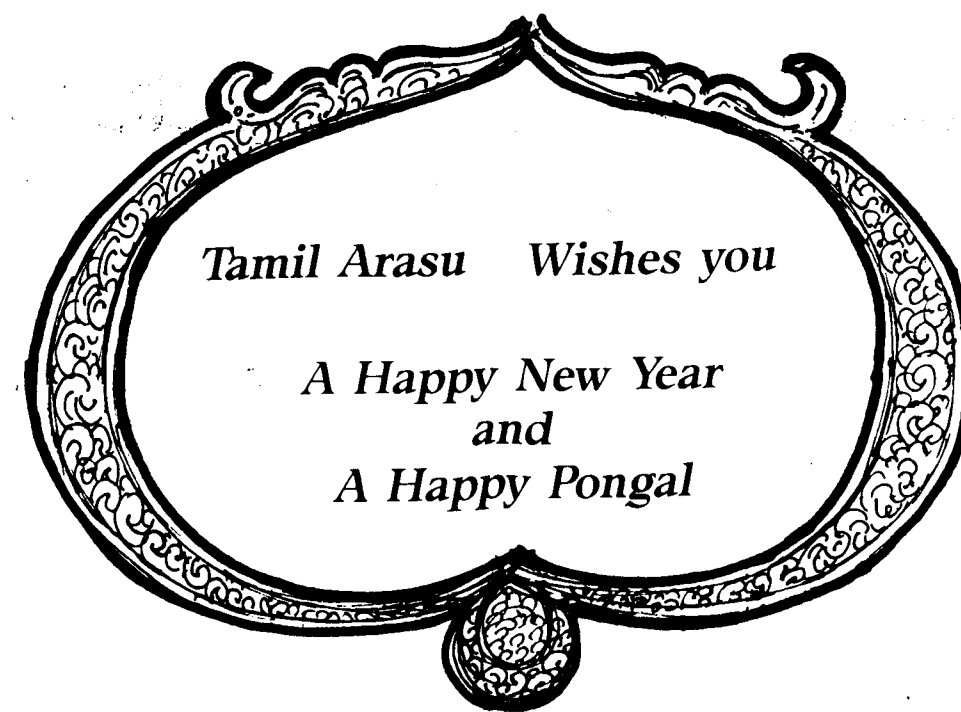




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TAMIL ARASU

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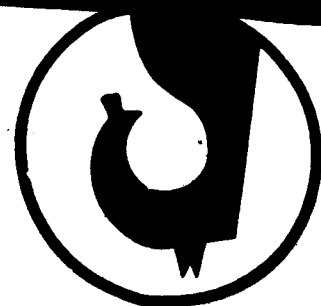
At a glittering function presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.S. Barnala, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed Government Awards for the year 1989- to Best Films and Artistes, Film Directors, Story-writers, Music Director, Cinematographers and other leading luminaries in the Film Field.



22nd INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

The 22nd International Film Festival of India (IFFI 1990) will be held in Madras on 10th January 1991. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M.Karunanidhi will inaugurate the Festival.

The venue of the festival will be the University Centenary Hall, Madras. In addition, two theatres namely Kalaivanar Arangam and Devi Paradise will be screening films for the Press and the Delegates including renowned



தமிழ்

Directors, Actors and Actresses both from India and Abroad.

The special volume on the Development of Tamil Cinema is being prepared by a committee headed by Film-maker Thiru A.V.M. Saravanan and released on this occasion.

Participants:

The World renowned Film Directors of different Countries, Actors, Actresses and other dignitaries of

the Cinema World will participate in the Film Festival.

Best Films:

Over 150 films from India and abroad are to be screened during the two-week Celebration. Best films in different languages and Films of International acclaim will be shown during this period.

2nd Meeting of the Organising Committee

The 2nd meeting of the Organising Committee of the 22nd International Film Festival 1991 was held in Madras under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 17-12-1990 to discuss matters relating to arrangements for the International Film Festival.

Thiru Subodhkant Sahay, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, Government of Tamil Nadu participated in the meeting. Among others Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Suresh Mathur, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Information and Tourism Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Varadhan, Additional Secretary, Government of India, Thiru Lakshminarayanan, Joint Secretary (Films), Government of India, Tmt. Deepak Sandhu,

Director of Film Festivals, Thiru D.V.S. Raju, Chairman N.F.D.C. and Members of the Film Industry and Officers of the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India were present.

Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Government of Tamil Nadu narrating the various subjects on the agenda informed the gathering that the State Government had already issued orders exempting the festival films from entertainment tax. The screening programmes and the theatres for the festival films were listed out.

Screening Programmes

Non-commercial screening:

- (1) University Auditorium (5 shows): "Cinema of World" section films for Delegates and Press.
- (2) Kalaivanar Arangam (4 shows): Indian panorama section films Indian Restrospective (Feature Films) and Indian Mainstream films for Delegates and Press.
- (3) Devi Paradise (1212 seats) (4 shows): Film of Foreign Restrospective, Foreign Focus and Film of Old Masters for Delegates and Press.

Commercial Screening:

- (4) Devi (1112):
- (5) Abhirami (995): Commercial shows for Public (4 shows)
- (6) Udayam (961):

(7) Sathyam (1255):

(8) Ega (1122) (4 shows): Films on Indian Panorama and Indian Restrospective for Public.

(9) Woodlands (1254) (4 shows): Foreign Restrospective and Foreign Focus, Films by Old Masters and Indian Mainstream films for Public.

(10) Another Theatre (4 shows): Tamil Feature Films in connection with Platinum Jubilee of Tamil Cinema for Public (some seats will be reserved for Foreign Delegates)

The South Indian Film Chamber's Theatre will also be available for exclusive screenings.

A large number of decorated arches would be put on the main roads leading to the festival theatres depicting the traditional Tamil Culture like the Poompuhar Kalaikoodam, Thiruvurur Temple Car and Temple gopurams. The theme of religious harmony by depicting a mosque, Temple and Church, as suggested by the Chief Minister would also be incorporated in these arches.

The Information Secretary also said special cultural programme and conducted tours would be arranged for the foreign delegates.

The Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Thiru Suresh Mathur said about 150 foreign films would be screened in the festival.



Chief Minister's request to Film Industry:

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi requested all the members to do their best for the successful conduct of the festival and also requested both the film industry and others to cooperate for the successful conduct of the film festival. Explaining the main objective of the Festival, the Chief Minister said that it

would be useful to film industry in the coming years, and the film industry should make use of this unique opportunity properly. The Chief Minister reiterated that all arrangements and assistance would be rendered and the full fledged support would be given to the festival on the part of the State Government for the successful conduct of the festival.

Panorama section

The festival features a panorama

section representing the best of Indian Cinema during the year and 19 feature films and 12 non-feature films. In the section "Homage to Five Indian Directors" films of famous Directors V. Santaram, Manmohan Krishna, Arundhati Devi, Shankar Nag and S. Mukerjee are being screened. The mainstream section has 12 successful films of the year from all over the country, selected by the Film Federation of India.



State Government Awards for outstanding Small Entrepreneurs and Industries

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed Export Performance Awards for 1987 to 1989 and to outstanding small entrepreneurs for 1988 and 1989 at Secretariat on 21st December 1990.

The Chief Minister said that the package of incentives and concessions to promote Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu was paying off.

A subsidy of Rs.4.24-crores was released for setting up large and medium units in 1989-90, it had now gone up to Rs.7.33-crores from April to November 1990.

Under the scheme of loan or deferral of sales tax to new units, the Government had provided for 1989-90 Rs.12.26-crores but till November this year, Rs.104.95 crores had been authorised.

He said that the Tamil Nadu Government had expedited the clearance of three growth centres at

Perundurai in Periyar District, Nanilam in Thanjavur District and Gangaikondan in Nellore-Kattabomman District. The work of developing these centres was being taken up.

The Chief Minister, in his speech pointed out that a Leather Processing Centre near Madras, a Food Processing Unit at Nilakottai and a Refinery in the Cauvery Basin would be set up for generating the employment opportunities. The scope for a petrochemical complex at Manali near Madras was bright. Central clearance for the Aromatics plant is awaited.

Sanction of Loans

He also mentioned that the Government had decentralised powers with the State finance and promotion corporations to enable agencies such as SIPCOT and TIIC to provide necessary assistance and subsidy at all levels. The branch offices of TIIC could sanction loans upto Rs.5 lakhs, regional offices up to Rs.12.5 lakhs and the Head of-

fice up to Rs.25 lakhs. TIIC Board's sanction was necessary only for assistance above Rs.50 lakhs.

This Government was committed to developing industries and taking up schemes kept in cold storage for a long time. The Chief Minister said even during President's rule in 1976, the Veeranam Project formulated by the then DMK Government was found feasible. But it was dropped. Though the Telugu-Ganga scheme was evolved in 1983, not much progress had been made till the present DMK Government started discussions with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Presiding over the function, the Minister for Rural Industries Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan said in the past two years there had been an industrial renaissance in Tamil Nadu. The District Industries Centres had been activated to encourage entrepreneurs and monitor the growth of new units. Counselling training and marketing assistance was being offered to prospective entrepreneurs.

24 New Units set up:

Thiru R. Poornalingam, I.A.S., the Industries Secretary said 24 large and medium units, involving a capital investment of Rs.300 crores, had been set up in the State in the past two years. These included three Electronics units and three Sugar mills in the Co-operative sector. Two Specialised Industrial Estates at Cuddalore and Hosur had been opened and a synthetic gem part set up in Tiruchi.



WORKS OF POET BHARATHIDASAN ACQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Tamil Nadu Government has acquired all the works of the great Tamil poet Bharathidasan from 5th December 1990. His Birth Centenary is being celebrated this year. All his writings will become public property with effect from November 1, 1991.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi presented cheques for Rs.8-lakh as a goodwill gesture to the family members of the Poet Bharathidasan at a function held at Secretariat on 15th December 1990. The poet's daughters Tmt. Jasarawathi Kannappan, Tmt. Vasantha Jhandapani and his son Thiru Mannar Mannan received Rs.2 lakhs each from the Chief Minister. Also Rs.2 lakhs were given to the children of another daughter. Two well-known publishers of Bharathidasan's works - Pari Nilayam and Senthamizh Nilayam were also rewarded with cheque for Rs. One lakh each. The Chief Minister also presented a shawl to another publisher Thiru Pratapsingh of Poompuhar Pathippagam.

Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development-Culture Department, welcomed the gathering.

The Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan, who presided, said it was appropriate that the works were acquired now when the State Government was celebrating the poet's Birth Centenary.

Thiru Mannar Mannan, son of Bharathidasan thanked the Chief Minister and said that the family members of the poet had decided, even within a few hours of the death of his father, to make over the rights of his works to the Tamil Nadu Government.

In his speech the Chief Minister said that the display of Tamil signs will soon become mandatory for shops and all establishments in the State. The Government order will soon be issued making it compulsory. This will certainly fulfil the dreams of the Revolutionary Poet, Bharathidasan.

The Chief Minister, however, said that the Tamil translation of the names of shops could retain the proper nouns. For instance, if the name of a shop was "Jayam Silk House", it could be translated into "Jayam Pattu Maligai". There would be no need to translate it as "Vetri Pattu Maligai", while translating English words such as "Silk House" care should be taken. Shops and units run by a persons other than the Tamils could have the names written in their mother tongue but the signs in Tamil should come first and then the rest of the languages, including in English.

The Chief Minister said though efforts were made for a number of years to acquire the works of the poet, the Government has succeeded only now. He thanked the family members of Bharathidasan and the publishers who held the rights for his works for their cooperation in this regard. Both the present and previous Governments had taken a number of steps to perpetuate the memory of the poet.



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33-38	5	12,004.50	96,000	960
38-43	5	12,004.50	48,000	480
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In Districts:

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ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan
Minister for Social Welfare

WOMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

Realising the need to provide supplemental income to women especially those below the poverty line many new Co-operative Societies for Women have been formed. As the products manufactured by those Societies are mainly supplied to Government Departments and its agencies, the schemes are being implemented as the Government sponsored scheme through the Social Welfare Department.

TAILORING SOCIETIES:

There were 13 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies under the control of Directorate of Social Welfare. Nineteen new Tailoring Co-operative Societies were started thereafter. In addition, 43 Women Co-operative Tailoring Societies were transferred from Industries Department to the Social Welfare Department at the initiative of this Department. In all there are 75 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of this Department. These 75 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies are engaged in the stitching of the uniforms for school children studying in STD I to VIII, under Nutritious Meal Programme, Directorate of Backward Classes and Adi-Dravidar Tribal Welfare Department, and stitching of cloth bags to Agriculture Department and bags for distribution of free

rice to poor under Government Schemes.

Every district has an automatic cloth cutting machine supplied free of cost by the Government and cut cloth is distributed to the societies. About 64-lakh sets of uniforms have been stitched during the year 1989-90 by 75 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies and a few reputed voluntary institutions. About 20,000 women are provided employment through various societies. The wages distributed to them is around Rs.3.77-crore. Every member, roughly earned Rs.400/- to Rs.500/- per month, for three to four months as supplemental income during the year of implementing the stitching of uniform.

Government also sanctioned for employing one master cutter for



members of the societies and the remaining 75% was paid on receipt of acknowledgement from the Range Officers of the Education Department but from the year 1989-90 onwards Government have permitted to claim 90% advance of wages to the members of the Co-operative Societies so that they are not put to inconvenience.

During the earlier years only 25% was paid as advance of wages to the members of the societies and the remaining 75% was paid on receipt of acknowledgement from the Range Officers of the Education Department but from the year 1989-90 onwards Government have permitted to claim 90% advance of wages to the members of the Co-operative Societies so that they are not put to inconvenience.

each district for 3 months at a consolidated pay of Rs.1,000/per month. These master cutter cut the Uniform cloth for stitching.

During the earlier years only 25% was paid as advance of wages to the

FOOTWEAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

30 Footwear Co-operative Societies have been set up by the Government, for the production of

free footwear to be distributed to poor children studying in Standards I to VIII (Under Noon Meal programme) and for poor rural working women. About 2,000 Adi-Dravida Women have been enrolled and provided with employment. These Adi-Dravida Women are given a training of one month with a stipend of Rs.200/- and were also supplied a free tool kit worth of Rs.250/-. These Societies produced 11.64-lakh footwear for children and a sum of Rs.40-lakh was disbursed as wages and service charges during 1987-88. During 1988-89, 3,27,178 pairs of footwear for Rural women were produced by this department and a sum of Rs.11.45-lakh was distributed as wages and service charges. This scheme is being continued during 1989-90 also out of 22 lakhs pairs of chappals to be produced during 1989-90, 6.00 lakhs pairs of chappals will be manufactured by this Department. Government have sanctioned Rs.21.00-lakh for implementing this scheme. In addition to catering to the Government sponsored programme these women are also being encouraged to take up self employment ventures in the production of footwear. These Adi-Dravida Women by becoming members of the footwear society have greatly benefitted from the Government scheme of free supply of footwear to women and children.

FREE SUPPLY OF FOOTWEAR:

A sum of Rs.9.76-crore had been allotted during 1988-89 for the free supply of footwear to poor rural working women. The actual production is being undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Leather Corporation (TALCO), Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Directorate of Social Welfare in the ratio of 50:30:20. Under the scheme about 3.27-lakh pairs of chappals for rural women were produced during 1989-90 and supplied. A sum of Rs.11.45-lakh has been spent, so far towards wages for the manufacture of Rural Women Chappals.



Free supply of footwear to children studying in the Standards I to VIII (and who participated in the Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme) was introduced during 1987-88 by the Government. 20% of these orders were executed by the Social Welfare Department 30% by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and 50% by the Tamil Nadu Leather Corporation (TALCO). During 1988-89 around 65-lakh pairs of children chappals were produced by above 3 agencies and supplied. This scheme was continued during 1988-90 and also a sum of Rs.21.00-lakh is allotted towards wages and service charges for manufacture of 6 lakhs pairs of chappals.

FREE SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS:

The Education Department distributes free uniforms to poor children studying in Standards I to VIII under Nutrition Meal Programme. Free Uniforms are also supplied by the Directorate of Backward Classes and the Directorate of Adi-Dravida Welfare to children in their schools. The total number of uniforms to be stitched every year is around 64 lakhs sets. The responsibility of stitching of uniforms has been entrusted to the Directorate of Social Welfare.

STATIONERY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

15 Stationery Women Co-operative Societies have been organised previously. The Societies have been provided with printing press, 13 Societies with a double

ruling machines and twelve Societies with envelop making unit in a phased manner. Orders have been obtained for these Societies from the Tamil Nadu Text Book Societies. The membership of these Societies is around 700 women.

COIR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies for women serve both as a training centre as well as a production centre. Every year around 50 women are trained in coir rope making. In addition 75 women are provided continuous employment.

LIQUID SOAP SOCIETY:

A liquid Soap Society was established to rehabilitate women who were thrown out of employment on the closure of the centre for Rural Development at Narayanapuram. About 25 women are being employed in these Societies.

CHALK MAKING SOCIETY:

19 Chalk Co-operative Societies have been set up in addition to 2 Societies already in existence. The chalk crayon Societies have imparted one month training to all the members of the newly formed society. A stipend of Rs.150/- for one month was given to them. Production was started during mid 1989 and the products are being supplied to the School of Education Department. A.G.O. to this effect has already been issued. around 1,200 women are provided with employment during 1989-90. Two thirds of the women in these Societies are scheduled caste/scheduled tribes.

WEANING FOOD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

22 Weaning Food Co-operative Societies were started during 1988-89. One week training was imparted to 1,650 women. A stipend of Rs.50/- was given to them. Regular Production was started during mid 1989 and the food produced is being supplied to the centres run under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project Scheme/Integrated Child Development Scheme.



Mr. Tripathy,
Joint Secretary,
Distinguished Visitors from overseas.

I am glad to extend a warm welcome to all of you to our historic and beautiful land of Tamil Nadu. I take this opportunity to appreciate your laudable objective in undertaking this expedition to explore first hand, the ancient sea and silk routes. These routes served as a corridor of communication between the East and the West, linking India and China with Persia and Central Asia in the Mediterranean World. I feel proud of your enthusiasm to investigate the relics of the olden times. They would broaden your understanding of the affluence of the Roman and Chinese commerce with India, thousands of years ago. I also sincerely entertain such a desire, not as a mere curiosity, but as an earnest intellectual enquiry.

Writing is my basic occupation and although I have written several novels, I now fondly recall my efforts to gather material about the Roman trade, when I was engaged in writing "Romapuri Pandiyan", one of my favorite historical novels. I have made a note in that novel, of the finding of the Roman antiquities, found by Sir. Mortimer Wheeler, while excavating archaeological site of Arikamedu near Pondicherry. I have visualised an imaginary situation in my novel about a Roman lady Juno, of the Augustus family, having learnt Tamil language through a teacher in Egypt. I was happy subsequently to know that, what I conceived as an imaginary happening would have really taken place, when I came across a portion of an ancient Greek play 'the Oxyrhynchus'. Certain unintelligible passages in the play appearing to be in an alien language have been identified by a scholar as ancient Kannada and yet another scholar as nothing other than Tamil, on further scrutiny. Certain pieces of terracotta pottery found along the seashore of Egypt, contained Tamil words like "Kannan", "Chathan" etc., which further give credence to my im-



SPECIAL EXHIBITION

INDIA'S CULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL LINKS WITH WEST AND EAST

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

by

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

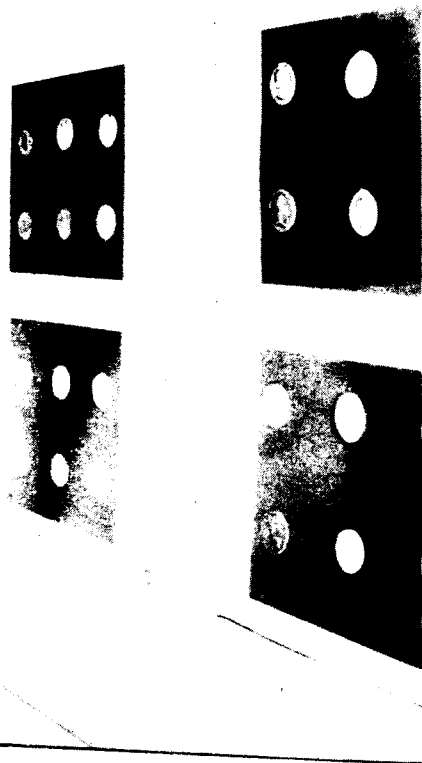


agination, being based on firm foundation.

Chinese Silk, Chinese Candy and Chinese crackers are still in popular use in Tamil Nadu. Since thousands of years, Tamils have been traditionally wearing silk cloth for daily use and ceremonial occasions. In Tamil Nadu, whether poor or rich, the bride invariably appears in a special silk saree. Whether the ancient silk-weaving in-

dustry of Tamil Nadu used the real silk yarn or the artificial ones has been still, a matter under investigation by research scholars. Ancient Tamils are stated to have known the use of fibres from plantain, certain other plants and the hairs of rats, as raw material for weaving.

We learn from accounts of Greek scholars that the Queens of the Roman State had a great love for spices from Tamil Nadu. The coffers of their empire



nearly ran empty, due to the enormous expenses on the purchase of pearls from Tamil Nadu.

Tamils were second to none in maritime trade and naval adventures. The maritime trade was at its height in those days, when the spices from Tamil Nadu were being exported in exchange for rare commodities from foreign countries. Pepper and precious stones were exported from Tamil Nadu.

The Ptolomies of Egypt in ancient times are known to have outlined a route to Tamil Nadu via Redsea. The Greco-Romans are said to have undertaken business enterprise only afterwards.

According to a poem in the ancient sangam anthology, 'Purananuru', we understand that the Tamils were adept in controlling the behaviour of the winds. The poet has described Karikala Chola, as "the descendant of the mighty who ruled over the three seas, by navigating ships duly governing the operation of winds".

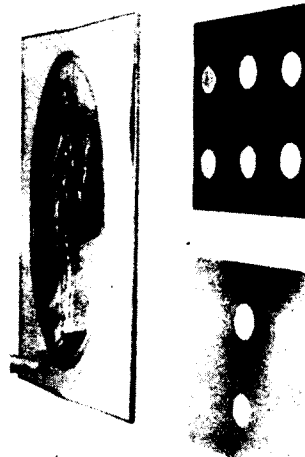
Archaeological excavations reveal that trade between Tamil Nadu and

Rome was flourishing even from the 1st century B.C.

We also learn that the Romans, who came for trade, established residential colonies in places along the east coast of Tamil Nadu. Roman coins have been unearthed in several places in Tamil Nadu, like Coimbatore, Karur and Alagankulam etc. Marungurpattinam in South Pandian land was once a famous port. The place is now identified with Alagankulam. The excavations in Alagankulam, reveal trade contacts with the Roman empire, even 2100 years ago.

The great Raja Raja permitted to construct Buddha-vihara, known as Choolamani vihara at Nagapattinam. He endowed Anaimangalam village as a grant, for its maintenance. During excavation at Gangaikonda Cholapuram, ancient Chinese ceramic pieces have been discovered in good quantity, revealing contacts between Chola emperors and their Chinese counterparts. Some Chinese coins have also been found along the east coast of Tamil Nadu in some places.

From all these findings, we can conclude that, there was widespread commercial activity and cultural exchange



between Tamil Nadu and the nations of the West on the one hand and of the East on the other.

That seafaring is a part of the day-to-day life of Tamils, can be seen from the

(The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi delivered the inaugural address at the 'Special Exhibition' on India's Cultural and Commercial links with West and East at Fort St. George Museum on 19th December 1990)

fact that there are 17 Tamil words to denote water-craft like Ambi, Odam, Kattumaram, Kappal, Kalam, Calahai, Timil, Teppam, Toni, Navay, Padaku, Paricil, Pasanam, Punai, Marakkalam, Midhavai and Vangam. There are several villages in Tamil Nadu which have names like Kappalur, Kadaladi, etc., revealing the popularity of shipping and seafaring.

I am glad to inform that the Tamil Nadu State Archaeological Department is going to undertake the undersea exploration, off Poompuhar, the celebrated capital of Cholas, which is said to have been eroded and swallowed by the sea.

Artefacts and items of old along with special information are on display in the special exhibition. They reveal the wealth and glory of the ancient trade of India and of Tamil Nadu. They have been selected from ancient sites of Tamil Nadu Kanchipuram, Kaveripattinam, Arikkamedu, Alagankulam, Vasavasamudram, and Karur. These would indicate the widespread nature of the maritime contacts.



I hope that the exhibition will be of great interest to you and will also help you in your fact-finding expedition.

I declare the exhibition open.



RURAL HEALTH SERVICES:

In order to achieve the goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D. a target of establishment of 1,057 Primary Health Centres is fixed for VII Five Year Plan period for this Department. In view of reduction in the Growth rate of Rural Population the above target was reduced to 950. As on 31.3.90, 1,386 Primary Health Centres including 72 Community Health Centres (upgraded Primary Health Centres) were functioning in this State. These Primary Health Centres render preventive, promotive and curative services to the Rural population of Tamil Nadu.

UPGRADED PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

Among the 1,386 Primary Health Centres 72 Primary Health Centres were upgraded. These Upgraded Primary Health Centres or Community Health Centres will have 30 beds with the construction of 24 bedded ward in addition to 6 beds already available and X-Ray block with adequate equipments. These Upgraded Primary Health Centres will function as a referral centre to a group of 4 Primary Health Centres. Biochemical and Pathological Laboratory facilities with blood Bank will be made available in the Upgraded Primary Health Centres in due course. In 30 Community Health Centres one post of Civil Assistant

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

Dr. Ponmudi,
Minister for Health

Surgeon is upgraded as Civil Surgeons.

MINI HEALTH CENTRES

So far 209 Mini Health Centres were functioning in this State to render comprehensive Health Care facilities to the Rural Population on a cooperative basis under the control of Voluntary agencies. Now the scheme of Mini Health Centres is transferred to the Administrative control of Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras.

MEDICARE CENTRES:

Under MUDP II 22 Medicare centres were sanctioned. These Medicare centres are functioning in and around Madras city in order to cater to the Health Needs of poor people living in the Urban

slum areas under slum improvement component.

BUILDINGS:

Out of 1,386 Primary Health Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu Dispensary buildings are available for 562 Primary Health Centres and staff Quarters are available for 293 Primary Health Centres.

Compound walls are available for 97 Primary Health Centres.

Number of Primary Health Centres for which Dispensary buildings are to be constructed ... 824

Number of Primary Health Centres for which staff quarters are to be constructed ... 1,093



TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME:

Under this scheme 9 Blocks have been identified as Tribal areas. All these blocks have one Primary Health Centre each prior to VI Plan period. Among the 9 Primary Health Centres one is upgraded. During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for the establishment of a Primary Health Centre at Nammiampattu in Jawadhu Hills of North Arcot Ambedkar District. During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for one more Primary Health Centre at Kilakadu in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. Besides these, 12 Government Dispensaries in the Tribal areas were transferred from the control of Director of Medical Services on 1.6.87 to the Department and converted as Primary Health Centres. During 1988-89 one Primary Health Centre at Petchiparai in

Kanyakumari District was sanctioned and is functioning for dispersed Tribal groups.

CONTROL OF BLINDNESS SCHEME:

The scheme of the National Programme of Control of Blindness is envisaged to be implemented in Primary Health Centres.

1. To render Treatment for minor ailments caused due to common eye diseases.
2. To prescribe glasses and to educate the school children on eye care precaution etc.

This scheme is implemented now in 145 Primary Health Centres with the creation of 145 posts of Ophthalmic Assistants. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For this the Central Government is supplying equipments worth of Rs.3,000/- and

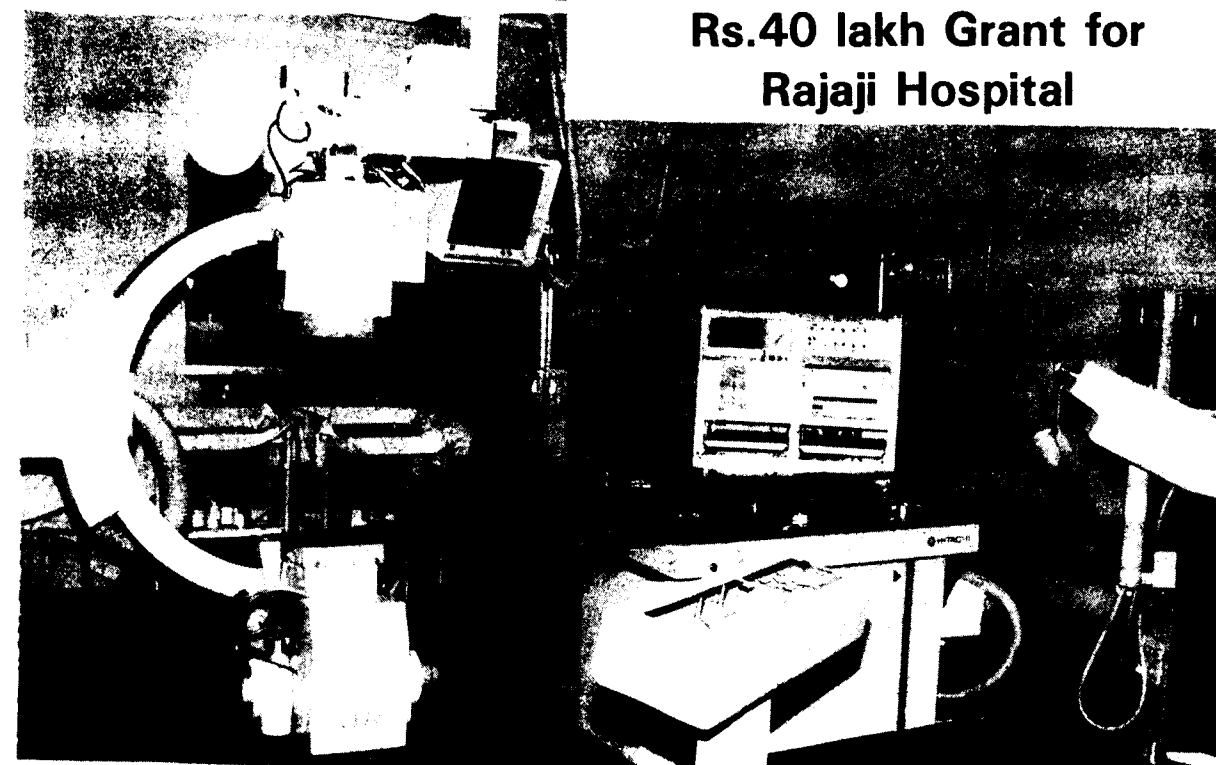
the State Government is supplying Rs.2,000/- worth of equipments. In all these 145 Primary Health Centres the Ophthalmic Assistants and the Trained Medical Officers are rendering Treatment for minor eye ailments and giving prescription for spectacles and also referring cataract eye cases to the near Headquarters Hospitals or to the Mobile Ophthalmic Units for operation and treatment. Besides these, school going children are given Vit. 'A' solution after eye check up along with treatment.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Required funds are provided for the amenities to the Primary Health Centres in Nilgiris District under this scheme. During 1989-90 Government have accorded sanction for Rs.2.80 lakhs for the purchase of two Mahendra Jeeps.



The Chief Minister announces Rs.40 lakh Grant for Rajaji Hospital



The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi in a function got up at Madurai Rajaji Hospital on 24th November, 1990 announced a grant of Rs.40 lakh for acquiring sophisticated equipment for treating heart ailments.

While inaugurating the cardiac catheterisation and angio-Cardiographic unit and declaring open a 25 bed block of the Government thoracic medicine hospital at Thoppur, the Chief Minister said three Deputy Directors will be appointed for implementing the various health schemes. This decision follows the recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest ways to develop Medical Education Faculty. He said that one Deputy Director would be in charge of Public Health.

The Chief Minister said the Government is now seriously considering to start a Public Health Centre

(PHC) for every 20,000 population. In 1989-90 164 Primary Health Centres had already been opened.

Another recommendation to be implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government was to provide continuing education facilities to Doctors serving in Government Hospitals. A separate committee to study the blood bank had been formed. The Chief Minister said that the Government schemes like 'Kannoli thittam' especially to provide spectacles and rehabilitation of leprosy patients had been revived.

The Minister for Health Dr. Ponmudi presided over the function. Dr. K. Swaminathan welcomed the gathering. Dr. T. Sakthivel read the report. The Food Minister Thiru. Pon-Muthuramalingam released the Souvenir and the Madurai District Collector received it.

The Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi announced 15 days salary as bonus for the State Government Employees at a press conference on 27th December 1990.

Those drawing salary upto Rs.2,500 a month will be entitled to the bonus, the calculation for which will take into account the basic pay, dearness allowance and special pay.

The Chief Minister said the minimum benefit for the employees would be Rs.518 and the maximum Rs.800. The payment would be made during the first week of January 1991.

The bonus will be in addition to the existing benefit of encashing Earned Leave surrendered up to 15 days.

This is the first time that the Government employees in Tamil Nadu are being given bonus.

They were given an ex-gratia payment as a Pongal gift for some years.

The Chief minister said the employees who were drawing consolidated pay and those getting a salary above Rs.2,500 a month and not entitled to the bonus would be given the ex-gratia which had been increased this year to Rs.450/- from Rs.400 last year. The commitment to the exchequer on account of the bonus payment and the ex-gratia would be Rs.70-crore a year.

Drawing a comparison with the bonus of 27 days salary given to the Central Government employees, the Chief Minister said the State Government staff will in effect get 30 days of wages benefit if the bonus and the encashment of leave surrendered were taken into account. Also, the ex-gratia payment made by the Central Government to those drawing a consolidated pay was only Rs.261 and no ex-gratia was given to those drawing salary above Rs.2,500 a month.



THE PRESS MUST BE FAIR AND RESPONSIBLE

Thiru. S. Viswam, a Journalist has been awarded "The G.K. Reddy National Memorial Award" for exceptional and distinguished service in the field of Journalism, by the Former President of India Thiru. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, in Madras on 17th December 1990. While presenting the award, the former President recalled his close association with G.K.Reddy, Newspaper magnate. Thiru. Viswam was awarded a cheque of Rs.50,000 (being the amount of reward). Thiru. Dinesh Singh, former Union Minister presided over the function. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the inaugural address. The Union Minister of State for Home Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay and others participated.

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

The Chairman of the Function Thiru. Dinesh Singh, Respected Thiru. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Hon'ble Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay, Thiru. Chandrasekar Reddy, Thiru. Viswam and Friends,

I consider it a privilege to inaugurate this function in which Thiru. Sanjeeva Reddy, our respected former President of India is participating. We have known each other for many years during which my respect and affection for him have grown. Thiru. Sanjeeva Reddy has always championed the cause of democracy and a free press. It is

therefore, very fitting that he should present the G.K. Reddy Memorial Award today to Thiru. S. Viswam who has been selected by an eminent Committee with Thiru. Dinesh Singh as Chairman to receive this prestigious award for 1990. G.K. Reddy's nephew Dr. T. Subbaram Reddy has set a good precedent in setting up a memorial felicitation in the name of late G.K. Reddy.

We, in Madras, have been familiar with the writings of the

The press is the fence that protects our democracy. In exercising its freedom, the press must be fair and responsible. Unless the press upholds these values in its own functioning, it cannot be a watch-dog on other institutions.

late Thiru. G.K. Reddy in the columns of the Hindu for many years when Thiru. G.K. Reddy was the political Correspondent of the Hindu in New Delhi. His despatches which used to appear almost

daily, gave us a running commentary of events in the Capital. For over 4 decades, his writings as a regular Correspondent of 'BLITZ', 'THE TIMES OF INDIA' and 'HINDU' covered key issues. He had a good sense of humour, racy language and scholarship. He was "The News Men's News Man". In whatever he wrote, Thiru. G.K. Reddy was truthful and balanced. He never abused the extensive contacts he enjoyed with politicians of all parties. He was never tempted to gain cheap publicity by disclosing confidences reposed in him. He did not take sides between politicians or parties. He did not let down officials who spoke to him freely. As a result his writings made a most valuable contribution to the reporting and understanding of political developments and to public education.

In a free and open democracy like ours the press has a great responsibility. Along with the legislature, judiciary and executive, the press is the most important pillar of Democracy.

I wish to recall these qualities particularly because some of our journalists today appear to be more interested in sensationalism than in sober journalism. They are not merely interested in reporting, analysing, and commenting on politics. They themselves want to play politics and take sides. They do not hesitate to suppress facts and to spread falsehood. They get more pleasure from destruction, than from constructive public education.

In a free and open democracy like ours the press has a great responsibility. Along with the legislature, judiciary and executive, the press is the most important pillar of democracy. This is why it is called the Fourth Estate. There is however one important difference between the press and the other three institutions. As far as the legislature, judiciary and ex-



ecutive are concerned, they are subject to checks and balances. The executive is responsible to both the legislature and the Courts. The ruling party is accountable to the legislature and the legislature is accountable to the people. The Courts function

the reputation of the Indian press will be fully restored and the press will be both completely free and independent, as Pandit Nehru visualised. As we say in Tamil, the fence itself should not destroy the crop. The press is the fence that protects our democracy. In exercising its freedom, the press must be fair and responsible. Unless the press upholds these values in its own functioning, it cannot be a watch-dog on other institutions.

I am very glad to note that in 1988, Thiru. Narayanan of Tribune and Thiru. Sumirlal, a young Journalist of Amrit Bazar Patrika were given this award; in 1989 Thiru. P. Unnikrishnan of PTI and Thiru. Chawla of "India Today" received the awards.

I am very happy that this award is being given this year to Thiru. S. Viswam, who belongs to the same tradition of sober and responsible journalism as the late Thiru. G.K. Reddy. He has been for many years one of the most eminent of Indian journalists. I have specially admired his role during the Emergency. I wish him many more years of useful service.

I would like to once again express my happiness that Thiru. Sanjeeva Reddy, Thiru. Dinesh Singh and Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay are with us today. On behalf of all of us, I offer Thiru. Viswam our very best wishes.

I hope and trust that this aberration will be quickly corrected and



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. S.S. Barnala and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi welcoming the President of India, His Excellency Thiru. R. Venkataraman at Madras Airport on 24th December 1990.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi holding talks with the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay at Secretariat on 17th December 1990. The Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Home Secretary Thiru R. Nagarajan I.A.S., the Director General of Police, Thiru. P. Durai, I.G. of Police (Law and Order), the Additional Collector of Customs, Tiruchi and the Local Chiefs of the Navy and the Coast Guard participated in the meeting.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. S.S. Barnala addressing the Vice-Chancellors' meeting held at Raj Bhavan on 21st December 1990. Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru. Veerapandi S.Arumugam, Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. Ponnudi and Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry Dr. K. Chandrasekaran, participated in the meeting.



Thiru. Sheik Muhammad Harabi, Consul General in Saudi Embassy along with Saudi Arabian goodwill delegates called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at his residence on 16th December 1990.

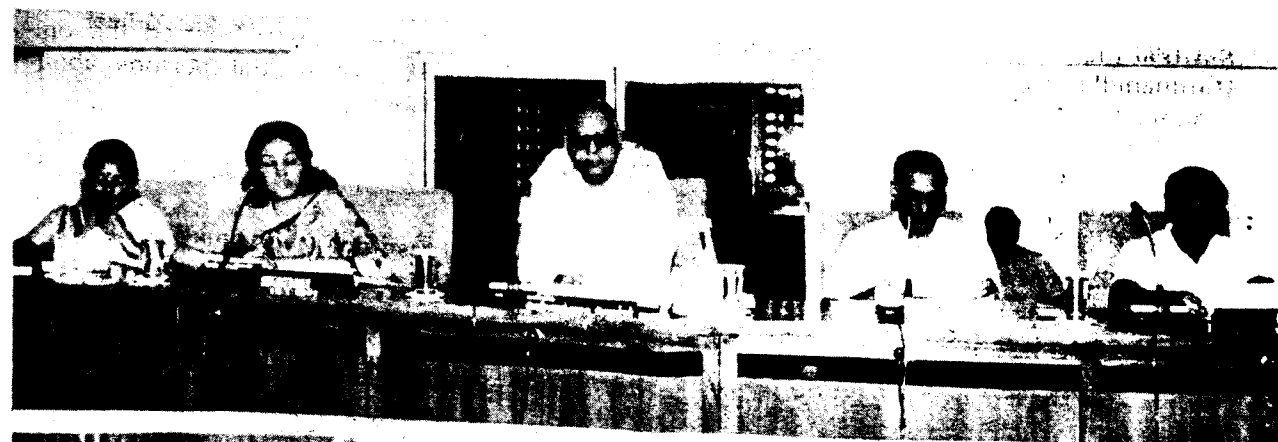




His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Barnala presided over the Annual Day Celebration of the Indian Officer's Association, on 31st December 1990 in Madras. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone for the New Block of the Indian Officer's Association.



Hon'ble Minister for HR & CE and Tourism, Thiru. K.P. Kandasamy discussing with Industrialists of Tamil Nadu in connection with the "Visit India 1991" on 20th December 1990 at Secretariat, Madras.



MUSIC FESTIVAL

Inaugurating the week-long 16th Music Festival of the "Muthamizh Peravai" at the R.R. Sabha, Madras on 15th December 1990, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said that he would continue his service for the cause of Tamil through his writings even if he is not in power. He said, respect for the mother tongue was like respect for one's own mother.

In his address, the Chief Minister praised the secular outlook of Thiru M.M. Ismail, former Chief Justice of Madras

High Court. Thiru M.M. Ismail, the reputed Kamban scholar has been devoting his time to a study of Kamban. He heads the Kamban Kazhagam, which annually conducts festivals to spread the message of Kamba Ramayanam.

The Chief Minister conferred the title of 'Iyal Chelvam' on Thiru M.M. Ismail. Artistes were also honoured on this occasion by the Chief Minister. Thiru T.R. Pappa, Music Director was conferred the title of Isai Chelvam. Thiru Thiruvurur T.S. Lachappa Pillai, Nadaswara Vidwan was conferred the title of "Nadaswara Chelvam".



Thiru Mayuram A.K. Venugopal Pillai, Thavil Vidwan was conferred the title of Thavil Chelvam and Thiru Vazhuvoor R. Samraj, Dance Master was conferred the title of "Natya Chelvam".

In the course of his speech, the Chief Minister referred the opinion of neutral persons about Tamil Nadu.

"Tamil Nadu has always been considered a peaceful State, when several states were being rocked by religious and communal strife". The credit for this actually goes to the various leaders who have built such a culture and tradition over the years and this should be preserved.

Thiru Maharajapuram V. Santhanam, Carnatic Vocalist presided over the function. Dr. M. Tamilkudimagan, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru S.S. Thennarasu M.L.A., Thiru Kunakudi Vaidyanathan and Thiru TV. Gopalakrishnan spoke on the occasion.

Thiru R. Rajappa welcomed the gathering and Thiru B. Meenakshi Sundaram proposed a vote of thanks.

SCOPE FOR ADVENTURE TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU

Among the different types of tourism holiday tourism, business tourism, cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, beach tourism, pilgrim tourism, the most popular one that has recently been invented is "Adventure Tourism" and it has attracted men and women - boys and girls, children and everyone. In those days early man went on the adventure of "Hunting" for his food. The spirit of adventure still remains in man though it has changed from age to age. The concept of Tourism has taken shape in the 20th Century. With the rapid advancement in transport after the world war the "grand Tour" of the Europe by the elite English community was an adventure. Once Tourism was rich man's business, but today it is everyman's business. Things have now changed a lot. We now witness mass movement of tourists

Tourists Traffic:

The percentage of tourists visiting India is insignificant when compared to the size of the country and the international tourist traffic. The distance of our country from the potential market nations is the main reason for this.

Our efforts to attract more and more foreign tourists have resulted in increasing the tourist traffic to our country year after year. Just now we have reached the 10 million mark. By the end of this century we are preparing to receive 25 million foreign tourists.

Tourism consciousness is also growing fast among our people. The domestic tourist arrival in Tamil Nadu was 73,91,445 in 1989. Meeting the needs of the domestic tourists is going to be a formidable and challenging task for our plan pundits.

The increasing trend - both in international and domestic tourist traffic is a fore-warning to all of us. There are two aspects to this problem. First, we must provide the required type of infrastructural facilities at optimum utilisation

level. Secondly we must be able to offer the tourist attractions to the different types of tourists. The Tourism machinery in Tamil Nadu is geared to face this difficult task. A scientific approach is made and the latest technique is adopted in preparing the tourism development schemes.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with all kinds of tourist attractions from ancient temples to the modern adventure tourism. An inventory of all these attractions has been made and classified according to their nature. Based on tourist traffic study in each of these centres and forecast study the requirements of individual centres is evaluated in relation to the forecast and the schemes are drawn and taken up for implementation in order of priority.

Adventure tourism is the latest trend in tourism. Though most tourists evince keen interest in this type of tourism, youth is the predominant factor. Tamil Nadu was quick enough to catch up with this trend. In a state where nothing was heard about adventure tourism until a few years ago, plans have now been drawn up to develop this adventure tourism.

Youth Hostels: The primary need of youth is the inexpensive nature of the infrastructural facilities provided. Accommodation is the most important deciding factor in the promotion of youth - cum-adventure tourism. The Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu has therefore drawn up a comprehensive plan to construct Youth Hostels all over the State. Youth Hostels have already been constructed at Madras, Mamallapuram, Pichavaram, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Kaniyakkumari, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Elagiri, Udhamandalam, Mudumalai, Kothagiri and Hogenakkal. The Youth Hostel in Madras is maintained by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs while the Youth Hostels at other centres are run by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. These Youth

Hostels are very popular among the youth. Youth Hostels are to come up in the near future at Tiruchirapalli, Coonoor, Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills.

Water Sports: Tamil Nadu has vast expenses of backwaters on its long coast line at Pulicat in the north, Muttukadu about 32 kms South of Madras on the way to Mamallapuram; at Cuddalore and Pichavaram in South Arcot District. Of these Muttukadu is nearer to Madras and located on the way to Mamallapuram. The Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu has therefore taken the development of Muttukadu backwaters area through TTDC and to make it as an international water sports complex.

Boating, Yachting, rowing, wind-surfing, water skating are some of the popular water sports. At Muttukadu facilities are available for wind-surfing besides boating and rowing. These water sports will also be introduced at other centres in a phased manner.

A Tourist complex is going to be constructed at Cuddalore in Devenampattinam beach and water sports will be introduced in future.

In Tamil Nadu, development of adventure tourism has been taken up in right earnest on sound footing. The response is encouraging. Very soon Muttukadu will occupy a prominent place in the Tourist map of India, as one among the major water sports centres.

Adventure tourism has come to stay. It is becoming popular day by day. Tamil Nadu is moving in the right direction as far as adventure tourism is concerned and it will become an important region for adventure tourism in the years ahead.

Hang-Gliding:

Hang-Gliding has been recently introduced in India and Hang-Gliding clubs are situated in upcountry and in Bangalore. The youth at Madras are venturing this adventure sports and the St.Thomas Mount is considered suitable for them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1.12.1990

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has directed that Family pension be granted with effect from April 1, 1979, or from the date following the day of death, whichever is later, to the families of deceased employees of the Chatram Administration, Thanjavur, who had retired before April 19, 1974.

3.12.1990

★ Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan, Minister for Social Welfare and Rural Industries said the Government of Tamil Nadu was incurring an annual expenditure of Rs.179-crore for the nutritious Noon Meal Scheme and Rs.55- crore for the Integrated Child Development Scheme. The Minister said the Government proposed to develop the geranium oil cottage Industry through the Khadi and Village Industries Board and added that the Government would consider setting up of Eucalyptus and camphor manufacturing unit in the Nilgiris.

4.12.1990

★ A Rs.106-crore project for relaying nine feeder roads in the Tondiarpet area, used mostly by oil tankers, was cleared at a meeting convened by the Minister for Local Administration Thiru Ko.Si.Mani. The three public sector oil companies - Hindustan Petroleum, Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporation have been asked to share the cost.

5.12.1990

★ The Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation (TTC) has introduced 10 Super Deluxe Buses with addi-

tional facilities on the Madras - Thiruvananthapuram sector. from 5th December 1990.

★ The Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Thiru K.P.Kandasamy said that the Government was taking all efforts to protect Temple property, including Temple cars. He inaugurated the construction of the new Avinashi Temple Car.

7.12.1990

★ During the Eighth Plan, with an allocation of Rs.191-crore for Forestry, Tamil Nadu will concentrate on improving productivity of the existing plantations by replacing the growing stock with fast growing genetically uniform and superior clonal material. Inaugurating the seventh meeting of the State Forestry Advisory Board, the Minister for Tourism and Forests, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, said that such an approach would help maximise production and reverting some of the existing areas under "production forestry" to be conserv-

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana- Tamil Nadu tops

Tamil Nadu tops the country in both the financial and physical achievements in the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, known as Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam in the State.

A Government of India review of the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana up to October 1990, shows that Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Pondicherry are classified in the "Very good" category, 90 per cent and above of the target.

ed under ecological grounds in certain unsuitable areas.

7.12.1990

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu announced an increase of Rs.60 in the Sugarcane price fixed at Rs.230 a tonne for 8.5 per cent recovery by the Union Government for 1990-91. This would cost the Government Rs.10-crore a year.

8.12.1990

★ Dr. K. Chandrasekaran, Minister for Animal Husbandary disclosed that the Tamil Nadu Government had sanctioned Rs.1.25-crore for the construction of 6 more Hostels for Harijan boys this year.

10.12.1990

★ Thiru S.R. Karuppannan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme said that the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.2.12-lakh for managing five night shelter homes for street children in the Madras City.

24.12.1990

★ The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced a grant of Rs.1-lakh to the Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar T.T.V. Higher Secondary School for its Vocational Project for School drop-outs, while participating in the post-centenary celebrations of the School's founder, the late Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar.

28.12.1990

★ The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced that the Tamil Nadu Government has issued orders increasing the State Government's annual grant from Rs.1-lakh to Rs.2.75-lakh to the Institute of Asian Studies, Madras. In addition, he said that the State Government would meet 25 per cent of the expenses whenever the Institute brought out a volume of the Encyclopaedia of Tamil Literature.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD
METTUR THERMAL POWER PROJECT
METTUR DAM — 636 401.

TENDER NOTICE

1.0) Sealed tender are invited by the undersigned for the following works.

Sl.No.	Particulars of the work	Specification No.	Cost of Specification	E.M.D.	Due date & time for receipt of tender	Due Date & time of opening of tender	Approximate amount of contract	Remarks
1.	Construction of 3 Blocks of 'Q' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.56 of Thottilpatty Campus area of M.T.P.P.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2274/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.18,000/-	11.1.91 (Friday) 12.00 Noon	11.1.91 (Friday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.18,54,000/-	Single part system.
2.	Construction of 6 Blocks of 'R' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.56 of Thottilpatty Campus area of M.T.P.P.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2275/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.39,000/-	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 12.00 Noon	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.38,88,210/-	Two part system of tenders.
3.	Construction of 7 Blocks of 'R' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.56 of Thottilpatty Campus area of M.T.P.P.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2276/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.45,400/-	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 12.00 Noon	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.45,36,245/-	Two part system of tenders.
4.	Construction of 2 Nos. Mechanical Maintenance Office at MTPP site(1) in between Cooling Tower 3 and 4 and (2) near paved storate yard.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2277/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.15,500/-	25.1.91 (Friday) 12.00 Noon	25.1.91 (Friday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.15,50,000/-	Single part system.
5.	Construction of 3 Blocks of 'S' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.39 (7.56 acres) of MTC area.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2278/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.27,000/-	30.1.91 (Wednesday) 12.00 Noon	30.1.91 (Wednesday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.27,00,000/-	Two part system of tenders.
6.	Construction of 7 blocks of 'Q' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.24 of MTC area.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2279/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.40,000/-	1.2.91 (Friday) 12.00 Noon	1.2.91 (Friday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.39,76,000/-	Two part system of tenders.

2.0) A copy of specification can be obtained (a) by remitting the prescribed amount either by cash or Money Order to the Accounts Officer, Mettur Thermal Power Project, Mettur Electricity System Complex, Mettur Dam - 636 401 after noting the respective specification No. (b) sending the cash receipt to the Engineering Officer/Civil.II, M.T.P.P. with a requisition furnishing full postal address. The tenders will be received by Executive Assistant to Superintendent's Quarters, Mettur Dam.

3.0) For item No.2,3,5 and 6 the tenders are inviting in two part tenders. The bidders shall be required to submit their bids in two envelopes along with the tender specification.

4.0) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is not responsible for and delay or loss in transit when the tender documents are sent by post.

5.0) The tender sets are not transferable.

6.0) If the tender sets are required to be sent by post an additional amount of Rs.50/- (Rupees Fifty 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 therefore 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 date.

CHIEF ENGINEER/M.T.P.P.
 METTUR DAM - 1.

DIPR/23451/M/90

22 TAMILARASU

அறிஞர் அண்ணா மூலிகைப் பண்ணை
ARIGNAR ANNA MEDICINAL FARM



Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation, a Tamil Nadu Government Undertaking registered in 1983, is an organisation which has made significant contribution towards the growth and use of Herbal Plants.

This Corporation has a Farm attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine situated in Madras. The farm was started by the Corporation in 1985.

The main objects of this Corporation are;

- To grow and nurture rare and common medicinal plants.
- To meet the Raw materials requirements of Raw Drugs for the Government Pharmacies and Private Institutions.
- To manufacture various Herbal Products.
- To carry on the Export and Import business of Herbal Products and Indian Medicine.

The Corporation has produced a classic Hair Tonic based on a Sidha formulation. The production volume of the Herbal Hair Tonic during the year 1989-90 is 79453

TAMPCOL

Litres registering an increase of 19.39% over the previous year.

The Corporation has already taken trial production of Cyavanaprasa, a Health Tonic, Herbal Vanishing Cream, Herbal Pain Blam and these will be introduced shortly on Commercial basis in the Market.

It manufactures 22 items of medicines in the "KIT" required by the institutions under the Control of Director of Indian Medicine on trail basis at our Alathur Factory.

MEDICINAL FARMS

In Arumbakkam Medicinal Farm of about 10 acres the Corporation is cultivating Medicinal Plants re-

quired for the manufacturing of Herbal Hair Tonic and the fresh herbs required for the Government Pharmacy at Madras.

The Corporation is maintaining specimen of Medicinal Plants of about 250 various types of common and rare plants for the benefit of the students. Researchers and Practitioners. It is also proposed to establish and aquatic medicinal plants tank. From the Arumbakkam Medicinal Farm the total value of fresh medicinal herbs produced in 1989-90 works out to Rs.2,68,713/-.

In Kamarajar District there are 33 acres of land at Shenbagathoppu on lease basis from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and the lease has been renewed for further period of 5 years upto October, 1994. Select short term herbs have been introduced in the area harvested for supply to Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.

The Corporation proposed to Systematically cultivate Medicinal Plants on large scale and provide employment opportunities to the Paliars (Tribal People) at Shen-

TAMILARASU 23

bagathoppu (Bhagavathipuram).

The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to transfer about 105 acres of land at Kolli Hills for growing medicinal plants. 13.5 acres is transferred to this Corporation and the remaining land under the Control of the Forest Department is yet to be transferred. Specimen of Medicinal Plants are maintained.

It is proposed to establish medicinal farms at Nellai Kat-tabomman District and Nilgiris District at about 140 acres and 45 acres respectively.

The medicinal plants farms are supplying authentic, standard fresh herbs both common and rare, to the Government pharmacies and dispensaries in accordance with the objectives of the Corporation.

The site at Arignar Anna Hospital was only a 10 acre plot. It is now being developed into a medicinal

plant farm. Medicinal plants required by the state Government's pharmacies and those that go into the production of TAMPOL's herbal hair tonic are now grown in extensive plots. Besides, more than 150 species of medicinal plants are also grown. It is proposed to provide sprinkler irrigation for the judicious use of available water.

Besides the medicinal plants grown in Madras and the neighbouring areas, several plants brought from other parts of Tamil Nadu and other states have also been successfully cultivated here. Certain high altitude plants are also grown.

Plants like Aloe Vera Tourn Ex-Linn, Eclipta Alba Hassk, Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis Linn, Indigofera Tinctoria Linn, Phyllanthus Niruri Linn and Wedelia Calendulacea Len are also grown here. Trees, potted plants and other specimen such

as Asparagus Racemosus Linn, Barleria Prionitis Linn, Bacopa Monnieri Linn, Cleome Viscosa Linn, Madhuca Longifolia (Linn), Mucbride, Rauwolfia Serpentina, Benth, Exiafoz, Tylophora and Indica. (Burm-f) are grown here. Curative for various diseases are also being grown.

TRADE OF CRUDE DRUGS

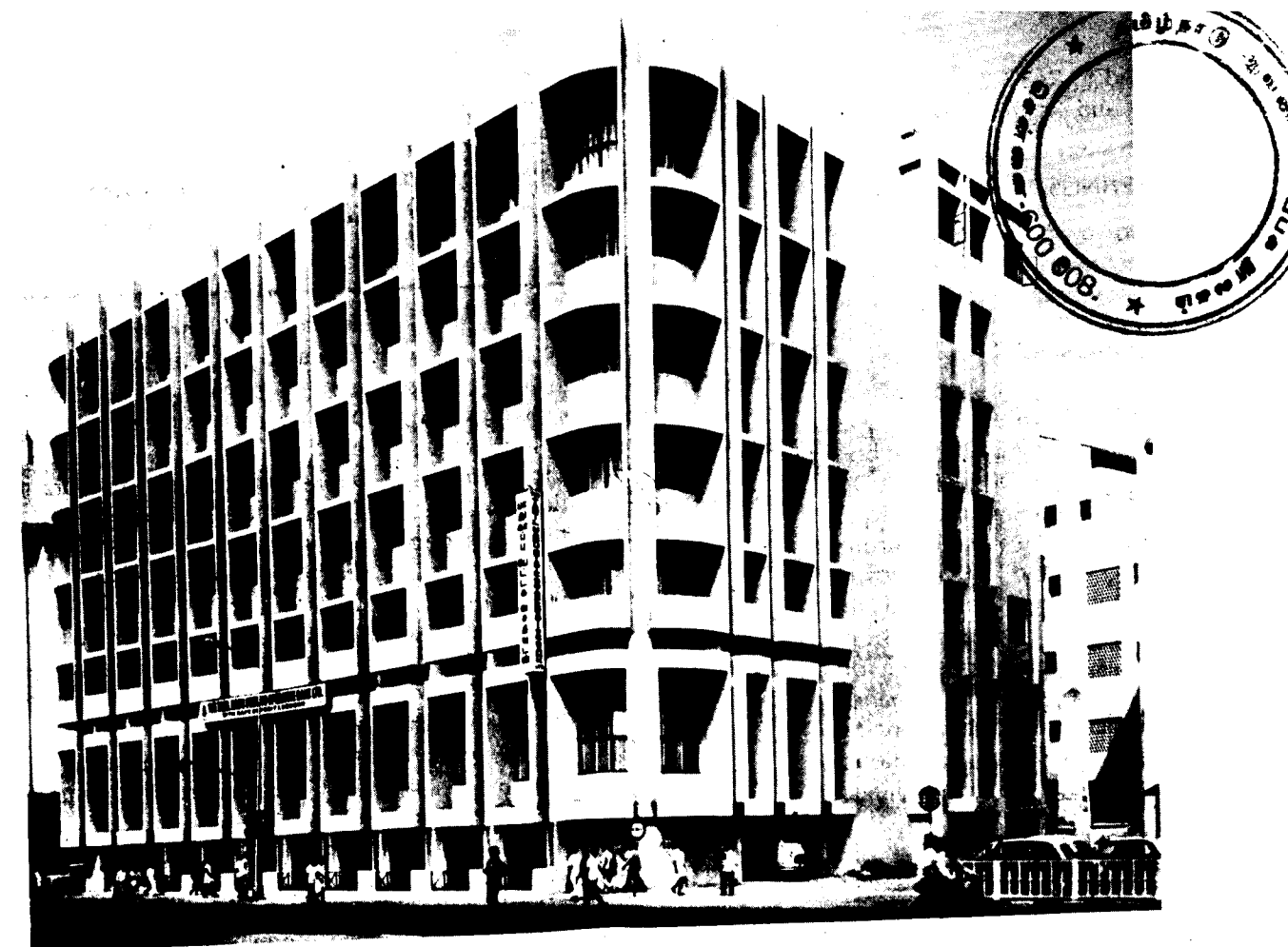
The Corporation has supplied Crude Drugs to the Pharmacies under the Control of Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, located at Arumbakkam, Palayamkottai and Palani. Progressive location of source locality markets or wholesale dealers and manipulative purchases in season have yielded good financial results and the board has resolved to give 20% discount to the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy for the year 1989-90.

Interest Free Sales Tax Loan for Small Scale Industries

order to accelerate industrial growth in rural and backward the State Government have been implementing the Interest Free Sales Tax Loan Scheme for Small Scale Industries. This

scheme has been recently converted in rural/waiver scheme. Under the scheme, new existing industries undertaking expansion/diversification in most backward taluks and the 3 Industrial Complexes, Cuddalore and Manamadurai are eligible for a sales tax dues for a period of 5 years. New units and existing units undertaking expansion/diversification in backward taluks and Industrial Estates developed by Government agencies are eligible for 9 years deferral of sales tax. New units to be started as well as the existing units undertaking expansion in the areas hitherto uncovered by the scheme are also eligible for 5 years deferral.

As per the existing orders in force the Small Scale Industries Entrepreneurs have to remit 1% of the quantum of loan towards investigation fee while submitting loan applications under the above scheme. Many Small Scale Industries Associations have pointed out the resource constraint faced by them in paying the above investigation fee. To solve their problem, the State Government have issued orders for waiving the investigation fee. This will give considerable relief to the Small Scale Industries.



TAMIL NADU STATE APEX CO-OPERATIVE BANK

INTRODUCTION

The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank was started in November 1905 and has completed 84 years of useful service to the cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of agricultural credit, both short-term and medium-term and has contributed in no small measure to the Green Revolution in the State. It has also contributed to a greater extent to the progress of the cooperative sugar mills and spinning mills in the State and the handloom cooperatives including the Co-opetex.

SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the bank as on 30.6.1990 was Rs.558-crore. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs.1.26-crore under the State Participation Scheme, to the share capital of the bank. The 17 Central Cooperative Banks in the State have contributed Rs.4.25-crore and individual preference and 'B' Class share holders have contributed the balance amount towards share capital.

RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVE

The Reserve Fund of the Bank as on 30.6.1990 amounted to

Rs.21.11-crore. The reserve fund has been created out of the surplus net profit of the bank, besides setting apart 25 per cent of the net profit every year. The Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of the bank, created for the purpose of granting medium term conversion loans to Central Cooperative Banks in the event of failure of crops due to natural calamities amounted to Rs.21.03-crore as on 30.6.1990 including Rs.1.49-crore of Government loan. The other reserves aggregated Rs.9.98-crore.

DEPOSITS

The deposits of the bank as on 30.6.1990 stood at Rs.387.24-crore as

compared to Rs.316.22-crore as on 30.6.1989 and Rs.276.36-crore as on 30.6.1988.

BORROWINGS

The borrowings as a source of funds increased substantially during the year and stood at Rs.311.36 crores as on 30.6.1990 compared to Rs.324.64-crore as on 30.6.1989. A major portion of the borrowings viz., Rs.296.99-crore (95.4%) was raised from the NABARD. The borrowings from the IDBI, RBI, NCDC and the Government amounted to Rs.4.56-crore, Rs.0.39-crore, Rs.4.47-crore and Rs.4.95-crore respectively. The substantial increase in the borrowings from NABARD was made possible on account of increase in refinance limits sanctioned for financing Seasonal Agricultural Operations, Weavers and Schematic lendings.

INVESTMENTS

The Bank's investments in Government Promissory Notes (Both Central and State), debentures of the State Land Development Bank, Bonds of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and other Trustee securities, shares etc., aggregated Rs.119.45-crore as on 30.6.1990. The investments have been made to comply with the provision of section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act (which stipulates that not less than 25 per cent of the demand and time

The advances of the bank which stood at Rs.489.22-crore as on 30.6.1988 increased to Rs.528.98-crore as on 30.6.1989 and has further increased to Rs.599.60-crore as on 30.6.1990.

liabilities of a cooperative bank should be held in the form of approved securities) and also towards cover for borrowings from RIB/NABARD against pledge of approved securities for Normal Banking Operations/Seasonal Agricultural Operations respectively and for earmarking towards unutilised portion of the ACS Fund of the bank.

ADVANCES

The advances of the bank which stood at Rs.489.22-crore as on 30.6.1988 increased to Rs.528.98-crore as on 30.6.1989 and has further increased to Rs.599.60-crore as on 30.6.1990.

In addition to routing the funds provided by NABARD for financing seasonal agricultural operations, medium-term agricultural purposes, medium-term conversion loans, weavers' finance and produce pledge loans, the bank has been sanctioning reimbursement cash credit limits to Central Cooperative Banks for fertiliser business, general business, distribution of essential commodities, wholesale stores,

employees societies, working capital to sugar and spinning mills, jewel loans issued through primary agricultural cooperative banks, primary land development banks and through the branches of the CCBs from the own resources. The bank is also extending refinance support to the CCBs under NABARD's Automatic Refinance Scheme for various national programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Massive Assistance Programme for small and marginal farmers, Biogas Development Programme etc., and under schemes for activities allied to agriculture formulated by CCBs including Dry Land Development. In addition, the bank has also been sanctioning overdraft limits to the CCBs in their current account against Government/Trustee securities and fixed deposits with the bank for meeting general banking requirements. The bank is extending refinance in respect of term loan sanctioned by Urban/Central Cooperative Banks to Small Scale Industries/Small Road Transport Corporations under refinance from IDBI. The Bank also provides refinance towards working capital assistance to small scale industries sanctioned by urban banks under refinance scheme of the Reserve Bank of India.

The bank is also financing the CCBs with refinance assistance from the NABARD under non-farm sector for financing Rural Artisans, Tiny, Village, Cottage and Small Scale Industries. The bank also provides financial assistance to TAICO bank with NABARD's refinance assistance for financing Industrial Co-operative Societies.

WORKING CAPITAL

The working capital of the bank increased by Rs.71.52-crore during the year 1989-90 and stood at Rs.792.29-crore as on 30.6.1990. The increase in the working capital was mainly due to increase in borrowings and deposits.

DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO APEX CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The bank has been providing financial accommodation to certain Apex Co-operative Institutions directly.

i) The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., (Co-optex) Next to agriculture, the handloom industry provides the largest employment to the rural people in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., popularly

ii) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Ltd.

The bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.3-crore to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative State Land Development Bank Ltd., for the year 1990 from its resources to enable the State Land Development Bank to issue loans to the Primary Land Development Banks for land improvements, purchase of tractors, etc., and to build up mortgages pending floatation of debentures and there was no outstanding under this limit as on 30.6.1990.

iii) The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., (TANFED)

The bank has sanctioned a limit of Rs.2-crore for the establishment of letter of credit for the year 1990 and there was no outstanding as on 30.6.1990 under this limit.

The working capital of the bank increased by Rs.71.52-crore during the year 1989-90 and stood at Rs.792.29-crore as on 30.6.1990. The increase in the working capital was mainly due to increase in borrowings and deposits.

known as 'Co-optex' has been organised to take care of marketing of handloom cloth produced by the Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. The Co-optex is also distributing yarn required by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. The working capital requirements of the Co-optex for the above activities are provided by this bank with necessary refinance from NABARD. For the financial year 1990-91, a credit limit of Rs.80-crore for production and marketing of handloom cloth and another limit of Rs.500-crore for distribution of yarn to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies had been sanctioned.

iv) The Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation has been supplying consumer articles to the various supermarkets and other stores societies in the State. The bank had sanctioned four cash credit limits to meet its working capital requirements aggregating Rs.2.50-crore to the Federation for the year 1989 and the outstanding under these limits as on 30.6.1990 aggregated Rs.2.21-crore. A limit of Rs.1.50-crore was also sanctioned for purchase of rice and the account was closed on 2.4.90. The bank has also converted Rs.1-crore under

the deficit in cash credit account into a term loan of Rs.1-crore at concessional rate of 11% and the outstandings under this loan account as on 30.6.1990 was Rs.0.75-crore. They have applied for conversion of outstandings under cash credit accounts aggregating Rs.1.50-crore into medium term loan and also two cash credit limits for Rs.1.50-crore for the year 1990 and the same are under consideration of the bank.

v) The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. (TAICO BANK)

Most of the Industrial Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu excepting the weavers societies are being financed by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. A reimbursement limit of Rs.1-crore has been sanctioned to this bank for the year 1990 to finance cooperative tea factories and Match Service Industrial Cooperative Societies and an additional limit of Rs.0.25-crore has also been sanctioned for financing Polythene Service Industrial Co-operative Societies for the year 1990. The outstandings under both these accounts aggregated Rs.0.07-crore as on 30.6.1990.

vi) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd.

The bank sanctioned an initial cash credit limit of Rs.20-crore for the year 1989 to the above Federation to finance the house building societies in Tamil Nadu and the limit was reduced to Rs.10-crore on 31.12.1989. For the year 1990, a limit of Rs.10-crore is being sanctioned and the outstanding under this account as on 30.6.1990 was Rs.8.62-crore.

vii) The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Ltd.

The bank has been providing the working capital requirement of TUCS since July 1985. The bank has sanctioned three cash credit limits aggregating Rs.3.75-crore for



the year 1990 and outstanding under these accounts as on 30.6.1990 aggregated Rs.2.91-crore.

viii) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd.

The bank started financing the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation from 21.11.1987. A cash credit limit of Rs.4-crore was sanctioned to the Federation towards its working capital requirements for the year 1989 and the same was reduced to Rs.2.50-crore. For the year 1990, a limit of Rs.4-crore is being sanctioned and there was no outstanding under this limit as on 30.6.1990.

ix) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society Ltd.

The bank has sanctioned a Temporary Overdraft Limit of Rs.9-crore to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society with the due permission from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the same is to be regularised within a period of 6 months.

x) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd.

The bank has sanctioned a temporary overdraft limit of Rs.3.99-crore to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation anticipating similar sanction by NABARD and the sanction by NABARD is still awaited.

PROVISION OF TERM FINANCE TO SPINNING/SUGAR MILLS.

The bank has been providing direct term finance to the spinning mills/sugar mills in the State out of its resources. It has also been providing bridge finance pending disbursement of loans by terms lending agencies like IDBI/IFCI/LIC/ICICI. The bank has also been accepting the usance bills drawn by the spinning/sugar mills in the State for purchase of machinery under deferred payment terms.

ADVANCE UNDER CONSORTIUM BASIS

The bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.2.50-crore to TANSI with Canara Bank as leader of the consortium after obtaining credit authorisation from NABARD and permission from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. To offset a portion of loss incurred by the SCBs consequent on the reduction of lending rate in S.T. Agricultural advances, the NABARD has formed a Food Credit consortium of SCBs with SBI as Leader of the Food Consortium. The bank has joined the Food Credit Consortium to the extent of Rs.5-crore in October 1988 with the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

CONSUMER LOANS

The bank introduced a scheme for loan issue for purchase of consumer durables like TV. Sets, Radio, Refrigerators etc., in March 1980 and this satisfied the long felt needs of the depositors and helped in a long way in meeting the competition from commercial banks in the matter of deposit mobilisation. The outstanding

The loan assistance from NCDC will be routed through the Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-op. Bank and the State Government has given guarantee for repayment of the loan in 12 years with a moratorium of 3 years. The rate of interest chargeable by the NCDC to State Co-operative Bank is at 8.75% and the SCB retains margin of 2% and charge 10.75%. A rebate of 0.25% will be allowed for prompt repayment. The SCB has entered into an agreement with the NCDC for the total amount of loan. The project was recommended by various functional Registrars of the Co-operative Societies.

under this head as on 30.6.90 was Rs.0.60-crore. The bank has since increased the maximum limit of this loan from Rs.5,000 to Rs.7,500/-

LOANS TO SALARIED EMPLOYEES:

In March 1979, the bank introduced a scheme for issue of loans to salaried employees, who are working in State/Central/Quasi Government Institutions, Schools, Colleges and Private/Public Sector undertakings etc. Loans are given upto Rs.2,000/- and will have to be repaid in 24 monthly instalments. Such loans issued and outstanding as on 30.6.1990 aggregated Rs.2.35-crore.

EXTENSION OF STATE DRAFTS SCHEME TO URBAN BANKS

The State Co-operative Bank has, for the first time, extended the State Drafts Scheme to urban banks in March 1979. The scheme now covers 100 of major urban banks out of 133 urban banks, besides branches of the State Co-operative Bank and Central Co-operative Banks.

BRANCHES

The bank has opened 37 Branches spread almost all over Madras City. Since the branches are located in the residential areas they work in two shifts in the morning and evening to suit the convenience of the members of the public, except on Saturdays, when the branches work in the morning session only. Twentysix branches as well as the Head Office have safe deposit locker facility. The bank converted its Alwarpet Branch as a Feeder Branch in respect of 18 of its branches in South Madras both for their cash remittances/requirements.

NCDC Assistance

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has come forward with a scheme to improve the storage capacity in Tamil Nadu under III World Bank Storage Project Assistance.

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE

a) National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme

i) Loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation to the Co-operative Society through the State Co-operative Bank:	50%
ii) Share Capital by the State Government with NCDC assistance:	25%
Total	75%
b) Share capital by the State Government from State Plan Resources	20%
c) Society's own funds	5%
	100%

In Tamil Nadu, the individual societies are meeting 20% contribution instead of the State Government.

THE SCHEME

The loan assistance from NCDC will be routed through the Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-op. Bank and the State Government has given guarantee for repayment of the loan in 12 years with a moratorium of 3 years. The rate of interest chargeable by the NCDC to State Co-operative Bank is at 8.75% and the SCB retains margin of 2% and charge 10.75%. A rebate of 0.25% will be allowed for prompt repayment. The SCB has entered into an agreement with the NCDC for the total amount of loan. The project was recommended by various functional Registrars of the Co-operative Societies.

Progress in the implementation of the scheme

i) The TNSC Bank has already sent a letter to NCDC, indicating its willingness to route the finance and implement the scheme.

ii) The State Government have indicated their willingness to stand guarantee for the loan assistance from NCDC.

iii) The TNSC Bank has conducted sectoral meeting for the Sugar Factories, Spinning Mills, Tea Factories, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Sagoserve etc., to explain the salient features of the scheme and its implementation.

Procedure for disbursement of loan

The loan applications were processed and appraised by the State Cooperative Bank and the same were forwarded to NCDC for sanction through the State Government. The disbursements were made as follows to the borrowing institutions on the basis of NCDC sanction.

i) 50% of the loan amount (25% of the project cost) on acquisition of site - I disbursement.

The bank has opened 37 Branches spread almost all over Madras City. Since the branches are located in the residential areas they work in two shifts in the morning and evening to suit the convenience of the members of the public, except on Saturdays, when the branches work in the morning session only. Twentysix branches as well as the Head Office have safe deposit locker facility. The bank converted its Alwarpet Branch as a Feeder Branch in respect of 18 of its branches in South Madras both for their cash remittances/requirements.

ii) 25% of the cost disbursed by the State Government to the borrowing institution and availed loan from NCDC.

iii) Balance 50% of the loan amount (25% of the cost of project) disbursed/will be disbursed on reaching the plinth level of construction.

Reimbursement from NCDC.

State Co-operative Bank obtained reimbursement from NCDC after disbursement of the 50% of the loan amount in respect of all borrowers and the balance 50% of the loan amount, was disbursed after reaching the plinth level of

construction in respect of few cases obtained from NCDC by way of reimbursement.

Supervision and Monitoring

The construction and supervision of godowns are done by the Engineering Cell in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in respect of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation and by the Engineering Cell of the Director of Industries and Commerce in the case of Sagoserve and Tea Factories. The Engineering Cell of Director of Handlooms and Textiles and Engineering Cell attached to Director of Sugars undertaken to monitor and supervise the construction activity of godowns related to spinning/processing and sugar mills respectively.

The TNSC Bank obtains the progress report on a monthly/quarterly basis from the borrowing institutions and forward the same to NCDC. Regarding the progress made in the construction of godowns, State Level Committee also reviews on quarterly/half-yearly basis.

Monitoring Committee - NCDC Storage Project

Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O.Ms.21, Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, dated 17.8.1988 has constituted a State Level Coordination Committee for the purpose of effectively monitoring the im-

plementation of the project under NCDC - III World Bank Storage Project. The first meeting of the newly constituted SLCC held on 22.9.88. The Committee approved the proposals for construction of godowns and also recommended for a consolidated Government Guarantee for Rs.544-crore. The SLCC reviewed the progress under the scheme on 31.10.89 and again on 9.1.1990, the SLCC met and reviewed the latest progress on the implementation of the NCDC, Project III. In all these meetings both the Project Officer and Regional Director NCDC took part and helped in expediting the project.

Agricultural Cooperative Staff Training Institute.

The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank is the implementing agency for the III World Bank assisted Co-operative Storage Projects in Tamil Nadu. The number of beneficiaries institutions would be around 25 and the number of Godowns to be constructed/constructed would be about 58. The total cost involved is around Rs.1275.05-lakh and that of the loan component comes to Rs.637.05-lakh.

To impart necessary training to the personnel of the Primary Cooperatives which have the Godowns, a training institute has been started by our bank with the financial assistance from World Bank through NCDC.

Since it will take some time for us to have an own building with the financial assistance from World Bank to locate the ACSTI, we had taken on lease a building at Adyar with an area of 6510 sq.ft for accommodating both the ACSTI and hostel for the trainees at a rent of Rs.22,785/- per month.

The Institute has 2 lecture halls, Library, Principal room and the room for the faculty members. To run the institute, the Principal,

and four trainers were selected by a selection committee consisting of the Special Officer of TNSC Bank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Regional Director of NCDC, Bangalore, Project Officer, NCDC, Madras. The Principal was selected in the cadre of General Manager and the trainers are in the cadre of Managers with more than 10 years experience. The Principal and faculty members were sent for training at the TOPIC training centre, NEW DELHI.

So far, the ACSTI had conducted 2 training sessions with 61 personnel and the third session is now undergoing with 34 personnel. From the Fourth session onwards, we propose to conduct two batches at a time consisting of 35 trainees for each batch. To accommodate two batches of trainees at a time, we have fixed a building very close to the present training institute. At this rate, we hope to give training to 1050 PACS personnel and 200 FAMS personnel before June 1991.

In response to our request for financial assistance for conducting the above training, NCDC was kind enough by sanctioning Rs.80.00-lakh for civil works for the training institute building vide their letter No.NCDC-1-18 (1)89 - TOPIC (202) dated 9.1.1990 in addition to Rs.71.30-lakh to meet the other expenses namely training materials, salary of Principal and the Trainers etc.

The TNSC Bank is very grateful to the World Bank and the NCDC for the gesture shown to Tamil Nadu in providing training through liberal financial assistance.

TECHNICAL CELL

The CCBs started issuing loans under the non-farm sector activities covered by the Automatic Retinance Scheme of NABARD. With a view to helping the CCBs in appraising the loan proposals

regarding technical feasibility, a Technical Cell has been created in the bank. At present, an officer from the Industries Department, Government of Tamil Nadu is working as Technical Officer on deputation. It has been proposed to strengthen the Technical Cell by taking one more officer from the Department of Industries and Commerce on deputation.

SUBSIDY TO WEAK CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

There were only two CCBs (Thanjavur & Tirunelveli) in the weak banks' list based on the erosion position as on 30.6.1989. The Ramanathapuram District CCB, which was deleted from the weak banks' list based on the erosion position as on 30.6.1989, was kept under observation till 30.6.1989.

The bank which had introduced a subsidy of 0.5% for cash collection under principal in respect of overdues over three years, has increased the subsidy to 1 per cent from the year 1988-89 to weak Central Co-operative Banks.

PROFIT

i) The bank earned a net profit of Rs.10.48-crore for the year 1989-90 (Subject to audit) compared to Rs.5.44-crore earned during the year 1988-89. The increase in profit was mainly due to increase in working capital and better deployment of resources.

ii) Dividend

The bank has paid a dividend of 14% for the year 1988-89 and proposed to maintain the same for the year 1989-90. The profit earned by this bank for the year 1988-89 is the highest among the State Co-operative Banks in the country and the highest dividend was also paid only by this bank.

MANAGEMENT

The Management of the Bank is vested with the Special Officer since 10.6.1976.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH WORLD BANK FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

'An official delegation headed by the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran together with representatives from Government of India satisfactorily completed negotiations with the World Bank to finalize the Agricultural Development Project - Tamil Nadu and signed the agreed minutes of the negotiations on 21.12.90. This project with a total outlay of Rs.310 crores will be executed in a period of 7 years. The assistance from the World Bank and IDA is to be US \$ 112.8 million'.

The project recognises farmers' needs for expert and timely advice on not only food crops, such as paddy, pulses, millets and oil seeds but also on fodder crops, and horticultural crops through a single, broad based extension agency.

The project will therefore support reorganisation of the Agricultural Extension Service so as to facilitate broad basing of messages encompassing the above mentioned areas. It will also support livestock rearing activities that provide supplementary income to farmers. Support will be in the form of upgradation of frozen services, fodder production, disease surveillance. Forest areas adjoining the Western Ghats, will be restored through replanting.

To facilitate movement of agricultural produce to market yards, rural road network will be upgraded. Rural water supply will be provided in villages where at present the supply is inadequate.

Rs.8-Crore Flood Grant to Madras Corporation

The Corporation of Madras has provided 20 tube lights at a cost of Rs.74,500 at Orandiamman Koil Street, Velacheri and 76 Sodium Vapour Lamps at a cost of Rs.1,69,800 at Velacheri Main Road. These lights and the 76 Sodium Vapour Lamps provided at C.P.T. Road, Adyar, were inaugurated on 24th December 1990 by the Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration, Thiru Ko.Si. Mani Thiru M.A. Vaidyalingam M.L.A. and Thiru R.S. Sridhar M.L.A. spoke on the occasion. Thiru. V. Manivannan Corporation Special Officer presided over the function.

The Minister said that the Government has granted Rs.8-crore to the Corporation of Madras for relaying the roads damaged by recent floods. He further observed that only in the past 2 years, the added Pan-

chayat Areas to the City of Madras get basic amenities. He also said that all the Government, Municipal and Corporation Schools functioning in thatched sheds would be abolished and either asbestos or tiled roofs would be provided. The nutritious noon meal scheme would also be strengthened. The Minister also announced that the Lions Club of Velacheri has donated Rs.50,000 for improving the Corporation School there.

8000 New Lights

Thiru V. Manivannan Corporation Special Officer said that the Corporation has provided 8000 lights in the past 2 years at a Cost of Rs.4-crore. There is need for another 8000 Lights and this would be provided in another 2 years.

LIE DETECTOR

In olden days, people used to verify the truth and detect utterance of lie by various means including torture and trial by ordeal. Police in some countries, also use drugs known as 'truth serum' which are either hypnotics or anaesthetics said to be useful in inducing the suspect under questioning to talk freely. Since latter is a invasive technique, legally we cannot use this against the wish of the public. 'Polygraph tests' is noninvasive scientific technique.

The Forensic Sciences Department, Madras has recently acquired a Polygraph Unit (lie detection unit) to help Crime investigation. Even though professor Parameswaran of Presidency College, Madras has obtained a polygraph unit almost three decades ago, the use of lie detector in crime investigation has not taken root in Tamil Nadu. The present Unit acquired at a cost of Rs.75,000/- by Forensic Sciences Department is a modern polygraph unit which has got five channels viz. 1.Cardio Vascular Channel 2.Galvanic Skin Resistance 3.Respiration Channel 4.Pulse Rate Channel and 5.Event Marker Channel.

The polygraph monitors the bodily activity that accompanies responses to test questions. Expandable Pneumatic belts positioned around the upper thorax and ab-

domen provide two separate recordings of the chest movements associated with inspiration and expiration changes in skin resistance (the galvanic skin response) are detected by electrodes attached to the finger tips. A party inflated blood pressure cuff attached to the cardio channel reflects relative changes in blood pressure and provides an index of pulse.

The Event Marker Channel provides a silent, reliable way of marking significant events during an examination.

The Polygraph itself is not capable of detecting lies, and there is no pattern of physiological response that is unique to lying. All one can infer by examining 'Polygraph Charts' is that the subject showed a greater physiological arousal to one question than to another. Although lying may account for this differential arousal, other factors may also cause one question to be more disturbing than another; for example a question could elicit a large response because it provoked feelings of anger or grief or because it was threatening or embarrassing. The extent to which such factors affect the outcome of polygraph tests is unknown.

Many institutions and Government departments in other nations prescribe lie detection tests known as 'Polygraph tests' to evaluate the dependability and honesty of their employees.

The Director of this Department Prof. Dr. P. Chandra Sekharan, Assistant Director & Scientific Assistants visited the Zackaria Colony, Kodambakkam, where the massacre of Padmanabha of EPRLF, Srilanka and 15 others took place. They recovered two grenades from the site. One was a small 'Guerilla' type and the other one

an improvised grenade in a thermos flask jacket (UK) with an American-made striking mechanism.

The Director has stated that the explosion of these grenade could have brought down a major portion of the three-storyed building.

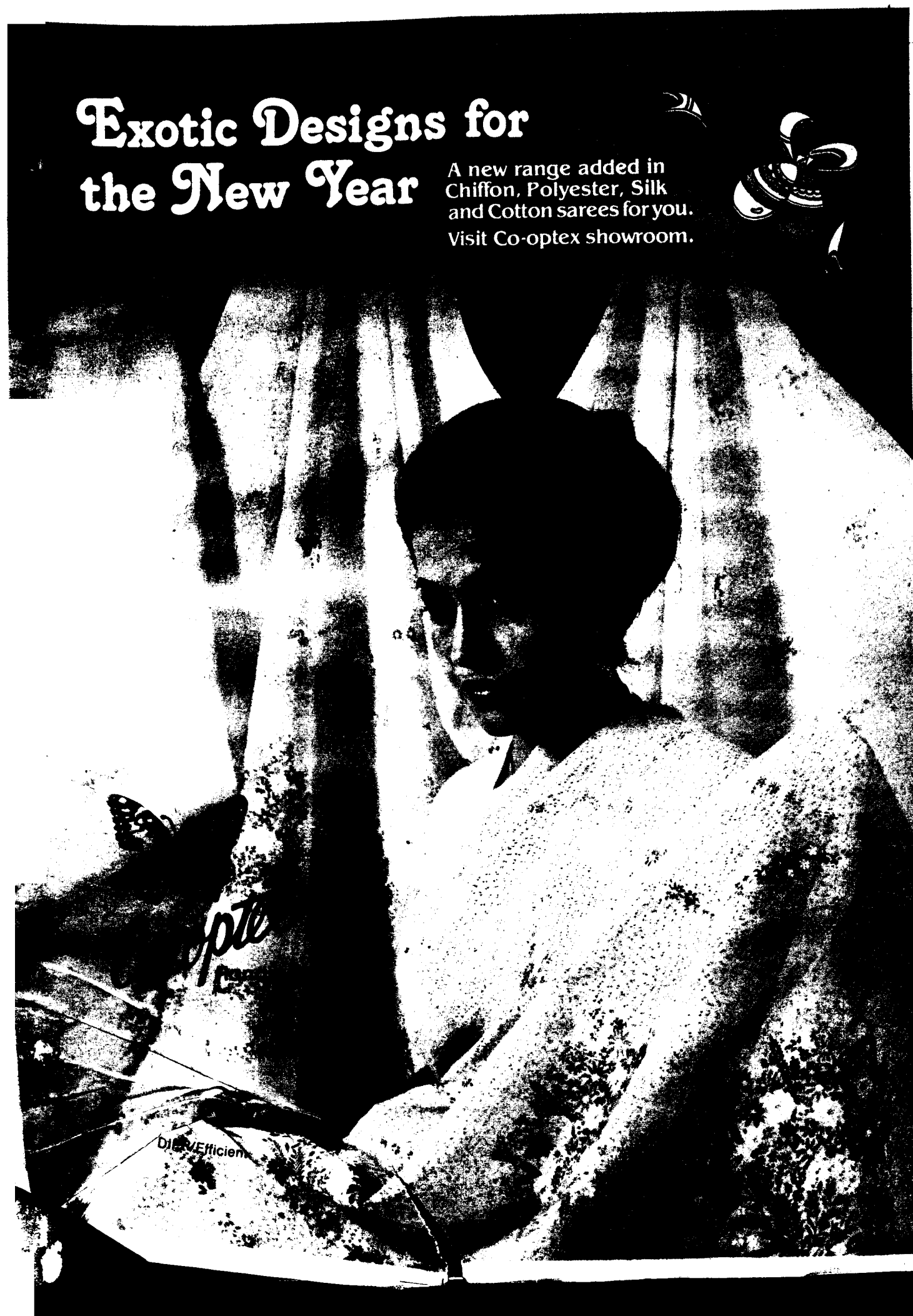
According to preliminary investigation reports, at least three guns of the AK 47 family were used and over 150 rounds fired.

It may be interesting to trace the development of A.K. Family rifles. Mikhail Kalashnikov, a well known gun designer of USSR developed a new generation 7.62mm calibre all purpose assault rifle. The U.S.S.R. adopted this rifle for its army and gave the name 'Avtomat Kalashnikova 1947' to this rifle. This name was abridged as A.K.47 which became quite well known. The A.K.47 later had undergone some modifications and the modified version was named A.K.M.O. still later folding stock version was introduced and it was called A.K.M.S. Besides U.S.S.R other countries such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, G.D.R., Hungary, North Korea, P.R.C., Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia have been manufacturing the A.K. family rifles. Each manufacturing country has given a specific name for their A.K. family rifles.

The A.K. Family rifles have entered into the Tamil Nadu Crime scenario in the recent past. In 1986 the first A.K. MOs rifle was examined in the Choolaimedu shoot out. Since then a number of A.K. family rifles, their cartridges, fired cartridge cases and bullets have been received in Forensic Sciences Department for examination. Finding out whether the bullet or cartridge case was fired in the particular A.K. family rifle, the country of origin of the A.K. family rifle and the country of manufacture of the 7.62x39mm calibre cartridges are the important forensic aspects of examination.

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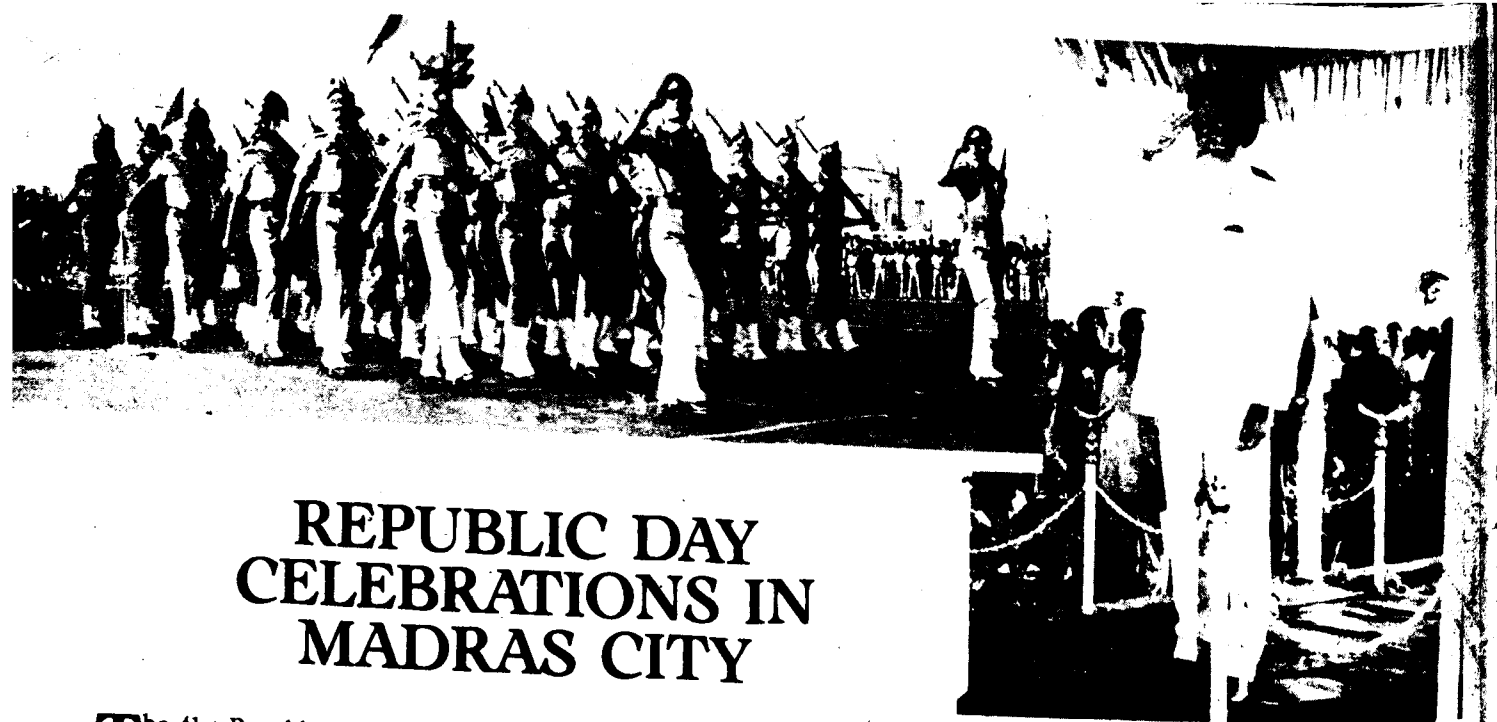
Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Thai - Maasi

FEBRUARY - 1991

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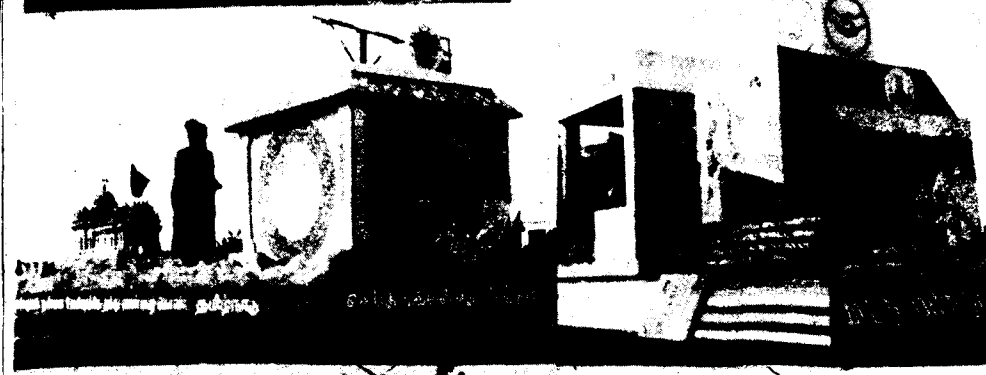
REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS IN MADRAS CITY

The 41st Republic Day, organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu was celebrated in a spectacular and colourful way on the Marina near the Gandhi Statue on 26th January, 1991.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala, unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at a ceremonial march-past in which contingents of Navy, Air Force, N.C.C., C.R.P.F., State Police, City Police, Home Guards, R.P.F., Fire Service, Government Special Home Guards, etc., took part. This was followed by the procession of 21 colour floats of various Government Departments highlighting their activities and achievements and a carnival of school children, folk dances and pagantry procession.



The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi presented the annual Anna Awards for gallantry to Government servants/civilians, which carries a gold medal and a cash grant of Rs.1,000/- each to ten persons. Besides, the Chief Minister, his Cabinet Colleagues, officials and prominent citizens attended the function.



Governor's reception:

In the evening, the Governor hosted a reception at Raj Bhavan. The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi and his Cabinet Colleagues, Dr.Tamil Kudimagan, the Speaker, Dr.A.S.Anandan, the Chief Justice, other Judges, Thiru T.V.Antony, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government and other senior officials of the Government of Tamil Nadu attended the reception.

The Governor presented prizes to the Co-optex and Agriculture Departments which jointly won the first place for the best float in the parade and schools which won prizes for their best performance. The reception was also followed by a cultural programme.



HIGHEST PRIORITY TO IMPROVE THE INDUSTRIAL CLIMATE

Address by

Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala
Governor of Tamil Nadu

Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

It is my pleasure and privilege to address the first session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in the New Year. I extend my greetings to all of you

for the New Year and for Pongal Thirunal observed as Tamizhar Thirunal.

This year stands particularly distinguished marking, as it does, the completion of the birth centenaries of Dr. Ambedkar, the custodian of

social justice and Paavendar Bharati Dasan, the revolutionary poet.

We shall avail this opportunity to pledge ourselves to the task of realising the social goals for which they strived besides recounting their achievements and honouring their services.

Despite the efforts of world leaders, war in the gulf, which has been looming large, has now broken out leaving people all over the world to face its impact besides giving rise to fears of a further setback to our nation's economy. In this situation, this Government, which is committed to national welfare, will stand firmly by the Centre and extend full support to all measures initiated by the Centre.

The year that has gone by has seen many tumultuous events in our country. Communalism has reared its ugly head in a most virulent form in several parts of the country and claimed many lives. We take pride in the fact that in Tamil Nadu peace and tranquility to our utmost satisfaction, have prevailed even in these turbulent times. This Government successfully hosted the first meeting of the reconstituted National Integration Council at Madras in September 1990. This Government stands firmly committed to the principles of secularism. This Government has always taken preventive action and immediate corrective steps so as not to allow communal forces to gain even a foothold in the State.

Following the reservation policy of the

Government of Tamil Nadu and the resolution of the Tamil Nadu Assembly in May 1989 requesting the Centre to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission to provide reservations for the Backward Classes in Central Government Offices and Central Public Sector Undertakings, we are happy that the Centre took firm steps to implement these measures in August 1990. This Government, which stands firmly committed to the upliftment of the backward classes

The scheme of providing concrete houses free of cost to Adiravidars was started by the State Government in 1974. The revival of this scheme last year has been widely welcomed. The cost of each house is Rs.14,200 of which the Centre meets Rs.8,160 and this Government meets Rs.6,040. 42,000 houses in 1989-90 and 47,000 houses in 1990-91 have been sanctioned. Another 11,000 houses have been sanctioned recently. Altogether one lakh houses will be completed by April 1991.

has taken up their cause in the Supreme Court. This Government strongly urges the Centre to take steps to have the stay order in the Supreme Court vacated so that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission can be implemented.

We have undertaken immediate steps to provide shelter, food, clothing and medical care to the 1,22,000 Tamil refugees who have fled from Sri Lanka

following the bombings and killings of the Tamil Eelam people by the military forces of the Sri Lankan Government. So far Rs. 21 crores have been sanctioned for refugee relief inclusive of the Rs. 13 crores released by the Government of India. Close monitoring, frequent inspections and constant vigil have ensured that these relief operations have functioned most effectively.

This Government continues to stress its commitment to peaceful negotiated solutions to ensure lasting peace and rights to Eelam Tamils. Tamil militants from Sri Lanka and their close sympathisers have been kept under strict surveillance and restricted to separate special camps so that there is no let up in the maintenance of law and order and the State does not become a theatre for their violent activities. These steps have also ensured that a completely peaceful atmosphere prevails in the State.

We are glad that our long standing request for the constitution of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution has been accepted and the historic first meeting of the Inter-State Council took place at Delhi in October 1990. It has, thus, become the highest forum to discuss and decide upon all issues pertaining to Centre-State relations. The views of this Government on various aspects of Centre-State relations and the

The rural housing scheme has been completely restructured. It is proposed to waive Rs.402 crores of outstanding loans and interest of beneficiaries if they pay a total of 25 percent of the principal amount before 31st March 1991. The subsidy being given by the Government has also been increased from Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,000. The beneficiaries will contribute Rs.4,500 either as cash or labour. A loan of Rs.3,500 will also be given. The monthly instalment in repaying this loan will get reduced from Rs.60 to Rs.30. The revised scheme will benefit 30,000 rural poor in the current year.

have extended free electricity to all irrigation pump-sets covering all farmers. This measure has benefited 12 lakh farmers.

Rainfall on the whole in the current year has not been fully satisfactory. The North-East monsoon has been deficient by more than 20 per cent in seven districts. Several measures taken by the Government have helped to sustain the crop output. If water is released in the Cauvery by the Karnataka Government we expect rice production to be sustained at the all time high level of 62 lakh tonnes reached last year. Millets production is expected to be 15 lakh tonnes and pulses 4 lakh tonnes. Sugarcane output at 24.25 lakh tonnes will also be a record. The anticipated production of cotton is 5.3 lakh bales.

rights of the States have been voiced at the meeting of this Council.

Following the writ petition filed by the farmers of Thanjavur district in the Supreme Court, the common cause made by this Government and the arguments advanced by it in this petition and the resolution of this Assembly urging the Centre to refer the dispute to a Tribunal, the Centre referred the Cauvery dispute to a Tribunal in June 1990. The seriousness of the issue is evident from the fact that even the single paddy crop in nearly 12 lakh acres is withering due to the impounding of water in Karnataka. This Government's representation to the Tribunal to direct the Karnataka Government to release water to save the standing crop has been rejected on technical grounds. While thanking our Prime Minister for the efforts he has taken to save these withering crops, it is our hope that the Karnataka Government will release sufficient water.

Tamil Nadu was the first State to fully implement the agricultural and rural debt relief scheme announced by the previous Government at the Centre. Loans upto Rs. 10,000 of farmers and rural artisans have been waived. The total amount waived by co-operative and commercial banks is Rs. 508.15 crores. This has benefited 18.88 lakh borrowers.

In our country where agriculture remains the main occupation sustaining a large segment of our population, it gives me great satisfaction in declaring that Tamil Nadu is the first State to

A delegation of officers led by the Chief Secretary and including the Finance Secretary and the Agricultural Production Commissioner has successfully completed negotiations with the World Bank at Washington in December 1990 providing for the implementation of an Agriculture Development Project in Tamil Nadu costing Rs. 310 crores. This project will strengthen seed production facilities in the State. Watershed development in the Palar and Vellar basin to cover 1,35,000 acres will be taken up. A new forestry programme to cover 90,000 acres along the Western Ghats will be undertaken. The project will enable the provision of improved veterinary health and frozen semen services throughout the State. Rural water supply schemes will be taken up in the districts of North Arcot-Ambedkar, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri. The project will also provide 800 Kms. of rural market roads in the districts of Chengai-Anna, North Arcot-Ambedkar, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur.

It is the firm policy of this Government that a comprehensive safety net is provided for every citizen in the State. This safety net consists of the provision of basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter and protection for vulnerable sections like pregnant women and children, the physically handicapped and destitutes. Our policies and programmes are directed to ensure this objective.

There was an acute shortage of rice when this Government assumed office. To-day, the situation is totally comfortable, thanks to efficient management. We have in our godowns a massive stock of 3.6 lakh tonnes of rice. This situation has prompted us to issue an additional quantity of 8 Kgs. of raw rice over the normal entitlement of 12 Kgs. per family. This Government has reduced the price of super fine rice from Rs. 3.25 per Kg. and fine rice from Rs. 2.75 per Kg. to a uniform price of Rs. 2.50 per Kg. with effect from 1st December 1990. The food subsidy has consequently increased from a level of Rs. 195 crores to Rs. 256. 62 crores.

We have taken specific steps to improve the working of the public distribution system. The consolidated pay of salesmen in fair price shops was Rs. 250 per month. This Government accepted their long standing demand and increased it to Rs. 350 from June 1990. Their request has been further examined and their consolidated pay is being increased to Rs. 500 per month from the 1st of February 1991 with the intention of enabling them to perform their responsibilities with a sense of duty and integrity.

Shops with more than 1,200 cards have been taken up for bifurcation in the first stage which will be extended to ensure that not more than 800 cards are attached to each shop.

According to an earlier survey, 10,323

undertaken with a view to completing 12,000 tenements in a period of three years at a cost of Rs. 48 crores.

The rural housing scheme has been completely restructured. It is proposed to waive Rs. 102 crores of outstanding loans and interest of beneficiaries if they pay a total of 25 per cent of the principal amount before 31st March 1991. The subsidy being given by the Government has also been increased from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000. The beneficiaries will contribute Rs. 1,500 either as cash or labour. A loan of Rs. 3,500 will also be given. The monthly instalment in repaying this loan will get reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30. The revised scheme will benefit 30,000 rural poor in the current year.

Former Village Officers who have been reintroduced into service as Panchayat Assistants from 1st January 1991, will also assist in the effective implementation of the rural housing scheme.

The scheme of providing concrete houses free of cost to Adiravidars was started by the State Government in 1974. The revival of this scheme last year has been widely welcomed. The cost of each house is Rs. 14,200 of which the Centre meets Rs. 8,160 and this Government meets Rs. 6,040. 42,000 houses in 1989-90 and 47,000 houses in 1990-91 have been sanctioned. Another 11,000 houses have been sanctioned recently. Altogether one lakh houses will be completed by April 1991.

habitations remained to be provided even with one source of drinking water supply. All these habitations were covered by June 1990. Even after this representations were being received that there were still some other habitations without even a single source, and hence a detailed resurvey was taken up by this Government which has revealed that 5,885 habitations are still to be covered. We will ensure that all these habitations are also covered in 1991.

The rebate on handloom cloth has been increased to 100 days in a year and has been made available between the 6th and 10th of every month. This will, besides making available cheaper cloth to the poorer sections, provide sustained livelihood for handloom weavers.

This Government has launched several programmes for providing housing for all sections of the people. Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme, 70,000 serviced sites will be provided in Madras and 9 other urban agglomerations. Of these, 24,500 sites have already been made available in the last two years. A programme to build houses in 500 towns has been initiated. In the first phase land has been identified in 77 towns. A new scheme for conferring ownership rights to slum dwellers is under implementation by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Under this scheme about 36,000 tenements will be given to the slum dwellers with very nominal instalment payments. A new programme of accelerated slum tenement construction has been

We have taken specific steps to improve the working of the public distribution system. The consolidated pay of salesmen in fair price shops was Rs.250 per month. This Government accepted their long standing demand and increased it to Rs.350 from June 1990. Their request has been further examined and their consolidated pay is being increased to Rs.500 per month from the 1st of February 1991 with the intention of enabling them to perform their responsibilities with a sense of duty and integrity.

A similar scheme for most backward classes and denotified tribes is under active consideration.

We are firmly committed to enhance the status of women in society. Thirty per cent of job opportunities arising in Government departments, local bodies, public sector undertakings, etc., have been reserved for women. 30 per cent of the seats of members in panchayats, municipalities and municipal corporations have been reserved for women. Vacancies of teachers in Standards I to III are filled up by appointing only women teachers. Free education has been provided upto the Graduate level for girls of poor and middle class families. Under the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammayar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme started in 1989, so far 34,595 girls have been assisted at a cost of Rs. 17.30 crores. Similarly the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternal Assistance Scheme has provided assistance

of Rs. 200 to 3,71,805 pregnant women at a cost of Rs. 7.44 crores.

Moving away from the rhetoric on women's status and women's rights this Government has undertaken specific measures to realise these goals. The conferment of equal property rights for women on par with men by amending the Hindu Succession Act is an outstanding example.

Besides implementing the Nutritious Meals Scheme, a new nutrition project with assistance from the World Bank costing Rs. 350 crores will be launched this month. This project which will be implemented in phases will provide for a new maternal and child health, and nutrition centre in every habitation with a population of more than 500. It will provide complete medical care and nutrition support for pregnant women and small children in the age group 6 months to 3 years. These new centres will provide the best possible health care for pregnant women and small children who form the most vulnerable section of our population.

Under the Rural Basic Services programme launched this year, every primary school has been provided with one permanent building. 2,000 panchayat buildings will be completed in the current year. A major programme of covering rural habitations with a population in the range 500 to 1,000 with all-weather roads has been taken up in the current year with a total outlay of Rs. 44.25 crores.

down stream industrial units and generate significant additional employment and revenues to the State.

This Government has again urged the Centre to lay gas pipelines to the south to bring gas from Bombay High enabling several petro-chemical industries to be established in Tamil Nadu. This Government requests the inter-ministerial committee set up by the Ministry of Petroleum to look into the feasibility of this project to finalise its report without any delay.

The entire structure of incentives and concessions for industries has been rationalised and liberalised. The Tamil Nadu scheme has been a model for many other States. There is a perceptible spurt in industrial activity in the State.

The dispersal of industries to 107 backward taluks has yielded good results. In the current year so far 464 industries have been assisted in these taluks as against 423 in the previous year. A determined effort to ensure prompt clearances through the "Single Window" mechanism is yielding good results.

The policy on the utilisation of the State's mineral resources including granite which was revised during President's rule in 1988 and continued to be implemented by this Government has resulted in rapid industrialisation besides augmenting the State's revenues. So far the Government has received Rs. 20 crores as revenue from granite land auctions.

For the first time after a period of 5 years, power cuts were totally removed from July 1990. We would have been able to continue this happy situation were it not for the total breakdown of coal supplies from the Northern coal fields. With some improvement in coal supplies the 30 per cent energy power cut on certain HT industries since October 1990 has been reduced to 10 per cent from December 1990. This Government has taken up with the Centre a proposal to make the entire allocation of energy to Tamil Nadu from new thermal plants in Neyveli, given the problems in getting coal from Northern and Eastern Coal fields to the State.

Plans are being finalised to ensure the rapid utilisation of gas reserves in the State for power generation. Survey of the Jayamkondan lignite reserves has been sanctioned. This Government will take up the establishment of 1,500 mega watts of new generation capacity in the joint or private sector based on these lignite reserves.

This Government has given the highest priority to improve the industrial climate in Tamil Nadu. Members are aware of the efforts taken by this Government to obtain Central clearance for the National Aromatics Project at Manali to be established with the joint efforts of M.R.L. and SPIC at a cost of Rs. 1,380 crores. This project was approved by the previous Government at the Centre. The Chief Minister has urged the Prime Minister to confirm the clearance already accorded. This project as a mother industry will lead to a number of

Honourable Members are aware of the critical financial situation when this Government assumed office. Consequently the approved Plan Outlay for 1988-89, Rs. 1,457 crores had to be cut and fixed at Rs. 1,202 crores. Since then several measures have been taken to augment the resources of the State.

The leakage of excise revenues has been plugged and the yield has also been raised. All multi point goods have been brought under the single point system of sales tax. This far-reaching reform has been greatly welcomed by the trade. We have received Rs. 30 crores in the current year as the royalty for the lignite mined at Neyveli since 1956. These measures have ensured that the plan performance has been much better than the approved outlay.

In 1989-90 the actual performance was Rs. 1,466 crores as against an approved outlay of Rs. 1,360 crores. The approved plan outlay of Rs. 1,450 crores for 1990-91 will also be exceeded.

The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission have not been satisfactory to the State. It has even reduced the amount of basic excise duties shareable among all States from 40 per cent to 37.575 per cent. This Government's repeated representations on this issue have been of no avail. In the evolving pattern of Centre-State fiscal relations, it is necessary that there is no reduction in this main divisible pool to the States. I hope the Central Government will review the position and increase the shareable Excise pool meant for all the States.

In a meeting of the National Development Council in October 1990, the Chief Minister voiced his concern over the revisions to the Gadgil formula which governs the flow of Central assistance to the States. An assurance was then given that Tamil Nadu would not stand to lose following revisions of the Gadgil formula. The present Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission has reassured the Chief Minister during his recent discussions at Delhi that Tamil Nadu would not lose Central assistance on account of the changes made in the formula. We trust that in the spirit of this assurance no change in the Gadgil formula would be undertaken which affects the interest of Tamil Nadu as the State has already suffered at the hands of the Ninth Finance Commission.

The statutorily constituted Committee on finances of Panchayat Unions and Panchayats headed by Thiru A. R. Damodaran and consisting of Thiru P. Manickam, Thiru N. Varadarajan, Thiru V. Swaminathan and Thiru S. Agniraj as members has given its report recently. The report shall be examined and the Government's decisions announced in the ensuing budget session.

This Government stands firmly committed to democratic decentralisation in administration. Following the assurance given last year, elections to 17,753 primary co-operative societies have been completed. These elections have been held after a gap of 15 years.

We had proposed to hold elections to the Municipal Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore before 30th September 1990. These elections had to be postponed following the stay order of the High Court. Last year this Government brought in far-reaching changes in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 to ensure that elections are held promptly at the end of the 5th year. However, because of the census operations elections to all village and town panchayats, municipalities and municipal corporations will be delayed by one month and the newly elected representatives will assume office on 10th April 1991 instead of 3rd March 1991. Bills to provide for this will be introduced in this session.

I shall conclude with the confidence that your deliberations in this session will, while upholding the highest traditions of democracy and safeguarding it from any blemish, serve as its beacon light for the future.

Vanakkam.

Address by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu
Thiru Suresh Singh Barnala to the Legislative Assembly
on 18th January 1991

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THIRUVALLUVAR DAY



Thiruvalluvar Day was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Valluvarkottam on 15th January 1991. The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi presented the Thiruvalluvar Award of Rs.20,000 to Prof. Sundara Shanmuganar of Pondicherry for his work in propagating Thirukkural. He also presented prize money to 28 authors who wrote in various disciplines in Tamil in 1989.

The Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan who presided over the function, said that every year these awards were given to encourage people to write on Science and Medicine in Tamil and to produce novels, plays, children's literature in the language. He praised the contribution of Prof. Sundara Shanmuganar in spreading the tenets of Thirukkural.

The Chief Minister announced that the pension amount for the Freedom-fighters, Tamil scholars and those who fought for the Tamil language would be raised to Rs.400

a month instead of Rs.350 with immediate effect. 42 scholars would receive this pension this year and out of this, 21 scholars received the amount to-day.

The Chief Minister announced that the Tamil Nadu Government would allot Rs.25 lakhs for making certain structural changes to the dais in the main hall of Valluvarkottam and also for carrying out some renovations. The work would begin shortly and no function would be held there till the repairs were completed.

The Chief Minister added, changes in the dais at Valluvarkottam were necessary as it was high and even people sitting in the front row were not able to get a good view of those seated on the Dais or follow the foot movements of a Dance performance.

He appealed to the Tamil Scholars to prepare an omnibus volume on the History of the Tamils instead of preparing piecemeal accounts of the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandayas.

He said that the Tamil Nadu Government is ready to render all assistance and even appoint a committee for this purpose. The Committee should express homogenous views on the History of the Tamils. But it did not mean that they should tell lies.

The Chief Minister released the first volume of the book on the History of Pallavas and Pandiyas and English translation of Kambaramayanam.

Prof. Sundara Shanmuganar thanked the Tamil Nadu Government for choosing him for the award and for presenting awards to other Tamil Scholars.

Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Department of Tamil Development and Culture, welcomed the gathering.

Dr.K.Chellappan, Professor of English in Bharathidasan University and Dr. Maa.Nannan, Deputy Chairman, Non-Formal and Adult Education spoke on the occasion.



KALAIMAMANI AWARD FUNCTION

The Kalaimamani Award function, organised on a grand scale by Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram, was held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 26th January 1991. 36 Artistes from various fields—fine Arts, literature and Film world—were presented with the 'Kalaimamani' Awards for this year 1991. This is a prestigious award presented to leading artistes for their contribution and distinguished service in their respective fields.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.S. Barnala presented the awards to the artistes. The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi presented the gold medals to the Kalaimamanis and a cash prize of Rs.5000/- each to five indigent artistes. Thiru. K.N.Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour offered felicitations to the awardees.

The Governor, in his address, described the Eyal,

Isai Nataka Mandram as the custodian of rich cultural traditions of Tamil Nadu. He said this Mandram had to play vital roles. Firstly, preserving all that had been handed down to us from the past and secondly encouraging contemporary artistes who were exploring new avenues in art.

He appealed to the artistes to guard themselves against



a trend which reduced art to the stature of a propaganda machine and a mouthpiece of the Government. In his speech, the Governor remarked: "It is the duty of each and every artist to keep clear of excessive exposure to state patronage so that his creativity is kept alive. Increasingly we are becoming familiar with a situation in which the dividing line between state craft and stage craft is becoming thinner and thinner and it is for the artist and the public to be aware of the full implications of such a development and to guard

themselves against such a trend."

The Governor also said it was the duty of the State to come forward to provide means for the sustenance of an artist for the rest of his life and commended in this context the scheme for award of pension.

The Governor also said art criticism was an area increasingly gaining significance.

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi asserted that the culture and tradition of the Tamil Nadu would be preserved at any cost.

He said that the increase in the cash award amount from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.5,000/- this year might not entirely wipe out the sufferings of the poor artistes but would at least give some relief to certain extent. The practice of presenting such "Kalaimamani" awards would encourage artistes to acquire excellence in their respective fields and further he said it was the duty of the Government to help and support these artistes, who dedicated their lives to the cause of art and literature.





Welcoming the gathering, Thiru. S. Viswanathan (Savi) President of the Eyal, Isai, Nataka Mandram appealed to the Chief Minister to institute an award equivalent to that of "Bharat Ratna" to honour artistes and social workers.

On behalf of the recipients of the awards, Kalaimamani Thiru.G.Umapathy, Thiru. S.S.Thennarasu, Thiru. S.Abdul Rahman, Dr. Vijayalakshmi Navaneetha-krishnan and Tmt. B. Saroja thanked the Chief Minister and the Mandram. Thiru. Ku.Ma. Balasubramaniyam, Secretary of the Mandram proposed the vote of thanks. On behalf of stage creations, Stage-artist Thiru.Kathadi Ramamurthy received a shield.

The distinguished recipients of Kalaimamani Awards for 1991.

Kavignar Abdul Rahman
Thiru S.S. Thennarasu
Thiru Anbu Vedhachalam

Kavignar Mugavai Rajamanickam
Dr.Vijayalakshmi Navaneetha Krishnan
Tmt. Mani Krishnasami
Thiru B. Ramachandrayya
Thiru P.A. Chidambaranathan
Tmt. Kanniyakumari
Thiruvapur Bakthavatchalam
Chithaimoor Ponnaiyan
Thiru Yalpanam Ganesapillai
Thiru U. Srinivas
Tmt. Indira Rajan
Tmt. Uma Anand
Thiru N.S.K. Thambu



Tmt. Sundaribai
Tmt. T.V. Kumuthini
Thiru S.V. Ramdoss
Thiru Pandiyan
Thiru Chandrasekhar
Thiru Veerappan
Selvi Radha
Tmt. Sumitra
Tmt. M. Saroja
Thiru Rama Narayanan
Thiru Maruthi Rao
Thiru G. Umapathi
Thiru Chandra Bose



Thiru B.B. Srinivas
Tmt. Vaani Jayaram
Thiru Aranthai Narayanan
Thiru Avinasi Mani
Thiru Film News Anandan
Tmt. Sulochana
Thiru Gopulu

The following Artistes were given cash award of Rs.5000/- each.

Kalaimamani Valangaiman
Thiru Shanmugasundram
Pillai - Thavil Vidwan.

Kalaimamani
Thiru S.R.G.Sambandam-
Nadaswara Vidwan.

Kalaimamani Thiru Madurai
M.R.Muthusamy - Music -
Drama Artiste

Kalaimamani Tmt. Madurai
Ponnuthai-Nadaswara Vidwan

Kalaimamani
Thiru Kothamangalam Seenu -
Music - Drama Artiste





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	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
18-23	5	12,004.50	7,68,000	7,680
23-28	5	12,004.50	3,84,000	3,840
28-33	5	12,004.50	1,92,000	1,920
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 Collectorate, Madras-600 005
All Taluk Offices
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Madras-600 003
All Circle Offices and
Directorate of Social Security, Kuralagam,
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/284/MIS/90/ARIES



ACTIVITIES OF METRO WATER

Madras City is the fourth largest Metropolitan city in India. The MMWSSB was formed by an act of legislation by the Government of Tamil Nadu to exclusively attend to the growing Watersupply and sewerage facilities efficiently for the increasing population of the Madras city. The Board is functioning efficiently for the last 12 years with increased activities.

When the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, again formed Government in 1989, the M.M.W.S.S. Board, shortly called as Metrowater, has completed 10 years of its existence.

Madras City was then facing a drought situation due to failure of monsoon and Metrowater was engaged in drought relief activities. The new Government had the responsibility to help Metrowater for efficient relief

works and economical use of the available water, so as to make the public feel less of the drought situation. For this the administrative machinery has been turned and drought relief works have been taken up on a war-footing.

The construction of Check dam are in progress. By implementation of this project the city Water supply will be augmented by a total of 102 mld. By this the total availability of Water supply to Madras city, will increase from 293 mld to 395 mld. during years of normal rainfall.

For efficient functioning of the mobile Water Supply distribution, the charges for the lorry trips have been rationalised.

Drought situation:

Inspite of continuous improvements in the Water Supply

system, all the 3 reservoirs of the city have completely dried up in June 1987. As per Government Orders, with the available ground water from the Wellfields, Madras city was supplied with alternate day Water supply from 1st July 1987. In addition Water lorries have

been hired and mobile Water supply made. Due to inadequate monsoon rains in 1988 and 1989 also, the Government have to face a severe drought situation. The Government have sanctioned a considerable amount as a grant to Metrowater to meet the situation.

By hiring water tankers at a lesser rate than in 1987-88 and 1988-89 and supplying water to the defective areas in the city on amount of Rs.1.5 Crores has been saved in 9 months at the rate of Rs.16.69 Lakhs per month. To meet the increased demand in water supply 710 India Mark II pumps have been erected and by hiring 350 tankers lorries and 50 tractors in 90-91 the supply has been increased.

After the commencement of North East monsoon rains the storage has been increased from 529 mcft on 19.10.90 to 4022 mcft on 7.12.90. The improvement in storage was also due to diversion of floods in Araniar to Kortaliyar river.

Due to continuous drought, the Madras city was supplied with alternate day water supply for the last 3 years. The daily supply of 50 mg was resumed from 9.11.90 after a review by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and it is proposed to continue the daily supply till Pongal Thirunal and further review will be done on storage and Water Supply position by the Government and for a decision to continue the daily water supply to city. With the restoration of daily Water supply the number of defective Water supply pockets have come down from 150 hired tankers are engaged. This is likely to be reduced further after improvement works now proposed are implemented.

Monthly meeting with the members of Legislative Assembly:

The Metrowater is an improvement service organisation of Madras city. The Public relations becomes an important aspect in the effective functions of the Board.

The Chairman and other Officers of Metrowater meet the members of Legislative Assembly, elected representative of Madras city every month on the third working day. The first meeting was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister

The Water Supply to Ekkatuthangal, West Mambalam and Ashok Nagar has been improved. Similarly, the Water Supply to Villivakkam, Kolathur Thirumangalam, Anna Nagar Western Extension, Erukkenchery, Kodungaiyur, Pallipattu and Thiruvannamiyar has been augmented. Under the World Bank Project the Old distribution water mains have been renewed. During the last two years 65 kms of water mains have been rehabilitated bringing the total length of mains laid to 190 kms.

for Health and Water supply on 19.4.90.

Such meetings with the elected representatives of every month, hearing their views and immediate redressal is an event which was not seen earlier in the history of Metrowater.

During this meeting the M.L.As. and their representatives point out the various improvement works to be taken up in Water supply and sewerage sectors by Metrowater in their constituencies and the action taken on the points raised during the meeting have been intimated to the M.L.As.



immediately and public grievances attended.

World Bank Project:

The augmentation of existing Watersupply sources and long augmentation projects are implemented by Metrowater with World Bank assistance. The scheme is implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.150.80 Crores with the objective of increasing the Madras city water supply sources. Under this scheme new well fields have been erected and functioning. An anicut is proposed to be constructed in Araniyar river.

The construction of Check dam are in progress. By implementation of this project the city Water supply will be augmented by a total of 102 mld. By this the total availability of Water supply to Madras city will increase from 293 mld to 395 mld. during years of normal rainfall.

The Krishna Water Supply Project:

Considering the increase in population and the exhausting of all nearby water sources Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to implement the Krishna Water Supply project for providing sufficient water supply to Madras city, consequently the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Chief minister of Andrapradesh met on 18.6.89 and 4.2.90 and discussed about Telugu Ganga Project. Based on this discussions it was decided to bring Krishna Water to Madras city by 31.3.93. Metrowater will provide the transmission. Treatment distribution of water to city and the connected waste water management works (M.T.D.S. Project). The Government have sanctioned in principle the implementation of M.T.D.S. Project of K.W.S.P. at a cost of Rs.50546 crores. By implementation of the above project the city Water supply will be augmented by 400 mld increasing the total supply to 795 mld. By this the supply of water

will be increased to 100 litre per head per day. With the implementation of this project in addition to Madras city the Water supply will be made available to the adjacent urbanised areas of Avadi, Ambathur, Porur, Valasarvakkam, Ramapuram, Maduravoil, Nerkundrum, Alandur, St.Thomas mount, Kottivakkam, Pallikaranai, Puzhuthivakkam, Nandambakkam, Thiruvettiyur, Madhavaram, Manali and Kathivakkam.

For implementation of this project, ongoing World Bank Project, HUDCO and LIC have been approved for financial assistance. Apart from this, action is also being taken to get an assistance from World Bank Project Stage II. The programme of this project is monitored frequently with higher officials. The Government have sanctioned the following components of this Project (i) The construction of 300 mld treatment plant at Redhills at a cost of Rs.30.632 crores (ii) The clear water transmission mains from Redhills treatment plant to Porur at a cost of Rs.41.877 crores (iii) The raw water take and transmission mains

to Redhills at a cost of Rs.10.946 crores.

This project, viz. Telugu Ganga Water Supply Project, was inaugurated last year on the Tamil New Year day (14-4-1990) by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M. Karunanidhi The Union Minister for Urban Development,

Government have sanctioned the following components of this Project (i) The construction of 300 mld treatment plant at Redhills at a cost of Rs.30.632 crores (ii) The clear water transmission mains from Redhills treatment plant to Porur at a cost of Rs.41.877 crores (iii) The raw water take and transmission mains to Redhills at a cost of Rs.10.946 crores.

Thiru Murasoli Maran, State Ministers and the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu participated in the function.

With the inauguration of Telugu Ganga Water Supply works, the

completion of 75 years of Madras city Water Supply (1914-1990) Diamond jubilee was also celebrated.

The inauguration of 90 mld water treatment plant installed inside the Kilpauk Water works was also held on this occasion.

Schemes recently completed

The Water Supply to Ekkatuthangal, West Mambalam and Ashok Nagar has been improved. Similarly, the Water Supply to Villivakkam, Kolathur Thirumangalam, Anna Nagar Western Extension, Erukkenchery, Kodungaiyur, Pallipattu and Thiruvannamiyar has been augmented. Under the World Bank Project the Old distribution water mains have been renewed. During the last two years 65 kms of water mains have been rehabilitated bringing the total length of mains laid to 190 kms.

Water evaporation retardation

It is estimated that 41% of the combined storage in Poondi, Cholavaram and Redhills reservoirs is lost in a year due to evaporation, which is influenced



by the temperature, wind speed, humidity, area of water surface and other factor. Metrowater has prevented evaporation losses during summer months by Chemical spraying in Redhills lake which has resulted in saving considerable quantity of water and as a result the city water supply could be extended.

The reuse of treated sewage instead of fresh water for industrial cooling water

There are two treatment units each with 80 mld capacity for treating the sewage collected from sewerage Zone I and II at Kodungaiyur. The treatment plants operate on trickling filters in the secondary stage and these treatment units are ultimately expected to supply secondary sewage effluents to the major further treatment and use a cooling water. This would help in the conservation of fresh water which is now being used for industrial cooling. This would result in a considerable amount of ground water now being supplied to the industries by diversion for city water supply.

Sewerage facilities

The Madras city sewerage collection system has been divided into five zones and the sewerage collected in each of the above zones

In the Krishna Water supply Project sanctioned by the Government recently at a cost of Rs.505.46 crores, provision has been made for collection and disposal of the additional sewage that will be generated by the augmentation of Water supply under this project.

is being pumped to the treatment plants located at the periphery of the city where after the necessary treatment the sludge is safely disposed of and the effluent is used for growing grass. The construction of sewage treatment plant for Zone I & II has been completed and brought into use. The sewerage facilities has been provided for the areas of Thiruvannamiyur, Pallipattu, Melpattadai, Periyar Nagar and Arumbakkam West. The works for providing sewerage facilities to Villivakkam, Kottur and MGR Nagar are nearing completion.

additional sewage that will be generated by the augmentation of Water supply under this project.

With this the works of improving of existing sewerage system, renovation and modification of sewage pumping stations and increasing the capacity of treatment plant will be carried out sewerage facilities will be provided to the 9



Panchayat, which were not provided with sewerage system.

Providing sewerage facilities to Adhi-Andhra Colony:

In Madras city, the Adhi-Andhras and the economically backward sections were so far not provided with the sewerage facilities which is one of the basic needs. They are put to hardship without these facilities. The Government have sanctioned Rs.100 lakhs for providing sewerage facilities to Adhi-Andhra colonies in the city. Totally 33 colonies will be provided with sewerage facilities. 15.62 km of mains will be laid. In the first stage 16 colonies will be provided with sewerage facilities and the balance will be completed by the end of March 1991.

The present city population of 43 lakhs may increase to 50 lakhs at the end of this century.

Our target is to provide protected Water supply of 100 lpcd to the above population. Metrowater is taking all effects to achieve this objective.



INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL OF INDIA 1991

The 22nd International Film Festival of India was organised by the Directorate of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Indian Film Industry from 10th January to 20th January, 1991. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Festival by lighting a lamp with the assistance of Cine actress Tmt. Hemamalini on 10th January 1991 at the University Centenary Auditorium in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala. The Union Minister of State for Home Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay and Thiru G.P. Sippy, President, Film Federation of India participated in the function. Film Producers, Directors, Artists, Technicians and Delegates from different parts of the country and abroad were present. The Government of Tamil Nadu extended a warm welcome to the delegates to the Film Festival. Thiru K.N. Nehru, the Minister

for Information and Labour honoured the guests with mementos. The Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay released a souvenir on "The History of Tamil Cinema" on this occasion. Cine Actress Tmt. Suhasini, compered the show. The Director of Film Festival, Deepak Sandhu welcomed the gathering and Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism proposed a vote of thanks.

CHIEF MINISTER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

*Our Respected Governor
Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala,
Honourable Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay,
Honourable Thiru K.N. Nehru,
Thiru G.P. Sippy,
Thiru D.V.S. Raju,
Thirumathy Hema Malini,
Officials of the Union and
State Governments,
Delegates and Friends!*

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the 22nd International Film Festival of India in the capital of Tamil Nadu today and I am grateful for being honoured as the Chief Guest on this occasion. I have had a long and intimate association with the film industry. Public office and personal association have, therefore, come together in giving me great pleasure in inaugurating this festival.

I would like to warmly welcome to Madras Honourable Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, and the many leading producers, directors, artistes, technicians and film critics, who are assembled here today from India and several foreign countries. The International Film Festival is returning to our City after thirteen years. May I express the hope that in future such a long gap will not take place and that Madras, which is one of the world capitals of the film industry, will have this opportunity more often.

A very rich fare awaits all of you in this festival in terms of the number of Indian and foreign films that are to be shown in different categories, from a number of foreign countries and in a number of Indian languages. In addition to the crowded programme of the festival itself, I am particularly happy that the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce has organised a Tamil Cinema retrospective. In addition to the film shows, you also have seminars and open forum discussions, which will provide an opportunity to film critics to enrich their appreciation of world cinema. It is also appropriate that the organisers of this festival have included films produced by five leading film-makers who passed away recently. I would like to pay my own homage to the memory of Thiru V. Shantaram, Thiru Shankar Nag, Thiru Manmohan Krishna, Thirumathy Arundati Devi and Thiru S. Mukherjee.

I do not have to say much about films or about the film industry to this audience. It is difficult to think of any other single activity, profession, or industry, which combines so many features of significance to society. Films are a unique fusion of the visual and performing arts. They also bring together art and technology in an impressive combination. Through films masses of people can have wide access, in an inexpensive form, to both entertainment and education. Films are, therefore, a powerful media for promoting social awareness. The industry itself is labour-intensive and provides a large volume of employment at different levels, skilled and semi-skilled. It is also an important source of revenue for both the Central and State Governments.

In the background of these valuable features, our Government has consistently given all support and encouragement to the film industry, particularly because, Tamil Nadu is a leading centre of the industry in respect of both production and exhibition. As far back as 1946, cinematography and sound engineering were introduced in our polytechnic syllabus and in 1960 a separate film institute was established. In 1970, we also set up a Government

Studio and made the facilities available to students and outside producers. Over the years, the Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu has made a signal contribution to the training of technicians and actors. As many as 1100 boys and girls have graduated from the Institute in different fields, such as cinematography, direction, sound engineering, editing, film processing and acting. We are proud that many of the graduates from the Institute have won all India fame and have blossomed into innovative producers and actors.

would like to take this opportunity to assure the film industry that our Government will continue to extend all help for the sustained health and growth of the industry.

On this occasion, it is appropriate that I should recall the close historical association of films with our State and with its capital city. The first film was shown in Madras in 1897, just two years after the initial screening by the Lumiere brothers at Paris. A silent film-*Keechaka Vadham* by Thiru R. Nataraja



Last year, soon after our Government was formed, I personally spent much time trying to resolve various problems of the industry. These discussions resulted in a rationalisation of the tax structure. We have taken strong measures to check video piracy. We also initiated a scheme for giving State awards for the best Tamil feature films and for the best artistes and technicians. The awards range from rupees one lakh to Rs.25,000 and the coverage of technicians is comprehensive encompassing as many as 13 categories. Another innovative scheme is the provision of subsidies for low budget quality films in Tamil. I

Mudaliar — was released as early as 1916. The first talkie — *Kalidas* — was shown in 1931. Tamil Nadu can be proud that it has been the home for a number of leading producers and actors, belonging not only to Tamil Nadu but also to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. Our leading directors have included Raja Sandow, Ellis R Duncan, an American, who was in our state for many years, Thiru K. Subramaniam who was responsible for propagating several social themes through films, Thiru S.S. Vasan, Jupiter Somu, Sriramulu Naidu, Thiru Meyyappa Chettiar and Thiru T.R. Sundaram. Among the many



outstanding actors we have had are Thiru M.K. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar, Kalaivanar N.S. Krishnan, Thiru P.U. Chinnappa, Thiru M.G.R. and Thiru M.R. Radha. Papanasam Sivan, Udumalai Narayana Kavi, Kannadasan and Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram have made a notable contribution to film music. Thirumathy T.P. Rajalakshmi was the first of our many leading women actors. On this occasion, I would like to pay homage to their memory and to our own revered leader Anna, who contributed so much to the creation of social awareness and political consciousness through the medium of films.

In recent years, Television has developed as a major medium. Some people have expressed concern whether this will be at the expense of film. But I feel that television and films can be mutually supportive. Television can provide artistic and financial support for films and a supplementary outlet for them. For instance, the outstanding foreign and Indian films that will be shown in this festival are likely to be seen only by a few thousand people

during the period of the festival. It will be good if the best of them can be shown on television also. In this connection, I would appeal to the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting that it will be desirable if television could show these films not later than 10 p.m. for at least we in the South believe in the maxim of "early to bed and early to rise".

A number of agencies have taken a great deal of trouble to make arrangements for this festival. Both the Union and the State Governments have been generous in meeting the expenditures involved. We have taken every effort to make your stay in Madras pleasant and useful. I would appeal to you to bear with any small problems that you might have. I would like to assure you that we wish to do all that we can so that you may warmly remember your stay in Madras during the festival.

With these words, I inaugurate the 22nd International Film Festival of India.

FINAL DAY

"Satyajit Ray's 'Sakha Prasakha' in Bengali screened at the University Centenary Auditorium on 20th January 1991 marked the end of the 11-Day International Film Festival of India in Madras.

During the Festival 163 Films were screened. Only standard films were screened at the Festival. Over 90 per cent of the International films on show were "Festival Winners".

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E) TAMIL NADU
MADRAS-18

ALL TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT PROVIDENT FUND SUBSCRIBERS

It is notified for information of all subscribers that the work of despatch of GPF Account Slips for the year 1989-90 has commenced in this office. Our aim is to place these Account Slips in your hands before the middle of January 1991. They are being sent to the Heads of Offices where you worked in February 1990.

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

All your letters may be superscribed "PROVIDENT FUND COMPLAINT" to enable us to have your case looked into promptly and advise you of the position expeditiously.

Assuring you of our best attention at all times.

SHRI. C.V. RAMAN
ACCOUNTS OFFICER F.M.I. SECTION
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E)
261, ANNA SALAI, TEYNAMPET,
MADRAS-600 018.

NOTE: HAVE YOU FILED YOUR GPF NOMINATION?

ACCOUNTS OFFICER

IMPLEMENTATION OF STED PROJECT
IN
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Thiru. Alakiri Raju,
Project Director (STED) and
Managing Director DDDC Ltd,
Dharmapuri

National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) was constituted by the Government of India in January 1982. One of the major objectives with which this board was established relates to the utilisation of untapped resources in some of the backward districts of our country through the intervention of science and technology graduates. Based on the suggestions of the planning commission, 13 districts in the country have been selected for launching the project. The backward district selected in Tamil Nadu is Dharmapuri. The Dharmapuri District Development Corporation has been appointed as the overall executive agency for implementing the project in Dharmapuri District. Initially the project was named as "Opportunity Profiles Project", Dharmapuri. Subsequently, it was renamed as "Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Project", Dharmapuri. The Scheme is being implemented by the Task force Committee headed by the Collector, Dharmapuri.

ACTIVITIES OF STED PROJECT
IN DHARMAPURI:

The STED project, Dharmapuri prepared a list of post-graduates, Diploma holders and ITI certificate holders in the live register of employment offices and furnished it to all agencies for identifying potential entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps:

18 Entrepreneurship Awareness camps have been conducted at various taluk head quarters and Government Arts College and Polytechnic Colleges, 1167 science and technology persons were identified and motivated through Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps and subsequent contacts.

Brain Storming Workshop:

6 Brain Storming Workshops were conducted under the auspices of STED Project in Dharmapuri District.

The Brain storming workshops were organised and had discussions with experts in the respective fields to identify the untapped natural resources and viable employment opportunities in the area of Agriculture, Horticulture, Electrical and Electronics based industries in Dharmapuri District.

Opportunity Profiles:

241 Opportunity profiles have been compiled based on the resources profile of the district by organising potential market studies and by made interaction with various Industries Research Laboratories throughout the country.

EDP Training:

ITCOT has conducted an EDP in 1987 for 35 persons at DDDC office Dharmapuri. 6 Weeks EDP training has been organised in

1989 at Rural Extension Training Centre, KRP Dam, Krishnagiri under STED Project. 24 Science and Technology persons were trained. 23 Science and technology persons got small scale industries provisional registration certificate during the training. The follow up action is being taken subsequently.

An another EDP training was organised in 1990. 26 Science and Technology persons were trained. 24 Science and Technology persons got SST provisional registration certificate during the training. The followup action is being taken subsequently.

Preparation of Specific project reports:

36 EDP trained candidates and 125 non EDP trained candidates were assisted in preparing specific project reports.

Tie up with financial institutions:

12 EDP trained science and technology persons and 97 non EDP trained science and technology persons were assisted in making tie up with the financial institutions.

Establishing enterprises:

9 EDP trained candidates and 58 non EDP trained science and technology persons were assisted in establishing their industries.

Seminars/Symposia:

A Seminar sponsored by the ID-BI on "Small Industries Develop-

ment Fund" has been organised at Dharmapuri in 1986. Post graduates, graduates, and Diploma holders numbering about 150 attended the seminar.

Seminar on "Promotion of Industries in Dharmapuri District" was jointly conducted with TIIC, Dharmapuri in 1988 at Hosur.

Publicity articles:

"STED NEWS" a quarterly publication is being released from 1988-89 onwards to create awareness among the science and technology persons.

District Task Force:

The District Task force was constituted and met 6 times for identifying potential science and technology entrepreneurs and untapped potential opportunities for establishing small scale industries in Dharmapuri District.

Megsat Programme:

It has been decided to launch a new programme called "Mass Employment Generation through Science and Technology" during 1990-91 in Dharmapuri District. Two skill development training schemes viz. Tailoring training and Silk reeling training have been approved by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, to implement under MEGSAT programme.

Tailoring Training:

This training programme is proposed to develop skill in Tailoring, sufficient to stitch readymade and export garments. 25 suitable rural women were selected to under go months training in Dharmapuri. This training is imparted in association with Tailoring Co-operative Society and District Social Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri. The trainees trained under this scheme will be enrolled in the tailoring co-operative society. The Society will provide

necessary job orders after completion of the training.

Silk Reeling:

Though Dharmapuri District is the major cocoon production area in the State, sufficient skill is lacking among the silk reelers in the district. As it was felt to develop skill in silk reeling trade, this 6 month training programme has been proposed. 24 Scheduled Caste rural women candidates and

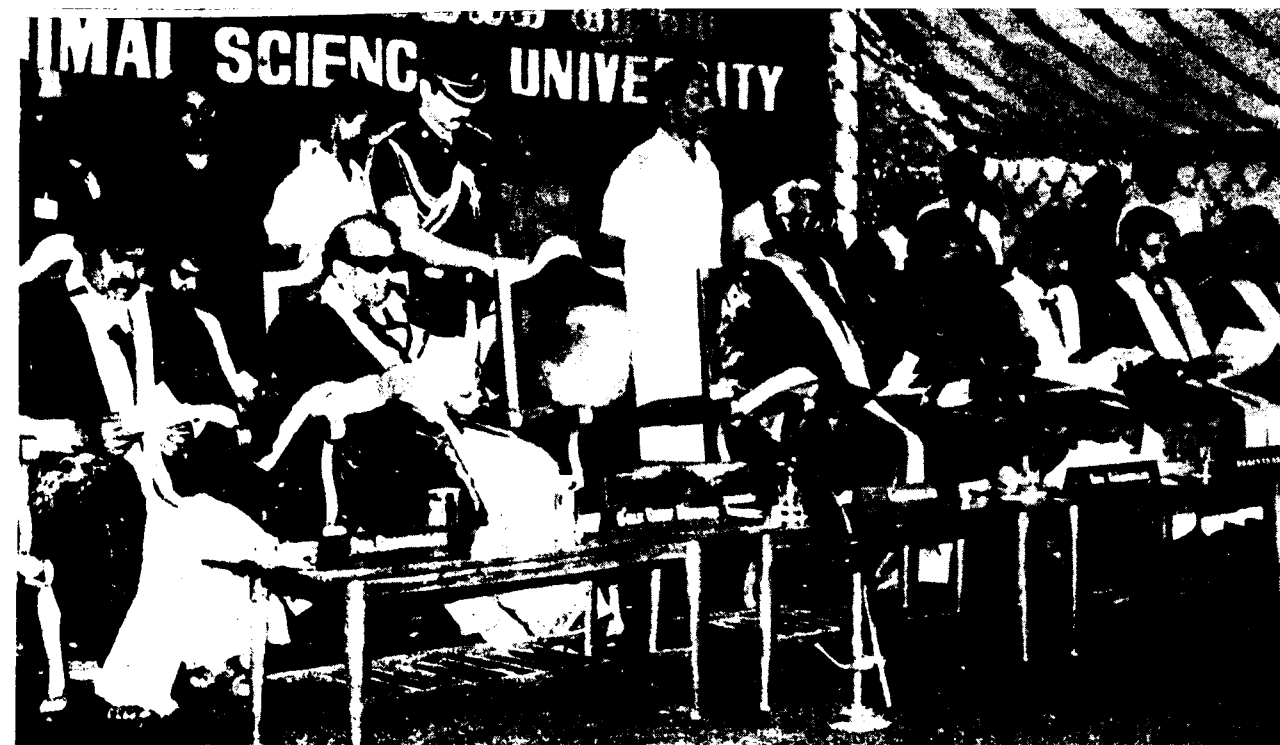
one male Scheduled Caste physically handicapped candidate were selected to under go the training at Karuthankulam silk reeling centre. This training programme is imparted in association with Sericulture Department, Dharmapuri and North Sarvodaya Sangam, Coimbatore. After completion of the training, the trainees will be absorbed in the same unit and the unit will be managed by the Coimbatore North Sarvodaya Sangam. ●



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.



TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the "Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University" on 20.9.1989.

The University has taken over all the academic programmes pertaining to the faculties of "Veterinary and Animal Sciences" and "Fisheries" from 20.9.89. There are two Veterinary Colleges and one Fisheries College as constituent colleges.

In B.V.Sc. 226 students are admitted every year (146 at Madras and 80 at Namakkal). As on date 1209 students are on roll, of which 208 are ladies. In B.F.Sc. 25 students are admitted every year and the present undergraduate strength is 61 of which 13 are ladies.

The M.V.Sc. Course is offered in 20 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College; 113 students are on roll at present. Ph.D. is offered in 16 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College; 62 students are on roll at present. In M.F.Sc. course, 19 students (9 ladies) are on roll at Tuticorin in two disciplines. Ph.D. course by trimester pattern have been started this year in the Faculty of Fisheries Science in two disciplines at Fisheries College, Tuticorin.

The First Convocation of the University was held on 11.1.91. In all, 179 candidates have earned their degrees since 20.9.89. 111 candidates have become eligible to receive B.V.Sc. degree. 19 candidates have become eligible to receive B.F.Sc. degree. 20 candidates have become eligible to receive M.V.Sc. degree, 9 candidates have become eligible to receive M.F.Sc. degree and 20 candidates have become eligible to receive Ph.D degree in Veterinary and Animal Sciences faculty.

As an inter-university programme with Tamil Nadu G.D. Naidu Agricultural University, M.Sc. (biotechnology) is offered at Madras and Tuticorin with facilities for carrying out research and submission of theses.

In the faculty of Fisheries Science, more research and extension programmes especially in the areas of prawn and aquacultures to increase the fish and prawn production for human consumption, have been taken up.

The University possesses strong research infrastructural facilities and research projects are distributed all over the State for uplifting the poorest of the poor and help them to seek self-

employment and augment production of food and feed from livestock, poultry and fisheries. Special schemes are in operation to train women, educated unemployed and employed youth.

The Chief Minister has many a time expressed his desire that the rural unemployed and school-dropouts should be given training in package of practices of rearing livestock on scientific basis with high yielding crossbred animals. In accordance with the Chief Minister's desire and directions more livestock research programmes in the areas of Intensive Goat rearing and introduction of exotic germplasm in the field, are organised in 1990-91. Farmers training centres, one in each district and agroclimatic zones are planned to be started in the Eighth Five Year plan period in the University.

The problems of the farmers are solved at their doorsteps. Farmers are made to participate in various University activities at different locations by arranging farmers' day, mass contact programmes, farm training, etc.

There are more than 200 ongoing research projects that are in operation in both the faculties of Veterinary and



In B.V.Sc. 226 students are admitted every year (146 at Madras and 80 at Namakkal). As on date 1209 students are on roll, of which 208 are ladies. In B.F.Sc. 25 students are admitted every year and the present undergraduate strength is 61 of which 13 are ladies.

The M.V.Sc. Course is offered in 20 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College, 113 students are on roll at present. Ph.D., is offered in 16 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College, 62 students are on roll at present. In M.F.Sc. course, 19 students (9 ladies) are on roll at Tuticorin in two disciplines. Ph.D. course by trimester pattern have been started this year in the Faculty of Fisheries Science in two disciplines at Fisheries College, Tuticorin.

Animal Sciences as well as Fisheries. Through these research projects most of the problems of the farming community are taken care of.

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi in his Convocation Address has stressed to augment the production of livestock, poultry and fisheries production to meet the need of the increased population.

In his speech he has mentioned that there are 1.36 Crores of cows and buffalows, 1.08 Crores of sheep and goats and 1.83 Crores of poultry in Tamil Nadu, inspite of that there is a deficit of 40% in Milk Products, 35% in Meat, 75% in Eggs and 50% in Fishes. To keep in mind the above deficit, more schemes to improve the production of Milk, Meat, Egg and Fish should be formulated to fill the deficit.

The Chief Minister appreciated the evaluation of the Crossbred Sheep "Sandyno", new strain of Poultry Nandanam I, Nandanam Quail and Broiler Rabbits.

He also stressed that new research projects should be found out to improve the economy of the people by increased production from the livestock. The University has taken up this as the primary objective to enhance the production and productivity of livestock, poultry and fisheries and augment availability of more nutritious food for mankind and to increase the income of livestock, poultry and fisheries farmers, thus helping in building up of the economy of the State and the Country. The University envisages to bring out improvement in the germplasm, evolve better feed formulations, provide better health care and provide appropriate post-harvest technology. Considerable attention will be paid towards export promotion in the section of Animal by-products, pearl industry, ornamental fishes and shrimp industry. The thrust of all training programmes would be to generate self-employment.

An endowment of Rs.25,000/- was instituted in honour of the Chief Guest, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi, on the first Convocation of the University.



NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Irrigation potential created under the existing old irrigation schemes in Tamil Nadu is not fully utilised now due to inadequate irrigation facilities, deterioration of the ageold irrigation structures and also for want of inadequate maintenance in view of inadequate financial allocation under the maintenance grant. In order to improve the efficiency of the old irrigation system by rehabilitating them, a project known as 'The National Water Management Project' has been evolved with the assistance from the World Bank under I.D.A credit no.1770 IN. The purpose of the project is to increase productivity and farm incomes in existing irrigation system through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation system through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation water supply and if need be by changing the cropping pattern. To achieve these objectives the project would help the participating States and Government of India to develop an institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor improved O & M practices and would provide for selected schemes for low cost infrastructural improvements designed to support an improved operational plan.

Under the International Credit no.1770 IN (World Bank Assitance) the following Sub Projects have

been identified for execution under National Water Management Project in Tamil Nadu. Sathanur Sub Project, Kodayar Sub Project, Tambaraparani Sub Project, Cumbum Valley Sub Project, Amaravathy Sub Project, Unidentified Schemes.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded administrative sanction for a consolidated amount of Rs.52.70-crores to implement all the above sub projects and further projects to be identified and these projects are programmed to be completed in a time span of 7 years starting from the year 1986-87.

A separate office headed by a Chief Engineer to administer the execution of National Water Management Project schemes in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms.No.636 PW.D. dated 11.4.1988 and the Chief Engineer's office is functioning at Madras from 10.6.1988.

Following are the details of scheme cost and command area of each Sub Project (as per G.O.Ms.No.2271 PWD. dated 20.11.1987)

1. Sathanur Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 18,210 Rs.455.250 lakhs.
2. Kodayar Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 37,800 Rs.945.000 lakhs.

3. Tamaraparani Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 34,846 Rs.871.150 lakhs.

4. Cumbum Valley Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 4,665 Rs.116.625 lakhs.

5. Amaravathy Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 12,265 Rs.315.625 lakhs.

6. Unidentified Schemes - Command area (h.a.) 45,000 Rs.1125.000 lakhs. Sub Total Command area 153,416 Hectares, total cost Rs.3828.50 lakhs.

The implementation details of individual sub projects are given below:-

Sathanur Sub Project:

The cost of the project is Rs.455.25 lakhs.

As per G.O.Ms.no.1894 PWD. dated 21.9.1987 an implementation division for this Sub Project was formed with head quarters at Tiruvannamalai during 10/1987.

Under this project 13 quarters 31 Tank feeder channels Duck bills wier in Sathanur Left Bank Canal and 11 numbers of Tank feeder channels in Sathanur Right Bank canal have been completed.

8 numbers of quaters 2 numbers of Duch bill wier one regulator, 4 numbers of tank feeder and lining for 5.682 KM. in Sathanur Left Bank Canal are in progress.

Upto 31.3.1990 a sum of Rs.100.32 lakhs have been spent on works and it is proposed to spend another Rs.120.91 lakhs during the year 90-91.

Kodayar Sub Project:

The cost of the Scheme is Rs.945.00 lakhs.

One implementation division for this Sub Project has been sanctioned in G.O.Ms.no.1412 PWD dated 5.9.1988 with Head quarters at Cheruppaloor in Kanyakumari district and another division with head quarters at Nagercoil was sanctioned in G.O.Ms.no.1702 PWD. dated 31.8.1989.

Works like standardisation of right bank of Kodayar left bank canal lining, rehabilitation of sluices of Kodayar left bank canal, Puthanur channel and Thovalai channel have been taken up and an expenditure of Rs.82.66 lakhs on works upto 31.3.1990 has been incurred on this project and it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs.180.86 lakhs on works during 1990-91.

Tambaraparani Sub Project:

The cost of the scheme is Rs.871.15 lakhs.

One implementation division was sanctioned with Headquarters at Srivaikundam in G.O.Ms.no.1412 PWD. dated 5.9.1988 and another division was sanctioned with Headquarters at Tirunelveli in G.O.Ms.no.1702 PWD dated 31.8.1989.

Works like excavation of bypass channel, construction of canal system, improvements to the drains excavation of supply channels and construction of quarters have been taken up and an expenditure of Rs.79.51 lakhs has been incurred on works upto 31.3.1990.

It has been programmed to spend a sum of Rs.232.57-lakhs on works during the year 1990-91.

Cumbum Valley Sub Project

The cost of the project (as revised) is Rs.278.68 lakhs.

One implementation division with headquarters at Madurai was sanctioned in G.O.Ms.no.973 PWD. dated 30.4.1990.

The works like renovation, standardisation of bank, reconstruction of cross masonry works etc. have been taken up.

An expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh has been incurred on works during 1989-90 and it is proposed to

spend Rs.101.86 lakhs during 1990-91.

Amaravathy Sub Project

The Cost of project (as revised) is Rs.559.60 lakhs.

One implementation division was sanctioned with headquarters at Karur in G.O.Ms.no.973 PWD dated 30.4.1990.

Preliminary works have been taken up during 1989-90 and an expenditure of Rs.576 lakhs has been incurred on works during 1989-90.

It is proposed to take up the execution of various sub works during 1990-91 for a tune of Rs.120.82 lakhs.

Unidentified schemes

The following new schemes have been identified for implementation under National Water Management Project:-

Marudhanadhi Sub Project Comman area 2,665 Hectares and Sethiyathope Sub Project Comman area 18,000 Hectares.

Besides, it is also proposed to take up the investigation of the following sub projects under National Water Management Project.

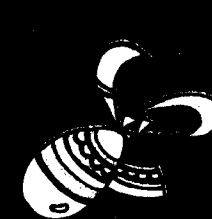
Palar Porandalar in Palani Taluk. Neyyar in Kanyakumari District. Palar system Kalingarayan channel

Under this scheme Training to field officers engaged in Irrigation is being imparted by Irrigation Management Training Institute, Trichi and It is also proposed to give training to farmers. Very High frequency communication system is also proposed to be installed connecting all the Sub Projects under National Water Management.

After the completion of these sub projects under National Water Management Project and by proper reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation water supply, the increase in the productivity and farm income is anticipated considerably.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



DIPLOMA



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh presided over the Conference of District Collectors and Senior Police Officials at Secretariat on 16th February, 1991.

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Maasi - Panguni

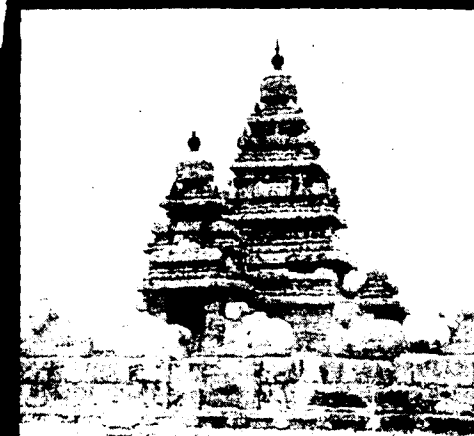
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Mother Teresa Women's University.



PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN TAMIL NADU

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R. 54(E) - The following Proclamation by the President is published for general information:-

Whereas, I, R. Venkataraman, President of India am satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of Tamil Nadu cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India (hereinafter referred to as "the Constitution");

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by article 356 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby proclaim that I -

(a) assume to myself as President of India all functions of the Government of the said State and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State;

(b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the said State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; and

(c) make the following incidental and consequential provisions which appear to me to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of this Proclamation; namely:-

(i) in the exercise of the functions and powers assumed to myself by virtue of clause (a) of this Proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for me as President of India to act to such extent as I think fit through the Governor of the said State;

(ii) the operation of the following provisions of the Constitution in relation to that State is hereby suspended, namely:-

so much of the proviso to article 3 as relates to the reference by the President to the Legislature of the State;

so much of clause (2) of article 153 as relates to the laying before the Legislature of the State of the reports submitted to the Governor by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India;

articles 163 and 164;



so much of clause (3) of article 166 as relates to the allocation among the Ministers of the business of the Government of the State;

Article 167 and so much of clause (1) of article 169 as relates to the passing of a resolution by Legislative Assembly of a State;

clause (1), and sub-clause (a) of clause (2), of article 174, articles 175 to 178 (both inclusive); clauses (b) and (c) of article 179 and the first proviso to that article and articles 180 and 181;

so much of article 186 as relates to the salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; articles 188, 189, 193, 194, 195 and 196; clauses (3) and (4) of article 199;

so much of clause (3) of article 202 as relates to the salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; articles 208 to 211 (both inclusive) the proviso to clause (1) and the proviso to clause (3) of article 213; and

so much of clause (2) of article 323 as relates to the laying of the report with a memorandum before the Legislature of the State;

(iii) The Legislative Assembly of the said State is hereby dissolved;

(iv) any reference in the Constitution to the Governor shall in relation to the said State be construed as a reference to the President, and any reference therein to the Legislature of the State, shall in so far as it relates to the functions and powers thereof, be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as a reference to Parliament, and, in particular, the references in article 213 to the Governor and to the Legislature of the State shall be construed as references to the President and to Parliament respectively;

Provided that nothing herein shall affect the provisions of article 153, articles 155 to 159 (both inclusive), article 299 and article 361 and paragraphs 1 to 4 (both inclusive) of the Second Schedule or prevent the President from acting under sub-clause (i) of this clause to such extent as he thinks fit through the Governor of the said State;

(v) any reference in the Constitution to Acts or laws of, or made by, the Legislature of the said State shall be construed as including a reference to Acts or laws made, in exercise of the powers of the Legislature of the said State, by Parliament by virtue of this Proclamation, or by the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 357 of the Constitution, and the Tamil Nadu General Clauses Act, 1891 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1891), as in force in the State of Tamil Nadu, and so much of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), as applies to State laws, shall have effect in relation to any such Act or law, as if it were an Act of the Legislature of the said State.

NEW DELHI, R. VENKATARAMAN,
The 30th January, 1991. President.

NEW DELHI, R.K. BHARGAVA,
The 30th January, 1991. Home Secretary.

MADRAS-9, TV. ANTONY,
The 30th January, 1991. Chief Secretary.

ORDER.

New Delhi, dated January 30, 1991.

G.S.R. 55(E) - The following Order by the President is published for general information:-

In Pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation issued on this the 30th day January, 1991, by me under article 356 of the Constitution of India, I hereby direct that all the functions of the Government of the State of Tamil Nadu and all the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State under the Constitution or under

any law in force in that State, which has been assumed by the President by virtue of clause (a) of the said Proclamation shall, subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the President, be exercisable also by the Governor of the said State:

NEW DELHI, R. VENKATARAMAN,
The 30th January, 1991. President.

NEW DELHI, R.K. BHARGAVA,
The 30th January, 1991. Home Secretary.

MADRAS-9, TV. ANTONY,
The 30th January, 1991. Chief Secretary.

NEW SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR WOMEN

The Government of Tamil Nadu (Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme) have issued orders sanctioning a sum of Rs.2.25 lakhs towards the Margin Money Assistance, Stipend, Training cost and maintenance of Auto-rickshaw for 30 women for self-employment in the Districts of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichirapalli and Salem, as owner auto-rickshaw Drivers.

Provision has been made for Margin Money Assistance of 15% at the rate of Rs.6,000/- per Auto-rickshaw, which works out to Rs.1.80 lakhs for 30 Auto-rickshaws. The cost of stipend, training and maintenance of Auto-rickshaw for 2 months has been worked out as Rs.1,500/- per beneficiary, which comes to Rs.45,000/-. The balance of 85% of the value of the Auto-rickshaws viz. Rs.10.20 lakhs would be obtained as loan from TIIC (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation) and the Auto-rickshaws would be purchased and handed over to 30 women. These autos would be owner-driven vehicles. Necessary permits and licence would also be issued to them for running the Autos on completion of training.

The scheme will be implemented by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department in 90-91 budget year.

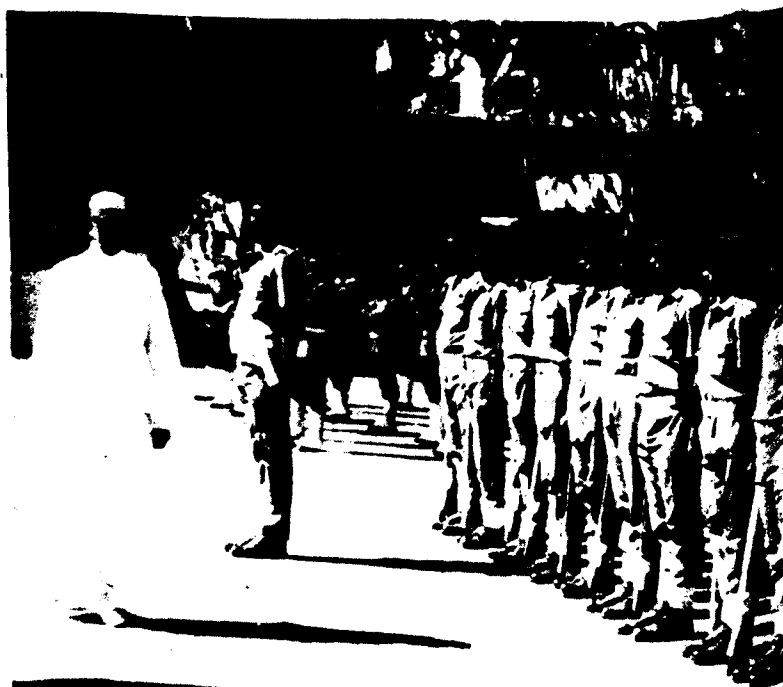
NEW GOVERNOR SWORN-IN



Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh was sworn-in as the New Governor of Tamil Nadu at a simple function held at Rajaji Hall on 15th February 1991. The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Dr. A.S. Anand administered the oath of office to the new Governor. Earlier, the Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru. T.V. Antony, I.A.S., read out the warrant of appointment from the President of India.

The Governor arrived Rajaji Hall in a ceremonial drive. The Advisers Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Thiru V. Ramachandran and the Chief Secretary to Government received him.

After the swearing-in Ceremony, the Judges of the High Court, Members of Parliament, Commissioners and Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Consular Missions in Madras and other VIPs were presented to the Governor.



THIRU. BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU BIO-DATA

Name : BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH
 Father's name : Thiru. RADHA PRASAD
 Date of Birth : July, 13, 1933.
 Place of Birth : Palamau in Bihar.
 Permanent Address : 1. P.O. Udaigarh,
 P.S. Chhatrapur,
 District Palamau, BIHAR.
 2. Hamidganj
 P.O. Daltonganj,
 District Palamau, BIHAR.
 Educational
 Qualification : B.A. from Banaras Hindu
 University.

Positions Held

1950 - Took active part in the development of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Palamau District, Bihar; made member of the team for the study of Community Development Programme in India.
 1953-54 - Joint convenor of Youth Congress in the Banaras Hindu University. Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj, B.H.U. Unit.
 1957-72 - Member, Senate of the Ranchi University.
 1958-59 - General Secretary, District Congress, Palamau and Member, Pradesh Congress Committee.
 1967 - Director, Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union.

1967 - Feb. 1984 - Member, All India Congress Committee.
 1967-1969, 1969-72, 1972-1976 - Member, Bihar Legislative Assembly.
 1969 - Chairman, Kutku Dam Nirman Samiti of Bihar Vidhan Sabha.
 1969 - Member, Estimates Committee of Bihar Legislative Assembly.
 March to June, 1971 - Minister of State for Education, Government of Bihar.
 March 1972-73 - Minister of State for Mines and Geology, Government of Bihar.
 November 1973 to April 1974 - Minister of State for Food Supply and Commerce, Government of Bihar.
 1974-75 - Chairman, Bihar State Co-operative House Construction on Financing Society.
 1974 - Chairman, Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation.
 April, 1976 - Elected to Rajya Sabha.
 1977 - Deputy Chief Whip, Congress Parliamentary Party in Rajya Sabha.
 1978 - February 1984 - Invitee, Congress working Committee and Parliamentary Board.
 1980-82 - Chief Whip and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. For two years, ably stewarded the conduct of official legislative business in Parliament when the ruling party did not have majority in Rajya Sabha.
 Till March 1980 - Additional charge of the Ministry of Communication.
 October 1980 - Minister of Labour.
 From 20th October 1980 - Minister of Works and Housing.
 1982 - Overall charge of the construction of Sports Infrastructure for the 9th Asiad which was completed in record time.
 April, 1982 - Re-elected to Rajya Sabha.
 Jan. & Feb. 1983 - Minister, Food and Civil supplies.
 April 1984 - Governor, Assam and Meghalaya. Played an important role in bringing about peace and understanding in Assam which led to signing the historic Assam accord between Central and State Government and A.A.S.U.
 From May 31, 1985 - Governor of Sikkim.
 From July 17, 1986 - Governor of Sikkim.
 1987 - First Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.
 Travel Abroad - Nepal, Hongkong, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Japan, Australia, Kuwait, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, U.K. Scotland and U.S.A.
 Favourite pastime and Recreation - Horse-riding, Music, Dance and Drama - especially Tribal Folk Dances.
 Special Interests - Gandhian constructive programme and the welfare of weaker sections, particularly the tribal population.



THE GOVERNOR VISITS REFUGEE CAMP



The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh visited the refugee camp at Mandapam on 21st February 1991. He also talked to the refugees and made enquiries. The Governor distributed household articles to the refugees.

The Governor made an aerial survey of the coastline in Ramanathapuram District.

The Governor said that the Tamil Nadu Government had spent Rs.16.56-crore on the rehabilitation of refugees. Of this, Rs.13-crore had been reimbursed by the Centre. There are 1.22 - lakh refugees in over 250 camps in 19 Districts of Tamil Nadu. He said the Centre and the State are ready to extend all possible help to the refugees. The Governor added that all their demands would sympathetically be considered.

The Governor was accompanied by Thiru C.N. Ramdas, I.A.S. Co-ordinator of Refugees Rehabilitation, Tmt. Gariyali, I.A.S. Director of Rehabilitation and Thiru Chellamuthu, I.A.S., Collector of Ramanathapuram District. ●



HIGHEST PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By
Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh
Governor of Tamil Nadu

*Advisers,
Chief Secretary,
Director General of Police,
Secretaries to Government,
District Collectors,
Range Deputy Inspector Generals,
Superintendents of Police and
other officers.*

At the outset I would like to extend my best wishes to all of you assembled here to-day for this Conference of Collectors and Superintendents of Police. We have on the agenda several issues to be discussed. During President's Rule, officers shoulder an extra responsibility of responding sensitively enough to the problems of the people. It should be our common endeavour to ensure that the quality of life of the people in all aspects shows positive improvement.

Maintenance of Law and Order

Let me set out some issues which require urgent attention. I have every confidence that, given the

proper direction, Collectors and Superintendents of Police will ensure the maintenance of law and order without any fear or favour. Tamil Nadu has a good tradition of an efficient administration, capable of preventing the outbreak of any major law and order problem. The activities of Tamil militants from Sri

militancy in any form will have to be nipped in the bud. This concern essentially pertains to the maintenance of law and order and the security of life and property in the State. Certain steps have been taken very recently to curb the activities of these militants. It is the responsibility of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police to take severe action in ensuring that such groups do not pose any threat to the maintenance of law and order. They should not also be permitted to participate in activities such as smuggling, dealing in arms and explosives, operation of illicit wireless and communication sets and posing threats to the citizens of Tamil Nadu.

I do not have to emphasise the need for continued vigilance over

I would like every Collector to take it up as a challenge to see that the Public Distribution System functions efficiently. The Officers available in each District should be required to make purposive inspections to prevent hoarding, uncalled for rise in price of commodities and any attempt to exploit the public. Constant vigilance on the price front is necessary.

Lanka, particularly those belonging to LTTE have been a cause of considerable concern. While we shall continue to provide shelter, relief and medical assistance to over one lakh Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka,

communal forces which tend to seize any opportunity to create a law and order situation. Tamil Nadu's record of being one of the best examples of a secular State should be preserved.

General Elections to Legislative Assembly

Another immediate task is the preparation for the general elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The election date may be announced at a short notice. This places a major responsibility on the administration to immediately make adequate arrangements. Starting from the preparation of electoral rolls, the organisation of men and material for the conduct of elections and the peaceful conduct of the poll, all would need considerable advance planning.

Petroleum Products

The impact of the Gulf war on the Nation's economy has been causing concern. Conservation of fuel has to be given utmost attention. We should do our best in the national interest to save precious foreign exchange by following a policy of restraint in the use of petroleum products.

Public Distribution System

The steps taken in the last few days to tone up the functioning of the Public Distribution System and make available essential commodities have shown good result. Further steps should be taken to prevent hoarding of essential commodities. With the main harvest of paddy now in progress, adequate stocks will be built up to ensure efficient distribution of rice throughout the year through the fair price shops. It is not enough that a system exists, it is essential that it is constantly monitored and

corrective action taken immediately. I would like every Collector to take it up as a challenge to see that the Public Distribution System functions efficiently. The Officers available in each District should be required to make purposive inspections to prevent hoarding, uncalled for rise in price of commodities and any attempt to exploit the public. Constant vigilance on the price front is necessary.

The failure of the North East

It is of utmost importance that all plans and programmes which have been drawn up are implemented promptly and the benefits reach the people. Non-development and wasteful expenditure should be curtailed and programmes which confer real and lasting benefits to the people should be undertaken with utmost speed.

monsoon has resulted in scarcity of water supply in some districts. Additional funds for undertaking works to provide drinking water will be made available immediately. Collectors should ensure that these relief works are taken up promptly and are executed to give immediate benefit. Repair of existing hand pumps should also be given the highest priority. The Zonal Commissioners will be requested to undertake tours to see that these works are taken up immediately.

It is of utmost importance that all plans and programmes which have been drawn up are implemented promptly and the benefits reach the people. Non-development and wasteful expenditure should be curtailed and programmes which confer real and lasting benefits to the people should be undertaken with utmost speed. The peace of implementation of the Annual Plan of Tamil Nadu for the current year, which is Rs.1450 crores should be stepped up so that the Plan for the current year is completed without any shortfall.

Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes

I would like to place particular emphasis on schemes in the agriculture, rural development and social services sectors. It will be our endeavour to give a new thrust to programmes in these sectors so that there is genuine improvement in the quality of life of the poor. The Annual Plan for the coming year will be formulated keeping this central objective in mind.

Rice Production Programme

Let me turn to a few important programmes which should be given special importance. Agriculture continues to be the main stay of our rural population. National programmes namely the Intensive Rice Production Programme and the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture provide the means for improving agricultural production. Collectors should take personal interest in the

implementation of these programmes.

Grievances Day for Farmers

I would also like to draw attention to the need for quick responses to grievances of farmers. Very often the delivery systems of major programmes leave much to be desired. The personal dynamism of a Collector can ensure that these systems function efficiently. I would like the Collectors to hold the prescribed monthly grievances day for farmers regularly and take up all issues with a problem solving approach. The response to farmers' problems should be improved.



Rural Employment

The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is the main programme to provide rural employment with an outlay of Rs.172.33 crores. It also enables the creation of durable assets. It should be the effort to ensure that under this Programme such schemes are taken up that enable a better quality of life to the rural poor. I am glad that a programme for farming 455 percolation ponds has been launched in the current year at a cost of Rs.6.64 crores. This is of greatest importance in conserving water and ensuring ground water recharge. The Collectors should take special efforts to ensure that the sites for these ponds are properly chosen and they are completed quickly. The programme of sinking irrigation wells free of cost for Scheduled Castes and scheduled

Tribes will be revived and 2000 wells will be taken up at once. The Collectors should personally involve themselves in all aspects of the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana so that every rupee provided reaches the poor.

Nutritious Meal Programme

Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in the Country in planning and implementing a major Nutritious Meal Programme for both pre-school children and school children. This programme which covers 84.8 lakh children through 68,000 Centres needs to be given adequate emphasis. I under-

stand that many of the Nutritious Meal Centres have not been maintained properly. An immediate programme of repairs and renovation of these Centres will be taken up. Utensils will be replaced regularly

Family Welfare Programme

Programmes for the benefit of women and children require special attention. Our plans and programmes will not have the desired impact without a well thought out family welfare programme. Maternal health and infant survival programmes should be given the utmost priority.

Drinking Water Supply

I would also like to briefly touch upon the need for prompt execution of drinking water supply schemes. I find a large number of

The District Administration has to be responsive to the needs of the people. I understand that various systems like the grievances day procedure, mass contact programme and meetings are being held to respond more effectively to the needs of the people. I wish to emphasise that merely having these systems is not adequate. It is the way these procedures are conducted that is relevant. The Administration should act speedily and with justice and any partisan approach will be dealt with severely. To ensure this a system of purposeful inspections down the line should be revived.





schemes are in progress to cover different towns and villages. A crash programme to provide drinking water supply to all the habitations without even a single source of protected water supply will be taken up at once and executed along with the drought relief works. Special efforts will be taken to secure immediate realisation of the benefits of the drinking water supply schemes under execution.

Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes merit special attention by Collectors. Different programmes have been launched with special central assistance. I am glad to know that a special meeting has been held this week to expedite the sanction of loans by banks under the Scheduled Caste Entrepreneur Scheme. Collectors should take special interest in the implementation of this scheme. Collectors should also take special interest to see that various welfare programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are executed promptly.

District Administration

The District Administration has to be responsive to the needs of the people. I understand that various systems like the grievances day procedure, mass contact programme and meetings are being held to respond more effectively to the needs of the people. I wish to emphasise that merely having these systems is not adequate. It is the way these procedures are conducted that is relevant. The Administration

should act speedily and with justice and any partisan approach will be dealt with severely. To ensure this a system of purposeful inspections down the line should be revived.

Highest Priority to Economic Development

The implementation of several projects and programmes to ensure the rapid economic development of Tamil Nadu has to be accorded the highest priority. Without public tranquility no such progress can

however be secure. We should all strive and strain our utmost to ensure public tranquility. With these few initial thoughts I have great pleasure in inaugurating this conference. I do hope your deliberations will be meaningful and purposive.

(Governor's address in the Collectors' Conference at Secretariate on 16th February 1991)

MARKETING ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

In order to avoid distress sales and for ensuring remunerative price to the farmers, the regulated markets are giving short term loans to small and marginal farmers against the security of agricultural produce like paddy, groundnut, millets, gingelly, sunflower and plantation crops. Under this scheme 50% of the value of produce stored in Market Yard godowns is given as loan subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/-.

The agricultural produce will be kept in the godown of the regulated markets for a maximum period of six months. No separate warehousing charges are collected from the farmers. No interest is collected for the loan for the first month. However, interest at 10% per annum is charged towards the loan from the second month. During the year 1990-91, it is expected that about 1,500 would avail of the produce loan facilities. Upto January 1991 about 820 farmers have been benefitted.

Thiru Vedagiri Karthikeyan, son of a Village Munsiff P. Vedagiri Mudaliar was born in Ponmar Village of Chengai-Anna District on 7th October, 1924; He obtained a First Class B.A., (Honours) Degree, a rare achievement in those days. His other qualifications are: Selected for I.A.S., through the first competitive examination held in 1947; He participated in International Conference Seminar on Tamil Studies in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (April 1966), International Seminar on Agricultural Development Planning at West Berlin organised by German foundation for developing Countries (July, August 1966), Regional Seminar on Ports and Harbours in Singapore (September, October 1968).

Posts held - Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) and Food Production, 22nd April 1958 to 15th November, 1960 - Director of Agriculture, 16th November 1960 to November 1963; Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, December 1963 to 28th February, 1964; Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras from 1st March 1964 to 10th March 1965; Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India, New Delhi from 22nd March, 1965 to 20th July, 1965; Director of Tamil Development and Additional Secretary, Public, Madras from 2nd August 1965 to 10th November, 1965; Additional Secretary Food and Agriculture Department, Madras from 10th November 1965 to 27th December, 1965; Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras, 28th December, 1965 to 13th March 1967; Secretary to Government, Food Department, Madras, 14th March 1967 to 12th May 1967; Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India from 29th June, 1967 to 2nd March, 1970; Special Secretary to Government, Industries Department, Madras from 2nd March, 1970 to 2nd September, 1972; Fifth Member, Board of Revenue, Madras from 20th November, 1972 to 18th May, 1975; Fourth Member, Board of Revenue, Madras from 19th May 1975 to 3rd September 1975; Third Member, Board of Revenue, Madras from 4th September 1975 to 31st January, 1976; Second Secretary to Government Madras from 1st February, 1976 to 11th March 1976; Chief Secretary to Government and Vigilance Commissioner, Madras from 12th March, 1976 to 15th February 1977; Adviser to Governor of Tamil Nadu, Madras from 16th February 1977 to 29th June 1977; Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, 30th June 1977 to 21st August 1981; Chairman, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu, Madras from 21st August 1981 to 31st May 1984; Chairman, Tamil Nadu Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration in 1979; Chairman, Chief Adviser, Institute of Techno-Economic Studies, Madras in January 1985; Member of the Syndicates of Annamalai and Bharathidasan Universities; President

Thiru V.Karthikeyan I.A.S., (Retd.) ADVISER TO GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



of Chinmaya Mission, Madras. He has visited many countries in Europe (including U.K.), U.S.A., Hongkong, Bangkok, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and Srilanka; Has translated into Tamil, Murray D. Lincoln's "Vice President in charge of Revolution" as 'Vivasaya Puratchi' in 1965; Has been speaking and writing on Major Public issues for several years. He was the recipient of 'For the sake of Honour Award' of the Rotary Club of Madras West in 1981 as a Distinguished Administrator.

Thiru V. RAMACHANDRAN I.A.S., (Retd.)

ADVISER TO GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



Thiru Viswanathan Ramachandran was born on 21st March, 1931; He obtained his M.A., and then M.Sc., (Madras University) and M.P.A. (Harvard University, USA); He was selected to IAS in 1954 and retired from service in 1989. Married; Wife Padma Ramachandran is also a Member of the Indian Administrative Service and at present she is the Chief Secretary to Kerala Government.

Other activities (all honorary) served as Chairman in Kerala State Industrial Development

Corporation, Centre for Management Development, Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Carbon and Chemicals India Ltd., and as Honorary Fellow of Centre for Development Studies; specialisation: Development issues and Administration and Management.

Posts held: From 1954 May to 1956 June, Two-year training; From 1956 July to 1963 March, Sub-Divisional Officer, Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary, District Collector and Head of a Department; From 1963 March to 1969 March, Additional Secretary and later Secretary to Government for Planning and Finance; From 1966 to 1967, at Harvard for M.P.A.; From 1969 March to 1972 August, Chairman, Kerala State Electricity Board; From 1972 September to 1978 September, Joint-Secretary to Prime Minister of India; From 1979 October to 1980 August, Managing Director and later Chairman, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and Commissioner of Public Enterprises; From 1980 August to 1984 September, Commissioner for Economic Development and Public Enterprises and Member, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala; From 1981 June to 1984 September, also the Government of India's nominee on the United Nations' Working Group of Government Experts on the Right of Development, Geneva; From 1984 September to 1987 October, Chief Secretary to Government of Kerala; in addition, Commissioner for Economic Development and Public Enterprises, Member of State Planning Board, Chairman of the Public Enterprises Board, Member of Public Enterprises Selection Board; From 1987 October to 1989 March, Special Adviser to Government of Kerala and also Chairman of Public Enterprises Board and of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation.

Published scores of papers on development matters; Prepared Reports for State Government; (a) "Measures to be taken for democratic decentralisation to district and lower levels" (2 volume—1988) (b) Measures to step up Industrial Development in Kerala (1988) (ii) for Government of India: (a) Report on Inservice training of IAS Officers (1990) (b) Report on SAIL Government Interface (1990).

Another report on internal structure and working of SAIL is under preparation.

PORTFOLIOS OF ADVISERS

Thiru V. KARTHIKEYAN I.A.S. (Retd.) Adviser (K)

1. PUBLIC DEPARTMENT	Technical Education Official Language Science and Technology Sports and Youth Service Corps	9. LAW DEPARTMENT
Public Elections Indian Administrative Service District Revenue Officers Census Ex-Servicemen Indians Overseas Refugees and Evacuees.	6. HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT	Law.
2. ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Police Prohibition including grant of Liquor permits and Excise Courts Prisons Motor Vehicles Act Beggars Home Orphanages Correctional Administration Cinematograph Act	10. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Adi-Dravidar Welfare Hill Tribes Bonded Labour	7. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Legislature
3. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT	Housing Town Planning Slum Clearance Board Urban Development Accommodation Control	11. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT
Agriculture Agricultural Refinance Agricultural Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies at the Block, District and Apex Level including the Federation.	8. INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT	Municipal Administration Water Board
4. BACKWARD CLASSES AND MOST BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT	Tourism Tourism Development Corporation Information and Publicity Film Technology Stationery and Printing Government Press	12. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT
Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes		General Administration Prevention of Corruption
5. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		13. REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Education including		Revenue District Revenue Establishment Deputy Collectors
		14. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT
		Social Welfare including Children and Women's Welfare Nutritious Noon Meals.
		15. TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT
		Tamil Culture Archaeology

Thiru V. RAMACHANDRAN I.A.S. (Retd.) Adviser (R)

1. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT	2. COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT	Wakf Registration of Companies Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments
Animal Husbandry Fisheries Fisheries Development Corporation Milk	Commercial Taxes Registration Stamp Act	3. CO-OPERATION, FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Food
Price Control and
Civil Supplies Co-operation
Food Production
Debt Relief
including Legislation
on Moneylending and
Legislation on Chits
Rural Indebtedness

4. ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Forest
Cinchona
Environmental Pollution Control

5. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance

6. HANDLOOMS, HANDICRAFTS, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT

Handlooms
Textiles
Khadi Board

Bhoodan
Gramadan

7. HEALTH, INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Public Health
Medicines

8. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Industries
Electronics
Iron and Steel Control
Newsprint Control
Rural Industries including
Village, Cottage and Small
Industries

9. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Labour
Employment and Training
Legislation on Weights and
Measures

10. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Planning
Statistics

11. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Works
Minor Irrigation including
Special Minor Irrigation
Programme Works
Highways
Electricity

12. RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Rural Development
Panchayats
Panchayat Unions

13. TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Transport
Nationalised Transport
Ports

TAMIL NADU NCC CADETS WIN LAURELS

The girls and boys belonging to the National Cadet Corps, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands could hardly conceal their joy as they stood around the gleaming trophies they had won in the recent

Ashwini Narayanan.



competitions held during the Republic Day Celebrations in New Delhi. As a jewel in their crowning achievements, the contingent won the third position in the stiff fight for the coveted "Prime Minister's Inter-Directorate Championship Banner".

Apart from team achievements, a number of cadets won medals for individual performances.

Ashwini Narayanan, IInd year student of Stella Mary's College, was adjudged the all India best girl cadet (Senior Wing); Kevin Gomez, IInd year student of Loyola College, was adjudged the all India best Naval Cadet; Both of them received Gold Medals from the Prime Minister at Delhi on 27th January 1991.

Cadet D.Anbarasu of Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry was adjudged the best Senior Division Cadet for Control Aeronautics; Cadet O.Selvam and K.Sivasankar were adjudged the best Ship-Modellers.

For their glorious achievements, the

complete contingent was given a warm reception by the Deputy Director, NCC, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Commodore N. Susindranath and other officers of the Directorate of NCC.

Kevin Gomez.



Mamallapuram Dance Festival, Craft Mela and Food Festival

As part of the 'Visit India Tourism Year 1991', the 10-day Mamallapuram Dance Festival, Craft Mela and Food Festival in Tamil Nadu was inaugurated by Thiru V.Karthikeyan, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 9th February in front of the 'Arjuna's Penance', the 1500 year old bas relief at Mamallapuram.

The Adviser switched on focus lights on the monolith depicting Arjuna's Penance. The Craft Festival, featuring folk and traditional artistes and craftsmen from different States, was organised by the Madras Craft Foundation, whereas the Dance festival, featuring various dance forms of India was organised by the Association

of Bharathanatyam Artistes of India (Abai); Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu was the Co-organiser of the festival. This unique festival was sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India Development Commissioner, Handicrafts and the South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur. Two such festivals will be celebrated in each State.

Tmt.Jayanthi, IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, welcomed the gathering. Thiru. Krishnaswamy Rajeevan, IAS, Collector of Chengai-Anna District, Thiru P.Selvam, IAS, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Thiru Kanchi Panneerselvam, M.P., Tmt.Deborah Thiagarajan,

President, Madras Craft Foundation and Tmt.Lakshmi Viswanathan, Vice-President, Association of Bharathanatyam Artistes of India (Abai) offered felicitations. Tmt.P.Sivakami, IAS, Director of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu, proposed the vote of thanks.

The Adviser, Thiru V.Karthikeyan, in his inaugural address, said that festivals of this kind are arranged to attract more and more tourists from abroad, to increase foreign exchange and to expose the artistic treasure of the country to the foreign nationals. He remarked that the very name "Mamallapuram" reminds one of the wonderful sculptures not to be found elsewhere; the rock carvings, the elephant on a single rock - all these invaluable treasures must be preserved. Our Magnificent Art induces one to say that all of us are Indians.

The function ended with Bharathanatyam performances by Thiru. V.P. Dhananjayen and Party and Tmt.Lakshmi Viswanathan and Party.





The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is organising the India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair every year. This year, the Fair was inaugurated on

focus the attention of the people of this State, visitors from outside the State and Foreign tourists as well on the multi-attractions of the various tourist-spots of Tamil Nadu

17th INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL TRADE FAIR

5th January 1991 and it will be held for about 90 days. The site, where the Fair is conducted extends to an area of about 22 acres on both the banks of the river cooum in Madras. The Fair highlights the achievements of the Government in various fields. The popularity of the Fair may be seen from the fact that year after year lakhs and lakhs people visit the Fair.

The 17th India Tourist and Industrial Fair this year has been planned in unique style. The year 1991 being "VISIT INDIA YEAR", the exhibition has attempted to portray the leading tourist attractions in the State, as part of the Fair.

The Primary objective of this Fair is to portray vividly the various steps taken by the Tamil Nadu Government to improve the social and economic status of the people, and the progress made in the various fields. The Fair also aims to

VISIT INDIA

The exhibits in the pavilions help the people understand easily the latest advancements of our State and Country made in various fields of Science and Technology.

Participants:

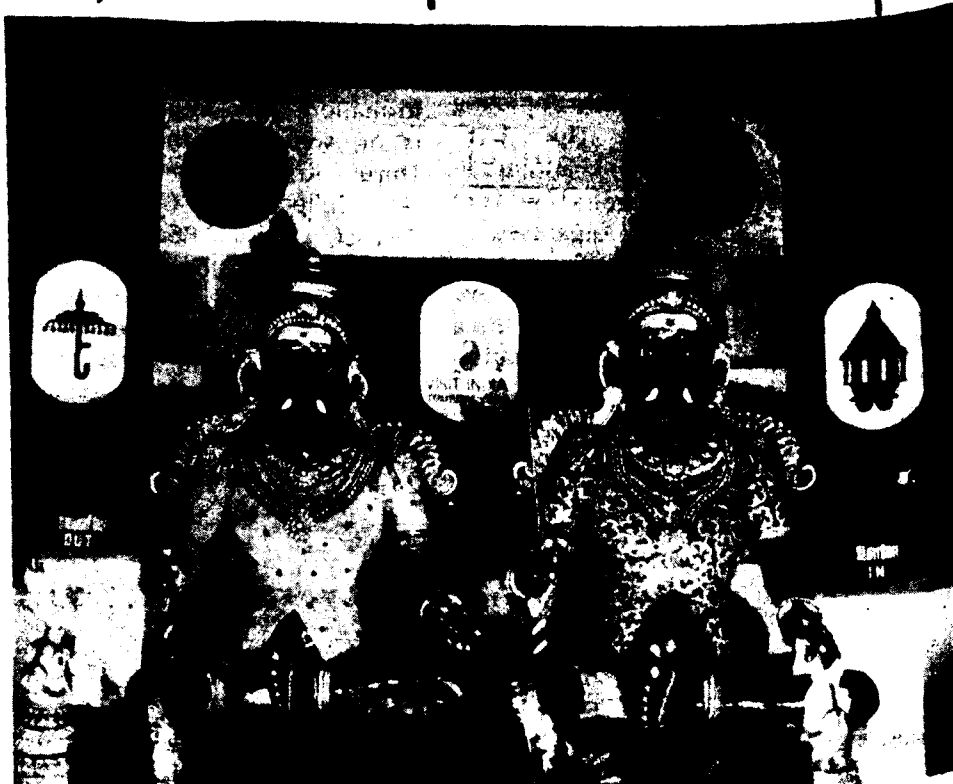
The participants in this year's Fair include 23 Departments of the State Government, 11 State Government Undertakings, 6 Departments of Tourism from other States, Handloom Societies and private sectors. The shopping arcade consists of 208 participants from all over the country. This year the various Government Departments have put up their own exhibits in a grand manner.

In the permanent 'Arignar Anna Kalai Arangam' -Daily cultural programmes of Drama, Dance and Light Music are being held.

and provide them with information and entertainment. The Fair is usually held every year during the peak tourist season of January-February

Other State Cultural Programmes:

On behalf of the South Zone Cultural Centre (S.Z.C.C.), cultural programmes by South Zone artistes



are being conducted for 15 days. This was a special programme which was much appreciated last year.

Annai Indira Children's Amusement World:

Like last year, this amusement world has been created over a large area to enable children to play and simultaneously acquire knowledge. The park has been designed exclusively to attract children of different ages. Daily cultural programmes and magic shows are conducted here.

M/s.Madras Refineries Ltd. have fabricated a Science & Technology Park in the Children's Amusement World. This complex has been designed to impart scientific knowledge to children in an entertaining manner.

This year's Fair also includes Snake Park, Aquarium, Giant Wheel and Merry-go-rounds, Children's Train, Horse Rides, etc.

Shopping Arcade:

Colourful textiles, handicrafts,

sports goods and kitchenware from several States are grouped in shops in this complex.

The Fair has provided employment to 20,000 people and around 2,000 cultural artistes have got opportunities to do performances.

Entrance Ticket-Lucky Draw:

Last year, prizes for entrance tickets were given on daily draw. This year the prizes are being planned in 2 categories for Adults

and Children. Special events such as Craft Mela, Display of Vintage Cars, Cultural Programmes, Toy Fair, Dog Show, Food Fair, Book Fair and Horticultural Show are also conducted during the Fair.

Vintage Car Rally:

This was held for the first time. About 30 Vintage Cars participated in the Rally on 19.1.91.

Crafts Mela is sponsored by the South Zone Cultural Centre. This event is also being held for the first time. Around 200 artisans from several States participated in the Mela.

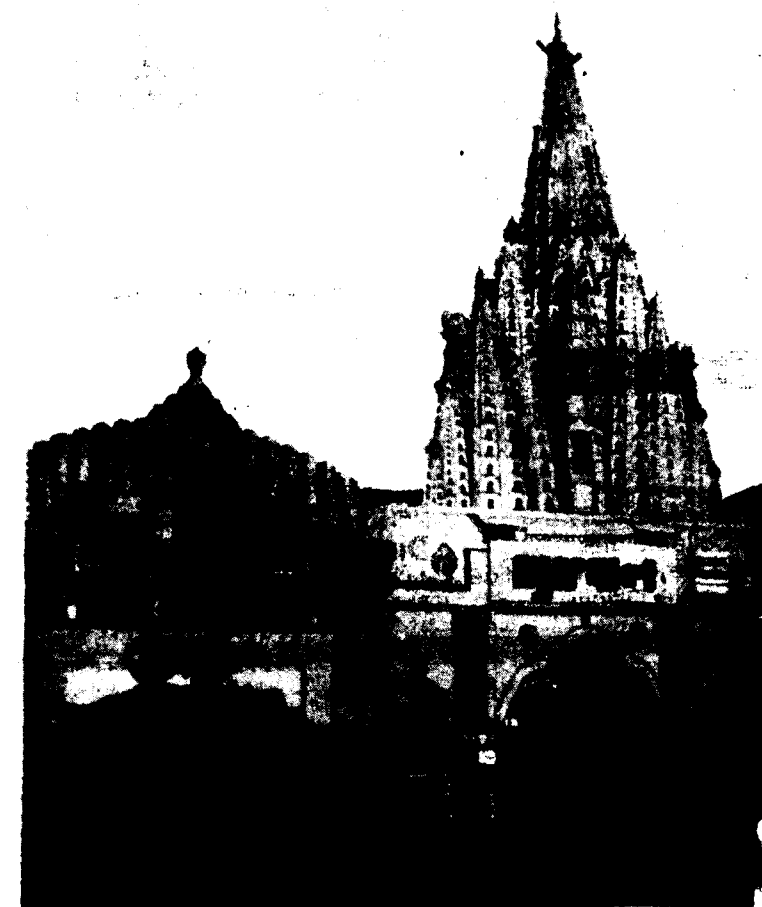
Another 'first-time' event, Periyar Technology and Science Centre displayed several important scientific equipments like weight of an individual in different planets, foldable mirror and revolving table.

Mini-Planetarium:

The Birla Planetarium, Adyar has re-created this mini-version, for the first time in India. Details of the Sun and other Stars are available here- a boon for students.

Other State Tourism Departments:

Other State Tourism Departments, Pondicherry, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka participated in the Fair. Last year, around 30 lakh people visited the Fair. This year, the estimated number of visitors to the Fair is about 50 lakhs.





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AGE GROUP	Daily Deposit to be made for 5 years	Maturity value in 5 years (of Rs. 5/- per day deposited in R.D.)	Maturity Amount (At the age of 58)	Monthly Pension
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
18-23	5	12,004.50	7,68,000	7,680
23-28	5	12,004.50	3,84,000	3,840
28-33	5	12,004.50	1,92,000	1,920
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

- * Just save Rs. 5/- a day for 5 years only
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- * Get one Free Gift Coupon for every Rs. 500/- Invested in R.D. Account in Tamilnadu and win 262 prizes, from Maruti Car to Quartz Wall Clock.

Free Gift Coupons available

At Madras:

Madras Collectorate, Madras-600 005
All Taluk Offices
Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings,
Madras-600 003
All Circle Offices and
Directorate of Social Security, Kuralagam,
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/MS900/ARIES



FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EXSERVICEMEN'S WELFARE

With the tradition of honouring men-at-arms dating back to 2000 years, a separate Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare is functioning as a Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted with an important task of rehabilitation and resettlement of 20 lakhs exservicemen and their dependents who have settled in Tamil Nadu, in addition to about 5000 serving soldiers of Tamil Nadu origin who retire from services at an young age every year and return to their home state with high hopes of a comfortable Resettlement.

At the District level, the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are functioning effectively under the Presidentship of the District Collectors. The Secretaries of the D S S & A Boards are the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare. In Tamil

Nadu, all the 21 Districts have D S S & A Boards. The functioning of the organisation have been kept under close scrutiny by the two State Level Committees of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors and Airmen's Board and Amalgamated Funds and new proposals have been approved from time to time and implemented. Similarly, the Committees at the District/Taluk levels are active, meet periodically and act as forums for two-way dissimulation of latest orders, concessions and schemes and for ascertaining problems of exservicemen's population.

Flag Day is organised each year and collections are being made on that day as per the policy and procedure laid down by the Tamil Nadu Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu/ The amount of these

collections which were to the tune of Rs.17.00 lakhs in 1981 has now increased to Rs.1.18 crores. Such is the generosity of the people of Tamil Nadu and their concern towards the Welfare of Exservicemen. Flag Day collections is the main source of income to the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund which is utilised for the various welfare schemes for the exservices population.

In order to augment the resources of the Flag Day fund, the Department has undertaken construction of Jawans' Bhavan and Jawans' Market which not only provide accomodation to visiting Exservicemen, but also function as shopping complexes through which rental revenue is realised/ So far 7 Jawans' bhavans and 2 Jawans' Markets in 7 Districts have been constructed with three under construction and the con-

struction of two more are to commence shortly. These assets also increase in value and as years pass by, they will be able to return substantial amounts which could be well spent on the welfare of ex-servicemen's population. In 14 districts, Exservices Centres are functioning for providing amenities to Exservicemen and their dependents who visit the Headquarters for various purposes. The offices of the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare are housed in these centres. There are recreational facilities with Television sets and reading rooms which function also as information centres to them making available all the concessions and benefits extended to them and on the procedures for applying for sanction of pension and other grants.

The main thrust of the Departments of Exservicemen's Welfare can be classified under the following headings.

- a) Employment
- b) Self-Employment
- c) Financial assistances and other welfare activities.

EMPLOYMENT

On being sanctioned the co-sponsoring powers by the Government to the Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare and their District Offices to sponsor exservicemen against Reserved vacancies, "Special Employment Cells" are functioning under these offices. So far 8426 exservicemen have been placed till December 1989 and a total of 16,089 exservicemen are on the Live Register.

A Special monitoring cell is constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to ensure fulfilling of the reserved vacancies not only in the field of employment but also in other fields such as reservation to the dependents of exservicemen in professional/technical Colleges etc.

EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED TRAINING

In order to assist exservicemen and their dependents, the Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare has been organising training for preparing exservicemen for the Banking Services Recruitment Board Examination with the co-ordination of the Training Institutions of the Nationalised Banks and the banking Services Recruitment Board, Southern Region. In 1990, about 250 exservicemen were benefitted by the pre-examination coaching classes conducted at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madurai. The exservicemen are also given stipend and free lodging during the training period. Exservicemen are also given training in repairing and servicing of TV/VCR to take up employment/self employment in respective fields. About 50 exservicemen are undergoing training in computer system, which will boost their employment opportunities. Women dependents of exservicemen are given training in assembling of community radio sets and stitching of leather garments and on completion of the training they are assured of employment.

SELF EMPLOYMENT

Though certain percentage of vacancies are reserved for exservicemen in Central and State Government vacancies and every effort is made to get them employment in various sectors, it is not practicable to commensurate with their qualification and experience



within the state or nearer to their homes. Hence exservicemen are encouraged to take up self employment ventures and all the possible assistance are rendered to them.

SEMFEX - I

The Self Employment for Exservicemen scheme introduced in the country with the co-ordination and assistance of the Industrial Development Bank of India and State Financial Corporations has got off to a very good start in Tamil Nadu, and so far 472 exservicemen have been sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.1,561.58 lakhs for setting up Small Industries and Transport Operations. Special Entrepreneurial Development training programme with the assistance of the Small Industries Service Institutes are held periodically to motivate and educate exservicemen to take up self employment ventures under this scheme. 10% Of the Industrial Sheds/Plots are reserved for exservicemen and those allotted are given 95% of the cost of the shed or Rs.25,000 as grant.

SEMFEX - II

Introduced with the slogan "FROM ARMS TO FARMS" so far 52 Exservicemen have been sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.12.87 lakhs for agriculture and Cottage Industries.

PEXSEM (Preparing Exservicemen for Self Employment)

Tamil Nadu was one of the states in the country to be selected by the Government of India for implementing this scheme and the Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to share the expenditure on this scheme on 50:50 basis with the Government of India. So far 60% exservicemen have been trained under this scheme out of which 200 exservicemen have been sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.33.10 lakhs and a subsidy amount of Rs.5.16 lakhs.

BLISS - (Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme)

Prior to 1978, the Department was extending direct loans at concessional rates and a sum of Rs.48.001 lakhs were disbursed. However, since 1978 after the introduction of the Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme where interest subsidy is given for the loans upto Rs.75,000/- taken from the Nationalised Banks for starting of expanding business ventures, about 3,042 exservicemen personnel have secured loans to the tune of Rs.3.75 crores from the Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions assisted by interest subsidy from the Amalgamated Funds to the tune of Rs.11.00 lakhs.

LUMP SUM GRANTS

For exservicemen and widows who may not be in a position to secure loans, small amounts as grants are made available to them from the Exservices Benevolent Fund for starting Petty Trades. Prior to 1987, 397 personnel were given grants to the tune of Rs.2.10 lakhs and considering the increase in the cost of materials the quantum of loan per individual was enhanced depending on the trade and Rs.6.00 lakhs per year was set apart for this grant exclusively. So far, 959 exservicemen benefitted to the tune of Rs.6.00 lakhs under this scheme.

TAILORING

14 Tailoring Institutions to train widows and women dependents of exservicemen are functioning under the control of Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare. Based on the economic criteria, such trainees are also given sewing machines either free of cost or at 50% subsidy at the end of the training to enable to earn money by self-employment. These women dependents trained in tailoring and benefitted by stitching uniforms under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal

scheme. About 525 women dependents were able to stitch 1,90,063 sets of uniforms and earn a sum of Rs.4.89 lakhs.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTIONS

2 Typewriting and Shortand Institutions to train exservicemen and their dependents to undertake the technical examination of Government of Tamil Nadu are also functioning under this Department. Scholarships are also given to those who undergo training in the Government Recognised Institutions.



TEXCO LIMITED - (Tamil Nadu Exservicemen's Corporation Limited)

The Tamil Nadu Exservicemen's Corporation Limited has been formed with an authorised share capital of Rs.50.00 lakhs. The Memorandum and Articles of Association has been formed with the basic philosophy that trained man-power is available from amongst exservicemen in every conceivable trade and that they should be capable of undertaking various ventures utilising these

talented youngmen. Some of the initial ventures undertaken by the Corporation are manning the priced parking areas of the Corporation of Madras, selling of bus passes for the students and tickets for long distance buses and taking over of Kumbakonam Metal works which was a sick unit totally. About 500 exservicemen and their dependents have gained employment by these ventures undertaken by the TEXCO Limited.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCES

Welfare activity is a dedicated non-quantifiable item of work. Exservicemen, Widows and their dependents approach the authorities with multifarious problems, some seeking help, some seeking advice and assistance from various other departments. These works require co-ordination with various departments and solving the problems to the best of ability of the District Officers.

Financial Assistances through various sources are secured by the District Officials to those who are in distress.

TAMIL NADU EXSERVICES PERSONNEL BENEVOLENT FUND

Monthly monetary assistances are given to destitute old age exservicemen and widows, exservices personnel suffering from loss of sight, TB, Leprosy patients and cancer patients. They get a life time grant of Rs.100/- per month. Destitutes and widows of II World War veterans are given a life time monthly financial assistance of Rs.150/- per month.

Marriage grants of Rs.1,000/- each are given to spend on wedding of one daughter of an exserviceman or widow; Scholarships and stipends are paid for the various courses to the dependants of exservicemen from the Amalgamated Funds and Benevolent Funds.

In order to ensure proper final rites when an exserviceman dies, a funeral grant of Rs.500/- is paid.

Some of the other financial assistances rendered to the exservices population from the benevolent funds are Immediate Relief Grants, Interim Relief till the sanction of family pension to the widows, Annual Maintenance Grant and House Construction Grants to war widows, Pocket Money to exservicemen undergoing treatment in TB Sanatoriums, Leprosy Centres and Cancer Institutes for nutritious food, special training and grants to purchase artificial limbs to disabled exservicemen, grants to purchase spectacles, dentures and hearing aids to needy exservicemen and their dependents and a sum of Rs.20,000 to the exservicemen who undergo major surgeries like bypass surgery and kidney transplantation.

The widows of exservicemen who own a house and reside in the same are exempted from payment of house tax which is reimbursed from the welfare funds.

GENERAL

Tamil Nadu has many firsts to its credit concerning welfare activities to the exservices population.

An Old Age Home for destitute Military Pensioners, first of its kind in the country, has been constructed at a cost of Rs.6,29,931 at Vellore. The Pensioners who are staying in the Home are to pay a minimum of Rs.100 per month for boarding and lodging and the rest of the expenditure is being met from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund.

Tamil Nadu have been first in honouring exservicemen by inviting exservicemen to reception and tea by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu at the State Level and by the Collectors at the District levels as a part of the Flag Day celebrations.

Cash Grants to Territorial Army Personnel Enhanced

Territorial Army Personnel hailing from this State are being sanctioned cash grants by the Government of Tamil Nadu as follows:

(i) Cash grant of Rs.2,500/- to Officers who are awarded T.A. Decoration; and

(ii) Cash Grant of Rs.1,500/- to Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks who are awarded T.A. Medal.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to enhance the cash grant for T.A. Decorations from Rs.2,500/- to Rs.3,000/- and the cash grant for T.A. Medal from Rs.1,500/- to Rs.2,000/- in future.

We have been the first to depict the activities of the Departments of Exservicemen's Welfare by means of a float in the pageantry of the Republic Day Parade at Madras and it is worth mentioning that this Department won the first prize for its float in 1987 and 1989 Republic Day Pageantries at Madras.

A sum of Rs.8 lakhs has been contributed from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Benevolent Fund towards the construction of 12 bedded wards for Exservicemen in 17 Taluk Headquarters hospitals.

A special Employment News Bulletin is broadcast by the All India Radio, Madras on every Saturday exclusively for exservicemen. Periodical telecasts in Door Darshan and broadcasts in All India Radio are undertaken by the Senior Officials of the Directorate highlighting the various welfare measures undertaken to alleviate the distress of exservices population. A recent question/answer programme in which the Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board and the Joint Director of Exservicemen's Welfare answered the written questions sent by exservicemen and dependants on welfare matters and assistances through the All India Radio broadcast was well

received and acclaimed by the exservices population.

Tamil Nadu was the first to utilise the services of the exservicemen in Election Bandobust duties in General Election in 1984, 1989, the Assembly Election in February 1989 and for the elections to the local bodies in 1986. About 15,000 to 26,000 exservicemen were mobilised depending on the requirement and the exservicemen received between Rs.45 to 82 lakhs as remuneration.

Involvement of Exservicemen and their dependants in the National Literacy Mission drive is other notable achievement. In two districts identified as most backward in literacy about 1,200 exservicemen and their dependants are involved in this programme as Animators and Block Commandants. Apart from being involved in a very important social cause, they also receive suitable remuneration for their efforts. The services of about 521 exservicemen were utilised to erect tents in the Sri Lankan Refugees Colonies which was achieved in a record time and suitable remuneration were paid to them.

Thus the Welfare work of the Department of Exservicemen's Welfare continues.



Anniversary Celebrations of TAMARAI

The first anniversary celebrations of Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute (TAMARAI), at Porur, was held on 4th February 1991. The Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S. (Retd.) participated in the function

and distributed prizes to students for their academic achievements.

The Adviser, in his address, said that the staff of TAMARAI would get pay on par with the staff of Government Institutions and orders to this effect would be issued shortly. He also said that the

Government was spending a sizable portion of the budget on Medical and Health services. Referring to a plea made to develop TAMARAI into a centre of excellence, the Adviser said that the Government "will certainly have to find the money to make it comparable with the institutions in the Country".

Thiru Jagmohan Singh Kang, I.A.S., Health Secretary to Government, presided over the function. The Health Secretary said that the request for a grant of Rs.115-crore for the development of TAMARAI in the first phase had been submitted to the Central Government for getting external aid. He hoped that TAMARAI would take up research in the much needed area of preventive and promotive aspects of Medicine.

Dr. B. Ramamurthy, President of National Board of Examinations and Dr. (Tmt.) Lalitha Kameswaran, Vice-Chancellor of Dr. M.G.R. Medical University offered felicitations.

Dr. C.N. Deivanayagam, Dean of TAMARAI submitted the annual report. Thiru L. Alagusundaram, student president, welcomed the gathering. Dr. N. Madanagopalan, Director of TAMARAI proposed the vote of thanks.

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY IN DEFECTIVE LOCATIONS

Daily water supply has been restored to the city from 9.11.1990 at the rate of 50 mgd. The works on Madras Water Supply Project with Krishna Water source have been commenced and will be on substantial scale in the year 1991-92. The present level of 70 litres per capita will be raised to 100 litres when the scheme is completed. The entire Madras City will have sewerage system. Outlay for 1991-92 for this project is Rs.47.83 crores.

With daily water supply and after taking up several improvement works, the number of defective streets which were 1,210 earlier have been brought down to 88. At present in defective water supply locations Metro Water is supplying water by filling 1,775 steel tanks.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER STATION TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders are invited for the following work, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the due date prescribed.

Description :	Supply of 1 no. 220 Volts, 1400 AHR Battery System at T.T.P.S.
Specification No. :	EEP. 78.
Cost of Specification :	Rs.100/- (within Tamil Nadu) Rs.110/- (Outside Tamil Nadu)
Earnest Money Deposit :	Rs.12,000/- (Rupees Twelve thousand only)
Due date and time for receipt of Tender :	12.00 Hours on 5.4.1991.
Time of opening of Tender (Envelope-A) :	15.00 Hours on 5.4.1991.
Place of opening of Tender :	At the Office of the Superintending Engineer/ Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-628 004.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or by Money order to the Assistant Accounts Officer/Cash/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-628 004 duly noting the specification No.EEP78 and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-4 with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

If the specification is required by post an extra amount of Rs.15/- has to be sent.

The tender could be purchased at the Office of the Superintending Engineer/Purchase & Administration/T.T.P.S./Tuticorin-4 between 9.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on any working day.

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

Copies of the specification will be available for sale from 11.3.1991.

Copies of the Specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders.

(M. EKAMURTHY)
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER-P&ATPS.

TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER STATION,
TUTICORIN-628 004.
TELEX: 434-208.

DIPR/21VOC/91-SUSAKADS.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply Schemes

Thiru V. Ramachandran, Adviser to Governor said top priority would be given to improve Drinking water supply, particularly in areas hit by acute water scarcity in Tamil Nadu. A crash programme has been taken up to improve the Drinking water situation in the State, by the Tamil Nadu Government. The Government will be spending Rs.45 crore in the next three months to bring about a better water supply position.

These works would include renovation and restoration of existing sources including tanks and lakes. Steps would also be taken to maintain hand pumps which were in disrepair.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.10 crores for improving Drinking Water Supply in areas where rains have failed. Works will be taken up in the drought affected Districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Millath, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Coimbatore, Tiruvannamalai, Sambuvayar, North Arcot, Ambedkar, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot. About 1,500 borewells will be sunk in these districts at a cost of Rs.5 crores. A sum of Rs.1 crore has been earmarked for water supply through lorries, and Rs.4 crores for construction of open wells, deepening of wells, flushing of borewells, provision of feeder lines and replacement of pumpsets.

Telugu Ganga Project: The Tamil Nadu Government has released an instalment of Rs.15 crores to Andhra Pradesh towards the works on Telugu-Ganga Project to bring Krishna water to Madras. The Adviser said another remittance of Rs.15 crores would soon be released. Tamil Nadu has so far released Rs.122 crores as its share of the expenditure for the implementation of the project to provide 15 tmc ft of water to Madras.

At a meeting of officials of the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh held on 2.2.91 it was agreed to draw up a detailed action plan, componentwise for completing the project works to achieve partial benefits 1990-93. Tamil Nadu's commitment for the projects is Rs.252.05 crores at 1988-89 rates.

Prices: Thiru V. Ramachandran, Adviser to Governor said steps have been taken to contain prices of essential commodities including vegetables and this could be done on commodities by higher release, free movement and assured supply. Though the price of certain vegetables showed a declining trend, the cost of other commodities have gone up. Therefore the sale of vegetables at a fair price through agencies such as co-operatives is under active consideration of the Government.

The Adviser said the Government is taking steps to improve the industrial scenario in the Tamil Nadu. Besides urging the Union Government for early clearance of Central projects including the Naptha Cracker Unit the Tamil Nadu Government has finalised new schemes such as Salem Magnesite and cleared a number of files awaiting approval for a long time. The Government has cleared about 70 applications for quarrying on lease black granities which have been pending after the completion of auction formalities. All these would give greater employment opportunities for the people. Steps have been taken to reopen the Standard Motors Factory at Vandalur which remained closed for several months. The Adviser to Governor also said that the supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations in the State had improved. The Government will not allow the position to deteriorate.

Now that the Gulf war ended, the fuel availability would improve soon.

WORLD BANK PROJECT- EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO UNSERVED AREAS IN MADRAS CITY.

Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is implementing a World Bank Aided Project at an estimated cost of Rs.150.80-crore to improve the City Water Supply and Sewerage systems. The project is scheduled to be completed by 1993-94. The Government have so far invested Rs.50-crore for implementing this project. Based on details collected in the field by Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board there are still about 350 more streets without water mains at present and many representations are continuously received from the public for providing water mains in the unserved streets. The Government have now accorded administrative sanction to the works for extension of Water Supply Distribution System to the unserved areas in Madras City at an estimated cost of Rs.4-crore under the on-going World Bank Project. These works will be undertaken by Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the current year itself.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT BENEFITS SCHEME TO SMALL SAVINGS INVESTORS

The Government of Tamil Nadu have announced the "Personal Accident Benefits Scheme to Small Savings Investors" for the investment made in Small Savings Scrips from 1.1.91 to 31.3.91. The Scheme will be implemented in Tamil Nadu in Co-ordination with the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras (Subsidiary of General Insurance Corporation, a Government of India Insurance Company). The Personal Accident Insurance Linked National Savings Mobilisation, a unique, first of its kind in India, will be implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu to extend "Personal Accident coverage to the investors in National Savings Scrips" and to promote Savings habit through National Savings Schemes. The Investors in National Savings Scrips will be offered a "personal accident coverage policy" by the United India Insurance Company. The premium will be payable by the Government of Tamil Nadu on behalf of the Investors.

Schemes eligible:

The Insurance coverage will be available for one year from the date of entry into the following schemes:

1. Kisan Vikas Patra
2. National Savings Certificate VIII Issue
3. National Savings Scheme 1987
4. 15 Years Public Provident Fund
5. Post Office Monthly Income Scheme
6. Post Office Time Deposit
7. Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees 1989.

Policy Period:

The policy period will be one year from the date of purchase of the certificate/investment in account. The investment in above Small Savings Scrips in Tamil Nadu from 1.1.91 to 31.3.91 can be offered this benefit.

Scheme Benefit:

The Policy would cover the investors against personal accident and the benefits are as under:

Extension of 1% incentive to investors upto 31.3.91.

The payment of 1% incentive to investors ordered by the Government

Investment amount	Amount of Personal Accident benefit	Premium payable by Government of Tamil Nadu Insurance
Rs.1,000 - 10,000	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.6/- p.a.
Rs.10,001 to 20,000	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.9/- p.a.
Rs.20,001 and more,	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.15/- p.a.

Benefits (Accident benefits)

- a) Death only - 100%
- b) Loss of two limbs, two eyes or one limb and one eye - 100%
- c) Loss of one limb or one eye-50%
- d) Permanent total disablement from injuries other than those named above - 100%
- e) Permanent Partial disablement - percentage depending upon the disablement. All benefits arising out of accidents through external means; all other benefit policies will be available concurrently.

Delivery of policy:

It is proposed to deliver "the Personal Accident coverage policy" of United India Insurance Company to Small Savings Investors along with the payment of 1% incentive cheque by the Director of Small Savings/District Collectors/Personal Assistants to Collectors (Small Savings).

Extension of Gift Coupon Scheme upto 31.3.91.

The Gift coupon Scheme introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the Small Savings investments from 1.6.90 to 31.12.90 has now been extended from 1.1.91 to 31.3.91.

Issue of Gift Coupons in Madras City:

The draws for 'A & B' Series were already conducted and the arrangements are being made to conduct Draws for C & D Series.

of Tamil Nadu for the investment made in Tamil Nadu from 1.6.90 to 31.12.90 has now been extended upto 31.3.91.

Tax benefits

The investment in NSC VIII Issue/PPF and National Savings Scheme, 1987 offers Income Tax benefit under section 88 and 80 CCA of Income Tax Act.

Small Savings Collection:

The Small Savings Gross Collection in Tamil Nadu is Rs.570.73/- Crore upto January 91.

The Government of India grants 4th of total collection as long-term loan to States and the State utilises it for Development activities and for implementing Social Welfare programmes.

Triple benefits

The Government of Tamil Nadu now offers triple benefits to Small Savings Investors in Tamil Nadu to boost Small Savings collection and to promote savings habit among the public.

- (i) Gift Coupon Scheme
- (ii) 1% incentive Scheme and
- (iii) Personal Accident Benefit Scheme.

The Public/Agents/Investors are requested to avail the above benefits offered upto 31.3.91 by the Government of Tamil Nadu by investing in Small Savings Scrips in Tamil Nadu.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.2.1991

★ Construction of a 10 storied building for housing the Madras Collectorate on Rajaji Salai at a cost of Rs.6.32- crore, and construction of the Panchayat Illam, nine storied building for housing the Rural Development and Local Administration Departments, at a cost of about Rs.4- crore are to be taken up soon. Another major work to be taken up in Madras is the construction of ESI staff quarters at a cost of Rs.1.25- crore on Perambur Road.

8.2.1991

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved water supply scheme to 13 urban town panchayats and two municipalities for 1990-91 at an estimated cost of Rs.13.52- crore for installation and Rs.5.3- crore for maintenance annually. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board will take up the implementation of these schemes on a priority basis.

11.2.1991

★ Contributions to the Employees, Family Pension Scheme, 1971, and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, are to be paid in respect of all employees in receipt of wages upto Rs.3,500 instead of Rs.2,500 with effect from November 1, 1990.

13.2.1991

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.2.25- lakh as margin money, assistance, stipend, training cost and maintenance of autorickshaws for 30 women for self employment in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchy and Salem as Owner-cum-Driver. The Scheme will be implemented by the Department of

Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme before March 31.

★ The State Government has approved the construction of a permanent anicut across the Araniar river at a cost of Rs.1- crore. This permanent anicut will be located above the syphon to be constructed across the Araniar for carrying Krishna water under the river bed. Whenever there is no flow in the canal, the water from the anicut can be released in the canal for maintaining supply to the Metrowater system.

16.2.1991

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has allocated Rs.10- crore for undertaking relief works in areas facing Drinking water scarcity. The Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru TV. Antony, IAS said the programmes to be taken up would include sinking of borewells, extension of pipelines and deepening of wells.

A crash programme to provide Drinking water supply to about 6,000 habitations without even a single source of protected water supply would be taken up immediately. In the next three months 2,000 borewells would be installed. The Chief Secretary to Government Thiru TV. Antony, IAS said the Governor has sanctioned Rs.1- crore for the renovation of Nutritious Meal Centres in the State. He said the Government would make a special allocation of Rs.15- crore for repairing hand pumps which were not working.

19.2.1991

★ A Rs.130- crore project being implemented by the State-owned Tamil Nadu Magnesites Ltd., (TAN-MAG) in Salem is now being turned into a joint sector venture with the induction of a prominent

Calcutta-based private sector group.

20.2.1991

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned Rs.22- lakh for the construction of five Bridges in Chidambaranar District, according to the District Collector Thiru Anser Ali, IAS. Under the Jawahar Employment Scheme for the Adi-Dravidas, 1,022 houses out of 1,100 had been constructed so far. About Rs.1.3- crore had been sanctioned for maintenance of irrigation tanks in the Districts which had received incentives to the tune of Rs.14- lakh under the Small Savings Schemes, he said.

21.2.1991

★ Decentralisation of the Storage and Distribution system and a cyclic replacement of worn-out distribution pipes will be the main features of the Rs.350- crore programme to be launched by Metro water this year. This will be phase I of the Krishna water supply scheme for Madras, to be implemented by Metro Water with the Public Works Department charged with the responsibility of bringing the Krishna waters to the Poondi reservoir. This massive expansion and renovation project will be funded by the World Bank.

23.3.1991

★ The Revenue Secretary, Thiru A.M. Swaminathan, IAS said that, the Government of Tamil Nadu has so far acquired 652 hectares of land under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, of which 201 hectares have been allotted to various organisations.

24.2.1991

Coverage of Horticultural crops in Tamil Nadu doubled to 12,000 acres during 1990-91, according to the Director of Horticulture, Thiru N.Sadasivam. The Department will take intensive steps to give a fillip to rising pomegranate by supplying quality planting material ('Ganesh' variety.)

MARKETING ASSISTANCE SCHEME PURCHASES BY DGS&D IN THE STATE FROM SSI UNITS

The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D), A government of India organisation is responsible for making purchases for Government Departments. They make purchases to the tune of Rs.3,200-crore in a year. The share of Southern Region particularly in Tamil Nadu in the overall purchases has been quite poor. The State Government has been concerned about this poor share for quite some time and took up the matter with the Government of India. As a result of the representations received from the State Government, the Government of India have recently opened a Regional Office of the DGS&D at Madras having powers of registration of suppliers and floating tenders.

With a view to giving a further push in this direction, a meeting was convened by the Secretary, Industries on 26.2.1991. The Director, DGS&D, Chairman and Managing Director, SIDCO, Industries Commissioner & Director of Industries & Commerce and representatives

of the Small Scale Industries Associations attended the meeting. The reasons for the poor share were discussed thread-bare in this meeting and on the basis of the discussions, the following important decisions were taken:-

(a) It was felt that lack of awareness of systems and procedures of the DGS&D on the part of the entrepreneurs was one of the major causes. A decision has therefore been taken to have a series of Seminars in all important District Headquarters to create an awareness among the industrialists. The Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Association (TAN-SIA) has agreed to take a leading role in organising the Seminar. A proper course material and methodology would be evolved. SIDCO will be coordinating the Seminars. All the Districts will be covered in the next three months.

(b) If SIDCO participates in the tenders of the DGS&D on behalf of the Small Scale Industries, the inspection procedure is waived. It was, therefore, decided that

SIDCO would enlarge its activity in participating in the tenders of the DGS&D.

(c) Another problem faced by the industrialists is non-availability of drawings and specifications for the various tenders floated. The Regional Office of the DGS&D has agreed to make these drawings available. SIDCO has also agreed to purchase these drawings and specifications and make them available to interested parties.

(d) SIDCO has agreed to activate their office at Delhi to keep track of the tenders floated by DGS&D and Defence.

(e) It was also decided to have an indepth study of the products which are purchased by DGS&D at present and identify prospective industries that can supply these products, who will be encouraged to register with the DGS&D.

(f) The Industries Commissioner & Director of Industries & Commerce has agreed to motivate the industrialists to get ISI Certification by meeting a portion of the cost of such certification.

(g) The Regional Office of the DGS&D will be giving information about the tenders to SIDCO, Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Associations and registered industrialists on a regular basis.

(h) It was also decided that SIDCO would act as a nodal agency for inter-action between industry and DGS&D to sort out any field level problems quickly.

It is hoped that these measures would in the long run increase the share of Tamil Nadu in the DGS&D purchases.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Dr. N. KALA, M.A. Ph.D.,
Mother Teresa Women's University
Madras.

If Development is to be real, it must be 'total' in which women's development cannot be separated or viewed in isolation from the development of the whole community.

It is noted that women constitute the group at the bottom of the ladder in many developing countries in respect of Employment, Poverty, Education, Training and Health status. Further vast ocean of women labour force is untouched by unionisation by

The importance of women's education was very aptly reflected in the report of the University Education Commission 1948. "If Education has to be limited to men or women, it should be given to women, for then it would more surely be passed on to the next generation: Education is one of the most powerful engines in liberating women from the yoke of the past.

are woefully under-represented in the decision making bodies of their countries; be in the universities, chambers of commerce or industry or legislative bodies or at any level - the Village Panchayat, the District Council, State Assembly or National Parliament - because of discriminations against them and the nature and quantum of work given to them.

Disparity in employment

Evidence of the male - female



legislation, by Government and by Society.

"The lot of the rural women is one of drudgery, discrimination and denial of their basic rights and needs. They are condemned by a society based on inequality of the sexes despite what the constitution has to say and despite our great Gandhian heritage to suffer in solitude while contributing their labour to the up keep and running of the household, and it was felt that illiteracy is the root of the present sorry state of rural women."

Illiteracy

Women's Education especially in the rural areas, has not made any spectacular progress.

Under-Representation

More importantly even at the end of 20th century, women are doing almost all the world's domestic work, are earning less than men for similar work, are growing about half the world's food and out number men in the world's illiterate population and all these discriminations are likely to continue. Significantly women

disparity in unemployment comes forth both in industrial market of economics and the Third World. In most countries since 1970, official records show women's unemployment rates significantly above men's. Even in advanced country like Sweden women's unemployment rates are 13 percent higher than men's. It is much higher in France, Italy and Japan.

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

Anna

SPECIAL OFFICERS TO 98 MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

The term of Office of the present Chairmen and Councillors of the 98 Municipal Councils in Tamil Nadu is due to expire on 3.3.1991 Noon. An Act has already been enacted by the Legislative Assembly to appoint Special Officers thereafter. Now under the above Act, the Government have appointed the Commissioners of the Municipalities as Special Officers of the respective Municipal Councils with effect from 3.3.1991 Noon ending 10.4.1991.

Malnutrition

Large number of children suffer from malnutrition, one of the main reasons for which is stated to be mother's poor Health. Anaemia among rural women is estimated to be 60% to 80%.

Who takes decision

Urban women have different type of problems. It is contended that Education and Economic productivity would automatically enhance the status of women and invest them with decision making authority in a family. In reality this has not happened. Education and Training have equipped women to be economically productive but that skill has not brought economic independence to them. They rarely have control over their earnings and assets. A working wife is expected to hand over her entire income to the husband or parents-in-law who decide to how and where to spend it - capacity to earn is only an added qualification and the bride is still expected to bring dowry.

Equal rights

It is true that legally and constitutionally Indian women have been given equal rights with men. But few are aware of these rights, fewer is still are in a position to exercise them.

In the overall picture, women in rural areas have suffered neglect. A heavy injection of funds in rural schemes of Agriculture, Water resources, Education and Health care, Dairies, Co-operative Society and the like is what is called for, if the growing imbalance is to be reduced.

Women and Plans

Welfare Programmes oriented towards the welfare of women and children found a place in the first five year plan of the Country and in the sixth and seventh plan

"The lot of the rural women is one of drudgery, discrimination and denial of their basic rights and needs. They are condemned by a society based on inequality of the sexes despite what the constitution has to say and despite our great Gandhian heritage to suffer in solitude while contributing their labour to the up keep and running of the household, and it was felt that illiteracy is the root of the present sorry state of rural women."

separate chapters have been provided on women's development. In 1971 Government of India appointed a committee on the status of women in India (CSWI) to comprehend the extent of changes in the women status and rights to suggest measure's "which would enable women to play their full and proper role in the building up of the Nation". On the basis of the Report of the Committee on the status of women in India, Parliament urged the Prime Minister to "initiate a comprehensive programme of legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing as far as possible the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discrimination to which Indian women continue to be subjected". Again the declaration of International Women's Decade in 1975 brought into focus the importance of bringing women as part of development. With the women of rural Indian constituting 77 percent of the total women in the Country, the need to integrate these women into development as an essential prerequisite for overall development has been highlighted by policy makers and development planners.

Various Committees

There are various committees/conferences and other in

stitutional arrangements organised to co-ordinate and advice on the development activities of women.

1. The National Committee on Women under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to be assisted by a Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in the Department of Women and Child Development Act as a nodal point to coordinate policies and programmes and initiate measures for women's development.

2. Special Committee to advise on Adult Education Programme set up by the Ministry of Education made significant contributions for the improvement of the programme.

3. The National conference of women made recommendations in the field of Employment, Health, Education, Political participation, etc.

4. The Indian Association for Women's Studies organised conferences to contribute to the progress of women.

5. The National Research Development Corporation has set up number of Technology-cum-Training Centres at selected focal points all over the Country in addition to the publishing of a compendium of an appropriate technologies for women.

6. The National Dairy Development Board also contributes to the income generating activities of women.

7. The Committee for Employment set up by the Ministry of Labour and the Committee for implementation of legal and served women's interests.

8. A National Plan of action was formulated by the Ministry of Social Welfare which suggested a series of measures for the betterment of women including those Unemployed.

Programmes for Welfare of Women

In order to benefit the rural

women in various fields like Social, Educational, Health, Economic, Political etc. and to integrate them into the process of development, concerted effort was made at various levels i.e., Central Ministries, State Governments, Planning Commission, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Service and Research Agencies, etc. through various programmes. An illustrative list of such programmes are:

1. **Mahila Mandals** of the Department of Rural Development and Rural Welfare Projects of Central Social Welfare Board provide a wide network of services which include educational, instructional, recreational, welfare and income generating activities with a large number of workers, mainly women at the village level.

2. **Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP):** This programme oriented towards rural development and poverty eradication is a credit-linked subsidy scheme and provides credit for agriculture, sericulture, cooperation, animal husbandry, horticulture, village industries, etc.

3. **Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA):** Recognising that the benefits of IRDP are impacted to only a fringe of the women in rural areas, the programme of DWCRA was brought into existence with the objective to help rural women and children derive benefit from development programme already in existence.

4. **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):** With a view to providing child care facilities, a priority need of the rural women, ICDS programme was launched with a package of service like Anganwadis, Health Services, Nutrition etc.

5. **The other programmes are:** The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

6. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)



7. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

8. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme (RLEGS)

9. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)

10. Drought Prone Areas Programme/Development

11. Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board

12. The Awareness Generation Project for Rural Women is oriented to develop leadership qualities among rural women and to involve them in developmental activities.

A number of Social enactments were put on the statute books, for removing various constraints which hindered the progress of women. Some of them affecting women: Include Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Code of Civil Procedure, Dowry Prohibition Act, Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Criminal Law Act, etc.

Women in the five Year Plans

Women share a two-fold burden on the domestic front and the other on the economic front in the socio-cultural and economic development of the Country. In spite of their vital and substantial contribution, they are underestimated and discriminated against, in all walks of life.

A series of social legislations have been enacted from time to time for raising the status of women in the Country. During the Plan period, general as well as special programmes have been taken for the welfare of women and also to meet their special requirements. The threefold strategy of Education, Employment and Health has been rightly recognised by the planners to raise the women in the socio-economic ladder of the Society.

Women in First Five Year Plans (1951-1956) envisaged welfare measures for women. To spread the welfare measures, a lead body

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

(The Kural-512)

the Central Social Welfare Board (SWB) was established in 1953 which symbolized the welfare approach to women's problem. Although rural women came within the purview of the Community Development Programmes, they were not specifically catered to as a target population and a large majority of poor rural women thus remained untouched.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was closely linked with the overall approach of intensive agricultural development. The Plan stated that women should be protected against injurious work, should receive maternity benefits and creches for children. It also suggested speedy implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work and provision for training to enable women to compete for higher jobs.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) pin pointed female education as a major welfare strategy. In social

welfare, the largest share was provided for expanding rural welfare services and courses of education.

The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) continued the emphasis on women's education. The basic policy was to promote women's welfare within the family as the base of operation.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) emphasized the need to train women in need on Income and protection and to equip women with skills and knowledge to perform the functions of housewife (including Child care, Nutrition, Health care, Home Economy etc.) This Plan coincided with the International Women's Decade and the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women. An immediate outcome of the National Plan of Action was the setting up of the Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in 1976 under the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The Sixth Plan The Government appointed the working group on

Employment of Women. This Plan was influenced by the SWB report of 1975. It devoted a whole chapter to women and development. For the first time, a shift was perceived from welfare to development approaches for women.

The Seventh Five Year Plan operationalised the concern for equity and empowerment articulated by the International Decade for Women. For the first time, the emphasis was qualitative, focusing on inculcating confidences among women, generating awareness about their rights and privileges.

The Eighth Plan

In one-day Consultation on "Building in Women's Development in the VIII-th Plan", held in Madras on 24-8-1989 certain Issues were presented.

Employment and Income Generation Services. Technical Training - including Development of entrepreneurial skills etc. were presented.

These recommendations and suggestions made under this perspective plan is expected to be implemented in VIIIth Plan for women's development which will ensure equal status and rights to Indian women.

INTEGRATED DRYLAND FARMING PROGRAMME

Integrated Dryland Farming Programme (IDFP) is a new scheme being implemented with State funds from 1990-91, at the total cost of Rs.1.5 crores with the objective of increasing productivity of dry crops and to improve the economic state of the dryland farmers. 300 locations each with an area of 100 Ha. have been identified to demonstrate the dry farming technologies such as summer ploughing, application of enriched Farm Yard Manure, double cropping, fodder development, Integrated Pest Management Technology and top dressing of fertilisers. These 100 Ha. units are serving as

demonstration units and help in disseminating the technologies to the adjoining areas. The scheme is greatly liked by the farmers in all the Districts and is proving very beneficial to dryland farmers. Physical target of 30,000 Ha. has been achieved for operations such as summer ploughing and application of enriched farm yard manure by 31.12.90. Very good progress has been made in other items. 34,653 farmers have also been trained under this programme. Out of Rs.1.5 crores sanctioned for this scheme, a sum of Rs.1.24 crores has been spent upto January 1991.

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BIRTH CENTENARY OF DR. AMBEDKAR

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

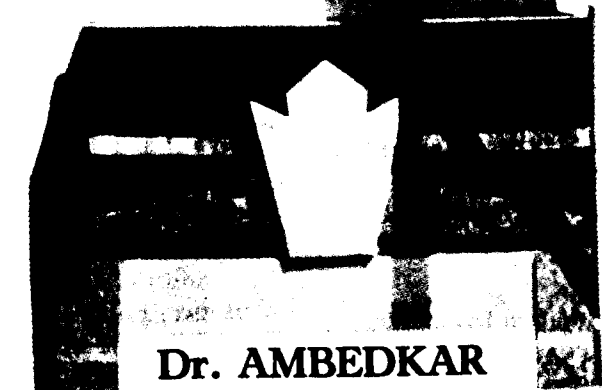
Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Panguni - Chithirai

APRIL - 1991

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Born 14.4.1891 Died 6.12.1956

2000 years old Grand Anicut built by
the great Chola King, Karikalan.

Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR (1891-1956)

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was born on 14th April 1891 of Mahar (Hindu untouchable) parents, Ramji Maloji Sankpal (Father) and Bhimbai (Mother) at Mhow (Mahu in ex-Indore State). His father was a military Subedar and was a Kabirpanthi devotee. The family hailed from a village, Ambad, in the old Taluka Dapoli of Ratnagiri District and moved from one military camp to another. Bhimrao was the fourteenth child of his parents and he used to joke that he was Chavadava Ratna, suggesting he was born to beat others. Economically poor, the family was respected by the neighbours.

Marriage

Bhimrao married Ramabai in 1905 when he was 14 and she was 9. She was from a poor Mahar family and illiterate. She died in 1935. Bhimrao married a second time, Dr. Sharada Kabir (later named Savita) in 1948. She was from a Saraswat Brahmin family of Bombay.

Early Education

Ambedkar had his early education in Satara. He matriculated in 1908 from the Elphinstone High School, Bombay and graduated in 1912 from the Elphinstone College. In 1913 he went to the U.S.A. on a Baroda State Scholarship and joined the Columbia University from where he took his M.A. in Economics in 1915 and Ph.D in 1916.

Education in England

In 1916 he went to England and joined the London School of Economics and Political Science and also the Gray's Inn. He was working for his M.Sc. in Economics and was also preparing for the Bar.

But in 1917 he had to discontinue his studies on the expiry of his scholarship and return to India. Back in India he taught at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, as Professor of Economics from 1918 to 1920. Having saved some money and with financial assistance from some of his friends he went to England again in 1920 to complete his studies. He obtained the M.Sc. Degree in 1921 and was awarded the D.Sc Degree in 1923. In the same year he was also called to the Bar.

Legal Practice

He started Legal practice at the Bombay High Court in June 1924 and from that time started his active public career, as a social worker, a politician, a writer and an educationist. Even before that, however, he had given clear indications of what he considered to be his life's mission. From December 1919 to 1920 he had brought out a Marathi fortnightly,

the Mooknayak (Leader of the Dumb). In January 1919 he had also given evidence before the Southborough Reforms (Franchise) Committee, claiming political rights for the Depressed Classes of India.

The Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha

In July 1924 he started an organisation in Bombay named the 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' for the normal and material progress of the untouchables. Between 1925 and 1930 he set up four boarding houses in the Bombay Presidency for untouchable students. For propagation of the same cause of improving the condition of the untouchables he started a Marathi fortnightly, the Bahiskrit Bharat, in April 1927 and a weekly, the Janata, in November, 1930. In September 1927 he started the 'Samaj Samata Sangh' for preaching social equality among the untouchables and the caste Hindus. Inter-caste marriage and inter-caste dinner formed impor-



tant parts of the programme of the organisation. As the organ of this body he started another paper, the Samata, in March 1929.

Satyagraha

Not content with mere preaching and writing to secure justice for the untouchables, Ambedkar took to the path of fighting agitation. In December 1927 he led a Satyagraha to establish the civic right of the untouchables to draw water from a public tank, 'Chavdar Talen', at Mehad, District Kolaba. The Hindus claimed the tank as a private property and a prolonged litigation followed. Ambedkar won the case in the Bombay High Court in March 1937. He led another Satyagraha in March 1930 to establish the right of the untouchables to enter the famous temple of Kalam at Nasik. The Satyagraha was withdrawn in March 1934.

During this period, besides his leadership of the Depressed Classes, his eminence as a jurist also gained wide recognition. In 1928, he was appointed a Professor in the Government Law College and subsequently the Principal of the College. In 1935 he was made Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, a coveted distinction.

Leader of the Depressed Classes

In Politics he early established his position as the leader of the Depressed Classes. He was a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1926 to 1934. During this period he introduced several Bills for the welfare of the peasants, workers and untouchables. They were however, not passed because of the opposition of the orthodox sections. In recognition of his claim as a leader of the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar was nominated as a delegate to three Round Table Conferences in London (1930-33) and served on some of the Committees till 1934. His demand for

separate electorates for the untouchables was opposed by Gandhi at the meeting of the Minorities Committee of the Second Round Table Conference (November 1931), as Gandhi felt that it would permanently divide the Hindu Society. Gandhi declared that he would resist such a move with his life. The communal Award, announced on 17th August 1932, conceded separate

and he named them Harijans which came into popular use to denote this particular section of the Hindus.

Conversion to Buddhism

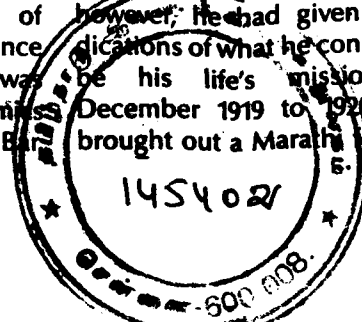
Ambedkar could not reconcile himself to this political compromise which did not eliminate the social stigma attached to the Harijans. On 13th October 1935 he made an announcement in a



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

electorates for the untouchables. Gandhi went on fast unto death on 20, September 1932 and finally on 24th September the Poona Pact was made in the Yervada Jail which provided for reservation of seats for the untouchables in the general constituencies. Gandhi claimed the untouchables as an integral part of the Hindu society

Public meeting at Yeola, District Nasik, that the untouchables would leave the Hindu fold altogether and accept some other religion, as he felt that within the Hindu fold they would never get recognition of social equality. He first turned to Sikhism during 1938-40 but his efforts proved fruitless. However the Khalsa Col-



lege in Bombay emerged out of this movement in 1940. Finally, on 14th October 1956 he embraced Buddhism and advised his followers to accept the new faith. He himself gave 'Deeksha' to lakhs of followers in Nagpur. It must be noted, however, that this sudden mass conversion was only superficial. It did not alter the real conditions of the Harijans and many of them reverted to their earlier faith in course of time.

Ambedkar's great organising ability was clearly demonstrated by the foundation of the Independent Labour Party of India in October 1936 which captured all the seats in the Legislature in Bombay Presidency reserved for the Scheduled Castes (the Official designation of the untouchables under the Act of 1935) In April 1942 he cast his net wider and formed the Scheduled Castes Federation as an All India political Party. From July 1942 to March 1946 he was a member of the Governor-General Executive Council and took advantage of this opportunity to promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. He secured adequate funds from the Central Government for their education and reservation of posts in the Central and Provincial Government Services for them. Among his own efforts to promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes may be mentioned the foundation in July 1945 of the People's Education Society which started a number of Colleges in the Bombay Presidency for Scheduled Castes Students.

A National Leader

In spite of his opposition to the Indian National Congress which he regarded as dominated by caste Hindus, during the transfer of power in 1946-47 his eminence as a National Leader was fully recognised and he was nominated by the Congress to the Constituent Assembly. He also joined the Nehru Cabinet as Law Minister. He

"Fraternity is
only another name of Democracy."
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to frame the Constitution of India and piloted the Bill successfully, winning encomium from all. He also drafted the Hindu Code Bill so well that he was called the Modern Manu. However, Orthodoxy prevailed and the Bill was opposed in camera by some of the Cabinet Ministers. His health also deteriorated and he resigned from the Cabinet in September 1951. He lost his election to the Parliament in February 1952, but was nominated by the Bombay Legislature to the Council of States in May 1952. He lost his second election to the Parliament in 1953. Ambedkar's interest in Buddhism is illustrated by his participation in the World Buddhist Congress in Ceylon (1950), Burma (1954) and Nepal (1956). In 1955 he founded the 'Bharatiya Buddha Mahasabha' for the spread of Buddhism in India.

Author of many Books

A prolific writer, he was the author of many books of which only a few may be mentioned here: 'Caste in India-Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development' (May 1916); 'The problem of the Rupee' (December 1923); 'Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India' (1927); 'Thoughts on Pakistan' (1941, next two editions- 'Pakistan or Partition of India'); 'Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah' (1943); 'Who were the Shudras and how they came to be the fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society?' (1946); 'Thoughts on Linguistic States' (1955).

Ambedkar had a buoyant and dynamic personality. He was tall and stout. At home he put on simple Indian dress but in public he

was always in immaculate western dress. He was a great lover of books. His personal library collection was very rich and he was proud of it.

National Politics

His bitter experience in his early days made him a relentless critic of the Hindu Society. He would oppose the caste Hindus whenever and wherever he had to face them. His erudition and fighting spirit made him a formidable enemy of the caste Hindus. From 1924 to 1934 his role was agitational. He led numerous Satyagrahas for asserting the rights of the untouchables. From 1930 he entered the arena of national politics. He opposed the policy of the Indian National Congress and particularly its demand for independence. He wanted foreign rule to continue to safeguard the interests of the lower classes of the Indian society. His role in politics was resented by the nationalists who, however, recognised his brilliance. It was after independence that he showed his abilities at their best.

His Achievements

His achievements in framing and piloting the Indian Constitution and in preparing the Hindu Code Bill were unique. They made the nationalists give up their former prejudices against him and recognise him as one of the foremost national leaders. Even then Ambedkar will be remembered in history specially as the emancipator of the untouchables.

On the morning of 6th December 1956, Dr. Ambedkar passed away. His death removed from the political scene a figure, which had prominently played for over thirty years a varied, vital and valiant role in the affairs of the Nation.

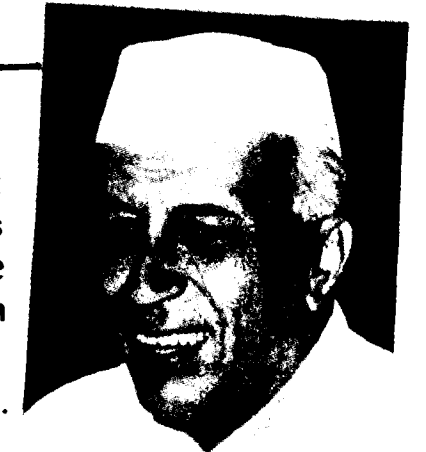
Source:
Dictionary of National Biography
by Thiru S.P. Sen.



FATHER OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

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

-Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.



A PEERLESS LEADER

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

- Thanthal Periyar

AN INDOMITABLE LION WHO FOUGHT AGAINST INJUSTICE

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

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



- the descendants of the Justice Party which stood for the same cause.

- Anna



Dr. AMBEDKAR AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has rightly been declared as the year of "Social Justice" by the Government. Dr. Ambedkar, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly gave to the Country the form of a Sovereign Democratic Republic based on Adult franchise.

The Historic Necessity

India, before Independence denied equality to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; furthermore, women were almost non-persons. Dr. Ambedkar understood this situation prevalent in the Indian Society, for he himself suffered from tyranny of social injustice in his life. He was a Historic Necessity to crusade against the social injustices being meted out to the depressed classes. He symbolised the dialectical demand for social democracy without which any democracy said to have been attained would prove meaningless. His speeches, writings and Mass Movements reflected the fire in him which rages on still through all the deprived millions of the Country. He played an active role to fight against injustice and his contribution for their uplift is embodied in the Constitution. The Directive Principles of the Constitution, containing social aspects, direct the State to strive to minimise the inequalities economically and to eliminate inequalities in facilities and opportunities not only among individuals but also among different groups of people.

Social Justice

The concept of Social Justice is as old as society itself. The desire of a man or a group of people to dominate over others has been the Chief source of all social tensions.

In India, Social Injustices find their roots mostly in economic

dependence. Freedom in India means economic independence. Many of the social exploitations are associated with economic dependence. Many institutional reforms were planned to provide the downtrodden people the economic independence which would lead to elimination of social injustice.

Ours is a highly heterogeneous society; the forces of modernisation have not even touched the remote areas and have not even been accepted into some layers of our society. However, as a result of the modernisation, the underprivileged have to some extent awakened to their rights but still denied them by the privileged. In our Country large sections of the population are condemned to sub-human existence and kept back from the mainstream of national life. These deprived people were even denied basic rights and subjected to the worst kind of discrimination. Dr. Ambedkar reacted strongly to these injustices.

Dr. Ambedkar's Contribution

Having adopted a system of Parliamentary Democracy a Country like India could not ignore the condition of the downtrodden sections representing more than one fifth of its population while striving for progress. It was a situation calling for concrete attempt to secure for them social and economic justice through constitutional legislative and other means. Dr. Ambedkar proved himself to the gargantuan task of spearheading the glorious achievement of drafting the Constitution.

He himself was a victim of these Social Injustices. His bitter experience, his awareness of the plight of the oppressed and his academic brilliance—all these factors contributed much to the suc-

cessful drafting of the Constitution. The Constitution provided necessary legal and institutional framework of privileges and reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Welfare State

All Societies endeavour for the welfare of the human being. A Welfare State is one that is free from discrimination of any sort and that provides facilities and opportunities for decent living to all its citizens. Recognising the severity of the social injustice being done to the section of the society considered untouchables, the Government decided to launch a systematic programme to uplift the deprived population. The observance of "Social Justice Year" is merely a reaffirmation of the legacy left by Dr. Ambedkar.

The concept of Social Justice as detailed in the Constitution suggests that the sufferer in the society should have full rights and opportunities. It was sought more vigorously than anyone by the Father of our Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar.

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I trust this Constitution itself will lead us to the real freedom that we have clamoured for and that real freedom, in turn, will bring food to our starving peoples, clothing for them, housing for them and all manners of opportunities of progress, the ideal of the Constitution is a Welfare State devoid of any injustice, political or socio-economic. Such have been the noble thoughts and dreams of the Founding Fathers, the Framers of our Constitution, in particular Dr. Ambedkar.

Not only Government but everyone should come forward to help the poor and weaker ones to achieve their legitimate rights. An ideal society should strive to maximise the welfare of the least privileged, as visualised and championed by Dr. Ambedkar.



ACTION PLAN FOR A CLEANER, BETTER CITY OF MADRAS

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, reviewed the functioning of the Corporation of Madras, Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Slum Clearance Board and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority at a meeting held on 3rd March, 1991. The meeting was attended by Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., (Retd.) Adviser to the Governor, Thiru T.V. Antony, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru P. Bhaskaradoss, I.A.S., Secretary, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru V. Manivannan, I.A.S., Special Officer, Corporation of Madras, Thiru M. Abul Hassan,

I.A.S., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, I.A.S., Chairman, M.M.D.A., Thiru P.C. Cherian, I.A.S., Chairman, Slum Clearance Board and other officials of the Government.

The Governor announced various time-bound schemes as part of an action plan to improve civic amenities in the Madras city and stressed to give priority to areas such as Water Supply and Sewerage, Roads, Noon Meal Centres and Milk Supply.

City Conservancy Drive:

The Governor instructed the officials to take speedy action to fulfill the needs of the city people. The Governor explained in detail the various projects; he said a "City Conservancy Drive" would

be launched this month. The existing conservancy fleet of Madras Corporation with 419 lorries/tippers would be increased to 519 and furthered to 524 later.

This intensive 'City Cleaning Drive' would cover all streets neglected so far. Another landfill site would be located soon to meet the challenge; 80 Tractor Trailors from 'ENCOPED' would be utilised to intensify the 'Clean City Drive'.

Public Conveniences:

As regards the public conveniences, pay and use latrines, in the city, the Governor said that a sum of Rs.4 crores would be spent for completing 165 new Public Conveniences; water supply would also be made available to all the public

conveniences to keep them clean. 65 special toilets already constructed, mainly in the slum areas, would be put to use. The Corporation and Metro Water should work together in this task.

Schools and Noon Meal Centres:

The Governor has also announced that Rs.15 lakhs would be spent for repair and renovation of Corporation School Buildings and Noon-Meal Centres. This scheme will be completed before the Tamil New Year's Day. Scouts and Guides would be involved in white-washing the noon-meal centres and schools and keeping them clean.

Water Supply:

The Governor said that in order to make the daily water supply a permanent measure, works have been intensified on the Telugu-Ganga scheme. Out of the 640 streets in the city with defective water supply, 560 streets are now receiving water supply owing to a crash programme undertaken. The remaining areas would continue to receive water through the fleet of 125 lorries.

The Governor announced two major programmes for improving water supply. Rs.4 crores would be spent to ensure better water supply by rehabilitating the existing water mains. Another Rs.4 crore programme would be implemented to provide piped water to the 350 streets which are without water-mains at present.

Sewer system:

A new programme at a cost of Rs.7.2 crores would be implemented from 1st April to ensure better sewerage to private streets, covering more than 700 private streets and 5 lakh people would be benefited. In addition a Rs.70 lakh Scheme to provide sewers in public streets and another Rs.6.1 crore programme to upgrade sewers by improving pumping stations and treatment plants, would be undertaken.

Under drought relief, 2,500 borewells will be drilled in 11 Districts which have received deficient rainfall. The Governor instructed to speed up these works and complete them within the next two months. He instructed Zonal Officers and Collectors to supervise the drought relief works. The Zonal Commissioners will undertake tours of the drought affected Districts and oversee the relief works within the next weeks.

Roads:

With regard to the Roads, the Governor said that a Rs.13.5 crore-special programme would be taken up to cover 1184 lanes, 821 narrow roads and 240 Bus route roads. Rs.5 crores have been allotted to take up repairs on the roads affected during heavy rains in October, 1990.

The Governor said that a new Milk Dairy with a capacity of 4 lakh liters per day, at a cost of Rs.12 crores would be established immediately at Sholinganallur in the city suburb. Several other schemes for better civic amenities in the city would also be undertaken.

The Governor urged the Corporation Officials to make necessary arrangements for issuing of Birth, Death Certificates etc., without delay.

The Governor reviewed the activities of Municipalities, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Metro Water Board again on 8th March 1991 along with the two Advisers, the Chief Secretary and Senior Officers of the concerned Departments.

Municipalities

The Governor instructed that the Special Officers of Municipalities should follow financial discipline

and avoid misuse of funds in implementation of schemes. The supervisory officers have been asked to intensify inspection of schemes and to take severe action against those responsible for any malpractices.

Rural Water Supply

There are 77,163 rural habitations in the State. Of these about 5,885 do not have water supply. During 1990-91, a target of 5,200 habitations have been fixed for provision of water supply. So far 3,965 habitations have been achieved. All the 5,885 habitations will be covered during the calendar year 1991. In 1991-92, the allotment under rural water supply will be Rs.52 crores.

The Governor reviewed the progress of rural water supply schemes and instructed to speed up these schemes, with special reference to drought affected Districts.

Drought Relief

Government have sanctioned Rs.10/- crores now for undertaking drought relief works. The Governor instructed that there should be better coordination between the implementing agency viz. TWAD, and the Village Panchayats and Rural Development Department.

Under drought relief, 2,500 borewells will be drilled in 11 Districts which have received deficient rainfall. The Governor instructed to speed up these works and complete them within the next two months. He instructed Zonal Officers and Collectors to supervise the drought relief works. The Zonal Commissioners will undertake tours of the drought affected Districts and oversee the relief works within the next weeks.

Metro Water Board

The Governor reviewed the Water Supply schemes executed by Metro Water Board. Particular attention was paid on the progress of the Transmission and Distribution Project of Krishna Water Scheme.

A project already approved at a cost of Rs.505 crores has been posed to the World Bank and other financial institutions for funding the project. By implementing this project, the per capita supply will increase from 70 lpcd to 100 lpcd by 1993. In the first phase, 400 mld of Krishna Water will be received, treated and distributed. Special attention will be paid on rehabilitation of distribution network and strengthening sanitation infrastructure.

Rural Development Department

The Governor also reviewed the progress of implementation of works in the Rural Development Department. He reviewed the appointment of Special Officers for Panchayat Unions and Panchayats.

He said the appointment of Special Officers has placed a great responsibility on these officers to ensure efficient and effective delivery of various programmes to the people. At the same time, special steps should be taken to ensure that there was no leakage of funds. There may be a tendency for officers to make indiscriminate expenditure on capital works which are not of an urgent nature. This should be closely watched and strictly supervised. The Governor also reviewed the progress of works under various schemes under I.R.D.P., J.V.V.T., etc. and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the works. The expenditure under J.V.V.T. was 91 per centage of the target. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 185.46 crores Rs.168.33 crores

The Governor announced various time-bound schemes as part of an action plan to improve civic amenities in the Madras city and stressed to give priority to areas such as Water Supply and Sewerage, Roads, Noon Meal Centres and Milk Supply.

had been utilised upto January 1991. He desired greater emphasis on minor irrigation works. He also reviewed the Rural Water Supply Programme and suggested that special steps should be taken to keep all hand pumps and power pumps in a working condition. Surprise inspections should be taken up.



DR. AMBEDKAR - The Chief Architect of the Constitution

A Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 to frame a Constitution for India. Various Committees were appointed by the Constituent Assembly for the effective accomplishment of framing the Constitution. The most important of the Committees was the Drafting Committee to frame the Draft Constitution. It was constituted on 29th August 1947. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. The other Members of this Committee were Thiru.N.Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Thiru. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Thiru. K.M.Munshi, Thiru. Sayid Mohammad Saadulla, Thiru.N.Madhava Rao and Thiru.D.P.Khaitan. After the death of Thiru.D.P.Khaitan, Thiru T.T.Krishnamachari became a Member. The Chairman and the members of the Drafting Committee are called the 'Fathers of the Constitution'.

The Drafting Committee completed the Draft Constitution in February 1948 and submitted before the Constituent Assembly. The Draft Constitution was placed before the public for six months. At last Dr.Ambedkar introduced this on 4th November 1948 in the Constituent Assembly. The Indian Constitution as settled by the Constituent Assembly was adopted on 26th November 1949. The Constitution of free India came into force on 26th January 1950.



New Wholesale Iron and Steel Market at Sathangadu

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhisma Narain Singh, inaugurated the new Rs.17-crore wholesale Iron and Steel Market Complex at Sathangadu, near Manali, on 8th March 1991. The market has been set-up on a 203-acre site by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA); and 883 plots would be provided to Iron and Steel Traders soon to move in from the crowded city markets. The Complex has got necessary infrastructural facilities too such as Post Office, Administrative Building, amenities building, Police Station, Automobile workshop, Banks and facility for having a Telephone Exchange, etc.

Thiru V.Ramachandran, Adviser to the Governor, presided over the inaugural function. Thiru S.A. Subramani, I.A.S., Vice-Chairman, MMDA welcomed the gathering. Thiru K.T. Shanmugam, President, South India Iron and

Hardware Merchants' Association spoke on behalf of the traders. Thiru L.K. Tripathy, I.A.S., Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department proposed a vote of thanks.

The Governor handed over the lease-cum-sale agreements to traders. In his inaugural address, the Governor said:-

"I am indeed very happy to be here this evening and inaugurate this extremely spacious Iron and Steel Market Complex. This function is the second Government sponsored public function I am attending since I took over as the Governor of this State. At the outset, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people of Tamil Nadu for the warm and hearty welcome they have extended to me. I would like to assure the people of the State that I will endeavour to do my best for the wellbeing of all sections of the people of the State.

I am told that this is one among the many relocation projects aimed at shifting of the wholesale trade activities from George Town, so as to decongest the city core and also to create modern and well planned markets.

Looking into the past, many developing countries evinced very little interest in spatial matters in the sixties. But the relentless growth of their population and the tendency for the people to concentrate in large urban centres have generated much concern about city planning. India, particularly Tamil Nadu, which is the second largest urbanised State in India, is also very much concerned with orderly growth of the Urban Centres, particularly the Metropolitan City, Madras.

The urban agglomeration of the St. George Fort with 'White Town' within and 'Black Town' without was the genesis of this Metropolis. Under the British Rule, it grew into

moderately large town, by wallowing many of the neighbouring villages. Triplicane was the first such addition in 1676 followed by many other villages. Sathangadu, where this prestigious market complex is built now, was added to the Metropolis in 1708. Though Calcutta became the Capital of Britain's Indian Empire, Madras still proposed into a Cosmopolitan Metropolis by the generations of immigrants.

Madras turned 350 years old in July 1989 and its population grew from the moderate 84 lakhs in 1941 to a staggering 40 lakhs today. The city which had earlier only the Fort, the Fort and the Court as its hub of activity, now has sprawled to many square kilometers of area mainly along the three radial corridors accommodating many more activity centres.

As befitting growing metropolis, there is constant change in the city's looks, its perspectives, ambience and life-style. Despite these changes, the city once known for its graciousness and spaciousness, vestiges of things past still survive midst all the symbols of metropolitan growth; thanks to the conscious and constant urban planning efforts of Government of Tamil Nadu from early twenties. Many projects have been formulated and implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the orderly growth of the city.

The World Bank assisted programme from 1977 have seen many major programmes under

Shelter, Traffic and Transportation etc., being implemented. Many shelter schemes such as Sites and Services Scheme to provide housing for weaker sections of the society and slum upgradation schemes to improve the economic and environmental conditions of the areas where lakhs of poor people live have been implemented in the past. Several transportation schemes taken up so far aimed at improving the mobility and safety of the urban poor. Construction of Inner Ring Road, pedestrian subways and foot path, vehicular grade separations on important roads and rail crossings and augmentation of bus fleets are a few to mention. Metro Rail Project, Expansion of Madras Air Port, Development of container Terminal are a few projects undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu, have planned a few relocation projects such as shifting the Wholesale trade in perishables to the outskirts and development of truck and bus terminals at the periphery of the city and they are under progress. Railways on their part are planning to develop a second Coaching Terminal in the fringe area.

The development of the New Town at Maraimalai Nagar and the Urban Node at Manali are also aimed at achieving planned dispersal of population. The Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ) set up by Government of India adjudged as one of the best efforts of its kind in providing economic impetus and employment growth in the region. Similarly the Aromatic Complex

proposed at Manali is also likely to generate substantial employment opportunities. The long term needs of transportation is proposed to be met by construction of a Circular Railway and the National Bypass in the years to come. As a continuing planning exercise, I understand that various sectoral needs of the Madras Metropolitan Area have been assessed by Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and a Master Plan is being drawn up to accommodate the growth of the metropolis in the coming twenty years.

Coming to this project which I am now inaugurating, I should say that this has been envisaged as one of the measures to decongest the city and provide better facilities to the trade and to the city in general. This will relieve to a great extent the congestion in George Town. I am extremely glad to know that this project is a joint venture of the Government of Tamil Nadu, MMDA and the traders themselves. I should specifically congratulate the trading community for their active participation in the planning and implementation of this impressive project. I must also congratulate MMDA for all the efforts taken in planning and implementation of the project and I wish many more such endeavours should come up from MMDA in future. I hope this project along with similar relocation projects to follow, will go a long way in decongesting the city core and making the city more livable and also providing better facilities for expansion of trade also. In this process, I congratulate all those who are involved directly or indirectly in this great effort and wish them every success in all their future endeavours in building a better Madras.

I once again express my happiness in inaugurating this Iron and Steel Market and dedicating it to the people of this great city." ●

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

-Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

The Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal headed by Justice Chittatosh Mookerjee and comprising other members Justice S.D. Agarwal and Justice N.S. Rao visited the Cauvery Delta in Thiruchirapalli and Thanjavur Districts. On a three day tour beginning on 25th March, the Tribunal first visited Mettur reservoir, Makkombu (Upper Anicut), the 2000 years old Grand Anicut built by the great Chola Emperor Karikalan and lower Anicut at Anaikkarai.

When the Tribunal members went next on a tour on road covering the Cauvery Delta in Thanjavur District they were accorded a hearty welcome everywhere. A historic episode also went on record - a mammoth human chain covering the entire route of more than 600 kms and consisting more than 15 lakh people from all sections and ages stood in silence displaying empty pots and placards demanding Cauvery Water. This heart-rending and astonishing human chain, rather a 'human wall' was said to have made the Tribunal members remark that the human chain was the longest and the most touching they had ever seen.

At various places enroute, the Tribunal also received memoranda and heard the sorry plight of the delta farmers. Due to non-



Heart-rending Human Chain in Cauvery Delta

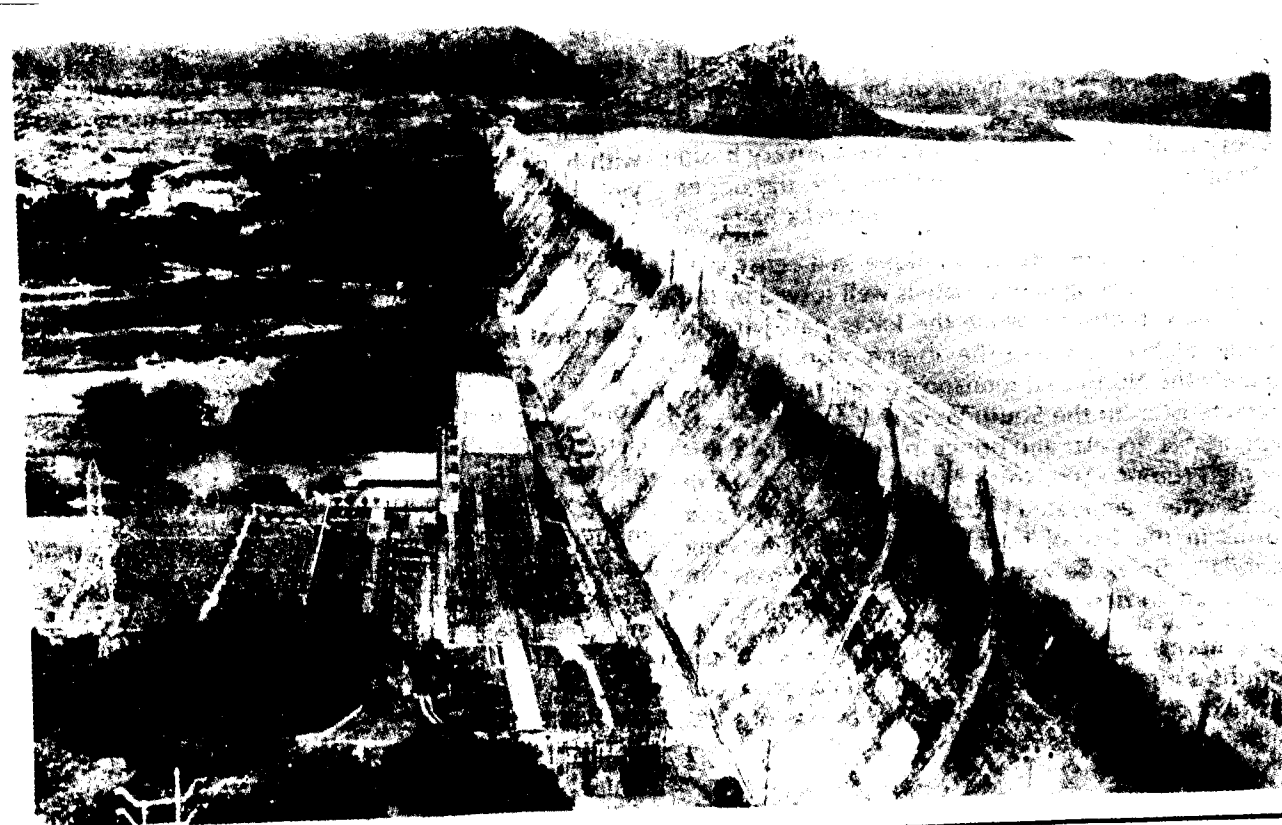
availability of Cauvery Water for irrigation, the annual loss in food production in the Delta was around 200 crores, they were told. The farmers found it impossible for cultivation that the two-crop area of 5 lakh acres had decreased to a mere 70,000 acres last year. The total delta area covers around 12 lakh acres.

On 27th March, the Tribunal members took a two hour aerial survey of the entire Delta in Thanjavur District by helicopter. They covered Srirangam, Kollidam, Chidambaram, Sirkazhi, Coastal Nagapattinam, Vedaranyam, Muthupet, Adirampattinam, Aranthangi and Thanjavur.

Expressing their anguish, the delta farmers, as a finale staged a

massive rally in Thanjavur on 27th March, in which over 5 lakh people participated. The enormity of the strength of delta farmers and the severity of their problems must indeed have struck a vital note.

The Tribunal members were received and accompanied on tour by Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Thiru V. Ramachandran, Advisers to the Governor, Thiru V. Murugaraj I.A.S., Secretary, Public Works Department, Thiru Vivek Harinarayan I.A.S., Collector of Thanjavur District, Thiru A. Mohanakrishnan, Chairman, Cauvery Technical Cell and representatives of Karnataka and Kerala State Governments.



THE CAUVERY WATER — BASIC FACTS

1. The River Cauvery

The River Cauvery adored and deified by the people of Tamil Nadu rises at Thalaicauvery on the Brahmagiri range of hills of the Western Ghats in the Coorg district of the State of Karnataka. Flowing down the hills and through the Deccan-plateau in the Karnataka State, it enters Tamil Nadu State above the Mettur Reservoir. In its course through Karnataka, the river receives a few important tributaries like the Hemavathi, the Harangi, the Lakshmanathirtha, the Kabini, the Swarnavathi, etc., all of which have their sources in the hill ranges of the western ghats. Shimsha and Arkavathy are some of the other tributaries which drain the uplands of the State on the left of the river.

Passing through the ranges of the hills in the Eastern Ghats, the river flows south below Mettur and receives tributaries Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi to its right. Below the confluence of Amaravathi, the river flows towards east to join the Bay of Bengal. Rushing down through rapids and cascades in the Coorg district of Karnataka and thereafter in the steep slopes in the plateau region, the river crosses eastern ghat ranges through deep gorges and narrow courses. Below the confluence of the tributary Bhavani, the bed slope eases and river tends to widen its course and lessen its depth. Above Upper Anicut in Trichy district, the river is as wide as even 2 km and is known as Agenda Cauvery in this

reach. With reduced velocities the sediment load carried with the flow gets dropped, the bed rises with sand and alluvium deposits and the river splits. While the major split is at Upper Anicut with the Coleroon branching off towards north, the river again divides itself into two viz. Cauvery and Vennar at Grand Anicut. Each of these two arms divide and subdivide into a number of distributaries as they pass down the Grand Anicut with the result as the flows enter the Bay of Bengal they pass through 36 such branch rivers otherwise called distributaries over a wide area called the Cauvery Delta, with the sea front of about 125 km. The main river Cauvery retains its name and runs into the Bay of Bengal as a narrow stream near Poompuhar.

The total length of river is 800 km of which 320 km lies in Karnataka, 64 km serve as the common boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and 416 km lie in Tamil Nadu State.

2. The Monsoons - The Rainfall - The Yield in the Cauvery Basin

The South West Monsoon which hits the western tip of the Country around the 1st of June spreads over to cover practically the entire part of the Cauvery basin in Karnataka by about the middle of June. Most part of the basin in Tamil Nadu State lying in the rain shadow region gets poorer benefits from this South West Monsoon. This monsoon generally continues upto September end.



The receding monsoon which appears in Tamil Nadu as the north east monsoon by about the middle of October and extends to end of December serves mostly the coastal areas of the Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu and has lesser influence in the upper part of the Cauvery basin in the Karnataka State.

The Cauvery River Basin is unique in a sense that the upper part lying in one State is well served by the South West monsoon while the lower part lying in another State is served by the other monsoon. Unfortunately the North East monsoon is not similar in its characteristics to the South West monsoon which is dependable, regular and brings in intense rains causing high run off. The North East monsoon comes in spells often generated through depressions and storms in the Bay of Bengal with sometimes long periods of break between the spells. This monsoon is also not so dependable and frequently fails.

The normal annual rainfall along the river course from its source to the sea gives an indication of the nature of catchment and its potential by way of yield in the basin along its route.

Thalai Cauvery	6000 to 8000 mm
Bhagamandala (9 km below)	6000 mm
Mercara	3265 mm
Coorg (District average)	2725
Krishnarajasagara (Mysore)	810 mm
Mettur Reservoir	762 mm
Upper Anicut	969 mm
Grand Anicut	859 mm
Thanjavur	970 mm
Thanjavur delta (Average of 9 representative stations)	1122 mm
Nagapattinam (Coastal town)	1367 mm

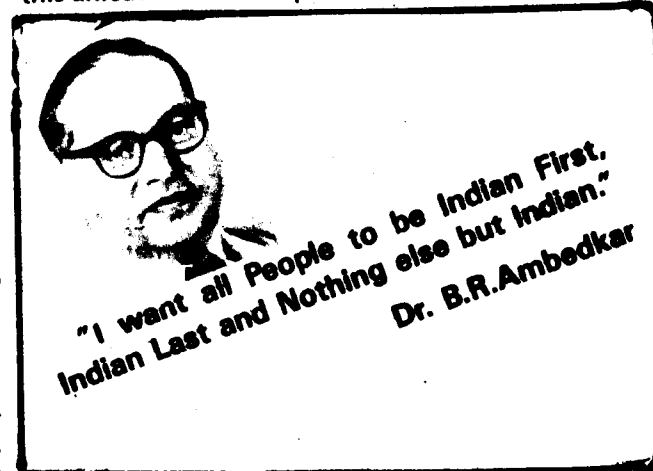
The variability in the incidence of rainfall between the two parts of the basin in the two different States may also be seen from the fact that the average number of rainfall days in a year in the Karnataka part is 76 days whereas in Tamil Nadu it is only 55. Further the topography of the basin is such that in the Upper part in the Karnataka State location of storages to hold the heavy run off generated by the South West monsoon is possible while the run off from the cyclonic rainfall received from the North East monsoon over the coastal belt in Tamil Nadu is only useful to the extent of the day-to-day requirements of the crop at the time of occurrence with the rest spilling into the sea unutilised. The flat terrain in the lower part of the basin does not permit holding the run off in any storages. This is true of all deltas, subject to, cyclonic storm.

The total catchment of the Cauvery Basin is 81,155 sq.km of which 34,273 sq.km lie in Karnataka State and 44,016 sq.km lie in Tamil Nadu State. Also the upper parts of three major tributaries viz. the Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amaravathi lie within the present

State of Kerala and these total to 2,866 sq.km. By reason of the fact that the Cauvery and many of its tributaries take their sources in the Western Ghats with heavy incidence of rainfall, the contribution of yield from the parts lying in the Kerala and Karnataka States is higher. The contribution of yield per sq.km is higher in those regions than the yield per sq.km in the Tamil Nadu catchment.

3. Ancient irrigation in the Cauvery Basin

As is the case in most of the river systems in the world, the use of river waters for irrigation first started in the deltaic region of the Cauvery Basin. Irrigation in the Cauvery Delta is thus of an ancient origin and is said to be as old as the irrigation in the Indus Basin. Development of the irrigation in other eastern basins like Krishna and Godavari came much later. Alluvial nature of the soil, the flat terrain carrying a number of branches of the river in shallow depth with adequate flows from June to January have all been conducive for the development of irrigation and cultivation of paddy in the Cauvery Delta. It appears as though even in the beginning of the second century AD there were a number of braided courses of the river systems and the excavated channels carrying the flood waters on to the lands for irrigation. Since the river carries sediments and continuously deposits them over the lands the flow courses get obstructed and in the process there is accretion in land and the river bed with the result sometime in the second century AD, Cauvery arm appears to have breached to join the northern arm viz. Coleroon through the breached course now called Ullar leaving the irrigated lands of the Delta high and dry. It was only to close this breach that the then Ruler of the area Karikalachola embarked on the mighty endeavour of building a stone anicut across this breach so as to restore the flow to pass through the deltaic region. This structure now called the Grand Anicut is considered to be the most ancient structure in the world built across a sandy river still functioning giving enormous benefits to the Delta. Of course this anicut has been improved over the years with the



addition of shutters for the vents, a bridge spanning the piers etc. During the British period in the middle of last century some more improvements like the provision of head regulators to the Vennar Cauvery branches at the Grand Anicut and the construction of regulator across Coleroon arm and a bed dam across Cauvery arm at the Upper Anicut was taken up. This had ensured the diversion of the flows required for the irrigation for the Delta at the Upper Anicut itself by restricting and regulating the flows into Coleroon and avoiding the heavy floods entering into Cauvery by scouring the bed of the Cauvery arm. Around 1836, a major anicut was also constructed across Coleroon which is now called the Lower Anicut to stabilise the irrigation in and around the Coleroon arm north of the Delta. In recent times, a vented barrage has been constructed across the Cauvery arm at Upper Anicut downstream of the bed dam. Now, we have a series of structures starting from the Cauvery and the Coleroon barrages at the Upper Anicut, the Grand Anicut with the head regulators on the Cauvery and Vennar branches and the Lower Anicut down below well provided with necessary gates to regulate the flows that enter the Coleroon from the Aganda Cauvery at Upper Anicut and from the Grand Anicut both at times of normal flow and at times of floods. We are sufficiently equipped to utilise the waters available for the Delta to the maximum extent possible for irrigation purposes allowing only the heavy floods that occur once in a way to be spilled through the Lower Anicut to the sea.

As the Delta irrigation developed, irrigation on the banks all along the river Cauvery also developed through diversion by temporary barriers (Korambus). These temporary barriers were replaced by anicut constructions over a long period of time. We can thus see that irrigation through the river channels taking off from the River Cauvery and its tributaries which is again of ancient origin both in the State of Karnataka and in the State of Tamil Nadu is still flourishing.

A map in Annexure 'A' shows the ancient irrigation in the river basin as existed around 1900. These areas have been irrigated by natural flows of the river and by virtue of the topography and the nature of the soil, people in the area have been utilising the waters over a long period of time for growing wet crops. They have acquired prescriptive rights over the waters they have been using for centuries and have a claim for their protection whenever further use of the waters are planned in any other part of the river basin.

4. The 1892 Agreement

When Mysore embarked on construction of irrigation works on a large scale for extension of new irrigation by around 1890 in Cauvery as well as other



basins in their territory, there was apprehension in the then Madras Presidency that the unilateral or uncontrolled expansion of irrigation in the Mysore territory will affect the supplies to the established irrigation in the Madras Presidency. The matter was taken up by the then Madras Government with the Mysore Darbar.

As a result of correspondence, discussions and negotiations between the two States between 1890 and 1892, "Rules defining the limits within which no new irrigation works are to be constructed by the Mysore State without previous reference to the Madras Government" were framed and agreed upon by the two Governments in February 1892. These rules constitute what is known as the 1892 Agreement. These rules apply to the Cauvery and other rivers which emanated or passed through the Mysore State to flow into the Madras Presidency and these have been listed in the Schedule 'A' annexed to the Agreement.

According to the 1892 Agreement, when the Mysore Government desires to construct any new irrigation reservoir across the Cauvery and its five tributaries mentioned in Schedule 'A' of the agreement viz., Hemavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Kabini, Swarnavathi and Yagachi (upto Belur Bridge) (Yagachi is a tributary to Hemavathi) or any new anicut across the Swarnavathi, Yagachi (upto Belur Bridge), Cauvery below Ramasamy Anicut or Kabini below Rampur Anicut, then full information regarding the proposed work shall be forwarded to the Madras Government and their consent shall be obtained prior to the actual commencement of work. The Madras Government shall be bound not to refuse such consent except for the protection of the prescriptive rights already acquired and actually existing. The nature of such right and mode of exercising it in every case shall be determined in accordance with the law on the subject of prescriptive right to use of water and in accordance with what is fair and reasonable under all the circumstances. If any difference of opinion arises between the two Governments in any case in which the consent is sought for, the same shall be referred to the final decision either of arbitrators ap-

pointed by both the Governments or of the Government of India.

5. The Evolution of the 1924 Agreement

There were no storage structures across the Cauvery until the beginning of the 20th century. Even as Madras was considering proposals for a storage reservoir across Cauvery in its territory for storing the surplus floods of the South West monsoon and distribute them evenly through out the irrigation season, Mysore proposed a storage reservoir across the Cauvery at Kannambadi and sought the prior consent of Madras under the provisions of the 1892 Agreement. Detailed studies made by Madras revealed that the Mysore Project as formulated would affect the interests of Madras and hence Madras declined to give consent. Mysore had urgent need to ensure steady supply of water to the Power House at Sivasamudram which was feeding the Kolar Gold Mines and therefore wanted permission in the first instance for the construction of a smaller reservoir of 11 TMC capacity, but with wider foundations so as to permit of its being raised to the full height to store 41 TMC if it was ultimately held that such a reservoir was permissible under the 1892 Agreement. Madras gave its consent for the smaller reservoir on the assurance by Mysore that the fact of providing a wider foundation for the dam than was necessary would not be pressed as grounds for justifying a larger reservoir and that the rules of working of the reservoir would be settled on the lines suggested by Madras. Mysore proceeded with the work in September 1911, but failed to honour the assurances given.

Difference arose between the two Governments on the flows to be maintained in the river at Upper Anicut for the protection of the prescriptive rights of Madras and the mode of ensuring such flows. The dispute was referred to Sir Henry Griffin a Judge of the Allahabad High Court for arbitration with Mr.M.Nethersole, the then Inspector General of Irrigation as assessor in 1913. The award was passed in 1914. Eventhough Madras appealed against this award to the Government of India, the Government of India ratified the award in April 1916. There upon Madras appealed to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government of India. The Secretary of State decided in 1919 that there was a prima facie case for entertaining the appeal of Madras and gave Mysore the option of appealing against the cancellation of the ratification of the award, or settling the case out of Court by negotiations with Madras or by fresh arbitration. Mysore preferred to have the dispute settled by negotiations with Madras. After prolonged negotiations an agreement was reached between the two Governments on 18th February 1924 and this is known as the 1924 Agreement.

The 1924 Agreement was concluded mainly in fulfilment of the terms of the 1892 Agreement in respect of the construction of Krishnarajasagara for which Mysore sought the consent of Madras. However sharing of the waters for further development in the basin as agreed upon by the two Governments at that time was also incorporated in the agreement. Madras consented to the construction of Krishnarajasagara by Mysore with a capacity of 44.827 TMC to irrigate 1.25 lakh acres of new ayacut subject to the condition that the reservoir shall be operated strictly in accordance with the Rules of Regulation appended to the Agreement as Annexure I. The States agreed to share the waters for further development as follows:

a) Madras to construct the Mettur Dam with a capacity of 93.50 TMC and extend irrigation to new area of 3.01 lakh acres.

b) Mysore to construct new reservoirs of an aggregate effective capacity of 45 TMC on Cauvery and its tributaries mentioned in Schedule A of the 1892 Agreement and extend irrigation to a new extent of 1.10 lakh acres subject to the condition that

i) the impounding in these reservoirs shall be so regulated as not to make any material diminution in the supplies due to Madras (as contained in the Rules of Regulation for the Krishnarajasagara forming Annexure to the 1924 Agreement)

ii) The Mysore Government should furnish full particulars and details of such reservoir schemes and of the impounding therein to the Madras Government to enable them to satisfy themselves that the conditions stipulated in the agreement will be fulfilled.

c) Madras Government shall be at liberty to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of the Cauvery in Madras and should the Madras Government construct any new storage reservoir on the more important tributaries like the Bhavani, Amaravathi or Noyil, the Mysore Government shall be at liberty to construct as an offset, a storage reservoir on one of the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore, of a capacity not exceeding 60% of the new reservoir in Madras, provided that the impounding in



"Social and Religious Problems have a bearing on Political Constitutions".

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

such reservoirs shall not diminish or affect in any way the supplies to which the Madras Government and Mysore Government respectively are entitled to under this Agreement or the division of the surplus water which it was anticipated will be available for division at the time of review of certain clauses of the Agreement, at the expiry of 50 years.

The agreement stipulates that the provision of the 1892 Agreement shall continue to operate except in regard to matters covered by the 1924 Agreement.

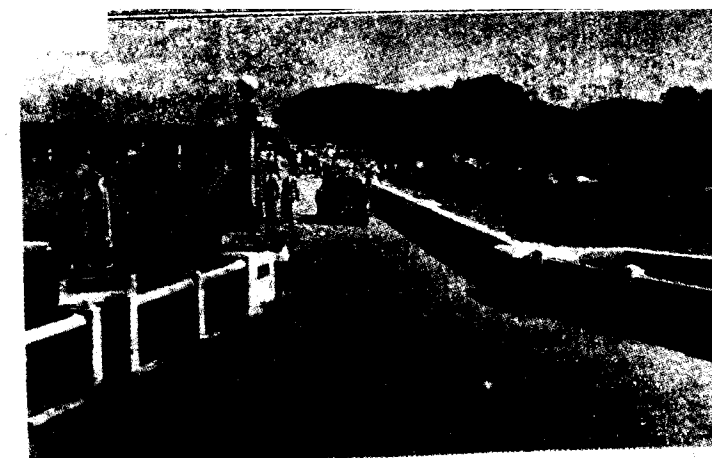
One of the important conditions of the 1924 Agreement embodied in clause 10(xi) of the Agreement is that the limitations and arrangements embodied in clauses 10(iv) to 10(vii) "shall at the expiry of fifty years from the date of execution of these presents be open to reconsideration in the light of the experience gained and of an examination of the possibilities of the further extension of irrigation within the territories of the respective Governments and to such modifications and additions as may be mutually agreed upon as the result of such reconsideration." This clause has clearly excluded the sub-clauses 10(i) to (iii) from the condition laid out above and these sub-clauses deal with the construction of the Krishnarajasagara dam and the "regulation of discharges through and from the said reservoir strictly in accordance with the Rules of Regulation set forth in the Annexure-I which Rules of Regulation shall be and form part of this Agreement". The sub-clauses 10(i) to (iii) of this Agreement are therefore permanent and are not subject to review or reconsideration at any time.

The 1924 Agreement is the result of several years of mutual discussion and negotiations undertaken on the express wish of the Mysore Darbar to get the dispute, settled through negotiations. It is seen that these negotiations and mutual discussions have been between the Engineers of the States, Administrators and also at the level of the Maharaja of Mysore and the Governor of Madras. Joint gaugings have also been undertaken to derive certain correlations between the quantum of flow at the different points along the river. But one philosophy that has been freely advocated and accepted by both the parties through the negotiations and is underlying in the evolution of this agreement is

a) that the existing irrigation in any part of the basin will be fully taken care of before planning any other scheme in any other part of the basin and

b) that there will be a fair and equitable share of the further prospects of irrigation in the basin.

It is by way of ensuring the full protection to the existing irrigation a large part of which lies in the Cauvery Delta below the Upper Anicut, the Rules of Regulation of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir were framed. These Rules specify the manner in which the



day to day flows that enter the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir has to be shared between the two States, the quantity that is due to the Madras State being released from the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and then only the quantity that the Mysore Government is eligible to hold being impounded in the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir. Though this sharing is defined by the adoption of an engineering formula it can be explained in simple language as below:

Madras is entitled at Upper Anicut for its customary use a certain quantum of flows. Of course that quantum varies each month depending on the requirements on the field. That quantum to be ensured at the North Gauge of the Cauvery Dam at Upper Anicut is specified as follows monthwise:

Month	At Upper Anicut		Corresponding flow at KRS
	Gauge (Ft.)	Corresponding flow (Cusecs)	
June	6½	29800	18625
July	7½	40100	25063
August	7½	40100	25247
September	7	35000	21875
October	6½	29800	8940
November	6	25033	8894
December	3½	8913	2674
January	3	6170	1851

The inflows at Krishnarajasagara Reservoir are to be released on a day to day basis such that these readings at the north gauge of Cauvery Dam are ensured subject to the availability of flows and the quantum of flows available at Krishnarajasagara over and above this can be impounded for use in the Mysore State. In other words, impounding in Krishnarajasagara should be done only when the natural flows received at Krishnarajasagara are in excess of the customary uses that have developed downstream over the centuries and after releasing the limits prescribed for such uses. The flows that are prescribed to be maintained at Upper Anicut have been termed as limit flows for the month concerned. The impounding formula that has been derived and is under use provides for total release of the inflows upto a certain quantum of the inflow, full impoun-

ding at Krishnarajasagara above a particular level of inflow quantities and partial release and partial impounding between these ranges of inflows.

The Agreement was signed by the representatives of Mysore and Madras. The other States in the basin at that time viz. Coorg and Travancore were not signatories because fresh utilisation of the Cauvery waters was not contemplated in these States at that time and there was no dispute with these States on the sharing of Cauvery waters. The Union Territory of Pondicherry was also not a party to the Agreement; but an assurance was given by the then British Government to the French Government that the interests of the ayacut in French territory would be taken care of since the ayacut that lies in their territory is only an enclave in the tail end of the Delta.

6. Irrigation Development in the Basin till 1956:

Mysore State

The Kannambadi Dam was completed as contemplated in the 1924 Agreement forming the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir with an effective capacity of 44827 Mcft. The project which was earlier started as a low dam was completed to the specifications prescribed in the 1924 Agreement and commissioned in the year 1929. Thereafter the Mysore Government also implemented a few more schemes like the Kanna, Bairamangala, Markanahalli and Shimsa Canal etc. They enlarged the area under Minor Irrigation too.

However no work was taken up by the Mysore State to go in for construction of reservoirs to a total capacity of 45 TMC and extension of ayacuts thereby to an extent of 1.1 lakh acres permitted by the 1924 Agreement.

Madras State

Similarly the Mettur Reservoir contemplated in 1924 Agreement was completed in the year 1934 by the Government of Madras. This storage had given the benefit of regulating the supplies to the Cauvery fed channels and the Delta according to the needs which during the pre-Mettur days were frequently suffering from flood damages and lack of supplies at crucial periods of crops. The existing ayacuts under the river channels below the Mettur Reservoir and in the Cauvery Delta were thus well stabilised and there could be also an increase in the intensity of crop. Similarly under the Coleroon arm the area under the Lower Coleroon Anicut System also got the benefit of stabilisation and increase in the intensity of crops.

The 1924 Agreement entitled the Government of Madras to a new area of irrigation under the Cauvery



"The Emancipation of the Mind and the Soul is a necessary preliminary for the Political Expansion of the People."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Mettur Project upto 3.01 lakh acres. The dam and the Canal system of this project were completed by 1934. It took some time for the ayacut to develop and later it was seen that the new area that could be served by this Canal system was only 2.56 lakh acres. Another Canal taking off from the Mettur dam itself was excavated to irrigate 45,000 acres in the Salem-Periyar Districts. Both the Canals together made up the new ayacut area to 3.01 lakh acres limited by the 1924 Agreement.

The Madras Government also built a reservoir across the tributary Bhavani by implementing the Lower Bhavani Project. The Bhavani Sagar was completed in the year 1953 to irrigate an extent of 2.07 lakh acres partly wet and partly dry. The Statement A below gives the development of irrigation in the States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala over the period from 1901 to 1956. It may be seen therefrom that the total area under irrigation in the basin increased from 18,736 lakh acres to 27,721 lakh acres the major step up being due to the implementation of Krishnarajasagara and the Mettur Reservoir Projects contemplated in the 1924 Agreement.

7. Irrigation Development in the Basin After 1956

As a result of the States' Reorganisation in 1956, Kerala emerged as one of the basin States. The erstwhile State of Travancore became a part of Kerala and the erstwhile State of Coorg became a part of Karnataka. The Kollegal area and the Malabar area of the erstwhile Madras State became a part of Karnataka and Kerala respectively. The legal position is that the 1892 and the 1924 Agreements continue to be binding on the respective successor States.

After the States Reorganisation, Karnataka wanted to take up new schemes in the Cauvery basin. It proposed Kabini Reservoir as an offset to the Bhavani Reservoir of Tamil Nadu and Hemavathi against the 45 TMC reservoir capacity for irrigation of 1.10 lakh acres of new ayacut permitted under the 1924 Agreement. Suvarnavathi was proposed as an offset to the Amaravathi Reservoir of Tamil Nadu. Construction of



Harangi Reservoir was taken up under the plea that Harangi is not finding a place in the Schedule A of 1892 Agreement and that in accordance with the provisions of the 1892 Agreement Karnataka was entitled to construct reservoir across any non-scheduled stream without reference to Madras.

8. The Cauvery Dispute and the Efforts to Resolve

Karnataka failed to adhere to the conditions of the 1924 Agreement in respect of these projects. Full details of the projects were not furnished and the Rules of Regulation for these new reservoirs were not framed and agreed upon so as to ensure that the flows due to Tamil Nadu were not diminished, as required under the 1924 Agreement. Hence, Tamil Nadu withheld consent for these projects. Government of India also did not accord clearance for these projects; but Karnataka proceeded with the construction of these projects despite the several protests lodged by Tamil Nadu. In the absence of clearance by the Government of India, the expenditure on the projects is stated to have been met from the State funds.

Discussions were held at the level of the Chief Ministers of the basin States under the auspices of the Union Minister for Irrigation from 1968 onwards to resolve the dispute that has arisen because of the unilateral action of the Karnataka Government in constructing reservoirs and creating ayacut and canal system etc. much beyond their eligibility but no agreement could be reached during the discussions. Karnataka declined to give any assurance to adhere to the 1924 Agreement and was continuing the works on their new projects. The Government of Tamil Nadu in their letter dated 17.2.1970 requested the Government of India to refer the Cauvery Waters Dispute to a Tribunal. The Government of India convened meetings of the Chief Ministers of the Basin States to examine the scope for a settlement. Since no agreement could be reached in these meetings and there was no indication of the constitution of a Tribunal by the Government of India, Tamil Nadu filed a suit in 1971 in the Supreme Court praying for issue of directions to the Government of India to constitute a Tribunal for settling the Cauvery issue.

While the suit was pending in the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister of India took the initiative and arranged for another meeting of the three Chief ministers and the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power from 29.05.72 to 31.05.72. During these discussions, the Chief Ministers agreed for constituting a Cauvery Fact Finding Committee which would collect all data pertaining to availability and utilisation of flows in the Cauvery basin. It was also agreed by the Chief Ministers that pending final settlement of the problem no State would take any steps to make the solution of the problem difficult either by impounding or by utilising the waters of the Cauvery beyond what it was on 31.05.72. Tamil Nadu on the advice of the Prime Minister withdrew its case from the Supreme Court.

9. The Cauvery Fact Finding Committee:

The Cauvery Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of India consisted of a retired Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, a retired Chief Engineer of Punjab, a retired Agricultural Commissioner of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and a retired a Judge. The Committee gave its Report on the 15th December 1972, and an Additional Report on 14th August, 1973.

Salient details of the findings of the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee are as below:

(i) Ayacut & Utilisation:

	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Kerala	Total
Ayacut as on 1972 (Lakh Acres)	28,208*	6,825	0,534	35,567
Lakh ha.	11,424	2,764	0,216	14,404
Utilisation (TMC)	566.60	176.82	5.00	748.42

* Includes 0.43 lakh ac. (0.174 Lakh ha.) in Pondicherry State.

(ii) Yield (TMC)

	Yield of the Cauvery at 50% dependability	75% dependability	90% dependability
Krishnarajasagara	219.4	187.8	167.6
Mettur	507.4	451.4	414.2
Lower Coleroon Anicut	740.0	670.0	623.0

Systemwise ayacut in the Basin in Tamil Nadu is given in Statment B enclosed.

10. Negotiations and their Failure

The data compiled and presented by this Committee were accepted by the Chief Ministers in the meetings convened on 29.4.73 and 9.10.73. From the above data, it could be seen that as on 1971-72, the combined utilisation in all the basin States was even more than the total yield and there was therefore no surplus for sharing.

However, the Government of India came up with the suggestion that further extension of irrigation would be possible by effecting savings in the present uses. Further discussions continued on this basis.

The Government of India formulated two draft proposals one in 1974 and another in 1976 for consideration of the Chief Ministers of the basin States. In both these proposals the basic principle of protection to the existing ayacut which is the very essence of 1924 Agreement was not given due consideration. Hence these proposals were not acceptable to Tamil Nadu.

In the meanwhile, from 1974 onwards, Karnataka started unilaterally abrogating the 1924 Agreement and intercepting the flows legitimately due to this State year after year and impounding the same in their reservoirs and letting down only the surplus. Also the works on the disputed projects were continued without interruption and the ayacuts under these projects were progressively being developed and increased. The Government of Karnataka were taking special efforts to complete these projects expeditiously by allocating larger funds in their budget.

Though Tamil Nadu in its letter dt.29.05.75 reiterated its demand to refer the dispute to a Tribunal it continued to extend active cooperation in all the efforts made by the Government of India towards arriving at an amicable settlement through negotiations. A number of meetings of the Chief ministers of the basin States held under the auspices of the Union Minister besides bilateral discussions between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu could not bring about a settlement. Finding that such prolongation of the dialogue was only delaying the settlement of the dispute to the detriment of Tamil Nadu, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared in the meeting convened by the Union Minister at Bangalore on 16.6.86 that the negotiations had failed and requested the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal. An application to refer the dispute to the Tribunal was made to the Government of India on 6.7.86 invoking the clauses of the Inter State Water Disputes Act 1956.

11. The Constitution of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

Thereafter, the Government of Tamil Nadu supported the prayer of the Tamil Nadu Cauvery Neer-pasana Vilaiporulgal Vivasayigal Nala Urimai Padugappu Sangam made in their writ petition filed in the Supreme Court in 1983 requesting for issue of directions to the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal. The Members of Parliament representing Tamil Nadu presented a memorandum on 04.12.86 to the then Prime Minister seeking his personal intervention to cause immediate reference

of the dispute to a Tribunal and to secure the supplies due to Tamil Nadu as well as cessation of further work on the projects embarked upon by Karnataka without the concurrence of the co-basin States and the Centre.

Keeping Tamil Nadu's request for the constitution of a Tribunal pending for long, the Government of India was telling the Supreme Court now and again that the possibilities of a negotiated settlement were being explored. Bilateral discussions were held by the Governor of Tamil Nadu during President's rule in September, 1988 with the Chief Minister of Karnataka, in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court; but these discussions also failed to bring about a settlement or narrow down the difference.

The Union Minister for water Resources convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the basin States on 05.04.90 at New Delhi. This was followed by bilateral discussions between Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on 19.4.90 at Madras, with the intention of convening one more meeting of Chief Ministers of the basin States, if a consensus was reached at the bilateral meeting. However, no consensus could be reached in the bilateral meeting of Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. When the case in the Supreme Court came up for final hearing on 24.04.90, the position was explained before the Court and the Government of India left the matter to be decided by the Court. The Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 04.05.90 issued directions to the Government of India to fulfill its statutory obligation and notify in the official gazette within a period of one month, the constitution of an appropriate Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute.

The Government of India in their Notification No.21/1/90-WD dated 02.06.90 constituted the "Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal" with head quarters at New Delhi consisting of the following Judges nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India;

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| i) Thiru Justice Chittatosh Mookerjee | | |
| Chief Justice of the | ... | Chairman |
| Bombay High Court | | |
| ii) Thiru Justice S.D. Agarwal | | |
| Judge of the | ... | Member |
| Allahabad High Court | | |
| iii) Thiru Justice N.S. Rao | | |
| Judge of the | ... | Member |
| Patna High Court | | |

On the same day, the Government of India also referred the Water Dispute regarding the inter State river Cauvery, and the river valley thereof, emerging from letter No.17527/K2/82.110 dt.6th July, 1986 from the Government of Tamil Nadu for adjudication.

Thus under the pretext of preferring a negotiated settlement, Karnataka stalled the Constitution of Tribunal for over 20 years. The Government of India which did nothing to halt the new unauthorised constructions in Karnataka in spite of repeated references from Tamil Nadu failed to constitute the Tribunal on the plea that they had not formed "an opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations." Finally, the constitution of Tribunal could be done only after the Supreme Court gave directions to the Government of India.

12. Injury caused to Tamil Nadu irrigation

In the intervening years, Karnataka has embarked on several other projects also like the Yagachi Project, Varuna Canal Project and several other smaller schemes. The ayacut and utilisation which was 6.83 lakh acres and 177 TMC in 1971-72 is reported to have increased to 13.78 lakh acres and about 300 TMC as in 1990-91. Karnataka has proposals to increase the ayacut and utilisation still further in a big way. As a result of Karnataka's unauthorised interception of the flows due to Tamil Nadu, the inflows into Mettur have been progressively coming down. The availability of supplies to the established ayacut in Tamil Nadu has been not only reducing year after year but also becoming belated and uncertain. As a result, the traditional double crop lands in the Delta have been able to raise only a belated single crop and that too with great difficulty and risk. Though an increasing trend in productivity has been maintained on account of the improved seeds, fertiliser application, use of pesticides and improved agronomic practices there has been reduction in the yield on account of lack of adequate supplies. There are also large extents lying fallow on account of inadequacy of supplies. The total food production in the Delta has come down drastically. Kuruvai which is the most productive crop in the cropping pattern adopted in the Delta, could not be raised for many years on account of poor and belated inflows into Mettur. This has caused considerable distress especially to the small farmers and lakhs of landless agricultural labour.

The steep fall in the inflows into Mettur brought out in the Table below will clearly indicate the consequent stress the farmers and the farm labourers are subjected to year after year and the unpredictable conditions in which they have to do the farming.

(in TMC)				
	June to September	October to December	January to May	Annual
38 years' average 1934-35 to 1971-72 as compiled by CFFC	253.50	93.90	29.70	377.10
1974-75 to 1983-84 10 years	201.10	75.10	29.10	305.30
1984-85	182.20	81.05	21.11	284.36
1985-86	92.47	45.20	20.61	158.28
1986-87	96.84	63.25	27.27	187.36
1987-88	25.87	57.43	20.60	103.90
1988-89	119.62	33.44	28.31	181.37
1989-90	93.19	54.96	27.50	175.65
1990-91	82.54	40.29		

Restoration of the flows of the Cauvery in accordance with the provisions of 1924 Agreement is imperative to relieve the suffering in the Delta and revive the agricultural economy in the region and this, and only this, can be the burden of our song.

13. The Proceedings before the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal:

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal had its first sitting on the 28th July, 1990. The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a petition seeking interim arrangements and praying for directions to the State of Karnataka not to impound or utilise waters of the Cauvery river beyond what it was on 31.05.72, as agreed to by the Chief Ministers of the basin States and the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and pass an order of injunction restraining the State of Karnataka from undertaking any new projects, dams, reservoirs, canals etc. and/or from proceeding further with the construction of projects, dams, reservoirs, canals etc. on the course of River Cauvery or its tributaries except with the consent of the State of Tamil Nadu or the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal. Since Karnataka refused to release any waters for even the Samba Crops (the first crop season was already lost) Tamil Nadu filed an emergent petition before the Tribunal on 17.11.90 to direct Government of Karnataka to release 20 TMC of water from their reservoirs to save the standing crops in Tamil Nadu. The Union Territory of Pondicherry also filed an application on similar lines and seeking release of water for 1990-91 irrigation season.

When the petition for interim orders and the emergent petition for release of waters came up before the Tribunal, Karnataka and Kerala maintained that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to pass interim orders. The tribunal reserved its judgement and ordered that if any agreement was reached between the two States on release of waters to the standing crops in Tamil Nadu, the same may be reported to the Tribunal. The Karnataka cabinet which met on 15.12.90 decided not to release any waters to Tamil Nadu even on humanitarian grounds.

The Hon'ble Tribunal in its judgement on the petitions for interim arrangements on 05.01.1991 held that Tamil Nadu's petitions for interim orders injunction are not maintainable in law, since under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Tribunal has no powers to give any interim relief, unless the issue of grant of interim relief is specifically referred to the Tribunal by the Government of India under Section 4 of the Act.

The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a Special Leave Petition against the orders of the Tribunal, in the Supreme Court of India on 10.01.1991. The Special Leave Petition has been admitted and is posted for hearing by a three Judge bench on 19th March, 1991. However, no orders have been passed on the interim application seeking immediate release of water from Karnataka reservoirs and stay of the projects in Karnataka.

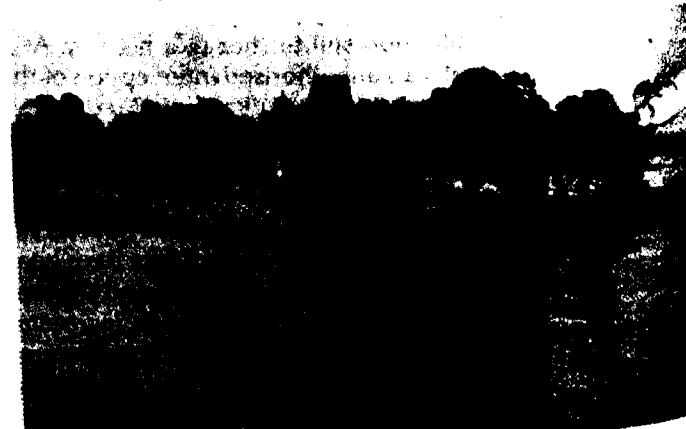
In the meanwhile, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Governor of Tamil Nadu (after imposition of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu) addressed the Chief Minister of Karnataka requesting him to release waters to save the standing crops. They also addressed the Prime Minister of India requesting him to prevail upon the Chief Minister of Karnataka to release waters to save the standing crops in the Cauvery Delta. The Prime Minister also wrote to the Chief Minister of Karnataka in this regard and when the later met him at New Delhi during the Irrigation Ministers' Conference in January, 1991 impressed upon him the need to release waters to save the standing crops without insisting on any conditions. But the Chief Minister of Karnataka has stated in his letter dated 03.02.91 addressed to the Governor of Tamil Nadu that the storage in Karnataka reservoirs is poorer than what it was during this time last year and reiterated his offer to release waters subject to the condition that Tamil Nadu should withdraw its petitions requesting for interim order both before the Tribunal and the Supreme Court and also agree to supply power in exchange for water and that the supply of water should not be treated as prescriptive right or a precedent.

Tamil Nadu could not accept the conditions which were designed to deprive Tamil Nadu of its rights. Though the Government of Tamil Nadu took all efforts to get some waters to prevent damage to the crops; it considered that the acceptance of conditions stipulated by Karnataka would cause irreparable prejudice to the rights of Tamil Nadu for Cauvery waters. On account of the refusal of Karnataka to release waters, the crops over an extent of about 1.00 lakh acres suffered total damage and crops over an extent of 3.00 lakh acres suffered partial damage.

The States filed their respective Statements of Case

before the Tribunal on 18.09.1990. Tamil Nadu in its Statement of Case has explained in great detail the provisions of the 1892 and 1924 Agreements and the violation of these provisions by Karnataka and prayed for a declaration that these Agreements must form the basis and context of adjudication of the present water dispute. Directions to Karnataka to act in accordance with the provisions of these Agreements have been prayed for. The damages caused to Tamil Nadu over the years since 1974 when the Karnataka chose to abrogate the existing Inter-State Agreements have been detailed in the Statement of Case.

Karnataka in its Statement of Case has contended that the "alleged" agreements entered into by the vassal State of Mysore with Madras are no Agreements at all and they are not in any way binding on Karnataka. It has been contended that the interests of the new State of Karnataka of which the erstwhile Mysore forms a part were substantially



changed and enlarged and Karnataka is entitled to its share on the basis of equitable apportionment and no rights can be claimed by Tamil Nadu except on the basis of equality of right and equitable apportionment of waters. It has prayed for determination of the availability of waters on the basis of long term and up to date data including the availability of ground water in the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu and equitable apportionment of the waters ignoring the "alleged" agreements of 1892 and 1924.

Kerala in its Statement of Case has maintained that it is a State newly created as a result of the Reorganisation of States and it is not bound by the Agreements of 1892 and 1924. Kerala has also maintained that though it contributes about 20% of the total yield in the basin, the erstwhile Malabar area in the basin has remained completely neglected and undeveloped and Kerala needs a minimum of 99.8 TMC as its share for development in the manner it chooses, including diversion outside the basin for power generation.

Counters to the Statement of the Case have been filed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala by the 5th

of March '91. Pondicherry has sought time to file their counter.

14. Tribunal's Visit to the Cauvery Basin Areas

In the meanwhile, the Tribunal finalised its programme to visit the Cauvery basin areas in Karnataka. The visit to Karnataka and Kabini area in Kerala took place between 19.02.1991 and 25.02.1991. Tour of the basin areas in Tamil Nadu from Mettur Dam to the Delta and some adjacent areas including the Karaikal area of the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been fixed from 23.03.1991 to 29.03.1991.

The purpose of visit of the Tribunal is to acquaint itself with the features of the basin so that they can understand and appreciate the problems and the issues involved when they are placed before them in the hearing that is to follow. The visit also provides them an opportunity to understand the needs of the people in the different parts of the basin.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is necessary to apprise the Tribunal about the injury that has been caused to the age-old ayacut in Tamil Nadu by the deprival of the accustomed flows in Cauvery from 1974 on account of Karnataka's unauthorised interception of the flows due to this State and impress on them the need for rendering justice by ensuring strict adherence to the provisions of 1924 Agreement.

In explaining these, the need for affording full protection to the existing irrigation practice viz double crop cultivation according to practice which will only go to meet the increasing food needs of the people of the State will have to be highlighted so that the Tribunal will fully appreciate the problems involved.

The limited scope for effecting economies in the present water use and the need for extending irriga-



"Democracy is not merely a form of Government. It is primarily a mode of associated living of conjoin communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellowmen."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



"Rights are real only if they are accompanied by remedies."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

tion within the State by whatever economy is effected by this State in the water use will have to be explained.

In explaining the further requirements of waters, the limited water resources of the State and the fact of its being exploited already to the maximum possible extent, will have to be emphasized and need for appropriate allocation in the sharing of surplus waters in the basin will have to be stressed.

15. A few Points to Ponder

a) Cauvery is the only major river for Tamil Nadu. Karnataka has Krishna (including the Tungabhadra) the tributaries of Godavari and several west flowing rivers as well besides Cauvery. Kerala has many west flowing rivers carrying surpluses to the Arabian Sea.

b) 34% of the geographical area of Tamil Nadu lies in the Cauvery basin. Cauvery basin in Karnataka is only 17% of its geographical area. In the case of Kerala, it is only 74%

c) The surface water potential of Tamil Nadu is very meagre. Surface water potential per capita in Tamil Nadu is 0.026 M.Cft (This assumes availability of flow in Cauvery as per 1924 Agreement) Surface water potential per capita in Karnataka is 0.893 M.Cft. Surface water potential per capita in Kerala is 0.10 M.Cft. Average per capita potential for India 0.09 M.Cft.

d) 85% of the canal irrigated area in Tamil Nadu is dependent on Cauvery flows.

e) Density of population in Tamil Nadu is about twice that in Karnataka.

f) Tamil Nadu depends largely on Cauvery for its food production.

g) Tamil Nadu is deficit in food.

h) Per capita food production in Karnataka is higher than that in Tamil Nadu.

i) Population below poverty line is higher in Tamil Nadu than in Karnataka.



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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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TAMIL NADU BUDGET 1991-92

Consequent on the proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution on the 30th January 1991, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu are exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1991-92 is, therefore, being placed before the House.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1990-91

The Revised Estimates for the current year place State's tax and non-tax revenue at Rs. 3,418.20 Crores showing an increase of Rs.360.96 crores over the budget estimates mainly due to considerable additional mobilisation of resources under Commercial Taxes and State excise revenues. The State share of Central taxes duties and Grants-in-aid from the Government of India is Rs.1,557.46 Crores in the Revised Estimates compared to Rs.1,340.22 crores in the Budget. The expenditure on revenue accounts is Rs.5,266.32 crores in the Revised Estimates compared to Rs.4,814.09 crores in the Budget Estimates, the increase of Rs.452.23 crores being mainly due to payment of bonus to Government employees, payment of salaries to teaching staff in the municipal schools taken over by the State Government and the result of the implementation of pay scale and pension revisions.

However, since the additional mobilisation of receipts is higher than the estimated increase of expenditure in the revenue account by Rs.125.96 crores, the deficit of Rs.416.63 crores estimated in the Budget will turn into a deficit of Rs.290.67 crores.

On the capital account, the receipts are now estimated at Rs.2,119.95 crores compared to Rs.1,773.59 crores in the Budget. Taking into account the transactions in the Public Account and the opening deficit, the current year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs.179.10 crores compared to deficit of Rs.510.10 crores estimated in the Budget.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1991-92

The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.5,585.03 crores showing an increase of Rs.609.38 crores over the Revised Estimates for the year 1990-91. The State's tax and non-tax receipts estimated at Rs.3,897.99 crores are higher than the Revised Estimates of 1990-91 by Rs.479.79 crores. The State's share of Central taxes/duties and grants-in-aid from the Government of India is Rs.1,687.04 crores which is more than Revised Estimates for

the year 1990-91 by Rs.129.58 crores. The expenditure on revenue account is estimated at Rs.5,955.03 crores.

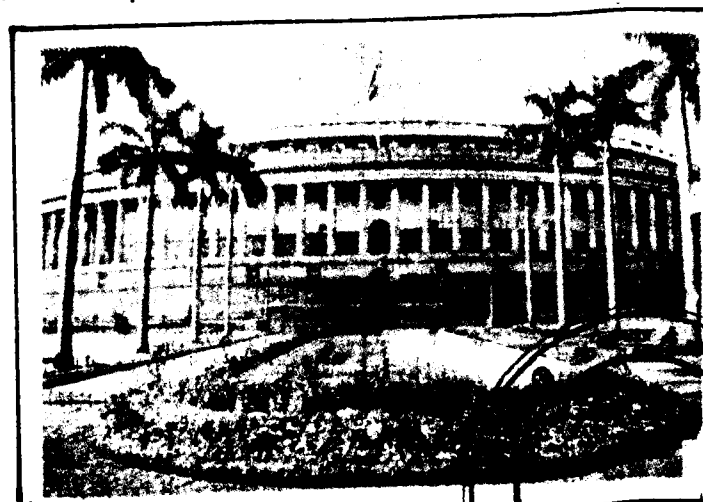
On the Capital account, the receipts are placed at Rs.1,795.04 crores and expenditure including loans and advances at Rs.1,632.35 crores. Taking into consideration the Revenue Account, the Capital Account and the Public Account, the Budget for the year 1991-92 relating to transactions gives a deficit of Rs.128.21 crores. Taking into account, the opening deficit of Rs.179.1 crores, the year 1991-92 closes with a final deficit of Rs.307.31 crores.

VOTE ON ACCOUNT

While as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1991-92 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other Budget papers, I am, at this stage, seeking a 'Vote on Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1991-92.

BUDGET — HIGHLIGHTS

The approved Plan outlay for 90-91 is Rs.1450 crores. This includes an outlay of Rs.100 crores on Power with assistance from the Power Finance Corporation. R.E 90-91 provides for a Plan outlay of Rs.1488 crores. B.E. 91-92 provides for implementation of the approved Plan outlay of Rs.1600.42 crores. Besides this Plan outlay of Rs.1600.42 crores in 91-92 there is an additional outlay of Rs.100 crores with support from the Power Finance Corporation.



Hence comparably the increase in Plan outlay is from Rs.1350 crores in 90-91 to Rs.1600.42 crores in 91-92 or alternatively from Rs.1450 crores in 90-91 to Rs.1700.42 crores in 91-92.

* The closing deficit has been brought down from (-) Rs.510.10 crores in the Budget Estimates 1990-91 to (-) Rs.179.10 crores in the Revised Estimates 1990-91.

* The closing deficit in the Budget Estimates 1991-92 is estimated to be (-) Rs.307.31 crores.

* The Budget Estimates 1991-92 provide for a Plan Outlay of Rs.1,600.42 crores.

* The Plan outlay of Rs.1450 crores in the Budget Estimates 90-91 will be exceeded and the Revised Estimates 90-91 provide for a Plan outlay of Rs.1488 crores.

* In 90-91 the total Plan outlay on Power Sector is Rs.457 crores including the outlay of Rs.100 crores based on financing from the Power Finance Corporation. In 91-92 the total outlay will be stepped up to Rs.525 crores consisting of a Plan outlay of Rs.425 crores and an additional outlay of Rs.100 crores with assistance from Power Finance Corporation.

* Plan outlay on water supply schemes has been stepped up from 166 crores in 90-91 to Rs.199 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Agriculture and allied services will be stepped up from Rs.160 crores in 90-91 to Rs.184 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control will be stepped up from Rs.74 crores in 90-91 to Rs.94 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Industries and Minerals has been stepped up from Rs.92 crores in 90-91 to Rs.114 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Education has been stepped up from Rs.37 crores in 90-91 to Rs.76 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Housing and Urban Development has been increased from Rs.96 crores in 90-91 to Rs.111 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes has been stepped up from Rs.41 crores in 90-91 to Rs.59 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Social Welfare and Nutrition has been increased from Rs.79 crores in 90-91 to Rs.91 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Roads and Bridges has been stepped up from Rs.62 crores in 90-91 to Rs.76 crores in 91-92.

* Special emphasis has been given to the augmentation and conservation of water resources, in view of its scarcity. The budget provides for a total of Rs.89.03 crores for urban water supply programmes and Rs.61.51 crores for rural water supply programmes.

* Rs.75 crores has been provided for Telugu-Ganga Project which includes Rs.50 crores towards payment for Andhra Pradesh and Rs.25 crores for work within Tamil Nadu. The project will be expedited and the institutional financing for undertaking connected water distribution in Madras City will be secured.

* All the habitations not having a single source of water supply in the State numbering

5885 will be provided water supply at a cost of Rs.12 crores in the coming year.

* Rs.33.70 crores is being provided for the Accelerated Rural water supply programme.

* Special attention is being given to restoration and renovation of the existing irrigation sources and a new programme will be launched for adoption of better water management techniques with an outlay of Rs.5 crores.

* Greater emphasis is being given to the popularisation of drip/sprinkler irrigation.

* A provision of Rs.10 crores has been made for the second phase of E.E.C assisted Tank Modernisation Project.

* A new minor irrigation sources restoration combined with water management techniques programme with an outlay of Rs.5 crores will be started.

* Rs.130 crore 7 year World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project will be launched in the coming year. A provision of Rs.10 crores has been made in B.E 91-92 for this purpose.

* New Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture will be implemented in 34 Blocks in the coming year.

* Intensive rice production programme will be implemented in 10 districts.

* Under the World Bank aided Sericulture Project employment to 32,500 persons will be given with an outlay of Rs.45 crores in the coming year.

* SIDA assisted social forestry project will continue to be implemented in 91-92. The outlay on this project will be Rs.19.55 crores.

* All the balance 1184 Animal Husbandry centres will be provided with frozen semen insemination facilities.

* Sheep Development project in 5 districts will continue to be implemented with an outlay of Rs.2 crores in 91-92.

* An integrated marine fishing programme with NCDC assistance to provide Catamaran, Vallams and other equipment to fishermen in 5 districts will be launched.

* 3000 New houses for fishermen will be constructed in the coming year.

* Under the Rural Minimum Needs Programme, primary school buildings, rural roads serving the habitations with a population of below 1000, repairs and renovation of irrigation tanks, rural information systems, rural water supply works, health Sub-centres, construction of Noon Meal centres etc., will be taken up. The plan outlay for the Rural Minimum Needs Programme will be Rs.30 crores in the coming year.

* 222 MW of new power capacity will be created in the coming year.

Immediate action to develop 300 MW of new power capacity in the first phase based on gas in Cauvery basin will be taken.

* 3 New Industrial Growth Centres will be established in the districts of Periyar, Thanjavur and Thirunelveli Kattabomman. Each growth centre will have an outlay of Rs.30 crores and cover an extent of about 1000 acres. Budget provides for Rs.4 crores for this project.

* Electronic City will be established at Sholinga Nallur near Madras. This project will involve a total cost of Rs.40.6 crores.

* A new Industrial Information Centre and another Centre for training Entrepreneurs will be established.



"Discrimination is another menace which must be guarded against if fundamental rights are to be real rights."

"The soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

* Budget provides for Rs.37 crores for payment of rebate claims to Weavers Co-operative Societies. This will enable prompt clearance of rebate claims.

* 1500 new posts of Secondary Grade Teachers will be created.

* A project for improvement of Polytechnics with assistance from World Bank will be launched.

* 15,000 serviced sites at a cost of Rs.32. crores under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project will be provided in the coming year.

* Slum improvement work to benefit 25,000 families at a cost of Rs.8 crores will be taken up in the coming year under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project.

* 4096 families of pavement dwellers will be resettled in Madras City.

* A shelter upgradation programme to benefit 1,00,000 house owners will be undertaken.

* Rs.1 crore provided for replacement of utensils in the Tamil Nadu Nutritious Meal Programme.

* Iron-fortified salt will be introduced to strengthen the nutritious meal programme.

* Renovation of kitchen in nutritious meal centres will be completed before the commencement of the next academic year.

* For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 40 new hostels will be opened in the coming year.

* 2000 wells free of cost will be given to Scheduled Castes farmers under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

* 75,000 free house sites will be provided to Scheduled Castes by acquiring lands.

* 50 new hostels will be opened for Backward Class, Most Backward Class and Denotified Communities.

* 63 hostels/buildings will be completed for backward and most backward classes at a total cost of Rs.64 crores in the coming year.

* International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted project for women will be extended to South Arcot and Salem Districts in addition to Dharmapuri District. In the coming year 7,500 women will be covered.

* 7 lakh persons will get employment for an average of 100 days under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam). The total outlay for this programme is Rs.172 crores.

(The Union Minister for Finance Thiru Yashwant Sinha presented the Tamil Nadu Budget in Parliament on 5th March 1991.)



FACTS AND PREVENTION OF HEART ATTACK

— Dr. C.V. BHIRMANANDHAM,
Professor of Cardiology,
Kilpauk Medical College and
Cardiologist
Government Royapettah Hospital
Madras.

HHeart is a pump which pumps out blood constantly to various organs of the body. It requires enough oxygen and other nutrient materials to function efficiently and effectively.

What is heart attack?

Heart attack (Ischemic heart disease) is due to the imbalance between the oxygen supply and oxygen demand of the heart. The oxygen supply of the heart is reduced due to reduction in the blood supply to the heart which in turn is due to narrowing and hardening of the blood vessels to the heart.

Heart attack (Ischemic heart disease) is one of the commonest cause of death in modern era. It's incidence increases with increasing sophistication of life, increased stress and strain and increased intake of dietary fats.

How to suspect heart attack?

Patients with heart attack commonly have pain in the centre of the chest compressive in nature associated with excessive sweating. Sometimes the chest-pain may spread to the left hand or to the back of the chest.

Patients may not be able to tolerate the chestpain and may be restless.

*Patients may have nausea or vomiting associated with chest-pain and sweating.

Patient may have difficulty in breathing.

In some, heart attacks may occur without chestpain. These are known as painless heart attacks.

Sometimes suddenly patient may die due to heart attack.

Is it possible to prevent the killer disease?

The answer is yes in majority of the cases, by modifying the risk factors.

Is it related to age?

To a certain extent. It is commonly seen after the age of 40. But below the age of 40, it does occur.

Is it genetic?

Yes. There is a strong evidence that this runs in families.

What all are the risk factors?

Three cardinal risk factors are:

1. High cholesterol in the blood
2. High blood pressure
3. Smoking.

Other possible risk factors are:

1. Emotional stress
2. Diabetes
3. Excess weight
4. Sedentary living
5. Disorders of endocrine organs
6. Oral contraceptives.

Prevention of Heart attack:

AIM is to prevent heart attack wherever possible. Certain factors like genetic factor in the production of heart attack cannot be altered.

Prevention of heart attack should be started in the second decade of life because the problem of narrowing and hardening of the blood vessels start in the second decade of life and progresses till it ends in heart attack or death.

How to prevent?

1. Avoid excessive intake of fats and restrict chocolates, icecreams, milk products, animal fats and oils rich in saturated fatty acids.
2. Calorie intake should be adjusted to maintain the ideal body weight prescribed by the LIC of India.

3. Carbohydrates intake should be complex and in natural form such as vegetables, fruits, cereals, grains rather than refined sugar.

4. Avoid excess salt intake.

5. Avoid excess softening of drinking water. Trace elements present in hard water protects the heart.

6. Oils rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids protect the heart by reducing blood cholesterol.

7. Regular dynamic exercises like walking, jogging, running, cycling, skipping are advised.

8. Static exercises like weight lifting, bull worker etc., should be avoided since these can precipitate heart attack.

9. Prolonged breath holding and straining at stools can precipitate heart attack and that should be avoided.

10. Smoking narrows the blood vessels of the heart and should be avoided.

11. Blood pressure must be kept under good control.

Diet and Prevention of heart attack:

Avoidance of excessive intake of fats and restriction of fat containing high cholesterol and saturated fatty acids and encouraging fat/oil containing poly unsaturated fatty acids help in prevention of heart attack.

Fat intake is restricted to 20-35% of total calories. of which 1/3 is saturated, 1/3 poly saturated and 1/3 mono unsaturated fatty acids.

Do not over restrict fat as it may be harmful.

The ratio of polyunsaturated fatty acid to saturated fatty acid should be 1.5 : 1 or 1:1

Adequate intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids decreases serum cholesterol by 20-25%.

Excess poly unsaturated fatty acid may not reduce cholesterol level further.

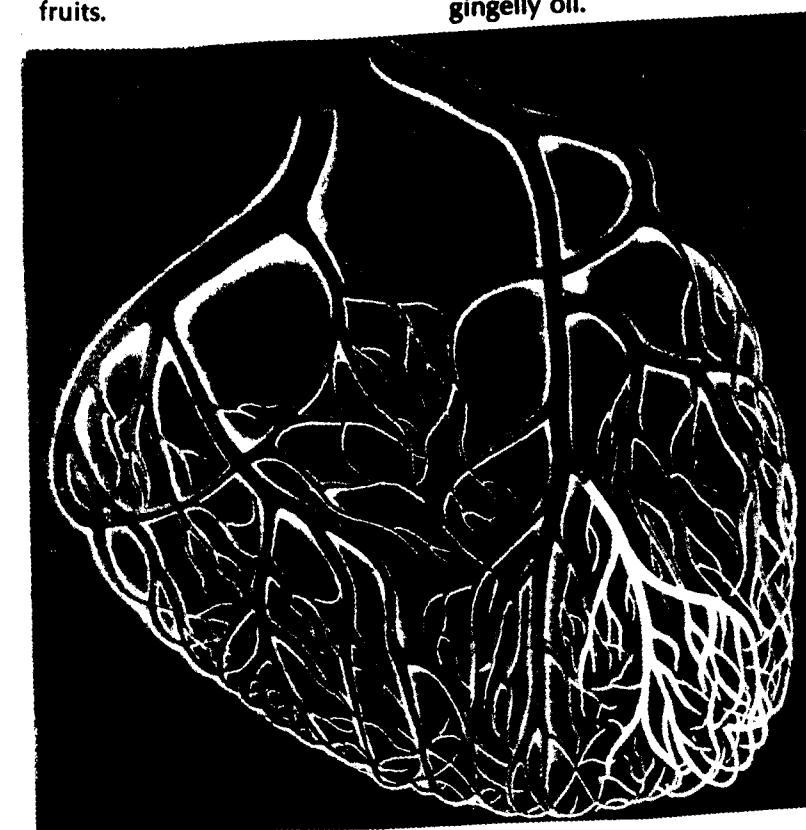
Cholesterol intake in diet per day should be less than 300 mg.

Diet rich in Cholesterol

Vegetarian	Non-Vegetarian
Whole milk	Organ meat
Milk products	Brain
Ghee	Kidney
Butter	Liver
Cheese	Spleen
Coconut	Heart etc.,
Coconut oil	Yellow of egg
Cashewnut	Beef
Badham	Pork
Date fruit	Crab
Other dried fruits.	Prawn

Kind of Oil	% of saturated fatty acids (bad for heart)
Sunflower oil	6
Cotton seed oil	22
Gingelly oil	13
Groundnut oil	19
Palmolein oil	47.5
Ghee	64
Vanaspathy	61
Coconut oil	91

From the analysis of the details given above, it is clear that ghee, vanaspathy, coconut oil should be avoided. The preferable oils for cooking are sunflower oil and gingelly oil.



Analysis of edible oils

Kind of Oil	% of poly-unsaturated fatty acids (good for heart)
Sunflower oil	67
Cotton seed oil	43
Gingelly oil	39
Groundnut oil	21
Palmolein oil	8.5
Ghee	4
Vanaspathy	2
Coconut oil	2.5

High cholesterol and heart attack

The ideal level of blood cholesterol is less than 180 mg per 100 ml. Levels above 220 mg/100 ml are prone for heart attacks and levels above 260 mg/100 ml are considered to be a high risk population.

There is a strong association between high cholesterol and occurrence of heart attacks in the young - below the age of 55 years.

space to accommodate two or three looms. In urban areas, the rents are increasing and with their meagre earnings the weavers are unable to pay rent to meet the food expenses. Under such a situation, provision of own house is of utmost importance. Sixth Plan target for construction of house-cum-workshed was 5,000 and that of Seventh Plan was 10,000. During the Sixth Plan the cost of construction of each house was estimated at Rs.12,000. The State provided subsidy of Rs.1,000; HUDCO provided a loan of Rs.9,700 and the beneficiary paid Rs.1,300. The loan was repayable in 20 years with 7 percent interest.

Savings and Security Scheme of 1975 (previously Contributory Thrift Fund Scheme) provides social security to full time weavers who work in the cooperative sector. The number of weaver beneficiaries has increased from 70,000 in 1980-81 to 1,25,000 in 1986-87. The member's contribution is 6 paise per Rupee of his wages; State Government pays 3 paise and LIC pays an equal sum (6+3=9 paise). The member is given an insurance cover of Rs.3,000 under Group Insurance Scheme. The amount accrued along with interest can be withdrawn on his death or withdrawal from society due to old age.

Problems and Solutions:

The cooperative sector of handloom industry faces a number of problems. There are idle societies and idle looms due to lack of capital. The capital position of some societies are weak. The primaries are unable to provide regular supply of yarn to weaver members and give employment throughout the year. There is shortage of hank yarn. There are 18 cooperative spinning mills in the State but the yarn problem persists. In the case of marketing, the handlooms face competition from the mill and powerloom sec-

tor. Regarding the weavers, they clamour for increased wages due to rise in the cost of living index. They are forced to go and work under master weavers when they are unable to get yarn.

The primaries should be viable units and need revitalisation. There is need for strengthening the capital position of societies by easy credit flow. Regarding yarn supply, the Central Government should look into internal demand and export only surplus yarn. The

Handloom sector can be made competitive by a suitable textile policy and extending the Rebate period.

To conclude, the Handloom sector has to keepup with the modern trends in adopting production and marketing techniques, lessen the cost, pushup sales, and assure fair wages and regular employment to the Handloom Weavers and pave the way for further progress. ●

TAMIL NADU STANDS 'TOPMOST' IN JAWAHAR VELAIVAIPPU THITTAM

Tamil Nadu stands 'Top Most' in the performance of Rural Development Programme funded jointly by the Centre and the State, as per the latest review of the Government of India during 1990-91. Rs.172.24 crores have been allocated under Jawahar Velaivaippu Thittam, Rs.49.41 crores under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rs.27 Crores under the State Government's Rural Basic Services Scheme. Collectors have been instructed to ensure that physical and financial targets are achieved and programmes completed by the middle of March 1991.

This year, special emphasis was laid on road works, panchayat buildings and school buildings, 1,600 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs.23.29 crores for black topping and 2,300 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs.20.97 crores for metalling have been taken up. 689 number of school buildings and 2,000 number of panchayat buildings have been taken up for construction during the year.

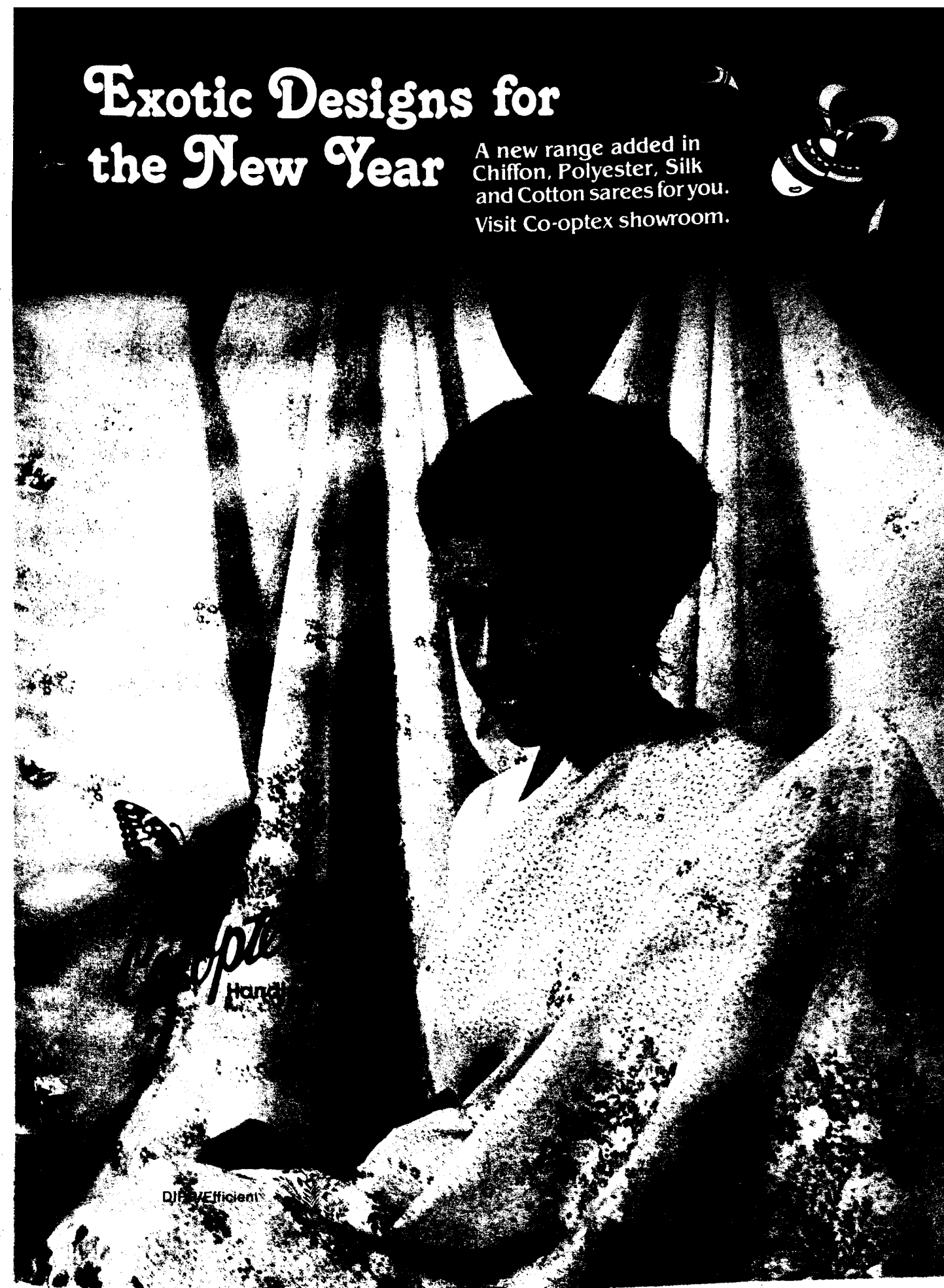
A major programme also undertaken by the Rural Development Department is the construction of 47,000 houses for SC/ST which has been successfully completed. It is proposed to take up an additional 10,000 houses during the current year itself for which the Government of India have been approached for concurrence and release of funds.

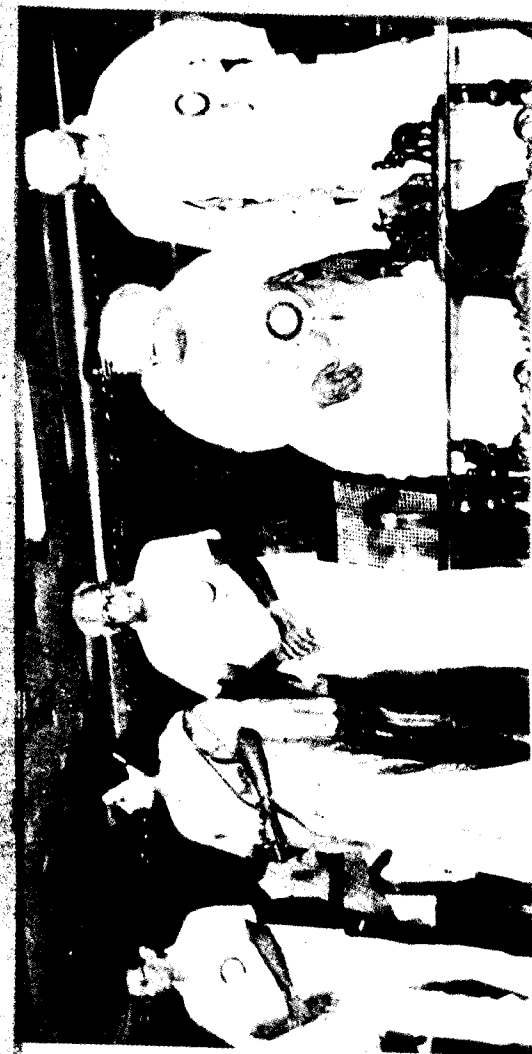
1,720 irrigation wells for SC/ST beneficiaries have been sanctioned and are under execution.

455 percolation ponds at a cost of Rs.6.64 crores have also been taken up in 310 sites. The works are in progress and action is being taken to complete the entire programme expeditiously. ●

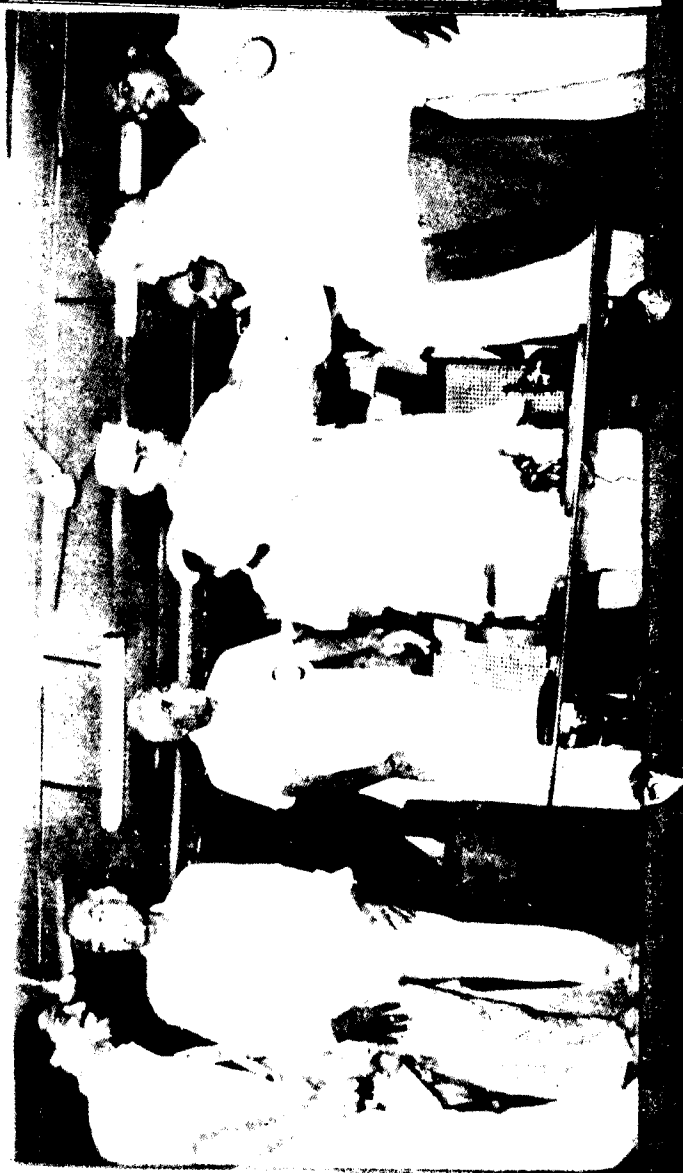
Exotic Designs for the New Year

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





His Excellency the Governor of Orissa, Thiru Yagya Dutt Sharma unveiled the portrait of Dr.Ambedkar in the valedictory function of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations held at Valluvarkottam, Madras on 14th April 1991. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh, Thiru.V.Karthikeyan, Adviser to the Governor, Thiru.C.Chellappan, IAS, Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and Tmt.Jayanthi, IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism are also seen in the picture.



His Excellency the Governor, Thiru.Bhishma Narain Singh released the Dr.Ambedkar Commemoration Stamp on 14th April 1991. Thiru.C.Thangaraj, IAS, Special Commissioner for Land Reforms received the Stamp.



TAMIL ARASU

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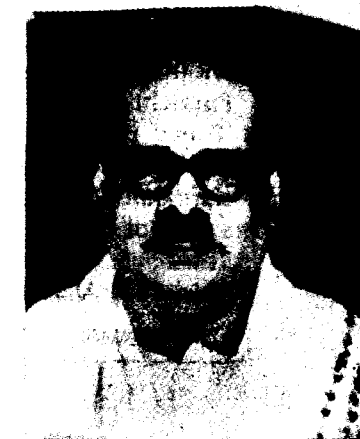
Chithirai - Vaikasi

MAY - 1991



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Paavendar Bharathidasan Centenary Celebrations - Valedictory Function

The Valedictory function of the Centenary Celebrations of Paavendar Bharathidasan was held in Madras for two days, on 28th and 29th April, 1991.

On 28th April, a photo exhibition on the life history of Bharathidasan was opened at Kalaivanar Arangam. In the morning, a debate (விவாதம்) on Paavendar Bharathidasan's Poetic subjects was held; Prof. Solomon Pappaiya acted as the judge for the debate in which two groups, one of Dr. Valanarasu and Dr. Sakthiperumal and the other comprising Dr. Solvilangum Perumal and Thiru. Ramalingam, Advocate participated.

In the afternoon session, another debate (விவாதம்) on Puratchikavignar Bharathidasan's 'Poetic Feelings' was held under the presidentship of Thavathiru Kunrakudi Adigalar/one team consisting of Thiru K. Malaisamy, I.A.S., Thiru S. Ramanathan, I.P.S., Thiru K. Allaudin, I.A.S., and

Thiru K. Ganesan, I.A.S., and the other team consisting of Thiru S. Sripal, I.P.S., Thiru D. Radhakrishnan, I.P.S., Thiru R. Christodas Gandhi, I.A.S., and Thiru K. Shanmuganathan, T.P.S. participated.

In the evening a special function was held. Thiru K. Ganesan, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations welcomed the gathering. Thiru Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development and Culture Department presided over the function. The Adviser to the Governor, Thiru V. Karthikeyan was the Chief Guest in the function and he paid rich tributes to the great poet. He distributed prizes to students who excelled in oratorical competitions about Bharathidasan. He also honoured 100 Tamil Poets who won in the Poetry competition and other Tamil scholars and authors. Dr. C. Balasubramanian, Vice-Chancellor of Tamil University, Thanjavur and Prof. S. Sathikh, Vice-Chancellor of Madras Univer-

sity also spoke on the occasion. Thiru R. Natesan, Deputy Director, Information Department proposed a vote of thanks.

The second day of the Valedictory function, the 29th April, also was celebrated in a grandiose manner.

In the morning, a 'Kaviarangam' chaired by Poet Suradha was held in which renowned Tamil poets, Thiru Mee. Rajendran, Thiru Mariadasu, Thiru Ilandevan, Tmt. Andal Priyadharsini, Dr. Peru. Mathialagan, Dr. Rajalakshmi Radhakrishnan and Thiru Ravi Bharathi participated. In the afternoon, a seminar on the multifaceted personality of Bharathidasan was held. Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham presided over the seminar in which Dr. Silambol Chellappan, Dr. Ilavarasu, Thiru Mu. Mehta, Dr. Aru. Alagappan, Dr. T. Murugarathinam, Dr. S.N. Kandasamy and Dr. A. Manavalan took part.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh,

the Governor's Advisers, Thiru V. Karthikeyan and Thiru V. Ramachandran, the Vice-Chancellor of Bharathidasan University Dr. S. Muthukumaran and the son of Puratchikavignar Bharathidasan, Thiru Mannar Mannan participated in the valedictory function held in the evening of 29.4.1991. Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism, welcomed the gathering and said that the centenary celebration of the poet Bharathidasan was conducted in Tamil Nadu as a year-long celebration. Paavendar Awards to 23 poets were presented (with cash award amounting to Rs.2,30,000). The works of Bharathidasan were acquired and a sum of Rs.8 lakhs as financial assistance was given to his family. She also said that in connection with the Paavendar Bharathidasan Centenary Celebrations, one hundred poets were awarded a cash prize of Rs.500 each with a certificate.

Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Adviser to the Governor, presided over the function.

The Governor, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh unveiled a portrait of the great poet Bharathidasan. He gave away the Paavendar Awards to 23 poets. Six Artists and Art Critics were conferred the title of 'Kalaichemmal'. A Tamil scholar who had contributed towards art through publication of books in Tamil was also honoured on the occasion. The Governor also offered silk shawls to Tamil scholars, Bharathidasan's son Thiru Mannar Mannan and daughters Tmt. Saraswathi Kannappan and Tmt. Vasantha Dhandapani. The Governor released the first copy of the souvenir brought out by the Bharathidasan University which was received by his Adviser Thiru V. Ramachandran.

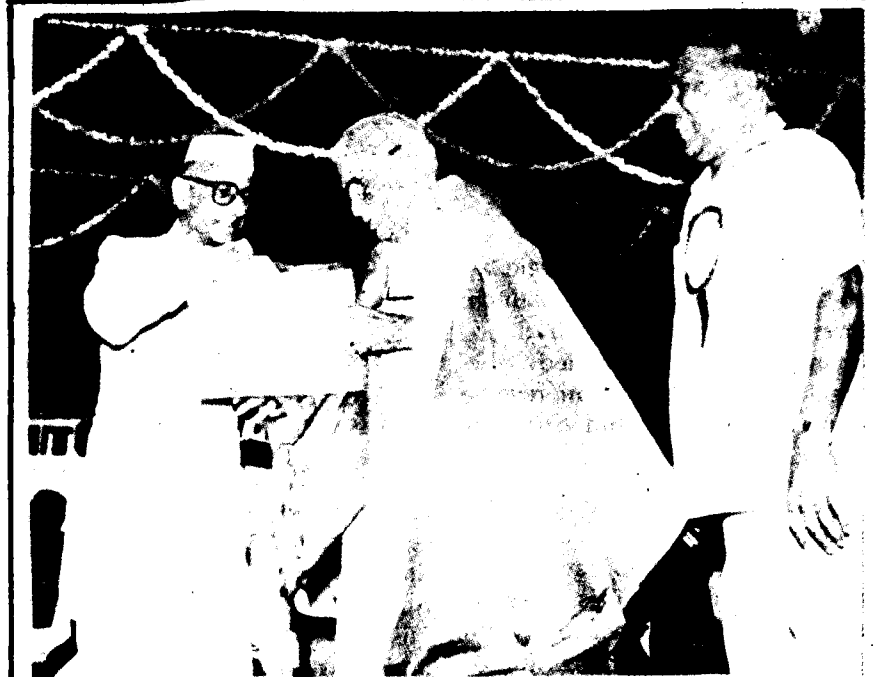
The Governor delivered his special address on the occasion. The Adviser to the Governor Thiru V. Karthikeyan, the Vice-

Chancellor of Bharathidasan University, Dr. S. Muthukumaran also spoke on the occasion. They paid rich tributes to the revolutionary poet, Bharathidasan.

Thiru Mannar Mannan, thanked the Tamil Nadu Government for propagating the ideals of

Bharathidasan to the people and also for honouring hundreds of Tamil poets.

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



BHARATHIDASAN, A MODERN DAY APOSTLE

Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh,
Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"I am very happy to be here and to be associated with the Centenary celebrations of the great Poet Bharathidasan, the King of verse who fought to elevate the distressed, deprived and depressed.

It is said that 'the pen is mightier than the sword' and this has been proved true time and again in the history of our world through the centuries. Poets come and go, but Bharathidasan remains eternal amidst us as a modern day apostle, giving us the strength to fight the ills of modern society. His

songs were against prejudices, against irrational beliefs and superstitions. He raised his poetic voice to cleanse society, to eradicate feelings of religious fanaticism and irrationalistic traditions. He used his musical pen to sing poems praising the triumph of labour. To him work was worship and workers godly. Such was nature's gift to Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Kavignar Bharathidasan.

Kanaka Subburathinam, to give his original name, had the privilege of meeting the revolutionary Poet Subramaniya

Bharathiyar in 1908. Like the rest of the world, the young student of literature was overwhelmed by the towering personality of the fiery poet, the depth of his knowledge and his humility. At the request of the great poet, the young aspiring poet sang his first poem. Thus began with Bharathiar's blessings, his illustrious career.

As a token of admiration and gratitude, Kanaka Subburathinam changed his name to Bharathidasan, a change which brought him recognition, reward and immortality.

During the freedom struggle, as an ardent patriot and staunch lover of his motherland, Bharathidasan befriended the great sons of the Indian revolutionary movement and drew inspiration for his poems.

He offered his services in secret to Subramaniya Bharathiar in the running of the publication "India". Inspired by his revered master, Bharathidasan wrote poems, articles and songs full of patriotic spirit and fervour. During 1929, an event of far-reaching consequence took place. He met the great social reformer Periyar E.V. Ramasami Naicker. He began to contribute to E.V.R.'s publications like "Kudiarasu". In addition, his theme of work took a turn and his pen became a strong tool of social protest.



He rebelled against the existing feudalistic social order with its inequalities, injustices and casual attitude towards the poor, down-trodden and ignorant masses. He raised slogans against mass inertia and apathy and through the medium of his stirring poetry in beautiful Tamil, he awoke men and women to come out of their ignorance and fight for their rights.

Revolutions are of many kinds and Bharathidasan fought for the most ennobling of them all, social revolution. With his foresight, he

understood that changes in society could be brought about through social revolution. Such uplift would lead automatically to industrial and economic revolutions paving the way for the establishment of a just and ethical society. Such a society would, on its own, lead to the growth of language, literature and culture.

His poems always had a purpose and carried a message for the betterment of society. In his "Azhagin Sirippu", the 'Smile of Beauty', his salute to Mother Nature is not merely an exercise in poetic imagery. In singing the glories of the blue sky, he brings into sharp focus the insignificant position of man in the scheme of universe and ridicules the man-made system of caste and creed. He also looked beyond the confines of geography, treating the world as one consisting of a single race, the human race.

Bharathidasan was a devotee of Mahatma Gandhi and participated actively in the non-violent movement initiated by the Father of the Nation. Like Benjamin Franklin who said, "where liberty dwells, there is my country",

Bharathidasan too held similar views about liberty and freedom.

Bharathidasan was also a champion of the causes of women. During his life time, cruel unjust and inhuman social evils like child marriage, widowhood and dowry system were rampant. He fought relentless battles against such evils. As a sensitive intellectual, he could not tolerate the ill-treatment of women. He carried a crusade for the remarriage of widows and to elevate the status of widows in society.

It is upto us to carry forward the torch lit by Bharathidasan and banish social evils like dowry from our midst. It is true that several legislations have been passed in our country to remove such evils. But mere laws do not bring about changes in society. It should come from inside the heart of people to bring about such changes. Freedom in society can have no real meaning unless and until women are treated equality with men.

Bharathidasan's dream was to establish a socialistic pattern of society which he stated in clear term in his epic 'Pandian Parisu'. Our country has progressed far in such direction making his dream come true.

Bharathidasan, through his poems, advocated family planning and for putting a strong check on the growth of population. He foresaw the danger of an over-populated world and said that it would lead to economic disorder and chaos. Bharathidasan was the first Tamil Poet, who advocated family planning and birth control, an idea far ahead of his time, which is another example of his genius.

Above all, Bharathidasan's immense love for his mother tongue enveloped him. To him, 'Tamil' was the manna and ambrosia of all



literature. He realised that Tamil was a unique language, different from the rest and worked tirelessly to preserve its pristine purity.

To honour this multifaceted literary giant and social reformer, a University has been created and named after him and is functioning at Trichy to spread the light of education. The Government of Tamil Nadu have instituted an award in the name "Paavendar Bharathidasan Virudhu". During this centenary year, 46 poets, who are in the poetic tradition of Paavendar, have been awarded this Paavendar Virudhu for their meritorious literary service. A total of Rs. 4.6 lakhs have also been presented to the awardees.

It has been proposed to translate the works of Bharathidasan into English and steps have been taken to produce audio-cassette of the poems of the poet.

Yesterday also, we had rightly honoured 28 Tamil Scholars, who did commendable research and brought out many books on Bharathidasan. Another 100 poets who were selected for the literary contribution through a competition were also honoured and complimented. Today, 5 outstanding Tamil Scholars who are associated with this great poet are also being honoured. Above all, the best tribute we can pay to the memory of Bharathidasan is to uphold and respect his true ideals and ideas in our daily life for the complete transformation of the society.

On this occasion of his centenary, let us pledge ourselves to work for the goals he has set before us and strive hard towards the formation of a better society based on equality and equal opportunity for all."

(The Governor delivered his special address on the occasion of the Valedictory function of Bharathidasan Centenary Celebrations.)



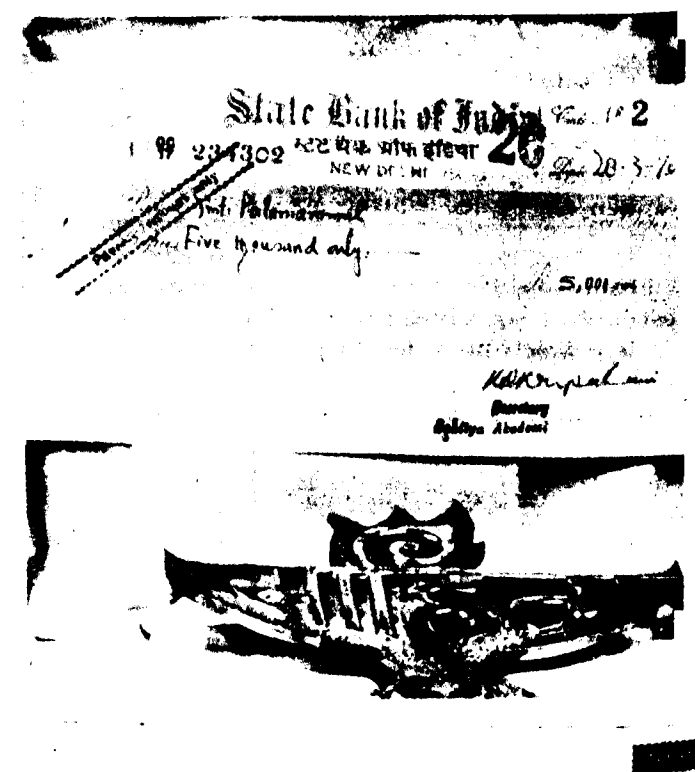


IN BHARATHIDASAN'S LIFE

to have acted against French Government.

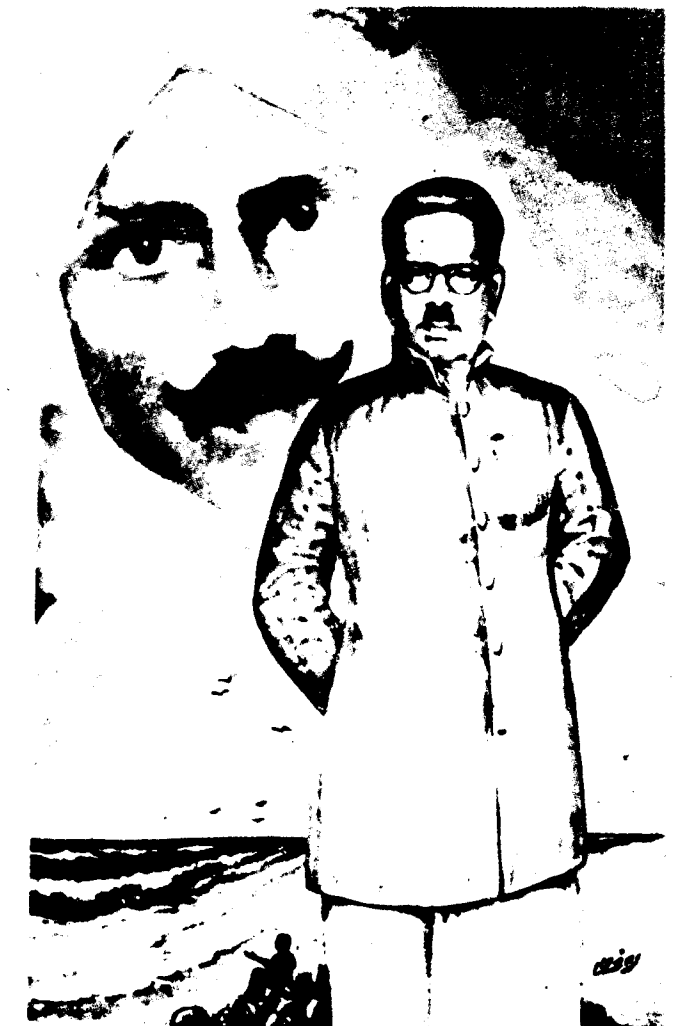
- 1891 — Born on April 29th 1891 Wednesday in Pondicherry. Third son to his Parents Kanagasabal and Lakshmi. Parents named him 'Subburathinam'.
- 1895 — Had his early education from a teacher, Thirupullisamy.
- 1906 — Passed the examination "Vidwan" - At this very young age he composed poetry.
- 1908 — Had an opportunity to see Bharathiar at Venu Nalcker residence in Pondicherry. Attracted by Bharathiar's simplicity and versatility. The first song sung by him "எங்கெங்குக் காணினும் சக்தியுடையது" was heard by Bharathiar.
- 1909 — Appointed as a school Teacher at the age of 18 in a Government School at Niravi (Karaikal).
- 1910 — Had an opportunity to meet Aravindar, V.V.S. Iyer, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu who fought against British Imperialism. Indirectly helped Bharathiar to publish a Tamil journal called 'India'. In view of his reverence he had on Bharathiar, he changed his name Kanakasubburathinam into Bharathidasan.
- 1919 — Imprisoned for 1½ years, when he was a school teacher at Tirupuvanal for he was supposed

- 1921 — Married Palaniammal, the daughter of Parathesi Mudaliar of Perumathur and first daughter Saraswathi was born.



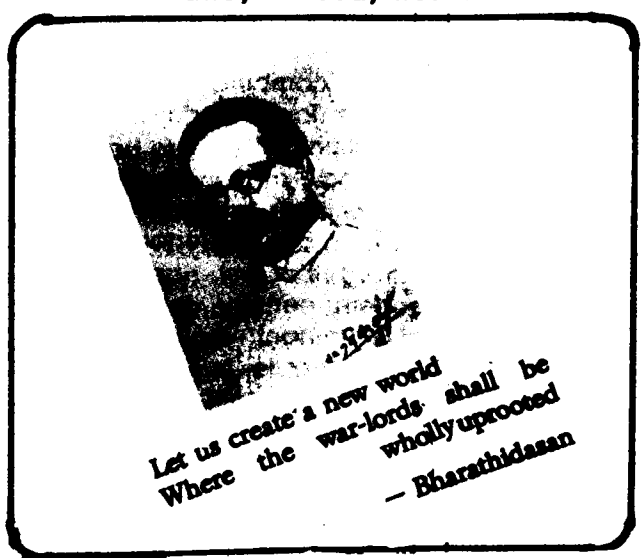
முதல் பட்டம் பெற்றவர். நல்ல துடிக்கு
சாக்தியுடையது. கருணை மிக்க வழங்கியது.
(கருணை மிக்க வழங்கியது)

- 1928 — A second child Kopathi (later changed into Mannar Mannan) was born to him.
- 1929 — Had a link with Periyar. Wrote poems to 'Kudiarasu' run by Periyar. He was the first person to write a poem on 'Family Planning' in the whole of India.
- 1931 — Third child Vasantha Venil was born.
- 1934 — A drama 'Iraniyan' or 'unparalleled Hero' was written and enacted in the presence of Periyar.
- 1935 — A journal for Kavithai 'Sri Subramania Bharathi Kavitha Mandalam' was started and its Editor was Bharathidasan.
- 1946 — Retired as a school Teacher from Pondicherry Government School after 37 years of service.
- 1954 — Elected to Pondicherry Assembly and presided over it.
- 1963 — Tried to write film script on the life of Bharathi but it did not materialise.
- 1964 — Suddenly fell ill in April 1964 and was admitted to the Government General Hospital, Madras. On 21st April 1964 Bharathidasan passed away. His body was taken to Pon-



dicherry and was buried in the seashore of Pondicherry.

- 1968 — A full size statue of Bharathidasan was erected in the Marina, when Anna was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
- 1969 — 'Sahitya Academy' Award was given to his drama 'Pichiranthaiyar'.
- 1971 — His residence at Pondicherry was bought and made as a Memorial Library by Pondicherry Government.
- 1978 — The Government of Tamil Nadu introduced 'Paavendar Virudhu' and in 1978 his birth day was celebrated by Tamil Nadu Government.
- 1982 — On 30th April 1982 'Bharathidasan University' was established at Tiruchirapalli.
- 1990 — On 15th December 1990 all the works of Bharathidasan were 'acquired'.





BHARATHIDASAN - THE REFORMER AND THE REVOLUTIONARY

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

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

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

study, than what has been attempted so far.

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

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

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

During the first half of the twentieth century, there were two dominant thoughts that moved people in India. One was the movement for political independence and the other, less in importance, was the fight against economic exploitation. Tamil Nadu was somewhat

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

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

Unlike many other Tamil poets of this century, Bharathidasan was very deeply read in Tamil classics of the ancient past. He was quite at home with the rules of grammar as well as the literary traditions of his forefathers starting with the Sangam age. Though he built on the reform and change that Bharathi initiated, his base was firm and broad and he stood on the foundations of Tamil literary tradition. His was a revolution in Tamil literary style,



without an abrupt break and he maintained the continuity while marching forward.

Perhaps in no part of the history of Tamils, has any poet devoted so much of his writings, poured so much of his emotions, pleaded so fiercely and vehemently and over such a length of his literary career, for the protection, claims and development of Tamil.

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

A theme that received attention more than in the writings of other of his period is the status of women in our society. Bharathi gave vent to his feelings of disapproval and indignation over the plight of women in this country. Bharathidasan carried forward this crusade and pleaded forcefully and ceaselessly for the emancipation of women.

Of the many things that made Women dependent and restrained in movement, one is frequent pregnancy bearing and bringing up of children. Contraception perhaps is the greatest liberator of women and Bharathidasan was the first to give it the dignity to deserve a place in a poem and to praise it and plead for it. His courage of conviction has been unusual and has always been in keeping with the traditions of Periyar's precepts and practices. Bharathidasan never refrained from giving expression to a thought for fear of criticism and courting unpopularity. Fighting enthused him and energised him; popularity was never to him a temptation.

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

Of the three thousand years of dynamic, delightful and developing history of Tamil literature, a unique phenomenon in the world of literature, Bharathidasan otherwise known as Paavendar meaning king of the Poets or Puratchi-k-kavignar meaning the poet of revolt shines as the latest and brightest literary luminary who rightly compels the attention and appreciation, admiration and adoration of literary scholars all over the world in view of the quantity and quality of his creative writings. The beauty and boldness

BHARATHIDASAN The Great Poet

Dr. N. Sanjeevi

Bharathidasan was born in 1891, nine years after the birth of Subramania Bharathi and nine years before the birth of twentieth century in a middle class non-brahmin family. Although he became an avowed atheist and an

demanding about the qualities of head and heart of Subramania Bharathi stand testimony to Bharathidasan's qualities of truthfulness and gratitude.

Bharathidasan who lived a full life of 73 years died on the 21st April, 1964 at Madras and was buried at Pondicherry where the Government of Pondicherry has raised a memorial. By profession a Tamil teacher, by conviction an ardent follower of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, father of the Dravidian movement that ushered in a big political and social change in South India in fifties and sixties, a journalist, a political sufferer and a politician in latter years, Bharathidasan has created a deeper impact on the people of Tamil Nadu which is more relevant in post-Independent era.

Besides being a poet of beauty, Bharathidasan's irrefutable credentials were his fiery opposition to blind beliefs, wornout traditions, socio-economic inequalities and imposition of Hindi. His pertinent contribution to Tamil poetry is his poems which encourage widow-marriage and birth-control. And his poems in praise of Lenin and socialism shall also be relevant for ever. Some of his poems are excellent examples of universal appeal.

We may now have an example in English translation (though inadequate as even any excellent translation may be) to have a glimpse of the heat and light of the volcanic personality of Bharathidasan.

(Sung in the style of the pole dancer's song)



Bharathidasan with Periyar

of his varied literary forms are considered as a fitting sequel to the outpourings of Subramania Bharathi (1882-1921) whose acquaintance Bharathidasan was fortunate to secure when the former was in a political exile in a then French settlement namely Puducherry (Pondicherry) during the second decade of this century along with Sri Aurobindo, V.V.S. Iyer and others.

intellectual revolutionary, his respect for his mentor who was a believer and Brahmin by birth never diminished because Bharathidasan was fully convinced of Bharathi's zeal for social equality and emancipation, progress and peace. In short, not only the pen-name 'Bharathidasan' which he retained till the end of his life, but the statements in poetry and prose he has made whenever an occasion

Tiduthidum thiduthidum
thiduthidum thiduthidum
Tiduthidum thiduthidum
thiduthidum thiduthidum
Ahaha salute you all
Ahaha sit all orderly please
Ye all who have begotten children
Hallo my young brother!
Hallo my brother old!
Look here brother a skeleton!
No flesh! no strength!

Yes thiduthidum what is its
name?...
What is the name of this medicine?
When touched inside your soul it
will be sweet that is
that crystal clear Tamil Yes that
Crystal clear Tamil
Now I smear this medicine over
this skeleton!
O! brother strike the drum
thiduthidum thiduthidum
thiduthidum thiduthidum

look the Tamil skeleton laughs!
blossomed our land that was barren and destroyed
look our fresh-green Tamil land
sings!
O! mothers! O! fathers!
no magic, no manthras!
What is wanted is will
What is wanted in the search for a
way
To get rid of our woes!

Bharathidasan's Family



Birth Control
While keeping the door for love open
We shall shut the door for
conception
What harm is there
Otherwise what for is a child?
to die or to languish?
— Bharathidasan

On widow-marriage
When the woman dies
the widower seeks another woman
like that we shall ask
the widow to get a husband for her
— Bharathidasan

Lullaby song for a female child
O! casket of camphor
to spread such a sweet perfume
Overwhelming the awful bad
odour of blind beliefs!
O! Lady of ever-burning light to
dispel the darkness of
Unwanted caste-system!
— Bharathidasan

Lullaby song for the male child
O! the hero of young and strong
shoulders!
to catch and control those untamed
bulls
that attempt to hit us when told
Of the evils of blind-beliefs
that causes cruelty and waste our
valuable life!
— Bharathidasan

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

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

NATURALISM AS HUMANISM IN THE POETRY OF BHARATHIDASAN

DR. K. CHELLAPPAN

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 thoughts.

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. 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.

represents the Ascent of Man (Woman) Kambar'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 crative 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. Kuppan's mythical imagination inspires fear in him whereas his sweet heart asserts that love alone is real. Again in the same poem the French and the American are said to uphold a vision of the brotherhood of man and the English people speak contemptuously of Indians as they are deeply divided in the name of religion and caste.

In *Alakin Cirippu* (Beauty's Laughter) also Bharathidasan's portraits of nature are charged with a human significance. In fact he creates a counter-myth of the kingdom of nature as opposed to the Puranic tales and man seems to be the crown and consummation of his garden of Eden in which man is not forbidden to

taste anything. The very first poem sees beauty only in human terms. "If the first stanza is devoted to her beauty hidden in the rising and the setting sun, sea, the flood of light, the grove and the parrots in the branches of trees, the second stanza is entirely devoted to the beauty of the human world: the light flashing from the eyes of the child, the lamp, the dance of the curved fingers of the damsel and above all, in the majestic walk of the peasant with his plough on the shoulder and in the mind of the poet. The poem ends by glorifying beauty as the eternal principle of renewal. "She is the green pulp behind all that is green and the Virgin unravished by antiquity". Like Keats he also thinks that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Here again the beauty of Nature is seen only as a balm to mankind.

In all the portraits that follows this also, Bharathidasan conceives 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 therevolution. 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 the crown of this society because Tamil to him is a symbol



BHARATHIDASAN'S POETRY IS THE MIRROR OF TIME

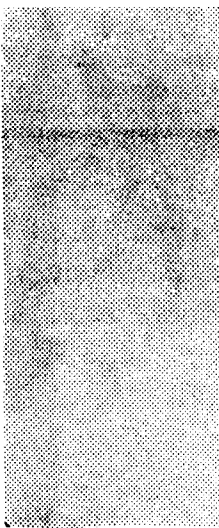
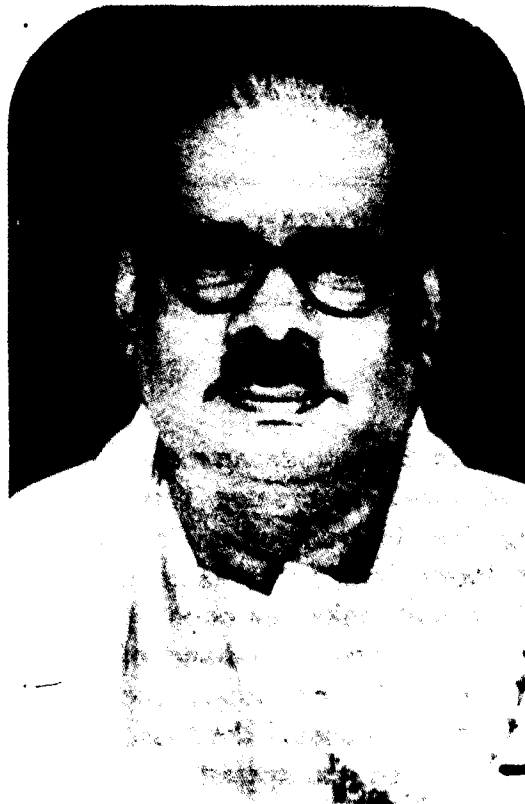
Like Western Poets, Bharathidasan makes art the mirror of time. He creates Time; besides creating Time, he transforms Time; he not only transforms Time but takes us to the changing Time and makes us cope up with it; at times he pushes us ahead of Time. The gentle breeze advances, the moon grows, wealth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

— Anna

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 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 realized 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.



fruit; the juice which abounded in a fully grown up sugar cane; the honey obtainable from a cool flower; the sweetness of a well-boiled sugar syrup; the milk which a cow gives in abundance; the sweet and cool juice of a tender coconut; all these things are sweet, yet I feel that Tamil is my very life!

Simplicity also is his main aim in composing songs:

எங்கள் வாழ்வும் எங்கள் வளமும்
மங்காத தமிழென்று சங்கே முழங்கு!

BHARATHIDASAN And His Poetic Themes

Bharathidasan, a prolific writer, wrote lyrics, dramas, novels and long poems. His writings are strewn with satirical asides against existing caste distinctions. Among his writings, the epic poem 'Sanjivi Parvathathin Saalar' is the most significant. It gives us Bharathidasan's views on the existing political, literary and social scene in India. He was greatly inspired by Subramania Bharathi's 'Kuyil Pattu'.

A Lyricist

His emotional style gains the upper hand in 'Bilhanneyam' and 'Veerathaai'. However, it is as a lyricist that he will ever be remembered. Poems like 'Maan-thoppil Manam' and 'Engal Oor' show a happy blend of nature imagery and the goodness of man. And he has intuitively caught the right spirit behind the publication of newspapers in 'News Magazine':

You are the drawing light
After the night is past;
You are the opening gleam
of the World's sleepy - eye'd
O Newsmagazine maid,
You were born in the heart

Of the great intellectuals

To unify the country and the World!

Love for Tamil, and Tamil Language

Bharathidasan was a poet of recent times. He composed many songs on Tamil, freedom of women, love, social reforms and glory of ancient Tamil culture. His ardent love for Tamil - his mother tongue - may be seen clearly from the following lines of his poem.

He says:

'O Conch; proclaim to the World that our life and wealth is Tamil, the Tamil which will never fade.'

Ancient Forms

Treading on the same path which Bharathi showed, Bharathidasan has composed poems by deriving plots from ancient and medieval sources and by creating imaginary stories of his own. He and his followers used this medium for the

His writings are strewn with satirical asides against existing caste distinctions.

கனியிலை ஏறிய கணையும் முற்றல்
கழையிலை ஏறிய சாறும்
பனிமலர் ஏறிய தெளும் காய்ச்சல்
பாகிலை ஏறிய கவையும்
நனி பசு பொழியும் பாலும் - தென்னை
நல்கிய குளி ரின நீரும்
இனியன எப்போள் எனினும் தமிழை
என்னுயிர் எப்போள் கண்ணிர்

The pulp which developed in a

propagation of their social and political ideals. Poets who followed the ideals of Bharathidasan converted classical antagonists into protagonists in their modern compositions.

A Romantic Poet

Romanticism is the Renaissance of wonder. Poet Bharathidasan, can

be called as Romantic poet, since he shares almost all the aspects of Romanticism. He was inspired not only by the renowned spirit of humanism and worldliness, which were the children of Renaissance, but also by the spirit of equality, liberty and fraternity which were the ideals of the French Revolution. Marxism and other socialist thinking of the world also permeate into his thinking.

Bharathidasan was influenced by Subramania Bharathi, the greatest of the modern Tamil Poets.

Though there are some common features among the narrative poems of Tamil Romantics, each poet differs in his own way and hence we are able to trace the existence of three schools, namely the school of Bharathi, Bharathidasan and Kavimani within the Romantic School. In the compositions of the followers of Bharathi much emphasis is given to patriotism, the glory of India, national integration, libertarian sentiments, traditional ideals of India and international

His narratives were written with a social and political message.

affairs. From 1947-1965, the tone of Bharathidasan has been a mighty voice in Tamil narrative poetry. Though Bharathidasan revolted against the poetic diction and decorum, he emphasized the importance of metre and prosody. In his opinion, prosodic rules and grammatical codes must be revived

to suit the spirit of the age and poetic content. His views are shared by his poetic successors in their narrative poems. Bharathidasan's poetry has many themes. His constant themes in his narrative poems are love, the emancipation of women, Tamil, Tamilians, family life and democracy which give man his right place. The inspiration, here also may be traced to Bharathi but Bharathidasan goes beyond his master in the depth of force, in the breadth of his vision, in the length of his range and in the height of his poetry.

Revenge Theme

Revenge theme also was introduced by Bharathidasan in 'Tamilachiyan Kathi'. Social satire

He was inspired not only by the renowned spirit of humanism and worldliness, which were the children of Renaissance, but also by the spirit of equality, liberty and fraternity which were the ideals of the French Revolution.



also was handled by Bharathidasan in Irundaveedu and Akathiyan Vitta Puthukkaradi. Even though his narratives were written with a social and political message, he never made artistic beauty subservient to propagation.

Revolutionary Characters

While conformism is the salient feature of the classical poems, confrontism is recognized as the typical romantic attitude. This confrontism has taken various forms in the narrative poems of the Tamil Romantics. In their lyrics, the poet assumes the role of a rebel whereas in their narrative poems such libertarian sentiments are expressed by their characters. Thus Bharathi's 'Panchali' appears as a revolutionary woman raising her clarion voice against the accredited conviction of her social set up. This theme also was given an artistic shape by

Bharathidasan who has created a number of characters who confront with the existing social reality in multifarious facts. In 'Puratchikavi', his poet-hero assumed the role of a rebel; in 'Tamilachiyn Kathi' Kuppamma emerged as a revolutionary woman. He has made Kannagi and Manimekalai as revolutionary characters. Like Byron and Shelley, Bharathidasan and Pulavar Kulanthai have converted classical antagonists into modern protagonists.

On Education

He was a great believer in education and Education is always in the Poet's mind. He speaks of compulsory education in his new democracy. 'Iruna Veedu' describes how without education a house is unhealthy, full of debris and dirt and how the people therein are ugly, unhealthy, superstitious and negligent — all leading to poverty, disease and death — a portrait standing in contrast to the happy family described in his earlier 'Kudumba Vilakku', where education, love and sense of duty reign supreme. He was interested in a happy family and bringing up children, male and female.

Emancipator of Women

He was a believer in the great power of women and therefore it is no wonder his women characters are superior in all respects.

Poems on Labourers

In his songs, he introduces the labourer, the weaver, the worker in the factories and workshops — refreshingly a new and realistic vein in Tamil literature which had been singing in a conventional way of 'Pallu' and 'Kuravanjis'. He dances on seeing the inner-beauty of the creative activities of the labourers. All this shows the working of his humanism which he proclaimed in his earlier works. In a sense, his almost religious faith was in man and his powers.

Love Theme

It was Bharathidasan who has

In a sense, his almost religious faith was in man and his power.

successfully experimented with the theme of love in narrative poetry by creating concrete living characters. In his narratives, love is portrayed as a binding force which brings people together irrespective of their social status, caste distinction and economic conditions. His lovers are not speculative and pessimistic types who find solace only in romantic dreams and wander aimlessly with a worry laden heart out of the frustrations they met in their love affairs. Despite this, they are active and healthy members of a living society.

They even dare to renounce all earthly prosperities and to take any adversities for the sake of their love. They fight boldly for the fulfilment of their aspirations till the end. In most of his poems they embrace victory against the degenerated

convictions of the social reality which stand on their way. They are love's pilgrims and if they happened to die for the sake of their ideals they die as love's martyrs. Bharathidasan's war cry for the emancipation of women has left an indelible impression in his narrative poems such as 'Sanjivi Parvathathin Saara', 'Kudumba Vilakku', 'Kannagi Puratchikkappiyam', 'Manimekalai Venba Tamilachiyn Kathi' and 'Veerathaai'. Such themes are increasingly handled by the followers of Bharathidasan who have created love situations out of their own imagination and from the classical plots. Eventhough the treatment, techniques and the purpose differ, all of them have got some affinities with the love poems of Bharathidasan which have given considerable stimulus to the later poets.

His deep feeling for the Tamil language, society, the simplicity of his language and the music in his poems are the outstanding merits of his poetic genius.



Up up climb! integrating country
with country
Up up climb over the hills that hit
the skies!
Up up climb ceaselessly!
Having climbed up look around
all-over!
Look around all the people of the
world all over!
Look around the thick of your
human population!
Look around the army of men who
were born with you!
Enjoy looking at the human sea!
Cry out that you are the human
sea!

— Bharathidasan



Ind Cover Story

Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS Valedictory Function.

Valedictory Function of the year round Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations was held on 14th April 1991 at Valluvarkottam, Madras. The function was organised by the Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Tamil Nadu in a grand manner.

On 14th April, in the morning, a Photo Exhibition on the life history of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was opened at the auditorium by Thiru. C. Chellappan, I.A.S., Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. Next, a "Kaviaragam" presided over by Poet Thiru. Erode Thamizhanban was conducted. In the afternoon, a seminar presided over by Thiru. Silamboli Chellappan was held. These programmes portrayed Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as an exemplary orator, mass leader, journalist, educator, a revolutionary, a great democrat, a rationalist, a philanthropist, eminent jurist and a reformist.

In the evening, the special function on the Centenary Celebrations began with the welcome address by Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department. Thiru. V. Karthikeyan, Adviser to the Governor presided over the function and distributed prizes to students for their excellent essays on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The Governor, Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh released the Dr. Ambedkar Commemoration stamp which was received by Thiru. C. Thangaraj, I.A.S., Special Commissioner, Land Admn. The Governor also released the one Rupee coin bearing the figure of Dr. Ambedkar which was received by Thiru. V. Karthikeyan,

Tamil Nadu is a pioneering State in implementing special schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the poor sections of our society. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the entire country to have named a District after Dr. Ambedkar.

remember him for his contribution to the making of our Constitution and for his efforts to ensure social justice in this country. I am happy that the Tamil Nadu Government thought it fit to celebrate and to organise a year-long centenary celebrations through various programmes throughout the State. I congratulate all those who were involved in ensuring that the centenary celebrations were a success.

To make an estimate of Dr. Ambedkar on any occasion is a difficult proposition. Ambedkar was a multi-faceted personality, a versatile genius and above all a fierce and fearless man. He was a renowned scholar, distinguished educationist, powerful debator, statesman, constitutional expert, efficient administrator and fearless champion of the down-trodden masses. His contributions towards the making of our Con-



stitution and his ruthless approach in eradicating untouchability will be long remembered in our country.

It must be remembered that Ambedkar was made to realise even during his school days, the meaning of untouchability as he himself was quite often a victim of the practice. It is said that a cartman once refused to transport him in bullock-cart, even though he was willing to pay double the fare. At school, as one of the first few members of the Scheduled Caste to enter school, Ambedkar was forced to sit alone from the rest of the boys in the school. The learning of Sanskrit was forbidden to him and Ambedkar was forced to learn Persian instead of this as second language in the high school. It was through such difficult experiences that the mind of Dr. Ambedkar was both formed and harnessed.

His arguments against the caste system and the need for its abolition were best expressed in his statement that "there will be out-castes as long as there are castes". He further stated that the caste system is not merely a division of labour; it is a division of labourers. It is a hierarchy in which the division of labourers is graded one above the other. When someone argued to Dr. Ambedkar that the system of caste preserved the inherited skills in a family, Ambedkar made a comment that "caste system involves an attempt to point tasks to individuals in advance; selected not on the basis of trained original capacities, but on that of the social status of the parents".

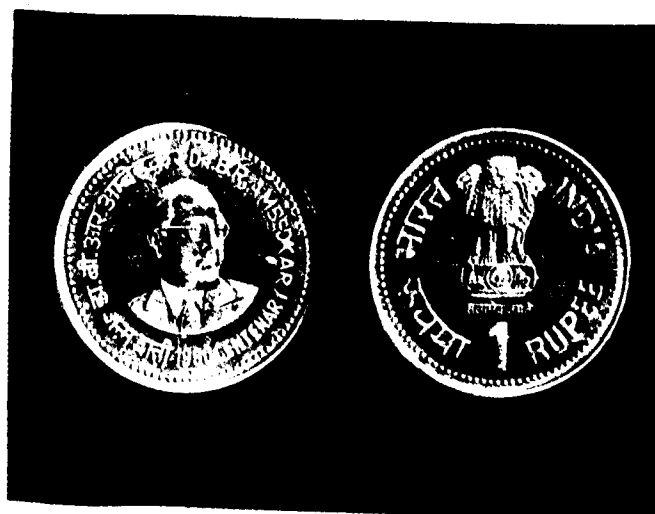
In memory of this Centenary Celebration, the Government have decided to provide financial assistance consisting of loans and subsidy for 100 Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs to start their own Self-Employment Units and Industries.

Another area in which Dr. Ambedkar excelled and contributed immensely, was in the framing of the country's Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar was of the opinion that the Constitution emanated from the people and that it was not a matter of a few printed words.

It was because of this belief that the preamble to Indian Constitution indicated the source from which our Constitution derived its authority. He was the brain behind the directive principles which were

vance of constitutional morality and the presence of a well developed public conscience were essential to protect and preserve the Indian Democracy. Dr. Ambedkar even warned that if the Indian Constitution failed then the people must not blame the system. According to him, the system cannot be blamed if the people were weak and selfish.

One aspect of Dr. Ambedkar's life that is often forgotten is his belief in a strong nationalism in our country. Nationalism, according to



meant to ensure social and economic democracy in addition to the political democracy. According to Ambedkar, the directive principles were nothing but obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the various Governments in this country. He constantly stressed that the directive principles were more important than the fundamental rights and that the fundamental rights were subservient to the directive principles. The obser-

Ambedkar is, and I quote, "It is a relation to a nation that is based on a strong feeling of social unity, and this nationalism in relation to internationalism should be founded on brotherhood. Nationalism should not be a tyranny and a menace to any other community or country. Nationality means consciousness of any kind of awareness of the existence of that tie of kinship. Nationalism means the desire for a separate national existence for those who are bound by this tie of kinship". Ambedkar stressed that there may not be nationalism without the feeling of nationality being in existence.

Dr. Ambedkar urged that it was the duty of the Scheduled Castes to defend India's hardwon freedom. He urged the political parties to forget the differences and work towards a united India. Ambedkar

hoped that his contribution to India's Constitution would help the people understand him and also show them how the accusations that he was an anti-nationalist and pro-British was utterly untrue. The thought of the future of this community and his nation always remained in his mind until his last day. It must be remembered that in his last speech in the Constitution Assembly, Ambedkar laid emphasis on constitutional means to solve any problem and warned if these means failed, there would be nothing but anarchy in this country.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneering State in implementing special schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the poor sections of our society. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the entire country to have named a District after Dr. Ambedkar. In memory of this Centenary Celebration, the Government have decided to provide financial assistance consisting of loans and subsidy for 100 Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs to start their own Self Employment Units and Industries. It has also been decided to place two villages exclusively inhabited by the Scheduled Caste to be adopted by the Voluntary Organisations and Financial Institutions. Sanction has been accorded to construct 15 community centres in the habitations of Scheduled Castes

Steps are also afoot to translate seven volumes of the writings of Dr. Ambedkar into Tamil. On the suggestion of the Government of India, schemes at the total cost of Rs.22.63 crores for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste people were forwarded with a request for financial assistance. The Government of India have now sanctioned Rs.50 Lakhs from the Special Central Assistance to implement these economic schemes. These funds will be used for schemes for training leather workers, setting up leather procurement centres and for providing gainful employment to Scheduled Caste people.

in Tamil Nadu. To commemorate his birth centenary, the Government have named the Madras Law College as Dr. Ambedkar Law College. A statue of Ambedkar has also been unveiled in the premises of Vellore Collectorate. Two hostels in each District



Untouchability is only an extended form of caste and that therefore without abolition of caste there is no hope of abolition of Untouchability".
— Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

maintained by the Department of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare are being named after Ambedkar. The Government of India have also graciously agreed to issue a commemorative stamp and one rupee coin with the figure of Dr. Ambedkar. I deem it a great privilege to release these today.

Steps are also afoot to translate seven volumes of the writings of Dr. Ambedkar into Tamil. On the suggestion of the Government of India, schemes at the total cost of Rs.22.63 crores for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste people were forwarded with a request for financial assistance. The Government of India have now sanctioned Rs.50 Lakhs from the Special Central Assistance to implement these economic schemes. These funds will be used for schemes for training leather workers, setting up leather procurement centres and for providing gainful employment to Scheduled Caste people.

People like Dr. Ambedkar are not often born and by carrying the message of such illustrious leader, all of us can bring about an atmosphere for social regeneration in this country."

The Governor of Orissa Thiru. Yagya Dutt Sharma unveiled the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar and gave the special address. Thiru C. Thangaraj, I.A.S., Special Commissioner, Land Admin. Thiru C. Chellappan, I.A.S., Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Thiru C.T.Dhandapani, Tmt.A.S.Ponnammal, Thiru Anna Nambi, Thiru V. Balasundaram and Thiru C.K.Thamizharasan also addressed the gathering.

Thiru K. Ganesan, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks. The function ended with the cultural programmes depicting the greatness of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.



BHARATHIDASAN - An Architect of Tamil Renaissance

The Pen Name: Kanakasubburathinam alias Bharathidasan as he came to be known later, was born on 29th April, 1891 in Pondicherry, when it was under French Rule. Pondicherry was an asylum for political refugees from India during the freedom movement. Subburathinam came into close contact with Subramaniya Bharathi, who was himself one of the refugees on voluntary exile from India. He admired Bharathi's poetry and having developed a great regard for the nationalist poet he assumed the pen name "Bharathidasan".

A teacher at Eighteen:

Subburathinam had his early education in a French School in Pondicherry. He did his University education at Calway College, Pondicherry and stood first in Tamil. On completion of his education he became a teacher when he was barely eighteen.

Earned the Title of Kavignar:

Subburathinam possessed a sense of rhythm and a balanced felicity of expression in Tamil which enabled him to write enchanting poems. At a friend's marriage he sang one of Bharathi's folk songs. He was not aware that the great poet himself was present at the marriage in the year 1906. Bharathi was greatly impressed by the fire and fervour with which Subburathinam recited the poem and sensed that Subburathinam had in him all the

makings of a great poet. Once when among his friends Bharathi announced that Subburathinam could compose poems, many doubted. But Bharathi looked at him encouragingly whereupon he sang the poem "That the power of Shakthi prevails everywhere". He earned the title "Kavignar" from Bharathi and became the latter's ardent follower and disciple.

Works of Bharathidasan:

Among modern Tamil poets Bharathidasan was very popular and ranks next only to Bharathi. An architect of Tamil renaissance, Bharathidasan has produced more than forty works which include poetical compositions, prose and a few dramas. Noteworthy among his works are the three anthologies "Azhagin Sirippu", "Kudumba Vilakku" and "Pandian Parisu". Bharathidasan's "Puratchi Kavi" and "Ethirparatha Mutham" bear testimony to his genius for romantic lyricism.

His Themes:

His love for nature is expressed with rare sensibility in his "Azhagin Sirippu". Tamil is his religion and his songs on Tamil are uniformly popular in the Tamil knowing world. He looks on Tamil with great reverence - and calls her the World Mother.

Love, emancipation of women, Tamil, Tamilians and an aspiration for equality amongst men formed the core of his themes. "Sanjeevi Parvathathin Saaral" and "Puratchi Kavi" are his best in this genre.

His Characters:

In his poems, Bharathidasan breaks free from the conventional tradition and introduces a refreshingly new and realistic view in Tamil literature. His works have generally been plebeian-oriented, the main characters being the farmer, the weaver and the industrial labourer.

He has inordinate faith in equality among men and believes in an ideal society where wealth belongs to everyone. In his "Panamum Manamum", he deplores current values, pointing out how the social mores of the day are borne on the monetary factor and not on human values.

Bharathidasan and Tamil Literature:

Bharathidasan held Tamil literature in great esteem and regarded it as an embodiment of Culture. This is seen in his version of the great epics, Silappathikaram and Manimekalai, titled 'Kannagi Puratchikappiyam' and 'Manimekalai Venba' respectively as also in his narrative poetry on the life of Kumaraguruparar and in his dramas on the lives of Sathimuthapulavar and the Sangam poet Piciranthaiyar. The

Self-Respect Movement:

play "Piciranthaiyar" is in chaste Tamil. He was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award for this play in 1969, posthumously.

Bharathidasan was drawn into the self-respect movement of Than-thai Periyar. Through his poems he tried to awaken the people from the slumber of inertia and beckoned them to free themselves from the shackles of superstition and bondage to conventions. His heart bled for the poor and the toiling masses. He became a champion of the downtrodden. He waged a crusade against pretensions of all kinds.

Bharathidasan in his unshakable faith in the ancient Tamil culture, sings the glory of the Tamil language with great fervour and pride.

"Our life and fortune is our eternal Tamil!"

Our enemies have disappeared with fear and frustration having seen the unity and strength of us.

O Conch! Convey this message to the World!"



On a caste/class free new communist society
O! the world is still in the dark dungeon!
Still the people who adhere to caste are alive!
Still are there the religious heads who threaten and curse
The world marches towards the goal where all get all
— Bharathidasan

The system of public distribution became an essential part of the economic structure of the country with the ultimate motive of distribution of essential consumer goods at reasonable price. In order to stabilise the foodgrain prices and also to act as anti-hoarding, anti-profit earning and anti-poverty measure, the Government organised fair-price shops where cardholders could make purchases at fixed and reasonable prices.

In India, in the time of Kautilya himself, there was mention about State Trading. The system of public

The working of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu happens to be a major anti-inflationary and anti-poverty programme.

tion of food stuffs including edible oilseeds.

The related issues of Public Distribution System has been analysed from time to time. Gulati and T.N. Krishnan (1975) study shows that the operation of foodgrains distribution in India is providing the basic minimum to

population planning extremely difficult. Unless there is a quantitative increase and a qualitative improvement of foodgrains production and distribution, the problem cannot be solved. This is a situation common to all developing countries where production is low with improper distribution systems.

Public Distribution System is essentially designed for the equitable distribution of the scarce commodities. If foodgrains are sufficiently available, there is no necessity of distribution system. But, on the other side, if there is scarcity and the prices of foodgrains rise, the market mechanism fails to satisfy the requirements of the economically weaker sections of the society.

In the case of low income consumers too, the market price system ensures a minimum supply of foodgrains at fair and subsidised prices through the Public Distribution System. The consumption requirements over and above the Public Distribution System supplies should be met out of the purchases in the open market at market determined prices. So, the system of public distribution acts along with the open market mechanism. Among the cereals, rice and wheat are consumed in all parts of the country. Certain dissimilarities in their respective intensity of consumption are noticeable. While wheat continues to be preferred in the North, Central and Western India, in the South and especially in Tamil Nadu, rice dominates. The substantial increases in the grain production on the eve of the green revolution during the initial years of the 1970's, depressed the demand for Public Distribution System supply resulting in overflowing stocks. The unequal trends in the demand for and supply of foodgrains would add to continuous pressure on prices. Public Distribution System tend to intervene and control the situation.

FOOD MANAGEMENT AND PRICE STABILISATION IN TAMIL NADU

Dr. N. Rajalakshmi
Department of Economics,
University of Madras.

distribution in food grains dates back to the early years of the 20th Century of World War II and the great global famine when it was introduced as a weapon of inflationary control.

Until World War II, the State's intervention in the food economy was mainly in the nature of crisis management, whenever acute food shortages and famines struck the land. To avoid this in India, the Public Distribution System was initiated in 1934 when, perhaps for the first time, Government intervened in the distribution. Article 369 of the Indian Constitution gave it a further lease of Trade and Commerce within a State and in production, supply and distribu-

the vulnerable section of the society. Subbarao, K (1978) appraised the need for Public Distribution System for maintenance of low food prices to low income consumers. P.S. George (1979) has attempted to study the distribution of foodgrains and their income distribution effects in Kerala. T. Prabha (1987) reveals that in the marketing of paddy/rice in Tamil Nadu, intervention of Government plays a major role.

In India, there is the threat of population explosion, the state of poor human nutrition and the need to feed the growing numbers of hungry people. Hunger spreads from latent deficiencies due to conditions of malnutrition and under-nourishment and makes

RICE PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

Rice has been the major foodgrain of the people of Tamil Nadu. The total rice production in the State has shown an upward direction.

The most essential among the essential commodities in Public Distribution System has been rice, especially for the poorest of the poor. In the period 1981, around 6 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed annually. During 1981-89 rice distribution has been showing a steady upward trend from around 6 lakh tonnes in 1981 to a record height of 15 lakh tonnes in 1989. Projected estimate shows that rice distribution is expected to grow to 2198.83 metric tonnes by 1995, and 2746.68 metric tonnes by 2000 A.D.

PRICE STABILISATION

The major role that Public Distribution System plays is to stabilise the price level of essential commodities and to substantiate the consumption demand at lower prices in order to protect consumers from rising price effect and the negative income effect.

The State operates a dual market in foodgrains: a free market co-exists with a regulated market. "Price Control" is also one of the items in the concurrent list entry (34). Under it, the Centre is empowered to fix the maximum and minimum prices. These powers are enjoyed by the Centre under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

A well co-ordinated Public distribution structure is functioning in Tamil Nadu. There are 21,134 Fair Price shops in the State, catering to the needs of about 129 lakh card holders. The Civil Supplies Department, T.N.C.S.C., R.C.S., are involved in the distribution.

Most of the developing countries are characterised by the dual markets in 'essential commodities'

such as foodgrains. The Government Policy supplements the open market mechanism where the price is left to vary to any level. What is supplemented through fair price shops acts as a check to the inflationary trend in the free market.

A look into the prices that existed during the period 1980-81 to 1988-89 shows that the open market retail prices of rice has been invariably higher than the controlled price. In the years of 1983-84, 1985-86 and 1988-89, the market price of rice was much higher. This may be attributed to the shortfall in supply. Though the demand supply and cost factors predominate the price trend, the Government issue price is able to provide a check and is able to peg down the price level.

The price of rice by Public Distribution System has been revised from Rs.2.15 in the year 1981 to Rs.2.50 in the year 1985 and to Rs.3.50 in the year 1989.

	1.2.1981	1.11.1985	1.3.1990
per kilo			
Common	1.75	1.75	2.00
Fine	2.00	2.25	3.00
Superfine	2.15	2.50	3.50

The Government of Tamil Nadu has incurred a subsidy of about 400 crores in order to meet the gap between the issue price and purchase price. In view of this, the price under Public Distribution

System has been revised by 1990.

An overall comparison with other States reveals that the price level has been much subsidised and cheaper with welfare motivation and anti-poverty drive. The common variety of rice costs only Rs.2 per kilo to a consumer through Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu, where as it happens to be Rs.2.70 in Karnataka, Rs.2.66 in Kerala, Rs.2.90 in Maharashtra, Rs.2.70 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs.2.83 in West Bengal.

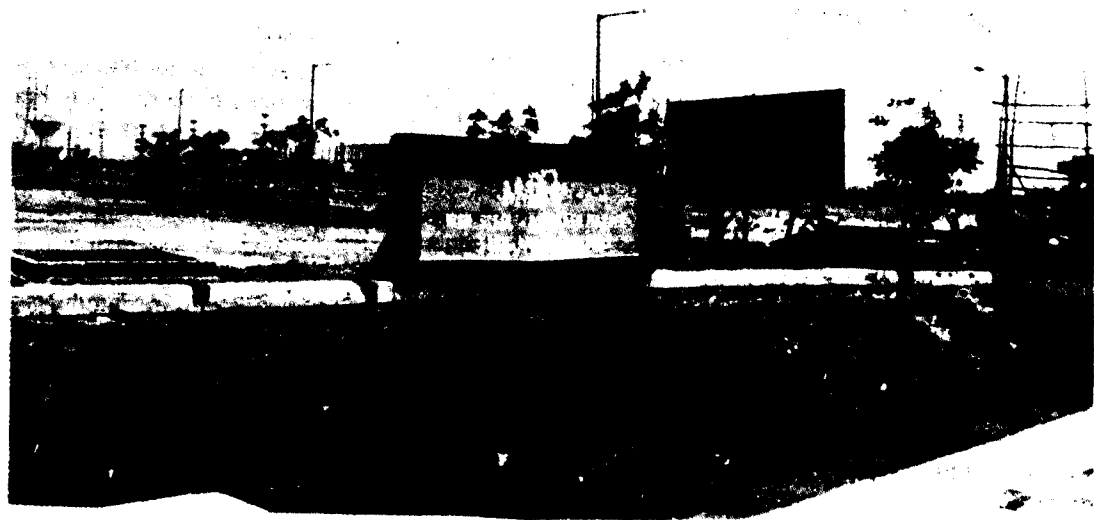
The working of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu happens to be a major anti-inflationary and anti-poverty programme. By providing some specified quantities of essential goods at fixed prices, it makes a contribution to the real income of the people.

The existence of Public Distribution System, saves consumers from the cyclical incidence of droughts and famines.

By providing stability in the availability of foodgrains, stability in prices and equity in distribution, the system helps to serve the national objectives of social justice. Public Distribution System serves the objective of basic services and facilitates the social consumption in all the areas. The programme is expected to help in raising the living standards and reduce the disparities.



The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh and his Advisers participated in the Eid Milan Party, organised by Committee of Hosts in Madras on 19th April, 1991.



IRON & STEEL MARKET AT SATHANGADU

This project envisages the relocation of the existing wholesale dealers dealing with iron and steel from George Town area to Sathangadu beyond Thiruvottiyur close to Manali Industries. The site has direct access from inner ring road and also Railway link. The extent of site is 203 acres (20.5 Ac private land taken over by MMDA + 137.5 Ac Government land + 45 Ac transferred from Industries Department).

The project provides for 850 plots ranging from one ground to three grounds to the small traders to be relocated from George town area and also sites for big traders like Steel Authority of India (35.51 Ac.) and Vishakapatnam Steel Project (13.50 Ac.) have been allotted. Apart from these plots for major and small traders, there are also plots for commercial purposes, shops, show rooms, office space, restaurants, weigh bridge, auto workshop and other service space.

The main function of this pro-

ject would be that the major traders would receive the consignment through the railyard and from shipyard. They would be taken by smaller traders within the market. They would in turn sell it to the open market/users which would be carried by smaller units. The main activity would be only stocking and selling various steel and iron items in different forms and different weights.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.17.00 crores and the work has been completed except attending to certain finishing which is nearing completion and ready for occupation.

Apart from the traders, it is expected that about 3000 supporting staff for these traders and about thousand engaged in other ancillary traders with supporting staff would be functioning within the market every day. It is also expected that about 5000 workers would be employed in assisting the transportation and loading and unloading of iron and steel

within the market and to outside. It is estimated that about 10,000 customers are expected to float everyday to carry the business. So the total expected population using the market per day would be about 20,000.

Taking into account of the above, it has been carefully designed to provide all the required basic service facilities such as water supply, public convenience and other accommodation and transportation facilities.

WATER SUPPLY

A separate water tank with the capacity of 2.50 lakh litres and one sump with 5 lakh litres capacity have been provided and water will be distributed through a suitable net work of mains. The water is being tapped from Metro Water main on Madras - Ponneri road and daily supply of 7 lakh litres of water is being received.

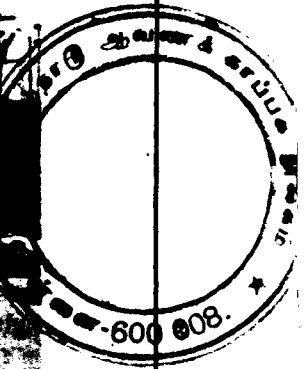
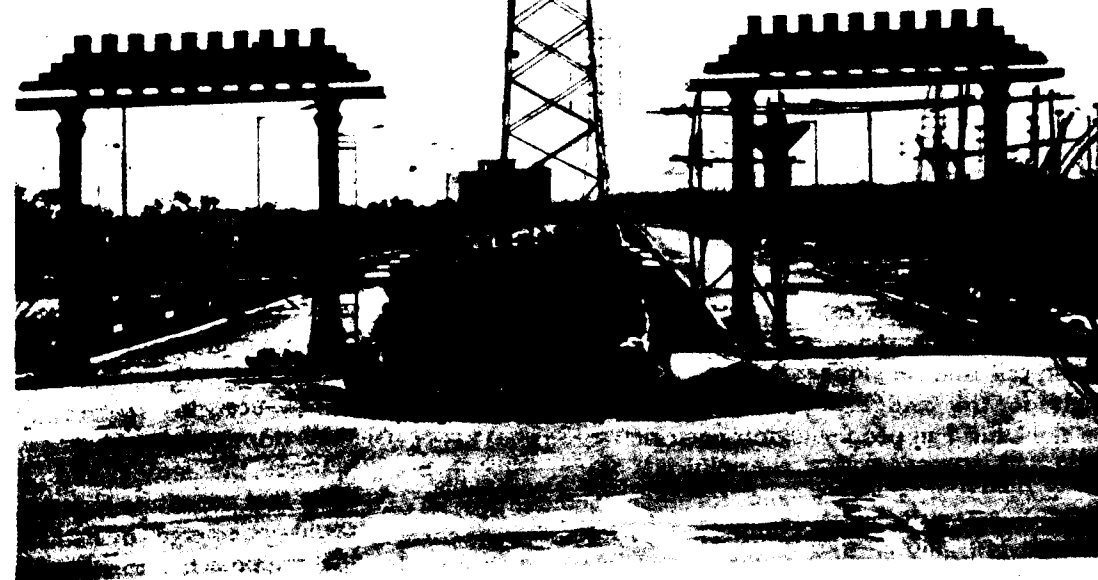
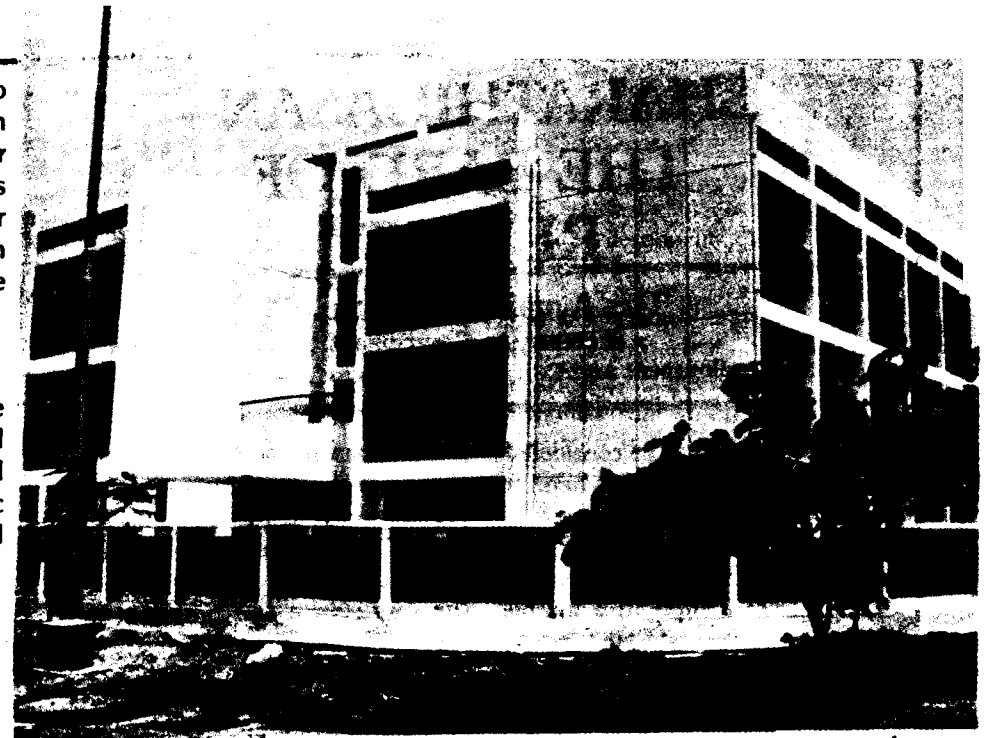
STORM WATER DRAINS

All the roads have side drains to

collect the storm water and also made for a central open storm water drain of suitable section for a length of about 1,500 metres along the roads. The entire water will be discharged into the Nallah on the northern side through the existing culverts.

SANITATION

Individual plot owners will have septic tank. No underground sewer system has been provided and common toilets with septic tank provision has been provided



at different places to meet the requirement of public/customers.

ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

Due care has been taken to create a good environment in the market and nearly 6,000 trees of Eucalyptus and 2,300 avenue trees have been planted so far along the roads and on the site boundaries to arrest external pollution and to create a congenial atmosphere within the market site. Landscaping has been given its due priority as

part of the development along with other provisions.

POWER SUPPLY

Total requirement of power is approximately 300 KW for 500 street lights, Administrative buildings, water pumping, telephone exchange etc. In addition to this the demand of the traders will be dealt with by TNEB separately. The total power requirement is about 6 MVA for

which site had been allotted for TNEB to carry out their work. Meanwhile, power distribution transformers for street lights and public utility buildings are being arranged by TNEB. Energisation of Street lights will be done by TNEB.

Thus this project will provide a modern and functionally efficient wholesale market for the city beneficial to the traders and other users and will also help in decongesting the city particularly central business district.

BHARATHIDASAN— THE BARD OF REVOLT!

Dr. Avvai Natarajan
Secretary to Government
Tamil Development and Culture Department

Bharathidasan may be considered a symbol of revolt where it comes to Tamil poetry. There is vigour and unbounded energy in him and thus he stands unrivalled among his contemporaries for his soul-stirring strains. His poetic genius enabled him to comprehend and reproduce what stood out as the Tamil ethos of the past and this enabled his poetry to remain as illustrious example of what can be the everliving. He was not merely a poet of vision but substantially one whose mission in poetry was seen clearly in his writings. His sweetest songs ring in the ears like the sweet South wind as it breathes upon the banks of violets, stealing the fragrance and giving it to the teeming millions of Tamils. His greatest contribution lay in the reverberating clarion-call that he alone was able to give for the resurgence and uplift of the Dravidian people.

Poetry was to Bharathidasan not just a pastime of a coterie but a dynamic vehicle to move the masses and to create in them indelible impressions that would touch the deepest chords of their hearts. His poetry was an eye-opener, an awakening for men from agelong inertia and apathy. Bharathiar, his mentor, was a great poet of nationalism and freedom. It is true that Bharathidasan drew his inspiration from Bharathiar but with the deviation delightfully noticeable where Bharathidasan had come forward deliberately against social evils whilst emphasising the supremacy of the Dravidian Tradition. "The motherland and mother-tongue," declared Bharathiar "are our eyes."

Bharathidasan added a subtle change to the expression by bringing the language to the fore. He says, "Tamil! Thou too art very ambrosia to me! So sweet! Thou art the very source and breath of my life!"

It has been observed that a poet is by nature sensitive with a sensibility equally delicate like a damsel of tender features. But Bharathidasan belied all this by his astounding stature. He was gifted with a broad face and wide forehead, blazing eyes, awe-inspiring moustache as well as the undaunted might of an elephant, the agility of the deer and the majesty of a roaring lion. He had a most impressive personality which endeavoured to sweep away all injustice and reprehensible flaws found in our society.

Bharathidasan was not only a great poet; he was the ideal hero for the politician, academician, artiste, and for the common people of Tamil Nadu in whose love he championed the cause of the downtrodden. He was the pacesetter for the younger generation of Tamils who prided themselves as the inheritors of the Bharathidasan poetic legacy. He inspired them to think, speak and write in flowing and flowery Tamil and those who could recite his verses became orators of Tamil Nadu in the end.

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



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

When he held that 'humanism' transcended the elusive and imaginary creations of man, he was more concerned with wiping out the ignorance and tears of the common man than with any futile seeking after the unknown. The centenary celebration of Bharathidasan has value for Tamil Nadu in the present stage of resurgence.

Hail Bharathidasan!
Hail Tamil resurgence!

KORKAI: AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE OF THE PANDYAS

Dr. C. Selvaraj,
Institute of Asian Studies,

Korkai, a popular port city of the ancient Pandyas, had trade links with major cities of the world. It is at present situated as an insignificant village in the Chidambaranar District, lying on the northern side of the river Tamiraparani and is in the north-east of Srivaikuntam by 20 kms and by 15 kms from Adichanallur. This city has been invariably referred to by the visiting foreign dignitaries and also by the ancient Tamil literature. Periplus refers it as Comari, which was a cape and a harbour. Ptolemy calls it as a cape and town. Silappadikaram refers this city as one of the popular ports of the time. Similarly, the Sanskrit Literature also refer this city. Arthasasthra refers to this city as situated on the bank of river Tamiraparani and was famous for pearl fishing.

The ancient Tamil literature provides much information regarding the city of Korkai and its international links. Ahananuru mentions that the city Korkai was situated within a fort and it was famous for pearl fishing. It further states that the pearls fished from Korkai was very famous and had a good name for it. Pliny has also attested this and gave it a very high position among all valuables exported from the Tamil Country to the west. Similarly the Periplus states that this region (Korkai) from comara to colchi had pearl fisheries, which were worked by sentenced

states that the king Kharavela received from the kings of South India among other things rich presents of pearls. These informations testify to the fact that Korkai served as an important pearl fishing city of the ancient Pandyas.

Korkai has an antiquity of its own having urn burials and megalithic objects. Excavations were also done in this site to trace its history. In 1876 Caldwell did excavation in Korkai and its adjoining places. He found an urn burial which was eleven feet in circumference and contained objects such as human bones, small black polished wares etc, in most of the urns. Finally he concludes that the ancient level of Korkai was about eight feet below its present level which itself is a proof of its great antiquity. In addition to that the Department of Archaeology also conducted excavation, where large number of shells, sized rings, potsherds etc., were found which all belonged to the coarse variety



of the Medieval period. A large number of inscribed potsherds bearing Tamil characters assignable to the period from 3rd Century B.C. to 2nd Century A.D., were also noticed in the layers. In some other trenches, bone pieces and black and red potsherds, inscribed potsherds etc., were also found out.

The Sangam literature also make reference about Korkai. Ahananuru refers it as Korkai Munturai. Further works such as Madurai Kanchi, Silappadikaram, Manimekalai, Natrinai, etc, refer about the political history of Korkai and they say that the Pandyan Kings assumed titles such as Korkai Vandan, Korkai Koman, Korkai Porunan etc. which testifies the importance of Korkai. However the political condition of Korkai is not one of continuous and connected history. In the beginning of the Christian Era, Korkai was the capital and an important port city of the Pandyas. But in due course as the Pandyas shifted their capital to the present day Madurai subsequently Korkai lost its importance. However Korkai remained to be their subsidiary capital and they appointed a crown prince or a heir apparent to the throne who resided at Korkai to control the important affairs by camping there.

Trade

Korkai by virtue of being a port city carried on immense trade with the Western World. Foreign travellers like Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy, the author of periplus of Erythrean Sea mention about the flourishing international trade of the Pandyas with the Roman empire through the port at Korkai. Strabo says that embassies were sent to the court of Augustus Caesar of Rome from the Pandyan Kingdom to promote trade. He further says that he himself saw 120 ships laden with pearls and other articles sailed between the ports of India and Hermos. Periplus and Ptolemy agree that



When the poor begging-bowls
Become warriors to beat the rich
There shall be no beggars and barons
All will become equal. O! man realize this.

— Bharathidasan

Korkai was the head quarters of pearl fishery by the time. It is stated that the Greek and the Roman ladies increasingly used the Pandyan pearls for their personal adornment. Pliny says that the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, was very fond of using Pandyan pearls. It seems likely that Roman trade in pearls was increased after the discovery of Hippalus due to the heavy demand of the Greek and Roman ladies for their personal adornment. In order to procure pearls, foreign nationals such as Persians, Hebrews, Egyptians, Ethiopians, Greeks, Romans, Chinese, Burmese etc., had come and temporarily settled here through the streets of Korkai. These evidences testify to the fact that Korkai was an internationally reputed trade centre of the time.

Coins

For the purpose of corroborating the international trade with the city of Korkai, a large number of coins both indigenous and foreign were found at Korkai. Prof.R.P.Sethupillai feels by taking into account of numerous coins that the Pandya kings had their *akkasalai* (mint) at Korkai. Among them the copper and silver punch-marked coins were collected from different places around Korkai and Kayal in large numbers. These coins bear the symbol of stars, wheels and other small marks and are irregularly punched here and there. They are commonly called as punch-marked coins. The gold

coins of the Pandyas bear the distinguishing Pandya figure of the fish with ancient Nagari letters. In addition to that thirty Arabian coins and one Spanish coin were also unearthed from Korkai. Apart from this, numerous Roman coins mostly belonging to the period of Emperor Augustus were found at Kayal. The availability of these foreign coins clearly attests the international significance of the city Korkai. In addition, there were found various types of indigenous potteries such as red ware, black ware, black and red slipped wares and coarse variety of red black wares. They also found Mouriyas pottery of third and second Century B.C. and they were called "Northern Black polished ware". It sounds the idea that the people of Tamil Nadu had trade contact with the imperial Mouriyas. Nevertheless many varieties of foreign potteries such as Roman potteries, and the potteries of Arabians and the Chinese were also available. The availability of these potteries clearly attests the close links that existed between Korkai with those countries.

Thus taking into account of the scattered references, it is known that Korkai was a port city, famous for pearl fishing having trade links with many other countries of the world. A systematic exploration and excavation in that area will yield rare antiquities which will throw new light to rewrite the history of Ancient Tamil Nadu in proper perspective.



LIVESTOCK WEALTH

Dr. T.K. Govindarajan,
Director of Animal Husbandry

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing livestock development schemes through the Department of Animal Husbandry for improvement of the production potentials of cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry in the State for the past two decades. Eventhough farmers in the villages have been engaged in rearing livestock and poultry for a long time, they have not taken serious interest in livestock farming due to the fact that the production potentials of livestock and poultry was limited.

Modern Technological improvements

However, with the recent technological improvements in the field of animal breeding, management, nutrition and disease control, the production potential of cows, buffaloes and sheep in the State has been increased very considerably. As a result of this technological advancement livestock and poultry farming have become economically viable units providing

remunerative occupation to a very large number of farmer families in the State

Livestock Population

As per the livestock census-1982, there was 104 million cattle, 32 million buffaloes, 55 million sheep, 5.2 million goats and 183 million poultry in the State. Due to the improvement in production potentials of animals, the farmers have been able to rear good quality cattle and they have been able to remove the unproductive cattle from the herd. The estimated population of livestock and poultry in the State as per 1989 census is 93 million cattle, 300 million buffaloes, 500 million sheep, 59 million goats and 214 million poultry.

Milk Production

The breedable population of cattle and buffaloes in the State at present is estimated at 3.1 million cows and 1.6 million buffaloes. The Department of Animal Husbandry has been implementing a cat-

tle/buffalo development programme in the State by utilising high yielding exotic dairy breeds of Jersey and Friesian bulls and Murrah buffalo bulls for breeding the local non-descript cattle and buffaloes. The efforts of the department in cattle development has now resulted in the availability of a very large number of cross-bred cows capable of giving upto 10 to 15 litres of milk per day. Cows capable of giving upto 15 to 30 litres of milk per day are also available in the State. Similarly, the milk production potentials of buffaloes have also been increased

The estimated milk production in the State which was 1.7 million tons in 78-79 has increased to 3.4 million tons in 89-90. As a result of this increase in milk production, the per capita availability of milk has increased from 99 gms in 78-79 to 169 gms in 89-90.

and a large number of graded buffaloes capable of giving upto 7 to 8 litres of milk per day are now available. The increase in production potentials of cows and buffaloes has resulted in overall increased milk production in the State. The estimated milk production in the State which was 17 million tons in 78-79 has increased to 34 million tons in 89-90. As a result of this increase in milk production, the per capita availability of milk has increased from 99 gms in 78-79 to 169 gms in 89-90.

The Department of Animal Husbandry has created infrastructure for artificial breeding of cows and buffaloes through a network of 2770 centres. Out of this total of 2770 Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, 1859 centres are engaged in artificial insemination work with frozen semen while the remaining 911 centres are utilising chilled liquid semen in artificial

insemination work. The Department of Animal Husbandry is operating four frozen semen banks at Eachenkottai (Thanjavur District), Abishekapatti (Tirunelveli District), Ooty (Nilgiris District) and Hosur (Dharmapuri District). Elite breeding bulls of Jersey and Friesion breeds, Murrah buffalo bulls, Kangayam and Hallikar bulls are maintained in the Frozen Semen Banks. At the commencement of the cattle development programme a limited number of Jersey, Friesion bulls with limited production potentials were obtained from abroad as gift. These bulls due to their limited genetic potentials, were not useful in accelerating the cattle development programme in the State. Considering the need for accelerating the process of improvement of production potentials of local cows, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a sum of Rs.50 lakhs and the department of Animal Husbandry utilised this amount for import of 140 elite Jersey and Friesion bulls. These elite bulls have now been located at the Frozen Semen Banks at Eachenkottai, Hosur and Ooty and production of frozen semen from these bulls has also been commenced. The utilisation of frozen semen collected from these elite bulls in the breeding programme of local cattle will result in production of good cross-bred calves



capable of giving very high milk production. Further, these cross-bred calves would be capable of faster growth, early maturity and high milk production.

With the availability of large number of such elite cross-bred cows in the State, the total milk production in the State will increase very considerably benefiting a large number of farmers engaged in dairy farming. It is pertinent to point out that Jersey, Friesion bulls of such high genetic potentials in large number are not available anywhere in India except Tamil Nadu.

Cattle Development Programme

With a view to consolidate the gains achieved so far in cattle development and also to further increase the production potentials of local cows and buffaloes, the Animal Husbandry Department had prepared a comprehensive cattle development programme. This scheme has been approved by the World Bank and the scheme at a total cost of Rs.37.22 crores is to be implemented from 1991-92 over a period of seven years. The main objects of this programme is to strengthen the Frozen Semen Banks functioning under the Animal Husbandry Department with a view to increase production of frozen semen of exotic and stabilised cross breeds, to

strengthen the District Livestock Farms of Department of Animal Husbandry for breeding cattle including crossbred cattle and for production of elite bulls, to establish frozen semen depots in ten selected locations in the State for procurement, storage and supply of frozen semen and Liquid Nitrogen to Various Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, to extend frozen semen technology in artificial insemination work to all Artificial Insemination Centres in the State, to intensify efforts in livestock extension work, in the State, and to intensify efforts in fodder production in the State.

By improving this programme over a period of seven years, Dairy Farming will become more profitable providing additional income and benefits to the farmers.

Sheep farming

Sheep farming has become very popular in the State and Sheep Farming is providing additional income to poor farmer families in the villages. With a view to improve meat yielding qualities of the local cows, the Department of Animal Husbandry is maintaining Sheep Farms at Sathur (Kamarajar District), Chinnasalem (South Arcot District) and sheep units at District Livestock Farms at Pudukottai, Chettinad, Hosur and Abhishekapatti. Indigenous breeds of sheep such as Ramnad white, Kilakarasal, Mandya, Mecheri and Vembur are bred scientifically and selected rams are distributed to villagers for breeding the local sheep.

Goat breeding is also undertaken by the Department and Jamnapari goats are being bred at sheep farm, Chinnasalem and cattle farm, Korukkai. Tellicheri goats are being bred at Livestock Farm, Pudukottai. The progeny of these goats are supplied to villagers for upgrading the local goats.

Apart from general livestock improvement carried out in the State

The Department of Animal Husbandry is also implementing various beneficiary oriented schemes. The beneficiaries selected under these programmes are provided with financial subsidy by the Government and assistance to get loans from nationalised banks.

the Department of Animal Husbandry is also implementing various beneficiary oriented schemes. The beneficiaries selected under these programmes are provided with financial subsidy by the Government and assistance to get loans from nationalised banks. Further the animals included under the programmes are provided comprehensive health cover by the Department. The following are the important Developmental schemes implemented by the Department.

Special Livestock Development Programme

This scheme, implemented with financial assistance from Government of India, has four components namely Sheep units, Piggery units, Calf rearing and Poultry farming.

The Department of Animal Husbandry is implementing the sheep scheme and piggery scheme. Under the sheep scheme 20 ewes and one ram are supplied to the farmers at a total cost of Rs.8,000. The scheme beneficiaries are provided with financial subsidy at 25% and 33½% for small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers respectively. This scheme is now being implemented in the districts of North Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli. A total of 23199 farmer families have been benefitted so far from 76-77. A total of 1746 farmers will be benefitted by the

scheme during the current year and a sum of Rs.55.04 lakhs will be utilised as subsidy.

Piggery Units

The piggery scheme is being implemented in Madurai District. The unit cost is being Rs.6,000. 25 piggery units are to be established during the current year. So far a total of 300 farmer families have been benefitted by this scheme.

Calf Rearing Scheme

This scheme is being implemented by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federa-

the scheme in current year and a sum of Rs. 67.57 lakhs will be utilised as subsidy.

Poultry Farming

The poultry scheme is implemented by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation. A total of 3908 layer units and 855 broiler units have so far been established under the scheme. A total of 650 units are to be established during the current year and a sum of Rs.29.90 lakhs is to be distributed as subsidy.

Special Central Assistance Scheme

This scheme is being im-



tion. Under this scheme compounded feed is supplied at subsidised rates to small marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers for raising cross bred heifer calves. A total of 52527 calves have been benefitted by the scheme so far and a sum of Rs.683.665 lakhs have been distributed as subsidy. This scheme is implemented in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai. A total of 2500 cross bred heifer calves will be included in

plemented exclusively for the welfare of poor farmers belonging to Hindu Adi-Dravidar family. A cash subsidy of 50% is provided to the scheme beneficiaries and preference is being given to women. A total of 6250 farmer families will be benefitted during the current year under this programme and a total of Rs.2.74 crores of rupees would be utilised as subsidy for the scheme.

Integrated Tribal Programme

The Livestock Development Pro-



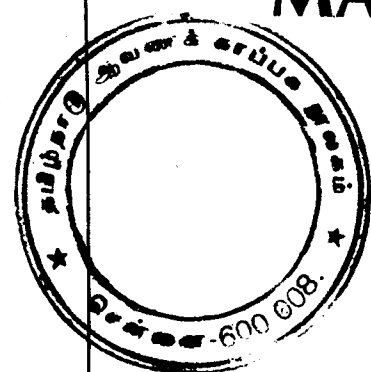
gramme for the welfare of the Farmers in Tribal areas in nine hill areas in five districts is being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry. The supply of Milch cows, sheep units and supply of subsidised feed to cross bred calves and supply of work bullocks are the various components of the scheme. The scheme beneficiaries in tribal areas are able to get substantial subsidiary income by maintaining the animals. A subsidy component of 50% is available for the scheme beneficiaries in all areas excluding Kalrayan hills in South Arcot District where the subsidy component is 75%. A total of 435 farmer families will be benefitted by the scheme during the current year and a sum of Rs.27.21 lakhs will be utilised as subsidy in the scheme.

Apart from these programmes the Department is implementing Western Ghat Development Pro-

With the improvement of production potentials of livestock and poultry in the State, more number of farmers will be engaged in these ventures and they will be able to get substantial returns from livestock and poultry farming which would provide them additional income leading to improvement in their socio-economic status.

gramme in Nilgiris District. Under this scheme, a Frozen Semen Bank

has been established in Nilgiris District and facilities have been created for Artificial Insemination of cattle with frozen semen. Apart from this, the Department is implementing Drought Prone Area Programme and Western Ghat Development Programme with special emphasis on Fodder development. With the improvement of production potentials of livestock and poultry in the State, more number of farmers will be engaged in these ventures and they will be able to get substantial returns from livestock and poultry farming which would provide them additional income leading to improvement in their socio-economic status. This again will ultimately lead to general improvement in rural economy of the State.



MATHURAI AUTOMOBILES

(Approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu, T.N.M.V.M.D)

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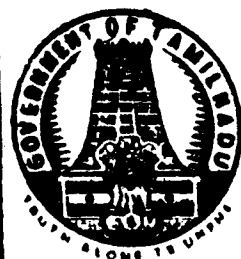
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No. 251]

MADRAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1991
VAIKASI 8, PIRAJORPATHI, THIRUVALLUVAR AANDU-2022

PART II — SECTION 2

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

(Special)

**DEMISE OF Thiru RAJIV GANDHI
FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA**

[G. O. Rt. No. 2014, Public (Special-B), 22nd May 1991.]

No. II (2)/PUSP/2872 (a)/91.

The following resolution of the Executive Committee of Tamil Nadu is published :—

RESOLUTION.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Executive Committee record their deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of the beloved former Prime Minister of India Thiru RAJIV GANDHI and wish to convey their sincere and heartfelt condolences to Thirumathi Sonia Gandhi and family.

(By order of the Governor)

T. V. ANTONY,
Chief Secretary.



**FORMER PRIME MINISTER
RAJIV GANDHI
ASSASSINATED**

Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi, Former Prime Minister of India, was killed in a bomb blast at the venue of an election campaign public meeting at Sriperumpudur, near Madras at about 22.15 hours on 21-5-1991. The explosion took place when Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi was receiving garlands while on his way to the dais. Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi died on the spot.

The mortal remains of the former Prime Minister were kept in Teen Murti House, New Delhi for the public to pay their homage.

On 24th May, the body of Rajiv Gandhi was cremated at Shakthi Sthal with full State honours.

Heads and representatives of countries all over the World attended the funeral of Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi and paid homage to the leader who played a dominant and vital role in all major international issues.



BIO-DATA OF THIRU. RAJIV GANDHI

Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi, born on 20th August, 1944 in Bombay, was the eldest son of Thiru. Feroze Gandhi. His illustrious grand father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was free India's first Prime Minister. His mother Tmt.Indira Gandhi too became the Prime Minister of India. His parents moved to New Delhi from Lucknow. His father, Feroze Gandhi, a journalist turned politician earned a reputation as a fearless and hardworking Parliamentarian.

Rajiv briefly went to school at St.Columbia's in New Delhi but soon moved to the residential Doon School in the Himalayan foothills. After leaving school he went to Imperial College, London, then shifted to Trinity



College, Cambridge and there he did a course in Mechanical Engineering. Thiru.Rajiv Gandhi became a pilot in Indian Airlines.

Thiru.Rajiv Gandhi met Sonia Maino, an Italian lady while at Trinity College, Cambridge and they were married in New Delhi in 1968 and two children Rahul and Priyanka were born to them.

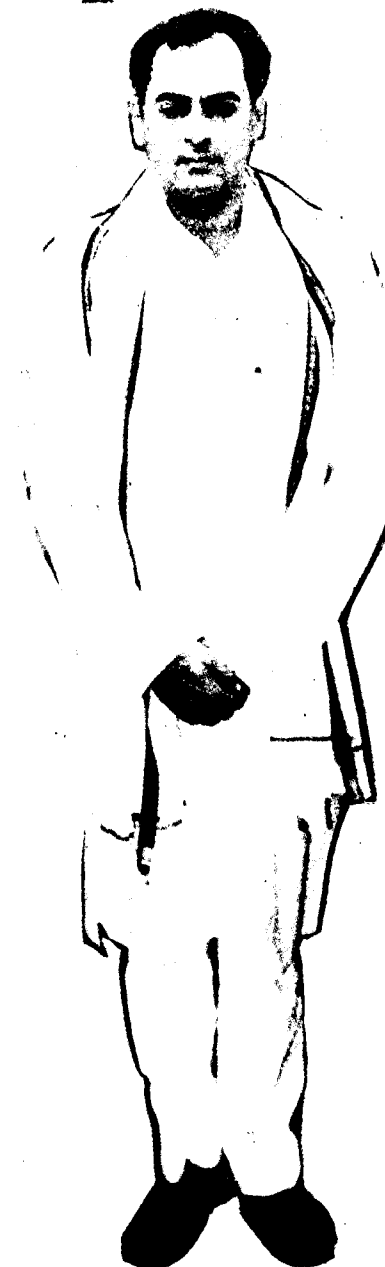
Thiru Rajiv Gandhi's younger brother Sanjay Gandhi, M.P., died in an air crash in 1980. Rajiv entered politics in 1981. He contested the election to the Parliament from the Amethi Constituency in Uttar Pradesh and won with a big margin.

His mother Tmt.Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India was



shot dead on 31-st October 1984. Then Rajiv Gandhi became the sixth Prime Minister of India, at a very young age of 40.

As Prime Minister of India, he set himself to the work of building a modern India, and also became the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement representing 101 Nations. He became the torch-bearer of the developing countries; he



championed the cause of politically exploited and downtrodden people in so many countries as in South Africa, Namibia, etc.

He brought forth the Punjab Accord, Assam Accord and the Mizoram Accord to solve important issues and usher in peace.

He was the Prime Minister of India till December 1989. During his tenure, he gave a fillip to the modernisation of India, ushering in a new era in Indian Science. He helped in finding solution to many a national and international problem. He impressed the World so much that he was regarded as the voice of the third World countries.

On 21st May, 1991, the former Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi was killed in a Bomb blast around 10.15 pm. at Sriperumpudur, near Madras.

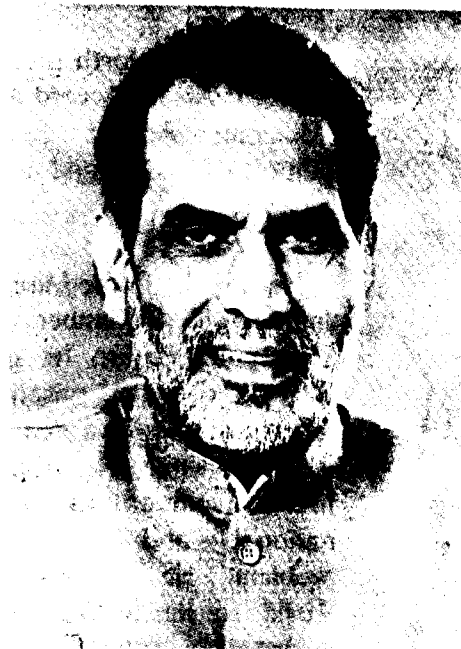
CONDOLENCE MESSAGES



"The heinous assassination of Rajiv Gandhi has caused me the deepest anguish. Words cannot adequately express my grief nor condemn this barbaric act. A brave and dedicated son of India has been felled by an act of a coward.

This savage act should lead us all to resolve to fight the cult of violence in our public life. Let us all maintain the utmost calm and use this moment of grief to pray for peace in our motherland. I appeal to my fellow countrymen not to allow passions to overtake them but strive to maintain peace and order in this hour of trial."

— THIRU. R. VENKATARAMAN
President of India



our courage, determination to fight the cult of violence can bring us out from this crisis.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi worked for the development and prosperity of this Nation. He had his own vision of a new India.

I appeal to our people to keep patience, endurance and courage and keep going on the path of peace and also maintaining our democratic structure. Let us not be taken by emotions. I hope that the Nation will face this crisis with fortitude and we shall come out of these difficulties very soon.

Let the whole Nation remain united to face the challenge posed by the enemies of democracy and also those who are against all our traditions and cultural values.

I salute the memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi."

— THIRU. CHANDRASHEKHAR
Prime Minister of India

"We are facing one of the worst tragedies of our national life. A promising career has been cut short at the cruel hands of an assassin. We never expected this tragedy to come in such a way. Only

" Our beloved former Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhiji is no more with us. He has fallen a victim to the designs of misguided elements and in his death the Nation has lost a great young leader.

Looking back, Thiru. Rajiv Gandhiji had been in public life for a short time. He joined public life in 1981 after much persuasion and soon after was elected to the Lok Sabha. After the assassination of Indiraji, he became the Prime Minister in 1984 and the Congress Party secured an overwhelming majority in those elections.

The five years of his Prime Ministership were indeed momentous. He brought about the much needed healing touch in sorting out the challenges facing the Nation. The Punjab Accord, the Assam Accord and the Mizoram Accord are outstanding examples of the efforts and initiatives of Rajivji. The issue of Tripura was also settled by him. I recollect the trust and confidence Rajivji reposed on me to bring about the Assam settlement and the drive and speed with which the challenge was sorted out due to his encouragement.

Rajivji's heart always went with the underprivileged people. When I was the Chairman of the North Eastern Council, the developmental body for all the North Eastern States, Rajivji readily agreed to an 80 per cent increase in annual allocation to the plan funds. Sixty per cent of the population of the North Eastern States were tribals and Rajivji showed special interest in the progress and development programmes for the tribals. Again, it was due to his interest that statehood was conferred on two more Union Territories.

Rajivji's bold initiatives will long be remembered in our Country. The budgets under his Prime Ministership were hailed as bold measures for reinvigorating



India's economy. Apart from reducing the burden of taxation on individuals and the corporate sector and providing incentives for increased production, and encouraging scientific research, Rajivji's economic measures included the formulation, for the first time, of a long term fiscal policy to provide a sense of stability and direction to India's economic progress.

Rajivji's imaginative approach to problems was truly unique and became the most striking feature of his Prime Ministership. Whether it is in constituting the Central Ganga Authority to clean up the Ganges or in setting up a National Wastelands Development Board to halt the growing deforestation or in framing the New Educational Policy, Rajivji's creative approach saw appropriate and bold measures for the building of modern India.

Rajivji was indeed sincerely committed to the building of modern India. The manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Nation with transparent sincerity evoked widespread appreciation both in India and abroad.

Churchill once said courage is rightly esteemed to be the first of human qualities because it is the quality which guarantees all others. Rajivji's courage and confidence weathered many storms facing the

Nation with considerable ease and guided the country onward to its tryst with destiny. At this hour of crisis when we are mourning the loss of an outstanding leader of our times, it is our duty to imbibe in ourselves this courage to face the challenges facing the Nation that was the hallmark of Rajivji in life and in death".

— THIRU. BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH
Governor of Tamil Nadu



The urn containing the ashes of the former Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi was kept at Rajaji Hall on 28.5.1991 for Public Veneration. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh paid homage to the departed leader.

It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening to inaugurate the 37th Handloom Festival organised by Co-optex. I understand that the Co-optex is organising such Handloom exhibitions every year during summer. The sale of textiles in general and handlooms in particular is poor between the major festival months

(The Governor's address at the inaugural function of the 37th Handloom Festival at Madras on 10th May, 1991).

- i.e. between Pongal in January and Diwali in October- November, the two major festivals which account for large sale of textiles. Therefore, this festival is being organised during these lean months to promote sales so that there is continuous employment to the weavers. A few days back, I had inaugurated the Summer Festival at Ooty, a hill resort, which serves as a tourist place for the

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY - A POWERFUL SECTOR OF RURAL ECONOMY

THIRU. BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH
Governor of Tamil Nadu

more affluent of the society. Today, I am more happy to participate in this festival, a different kind of summer festival which helps the millions of weavers who are dependant on handloom industry. Handloom industry plays a vital role in the economy of the State since ancient times. It ranks next only to agriculture in providing

direct and indirect employment to a large number of rural population. This industry is labour intensive and provides more employment opportunities than most other village industries. It is the largest industry in the unorganised sector in terms of employment that it generates. By one estimate, the industry in India



engages about 10 million people mostly from rural areas on over 30 million handlooms. It has been estimated that about 27% of the total textile production in the country is from the handloom sector. As this industry is in the cottage and small scale sector, it plays a crucial role in the rural economy by providing full time and part time employment to the millions of persons who are either directly engaged in the production of handloom cloth and fabric or in the ancillary processes like dyeing, etc. It provides employment to everyone in the household and thus helps augment their family income. However, this powerful sector of rural economy has not had a planned growth because of various constraining factors, foremost among them being different systems of employment that it engages in, which has not always been conducive to the welfare of the individual weavers. The independent weaver system that is still in vogue in many areas of the State does not help the weaver in obtaining optimum level of income. The various activities of production and marketing, from

purchase of yarn and other raw materials to weaving with the help of family labour and finally, marketing the product is done by the individual. As a result, the forces in the market economy and various stages involved in the production and sale of the finished product reduce his productivity. Therefore, this class of weavers rarely own more than a loom and live a hand to mouth existence. There is the second more common group of handloom weavers



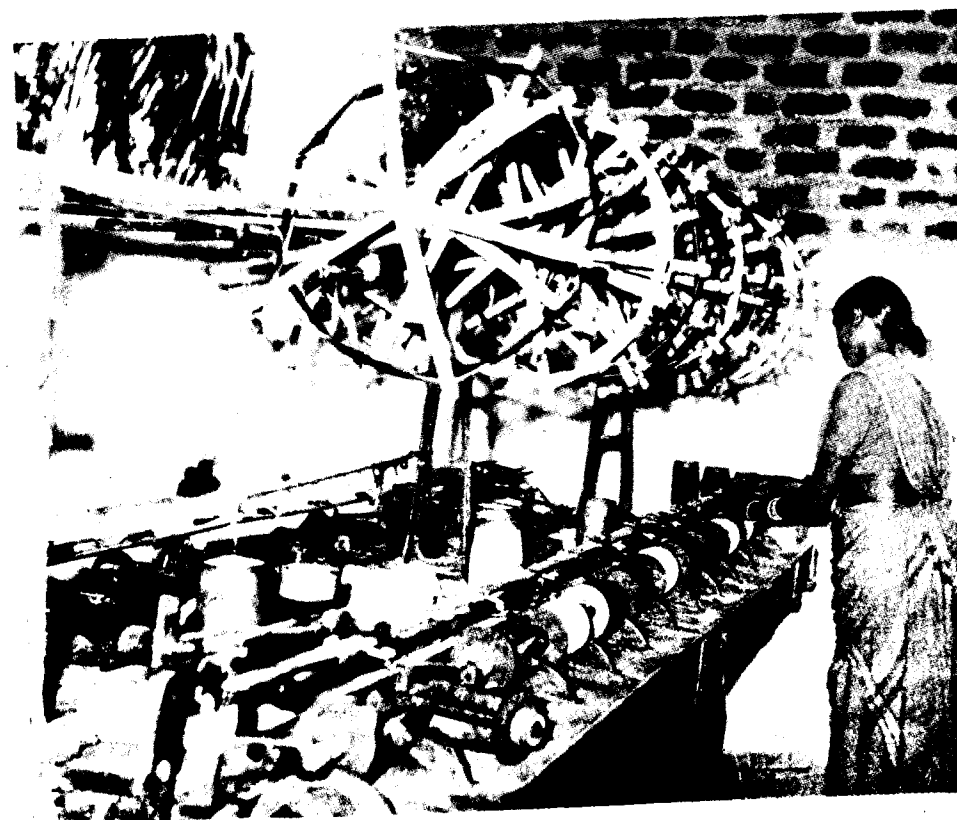
who are under the master weaver system wherein the weaver is distanced from the market by intermediaries and works only as a wage-weaver. Therefore, in this, the weaver does not get any share in the profit and merely works like a labourer, as a counterpart of the labourer in the handloom sector of those in a textile mill. However, there is great disparity between the wage earnings of the mill

worker and the handloom weaver and therefore the wage - weaver is doomed to live in the condition of poverty for life.

It is here that the co-operatives have come to play a significant role in the handloom industry. The primary societies take on the role of master weavers. But the profits are shared by the members of the society. The co-operativisation of handlooms has been one of the major thrusts of the Government in the last few decades so that the handloom weaver could be brought into the organised form of production. To encourage more private looms to be brought under the co-operative fold, the Government have been extending credit facilities to the weaver co-operative societies for enlisting more members. It is heartening to know that out of about 4.27 lakh handlooms functioning in the State, 2.85 lakh looms have been brought under the co-operative sector. However, a comparison of the statistical figures in the last few years causes some concern. In 1984-85 there were 1,590 weaver co-operative

societies with 3.75 lakhs looms working; while the number of primary co-operative societies have increased to 1,677 in 1990, the number of looms is only 2.85 lakhs. The causes for the decrease in the number of looms have to be investigated. It should also be ensured that more number of looms are enlisted in the co-operative fold. For this to be achieved and to wean the weavers from the master weavers, easy credit facilities should be made available to the weavers since the master weavers offer credit to the weavers at times of need and work on an individual human plane. The co-operative institutions, unlike the Government agencies, should be able to adopt the individualistic human approach to its members and not act as a bureaucratic wing of the Government. The great bane of the co-operative system has been that the spirit of co-operation is missing and that it tends to become a department of the Government. The co-operative system can succeed only if the spirit of comradeship is developed and an institutional loyalty is assiduously cultivated. It should be the endeavour of the apex co-operative bodies like the Co-optex and the Government alike to build up this spirit so that the weaver can give his best.

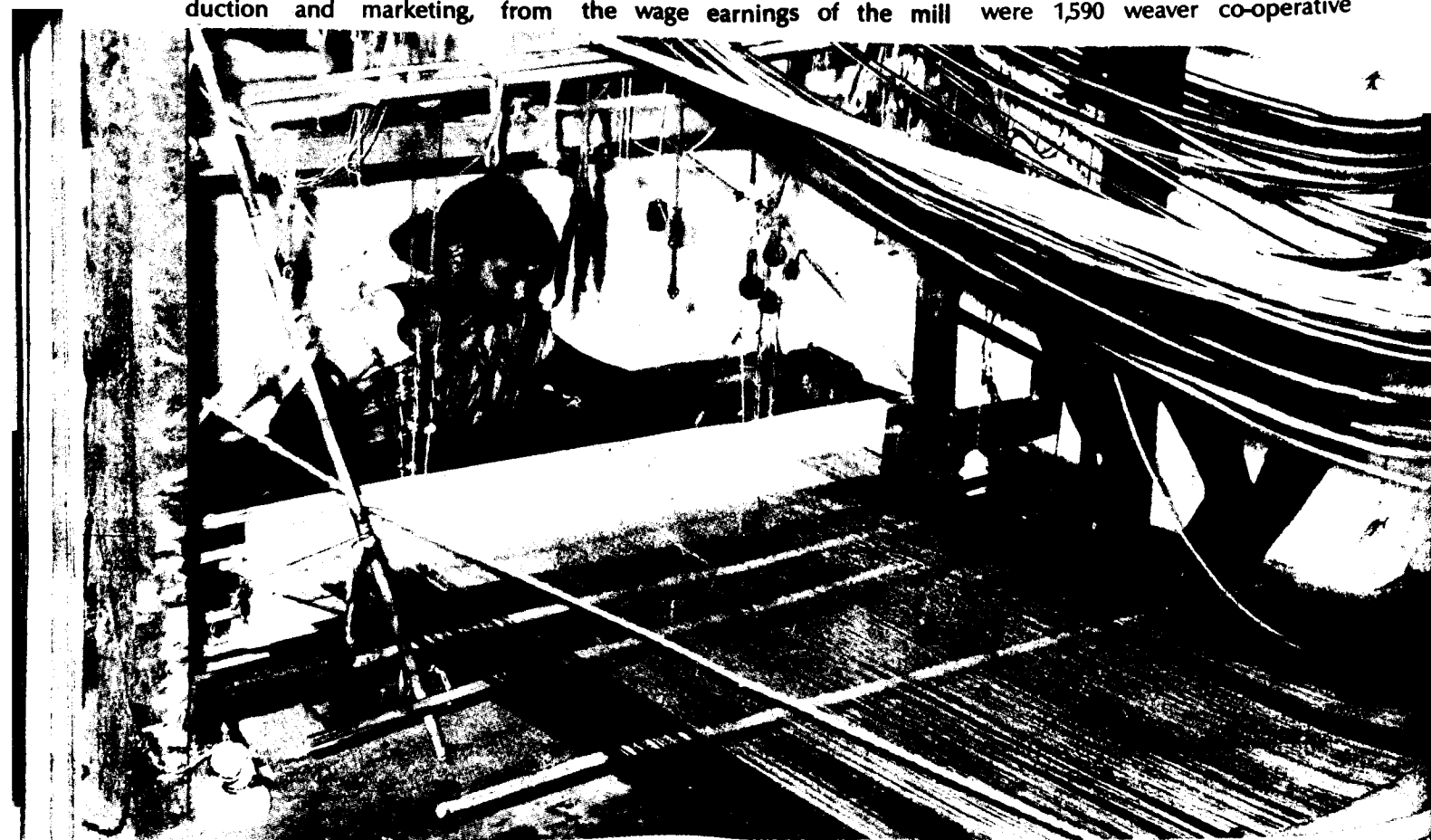
I am happy to learn that the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (CO-OPTEX) which came into existence in 1935 with the primary purpose of ensuring supply of quality raw materials, mainly yarn and to lend marketing support to its member societies, has been playing a significant role in fulfilling these twin objectives. I understand that the yarn requirement for the handlooms is supplied from the co-operative spinning mills in the State at rates slightly below the market rates, price being fixed by a Committee every month. The work plan is also given by the CO-OPTEX to these member societies and the products are purchased



by them. A common complaint one hears of is that many of the co-operative spinning mills are not supplying quality yarn to the weaver co-operatives. It is also said that the co-operative spinning mills which produce high quality spinning yarn are reluctant to sell their yarn to the weaver co-operative societies but prefer to sell them in the open market. Only the mills which have marketing problems, prefer to sell yarn to these weaver co-operatives. Perhaps, the price fixing committee should think of different prices for the yarns of different mills so that the weaver co-operatives get adequate supply of good quality yarn. One also occasionally hears of the criticism against few of the weaver co-operatives, that good quality yarn that they get from the co-operative spinning mills at a rate much lower than the market rate is sold off in the open market and this is substituted by inferior quality of yarn with the result that the cloth that they produce is not comparable to the best in the market.

It is also said that some of the weaver co-operatives have as its members those who are not well trained and therefore the quality of the weaving is not comparable to those of the private handlooms. These defects could be overcome by providing adequate training, by supplying quality yarn and by an effective mechanism of supervision. However, it should be borne in mind that any amount of supervision could not ensure the quality or prevent malpractice. The work ethos and good work culture must be imbibed by the weavers themselves and the co-operative set up should actively engage themselves towards achieving such a goal.

Though in the last few years CO-OPTEX has earned a name for quality especially in the silk sarees, for the quality of the zari and the silk yarn, yet there needs to be much improvement in the design and the range. Many of the private houses selling the same product with profit margin of over 30% are able to sell the fabrics at



prices lower than that of the CO-OPTEX, if we do not take into account the rebate given by the Government. They also have varied designs, colour ranges which are not normally found in CO-OPTEX. I am happy to note that there are a few design-cum-service centres run by CO-OPTEX which provide new designs in handloom products. There should be greater research on the part of this wing of the CO-OPTEX and they should be able to come out with wider range of designs to be able to compete with other private designers. Particular attention should be paid to designing in sarees, draperies and in furnishings.

I am happy to inform you that we have decided to allow a rebate of 20% on handloom goods for a period of 100 days in a year as a permanent measure. The handloom industry in Tamil Nadu has been able to survive mainly because of the rebate or discount given on sales and promotion of sales by credit. The rebate has been in vogue for the last 36 years. It is time that we think of making the handloom industry viable without the rebate scheme. Certain assistance from the Government in the form of market exploration, market development and in designing can be expected, but the product should be able to find a clientele without a rebate system.

In order to achieve this objective, there should be technology upgradation in the handloom industry. It is particularly relevant to Tamil Nadu since, though we occupy third position in the country as regards production of handloom cloth, we are below the national average in productivity per loom; our average daily production works out to 4.8 metres per loom as against the national average of 5.1 metres. There must, therefore, be a change of Govern-

mental policy towards handlooms. There is need for a shift in the emphasis from protection to promotion. Perhaps greater research should be made on the conditions of the looms and these should be modernised. With the modernisation of looms and the increase in productivity, greater thrust should also be given on designing and marketing. The handlooms could then free itself from the fetters of manufacturing ordinary variety of cloth - the Janata variety of cloth - which does not have either qualitative or artistic value and will be able to concentrate on high value added production. Only this approach could help the handloom industry in the long run.

I am happy to learn that for the first time this Handloom Festival is organised in permanent stalls. I am also glad to know that the weaver societies of other States

like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are also taking part in this festival. I am sure this festival would provide greater opportunity for interaction between these States which would help in bringing out better handloom products.

I am also very happy to name the newly constructed exhibition complex as 'Padmashri M.P. Nachimuthu Kaithari Thidal'. Thiru. M.P. Nachimuthu was the President of Co-Optex from 1953 to 1969 and this exhibition ground was purchased during his Presidentship. Thiru. Nachimuthu devoted his entire life for the development and growth of the handloom industry in Tamil Nadu and it is only appropriate that this exhibition ground is named after him.

With these few words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Handloom Festival."

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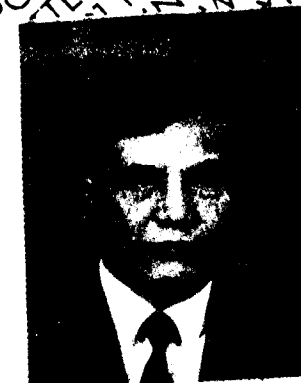
Tamil Nadu Industrial Exposition - 1991 (IND EXPO '91) sponsored by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in association with the Tamil Nadu State Board of All India Manufacturers' Organisation and Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Association is proposed to be held for a week at Anna University, Guindy. This Tamil Nadu Industrial Exposition '91 will give a thrust to the Industrial activity of Tamil Nadu.



Anna University, Madras
10 - 16th June 1991

The IND EXPO '91 will consist of Technical Film Shows, Seminars, Exhibition, Catalogue Shows, Buyer-Seller Meet, etc.

TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION - 1991



Thiru. Jor Singh Syiem, I.A.S.,
Industries Commissioner
and Director of
Industries and Commerce



INFO CENTRE

The Special feature of IND EXPO '91 will be the "Theme Stall" in the form of Information Centre where a common man can get all informations regarding setting up of an industry and the variety of assistance provided by the promotional organisations. In this stall, over 2,000 project profiles will also be sold for the benefit of entrepreneurs.

In the Catalogue Show, there will be a variety of Catalogues displaying Indian and Foreign manufactures. A consultant meet will also be organised to enable small scale industries to identify suitable consultant's in various disciplines.

BUYER - SELLER MEET

The Buyer-Seller Meet will enable Industries to interact and identify sources of manufacture. Large undertakings will focus on import substitution. Actual samples and drawings will be displayed to enable Small Industries to find out the possibility of substituting them.

FILMS AND SEMINARS ON THE LATEST TECHNOLOGY

The Technical films will create an awareness on the latest technology and manufacturing practice of various industrially advanced countries. Seminars will also be held on various subjects. Technical Institutions Promotional Institutions and Financial Institutions will participate in the seminars.

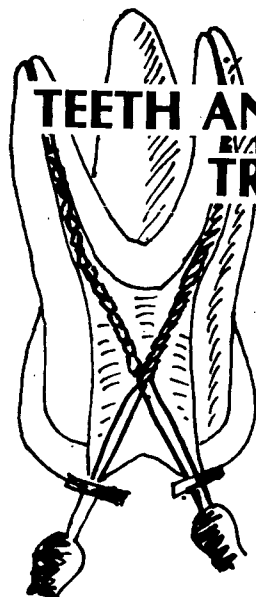
EXHIBITION

The Exhibition will have over 200 stalls consisting of large, medium and small industries. Separate pavilions to highlight Rural Industries and Exports are also organised.

Over two lakh industrialists are expected to witness this fair.

To coincide with this, the Annual Conference of Small Scale Industries called SIACON 1991 is also being organised on 15th June 1991 at Anna University Campus.

TEETH AND ROOT CANAL TREATMENT



Dr. A. Parameswaran, Professor of Operative Dentistry, Madras Dental College, explains about the Teeth and the Root Canal Treatment, in particular.

Q. Why do the teeth decay, doctor?

A. A Tooth is made-up of a surface cover, Enamel, which has got irregularities on the surface for grinding purposes. The sticky carbohydrates, lodged on the surface, interact with the bacteria in the mouth to form an acid which causes the decay.

Q. Why is there immense pain when a tooth is affected?

A. The Tooth is made up of harder surface Enamel, Dentin which is less hard, and Pulp containing blood circulation and nerve tissues. When the pulp suffers inflammation it becomes thicker and grows in size. As the pulp is covered from all sides, the tissue is unable to grow in size, and hence severe pain occurs.

Q. Why is it more painful at night than during day time?

A. When a person lies down to sleep or rest, the blood circulation is increased due to the lying position and as a result there is more pain.

Q. Will one affected tooth infect other teeth also?

A. The answer is no. But due to the affected tooth, a person tends to eat with the other side, not using the side of the affected one. So, the disused part becomes decayed and organises another infection.

Q. Will a bad tooth cause any other body ailment?

A. As a person suffers from immense pain, the tendency to take food is minimum, resulting in nutritional deficiency. Patients develop pain in joints, ear and suffer constant headache.

Q. What is the common disease/factor which causes damage to tooth?

A. Persons having dry mouth easily get their teeth damaged. Saliva has got a protective character. Persons suffering from asthma breathe through their mouths, and as the saliva is dried up, due to this, the teeth get decayed.

Q. What are the specialities in Dentistry?

- A.**
1. Oral surgery.
 2. Conservative dentistry (deals with fillings, restorations, Root canal treatment and crowning of teeth.)
 3. Prosthesis (artificial teeth making)
 4. Periodontia (treatment of gum diseases)
 5. Orthodontia (correction of irregular teeth)
 6. Oral diagnosis and Oral pathology.
 7. Paedontia (treatment of children's teeth)

Q. What is the significance of conservative dentistry?

A. It is an elaborate, most time consuming procedure. It can range from a small filling of a tooth to a detailed, complicated precision-oriented Root Canal Treatment.

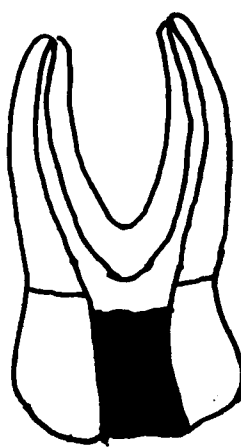
The importance of retaining the natural teeth is very well understood by the public. A loss of a single tooth in a mouth can totally disorganise the masticatory mechanism. Loss of one single tooth may lead to dislocating of the efficiency of biting, since the tooth behind the space migrates or moves forward. Often the opposing tooth which misses the opposite pressure tends to grow totally jeopardising the biting efficiency. So earlier replacement of lost tooth is essential.

Q. Is it necessary to drill a tooth before filling?

A. Yes, it is drilled to remove the decay, to receive and retain the filling. Presently, we are using newer techniques and restorative materials which do not need extensive drilling.

Q. What are the different types of filling?

A. Filling materials are basically permanent, semi-permanent and temporary. The permanent fillings are metals, semi-permanent fillings are resins and the temporary fillings are cements. Depending upon the



defect in the tooth, the filling materials are chosen.

Q. Can you please explain in detail the Root Canal Treatment?

A. Whenever a person comes to a Dentist with tooth pain, it is the obligation of the Dentist to identify the cause of pain. If he locates the cause of pain to dental caries or a tooth which has got injury to dental pulp (due to a fracture), the dentist should decide to conserve the tooth by doing specialised treatment-Root Canal Treatment.

Selection of specific case for this treatment is important but 80% of the teeth which might have been extracted can be saved and the natural tooth retained by this treatment. Despite time-consuming, sensitive and precision-oriented, once it is successfully done, the tooth is rejuvenated to serve for number of years more.

All our teeth can be treated by Root canal procedures; each tooth has got different form and function. Knowing this variation in sufficient details, Root Canal Treatment can be successfully performed.

By doing the Root Canal Treatment, the tooth is treated internally (the pulp of the tooth). The pulp and the infected materials are removed through an opening made on the tooth. Of course this is done under a local anaesthesia so that no discomfort is felt. The total removal of the contents of the pulp serve the Root Canal open for further instrumentation, application of medicaments. Repeated instrumentation and cleaning of the infected canal is performed in another two sittings and the empty treated Root Canal is filled with a medicated inert (non-reactive) material. By doing this treatment, the tooth is brought

back to the normal functioning and painful part of the tooth is totally removed.

During the course of treatment, the pain is relieved; there is no discomfort after the first day, when the preliminary treatment of the removal of the infected part of the tooth is done. The diet restriction is not there during the treatment. Routine works can be performed without interference.

After the tooth is treated by Root Canal Treatment, there is a tendency for the tooth to crack due to extraordinary pressure. This is accounted to the large opening made on the tooth as well as the change in the structure of the tooth due to dehydration. It is customary to follow the treatment with metallic restoration or crown for the grinders since the modern teeth are subjected to the biting pressure of roughly about 120-180 pounds per square inch.

A properly Root Canal treated tooth will serve the person for his life time. The success rate is more than 85%. If failures occur, which is rare, it can be due to certain variation in the formation in the teeth which cannot be judged during the procedure.

Root Canal Treatment was considered as a treatment for the elite in the earlier days and it involves time and maintenance of the appointment with the dentist. Presently the public are aware of various (filling and other restorative) treatments, to save the teeth.

This treatment has to be made popular among the people by giving wide publicity, stressing the importance to the presence of natural teeth, which are more essential and efficient than the artificial makeshifts.

— R. Rajasekaran

EAT CHEESE AND SMILE

Recent research shows that cheese definitely has some relation with teeth. Eating cheese can not only check but also reverse the early effects of tooth decay, says a report in Science Update, a newsletter on Indo-US Scientific Cooperation and Technological Advances in America.

After a two-year study on about a hundred people, Dr. Anthony Hargreaves, a Dental researcher from the University of Alberta, came to following conclusion. He says that calcium released while eating cheese not only prevents tooth decay but that it also replaces the decayed material with new and healthy minerals. The Dentist noted that some varieties of cheese are more effective in the prevention of tooth decay than others.

As part of the same study, Dr. Hargreaves observed the effects of sunshine on the teeth of schoolchildren. Children whose classrooms had access to natural light had fewer dental problems than those whose study areas were illuminated with artificial lighting such as fluorescent bulbs, the report says.

Source : Centre for Environment Education

South Indian Temple Architecture

The history of India goes back to thousands of years, making it one of the oldest cultures of the world. Indian civilisation, which has come down the centuries without any break to us, is a rare and phenomenal fusion of one cultural strain by another in ancient India.

Temple Architecture in India is a synthesis of architecture, sculpture and painting with symbolism playing an important part. Infact, the temple was the epicentre of the Indian Community. The rare blend of architecture and sculpture made the sculpture develop into an extent unseen in any part of the world. The finesse of the Indian sculpture helped India reach a glorious status, the acme in artistic expression which is the greatest achievement of our Nation. Sculpture became a part of the architecture.

With the spread of Vedic Culture to South India, there resulted a synthesis of the Dravidian and Aryan cultural strains. This produced a powerful traditional way of life in the South. This individualistic culture presented the

country with wonderful treasures of art and architecture.

The architecture of the South is unique and has become world famous for its brilliance and individuality. Of the three distinctive styles — the Dravida, the Southern Style, the Nagara, the

Northern style and the third, the Chalukyan school of Karnataka — the Dravida style evolved in the South-eastern region.

The Dravida school of temple art is vividly exhibited in some early monuments such as the Cave Temples seen at Mamallapuram and Kancheepuram. This art form even spread to Indonesia and Campoochea as the Pallavas were great seafaring Kings. These early monuments were followed by the exquisite 'Shore temple' at Mamallapuram and Kailasanathar temple at Kancheepuram. The 'Vimaana' of the shore temple influenced the spires of Pagodas of South-East Asia. The

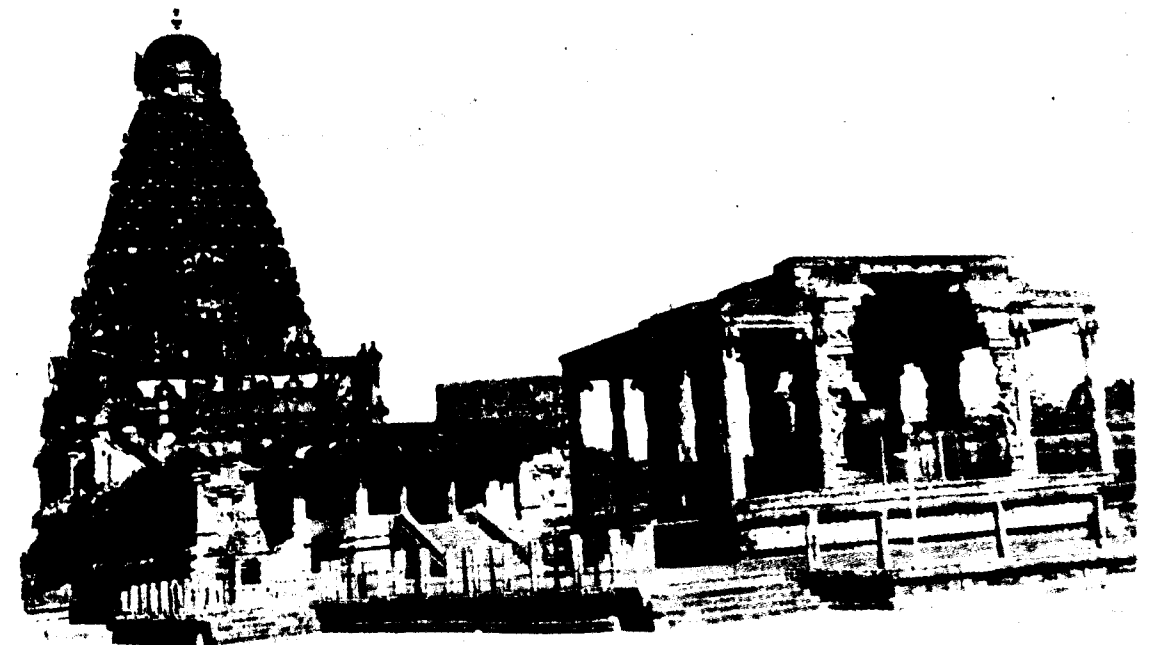
sculptures for which this dynasty is unparalleled. Their stone sculpture form has been hailed as one of the best sculpture forms of the World. The bronze statues of Shiva as Nataraja performing the Cosmic Dance are peerless in the field of art.

Apart from the Sculpture form, bronze statuary and enormous lay-outs, another unique feature of the South Indian temples is their towering 'Gopurams' (the gateways).

This was a contribution of the Pandyas. All four sides of the gopuram were covered with splendid carvings of stories from epics. By the 14th century,

hall which is one of the finest in the World. The temple has 22 massive gateways, the 22nd rising to 73m being the tallest tower in Asia. Another example of this style is the 17th Century Rameshwaram Temple. This temple has 1,230 m. of pillared corridors. The Chidambaram Temple has exquisite carvings of dance poses. Numerous tanks, pavillions, carved pillars and gopurams are examples of this phase of elaborate and massive temples.

These magnificent temples, emblazoned with finest forms of carvings, paintings and statuary stand



Kailasanathar Temple pioneered the beginning of the "Gopuram" in temples.

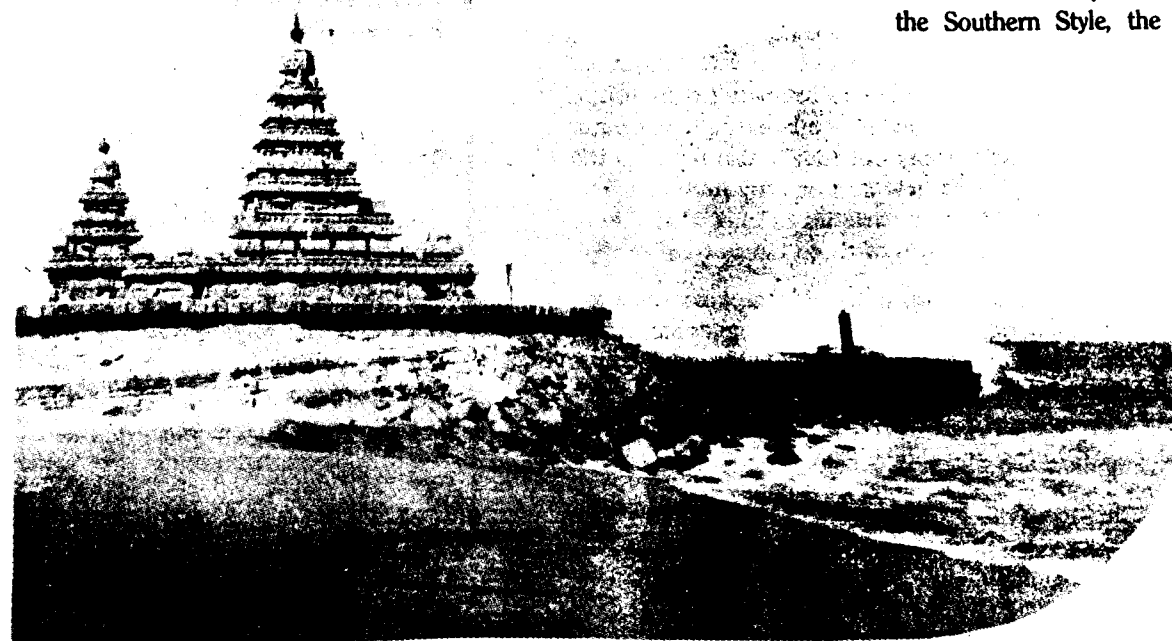
The Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur, (around 1,000 AD) of the Chola dynasty has a huge 'Vimaana'. The spire is topped by a huge 80 ton monolithic cupola taken atop by means of a 6km long ramp, a technique adopted by the Pyramid builders. The Parampanan Temple in Indonesia was modelled on this temple. The temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, of same style, for the first time was introduced with a hall of 150 pillars.

The Cholas are even better known for their bronze statuary and Stone figure

a new addition, the Kalyana Mandapam or Marriage Hall, was made to the temple structure.

The dynamic dynasty that ruled the Vijayanagar in Karnataka made an outstanding contribution to the South Indian temple architecture. Their style brought in extravagant carvings on walls, pillars and huge sizes of the temples and elaborate statuary. The magnitude of the temple owing to the Vijayanagar dynasty, was further enlarged by the Pandyas. The Madurai Meenakshi Temple is measured at 262 m. to 223 m. with 11 gopurams in all whereas the Sriirangam Temple is 762m by 886m, and has a 1,000 pillared

testimony to a wonderful architecture left as a legacy by our great ancestors. India's contribution towards Culture World-wide will remain for centuries in history. Our architecture, along with the marvellous examples of sculpture and paintings will reign glory in the future too for it is peerless, ageless and marvellous. Each one of us can certainly bask in the glory of the greatest achievement of our nation - our art and culture at zenith which is a dream for any civilisation. Our temple architecture, like it has done for centuries, will remain forever to tell the world in future about the greatness of Indian art and culture.



MAJOR INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to accelerated industrial development of the State. To achieve this objective, Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing a package of incentives which is considered to be one of the best packages in the country. The package mainly consists of Capital Subsidy linked to investment in industrially backward areas and Sales Tax waiver/deferral. A special investment subsidy is also given to selected category of industries irrespective of the location. Another salient feature of incentives is that they are available for any number of expansions/diversifications in addition to new industries.

The details of incentives available to entrepreneurs are as follows:

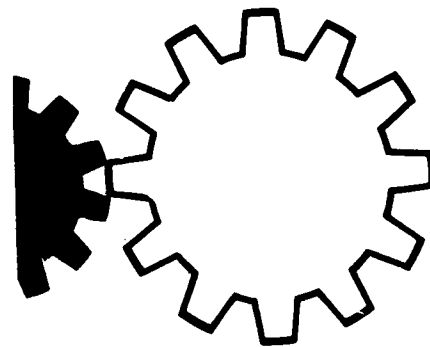
1. NORMAL STATE CAPITAL SUBSIDY FOR BACKWARD AREAS:

A capital subsidy of 15% on fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is available to medium and major industries as well as small scale industries to be set up in industrially backward and most backward taluks and in SIPCOT Industrial Complexes, Growth Centres and Industrial Estates developed by Government Agencies, including SIDCO, Madras Export Processing Zone and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

This subsidy is available to industries which have obtained the term loan sanction on or after 14.91. In the case of self financed units, the date of taking effective steps viz. acquisition of land or commencement of building construction or placement of firm

orders for machinery, whichever is earlier should be on or after 14.91.

Medium/Large industries being set up within 50 Km radius of Madras City, 15 Km radius of Coimbatore and Madurai Cities or within the Municipal limits of other Municipalities and Municipal Townships, are not eligible for this Subsidy Scheme.



2. SPECIAL SUBSIDY FOR PIONEER INDUSTRIES:

Any new unit with fixed investment exceeding Rs.5.00 crores being set up as the first unit in industrially backward and most backward taluks where there is no such unit of that level of investment, is eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs.25.00 lakhs. New units with fixed investment exceeding Rs.25.00 crores being set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu, as also existing units expanding or diversifying with additional fixed investment in excess of Rs.25.00 crores, are eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

The Pioneer Special Subsidy is available to major and medium industries which have obtained term loan sanction on or after 1.10.88. In the case of self-financed units, the date of effective steps should be on or after 1.10.88.

3. SPECIAL SUBSIDY FOR ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES:

Electronic Units set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu are eligible for Special Subsidy at the rate of 20% of the investment made in fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs.35.00 lakhs. This is applicable both for Small Scale Industries and Medium/Major Industries. This Special Subsidy is available to Electronic Units, which have obtained term loan sanction on or after 14.91. In the case of self financed units, the date of effective steps should be on or after 14.91. Special Subsidy is also applicable to Electronic Industries which undertake expansion/diversification.

All new electronic industries are eligible for an interest rebate of 2% on the term loan granted by SIPCOT.

All electronic industries which have obtained term loan or taken effective steps on or after 9.5.88 but prior to 14.91 will be eligible for subsidy.

4. SPECIAL SUBSIDY FOR LEATHER INDUSTRIES:

Leather units set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu are eligible for a Special Subsidy of 20% on fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.20.00 lakhs. The Special Subsidy is available to leather industries which have obtained term loan sanction on or after 1.10.88. In the case of self financed units, the date of effective steps should be on or after 1.10.88.

5. SPECIAL SUBSIDY FOR SELECTED CATEGORY OF INDUSTRIES:

A Special Subsidy of 10% on fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be made

available to medium and major industries for the following selected categories set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu.

1. Automobile spare parts.
2. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
3. Solar Energy Equipment and other non-conventional energy devices.
4. Export oriented gold jewellery making and diamond processing units.
5. Pollution Control equipment.
6. Jute Industry in 6 taluks viz. Ambasamudram (Nellai-Kattabomman District) Madurai (Madurai District) Musiri (Trichy District) Kumbakonam (Thanjavur District) Panruti (South Arcot District) Chengalpattu (Chengai-Anna District)
7. Sports goods and accessories
8. Food Processing Industry and
9. Cost effective building materials like Aluminium or PVC Doors and Windows, Window frames etc.

This Special Subsidy is available to the selected category of Industries which have obtained term loan sanction on or after 22-5-89. In the case of self financed units, the date of effective steps should be on or after 22.5.89.

A Special Subsidy of 20% on fixed assets subject to the ceiling of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be made available to Small Scale Industrial Units for the categories of industries mentioned in para 51 above. This Special Subsidy is available to Small Scale Industrial Units for which means of finance is tied up on or after 22-5-89. In the case of self-financing units the date of taking effective steps viz., commencement of building construction or placement of order for machinery whichever is earlier should be on or after 22-5-89.

Small Scale Industrial Units which had tied up their means of finance or have taken effective steps as the case may be prior to 22.5.89, will be eligible for the then

existing rate of subsidy as per the then existing orders.

6. SPECIAL SUBSIDY FOR EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS:

A Special Subsidy of 10% of the value of assets created towards setting up of effluent treatment plant with a monetary ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakhs will be made available for installation of effluent treatment plants by the existing tanneries.

7. SUBSIDY FOR PURCHASE OF GENERATORS:

New generators purchased for captive use will be granted subsidy at the rate of 15% with a monetary ceiling of Rs.5.00 lakhs. This subsidy will be available to existing industries, irrespective of their location with the following guidelines:

The Scheme of Generator Subsidy is not available for the following types of conventional and resource based industries and power intensive units.

Cement, Sugar, Textiles, Mining/Quarrying, Flour Mills, Hotels, Edible Oils and Solvent Extraction, Rice Mills, Distilleries, Breweries & Malt Extraction, Granite Polishing units (connected with Mining and Quarrying), Textile Processing, Crimping, Texturising etc., connected with Textile Industry and Ceramic manufacturing and the following types of power intensive units—

Steel and Aluminium Industries with a demand exceeding 2000 KVA.

Units consuming more than 2000 Units (viz., Newsprint, Caustic Soda, Fertiliser, Nylon/Rayon/Polyester Fibre, Potassium chlorate) per tonne of finished product.

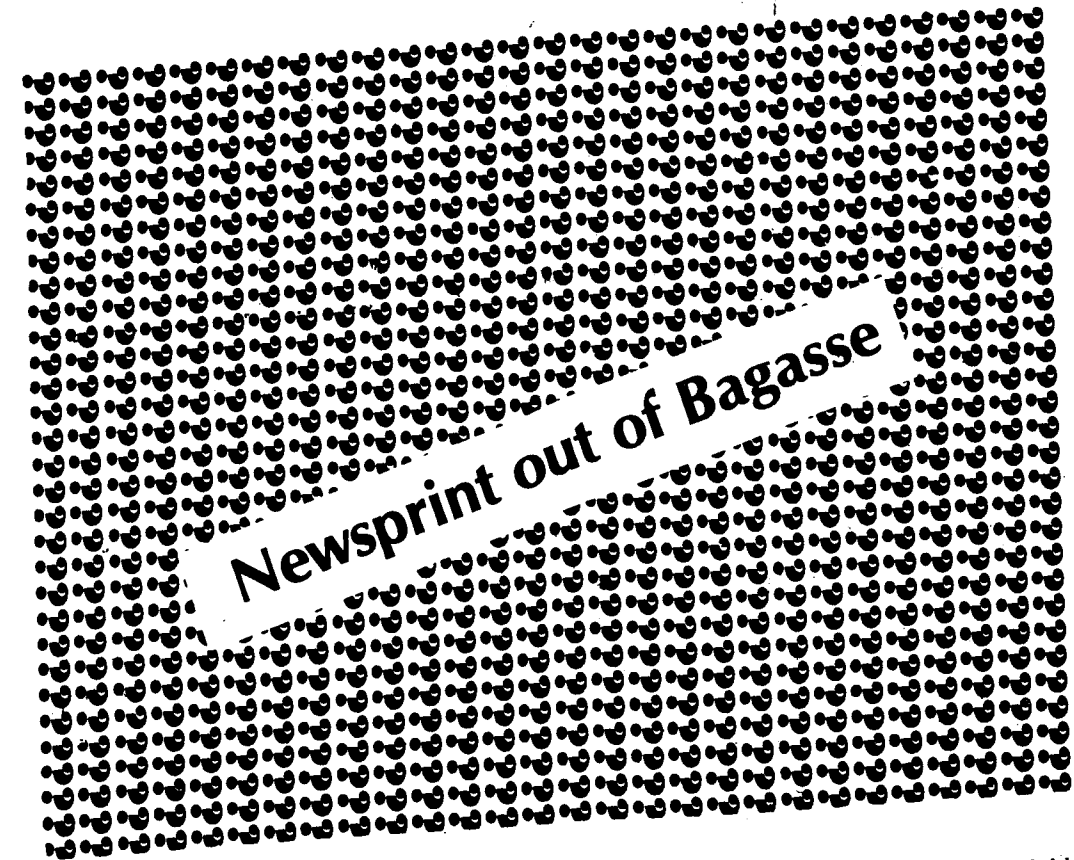
List of Industrially Most Backward Taluks in Tamil Nadu

1. CHENGAI ANNA Pallipattu	7. NORTH ARCOT - AMBEDKAR Arcot
2. DHARMAPURI Pennagaram	8. TIRUVANNAMALAI - SAMBUVARAYAR Chengam Polur Cheyyar Vandavasi
3. DINDIGUL-QUAID-E-MILLETH Vedasandur Kodalkanal	9. PERIYAR Gobichettipalayam
4. KAMARAJAR Tiruchull	10. PUDUKOTTAI Avudayarkoil
5. MADURAI Usilampatti	11. SALEM Paramathi Velur Yercaud
6. TIRUNELVELI - KATTABOMMAN Tenkasi Radhapuram	

12. SOUTH ARCOT Tirukovilur Kattumannarkoll	Nannilam Pattukottai Valangalman Tiruthuralpoondi Orathanadu Tiruvarur Peravurani	Papanasam Sirkazhi
13. THANJAVUR Kudavasal		14. TIRUCHIRAPALLI Thuraiyur Udayarpalayam

**List of Industrially
Backward Taluks
In Tamil Nadu**

1. CHENGAI ANNA Uttukottai Ponneri Kancheepuram Tirutani, Cheyyur Madhurantagam Uthiramerur	8. TIRUNELVELI - KATTABOMMAN Senkottai Sankarankoll Nanguneri	15. RAMANATHAPURAM Mudukulathur Ramanathapuram Kamudi Thiruvadanai Paramakudi Rameswaram
2. CHIDAMBARANAR Vilathikulam Srivalgundam Ottapidaram	9. NILGIRIS Gudalur	16. SALEM Attur Namakkal Sankarl
3. COIMBATORE Valparai Pollachi Palladam	10. NORTH ARCOT - AMBEDKAR Tirupattur Vellore	17. SOUTH ARCOT Vanur Ulundurpet Villupuram Kallakurichi Gingee Tindivanam Chidambaram
4. DHARMAPURI Uthangarai Denganikottai Harur Dharmapuri Palacode Krishnagiri	11. TIRUVANNAMALAI - SAMBUVARAYAR Tiruvannamalai Arani	18. THANJAVUR Vedaranyam Needamangalam Thiruvudaimaruthur Tarangambadi Thanjavur Nagapattinam Mannargudi Thiruvaliyaru Kumbakonam
5. DINDIGUL-QUAID-E-MILLETH Natham Nilakottai	12. PASUMPON THEVAR THIRUMAGAN Tirupattur Devakottai Ilayangudi Sivaganga Karalkudi	19. TIRUCHIRAPALLI Manaparai Kullithalai Musiri Perambalur
6. KANYAKUMARI Thovala Agastheeswaram	13. PERIYAR Kangeyam Dharapuram Sathyamangalam Perundurai	
7. MADURAI Uthamapalayam Andipatty Vadipatty	14. PUDUKOTTAI Alangudi Gandarakottai Aranthangi Thirumayam	



Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL), a company of the Government of Tamil Nadu, has been making steady progress over the years and achieving distinct landmarks. TNPL, with an installed capacity of 50000 MTPA of Newsprint and 40000 MTPA of Printing & Writing paper, has adopted an innovative technology for production of Newsprint out of bagasse (sugar-cane waste) as primary raw material with the objective of preservation of scarce foreign exchange and fast depleting forest resources.

TNPL commenced commercial production in October 1985 and since then has been achieving a capacity utilisation of over 90% and for the last two years the capacity utilisation has been more than 100%. Despite the high levels of production, the company has managed to achieve "Zero Stock" level of finished goods as at 31st March 1991 for the second consecutive year. The sales turnover

which was Rs.75.03 crores in 1985-86 has more than doubled to Rs.155.91 crores in 1990-91. During the year ended 31st March 1991, the company has earned a gross profit of Rs.75.93 crores and after providing for interest (Rs.17.66 Crores) and depreciation (Rs.21.83 Crores), the net profit has been Rs.36.44 crores. The company, in spite of achieving higher levels of performance, had incurred losses in the initial years mainly due to unremunerative prices for newsprint as well as printing and writing paper. The carried over loss of Rs.18.97 crores as at the end of March 1990 has now been wiped out and the company has proposed a maiden dividend of 15% amounting to Rs.14.35 Crores for the year ended 31st March 1991 after transfer of Rs.1.82 Crores to General Reserve at the meeting of its Board of Directors held on 1st June 1991. The balance of Rs.1.30 Crores in Profit and Loss Account is carried forward to next year.

The company has since incep-

tion produced 3.28 lakh tonnes of newsprint upto the end of March 1991 and thus has helped the country to save precious foreign exchange resources to the extent of Rs.354 Crores. The company has used 16.52 lakh tonnes of bagasse on account of which the use of scarce forest resources to the extent of 9.86 lakh tonnes of wood has been saved resulting in conservation of forests to the extent of 33,000 hectares.

Having achieved a distinct place for itself in the industry, the company is now poised for further growth. The company is in the process of doubling its existing capacity from 90,000 MTPA to 1,80,000 MTPA at an estimated cost of Rs.360 crores. The project is expected to be completed within a period of 36 months.

The company is a premier institution in having adopted an innovative and appropriate technology for Newsprint production out of bagasse in India. ●

The Thanjavur School of Painting flourished in Tamil Nadu during the 18th and 19th Centuries under the patronage of the Nayakar and the Maratha Kings. Paintings on glass originated in China. It spread to Europe and then migrated to India.

The Painting was done on one side of the glass sheet so that it could be viewed from the other. First the outline of the picture was drawn with bold and firm strokes. Then the other details were filled in. The picture was then mounted with its unpainted side foremost so that it could be seen through the glass.

During his tour to Thiruvannamalai, the Curator, Government Museum, Vellore also visited Aavur Village in Thiruvannamalai-Samburayar District. There he visited the Perumal temple built during Pallava period. He has found an exquisite Thanjavur Glass Painting in it which was in a bad condition. When he approached the trustees they agreed to gift the painting to be restored and exhibited at the Government Museum, Vellore. It was then brought to the Chemical Conservation Section, Government Museum, Madras for restoration.

The Painting 'Gokulakrishna' is 2 feet by 1½ feet in size. It had been broken into thirty pieces among which four pieces were missing. The poster colour had been eaten by insects and micro-organisms in many places.

The painting was photographed before restoration. The front side of it was placed over a tissue paper on a work bench. The broken pieces were placed in position. Then it was decided to fill up the missing portions with white acrylic sheet pieces cut to the required shape as it was rather difficult to prepare glass pieces to the required size and shape of the missing portions. The acrylic sheet

RESTORATION OF A GLASS PAINTING

S. THANGAVELU

was marked and cut exactly to match the missing portions.

First, the large broken pieces were joined together using araldite adhesive. Then the small portions were joined with the main pieces. Care was taken to avoid the adhesive from spreading to the sides. Over the painting, tissue paper and cardboard were placed. A weight was then placed over it so that the painting was ap-

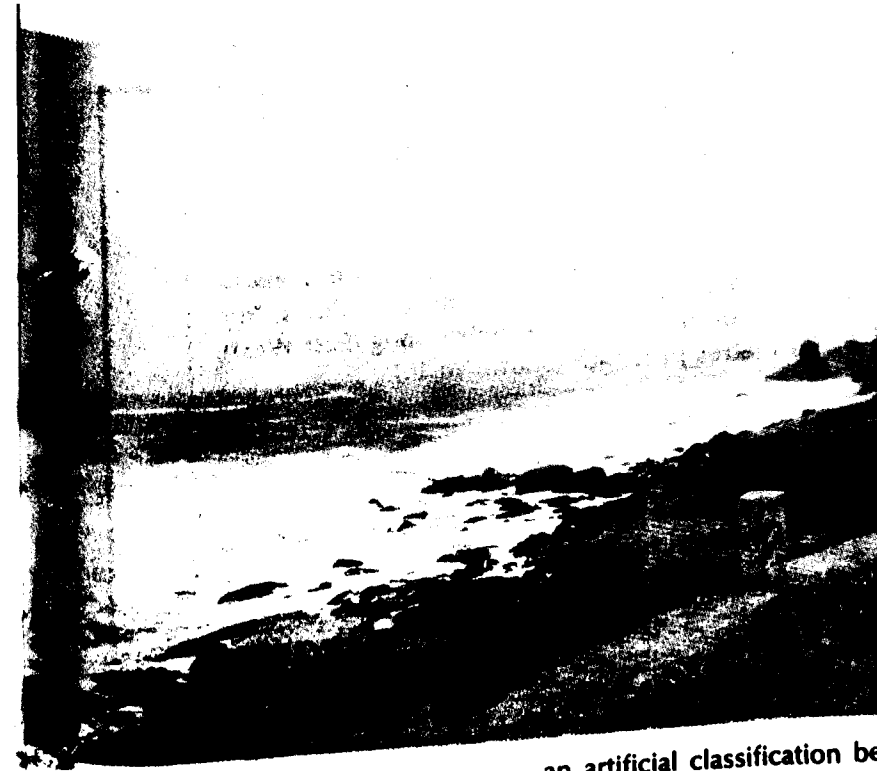
plied with uniform pressure in order that the pieces would be firmly joined together in the exact position.

The weight was removed the next day after the pieces had adhered firmly. Then the Painting was placed upside down and retouching was done on it wherever required so as to match with the original. Thus the painting was restored.



*"In the welfare of the weaker sections
lies the spirit of a nation
and the honour of its people."*

Mahatma Gandhi



SEA WEEDS

Thiru A.G. Adikesavan,
Curator, Botany Section
Government Museum, Madras.

The study of sea-weeds is of very modern origin, and nothing beyond casual recognition of their existence is to be found in the literature and memorials of early times. The Greeks have left us engraved figures of Gorgons whose heads were decorated with sea-weeds; there is but one mention of them in the Bible, when Jonah exclaims. "The depths closed one round about, the weeds were wrapped about my head;" and the reference in Latin literature, even that of the poets, are merely contemptuous. While other plants received notice and were subjects of study in these early times and during middle ages, the flora of the sea remained unnoticed.

The first observation commonly made of sea-weeds is of the variation of their colours. The green hue that prevails throughout land vegetation, except in the colours of flowers and the bark of trees, is varied in the case of sea-weeds with olive and brown forms. An artificial classification of them according to their colours leads to the striking result that it nearly coincides with the natural classification of them according to their structure and development. Such

an artificial classification became firmly established and has left its mark on the names of the natural primary division or sub-classes of Algae viz. Rhodophyce or red-seaweeds, the phaeophyce or olive brown, the chlorophyce or green and the cynophyceae or blue-green. A simple experiment proves that fundamentally they are all green and that the red colouring matter, the brown, the yellowish-brown and the blue are each something added to the chlorophyll or leaf-green that is characteristic of vegetation in general, and by virtue of whole plants from the organic substances necessary for their nutrition. The colouring matters are characteristic of sea-weeds, and it is in the conditions of plant life in the waters of the sea that an explanation of their nature must be sought. It has been found that the colours of sea-weeds are more or less indicative of their range of depth in sea, and allowing for numerous exceptions that there is a zonal distribution of Algae according to their colours. The uniformity of this distribution is disturbed by the fact that the conditions are not equal for all in the face of the determining influence. As a general rule the in-shore sea-

weeds near high water mark are green in colour like land vegetation and lower down between tide-markers, there is a belt of olive forms sheltering red plants beneath them. Where rocks overhang the bottom, and in small pools these red forms also occur at this level. At extreme low-water mark and beyond it are found the brown tangles sheltering red

forms again while at the lowest depths of plant life in the sea the red forms occur without shelter. Between 120 and 300 ft. sea-weeds become more and more rare while below the depth their occurrence is exceptional. That the main influence determining this regulation of pigment is the nature of the supply of sunlight, necessary to the action of chlorophyll in the work of nutrition, is apparent from the following facts. The interception of sunlight by sea-water brings about a state of total darkness at 700 fathom. Not only is the quantity of sunlight reduced by its passage through the water, but its quality is affected, as spectroscopic investigation has shown. It is precisely those rays that are most efficient in the work of assimilation by plants that are first intercepted and only the blue and green rays travel to great depths. It may be taken that the red, brown and yellow colouring matters added to the supply of sunlight. Whether they act in the direction of height, the susceptibility of chlorophyll to a diminished supply of the useful rays, or as a protection against the

relative excess of the blue rays, has not been settled experimentally, but the balance of probability is in the favour of the Latin theory, since it has been discovered that certain pigments in other plants act as a shield against illumination of this character.

As light is the factor that determines the zonal distribution of sea-weeds, so the temperature is the leading influence of the Geographical distribution. We find sea-weeds from Arctic and Antarctic regions. We find 259 species in Arctic and 269 in Antarctic regions. In temperature regions there are about 1,132 species. The third factor which influences is the salinity of the sea. The north sea where the salinity is 35% is rich in sea flora.

Several marine Algae of economic importance, including Gelidium, Gracilaria, Chondrus, Laminaria Ulva Rhodmenia and Sargassum occur throughout the world. From time immemorial, marine Algae have formed a very important part of food of Japanese people. At present perhaps six or seven different kinds of sea-weeds are used in a single meal. The national diet in Japan consists of rice, fish and sea-weeds.

The food value of sea-weeds however is low. Their carbohydrates are not easily digested by gastric enzymes. Most of these species do not contain cellulose and starch is found only in a few. Several of them are poor in proteins and fat but they contain vitamins.

Sea-weeds are used as manure, particularly in areas where large quantities become available as drift weeds. They supply mainly potash and a small amount of nitrogen and the organic matter in them increase the humus content of the soil. The burning of sea-weeds for the recovery of potash and iodine is an old industry. 25% of world's annual production of

I - Wrapper

Rameswaram Temple Corridors with massive sculptured pillars lining it. The Corridor is the longest in India. It is 197 metres long (East-West), 133 metres in length (South-North).

IV - Wrapper

Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal at Madurai, the magnificent secular structure built in 1636 A.D., by Thirumalai Nayakar.

Iodine is obtained from **ALGINATE** sea-weeds.

Many of the pharmaceutical products available in the market comprise natural products derived from terrestrial microorganisms, plants and animals. The diminishing source of terrestrial life forms as well as the resistance developed by pathogenic organisms to many conventional antibiotics, have placed many constraints upon the pharmaceutical industry in the development of new products. Among them are the marine Algae a diverse group of autotrophic organisms. As early as 8th century B.C. the Chinese and the Japanese used sea-weeds and other Algae to treat intestinal disorders, dropsy, menstrual difficulties, and gastro intestinal disorders. However the search for drugs from there is a relatively recent undertaking.

Several of phytoplankton and macroalgae produce substances which have a broad spectrum of antibiotic activity. They are also a good source of thiamin, niacin, folic acid, Vitamin A and ascorbic acid.

Alginates, an important extract from brown Algae are the salts of alginic acid with sodium, potassium, ammonium, and calcium. They are used as tablet disintegrating agent; as blood anticoagulants, for control of surface bleeding, and for dental impression materials. They are also used for the prevention and treatment of radioactive strontium poisoning. The isolation of laminine dioxalate from laminaria is used in the treatment of hypertension. Recently anticancer properties of non-dialyzable fractions from Sargassum have been reported.

Agar Agar, a complex polysaccharide, is the most important product from red Algae. It finds wide use in microbiological studies and pharmaceutical industry. They are extracted mainly from gracilaria gelidium, hypnea etc. It is extremely used in medicine chiefly as laxative for treating prolapsed rectum.

Another principal product from red Algae is carrageenan chemically similar to agar. It is used as remedy for cough, antipeptic and anti ulcer. It is also a potent anti coagulant and anti thrombotic substance.

TAMILNADU WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd., has taken up for implementation a massive project called Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project with assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The Project with the total financial outlay of Rs.4,592 lakhs will benefit a total number of about 56,000 women over a period of 7 years in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, South Arcot, Madurai and Pudukottai. This Project is being implemented in Dharmapuri District from the year 1989-90. These Districts have been selected on the basis of certain indices relating to the social and economic status of women.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of this project is the economic and social

upliftment of women which is planned to be brought about by increasing their income earning potential, raising their level of awareness and fostering their confidence to strive for social change through the development of strong cohesive groups.

TARGET GROUP

The target group comprises of women aged 18 to 55 years whose family income is below Rs.6,400/- per annum and whose family has not benefitted under any other Government programmes. The women's groups are being established with a membership of about 15 women below the poverty line. Before being eligible for a loan for an economic activity, the members are required to make a regular contribution to the group savings fund. The fund is being maintained by the group itself

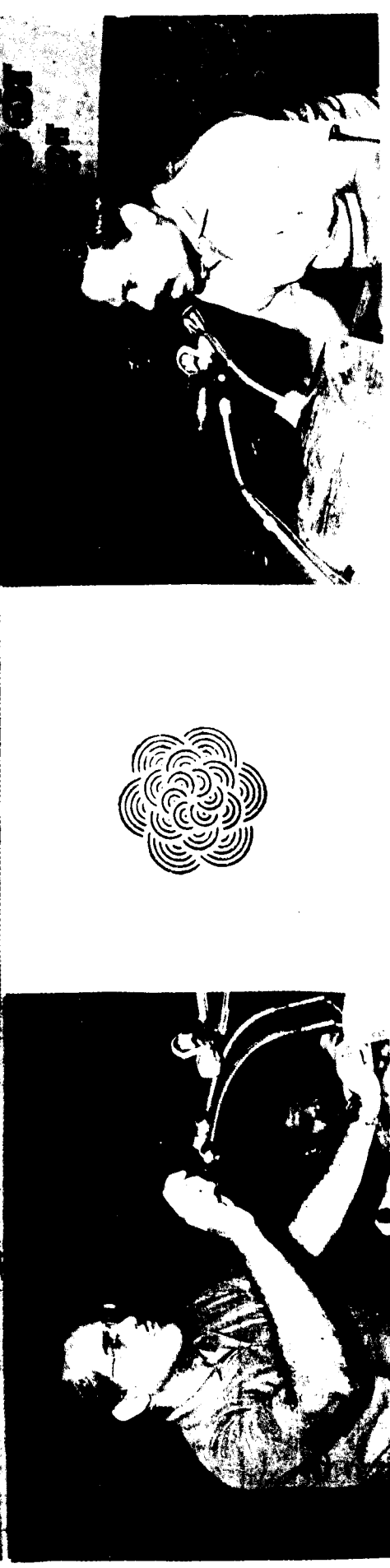
which takes its own decisions on the interest to be charged, repayment period and other conditions. Formation of group savings fund and capital development fund will primarily provide the members with an alternative source of short-term lending and offers key support to the project objectives. In the selection of beneficiaries, priority is being given to widows and female headed households.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The Project envisages assisting women with a wide range of income generating activities both on-farm and off-farm. On-farm activities include Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and On-farm processing. Off-farm activities include Animal Husbandry, Cottage and Village Industries, etc. The identified beneficiaries under this project are assisted with loan and subsidy for economic activities in the pattern of IRDP. Through this Project, the women are able to earn an additional income of about Rs.3,600/- to Rs.8,000/- per annum. The social awareness level of a large number of women is being enhanced by due to the involvement of MYRADA an NGO with a vast experience and good reputation which has been selected by the Government.

ACHIEVEMENT FROM 1989-90 TO 1990-91 AND ACTIVITIES PROPOSED FOR 1991-92.

During the year 1989-90 about 540 women have been assisted with income generating activities at a cost of Rs.27.56 lakhs in Dharmapuri District. During 1990-91 about 2,633 women have been assisted at a cost of Rs.134.93 lakhs in Dharmapuri District. From 1991-92, the scheme has been extended to Salem and South Arcot Districts. About 7,500 women are planned to be assisted with income generating activities at a cost of Rs.488.21 lakhs during 1991-92.



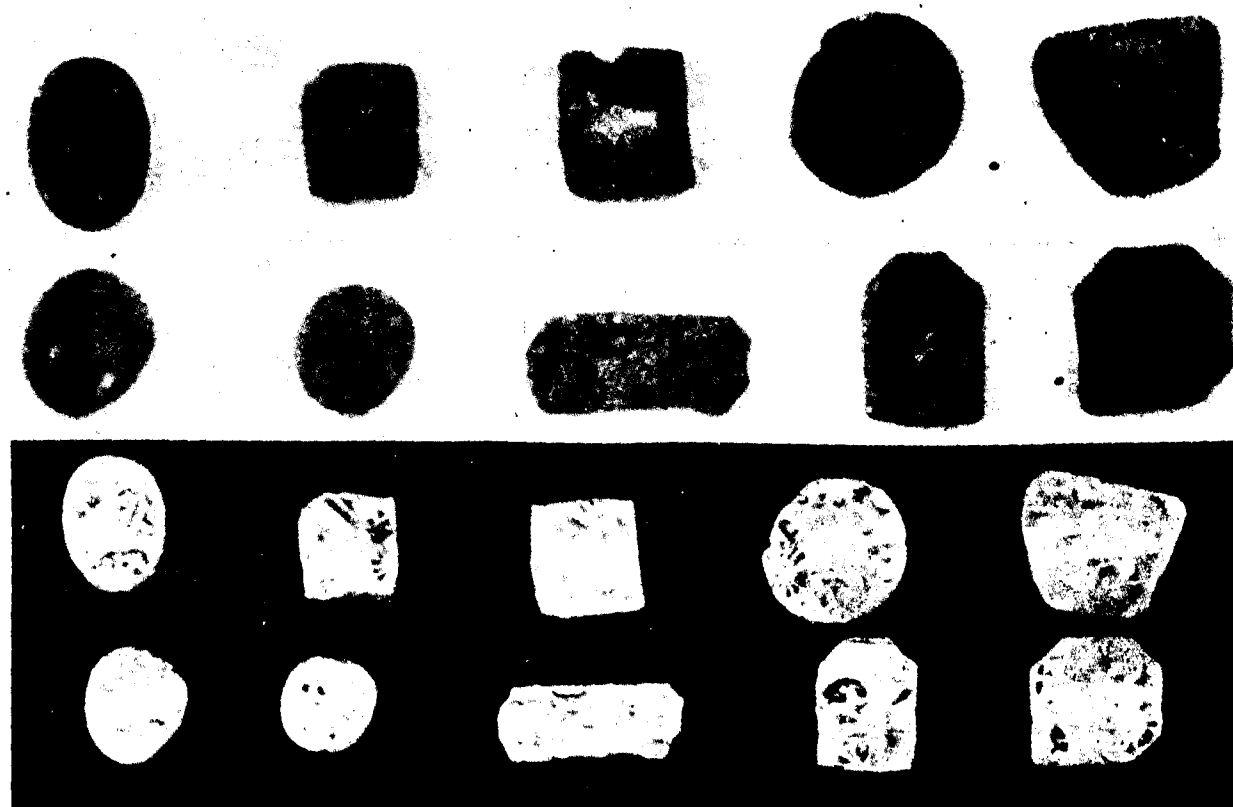
A unique Literary Debate on Poet Bharathidasan's Works participated by IAS and IPS Officers was held on 28.4.1991 under the Chairmanship of Kundrakudi Adigalar in connection with the Valedictory Function of Bharathidasan Centenary.



VAZHAKKADU MANDRAM



KAVIARANGAM



PRESERVATION OF SILVER COINS

THIRU. S. THANGAVELU

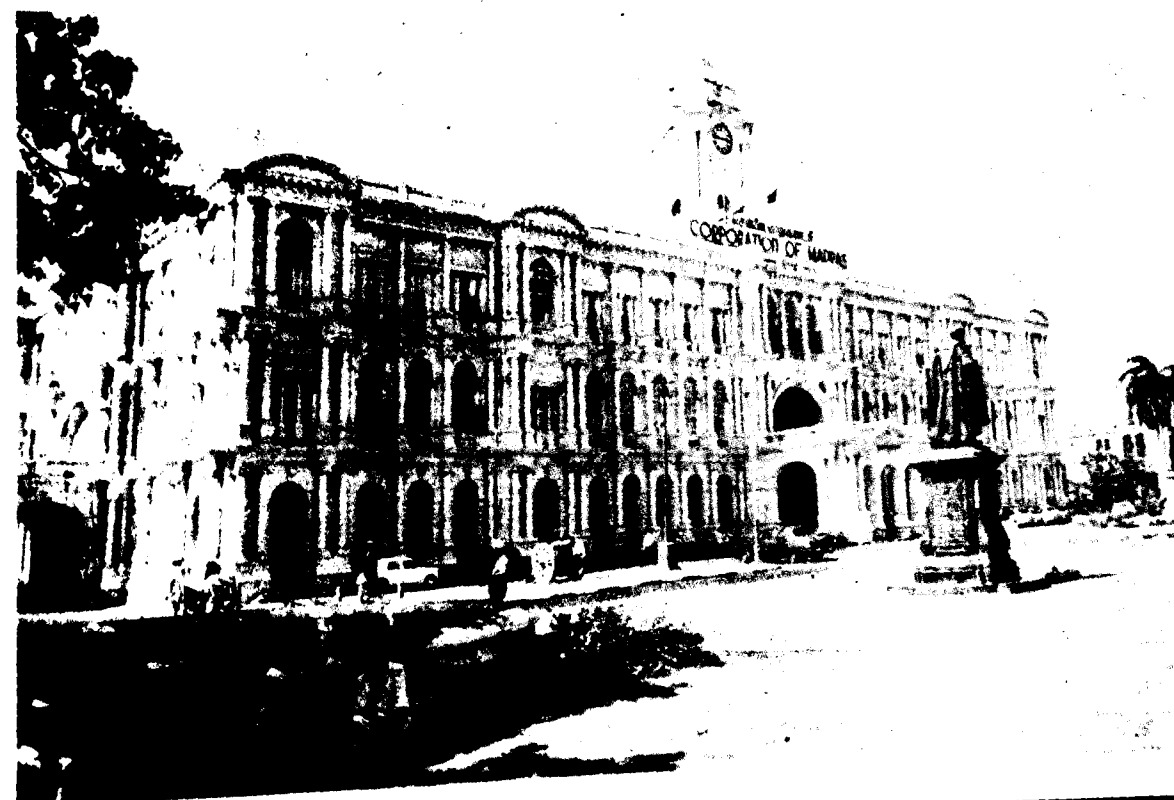
Curator
Government Museum
Madras

On 3rd October, 1984, a treasure trove was found in Kachirapalayam Madura Akarapalayam village, Kallakurichi Taluk, South Arcot District. While walking along the Komugi river poromboke, a mud pot hidden under the earth was noticed by six children, their age varying from nine to fourteen. As they could not dig and bring out the pot, they informed their parents. When dug out, a hoard of silver coins adhering with one another and with green incrustations on them was found in the mud pot. Kallakurichi Police confiscated the treasure trove on receiving information and handed it over to the Tahsildar, Kallakurichi on 5th October, 1984. Thereafter the Tahsildar conducted an enquiry on 14.10.1988 as per the Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878 after giving due publicity in the Gazetteer. After the enquiry, the

coins were handed over to the Numismatic Section of the Government Museum, Madras for preservation and study.

The coins were received by the Chemical Conservation Laboratory for proper treatment and preservation. When examined, the coins were found to be corroded with broken mud pot pieces and earthy matter adhering to them and having greenish incrustations on them. The treasure trove hoard weighed 7.160 Kgm. before treatment. As the coins were firmly adhering with one another, it was rather very difficult to separate the coins. First they were carefully separated by mechanical means. Then they were immersed in 5% formic acid solution in batches. By immersing them in the solution, the incrustations got softened and loosened. After an hour the

coins were taken out and brushed in running water using a mild brass brush. Again the coins were immersed in the same solution. The process was repeated until the incrustations were completely removed so as to reveal the minute details. Then the coins were washed in running water and finally in distilled water until they were free from chlorides. The coins were then dried and given a preservative coating with 5% polyvinyl acetate solution so that they may not be easily affected by atmospheric influence. The weight of the coins after treatment was 4.887 Kgm. There were 1,845 silver coins and twenty five silver bits in that hoard. All the coins were of the punch marked type. They were then handed over to the Numismatic Section of the Museum for documentation and study.



The Budget of Madras Corporation 1991-92

Income and Expenditure

The annual income of the Corporation of Madras for the year 1991-92 is in the order of Rs.82.07 crores and expenditure is Rs.89.32 crores.

Capital Budget

The Corporation of Madras has programmed to execute capital works such as Relaying of roads Construction/Improvements for bridges, Construction of Storm Water Drains, Procurement of additional lorries for conservancy, etc. during the year 1991-92 to the tune of Rs.40.80 crores. The details of the scheme to be executed are furnished below:

	Rs.in Crores	% of allocation
1. Relaying of Roads		
a. Interior Roads	9.38	23.00%
b. Bus Route Roads	5.62	13.77%
2. Provision of Street Lights, S.V. lamps and Relaying of cables etc.,	3.00	7.35%
3. Improvement to Private Streets	2.10	5.15%
4. Improvement to Traffic	1.00	2.45%

5. Procurement of Additional lorries for Conservancy	5.00	12.24%
6. Improvements/Construction of Bridges	2.59	6.35%
7. Construction/Improvements to S.W. Drains	1.58	3.87%
8. Improvements to Buildings	4.80	11.76%
9. Improvements to Parks and Gardens	1.25	3.06%
10. Improvements to Marina Swimming Pool	0.25	0.61%
11. Improvements to Zonal Offices for the Provision of furniture, Machineries, etc.,	0.50	1.22%
12. Improvements to Dumping Grounds	0.75	1.84%
13. Improvements to pay and use P.Cs.	0.50	1.26%
14. Construction of I.P.P. Centres	0.95	2.33%
15. Provision of equipments for I.P.P. Centres	0.55	1.34%
16. Provision of equipments for Dispensaries and C.D.H. etc.,	0.45	1.10%
17. Other items	0.53	1.30%
Total	40.80	

TAMILARASU 29

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BUDGET

Roads

During the year 1991-92, it is programmed to relay Bus Route Roads at a cost of Rs.562.00 lakhs giving preference to main roads. A sum of Rs.938.00 lakhs will be spent on improvements to non Bus Route Roads in the City and extended areas, including Rs.300 lakhs for lanes and bylanes of the City.

Street Lights

It is proposed to replace underground cables laid long back which are wornout. It is also proposed to install sodium vapour lamps in major Bus Route Roads and intersections. A sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs will be spent for this work during 1991-92.

Conservancy

Conservancy plays an important role in civic maintenance. The existing strength of Conservancy Vehicles and equipments are not sufficient to collect and dispose of garbage generated in the City of Madras. It is therefore proposed to purchase Conservancy equipments and vehicles for Rs.500.00 lakhs during the year 1991-92 towards both replacement of condemned vehicles and purchase of new vehicles.

Construction of Bridges and Traffic Improvements:

During the current year it is proposed to widen Binny Bridge over Coovum River and reconstruct the Bridge over Buckingham Canal at Ramakrishna Mutt Road. It is proposed to spend a sum of

Rs.259.00 lakhs on improvements and construction of bridges and Rs.100.00 lakhs on improvements to Traffic works.

Storm Water Drains

As against a length of 1,960 Kms. of roads, Madras Corporation has a net work of 550 Kms. of Storm Water Drains. This is highly inadequate. It is proposed to construct 14.50 Kms. of Storm Water Drains during 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.158.00 lakhs.

Apart from the above, a sum of Rs.480.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1991-92 for construction of buildings viz., Zonal Offices, Unit Offices, Dispensaries, Child Welfare Centres and Additional Class rooms. Private streets are proposed to be improved at a cost of Rs.210.00 lakhs and Rs.125.00 lakhs are provided for improvements to Parks and Gardens.

Dog Vans

It is proposed to purchase 6 Dog Vans for the raid.

Hydraulic Ladders

It is programmed to purchase 5 numbers of Hydraulic Vehicles at a cost of Rs.22.50 lakhs during this year in order to maintain Street Lights.

Lilly Pond Shopping Complex

In order to rehabilitate the traders affected by the fire accident at Moore Market, a multi-storeyed building is being constructed at Lilly Pond area at an estimated cost of Rs.625.00 lakhs to accommodate 857 traders. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

Electric Crematorium

A modern electric crematorium is under construction at Besant Nagar Burial ground at a total cost of Rs.45.00 lakhs which is nearing completion. It will be put up for the use of public by 30.6.1991.

It is proposed to instal electric crematorium at Velangadu burial ground at a total cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs during 1991-92. It is also proposed to reactivate the existing electric crematorium at Mylapore burial ground by raising the floor of the existing furnace unit and providing one more furnace unit etc., at a total cost of Rs.41.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

Finance

During this year 1991-92, it is proposed to collect the property Tax to the tune of Rs.40.00 crores including arrears. Government have provided Rs.30.00 crores as grant for the Corporation of Madras out of Surcharge on Sales Tax. A sum of Rs.20.00 crores will be utilised for capital works and Rs.10.00 crores for revenue.

TAMIL CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

The Madras Presidency is habitat of the Tamil race whose civilization was the most ancient and a branch of whom called the Sumarians spread a vast civilization on the banks of the Euphrates, in very ancient times, whose astrology, religious lore, morals, furnished the foundation for the Assyrian and Babylonian civilization, and whose mythology was the source of the Christian Bible. Another branch of the Tamilians spread from the Malabar coast and gave rise to the wonderful Egyptian civilization, and the Aryans also are indebted to this race in many respects.

Swamy Vivekananda.



SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

Sheep farming has become one of the occupations for Agriculturalists such as small and marginal farmers. Sheep-rearing is a profitable occupation and it offers meat for millions of people to a great extent and enriches the farmers' fields with manure.

Breeds of sheep that are commonly seen in Tamil Nadu are Madras red, Ramnad white, Mandya, Mecheri, Kilakarisal, Vembur etc. As per 1989 census there are 5.9 million of sheep in Tamil Nadu.

The two sheep farms at Sathur (Kamarajar District) Chinnasalem (South Arcot District) and the four sheep units in the District Livestock Farms, Tamil Nadu undertake Selective Breeding of Sheep for eventual supply to farmers in villages. Selective breeding of Sheep and Goats with a view to improve the meat/milk yielding qualities is the one of the main objects of this Animal Husbandry Department, Tamil Nadu.

Department of Animal Husbandry is implementing many programmes for sheep development such as

1. Special Livestock Breeding Programme
2. Special Central Assistance Programme
3. Integrated Tribal Development Programme
4. Sheep Development aided by European Economic Community.

Special Livestock Breeding Programme

Special Livestock Breeding Programme was launched in 5th Five Year Plan on the recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture with objective to generate additional employment and income for small and marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers. Two com-

ponents of the programme viz. a) Rearing of Calves, b) Setting up of sheep, poultry and piggery production units.

Sheep Production Programme is implemented by Animal Husbandry Department as part of Special Livestock Breeding Programme, in Districts of North Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli. Under this scheme, assistance is given to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for establishment of sheep units; each unit consists of 20 ewes and 1 ram. Unit cost is Rs.8,000/-.

The yearwise achievement is given below:-

Year	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	131 Units	2.98
1977-78	2415 "	24.18
1978-79	2813 "	32.01
1979-80	2822 "	30.20
1980-81	2902 "	42.95
1981-82	3000 "	50.19
1982-83	1454 "	29.28
1983-84	1219 "	27.21
1984-85	1238 "	31.41
1985-86	1216 "	33.01
1986-87	905 "	31.82
1987-88	929 "	44.83
1988-89	931 "	45.83
1989-90	1224 "	60.64
1990-91	2102 "	86.31
Total	28,791	572.85

Special Central Assistance Programme

This scheme is implemented mainly for the benefit of Hindu Adi Dravidar population with the subsidy of 50% arranged through nationalised banks. Unit cost is Rs.8000/-. Each unit consists of 20 ewes and one ram. Ewes and Rams are purchased for Government farms to the extent of availability. If not available in farms they are purchased through existing Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies.

Yearwise achievement is as follows:

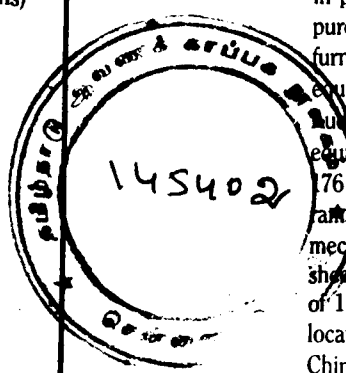
Year	Physical Achievement Units	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	1500	31.65
1984-85	1408	33.01
1985-86	2600	57.79
1988-89	3017	103.64
1989-90	1591	41.03
1990-91	1762	30.20
Total	11,878	279.32

Integrated Tribal Development Programme

This scheme is implemented for the upliftment of tribal people. This scheme involves distribution of productive animals such as milch animals, sheep, calves and work bullocks. The subsidy is given at 50% to tribal beneficiaries except for Kalrayan hills in South Arcot District (75%).

Yearwise achievement is as follows:

Year	Physical Achievement Units	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	370	2.39
1977-78	1281	7.72
1978-79	726	6.69
1979-80	666	5.39
1980-81	455	4.20
1981-82	524	8.04
1982-83	332	4.34
1983-84	374	4.84
1984-85	430	5.37
1985-86	511	6.70
1986-87	200	6.22
1987-88	130	4.66
1988-89	220	8.54
1989-90	310	12.20
1990-91	205	9.90
Total	6734	97.20



This scheme implemented by the Department has given job opportunity to large number of farmer families and as on date nearly 2 lakh farmer families live on sheep rearing alone.

Sheep Development Scheme aided by Economic Community

The objectives of the scheme are:

1. To increase the mutton production.
2. To improve the income situation of 15,000 sheep farmers.
3. Conservation of range lands, regulation of grazing in the communal grazing area.

Fodder production, with the view to supply fodder to the sheep breeding Co-operative Societies was selected and included in the scheme. The Scheme operates in five Districts such as Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar and Vellore Ambedkar District. The Project is being implemented in the above Districts from 1989-90 onwards. The total outlay is Rs.13.67 crores. Main activities in this project are:

1. Pasture and fodder development
2. Disease control/Health cover
3. Multiplication and distribution of breeding stock
4. Extension service
5. Mobile Training Units for imparting training to the sheep breeders in their respective villages.

Achievement:

Year	Physical achievement	Financial achievement
1989-90	Purchase of Motor vehicles and Agricultural equipments.	Rs.60,98,000
1990-91	Building works in progress, purchase of furnitures, equipments, audiovisual equipments, 176 ewes and 5 rams of meri, sheep at a cost of 1 lakh located at Chinna Salem.	Rs.1,29,88,067
Total		Rs.1,90,86,067

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