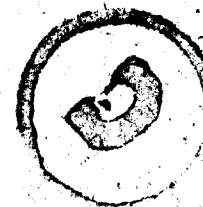


Tamil Arasu

July To December
1992



N46

2

1614.46

Tamil Arasu

JULY - AUGUST 1992

Rs. 2/-

தமிழர் அறிவுரைகள் மற்றும்
அறிவுரைகள்

6 ஆக 1992

தமிழர் அறிவுரைகள் மற்றும்
அறிவுரைகள் - 000 008.

ONE YEAR
ACHIEVEMENTS SPECIAL

101/93



A pure product of nectar and pollen
now comes your way



Nature's bounty comes your way.
Now from *Khadi Kraft*. In the shape of
honey a sweetener, so pure and divine.
A food product for the family.

Khadi Kraft Honey brings a lost
tradition to your home. It contains
vitamins and necessary ingredients to
ensure perfect health, nourishment and
strength. It can be used with every meal or
as a soft drink. A true miracle food.

Khadi Kraft Honey comes in
enticing bottles.



Available at all



Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries Board,
Kuralagam, Madras-600 108



Verdina

YEAR

OF

SERVICE

TO THE PEOPLE

A MAJOR BREAK - THROUGH IN STRENGTHENING THE POLICE FORCE

161446
ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Modernisation of Police Force

In the wake of the threat posed by the Sri Lankan Militants/terrorists and the dangerous activities in Tamil Nadu, a special thrust on top priority has been given to work out a comprehensive proposal to counter these activities. Accordingly, a comprehensive proposal for strengthening the State Police in terms of weapons, ammunition, mobility, commando training, additional battalions, bomb disposal training and equipment, safety equipment, improved communication and training at a total cost of Rs.80.45 crore was sent to Government of India. The Government of India have also sanctioned an in-

ital assistance of Rs.10 crore in this regard. This amount has been utilised by this Government for modernisation of State Police by way of purchase of 100 Tempo Trax, Arms and Ammunitions Bomb disposal, micro Wave Digital etc. Further during the 1991-92, a sum of Rs.339.85 lakh (Rs.262+77.85 lakh) was sanctioned by this Government for the purchase of 123 tempo trax and for the purchase of 269 VHF sets. This year had witnessed a major break through in strengthening the Police Force in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation

After having understood the long felt need of the Policemen, the present Government have

revived Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation during November 1991.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced that 3000 quarters will be constructed for the Police personnel every year to achieve the target of 80% housing satisfaction through TNPHC. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct 1000 houses during the year 1992-93 for which allocation has been made in the budget.

Formation of SSG

In order to provide security to the VVIPs the Government of Tamil Nadu have formed a Special Security Group (SSG) for giving proximate protection to the Chief Minister and other VVIPs on the lines of the National Security Guard (NSG).

All women Police Station

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned an all Women Police Station in Madras City. It has started functioning.

Food Subsidy Scheme

This Government is considering the proposal of enhancing the Food Subsidy Scheme which is now applicable to Police personnel, so that 50% of the cost of the essential commodities supplied under the Scheme is borne by the Government.

Sports & Games

The Tamil Nadu Police secured an overall championship trophy in shooting in the XXXV All India Police Duty Meet, 1991 held at Madras. Two more gold medals were won by the Tamil Nadu one for Dog Competition and another for Scientific Investigation.

Welfare Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the following Welfare Schemes to the Personnel and Officers of the Police Department:-

The outright annual grant of Rs.5 lakh to the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund has been enhanced to Rs.10 lakh from 1991-92.

The Special exgratia amount has been revised as Rs.1 lakh to the family members of the Police Personnel killed in heroic action while on duty.

Special exgratia amount ranging from Rs.1,500 to 20,000 has also been sanctioned to the Police Personnel who sustained injuries in heroic action while on duty.

The legal heirs of the deceased Police Personnel who is killed in heroic action while on duty will be paid the last pay drawn by the deceased Police Per-

sonnel as family pension till normal date of Superannuation of the deceased Police Personnel and thereafter normal family Pension eligible as per orders in force.

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board has been constituted for the recruitment of Personnel for the Uniformed departments like Police, Fire Service and Prison.

Kit maintenance allowance, feeding charges and Uniform allowance to the Police Personnel/Officers have been enhanced.

The Government also proposed to construct a Rest House in Madras City for the use of Police Per-



sonnel and flushout latrines in quarters attached to 135 Police Stations in 17 Districts.

Feeding Charges to Police Personnel

Till recently Feeding charges payable to the Police Personnel deputed for bandobust duty were as follows.

Sl. No.	Rank	Rate per day per head
1.	Police Constable/Head Constable	Rs.6
2.	Inspector of Police/Sub Inspector of Police	Rs.750

Consequent on the announcement of the





Hon'ble Chief Minister made during the reply to the discussions on Police Demand on 24.9.91 relating to the enhancement of feeding charges to the Police Personnel, the Government issued orders enhancing the rates of feeding charges of Personnel deputed for bandobust duty as follows.

Sl. Rank No.	Rate per day per head
1. Police Constable (Gr.IV) Lance Naicks	Rs. 16
2. Head Constable/Police Constables Gr.I	Rs. 20
3. Sub-Inspector of Police/Inspector of Police	Rs. 30

Kit Allowance to Police Personnel

The rates of Kit Allowances allowed every month to Police Personnel prior to 16.3.92 were as follows:

Category	Amount
Deputy Superintendent of police:	Rs.30 per month
Sub Inspector/ Inspector:	Rs.20 per month.
Head Constable:	Rs.15 per month

Consequent on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister made while replying to the discussions on Police Demand regarding the enhancement of Kit Allowance to the Police Personnel, the Government have issued orders enhancing the rates of Kit Allowance to the Police Personnel as follows:

Police Constables/ Head Constable/LNKs/ NKs/Havildars:	Rs.25 per month
Sub-Inspectors/ Inspectors:	Rs.30 per month
D.S.Ps./Addl.S.Ps. (Non IPS), S.Ps.(Non IPS), Commandants (Non IPS), Deputy Commandants and Assistant Commandants:	Rs.40 per month

Uniform Allowance

Uniform Allowance was paid to Police Officers (from the rank of Superintendents of Police - Non IPS to Deputy Superintendents of Police) at the rate, indicated below:

Initial Uniform grant	.. Rs.750
Renewal grant (Sanctioned once in five years)	.. Rs.250

Consequent on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 24.9.91, while replying to the discussion on Police Demand regarding the enhancement of Uniform Allowance to the Police Personnel, the Government have issued orders enhancing the rates of Uniform Allowance to the Police Personnel as follows:

Initial grant ..	Rs.1,500
Renewal grant.. (Once in five years)	Rs.500

Achievements In Fire Service

Opening of new Division

The Government has issued orders bifurcating the existing Kamarajar Division into two Divisions namely, Ramanathapuram of Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar Division with headquarters at Ramanathapuram and Kamarajar Division with headquarters at Virudhunagar. The new Division started functioning from 13.92.

Opening of new Fire Stations

The present Government after assumption of power has issued orders to open 9 new fire stations at the following places during 1991-92.

Thirur	- Chengalpattu-MGR District
Anuppanadi	- Madurai District
Navalpattu	- Tiruchirapalli District
Ganapathy	- Coimbatore District
Bhavani	- Periyar District
Gummidipoondi	- Chengalpattu-MGR District
Uthangarai	- Dharmapuri District
Thuvankurichi	- Tiruchirapalli District
Arcot	- North Arcot-Armedkar District

During 1992-93, six more Fire Stations were ordered to be opened at the following places.

1. Colachel in Kanniyakumari District
2. Thenkanikottai in Dharmapuri District
3. Sethiathope in South Arcot District
4. Vedaranyam in Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District
5. Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District
6. Villivakkam in Madras District

The cost for opening of each Fire Station is as follows:

- i Recurring Rs.5.13 lakh
- ii Non-Recurring - Rs.12.14 lakh

Sanction of new vehicles

The present Government has sanctioned for purchase of five new ambulances for the fire stations at Virudhachalam, Musiri, Orathanadu, Sangagiri and Sholavandhan at a total cost of Rs.14 lakh.

Constitution of Recruitment Board

Hitherto, the recruitment to the posts of Station Fire Officers and Firemen was done by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and the Director of Fire Service respectively. The Government has now constituted the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board to recruit Station Fire Officers and Firemen in future along with Police and Prison personnel.

Increase in the grant towards Fire Service Benevolent Fund

The present Government has since increased the grant from Rs.60,000 to Rs.1,50,000 from this year onwards.

Supply of terry-cotton uniforms

Officers and men below the rank of Assistant Divisional Fire Officer were supplied with one set of terry-cotton uniform and one set of cotton



uniform. The Government has since issued orders for supply of two sets of terry-cotton uniforms in lieu of one set of terry-cotton and one set of cotton uniforms.

Increase in off-duty allowance and feeding charges

The Government has enhanced the off-duty allowance and the feeding charges for the Fire Service personnel below the rank of Station Fire Officer.

Exemption from payment of tax for the two wheelers upto 50cc.

In the Election Manifesto of A.I.A.D.M.K. it was announced that tax for two wheelers upto 50cc will be abolished. Accordingly on assumption of office by the Present Government, tax on two wheelers upto and inclusive of 50cc has been abolished.

Further, the Government have reduced the tax on Contract Carriage-Omni Buses from Rs.2,000 per seat per quarter to Rs.500 per seat per quarter. Similarly the tax on spare buses/Reserve Stage Carriages has been reduced to three-fourths of the tax payable for the regular stage carriages (previously they have to pay full tax on par with regular stage carriages.)

On representation from Lorry Owner's Federation, the tax on goods carriages with laden weight 13,000 kgs. to 15,000 kgs. has been reduced from Rs.2,490 to Rs.2,190 per quarter.

Enhancement of relief to victims of Motor Vehicle Accidents.

The Chief Minister's Accident Relief Fund introduced in 1978-79 is to render immediate relief to the relatives of those killed or injured in road accidents. Based on the Budget announcements for 1991-92, the rates of ex-gratia payment have been revised recently after the present Government took over as follows:

	From Rs.	To Rs.
1. Death	1,000	3,000
2. Permanent/Total disability of loss of two eyes and two limbs	800	1,500
3. Loss of one eye or one limb	400	1,000
4. Other minor injuries	50	100

Computerisation

The present Government have sanctioned Rs.13.50 lakh to instal computers in four Regional Transport Offices in Madras City. This will go a long way to usher in the era of perfection and promptitude. With the Computers giving a helping hand, the Transport Department will be in a better

position to serve the public promptly and efficiently.

Opening of Counter System

To eliminate touts from the Regional Transport Offices and to render public transaction easy, the Transport Department has introduced counter systems in all Regional Transport Offices.

Opening of 4 Unit Offices in Madras City

Considering the hardship to the public in travelling long distance in Madras City to reach Regional Transport Offices, the Government have sanctioned the opening of 4 Unit Offices in Madras City and they are located at Perambur, Valasaravakkam, Tondiarpet and Triplicane.

Pollution Control

One of the major polluting agents is the motor vehicles. To control this pollution, the Government of India have statutorily prescribed the standards of emission of smoke, vapour, etc. from Motor Vehicles. Those who exceed the prescribed limits will be asked to rectify the defects and represent the vehicle for check.

It has been decided by this Government to implement the scheme in the interest of the people. As a first step, the Government have ordered that the Goods Carriages in Madras City should be subjected to pollution test at the time of getting fitness certificates. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been entrusted with the task of carrying out this task with its staff and equipment and they should conduct the tests only in the Regional Transport Offices and not elsewhere. This scheme has been introduced in Madras City with effect from 19.2.92.

Prepaid Auto-System

Complaints were received from public on the higher rate of charge claimed by the Auto Drivers than the actual meter charges, refusal of coming to certain places and plying autos without putting meters and demand higher rate.

To avoid such hardships to the public and to facilitate, easy travelling by commuter, the Government have introduced a new scheme called 'Prepaid Auto System'. By which, the commuter can pay the fare in advance at the Starting point itself. The Government have issued orders for implementation of the scheme as a First step, at the Madras Central Railway Station, Madras Egmore Railway Station and Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Bus Stand in Madras and in Anna and Periyar Bus Stand and Railway Station at Madurai. The rate has been fixed as Rs.3 per k.m.

The scheme has been implemented in Madurai with effect from 1.6.92. It will be implemented soon in Madras.



SPECTACULAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

**Hon'ble Minister for Finance
Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan**

When the new Government headed by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha assumed office, it was faced with a major financial crisis. The deficit amounted to Rs.898 crore in financing the Plan outlay of Rs.1,600 crore. In order to safeguard the lives of the poor, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, as her first action after assuming office, abolished the country liquor scheme. This involved a loss of revenue of Rs.322 crore for the year. The Government was therefore faced with an impossible situation of bridging a total deficit of Rs.1,220 crore with reference to the plan outlay of Rs.1,600 crore.

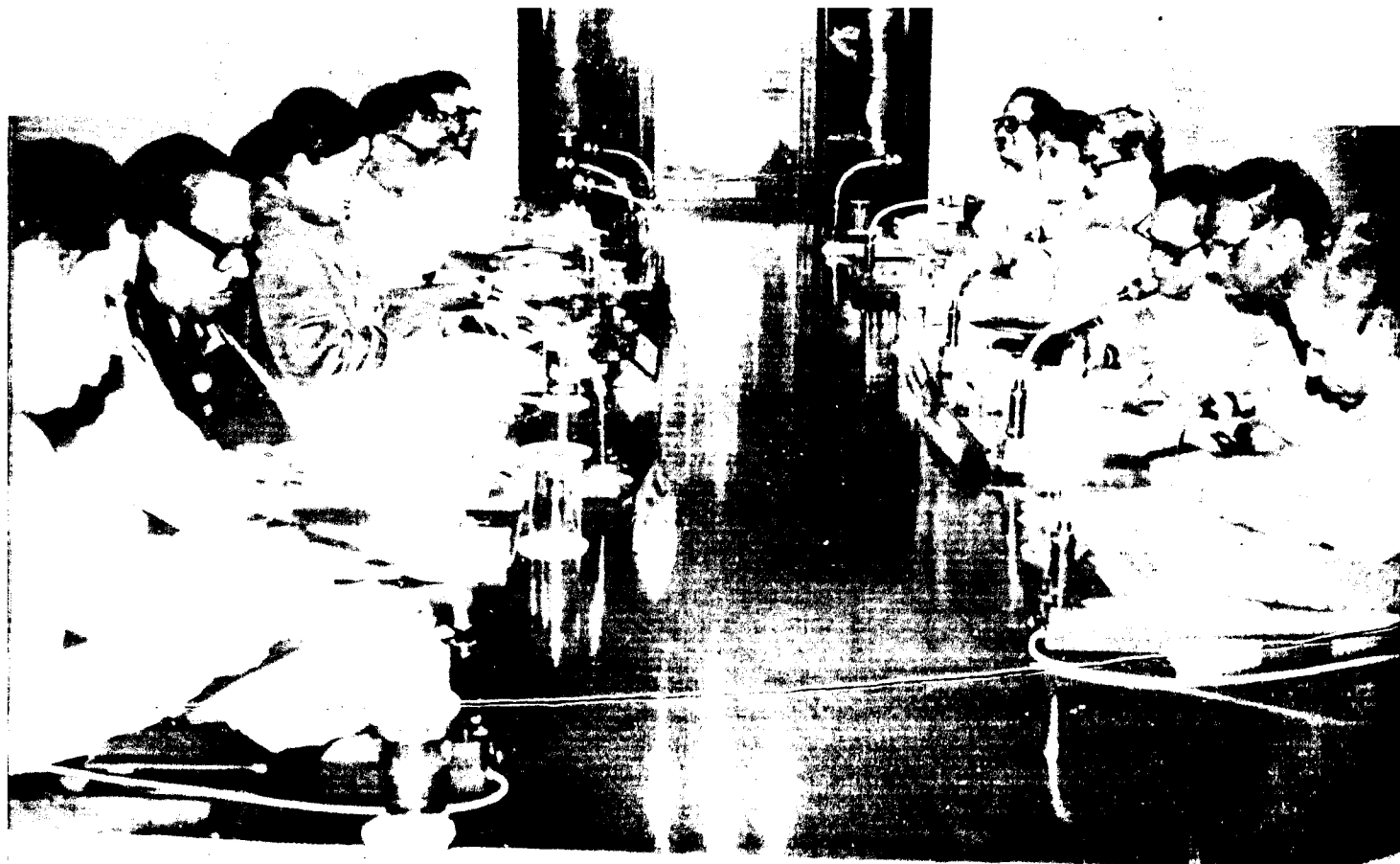
The Government took necessary steps to improve the financial position. The measures taken, whether it be bus fare revision or electricity tariff corrections were all carefully adjusted so that the poor were not affected. All the measures to improve the finances of the Government were mainly to safeguard the poor. The Government took special steps to see that the essentials for the poor were made available at controlled prices. It is a matter of great pride in Tamil Nadu the price of rice in public distribution system is the lowest anywhere in the country. Although compelled to revise the price due to increased price from the central pool, the State Government ever sensitive to the needs and feelings of the poor readjusted the rice price to be the lowest in the country. Thus while

carrying out measures to improve the financial resources position, the Government has taken care to ensure that the poor are always protected.

In spite of the grave financial crisis the Government headed by the Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, has performed spectacularly in implementing development programmes. When the Union Planning Commission insisted that, due to the financial crisis, the State would not be able to perform the Annual Plan outlay of Rs.1,600 crore for 1991-92 and also suggested that a reduced outlay of Rs.1,460 crore be fixed for 1992-93. The Chief Minister insisted that this was not acceptable to Tamil Nadu, she reiterated that the Government would perform the Annual Plan for 1991-92 in full and in addition sought for an enhanced outlay of Rs.1,751 crore for 1992-93. It is a matter of great credit that the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been fully performed and the actual outlay is Rs.1,650 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.1,600 crore. The Chief Minister was also successful in getting enhanced outlay of Rs.1,751 crore approved by the Union Planning Commission for 1992-93.

In drawing resources for the Eighth Plan period for 1992-97, the Union Planning Commission indicated that the resources would allow a plan outlay of Rs.6,500 crore. The Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha took

special steps to safeguard the development Plans of Tamil Nadu. Following the detailed discussions with Union Planning Commission in April 1992, it was possible to secure for Tamil Nadu an enhanced outlay of Rs.10,200 crore as against the amount of Rs.6,500 crore originally indicated. This substantial step up in the Eighth Plan outlay has been greatly appreciated by all those interested in the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. The Government has placed highest emphasis on the prompt execution of all projects. Funds have been made available in time for development programmes. Government has ensured that there has been no breakdown in payments even though it had to pass through a very difficult period. The development efforts of the Government have come in for special praise as the State has been given first rank in the implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme. This has been made possible by the efforts of the various departments and the prompt availability of funds for the execution of these programmes. Again in the implementation of Externally Aided Projects, the State has done extremely well. It has secured Rs.240 crore as additional central assistance for these projects as against the target of Rs.195 crore set by the Centre. The record of the Government in the implementation of plan programmes despite the strained financial situation has indeed been creditable.



RELENTLESS EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY

We have chosen to place the highest emphasis on planned development even though the overall economic situation in the country has made the task extremely difficult. The outlay towards Annual Plan for 1991-92 had been fixed at Rs.1,600 crores. The Plan performance in 1991-92 has exceeded this figure. The plan outlay for the year 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs.1,751 crores. Thus there is a higher Annual Plan outlay. It is solely due to the Chief Minister's relentless efforts that ultimately Tamil Nadu's just cause for a higher plan outlay in 1992-93 was accepted by the Planning Commission.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Final round of discussions of Tamil Nadu Eighth Five Year Plan

8 TAMILNADU

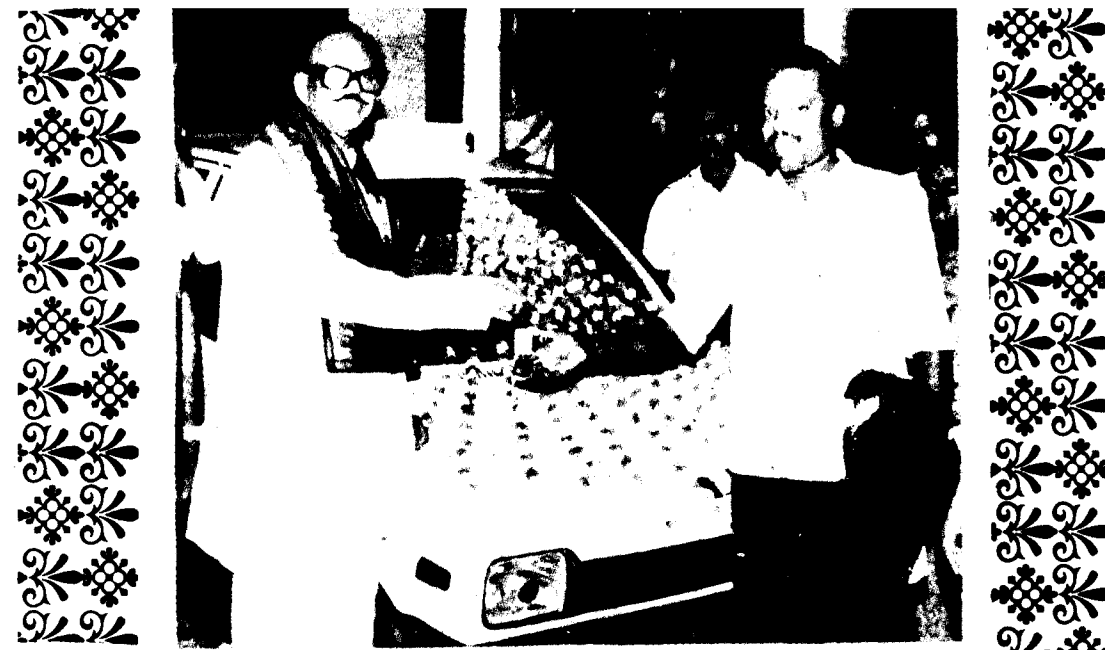
1992-97 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister with the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission was held at 18th April, 1992 at New Delhi. Taking note of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay proposed and at the special request made by the Chief Minister, the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay has been approved at Rs.10,200 crores by the Union Planning Commission. This outlay represents a 77 per cent step up over the approved outlay of Rs.5,700 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Twenty Point Programme is the cutting edge of the Plan for the

poor. The main thrust of the Twenty Point Programme is on poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life of the poor. The Twenty Point Programme includes programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Vela Vayppu Thittam, Distribution of surplus land, Bonded Labour Rehabilitation, Immunisation and Family Welfare Programme, Programmes relating to welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Drinking Water, Housing and Slum Improvements, Tree Planting, Electrification of Villages, Energisation of Pumpsets and popularisation of non-conventional energy appliances.

After comparing the performance



THE STATE: TAMIL NADU

ITEM NAME	UNIT	TARGET 1991-92	ACHIEVEMENT 1991-92
Number of families assisted under I.R.D.P.	NOS.	1,48,749	1,61,564
Jawahar Vellai Vaippu Thittam (Mandays of employment generated)	NOS.	5,85,81,000	8,31,73,100
New Small Scale Industrial Units registered	NOS.	8,000	11,030
Distribution of surplus land	ACRES	2,500	4,524
Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	NOS.	272	281
Villages where drinking water problem has been solved	NOS.	2,573	2,573
Immunisation of children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	NOS.	11,91,738	12,24,135
Family Planning - Number of sterilisations	NOS.	3,50,000	3,64,407
Other Methods of Family Planning	NOS.	1,76,667	1,77,047
Integrated Child Development Scheme - Blocks	NOS.	78	105
Anganwadies	NOS.	7,671	8,904
SC Families assisted	NOS.	2,00,000	2,57,994
ST Families assisted	NOS.	9,000	8,450
House Sites allotted (Families)	NOS.	2,20,000	30,000
Construction Assistance (Families)	NOS.	30,000	
Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	NOS.	7,222	40,768
Houses Provided to Economically Weaker Sections	NOS.	12,558	12,583
L.I.C. Houses (Houses provided to Low Income Group)	NOS.	13,354	1,32,000
Slums improved (Population Benefitted)	NOS.	26,800	26,800
Tree Plantation	NOS.	8,00,00,000	10,13,84,200
Area to be covered	HECT.	54,000	68,144
Villages electrified	NOS.	2	7
Pumpsets energised	NOS.	24,400	40,108
Improved Chullahs	NOS.	1,00,000	1,23,351
Bio-gas Plants	NOS.	8,000	8,015

of different states, the Government of India have awarded the First Rank to Tamil Nadu at All India level, in the implementation of Twenty Point

Programme during 1991-92.

Thus implementation of programmes aimed at poverty alleviation and improving the quality of

life of the poor has been excellent in the State, thanks to the very high priority accorded by the State Government to such programmes.

TAMILNADU 9

The Administration of Justice has always been considered as one of the prima functions of the Government irrespective of its form from time immemorial in Tamil Nadu. The growth and development of judiciary in terms of infrastructure and performance have been significant. The Government have always been keen that the independence of judiciary is maintained and a suitable climate is ensured for this purpose. They accordingly provide adequate facilities in terms of buildings, man power and other infrastructures necessary for the efficient discharge of service by judiciary wing to the litigant public.

The hierarchy of the judiciary is as follows:

High Court of Madras

Civil	
Madras City	Mofussil
City Civil Court	District Courts
Small Causes Court	Sub Court
	District Munsif Courts
Criminal	
Madras	Mofussil
Metropolitan Magistrate Courts	Sessions Courts
	Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts
	Judicial Magistrate Courts

While the above pyramid indicate the hierarchy of the judiciary the pyramid of the law Officers has the Advocate General at its apex point followed by the Government Pleader, Additional Government Pleader, Government Advocates, Public Prosecutor, Additional Public Prosecutors etc. etc.

The panorama of achievement in the judiciary arena during 1991-92 High Court, Madras

This august body is functioning with 28 Judges only. With a view to

THE PANORAMA OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE JUDICIARY ARENA

expedite the disposal of cases, at the instance of this Government, the Government of India have

**Hon'ble Minister for Law
Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy**



agreed to rise the cadre strength of the Judges from 28 to 32.

Provision of Funds

It will not be an exaggeration to say that the administration of Justice in Tamil Nadu received a great impetus during the year 1991-92 in the matter of provision of funds, which may be seen from the fact that the judiciary which was favoured with an allocation of Rs.24.49 crore only in 1988-89 has been provided with a generous allocation of Rs.40.19 crore in 1991-92 which is followed by a further upward allocation of Rs.45.99 crore in 1992-93.

Constitution of New Courts

The Government have already allowed the establishment of District Courts etc. in the trifurcated District of Ramanathapuram which could not be pushed through in the earlier periods due to certain bottlenecks. These impediments have been sorted out and cleared in 1991-92 with the result these courts are on the threshold of induction shortly. This will go a long way in meeting the long felt need of the people of the area.

Civil Courts

1. District & Sessions Court at Ramanathapuram
2. District & Sessions Court, Sivaganga for Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District.
3. District & Sessions Court, Srivilliputhur.
4. District & Sessions Court at Tuticorin for Chidambaranar District.
5. Sessions Court at Tiruvannamalai for Tiruvannamalai Sambavarayar District.

Criminal Courts

1. Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court at Ramanathapuram for Ramanathapuram District.
2. Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Sivaganga for Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District.
3. Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Srivilliputhur for Kamarajar District.

Courts that have been inducted in 1991-92

Civil

1. District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Kodaikanal.
2. District Munsif Court, Nilakottai.
3. Sub Court, Ranipet.

Criminal

1. Judicial Magistrate Court at Kothagiri, Nilgiris District.
2. Special Court of Judicial Magistrate at Tirupattur, North Arcot-Ambedkar District for the trial of Sandal Wood offences.



- Administrative Block in High Court, Madras. .. Rs.27.91 lakh
6. Provision of 41 Steel Record Racks .. Rs.2.25 Lakh
7. Construction of Combined Court buildings, Ramanathapuram & Bar Association .. Rs.220.55 lakh & Rs.16.45 lakh

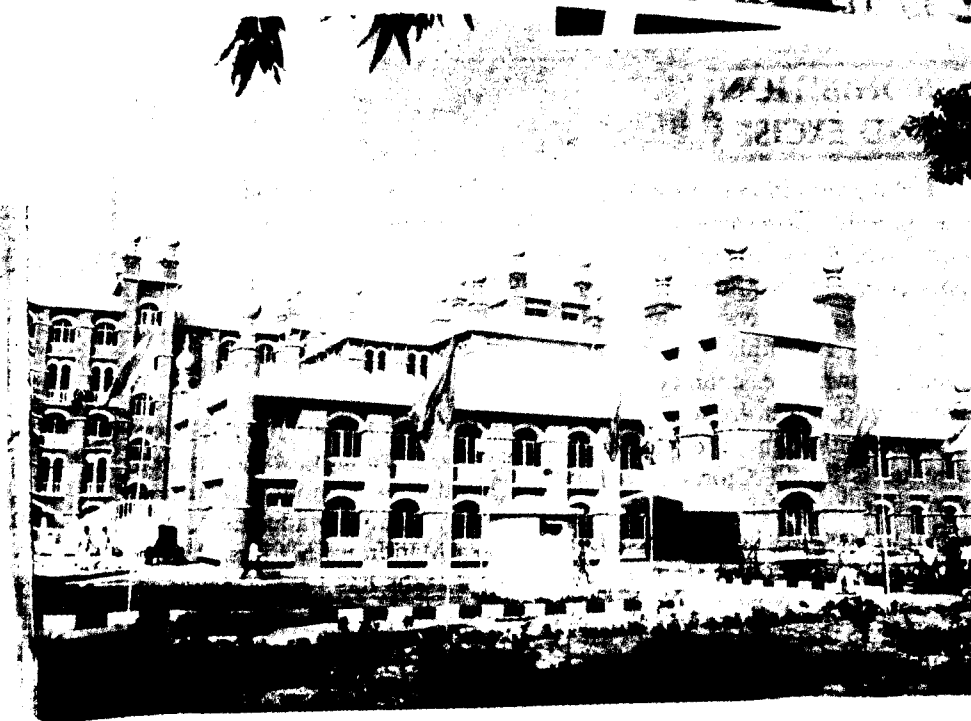
State Legal Aid and Advice Board

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board has been ushered in to satisfy the constitutional requirements of providing legal aid to the poor. The Board is functioning from 1977 with the laudable objective of assistance to the downtrodden in their litigations. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been so munificent to revise upward the budget allocation to this Board to Rs.91 lakh in the year 1991-92 followed by a similar allocation in 1992-93.

Legislations undertaken

1. Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Losses) Act 1992

With a view to deter the destruction to public properties, the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the above Act in April 1992 which provides for recovery of the value of the damages not only from the per-



3. Designated Court to try offences under TADA.

An Additional Judge has also been appointed in February 1992 so as to look after the court matters, whenever the Judge of the Designated Court enters on C.I. and other contingencies.

Expenditure on Court Building Sanctioned in 1991-92

The High Court Annex Building had been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 8.2.1992 which was constructed at an outlay of about Rs.4 crore.

The following expenditure has been sanctioned by the Government in 1991-92 in respect of Schemes detailed below:

1. Construction of a connecting corridor in the High Court Buildings. .. Rs.10.50 lakh
2. Cement paintings for external front faces of the Additional High Court Buildings .. Rs.2.50 Lakh
3. Improvements to District Munsif Court at Ranipet.. Rs.1 lakh
4. Special repairs to various Courts .. Rs.8.65 Lakh
5. Purchase of furniture to the new

sons who actually cause the damages but also from the Political Parties or Communal or Linguistic or other ethnic groups which is responsible for such damages.

2. The Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act 1992

The Government approved the suggestion of the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu to make it compulsory for every advocate appearing before the Court to affix the welfare fund stamp on every Vakalathanama to the value of Rs.2 in addition to the Court fees stamp affixed thereon and other suggestions and brought the above Act in the Assembly in April, 1992. With this Amendment, it is hoped that the funds of the Advocate Welfare Fund will receive greater inflow and provide adequate relief to the Members of the Bar.

It may be seen from the above position that the Government of Tamil Nadu is seized of the requirements of judiciary and they are taking care of the requirement in phased programmes so as to create conducive climate enabling the judicial system maintain its independence rendering speedy relief and remedy to the litigant public.

Prison

The schemes of Modernisation of Prisons is implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.864 lakh, of which Government of India's share is 50%. The remaining amount of Rs.432 lakh is to be borne by the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have informed that 100% assistance would be available to the High security prisons which would be within over all ceiling of Rs.432 lakh.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.864 lakh for Modernisation of Prisons, the Government of India have

already accorded sanction for the release of 359 lakh for implementation of various schemes under Modernisation of Prisons Administration in Tamil Nadu.

Now the Government of India have conveyed the sanction of the President to the release of Central assistance of Rs.235.59 lakh to the Government of Tamil Nadu under the schemes for the Modernisation of Prison Administration, of

which Rs.190.36 lakh on 100% grant basis and the balance of Rs.45.23 lakh on 50% matching grant basis during the year 1991-92. A sum of Rs.45.23 lakh has to be provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, this Government have issued order for sanction of an expenditure not exceeding Rs.280.82 lakh towards the implementation of various schemes under Modernisation of Prison Administration.



Total prohibition is the policy of the present Government. Liquor has played havoc in the lives of the poor people of our State. It is with the intention of saving the people from ruin that this Government closed down the country liquor shops with effect from 16th July 1991 even though the loss of revenue is Rs.391 Crores in a full year, is substantial. While closing down the country liquor shops, the Government has taken stern action against the persons engaging themselves in a manufacture of sale of illicit liquor. A State Level Prohibition Propaganda Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with men and women of high repute to propagate the benefit of prohibition and the evils of drink and to draw up suitable measures for this purpose. The first meeting of the said Committee was convened under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 22.10.91 at Madras. In the said Committee meeting the Hon'ble Chief Minister has made among others the following announcements:-

i. Taking steps to propagate prohibition through dramas etc.

ii. Taking steps to produce a full length feature film by the Government to propagate the evils of liquor.

Based on the announcements made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the work relating to stage a drama to propagate the public on the evils of drinking, was entrusted to Thiru R.S. Manohar, Member-Secretary, Tamil Nadu Eyal, Isai Nataka Mandram, Madras. A sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the production and 5 performances of the stage play 'Velicham'. The stage play 'Velicham' is being staged throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

Towards the production of cinema, the Government issued orders for the contribution of Rs.85 lakhs from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund towards the production of a feature film on the evils of drinking viz: Neenga Nalla Irukkanum by M/s. G.V. Films Limited. The inaugural function of the said film was conducted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29.4.92. The said film is to be released on the 'Gandhi Jayanthi Day' i.e. 2.10.92.



**REVENUE
FOR
PROSPERITY**

Hon'ble Minister for Revenue,
Thiru S.D. Somasundaram

Issue of House Site Pattas

From July 1991 to March 1992, 4,57,672 house site pattas have been issued. The details are given below:

Adi-Dravidas ..	1,77,343
Scheduled Tribes ..	3,660
Others ..	2,76,669
Total ..	4,57,672

Assignment of Cultivable lands

From July 1991 to March 1992, cultivable land pattas have been issued to 6,372 persons. In aggregate 6426.55 acres of land have been issued. The details are given below:

Adi-Dravidas ..	1,207
Scheduled Tribes ..	16
Others ..	5,149
Total no. of Beneficiaries ..	6,372

Land acquisition

In respect of lands acquired for Government Departments/Government Undertakings/Railways which remain unutilised for a number of years, this Government have proposed to reacquire such lands and utilise the same for other public purposes and also to distribute to the landless poor.

Bifurcation of Districts

Orders have been issued for the bifurcation of Thanjavur District into Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District during the year 1991-92. The District of Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth has started functioning from 18.10.91.

It has been decided to bifurcate South Arcot District into South Arcot and Vallalar District in 1992-93. All the preparations for giving effect to the bifurcation are under way.

In order to take District Administration closer to the people and redress their grievances more effectively, the "Public Grievances Redressal Cell" in each Collector's office with a Special Deputy Collector and supporting staff has been ordered.

To avoid the public from visiting Taluk Offices, the Government have appointed a Zonal Deputy Tahsildar for each Zone consisting of 3-4 villages.

In order to quicken the issue of Community Certificate the Government have issued instructions to all District Collectors to issue Community Certificate to students on the same date of receipt of application.

Comprehensive instructions have been issued regarding the granting of Community Certificate, Income Certificate and Solvency Certificate.

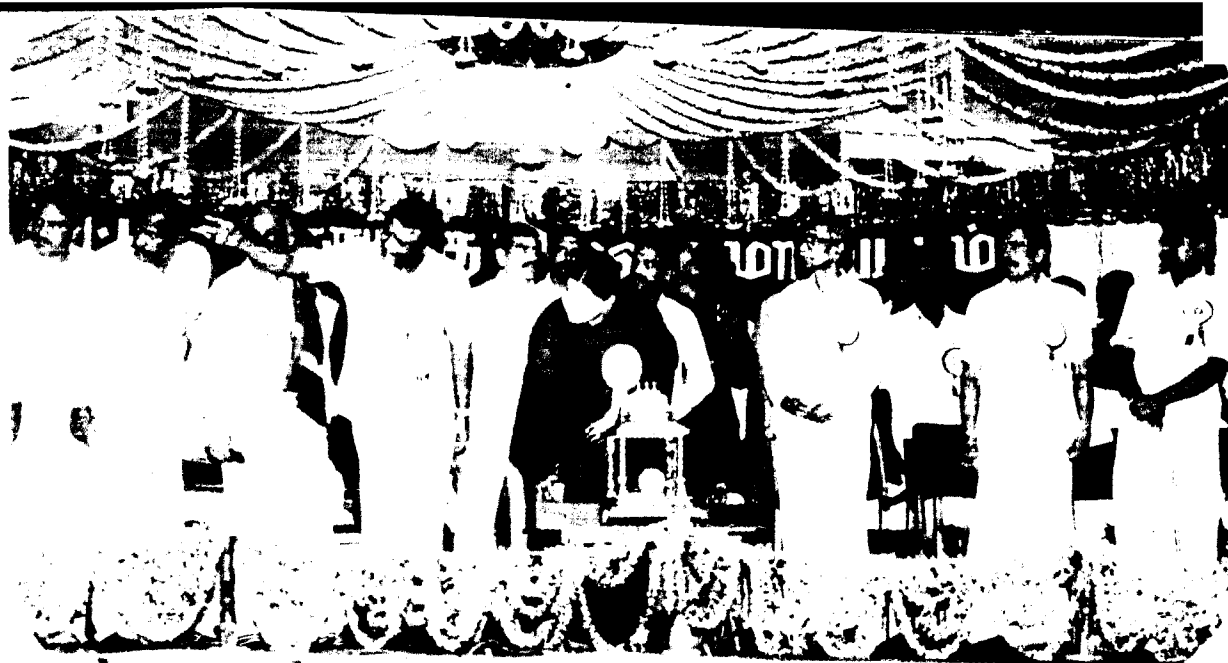
LAND REFORMS

Benami lands

With a view to bring within the purview of the Land Reforms Act the large extent of lands transferred in benami names, a Bill was passed in the Legislature on 3rd October 1991, so as to make all transactions of land in excess of the ceiling limit by way of sale, gift, settlement, partition or in any other manner to any person during the period from 1st January 1958 to 6th April 1960, null and void and to have those lands distributed among the landless agriculturists. The assent of the President of India on the Bill is awaited.

Distribution of surplus lands

From the financial year 1991-92 upto May 1992, 5,115 acres of land has been assigned to 4,721 persons. During the financial year 1991-92, a target of 2,500 acres of surplus lands has been fixed for assignment to eligible persons. Over and above the target, 4,524



acres of land has been assigned, for which the Central Government have appreciated.

Protection of Cultivating Tenants.

The Government is taking action to enact an Act so as to make the cultivating tenants, the owner of the land. Five Revenue Courts were functioning to protect the Welfare of the Cultivating tenants and also for disposal of Tenancy cases among Tenants, Land owners and Trusts. Now the Government have ordered the revival of six more Revenue Courts in Mannargudi, Thiruvavur, Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi.

Record of Tenancy

The Government have decided to constitute Advisory Committees in all Taluks except Madras District for advising the Record Officer to prepare the record of Tenancy Rights. The Committee will consist of five members, one landless agricultural labourer belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, one cultivating tenant and three social workers.

Minimum Wages Act

In order to regularise the Wages of the Agricultural labourers, the Government have decided to implement the Minimum Wages Act,

1948 uniformly throughout Tamil Nadu.

Allotment of Urban land

Out of the lands acquired under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, an extent of 9 hec. 25 acres, 84 sq.meters have been allotted to Government Departments, Government Corporation, Housing Boards etc. during 1991-92.

Issue of Kudiyruppu pattas

Till the end of the Financial year 1991-92, 1,81,609 Kudiyruppu pattas have been issued to the homeless Agriculturists, Agricultural labourers and Rural Artisans.

Revenue Buildings and other Important Facilities

Permissions has been accorded for the construction of Two Taluk offices at Paramathivelur in Salem District and Rathapuram in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District at the cost of Rs.43 lakh each. Extension of buildings for Taluk offices at Kangeyam (Periyar District), Pennagaram (Dharmapuri District), Kandarvakottai (Pudukkottai District) and Yercaud (Salem District) at a cost of Rs.8 lakh during the financial year 1991-92.

Permission has been accorded for construction of new office building for the office of the

Revenue Divisional Officer at Paramakudi, Kodaikanal, Palani, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Saidapet in Madras District.

In the same financial year 1991-92, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue has opened new Taluk office building which was newly constructed at Uthiramerur, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District.

During the financial year 1992-93, it has been proposed to construct two taluk offices one at Paramathivelur (Salem District) and another one Taluk office is to be decided by the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration which not yet been decided. Moreover, it has been decided to construct residential quarters for two Revenue Divisional Officers one at Kodaikanal another one is to be decided, and two residential quarters for two Tahsildars. The Government have taken a principal decision to construct new residential quarters for all Firka Revenue Inspectors in this State. Out of 1081 Firka Revenue Inspectors, 1,071 Firka Revenue Inspectors have been provided residential quarters. Orders have been issued to construct new residential quarters for remaining 10 Firka Revenue Inspectors in this financial year. By the completion of the scheme, the State will achieve the

target of providing residential quarters for all the Firka Revenue Inspectors.

Sanction has been accorded for 10 lakh, out of Rs.23 lakh, to construct residential Bungalow and Camp office for the Collector of South Arcot.

It has been proposed to construct additional buildings for Five Taluk offices so as to relieve the space congestion. Orders will be issued shortly after obtaining the report from the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

It has been decided to provide water cooler to facilitate the Public and Government Servants who are working in the following Collectors. Dindigul-Anna District, Amarajar District, Pasumpon-Authuramalinga Thevar District, Chidambaran District, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District. It is also proposed to provide water coolers in Revenue Divisional Offices and Taluk offices at a cost of Rs.12 lakh. It has been decided to purchase four New Ambassador Cars for the facilities of V.I.Ps., V.V.I.Ps and Hon'ble Ministers. Further for the official use of the Revenue Divisional Officers, Gudalur, Government has sanctioned a Jeep.

Agricultural Income Tax

With a view to help the agriculturists and also in order to get over the difficulties in the Collection of Agricultural Income Tax, the Government have promulgated the ordinance No. 40/91 Exempting the Low plantation crops like Paddy, Sugarcane, banana, turmeric, Pan leaf, Coconut, Maise, Cotton, ground nuts, etc. from payment of Agricultural Income Tax. The net income ceiling for the payment of Agricultural Income Tax has also been raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.22,000. The AIT Act has also

been amended to the effect that the AIT shall be imposed only on plantation crops. 8 Standard acres have been totally exempted from A.I.T. The total holdings ceiling for A.I.T. has been raised from 40 acres to 50 acres. About 45,000 agriculturists have benefitted by these measures.

Natural Calamities and Accidents

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 3-7-91 a sum of Rupees one lakh has been sanctioned to the Collector of Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District (formerly Thanjavur district) to make arrangements for supply of food and transportation of the people excavated from the Nallur Village (Narimanam) at the time of leakage of gas at Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Consequent on the heavy rains in June-July 1991 there were heavy damages to huts, crops and irrigation sources in Kanniyakumari District. A Committee was constituted and visited the affected areas. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, a sum of Rs.55.996 lakh has been sanctioned.

The Government have also announced enhancement of cash

grant to Rs.600 for fully damaged huts and Rs.300 for partially damaged huts due to cyclone, flood and fire accidents in Madras City. In other parts of the State a sum of Rs.500 was ordered to be given to the fully damaged huts.

Due to heavy rain and flood in November 1991 coastal Districts were very much affected. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3547.6 lakh from Calamity Relief Fund, to take up relief measures on war footing basis. During 1991-92 totally a sum of Rs.3604.6 lakh has been spent from the Calamity Relief Fund. Thus, the Government have spent more than the amount allocated under the Calamity Relief Fund of this State during 1991-92.

Drought Relief Work

After examining the drought prevailed in Tamil Nadu during the year 1991 the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.8.69 crore upto 30.11.1991 towards various drought relief works.

Subsequent to 1.1.1992 prevailed Coimbatore, Kamarajar, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari, Salem and Chidambaran Districts were severely

Read

TAMIL ARASU

FOR ACCURATE AND AUTHENTIC
NEWS OF TAMIL NADU

Annual Subscription:

Tamil Edition : Rs.24

English Edition: Rs.12

Single Copy : Re.1

For Details Please Contact:

The Assistant Director,
Tamil Arasu Office,
Government Estate, Madras-600 002.

affected by drought and the Hon'ble Chief Minister sanctioned an amount of Rs.6.72 crore for digging of borewells etc. for drinking water purposes upto 34.92.

Since almost all the Districts in Tamil Nadu were reported to be affected by drought Hon'ble Chief Minister further sanctioned an amount of Rs.6 crore for the months of May and June so as to carry over the drought relief work even after 30.4.92 without any hindrance.

Computerisation of Land Records

The Government of Tamil Nadu have identified Salem District, for implementation of the Pilot Project on Land Records Computerisation at an estimated cost of Rs.25 lakh with the assistance from the Government of India.

Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records

The Government of India have conveyed their administrative approval for a project under the Centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records for implementation during 1991-92 at a total cost of not exceeding Rs.148 lakh. It has also sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs.74 lakh for 1991-92 against Central share, subject to the condition the State Government has to provide its matching contribution of Rs.74 lakh for the above project and the State Government should release its share during 1991-92.

Rectification of the defects in the Updating Registry Scheme

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that some defects occurred under U.D.R. Scheme. The Government have ordered to select 5 villages in every firka and depute concerned officials to rectify the defects.

Absorbed the consolidated pay staff of Survey and Land Records Department as permanent staff.

The consolidated pay staff were appointed in various categories under U.D.R. Scheme in 1982. After assumption of charge of this Government the above staff were absorbed permanently (in time scale of pay) in the departments noted below:-

Sub Registrar Office	..	25
Tamil Nadu Integrated Programme	..	82
Treasuries and Accounts Department	..	6

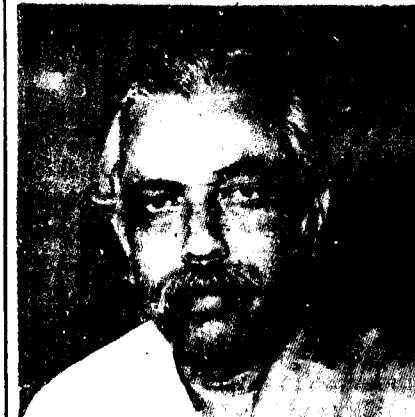


"Our aim is to take Tamilnadu to the top in the development of our country."

Dr. J. Jayalalitha

PROGRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

Hon'ble Minister for Education
Thiru C. Aranganayagam



Under the National Policy on Education, the target for the additional enrolment of the pupils have been fixed for 1991-92 as 0.85 lakh under the age group of 6-11 and 1.25 lakh under the age group of 11-14. The additional enrolment of pupils has been made over and above the target during the year 1991-92.

During 1991-92, 1000 Secondary Grade Junior posts, on a consolidated pay of Rs.800 per month have been sanctioned for Primary and Middle Schools. The maintenance of the Panchayat Union School building is still kept, in the respective Panchayat Union centres that is under Rural Development Department. A sum of Rs.4 crore have been allotted to Director of Rural Development Department for maintenance and special repairs of Panchayat Union School buildings for the year 1991-92.

In order to reduce the drop-outs of the students in the Primary and

Middle Schools the on-going incentive schemes such as free supply of noon-meal, free supply of uniform, free supply of books, free supply of footwear, free supply of bus pass etc. are in force and during 1991-92 the beneficiaries of the above schemes is 62.09 lakh and an outlay towards the above schemes have been made for the year 1991-92.

In order to uplift the Welfare of the women, the Government have issued orders to the effect that only women teachers should be appointed for handling classes in Standards I to V.

27 Panchayat Union Primary Schools were upgraded as Middle Schools during 1991-92. Apart from this 8 unaided Primary Schools were permitted to open in 1991-92. 14 Unaided Primary Schools were also upgraded as Middle Schools.

Centrally sponsored schemes

Operation Black Board Scheme

Under the above scheme, single teacher schools have been converted into double teachers schools, two class rooms buildings have been provided for the primary schools where there were

no such facilities and teaching and learning materials have been supplied to the Primary Schools in I to III. Under the teacher component 1,829 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers have been sanctioned and utilised in full in the existing 1,829 Single Teacher Schools and an amount of Rs.1,204.28 lakh have so far been incurred upto 31.3.92. An amount of Rs.754.32 lakh have so far been reimbursed by the Government of India. Regarding equipment component teaching, learning materials, including library books have been provided under three phases to 29,075 Primary Schools and allocation of funds to the value of Rs.2,306.66 lakh have been made. Regarding building component 1,197 schools have been selected for the provision of two room buildings and the constructions have been completed in 809 schools and the construction is under progress in 388 schools.

Science Education in Upper Primary Schools

Under the scheme of improvement of Science Education in the Upper Primary Schools have been supplied with the Science equipment.

Under Phase III, 328 Schools are going to be benefitted with the supply of Science equipment during 1991-92 at the cost of Rs.5.25 lakh.

Educational Technology Scheme

In this scheme under Phase I 2,666 Radio-cum-Cassette Players have been supplied to 2,666 Primary and Upper Primary Schools at a cost of Rs.30 lakh sanctioned by Government of India.

Under Phase II, a sum of Rs.70 lakh have been sanctioned under the scheme to benefit 6,222 Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

For Phase III, a sum of Rs.100 lakh have been sanctioned for provision of Radio-cum-Cassette Player to 10,000 schools.

School Education

To cope up with the additional enrolment of pupils of age group 6-18 and to meet the additional requirement of teachers, Government sanctioned the following additional posts of teachers to the Department of School Education during 1991-92.

1. Secondary Grade Teachers on consolidated pay of Rs.88 / Rs.800 per mensem. ... 200 posts
2. High School Headmasters ... 20 posts
3. B.Ed Assistants (Junior)/Tamil Pandits (Junior) on consolidated pay of Rs.1,400 p.m. ... 145 posts
4. Post Graduate Assistants (Junior) on consolidated pay of Rs.1,750 ... 120 posts.

Environmental Orientation to School Education

The scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education in Tamil Nadu was under implementation in South Arcot District under Phase I of the scheme at a cost of Rs.34 lakh. Under Phase II of the programme, the scheme is now being implemented in Dharmapuri District in 1,746 Primary and 173 Middle Schools from 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.33.86 lakh. This scheme involves the setting up of School Nurseries in Planting of Fruit bearing and other useful trees in school compound so as to have better environment around school complexes.

Science Education/Vocational Education

The National Policy on Education 1986 has laid special emphasis on improvement of science Education in the High/Higher Secondary Schools. Under this scheme 1,769 High/Higher Secondary Schools have been provided with science equipments and Library books worth Rs.599.98 lakh.

Tamil Nadu Rural Students Talent Search Scheme

The Government launched a new talent search scheme for rural children. Under this scheme a test will be conducted at the end of VIII Std. in each District and those who have secured highest marks -



50 boys and 50 girls in each District will be selected and each student will be given an annual incentive allowance/scholarship of Rs.1,000 till they complete 12th Standard.

Construction of School Buildings

The Government have ordered construction of 3 new rooms in 64 Government High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools with the assistance of 'HUDCO' at a total cost of Rs.3 crore. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.35 lakh for provision of laboratory equipments to 39 Higher Secondary Schools.

Opening of Schools

During 1991-92, the Government have ordered upgradation of 21 Government High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools and 20 Middle Schools into High Schools and ordered upgradation of seven Middle Schools into High Schools in Dharmapuri District, considering the backwardness of that District.

The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992

In order to make regulatory provisions to secure excellence in

Education and efficiency in Management of Minority institutions and ensure proper standard of education and to provide security of service to teachers, the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992 has been passed.

Extension of Grants to Recognised Private Schools Running without grant for the past years.

For quite a number of years in the past, many recognised private, elementary, High and Higher Secondary Schools were running without getting any Government grant (for the entire school or for certain sections of the Schools). Some of them were minority schools in whose favour, the High Court had passed judgments, directing the Government to consider their claims for grant. The issue was under examination for a long time. Soon after the present Government took charge in June, 1991 the Government looked into this issue with a view to render equitable relief within the resources of Government. Expert Committees were constituted to look into the claims of these schools with reference to equitable criteria and based on the result of the

studies undertaken by the Committees, the Government took a decision to extend salary grant to such of the above schools as were opened in 1987-88 and earlier, allowing the grant however only for the posts found admissible with reference to the norms suggested by the Committee. On this basis, the Government have on 14.92 sanctioned the extension of salary grant to 746 posts (from 1.6.91) of various categories benefitting in all 332 recognised Elementary, High and Higher Secondary Schools under both minority as well as non-minority management at a total recurring cost to Government as much as Rs.2.60 crore per annum.

Total Literacy Campaign

Total Literacy Campaign is a social mission which started in Tamil Nadu in 1991-92. Government of Tamil Nadu has already announced the policy to achieve total literacy in the State by the end of 1993-94. Therefore, three phased Total Literacy Campaign Strategy has been drawn up. In the First Phase 7 districts (Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukkottai, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman) have been covered under the Total Literacy Campaign in 1991-92. The Second Phase will cover 10 more Districts, Viz. Ramanathapuram, Dindigul-Anna, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth, Madras, Coimbatore, Periyar, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri in 1992-93. The final Phase will commence in 1993-94 to cover all other Districts. In the First Phase (1991-92) 18.34 lakh illiterates will be made as literates. The financial resources required for implementing the Total Literacy Campaign will be shared by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio 2:1.

Tamil Nadu Text Book Society

The Tamil Nadu Text Book



Society publishes school Education Text Books for Standards I to XII prepared in accordance with the New Education Policy. These books are of standard quality and are being sold at reasonable prices.

During 1991-92, 457 lakh of text books were distributed to 118 lakh students in the State. Besides under the Free Text Book distribution Scheme of the State Government, the Society has distributed 336 crore of text books costing Rs.18.30 crore benefitting 64 lakh of students of standards 1-8. The Society also produces note books and make them available to the students at reasonable rates. During 1991-92 note books worth Rs.325 lakh had been distributed to Adi Dravidar and Tribal students studying in the schools run by the Adi Dravida and Tribal Welfare Department.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Government have ordered the opening of a new Government Women's College in Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District at a cost of Rs.32.39 lakh with basic facilities to be established in 1991-92 and the College to function from the

academic year 1992-93 with Job-Oriented Courses. The College would offer the following courses during 1992-93:

1. B.Sc. (Mathematics)
2. B.Sc. (Computer Science)
3. B.A. (Corporate Secretaryship)
4. B.Sc. (Bio-Chemistry)

Being a Women's College a hostel is also attached to the college.

The Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1992.

In order to enable the Committee of Management of Pachaiyappa's Trust to formulate and implement long term programmes for better management of the various estates under the control of the Trust, the take over period of the Pachaiyappa's Trust, by the Government has been extended for a further period of three years by the Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1992.

Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992.

In order to make regulatory provisions to secure excellence in education and efficiency in management of minority institutions and to ensure proper standard of education and to provide security of service to teachers, the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992 has been prepared and introduced by this Department in the last session of the Legislative Assembly. The same has been passed by the Legislative Assembly on 28.4.92. The said bill will be enacted as an Act after obtaining the assent of the President of India.

Technical Education

The following achievements were made in the last one year in so far as Technical Education Department is concerned.

- Additional intake of 24 seats were sanctioned for each of the three Government aided engineering colleges. Two temporarily closed private engineering Colleges were revived.

- M.E., Degree Course in Environment Engineering was introduced with the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

- Introduction of additional branches in emerging areas in Engineering Colleges:-

- i Computer Science and Engineering in one College from 1991-92.

- ii Electronics and Communication Engineering in one College from 1991-92.

- Sanction of a Government Engineering College in Bargur in the backward District of Dharmapuri.

- A Government aided polytechnic for the benefit of the hill tribes in Kothagiri, Nilgiris District was started.

- Special sanction for training of ten Adi-Dravidar students in Automobile Engineering in the Hindustan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Madras.

- Women were appointed as Principals in all the Women's Polytechnics.

- Liberalization of Age limits by raising it from 22 years to 25 years for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students and 20 to 22 years for others for admission in Polytechnics.

- Extension of 50% busfare concession to the students of self-financing Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges.

- Sanction of additional staff to the following Engineering Colleges to remove the deficiency that existed for years together.

- i. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

- ii. Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

- iii. Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.

- Sanction of additional hostel facilities for women at Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs.21 lakh.

- Construction of a separate building for the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering at Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 28 lakh.

- Sanction of hostel facilities and additional class room facilities for the College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs.29 lakh.

- Provision of additional Computer facilities at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.14.5 lakh.

- Construction of additional building space of 10,000 sq.ft. for the Directorate of Technical Education.

- Establishment of a Computer Centre in the Central Polytechnic, Madras for the Post-Diploma Course in Computer Applications.

- Training of Polytechnic teachers in teaching methods in the Canadian Community Colleges with the financial assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Financial Achievements

The block grants/maintenance grants of the Universities were last enhanced during 1986-87. After implementation of the U.G.C. Scales of pay to the University teachers, with effect from 1.1.86. V Pay Commission Scales of pay to the non-teaching staff of the Universities, sanction of several instalments of D.A. the expenditure of the Universities has been increased considerably. To avoid financial crisis in the Universities, this new Government enhanced the block/maintenance grants of the

Universities with effect from 1.4.91. Due to this enhancement, the Government have to incur an additional expenditure of Rs.7 crore per year.

Legislation

After assuming power of this Government, the Laws of the Universities were amended to streamline the functioning of the Universities. To give representation to the new persons in the bodies of the Universities, a disqualification clause has been inserted in all Universities Laws. In the matter of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, the Universities Laws have been amended for calling second panel of names (of persons to be considered for the post) by the Chancellor. The membership of the bodies of the Universities have also been restricted with reference to their membership in the electorate or body or the holder of a particular appointment. The question of enactment of a Common University Law is also under active consideration of the Government.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 contains recommendations regarding setting up of the State Council for Higher Education for promotion and co-ordination of Higher Education in the States. A Bill for the setting up of the Tamil Nadu Council for Higher Education has been passed in the last Budget session of the Assembly. The proposed Council will be set up during 1992-93.

Sports and Youth Services

Inauguration of the Multi-purpose Stadium at Erode

A multi-purpose stadium was constructed in the V.O.C. Park at Erode, Periyar District at a cost of Rs.62 lakh. This was inaugurated on 22.1.92 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Kangayam. This Stadium has a VIP Gallery and a spectator gallery for

3000 spectators. It has got dormitory facilities for 100 players, Office rooms, indoor shuttle hall, guest rooms, equipment room, change room, toilet and bath room facilities. This stadium has a 400 mts. tract, Foot-ball field, hockey field, volley-ball court, basket ball court (flood lit), Kabad-di, Kho-kho Court. It has facilities for indoor games like shuttle badminton, table-tennis, gymnastics and weight- lifting etc.

Tenth Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament - 1993.

Tamil Nadu has been given the

unique opportunity of hosting the Tenth Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot-Ball Tournament in January 1993. It is proposed to hold this prestigious tournament at Nehru Stadium, Madras. With a view to improve the existing Nehru Stadium to that of an International standard it is proposed to renovate and modernise the Stadium. The approximate cost of the renovation of the Stadium comes to about Rs.30 crore. The Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Government of India to sanction Rs.5 crore. The Government of India have sanctioned an immediate grant of Rs.2

crore towards the renovation and improvement of the Nehru Stadium for holding this tournament in 1993. The State Government is proposing to contribute Rs.5 crore balance amount will be received by donations from philanthropists and sports loving persons. Since a shopping complex will also come up in the Stadium, Corporation of Madras will avail bank loans for the purpose. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the renovation and modernisation of the Nehru Stadium has been constituted. ●



Progressive schemes and plans have been implemented in every sector, taking Tamil Nadu to new heights of growth and achievement in the last one year.

I assure you that in the days to come, the Government's actions and plans will lead to higher levels of achievement.

Dr. J. JAYALALITHA



**Hon'ble Minister for Health
Thiru S. Muthusamy**

REVOLUTION IN HEALTH CARE



The health and medical care provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu stands well ahead of all the States in the country. The well organized and dispersed health and medical institutions have been provided immediate access to the people for their needs throughout the State. The State has posted adequate number of Doctors, Nurses and other para medical persons in these institutions. Progressively, institutions have been modernised with latest equipments to provide latest diagnostic facilities.

In this background, the revolutionary concept of health camp to the people has attracted attention

of every one. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu launched the 'Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Maruthuva Nala Thitam' on 18.1.1992. According to this scheme, one health camp is being conducted in every health sub centre in the rural areas and in the health centres in the municipal areas. There are sub centres for every 5,000 population in the rural areas. Normally, the population in this area is served by a Village Health Nurse who provides maternity and Child care services like antenatal resistration, issue of folic acid tablets, administration of

Tetanus injections, helping the mother to fix the place for delivery etc. Following the delivery, she provides all the immunisation care to the children. She secures the help of a Medical Officer in the Primary Health Centre when the patient requires referral services. The people in the sub centre area have to necessarily go to the Primary Health Centre to get medical advice from a qualified Government Doctor. The Primary Health Centres do not have specialists and there are limitations in the services there. To overcome these difficulties faced by the

common man, Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced the scheme under which a team of Doctors visit each sub centre area, conduct a health camp and screen the patients. The camps are being run from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Besides conducting health check of every one, the camp also provides an opportunity to extend health education to the people. A Lab Technician is also available to carry out immediate tests of blood, urine, sputum etc. Ophthalmic tests are also conducted to screen the people for cataract etc. The camps are able to identify the pattern of morbidity in the area. Apart from these, skin diseases, respiratory infection cases, and even heart diseases have been diagnosed. The initiative of the Government is well backed by the pharmaceutical industries, trade and commerce who supplied medicine for distribution among the patients.

The concept health check up camps has been well received widely in the State. There has been tremendous response from the people and people attended in large number. Steps have been initiated to follow up the cases detected during these camps.

Additional bed capacity created

During this year, Government has achieved the unique distinction of providing atleast 32 beds in every Taluk hospital. The bed strength in 14 Taluk hospitals were strengthened by 222 beds to achieve the same.

The Government have also increased the bed strength in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital from 1000 to 1020.

Drug support to the people

The Government is fully aware that the installation of various infrastructure and the posting of medical personnel cannot achieve the desired services to the people unless drugs are available in ade-

quate quantity, quality and variety. The allotment for drugs for the purchase of drug was reviewed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during the year and she immediately ordered to increase in the Budget to correct the imbalance due to the steep price raise etc. The allotment which was around Rs.43 crore at the beginning of 1991-92 was stepped up by Rs.6 crore in the same year and further raised to Rs.53 crore for 1992-93. The Taluk/District/College hospitals experienced considerable shortage of drugs during 1991-92. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil

quate availability of drugs in all the institutions has been appreciated by every one in the State.

Service in Primary Health Centres

Government has appreciated the need for timely and regular service to the people of rural areas. The huge backlog in the vacancies in the State was covered during this year. About 500 doctors selected by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission were posted after direct counselling. The timely opening of Primary Health Centres and the service to the people have been improved by



Nadu ordered emergency steps to be taken to solve the problem. Accordingly, Government intervened and produced drugs worth about Rs.6 crore within a fortnight and solved the entire problem. The availability of drugs has been ensured in all the hospitals at present.

Government has also appreciated the need for a long term reform in the drug purchase policy. Series of steps have been taken to purchase quality drugs for use in the hospitals. The ade-

quate availability of drugs in all the institutions has been appreciated by every one in the State. frequent inspection of the Primary Health Centres by a team of doctors from the district headquarters.

Discussions with the Service Associations

To bring about major and sustained improvement in the medical care, Government initiated series of discussions with all the Service Associations. About 38 meetings were held with various Service Associations to appreciate the administrative in-

teractions and bottlenecks in the improvement of service. All the Associations have come forward to quantitatively improve the services in our hospitals. Government has assured all the Service Associations that their legitimate demands and grievances would be attended to promptly. In addition to holding discussions with the Service Associations, Government conducted meetings in the Kilpauk Medical College, Madras Medical College, General Hospital and Coimbatore Medical College to discuss the steps to be taken to improve the service in the college hospitals.

District Hospitals

Government has held detailed discussions with all the medical officers of Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts to bring about early improvement in the medical care to the people. The possibility of establishing different specialities in various taluk hospitals were discussed in these meetings. The problem of local hospitals like sanitation, water supply, public security, buildings etc., was discussed in detail. Based on the experience in the discussions detailed instructions have been issued to all Districts.

Aids Cell

The threat of AIDS diseases before the State of Tamil Nadu has been well realised. To combat the menace, Government has ordered the constitution of an AIDS Cell which will direct, coordinate and implement the programmes connected with the prevention of the spread of HIV infection leading to AIDS disease.

Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

The people of Tamil Nadu who are affected with heart disease and kidney failure have to incur huge expenditure to find medical solution. In addition to the excellent infrastructure provided in the hospitals for treatment of these diseases, Government has liberalised the financial support

from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund for patients affected with these diseases. Government has raised the relief upto Rs.20,000 for kidney transplantation and Open Heart Surgery coupled with valve replacement. For other open heart surgeries assistance upto Rs.15,000 is being released. Government has simplified the procedure for relief to the needy when they approach the Government.

Cadre Management

The doctors serving in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service remain as Civil Assistant Surgeons for number of years before they become Civil Surgeons. The lack of cadre structure has brought considerable demoralisation among the medical services. In order to enthuse them, a cadre revision has been undertaken and Government ordered the promotion of about 427 doctors as Civil Surgeons in the scale of pay of Rs.3,000-4,500 by suitable upgradation and about 188 posts of Senior Civil Surgeons in the scale of pay of Rs.3,700- 5,000. In addition, 404 Senior Civil Assistant Surgeons are being upgraded in the scale of pay of Rs. 2,500-4,200. In addition to such career improvement opportunities for Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services the problems of other para medical staff including nurses, pharmacists and lab. technicians are being attended to by the Government.

Grievances Redressal Programmes

Government has introduced a suitable method of redressal of grievances among the various workers and staff working in the



hospitals and other health institutions. All the Civil-Surgeon Medical Officers, Joint Directors and Deans conduct a Grievance Day on the first Monday of every month, to listen to and sort out the problems of the Staff.

District Committee on Hospitals

Government has constituted a Committee in each District under the Chairmanship of District Collector to review the functioning of the Health and Medical institutions. It is expected that this Committee would provide an opportunity for the local administration to take stock of the situation and bring about the necessary improvement.

Family Welfare

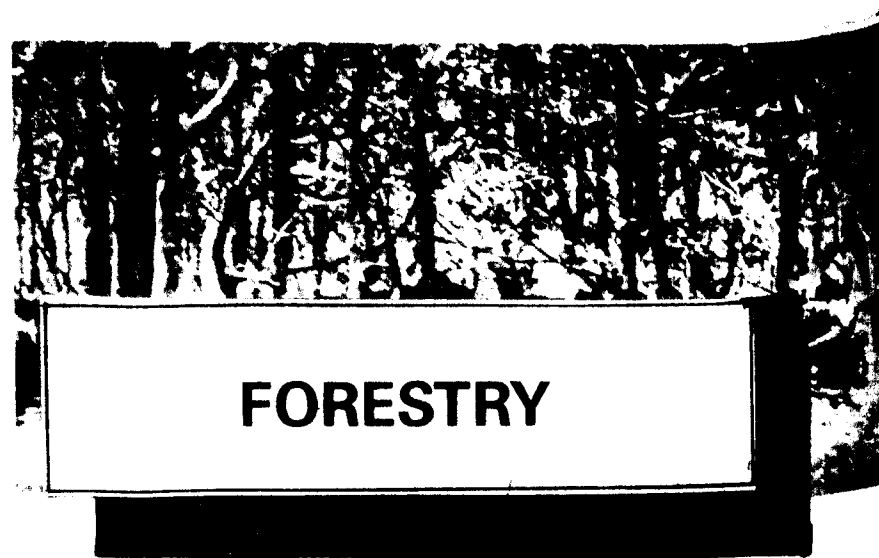
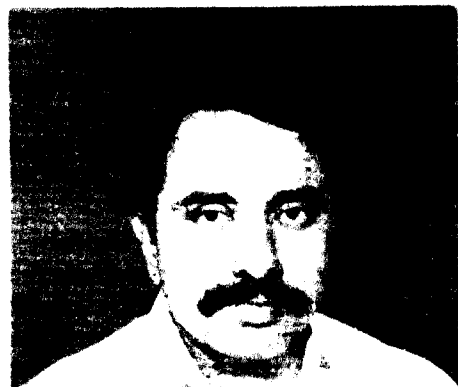
The State has achieved the first rank in Family Welfare operations during 1991-92. To improve the service to the people of Tamil Nadu further, Government has introduced 2 more measures to enthuse the people of Tamil Nadu to accept Family Welfare for their long term benefit.

1. A deposit of Rs.2,000 will be made in the name of the family when the member of the family undergoes terminal method of sterilisation with only one or 2 female surviving children.

2. A lottery scheme has been initiated for the benefit of the acceptors of Family Welfare. Under this scheme a lottery will be drawn in each District on every month from among the acceptors of the Family Welfare and the winners would be given Gold medals. One first prize and three second prizes of 75 grams and 3.75 grams each of Gold Medal will be given to the winners.

Other special schemes

Government will be implementing the extension of India Population Project-V to 8 new towns with effect from this year. Similarly, the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project will be implemented with effect from 1/1/1992 with the assistance of UNICEF and World Bank. ●



FORESTRY

Hon'ble Minister for Transport
Thiru. K.A. Sengottayan

Since the new Government assumed office, various major schemes have been formulated with a view to preserving and improving the Forest wealth. The main motto is to Preserve the Forests and to Protect the forest wealth.

Besides, this Government is motivated with the lofty principle of imposing deterrent punishment on those who plunder the forest wealth. Out of the total geographical area of Tamil Nadu measuring 1,30,057 sq. k.m. the forest area is 22,698.51 sq. k.m. It is about 17.45%, as against the recommended coverage of 33% envisaged in the NATIONAL FOREST POLICY. During the financial year 1991-92, a sum of Rs.4,302.71 lakh was allocated for implementation of various schemes. The Plan Schemes have been grouped into five major components of conservation, restoration, production, community and frontier forestry. Allocation of funds has been made as follows:-

	Rs. in Lakhs
State Soil Conservation ..	116.26
State Sector Forestry ..	3334.11
Centrally Sponsored ..	134.06
Centrally Sponsored ..	273.51

(50:50)	
Autonomous Bodies	
Hill Area Development Programme ..	224.75
Western Ghat Development Programme ..	220.02
Total ..	4,302.71

During 1992-93, it has been proposed to implement the plan schemes in Forest Department at a cost of Rs.5045 lakh. During 1991-92, afforestation over an area of 44,000 ha and 18,000 ha. by means of aerial seedlings have been undertaken. In 1992-93 it is proposed to afforest an area of 1,70,000 acres (68,000 ha). In order to protect the Forest Wealth, from smugglers and poachers, a sum of Rs.70 lakh was allocated for the purchase of sophisticated arms, ammunitions and wireless sets etc., during 1991-92 and action had been initiated to procure them.

The SIDA - aided Social Forestry is the people-oriented scheme started during 1981-82. The first phase of the project covered the period from 1981-87. Besides, several Tribal Welfare measures had been implemented. In order to utilise the poramboke and reserve lands for the Rural Public, the Social Forestry Projects have been implemented. In the first

phase of the project, an investment of Rs.57 crore was put in covering an area of 1.38 lakh ha. of lands. The second phase of the project (1988-89 to 1992-93) involves a sum of Rs.8540 crore for implementing of Social Forestry Schemes. This includes Agro-Forestry in dry lands, Free Patta Scheme, Community Waste lands Development Programme, inter-face forestry programme in Reserve Forests, Seedlings production and Extension programmes, such as Research and Training etc.

With a view to prevent Sandalwood Smuggling, various protective measures have been undertaken. Organised raids have been initiated resulting in detection of 2,385 Sandalwood offences upto March 1991 fetching a revenue of Rs.1,147.08 lakh covering seizure of 734 tonnes of Sandalwood. The other forest offences detected at the end of 1991 are 37,710 yielding revenue of Rs.43 lakh.

In order to prevent illicit felling of trees, 7 firewood Depots have been sanctioned by the Government.

During 1991-92, 1,012 tonnes of Sandalwood have been sold in Public Auction yielding a revenue

of Rs.2,300 lakh.

618 vehicles have been confiscated till the end of April - May 1992. 640 Forest offenders have been detained under "PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT". During the same period, 20 anti-social elements have been detained under "GOONDAHS ACT" and remanded to custody. It may be pointed out that during 1990-91, for the Sandalwood offences, only 4 persons were detained under "GOONDAHS ACT". During the same period, there were about 328 vehicles alone in the Forest Department. But during 1991-92, a sum of Rs.100 lakh for the purchase of 168 vehicles (129 Motorcycles and 39 Jeeps) have been sanctioned. During 1992-93, it has been proposed to purchase a few more vehicles for the same purpose.

There are three Forest Corporations functioning in the Department viz. Tamil Nau Tea Plantation Corporation Limited, Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited and Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited.

Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited

The Corporation has envisaged raising Tea Plantations over an area of 7,800 acres at a cost of Rs.60 crore. During 1991-92, 338 acres (131 ha.) have been developed into Tea Plantations. The working capacity of the Corporation has

been enhanced to the level of 2,450 lakh, which is likely to further rise to the level of 2,470 lakh.

Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited

The Corporation has formulated programmes to produce hybrid variety of pulpwood and it is being implemented during 1991-92 itself. The NABARD Bank has preferred to offer loans to the Corporation. The present working capacity is 748 lakh, which is likely to be enhanced to 860 lakh during 1992-93. During 1991-92, 12,875 acres (5,180 ha.) have been planted with hybrid varieties of pulpwood, which is likely to further improve to the level of 12,500 acres (5,000 ha.) during 1992-93.

Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited

This Corporation has grown into the working capacity of 944 lakh and it is likely rise to 1,056 lakh. As the sale price of rubber has gone down, there is a glut of Rubber Products. However, serious efforts are being made to rejuvenate the Corporation and to enhance the revenue to the Corporation.

Apart from the above plan schemes, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project covering a period of 7 years, to afforest over an area of 45,000 ha. has been undertaken.

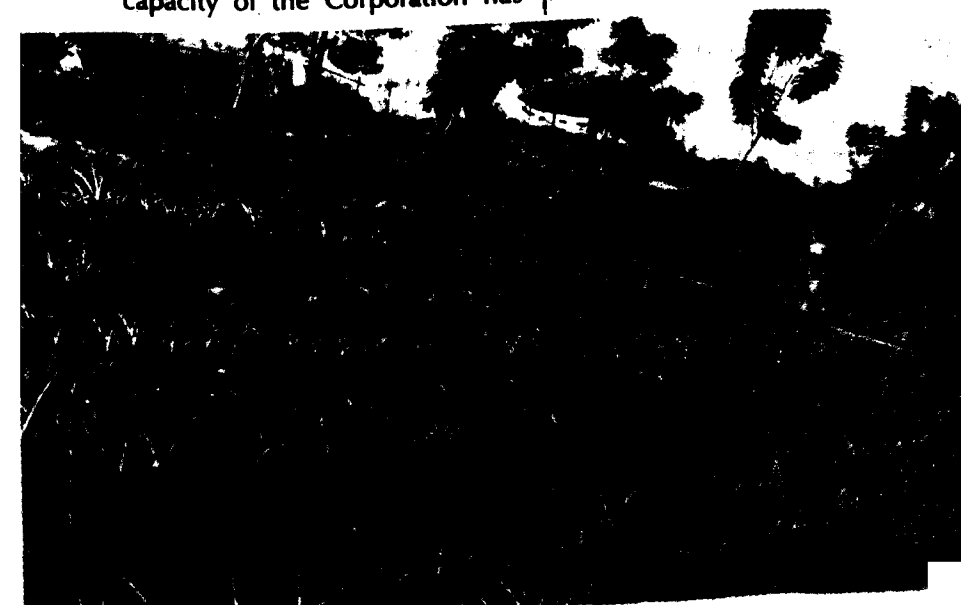
Five Forest Divisions have been formed for raising seedlings, pur-

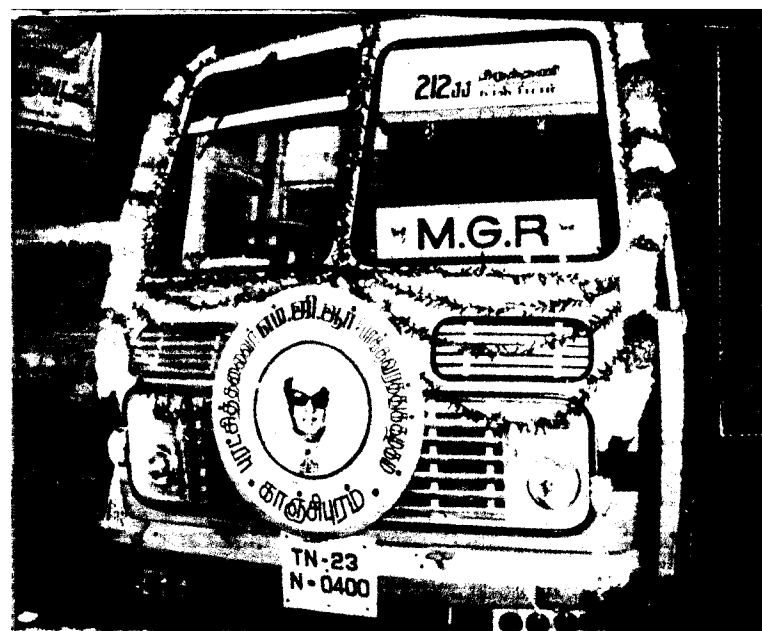
chase of apparatus etc. Further, aerial seedlings are being done to cover low-lying areas of 45,000 ha. at a cost of Rs.117 lakh. A Forest Research Institute has been set up at Vandalur. During, 1991-92, a sum of Rs.1750 lakh has been allocated and during 1992-93 an additional sum of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned.

With the National Forest Policy in view, our endeavour will be to green our forests and vacant lands to improve the ecological condition of our State. Our approach is strengthened by formulation of perspective planning under the forestry sector, covering a period of 10 years. The strategies and approach will be towards sustainable management of our natural resources.

The Government will take all steps to improve environmental stability and the ecological balance, thereby ensuring a better quality of life for all human beings, irrespective of haves and have-nots. However, Government will bestow special efforts to reduce denudation of forests very considerably, improve conditions for the have-nots by way of improving their livelihood, security and providing them substandard income for food, shelter and clothing. Forests have the capacity to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities to the rural poor.

With the main objective to green the private lands, the Social Forestry Projects, Research Institutions will offer technical know-how, supply of seeds to the Rural Public. Apart from that, the Government will extend Cooperation to the private individuals to afforest temple lands, Factory lands and Public lands, by raising loans from 'NABARD' and 'SIDA'. The tempo of increased afforestation activities has been geared up to provide Ecological Securities to the State and the Rural Public, in particular.





TRANSPORT On the right route to success



Targets achieved in ample measure. Tamil Nadu is experiencing a revolution in transportation. More bus routes, more facilities and amenities to help people travel from any one place to another.

★ For the employees, numerous benefits have been extended. The dynamic change in the transportation scenario is one more expression of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha's concern for the people of Tamil Nadu.

Take a look at the glorious achievements in one year.

★ Formation of Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Transport Corporation.

★ 577 new services.

★ 371 new routes.

★ 886 buses withdrawn due to diesel crisis reintroduced.

★ One crore and thirty three lakh passengers served daily.

★ Pallavan serves 35 lakh passengers daily.

★ Thiruvalluvar has introduced

return ticket reservation facility.

★ 59 villages with 1,000 and above population provided bus transport facilities.

★ Cholan to try 10 buses using Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as an alternate fuel to diesel.

★ Pallavan to operate 5 Battery powered buses in the city soon towards conservation of diesel and pollution free operation.

★ Cheran also to operate 5 Battery powered buses in Ooty.

★ Pallavan has introduced Travel As You Please daily, weekly and monthly concessional tickets for general public.

★ Computerised ticketing system introduced at selected places in Madras city by Pallavan.

★ Pallavan to procure 400 new buses soon.

★ The average KM run per litre of diesel increased to 4.3 from 4.13.

★ The average KM run per bus per day increased to 382 from 370.

★ Depot operations modernised by introduction of Computers, Bus Washing Machines, Access Control System, Electric Precured Chamber for retreading, etc.

★ Three new Polytechnics to be started for the benefit of the children of the employees of STUs and general public at a cost of Rs.15 crore.

★ The exgratia amount to the heirs of the employees of STUs dying in harness increased from Rs.20,000 to Rs.60,000.

★ Voluntary retirement benefit increased from Rs.7,500 to Rs.8,500 per year of remaining service.

★ 275 houses built at a cost of Rs.2.45 crore for employees.

★ 1,217 houses proposed to be built at a cost of Rs.1.25 crore.

Tamil Nadu Transport Corporation - the state's lifeline to mobility gear up for the future... to serve better the needs of the people.

Modernisation with greater concern towards a pollution free environment is the theme for the future - initiated by the vision of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.



ACHIEVEMENTS IN HANDLOOM SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU

Handloom continues to play an important role in the State during this year. The following are the special efforts taken to boost the Handloom Industry in the State.

To ensure the uninterrupted supply of raw materials such as yarn, determined efforts are being taken to improve the production in the Co-operative Spinning Mills. Government have written to the Government of India to make available sufficient quantity of yarn to the State. The total production of yarn in all Cooperative Spinning Mills in the

State is 280.55 lakh Kgs. And the production value is Rs.164.09 crore. The sales value is Rs.164.52 crore. Due to special care and attention paid to Textile Industry, the Spinning Mills continued full production and met the hank yarn demand of the Handloom Weavers.

Due to the singular efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, M/s. Binny Limited was re-opened on 13.4.92. Four Mills have been declared as "Relief Undertakings" and 15 Textile Mills in the State have been granted power-cut exemption and deferment of payment of Sales Tax facility for a period of 3 years.

Due to new Textile policy of Government of India Powerloom sector has good prospects. This is being fully put to use by taking special efforts. As on date there are 2,17,396 registered powerlooms in the State.

Under the modernisation of Handlooms, 50,000 handlooms at a cost of Rs.42.30 crore will be modernised. During 1991-92, a sum of Rs.88.012 lakh to modernise 2000 handloom has been sanctioned. During 1992-93, it is proposed to modernise 5000 handlooms.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.15 lakh as share capital

Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles
Thiru E. Madhusudhanan



loan for the purpose of admission of weavers into the Cooperative Societies.

Government have sanctioned Rs.22,500 per annum to implement the scheme to award prizes to exporters.

Government have decided to convert 37,500 handlooms into 75,000 powerlooms in a phased manner over the next 10 years. A sum of Rs.30 lakh has been sanctioned under this scheme to convert 500 handlooms into 1000 powerlooms.

The Government have implemented during this year a scheme of supplying Dothies and Sarees free of cost to 1.2 crore landless agricultural labourers and those living below the poverty line in urban slums. The requirement of Dothies and Sarees under the scheme was 60 lakh Dothies and 60 lakh Sarees. The value of cloth required under the scheme for distribution is estimated at Rs.42 crore. This will help the weavers to have continuous employment throughout the year and also help the Cooperative Societies to dispose off their stocks.

The scheme of rebate for the sale of handloom cloth by the Societies has been continued. This Government increased the rebate amount to Rs.42 crore from Rs.36 crore.

Under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme, the Government have raised the insured amount given to a weaver from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000. 1,27,189 weavers have been covered under the scheme.

A Family Pension Scheme to provide a sum of Rs.250 per month for a period of ten years, to the family of deceased weavers has been introduced by the Government. The Weaver will be required to contribute only a sum of Rs.2 per month to the Fund



and this scheme will apply to deaths taking place after 1.1.92.

Under the Weavers House-cum-Worksheds Scheme, 2000 Houses have been proposed to be constructed and for this purpose a sum of Rs.2 crore has been sanctioned as Government's subsidy.

The Scheme of free supply of uniform to School Children and Standard I to VIII covered under the Nutritious Meal Programme has been continued and 128.50 lakh metres of clothes valued at Rs.16.68 crore have been supplied.

At the instance of this Government, Government of India have announced that 200 metric tonnes of China Silk would be imported, so as to control the price of raw silk and to arrest the fall in production in the Silk Weaving Societies.

On account of the special steps taken to improve the productivity the productivity of each loom in the Integrated Handloom Development Project in Gudiyatham has increased from the level of 1.03 metre per day to 2 metres per day.

It is proposed to construct 2 Handloom Marketing complexes one for silk at Kancheepuram and the other for cotton at Erode at an estimated cost of Rs.9 crore.

Site has already been selected to set up an Integrated Cooperative Spinning Mills exclusively for women at Bargur, Dharamapuri at an estimated cost of Rs.22 crore. All preliminary steps have been taken to establish these new projects.

Cooptex has opened two large exclusive silk showrooms in Coimbatore and Salem during 1991-92. Cooptex has sold silk cloth worth Rs.35 crore during 1991-92. An exclusive saree shop has been opened in Cuddalore. It has modernised 29 show rooms and 5 new show rooms have been opened at Thiruthani, Erode, Gwalior, Vashi (Bombay) and Sabarmathi (Ahmedabad). Turnover of Rs.137.72 crore in 1990-91 has been increased to Rs.169.58 crore in 1991-92.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.7 crore towards the rehabilitation, and modernisation of Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State. 12 out of the 18 mills set up during 1958 to 1984, are being taken up for modernisation.

Considering the important role played by Knit Wear Industry in Tiruppur, this Government proposed to develop infra-structural facilities such as power, drainage, Water supply and communication in Tiruppur area. This will assist the weavers in the area to develop their skill and improve their general standard of living.

During 1991-92, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation disbursed loans for Rs.323.41 lakh and earned a profit of Rs.6 lakh.

With a view to implement the Integrated Handloom Village Scheme, this Government have recommended "Vilagam Village" in Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District to Government of India for their approval and sanction of funds.●

THE WAY TOWARDS BROADER LANDS AND BETTER DAYS

Hon'ble Minister for Public Works
Thiru S. Kannappan



The Public Works Department is one of the oldest Government Departments in Tamil Nadu dating back to the British era. It was established by Lord Dalhousie in 1853, today it has grown into a mammoth Department, providing vital services to meet social needs of the people in the State.

The Department is in charge of formulating and implementing Irrigation Schemes, Ground Water Survey and Investigation and Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation Systems. This Department is also in charge of construction of buildings for Government Offices, Government undertakings, schools, hospitals, housing colonies, etc.

Construction and maintenance of roads and highways are also under the purview of the Department.

The Public Works Department of Tamil Nadu comprises various Departments.

The Irrigation Department is in charge of the operation and maintenance of major and medium irrigation projects, inter-state river waters issues and policy matters on irrigation.

There are 50 dams in the State and about 4,900 canals running to a length of about 12,550 km., and

covering over 24 lakh hectares of irrigated area.

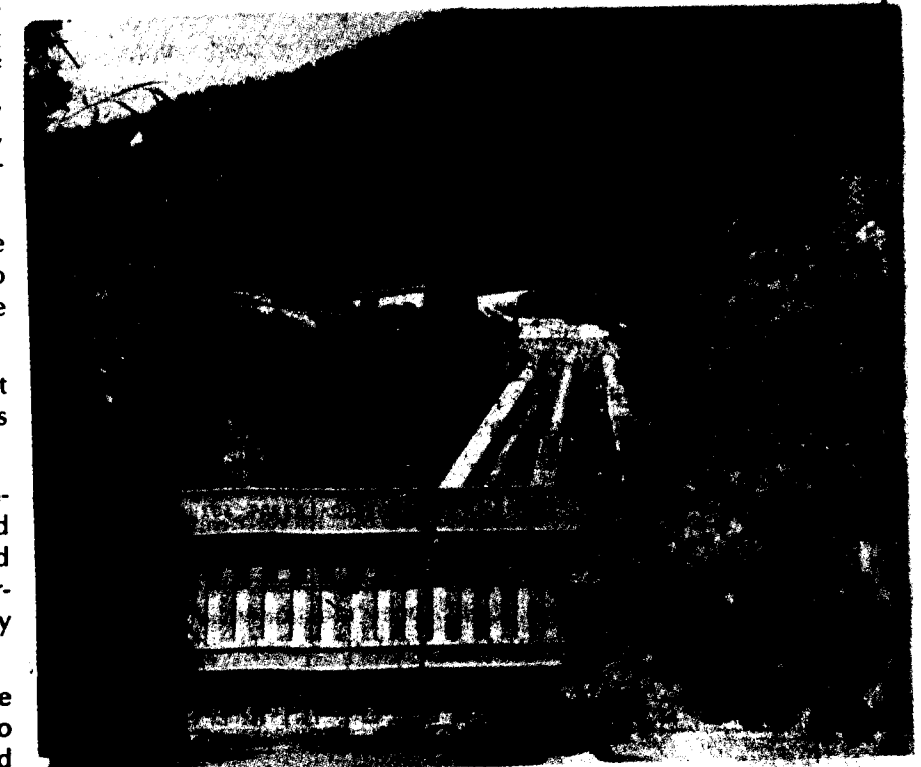
Seventeen major irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs.251 crore are in progress, and will benefit 19416 hectares of new dry lands, 1688 hectares of gap in irrigation will be bridged and 7182 hectares will get stabilised irrigation.

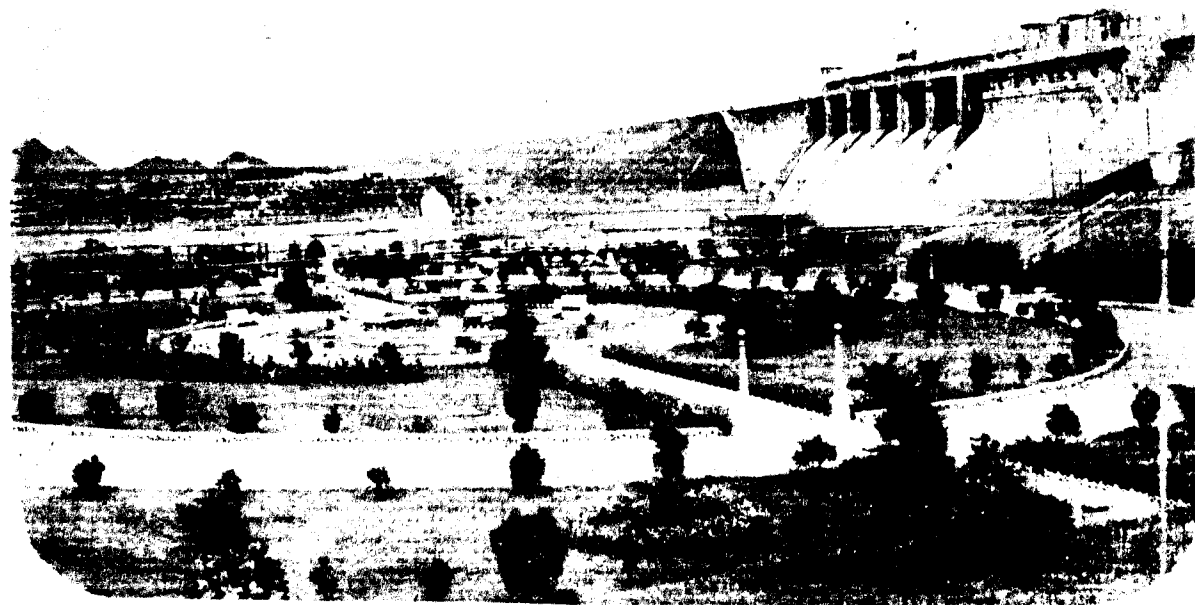
Four new major irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs.66.22 crore will vastly benefit areas of Ramanathapuram, Dindigul-Anna

and Kamarajar Districts.

Six medium and minor schemes have been newly sanctioned at a cost of Rs.101.85 lakh in the Districts of Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth.

In fact, the actual extent thrown open for irrigation in the year 1991-92 is 11,03,028 hectares (27,25,581 acres).





National Water Management Project

The Objective of this project is to better utilise irrigation potential. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.52.70 crore for ayacuts to be covered under irrigation projects covering 1,53,400 hectares, both under ongoing schemes and new ones to be undertaken.

Dam Safety Assurance Project for strengthening old dams

World Bank Aid of Rs.42 crore is to be spent on the structural and hydrological rehabilitation of Periyar, Kodaganar, Pechiparai, Manimuthar, Vidur, Uppar, Ponnai and Gomuki Dams. This project will ensure the protection of investments worth crores.

Anti-sea erosion works

Tamil Nadu is a littoral State with a 1000 km. coastline. Coastal areas of Madras, Thanjavur and Kanniyakumari need protection from the devastating effects of sea erosion. Anti-sea erosion work to pro-

tect public and private property is a must.

The Ennore Highway of North Madras is being protected at a cost of Rs.4.24 crore.

Minor Irrigation

This wing of the Public Works Department implements maintenance of non system tanks having command area of 40 hectares and above. Modernisation of tank irrigation system in Tamil Nadu with European Economic Community Aid is on in two phases.

Under Phase I, 206 works benefitting 28,780 hectares have been completed. In phase II, 152 rainfed tanks for a total command of 22,332 hectares and a Pilot Project of modernisation of 80 ex. Zamin Tanks benefitting 2,080 hectares are proposed. Rs.55 crore has been sanctioned and 137 tanks at a cost of Rs.33.74 crore have been taken up for execution of which 27 have been completed.

Massive new project

A project report for modernisation of 2,500 tanks at a cost of Rs.200 crore has been forwarded to the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources to obtain assistance from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (Japan) or EEC Phase III.

Provision of Rs.50 crore has been made in the VIII Five Year Plan.

Part II Schemes 1992-93

The Government has approved 19 special Minor Irrigation Schemes at an ultimate cost of Rs.354.92 lakh covering sixteen Districts.

Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System

The Periyar dam was constructed in 1895 to direct the west flowing river Periyar in Kerala, eastwards to irrigate 60,000 hectares in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts. Vaigai dam was constructed in 1959 to store the flood flows of Vaigai and release them into ayacuts covering

the two Districts.

Major repairs and renovation in both these systems have been taken up since 1977 with World Bank Assistance. This has been completed in two phases using World Bank credit assistance to the full.

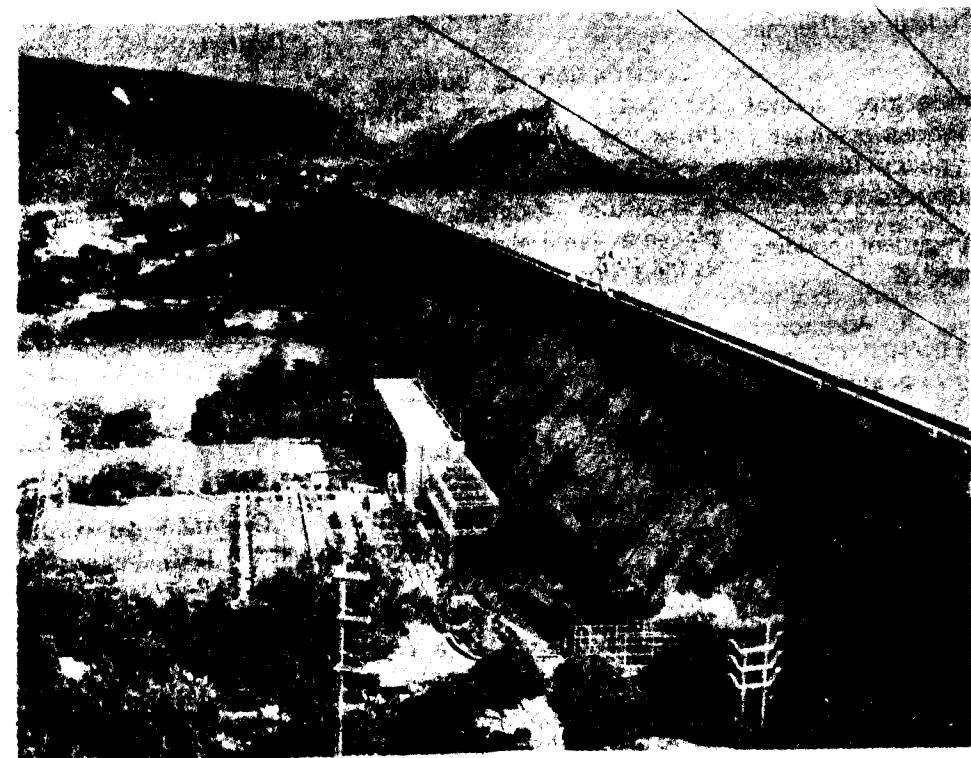
Now work on a link canal to facilitate more access to drawing water is in full swing. This will provide irrigation for 1,620 hectares in Dindigul Anna and Madurai Districts. Rs.84.79 crore has been spent upto March 1992. A further

Government of India in 1990 passed an interim order directing the State of Karnataka to release 205 tmc ft. of water to Tamil Nadu's Mettur Reservoir. The Tamil Nadu Legislature wanted immediate effect given to the order while the Government of Karnataka promulgated a protective ordinance. The Supreme Court in its orders on 22.11.91 declared that the ordinance promulgated by Karnataka Government is ultravires of the Constitution.

The Chief Ministers of both

Andhra Pradesh for the drawal of 15 tmc of water from the river Krishna to augment water supply for Madras City. The Government of Tamil Nadu have provided an amount of Rs.50 crore towards Tamil Nadu's share of the Telugu Ganga Project Works during the year 1992-93.

The works within Tamil Nadu is also in full swing across various projects like Kandaluru Poondi Canal, Link Canal from Poondi to Chembarambakkam Tank, raising FRL of Chembarambakkam and



investment of Rs.12.65 crore is envisaged during 1992-93.

Ground Water

This branch renders consultancy services to farmers, general public and Government Departments for the selection of suitable sites for sinking wells, borewells and deepening the existing well and helping them avail bank loans through scientific investigation.

Cauvery Water Dispute

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal constituted by the

States met the Prime Minister and agreed that water should be treated as a National resource while keeping in mind optimum benefits for all residing in the Cauvery basin.

The matter of releasing water is now with the Supreme Court of India under a Petition from the Government on 14.5.92.

Krishna Water Supply Project

In April, 1983 the Government of Tamil Nadu entered into an agreement with the Government of An-

dhra Pradesh for the drawal of 15 tmc of water from the river

The Power Sector Scenario

The State boasts of a no power cut situation since 26.3.92. 222.250 MW have been added to the following power Stations. Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Unit 4 (210 MW) Nariman Gas Turbine Project (10 MW), Windmills at Puliyankulam (15 MW) and Manavakandi Hydro Electric Project (0.75 MW). Tuticorin Thermal Station won the meritorious productive award for the sixth time for achieving a plant load factor of

69.95% in 1991.

4,17,813 Service connections have been given from July 1991 to June 1992 of which agricultural pump-sets service connections number 41,520.

27,388 Street lights have been provided upto March 1992. Private Sector participation in power plants have been encouraged and here are a few projects under their aegis:

- 300 MW Pillai Perumal Nallur Gas Turbine Project. - 500 MW Tuticorin Thermal Power Project IV Stage.

- 1000 MW Cuddalore Thermal Power Project.

The Government gives several concessions to industries under a new industrial policy for 100% EOU and new projects.

The following important building works were completed

1. Construction of Additional block of Building for High Court at Madras at a cost of Rs.41.30 lakh.

2. Construction of Police Personnel quarters at Virudhunagar, Kamarajar District at a cost of Rs.167.00 lakh.

3. Construction of quarters for Police Personnel at Ramnad at a cost of Rs.229 lakh.

4. Construction of quarters for Police Personnel at Sivaganga, Pasumpon Muthuramaliga Thever District at a cost of Rs.230.00 lakh.

5. Construction of Law College and Hostel at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.95.00 lakh

6. Construction of quarters for Armed Reserve Personnel at Virudhunagar, Kamarajar District at a cost of Rs.215.00 lakh

7. Construction of 35 Cyclone Shelter in all over Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.127.00 lakh

List of Works costing more than rupees one crore to be taken up

during 1992- 93

Construction of a new Collectorate building for Madras at Old High Court building site at a cost of Rs.6.32 crore.

Construction of new Collectorate building at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs.2.81 crore.

Construction of Staff quarters (276 Nos) in Master Plan Complex at Dindigul at a cost of Rs.3.68 crore.

Construction of PHC dispensary in 26 places at a cost of Rs.1.60 crore.

Construction of PHC dispensary in 17 places at a cost of Rs.1.03 crore.

Construction of building for Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Phase I at a cost of Rs.1.05 crore.

Construction of building for Post-partum Programme at 16 places in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.1.16 crore.

Accident Management and emergency Medical Service Scheme under World Bank Aid at a cost of Rs.4.25 crore.

Construction of building for Sheep Development Farm at Mukantharayapuram in North Arcot Ambedkar District at a cost of Rs.1.17 crore.

Construction of combined court building at Salem at a cost of Rs.3.25 crore.

Construction of Law College at Trichy at a cost of Rs.1.02 crore.

Highways and Rural Works Department

The quality and development of the network of roads of a country and its economic development are closely interlinked.

The Highways and Rural Works Department of Tamil Nadu undertakes Construction of major bridges and roads under various Government approved programmes.

Apart from maintaining 49,000 Km of Government roads, renewal

of road surface for a length of 5,223 km was undertaken.

A special repairs programme for relaying bad stretches of road at a cost of Rs.150 crore spread over 5 years was initiated and 782 km of road were relaid during 1991-92.

134 major and minor bridges were completed and another 46 bridges are to be taken up for construction. Improving roads by involving private agencies at a cost of Rs.30 crore and realising back the investment by toll collection will be a novel feature that is being tried at Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District.

East Coast Road

With the assistance of Asian Development Bank the work on two lane facility from Thiruvanniyur to Cuddalore at a cost of Rs.53 crore has been started and is in good progress. Rs.13 crore has already been spent and during 1992-93 a provision of Rs.11 crore is made.

National Highways

Original Road works at a cost of Rs.408 lakh, Vellore Bypass at a cost of Rs.49 lakh and other bridge work, etc. costing Rs.47 lakh have been completed during the year.

National Highways 45

The stretch of NH 45 from Tambaram to Villupuram is being improved at a cost of Rs.72 crore and good progress has been maintained.

The expenditure during the year is 7.2 crore.

TNUDP Project

Three major works costing Rs.10 crore and another 13 works costing Rs.45 crore have been sanctioned under Urban Development Programme. Total projected cost is Rs.150 crore.

Rural Development is a strategy to improve the economic and social life of the rural people and particularly the rural poor. It aims to integrate the growth of all the sectors of rural economy for increasing the purchasing power of the rural poor and to provide them a better standard of living. It is a process which ensures higher income, larger employment, security of life and equity in social and economic hierarchies.

Hon'ble Chief Minister an-

IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

nounced in Budget Speech on 4.9.91, a Special self-sufficiency scheme for providing Rupees one crore to each Panchayat Union. The Government has launched this scheme to provide all basic amenities in rural areas. A sum of Rs.194.62 crore was allotted in 1991-92 and an equal amount will be provided for in 1992-93. The basic amenities consisting of rural water supply, rural roads, street lights, primary school building, Renovation of irrigation tanks, construction of noon-meal centres and Televisions will be provided.

On 21.8.1991, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi launched a model village scheme in Bargur, Dharmapuri District. This

model Housing Complex will provide all the basic needs of the people. This will be called as "Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Nagar" and will provide housing facility to all irrespective of caste, religion and creed for the formation of egalitarian social order. This scheme will be extended to all the district headquarters of the state



and according to the recommendations of this committee Rural Development Department approved reputed manufacturers M/s. H.M.T. Limited and M/s. Mysore Lamps Limited for the supply of tube lights. Copper chokes and starters at the approved reasonable rates to Village Pan-

**Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration
Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu**

in the future. In Bargur, Rs.3 crore have been provided for the creation of "Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Nagar".

The Integrated Rural Development Programme started with the aim of helping the poor to cross the poverty line, Training of Rural youth for self employment scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Scheme, Social Forestry Programme, National Project for Biogas Development and National programme on Improved Chullahs are all being implemented vigorously by this Government.

Panchayat Street lights

With a view to make available to Village Panchayats quality tube lights, Chokes and Starters at competitive prices, the Government formed a high level committee

chayat Unions till 31.3.92. To enable financially weak Panchayats to purchase street light materials and to clear the arrears of current consumption charges, Government sanctioned Rs.3 crore as one time grant. Government also provided Rs.3 crore for the street light maintenance for 1992-93.

Water Supply

The Rural Development Department is now entrusted with the implementation of Special Water Supply Scheme worth Rs.47,883 crore with World Bank Assistance. This project is being implemented from April 1991. For the year 1992-93 Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,27,798 lakh to be utilised under this project.

At present, the local bodies are maintaining hand pumps - deep bore wells, hand pumps - filter



point wells and power pumps. Minor repairs are attended to within 48 hours by fitter and Major repairs within a week by Mobile Team attached to the Divisional Development Officer. Government have recently enhanced the maintenance grant from Rs.300 lakh to Rs.395 lakh for 1991-92.

There are 647 Town Panchayats covering a population of One crore which is one fifth of total population. During 1991-92, Government grant of Rs.30 lakh was sanctioned for mini water supply scheme in 15 Town Panchayats. so far 354 Town Panchayats have been covered under Protected Water Supply Scheme. In 141 Town Panchayats, water supply scheme works are in progress. The Government propose to take up this work in the remaining 151 Town Panchayats. The Government propose to extend the implementation of the Special Self Sufficiency Scheme in Town Panchayats also.

Programme for Assured Employment

In Dharmapuri, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram Districts

this programme will be launched in rural areas to provide assured employment for persons above 18 age in each family in rural areas.

The aim of this Government is to start any development work from the Villages with the poorest sections and also aimed at the rapid amelioration of poverty and its eradication.

Municipal Corporations

Madras Vision - 2000

With a view to the planned development of the City of Madras, the Madras Vision 2000 Scheme has been announced by the Government. It provides for a total outlay of Rs.1,250 crore, of which the Corporation will take up schemes to improve civic services to the tune of Rs.240 crore. The Corporation of Madras will apart from contribution from its own resources, avail of loan assistance from Madras Urban Development Fund for implementing this programme.

Reconstruction of International Stadium

The Government has decided to reconstruct the Nehru Stadium at

Madras, upgrading it to the standards of an International Multi-purpose Stadium at a cost of Rs.30 crore. The work is scheduled to be completed by January 1993 so that the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru International Foot Ball Tournament can be held in the newly constructed Stadium.

Toning up of administration

With a view to tone up the administration of Madras Corporation, five officers at the level of IPS/IAS were appointed as Deputy Commissioners. After the posting of Deputy Commissioners, there is considerable improvement in the efficiency of administration. The Government has also enacted legislation to entrust statutory powers to the Deputy Commissioners.

The Madurai Corporation and Coimbatore Corporation have launched development projects, utilising the loan from Tamil Nadu Urban Development Finance Corporation. Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli Municipalities will be upgraded as Corporations.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

As announced by the Government, all the 2,483 habitations in rural areas which were in the category of not covered habitations have been provided with atleast one source of water supply by the end of May 1992.

All the 1,418 S.C. and S.T. habitations remaining uncovered were provided with water supply in 1991-92.

Upto March 1992, T.W.A.D. Board has covered 4,958 habitations under the regular rural water supply scheme (comprising 2,958 habitations with hand pumps, 1,789 habitations with power pumps and 211 habitations with other categories of schemes). The total cost was Rs.6746 crore.

During 1991-92 rural water supply schemes were taken up in 97 rural Town Panchayats of which works were completed in 25 rural Town Panchayats till the end of March 1992 at a cost of Rs.674 crore under drought relief works, 1,773 deep bore wells drilled at a total cost of Rs.6.21 crore.

Under Urban Water Supply Schemes, 18 Municipalities and 41 Urban Town Panchayats were taken up in 1991-92 out of which 12

Schemes were completed at a cost of Rs.2074 crore. Drainage Schemes at Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli were speeded up.

Under World Bank Project, 8 Towns were provided with water supply and the expenditure incurred was Rs.42 crore. Salem water Supply Sub-project is in advanced stage of execution and will be completed by March 1993.

The Hogenakkal combined water supply scheme announced by the Chief Minister and estimated to cost around Rs.250 crore has been taken up by T.W.A.D. Board for detailed investigation.

Hon'ble Chief Minister has laid the foundation stone for providing combined water supply scheme at Kangeyam Urban Town Panchayat, Muthur and six other Rural Town Panchayats; Tharapuram Municipality and 86 other Village Panchayats at a cost of Rs.2043 crore. T.W.A.D. Board is forming a separate division at Kangeyam for this project.

The foundation stone for taking up water supply schemes to Nagapattinam at a cost of Rs.9 crore and Denganikottai at a cost of Rs.1 crore have been laid by Chief Minister and detailed estimates are being prepared.

Metro Water

During the period June 1991 - May 1992, Government has accorded sanction for Schemes for a total cost of Rs.72.23 crore (Rs.37.88 crore for 5 water supply schemes and Rs.34.35 crore for 10 drainage schemes). During this period, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.31 crore was also extended to Metro Water.

Drainage facilities were provided at a total cost of Rs.6 crore in 700 private streets and 60 public streets. During the year Metro Water was able to ensure regular daily supply of drinking water to Madras City at the level of 55 million gallons.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister had discussions with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with a view to sorting out all difficulties in the implementation of Krishna Water Project. The World Bank Team conducted its study and it is expected that World Bank Assistance will be received from 1992-93.

With Government assistance, Metro Water upgraded the facilities of the drainage pumping stations in the city incurring an expenditure of Rs.358 crore.

The old corroded water supply pipes were replaced at a cost of



Rs.4.21 crore.

New Water supply connections were provided in 180 streets at a cost of Rs.2.80 crore.

During 1991-92, 70,000 complaints in regard to water supply and 1,10,000 complaints in regard to drainage were received and promptly attended to.

As a pioneer step in recycling of water, Metro Water is providing daily 2.5 million gallons of purified drainage water to the Madras Refineries, which utilises the water after further treatment, for its cooling facilities. Possibilities of launching similar recycling schemes to benefit some other industries are being explored.

At the Sewage Farm at Nesapakkam, Subabul and Foliage trees were successfully grown, utilising purified drainage water.

Desalination: The Government has initiated action to explore the possibilities of launching schemes for desalination of Sea Water for drinking purposes.

Municipal Administration

Perspective Planning Cell of this Commissionerate is to prepare a consolidated plan document for all the urban local bodies of the State.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

The World Bank Aided TNUDP (MUDF Component) has an outlay of Rs.167.2 crore spread over a period of 5 years from 1989-90 under this project financial assistance is provided to the Municipalities and Corporations for the creation of assets of commercial nature like construction of bus stand, shopping complexes, markets, office complexes, truck terminals and pay and use toilets etc. and also service project like improvement of roads, burial ground, construction of storm water drains, provision of street lighting, solid waste management



etc. At present there are 108 Municipalities and 3 Corporations in the State. Upto 1991-92, the Government has accorded administrative sanction to various projects under TNUDP for 39 Municipalities and 3 Corporations for the total value of Rs.89.41 crore.

Out of the above sanction of Rs.89.41 crore, projects to the value of Rs.38.04 crore were sanctioned from June 1991 to 1992 in respect of 8 Municipalities and revised projects of Madras Corporation.

Financial Achievements

A sum of Rs.42.48 crore has been sanctioned by the Government to MUDF from 1989-90 to 1991-92. Out of this amount, total disbursement of Rs.37.68 crore has been made upto March 1992. During the period from June 1991 to May 1992 a total disbursement of Rs.20.74 crore has been made to the Municipalities and Corporations for implementing the project.

Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakh under Part II Schemes for the maintenance of Parks and play field in 16 class I Towns in Tamil Nadu during the year 1991-92.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

During 1990-91, 1991-92, 3 Towns viz. Kancheepuram, Villupuram and Krishnagiri have been sanctioned with Central loan assistance of Rs.92 lakh for each Town for the construction of bus stand.

Integrated Development of Backward Area

A sum of Rs.15 lakh has been sanctioned by Government to undertake various works like construction of storm water drains, retaining wall, flushout latrines, cement concrete pavement to roads in backward area not falling under slums settlement but occupied by the poorer sections. The amount has been disbursed to 16 Municipalities selected under this Scheme. 40 Works have been taken up and completed.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme

A sum of Rs.60 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government for providing civic amenities to urban slums under this Scheme.

Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.11.59 lakh under Drought relief work in 1991-92 (from June 1992 to May 1992) for various Municipalities, Corporations and Panchayats for drinking water sources.

Scheme of housing and Shelter Upgradation

Financial Assistance is provided to urban poor to construct simple dwelling or to upgrade their shelters. Rs.3,000 is by way of loan from HUDCO. The subsidy is sanctioned by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu is Rs.800 and Rs.200 respectively per Unit. For 1989-90 and 1990-91, 77,000 units and 41,000 units respectively were sanctioned for implementation.

During the period from June 1991 to May 1992, 24,850 units have been completed. 13,537 units are in progress. 23,95,640 mandays of labour have been generated so far.

All the schemes are a culmination of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's intense involvements with the aspirations of the rural masses, and a deep desire to see them in a position of pride and equality. ●



COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC UPLIFT OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

Hon'ble Minister for Food and Cooperation
Thiru G. Viswanathan

The Cooperative Movement in Tamil Nadu has been playing a vital role during the last eight decades in the economic uplift of the people, particularly the weaker sections in Rural Areas. The different types of Cooperatives in the State serve the people in their diverse economic activities. With the diversification of their activities, the Cooperatives are covering all the sections of the population.

INSTANT CREDIT DELIVERY SYSTEM:

With a view to simplifying the loaning procedure and to ensure quick dispensation of crop loans to members having no overdues, the instant credit delivery system has been introduced in all primary agricultural cooperative banks during the current year.

CREDIT SUPPLY TO WEAKER SECTIONS:

According to the guidelines of NABARD, 20% of short term lendings by the cooperatives should go to the small farmers i.e. those owning or cultivating 5 acres or less of wet or dry lands. The primary agricultural cooperative banks are paying due attention to meet the credit needs of weaker sections in the State.

SMALL LOANS TO PETTY TRADERS:

In order to assist women engaged in the informal small business sector, instructions have been issued to the Central Cooperative banks to issue need based small loans upto a maximum of 500 per individual women in the informal sector. For this purpose, a women cell has been created in each Central Cooperative Bank to have a close watch on the implementation of the Special scheme on "Need based small loans to women in the Informal Small Sector Business". Recently urban Cooperative banks have also been asked to issue such loans. During the year 1991-92 such loans were issued to 4,371 women members to the tune of Rs.1774 lakhs.

NEW AVENUES OF LENDING BY PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS:

Hitherto, the Primary Land Development Banks confined their lendings towards financing NABARD assisted special schemes and special programmes like I.R.D.P. besides for diversified purposes like dairying, sheep breeding, poultry etc. However in order to cope with the changing trend in the field of providing credit by other financing agencies,

the Primary Land Development Banks have also been permitted to undertake financing other avenues for lending as detailed below:-

(i) FINANCING OF NON FARM SECTOR:

In pursuance of the automatic refinance scheme drawn up by NABARD, the Primary Land Development Banks have undertaken financing of Rural Artisans, handicraftsmen and small scheme enterprenure etc. under Non Farm sector for the first time from the year 1990-91 onwards. This type of lending will not only benefit the rural folks to a great extent in augmenting their income through gainful employment but also help the land development banks to expand their business activities. The special feature of the scheme is that the land development banks can undertake such non farm sector financing without reference to their lending eligibility criteria fixed by NABARD with 100% refinance facility. Under the scheme, the maximum individual credit limit is fixed at Rs.50,000. As against the programme of Rs.3 crores fixed for 1991-92, the Primary Land Development Banks have provided loans to the extent of Rs.3.84 crores during 1991-92.



INCENTIVE TO FARMERS:

Since the Government have directed that an incentive scheme to reduce the loan burden of the agriculturists be implemented all borrowers of Cooperative loans should pay before 30.6.1992 the overdue principal in respect of Short Term and Medium Term loans as on 1.7.1991

and also all amounts which become due for payment during the period 1.7.1991 to 30.6.1992. For these borrowers, Government will pay an incentive, equivalent to the overdue interest and penal interest as on 1.7.1991 which they have to pay.

This incentive scheme is applicable only for the short term

and medium term loans issued by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Banks, excluding jewel loans and non farm sector loans but including all loans issued under Integrated Rural Development Project.

The incentive amount will also be paid to those borrowers who have already remitted the overdue interest and penal interest as on 1.7.1991 before the issue of this order on any date after 1.7.1991.

This scheme is expected to benefit 13 lakhs farmers in the State. The expected commitment to State Government is Rs.69.07 crores.

PROGRESS IN THE MAJOR FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OF COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT:

The major fields of activity of Cooperation Department are the provision of agricultural credit issue of jewel loans, issue of non farm sector loans, distribution of agricultural inputs, Marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of Consumer goods and creation of storage capacity.



in advance and resolve them promptly and amicably.

As on 11.6.92, only 14 industrial establishments are on strike and lockout involving 5,124 workers, only out of the total 20,366 Industrial Establishments employing about 10,77,724 workers.

The Conciliation machinery has resolved as many as 11,470 industrial disputes out of 13,330 disputes during the period from July, 1991 to May 1992.

Major Industries Disputes Bonus for 1990-91

The Trade Unions representing the workers in textile industry issued a

the State, 98 mills, involving 43,500 workers were on strike. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chief Minister after hearing the views expressed by the SIMA, advised the management to pay bonus to the workers on the same basis as was paid last year but in 2 instalments, that is first instalment before 22.11.91 and the second instalment before 7.1.1992. As regards the sick mills, they were advised to pay 15% bonus to the workers. On the advice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister the issue of bonus in Textile Mills in this State was settled amicably.

By and large, the bonus issue for 1990-91 in various major industries like engineering, sugar, cement, plantations and newspaper industry were also settled amicably during this one year period.

Reopening of closed mills

Due to serious efforts taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and this Department Officials, the B & C Mills which, suspended its operations with effect from 1.4.91 was reopened on 13.4.1992. The Tamil Nadu Government have given guarantee for Rs.10 crore to the State Bank of India towards working capital which will be in force for 6 months or till the proposal submitted by the Management is approved by the I.D.B.I. whichever is earlier.

The Standard Motor Products of India Limited, Perungalathur employing about 3,086 workers which was closed on 7.2.89 was reopened on 4.2.1992 due to the efforts taken by the present Government.

A Settlement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 was reached on 24.2.92 for reopening of the Vasantha Mills, Coimbatore which was not functioning from 13.11.1984.

Relief to workers of closed Units

During this period an amount of Rs.75,84,400 was disbursed to 18,962 affected workers of the closed units from the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

Plantations Labour Act

The Government has constituted a sub-committee to go into the problems in providing sufficient medical facilities

LABOUR WELFARE

Hon'ble Minister for Labour
Thiru. S. Regupathy

The Government has always been encouraging collective bargaining for resolving industrial disputes. The Government is marching ahead in providing measures to regulate the service conditions as well as welfare measures for the working class. The Government is also keen on establishing the rights of labour to secure and improve their living conditions and help them to attain the reasonable standard of living in the society. The industrial relations climate in the State has been by and large peaceful and conducive during the last one year. The State conciliation machinery headed by the Commissioner of Labour has been geared up to anticipate and apprehend industrial strike

strike notice demanding payment of 30% bonus for the year 1990-91 over and above the bonus and exgratia paid for 1989-90 and went on strike in many mills from 22.10.1991 in support of their demand. On the advice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Minister for Labour held talks with the parties. Pursuant to this, the Commissioner of Labour issued an advice to the Managements on 1.11.91 to pay bonus on the basis of the same percentage paid in the year 1989-90.

Even after the issue of this advice, many SIMA Members did not comply with the advice and settle the bonus issue. As on 15.11.91 out of 524 mills in



to the plantation workers and to make recommendations about the provisions of the medical facilities to the plantation workers.

Minimum Wages

During June, 1991 to May, 1992, Government has fixed/revised minimum rates of wages in the following employments.

Fixation of Minimum Wages

Employment in Paper and other incidental works connected with paper industry.

Revision of Minimum Wages

1. Employment in Woolen Carpet Weaving and Shawl Making.
2. Employment in Tannery and Leather Manufacturing
3. Employment in Salt Pans.
4. Employment in Match and Fire Works
5. Employment in Sago.
6. Employment in Automobile Workshop
7. Employment in Hotels and Restaurants
8. Employment in Printing Presses.

Welfare Measures

Housing for Beedi Workers

For the benefit of the Beedi Workers in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District a housing scheme to construct 1000 houses at Melapalayam and Mukkudal as loan-cum-subsidy basis is under progress. Land has already been acquired and construction will be taken up as soon as the beneficiaries are identified.

Formulation of Security Scheme for Construction Workers

One of the major categories in the unorganised sector is the construction workers. Besides fixing minimum rates of wages for these workers, the Government has decided to extend the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982 to the construction workers. Apart from this, the Government has proposed to formulate a welfare scheme exclusively for construction workers under which they will be given reliefs in the matter of accidents and sickness besides benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity,

Maternity Benefits etc.

Formation of Women's Cell

The Government of Tamil Nadu has created a Women's Cell which has been entrusted with the task of collecting data regarding women labour, with reference to employment opportunity of women in various industrial establishments, their working conditions, welfare amenities etc. A Woman Officer in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner of Labour is the head of the Women's Cell and she has been entrusted with the work of collection of necessary data, sorting out problems of women labour, suggesting improvement in the health scheme of women labour, and also schemes for the development of women labour, organising women Welfare programmes, seminars, workshops and symposia with particular reference to women and child workers. She has also been entrusted with the work relating to enforcement of Equal Remuneration Act.

Creation of Labour Rehabilitation Fund

Due to modernisation or

technological improvement or due to sickness/closure, it is possible that workers would face retrenchment/non-employment. It is the endeavour of the Government that a scheme is formulated and possibilities to rehabilitate the affected workers are explored. In terms of the new Industrial Policy announced by the Government, efforts would be initiated to constitute a Labour Rehabilitation Fund and this will be utilised for the benefit of the labour when restructuring of the units is necessitated. The modalities for creating and administering the Labour Rehabilitation Fund are being worked out. Government of India have been requested to sanction Rs.50 crore to the corpus of this fund.

Formation of Cooperative Societies for Beedi Workers

Considering the exploitation of Beedi Workers and to ensure that the benefits available to the Beedi Workers under various labour laws should reach them promptly, the Government is considering the need for formation of industrial Cooperatives for the Beedi Workers. A draft scheme for this purpose will be evolved with a special emphasis on working capital, staff arrangements and marketing.

Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board

Labour Welfare Centres/Child Care Centres/Reading Rooms were newly opened in the following places during this period for the Welfare of the Workers.

1. Palanichettipatti in Theni.
2. Pallipalayam in Erode.
3. Thulukkappatti in Rajapalayam (Child Care Centre).
4. Vadalur (Reading Room and Child Care Centre).

Engineering College for the Children of the Workers

Many workers find it impossible to get their children admitted in Engineering Colleges on merits. They have also no financial resources to get them admitted in self-financing Engineering Colleges. With a view to saving the poor workers from this predicament and to make their children also to become qualified

Engineers this Government has decided to start an Engineering College through the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board.

There are about 12 lakh of workers who are now contributing to the Labour Welfare Fund. It is considered that by collecting voluntary contribution of Rs.250 from each worker in 5 easy instalments and also by collecting voluntary contributions from employers, the required corpus for starting the proposed Engineering College could be created. It is expected that atleast a sum of Rs.15 crore could thus be collected. The cost for starting one Engineering College is about Rs.8 crore. The balance amount would be deposited with financial institutions and the interest accruing therefrom would be utilised to meet the recurring expenditure for running the College.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The Department of Employment and Training consists of Employment and Training Wings which function under the overall control of a Director. There are 42 Employment Offices (including Sub Employment Offices and Special Employment Offices) functioning in Tamil Nadu. The Employment Offices Act as a link between the job seekers and the Employers. A minimum of one Industrial Training Institute is functioning in each Revenue District.

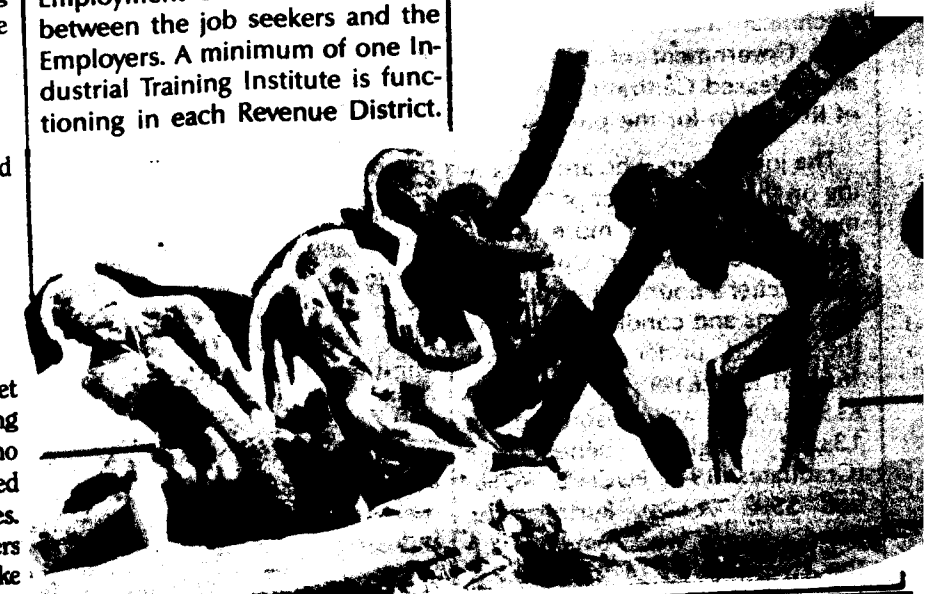
Training skills are imparted both under Technical and non-technical trades in the Industrial Training Institutes for the students.

Four Special Cells for Physically Handicapped candidates have been set up by Government specially to look after the placement of handicapped persons in the following places, in addition to existing nine such Special Cells functioning in other Districts.

1. Vellore
2. Erode
3. Uthagamandalam
4. Tuticorin

Training to 5 Scheduled candidates has been given in Institute of Cost and Work Accountants of India in order to better their prospects in the matter of employment, promotion etc., in the field of Cost Accountancy and Management. Government has sanctioned a scheme for giving training to Scheduled Caste unemployed Industrial Training Institute certificate holders with National Apprenticeship Certificate in Industrial Units.

Besides, so far 4,228 Scheduled Caste candidates have been given pre-recruitment training through the efforts of this department for appearing for various competitive



examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, Banking Service Commission Recruitment Board, Railway Recruitment Board etc. during 1991-92 for a period not exceeding 30 days.

A scheme for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu is under implementation by the Directorate of Employment and Training with Central assistance. The total outlay for the scheme is Rs.1733 lakh. Of this, the State share is Rs.1365 lakh and the Central share is Rs.368 lakh. The Employment Exchanges at Adyar, Anna Nagar, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichy are covered under the scheme. All Employment Exchange functions are being done through computer in District Employment Office, Adyar. Parallel computerised functioning has started in a phased manner in District Employment Office, Anna Nagar. At District Employment Office, Trichy and District Employment Office, Coimbatore the work is in progress in a phased manner. Besides, Government has sanctioned Rs.4.96 lakh for computerising the Employment Exchange operations in the Employment Offices Madurai, Vellore Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, District Employment Office (Technical Personnel) Madras and District Employment Office (Technical Personnel), Madurai. The Government of India have also released Central Grant-in-aid of Rs.20 lakh for the purpose.

The job seekers who are remaining on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for more than 5 years are eligible for Unemployment Relief amount subject to certain terms and conditions. During the period under report from 16.6.1991 to 11.6.1992 an amount of Rs.9,19,60,000 was disbursed to 1,33,338 eligible beneficiaries (Graduates - 9,946, PUC/+2 - 46,768 and SSLC - 76,624). Further, the Blind persons who remained on the Live Register of the Employment

ment Exchanges for atleast one year are eligible to get Unemployment Relief subject to certain terms and conditions. During the period under report, an amount of Rs.12,72,950 was disbursed to 1,124 blind persons (Graduates 57, PUC/+2 - 83 and SSLC/Below Matric - 984).

During the year 1991-92, out of the total number of candidates placed in employment (29,661) through the Employment Exchange in Tamil Nadu, more than 30% are women candidates (10,655). A total 1,104 Physically Handicapped persons were also placed in employment.

Training Wing

The Rural Basic Service Centre at Tenkasi and Ambasamudram which were under the control of Industries and Commerce Department were transferred under the control of this Department and these two centres were upgraded as full fledged Government Industrial Training Institutes.

Basic Training Centre for Hotel and Catering Trade at Ambattur has been sanctioned.

Construction of new building for women Industrial Training Institute at Coimbatore has been taken up during the year 1991-92 for which the Hon'ble Chief Minister has laid foundation stone.

The Government has also approved the scheme for construction of Hostel for Women Industrial Training Institute at Salem.

Plastic Processing Trade has been sanctioned for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates at Madurai and Coimbatore with the financial assistance from TAHDCO.

A new building has been constructed for women Industrial Training Institute at Guindy.

Basic Training Centre has been opened for Chemical Trades at Ranipet.

Introduction of new Trade in the existing Industrial Training Institutes at Arakonam, Theni, Nagercoil and Dharmapuri and construction of additional workshops for these four Industrial Training Institutes have been sanctioned.

Under 'Evening Class Scheme for Industrial Workers', 1,925 Industrial workers were benefitted during the year.

Under 'Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment' Scheme (TRYSEM) 374 Rural Youth have been equipped with skill and Technology to get themselves employed.

'THADCO' Scheme is started exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates only. Under this scheme 101 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Trainees benefitted during the year.

Under 'Nehru Rozgar Yojana Scheme' 488 urban unemployed and under employed poor benefitted.



DRAMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture
Thiru Ku. Pa. Krishnan

During the one year rule of Hon'ble Doctor Puratchi Thalaivi, Department of Agriculture has recognised Agricultural production and Welfare of the Farmers as two important entities. This Government has successfully implemented various Agricultural Programmes

for increasing the productivity of Crops with the ultimate objective of eradicating poverty, improving the economic standards of farmers and enhancing the status of the down trodden.

The assumption of charge by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has synchronised with the commencement of seasonal agricultural activities in the State. The Farming Community in Tamil Nadu has sincerely adopted the advice given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and also fully availed the useful subsidies provided by the Government.

★ Rice Production in the State has reached a historical figure of 71.07 lakh Metric Tonnes during the year. This is a matter of pride to all concerned. Total Food Production has gone upto 90.70 lakh Metric Tonnes.

★ Oilseed Production has touched an all time higher of 14.87 lakh Metric Tonnes. To enhance Oilseed Production, Drip and Sprinkler equipments were supplied to farmers with a total subsidy of Rs.23.82 lakh.

Sugarcane Production has gone upto 245 lakh Metric Tonnes.

★ As promised in the Election Manifesto, 5,000 Ha. of fallow lands were brought under cultivation in eight Districts at a total cost of Rs.75 lakh.

★ To promote Palm Oil Production in Tamil Nadu, Massive planting of Oil Palms has been





proposed at a total cost of Rs.28.80 crore. Oilpalm seeds have been produced at a cost of Rs.1.07 crore and Nursery Programme is in progress.

★ To inculcate enthusiasm among farmers, and to enhance productivity, 'Crop Yield Competition' Programme has been introduced, resulting in a grand success. At State level for Paddy, First prize of Rs.50,000 and a Second Prize of Rs.25,000 has been declared. At District level, First Prize of Rs.5,000 and a Second Prize of Rs.3,000 has been awarded. With the introduction of this Programme, per ha. production of paddy has gone upto 6 Metric Tonnes from 5 Metric Tonnes. Area under cultivation of Paddy during this year is 23 lakh ha.

★ An allocation of Rs.10 crore has been made this year for implementing Tamil Nadu Programme of Agricultural Development.

★ For the Crops which were affected by the floods and cyclone during November 1991, Seeds, Fertilizers and Plant Protection Chemicals were supplied free of cost with a total financial allocation of Rs.10 crore. It is to be remembered with pride, that Agricultural Subsidies of this magnitude has not been provided in any State at any time.

★ To compensate the increase in fertilizer prices and to supply fertilizers to Small and Marginal Farmers at Pre-Budget prices, a financial allocation of Rs.53.973 crore was obtained from Government of India and fertilizers distributed at subsidised rates.

★ Recognising the increase demand for Bio-Fertilizers, the Bio-fertilizer Laboratory at Cuddalore was strengthened at a total cost of Rs.13.5 lakh and the annual production of the Centre was enhanced to 15 lakh packets from the existing 10 lakh packets.

★ 'National Watershed Development Programme' was implemented in 84 Blocks in 14 Districts. Development activities are to be taken up in 89,025 ha. with a total allocation of Rs.35.61 crore. A sum of Rs.80 lakh has been spent during the current year.

'To Acquire Degrees and to enact Acts have become the rights of Women in the World'

The Dream of Great Poet Bharathi has become true. 'Navarathna Scheme' introduced by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi have started giving fantastic results. For enhancing production and for emancipation of the farmers in Tamil Nadu, 21 New Programmes have been introduced. The revolutionary Programmes of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi have started reaching the farmers and are yielding quick results. ●



ROLE OF HOUSING SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU

Housing Constitutes one of the basic needs of the people next only in importance to food and clothing. The Government of Tamil Nadu wedded to the concepts of a Welfare State, have been fully conscious of the housing problem in the State and has been taking earnest and concerted efforts to relieve the shortage. They have no hesitation to make liberal investment to ensure housing facilities to all, especially the poor, and economically weaker sections.

The Housing and Urban Development Department monitors the Housing, both Rural and Urban Housing, Slum Clearance and Improvement and Urban Development activities in the State and has under its charge, the following functional departments.

1. Tamil Nadu Housing Board
2. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

3. Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Hg).

Performance high lighting the achievements of these departments during the year 1991-92 are:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board caters to the requirements of housing for various income groups with a special emphasis on pro-

**Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Development
Thiru. T.M. Selvaganapathy**



viding serviced plots and houses and houses for Economically Weaker Section of the society.

**Low Income Group
Housing Scheme**

This scheme is meant for the benefit of households whose annual income is in the range of Rs.12,601 to Rs.26,400. The ceiling cost per dwelling unit provided is Rs.50,000 T.N.H.B. constructed 9,287 dwelling units (plot and houses) during 1991-92.

Lower Income and Higher Income Group Housing Schemes

The M.I.G. Scheme is for those households whose annual income between Rs.26,401 and Rs.44,000. The ceiling cost per house is put at Rs.1,75,000 for the M.I.G. category.

The H.I.G. Scheme is for those households whose annual income above Rs.44,400. T.N.H.B. constructed 4,952 units (Plots, Flats, houses) under M.I.G. and H.I.G. categories during 1991-92.

Small and Medium Towns Housing Scheme

The Government have launched special programme of constructing houses in all the small and medium towns of this state. For the first Phase 77 towns were identified. Construction of 1,230 houses costing Rs.1,042 lakh have been started in 7 towns. Construction of 2,126 houses costing Rs.1,555 lakh will be started soon in more towns. In the remaining towns lands are being identified and the work will commence at the earliest.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

Tamil Nadu Housing Board is implementing a massive 'sites and services scheme' to provide 70,000 serviced sites at a cost of Rs.246.41 crore in 10 major cities/towns viz., Madras, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Vellore, Erode, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Tiruppur on an extent of 967 Hectares. The project period is from October 1988 to March 1995.

So far, 24 schemes have been cleared by International Development Agency and are in progress. Six schemes were completed by 31.3.91. Formulations are in progress for another 4 schemes. It is proposed to generate another 8,000 serviced plots with the available savings, thus making 78,000 units within the same project cost. Rs.3,281 lakh was spent

and 16,000 serviced plots were created during 1991-92.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme

This scheme is intended to provide rental accommodation at the state capital, districts and revenue divisional head quarters. Tamil Nadu Housing Board implements this scheme on behalf of the Government and also maintains these properties. Tamil Nadu Housing Board constructed 520 flats during 1991-92.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board had been acquiring lands in all the important towns in Tamil Nadu. The Government have now issued orders authorising the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer of Housing Board to negotiate with the land owners wherever possible. To fix the price, the subject is placed before the Committee headed by District Collector for consideration and approval. The Government has

also ordered the District Collector to be the Chairman, the Deputy Director (Town and Country Planning) and the Executive Engineer, (Tamil Nadu Housing Board) as members of the Committee. The Board expects to hasten lands procurement, through private negotiations; however for acquiring lands in metropolitan areas land acquisition process may have to continue.

Achievements in a Nutshell

It can be observed that 23,170 physical units were created at a total cost of Rs.116.50 crore during 1991-92.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

The Policy of the Government is to clear and improve the slums and to provide shelter to the slum dwellers. The above policy of the Government is implemented by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board set up in 1971.

In order to translate the above policy into concrete programme, the following schemes are im-

plemented by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

Slum Clearance Scheme

This is a welfare scheme formulated by the Government for clearing slums and construction of multistoreyed tenements thereon. The tenements so constructed are allotted to the people who were residing previously in these slums.

Under this scheme, 2,666 slum tenements were constructed at a cost of Rs.10.38 crore for the slum dwellers in Madras and other towns.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

This programme envisages insitu improvement in the existing slums with provision of basic services like roads, watersupply, drains sanitation, street light, community facilities etc. It is one of the components of TNUDP which was introduced with World Bank assistance to cover Madras and nine other important towns of the State viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Vellore, Erode, Tiruppur, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.

Under this scheme 12,264 families living in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Vellore, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Erode and Salem were provided basic infrastructural facilities at a cost of Rs.3.50 crore.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme

It seeks to improve general environment of unhygienic slums through provision of public fountain to serve drinking water, public convenience, street lights, roads etc., at an average cost of Rs.1,500 per family. This amount is provided by the Government as grant. This scheme is generally implemented in the slum areas in non TNUDP towns.

Under this scheme basic

amenities such as Roads, drinking water supply, Street lights have been provided to cover 10,000 families at a cost of Rs.1.50 crore for the slum dwellers in other towns.

Pavement Dwellers Housing Scheme

This is a scheme intended to shift the pavement dwellers in Madras City to different places within the Madras Metropolitan Area and to provide serviced plots with core house to each family. This scheme is being implemented with grants from the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu and loan from HUDCO.

Under the schemes, plotted developments with core houses were provided to 1,542 families at a cost of Rs.0.34 crore. In addition, training facilities are imparted in productive skills to 1911 slum youths at a cost of Rs.0.31 crore.

Cash Loan Scheme

This scheme envisages provision of Rs.8,000 as loan assistance to slum families for construction of houses by themselves. The loan is given in 3 stages.

Cash loan amounting of Rs.3.04 crore has been disbursed to 3,715 families under the scheme.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

Under this programme, house upgradation loan of Rs.4,150 is issued to each family, which includes a grant of Rs.800 from the Government of India and Rs.200 from the Government of Tamil Nadu and a loan of Rs.3,150 from HUDCO. This upgradation loan is repayable in each monthly instalments spread over to 10 years.

Under the scheme, House upgradation loan of Rs.2.02 crore has been distributed to 4,776 families.

Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the flood affected areas in Madras

City on 16.11.91. The Chief Minister directed that all low-lying areas in Madras City should be identified and steps should be taken to construct adequate number of tenements for the benefit of the residents by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to take up construction of 15,000 tenements in a phased manner at a total cost of Rs.82.135 crore with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.69.813 crore and State Government grant of Rs.12.323 crore.

It is also proposed to carry out repairs to the tenements at a cost of Rs.4 crore with HUDCO loan assistance.

Housing Co-operatives

Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Housing) is the administrative Head of the Department in respect of Housing Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. This department is implementing the Plan Scheme namely, the Rural Housing Scheme through Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation at State level and Primary Cooperative Societies at field level.

Rural Housing Scheme

The Rural Housing Scheme is being implemented from the year 1978-79 by the State Government for providing financial assistance for the construction of houses to the persons living in rural areas classified as economically Weaker Section. To implement the scheme, 165 Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies are functioning at the rate of one society for each taluk (except Madras District).

During the year 1991-92, Government have fixed a target of 30,000 houses under Rural Housing Scheme with a subsidy of Rs.450 lakh from State Government at the rate of Rs.1,500 per unit.

Under the Rural Housing



Scheme 30,000 houses have been completed through Housing Cooperatives during the year 1991-92. The entire target of 30,000 houses have been achieved in the past one year.

Implementation of LIG and MIG Schemes in rural areas through Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies.

In addition to the plan schemes for providing financial assistance for construction of 30,000 houses in rural areas, the Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies are also advancing loan for construction of houses by LIG and MIG categories of people from 1989-90 onwards. For this purpose the Housing Federation is obtaining financial assistance from HUDCO. During the year 1991-92, 1,504 houses were constructed under LIG and a loan of Rs.494 lakh was disbursed. Similarly 1,789 MIG houses were constructed and a loan of Rs.952 lakh was disbursed.

Urban Housing Scheme

The Urban Housing Scheme is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation through urban cooperative housing societies in almost all the Municipal areas and major Panchayats of our State. Members who own unencumbered house sites are eligible to get loan for construction of houses from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh in Municipal Corporation area and from Rs.80,000 to Rs.1,00,000 in peripheral areas of Corporation and Municipalities. Under the scheme 9,057 houses were constructed by the members of the urban housing societies during the year 1991-92 with a financial assistance of Rs.111 crore as against Rs.101 crore during the previous year.

State House Upgradation Scheme for Rural Areas (SHUPRA)

An unique scheme for the first time in the whole of India called Shelter Upgradation in Rural Areas



(SHUPRA) was launched during the year 1991-92 by the Government for upgradation of houses by E.W.S. living in rural areas under the following pattern of assistance:

Hudco loan	...	Rs.2,000
Subsidy	...	Rs. 500
Beneficiary's contribution	...	Rs. 500
Total	...	Rs.3,000

Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided to EWS living in rural areas for upgradation of their houses such as changing of thatched roof into tiled roof, strengthening of walls and provision of sanitary and water supply facilities.

To start with during the year 1991-92 Government have provided Rs.50 lakh towards subsidy for upgradation of 10,000 houses. Accordingly 10,000 beneficiaries have been selected and the physical achievement under this scheme will be made as spill over during the current financial year (i.e. 1992-93).

During the year 1991-92 a total number of 50,484 houses were constructed with a total outlay of Rs.120.81 crore as against 43,554 houses constructed with a total outlay of Rs.108.47 crore during the previous year 1990-91.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU

Among all States in India, Tamil Nadu has the largest number of urban centres. It has 434 urban Centres. Of them 21 have a population of over 1 lakh, of these Madras Metropolitan area and 4 urban centres of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem with the population of 2.9 million alone account for 40% of the total urban population. Therefore special efforts have to be pursued to regulate these urban centres and discourage people migrating from rural areas.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is following a sound urbanisation policy and achieve these objectives through well equipped planning authorities. These authorities prepare statutory plans under Town and Country Planning Act to regulate developments not only in metropolis but also in rural areas. The Town and Country Planning Department and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority monitor these developments as indicated below:

Town and Country Planning

Statutory Plans

In regard to the Statutory Plans the Town and Country Planning Department in the last one year as submitted 11 Master Plans to the Government for consent/approval.

The Government have accorded consent/approval in respect of 6 towns and the rest are under their processing.

The Town and Country Planning Department has prepared and accorded consent for 23 Detailed Development Plans covering various towns in the State and accorded final approval for 17 Detailed Development Plans in various towns.

Development Activities

The Department processes two types of projects for rendering financial assistance to the urban local bodies in the State namely Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns and Integrated Urban Development Projects. Under the Centrally sponsored IDSMT 15 projects costing Rs.277.68 lakh have been completed during the year and works on 11 projects costing Rs.238.70 lakh have been commenced during the year. During the year Rs.235.93 lakh were released to local bodies for these projects. Under the State IUDP 40 projects costing Rs.606.75 lakh have been completed and brought to beneficial use during the year and works on 16 projects costing Rs.296.82 lakh have been commenced during the year. Actual amount released to local bodies for implementation of IUDP Schemes during the year was Rs.466.64 lakh.

Advisory Plans

During the past one year the Department has approved 570 layouts involving 61,758 plots.

Other Functions

The Department has adopted the modern technology of using aerial photographs and satellite imageries for the preparation of Development Plans. Photographs for 6 towns and the hill station of Uthagamandalam have been obtained and are being used for the preparation of Development Plan. For optimising the potential of using techniques a massive programme of training the Officers and staff is being launched.

On the conservation of the eco system and heritage towns the department has moved forward to frame a set of zoning regulations as part of Kodaikanal Master Plan to ensure the preservation of ecology. These regulations will be replicated in other towns like Uthagamandalam, Coonoor, Valparai and Yercaud. The department has also cleared a number of projects for funding under Centrally sponsored IDSMT in the heritage towns of Mamallapuram.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority

Statutory Functions

A special drive to reduce the pendency in Planning Permission Applications in MMDA was carried out in January and February, 1992. Further to speed up the processing of Planning Permission Applications, the 'Channel System' has been introduced from March 1992. In this system, the Planning Permission Applications are processed quickly to reduce delays.

The Government is considering amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 on the following.

To levy, compounding/regularisation fee for giving exemptions/relaxations for unauthorised and deviated constructions. It is proposed to collect the equivalent land value of the

total floor area violated or deviated.

To amend the Electricity Act and MMWSSB Act to enable the authorities to deny the supply of electricity/water supply to unauthorised/deviated buildings.

Several amendments to the Development Control Rules are under consideration by Government to make it easier for ordinary people to construct their houses and very stringent for developers who violate the Development Control Rules and to make unauthorised developments not profitable.

Second Master Plan for MMDA

The First Master Plan for MMDA was prepared for 1975-1991. Presently MMDA has taken up preparation of Second Master Plan (1991-2011).

Area Development Projects/Special Projects

Maraimalai Nagar New Town

This new town project to accommodate an ultimate population of 1 lakh over a period of 20 years was commenced in 1976. Estimated cost of project is Rs.31 crore. So far 1,445 serviced plots have been developed and 2,784 ready built houses have been completed.

Manali New Town

This new town project to accommodate an ultimate population of 75,000 was commenced in 1976. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.32 crore. 6,724 serviced plots have been developed and 1,768 ready built houses have been completed.

Koyambedu Wholesale Marketing Complex

In order to provide a modern and spacious market for the wholesale trade in perishable, foodgrains and textiles and to decongest the city centre, the Koyambedu Wholesale Market Complex is developed by MMDA.



at an estimated cost of Rs.504 crore. In perishable market 2,229 shops have been structurally completed. Finishing works in Flower market for 456 shops has been completed. Construction of 1,381 shops in vegetable market are in progress.

Sathangadu Iron and Steel Market

For the wholesale trade in Iron and Steel a new market with all amenities and modern facilities is being organised at Sathangadu to the north of the city. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.17 crore. Work has been completed and project was inaugurated in March 1991. During the last year 484 developed plots have been handed over to the allottees.

Bus and Truck Terminal at Madhavaram

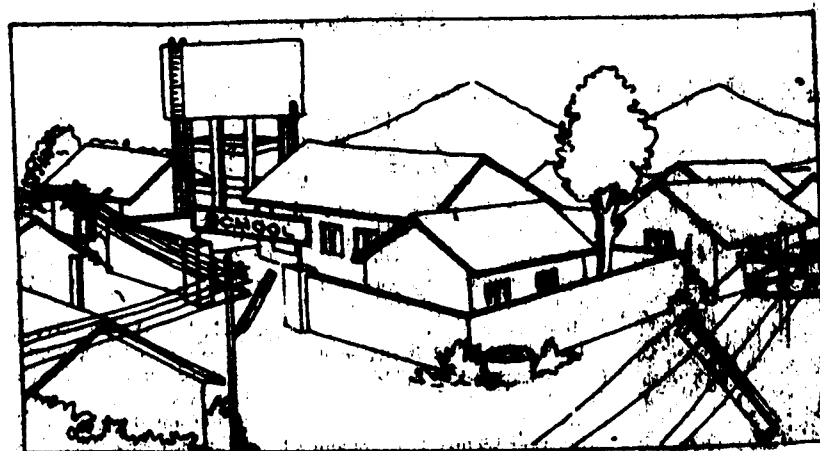
In order to relieve the traffic congestion within the city, it is proposed to organise Bus and Truck Terminals along the three major traffic Corridors radiating out of the City. Work on Madhavaram terminal has been taken up during 1988. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.6 crore. The work in this project is almost completed. 185 open developed plots have been allotted to the truck operators. Out of 27 built space 25 have been allotted.

Land Assembly and Development along IRR (New Scheme)

MMDA proposes to develop a Land Assembly and Development Project over 535 acres along the northern segment of the Inner Ring Road in order to prevent speculative exploitation of lands adjoining the IRR by developers and to have organised urban development. This is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.30 crore.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) (MMA) - World Bank Assisted

MMDA co-ordinates the projects in the MMA under the TNUDP. The total outlay for TNUDP is Rs.632 crore and MMA's share is Rs.354 crore. Implementation of the project commenced in 1988 and is scheduled to be completed by 1994. This project has six major components.



Sites and Services (LAND) - TNHB

This consists of development of core housing and community facilities and provision of shelter loans for 35,000 sites at a cost of Rs.138.48 crore. During the past year, work was carried out in 9 schemes with 6,251 plots at a cost of Rs. 12.4 crore. So far Rs.42.04 crore has been spent for 22,653 sites.

Guided Urban Development (GUD) - MMDA

To reduce delays in land acquisition and to act as facilitator for land development, MMDA is undertaking this pilot projects for Guided Urban Development on public/private partnership basis. Under this scheme MMDA would help private developers to develop the lands and purchase a portion of the developed plots for allotment to EWS and LIG families. The exemption from the Urban Land Ceiling Act is given as incentive for private developers to come under this scheme. About 10,000 plots are proposed to be developed at a cost of Rs.13.5 crore.

Slum Improvement (SIP) - TNSCB

This consists of construction of on and off site infrastructure, provision of tenure and community facilities for 45,000 EWS households at a cost of Rs.28.78 crore. During the past year 5,142 households were covered at a cost of Rs.1.65 crore. Totally 17,338

households have been covered at a cost of Rs.7.25 crore.

Road Projects (TRAMP) - DHRW

This consists of traffic management and improvement of roads, bridges, signals and pedestrian facilities at a cost of Rs.45.30 crore. During the past year Rs.73.2 crore was spent and total expenditure so far is Rs.14.76 crore. Widening of IRR and various bridges within the city and procurement of equipment for traffic police are to be done under the component.

Eight Works are under execution by Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW). Action for procurement of equipment at a cost of Rs.89 lakh is pursued by Police Department.

An Accident Management and Emergency Medical Service programme has been taken up and Hospital blocks are under construction.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (PTC)

This consists of provision of 1000 buses and related civil works and equipment including depots, terminals, major workshop and passenger shelters at a cost of Rs.58.80 crore.

So far 645 buses have been put on road. Civil works relating to depot/terminals are under way. Expenditure in last year was Rs.7.45 crore.

Municipal Urban Development Fund (MUDF) - Local Bodies

This consists of providing finance (Loan/Grant) to local bodies for equipment and civil works maintenance, and delivery of services and remunerative enterprises. Outlay is Rs.70 crore. Financial Assistance has been provided for 36 schemes.

During the past year Rs.2.38 crore was spent and total expenditure so far is Rs.5.09 crore.

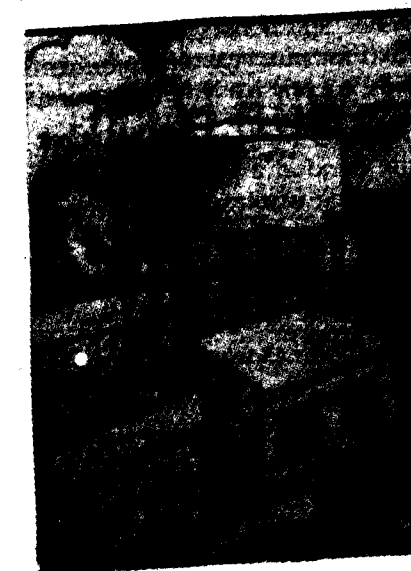


Development of Adyar Creek Area

MMDA has been asked to develop 45 acres of land in Adyar Creek Area on Greenways Road. Plans are under preparation for developing Office Complex, Bus Terminals and Recreational facilities.

Sustainable City Programme

Madras City has been selected as one of the two cities in Asia under this programme launched by UNCHS (Habitat). This Programme gives technical assistance



to ensure that development of the city taken place without degradation of environment and to strengthen the management capacities of the local institutions. UNDP assistance is likely to be available for projects taken under this programme. The programme is likely to be launched shortly.

Citynet

Madras has been included as one of the Cities in the CITYNET Programme - a regional network of local authorities in the Asia Pacific Region with Headquarters in Yokohama, Japan. This programme provides for dissemination of information relating to Urban Management of the Cities in Asia Pacific Region.

Local Authority Assistance Programme (LAP)

MMDA assists local authorities within the MMA for supplementing the capital cost for improving their infrastructure facilities such as link roads, water supply, parks, burial grounds, garbage removal, etc. The development charges collected by MMDA is utilised for this purpose. Rs.5 lakh was spent for this purpose during 1991-92.



SOCIAL WELFARE THE HALLMARKS OF PERFORMANCE IN ONE YEAR

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare
Tmt. R. Indira Kumari

Welfare of the Handicapped

★ A separate directorate to exclusively cater to the welfare of



physically handicapped.

★ An additional grant of Rs.35 Lakh for purchase of equipments/aids for physically handicapped.

★ Employment opportunity for the blind at a salary of Rs.800 for recaning work.

★ Braille printing machine at a cost of Rs.11 Lakh at The School for the Blind, Poonamalee.

★ Additional teachers for special schools.

★ Radio for Schools for the Blind; Television for Schools for the Deaf.

★ Increase of unemployment

allowance to the blind by Rs.50.

★ Operation Polio programme to be geared up to cover more areas.

★ Chief Minister's award to encourage employment opportunity for the physically handicapped.

Children's Welfare

★ Expansion of Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project to four more districts.

★ Investment of Rs.4 crore for the welfare of 20,000 female children.

★ Food charges increased for the children in orphanages.

★ New vessels procured for Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R.



Nutritious Meal Scheme at a cost of Rs.2 crores.

★ Special Scheme for Renovation of Nutrition Meal Centres and Construction of New Centres.

★ To increase protein content for Children, addition of Soya in nutritious meal.

★ Establishment of Libraries in orphanages and conducting yoga classes for children.

Women's Welfare

★ Self employment opportunity



for 1 Lakh women under Integrated Women Development Programme.

★ A new scheme at a cost of Rs.15 crore towards self employment of 20,000 women in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts.

★ Opening additional working Women's Hostels.

★ New scheme at a cost of Rs.10 Lakh for providing vocational training for women.

★ Increase in the grant to Rs.2,000 for the marriage of orphan girls.

★ Additional employment opportunity for women through weaving, food and tailoring cooperative societies.

★ Cash support to be increased to Rs.300 for pregnant and nursing mothers.

Welfare of the Aged:

★ Old age pension increased from Rs.50 to Rs.75.

★ Starting of Homes for aged.

★ New scheme to speed up sanction of Old age pension by block sanction to districts.

★ Re-introduction of weekly one kilo free rice scheme for old age pensioners.



New era in the development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare,
Thiru M. Anandan

The efforts to improve the Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu socially and economically have been continued by successive Governments and yet the Present Government under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister is marching steadily to reach the ultimate goal of creating an equalitarian society within a definite time frame. This determination helps in translating the policies of the Government in to the realities by breaking the barriers like paucity of funds etc. Therefore the Adi Dravidars and Tribals have new hope and feel secure in the hands of the present Government.

The State of Tamil Nadu has a total Adi-Dravidars population of 88.89 lakh and a Scheduled Tribes population of 5.20 lakh constituting 19.32 of the total population. These people though from the backbone of the care sector viz. the agriculture by supplying the required labour force, live in poverty, illiteracy and unhealthy atmosphere. A society could find permanent solution to its problem only through education which will take them to prosperity. Realising

the fact, the Government assigns top priority for promoting education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and takes steps to provide a really qualitative education too. Though the work in the area has started long back a qualitative torch has been given in the regime of the present Government. The Government is maintaining 1,222 schools mainly for the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes children which includes 215 residential schools for tribal children in hilly and forest areas. Supply of free text book, note books, uniform and free boarding and lodging to the inmates of the residential schools are the special features of these schools. About 2.60 lakh of children are benefitted by these institutions.

An atmosphere of illiteracy and wanting is working as a distracting force for the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to educate the wards. To help them, the Government is maintaining 902 hostels for the benefit of 67,000 students of various stages of study. Here also everything is provided to them free of cost. During 1991-92, the Government opened 40 new hostels in places where

there was demand and augmented the existing capacity of the hostels by 1000 seats to accommodate more students.

Despite measures like appointment of part-time tutors etc, the results produced by these institutions were unsatisfactory. This Government thought that the quality of education provided by these institutions and the performance of the students should be improved. Realising the urgency and the need, additional subject specialist teachers were appointed. Lab facilities and teaching aids were provided, additional class rooms were put up to make teaching and learning more interesting. Two more steps which deserve a special mention here are:-

Printing and distribution of important Question and Answer books and conducting of common examination on the lines of Public examinations and evaluating these papers in the centralised fashion.

These two steps have gone a long way in building confidence in the young minds and boosting the results from 38% to 59%.

Providing monetary support to the students to pursue education another important step in the direction more than 10 lakh of students studying in General

schools were supplied with note books free of cost. Students in Standards IX and X in General schools are supplied with text books also. The scheme of reimbursement of special fee, examinations fee and sanction of boarding and lodging charges to the hostellers covered about 6 lakh of students. More than 1.12 lakh of students who prosecute higher studies were sanctioned scholarship at an expenditure of Rs.11.44 crore. This coverage has exceeded the coverage of previous year by 24%.

In a multi pronged approach the economic development of Adi-Dravidars also receive attention. Assisting farmers purchase plough bulls, agricultural implements bringing them into Co-operative Milk Societies fold, distribution of sewing machine, Iron Boxes free of cost to rural artisans are the activities in this area. With the Special Central Assistance released by the Government of India, the expertise available with the various sectoral departments, new avenues of employments are opened to the Adi-Dravidars. The avenues include increasing the agricultural productions by employing modern agricultural farming, sheep/poultry rearing, development of sericulture, weaving, village industries like soap, farm product making coir twisting brick making etc. to mention a few. Besides provision of providing financial assistance for self employment projects training is also provided. The educated youth are trained in computer programme, Nursing assistance hospital managements, Aircraft maintainance, Automobile Engineering, two Wheeler mechanism, Marine Radio operators, Telex Telephone Operators, heavy vehicle driving etc. for brightening their chances of employment.

To put an end to the problems of finding need money for raising



loans from the banks, the seed money (up to 25% of the proposed cost) is also provided by the TAHDCO. For all the above economic development measures during 1991-92, 22.52 crore have been spent.

Provision of infrastructure facilities to the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe Colonies are given due priority. Provision of drinking water, link road, street lights, hut lights, schooling facilities are taken care by the respective agency of Government. During 1991-92, 1,418 Adi-Dravidar colonies were provided with drinking water facilities, 27,015 huts with single lights.

The two new strategies for improving the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes introduced by the Government of India viz the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are in implementation in Tamil Nadu. Under these two strategies sectoral departments should earmark a percentage of their outlay to the abounding development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and implement the schemes.

During 1991-92 against the budget provision of Rs.102 crore a sum of Rs.130 crore was spent, exceeding the original outlay by Rs.28 crore. Totally during 1991-92, 130 crore was spent for the welfare of the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes by mobilising the resources of all the Departments.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced a new 10 point programme for socio-economic development for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within a definite frame. All the above programmes have generated immense activities in the field level and there is visible progress in the life of the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. These efforts will be continued till the goals of the Government are achieved.

TAHDCO

The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd., (TAHDCO) registered under the Companies Act 1956, has started functioning from 15.2.1974.

Conceived originally for the construction of houses for poor Adi Dravidars, TAHDCO since 1980-81, has been implementing multi-dimensional economic development schemes for the welfare of the Hindu Adi Dravidars in the State. During the year 1991-92, TAHDCO has constructed 20 students hostels, 8 school buildings, 10 community halls at a cost of Rs.451 lakh. Under the Million well scheme TAHDCO has constructed 268 Jeevandhara wells at a cost of Rs.59.56 lakh.

The following Economic Development Schemes have been implemented by TAHDCO during the year.

Self Employment Scheme

The scheme envisages setting up of self employment ventures by Hindu Adi Dravidars so as to enable them to earn their living. Maximum unit cost under the scheme is Rs.10,000 of which 50% is given as subsidy and the balance amount is met out of bank loan. Assistance is given for setting up of Provision Stores, Petty Shops, Ready Made Garments etc.,

During the year 8000 Adi Dravidar beneficiaries have been assisted under the scheme at a total cost of Rs.400 lakh.

Self Employment Training Scheme

Self Employment Training is an integral part of the activities of TAHDCO. The Scheme envisages imparting training to Adi Dravidar Youth in the pattern of Trysem for a period of 6 months to enable them to seek self employment with the financial assistance provided by financial institutions. School drop outs besides qualified youths get the benefit under this scheme. Radio and TV mechanism, Carpentry Synthetic Gem Cutting, and Polishing, Welding, Electrician, Plumbing turning, Computer, Two Wheeler and Four Wheeler mechanism, Electric Motor Rewinding, Tailoring etc. are some of the Self

Employment Training Schemes imparted to Adi Dravidar Youth.

The following financial assistance is given for the training courses.

1. Stipend of Rs.250 per month per candidate for 6 months.
2. Trainer's fee of Rs.75 per month.
3. Raw material cost of Rs.25 per month
4. Tool-kits worth Rs.500 is also given to each trainee.

The entire cost of training is given as subsidy from Special Central Assistance.

During the year 2,307 Adi Dravidar Youth has been trained at a cost of Rs.59.982 lakh.

Agricultural & Allied Activities

A package of assistance is provided under this scheme to Adi Dravidar small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers with a view to augment agricultural production and productivity. TAHDCO has taken concerted efforts to alleviate the poverty experienced by Adi Dravidar farmers through the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering besides through its own District machinery.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings, Plant protection Chemicals, Agricultural implements are made at subsidised rates through the Department of Agriculture and Oil Seeds, Distribution of Milch Animals, Sheep Units, Calf-Rearing and Rabbit Rearing, Pig-gery, Poultry Schemes are implemented through the Department of Animal Husbandry.

TAHDCO has provided the following package of Special Central Assistance to Adi Dravidar farmers under this scheme during the year.

1. Filter Point and Artisan Wells.
2. Electric Motor with Centrifugal pumpsets.
3. Oil Engine with fittings.
4. Construction of pumproom
5. Pneumatic tyre cart with

pair of bullocks.

6. Plough Bullocks (one pair)
7. Bullock Cart with pair of Bullocks.
8. Power Sprayer with one Cycle.
9. Supply of steel bunks trade cost.
10. Individual scheme on IRDP Pattern.

Petty Trade Scheme

This scheme envisages providing credit linked subsidy and margin money assistance to poor Adi Dravidars, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converted to Christianity for starting Petty Self Employment ventures. This assistance is provided at the rate of 50% subsidy, 25% Margin Money and the remaining 25% as Bank loan subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000 per unit. During the year 540 beneficiaries have been assisted under this scheme.

Individual Entrepreneur Scheme

This is a novel scheme implemented by TAHDCO to create entrepreneurs among Adi Dravidars in this State. The scheme envisages providing of assets costing upto a maximum of Rs.5 lakh. TAHDCO provides financial assistance by way of subsidy of Rs.15,000 and Margin Money loan of a maximum of Rs.85,000 or 20% of the project cost whichever is less to each entrepreneur at 4% interest repayable in 10 years. The scheme covers income generating economic activities such as Lorries, Mini Vans, Auto Rickshaws, Tractor with Trailers, Chemical Industries, Computer Centres, Gem Cutting Export Garments, Xerox, etc.,

TAHDCO is also implementing various economic development schemes through 22 Government and other Departments for the Welfare of Adi Dravidars in the State. During the year under various schemes a sum of 2,283 lakh has been spent for the benefit of 65,738 Adi Dravidars in the State.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Department of Animal Husbandry is providing Veterinary assistance and Health cover to the Livestock and Poultry in the State and also providing assistance for breeding the Cows and Buffaloes in the State employing Artificial Insemination and using semen of elite exotic bulls. Apart from regular development activities the Department of Animal Husbandry is also implementing various beneficiary oriented schemes for the welfare of the farmers.

The Government have sanctioned the following schemes for implementation during 1991-92.

Opening of 20 new Veterinary

Dispensaries at a cost of Rs.20.55 lakh

Establishment of Saanen Goat Unit at District Livestock Farm Chettinad at a cost of Rs.10.56 lakh

Scheme for upgrading Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Dispensaries into Clinician Centres at a cost of Rs.0.30 lakh

Establishment of Canine Rabies control Unit at Madurai at a cost of Rs.4.73 lakh.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.04 crore for implementation of the World Bank assisted Livestock Development Programme. The programme is im-

plemented all over the State.

During 1991-92, the following items of work have been undertaken.

Three Frozen Semen Banks have been established at Coimbatore, Vellore and Madurai.

Frozen Semen Technology is extended to 234 Artificial Insemination centres.

500 Smaller sized Liquid Nitrogen containers have been supplied for commencing AI work in visiting sub-centres.

Fodder Development has been intensified and free supply of fodder seeds and fodder seedlings to farmers commenced.

Four Veterinary Epidemiological Units have been established, at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Nellore

Extension wing of the department has been strengthened.

The implementation of these programmes will help the Department in providing timely veterinary assistance and veterinary health cover to the livestock and poultry in the state. Apart from this, the Department has also implemented the following beneficiary oriented schemes.

Special Livestock Breeding Programme for the benefit of small/marginal farmers/Agricultural labourers. Under this programme the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.222 lakh for establishment of 1,050 sheep units, 3,500 calf rearing units and 25 piggery units. The scheme beneficiaries are provided with financial subsidy for establishing these units. A total of 4,575 farmer families will be benefitted by this programme.

Special Central Assistance Programme

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.65.07 lakh for establishing 1,550 sheep units in various parts of the State. The scheme is implementing exclusively for the benefit of farmers belonging to Hindu Adi-Dravidar community and scheme participant are provided with subsidy at 50 % of the Project cost. This programme will benefit 1,550 farmer families.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.60.12 lakh for establishing 135 small dairy units 155 sheep units, and for rearing 80 cross bred calves and establishing 200 small fodder plots. Apart from this, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.12 lakh for

improving infrastructure at District Livestock Farm, Ooty at a total cost of Rs.12 lakh. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.9 lakh under Western Ghat Development Programme for purchase of Murrah Buffaloes for District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti.

The implementation of these various programmes has helped the department in providing necessary assistance to farmers in increasing production of milk, meat and eggs in the State.

Dairy Development

Increasing procurement price of Buffalo Milk from Rs.67.15 to Rs.90 per kg. fat from 23.2.1992. This brought more than 1 lakh litres of Buffalo milk into Co-operative ambit.

Increasing cow milk			
S.No.	Product	Sales during 1991-92	Best sales and year in the last 10 years
1.	Butter (Cooking)	1050.59 Mts.	970.00 1985-86
2.	Butter (Table)	105.77 "	60.97 1986-87
3.	Ghee	237.65 "	161.06 1989-90
4.	Khoa	281.68 "	180.43 1989-90
5.	Cheese	10.8 "	7.70 1989-90
6.	STD. Milk (Tetraorik)	11.33	6.59 1990-91
7.	Yoghurt (Lakhs-Cups)	4.86	4.82 1988-89
8.	Ice Cream	142.91 "	113.18 1985-86

procurement price from Rs.32.30 to Rs.36.15 per kg. total solids.

Daily average production of milk by primary milk societies is 14.40 lakh litres per day. Out of which 11.64 lakh litres per day were supplied to District Unions.

Normal maintenance of milk sales at Madras even in cyclonic storm and continuous heavy rains during flush season where procurement was affected and with overall shortage of about 2.00 to 3.00 lakh litres per day milk from November 1991 onwards. Despite those circumstances Metro sales shown 3% growth over the previous year (from 6.70 lakh litres per day to 7.10 lakh litres per day)

Milk Producers' Federation achieved new levels of sales which are the highest in the last ten years.

Franchise Retail outlet introduced to make products available through more outlets. Introduction of new varieties of ice-creams and Date Khoa well received by public.

Inspection Machinery

As many as about 80 concessionaries were terminated for indulging in mal-practices 129 sites located for putting up AVMs and 54 sites taken possession off.

A sum of Rs.34.91 lakh has been incurred in connection with establishment of a dairy with 50,000 litres capacity at Srivilliputhur, Kamarajar District. 617 new milk producers co-operative societies were organised benefitting additionally 35,000 rural farmer producers by bringing them into milk co-operative movement. Out of the above 146 milk co-operatives have been exclusively formed for women with involvement of about 7,500 rural women folk.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme, Adi-Dravidar converted to Christianity Scheme and Special Central Assistance (TAHDCO) Scheme.

25,544 Milch animals were purchased and provided to beneficiaries with a subsidy component of Rs.407.44 lakh.

Calf Rearing Scheme

Assistance was extended to 2,650 beneficiaries to rear about 2,650 cross-bred calves with better management. For the first time benefits were extended to farmers who own graded buffalo calves also. 850 Buffalo calves were included in the scheme.

Animal Health Programme

44,532 animals were given treatment at Village level.

Animal Breedings

2,250 DCS are provided with animal breeding facilities with frozen semen.

6.25 lakh artificial insemination were carried out by trained society level staff. 75,000 female calves were born.

13 lakh frozen semen straws produced at frozen semen stations at Ooty and Erode.

Processing

System of daily monitoring of metro dairies yielded good returns. Fat and SNF loss at 7% during 1990-91 decline to just around 3.5% in 1991-92. Capacity utilisation of Metro dairies is about 128%.

Decision to cover remaining Districts of Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai Muthuramalingam under the integrated dairy development programme.

Granules to film conversion factory at a cost of Rs.2.5 crore to produce 10 tonnes/day of films capacity being established at Ulundurpet.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was established on 12th July 1973 as a wholly owned, Government Company with an authorised share capital of Rs.100 lakh for promoting Poultry Development in the State.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited is engaged in hatchery and selling day old layer and broiler hybrid chicks, producing and selling of quality poultry feed, marketing of eggs, chicks, live birds, eggs, quails etc. to avoid monopolisation of private Entrepreneurs and industrialists.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation's Chick Hatcheries are located at Arasur in Coimbatore District and Kappalur in Madurai District and Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli District. The Chick Hatcheries are engaged in the production of Hybrid Commercial Chicks. The introduction of Commercial Hybrid Chicks has accelerated the growth of Poultry farming in the State to the extent of 1.2 crore and 2nd place in the country. Government have sanctioned a new chick Hatchery in Kamarajar District at Anupankulam at a cost of Rs.30.95 lakh (50% Equity and 50% loan) under Western Ghat Development Programme for 1989-90. The land has been taken over by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited from Animal Husbandry Department. Civil works commenced and Chick Production is

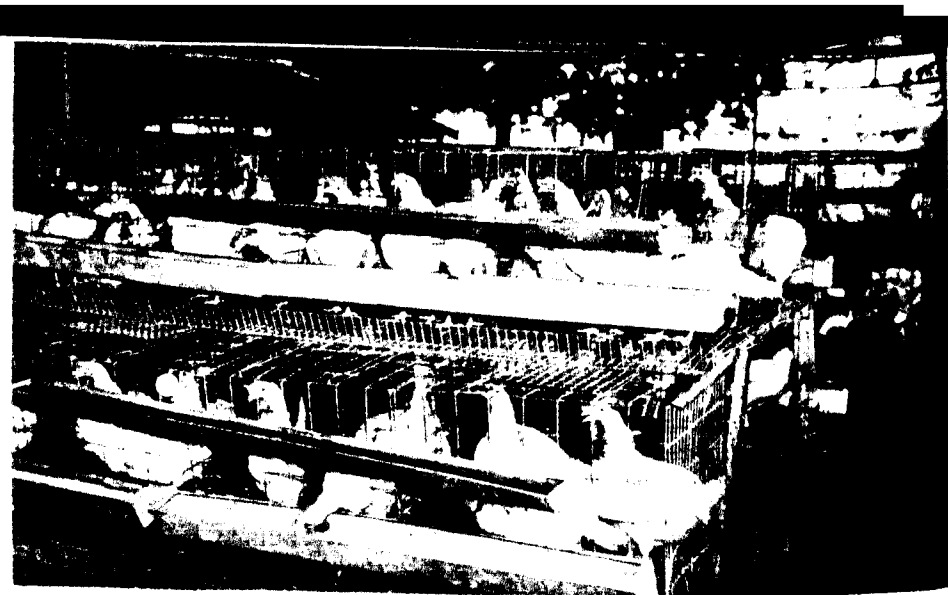


expected during 1992-93. Government have also sanctioned another Hatchery in Kan-niyakumari District at a cost of Rs.32.45 lakh (50% equity and 50% loan) under Western Ghat Development Programme for 1990-91. The land has been identified and taken possession. Estimates for Civil Works are under preparation. Since there is a possibility of Marketing Japanese Quails, one Quail Hatchery at Chengalpattu has been established from August 1989. Another Quail Hatchery at Thekkupalayam (Coimbatore District) sanctioned under Western Ghat Development Programme, has started functioning from June, 1991.

In course of time the Corporation would be in a position to meet the requirement of Quail meat Consuming Public.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Feed Mixing Units are located at Nandanam (Madras) Tiruppur (Coimbatore), Kappalur (Madurai District). It is proposed to establish, modern feed mixing plant at Kattupakkam of Chengalput-MGR District with a capacity of 50 m.t. per 8 hrs shift at a cost of Rs.21 lakh shared equally by Government of India and Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Civil works are under progress. This will go a long way in improving the manufacture and sale of qualitative feed to Poultry farming. To incorporate an ingredient Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has started a Mineral Mixture Plant for its own consumption at Seshanchavadi of Salem District at a cost of Rs.1.78 lakh for producing quality mineral mixture to poultry feed and commenced its function from February 1991.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has established its Marketing Units at Madras, Coimbatore, Chengalpattu-



M.G.R., Thiruchirapalli, Salem, Vellore, Madurai, Namakkal and Dharmapuri to sell the product produced by the production units. This create self employment opportunities to handicapped and unemployed persons under National Programme, Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has provided Sales agencies for retail outlets and so far, 96 persons have been assisted in this regard.

This Corporation was entrusted with the supply of eggs to noon meal centres of certain Districts since October 1989. The sales of eggs to noon meal centre was delinked with effect from November 1991 onwards thereby the sale of eggs has reduced by 664 lakh and the total sale of Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation products comes down proportionately. In order to make good the shortage in the sales, the Corporation explored other avenues of Marketing to overseas market through exporters and State Trading Corporation, Government of India.

In the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs.33.85 lakh was sanctioned under Special Breeding Programme for establishing 650 Poultry units in eleven Districts. As the funds were released late in 1990-91, the work was carried over to 1991-92 and the work of establishing 706 Poultry units has been achieved.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has proposed another scheme to start a Poultry dressing Plant at Thekkupalayam near Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.4.50 lakh under Western Ghat Development Programme. Civil works are in progress. This will start functioning in 1992-93.

Export of Eggs

First time from the inception of the Corporation TAPCO has made efforts to send eggs to overseas market and so far 1 shipments were made to the countries viz., Kuwait, Dubai and Bahrain. A total quantum of shipment was 264 lakh and earned profit of Rs.1.05 lakh till date.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Headquarters for the University

The Government selected the Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras as suitable location for establishment of Headquarters of Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University has been declared fit to receive Central assistance for all purposes including institutional development grants under Section 12(B) of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Koduvalli Complex of Meats Development Corporation has been transferred to this University for starting an Institute of Dairying with budget provision of Rs.1.65 crore.

A Development grant of Rs.53 lakh have been sanctioned by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Education

During academic year 1991-92, semester system of education in all the three colleges of this University at Under graduate and post-graduate level has been implemented.

Starting of M.V.Sc. Animal Husbandry Extension and Animal Husbandry Economics have been implemented.

M.F.Sc. Degree programme in five disciplines and Ph.D. programme in two disciplines have been started at Fisheries Culture and Research Institute, Tuticorin during 1991-92.

In three colleges of the University, more than 1,543 students of which, both at Under-graduate and Post-graduate level are undergoing their courses. During this year 224 students were admitted in B.V.Sc. Course, of which 54 students are women.

39 students were admitted to M.V.Sc. Course of which 6 were women. In the Fisheries faculty, 17 students were admitted in B.F.Sc of which one woman, and 9 students in M.F.Sc. of which one woman.

A separate Hostel for lady students at a cost of Rs.14.85 lakh is under consideration at Madras Veterinary College Hostel, Madras.

During the year 1991-92, the ICAR have sanctioned 14 merit scholarships, 13 SC/ST Postmerit Scholarships.

During the year 1991-92, in Veterinary Faculty 21 candidates

and in Fisheries Faculty 4 candidates have been selected for the Junior Fellowship.

17 Endowments have been instituted after the formation of the University and 3 endowments have been instituted during this year.

Education and Training

Hospital training for B.V.Sc. boys and girls from S.K. University of Agriculture and Technology, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir was given in this clinic.

Three courses were conducted in ruminant medicine at Department of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Madras Veterinary College, Madras.

Training programme for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry, Officers from various organisation like Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and Livestock farmers. 6 Inservice Training Programme were conducted, 87 officers were participated.

Poultry Farming, Dairy Farming, Rabbit Farming, Piggery Farming, Mixed Farming, Integrated Farming on Duck, Fish Culture etc. were conducted in various centres of University.

Research

Two Veterinary Research Centres, one for Viral Vaccine Research, and another for Bacterial Vaccine Research have been established at Madhavaram.

One research paper, five books and 12 popular articles were published. Eight various subject pamphlet printed and distributed, 18 messages were published in news paper.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University NEWS

LETTER and TANUVAS (Saithi Madal) were printed for this University and distributed for the staff and other dignitaries.

TRYSEM PROJECT

Training Programmes were conducted in batches to fisher woman belonging to Chidambaranar and Nellai-Kattabomman Districts in the preparation of the fishery products.

A separate unit of Leptospirosis had been established for the benefit of both veterinary, medical and public health utility.

Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine of United Kingdom recognised the Centre for Animal Health Studies of TANUVAS as a collaborative institution for undertaking research on Bovine Tuberculosis.

The Department of Waste Land Development of Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs.38 lakh for Agro-forestry programmes during the year.

For education and training purpose, Sittar Dam of Public Works Department was transferred to FC & RI, Tuticorin.

Rock Lobsters were grown in continuous flow through system. They have released more than 2 lakh panulirus homarus larva during the captive period.

Hospital

One referral clinic for the benefit of public was started with sophisticated equipments like electroencephalograph, electrocardiograph with monitoring facilities and ophthalmoscope and an intensive care unit also started with facilities in fluid and blood transfusion therapy.

During the period the Ambulatory Clinic started functioning with a mobile van to cater the needs of public in various areas of Madras City.

UPLIFTMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND MOST BACKWARD CLASSES

Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes and Fisheries
Thiru D. Jayakumar

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing a number of welfare measures for the upliftment of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. The total population of Tamil Nadu as per 1991 Census is 556 lakh. The Castwise break-up details are as follows:-

Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes	- 67.15%
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	- 19.53%
Other Communities	- 13.31%

The Government has provided various avenues of better education such as schools, hostels, scholarships and stipends and special coaching to the students of Backward Classes. 285 Schools are run by the Department of Backward Classes to benefit 57,194 students. The Department maintains 771 Hostels with a students strength of 43,538 towards facilitating the students of Backward Classes to undertake their education effectively.

Both residential and non-residential scholarships are being awarded to the students of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes whose parental annual income is Rs.12,000 and below. The scholarships cover tuition fees, special fees, examination fees and cost of books. This

assistance is available for the students from 9th Standard onwards. 3,68,642 Students belonging to Backward Classes and 2,28,431 students belonging to Most Backward Classes are being benefitted under the Scholarship Scheme.

Governmental assistance in the shape of training to the Students who want to take up specialised training in Job Oriented Programme has been made available. 450 Students in stenography, 125 Students in Computer Programme and 50 Students in Heavy Vehicles Driving have been given training by incurring an expenditure of Rs.8.97 lakh. During 1992-93, the number of beneficiaries under the Job Oriented Training Programme has been increased. Under Stenography the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 450 to 1000; under Computer Programme the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 125 to 500; and under Heavy Vehicles Driving the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 50 to 500. An amount of Rs.66.36 lakh has been proposed to be spent under this Scheme for 1992-93.

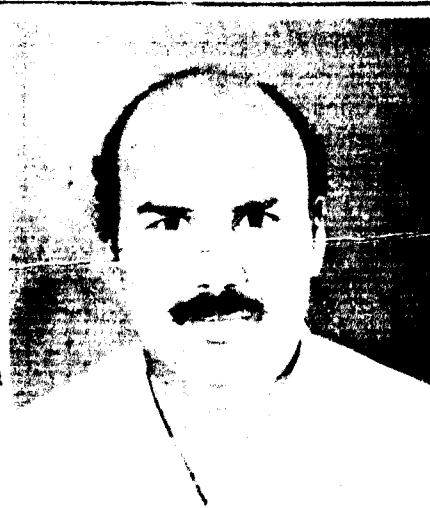
A few sections of the Most Backward Classes are assisted through special schemes. 4,000 Iron Boxes, 500 Barber Kits and 300

Stone Cutting Tools have been supplied free of cost to those in the profession whose annual income does not exceed Rs.6,400. Financial assistance to Washermen for setting up of Saloons, Laundries and Mobile Laundries to the extent of Rs.2,000 to Rs. 5,000 is granted by the Government.

The Government has been implementing a scheme for provision of house sites, free of cost, to the families belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Under this scheme during 1991-92, 4,121 families have been given house site by acquiring land to a value of Rs.68.21 lakh. An amount of Rs.1.00 crore is provided in the Budget Estimate 1992-93 for this scheme.

25 New Hostels exclusively for girl students have been opened on an estimated cost of Rs.35.50 lakh. Construction of 7 hostel buildings at a cost of Rs.65.85 lakh has been taken up during the year 1991-92.

Thus, this Government has been implementing a number of Schemes with a view to improve the educational, economic and living conditions of the people belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.



A SEA-CHANGE IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

The following are the new schemes implemented through this department by the Present Government.

Marine Fisheries

The present Government have introduced subsidy for a new light weight craft called Marine Plywood fishing boat of 28' size, which can be used to operate in both inshore and off shore areas. Each boat with gear will cost Rs.1 lakh. In 1991-92, assistance to the tune of Rs.2 lakh being 20% subsidy sanctioned for purchase of 70 numbers of Plywood fishing boats to fishermen.

Government have sanctioned Rs.50.00 lakh for payment of subsidy to the fishermen for procurement of mechanised fishing boats. The scheme is to be implemented during 1992-93.

Setting up of an Oceanarium at Marina, Madras

In the Oceanarium, different Marine-aquatic life will be exhibited. The Oceanarium will offer recreation facilities for young children and adults as well as will serve as a centre of marine research and education. It will also be a good tourist attraction, attracting internal and international tourists at Madras. Hence, setting up an Oceanarium at Madras besides adding beauty to

the city will offer recreation and serve as a centre of marine research. At present, there is a Marine Aquarium at Madras. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5 lakh during 1991-92 for preparation of feasibility report for construction of an Oceanarium at Marina.

Inland Fisheries

Assistance to Private Fish Farmers to produce fish seeds.

The fish seed demand during VIII Plan period is expected to be 170 million. The present average annual level of production should be raised from about 60 million fingerlings to 170 million fingerlings.

To meet the gap of our State requirements of fish seeds, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.375 lakh in 1991-92 for disbursement of 25% subsidy to 15 private entrepreneurs to produce 10 lakh each of fish seeds with low cost technology. The capital cost of a fish seed farm will be Rs.1.80 lakh. The Government have sanctioned Rs.8.75 lakh for 35 private entrepreneurs for 1992-93. The selected beneficiaries were given training at the staff Training Institute, Madras, in management of Fish Seed Farms. After training they will obtain bank loan for starting the fish seed farms.

Thereafter subsidy will be disbursed to them through banks and the beneficiary have been selected for 1991-92.

Freshwater Prawn Hatchery

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.2.5 lakh to be given as subsidy i.e. 25% cost for establishing a fresh water prawn hatchery to produce 10 million prawn seeds by private entrepreneurs. Seven such hatcheries will be established in the Eighth Plan.

Development of Brackishwater Area for Prawn Culture

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency at an estimated cost of Rs.15.26 lakh for Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District. 50 ha. of Brackish water land will be brought under prawn culture by this Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency. Action has already been taken to register the Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency under Society's Act.

During the year 1991-92 the Government have sanctioned the establishment of an Aquaculture Estate through the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation at Tharuvaikulam in Chidambaram.

banar District. A sum of Rs.25 lakh sanctioned by the Government towards share capital assistance to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for the implementation of the scheme.

During the year Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.25 lakh (Central share Rs.12.5 lakh, State share Rs.12.5 lakh) to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for development of the Neelangarai Prawn Hatchery under the Centrally sponsored schemes of integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development during 1991-92. The amount has been drawn and paid to the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for implementing the scheme.

Fishermen Welfare Measures

Fishermen Free Housing Scheme

Under this scheme the Marine Fishermen living in the various villages in the various Districts of Tamil Nadu are being allotted a free house if they prepare to surrender suitable land to the Government. Accordingly during the year 1991-92 the Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded sanction for the construction of 2,100 houses in 27 villages for the fishermen in 8 districts of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.3.57 crore. 2100 fishermen will be benefitted by this scheme.

Relief Measures to Fishermen

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,81,000 towards the relief to the fishermen who have lost their fishing implements in the fire accidents occurred on 5.12.90 in the Simon Colony at Colachel, Kanniyakumari District. 75 affected fishermen were benefitted under the scheme of relief measures to the fishermen.

Increase of the payment of Insurance Relief to the family of the deceased/disabled fishermen

The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders increasing the



payment of insurance premium to the 1,66,912 marine fishermen of this State from Rs.9 per fishermen per year to Rs.10.84 per fishermen per year with effect 1.7.91. Due to this increase in Insurance Premium amount the payment of insurance relief has also been increased from Rs.15,000 to Rs.21,000 in the case of accidental death and permanent disability cases and from Rs.7,500 to Rs.10,500 in respect of partly disabled cases with effect from 1.7.1991.

Marine Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Scheme

Hitherto under this scheme a monthly contribution of Rs.10 p.m. from each Marine fisherman was collected for 9 months and a State share of Rs.10 p.m. per fisherman was offered and the total amount arrived to Rs.180 was released to the fishermen in 3 instalments at Rs.60 p.m. per fisherman during the off season since they could not go for fishing on those days.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders to collect the increased subscription of Rs.45 per

month from each marine fisherman for 8 months and to repay the same along with the State share of Rs.45 p.m. per fisherman and Central share of Rs.45 p.m. per fisherman to those who have paid the subscription. The entire amount of Rs.1,000 will be repaid to the Marine Fishermen in 4 instalments during the 4 months period of off season of the concerned district at Rs.270 p.m. per fisherman.

Assistance to Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies

There are 63 Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies. During this year Rs.85,000 have been sanctioned to 5 Societies towards share capital assistance.

Aluminium Containers for Fisherwomen

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, has sanctioned 50% subsidy for the purchase of 1360 aluminium fish containers to transport fish, to the members of 24 fisherwomen society to the tune of Rs.1,09,600.



**IN TUNE WITH
CHANGING TIME**

**Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries
Thiru S. Nagoor Meeran**

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, more popularly known as 'Poompuhar' was incorporated on 1.8.73 as a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. The Corporation is incharge of Marketing and Development of Handicrafts of Tamil Nadu.

This Corporation has 18 Showrooms spread all over the State of Tamil Nadu and also outside the State at Tirupathi, Bangalore, Calcutta and New Delhi. The Corporation markets various handicrafts of Tamil Nadu through a large net work of Showrooms. Apart from the sales effected through the Showrooms, the Corporation is also organising Seasonal Exhibitions of various kinds of different parts of the country with a view to promoting sales of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts.

The Corporation has also its own production units in the crafts of bronzes, wood carvings, brass and bell metal and papier machie.

During the last financial year (91-92) the Corporation has achieved better results in sales production and financial performance

when compared to the previous year (90-91).

The Corporation has achieved a sales of Rs.669-17 lakhs during 1991-92 as against a sale of Rs.462 lakhs during 1990-91. This represents an increase of 44.85% over and above the actuals of 1990-91. This is the highest sales turnover achieved by the Corporation so far in all these years. Likewise, in the field of production also the Corporation has achieved considerable increase. As against a total production of Rs.96.52 lakhs in 1990-91, the Corporation has achieved a production of Rs.150 lakhs during 1991-92. As in the case of sales, this is the highest production recorded by the Corporation so far.

In addition to the production of various handicrafts items through its metal units, the Corporation also executes the orders from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the supply of iron boxes for distribution to the beneficiaries under various welfare schemes. While the Corporation had produced and supplied 3,000 Iron Boxes during 1990-91, the Corporation has

produced and supplied 4,000 iron boxes during 1991-92 in a record time.

As against a profit of Rs.10.98 lakhs during 1990-91, the Corporation is expected to show a profit of Rs.20 lakhs during 1991-92.

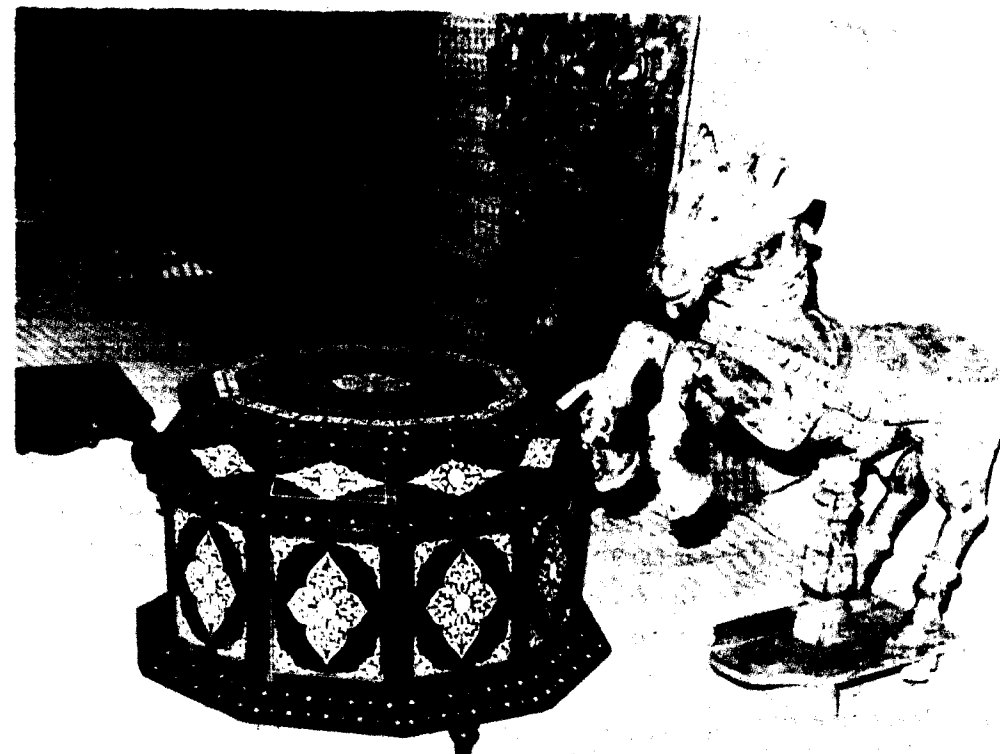
Apart from production and sales activities of the Corporation, the Corporation also helps the craftsmen of the State by procuring their products at reasonable prices through Purchase Committees visiting the craft centres at regular intervals, thus protecting them from being exploited by the middlemen. The Corporation has procured handicrafts worth Rs.314 crores during 1991-92 as against its procurement of Rs.2.32 crores during 1990-91. This represents an increase of 35.34% over the procurement done during 1990-91. Thus by increasing the procurement of products from the craftsmen, the Corporation has extended sure market assistance to the craftsmen of the State during 1991-92.

In general, the Corporation has shown remarkable improvement in its performance in all fronts viz.

TAMILNADU 67

sales, production, procurement and financial performance during 1991-92 when compared to the year 1990-91 which is evident from the details given below:

1990-91	1991-92	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sales	462.00	669.17
Production	96.52	150.00
Procurement	232.00	314.00
Profit (un-audited)	10.98	20.00



Achievements in Khadi and Village Industries

During 1991-92, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has given employment opportunities to 83,000 individuals and has proposed to give employment opportunities to 1 lakh individuals during 1992-93.

Under the scheme of distributing free bunks with sewing machines to the poor cobblers, the Board has so far

distributed 7,250 Bunks. The entire cost of this scheme is met by the Government under Special Central Assistance Funds.

One Mobile Sales Van has been pressed into service with effect from 2.10.91 at Madras for selling Khadi and Village Industries Products in various places in Madras city.

Part - II Schemes

a. Computerisation of accounts and Inventory Control at Head Office and Khadi Kraft, Kuralagam at a cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs.

b. Free supply of Healds and Reeds to 1,000 Khadi Weavers at a cost of Rs.3 lakhs.

c. For training and providing employment, mostly for women, in Gem-cutting a sum of Rs.1.19 lakhs sanctioned.



The enthusiasm and the vision of the leadership provides the impetus for a quantum leap in industrial growth in Tamil Nadu.

The directives formulated by the Government are highly encouraging for both mega-industrialists and entrepreneurs.

Here are the indicators for rapid industrial growth

★ New Industrial Policy

The Hon'ble Chief Minister enunciated a New Industrial Policy on 20.1.1992 covering infrastructural development, investment promotion, incentives, tax concession and thrust areas. This new policy is expected to provide the multiplier effect for the growth of the state's economy.

★ Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID)

This has been established to provide vital onsite and offsite infrastructural facilities for industries. A provision of Rs.5 crore has been allocated as equity support of the Government.

★ Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau

This organisation will offer help and guidance to industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs.

★ Apex Body

A high-powered Apex Level Advisory Committee on Exports has been constituted.

★ Mega Industries

An investment subsidy upto Rs.1 crore, sales tax waiver for upto 7 years and deferral upto 14 years have been offered as incentives for mega industries.

★ Major, Medium, Small Scale Industries

To extend various concessions for industries in the backward taluks to some more areas, the Government has issued orders declaring six more taluks as industrially backward.

★ Power Generation

The Government of Tamil Nadu has approved a massive lignite based power project in the joint

sector at Jayankondacholapuram (Tiruchirapalli District) as a capital outlay of Rs.7,000 crore.

★ Venture Capital Fund

The Government has constituted this fund with an initial contribution of Rs.1 crore in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation to promote new technologies.

★ Aromatics Complex

The Central Government has cleared this project thanks to the persistent efforts of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. 1,655 acres of land is under acquisition for setting up this complex. It will provide direct and indirect employment to a large skilled and unskilled labour force. It will also open up opportunities for a large number of downstream industries and contribute massively to the economic upliftment of the State.

★ LT Power Subsidy

Power tariff subsidy for SSI units have been further increased to 40%, 30%, 20% for the first, second and third year respectively.

★ State Capital Subsidy

To promote industrial development of SSI units, the Government has ordered a stage by stage release of subsidy during implementation of projects.

New steps announced to stimulate industrial pace in the State

★ A record sum of Rs.955.05 lakh disbursed under various subsidy schemes.

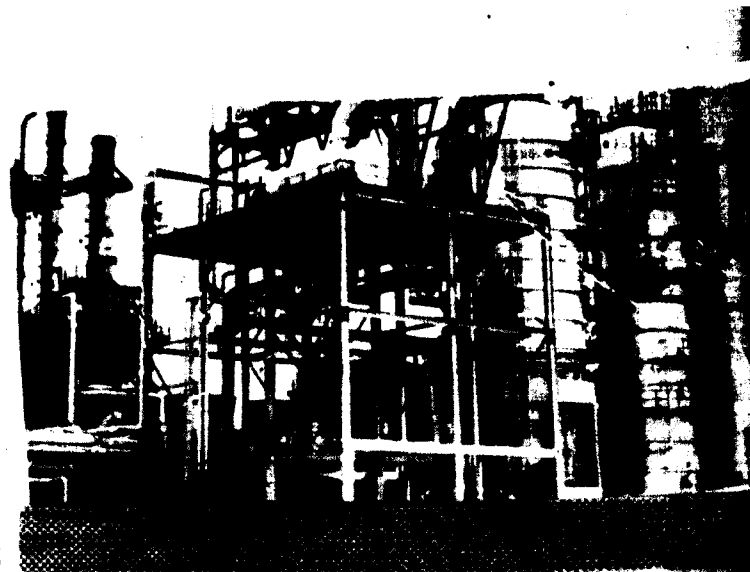
★ Sales Tax worth Rs.2,483.43 lakh deferred/waived as a special incentive for the new industries.

★ Stage by stage release of subsidy announced to bring down capital cost for the entrepreneurs.

★ Power connection to new Small Scale Industries assured within a period of 90 days.

★ 100% Export Units exempted from power cuts.

★ Power Tariff concession for Small Scale Industries enhanced to 40%, 30%, and 20% for the first 3 years.



★ Expansion Units declared eligible for the above mentioned benefit.

★ New units exempted from Electricity consumption tax for three years.

★ Technology Development Fund constituted to enable small scale industries to acquire new technical know-how.

★ Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau set up to provide escort services to the prospective entrepreneurs.

★ High powered committee being constituted to rehabilitate sick units.

★ Special awards declared to encourage export promotion, Quality Production etc.

★ Stamp duty waived for the land purchased by the entrepreneurs in Industrial Estates developed by Government agencies.

★ 30% of Plots in Industrial Estates developed by Government Agencies reserved for women entrepreneurs.

★ An additional subsidy of 5% upto a ceiling of Rs.5 lakh declared for the units which employ more than 30% women in their work force.

To develop industries through cooperativisation Rs.52 lakh granted for modernisation of 15 cooperative tea factories in Nilgiris - Rs.50 lakh sanctioned to SAGOSERVE towards Sales Tax Relief - Consequent of active encouragement a record turnover of Rs.150 crore was registered in 1991-92 by 400 industrial cooperative societies promoted by Directorate of Industries and Commerce.



Improvement works to Dr. M.G.R. Memorial

The Government have decided to carry out improvements to the existing memorial of Late Dr. M.G.R. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Marina, Madras at an estimated expenditure of Rs.1.25 crore. The works have been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation. The Government have sanctioned the estimated expenditure of Rs.1.25 crore and the works have already been commenced from 1.1.1992.

Unveiling the portrait of former Chief Minister late Dr. M.G.R. in the Legislative Assembly Chamber

The Portrait of late Dr. M.G.R. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was unveiled by Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly Chamber on 31.1.1992. It was done in the record time of 1½ months.

Organising Birthday Celebration of Former Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

The Government have decided to celebrate the birthday of former Chief Minister Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G.R. on 17th January every year both at State Level in Madras City and at district level in all the districts from the year 1992. A sum of Rs.92,100 for the celebration of State Level function and a sum of Rs.15,000 towards the celebration of the function at the District level at the rate of Rs.750 per district has already been sanctioned.

Accordingly the birthday of Dr. M.G.R. was celebrated on a grand scale both at State level in Madras City and at district level in all the districts on 17.1.1992.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Memorial for Rajiv Gandhi

An extent of 12.19 acres of land at Sriperumbudur has been acquired at a cost of Rs.8.41 lakh for future plans for development in memory of late Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. A sum of Rs.1.20 lakh has also been incurred for getting the area fenced and for putting up a small temporary shed of fibre glass. This Government and the Government of India are jointly considering further action to construct the memorial.

Improvement works to Valluvarkottam

In pursuance to the announcement of the Chief Minister in the Assembly on 25.3.1992, Valluvarkottam would be Airconditioned at a cost of Rs.50 lakh during 1992-93. Necessary estimate in this regard has been called for from Chief Engineer (Buildings), Public Works Department, Madras.

Renovation of the House of Poet Bharathi

The Government have sanctioned Rs.5 lakh for renovating the house, where Poet Bharathi lived in Triplicane at Madras.

Statue of Thiru Sivaraj, former Mayor of Madras

Chief Minister has given an assurance for the installation of a statue for Thiru Sivaraj, former Mayor of Madras in Madras City. Accordingly this Department is pursuing necessary action to sanction Rs.2.02 lakh (Rs.1.25 lakh for construction of Pedestal and Rs.0.77 lakh for the making of the Statue in bronze) for installing this Statue.

Statue of Thiru Shenbagaraman, Freedom Fighter

Chief Minister has given an assurance for the installation of a statue of Thiru. Shenbagaraman,

Freedom Fighter in Madras City. Accordingly this Department is pursuing necessary action to sanction Rs.177 lakh (Rs.1 lakh for construction of Pedestal and Rs.077 lakh for the making of the Statue in bronze) for installing this Statue.

Formation of Film City

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced the concept of Film City in the Assembly on 13.9.1991. The formation of Film City in the campus of Film and TV. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 28.5.1992. Government have decided to develop Film City in the premises of Film and TV. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras with the objective of providing all necessary facilities as well as numerous locations under one umbrella for producing all kinds of films. The Government have also approved the project out-lay for the development of Film City at a total cost of Rs.14.93 crore.

Action is being taken to implement the first phase of Film City before the end of the Financial year 1992-93.

films released with 12 to 20 prints were granted a subsidy of Rs.1.50 lakh each and films released with 21 to 30 prints were granted a subsidy of Rs.1 lakh each.

This Government have now announced that subsidy for low budget films will be given on a uniform basis at the rate of Rs.2 lakh each for 45 films. A sum of Rs.90 lakh has been earmarked for the grant of subsidy during 1991-92. The Government have appointed a Committee of experts for selection of films.

Awards for best Tamil Feature Films, Artists and Technicians, etc.

Film Awards for the best three Tamil Feature Films were given previously as follows:

First Prize	- Rs.1,00,000 cash and a shield.
Second Prize	- Rs. 50,000 cash and a shield.
Third Prize	- Rs. 25,000 cash and a shield.
Special Prize	- Rs. 25,000 cash and a shield.

This Government have now increased the award amount as follows:

First Prize	- Rs.1,25,000 cash and a shield.
Second Prize	- Rs. 75,000 cash and a shield.
Third Prize	- Rs. 50,000 cash and a shield.

Gold pendants each weighing 5 Sovereigns/3 Sovereigns (Totalling 27 Pendants) were given for the best Artists, Technicians and eminent persons in the cine field so far. Now the Government have decided to give 5 Sovereigns uniformly to the best Artists, Technicians and eminent persons in the cine field. The Government have appointed a Committee of experts for selection of Films, Artists and Technicians.

Increased Pension for Journalists

The Government have issued orders for the enhancement of Journalist pension from Rs.400 to Rs.500 effect from 1.4.1992. At present 25 retired journalists are receiving a monthly pension of Rs.500 under this scheme.

Production of a Film on the Evils of Drinking

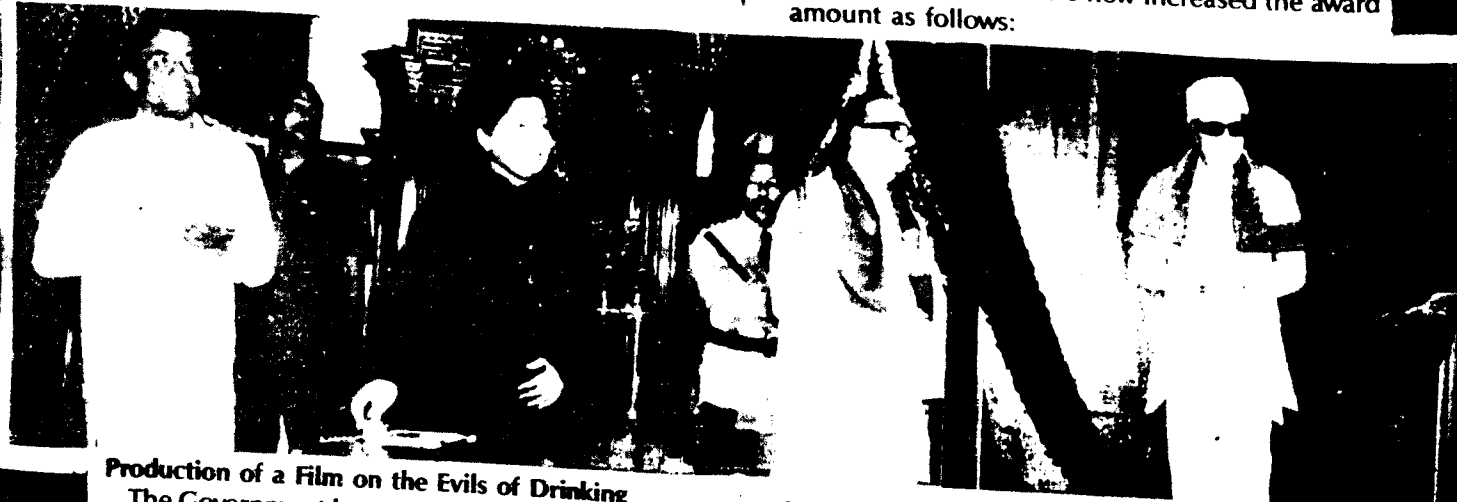
The Government have decided to produce a film on the Evils of drinking at a total cost of Rs.85 lakh. The production of the above film has been entrusted with M/s. G.V. Films and a sum of Rs.42.50 lakh has been sanctioned and paid to the film company as advance.

Stage Drama on the evils of Drinking

The Government have entrusted the production and staging a Drama "Velicham" by National Theatre to begin with in the City followed by places like District Headquarters and Municipalities at a cost of Rs.2 lakh.

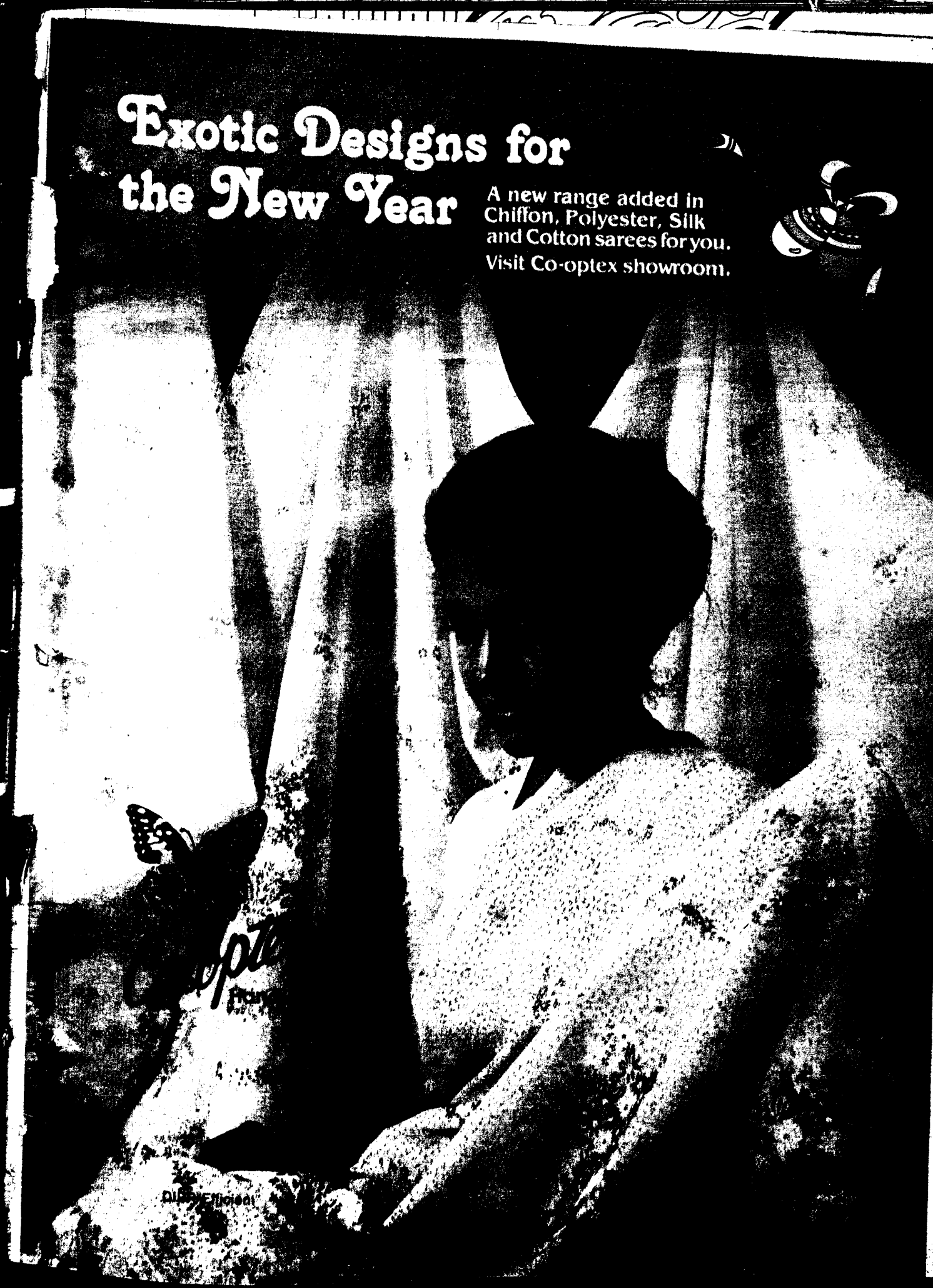
Incentive Schemes for promoting low budget Tamil Films of high quality with a social content

In order to encourage the production of Low Budget quality Tamil Feature Films, Government have been implementing a scheme for the grant of subsidy for the selected low Budget Tamil Films of quality. Under the earlier scheme the low budget



Exotic Designs for the New Year

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





FOR FORMAL WEAR



- ★ Pure Khadi Silk Sarees
- ★ Khadi Cotton and Polyester Varieties
- ★ Readymades



Tamilnadu Khadi & Village Industries Board, Kuralagam, Madras-600 108.

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Swearing-in of the President and the Vice-President.
- ★ National Development Council Meeting.
— Chief Minister's Speech, New Delhi.
- ★ Fight for State's Rights.
- ★ The Chief Minister Honoured.
- ★ An Ultra - Modern Multi Purpose Stadium at Nehru Stadium Site.
- ★ Total Prohibition our goal.
- ★ Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Quit India Movement.
- ★ Battery Powered Vehicle for Zoo.
- ★ Digital Telephone Exchange inaugurated at Secretariat.
- ★ Anna's School of Oratory.
— Thiru T. Chengalvarayan.
- ★ He sowed the seed of Self-Respect in Tamil Nadu.
— Perarignar Anna.
- ★ The Chief Minister distributed benefits to beneficiaries from Salem District.
- ★ Drink is the worst enemy of poor Indians.
— Charles Newton.
- ★ Socio-Economic Development of Handloom Weavers.
- ★ Achievements of Agricultural Engineering.
- ★ A remarkable discovery of an ancient sculpture.
- ★ Horticulture.



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2023

Aavani - Purattasi

SEPTEMBER - 1992

SWEARING-IN OF THE NINTH PRESIDENT



Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was sworn in as the ninth President of the Republic by the Chief Justice of India, Justice M.H. Kania, at a solemn and ceremonial function in the Central Hall of Parliament on 25th July, 1992.

At 11.15 a.m. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma took his oath in Hindi and signed the oath form. To the sound of a 21-gun salute, Thiru R. Venkataraman then exchanged chairs with Dr. Sharma signifying the handing-over of charge as the Constitutional Head of State.

Among the dignitaries who witnessed the occasion were the Prime Minister, Members of the Council of Ministers, former President Thiru Giani Zail Singh, Mother Teresa, Tmt. Sonia Gandhi, the

three Service Chiefs, several Chief Ministers and Governors and diplomats. The Speaker, Lok Sabha Thiru Shivraj Patil and the Deputy Chairperson Dr. Najma Heptulla, occupied the dais along with Dr. Sharma, Thiru R. Venkataraman and Justice Kania, Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman and Tmt. Vimala Sharma were also present.



Vice-President Sworn in

Thiru K.R. Narayanan was sworn in as the New Vice-President of India on 21st August 1992 at a colourful ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The oath of office was administered by the President of India, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. A little later he took charge as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Soon after the oath, Thiru K.R. Narayanan signed the oath register and then was congratulated by the Prime Minister.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE



I have great pleasure in participating in the meeting of the Committee of the National Development Council on Population and Family Welfare today. I consider the nomination of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to this Committee, a tribute to the well-defined health policies of the State Government and their systematic and successful implementation.

There is no doubt that measures for the control of population should become the focal point of all our development policies. Unrestrained population growth poses a serious threat to the very quality of life of the people. The capacity of the economy to provide for a satisfactory life for a population that grows at a fast pace is extremely limited. Not only the present population level, but also the projected population growth casts a very heavy burden on the resources of the Nation. What little we are gaining by way of economic growth in terms of production and productivity, we are losing in the context of a stupendous addition to the population that this country is making every year.

The Population Policy Statement of the Government of India announced in 1976, emphasises the need to control the rate of growth of population and suggests that the birth rate should be brought down drastically. The Policy Statement places before the Nation the objectives of reducing the birth rate, from 35 per thousand in the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, to 25 per thousand at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, i.e. the year 1980. Unfortunately, even after a decade of the above targeted date, the crude birth rate recorded in 1990, is still around 29.1 per thousand. The current projection places the crude birth rate at 26.7 per thousand by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e., 1997. We all know that even this target

poses a considerable challenge to all of us, because the base population has vastly increased in the interregnum.

I am of the view that the Population Policy should go beyond a mere declaration of our intentions. I would like to stress that the Population Programme should become a National Movement without any delay. National Movement should encompass people of all walks of life, from the National level to the village level, and should include all the citizens of this Country without distinction of caste, creed or religion. The situation obtaining is grave, but there is reason for optimism, because there have been many success stories in the implementation of the Population Programme.

Some States have recorded spectacular achievements in this regard. The States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have reduced the crude birth rate to 19.0 per thousand, 22.4 per thousand, and 25.6 per thousand respectively, in the year 1990 a remarkable achievement, considering the many complexities of population control. But the crude birth rate still ranges above 30 per thousand in States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Haryana. I am told that Uttar Pradesh tops the list at 35.7 per thousand in 1990. The Government of India is

aware of this problem and has selected 90 districts in the country, where the birth rate is 40 per thousand and above, and is concentrating all efforts there, to bring down the rate of growth of population. Be that as it may, I am still of the view that what we need today is an integrated approach that covers the whole country, employs the official as well as the non-official machinery, to spread the message of Population Control and Family Welfare, down to the private citizen's level, and helps him to take appropriate decisions with regard to his own family size. This is a vast problem and it calls for a firm will to plan and to execute the policies. It requires a fresh enunciation of the National Population Policy. It demands a National debate at all forums, so that people in all walks of life are brought together at appropriate levels, to discuss the issues and to provide fresh solutions, with the Governments at the centre and the States providing all the infrastructure.

I have analysed the magnitude of this task in our own State. In the year 1990, the District of Periyar in Tamil Nadu recorded the lowest birth rate of 15.7 per thousand. Coimbatore District following with 17.0 per thousand Dharmapuri and South Arcot recorded the highest birth rate each of 23.6 per thousand, which is still

lower than the national level. The interaction between economic development and social and personal improvement is very evident in our examples. The better economic opportunities that people enjoyed in Periyar and Coimbatore Districts have also contributed to a lower rate of growth of population. The largely agricultural Districts of Dharmapuri and South Arcot have higher rates of growth and they are more backward. The healthier economic situation has helped to improve the standard of life, which in turn has resulted in better awareness regarding the preferable size of the family. The lesson to be drawn is that while in the short run, specific population control measures may be useful, in the long run, the emphasis should be upon better education, better economic opportunities and creation of employment for the teeming masses of our rural people.

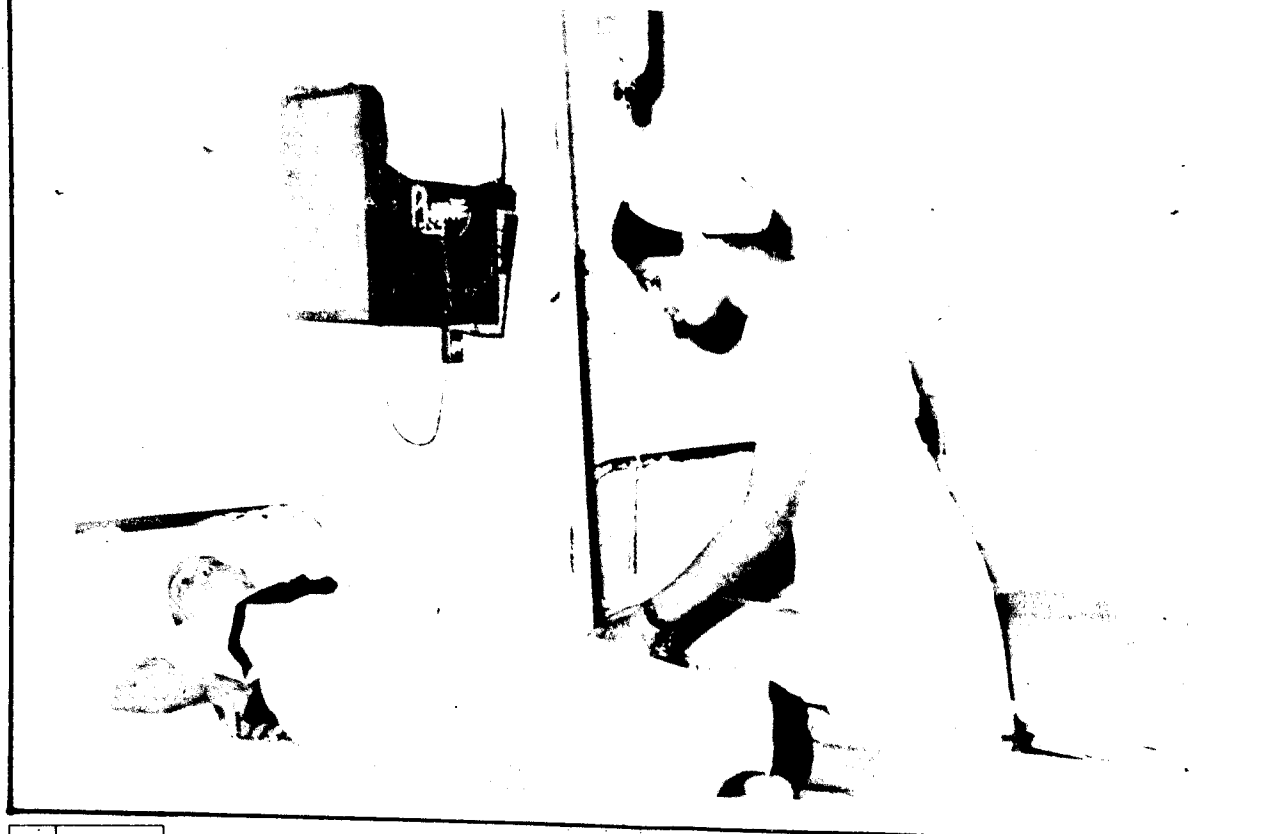
There are some other related issues which I would like to bring to the notice of this Sub-Committee. In my speech before the National Development Council at its meeting in May, 1992, I had said that the success achieved by the Tamil Nadu Government in Population Limitation, instead of being rewarded, seems to result in a denial of scarce resources. I suggested that in allocating resources to States with a per capita income below the national average, under the modified Gadgil formula, the computation of income may be done with reference to the 1971 population of the States. This would be consistent with the practice being adopted for distribution of the 60% component based on population. I would request that in the transfer of resources recommended by the Finance Commission, wherever the per capita income is employed, the 1971 population figures alone should be utilised.

I would call for positive incentives to be given to States which achieved distinct results in population limitation measures. The working Group on Population Projection and Family Welfare for the Eighth Five Year Plan, has unfortunately not agreed to the provision of such incentives to the States. On the other hand, the document of the working Group calls for community participation. While the ultimate aim is to bring about the participation of the community, there is no doubt that at all levels, there should be a clear recognition of the distinct responsibility which the people individually have to assume, in order to bring about the desired results. This



does call for recognition of individual effort, as well as community effort. I am aware of the possible misuse of the incentives, but the answer is not to give up incentives altogether, but to formulate incentive schemes in such a way that awards and recognition are given to the right persons. I would also like to suggest that the incentives can be such as to benefit the community as a whole, by creating assets which serve as a reminder to the people, that such assets are the direct result of their participation in a national programme. I would also like to strongly recommend revival of the scheme of special prizes, to the State Governments which maintain a certain critical level of family welfare targets.

There is a pressing need to involve leaders of all walks of life in the family welfare programme. A mass Movement to advocate family welfare is the need of the hour. We are not thinking in terms of compulsory or arbitrary



sterilisation programmes. We must think in terms of reaching every individual in the privacy of his home, where the benefits of the small family norm can be explained, and the couple can practice the small family norm in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the community. We have the example of the success of the Total Literacy Campaign. The entire community is being involved in the Total Literacy Campaign. Similarly, I suggest that a campaign for National Family Welfare should be launched in the whole country, involving individuals as well as the whole community, backed by the support of professionals both from the Government and from the private sector. A campaign of such dimensions alone will help us to meet this challenge successfully.

In this connection, I would like to mention the success story of Tamil Nadu, in developing a Plan of Action for Total Health Care. We have

organised about ten thousand Health Care Camps during the last 6 months, once in a week, every week, at sub-centre level. This provided excellent opportunities for the Doctors, Paramedical and Health Staff to provide services like antenatal registration, anti-tetanus injection, issue of vitamin tablets, immunisation of children, medical care of needy patients etc. These camps were also utilised to spread the message of the small family norm among the people who attended the camps. We mobilise medical personnel from the private sector as well. There was great enthusiasm shown by the people in attending these camps, and the benefits accruing to the community from these camps have been qualitatively of a high order.

I consider that the role played by the District Administration under the leadership of the District Collector, will be pivotal to the success of this programme. We may envisage a



massive Family Welfare Scheme in the Districts, and vest the leadership with the District Collector. The Collector should be given enough administrative control over other heads of offices in the District, and also freedom to mobilise the services of voluntary agencies.

Finally, the success of the Family Welfare Programme depends upon the active communication link between the acceptor and the Government staff at the field level. There is a Village Health Nurse or a Multi-purpose Health Worker for every 5000 people throughout the country. The multi-purpose Health Worker will have to play a crucial role. She should be able to win the confidence of the people on a day-to-day basis. Her role must be strengthened and her capabilities improved by training programmes. The Government of India should also consider releasing funds for the supply of drugs for common ailments, which may be issued by the Multi-purpose Health Worker, so that her assistance is sought to meet the medical needs of the local people. This will, in turn help to secure improved participation of the people in the Family Welfare Programme.

The Family Limitation Programme should be a Total Family Welfare Programme. It should provide for the proper education of the people in the various health aspects relevant to their personal lives. The close relationship

between economic welfare and family welfare must be driven home at the individual acceptor level by well-meaning people, including the Government Agencies, on the basis of a sustained campaign.

I would like to end by urging the Central Government to revise and up-date the National Population Policy, to lay stress on the personal motivation of eligible families to lead better lives, by adopting the proper family norm. A system of incentives at all levels must be instituted. Above all, a massive campaign involving all agencies in a multi-disciplined manner, must be formulated and implemented at the District level. The leadership should vest with the District Collector and with the officials working under him/her. The field level Health Officers must be motivated, and must be enabled to play their roles effectively, through a series of systematic orientation programmes. A National Debate on Family Welfare Measures, involving leadership at all levels, is also called for.

I hope that the Committee will give suitable consideration to my suggestions.

Thank you.

(The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's speech at the National Development Council Meeting held at New Delhi on 27th August, 1992.)

1 Wrapper

FIGHT FOR STATE'S RIGHTS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha unfurled the National Flag at Fort St.George to mark the 46th Independence Day Celebrations on 15th August, 1992.

The Chief Minister reiterated her demand to the centre to get back the Katchatheevu island in the Palk Straits, ceded to Sri Lanka.

She gave a spirited call for protecting the Nation's unity and integrity. She paid glowing tributes to our freedom fighters.

Reiterating her pledge to fulfil the ideals of Periyar, Anna, and MGR she recalled the achievements of her Government in the last one year, the B&C Mills had been reopened to benefit 8,000 workers. Standard Motors and K.C.P. Mills had been reopened.

Be it the Madras Christian College issue, Government employee's demands or mill workers demands her Government took prompt action to prevent hardship to the people. The Government, in all such instances, initiated talks with involved parties for an amicable solution, she said.

The Chief Minister said Rs.1 crore had been given to each and every Panchayat Union under the self sufficiency scheme. The State Government's industrial policy had been widely welcomed while the Public Distribution System was functioning satisfactorily.

The Chief Minister said the Government had distributed free of cost saree and dhoti to 20 lakh landless agricultural labourers at an expense of Rs.42 crore.

The Government was committed to women's welfare, she said and

credited the job scheme to benefit 1 lakh women. Steps were being taken to better the lot of backward classes and tribals.

The Government was setting up industrial estates with 200 units, exclusively for Adi-Dravidas in Periyar and Coimbatore Districts.

The Government had demanded implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations and raising reservation percentage from 27% to 50%. A resolution had been adopted in the State Assembly to this effect, she said.

On the health front, her Government had launched the mobile medical camps project to reach out

to the poorest of the poor in remotest villages. The renovation and maintenance of temples was being given importance. The grain position was satisfactory at 90.7 lakh tonnes this year, she added.

Stating that her Government would not swerve from its commitments she said her mass contact programmes, under which she met members of the public, enabled her to take prompt action to redress people's grievances.

The Chief Minister announced that the cash grant given to gallantry and non-gallantry award winners in the services from Tamil Nadu, given from 1990 onwards, would now be extended to cover award winners from 1947. This would benefit 207 servicemen who would receive Rs.5,81,000.

The Chief Minister said her Government had recently announced hike in pension for freedom fighters to Rs.1,000 every



month. They were also entitled to free travel in Government buses.

Other measures taken for the welfare of the people included grant of Rs.20,000 for heart surgery for poor patients, free rice on a weekly basis for those drawing old age pension and Rs.250 on a monthly basis for families of handloom weavers who died in harness.

She urged the people to co-operate fully with the Government.

Earlier the Chief Minister was received at the saluting base by Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government.

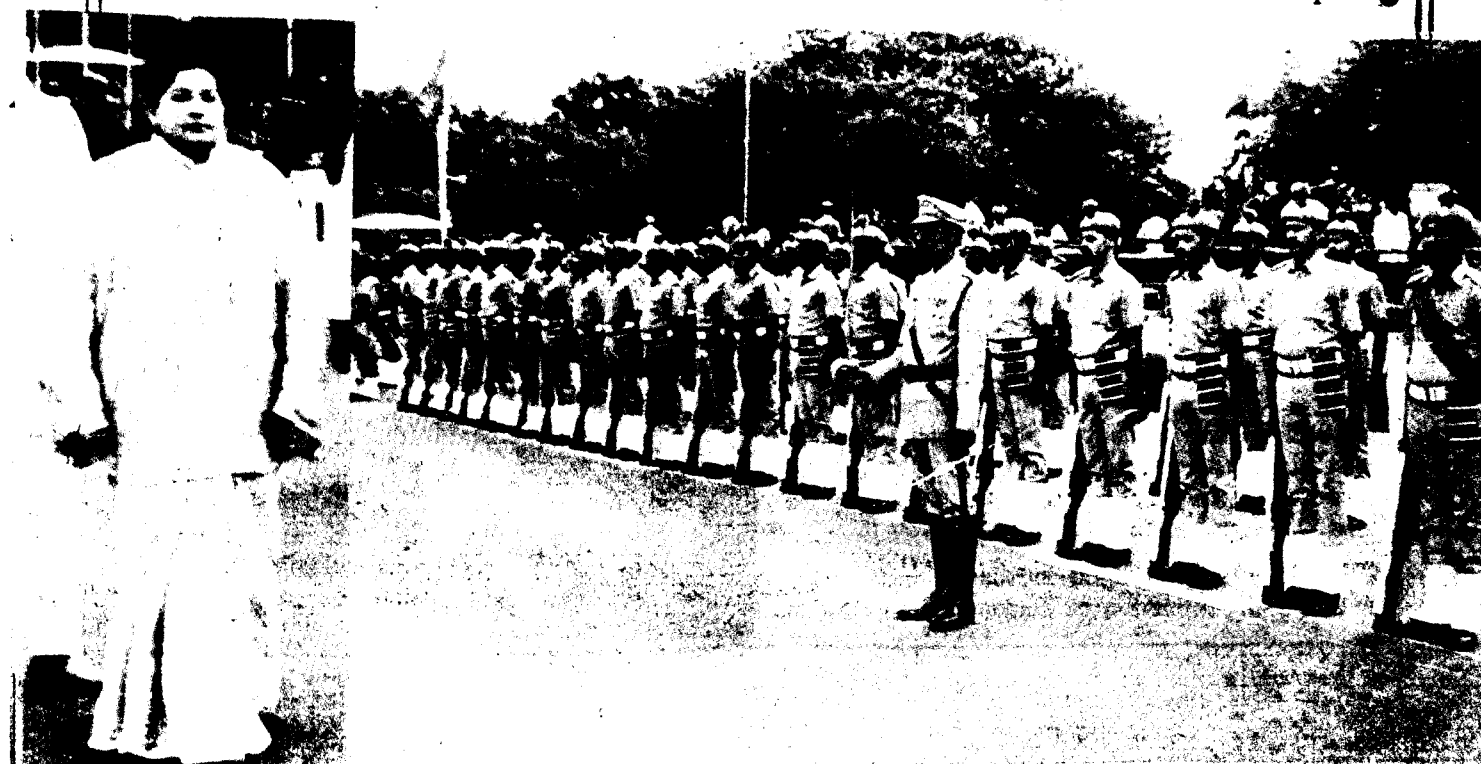
She was introduced by Major General V. Mulye, General Officer Commanding, Headquarters, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa area, Brig. K.K. Kapahi, VSM Commander, Tamil Nadu and Kerala sub-area, Commodore N. Sahney, NM Naval

Officer-in-charge, Air Commodore R.S. Sehgal, VSM Air Officer Commanding, Air Force Station, Tambaram, S. Sripal, I.P.S., Director General of Police, K.K. Rajasekaran Nair, I.P.S., Director General of Police (Intelligence) W.I. Davaram, I.P.S., Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order) R. Rajagpalan, I.P.S., City Commissioner of Police and Thiru Suresh Krishna, Sheriff of Madras.

She received the guard of honour and took the salute.

The Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Deputy Speaker Thiru Ponnusamy, all the Ministers of the Cabinet, Text Book Society Chairperson Tmt. Sulochana Sampath, Slum Clearance Board Chairperson Tmt. Valarmathi, Fisheries Corporation Chairman Thiru J. Balan, Chief Whip Thiru Pattabhiraman, Special representative in New Delhi, Thiru Thambi Durai, Freedom Fighter Thiru Ma.Po.Sivagnanam, MPs Thiru S. Sridharan and Thiru Srinivasan and former Chief Secretary Thiru C. Sabanayagam were among those present.

Later the Chief Minister distributed food packets to handicapped children and the poor.





THE CHIEF MINISTER HONOURED

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was honoured at a grand function arranged by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce. The function was held at the University Centenary Hall, Madras, on 25th July, 1992. Hon'ble Ministers, a galaxy of film dignitaries and the public in large number attended the function.

Accepting the felicitations, the Chief Minister, in her speech, said the film city being built at Tharamani would be over by the next year. She said the film city would have setting for Railway Station, Airport, Park, Swimming Pool, Super Market, Police Station, Temples and Hospitals. It would have facilities like cinema shooting hall, rerecording and theatres having international standards.

She said the subsidy given to low budget films would be enhanced from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh from this year. Not less than 50 films would be given the subsidy, she said, for this a sum of Rs.1 crore and 50 lakh would be allotted. This subsidy would reach the producers within 3 months of the films, she added.

The Government would soon introduce a 'single window system' to get permission for outdoor film shooting in

Government owned places. Presently they had to go to different departments to get permission.

She said the Government would soon issue orders enab-



ing the theatre owners to collect as service charges from the viewers 25 paise for the airconditioned theatres and 10 paise for non-airconditioned theatre halls. She said certain places in Madras city would be selected and announced later for pasting cinema posters.

She said the Government would give Rs.10,000 to families of the film worker who die during film shooting and Rs.5,000 to the injured person.

The Chief Minister said that representation would be given to workers federation in Regional Labour Advisory Committee and on best artiste selection panel.

On her arrival the Chief Minister was given a warm welcome by the film dignitaries. Thiru M.S. Viswanathan and his troupe delighted the audience with a musical concert. That was followed by Kuchipudi dance performance by film artiste Selvi. Banupriya and comedy acts by Thiru S.V. Sekar - Cinni Jayanth and Thiru Goundamani Senthil.

Thiru A. Ramesh, President, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce welcomed the gathering and on behalf of the film world, presented a shawl to the Chief Minister.

Film dignitaries, Thiru Rajinikanth, Thiru Kamalhasan, Thiru K. Bagyaraj, Thiru A. S. Prakasam, Thiru Sridhar, Thiru K. Balaji, Thiru Radha Ravi, Thiru Mohan Gandhi Raman, Thiru Prabhu, Thiru Karthik, Thiru Barathiraja, Thiru Vijayakanth, Thiru P. Vasu, Thiru M.N. Nambiar, Thiru Muktha Srinivasan, Thiru Sathiyaraj, Dr. K. Jakkiah (former M.P.) Thiru A.C. Thirulokachandar, Thiru P. Madavan, Thiru T. Ramanujam, Tmt. M.N. Rajam, Tmt. Pandaribai and Tmt. Manorama offered felicitations to the Chief Minister.

Thiru Ramanathan, Secretary, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce proposed a vote of thanks.

GOVERNMENT TO START TWO SCHOOLS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED

On 29th August 1992, Thiru C.Aranganayagam, Minister for Education said that the State Government proposes to start two schools for the hearing impaired and necessary orders have been issued to this effect.

"In a nutshell, alcohol ruins one physically, morally, intellectually and economically".
- Mahatma Gandhi



An Ultra - Modern Multipurpose Stadium at Nehru Stadium Site

It has been proposed to construct an Ultra-Modern Multi-purpose Stadium of International Standards at the site of the existing Nehru Stadium and host the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup International Football Tournament in January 1993 at Madras.

The Government in G.O.Ms.No. 47, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 4.3.92 constituted the Organising Committee consisting of 25 members with Honourable Chief Minister as Chairperson and the same has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1975.

In view of the severe time constraint Messrs. C.R. Narayana Rao, as Architects and L&T Ltd. ECC Group as Engineers and Builders for the Nehru Stadium Project were provisionally appointed for Project.

The Board of Management has to finalise the strategy for fund raising for financing the Project.

So far, the Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.5 crore. Rs.2 crore have been received from Government of India. As against the total Project cost of Rs.30 crore, Rs.23 crore is yet to be mobilised. This is a gigantic task. We have to finalise the approach to raise this massive quantum of money, within the next two months. Honourable Chief Minister was pleased to issue an appeal through Press during April 1992 inviting Public Donations. So far, a total amount of Rs.16 lakh have been received through Public Donations.

Income-Tax Exemption for Public Donations have also been obtained under Section 80 G from Income-Tax Department vide their Letter No. DIT(E)/2(34)/92-93, dated 15.6.92.

For the completion of the Project within the stipulated time, money is the most critical factor.

Therefore, an effective campaign to mobilise further resources through public donations have to be launched.

The proposed ultra modern multipurpose stadium cum shopping complex to be located at the site of the present Nehru Stadium premises is to be among the best stadiums in India. Its design responds to the very latest international standards for the design of sports facilities in all respects.

Sports Facility

- ★ International size football field with 8 lane athletic track with provision for all track and field events also - Shotput, High Jump, Discus, Hammer Throw, Javelin, Steeple Chase etc.
- ★ Track with synthetic surface.

Capacity

- ★ 40,000 Spectators.
- ★ 500 VVIPs, VIPs, Special guests.
- ★ 500 Media personal.

Public Facility

- ★ Comfortable viewing angle for all seating areas.
- ★ Independent Toilets, Stalls and protected drink-

VIP Area

- ★ Restricted access from main road with independent parking and lifts for VIP movement.
- ★ Includes VIP lounge and lobby with cafeteria.
- ★ A/C conference room with buffet catering facilities.
- ★ Provision to VVIP boxes.

Media Area

- ★ Controlled entry.
- ★ Extensive media tele communication facilities like Telex, Fax, Telephones etc.
- ★ Independent viewing gallery to allow media personnel seated on work stations.



ing Water for both upper and lower gallery.
★ Covered seating on polypropylene bucket seats for upto 30,000 spectators.

Match Facility

- ★ Extensive organising committee facility including conference room for 100 persons.
- ★ Separate rooms with required attached and independent toilets for Match Delegates, Referees, Medical Examination.
- ★ Also includes Physiotherapy and Dope testing rooms.
- ★ Separate Players lockers, Toilets.
- ★ Airconditioned
- ★ Restricted subway entry for players and match delegates.

- ★ Separate A/C Media Restaurant over looking field.
- ★ TV commentators enclosure and main camera platform.

Training Infrastructure

- ★ Fully equipped dormitory accommodation for both men and women upto 150 people with modern kitchen and catering systems.
- ★ Will also include guest accommodation in separate double rooms with full attached facilities.
- ★ Fully equipped indoor Gymnasium and Warm up rooms.
- ★ Separate rooms for individual Sports Associations with common conference facility.

Lighting

- ★ World class arena lighting system to allow inter-

national colour TV coverage.

- ★ Horizontal and Vertical illumination level as per CIE specifications.
- ★ Uniformity in lighting levels and glare control to international CIE specifications.
- ★ System to use mast lighting and roof mounted line lighting.
- ★ 3 level switching for colour TV coverage, competition, Training for energy efficiency.
- ★ Emergency lighting system.
- ★ Provision for generator set.

Public Address System

- ★ Public Address System with emergency back up and zoning for individual areas of stadium.
- ★ Includes Main and Selective announcement system with car calling facility.

Security

- ★ Two level exits for all stands as emergency requirement.
- ★ Provision for double ring security barrier for field.
- ★ Two separate vehicle way entries for fire fighting, ambulance etc.

Shopping Complex

- ★ Shopping Complex on ground floor with covered and open shopping arcades along the main stadium frontage.

The Government have decided to construct a new Stadium of International Standards, in the existing place of Nehru Stadium to conduct 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup International Football Tournament in 1993. For raising of funds and for constructing the Stadium, Government constitute a Committee with the following as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Members.

Hon'ble Chief Minister

- Chairperson.

Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration

- Vice-Chairman

Members:

Chief Secretary to Government
Secretary to Government Finance Department
Secretary to Government Home Department
Secretary to Government
Public Works Department
Secretary to Government Municipal
Administration and Water Supply Department -
Member Secretary



Members:

Secretary to Government Education Department
Director General of Police
Inspector General of Police, Law and Order
Sepcial Officer, Corporation of Madras
Commissioner, Corporation of Madras
Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Sports

Development Corporation

Thiru M. Gopalakrishnan Chairman & Managing
Director, Indian Bank

Thiru B. Sivandhi Adityan, President,
Indian Olympic Association

Thiru M.A.M. Ramasamy, Industrialist

Thiru A.C. Muthiah, Industrialist

Thiru L.G. Ramamurthy, Industrialist, President,
Tamil Nadu Football Association

Thiru R. Palaniappan, Industrialist, Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Foot Ball Association,
High Power Committee.

Thiru C.R. Viswanathan, President, Tamil Nadu
Olympic Association and Convener, Tamil Nadu
Football Association, High Power Committee

Thiru K. Murugan, Joint Secretary, Indian Olympic
Association and Secretary, Tamil Nadu Olympic
Association.

Thiru H. Krishnamurthy, Managing Director,
Madras Refineries Ltd.

Thiru Venu Srinivasan,
Sundaram Clayton Ltd.

Thiru L. Budda Singh,
Regional Manager, Indian Tobacco Co.,

Rs. 18 lakh for
Temple Renovation work

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has sanctioned Rs.18 lakh for renovation work at the Bakthavachaleswarar temple in Thirukazhukundram. Of the sanctioned amount, Rs.3 lakh has been earmarked for Laksha Deepam, Rs.10 lakh for Rajagopuram renovation and Rs.5 lakh for making temple chariot.

Rs.425 crore for Social Welfare Schemes

The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to spend Rs.425 crore for implementing various programmes under the Social Welfare Department this year.

The Government was spending over Rs.300 crore for the noon meal scheme covering more than 85 lakh children and 2.5 lakh aged persons.

The Social Welfare Department was chalking out and implementing novel welfare schemes particularly for women.

The Chief Engineer (Buildings),
Public Works Department,
Chepauk, Madras-600 005.

The Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department will be the Member-Secretary of the Committee. He is authorised to receive donations on behalf of the Committee and remit them in the Indian Bank by opening a separate account for the purpose.

The functions of the Committee would be as follows:-

- i. to take over this Stadium for demolition;
- ii. to construct a New Stadium in the place of existing one;
- iii. to conduct 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Foot Ball Tournament in January, 1993;
- iv. to raise the required funds for the construction of the stadium from Governmental and institutional sources and to exercise such financial functions which are necessary to achieve the objectives;
- v. to make such organisational and administrative arrangements required for demolition of the existing stadium, construction of the new stadium and for the conduct of the proposed tournament:

**STATUE FOR
PASUMPON
MUTHURAMALINGA
THEVAR IN MADRAS**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha announced on 23rd August 1992 that a statue for Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar will be installed in Madras and the Town Panchayat Bus Stand at Usilampatti will be named after him.

By way of respecting the sentiments of Usilampatti people and as a token of her respect to the late leader and affection towards the Thevar Community she had taken these decisions, she added.

The Tamil Nadu Thevar Peravai and the Pasumpon Thevar Statue Installation Committee have thanked the Chief Minister, for renaming the Usilampatti Bus Stand after Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and for the announcement that his statue would be put in the city.



TOTAL PROHIBITION OUR GOAL

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 25th August 1992 released and commended the video cassette titled 'Vaazhavaitha Deivangale Vaazhga' produced by Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, as a milestone in the Government's efforts to achieve total prohibition, at a function held at Kamarajar Memorial Hall, Teynampet, Madras. The first copy of the Video Cassette was received by Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

The Chief Minister in her address declared that the Government was committed to its policy of total prohibition and the anti-liquor propaganda undertaken by it was directed towards this end. Total Prohibition could not be achieved by

legislation alone. The Government was therefore engaged in reforming liquor addicts. Any attempt to change society strictly through law could affect the poor and the innocent adversely, she added.

She also pointed out that although cheap liquor shops had been closed and a drive against illicit liquor launched the Government was conscious that total prohibition had not been achieved yet.

The prohibition propaganda committee constituted by the Government and headed by the Chief Minister was engaged in achieving this end. The evil of drink and its potential to destroy a whole society was being explained to the people. A Prohibition propaganda drama 'Velicham' had already been

launched by the Government and a prohibition propaganda film 'Neenga Nalla Irukkanam' was in the making.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education said Video was a powerful medium and could be used effectively for Prohibition propaganda.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, presided and complemented the Government for closing the Cheap liquor shops despite a revenue loss of over Rs.320 crore.

A ballet, 'Dravida Sakthi' which portrayed the Chief Minister's role in the Dravidian movement, was performed on the occasion. The Chief Minister gave away mementos to the video actors and the ballet performers.



GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha laid the foundation stone for a memorial pillar, to be erected at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy, at the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Quit India Movement held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 9th August, 1992.

The Chief Minister also unveiled a plaque in memory of those who sacrificed themselves in the cause of the Nation and announced generous increase in the pension amounts of freedom fighters.

The Chief Minister confined herself to hailing the sacrifices of the millions of the freedom struggle. She pointed out that no single party, religion, community, region or linguistic group could claim credit for securing the Independence.

The Chief Minister said 1,706 freedom fighters who received the Centre's pension of Rs.750 would now get an additional Rs.250 a month. The 4,023 others getting a pension of Rs.850 (Centre's 750 plus State's Rs.100) would get an additional Rs.150 a month. And the 6,681 State pensioners would now receive Rs.1,000 a month, an increase of Rs.400.

The Government had also passed orders increasing the family pension of the freedom fighters from Rs.400 to Rs.500. Though the State Govern-

ment faced financial crisis, it had decided to bear an additional expenditure of Rs.638 crore on account of the pension increase, she added.

The Government had also decided to issue free bus passes to all the State freedom fighters. "I am aware that there are some more demands of the freedom fighters. All your pension demands will be duly considered", she added.

The Chief Minister honoured about 1000 freedom fighters present, with a shawl, a Thanjavur plate and a suit case. The other State freedom fighters who could not attend the function would be similarly honoured on August 15, in their respective Districts through the District Collectors.

TNCC-I President Vazhapadi Thiru K. Ramamurthy, thanked the Chief Minister for honouring the freedom fighters.

Among others who spoke were Thiru Ma.Po.Sivagnanam, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance and Thiru TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government.

Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy, Minister for Law, welcomed the gathering and Thiru P. Bhaskara Das, I.A.S., Secretary, Public Department, proposed a vote of thanks.

BATTERY-POWERED VEHICLE FOR ZOO



A battery-powered vehicle has been gifted to the Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur by the State Transport Corporations for the benefit of visitors.

With a seating capacity of 18, the pollution free vehicle can be operated at a maximum speed of 40 k.m per hour and can run for 70 k.m. at a stretch without the battery being re-charged.

Thiru K.A. Sengottayan, Minister for Transport and Forests, formally handed-over the keys of the vehicle at a function at the Arignar Anna Zoological Park to the Environment and Forests

Secretary, Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, I.A.S., on 2nd August 1992.

Detailing the steps taken by the Government to protect the forest cover in the State, the Minister said two more battery-operated vehicles would shortly be made available to the Zoo which would undergo improvements at a cost of Rs.25 lakh during the year.

He also said that the Zoo would get in the next few months a number of animals, including a giraffe and a white tiger. The Zoo would introduce within a month Camel ride for the visitors, he added.

DIGITAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE INAUGURATED AT SECRETARIAT

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Rs.41 lakh electronic exchange at the Secretariat

on 27th July 1992. The Chief Minister unveiled a plaque and cut a ribbon to mark the opening of the building housing the ex-



change. She made the first call to Thiru R. Narayanan, Executive Director of Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, marking the commissioning of the exchange.

The exchange was installed at the ground floor of the Namakkal Kaviganar Maligai, Fort St. George, Madras.

The electronic exchange has the capacity of 512 lines which can be expanded upto 2000 lines.

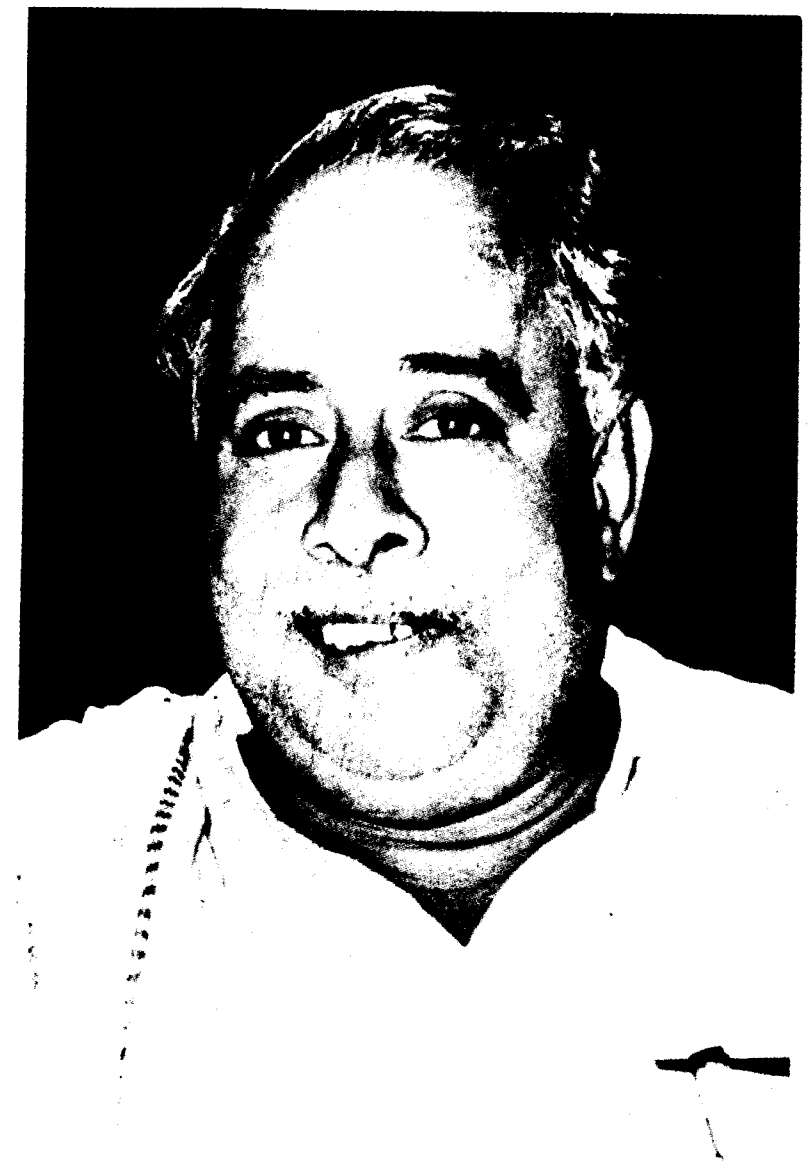
The new system designed and developed indigenously, provides for facilities including call consultation (a person can contact any extension or operator in the middle of his conversation), auto call back, call transfer, call forwarding and malicious call tracing.

Anna's name and fame arose out of many splendid qualities which are well known and they can bear repetitive references and serve as a magnificent model for all to follow in our political life and public service. But it is desirable and necessary to just study and understand the greatness of his speeches. There are many aspirants for practising the fine art of public speaking and many have tried to imitate his style, but few have succeeded in imbibing the nobility of his speeches.

Anna's exuberance of speech was based upon a wide range of scholarship. His study and understanding of political classics, literary pieces, economic systems and social science gave him the broad basis for the sway of his speeches. His great grasp of Tamil Literature afforded him the material for his fine speeches. His scholarship was not pedantic but philosophic. His speeches were neither a diarrhoea of words, nor they suffered from constipation of thoughts. His speeches were marked and measured in both matter and manner.

In order to be an effective speaker one should have firm conviction in his ideas and message. In order to convince the audience, the speaker must have conviction in what he had to say. Anna had a firm faith in his chosen ideology and the correctness of the path. But the greatness lies in his liberalism to change where events warrant such a change. I found that he was a crusader for Dravidism, but when the nation was threatened by Chinese invasion, he discarded the goal of separatism and took up the broad and high national stand.

A speaker should have a purpose, if it is an election meeting, he should seek the support of the people. If it is an address to the party workers, it must be to consolidate the rank and file. If it is an

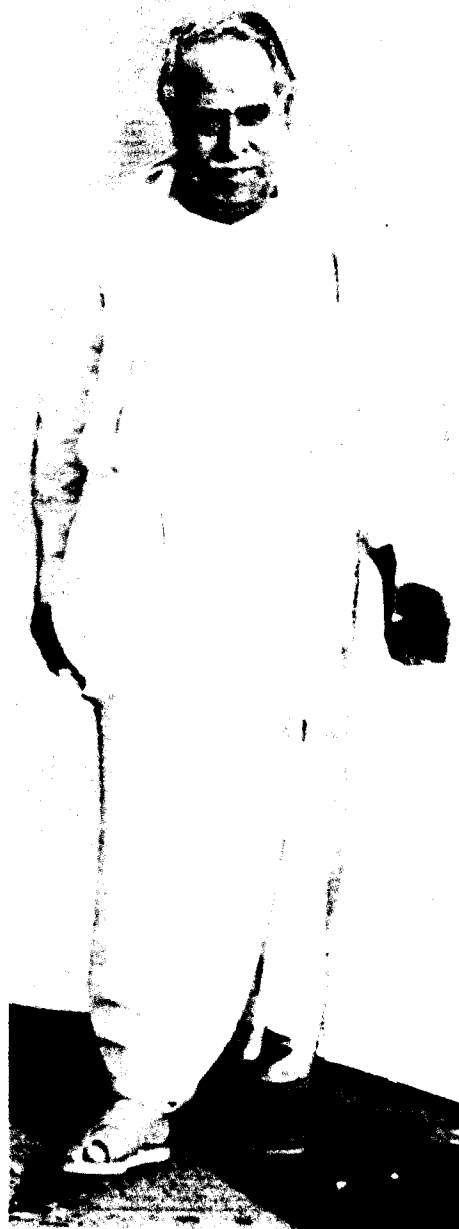


Anna's School of Oratory

Thiru T. Chengalvarayan

address to the College union, it must be to educate and enlighten the students on public affairs. If it is an address to literary circles, it must be highly critical, if it is a marriage function, it has to be felicitous. Anna had all those occasions to address and he moulded his speech according to the occasion.

Anna had developed a particular style of speaking and had made it a fine art. In mixture of words, in texture of phrases, in structure of sentences, Anna had evolved a unique pattern. His speeches had a rare felicity of diction, a neatness of arrangement, marshalling of ideas, and an appeal. He knew how to begin and more than that



he knew when to end. He was not torrential like a turbulent river. He was rippling like a bubbling brook, with softness and steady flow. His speeches will not drench the audience, but will only wet them so that what he spoke could linger long.

Anna was bilingual in speeches. He was addressing vast gatherings, in Tamil and also addressing select gatherings in English. He was as excellent in English as he was oratorical and elegant in Tamil. But the basic traits could be found in whatever language he chose. Such



Alcohol destroys our body,
our character and our wisdom.
Diseases like Malaria affect only the body
Alcohol and drugs destroy the
soul as well as the body.

- Mahatma Gandhi

a bilingual excellence made Anna unique on platform.

In all his speeches, Anna had maintained a high tone. He was very often critical but not condemnatory. He would expose the other side, but not hurl vilification. He would employ strong words, but they never had any verbal venom. On the occasions when he shared the platform with others-I had many such occasion-Anna had always a high tone of respect and regard. On one occasion-we had been invited to debate on a very important subject, by a college union. Anna took up one side and I had to take up the opposite side. On such occasions, Anna always would ask me to open the debate. I never hesitated. At the end of my speech, I concluded by saying "we are now going to hear Demosthenes". I said it in sincere appreciation of Anna's speeches. Any other person, at best, would gracefully accept the compliment with thanks and proceed to speak. But Anna did not follow that Conventional way. He began his

speeches by saying "we have all heard Cicero's oratory". How nicely he returned the compliment to me and that was Anna's art and heart.

In recent times, we had great National Leaders who gave the people speeches, which linger even now. We had the thundering speeches of Surendernath Bannerji. We had the soul-stirring speeches of Bepin Chandra Pal. We had the magic eloquence of Annae Besant. We heard the sweet song of Sarojini Devi. All these have set up a school of oratory of a special type. Anna, in his times, by his style, by his speeches had set up a new school of oratory with alliterative words and foliage of phrases and that is the living monument for Anna. We have succeeding generations who are excelling in the art of speaking and it is necessary that while following Anna's style, they will equally follow the great dignity and glorious culture which Anna had shown. The path is yet clear. ●



HE SOWED THE SEED OF SELF RESPECT IN TAMIL NADU

PERARIGNAR ANNA

An uneducated old man. An obstinate person from his youth. An agitator who was not aware that a party set-up should follow the nature of political objective. He never bothered about the feel-

ing of the people he hurt and that those hurt will hurl abuses. He refused to be tactful. He was attacked by the very same persons whom he brought into the limelight. To this old man, the very

idea of agitation tastes sweet. He has a long public service to his credit. But what has he gained? Has he obtained a knighthood? Had he any opportunity to go to the States at the expense of the Government? What are his achievements. He was put in prison not less than eight times. This is Ramasami Naicker.

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

They talked and wrote among educated persons of mature understanding. Whereas Periyar's work was among the most illiterate of Tamil Nadu amongst opposition including stone throwing and mud slinging. While the all-knowing men of letters of all fields, felt helpless even to check impostors, periyar slashed through like a hurricane, uprooting, various growths poisonous to society in Tamil Nadu.

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

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

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

The qualities of intellectuals and revolutionaries like Socrates,



I would rather have India reduced to a State of pauperism than have Thousands of drunkards in our midst. I would rather have India without education, if that is the price to be paid for making it dry.

—Mahatma Gandhi

Lenin, Bernardshaw and Rousseau, for which they are held in great esteem are all seen together in the form of Periyar.

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

During the conversations he has come out with a number of thought provoking ideas. He taught me the art of fortifying my heart against hardships. He induced in me a great interest, pleasure and satisfaction in public service.

I found and accepted the leadership of this sole leader.

His life was a continuous struggle to uphold the right to speak what he felt at any cost. His success in this struggle was tremendous. He was not the sole person to enjoy the fruits of his success. Today, one and all enjoy the fruits

of his labour. In Tamil Nadu, a state prevails, when one can express his views freely. This is the first phase of the success of an intellectual revolution. Periyar and Periyar alone is responsible for this. The service rendered by him to achieve this success is very appreciable.

And therefore, I generally refer to it - the great service rendered by



Periyar is not the work of an individual, but is an era, an important period of time, a turning point.

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

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



THE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRIBUTED BENEFITS TO BENEFICIARIES FROM SALEM DISTRICT

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met the public and received petitions from the people belonging to Salem District on 4th May 1992. Of that, 520 people were selected and given assistance on 27th July 1992 by the Chief Minister.

On 27.7.92 the beneficiaries headed by the District Collector, Thiru P.A. Ramaiah, I.A.S., were escorted to Madras from Salem by special transport buses at the expense of the Government and they were given assistance amounting to Rs.41.994 lakh by the Chief Minister in person.

The assistance given through

various Government schemes include sewing machines to 40 persons, iron boxes to 10, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage assistance to 51 women, Dr. Dharmambal widow remarriage assistance to 7 persons, inter-caste marriage assistance to 15, marriage assistance to a blind person, the destitute women marriage scheme for 3 women and one under handicapped maintenance scheme.

N. Thillai Govindan
Information and Public Relations
Officer,
Salem.

Under Integrated Rural Development Scheme 168 people were given loan with a subsidy of Rs.11.41 lakh. 3 persons were given loan for purchasing lorries with a subsidy of Rs.13.24 lakh, 15 handicapped people were given assistance through bank and loans were given to; 5 persons for purchasing bullocks, one person to buy autorickshaw, one person for manufacturing footwears, one person to establish an oil mill, one to develop mat industry and one person was given loan to start a job in book binding.

30 house pattas, 5 land pattas, marriage assistance to 2 daughters

IV Wrapper



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha called on His Excellency the President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma at New Delhi on 17th August, 1992.

of ex-servicemen, financial assistance to 10 persons for maintaining sericulture unit, assistance for Khadi manufacturing unit to 20 persons and welfare assistance to 10 people were given.

Assistance for a heart surgery from the Chief Minister's relief fund, Widows assistance fund to 5 women and hand sprayer to 5 people were distributed.

Tricycles for the physically handicapped for 20 persons, hearing aid for 5 persons, caliber for 12 persons, wheel chair for one physically handicapped, free text books for 10 children of widows text books for 10 poor students and loan to 50 persons under Urban employment scheme were distributed by the Chief Minister.

Of the 520 beneficiaries 345 were women. About nine persons who had come to get the assistance from the Chief Minister requested the Chief Minister to name their babies.

Read

TAMIL ARASU

FOR ACCURATE AND AUTHENTIC NEWS OF TAMIL NADU

Annual Subscription:

Tamil Edition : Rs.24
English Edition: Rs.12
Single Copy : Re.1

For Details Please Contact:

The Assistant Director,
Tamil Arasu Office,
Government Estate, Madras-600 002.

Drunkenness is nothing but voluntary madness", declared the wise Seneca centuries ago. In his 'Epistles', he said: 'Drunkenness does not create vice; it merely brings it into view'.

Referring to wine and gambling the Koran says: 'Their sinfulness is greater than their use'.

Even so sagacious a scholar as Pliny the Elder, whose writings

'To the poor and the unlettered it stands in the place of symphony concerts and literature; and it is part of the deeper mystery and tragedy of life that whiffs and gleams of something that we immediately recognize as excellent should be vouchsafed to so many of us only through the fleeting earlier phases of what in its totality, is so degrading a poison. The drunken consciousness is one bit of mystic

theology. Spiritual exercises, and yoga - to this, too, that we owe alcoholism and drug addiction.'

Mr. Justice Tek Chand, President of the International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism, says: 'Extensive researches have been conducted on mortality from alcohol by insurance companies.'

In 1975, a report said: 'The problem of alcoholism is on the increase in the country, specially in Punjab where illicit liquor drinking has assumed epidemic proportions,' according to Dr.P.N. Chhuttani, Director of the Post- Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh. He said previous studies had indicated that about 25 per cent of the working class families had drinking habits and 2.5 per cent were alcoholics. In Hoshiarpur, the people make about Rs.25,000 a head from dairying, but spend over Rs.20,000 on liquor. In certain villages, liquor cost less than tea. In some villages, the Panchayats had demanded the introduction of prohibition and had closed down licensed liquor shops solely because the entire village was engaged in the illicit liquor trade'.

According to a survey made by the Commercial Editor of 'The Amrita Bazar Patrika' in 1976, 'Indians are drinking more hard liquor. Till 1973, beer sales had been leaping up. Sales were increasing at 25 per cent per annum. Then came two

DRINK IS THE WORST ENEMY OF POOR INDIANS

were the delight of the ancient world, observes: 'It has passed into a proverb that wisdom is clouded by wine'.

In 'Othello,' Shakespeare exclaims: 'O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains that we should with joy, pleasance, reveal and applause, transform ourselves into beasts.'

In his 'Essays' in which Aldous Huxley is seen at his scintillating best, he provides some explanation for the modern craving for drugs and alcohol. He says: 'In The Varieties of Religious Experience', William James has touched on these metaphysical aspects of addiction: The sway of Alcohol over mankind is unquestionable due to its power to stimulate the mystical faculties in human nature, usually crushed to earth by the cold facts and dry criticisms of sober hour. Sobriety diminishes, discriminates and says no, Drunkenness expands, unites and says yes. It is in fact the great exciter of the yes function in man. It brings its votary from the chill periphery of things into the moment one with truth.

consciousness and our total opinion of it must find its place in our opinion of that larger whole.'

'We love ourselves to the point of idolatry, but we also intensely dislike ourselves - we find ourselves unutterably boring. Correlated with this distaste for the idolatrously worshipped self, there is in all of us a desire, sometimes latent, sometimes consciously and passionately expressed, to escape from the prison of our individuality, an urge to self-transcendence. It is to this urge that we owe mystical



price hikes-beer prices were increased by 67.9 per cent. In 1974-75 beer sales declined by 23 per cent. The younger age groups prefer beer; the older ones, whisky eight per cent of whisky drinkers earn only Rs.300 to Rs.600 a month. In the lower income groups, gin and rum are favoured. Indian made foreign liquor is popular in urban areas, and contry liquor in rural ones.

Some years ago, I was taken on a tour of one of India's largest distilleries by its general manager. To my astonishment, I found that whisky was not being distilled in accordance with the conventional method of the famous distilleries in Scotland. Instead spirit was being manufactured, flavoured with Scotch whisky and bottled under well-known brands of whisky being sold in the market. This method was adopted for producing various types of 'wine' as well, with the only difference that certain famous imported brands of wine were used in place of Scotch whisky. Thus what people imagine is pure whisky for wine is in reality flavoured spirit.

I am told that beer, too, is not brewed according to the usual process in Europe, where fermented malt is flavoured with hops. Instead according to rumours, glycerine is used.

Rum is the only alcoholic drink that is manufactured in India in accordance with standard procedure in the West-from molasses, which is a by-product of sugar factories and therefore produced in abundance in the Country.

It is for the authorities to check on the manufacturing process adopted in Indian distilleries and breweries, compare them with a what obtains in the famous counterparts of the West and take penal steps against offenders in India.

Alcohol makes a splendid 'servant', but a devastating 'master'



Physicians usually prescribe a tablespoonful of brandy with a cup of milk daily to patients during period of convalescence after serious illness. But what makes alcohol so fearsome a foe in a country like India is that the people at large have no idea whatever of their capacity for intoxicants. What is worse, people do not know when to drink and what to drink.

It is a common practice among men in large urban areas to drink during the lunch interval. But by doing so, they impair their mental faculties for work during the post-lunch period. It is largely for this reason that in the principal mercantile concerns, the management provides lunch to personnel in the officer cadre. Alcohol is not served and members of the staff can be depended upon to apply themselves to work, with the brains unimpaired by any toxic stimulants.

Personal discipline in the country is far more tax than what it is in the highly developed countries such as Germany. No German can ever be induced to touch alcohol during working hours including the lunch recess. In India on the other hand people eat when they like, what they like (even though what is ingested may not be good for the system) and wherever they like. This lack of discipline is at its lowest where alcohol is concerned.

In the west, people ingest a considerable amount of nourishment-ample enough to absorb the comparatively large quantities of alcoholic drinks imbibed. But here the calorific intake is appallingly poor. Moreover the quality of meat, poultry and eggs is abysmal. In

these circumstances, the ravages of alcohol are truly frightening. I have known of highly paid men in large mercantile concerns who have become victims of tuberculosis because of heavy drinking. In contrast people in the Soviet Union have a prodigious capacity for alcohol, but they fortify themselves with ample quantities of vitamin-rich food.

Because of the average Indian's alienation from discipline, he becomes a prey to alcohol very easily and once alcohol asserts its mastery there is very little its slave can do to free himself from the all enveloping coils.

In the existing circumstances, the country is far too poor, far too backward to allow its citizens to debilitate their systems, and thereby their capacity for work, already dangerously below par, by partaking of alcoholic drinks. Instead of succumbing to their temptations, the people should be encouraged to eat more and better and they should be told what to eat and what to eschew. The greater the ingestion of vitamins, the greater will the capacity for work be, and productivity will increase correspondingly.

By being allowed to drink in the present climate, Indians will be encouraged to be their own worst enemies. National construction and bibulousness cannot go hand in hand. India has miles to go before she can come abreast of the more prosperous nations even of Asia. To foster repression and inhibitions may not be kind, but it would be better to keep people away from alcohol and make some headway towards progress and prosperity than to permit indulgence and condemn the entire country to unlimited period of poverty and backwardness.

As Somerset Maugham says, "The only way to be strong is never to surrender to one's weakness" ●

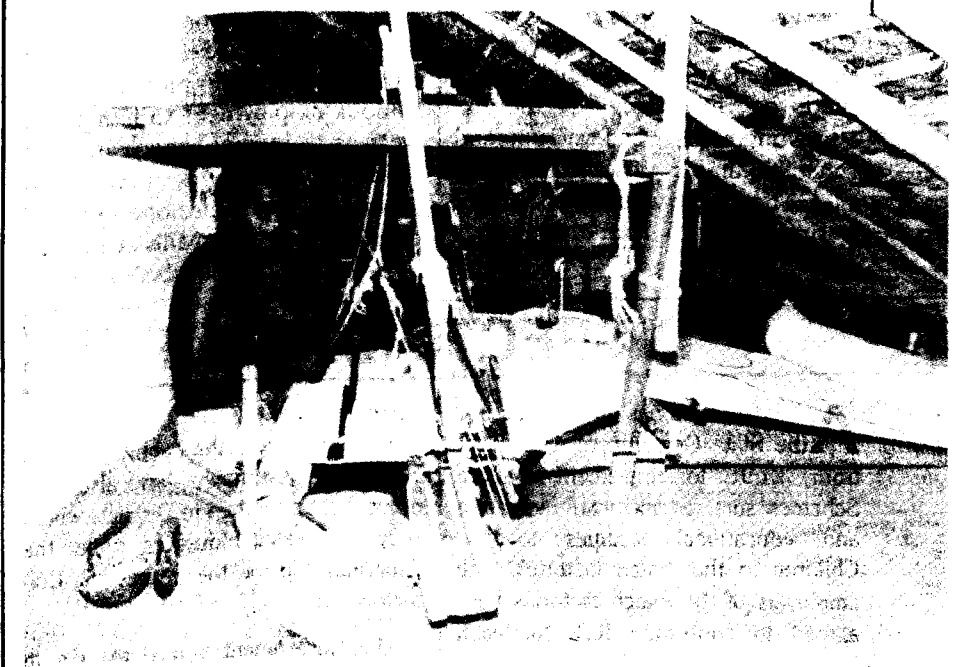
— Charles Newton
Courtesy: Free Press Journal.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS

Handloom contributes major share in meeting the clothing requirement of the people. The technique, articulate ability and inherent technological skill involved in the production of handloom cloth provides livelihood of majority of the poor handloom weavers in rural area. This Government is well aware, that the weavers engaged in the production of cheaper varieties for years in primitive type of looms, are not able to earn to make both the ends meet continues to be in penury. In order to make the poor handloom weavers capable of earning responsible wages for their day to day needs the Government has launched a scheme of technological transformation of converting 37,500 handlooms into 75,000 powerlooms over a period of 10 years. This scheme has been programmed with financial assistance from NABARD from 1991-92 onwards. Under this scheme 500 handloom weavers families will get benefit during 1991-92, which will be extended to another 2,500 families during 1992-93.

As the weavers are adopting the practice of producing handloom goods in primitive and outmoded looms, they are not able to increase the productivity and hence are not capable of earning more. Having clearly understood the real problems of handloom weavers, our Honourable Chief Minister have evolved a new technology upgradation scheme of modernising 50,000 primitive looms at a total expenditure of Rs.42.31 crore in phased manner over a period of 5 years to suit to the latest production technology requirement.

Though the handloom weavers toil throughout their entire life in fulfilling the social obligation of providing of cloth, they are put to innumerable hardships, in the event of the sudden demise of the bread winner of the family. Realising the crying needs of such bereaved family of a deceased weaver, the



Government have introduced a new scheme of Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme from 1.1.92. Under this scheme the family of a deceased Handloom Weaver would get a family pension of Rs.250 p.m. for a period of 10 years so that the children of the deceased weaver can continue their education and settle themselves in life, without much difficulty. This apart, the quantum of assistance of Rs.12,000 extended so far to the family of the deceased weaver has now been raised to Rs.17,000.

The Government, in order to pro-

vide sufficient accommodation to Handloom Weaver to work conveniently, have programmed to construct 2000 houses under 'Weavers Housing Scheme' for the year 1992-93. Accommodating the present days' cost of construction, the estimate of concrete roofed twin type house has been enhanced to Rs.30,000.

The imperative need and paramount importance of education of children is the important factor contributing not only for improving the social status of the rural people but also for the socio-economic development of the rural areas and the Nation. In order to facilitate

the wards of handloom weavers to continue their higher education and to enable them to take up to technical education, the Dr. M.G.R. Handloom Weavers Trust extends financial assistance ranging from Rs.1000 to 2000 each to nearly 16 children of weavers every year to pursue their higher studies.

Handlooms as we are well aware is a rural based industry. Large segment of handloom weavers are living in remote villages which is lacking even in basic amenities and infrastructural facilities. Taking



care of specific needs of weavers and to provide a comprehensive support in all areas which a village requires, the Government have selected 'VILAGAM' village of Chengai M.G.R. District for the purpose of infrastructural development by integrating all the existing/ongoing developmental schemes under various programmes. The village would be provided a sum of Rs.25 lakh during this year.

By ordering for free distribution of 120 lakh Dhothies and Sarees for the 'Landless Poor Agricultural Labourers and those living below poverty line in Urban Slums' at a total cost of Rs.42 lakh, the Government have provided continuous employment to handloom weavers throughout the year.

The Government have programmed to organise one new Co-operative Spinning Mills at Burgur. The proposed Mill when commis-

sioned would provide employment mainly to the women folk.

Providing infrastructure facilities for marketing of cloth means adequate and continuous work to the weavers. In order to fulfil the long felt need of the handloom sector the Government have come forward to construct two multi storied marketing complexes one for silk varieties at Kancheepuram and another for cotton varieties at Erode at a total cost of Rs.9 crore. These show rooms with spacious accommodation will have all the varieties of silk/cotton produced in all corners of Tamil Nadu to facilitate the consumers of all walks of life to instantly see and buy them in one roof.

With the above schemes being implemented by the Government, with the 'Handloom Weaver' as the pivotal of all schemes, a 'BETTER TOMORROW' is budding for the poor handloom weavers, assuring a renaissance for this languishing rural industry.

INSPECTORATE OF FACTORIES

A Welfare fund has been created by the State Government with effect from 1.1.91 to implement Welfare Schemes such as medical, recreation and educational facilities to the Children in the match factories. The employers of the match factories have agreed to contribute Rs.2 for each worker per annum. The State Government will contribute a matching grant of Rs.2 to each worker per annum, on its part. The fund now covers 54,924 match workers. It is now proposed to enhance the amount from Rs.2 to Rs.10 both by the employees and the Government. It is also proposed to extend the scheme to include 18,550 number of workers in the fire works industry. The Scheme which was made applicable to Kamarajar, Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli - Kattabomman and North Arcot Ambedkar Districts has since been extended to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Chengalpattu-MGR

Districts also.

To administer the above welfare Fund, the Government have also constituted a Committee in Districts where there are match industries, under the Chairmanship of the respective Collectors.

The Government framed the Group personal Accident insurance scheme for the match and fire works employees in Tamil Nadu in the age group of 10 to 65 years. The premium under the scheme is Rs.6 per annum and it is paid by the managements of match and fire works. The accident benefit available under the scheme is Rs.50,000. The scheme is implemented by the National Insurance Company Limited, with effect from 1.7.91.

The Government have also issued instructions to the Chief Inspector of Factories to gear up the inspection machinery to inspect the fire works Fac-

tories to eliminate child labour and also to verify whether the managements are maintaining records relating to the age of the workers in the prescribed form.

The District Collectors have also been requested to issue instructions to the Village Administrative officers and the Tahsildars to issue age Certificates to the persons who require them for employment in match and fire works after duly verifying the birth register.

At Sivakasi, a Training Centre for giving Training to the workers employed in the factories engaged in hazardous match works, is proposed to be started during the current year. The Government have since accorded sanction for starting this Centre.

The National Safety Day was celebrated by this Inspectorate on 4.3.92 at Regional Labour Institute, Adyar, Madras-20 and a seminar on 'Safety promotion' was also Organised.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The Agricultural Engineering Department is engaged in conservation, development and management of Soil and Water resources in the State. The Department helps farmers in

ed by implementing Soil and Water Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development, Land Development Schemes and Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam.

New Thrust

Micro Irrigation Systems

With a view to optimise water use and effect economy a new thrust has been given for propagation of Micro Irrigation Systems like Drip/Sprinkler systems. A sum of Rs.40.01 lakh have been issued as subsidy to the farmers installing Micro Irrigation Systems. Government have approved an attractive pattern of subsidy as below:

Extent of Land	Rate of Subsidy	Amount of Subsidy
1. Upto 1 hectare	50%	12,500/ha.
2. Above 1 hectare and upto 2 hectare	40%	10,000/ha.
3. Above 2 hectare and upto 3 hectare	30%	7,500/ha.

The Department takes up massive employment generation programmes to provide rural employment.

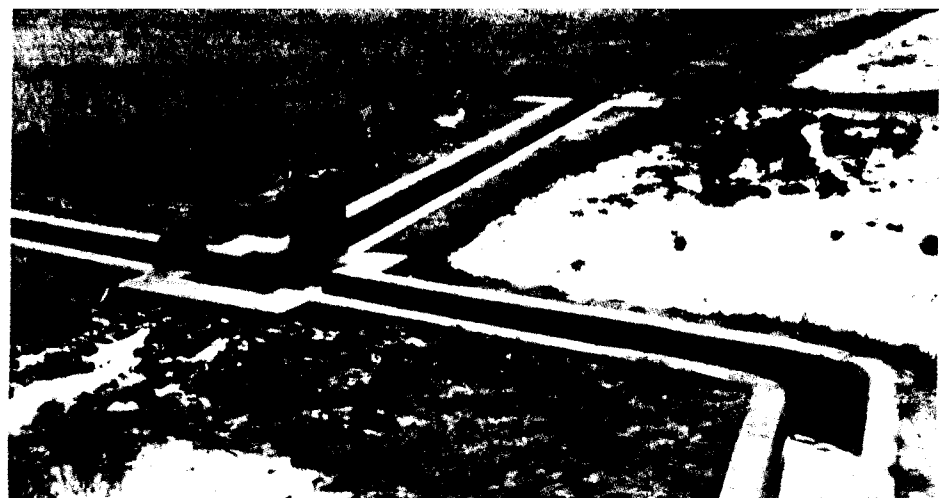
The above tasks are accomplish-

This scheme has created good response among the farming community. During 1991-92, 301 farmers have been benefitted under this scheme. (Agricultural Engineering Department has evolved systems and procedures to ensure installation of quality products, system performance and training of farmers)

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promoting horticultural crops with Drip Irrigation System was sanctioned and a sum of Rs.101.57 lakh was issued as subsidy. This is entirely towards the 50% subsidy provided to farmers installing Drip Irrigation for raising horticultural crops. 457 farmers were benefitted under this scheme.

Soil and Water Conservation

The dry lands in the State are subjected to erosion and land degradation problems over a large area. The need for protecting the soil and conserving the water, especially in dry lands have been receiving more attention in order to improve their productivity. The Agricultural Engineering Department executed Soil Conservation works during 1991-92 in an area of 76,462 Hectares and upto May 1992 in an area of 8,248 hectares under Soil Conservation Scheme in Hills and plains. These Soil Conservation works were executed under Soil Conservation Scheme in Tribal Areas in an area of 454 hectares during 1991-92 and in an area of 11 hectares upto May 1992. These works were executed under Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Project in an area of 7,596 hectares and upto May 1992 in an



area of 465 hectares and Under Western Ghat Development Programme in an area of 1,573 hectares during 1991-92 and upto May 1992 in an area of 67 hectares. Soil Conservation works were executed under Hill Area Development Programme in an area of 1,648 hectares during 1991-92 and upto May 1992 in an area of 130 hectares. These works were executed under Wind Erosion Control Scheme in an area of 1,007 hectares during 1991-92. Under Special Component Plan under the Soil Conservation Scheme in Hills and Plains during 1991-92, 4,457 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers were benefitted by the Soil Conservation works executed in an area of 4,063 hectares.

Land Development

The Agricultural Engineering Department Bulldozers numbering 115 were worked for 1,72,062 hours during 1991-92 and for 42,589 hours upto May 1992 and executed land levelling works. The Tractors numbering 177 were worked for 1,15,021 hours during 1991-92 and for 12,370 hours upto May 1992 and executed mechanised cultivation works. The Bulldozers of Agricultural Engineering Department have carried out desilting of irrigation canals in Thanjavur District during 1991-92. The Bulldozers were also pressed into service for desilting of the Mahamaham Tank at Kumbakonam and won the appreciation of all concerned.

Minor Irrigation

The Agricultural Engineering Department maintains a fleet strength of 157 Power drilling rigs, 92 R.B. Units and 46 Long Hole Equipments, 387 Hand Boring Sets, 17 Compressors, 25 Resistivity Meters and 2 Electrical logging Equipments. These machineries were utilised by the farmers and 5,823 Tube wells, 3,501 Filter Point Tube Wells were dug and 6,011 wells revitalised during 1991-92. During this year upto May 1992, 1,074 Tube Wells, 714 Filter Point Tube Wells were dug and 1,135 Wells were revitalised.

Special Food Grains Production Programme

Under the Special Food Grains Production Programme Agricultural Engineering Department provided subsidy to small, marginal and tribal farmers at the rate of Rs.3,000 Rs.4,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively for construction of wells, tube wells and deepening of wells. During 1991-92 with a total subsidy of Rs.105 lakh, 5,232 farmers were benefitted.

Water Management in Command Areas

In the Commands of Cauvery, Lower Bhavani, Sathanur, Parambikulam Aliyar and Periyar-Vaigai on farm development works were executed in an area of 47,576 hectares during 1991-92 and in an area of 8,197 hectares upto May 1992. In the commands of Cauvery, Lower Bhavani and Periyar-Vaigai Rota-

tional Water Supply System was introduced in an area of 15,493 hectares during 1991-92.

Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam and Special Self Sufficiency Scheme

Under these schemes during 1991-92, 187 Percolation Ponds were constructed by creating 10.926 lakh mandays of employment and during this year upto May 1992, 237 Percolation Ponds were constructed by creating 10.258 lakh mandays of employment.

Special Schemes

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture

Under this scheme during 1991-92, 594 Runoff control structures were constructed.

Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme

During 1991-92 in Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaram Districts the work of development of degraded lands were undertaken. Under this scheme during 1991-92, Watershed Management works were executed in an area of 1,650 hectares, Wind Erosion Control works were executed in an area of 1,110 hectares, Waste Land Development works were executed in an area of 1,028 hectares and Theri Land Development Works were executed in an area of 2,140 hectares.

Farm Youth Training Schools

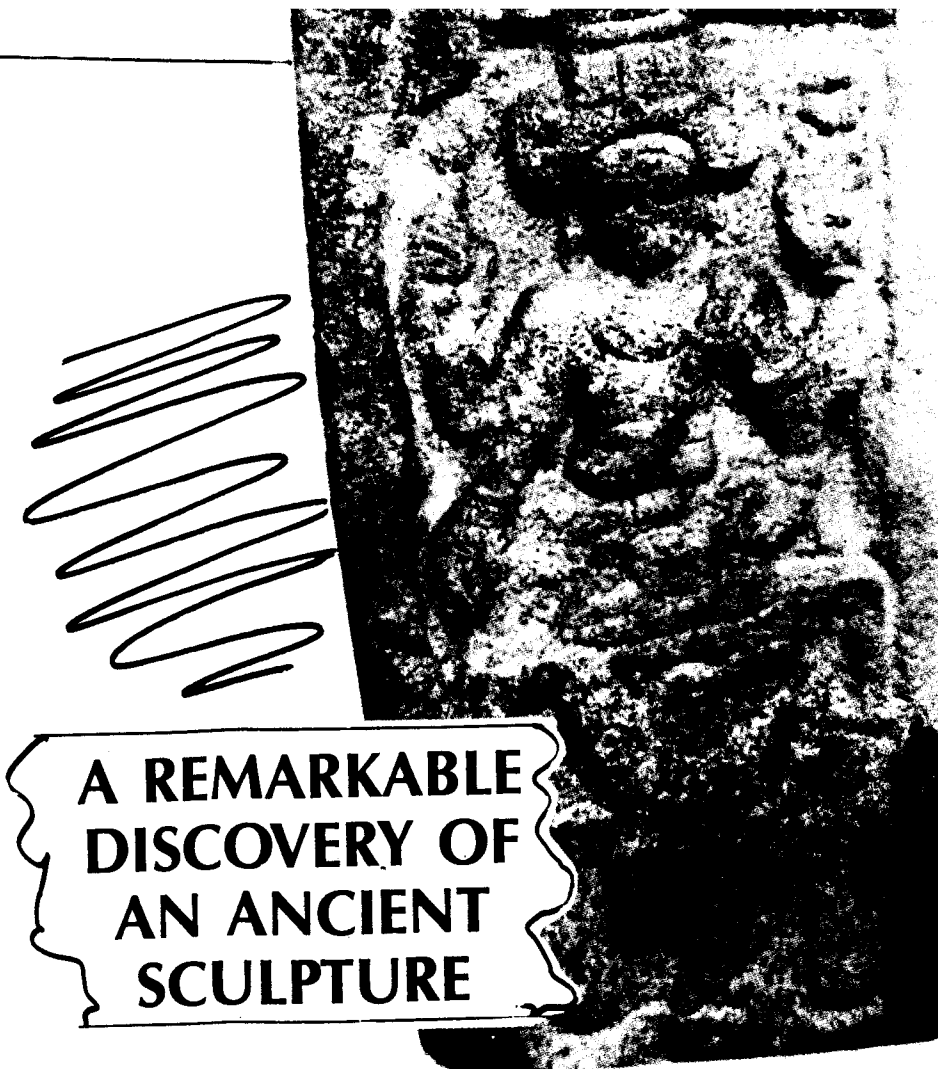
Two training schools were run at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli to give training for youths engaged in Agriculture on the operation and maintenance of Agricultural machinery and allied equipments and during 1991-92, 157 farm youths were trained by Agricultural Engineering Department.

Thus the farmer and farm youths were benefitted by the Achievements of Agricultural Engineering Department. ●

The State Department of Archaeology has made a remarkable discovery of a seventh century stone sculpture which could probably be identified either with Muruga or Indira in a remote village known as Anangkur in Villupuram Taluk, South Arcot District.

Anangkur seems to be famous from the period of Pallavas as an inscription of the period of Thellarrerintha Nandi Varman, a Pallava King who ruled during 9th Century A.D., had been noticed on the bank of a channel near this village. There is also a temple called Agastheeswarar Koil which is situated in the north west of this village. The present structure of this temple seems to have been rebuilt in the time of Kulothunga Chola I since an inscription of him is found on the inner wall of the Garpagragha. There are also some fragment inscriptions datable to 11th to 13th Century A.D. The name of the deity of this temple is mentioned, in the Pallava inscription as Mahadevar and the Village as Anangkur. Hence it is presumed that this Siva Temple must have been rebuilt during the period of Kulothunga Chola on the remains of the earlier structure which was in existence from the period of Thellarrerintha Nandi Varman, in whose period 24 Kalanju of pon was gifted to this temple by an individual. In the inscription of Kulothunga Chola the name of the deity is referred to as Anangkur Udaiyar. It is also understood from another inscription that this village was situated in Panaiyur Nadu.

The stone sculpture which is identifiable either with Muruga or Indira is in the typical style of early Pallava, datable to 6th - 7th Century A.D. The God is found seated on an elephant. Both God and his mount are found carved from a slab stone. The God is wearing a Makuta which is not easily identifiable either with Krita Makuta or Jata Makuta and a sakthi like ob-



A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT SCULPTURE

ject is held in the upper right hand while the Akshamala is in the upper left hand. The lower right hand is in the position of lala hasta while the lower left hand is placed upon the thigh as Uru hasta. The ornaments worn on the neck and on the hands are thick in nature attesting early period of the sculpture. Concerning the elephant only face portion is seen. The tusks appear to be short, having broad ear on either side.

The discovery of this sculpture is significant as this is the first occurrence in panel form though a figure of this kind scooped out of the rock had already been noticed in the Tiger cave of Saluvankuppam near Mamallapuram.

Just about 50 yards away on the eastern side of this sculpture there is a group of Sapthamathirika and a figure of Gajalakshmi carved as

panel sculptures. Of the seven figures Sapthamathirika group only five are available. All are in seated posture holding the respective weapons in their right hands while the left hands are placed on the left thighs. On the basis of the stylistical ground these image could be assigned to the same period of Muruga.

The figure of Gajalakshmi, depicted in seated posture on a lotus, bearing two lotus flowers in her hands, is found flanked by an elephant on either side. There are two Butaganas below the lotus seat.

While conducting the Epigraphical survey in and around of this village Thiru Muthuswamy, Epigraphist was able to locate the above figures in addition to two Durga figures and a Vishnu Sculpture belonging to 8th - 9th Century A.D. ●



To meet the demand of growing population for nutrition food, and to attain self sufficiency in nutrition health food rich in vitamins and minerals Tamil Nadu Government implements various schemes through Horticulture Department.

By implementing such schemes, production of fruits, has increased from 28.52 lakhs MT to 32.04 lakh MT which is 10% increase over the previous year, and vegetable from 33.32 lakh MT to 37.46 lakh MT which is 12% increase over the previous year.

The various schemes implemented by the Department of Horticulture are as follows:

1. Integrated Horticultural Development Scheme.
2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme.
3. Western Ghats Development Programme.
4. Hill Area Development Programme.
5. Drought Prone Area Programme.
6. Training and Visit.

ESTABLISHING NUTRITIONAL GARDEN IN RURAL AREA:

To tackle the problem of malnutrition in rural areas, Tamil Nadu Government through Horticulture Department distributed fruit saplings to establish a nutritional garden in rural homestead at a cost of Rs.18.70 lakhs. Under this scheme, 37,500 rural farm families were assisted to establish such nutritional gardens.

INCREASING VEGETABLE PRODUCTION:

To increase the production and availability of vegetables, Tamil Nadu Government through the Department of Horticulture has distributed 3,200 Minikits containing high yielding hybrid vegetable seeds at a cost of Rs.2.37 lakhs. With successful implementation of scheme during 1992-93 the Government has increased the outlay of the scheme to 10.50 lakhs, so that the benefits of the scheme reach more number of people.

ASSISTANCE TO TRIBAL FAMILIES:

2,600 tribal families were assisted by way of establishing 1 acre orchard/family, maintaining these orchards and training the

tribal farmers in horticulture etc., at a cost of Rs.82 lakhs.

REJUVENATION OF OLD ORCHARDS:

Many orchards have been neglected due to various reasons in Tamil Nadu. To rejuvenate these neglected orchards, Tamil Nadu Government have spent Rs.764 lakhs by way of distributing quality high yielding saplings. Last year orchards in an total extent of 600 ha have been rejuvenated.

TRAINING OF FARMERS IN OTHER STATES:

50 progressive farmers have been selected all over from the State and taken on tour to Andhra Pradesh and trained in the various horticultural technologies.

ASSISTANCE TO HORTICULTURAL PRODUCERS' SOCIETY:

Horticultural Producers' are not getting remunerative prices for their produce due to the problem of high cost of transport, cold storage and presence of middlemen in the market. To tackle this problem, Tamil Nadu Government gave financial assistance to registered Co-operative Societies to purchase transport vehicle, to construct cold storage facilities, to establish retail outlets and purchase of packing materials for horticultural produces. So far seven such societies have been assisted.

MANGO SHOW:

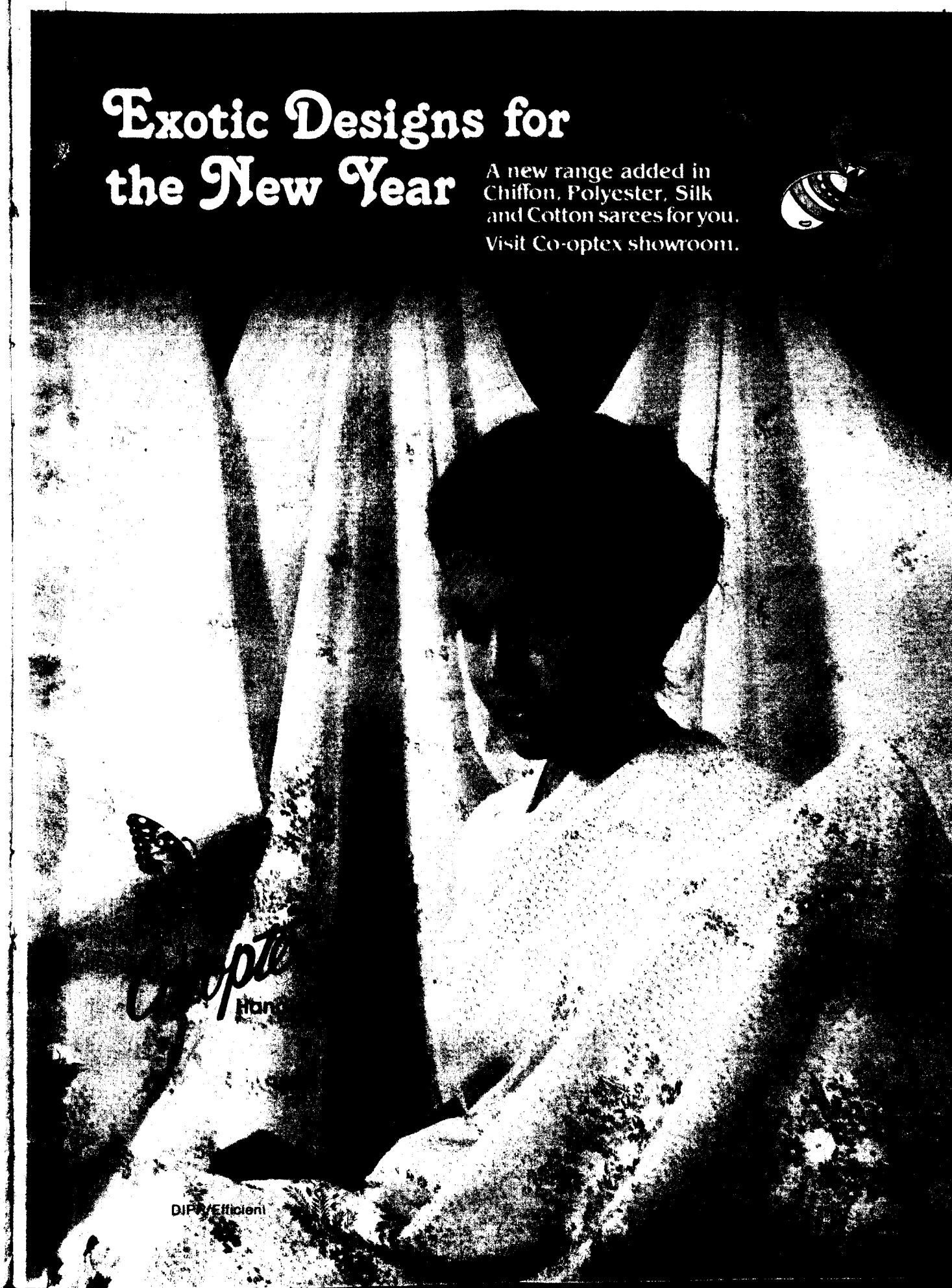
Tamil Nadu Government conducted All India Mango Show/festival at Krishnagiri to exhibit the wealth of Mangoes of Tamil Nadu and encourage the mango cultivators.

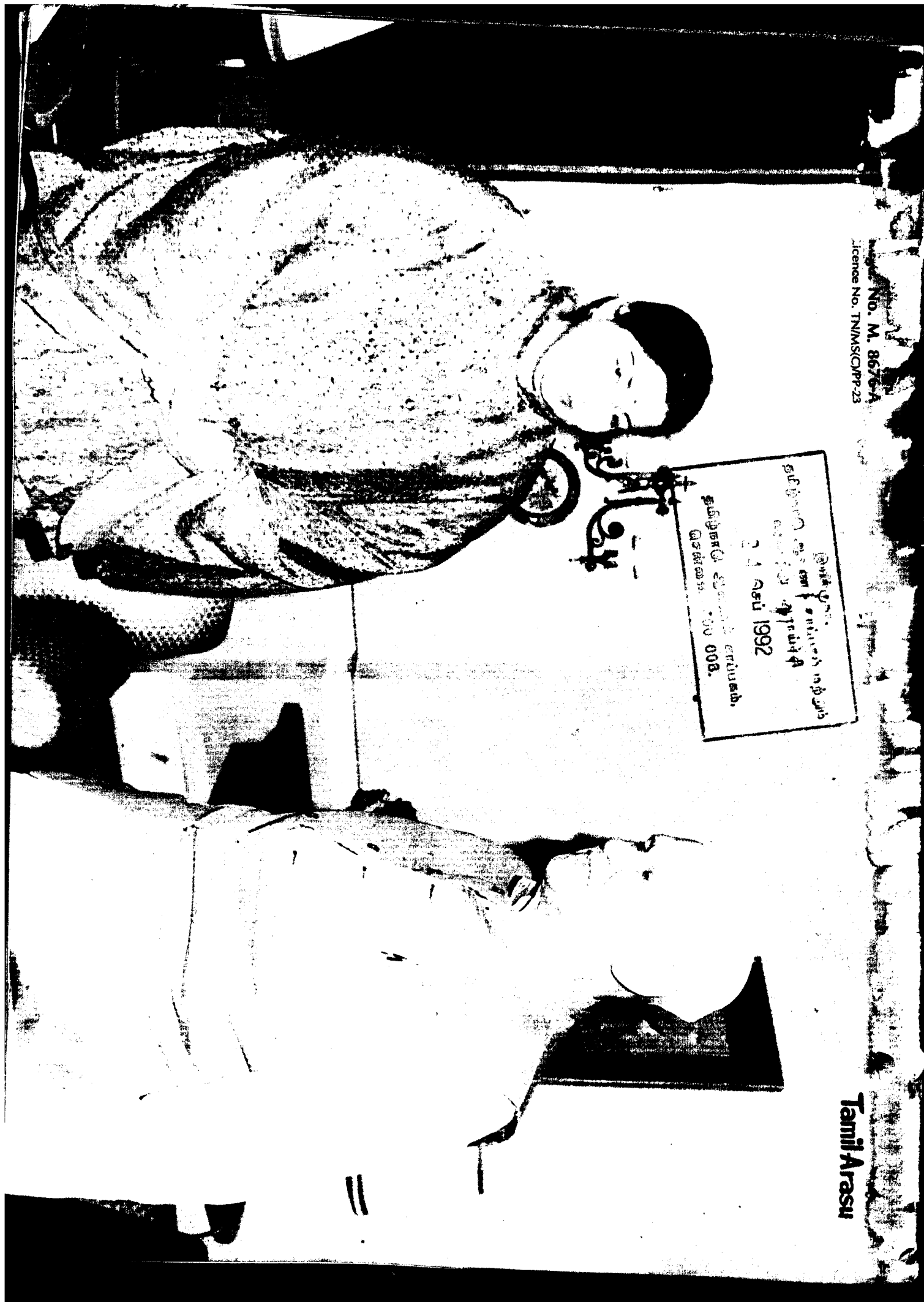
FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW:

Tamil Nadu Government conducted Flower Show and Fruit Show at Ooty, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Coimbatore etc., to exhibit the floral and fruit wealth of Tamil Nadu and encourage the fruit and flower cultivators.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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





No. M. 8676-A
License No. TNMSOCP-23

தமிழக அரசின்
மேம்பாட்டுத் துறை
24 செப 1992
தமிழக அரசின்
மேம்பாட்டுத் துறை
008.

Tamil Arasu



Lib.

தமிழக அரசின்
மேம்பாட்டுத் துறை
24 செப 1992
தமிழக அரசின்
மேம்பாட்டுத் துறை
008.

Tamil Arasu

OCTOBER 1992 Re 1

FOR FORMAL WEAR



- ★ Pure Khadi Silk Sarees
- ★ Khadi Cotton and Polyester Varieties
- ★ Readymades



Tamilnadu Khadi & Village Industries Board, Kuralagam, Madras-600 108.

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft

DIPR/1642/MS/92



IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ The Chief Minister distributed benefits to 484 beneficiaries from Pudukkottai.
- ★ Citation - conferment of 'Doctor of Science' on Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- ★ The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Convocation address
— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- ★ Children's Film Festival
- ★ Chief Minister's Police Medal
- ★ Birth Anniversary of Perarignar Anna
- ★ Gandhiji and Democracy
— Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- ★ World Tourism Day
- ★ Announcements made in the Legislative Assembly
- ★ The Message of Mahatma Gandhi
- ★ Teacher's Day Message
— Hon'ble Chief Minister
- ★ The First Supplementary Estimates - 1992-93.

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2023
Purattasi - Iypasi

OCTOBER - 1992

THE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRIBUTED BENEFITS TO 484 BENEFICIARIES FROM PUDUKKOTTAI

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed benefits amounting to Rs.1,02,14,464 to 484 persons of Pudukkottai District under various Government Welfare schemes on 21st September, 1992. The beneficiaries were brought to the city at Government's expense.

Under the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar marriage assistance scheme Rs.1,85,000 financial assistance was provided to 37 women. Five women were given financial assistance under the inter-caste marriage assistance scheme. Two sewing machines, 9 iron boxes, 5 tricycles to handicapped persons, 5 barber kits were given to various beneficiaries. Under the financial assistance scheme for daughters of widows, 5 women were given financial assistance. Rs.81,500 was given to 3 persons for making handicrafts us-



ing sea shells. One person was given Rs.4,36,000 to start a crusher unit.

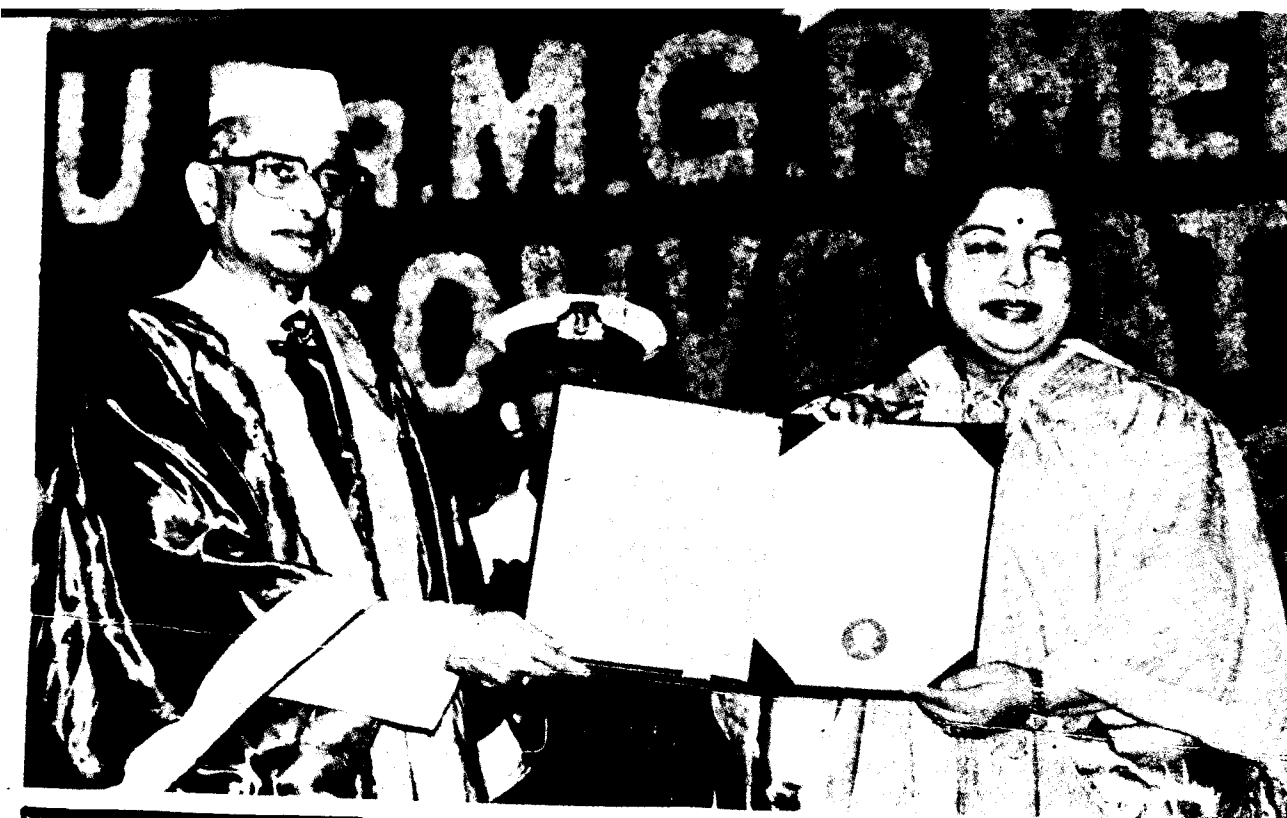
Ten persons were provided with a financial assistance of Rs.6,66,681 through the Department of Industries and Commerce to start new industries in the District.

Rs.2,72,000 was given to 32 persons to buy cattle and bullock carts. Rs.2,66,000 was given to buy milch cows to 38 persons and Rs.16,92,000 to eleven persons to buy sheep. Twelve persons were given Rs.40,000 to start petty shops and Rs.16,500 to 11 persons to start coir industries.

Seven persons were provided Rs.2,93,500 to buy autorickshaws and two persons given Rs.4,37,000 to buy tractors. Three persons were given Rs.12,95,000 to buy lorries and Rs.31,26,000 to 29 persons to buy machines for polishing artificial diamonds. Under the arivoli scheme, Rs.12,700 was given to 9 women to buy bicycles.

Sixty four persons were given house site pattas and 13 persons land pattas. Rs. one lakh was given to 25 economically backward persons. Sixty one persons were provided with loans amounting to Rs.2,53,500.

The beneficiaries included 285 women. Nineteen artists were given financial assistance for the year 1990-91. Rs.65,000 was given to 13 Karnataka Tamils.



THE TAMIL NADU
DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL
UNIVERSITY, MADRAS

Citation

conferment of Doctor of Science (Honoris-causa) on

Dr. J. JAYALALITHA,
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

on the occasion of
the Second Convocation held on
29th September, 1992

Presented by
Dr. B.P. RAJAN
Vice-Chancellor

Mr. Chancellor,

It is my honour and proud privilege to present to you on this happy occasion, Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram, for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science, "Honoris Causa".

Rightly hailed by the adoring people of our State, as their "Puratchi Thalaivi", Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has truly ushered in an

Era of Revolution, in the State of Tamil Nadu, ever since she assumed office as the Chief Minister, following the foot steps of Anna and her mentor, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. MGR. An outstanding artiste, and a doyen of fine arts, she has proved herself to be an able administrator, a keen champion of the cause of the poor and the downtrodden, a symbol of emancipation of women and above all, one of the most popular leaders of our times.

Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram is a rare personality, with a noble mind and a warmth and generosity of heart, a keen insight and a broad vision, qualities that have endeared her to the masses.

Born on the 24th of February, 1948, in a culturally distinguished family in Mysore, Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram grew up as a sensitive child, imbibing an innate intelligence and artistic proclivity from her parental lineage. She first studied in the Bishop Cotton Girls' High School at Bangalore, and later continued her studies at the Presentation Convent, Church Park, Madras. Her academic career was distinguished by outstanding success in a variety of fields as far ranging as academics, sports, literary activities and fine arts. Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram stood first in the School's Matriculation Examination of 1964, simultaneously winning a Scholarship of the Government of India, which would have helped her to pursue a career in Literature and Law, as she very much desired.

But her destiny took her in a different direction. She was denied a higher education and compelled to assume the onerous responsibility of supporting her family, even at the tender age of sixteen, and so Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram entered the Film World.

That was a turning point in her life and career. She came from a conventional background, and had received training in traditional art forms, but her entry into the modern cinema industry took her to a totally different world which ultimately changed her outlook on life, and prepared her for a career in public life, based on a secure foundation of hard work, strict discipline and genuine concern for the poor.

Though she has come a long way in her life and career, the road she traversed has not been a pathway strewn with roses. There were innumerable thorns all along the way. The formidable obstacles that she had to surmount, and the various vicissitudes that she had to cope with only strengthened her grit and determination. Her innate sense of retrospection taught her to set values for herself, which would shape her future life. She immersed herself in her hobby of reading. Always a voracious reader, she devoured books on

literature, philosophy, religion and metaphysics. That helped her to improve her sensitivity, to have a better vision of reality and to develop a concern for the cause of the poor. That also made her a leader, with a practical sense of values, determined to improve the lot of the underprivileged masses. At a very impressionable age, Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram came into contact with Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran. Under his guidance, a sensitive artiste was transformed into a Leader of the Masses. A Star of the artistic world, became the guiding star of the people. Her vision grew to encompass the whole human society, in its entirety. Her mind absorbed the complexities of politics and economics and an instinctive understanding of social forces and an innate brilliance helped her to chart out clear goals for herself. She was never to turn back.

Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram's historic success in the General Elections of 1991 has been unprecedented and confirmed her status as a most outstanding and distinguished leader of the times. This was achieved by the sheer force of her dynamic personality and her leadership qualities. People in all walks of life saw in her a true champion of their rights, the harbinger of their hopes, and reposed their trust in her ability to steer the ship of the State through stormy waters with success.

Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has not been content merely to win the elections. For her it was the beginning of a long process of endeavour to achieve all round progress for Tamil Nadu, the beginning of a series of efforts to transform our society into a forward looking one. With a clear conception of economic and social goals that have to be reached, Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram proceeded to discharge the responsibilities of her office with firm conviction in her ideals and full determination to perform the tasks expected of her with deep devotion to duty.

During the 15 months period of her tenure, Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has displayed a natural talent for administration. Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has been able to achieve a stupendous degree of success, in the implementation of many reforms for the all round progress and development of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Agriculture, Industry, Education, Social Welfare, Women's Welfare, Art and Culture are the many fields of activity that have received Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram's personal attention. And the State of Tamil Nadu can justifiably be proud of the remarkable progress achieved in these fields. As a firm supporter of the upliftment of women, Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has given top priority to the programmes for Women's Welfare. Her determination to wipe out poverty has given shape to many poverty alleviation programmes, and their successful implementation has earned recognition for the State of Tamil Nadu as a front ranking State in the Country.

Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram's contribution to the fields of Medical Education, Public Health and Family Welfare are very well known. Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has subscribed to the goal of "Health for All by 2000 A.D.". She has declared that health and medical care are the basic right of each and every citizen and that no one should be denied this by reason of poverty. It has long been the practice to confine improvements and provision of facilities to Government Hospitals in urban areas. Realising the need to improve the District and Taluk Hospitals, Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has in-

itiated many measures, the thrust of which is to provide equipment, personnel, drugs and other facilities to hospitals in the rural areas, so that the poor may benefit. New equipment which used to be found only in the best of the urban hospitals have now been distributed to the rural based hospitals. Specialised services, accident trauma services, emergency services, air-conditioned operation theatres, steam laundries, etc., are today available in the District headquarters hospitals, thanks to her efforts. Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram is continuing to implement these programmes with vigour.

One of the visions of Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram has been to take health and medical care to every individual citizen in the State. She has been consistently planning and implementing several innovative programmes, in this regard. Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram was the sole inspiration behind the innovative comprehensive health check-up scheme, rightly named after her, wherein health check-up camps are organised throughout the State and every individual citizen is completely checked for ailments free of charge, and proper attention is taken to refer the cases to specialised hospitals for a thorough diagnosis and treat-



ment. More than 51 lakh persons have been screened and examined in this manner and specialised facilities are being accorded to more than 11 lakh people.

The welfare of women has always been one of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's main concerns. She bestowed keen attention on family welfare programmes soon after her assumption of Office. Her Government raised the target to be achieved for the year 1992-93 and we are sure this target would be achieved. Health care standards are continually being upgraded and provisional medical skills are being improved, so that better facilities can be made available to the poor people. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has also encouraged private hospitals to come up with improved facilities, and has been successful in mobilising their help in providing medical facilities to the poor.

Equally concerned with the health of children, Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has given top priority to the maternal and child health services, covering the vulnerable cross sections of our society, that is, women and the children below 16 years of age. Tamil Nadu today stands in the forefront among the states in the

country, in the implementation of the immunization programme, school health programme and nutritious health programme.

Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram is a multi-lingual personality with proficiency in English, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi and a fair knowledge of Malayalam. She is a symbol of national unity and integration. At the same time, her Government has made the study of the Tamil language compulsory in all the Schools of the State, which is a testimony of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's abiding love for the Tamil language and her unfailing interest in its development.

In recognition of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's many-sided achievements, the University of Madras recently conferred upon her the Degree of Doctor of Literature.

Life is not measured by time alone, but by accomplishments. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's achievements are historic and are a tribute to the great qualities of leadership that she possesses, and yet Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has always been a humble person. She has shunned awards and honours. Indeed, it took a lot of persuasion to make her agree to our request to accept the honour being conferred upon her today. We have no doubt that Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram will continue her hard work and mission in the same spirit of dedication.

Her period in office and her goal in life is aptly described in the following lines:

The walls of distrust will crumble and fall
The tide of despair will waive
And cautions of fear will disappear
When Justice and freedom reign,

The clasp of an understanding hand
Is stronger than the jaws of steel
And friends who need a word in need
Can foster a deal

Then let us accept with courage and faith
This challenge to you and me
To lessen the pain and gladden again
The heart of humanity.

Mr. Chancellor, I have great pleasure in presenting Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa).



Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu,

Distinguished Guests,

Members of the faculty,

Dear Doctors and Graduates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I deem it an honour to be invited to deliver the Convocation Address of the Medical University named after my mentor, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. By accepting your invitation, I have availed myself of yet another opportunity to pay homage to the memory of that legend, Dr. M.G.R. Dr. M.G.R. had a vision that transcended time, a mind that comprehended realities in their totality and a heart that reached out to all who needed his help. He foresaw that the development of human resources was fundamental to human happiness and chose the field of education

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION ADDRESS BY

Your Excellency Dr. Bhishma Narain Singh,
The Governor of Tamil Nadu and
Chancellor of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University,

Thiru S. Muthusamy,

Hon'ble Minister for Health, the Govern-
ment of Tamil Nadu and Pro-Chancellor of the
University,

Dr. B.P. Rajan, Vice-Chancellor of the
University,

Professor (Dr.) J.S. Bajaj,

Member of the Union Planning Com-
mission,

Members of the Governing Council and
Senate of the University,

**HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF
TAMIL NADU PURATCHI THALAIVI
DR. J. JAYALALITHA**

for his special attention. He gave the children of Tamil Nadu the Puratchi Thalaivar Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme that took care of their healthy growth. He saw that higher education was the key to the progress of Society and took steps to establish the Tamil University, the Mother Therase Women's University and the Medical University. He thus laid a secure foundation our a movement towards the educational advancement of Tamil Nadu which is bound to confer lasting

Read

TAMIL ARASU
FOR ACCURATE AND AUTHENTIC
NEWS OF TAMIL NADU

Annual Subscription:

Tamil Edition : Rs.24

English Edition: Rs.12

Single Copy : Re.1

For Details Please Contact:

The Assistant Director,
Tamil Arasu Office,
Government Estate, Madras-600 002.

benefits upon the children and young people of our State.

The great philanthropist John D. Rockefeller once wrote:

"The best philosophy is the help that does the most good and the least harm, the help that nourishes civilisation at its very root, that most widely disseminates health, righteousness and happiness, that is not what is called charity. It is the investment of effort or time or money... to expand and develop the resources at hand and give an opportunity for progressive and healthful labour where it did not exist before. The fundamental thing in all help is education".

Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. and John D. Rockefeller obviously shared the same goals and the same vision. My joy is all the greater because, through the instrumentality of this University, we have been able to realise something of the vision of Dr. M.G.R.

The establishment of this Medical University also fulfils the crying need for upgrading the quality of medical education. Expert opinion all over the world strongly emphasises the need for setting up a Medical University, which would help to improve the standards of medical education and to evolve a medical curriculum that would be relevant to the health needs of the community. There is also the experience of Agricultural Universities which have played a leading part in the Green Revolution of our country. The Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was established in Tamil Nadu, based on the recommendations of a Committee which the State Government set up in 1982.

The Medical University is primarily a University but with a special purpose. The University is the key knowledge institution of modern society. It is the producer of much of the theoretical knowledge which our society increasingly uses. It is the home territory of the intelligentsia who constitute a vital segment of our society. It is a formidable instrument of preservation and renewal of professional knowledge, expertise and experience. It is the commanding institution of a system that educates directly or indirectly the elite of the society, enabling the transference of the people to a higher level of



absorption of science and technology.

In a sense, the University is the "Expression of an age", to use the words of Mr. Abraham Flexner. It is the repository of all successive scientific and technological achievements, which are embodied in theoretical and practical knowledge, the main beneficiaries being the students. Today, Universities all over the world, are seen as institutions that could make a direct and powerful contribution to economic growth, physical and mental health and social justice.

The major advances in human thought have taken place through work in the Universities. The Universities have been the homes of new research, new findings, new discoveries in various Sciences and in various branches of Science, and impressive advances in Science have had their roots mainly in the Universities.

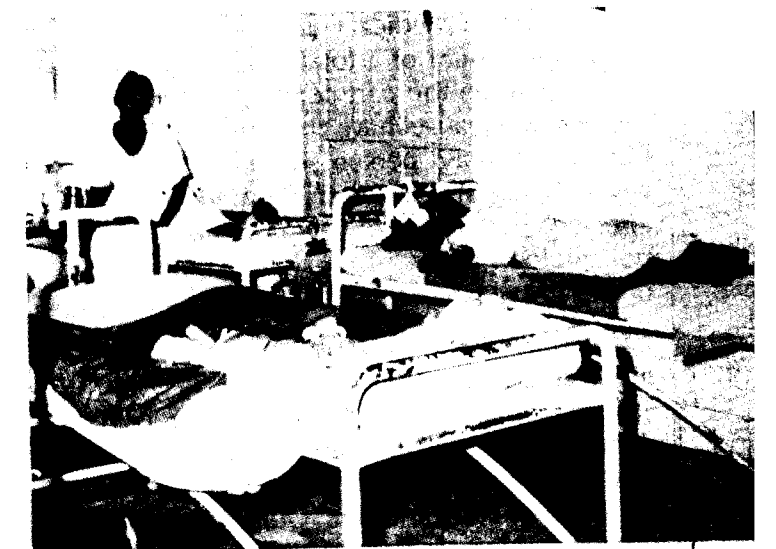
At the same time, the objective of a University is not merely to teach or to impart information or to equip the student with knowledge and skills of a specialised nature, that will enable him/her to fit himself/herself into the complicated pattern of living. No doubt, these are all necessary ingredients of an educational system that has to be devised to suit the changing needs of the population. But the fact remains that, in my opinion, the University must still concern itself with human considerations, upholding the basic human values. A student of a University does not merely learn a subject. He/she becomes someone by being exposed in the most impressionable period of his/her life to uplifting and elevating values which act as a catalyst to transform himself/herself into a highly developed being through a process of clash of mind with mind, inter-change of ideas and growth of knowledge of human nature. The University should be a fellowship of spirits, a society of seekers of truth who believe that

there are things in life of vastly greater importance than the mere acquisition of material goods and comfort, necessary though they are in the current context of living. It should help the student to pursue ideals in an objective and unbiased manner and to acquire a large vision, a warm and generous heart and a deep desire to eliminate the ills of the world.

A Medical University stands in a unique position. Here we are concerned with the business of creating physicians and surgeons. These young crusaders are given the responsibility for providing the needed services to society in its fight against physical and mental ills. The amazing advances in Medical Sciences have made it necessary for a student of medicine to grapple with an ever growing volume of knowledge and information. As knowledge increases with its inevitable concomitant of specialisation, it has become necessary for the medical student to focus sharper and sharper attention upon a smaller and smaller area. Physicians and surgeons have to constantly improve their knowledge, widen their understanding, sharpen their diagnostic skills and provide for the appropriate treatment of the affected person. Western Medical Sciences have made outstanding progress, especially in the later half of the century.

Advances in Biology and Bio-Chemistry and development in micro surgery have now made it possible for the Surgeon to insert his scalpel into the heart and brain, regions that until recently, were held to be sacred and inviolable. Transplantation of internal organs and replacement of human organs with artificial parts will become common place in the coming years. Progress in Pharmacology has reached a stage where it is possible to control memory, thought and desire by means of drugs.

These advances of modern medicine have greatly affected the entire human community, and continue to have a stupendous impact upon it. This impact of Medical Science upon man will grow in future. As the power of Medical Science to control life increases, the way the Physician used his/her skills becomes the vital question of great concern to us. Medical Science has been able to make great



strides forward because of its new and effective methods of examining diseases. Science has given the methodology. Medical Science has used it to discover new facts and conditions concerning the human body. The accumulated information has provided new ways of diagnosing the diseases and curing them. The Scientific approach in the field of medicine has led the physician to regard human life as something purely material. The more deeply the physician involves himself/herself in the methodology of Medical Science, the more he/she is inclined to treat the human being as a mere physical entity. The physician may be in full possession of medical knowledge and information, but that may not necessarily give him/her medical wisdom.

T.S. Eliot echoed this feeling when he said:

Where is the wisdom we have lost in Knowledge?

Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?

Medicine requires the cool rational basis of science. It must also manifest ward humane sentiments. There must be a capacity to regard the life of any human being as something unique and special. The physician must have a mental posture or attitude that venerates inter personal communication. He/she must be a coolheaded technician as well as a warm, compassionate and concerned friend. The medical profession must build up its competence on the basis of a holistic spirit and a clear insight into the essence of life and

human nature. Medical Education must aim at the development of a total vision and a total perspective on the part of the physician. The Medical Specialists have their role and value. But the diseased person suffers with his/her whole being and not with the pathologically affected part. Hence there is need for a holistic look at the professional competence of the physician.

Generally, in Western society, today, medical specialisation has been carried to the extreme. The general practitioner is almost extinct. The specialists have their offices in a row under the same roof and a patient is passed from one to another. Quite often a patient's problem is how to discover which of the specialists he/she ought to consult first. The patient has no general practitioner who makes a diagnosis for him/her. In my opinion, particularly in a country like India, the General practitioner's services continue to be needed from the first to the last because, unlike the specialists, he has the knowledge of the patient and of his/her environment. Unless the specialist acts in the light of the knowledge that only the general practitioner can supply, he will be using his skills blindly and may in fact, function more harmfully than beneficially.

It is in this context that the concept of holistic medicine becomes vastly important. Sir William Osler, the brilliant Canadian Physician and Medical Historian said that, **"the outcome of Tuberculosis had more to do with what went on in the patient's mind than what went on in his lungs"**.

Hippocrates said similarly that **"he would rather know what sort of patient had a disease than what sort of disease a patient had"**. The "Person", is, therefore, vastly important in diagnosis and cure. In the field of cancer research, it is quite often being demonstrated that patients who react to the diagnosis with a fighting spirit, survive better than those who respond with stoic acceptance or feelings of helplessness.

A medical practitioner would do well to appreciate the growing volume of evidence in favour of looking at the patient before the disease. This means that he/she must cultivate an active interest in the patient. The medical

practitioner must come to know the patient very closely. The practitioner must respond to the patient's needs and the patient's fears or expectations, more warmly. I have known Doctors who erect thicker barriers than stone walls between themselves and their patients, in the name of science and objectivity. Quite often their ice-coldness serves to aggravate the disease rather than cure it. The Hippocratic Oath underlines the need to accept the patient as more important than the disease. It says:

"The regimen I adopt shall be for the benefit of patients according to my ability and judgement and not for their hurt or for any wrong".

The meaning of this oath must be expanded to take into account the need to understand the totality of the needs of the patient and to cater to them.

The Great Saint Thiruvalluvar defines the role of the Physician in the clearest manner possible:

"நோய்நாடி நோய்முதல் நாடி அதுதணிக்கும் வாய்நாடி வாய்ப்பச் செயல்"

"Let the physician enquire into the nature of the disease, its cause and its cure and treat it correctly in accordance with the rules of medicine".

Underlying the statement is the authentic philosophy of the indispensability of a warm and humane relationship between the patient and the physician, which should govern the conduct and practice of a physician throughout his/her life.

I am convinced that the goal of medical education today, should be to produce physicians and surgeons who, with all their specialisation and professional competence, should ultimately think in terms of providing total medical care to the patients who come under their charge. The next step from this, is the understanding of the role of such a physician, in the context of the needs of the community. I am clear that the aim of medical education, should be to produce practitioners who must have the capability to provide comprehensive health care to the entire community. Health care should be curative, promotive, preventive and rehabilitative.

What we may require today is the basic doctor, who would be a primary contact physician at the community level, providing early attention and diagnosis and who could manage the common illnesses encountered by him/her. Today's medical students are exposed to specialities, and many of them complete their academic course without a significant understanding of the general health or medical needs of the community. In countries like China and Japan, the physician is increasingly put through oriental medical disciplines so that he/she becomes a better community health doctor.

In our own country, we have an impressive record in our ancient medical practice, which emphasised an integrated approach to the treatment of the body, the mind and the spirit of the diseased person, in dealing with his/her problems. I would urge the Medical University to undertake research into this aspect, and try and see how at least an understanding of the essential principles of such an integrated outlook, can be imparted to our medical students.

The need of the hour today in our country, is Primary Health Care. Health Care must be made available at the door steps of the people who need it, especially in the rural areas. For long, specialised medical and health care has been centering around the cities, serving 20% of the population. It is time we bestowed the same care and attention on the people in the villages. The UN Declaration of **"Health For All By 2000 AD"**, is not merely a medical target. It is a social target. It has tremendous economic implications. Strengthening of Primary Health Care is the only way by which we can reach this target.

We have laid the basis or foundation, with our Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. We are extending health and medical facilities to the rural population living in the smallest and remotest of habitations. We have recently conducted free health check up camps covering the entire population of Tamil Nadu. We treated more than 51 lakh beneficiaries in about 9100 camps. The whole programme created a great awakening among the people, since medical and health care facilities were taken literally to

their door steps.

At the same time, the medical and health needs of a growing population are enormous. While the rich who can afford to pay, have helped in the development of specialised medical care centres throughout the country, and these centres have come to offer highly advanced and specialised diagnostic and curative facilities, the poor, particularly, in the rural areas, who constitute the majority of the population, and who can ill-afford costly diagnostic and curative facilities, still have to depend upon the Government hospitals. The State Government is doing its very best to improve the facilities available in the Government hospitals. At the same time, it is necessary to supplement the efforts of the Government, with assistance from the Private Sector. I have seen the impressive growth of advanced medical centres in the past few years, in the Private Sector. New hospitals, new diagnostic instruments, a new generation of specialists, new comforts and luxuries, all at a price, have become common place. There is a commercial consideration in all these. But a few dedicated doctors in some private hospitals, still give the best of their time and attention to the poor and the needy, not with an attitude of charity but in a spirit of service. These glowing examples of noble and selfless physicians and surgeons, though very small in number, light up the path of medicine which some of you have chosen to tread on. As you move up in your professional life, I would request you to look upon service to the poor and the needy, as the most important goal of your life. I can tell you that, by sharing your knowledge and experience, by extending your service to the poor and the really needy, you will be giving the best of yourself and will earn the gratitude and admiration of all. There is as much pleasure in giving as in seeking, especially where the health of a person and that too, a poor person is involved. There can be no distinction between the rich and the poor, when it is a question of ill health. The suffering people need your help, irrespective of class or social distinctions, or economic status. Hence, I appeal to the social wisdom of every one of you, to utilise your professional knowledge and skills, to help in the medical and health care of your poor people. Our

Sacred Lore has always emphasised that **Service to humanity is service to God**. Our doctors can and ought to be in the forefront in this regard.

The long felt need of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, of course, is a well equipped campus with suitable buildings. The Vice Chancellor Dr. B.P. Rajan discussed the matter with me, emphasizing its urgency. He has suggested that it would be desirable to construct at least the administrative block and the library building of the University, in the heart of the city. I am happy to announce that the Government will make available lands, in the King Institute Campus in Guindy, for locating the administrative block and library of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University. I hope that this will be the first step towards the establishment of a full fledged campus for the University, in the near future.

I congratulate all the graduates and the prize winners of the University, I request you to remember that it is a privilege to be in the medical profession today. I beseech you to be conscious of the fact that a poor society is bearing the heavy economic burden of providing medical education to you, in the hope that you will repay something of this social debt through dedicated and selfless service to the people who desperately need your services.

I am grateful to the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University for conferring on me the Degree of Doctor of Science.

Thank you.

(Second Convocation address of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University delivered by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Madras University Centenary Hall on 29th September, 1992).

LOVE OF TAMIL.



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

"No other Indians can equal the performance of the Tamils in this fight. It therefore occurred to me that I should read Tamil with close attention, if for no other reason than to tender sincere thanks to them at least mentally. Accordingly, the last one month was devoted mostly to the study of Tamil. The more I learn it, the better I appreciate the beauties of this language. It is a very fine and sweet language, and from its structure and from what I have read in it, I find that the Tamils have produced, and still produce, a large number of intelligent thoughtful and wise men. Moreover, since India is going to be one country, some Indians outside Madras should also learn Tamil"

MAHATMA GANDHI



CHILDREN'S FILM FESTIVAL

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, inaugurated a week-long Children's Film Festival organised by the Department of Information and Tourism at Kalaivanar Arangam on 10th September, 1992.

The Chief Minister in her inaugural address:

"I am happy to be with you here today and to inaugurate the Children's Film Festival. As you know, Madras played host to the Second International Children's Competitive Film Festival in 1981 and the then Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. was the Chairman of the Organising Committee. After a gap of many years,

we are having a major Children's Film Festival in Tamil Nadu now. This festival will be held not only in Madras, but also in other cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem.

In order to make the Children's Film Festival possible, we have passed orders exempting films produced or acquired by the Children's Film Society from Entertainment Tax, while conducting special shows. We have also revived the practice of exhibiting films for children at Kalaivanar Arangam. I am happy to learn that apart from Kalaivanar Arangam, the owners of six other theatres in Madras City have come forward to conduct special shows for

children. I appreciate their co-operation and hope that more theatre owners will emulate their example.

I am told that during this festival, Tamil and English films will be shown mostly. We hope to screen award winning films from other regions of India and from other countries during the coming years, so that our children may get an opportunity for cultural interaction through the powerful medium of cinema.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our first Prime Minister and a great lover of children, with keen insight, saw the need for promoting children's films. This led to the establishment of the Children's Film Society in 1955.

However, for many reasons, I understand that the progress in the development of the Children's Film Movement in India has been slow. No doubt some good films have been made by the Children's Film Society, but their number is too small and there has not been much significant contribution to this art form. India is a land of

paradoxes. The literacy standards of our country are very low, among the lowest in the world. Yet, India is one of the leading book publishing countries of the world.

We are still one of the economically backward countries in the world, with a very low standard of living, but India ranks among the foremost film producing countries of the world. No family or couple in India would like to go without a child. But, despite the explosion in book publication, production of children's books and children's films happens to be at a pitifully low level. The time has come to correct this situation.

It is best to begin with the production of children's films in larger and larger numbers. Everyone accepts that the Cinema is the most powerful medium of communication and education and entertainment for the people. Cinema is also an acknowledged form of popular art reflecting the culture and the life of the society. There is no doubt, therefore, that Children's films have much relevance to modern society.

In fact, they are as much relevant to adults as they are to children, because the adults come to know of children much better through the medium of children's films, and can interact with them much more closely and can appreciate the needs and desires, the sentiments and the sensitivities of children much more keenly.

Indian society is changing fast. The old values are breaking down, and new values are yet to emerge. The breakdown of the joint family system is one of the biggest social changes taking place in our country.

In this context, the proper nurturing of the child so as to enable it to grow into a healthy, intelligent, useful citizen of the country, has become paramount. Every means of communication must be utilised to promote the development of a child in all aspects. Cinema as an art form, specially meets this requirement. It is unfortunate that we have not utilised its potential adequately enough to give the child a proper education and wholesome entertainment through this medium.

We have all been children and many of us cherish our childhood memories. We learnt much faster as children than we do now. Bertrand Russell once pointed out that the enormous curiosity of the child decreases as he grows up. This is a scientific fact. Hence we must enable a child to achieve the best assimilation possible when its mind is ready to receive all kinds of impressions. The Children's Film Movement can do this, provided of course, we have good children's films.

Children can quickly establish a healthy rapport with the characters whom they witness on the screen. A teacher asked the children in a class room:

"Tell me the signs of the Zodiac". The children looked puzzled. To help the children the Teacher added.

"Like Taurus, the Bull, for example!" The faces of the children brightened.

The mention of the word Bull gave them the idea.

"Mickey the Mouse," said one child. "Donald the Duck", replied another.

"Felix the Cat", said the third.

"Kapish the Monkey", said the fourth, and so on.

You see, the children get involved with the characters they see on screen. The children want their heroes to be warm, friendly, fair, just, intelligent, just as they would like to be. Children's film can nurture and develop all these qualities.

We need imaginative film producers and directors, who are sensitive to the feelings of children, who have their pulse on the tastes of children. You all have heard of Steven Spielberg, a great film producer and director. He has a child's eye view of the world. He has said that he makes his films looking through the mind of a child. He has the uncanny ability to explore the mind of a child and

to reflect it upon the screen and so he has been able to produce memorable movies, which, though meant for adults, have left lasting impressions upon the children, who have seen them. So, you see, we can produce films for children which can be commercially successful. What we need is talent, especially the talent that goes into the heart of the subject matter through the mind of a child.

Unfortunately an obsession with the Box Office has been the bane of the Indian Cinema. In my opinion, mere relief from the Government will not help.

There should be greater awareness of the potential of children's films on the part of everybody concerned. The Film Industry has a responsibility in this regard which it should not minimise. India's film makers have to wake up to the need for producing a large number of children's films. There is no dearth of subjects for children's films and there can be no dearth of imagination production of children films does not need a special or separate technology. But it requires a special kind of ability to, "feel with the heart of the child and create with the mind of the adult", to recapitulate the great statement from Satyajit Ray. Children are willing to learn, to develop a vision, to cultivate ideals. They are the best assets of the future. Story Writers, Screenplay Writers, Film Producers and directors have to take up this challenge and reach out to the children and through them open up a new world, both for the children, and for themselves. I would like to call upon everyone to give the Children's Film Movement its due.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Children's Film Festival, organised by the Information and Tourism Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

We wish to give this movement all the encouragement that we can. To begin with, I am happy to announce that the Children's Film Festival will be organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu every year. I hope all of you will participate in this Festival and make it a happy and memorable event.

Thank you. "

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and

Tourism Department, welcomed the gathering.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, presided over the function.

Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathy, Minister for Housing and Urban Development and Thiru S. Kannappan, Minister for Public Works Department, offered their felicitations.



In connection with the birth anniversary of Thanthai Periyar on 17th September, 1992, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr.J.Jayalitha garlanded the statue of Thanthai Periyar.



CHIEF MINISTER'S POLICE MEDAL

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr. J. Jayalalitha awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medal to 85 Police, Prison, Fire Service and Home Guards personnel at Anna Stadium, Trichi on 15th September, 1992, and announced the Government's decision to promote the Grade II and Grade I and Head constables respectively in a

period of five years.

The Chief Minister said the expenditure of the Police Department had gone up from Rs.200 crore to Rs.275 crore during 1992-93. Her Government had been implementing several welfare measures for the police personnel, she said the fact that in one year after taking over, her Government had constructed 1,000 houses to police personnel spending Rs.12.25 crore through the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, against the 1,500 houses constructed by the corporation spending Rs.1,500 crore in 10 years was proof positive of the Government's concern for the police personnel, she claimed. She then detailed the several improvements to the service conditions made by her.

Referring to the State Government's proposal to the Centre seeking Rs.80 crore and for containing the terrorists activities and to modernise the police force to cope with the menacing terrorism, she said the Centre had sanctioned so far Rs.10 crore. Augmenting this with the State Government's own resources her Government had been expediting the modernisation of the arms, weaponry and other service areas of the State police, she said.

On the long pending demand of the police force regarding the stagnation of over 47,000 Grade II constables, she announced that she had decided to promote 21,000 Grade II constables out of the 47,000 as Grade I constables in a



phased programme. Similarly 2,700 Grade I constables would be promoted as head constables. There would be no more direct recruitment of Grade I constables in Tamil Nadu and the Grade I constables vacancies would be filled up only by promoting the Grade II constables.

During 1992-93, 9,000 Second Grade constables would be promoted as Grade I constables and 500 Grade I constables would be promoted as head constables. The rest of them would be promoted all in a period of five years.

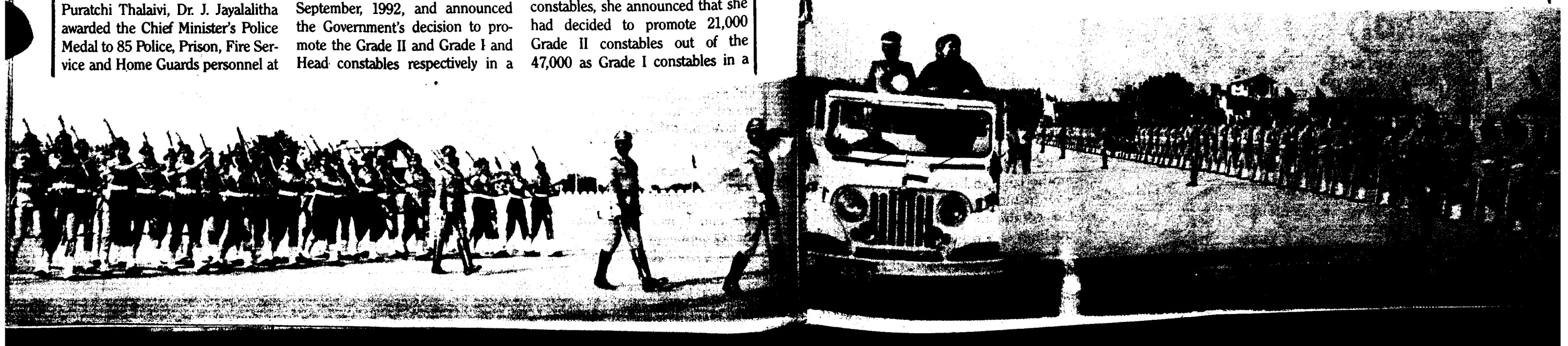
She then watched massive fire works and a variety entertainment staged by the Railway Protection Force.

Earlier the Chief Minister was received by the Ministers, Officials and Public at Trichi Airport and escorted by 18 mounted horses drove to the Stadium in a ceremonial procession.

At the stadium driving in a jeep she inspected the parade. After distribution of awards the Chief Minister took the salute in a march past by the police.

Hon'ble Speaker, Thiru Sedapati R. Muthiah, Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, District Collector and Police officials were present at the function.

Thiru S. Sripal, Director-General of Police welcomed the gathering.





THE BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF PERARIGNAR ANNA

The Birth anniversary of Perarignar Anna was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Kalaivanar Arangam on 15th September, 1992.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha unveiled a portrait of Anna, presented Anna Awards to 16 PWD Engineers and eight

Highways engineers and distributed prizes to students who had won in the essay and oratorical competitions. She also made a token presentation of articles to the needy as part of the welfare programme. It was announced that cash awards, loans and articles worth Rs.31.74 lakh would reach 272 beneficiaries who had been selected already.

The Chief Minister has declared that her Government is engaged in translating into action the ideals and policies of Anna. She vowed to protect forever the glory and greatness of Anna who established the Dravidian Party rule in the State.

She said Anna fought for his motherland and mother tongue and inspired both immensely. He combined in himself the qualities of a worker engaged in



the task of laying the path of social reform and those of a leader who shaped countless reformists. There was no author, orator, artist, political pundit or rationalist who was not influenced by him. His great quality of respecting his op-

ponents won him their praise. His large heartedness encompassed all and there was none who had fostered democracy in the sub-continent as he did, she said.

The Chief Minister expressed her happiness that the dreams of Anna on women's rights had come true and thanked the people for entrusting the lamp of Dravidian ideology in her hand.

The Hon'ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapati R. Muthiah presided over the function. Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, Thiru C.Aranganayagam, Minister for Education and Thiru S. Muthusamy, Minister for Health also spoke on the occasion.

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering, Thiru R. Natesan, Deputy Director, Information Department proposed a vote of thanks.





GANDHIJI AND DEMOCRACY

-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

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

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

Corruption and hypocrisy ought not to be the inevitable products of democracy, as they undoubtedly are today. Nor is bulk a true test of democracy. True Democracy is not inconsistent with a few persons representing the spirit, the hope, and the aspirations of those whom they claim to represent. I hold that democracy cannot be

imposed from without; it has to come from within.

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

Whether Gandhiji is a democrat or not, he does represent the peasant masses of India; he is the quintessence of the conscious and sub-conscious will of those millions. It is perhaps something more than representation; for he is the idealized personification of those vast millions. Of course, he is not the average peasant. A man of the keenest intellect, of fine feeling and good taste, wide vision; very human, and yet essentially the ascetic who has suppressed his passions and emotions, sublimated them and directed them in spiritual channels; a tremendous personality, drawing people to himself like a magnet, and calling out fierce loyalties and attachments- all this so utterly unlike and beyond a peasant. And yet with all he is the

greatest peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspects of life. But India is peasant India, and so he knows his India well, reacts to her slightest tremors, gauges a situation accurately and almost instinctively, and has a knack of acting at the psychological moment.

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

From 'Mahatma Gandhi'
by Jawaharlal Nehru.

WORLD

Tourism, as an industry, may be of recent origin, but the tendency to tour has always been the driving force behind much of what mankind's history is comprised of. Many a great expedition and exploration, the benefits of which we are reaping today, would not have been possible, but for that great thirst for knowledge and fearless urge to venture out into unknown terrains, which



TOURISM

our forefathers possessed in abundance.

In tune with that spirit of adventure and love for the beauty of nature, we find that in modern times too, tourism has gained worldwide acceptance as the most satisfactory pastime and the most acceptable leisurely pursuit for the majority of people all over the world.

The 'World Tourism Day' being observed on the 27th September, 1992, not only

underscores the importance tourism has come to wield in promoting international understanding, but also makes us re-evaluate our strategy for furthering the growth of tourism in our own State.

I am happy to observe that a pragmatic and effective tourism policy has been adopted in Tamil Nadu, in terms of projecting its great potential for tourism, so that entrepreneurial efforts, both by the public and private sectors, can be undertaken for launching viable and profitable ventures in tourism.

On the happy occasion of 'World Tourism Day', I express my sincere hope that all of us, together, will succeed in making Tamil Nadu renowned as 'a gracious land of warm hospitality'. Let us 'welcome a stranger and send back a friend' as Jawaharlal Nehru said.

Puratchi Thalaivi **Dr. J. JAYALALITHA**
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

DAY

WORLD TOURISM DAY



One of the most important decisions of the Government in the current year has been to declare a package of incentives for the tourism at par with the industry and declaration of 'Special Tourism Area'.

This shows a departure in the attitude of Government, about its role of merely running a 'few coach tours' or budget accommodations, to ushering in an era of 'Tourism Growth Centres'.

This also shows the recognition of the contributions of the tourism sector to overall growth of economy, and allocating it priority, attention and impor-

tance, needed to reach its ultimate potential, which is enormous.

The Special Tourism Areas are being developed keeping the foreign tourist, his needs, and requirements in mind. To begin with Tarangambadi and Kancheepuram, and East Coast, covering Muttukadu to Mamallapuram have been declared as Special Tourism Areas.

The main aim is to have a planned sustainable development, integrating local communities, and ensuring their participation in the growth process.

Guiding and channelising public and private investments in appropriate inter-dependent projects, and infrastructure developments, while taking all the measures for environment protection and preservation of the sanctity of the coastal areas.

As a sequel to special tourism areas, Rameswaram Island has been earmarked as 'Pilgrim Tourism Area'. The approach is going to be the same, but the requirements to be met would be those of 'Domestic Pilgrim Tourist'. Special tourism areas approach can (1) sustain a whole geographical area.

a) through its manpower intensive nature. For every facility, we need management staff, cooks, room boys, guides, drivers, dhobies, cleaners and so on.

b) through the multiplier effect, with every hotel, one would need milk dairies, vegetable growers, fish cooperatives, sheep and goat breeders, poultry and bee keepers and so on. In addition, coach service, taxi service, restaurants, fast food stalls, souvenir shops, handicrafts and local handlooms, services and recreational facilities for the tourists, and so on, would also be needed.

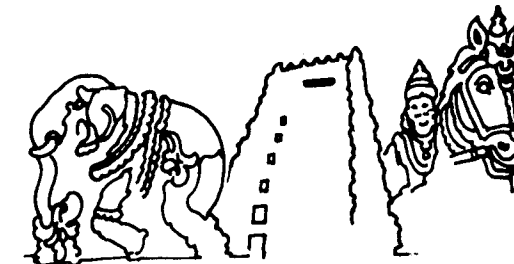
c) and would cost less, since ancillaries can spring up, by themselves. A little support from Banks, to artisans, shopkeepers, taxi and auto drivers, would go a long way in strengthening the approach.

d) it could also ensure appropriate facilities for the target group, in a short span of time, through concentrated infrastructure development.

Tourism year 1992-93 is going to be intensive tourism development year for us. We aim to give a better deal to the people visiting Tamil Nadu. In this venture, we solicit the support and active participation of all hoteliers, tour-operators, travel agents, amusement park promoters, golf course and resort developers, in making Tamil Nadu, in the words of our Hon'ble Chief Minister a 'Land of Hospitality'.

C.K. GARIYALI, I.A.S.

Secretary
Information and Tourism Department
Government of Tamil Nadu



World Tourism Day is celebrated each year on 27th September. This day marks the day of adoption of the statutes of the World Tourism Organisation. World Tourism Day is celebrated to foster awareness among the people on the economic, cultural and social benefits of tourism. Every year a special theme is identified and World Tourism Day is celebrated to emphasise the theme. The theme for this year is "Tourism". A Path towards social and economic integration of continents; an avenue of discovery between peoples."

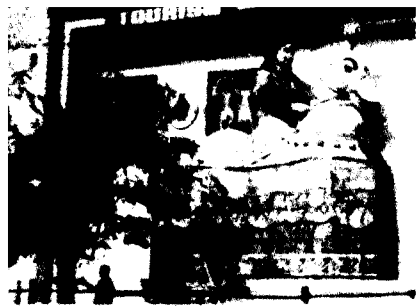
An analysis of the history of the world clearly shows that the most significant events in the history of mankind occurred because of the discoveries of various continents and peoples by adventurer and travellers such as Columbus and Vascodagama. It is also seen that a large number of scholars used to undertake travels to other countries to study the life of the people there. In our own country, the criss-cross pilgrim movements from one region to another contributed greatly to achieving cultural cohesion and unity.

Over the years, the tourism policy of the Government emphasised the development of infrastructure like hotels, resorts, transport etc. in the public sector, namely Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. But with the general realisation that the private sector should be involved in a such bigger way, now the State Government has declared Tourism as an Industry to give certain concessions and incentives for development of infrastructure. Under this new

policy, new hotel projects approved by the Government located in places other than the cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore will be eligible for investment subsidy of 10% on the project cost. Similarly, for installation of generators in the tourism projects, subsidies are available. The other projects which have been identified for concessions are development of golf courses, purchase of air-conditioned coaches and construction of amusement parks. The new tourism projects will also be eligible for electricity tariff concession and also 50% concession of luxury tax levied by the State Government. One of the major concessions for these new tourism projects will be deferral of sales tax for five years.

Adventure Tourism

There is also a greater emphasis on youth and adventure tourism. Efforts are being made to develop watersports, trekking, rock climbing, tented tourism, hand-gliding etc. to attract Youth to visit the places where such facilities can be made available. A windsurfing regatta was conducted in February this year by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. It is proposed to develop water sports in Muttukadu, Pulicat lake and later on in Mandapam. The Youth Hostels Association of India, Madras Beach Unit and the Coimbatore Unit have organised various trekking programmes in the Nilgiris. During the summer festival, Trekking was organised in Ooty in May 1992. There was a demonstration of hang-gliding, water sports and hot air ballooning. It is also proposed to develop boating and other water sports ac-



tivity in district headquarters where water bodies may be available.

Fairs and Festivals

The Mamallapuram Dance Festival conducted every year in January has been a major attraction for the foreign tourists. It is decided to conduct the festival from January 8 to February 7, 1993 and also on all week-ends from September 27, 1992. The Natyanjali festival in Chidambaram temple is also given financial support by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This festival is held in February/March every year. The Chithirai Festival in Madurai (April/May) is also being used to promote tourism in this city. The Summer Festivals conducted in Ooty, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and other hill stations in May are also organised to provide wholesome entertainment to the tourists. Saral Vizha (July to September) in Courtallam is another festival in which tourism department takes an active part.

It is not only the efforts of the Government and the tourism trade that can promote tourism. The attitude of the public also matters a great deal. There should be a greater awareness among ourselves that it is necessary to keep our beaches, temples, wildlife sanctuaries and other tourist attractions clean and beautiful. Similarly, in our relations with people from other states and countries, we should be cordial and helpful and they should want to come back to Tamil Nadu again and again and again.

S. MACHENDRANATHAN, I.A.S.,
Director of Tourism and Ex-Officio
Joint Secretary to Government

On this day of World Tourism Day celebrations, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (T.T.D.C.) proudly proclaim its multifarious activities totally dedicated to the development of tourism in Tamil Nadu. Though it had a humble beginning of 4 Government Guest Houses in the year 1971, now it has 24 hotels operating under the banner Hotel Tamil Nadu and a fleet of 25 coaches in the transport division. Several restaurants, motels, boat houses and telescope houses cater to the needs of the visiting tourists.

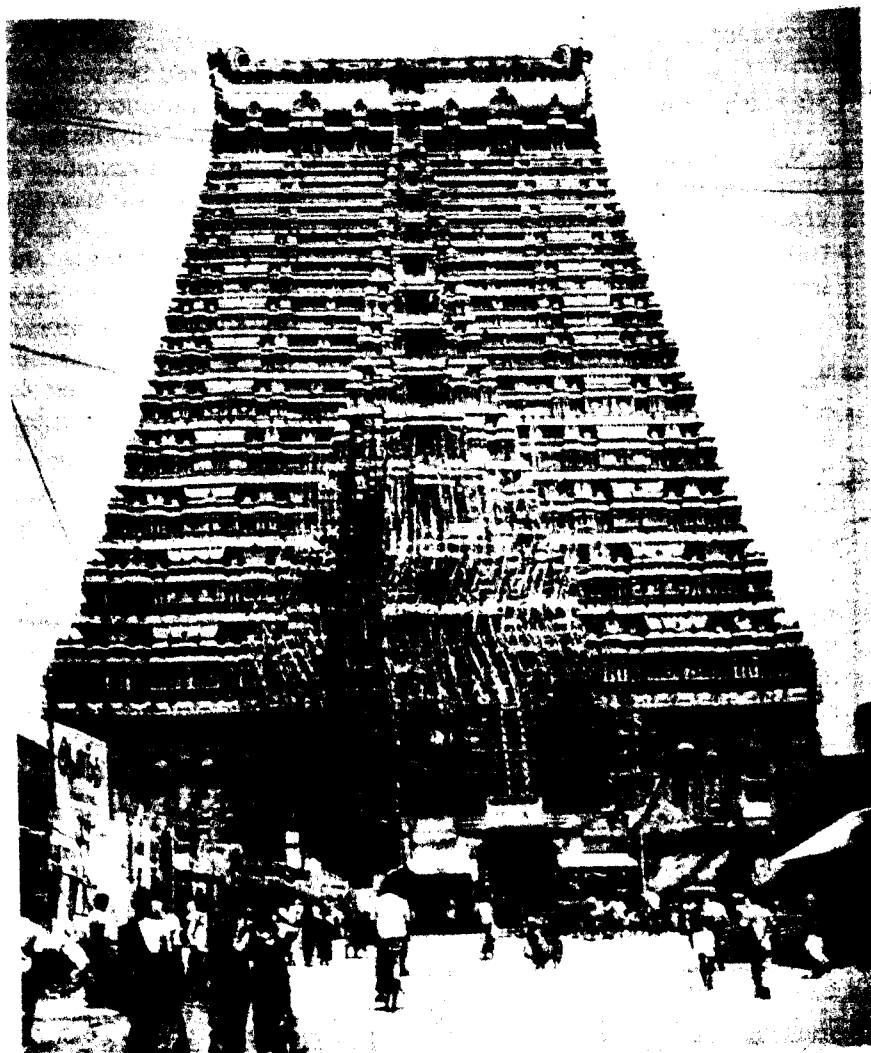
Some of the popular package tours offered by T.T.D.C. are Madras City Sightseeing Tour, Mamallapuram-Kancheepuram Tour, Tirupati Tour, 8-day Tamil Nadu Tour, 5-day Mookambika Tour, 7-day Mantralayam-Goa Tour, 5-day South India Tour, 7-day East-West

Coast Tour and 14-day Sunny South Tour. It also conducts other tours such as Tiruchi-Tirupati Tour and Tiruchi Sightseeing Tour and propose to start Ooty-Kothagiri Tour and similar sightseeing tours in the major towns of the State.

In the year 1990-91, T.T.D.C. has turned the corner and made a profit of Rs.33 lakh with its increasing turnover every year by nearly 15%. This happy trend will be continued in future with a quantum leap.

While consolidating the existing establishments by way of modernising, upgrading and improving them both qualitatively and quantitatively, T.T.D.C. ventures into new areas of interest.

It proposes to develop a national water sports centre at Muttukkadu. Muttukkadu lake will be dredged to facilitate development of water



sports such as kayaking, canoeing, windsurfing etc.

T.T.D.C. will launch trekking programmes on a commercial basis in collaboration with Youth Hostels Association of India from the coming season at Ooty and later at Kodaikanal.

Tented tourism has been the answer to the problem of inadequate accommodation facilities in all the tourist places. T.T.D.C. will also have its tented tourism in a couple of tourist places with its tents coming from India Tourism Development Corporation.

T.T.D.C. also promotes cultural tourism by joining hands with Department of Tourism in celebrating the most popular festivals in Tamil Nadu apart from conducting the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair every year.

Adding to the existing hotels, wayside facilities at Tirukalukundram, Tiruthani, Mettupalayam and Melmaruvathur are proposed to be inaugurated this year along with a Youth Hostel at Coonoor. With grants coming from Government of India as well as State Government, hotel projects in Kumbakonam and Cuddalore have been commenced along with wayside facilities at Kodai Road, Palani, Tirunelveli and Uthirakosamangai.

T.T.D.C. would be approaching the HADP for sanctioning specific projects at Ooty and Coonoor and implement the same.

The Island Ground where All India Tourist and Industrial Fair is conducted regularly was also used for the conduct of Children's Carnival and Book Festival. As both these events were successful and profitable, similar events will be conducted in our hotels at Coimbatore, Madurai, Ooty and Kodaikanal.

Recently, T.T.D.C. has launched a vigorous tourism promotion campaign all over India especially in the capital cities by way of Press Meet and Travel Agents Meeting. There are plans to conduct similar campaigns abroad too.

T.T.D.C. has appointed large number of selling agents and promotion agents not only in the country but also in countries like Malaysia and Mauritius and regular tourist flow from those countries is

expected. Appointment of selling agents at Singapore and South Africa are under consideration.

To Conclude, T.T.D.C. while keeping up the tradition of being a good host through its hotels and motels would also venture into new areas of activities expecting a huge inflow of tourists in the coming years.

P. Sivakami, I.A.S.,

Managing Director
Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr.J.Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Perarignar Anna on his birth anniversary on 15th September, 1992.



ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

21.9.1992

The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that the State Government would take all steps to 'nip in the bud' any anti-national activity. Making a statement on the law and order situation in the State, she said the Government would deal firmly with anti-national forces and persons endangering national unity.

★ The State Government has decided to appoint a Director of Litigation for the Madras High Court, to speed up litigation, the Law Minister said.

About 1.28 lakh cases were pending in the High Court, including over 8,000 criminal appeals, and the appointment of a Director was aimed at quickening their disposal, he said.

The appointment of Director of Prosecution at the District level would be done soon, and

the Chief Minister was seized of the matter.

★ The Government proposes to distribute 60 lakh sarees and an equal number of dhoties to rural landless farm labourers and the urban poor during Pongal. This will cost Rs.45 crore.

★ The Education Minister introduced a Bill in the Assembly seeking to replace the ordinance banning collection of capitation fee for admission to educational institutions in the State.

The practice of collecting capitation fee for admitting students into educational institutions is widespread in the State. This undesirable practice, besides contributing to large scale commercialisation of education, is not conducive to the maintenance of educational standards. It was therefore, considered necessary to effectively curb this undesirable practice, in the

public interest by prohibiting the collection of capitation fee. To achieve the above objective, the Tamil Nadu Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Collection of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1992 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1992) was promulgated by the Governor on 20 August 1992 and the same was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

22.9.1992

★ The Minister, for Finance announced in the Assembly that a proposal for constituting a Committee for effective implementation of prohibition was under the active consideration of the Government.

It was the avowed policy of the Government to implement total prohibition to the extent possible. Only Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were implementing prohibition policy and a demand had been made for special funds to these two States by the Tenth Finance Commission.

★ Work on the first phase of the Rs.1 crore project to

renovate the Mylapore Kapaleeswarar temple tank will be completed and the float festival would be held on February 6th 1993, the Chief Minister, said.

The Government had given the administrative and technical sanction to carry out the first phase works at a cost of Rs.35 lakh.

The Chief Minister said that with a view to keeping the environs of the tank clean, the Government was contemplating shifting to an alternative site for the vegetable shops on the tank bunds. One of the reasons for pollution was disposal of rotten vegetable garbage into the tank. She said it would be impossible to take action against all those who abused the temple tanks.

The tank would be filled with a layer of puddle clay for better retention of water supplied from tubewells. A plant would be set up to recycle the water in the tank periodically.

A proposal to renovate the Chitrakulam tank in Mylapore was under consideration.

★ The Chief Minister announced that a electronic city to manufacture computer spare parts and peripheral would be set up at a cost of Rs.40 crore at Sholinganallur and the setting up of electronic city comprising of various computer industries will be completed within a year and a half.

The Chief Minister informed that 10,000 educated youths would get employment through these computer industries and the units would manufacture and sell computer spare parts worth Rs.250 crore.

The electronic city will be set up in an area of 300 acres. There was also a proposal to set up an electronic computer technology complex in the city as announced by the Union Government.

23.9.1992

★ The over two lakh part-time employees of the state noon-meal scheme would get two offs a week, Minister for Social Welfare said. Saturdays and Sundays were declared holidays.

Fish production to cross 4 lakh tonne

Fish production in Tamil Nadu which was a mere 46,000 tonne in the early 1950s, is likely to cross four lakh tonne this year.

The Government had taken up some schemes to bring about improvements in the field of fish harvesting, processing and marketing and providing infrastructural facilities for fishermen.

Making a statement she said this would not affect the working of the scheme and children would continue to have their nutritious meal all seven days a week.

The cooks and assistants in the noon-meal centres would get only one day a week as their off. Those who worked on Saturday could take their off on Sunday and vice-versa. This was a long pending demand of the employees, the Minister said.

24.9.1992

★ 60 lakh sarees and an equal number of dhoties would be supplied under the free sarees dhoti scheme. So far, 59,99,870 sarees and 57,69 lakh dhoties had been provided, the Chief Minister said.

★ The Chief Minister said a scheme to provide orientation in agamic practices for archakas would be launched on October 6.

The one-year refresher course, beginning on Vijayadasami day, would be held in major temples at Madras, Kancheepuram, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Tiruchengode, Madurai, Dindigul, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai and Tirunelveli.

The participants would be given a stipend of Rs.100 a month and in the first year 500 persons would be admitted to the course. The Scheme would involve an annual expenditure of Rs.8 lakh.

The Orientation course was being introduced as many of the temple priests lacked knowledge on performing the daily rituals as per tradition and Agama Shastras. The course would enable them to



WITHDRAW PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICE HIKE

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has asked the Centre to withdraw the hike in prices of petroleum products and to control the spiralling cost of fertilizers.

The Chief Minister said the farmers in the State had to bear an additional burden of about Rs.350 crore owing to the rising cost of fertilizers. And, the spurt in prices of petroleum products would nullify the State Government's efforts to bring down prices in general. The 'exorbitant' hike in the price of LPG would affect all sections, she said.

perform archanas including in Tamil.

Among the 500 persons to be admitted to the course, 200 each would be from temples belonging to Saivites and Vaishnavites and 100 would be poojaris from temples for other deities including those in Villages.

★ The Chief Minister said that the Government was planning to provide 50 jeeps to police stations which did not have them during 1992-93.

The objective was to provide at least one jeep per police station. During 1991-92, a total of 223 jeeps were made available.

There were 1,075 police stations in the State and 30 jeeps were made available in 1986-87. Last year 100 Tempo Trax vehicles worth Rs.1.71 crore

were purchased out of the Rs.10 crore grant from the Centre for modernising the State Police. Also, 123 jeeps and communication equipment were bought from other outlay of Rs.2.62 crore.

The plan to provide vehicles to each police station would be implemented in a phased manner.

The decision to buy the Tempo Trax was taken as it was a cheaper vehicle than the Gypsy and Mahindra, more rugged for rural conditions, and spacious.

24.9.1992

★ A Statue of Thiruvalluvar would be installed on a separate rock near the Vivekananda Memorial Rock at Kanniyakumari, the Chief Minister informed.

The pedestal would be 38 feet in height and the statue 95 feet totalling 133 feet to signify the 133 chapters under which Thiruvalluvar composed the 1,330 verses of Thirukkural.

The statue would come up at a cost of Rs.4.44 crore.

25.9.92

★ Advisory Committees with representatives of the sections concerned, such as the cinema industry and political parties, could be formed to suggest sites for display of posters in cities and towns, the Finance Minister said.

He said these committees could give the recommendations to the competent authorities like Commissioners of Police in Corporation areas and the District Collectors for smooth implementation of the legislation.



THE MESSAGE OF MAHATMA GANDHI

INDIA OF MY DREAMS

I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women shall enjoy the same rights as men. Since we shall be at peace with all the rest of the world, neither exploiting nor being exploited, we should have

the smallest army imaginable. All interests not in conflict with the interests of the dumb millions will be scrupulously respected, whether foreign or indigenous. Personally I hate distinction between foreign and indigenous. This is the India of my dreams - I shall be satisfied with nothing less.

The Swaraj of my dreams is the poor man's Swaraj. The necessities of life should be enjoyed by you in common with those enjoyed by the princess and the monied men. But that does not mean that you should

have palaces like theirs. They are not necessary for happiness. You or I would be lost in them. But you ought to get all the ordinary amenities of life that a rich man enjoys. I have not the slightest doubt that Swaraj is not Poorna Swaraj until these amenities are guaranteed to you under it.

When would India be said to have attained complete independence?

When the masses feel that they can improve their lot by their own effort and can shape their destiny the way they like.

The cities are capable of taking care of themselves. It is the villages we have to turn to.

We have to reach them how to economize time, health and money. Lionel Curtis described our villages as dunghills. We have to turn them into model villages.

The idea behind the village industries scheme is that we should look to the villages for the supply of our daily needs and that, when we find that some needs are not supplied, we should see whether with a little trouble and organization they cannot be profitably supplied by the villages. In estimating the profit, we should think of the villagers, not of ourselves.

Hunger is the argument that is driving India to the spinning wheel. The call of the spinning wheel is the noblest of all. Because it is the call of love, and love is Swaraj... the spinning wheel is the reviving draught for the millions of our dying countrymen and countrywomen.

Swaraj has no meaning for the millions, if they do not know

how to employ their enforced idleness... A plea for the spinning wheel is a plea for recognising the dignity of labour.

Khadi, to me, is the symbol of unity of Indian humanity, of its economic freedom and equality and, therefore, ultimately, in the poetic expression of Jawaharlal Nehru, 'the livery of India's freedom'.

But the Khadi mentality means decentralisation of the production and distribution of the necessities of life. Therefore, the formula so far evolved is, every village to produce and use all its necessities and, in addition, produce a certain percentage as its contribution to the requirements of the cities.

We can realise truth and non-violence only in the simplicity of village life... I must not fear if the world today is going the wrong way. It may be that India too will go that way and like the proverbial moth, burn itself eventually in the flame round which it dances more and more fiercely. But it is my bounded duty upto my last breath to try to protect India and, through India, the entire world from such a doom.

DEMOCRACY

The highest form of freedom carries with it the greatest measure of discipline and humility. Freedom that comes from discipline and humility cannot be denied.

A born democrat is a born disciplinarian. Democracy comes naturally to him who is habituated normally to yield willing obedience to all laws, human or divine, I claim to be a democrat both by instinct and

training. Let those who are ambitious to serve democracy qualify themselves by satisfying first this acid test of democracy. Moreover, a democrat must be utterly selfless. He must think and dream not in terms of self or party but only of democracy.

I value individual freedom but you must not forget that man is essentially a social being. He has risen to his present status by learning to adjust his individualism to the requirements of social progress. Willing submission to social restraint for the sake of the well being of the whole society enriches both the individual and the society of which one is a member.

Democracy is a great institution and, therefore, it is liable to be greatly abused. The remedy, therefore, is not avoidance of democracy but reduction of possibility of abuse to a minimum.

My notion of democracy is that under it the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest. That can never happen except through non-violence.

If we want to cultivate a true spirit of democracy, we cannot afford to be intolerant. Intolerance betrays want of faith in one's cause.

For me, justice for the individual, be he the humblest, is everything. All else comes after.

Hard experience is the most efficient teacher in democracy.

Untouchability

Birth and observance of forms cannot determine one's superiority and inferiority. Character is the only determining factor. God did not create men with the badge of superiority or inferiority; no scripture

which labels a human being as inferior or untouchable because of his or her birth can command our allegiance; it is a denial of God and Truth which is God.

Harijan service is a religious obligation. There is no room in it for cunning. It has to be absolutely truthful and non-violent. It can be accomplished only by sacrifice and penance.

When temples are thrown open to Harijans, Schools, wells and many similar facilities will be automatically open to Harijans.

Women

Woman is the companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in minutest detail in the activities of man, and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity a man is in his.

If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women.

Women are special custodians of all that is pure and religious in life.

In short, I admit no distinction between man and woman except such as has been made by Nature and can be seen with human eyes.

A strong public opinion should be created in condemnation of the degrading practice of dowry, and young men, who soil their fingers with such ill-gotten gold, should be excommunicated from society.

The girls or boys or their parents will have to break the bonds of caste, if the evil is to be eradicated.

Compiled by: U.S. MOHAN RAO



Teachers' Day Message

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, whose birth anniversary on September 5, is being celebrated year after year as Teachers' Day, is revered as one of the World celebrities known for his philosophical erudition, profound insight, admirable eloquence and above all, sagacious humanism. It is as a teacher of teachers that he even now lives enshrined in our hearts for it was he who transmuted pedagogy which moulds minds into a fine art contributing to the enlightenment of the human mind and enrichment of the human spirit. It therefore becomes incumbent on our part to realise the import of his penetrating interpretation of what teaching means and what it stands for.

Our teachers, to whom is given the privilege of stimulating the

thought and moulding the character of the children entrusted to their care, should dedicate themselves to their task with a sense of mission and vision. It is said, and that too rightly, that a teacher affects eternity and he/she can never tell where his/her influence stops. As such the role played by the teacher should be one that inspires the students who are to be trained by the teacher.

I am happy, that as usual, this year too the Teachers' Day is due to be celebrated with elan and enthusiasm by honouring some of the very distinguished teachers of our State who have excelled in the performance of their assigned duties with unremitting zeal and in their genuine concern for the promotion of human values that contribute to positive human resource development. By honouring them the Community

honours itself. It gives me great pleasure to heartily congratulate them and wish them continued success in their endeavours to maintain the richest traditions of education and the culture of our land.

May the glorious community of teachers pursue their goal of making education an illuminating medium for teaching their students how to discipline themselves, use wise restraint, raise their sights and seek to achieve things that are honourable, things that are magnificent, things that are sublime and above all, things that make life truly meaningful and worth living.

I wish the Teachers' Day Celebration every success.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

First Supplementary Estimates 1992-93

Speech of Hon'ble Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1992-93 to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21st September, 1992.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1992-93. A detailed statement explaining the demands for grants is placed on the Table of the House. The Supplementary demands placed before the House are in all for a sum of Rs.161.29 crore. Of this, a sum of Rs.131.83 crore is in the Revenue Account and the balance amount of Rs.29.46 crore is in the Capital and Loan Accounts.

Certain items of urgent expenditure have had to be sanctioned out of the Contingency Fund after the presentation of the Budget. These Supplementary Estimates are mainly to enable the recoupment of these amounts to the Contingency Fund. I shall touch upon the important schemes and programmes that find place in these demands for grants.

The Government has enhanced the rates of kit maintenance allowance and feeding charges to certain categories of Police personnel. The expenditure on these items of Rs.1.27 crore has been met initially from the Contingency Fund and is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned bonus equivalent to overdue interest and penal interest to farmers who repay their loans to Credit Co-operatives before the 30th September 1992. The total cost of the scheme is Rs.69 crore. Advances amounting to Rs.40 crore have been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. The full amount has been included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned the implementation of the Integrated Co-operative Development Project in South Arcot District, with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation, at a cost of Rs.2.19 crore. This

has been met initially by advances from the Contingency Fund. These are included in the Supplementary Estimates.

This Government has always kept the welfare of the poor and underprivileged uppermost in all its plans and programmes. The Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, had insisted that a scheme to provide free sarees and dhoties to the poor should be implemented. This was done last Pongal. It is now proposed to continue the scheme in the coming Pongal. Under this scheme, 60 lakh sarees and 60 lakh dhoties will be given free to rural landless agricultural labourers and urban poor during the ensuing Pongal festival. A sum of Rs.45 crore is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has taken up dam safety and rehabilitation works at a total cost of Rs.41.85 crore with support from the World Bank. An advance of Rs.1 crore has been sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

In recognition of the sacrifices made by those who fought for the Nation's freedom, the Government has substantially enhanced the pensions to freedom fighters. The pension of Rs.400 per month paid to those drawing State Freedom Fighters pension has been raised to Rs.1,000 per month. Freedom fighters in receipt of Central pensions under different categories will also be enabled to get a total monthly pension of Rs.1,000. Dependants of deceased freedom fighters are now getting a pension of Rs.400 per month. This has been enhanced of Rs.500 per month. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Quit India Movement freedom fighters were honoured with ponnadais and mementoes. Ad-

vances to the tune of Rs.1.43 crore have been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. These are included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.50 lakh towards compensatory subsidy for 1991-92 to Sago Serve, Salem to tide over its acute financial crisis. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.7 crore towards the construction of a new multi-purpose stadium at Nehru Stadium, Madras to be ready in time to conduct the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup International Football Tournament in January 1993. This has been met by releases from the Contingency Fund and is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.4.55 crore for taking up lining of channels and drainage works under the scheme of modernisation of Thanjavur channels during the current year. Rs.1.10 crore has been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

Modernisation of Prisons with Central assistance has been taken up at a cost of Rs.2.81 crore for which an advance of Rs.80 lakh has been released from the Contingency Fund. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has approved the project for the development of Film City in Madras at an ultimate cost of Rs.14.93 crore. An amount of Rs.3.93 crore has been sanctioned for implementing the first phase. Rs.1 crore has been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

I have touched very briefly upon the salient features of the various items of expenditure included in the Supplementary Estimates. The note placed before the House contains full details on these and other items. With these words, Sir, I commend the First Supplementary Estimates for 1992-93 for the acceptance of the House.

Vanakkam.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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





Tamil Arasu

10. M. J. 611-7
Licence No. TN/MSCI/PP-23



Tamil Arasu

NOVEMBER 1992 Re.1

10

FOR FORMAL WEAR



- ★ Pure Khadi Silk Sarees
- ★ Khadi Cotton and Polyester Varieties
- ★ Readymades



Tamilnadu Khadi & Village Industries Board, Kuralagam, Madras-600 108.

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft

DIPR/1642

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2023

Iyppasi - Karthikai

NOVEMBER - 1992

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Sivaganga - Trendsetter in Chivalry and Patriotism.
- ★ CRPF - Means Impartiality, Secularism, Discipline and Loyalty.
— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- ★ Announcements and achievements.
- ★ Development in the Industries Sector.
- ★ Nehru - A clean advocate of great ideals.
— Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- ★ Milestones in the life of Tmt. Indira Gandhi.
- ★ The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.
— Progress and achievements.
Prof. Dr. B.P. Rajan,
Vice Chancellor,
The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Police.
- ★ Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar
— A self - respect aspirant. — N.A. Karunakaran
- ★ Cardiac arrest and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.
— Dr. M. Jayarajah





The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Rs.22 crore Graphite mining operation and other welfare measures at Sivaganga on 21st October, 1992.

The Chief Minister in her speech recalled the history of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District. She referred the resistance put by the Maruthu brothers against the British rule. She said Maruthu brothers were known for their administration and welfare schemes, and likewise Dr. M.G.R., her mentor, launched the much praised nutritious noon-meal scheme.

She listed the welfare schemes put into operation by the Government. She cited the Temple renovation and welfare schemes, Free Medical Camps, and the distribution of free sarees and dhotis to landless agricultural workers and the urban poor. She said the above scheme would be continued next year also. The clothes would be distributed well before Pongal.

She said it was the late Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. who considered the mining project and had ordered for acquisition of 900 acres of land after geologists found that graphite was available, and handed over the land to TAMILNADU MINERALS CORPORATION in 1984. Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had laid the foundation for the project in October 1988. It was decided to begin the mining work with German know-how but after coming to power the Government took a decision of using indigenous technology. She said the erection of the plant, being undertaken by

a reputed company would be completed in 18 months and the production would start by April 1994. She said the high quality graphite produced in the plant would help set up several graphite based industries in the District valued between Rs.200 crore to Rs.800 crore, which would further accelerate the industrial growth of the District.

While replying to former Union Minister of State, the Chief Minister said the green signal had been switched on when the closed industrial units were reopened and she requested all the investors and entrepreneurs to make use of it.

She declared open the 'Mani Mandapam' built at Karaikudi at a cost of Rs.55 lakh in honour of Kaviarasu Kannadasan. She said the poet had enabled the common man to

SIVAGANGA - TRENDSETTER IN CHIVALRY AND PATRIOTISM

comprehend profound truths couched in simple language. She said it was planned to open an exhibition of photographs on the life of Kaviarasu Kannadasan and also a library at the Mandapam.

She expressed happiness in opening the statue of Rani Velu Nachiar installed at the entrance of the Palace.

The Chief Minister condemned the practice of female foeticide in some parts of Salem District and Usilampatti in Madurai. She said, the Government in order to stop the inhuman practice, had launched a scheme to adopt female children. A Government following the path of ideals framed by Periyar, Perarignar Anna and Dr. M.G.R. and headed by a woman cannot tolerate this atrocities perpetrated on women, she said. The Chief Minister appealed against killing of female babies. She said helpless women could leave them in the care of the Government. She said, she had issued instructions to Social Welfare Department to place cradles in those areas so that the parents could leave their children.

The Chief Minister expressed happiness in providing help to the tune of Rs.62 crore. The following are the developmental schemes inaugurated by the Chief Minister.

- ★ TAMILNADU MINERALS CORPORATION Graphite Mining Project at a cost of Rs.22 crore.
- ★ New sub-stations and office buildings of TNEB at a cost of Rs.5.30 crore.
- ★ School buildings, group houses, Jeevan Dhara wells at a cost of Rs.5.09 crore.
- ★ Drinking water supply schemes at a cost of Rs.4.35 crore.
- ★ Improvement to Rural roads at a cost of Rs.3.89 crore.
- ★ 'Kaviarasu' Kannadasan Manimandapam at a cost of Rs.55 lakh.
- ★ Check Dams and Government Buildings at a cost of Rs.2.75 crore.
- ★ Shopping complex at Karaikudi at a cost of Rs.24 lakh.
- ★ Introduction of 50 New Bus Routes.
- ★ Development of Housing Complex at Karaikudi by Tamil Nadu Housing Board under Small and Medium Town Schemes at a cost of Rs.1.53 crore.
- ★ Construction of Ownership flats at



Statue of Rani Velu Nachiar

Sivaganga at a cost of Rs.86 lakh by Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

- ★ Rural Development Works at a cost of Rs.2.34 crore.
- ★ Drought relief schemes at a cost of Rs.61 lakh.
- ★ 2,448 Works under Special Self-sufficiency Scheme at a cost of Rs.6.53 crore.
- ★ Welfare measures for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections of Society at a cost of Rs.3 crore.
- ★ Distribution of benefits to 1,500 petitioners from Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar, Ramanathapuram and Kamarajar Districts.

Hon'ble Ministers Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Thiru S. Muthusamy, Thiru K.A. Sengottayan, Thiru S. Kannappan, Thiru G.Viswanathan, Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Thiru K.P. Krishnan, Former Union Minister Thiru P.Chidambaram, and Industries Secretary Thiru C. Ramachandran spoke on the occasion. The Chairman and Managing Director, TAMILNADU MINERALS CORPORATION, Thiru Dayaneswaran explained the project.

Thiru M. Thangavelu, District Collector, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District proposed a vote of Thanks.



CRPF - MEANS IMPARTIALITY, SECULARISM, DISCIPLINE AND LOYALTY

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

It gives me immense pleasure to be present at this passing-out parade of the Central Reserve Police Force. I congratulate the officers and the men who have participated in this excellent parade. I also wish to convey my best wishes to the recipients of the Medals. I am sure that the Sub-Inspectors and the Constables who have taken oath today and joined the mainstream of the Central Reserve Police Force, must be feeling a sense of pride at having become full members of this illustrious force.

The Central Reserve Police Force has had a glorious past and can be proud of its rich traditions. Since its inception, the Force has rendered valuable service in helping the State

Governments and Union Territories to maintain Law and Order. The Central Reserve Police Force had to bear the first brunt of the Chinese attack during 1959, when 10 of its personnel laid down their lives fighting for the Nation on the 21st of October, 1959.

October 21 is observed in their memory as the Police Commemoration Day every year, all over the country. In 1965, the Central Reserve Police Force played a major role in repulsing the Pakistani attack at Sardar Post in the Rann of Kutch. The force also participated fully in 1971 War against Pakistan. The Central Reserve Police Force has won many laurels in fighting insurgency and in containing divisive, disruptive and communal forces, threatening the unity and integrity of the Nation.

The Central Reserve Police Force is now engaged in fighting terrorism and extremism in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. We are also aware of the assistance rendered by the Central Reserve Police Force to the Special Investigating Team and the Tamil Nadu Government, in tracking down the killers of the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and in controlling the activities of the LTTE in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere.

I learn that the services of the Central Reserve Police Force are now being requisitioned to a larger extent by the various

States, for a variety of purposes. The Force has achieved vital success in capturing arms and ammunition from militants and terrorists. In the process, I learn that 619 personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force have laid down their lives and over 2,336 have been wounded.

It is indeed, remarkable that as many as 517 personnel of the Force have been honoured and decorated with various gallantry medals and awards. Not content with this, the Central Reserve Police Force has excelled in the arena of Sports and Games as well. All these achievements would not have been possible but for the great sense of discipline, loyalty and devotion to duty which has inspired the men and the officers of the Force, over the years.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the Government of India has considered the Central Reserve Police Force as the premier uniformed national service. The Government of India has also taken many steps to expand the activities of the Central Reserve Police Force, to provide the necessary strength for the Force and the facilities to keep it in a trim and fighting condition. I am also happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force has the distinction of raising the first ever "Mahila Battalion".

I am informed that the Central Reserve Police Force has attached the greatest importance to 'Training'. Training is the key element for the proper functioning of any uniformed force. It helps to sharpen mental and physical capabilities. It keeps the personnel in touch with the latest developments in the field of arms and ammunition, and their use in the maintenance of law and order, and various other contingencies.

It also helps the personnel to get the necessary theoretical background, about the socio-economic situation of the society in which the Force will have to function. I learn that the Central Reserve Police Force has given its men systematic and extensive training,

covering all conceivable aspects of duties likely to be entrusted to the personnel. The physical training and unarmed combat training that you must have undergone, I am sure, will enable you to feel self-confident while dealing with law-breakers and anti-social elements, even when you are not properly armed.

Very soon, you will be joining your units in the field, and you will have to put into practice, all that you have learnt here. You may face various difficulties in discharging your duties, during the initial stages. However, I am sure, the systematic training imparted to you, and the disciplined life that you have led here, will enable you to face boldly any situation, and will give you the necessary maturity to act according to the needs of the situation.

The Central Reserve Police Force is well-known for its impartiality, secularism, discipline and loyalty to the Nation. You must ensure that by your actions, you unfailingly uphold the motto of the Central Reserve Police Force, namely: "Service and Loyalty". I am sure, even under trying circumstances, you will uphold the image and traditions of the Central Reserve Police Force, and bring laurels to the Unit to which you belong.

Please remember that it is only by hard work and discipline that you can progress. Many of the Instructors whom you see here, have come up to their present positions, only by hard work and because of the disciplined life they have led.

I express the hope that all of you will have a bright future in the Force.

I urge you to maintain physical fitness and mental alertness throughout your career; to develop courage and the moral strength to deal with trying situations, and to earn renown for unquestioned loyalty to the Nation, rising above petty considerations and narrow mindedness.

On this important occasion in your life, I convey my sincere greetings to each one of you.

Thank you.

(The Hon'ble Chief Minister participated as the Chief Guest in the CRPF passing out parade and investiture ceremony held at Avadi on 24th October 1992 and spoke on the occasion).



30.9.92

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that the Government is extending 50 per cent concessional travel facility for drama troupes in the State Transport Corporation buses. The Chief Minister said the Kalaivanar Arangam in Madras would be available at 50 per cent concessional rates for staging plays and dance programmes.

2.10.92

The Minister for food said the Government had embarked on a time-bound programme to revamp 3600 PDS shops in Madras and other Corporations and 100 Municipalities. The Government had appointed 700 more junior inspectors whose responsibility would be to ensure the correct supply of various essential items to the retail outlets from the civil supply godowns.

3.10.92

The Minister for Law, said the Government had sanctioned Labour Courts at Vellore, Salem, Tiruchi, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli.

7.10.92

The Government of Tamil Nadu is now in the process of setting up an exclusive Committee under the Chairmanship of the Industries Secretary to tackle the problems of the small scale sector units.

10.10.92

★ The Government has instituted a special award to employers in the private sector who provide the maximum number of jobs to the handicapped. The special award, named after the Chief Minister will be given away on Republic Day. The winner will be selected by a panel comprising the Social Welfare Minister and senior officials of the Department.

17.10.92

★ Orders have been issued for recruiting 3,000 ex-servicemen and 1000 police personnel for the appointment in the Temple Protection Force. The appointment will be completed before November 30. Burglar alarms are being fixed in 337 temples.

★ The Government will make arrangements for poojas in 400 temples

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

where they are not being performed now for lack of funds.

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered remission of "Kist" (land tax), in certain areas in the District of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Ramanathapuram and Chidambaranar, where the crop yield was less than 50 per cent due to inadequate rainfall.

20.10.92

The State Government has proposed to implement a special self-sufficiency scheme for Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.150 crore. The Government is examining a proposal to execute the scheme in three years, setting apart Rs.50 crore for each year.

Under the scheme the basic needs of the Town Panchayats like provision of drinking water, street lights, roads as also location of bus stands and community halls will be met.

The Government has allotted Rs.387 crore for the 386 Panchayat Unions in two stages for a similar scheme.

A Rs.530 crore scheme to provide drinking water to 9,000 rural settlements had been submitted to the Central Government for being forwarded to the World Bank for getting its aid.

23.10.92

The Minister for Transport, announced that the Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister seeking the Centre's permission to export sandalwood from the State. He said Tamil Nadu had a stock of sandalwood logs worth Rs.35 crore.

27.10.92

The State Government announced an additional instalment of dearness allowance to pensioners and family pensioners with retrospective effect from July 1, 1992 at the same rates announced by the Union Government.

The revised DA will be at the rate of 83 per cent as against the present 71 per cent for those drawing pension upto Rs.1,750. The rate will be 62 per cent as against 53 per cent for those drawing above Rs.1,750 and upto Rs.3,000 and 54 per cent as against 46 per cent for those drawing above Rs.3,000. The pensioners will get a minimum benefit of Rs.45 and a maximum of Rs.312 per month.

The revised DA will apply to all Tamil Nadu State pensioners, family pensioners including those of local bodies and aided educational institutions, and those families of deceased contributory provident fund, non-pensionable establishment beneficiaries of the State Government and the former district board who are in receipt of ex-gratia payment of Rs.150 per month.

The revision will benefit about 2.13 lakh pensioners and family pensioners. The total additional commitment will be Rs.26.17 crore per annum and Rs.17.45 crore in the current financial year.

★ The State Government has allocated Rs.1.5 crore under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the current year for Pudukottai District. Under this scheme 4,200 persons would be benefitted. Rs.63 lakh had already been spent and 1,800 persons benefitted. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana scheme Rs.5.73 lakh had been allocated for the current year for the District. This was disclosed by the District Collector.

★ The State Government is taking various steps to enable women to be self-employed. Under the Integrated development of women scheme, the Government has decided to set up artificial diamond polishing centres in Salem District. The training centres would be set up in 20 blocks in the district at a cost of Rs.80 lakh. About 400 women would be benefitted out of this.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, immediately on assumption of office, promised to take immediate steps to take Tamil Nadu to the top of the industrialised States in the Country. The Chief Minister held a detailed dialogue with industrialists where problems and prospects were discussed in depth. This led to the formulation of a comprehensive New Industrial Policy (NIP) which was hailed by industrialists as the blue print for the all round industrial development of the State. This policy framework has enabled the right focus on all key result areas. It has been the effort of the Government to ensure rapid and concerted action on every aspect of the new policy.

In this connection the Chief Minister took up a detailed review of the development in the industries sector on 16.10.92.

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The Chief Minister enunciated the New Industrial Policy (NIP) with the following key objectives.

★ Provide an attractive stable package of incentives and tax reliefs that works.

★ Accord the highest priority to infrastructure development.

★ Initiate new major investments in the State to serve as mother industries.

★ Promote new investments.



★ Set out the policy on industrial relations and promote labour welfare.

★ Revive sick industries.

★ Take steps to revitalise the public sector.

★ Provide a new thrust for the development of small industries.

★ Set out a new mineral development policy to secure long term growth.

Industrial development takes a long time to be nurtured. Yet within the short period of 15 months, the new Government has made spectacular progress in all the key result areas outlined in the new policy. Despite the national economic crisis, Tamil Nadu has seen several landmark developments in the industrial sector, which is a good augury for rapid future growth. It is a confident, resurgent State which is forging ahead with pathbreaking new efforts in the crucial industrial sector.

PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES

The Chief Minister has announced a most attractive package of incentives for new industries and expansions. Tamil Nadu can now rightly be proud of having the most comprehensive and attractive incentive package in the coun-



try. What is more important is that the package of incentives really works in Tamil Nadu.

The main features of the new package of incentives are summarised below:

★ Investment subsidy made available at 20% of fixed assets up to maximum of Rs.20 lakhs in 31 most backward taluks and 15% on fixed assets upto a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs in 82 backward taluks.

★ Electronics and leather industry given enhanced investment subsidy.

★ Thrust industries identified for investment subsidy.

★ 5% special subsidy for units employing more than 30% women in their workforce.

★ 15% subsidy given for captive power generation sets.

★ Mega projects given special subsidies to plan social infrastructure.

Projects with investments between Rs.50 crore and Rs.100 crore - Rs.25 lakh

Projects with investment between Rs.100 crore to Rs.200 crore - Rs.50 lakh

Projects above Rs.200 crore - Rs.1 crore

★ Standard scheme of 9 years

sales tax deferral in backward and most backward taluks and 5 years deferral in other taluks.

★ A special scheme of sales tax deferral introduced for large units.

Units with an investment of Rs.50 crore and above and below Rs.100 crore - **Waiver of sales tax for 5 years or deferral of sales tax for 10 years upto full value of investment.**

Units with an investment of Rs.100 crore and above and below Rs.300 crore - **Waiver of sales tax upto 6 years or deferral of tax for 12 years upto full value of investment.**

Units with an investment of Rs.300 crore and above - **Waiver of sales tax upto 7 years or deferral of tax upto 14 years upto full value of investment.**

★ Full exemption from electricity consumption tax for 3 years for new units.

★ Full exemption of stamp duty on all land purchased for industrial units in all industrial estates established by Government.

★ Captive generating units fully exempted from electricity duty.

★ Concessional electricity tariffs given for new industries.

Year I — 40%
Year II — 30%
Year III — 20%

Expansion units have also been made eligible for concessional tariffs.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

In the past, infrastructure development was characterised by sporadic half hearted attempts, with no clear well thought-out policy. The Chief Minister has outlined very perceptively a comprehensive strategy which has its focus on a smooth functioning infrastructure. The effort is to take Tamil Nadu to the top in providing the right infrastructure. The results are already impressive - a totally power cut free situation, a

rapidly upgraded road network and innovative new water supply systems.

The Chief Minister had promised the establishment of a new Corporation to exclusively concentrate on infrastructure development. The new Corporation, TACID has not only been formed but is now busy with the establishment of 4 new growth centres at Gangaikondan in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District, Perundurai in Periyar District, Bargur in Dharmapuri district and Nilakottai in Dindugul Anna District. Work on these 4 growth centres is now under progress. The important aspect is that unlike in the past when announcements were made and no physical progress was made, TACID has been provided with funds and has made rapid progress in the establishment of these 4 growth centres at a total cost of Rs.125 crore. One more growth centre in Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District is also to be taken up. This is undoubtedly the biggest integrated infrastructure development programme ever taken up and will form the base for rapid industrial growth through the Nineties.

TACID has also taken up a special area development plan for Tiruppur, the hosiery boom town. A comprehensive Tiruppur development plan has been formulated at a cost of Rs.200 crore. TACID will secure the funds from the Infrastructure Leasing Financing Corporation (ILFS) for this project.

The captive lignite mining and power generation project in the joint sector at Jayamkondam is making good progress. The key to the project is a proper mine feasibility report. The world's leading consulting firm has been engaged to prepare this detailed report. This will provide the basis for the early execution of this project. The Government will take all

steps to ensure quick progress on this project which will be the bedrock of the States industrial development through the Nineties.

A major new initiative is the all out effort to establish the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor. A team of officers will proceed to Singapore shortly to initiate detailed discussions on new investments in Tamil Nadu. 700 hectares of land at Sholinganallur near Madras has been localised for locating the trade corridor. Preliminary engineering feasibility is underway to ensure quick development of this site.

MEGA INVESTMENTS

The Chief Minister has given the highest importance to the launching of massive new investments which will serve as mother industries leading to downstream and ancillary industrial development.

Tamil Nadu's declining share of Central investment is well known. Tamil Nadu's share has declined from 10% in 1969 to 5.21% in 1989. Tamil Nadu has not seen a single major Central investment for a long while. This situation of despair and drift has been corrected. The Chief Minister's personal and untiring efforts have resulted in the sanction of the prestigious Rs.2000 crore Arochem Aromatics plant. This is the most significant achievement in more than 2 decades. This project will provide the foundation for the rapid development of several downstream industries and will result in a total ultimate employment of 70,000 persons. The project is now poised to take off and the work on securing the land is at an advanced stage. This project promoted by SPIC and MRL ushers in a new golden era in the State's industrial development.

Tamil Nadu has been the home of the automobile industry. The Chief Minister has given a new im-

petus to the growth of this important industry with the clearance of a package of measures to facilitate the massive Rs.675 crore investment by Messrs. Ashok Leyland on new plants at Hosur. This project which has been launched will provide a new thrust to the growth of ancillary industries.

The long pending magnesite chemical beneficiation plant in Salem has finally been firmed up. This Rs.250 crore project to be implemented by Messrs. Khaitan Super Mag in the associate sector is another significant milestone.

Tamil Nadu Newsprint Limited is implementing a Rs.500 crore, one lakh tonne expansion project with the assistance from the World Bank. This massive project with state of the art technology represents another path breaking effort.

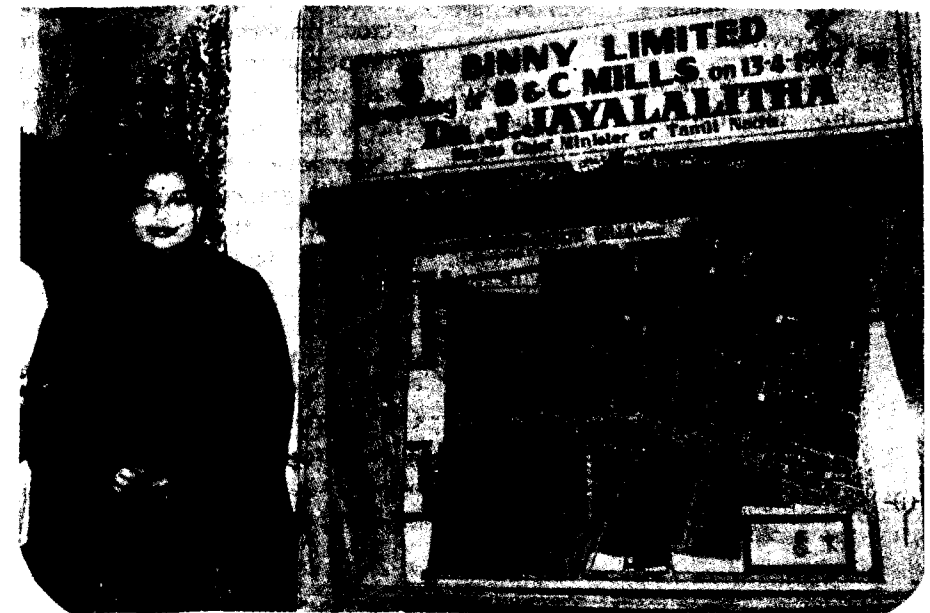
It would be no exaggeration to say that what could not be done even in a decade has been crystallised even within the short period of a year. The clearance of these mega projects and their actual grounding means that the launching pad for all round industrial development has been made available.

Promotion of New investments

The adoption of an entrepreneur friendly new industrial policy together with a total reorientation of escort services have provide the basis for a spurt in new investments.

TIDCO has been actively ensuring that project are actually brought on stream. Three projects have been brought to commercial production. These projects involve an investment of Rs.100 crore. A forth project namely RR Medi Pharm Limited with an investment of Rs.40 crore is slated to go into production before the end of the current year.

TIDCO has been able to galvanise 3 major projects with a



total investment of Rs.350 crore. These 3 projects are - Salem Iron and Steel Company Limited, Rolled Aluminium Products in Chengalpattu-MGR District and a Video Cassette project in Thanjavur District.

TIDCO and ELCOT have 9 other projects in the pipeline which are under appraisal. The industrial environment has encouraged new investments and it will be the effort of the Government to promote these new investments actively.

GUIDANCE - the new industrial guidance and export promotion bureau has been established. It has brought out a comprehensive diskette for channelising prospective new investments into the State. It is now actively building up a technology data base. It will also identify and promote export opportunities. **GUIDANCE** will also promote NRI investments in the State.

It has been decided to launch an aggressive promotional campaign under which a team of officers will make detailed presentations of the investment possibilities in the State. These presentations will be

made in other State capitals and major centres abroad. The systematic campaign together with prompt backing arrangements will be a key feature of the new promotional campaign.

Both SIPCOT and TIIC have achieved all time records in disbursements in 1991-92. TIIC reached a high of Rs.161 crore and SIPCOT Rs.41 crore. TIIC has planned to reach a disbursement level of Rs.180 crore in 1992-93 and SIPCOT Rs.50 crore. New difficulties have emerged in obtaining adequate refinance from all India financial institutions to reach the disbursement targets. Innovative new methods, together with disinvestments are planned to ensure the disbursement targets for 1992-93.

Plans to establish new sugar mills in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth, South Arcot and Chengalpattu-MGR Districts have been drawn up. Expansion cum modernisation projects are being implemented in 5 co-operative sugar mills. The focus will be on integrated sugar mill complexes to secure higher value addition.

Industrial relations, Labour Welfare and revival of sick units

There can be no better proof of the new dynamism in the industrial climate of the State than the fact that major units have been revived. Binny Limited employing 7000 workers remained closed for long. Its revival was beset with difficulties. With considerable tact, deft handling, the Mills have been reopened to the great satisfaction of the workers. A comprehensive modernisation plan estimated at Rs.120 crore is on the anvil to ensure that the chronic problems of the past are got over.

Standard Motors Limited employing 3000 workers has been reopened, thanks to the special efforts taken by the Chief Minister. This unit which was lying closed for years has commenced production.

A meaningful package of concessions has been worked out to facilitate the revival of MALCO. Coordinated efforts will be made to facilitate the early reopening of this unit.

REVITALISATION OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

A thorough case by case analysis of Public Sector undertakings which incurred net losses in 1990-91 has been completed. A comprehensive package to ensure better results has been evolved for each undertaking and this is under implementation.

Disinvestment plans in respect of Southern Structurals, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and Tamil Nadu Magnesium are under process by an expert Committee. A disinvestment proposal to make Tamil Nadu Explosives a joint sector unit is also under process.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Chief Minister has had a detailed dialogue with small scale industrialists. Following this, several new measures have been initiated.

★ A specific direction to public sector undertakings to ensure prompt payment within 30 days to small scale units has been issued. This is also monitored closely.

★ New powers have been given to a special empowered committee headed by the Secretary, Industries, to facilitate quick revival of sick small scale units.

★ A massive new functional estates programme with an outlay of Rs.70 crore supported by the OECF Japan has been launched.

★ A venture capital fund has been established to facilitate innovative new technologies.

★ The release of state capital subsidy has been accelerated on a stage by stage basis to ensure completion of projects in time.

The results of the promotional policy are spectacular. In 1991-92 against a target of 15400 units, 17422 new units have been registered. Further in 1992-93 even in a period of 6 months 11,900 units have been registered against the target of 20,100 units.

It has been a year of accelerated growth with an emphasis on technological upgradation.

Mineral Development Policy

It is the policy of the Government to secure for the State orderly development of its mineral wealth with due regard to environmental concerns. The exploitation of granite, lignite, limestone, etc., will be regulated with this objective in mind.

A new policy on granite has been initiated. In the 3 months since the new policy has been initiated 19,000 cubic metres have been authorised for export by TAMIN. This compares very favourably with the monthly average of about 5,000 cubic metres before the new policy came into force. There has been no let up or down turn in exports consequent on the new policy. It only provides the basis for the

organised development of granite processing in the State. In fact requests for tie ups with TAMIN to implement new projects in the joint sector have been received. The accent will be on full accountability, orderly development and value addition in the State.

TAMIN has registered record profits in 1991-92. It has taken up the graphite beneficiation project at Sivaganga. This project had been languishing for years. State of art technology has been secured and high purity graphite will be produced in the new unit at Sivaganga. This unit will pave the way for several downstream units in an industrially backward area. The Chief Minister launched this project on 21st October 1992. A new granite tiles plant with significant value addition is nearing completion at Bargur.

The new granite policy and the bold new initiatives now launched will secure for Tamil Nadu the sustainable and accelerated growth of the granite industry.

In the last 15 months, the country has been in the grip of a severe economic crisis together with industrial recession. Even in this situation Tamil Nadu has shown the way with a strong commitment to rapid industrial growth. The base for sustained growth through the Nineties has been established. Tamil Nadu is emerging as the most attractive destination for new investment. The concerted steps to upgrade infrastructure, provision of a stable and attractive package of incentives and tax reliefs and intensive promotion efforts have already yielded spectacular results. These far reaching changes have been possible due to the vision and dynamic leadership of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has insisted on result oriented action to secure for the State accelerated and sustained development in the industrial sector.

Nehru — A clean advocate of great ideals

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan



Nehru is unquestionably one of the world's great men. He is known as a political leader. But like many of his countrymen who have earned that distinction, he has much more than political leadership in him. His main work till now has been with the political welfare of his people, but that side of his life is just one aspect of a personality more than usually many-sided and complete. Those who know him at close quarters will testify to his wide-roving curiosity his intense and passionate interest in every phase of life. I have rarely met another with so wide a range of interests and enjoyment one who seemed to find such intense pleasure in so many different things, great and small, science and philosophy, history and archaeology, sport and solitary walks. Few loved leisure more or used it better. He is not an erudite scholar, but he knows a good deal about a good many things. He seldom travelled without books. The nobility of his worn features at sixty, the look in his eyes of yearning, and his nature, warm, full of sensibility and even tenderness, if such a term can be applied to one who for a long period of his life had

dealt in the rough and tumble of public life, reveal a reflective and artistic temperament, which throws itself with delight in to the daily tasks, whether he be addressing large crowds in India or debating with fellow Prime Minister in London. As a man he is sensitive, gentle and kind. He is loyal to his friends, sometimes loyal to a fault. His sincerity is transparent, even when he says things which would have been better left unsaid.

He has few friends. He is essentially a lonely man. The crowds attract him and he is attracted by them. In company he is youthful, light-hearted; these are the usual devices of covering up one's inner loneliness.

His writings show a warm love for humanity, an intensity of emotion, a wide range of imagination. He again, holds up before our vision vast horizons, large perspectives. In his delineation of history there is more vision than analysis. His mind is fitted to deal with large issues rather than with small disputes, dominant principles rather than with the casuistries in-

cidental to passing controversies. The gift of overlooking details and difficulties is a part of the genius of leadership. If great writers are those who communicate to their readers the tremor of their souls, then Nehru is a great writer. The discoveries of modern science enchant him and give him a sense of proportion and poise. What, after all, is human civilizations, which may be at best 6,000 years old compared to the age of the human race, of life on this planet, of the planet itself, of the solar system, of the galaxy in which our solar system is but one grain of dust, or of the immensely vaster and older stellar cosmos?

Nehru book doubts

Where the personal element appears in his writings, we find a very loveable modesty, an admission of uneasy thoughts and doubts, and an impatience for change which he does not conceal.

Since I first heard him he has improved as a public speaker. The strength of conviction, the fervour of emotion, the sincerity of feeling, make a deep appeal to the crowds who hand on his words.



His great speeches on the big things of life when he feels them in his bones belong to the highest kind of oratory. On such occasions he orders his ideas, but leaves the words pretty much to the inspiration of the moment. We hear it said that Nehru speaks too often. But leaders have to spend a large part of their time capturing the imagination of the people.

It is fortunate for this country, that Nehru has been at the head of the administration after the transfer of power on August 15, 1947. When the two Dominions came in to being, cutting in two the Provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, communal fury spread over large parts of the country. Gandhi attempted to extinguish these flames by his missions of peace in Bengal and Delhi, and in the end he paid the price of his life for the noble cause of communal unity. "Greater love hath no man than this that man lay down his life for his friends". Nehru risked his life to bring peace and protection to the afflicted, and worked for the same end. While Gandhi took his stand on the will of God and the inner voice, Nehru is sustained in his conviction by his high sense of duty and political reason. They adopt different approaches but aim at the same goal.

They both believe that economics and politics are not the whole of life. Beyond all material interests, behind all clash of creeds, beyond all the illusions of egoism, individual and collective, there is in almost all men a sense of values, of social obligations of things of beauty, which are somehow beyond question, and which humanity must not betray whatever be the cost it may have to pay in discipline and endurance. The kingdom of heaven is within us fighting against the brute forces of the world. The essential decency of human nature is attracted by love as a virtue. It only requires cultivation for us to be able to sacrifice the profits of power for the integrity of spirit.

Political freedom both for Gandhi and Nehru is essentially a means for the increase of virtue and greatness, for moral and spiritual emancipation, for liberation from the sins of inertia and cowardice, hatred and uncharitableness. Political liberty is a means for the establishment of social equality and fraternity. We must widen and fortify the freedom we have won, secure justice for all classes, vanquish the oppression of economic dictatorship. We must achieve a casteless and classless society through a non-violent social and economic

revolution.

Human freedom

While Nehru does not belong to the Socialist Party, he represents the socialist movement in the country. While he is keenly appreciative of the social work which the Soviet Revolution has achieved, he is critical of the mechanisation of life which it has produced. As a sensitive artist and believer in human freedom, he has no sympathy with the tendency to standardise men's lives, their work and play attitudes. By making all citizens at home and school, in factory and field, conform to certain rigid patterns we create deep discords, tensions and inhibitions. Nehru is opposed to any system which eliminates the human from man.

In the supreme issue which divides the world today, democracy verses totalitarianism, Nehru's sympathies are clear. Democracy is based on a growing solicitude for freedom and justice while totalitarianism is based on a negation of both. Nehru is on the side of democracy, but he knows clearly the motives which help to spread Communism, the attraction it has not only for the proletariat but for the intellectual cynics and diffidents. Communism thrives on the mental and social wreckage which the two world wars have produced. Hunger and misery generate hate and Communism.

If governments do not learn to adjust themselves, to remove poverty and unemployment, frustration and discontent, they invite the spread of Communism. As long ago as 1930, in his Presidential Address at the Lahore Congress, Nehru defined his position: "I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican, and am no believer in kings and princes, or in the order which produces the modern kings of In-

dustry, who have greater power over the lives and fortunes of men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy... The Congress, it is said, must hold the balance fairly between Capital and labour, and Zamindar and Tenant. But the balance has been, and is terribly weighted on one side and to maintain the status quo is to maintain injustice and exploitation. The only way to do right is to do away with the domination of any one class over another..

Socialist movement

His friends complain that Nehru is growing less enthusiastic about these great ideals which he proclaimed all through his political life, that as the head of the Government he is compromising with vested interests, that he is not able to rise above his surroundings. It is true that these ideals cannot be accomplished within a few weeks or months. Even to boil water, we require time as well as heat. The Socialist programme is a long one on which we have to work with zeal and determination. It is too soon to judge, as Nehru has not been long in office. It is possible that any hurried decisions may precipitate chaos, which will expose the country to the very danger which we wish to avert. It is unfortunate that the Socialist Party, which worked us vigorously and suffered as nobly

as any other section of the Congress, is in the Opposition. Every revolutionary party like the Congress shows its unity and strength before it comes into power but, after defeating the enemy and achieving power, it begins to crumble and split from internal strife. Labels do not matter. Different systems may be helpful or harmful in different circumstances. We should not give up our faith in establishing a Socialist Democracy. If we stifle opposition, resent criticism, we tend to become totalitarian. The present government is facing that danger. A government which is insensitive to criticism, which is not conscious of its failures, will cease command respect. Chivalrous, proud, eager and impatient to bring about revolutionary changes in India's social and economic structure, Nehru can still direct the Socialist movement to the benefit of India and the world. Nehru the Prime Minister must get closer to Nehru the Socialist.

We must rescue the race of man from its tendency to self-destruction. It can only be done by steadfast loyalty to the principles of democracy and freedom. Nehru has a clean and consistent record as an advocate of these great ideals. Even in pre-independence days, he stood against Fascism and Imperialism, in Manchuria, China, Abyssinia, Spain, Czechoslovakia. He has now become recognised by the op-

pressed and suffering people as the friend to turn to for sympathy and advice, for practical help too, when help is feasible. He is convinced that India represents the voice of Asia and will have a formative role in shaping the future of the world.

In his inaugural speech at the recent Delhi Conference on Indonesia, Nehru said: "We represent the ancient civilisation of the East, as well as the dynamic civilisation of the West. Politically we symbolise, in particular, the spirit of freedom and democracy, which is so significant a feature of new Asia". Nehru is anxious that Asia should not lose her individuality. She must preserve her character while accepting whatever is vital in other countries. If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future. Under his leadership, Asia is reclaiming her place in the world's councils.

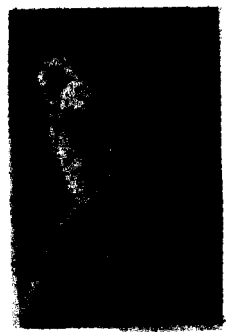
There is one thing of which all men are equally ignorant, and that is the future, but we can be sure of this that Nehru's achievements are of the kind that do not vanish on the wings of time. He has built for himself an Imperishable monument, and his name will be long remembered as one of the great fighters for human freedom.

—Courtesy: Co-operative Life.
(The Journal for Indian Co-operatives.)

Tmt. Indira Gandhi

Thirumathi Indira Gandhi was a world leader. She relentlessly worked for world peace. She was the hope of the poor people of our country. She dedicated her life for the cause of National integrity. Only a strong and united India would be a fitting memorial to Thirumathi Indira Gandhi.

— Dr. M.G.R.



MILESTONES IN THE LIFE OF TMT. INDIRA GANDHI



- 8th Feb. 1916 : The marriage of Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Kaul.
- 19th Nov. 1917 : Birth of Indira Priyadarshini.
- Dec. 1923 : Indira enrolled in Modern School.
- 18th Sep. 1932 : Indira meets Mahatma Gandhi who was in Jail.
- 26th March 1942 : Marriage of Indira and Feroze Gandhi.
- 20th Aug. 1944 : Rajiv born.
- 14th Dec. 1946 : Sanjay born.
- 27th May 1964 : Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru passes away.
- June 1964 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in as Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting.
- 24th Jan. 1966 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 13th Mar. 1967 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in for a second time as Prime Minister.
- 19th July 1969 : Tmt. Gandhi Nationalizes 14 major banks.
- 18th Mar. 1971 : Tmt. Gandhi sworn in for a third time as Prime Minister.
- 21st Mar. 1977 : Tmt. Gandhi resigns.
- 15th Jan. 1980 : Tmt. Gandhi returns as Prime Minister.
- 23rd June 1980 : Sanjay Gandhi dies in air-crash.
- March 1983 : Tmt. Gandhi elected Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 31st Oct. 1984 : Tmt. Gandhi passes away.



THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Act establishing the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University came into force in September 1987, the University started effective functioning from July 1988. This University has just completed four years since its inception. The performance, the progress and the achievements made during the period between the first convocation and the Second Convocation are presented here.

Medical Education has been going through a rapid change. It requires to be more realistic and appropriate. There is an urgent need for excellence and uniformity in standards of Medical Education.

The University is designed to promote academic excellence in

Prof. Dr. B.P. RAJAN
Vice-Chancellor
The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University

the field of Medical Education and is expected to bridge the widening gap between Indian and International Standards of Research in Health Sciences.

This University aims at standardising Medical Education and Medical Research.

Administrative Office

The Administrative Office of the University is functioning from a rented Seven 'Floors' building owned by Periyar Trust, Madras-7. The Library, the Department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre are

functioning in a separate portion of a building in A.R. Complex on the Poonamallee High Road, which is within 2 minutes walking distance from the administrative office.

To designate the location of the University

The Head Quarters of the University has to be located within the limits of the Madras Metropolitan Planning Area as defined under Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras Act 1987.

The Government has allotted the vacant land of the T.B. Sanatorium measuring about 22-24 Acres abutting the G.S.T. Road to the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University for locating its

Campus. However, since most of the institutions affiliated to this University are located in the city itself, constraints will be felt in making frequent contact with the University if located at the T.B. Sanatorium. Hence the possibility of obtaining suitable alternative accommodation within the city was explored. The Vice-Chancellor and the officials of the University have found a suitable site near the King Institute, Guindy, comprising over 95 Grounds of vacant land just opposite to the SPIC Buildings. It could be a convenient site to facilitate students and faculty members from various institutions and authorities calling at the University periodically.

The Honourable Minister for Health, Tamil Nadu Government had also inspected the site along with the Vice-Chancellor, Public Works Department's officials and were satisfied with the proposal to build the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Complex.

It is also proposed to construct a block to locate the Regional Medical Library and the Department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre in the same campus. This will facilitate the students and faculty members to use the MEDLARS reference retrieval system and other data bases available in the country. The research scholars will also be able to use the sophisticated equipments and other resource of the University's Research Department of Experimental Medicine.

All other allied buildings for the University such as Hospitals, Research Centres will however be constructed at the T.B. Sanatorium in the Vacant land already Assigned to this University.

In addition to the allotment of the land at T.B. Sanatorium, 235 Acres of land has been set aside in Erumavetti Palayam Village in

Ponneri Taluk for future expansion of the University. The matter is under the consideration of Government of Tamil Nadu awaiting an inspection report from the Collector of Chengai-MGR District.

Authorities of the University

Authorities of the University are:

The Senate, The Governing Council, The Finance Committee, The Standing Academic Board, The Faculties, The Board of Studies and Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes.

The General Statutes of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University were framed and elections were held for various authorities.

Statutes framed

The statutes framed by the University have been assented to by the Chancellor and published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazettee.

Academic Wing

During the year in review the following changes have been introduced in the Academic Wing of the University.

Eight new centres have been recognised for Research and Ph.D Programmes. viz.

1. Department of Diabetology, Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Department of Plastic Surgery, Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
3. J.S.S. College of Pharmacy, Udagamandalam.
4. Department of Rheumatology, Madras Medical College, Madras.
5. Department of Community Medicine, Christian Medical College, Vellore.
6. Voluntary Health Services, Adayar, Madras.
7. Central Leprosy Teaching and

Research Institute, Chengalpet.

8. Fredrick Institute of Plant Protection and Toxicology (FIP-PAT), Padapai.

The total number of candidates registered for Ph.D. have risen to 84 during the academic year.

Two candidates have submitted thesis for D.Sc. and the reports on one of these has already been received.

Six full time Research Scholars have been awarded Research Fellowships at the rate of Rs.2,000 per mensem for a period of two years.

The fifteen Boards of Studies have been reconstituted by the elected Governing Council and approved by Standing Academic Board.

Nine Faculties have been formed with Presidents and members for each Faculty.

The following New Courses have been introduced.

1. Post-graduate Diploma in Nutrition and Dietetics.
2. Post-graduate Diploma in Community Health.
3. M.D. Geriatrics
4. M.D. Family Medicine
5. D.M. Clinical Pharmacology
6. D.M. Rheumatology

Preliminary studies have been carried out to introduce new courses in Sports Medicine and Yoga and Naturopathy. Syllabi and curriculum for M.Sc. in Epidemiology, M.D. in Hospital Administration and D.M. in Rheumatology have been approved. 3 years Bachelor's degree course in laboratory technology is likely to be introduced in some of the affiliated institutions shortly.

During this period 12 boards of studies meetings were conducted for finalisation of guidelines and

updating of the curriculum of the various courses. A total of 5 Standing Academic Board meetings have been conducted to approve the decisions of the Boards of studies and incorporating them into the regulations of the University.

Expert Committees for the various courses conducted by this University have been constituted in order to give expert opinions in relation to equivalence, eligibility and starting of new courses. The Academic Wing is preparing to bring out the regulations and curriculum for the different courses conducted by the University at the Post-graduate and Under-graduate level in the form of printed booklets.

Department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre

One of the main objectives of the University as defined in Section 4 of Chapter II of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras, Act, 1987 is that the University should provide "for dissemination of knowledge in the field of Medical Science and to institute research posts and to appoint persons to such posts and to develop research facilities".

It has been the "felt need" of the Medical Scientific Community to have "State of the art" research instruments for the research projects to compliment the existing equipments in Medical Colleges.

The CSIO had been associated with the University from its inception in the development of its research activities. For UCC to recognise the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University it is required to have at least five departments directly under the University's administration.

With this background the University has established the Department of Experimental

Medicine and the Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre. Reader, Lecturer, Laboratory attender, and support staff have been appointed to work in the Department. The Department is located in A.R. Complex, just above the University's Medical Library. This is a large rented premises. The area has been divided to house the staff rooms; Laboratory bay for sophisticated instruments with adequate bench space, routine laboratory rooms and rooms for the research scholars. There is ample space available for the visiting research scholars.

The following fields of research have been identified:- a) DNA based Techniques in the early diagnosis of the Tropical Diseases and AIDS.

Several tropical diseases have a high prevalence rate in the State of Tamil Nadu. They are Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Malaria. AIDS (HIV) infection is yet another important new comer, the incidence is second to Bombay. Therefore study of these diseases is imperative. All the above mentioned diseases are not easy to diagnose in early stages of the infection. The University envisages to use the recent knowledge in Molecular Biology to pioneer in the development of sensitive and specific DNA based assays to detect early onset of the infection.

One such test is Polymerase chain reaction. Plans are slated to set up this sophisticated technique in the laboratories of the Experimental Medicine. It is imperative to expose the Medical community to the recent explosion of knowledge in Molecular Biology.

Animal Husbandary is essential in Medical research. Animal models will be used in Experimental drug assays.

b) Expert System

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University in collaboration with the C.S.I.O. has set up a project to develop a software expert system to diagnose and suggest treatment schedules to some of the common diseases. These expert systems are in the fields of Clinical, Epidemiological and Bio-Medical areas of health care. The Expert systems when developed will be appropriate and will address themselves to the national health priorities and assist in training. Once these are developed it will assist the Medical personnel in rural areas in the management of patients when specialists are not available for consultation. The expert systems can be shared via satellite, and will be useful in Medical Libraries.

The following collaborative projects are set up in a phased manner:-

1. Cardiovascular diseases. Expert systems for Ischemic Heart Disease and Rheumatic heart Diseases.
2. Neurological Diseases. Expert Systems for head Injuries
3. Child Health Expert System for Premature infant Computerised Ventilator treatment.

c) Sophisticated Medical Instrumentation Centre.

The Sophisticated Instruments purchased so far are:

High Pressure liquid Chromatography. (HPLC) UV Spectrophotometer. Computerised Densitometer. Milopore Water Purifying System. PCR Machine. Fluorescent Microscope. Inverted Microscope. Shaker Incubator. Laminar Flow Bench. CO2 Incubator. Elisa Reader and Cryostat.

These have been imported at a cost of Rs.50 lakh. More

sophisticated equipments are needed for the department.

Meanwhile research work has been commenced in the existing premises and three candidates have registered for Ph.D. Programme.

One Post Doctoral Research fellowship has been awarded by "Talwar Foundation" New Delhi to carry on research to study the Interleukin2 profiles in infectious diseases and atheromatous plaques obtained at by-pass surgery or at transplantation surgery. Three candidates for Ph.D. programmers are working on the following subjects.

1. Profiles of Trace elements in the South Indian normal and malnourished children of Tamil Nadu.

2. Evaluation of Immunological methods for early diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

3. CD4 + and CD8 + Lymphocytes in South Indian AIDS patients.

The following research projects have been submitted for funding. They are:

1. Major histocompatibility complex class II antigen expression in Monkey Sciatic Nerves. UGC

2. Diagonosis of Tuberculosis by DNA Amplification in the Lymph nodes of Children.

- Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.

3. Detection and identification of the M. Leprae in Clinical Specimens and MFP tissues by PCR.

- Department of Bio-Technology, New Delhi.

4. To develop software expert system for training and management of Heart attacks, Rheumatic fever, head injuries and in premature infant Ventilatory

treatment.

- Government of Tamil Nadu.

Research is an important aspect of learning and Medical Research in particular is an integral part of Medical Education. The Governing Council has enabled the University to start the department of Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated medical Instrumentation Centre. This will enable the University to initiate research and also to co-ordinate the research activities of the affiliated institutions. Every effort is being made to procure funds besides the Government of Tamil Nadu, from other sources such as ICMR, WHO, UGC, Department of Science and Technology and other national and international agencies. As we secure funds it will also be possible to embark on the research Projects.

Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Library, Madras.

There is a need to develop a Medical Library and related facilities in the city of Madras, several libraries of the affiliated institutions of the University are not in a position to procure all the required Medical books and journals due to the financial constraints. It is the objective of the University to set up a centralised library facilities in the city for the use of the Post graduate and faculty members of the affiliated institutions.

As a first step in this direction a Library started functioning at the Basement of the University building.

Due to the need for more spacious accommodation, the library has been shifted and has started functioning at A.R. Complex, adjacent to the University's administrative block.

The following facilities are available in the library.

- a) Reprographic Services:

Photocopy facilities are available at the nominal charge for the users.

Microfiche - Reader - Cum - Printer has been imported for the use of microfilms. Several users are using this facility.

- b) Audio Visual facilities:

The Library is well stocked with film and video cassettes on Health Sciences.

VCR and TV Monitor and overhead projector are available.

- c) To establish MEDLARS connection at the University Library.

As the existing bibliographic services are inadequate to meet the Medical Community's demands for rapid dissemination of new scientific information so critical to leading edge research, to high quality medical training and to advancing health care practices, the Vice-Chancellor, has given impetus that the University Library be connected forthwith with Indian Medlars Centre, New Delhi via satellite and earth station.

The Library functions on all days in the year between 8 am and 8 pm.

The Library is well stocked with Journals and Books. The Central Government, New Delhi has accredited this University's Library as a Regional Medical Library. So far a sum of Rs.40 lakhs has been incurred towards the purchase of medical books, Journals and other audio visual equipments for the library.

The Library besides offering traditional services will also be a centre where academic information management services will be available. Thereby taking the library into an "Electronic Environment".

University Computer Centre

In order to streamline the administration of the University,

Computer centre has been formed and equipped with Mini, Micro Computers and Software. The Systems Analyst and Programmer have been posted in the Computer centre.

The main aspiration of the Computer centre is to automate the functions of this University to the advantage of this University at all levels.

The Computer Centre has been entrusted in the areas of Office automation and Statistical analysis. A number of inhouse tailor - made software have been developed in the following areas:

Examinations, Library Management, Office Management and Finance Management.

This University has sponsored Basic training to the staff. Growth of professionalism is an essential ingredient in this University scenario. Considering this the Computer professionals of this University have been sponsored for Advanced training on Information Technology.

The Computer centre is putting its best efforts to bring Computer culture among the members of this University. Its ultimate aim is to bring everyone of this University closer to the Computer and enjoy the benefits of Computerisation.

Project Proposals

This University has the following proposals to establish various institutions mentioned hereunder at an estimated cost of Rs.167 crores during the VIII Plan Period. These project Proposals listed below have been sent to the Planning Commission and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

- i) A Curriculum Development Centre is proposed to reshape, modify and develop the curricula and syllabi now being followed to suit the changing health needs of the masses and also as envisaged

in the National health Policy and Programmes taking into consideration the need for community orientation and the rapid advance made in health sciences in developed countries.

- ii) P.G. Institute of Para-medical Health Sciences is to be established to fill up the wide gap in the supply of para-medical personnel and run courses like M.Sc. , Dietetics and Nutrition. M.D. Hospital Administration, B.Sc., Health Sciences and B.Sc., (Lab technology). The University plans to establish courses in a Medical Research Institute within the campus itself.

- iii) An Institute of Public Health Research on the lines of the Communicable Diseases centre at Atlanta, U.S.A. to be organised to undertake public health surveys and epidemiological studies in order to improve the general health of citizens.

- iv) P.G. Institute of Clinical Medicine and Research making use of the nearby Hospital Complex with newer departments of Experimental Medicine. Bio-medical Sciences, Bio-Physics, Applied Psychology, Bio-Statistics, Health Statistics, etc. attached to the Hospital which has about 1000 beds with usual departments which will be ultimately developed as an Institute excellence in medical sciences and research. This will take some years and development of this institution will have to be extended to IXth Plan period also.

- v) Research Institute for Traditional Systems of Medicine is to be established to have clinical trials of various drugs of the three traditional systems viz. Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani and to assess the efficacy of these drugs in curing diseases as these medicaments of Indian systems are not only likely to be less expensive but also found acceptable to our rural patients.

- vi) P.G. Institute of Parasitic Diseases to find out the root causes for persistence of parasitic diseases like Filariasis and analyse and adopt measures to totally eradicate them from the country.

- vii) Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences to encourage research on drugs to cure diseases common in tropical countries and to collaborate with the industry to analyse and screen drugs.

- viii) Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences to encourage research on drugs to cure diseases common in tropical countries and collaborate with the industry to analyse and screen drugs.

- ix) Teacher Training Centre and a Continuing Medical Education Programme to obtain, store and disseminate to teachers all the developments taking place in every part of the world regarding pedagogic techniques and to update the knowledge of teachers, by conducting Continuing Medical Education Programmes, who will be able to pass their knowledge and expertise on to the students and to the common man.

Workshops and Seminars under continuing Medical Education Programme

The Continuing Medical Education Programmes are needed to update knowledge and skills of health personnel and to bring changes in their attitudes for effective performance in the health field. It is felt that if continuing education is to focus on health care needs, it is necessary to take into account the desirability of introducing the inter-departmental, interdisciplinary and inter-disprofessional approaches for updating the knowledge of the health professionals.

With this object in view, the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical

University is regularly organising Workshops and Seminars to the Health Personnel involved in the Health Care Delivery Systems.

a) Workshops and Seminars organised by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras during 1990-92.

i) Workshops:

a) "Workshop on preparation of Multiple Choice Questions" in collaboration with National Board of Examination, New Delhi held on 21, 22 & 23rd of December 1990 at Sindoori Hotel.

b) Workshop on Health Research priorities in India in the year 2000 held on 14th, 15th March 1992 at Hotel Chola Sheraton, Madras.

ii) Seminars:

Special Lecture on German Interest in Siddha Medicine by Dr. C.S. Mohanavelu, Lecturer, Government Arts College, Madras on 17.11.90.

The University conducted 2 Meetings on Management of Family Planning Programmes under the Chairmanship of Thiru T.V. Antony, I.A.S., Ex-Chairman, Planning Commission to formulate training courses for Basic para-Medical Workers, Health Administrators and Medical Officers and formulation of curriculum for the undergraduate M.B.B.S. Course. The expert Committees have been formed to submit the modules for implementation of the Family Planning Programme by this University. Their reports are awaited.

b) Workshops and Seminars were co-sponsored by the University during 1990-92 for which financial assistance was extended by the University.

Student Welfare Activities:

i. Sports Meet.

Inter Collegiate Tournaments

To Cultivate interest and encourage the medical students in sports activities, Inter Collegiate Tournament 1991 was conducted by this University in February 1991 in the following games:

I Men:

Cricket, Basket Ball, Table Tennis (Singles & Doubles) and Chess.

II Women:

Basket Ball, Table Tennis (Singles & Doubles) and Chess.

Students from the affiliated Institutions of this University took keen interest and active participation in the tournament.

Thiru W.I. Davaram, I.P.S. Inspector General of Police (Law and Order), Tamil Nadu distributed the Prizes and certificates.

It is worth mentioning here that Shri Mohammed Rehan Sayeed, II MBBS Student of Madras Medical College, Madras has won Silver Medal at the Inter University Meet representing this University which was conducted on All India basis.

ii. National Service Scheme

N.S.S. activities have been started afresh by this University from the year 1991-92 onwards and implemented through the affiliated institutions of this University.

23 N.S.S. Units have been allocated to this University by the Director of Sports and Youth Services, Madras, which were redistributed to the 21 affiliated institutions.

The Director of Sports and Youth Services, Madras has allotted the following grant for the year 1991-92 to this University in two instalments, taking into account each Unit consisting of 100 students. Thus the allotment was made for the strength of 2,300 students.

	Regular activities Rs.	Special camping Programmes Rs.	Total Rs.
I Instalment	88,550/-	86,250/-	1,74,800/-
II Instalment	88,550/-	86,250/-	1,74,800/-
Total	1,77,100/-	1,72,500/-	3,49,600/-

Out of the allocation of strength of 2,300 students to this University, 2,130 students (Boys: 1,280 + Girls: 850 = 2,130) have been enrolled under N.S.S. upto 31.12.1991.

Unlike other general Universities, this being the Medical University, imparting education on health sciences, has to pay greater attention to Health and Family Welfare Programmes, Such as:

Programmes on mass immunisation;

Provision of safe and clean drinking water supply;

Training in First-aid;

Health Education and Primary Health Care work including medico-social surveys, detecting cases of malaria, AIDS etc and bringing medical aid to the suffering;

Population education and Family Welfare - including organisation of campaigns for small family norms;

Each Unit implementing the above programme by adoption of a village, slum nearby to the institution, through scientific assessment/house-hold survey of Health and economic status of the community.

The above activities of N.S.S. are carried out by the Institutions by conducting Special camps for 10 days and one day health care camps to villagers including school children, in the selected areas and also through regular activities. Workshops, Seminars and Cultural meet etc. are conducted to create an awareness of health education, improvement of status of women and unity among the public, national

integration etc.

Recognition of Qualifications of the Medical University

The students admitted to various undergraduate and postgraduate medical courses on or after 1.3.1988 come under the purview of this Medical University. Stating the above facts, this University has approached the various National Councils for recognising the degrees to be awarded by this University. The Councils were also approached through the State and the Central Governments for granting recognition to the Degree. The Dental Council of India resolved to grant recognition based on which the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued notification on 5.6.90 amending the Dentists Act, 1948 to the effect that the Degrees and P.G. Diplomas in Dentistry awarded by this University on or after 24.9.1987 are recognised.

Similarly, the Pharmacy Council of India has informed us that the approval of their Council is not mandatory. Nursing Council and Central Council for Indian Medicine have been addressed for granting recognition to the Degrees. These are being pursued through reminders as well as personal contacts.

I am happy to report here that the Undergraduate Degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas and Postgraduate Degrees awarded by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University which were previously recognised under different Universities have been recognised by the Medical Council of India in its Executive Committee meeting held on 20th August 1991 and approved by the General Body in its meeting held on 21st August 1991.

Funds for Maintenance

At present, the University has to

receive all its financial requirements only from the State Government. The maintenance grant received so far from the State Government are:

a) April 90 to March, 91 Rs.80.00 lakh

Rs. 5.00 lakh (Building grant)

b) April 91 to March, 92 Rs.80 lakh

Rs.20 lakh (Building grant)

c) April 91 to July 92 Rs.50 lakh (Budgetary allocation)

The maintenance need of this University is being fully met from the grant given by the State Government and also by the amount received through the affiliated institutions towards Registration fees, Examination fees, etc.

As already stated under the caption, Projects of the University, proposals for financial assistance to the tune of Rs.167 crore for implementation during the VIII Plan period have been sent to the Planning Commission through the Government.

However, in order to augment the financial resources of this University for funding its various activities, the University has approached the Educational Trusts, Industrialists, Philanthropists etc. for liberal donation. Income-tax exemption under Sec.80(G) of the Income-tax Act has already been obtained by this University for donations received upto 31.3.93. Due to the untiring efforts of the University, endowments to the tune of Rs.13.75 lakh have been mobilised upto July 1992.

Besides, the University has also obtained recognition from the Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, declaring this University as a Recognised Scientific and Industrial Research

Organisation. This recognition has enabled the University to avail customs duty exemption on the import of equipments, instruments and consumables. The Government of India have also recognised this University as one eligible to receive contributions from Non-Resident Indians. In March, 1989 the Government of India have allotted the Registration Number; 075900497 in this regard.

In order to improve the financial position of the University for funding its various research and project activities, the State Government have already addressed the U.G.C. to recognise it as one, fit for grants under Sec. 12-B of the U.G.C Act, 1956. The Union Health Secretary has also addressed the Chairman, U.G.C. recommending this University for recognition by U.G.C. Continued efforts are being taken by this University through all sources to expedite the process by the U.G.C.

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University in the last four years has made tremendous strides in improving the medical education and research. Inspite of the constraints in funding and manpower the achievements are significant. In particular the standards maintained in the Examinations, affiliation, academic affairs and Medical informatics is noteworthy. This University requires additional funds from the State Government, UGC and the Government of India to successfully implement the programmes. Several officials from the neighbouring states had discussions to set up similar Health Sciences Universities in their States.

It is our dream that this University will grow from strength to strength and promote excellence in the Medical Education in the State of Tamil Nadu and will be a model Health Sciences University in the country.



TAMIL NADU POLICE

inactive to a great extent.

Commendable work of Armed Police

During the year, 10 companies of Armed Police were deployed to totally stop militant movement to and from the Tamil Nadu coast and to keep an eye on the activities of local elements supporting militants. For this purpose, 34 checkposts have been set up at strategic points. Apart from armed vehicular patrols, foot patrols are marched to inaccessible fishing hamlets. The scheme, still in operation, involves an extremely strenuous schedule for the Armed Police personnel who are also exposed to the risk of attack by well armed militants. Viewed in this background, the Armed Police performance has been highly praiseworthy and seizures (listed in the previous para) effected by them quite significant.

The alertness and dedication of TSP personnel were again in evidence from an incident reported from Delhi in January 1992. Two TSP constables on patrol duty at the local Tihar Jail, displayed extreme resourcefulness in locating a hole dug on the floor of the jail leading to a tunnel for a possible escape from jail by same inmates. This action foiled a major jailbreak and received high praise from the jail authorities and the press. The two constables were given handsome money rewards and accelerated promotion.

July 1991 to June 1992 was a year of high professional success and satisfaction for Tamil Nadu Police. Motivated by an extremely result-oriented Chief Minister, the State Police attained new heights of excellence in every sphere. The evil designs of an alien extremist outfit which was responsible for the unfortunate assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were effectively neutralized and peace and security maintained. Criminal Investigation received high priority and many sensational and difficult cases were solved with great ease. Perhaps most gratifying to the police leadership was the display of high morale by the subordinate ranks, a factor contributed by the Chief Minister's personal concern for and sensitivity to their welfare, as evidenced by a series of liberal measures enhancing their entitlements.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE LAW AND ORDER SCENE

Tamil Militancy Quelled

The present government took office under the shadow of a national tragedy and there was a justified fear psychosis in the minds

of the public. Treating the elimination of such fear as the immediate priority, and taking the cue from the Chief Minister's clear perception of the magnitude of terrorist threat, the State Police launched a major offensive that yielded rich dividends.

Massive coming operations on and off the coast led to the arrest of more than 150 LTTE activists and sympathisers. An assortment of arms (146), including AK 47 rifles and other automatic weapons and ammunition (2000 rounds), were seized. In addition, sizeable quantities of explosives, transmission equipment, vehicles, boats and forged documents were seized. The heaviest blow for the militants was the successful closure of all avenues for smuggling of essential supplies such as fuel and medicine. Unregistered Sri Lankan Tamils have also been removed to the special camps set up in different districts. The process of repatriating them is in progress. It can thus be said without fear of contradiction that the backbone of the LTTE has been broken and their clandestine supporters belonging to a variety of Tamil chauvinistic groups rendered

CRIME SITUATION

Incidence of Crime Stabilized

Taking into consideration cases of murder, in 1990 there were 1,654 murders, whereas in 1991 the incidence came down to 1,624 murders. As regards property crime, if we compare the periods 1.1.91 to 30.9.91 and 1.1.92 to 30.9.92, the incidence has come down from 26,032 cases to 25,609 cases.

Number of Sensational Cases Detected

The District Police and the Crime Branch CID scored many successes during the past year. A few of these were;

1. The arrest by Crime Branch CID of 8 persons belonging to the Veerappan gang who were responsible for an attempted bank robbery (4.7.91) at Pennagaram (Dharmapuri District);
2. The arrest (2.9.91) by Crime Branch CID of a 19 year old youth near Tiruppur who had threatened to kill baby filmstar Shamlee unless he was paid Rs. 50,000;
3. The seizure (19.8.91) of a large quantity of spirit, arrack, eleven vehicles, gelatine sticks (100), detonators (100), and cash Rs.14,09,150 from one Easwara Murthy of Devarayampalayam (Avinashi Police Station); and
4. The busting (August 1991) of a money circulation gang comprising five unauthorized financial firms of Salem town who had cheated a large number of persons leading to the arrest of 72 persons and recovery of Rs.1,53,92,118.

Narcotic work stepped up

The Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB), a wing of the Crime Branch CID, turned out remarkable work during the year, 675 cases were detected, the major contribution from seizure (57,325 kgs) of Ganja. The total value of all



seizures was Rs.11,57,64,440.

PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL UNITS

Enforcement of Essential Commodities Act Stepped up (Civil Supplies CID)

The free availability of essential commodities such as rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar and kerosene to the common man depends mainly on the zeal and efficiency with which the State's anti-smuggling and anti-hoarding machinery operates. In this regard, the role of Civil Supplies CID cannot be exaggerated. Notwithstanding its limited resources, the restrictions on its area of operations and the collusion of anti-social elements belonging to different strata of society, the Civil Supplies CID turned out excellent work during the past year. The unit conducted more than 5,900 raids all over the State and detected 4,290 cases. These included 509 hoarding and 842 smuggling cases. Anti-adulteration work (931) also received commendable attention. On the whole, 501 vehicles were seized and 513 persons arrested. The value of all the seized

commodities was Rs.2,22,83,047. This included rice (Rs.77,25,969) and paddy (Rs.48,06,323).

Notable seizures during the year included:

- i. A tanker with 12,000 litres of petrol in South Arcot District on 24.7.91;
- ii. 9,212 kgs of adulterated tea dust in Coimbatore on 28.9.91;
- iii. 600 Quintals of rice, 387 quintals of paddy and 8 lorries in Trichy District on 28.10.91;
- iv. 8 lorries with 540 quintals of paddy in Trichy District on 3.12.91;
- v. a lorry with 18.42 tonnes of palmolein in Madras City on 22.1.92; and
- vi. 2,200 quintals of paddy and 131 quintals of rice in Periyar District on 30.1.92.

Protection of forest wealth strengthened (Forest Cell CID)

Tamil Nadu has abundant forest wealth which needs to be protected against poachers. This is a task mainly of the Forest Department. Significant assistance to them by

way of investigation of important cases of theft of forest wealth is rendered by the Forest Cell CID. While only this constitutes its charter of responsibility, the Cell, within the constraints imposed by its meagre manpower, also performs a limited preventive function.

The most valuable timber that is found in the State forests is sandalwood and this is the target of a majority of the poachers. Thanks to the initiative of the Forest Cell CID, 95 cases were detected. These yielded sandalwood worth Rs.63,50,456. Other scheduled

the police dragnet. The Forest Cell CID, with the assistance of the District Police, has repeatedly combed the difficult terrain that borders Karnataka. Although this has not met with success, enough pressure has been maintained in the area to keep the Veerappan gang at bay. With the active collaboration of Karnataka Police, it is hoped that Veerappan will be captured in the near future.

Prohibition enforcement stepped up (PEW)

In October, 1991, the State Government revived the defunct

were seized. Most noteworthy however was the detention of 555 notorious bootleggers under the T.N. Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, etc., Act, 1982.

Traffic enforcement tightened

Enforcement of road traffic regulations received high priority. This was reflected in the accident figures. During the period, there was an addition of 1,85,567 vehicles to the road, representing a 12% increase over the previous year. As against this, fatalities on the



timber accounted for 32 cases and seizures worth Rs.5,63,956. Notable seizures during the year were

- i. 2000 kgs of sandalwood worth Rs.3,50,000 at Maduravoyal on 20.7.91;
- ii. 1008.5 kgs of sandalwood valued at Rs.2,00,000 on Salem-Harur highway on 20.9.91;
- iii. 7,260 kgs of Red Sanders valued at Rs.87,120 at Alamadhi (Chengalpattu-MGR East) on 6.11.91; and
- iv. 400 kgs of sandalwood valued at Rs.1,00,000 near Vellore on 23.6.92.

The notorious sandalwood smuggler Veerappan is still eluding

Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW). Consequently under the leadership of an inspector-General, 65 units, six flying squads and five check posts were created in the State. However, primary responsibility for enforcement was vested in the Local Police and Village Administrative Officers.

The PEW has been organising periodic massive raids in different parts of the State. These have yielded commendable results. A total of 4,05,728 cases have been detected. 1,59,77,931 litres of fermented wash were seized and destroyed. Besides, this, 35,08,932 litres of ID Arrack, 1,80,008 litres of rectified spirit, and 986 vehicles

road rose from 6,129 only to 6,295, a rise of less than 1%. Grievous injuries actually declined from 4,157 to 3,483.

IV - ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Police Acquires New Look

The present government assumed office against the backdrop of a highly disturbed security environment. The need to intensify action against terrorist elements was never before so pressing and it was therefore accorded high priority. Sensitive to the task, it initiated several measures to beef up the available equipment, thereby transforming the Tamil Nadu Police from a mere

conventional force into a sleek modern outfit capable of squarely meeting the terrorist challenge.

Police Budget Enlarged

The State Government, ever since it came to office, has been under a severe financial crunch. This has not however deterred it from strengthening the Police with additional manpower and equipment. Actually, the police budget for 1992-93 shows a 9% increase over the previous year.

New Tool to fight Terrorism created

Perhaps most significant is the creation of a Special Security Group (SSG) to protect dignitaries with high threat to their safety. Headed by a DIG, the SSG is a crack force of young and dedicated officers (90) and men (250) who have, within short time, acquired commendable professional competence. They are trained in tactics, personal protection, contact karate, reflex shooting and a few other special exercises. The SSG has state-of-the-art communication facilities, a full-fledged kennel, a driving school and an anti-sabotage squad. It can also boast of an accomplished training wing which, apart from training SSG personnel, has the potential and resources to train the rest of the State Police in countering terrorism.

An anti-terrorist commando squad is proposed in every district. This squad will initially be trained by the NSG and BSF, and subsequently by the SSG.

More Mobility for Field Personnel

The State Government has decided to provide at least one vehicle (a jeep or motorcycle) to every one of the 1,075 Police Stations. In pursuance of this, 331 vehicles have been received during 1992, pushing up the fleet strength to 3,980.

Women's interests protected

It is an accepted fact that women, more than men, need the protective arm of the Police. It is also known that women fight shy of going to the male-dominated Police Station. As a result, a majority of women needing police services badly, suffer in silence. In order to overcome this major lacuna in the police set-up, the present Government ordered the opening of an all-women police station which started functioning at Thousand Lights on 13.4.92. The Station has been a great success judged from the number of complaints received and disputes resolved.

Women Police now constitute an important wing of the department. Their special requirements on duty are continually assessed and action initiated. An instance in point is the Chief Minister's personal initiative to bring about changes in the uniform provided to women police personnel. These have ensured greater comfort and smartness to such personnel while on duty.

V - DISCIPLINE, MORALE AND WELFARE

Discipline Maintained

An indisciplined police force that resents accountability is



antithetical to democracy. The State Government, while displaying great consideration to the well being of the average policeman, has made it clear to him that any transgression of the code of conduct prescribed for him, will be dealt with severely. It has effectively conveyed the message that he is accountable to the public and that his motto should be prompt and fearless service to the common man. Accordingly, whenever a policeman, irrespective of rank, is found guilty of misdemeanour, the State Government has acted quickly and firmly. Since July 1991, departmental action has been initiated in 44 instances of alleged misbehaviour with the public. Those proceeded against included 9 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 68 Police Constables.

Prompt Action in Custodial deaths

Deaths in police custody are an unfortunate phenomenon and

every measure has to be adopted to prevent them. The State Government has taken a serious view of this and has initiated prompt action in each case. A recent instance to substantiate this is the 'Man Missing' case of Crime Branch CID registered in 1989. Investigation revealed that the missing person Vadivelu had been questioned by Walajabad Police Station personnel in a case of murder and that he died in their custody. Following Government direction, on 22.11.91, a chargesheet u/s 330, 348 & 302 r/w 201 IPC was laid against two Sub-Inspectors and u/s 201 r/w 109 IPC against one Head Constable, one Police Constable and a private individual. The case was vigorously pursued in Court. On 17.7.92, both the SIs were sentenced to Life Imprisonment, while the others were acquitted.

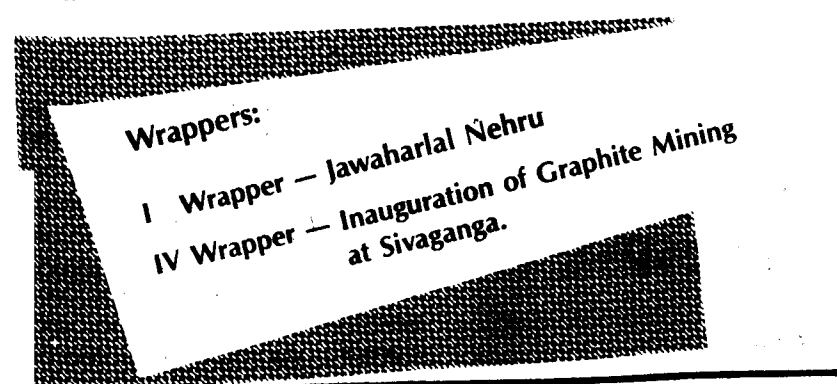
In the most recent case which was reported from Annamalai Nagar Police Station, in which a man had been allegedly tortured to death in police custody and his wife raped

in such custody, the Chief Minister, on her own initiative, ordered a judicial enquiry. Further, 5 policemen, including 2 SIs, were arrested, and the CB CID is investigating the case registered in this connection.

Taking a serious view of the above incident, the Chief Minister has directed all senior police officers, including the DGP, to go round the State and brief subordinate personnel to tone up performance and to respond promptly to public needs, as also to behave responsibly within the framework of law.

Police Morale Fostered

A highly motivated policeman is the sure guarantee for the public against violence and crime. Motivation and morale have a symbiotic relationship. Rightly therefore the State Government has spared no effort to promote police morale. Concern for the well being of policemen, past and present, is uppermost in its mind.



An index of the Chief Minister's sensitivity was found in the decision (July 1991) to sanction family pension to the widow of a prosecuting Inspector of Police of Kumbakonam who died in harness 10 years ago. The widow's application was processed in a record time of 15 days and the Chief Minister personally handed over the cheque representing arrears to the widow.

A more recent instance of the importance shown to police morale was the incident in which a ruling party MLA, Tmt. Karpagam, complained against some police personnel on duty at Courtallam for alleged misbehaviour with the public. DIG Tirunelveli Range visited the town immediately and placed three personnel under suspension. When this was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, she immediately ordered revocation of suspension and a stern warning to the erring personnel to behave politely with the public. This gesture on the part of the Chief Minister pointed to her utmost anxiety to preserve police morale and her sympathy for subordinate ranks.

Ex-gratia payment to the family of a policeman (all ranks) killed in action has been raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.100,000. In addition, the family will be entitled to receive the last pay drawn by the deceased till his normal date of retirement. Similarly, ex-gratia payment to those suffering permanent incapacity or grievous injury during action has been raised from Rs.5,000 and Rs.3,000 respectively

to Rs.20,000 and Rs.5,000.

The State Government has enhanced its annual grant to the Police Benevolent Fund from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

The feeding charge payable to Police Constables and Lance Naiks has been raised from Rs.8 to Rs.16. Similar upward revision has been done for the other ranks also.

A scheme for the supply of essential food commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar, dhal, and palmolein to police families at subsidized rates is in force in the State since 1980. Previously, Government subsidy was not on a percentage basis, and it was merely a lump sum provision. However, in the recent budget, this has been revised to a 50% subsidy of the total cost, thereby eliminating increased burden on each family whenever there is an increase in the price of essential commodities.

Housing Corporation revived

A police Housing Corporation to build residential units for policemen was created in the State in September 1980. Unfortunately, this was abolished in March 1989. As a step towards strengthening morale at lower levels, and taking into account the paucity of accommodation for serving personnel, the present Government revived the Corporation with effect from 27.11.91. Government have approved construction of 1000 quarters and construction work is on.

Full-fledged Recruitment Body Formed

For the first time, recruitment

(Sub-Inspector/Constable) has been entrusted to a full-time body called the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. Headed by a DGP, the Board will recruit personnel for Prison and Fire Services also. The Board has commenced the process of selection for the Constabulary. The massive number of applications received are being vetted by computer.

Conduct of All India Police Duty Meet

After a lapse of several years, the All India Police Duty Meet returned to Tamil Nadu in December 1991. Thanks to the personal interest evinced by the Chief Minister, the State Police put up a magnificent show. About 2000 Police personnel from various Central and State Police forces took part in the week-long contest of professional excellence. For the first time in the long history of the meet, Tamil Nadu won the overall championship. The Chief Minister instituted an award for the best State team in shooting and this also went to Tamil Nadu. Apart from hosting a 'barakhana', the Chief Minister made a personal gift of a memento to every competitor and official.

The above review would indicate high police sensitivity to a variety of problems. Not only was peace quickly restored whenever there was an outbreak of violence actually, in a number of cases, effective preventive action was taken whereby explosive situations were defused at a very early stage. Crime work was pointed and sustained, and the well-thought-out preventive measures taken ensured that the increase in crime was no more than marginal. Achievements of the special units were also impressive. Finally, several measures initiated by the police leadership with the full support of the Chief Minister helped to keep police morale very high.



Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar — A Self-Respect Aspirant

- N.A. Karunakaran

Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was born on 17th of October 1892 as the son of Kandaswamy Chettiar and Rangammal at Coimbatore. He completed his schooling at London Mission High School in Coimbatore, after which he joined the Madras Christian College. He participated in the Inter Collegiate Oratorical Competition and won a medal. He was an alumnus of the Madras Christian College which had enjoyed a unique reputation because of its illustrious Principal, Dr. Miller. After obtaining his B.A., Degree, he joined the Madras Law College for his B.L. Degree.

During his student days, he was afflicted with problems concerning his respiratory organs and he avoided the evil effects of that disease by his control of diet and regular habits.

In addition to his proficiency in English, he was also wellversed in Tamil. He was an eminent writer and a good orator. His talents in both the languages were appreciated not only by Indians but also by foreigners. He was one of the pioneer of the Justice Party. He became the Vice-President of Coimbatore Municipal Council in the year 1920 and he took interest in the administration of the local bodies.

He was returned to the first Legislative Council from the Nilgiris District in 1920, as there

were too many powerful candidates in the Coimbatore Constituency. He was one of the Council Secretaries. In October 1922, he was sent by the Madras Government on deputation to the other Provinces to report about temperance reforms. He also took active interest in a number of Industrial and Banking concerns.

He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly from 1923 to 1934. In 1924, he visited England as a member of the Deputation from the National Convention of India. He delivered a series of lectures in England and made an extensive continental tour.



In 1926, he visited Australia as India's representative to the Empire Parliamentary Meet. In 1927, he was re-elected for the second time as a member of the Legislative Assembly by the General Constituency of Coimbatore, Salem Cum North-Arcot. In 1931, he was elected as the Deputy President of the Imperial Legislative Assembly.

People belonging to schedule caste were not admitted in schools in Singanallur and Irukkur near Coimbatore till the beginning of the year 1930. They were not even permitted to pass through the streets where the people of higher caste resided. This was done with the collusion of the Local Sub-Inspector of Police.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar in his capacity as the Member of the Legislative Assembly went to meet the Sub-Inspector and appraised him of the fact that nobody has the right to prevent the Lower Caste People from passing through any of the streets. As his efforts were of no avail, he went to Coimbatore and brought the Deputy Superintendent of Police with him and paved the way for the Lower Caste People to pass through the streets where the higher caste people resided, and to get them admitted in schools. The Sub-Inspector who once aided in preventing the Lower Caste People from entering the streets, now accorded protection to them due to the efforts of R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar founded a Spinning Mill. The hirelings of Sathyamurthy prevented workers from serving in the mill under the pretext that R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was a collaborator of the British Government.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar convened a meeting of the abstaining workers and explained to them that by heeding to the advice of Sathyamurthy's hirelings would

consequently lead to their loss of employment. He extolled them to ponder whether any of the higher caste people who instigated them would give up their jobs for the same reason. He explained that it was their families which were going to suffer. This made the workers realise the conspiracy, and the ulterior motive of the instigators. They all went back to the mill to work.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar presided over the Third Self-Respect Conference convened in the month of August, 1931. The first resolution of the conference itself reflected its greatness which was as follows. "In the considered opinion of this conference, it is the practices and rituals established in the name of Religions that are responsible for hampering humanitarianism. As such the religions that are responsible for this should dissipate and unless this happens, the growth of the feeling of brotherhood among human beings will never take place".

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was nominated as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate to the 11th and 12th Sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. He was deputed as Employer's Delegate at the International Labour Conference in April, 1932.

R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was a keen and capable businessman and also had a great inclination towards the subject of economics. In July 1932, he attended the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, as one of the Delegates of the Government of India.

In March 1933, he was elected President of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, unanimously. In the same year, the British Government honoured him by conferring him with the title of 'Sir'.

He was appointed as the Dewan



of Cochin and took charge of his duties as Dewan on 7th April 1935. He held office as the Dewan of Cochin till 1941. It was during his period that he obtained the right of constructing the Cochin harbour for his State.

In 1942, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar founded the Madras Tamil Music Academy. During this endeavour, Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar extended his full fledged co-operation to him from the beginning. Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar served as the Vice-President of the Academy when Sir Annamalai Chettiar was the President. After the death of Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar became its President. He served as its President from 10th October 1948 to 4th May 1953 and rendered a commendable service to Tamil Music. He wrote an exemplary explanatory prose essay for 'Puhar Gandam' in 'Silappathigaram'. He has also penned several outstanding articles both in English and Tamil.

Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was greatly absorbed and immensely interested in the development of Tamil Music, Research of Tamil Culture and Tradition and in general the development of the three pillars of the Tamil Heritage namely Tamil Literature, Music and drama. He also established a school after his mother in Coim-

batore called 'Sri Rangammal High School'.

After the advent of Independence of India, Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar became the first Finance Minister of the Government of India and held office from 1947-1948. One great thing about Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar was that he studied abstruse subjects like finance and expressed himself very clearly and cogently.

Sir P.T. Rajan has paid rich tributes to Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar in the Golden Jubilee Souvenir released in 1968 by Perarignar Anna in the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Justice Party which is as follows:-

"We used to meet in the Cosmopolitan Club for lunch during the budget session. The cartoon styled 'Kutti Payyan' appeared in the 'Madras Mail' about the exploits of 'this boy' and it used to be the topic in our luncheon meetings. Eventually, we presented Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar with an album of that cartoon as a tribute to his smartness".

In 1948, he was conferred the Doctorate Degree (D.Litt.) by Annamalai University.

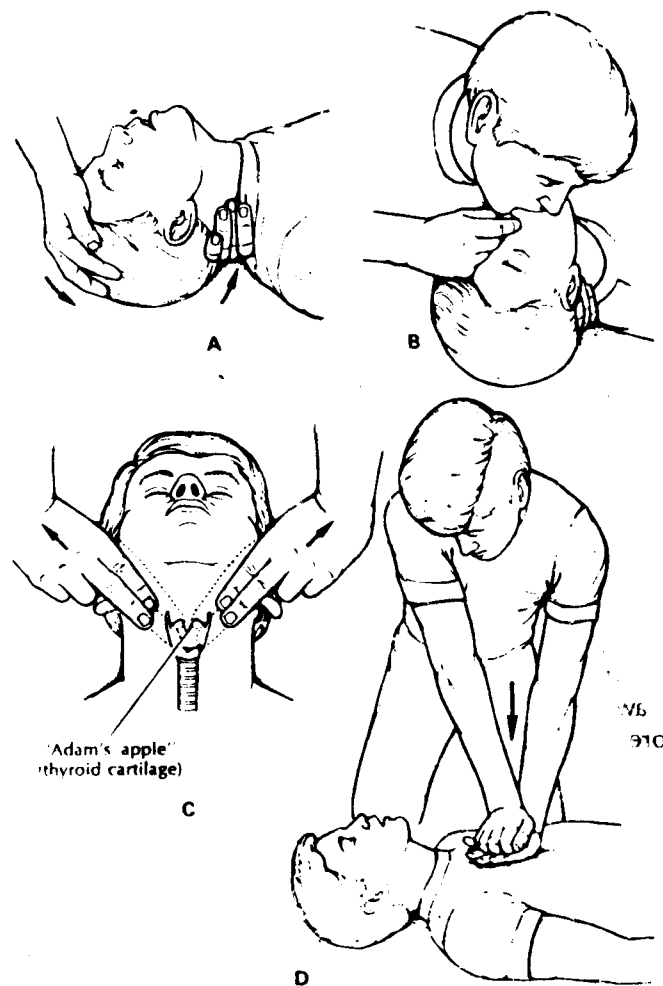
In the year 1950, he became the President of the The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.

In 1951, he was accorded with the Post of Honorary Vice Chancellor of the Annamalai University which he readily accepted and discharged his responsibilities in a dutiful manner. Before the expiry of the term of the above office, he departed from this world on May 1953.

The year 1992 is Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar's Birth Centenary year. The thoughts, ideologies and style of achievements of this puritan, this self-respect aspirant will be etched in History in the most indelible manner.

CARDIAC ARREST AND CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

Dr. M. Jayarajah, M.D., D.M. (Cardiology)



Since biblical times humans have attempted to restore life to the dead or nearly dead individual. Cardiac arrest denotes sudden stoppage of the heart's pumping function. It may result in abrupt cessation of flow of oxygenated blood to vital organs and result in death. By far, the most common cause of Cardiac arrest is a 'heart attack' (Acute myocardial

infarction) due to blockage in the bloodvessels supplying blood to the heart muscle (coronary arteries). However, it may arise in a wide variety of settings in both the presence and absence of an underlying heart disease. Most of the Cardiac arrests following a heart attack occur outside the hospital, before the victim could reach for medical help. Majority of

the heart attack victims die of a cardiac arrest within the first one hour of the onset of symptoms. Many lives could be saved if immediate first aid is given in the form of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to victims of Cardiac arrest.

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR)

Considerable advances have been made in the past 20 years for resuscitating victims of cardiac arrest. The protocols for CPR described here have been recommended by the American Heart Association.

The emergency management of a Cardiac arrest victim involves:

- I. Identification of Cardiac arrest.
- II. Basic Cardiac life support (BCLS)
- III. Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)

IDENTIFICATION OF CARDIAC ARREST

The sudden collapse of any person must be considered a Cardiac arrest until proved otherwise. Speedy identification is essential, because the chances of success of CPR are greatly reduced by a delay in starting the resuscitation. Vital organs like the brain can die if blood flow stops even for about 4 minutes. Cardiac arrest is recognised when a person rapidly loses consciousness and becomes blue around the lips (cyanosis). The breathing movements may be absent or laboured. There will be a failure of heart beating and absence of pulse in major blood vessels like the carotid artery in the neck. This pulse can be checked at the neck in the hollow between the voice box and the adjoining muscle. The pulse must be checked after the first minute and then every 3 minutes thereafter during CPR. It will only return spontaneously if the heart is beating. Emergency CPR should be instituted in the absence of a

pulse in a collapsed person, even if breathing continues. Once cardiac arrest is identified, the rescuer should call out, 'Help!' and start basic life support.

BASIC CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT (BCLS)

The basic idea of this procedure is to maintain the victim's vital needs, which are popularly abbreviated as 'ABC', meaning:

- A - An open Airway
- B - Adequate Breathing
- C - Sufficient Circulation

Airway: The first and foremost step during resuscitation is establishing an open airway. To achieve this, an unconscious victim is placed in the supine position (face looking up). In the majority of instances, an open airway can be established and the tongue can be prevented from blocking the airway by the 'head tilt' maneuver. Here, the rescuer places one hand behind the victim's neck and lifts while pressing down the victim's forehead. If this maneuver fails, additional forward displacement of the jaw can be accomplished by (1) Placing one or two fingers behind the angle of the victim's jaw and displacing the jaw bone (mandible) forward, (2) tilting the head back, and (3) forcing the mouth open with both thumbs ('Jaw thrust').

In the setting of a motor vehicle accident, extreme caution must be observed in extending to victim's neck as neck fracture may have occurred.

Foreign bodies in the upper airway of the victim can be cleared off by forcing open the mouth and sweeping across the back of the throat with fingers. Loose dentures should be removed.

Breathing: Often, establishing an open airway enables the victim to resume spontaneous respiration. If this does not occur, artificial ventilation should begin immediately. The most effective method of artificial ventilation is

either mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose ventilation. (In the case of a child it may be mouth-to-mouth-and-nose).

Air is a mixture of gases: 21% of it is oxygen. When we breathe normally, only 5% of oxygen is used up, so that when we exhale, we breathe out 16%, in addition to a small amount of carbon dioxide. The amount of oxygen breathed out is therefore adequate to resuscitate the victim by blowing air through the mouth or nose.

Initially, 2 rapid breaths are given, each lasting 1 to 1.5 second; in order to fully inflate the lungs. Thereafter, a breath should be given once every 5 seconds when 2 persons are performing the CPR and twice in succession every 15 seconds when one person is carrying out both ventilation and chest wall compression. Mouth to mouth ventilation must not be used in some cases of poisoning where contamination around the victim's mouth can affect the rescuer. It may also be unsuitable if there are serious facial injuries or if there is recurrent vomiting. During each blow of air, the rescuer should watch for the victim's chest movements indicating that the lungs are being filled. On taking away the mouth, the victim will breathe out as the elastic chest wall resumes its shape at rest.

Circulation: In a victim of cardiac arrest, artificial circulation is maintained by external cardiac compression (ECC). After airway and breathing have been assessed and supported as described, the status of circulation is evaluated by palpation of the carotid artery. Absence of a palpable pulse is an indication to begin ECC. A blood flow of one-fourth to one-third of normal can be achieved through ECC. This low flow rate is sufficient to maintain adequate perfusion to the brain and other vital organs and prevent irreversible damage. The rescuer kneels at the side of the victim, who lies on a

firm surface. The heel of one hand is placed over the lower half of the breast-bone (sternum). The other hand is placed on top of this hand and the fingers are interlocked. The arms are kept straight and vertically placed over the sternum. Rhythmic compression of the sternum followed by relaxation which is of equal duration to that of compression is started. The sternum should be depressed by 3 to 5 cm during each compression. The rate of compression should be 80 to 100 minute.

As soon as the heart beat returns, ECC should be stopped; Mouth-to-mouth ventilation is continued until natural breathing is restored.

When two first aiders are present, one should take charge and maintain the open airway, perform mouth-to-mouth ventilation and check heart beat; the other should perform external cardiac compression. If CPR is prolonged, the firstaiders can change places to reduce the strain, and it may be easier if they work on opposite sides of the body.

RESUSCITATION FOR INFANTS & CHILDREN

The basic technique of CPR for infants and children is the same as that for adults; however, 1) pressure should be exerted slightly higher over the sternum (midsternum), 2) the sternum should be depressed only 2-3 cm, 3) the rate of ECC should be at least 100 minute and 4) breaths should be delivered after every 5 compressions.

CHECKING FOR RESPONSE

When CPR is successful, the carotid pulse will return. The colour of the face and lips will improve. The breathing will improve and the patient will become conscious.

COMPLICATIONS OF CPR

The possible complications of CPR include lacerations of the

heart, lungs and liver, multiple rib fractures and internal bleeding. These can be largely avoided by proper application of the technique.

ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT (ACLS)

Advanced Cardiac Life Support is intended to achieve adequate ventilation through endotracheal intubation, control Cardiac ar-

rhythmias with defibrillation or Cardioversion, stabilize hemodynamic status with drugs and to restore organ perfusion. These are possible once a well equipped ambulance team arrives or the victim is safely transported to a hospital with emergency medical care system. Subsequent post resuscitation care is given at the hospital setting.

Many lives could be potentially

saved if timely CPR is carried out for victims of out of hospital cardiac arrest. Programmes in which emergency life support units and a co-ordinated emergency medical care system are available have reported successful resuscitation in 20-30% of victims of Cardiac arrest. This fact underscores the need for training programme in CPR for students and the general public.

GOVERNMENT TO STOP THE INHUMAN PRACTICE

A scheme to prevent female infanticide is to be implemented in Tamil Nadu.

With an initial allocation of Rs.4 crore, the scheme seeks to protect and also provide education to 20,000 girls to be born to parents below the poverty line.

A deposit of Rs.2,000 will be made in the girl children name on birth. From the interest Rs.250 will be given on the first birthday and a similar sum when the child joins school. A payment of Rs.500 will be made when the girl joins the sixth standard. Subsequently, Rs.50 will be given for 40

months during her studies in the 9th, 10th, 11th and the 12th standards.

A lump sum of Rs.10,000 will be given to the girl when she reaches the age of 20. This will be to enable her to pursue higher education or get married.

The scheme, called 'Doctor Puratchithalaivi Penkuzhandaigal Pathukappu Thittam', will cover only the girls born to couples with no sons and one of the parents should opt for permanent methods of family planning.

ADDITIONAL D.A. FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Government Employees in Tamil Nadu including teachers in local bodies and aided institutions, have been sanctioned an additional instalment of Dearness Allowance on par with the rates sanctioned for Central Government employees. The benefit ranges from a minimum of Rs.90 to a maximum of Rs.420.

Employees drawing a pay up to Rs.3,500 will be paid DA at 83 per cent against 71 per cent earlier

and those with a pay over Rs.3,500 at 62 per cent against 53 per cent earlier.

The additional DA in respect of those getting more than Rs.3,500 pay, will, however, be credited to their Provident Fund Account. For others, the additional instalment will be paid in cash from October 1 and that for the previous three months (from July 1 to September 30, 1992) will be credited in their Provident Fund Account. This arrangement is due to the difficult financial position of the Government.

The total additional commitment to the Government because of this DA sanction will be Rs.170.28 crore in a year and Rs.113.52 crore in the current financial year.

Edited & Published by the Director of I & PR., Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
Printed at Tamil Arasu Press, Govt. Estate, Madras-600 002.

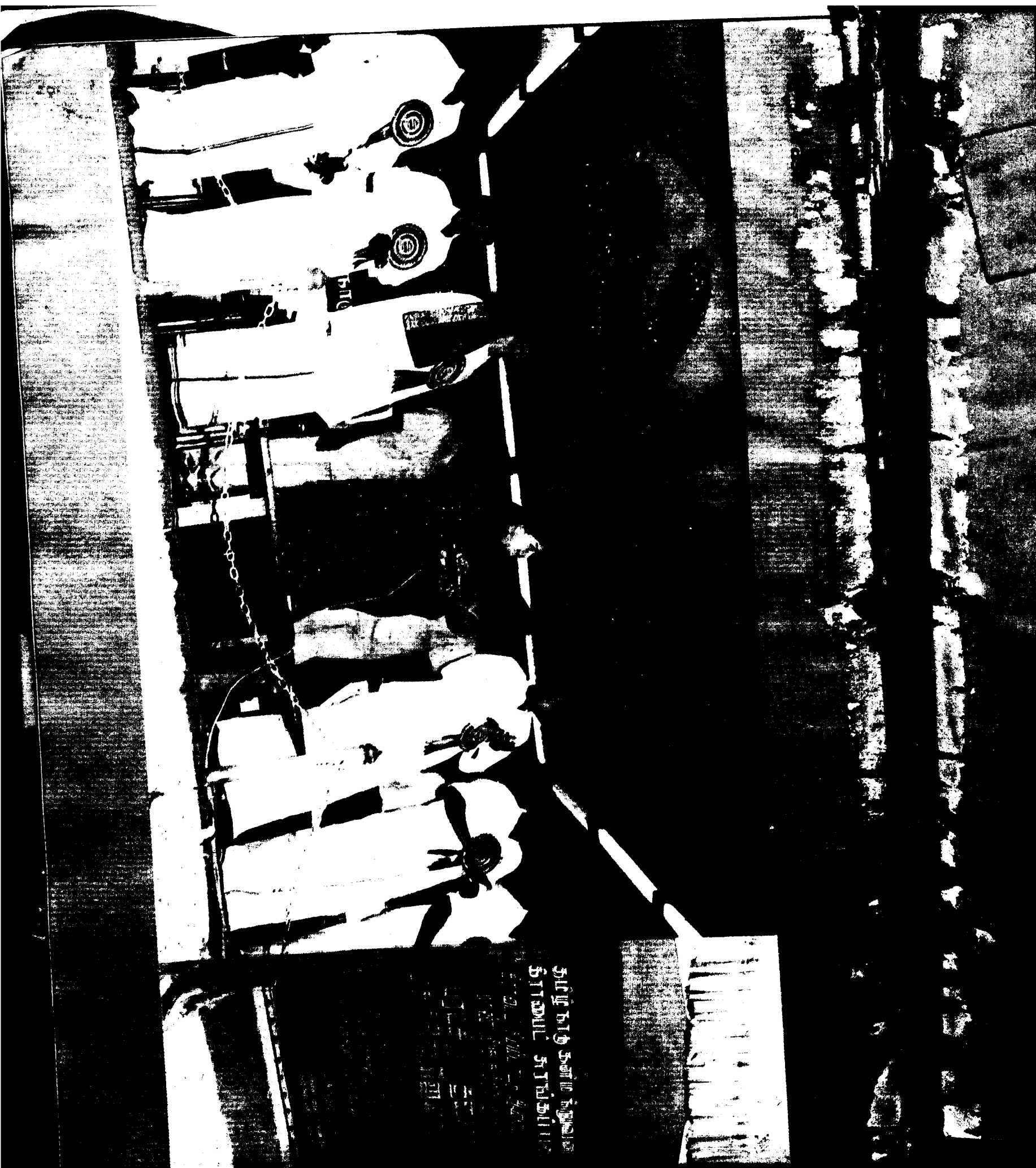
Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



Tamil Arasu

DEC



தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Khadi



DIPRI/642/MS/82/KHADI

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Flood Relief Measures on a War-Footing in Tamil Nadu.
- ★ "Neenga Nalla Irukkanum" - Film on Drink Evil by Government of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ National Integration Council Meeting.
—Hon'ble Chief Minister's address
- ★ Southern Zonal Council Meeting.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Plan outlay.
- ★ We have made a good beginning in the Administration of Criminal Justice
— Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- ★ Self-Respect Hero - Sivagangai Ramachandranar
- ★ The Performance of the Agriculture Department
- ★ Epilepsy - Social Aspect
— Dr. P. Chitrambalam
- ★ Epilepsy Awareness Week.
- ★ News in Brief

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2023
Karthikai - Margazhi

DECEMBER - 1992

I Wrapper — Flood Relief Measures.
IV Wrapper — Southern Zonal
Council Meeting.



FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES ON A WAR-FOOTING IN TAMIL NADU

The cyclonic storm which lay centred at 600 km south east of Nagapattinam on 11th November 1992 crossed the coast of Tamil Nadu near Tuticorin around 4.30 pm on 13th, bringing heavy rain in the southern Districts of the State. The flood and land slide caused by the heavy rain took away 238 lives and rendered 2 lakh people homeless. The worst hit areas were the southern Districts of Tirunelveli - Kattabomman, Chidambaranar, Kanniyakumari and Ramanathapuram. The Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, who had gone to Delhi, when informed of the situation, issued special orders sanctioning the enhanced amount of Rs.10,000 to the nearest kin of each victim. She also directed that relief

measures should be undertaken on a war-footing.

Kanniyakumari District was virtually cut off from other parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala by road with the major bridges lying submerged in water.

The reservoirs and irrigation tanks in all these Districts received copious inflows. The irrigation engineers supervised the regulation, Camping at the Dam sites. Round-the-clock patrolling were undertaken at the reservoirs and the banks. Public Works Department engineers were asked to ensure that the tanks were filled by flood waters in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District.

In Kanniyakumari District, the Government opened 27 relief cen-

tres to accommodate 1,500 persons rendered homeless.

The Chief Minister deputed three senior IAS Officers to monitor and coordinate relief operations in the cyclone and flood affected Districts.

Following heavy discharge from the Papanasam and Manimuthar Dams, Punnaikayal, a marine fishing Village, in Chidambaranar District was marooned. The coast Guard Vessel attached to the Tuticorin base and five mechanical boats of the Fisheries Department were sent to the Village for rescue operations.

A Central Ministerial team led by the Union Minister for Agriculture, Thiru Balram Jakhar, immediately on arrival held a discussion with the State Officials at the Secretariat and made an aerial survey of the affected Districts by helicopter.

Chief Minister in rain hit areas

The Chief Minister who had gone to Delhi to participate in the discussion on Planning Commission, cut short her visit and rushed back to Madras.



Immediately on arrival, the Chief Minister reviewed the situation with the Revenue Minister, Chief Secretary and other Officials and directed Ministers and Senior Officials to proceed to the affected areas and supervise relief operations. She also ordered the immediate disbursement of financial assistance to dependants of the dead. The District Collectors were directed to provide assistance in cash to the affected

persons. As the Chief Minister herself would camp in Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Kanniyakumari Districts for three days and personally assess the situation, the Chief Minister asked the Education Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam to visit the Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts and Thiru K.P. Krishnan, Agriculture Minister, and Thiru S. Regupathy, Labour Minister to pro-

ceed to Madurai and supervise the relief works in Chinnamanur areas.

The Chief Minister announced Rs.10 crore for immediate restoration works in the rain hit areas.

The Chief Minister accompanied by the Minister for Revenue, the Minister for Public Works Department, the Minister for Health, the Minister for Rural Industries and the Chief Secretary





and other Officials met the fishermen of Thirespuram, Tuticorin and distributed dress materials and rice and assured them of further help. She later visited Mukkani and some other affected areas and also distributed relief materials at Pazhayakayal Village.

On 17th, the Chief Minister met the residents of Tiruvalluvar Col-

ony at Vickramasingapuram in Tirunelveli District, where 25 persons lost their lives in flash floods, and heard the grievances of the people and distributed sarees, dhotis, bedsheets and rice bags to the affected people. From Vickramasingapuram she drove to Tirunelveli Via Ambasamudram, Kovilkulam, Pallakal, Pudukudi, Edaikal, Pappakudi, Mukkoodal,

Arianayagipuram, Sanganthiradu, Nadukkallur, Pettai and Tirunelveli town. She and her cabinet colleagues distributed relief materials on their way.

On 18th she met the people of Nagercoil and distributed the relief materials and said she had sent a telex message to the Prime Minister requesting for a Central assistance of Rs.500 crore to meet

the situation arising out of the havoc caused by heavy rain and floods.

Speaking at Kothaigramam Village, on the outskirts of Nagercoil later in the evening, she said she had ordered the District Collector of Kanniyakumari to provide to the affected people, five kg of rice, sarees, dhotis, etc. immediately. She said she was holding consultations with the Collector on the steps to be taken to prevent recurrence of the

Seeking Central Assistance

The Hon'ble Chief Minister met the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 23.11.92 at 10 am at the Prime Minister's residence and presented to him a memorandum prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu seeking Central assistance to the tune of Rs.530.04 crore in order to provide relief and rehabilitation to the flood affected people of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister presented to the Prime Minister a Video cassette and

Chief Minister informed the Prime Minister that 230 people lost their lives, about 2 lakh huts have been destroyed and damaged, standing crops on 51,000 hectares have been fully damaged, there has been heavy loss of livestock, many roads and irrigation tanks have breached and several bridges have been washed away. About 2000 Fishing Boats have also been destroyed. In order to bring the State back to normalcy, the Chief Minister sought special financial



Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru PV. Narasimha Rao and Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha made an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas in Tamil Nadu on 1.12.1992.

damage which the Village had suffered. A plan would be prepared and implemented shortly to avert any tragedy in the future, she assured the people and later distributed relief materials.

The Chief Minister, then, visited Suchindrum and also made an aerial survey of the affected areas which were close to Kerala border. Finishing off her visit to the flood hit areas, the Chief Minister returned to Madras on 19th evening.

photo album containing details of the damages caused by the Cyclone and floods in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister explained to the Prime Minister that the Cyclone which devastated several districts of Tamil Nadu as unusual in its nature and unprecedented in its fury. The cyclone caused extensive damages to the roads, bridges, irrigation sources, properties and standing crops in many districts of the State. There has been a heavy loss of life. The

assistance of Rs.500.04 crore from the Centre.

The Chief Minister renewed her invitation to the Prime Minister to make a visit to Tamil Nadu and to inspect the flood affected areas. The Prime Minister replied that he would make a visit to Tamil Nadu shortly. He also assured the Chief Minister that her request for special financial assistance would be sympathetically considered by the Government of India.



"NEENGA NALLA IRUKKANUM" —FILM ON DRINK EVIL BY GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha released the Tamil Film "Neenga Nalla Irukkanum" produced for the Government of Tamil Nadu as part of its propaganda offensive against the drink evil at Kalaivanar Arangam on 26th November, 1992.

The Chief Minister quoting Mahatma Gandhi, and Periyar said, liquor destroyed the reasoning capacity of man and turned him into a beast. It ruined individuals, families and societies.

The Chief Minister said that since law alone could not eradicate the liquor habit in people, it was decided to make a film on commercial lines to create an awareness and wean away the addicts. The film would be screened all over the State from 27th November, 1992.

She thanked all those who contributed to the making of the film and appealed to the people to make it a success. She said the G.V. Films had produced the film at a cost of Rs.88 lakh inclusive of the charges of publicity and for taking 30 prints. And the producers were confident of repaying the Government Rs.85 lakh which it had advanced for the film, she said.

Thiru K. Malaisamy, I.A.S., Home Secretary welcomed the gathering. Thiru Visu, Director of the film, lauded the Government for its absolute involvement and for its non-interference in making the film. Thiru G.Venkateswaran, Producer, proposed a vote of thanks.

The Chief Minister, Ministers and others later saw the film.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

MADEAS
CASINO W.C.
BALA ABIRAMI W.C.
KRISHNA VENI
BROADWAY
3 SHOWS
AND ALL OVER
TAMIL NADU

from
TODAY

OV FILMS Ltd. Presents
**NEENGA
NALLA
IRUKKANUM**
— VISU —
M.S. VISWANATHAN
G. VENKATESWARAN

TAX FREE

NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL MEETING

— Hon'ble Chief Minister's Address



The National Integration Council is meeting at a crucial juncture to discuss an issue which has stirred the emotions of millions of the people of our country. The question is not whether we can arrive at a consensus on the Ayodhya issue in a meeting like this. Because the problem is beset with complexities of vast ramifications and any decision is bound to leave an indelible mark upon the future of our country. The more important question is whether eminent leaders of all faiths and convictions who are assembled here can display enough statesmanship, maturity and wisdom to see each other's point of view and help the country to cross this hurdle and take it on the path of peace and harmony that is basic to the very fabric of our society.

The Ayodhya issue has many sides to it. Constitutional, legal, historical, political, social and communal. The attention of the whole country, nay, of the whole world is now focussed on how effectively the leaders will come together to resolve this tangle. We ought to be keenly aware of this fact and take the next step in such a way that the integrity and stability of this nation are preserved

under the principles enshrined in our Constitution.

Kindly allow me to recall what I said on the Ayodhya issue at the meeting of the National Integration Council held on the 2nd November 1991:

"I only wish to remind you that any decision you may take on the Ram Janma Bhoomi Babri Masjid issue would have its repercussions on the Hindu-Muslim relationship all over the country, if such a decision is not taken with the fullest understanding of all the issues involved".

In the first place, the secular character of our Constitution enjoins upon us the responsibility to conduct our affairs in such a manner that the citizens in the minority are able effectively to enjoy the same rights as the majority. At the same time, it will not be right on the part of a minority in any context of political, historical or social configuration to promote its interests to the complete detriment of even the normal rights and privileges of the majority available to it under the Constitution. Admittedly the Hindus are the majority community in this country. If they seek to fulfil their

religious aspirations in a peaceful manner not inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, they should be allowed to do so. In fact, the Government of India has a responsibility to ensure that they enjoy their rights as peacefully as the minority. More specifically, with respect to the Ayodhya issue, this would mean permitting a construction as wished for by the Hindus to come up on the site acquired by the Uttar Pradesh Government. I am aware that the Supreme Court directions to the Uttar Pradesh Government and the pendency of the cases in the High Court have created a legal situation making it difficult for the Kar Sewa or any other form of activity to be organised on the site acquired by the Uttar Pradesh Government. If we accept the position that there should be no bar to the construction of a structure on this site, the Central Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government would have to take the necessary steps to see that the legal hurdles in this regard are cleared immediately. But the existence of a legal difficulty should not be used as an opportunity to postpone a decision on this issue, because with each passing day it may prove to be more and more difficult for the Government to face the emotional upsurge of a defiant people. This august body will, therefore, have to take a decision on creating a congenial atmosphere for the conduct of the Kar Sewa. All steps will have to be taken to move the courts to permit Kar Sewa.

The other question regarding the disputed site will remain. The Prime Minister has initiated steps to bring the parties together so that necessary evidence may be produced to prove or to disprove the claims of the respective parties. Be that as it may, I am of the view that these steps may not solve the issue. The Prime Minister is aware of this and hence the question of a reference to the Supreme Court on the basic issue of the existence of a temple on the disputed site has been raised. In my opinion, we will be only chasing the will-of-the-wisp. Why do we have to go about trying to prove or disprove history? Should we have to bring in the apex court to decide on historical facts? Will we succeed in re-writing history this way? Or, is it necessary in the larger interests of our country? These are questions which we have to ponder over seriously.

My considered view is that we should leave the question of the Masjid as it is. We need not open a Pandora's Box and try to find out whether a temple existed in its place prior to A.D. 1528. The spirit of the Indian Constitution and the genius of the Indian people have envisaged an attitude of give-and-take and it behoves the leaders of our country

to display genuine understanding of the spirit of the Constitution and to promote communal peace and amity.

In short, my plea is: Create conditions for Kar Sewa to be performed on the site acquired by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Leave the Masjid as it is without going into historical questions and allow the people of this country to live in peace.

Mr. V.P.Singh and others spoke about the need to protect the Constitution. They said that if a State Government does not need an order of the Supreme Court, it should be deemed that the Government is not being carried on in accordance with the Constitution, and the State Government should be dismissed.

The need to obey orders of the Judiciary should not and cannot be stressed selectively. When the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal comprising Supreme Court Judges gave an interim order, the Karnataka Government did not need it. The President, on the advice of the Central Government referred the matter to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave its opinion, upholding the interim order of the Tribunal. Yet, even though one and a half years have elapsed the Karnataka State Government did not implement the order. The Karnataka State Government has shown disrespect to the Judiciary. The NIC did not take note of this and did not pass a resolution condemning the failure to abide by the Constitution. Neither the NIC nor the Government of India threatened the Karnataka State Government with dismissal. Therefore, I think it is wrong to threaten the UP Government with dismissal.

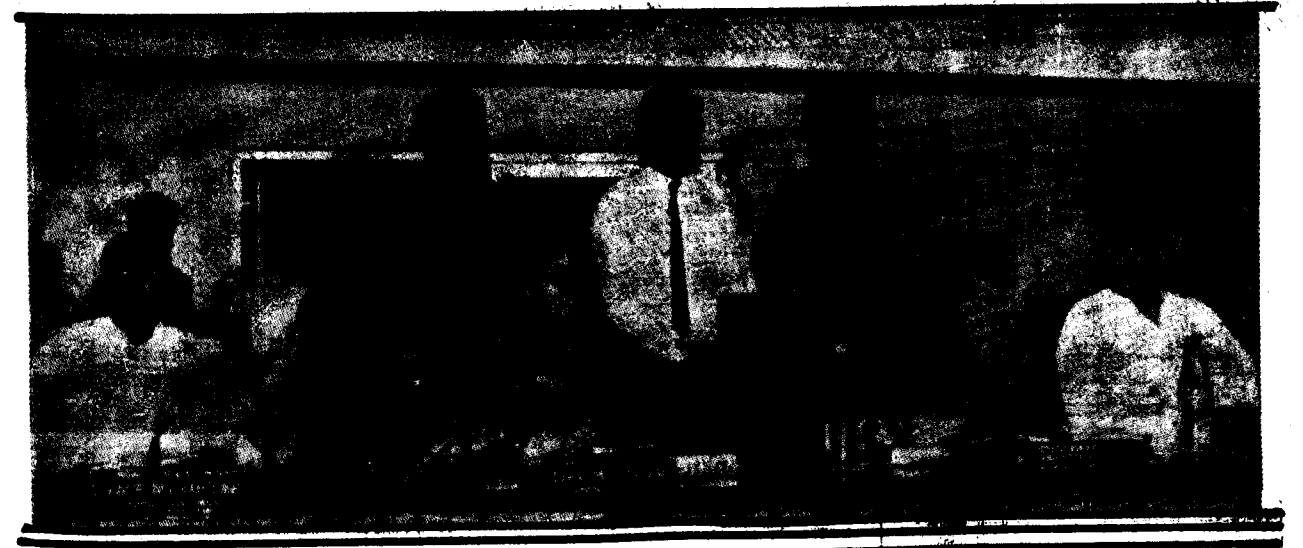
It is to be regretted that the BJP and allied parties have boycotted this meeting. All parties and all members should attend the NIC meeting and express their views here.

Mr. Inderjit Gupta spoke about the BJP's fear of isolation here. Yes—they may be isolated at this meeting, but it cannot be denied that outside, among the masses, the desire to build a temple at Ayodhya represents the aspirations of the majority of the people in this country.

We must take note of public opinion. My plea is that we should not and cannot afford to ignore public opinion, the opinion of the majority of the people of this country.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views at this meeting.

(Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the National Integration Council Meeting on 23rd November, 1992)



SOUTHERN ZONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The 21st meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was held at Secretariat, Madras on 10th November 1992. The Chairman of the Council and Union Home Minister Thiru. S.B. Chavan, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Kerala Thiru. K. Karunakaran, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Thiru. K. Vijayabaskara Reddy, the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry Dr. Harswaroop Singh, the Chief Minister of Pondicherry Thiru. V. Vaidyanathan and the Minister of Karnataka Thiru. Mallikarjun Kharge attended the meeting. Others who attended the meeting were Union Minister for Agriculture Thiru. Balram Jakhar, Union Minister of State for Home Thiru. M.M. Jacob, Union Minister of State for Urban Development, Thiru. M. Arunachalam, Union Minister of State for Finance, Thiru. Rameshwar Takur, Union Deputy Minister for Coal, Thiru. S.B. Nyama Gouda, Minister for Finance, Thiru. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Transport, Thiru. K. Sengottayan, Minister for Education, Thiru. C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Public Works Department, Thiru. Kannappan and the Chief Secretaries to the respective Governments.

SPEECH OF HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER, PURATCHI THALAI VI DR. J. JAYALALITHA AT THE SOUTHERN ZONAL COUNCIL MEETING

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 21st meeting of the Southern Zonal Council being held today at the historic city of Madras. I am happy that the Union Home Minister chose Madras as the venue for this meeting. The very first meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was held at Madras in 1971. Another meeting was held at Madras in 1977. I am glad that we have been given an opportunity to host the meeting again at Madras after a lapse of 14 years. I find that this meeting itself is taking place after a long gap of more than 4 years. I do hope that this meeting will mark a new beginning, towards more frequent interaction among the States and the Centre, on issues of common interest. I extend a hearty welcome to the Union Home Minister, the Union Ministers, Chief Ministers, the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, other Ministers, Chief Secretaries and Officers. I do hope you are satisfied with our arrangements for your stay here.



In a federal polity like ours, where the constituent States are large, with populations exceeding those of many Nations, a forum like the Southern Zonal Council can serve a useful purpose of forging common approaches, in a spirit of mutual cooperation. The Sarkaria Commission has concluded that the Zonal Councils should be reactivated and has made important recommendations to achieve this objective. We endorse the Commission's recommendation that the Zonal Council should be constituted under Article 263 of the Constitution. I hope that the Government of India will be able to take early decisions on these recommendations. The Nineties have ushered in a new spirit of regional cooperation worldwide. In many countries abroad, the recognition that the successful functioning of the constituent units is vital for the health of the entire Nation, is taking deep roots. In many other countries this need has become compelling, even in order to preserve the integrity of nationhood. While we are much better placed in this regard in our country, we have to take note of the winds of change blowing across many countries and forge new bridges of understanding among the States. An active Zonal Council with the full involvement of the Centre will greatly further this process.

We have a long agenda before us. Before we go into the details, I would like to highlight a few issues of common interest. The recent increases in

the prices of fertilizers, diesel, L.P.G. and rice announced by the Centre, as a part of its policy to contain the Central fiscal deficit, has left the States in an extremely difficult position. State Governments, which are so much closer to the people in their everyday life, have had to bear the brunt of the adverse reaction. On our part in Tamil Nadu, we have organised an effective public distribution system and kept the price of basic cereals like rice affordable by the poor. However, by its policies, the Central Government has shifted the fiscal burden to the States. Higher inflation has also meant a virtually impossible burden of meeting the steep dearness allowance increases to be given to the Government employees. While we are trying our best to cope with this difficult financial situation, without sacrificing development efforts, it behoves the Centre to come forward to understand the situation and generally assist the States. I would, in particular, like to stress the need to exercise restraint, in any further attempt to increase the issue prices of foodgrains. We are already bearing the additional fiscal burden on account of the last increase in issue prices and any further increase will make it impossible for us to bear the burden.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress the immediate need to reintroduce a set of special incentives for Small Savings collections. Small Savings collections have dropped appreciable and we



are confronted with a serious shortfall in resources in financing the approved Plan outlay. The withdrawal of concessions for Small Savings, after the States had finalised their Plan for 1992-93, has seriously hurt the financing of State Plans. I suggest that this Council may resolve to request the Government of India to reconsider the issue and introduce a fresh package of incentives, to ensure that Small Savings collections pick up in the current year sufficiently, so that the additional resource mobilisation effort is eased somewhat.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that the normal ways and means accommodation available to the States from the Reserve Bank of India, has remained static since 1988. Since then budgets have more than doubled. It is time that the limits were revised. I am sure all the Chief Ministers will agree that we should press the Centre, to see that the limits are doubled in the current financial year.

One issue which is of immediate interest to the States is the financial assistance from the Centre on externally aided projects. The State Governments had pressed the Centre to extend hundred per cent assistance on all externally aided projects, including ongoing projects. This was accepted at the meeting of the National Development Council held in May, 1992, and was to be made effective from the current financial year. The Centre has not yet issued fresh guidelines on this issue. In a difficult financial year, the delay is causing us considerable concern and is telling upon the utilisation of external credits. I do hope the Centre will issue these guidelines quickly.

We are also concerned about the delay in introducing legislation in Parliament, to implement the decisions already agreed to, on Consignment Tax. We are worried that the consideration of the reports of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy and the Chelliah Committee will only delay the issue further. I am of the view that the decisions already agreed upon in the Chief

Ministers' meeting convened by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, should be implemented. Let us all request the Centre to take steps, to see that the necessary legislation is introduced in Parliament in its next session itself.

The new National Economic Policy and the elimination of controls have, in effect, meant that the responsibility for providing the proper environment for industrial growth, has passed on to the State Government. Provision of satisfactory industrial infrastructure such as power, roads, water, communication etc., calls for investments in the Public Sector of a very large order. The States, therefore, need more resources. My plea is that the Corporation Tax, more than ever before, has to be made shareable with the States. I am sure that the Southern States are united in making the plea, that an amendment should be brought forward at the earliest, to make this Tax shareable with the States.

The Southern States and Tamil Nadu, in particular, have not seen adequate Central investment in the past. The Southern States have individually pleaded for a Southern Gas Grid, to bring natural gas which is being flared at Bombay High. I have pleaded for the inclusion of this project in the Eighth Plan. The issue was referred to an inter-ministerial committee and thereafter, not much progress has been made. When the HBJ gas line was planned, there were the usual doubts. But this did not stand in the way of its implementation. It has proved to be the harbinger of accelerated growth in the West and the North. Let us not be deterred by the size of the investment needed. Such projects have a long-term value of an immeasurable large order, compared to the investment. All the Southern States have a big stake in the project. May I, therefore, suggest that the Southern States come forward to participate financially in this Project, on an agreed basis, so as to make it feasible? Just as in the case of Konkar railway line, we can join together to implemen

this project. It will provide the feedstock for new power plants, fertilizer plants, and scores of other units in the South. I am confident we can forge an understanding on this common endeavour. May I also request the Chairman to render all assistance, in helping us to realise this vision of the future, which has the potential of transforming the Southern States?

The Peninsular River Water Grid is another matter, in which the Centre and the Southern States can play a constructive role, in the national interest. It is but appropriate that flood flows going waste to the sea, are harnessed for the benefit of the people in the Southern States. We have initiated bilateral talks with Kerala on the west-flowing rivers and I am sure we can undertake joint endeavours, in a spirit of mutual cooperation. The Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission has assured me, that effective action will be pursued in the Eighth Plan, on the Penin-



sular River Water Grid. My concern is that it should not be on the drawing board for a long time. Concrete steps are needed to be taken early, on settling the numerous technical questions.

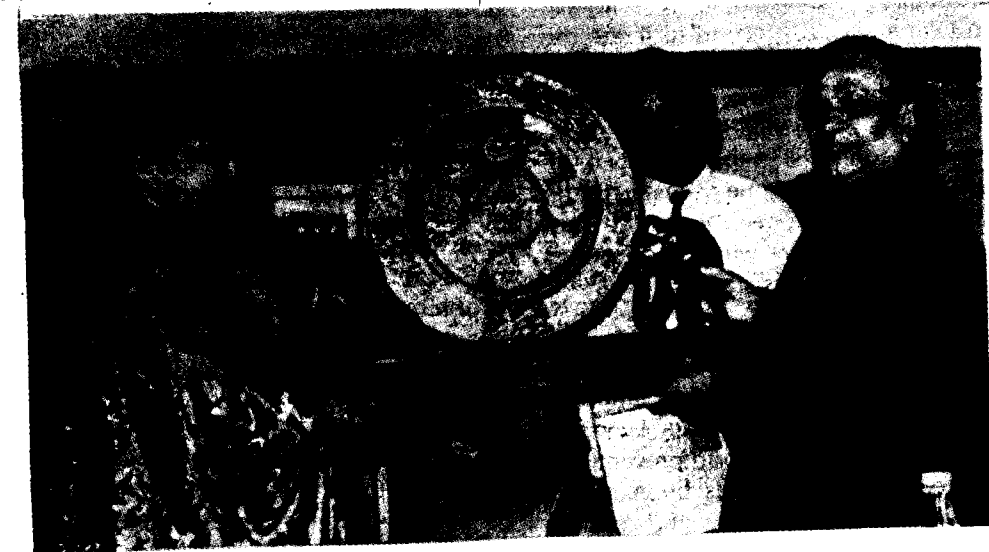
At the last meeting of the National Development Council in May, 1992, I had mooted the idea of a Southern Regional Industrial Development Bank, with headquarters at Madras. This issue has now assumed some urgency, as development financial institutions have been cutting back on the refinance limits, to State Financial Institutions. While improvement of recovery of loans, no doubt, deserves increased importance, a drastic rolling back of refinance limits has meant, that the State Financial Institutions are unable to extend loans to new industrial units, which have already been approved. You will agree with me that such drastic steps undo the very steps that we are striving to take, to accelerate growth. I request that the steps already taken may be reconsidered and the refinance limits restored. I also hope it will be possible to take steps early, for the formation of a Southern Regional Industrial Development Bank,

with headquarters at Madras.

Another matter of urgent concern to all of us, is the issue of fertilizer prices. The unprecedented increase in the prices of fertilizers, namely Phosphates and Potash, has come as a rude jolt to the farmers. Our entire Rabi season has been affected. In particular, the prices of Potash have almost trebled. Tamil Nadu is the highest consumer of Potash in the country. I am not unaware of the compulsions to control the fertilizer subsidy and thereby, the fiscal deficit. The Centre has also, no doubt, announced a one-time subsidy to bring down the prices, to a certain extent. Even so, it is indeed disheartening that the prices of Phosphate and Potash have gone up steeply. We are deeply worried about a steep decline in fertilizer use. This is bound to affect farm productivity. We have to find a practical solution to this problem. May I suggest that the increase in prices of fertilizers be made much more gradual and

spread over a few years? We are also concerned about the availability of adequate credit to cover the cost of inputs. I thought this would be a useful forum to urge the Centre to take immediate steps, to ensure that banking institutions extend adequate additional credit, to cover the increased cost of fertilizer.

While going through the Notes prepared for this meeting, I find a mention about the increased accrual of resources to the Central Road Fund, based on a resolution of Parliament. While the Centre has received the funds, it has not made available the allotted share to the States. The maintenance and renewal of roads and their upgradation to handle the increased volume of traffic, has become a key issue, particularly when new industrial growth is dependent on sound infrastructure. We have not had a satisfactory reply, as to why the enhanced amounts in the Fund are not being made available to the States. I am sure we can all agree in requesting the Centre to make available these funds, in the current financial year



itself. I would also like to take this opportunity to point out, that the investment on National Highways in the Southern Region, is quite inadequate. I have made a specific request, relating to the formation of the East Coast National Highway and the four-laning of certain National Highways. I am aware that the Centre has tied up external assistance to finance National Highway improvement projects. I would like to request that a reasonable share of allocation of funds, should be made available to the State in the Southern Region'.

I agree with suggestion that the Southern States can jointly work together in promoting tourism. Tourism is a key growth industry. Tourism offers good scope for gainful employment. The South can boast of a unique heritage and it has the best potential for becoming a favourite tourist destination. We welcome the concept of Special Tourism Areas. At the same time, it is necessary for the Centre to declare the South as the most favoured destination for foreign tourists and back this with a clear strategy, involving the provision of adequate investment. We shall join in this common endeavour.

I have referred to just a few matters of common interest. I would now like to turn to some of the items listed in the agenda. May I refer to the issue relating to tax rates in Tamil Nadu on Tea and Coffee? Sales Tax rates in Tamil Nadu are among the lowest. We have also restructured the Agriculture Income Tax on plantation crops only recently, on the lines adopted by Kerala and Karnataka. Small growers are fully exempted and the tax is levied only on high income growers. I do not see much scope for downward revision, as taxation rates in Tamil Nadu are low. The States are facing an extremely adverse financial situation and any tax

concession at this juncture would be difficult.

There are several issues relating to Road Transport between States, which have been mentioned in the agenda. The problem of taxation on All India Tourist Permits would need to be gone into, in depth, at a meeting of the Transport Ministers. We have to reach an understanding on this issue, to facilitate free tourist flow between the States. We have approached the question of Inter-State Transport in a spirit of mutual cooperation. This would be evident from our willingness to concur with the Government of Karnataka, in the route changes proposed between Bangalore and Pondicherry, passing through Tamil Nadu. It is my view that some reciprocity would have to be imparted, to reach a quick settlement on road transport issues. It is for this reason, we would like to request Karnataka, to accept the existing principle of parity in service kilometrage, in the Inter-State bus routes between two States.

A number of subjects on Science and Technology have been listed in the agenda. There can be no two opinions about the need to promote awareness of Science and Technology. I am entirely in agreement with the view that the Science and Technology councils should be energised, to assume a larger role in popularising Science awareness. We are, in fact, organising the All India Jawaharlal Nehru Science Exhibition at Madras, shortly. We shall give the utmost attention to the implementation of various schemes, to popularise Science and Technology. While on this subject, it is my conviction that we have not done adequately, to be in the forefront of modern Science and Technology. In the Tamil Nadu context, we have to immediately think of large-sized desalination plants powered by solar energy. In a massive effort of this kind, involving venture

capital and frontier technology, it is necessary for the Centre to take early decision, to facilitate the absorption of these new technologies. We have detailed proposals which we are keen to pursue in this regard. I am sure other States would also be interested in these proposals. In the context of the keen interest evinced by the Prime Minister, in the promotion of the use of renewable sources of energy, I hope that the Centre will come forward to provide special financial assistance.

Some issues relating to tribal development have been raised. Thanks to the sustained action we have taken, the system of bonded labour amongst tribals is not prevalent in Tamil Nadu. Even so, strict vigilance is being maintained to prevent any such occurrence. A suggestion has been made, that we should address the problems of dispersed tribals, through a cluster approach. While endorsing this suggestion, I would like to suggest that the cluster should be defined to be one with a population of at least 500. This will enable targetting special programmes for dispersed tribals. We have progressively stepped up the outlay on the Special Component Plan for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and I am glad to indicate that it has reached the level of 1777% in 1991-92. We shall endeavour

to do even better.

I have studied the issues in the agenda on forest offences and the framing of a uniform set of rules on sandalwood. I would like to urge better cooperation between States, in dealing with forest offences. On our part, we shall extend the fullest cooperation. There could be no objection to common sandalwood rules. While on this issue of sandalwood rules, I would like to point out the problems posed by the policy relating to export of sandalwood. A ban on exports has again been implemented from 1st April, 1992. May I request that the ban be lifted?

Before I conclude, I would once again like to express the hope that the Southern Zonal Council will emerge as a model Inter-State forum for better regional cooperation. With the active and full support of the Centre, this can certainly be realised. New relationships, new understandings are being reached worldwide. There is no reason why we cannot establish new bridges of understanding between ourselves, furthering the prosperity of our people.

Thank you.



The Hon'ble Union Minister for Home, Thiru. S.B. Chavan along with his wife, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 9th November, 1992.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. J. Jayalalitha had detailed discussions with the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission Thiru Pranab Kumar Mukherji on Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan for 1993-94 at New Delhi on 14th November 1992. The Chief Minister was accompanied by the State Finance Minister Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan. The Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, the Finance Secretary Thiru Narayanan, the Planning Secretary Thiru M.B. Praneesh and Thiru S.R. Karuppanan, Secretary to the Chief Minister were also present.

The Chief Minister requested the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission to use his good offices to ensure an early start to the Southern Peninsular River Waters Grid. She wanted this to be taken up for execution as a national project. The Chief Minister also brought to the notice of the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission the resolve of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States, as reflected in the recent meeting of the Southern Zonal Council, to eventually cofinance the Southern Gas Grid to bring natural gas to all the southern states. She requested the Deputy Chairman to use his good offices to ensure clearance of this important project.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister also brought to the notice of the Deputy Chairman the need for urgent clearance of certain major

External Aided Projects already proposed by Tamil Nadu. These projects include a school Education Project with an outlay of Rs.1,200 Crores, the Cauvery River Pollution Control Project with an outlay of Rs.320 crores, Tamil Nadu Water Supply-II Project with an outlay of Rs.530 crores. She also requested early consideration of the Cyclone Disaster Management Project and the Irrigation Water Consolidation Project. She also suggested that support from the Global Environmental Fund be obtained for the bio-diversity Protection Project and the Waterways Project.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister brought to the notice of the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission the special development problems faced by the States. She specifically referred to the coastal area and sea border problem. She also supported for the improvement programmes in Madras City. She particularly stressed the need for a larger share of Central assistance for Tamil Nadu in view of the fact that Tamil Nadu was just on the border of the national average of per capita income. She also requested a greater share of negotiated borrowings for Tamil Nadu for 1993-94. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister requested a special bond issue to finance the Telugu Ganga and the connected Madras City Water Project.

In view of the performance by Tamil Nadu in 1991-92 exceeding the approved Annual Plan outlay and the good record in 1992-93 it was finally decided that the Tamil Nadu Plan for 1993-94 would be Rs.2,101 crores. This reflects a major step up of 20% over the 1992-93 approved plan outlay of Rs.1,751 crores.

The priorities in Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan 1993-94 were also discussed. Agriculture and rural development will be given a special emphasis with a thrust on programmes like integrated watershed development, drought relief and horticulture development. The outlay on agriculture, rural development and irrigation will be stepped up from Rs.432.97 crores to Rs.459.70 crores. There will be a major step up in the outlay on industry and power from Rs.563.50 crores to Rs.658.05 crores. The outlay on transport and communications will be stepped up from Rs.126.74 crores to 298.45 crores. Tamil Nadu's impressive performance in social services will be sustained. The outlay for social services including education, health and nutrition will be stepped up from Rs.641.46 crores to Rs.653.28 crores.

Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan 1993-94 settled at Rs.2,101 crores reflects a substantial step up over the level in 1992-93 and sets the light trajectory for achievement of the Eighth Plan goals.

We have made a good beginning in the Administration of Criminal Justice

- Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha



I feel deeply privileged to participate in this national level Conference which is deliberating upon a subject of considerable importance. At the outset, I congratulate the Hon'ble Home Minister for having convened a Conference of this magnitude which according to me was not held in the recent past on an All India basis. No doubt the administration of criminal justice now in vogue and reforms therefor has caused deep concern to all of us for a variety of reasons, over the last decade and more. As such, the initiative taken by the Union Home Minister to have the crime scenario and its allied links in all its facets studied in depth and surveyed on the one side and the corrective measures discussed and deliberated on the other at this conference is a welcome more and necessity too. Further, it is timely and felt need when the crime graph has been on a steep rise, thanks population growth, industrialisation, urbanisation, change in social and moral values, attitude of society to crime and criminals, growing violence process and so on and when the disposal of cases by Judiciary has been slow and has not been keeping pace with the arrivals and accumulations. It is heartening to note that the agenda notes have been carefully prepared comprehending the components for administration of criminal justice such as Police, Prosecuting Staff,

Judiciary and Prison and the intricate issues involved in each link and the probable solutions to mitigate the deficiencies. By and large, I am inclined to agree with the most of the issues identified and the possible solutions suggested in the agenda notes. However, I have got some specific remarks to make on certain issues raised here.

After having seen the system of criminal justice in action over a period of time in our country in general and in Tamil Nadu in particular, I could not resist from sharing with you certain revelations and disturbing trends.

Police

a. Formidable forces behind deterioration of peace and public order.

Preservation of peace and tranquility in the current context is providing to be trying and a challenging task for Police. A variety of fissiparous tendencies, disruptive forces, extremist movements and ideologies are complicating the task relating to the maintenance of Law and Order. Though Tamil Nadu was fairly free from major Law and Order problems in the past unlike some other States, the trend towards deterioration of Law and Order was evident before the present AIADMK Government took over. The rise of militants, free hand given to the LTTE cadres, by

the erstwhile DMK Government, growth of communal groups, steady rise of Revolutionary youth Front Movements and large scale unemployment are some of the major factors which contribute to the disturbing scenario. The new Government, which assumed office in June 91 took all efforts to restore law and order in Tamil Nadu on a high priority basis. A clear-cut and pragmatic approach of the Government, in thwarting the threat posed by the militants and the relentless and increasing operations conducted to cleanse them have helped in combing and continuing the extremists activities in the State in large measure. A relentless drive against the extremists by increasing the vigil on the coast line, unearthing ammunition dens and illegal arms depots, applying rigorous laws against smuggling and terrorist and disruptionist activities creating an awareness in the minds of people of the country has put a brake to the further advance of these militants.

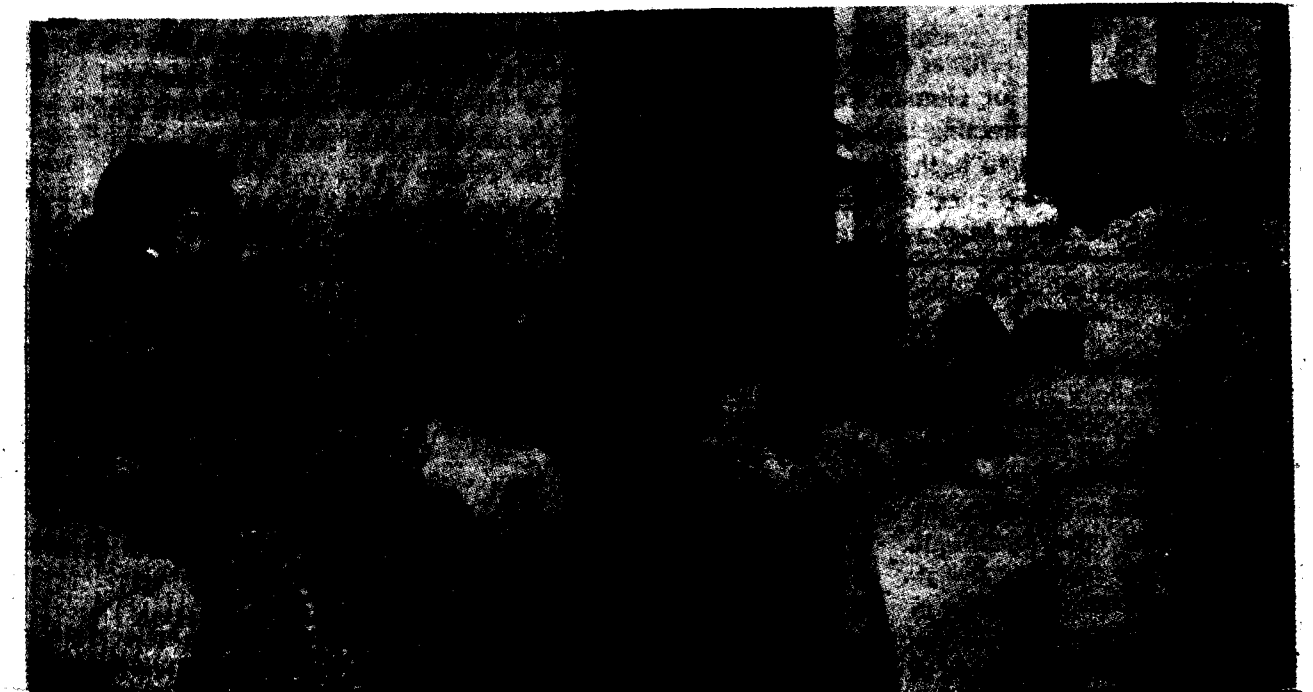
In our efforts to curb, control and contain the activities of Sri Lankan militants/LTTEs the response, reaction and support of the Government of India in terms of money, man-power and intelligence is substantial and solid. But for such assistance, our Police would not have tackled them easily. Thanks to the assistance given,

we have gone far ahead to modernise our Police force in terms of arms, ammunitions, communication, mobility etc. But still, we have got a long way to go. While I hasten to express my hearty thanks to the Home Minister for all his support and assistance in this connection, I bank upon him to a great deal more to proceed further in the process of modernisation of Police force in Tamil Nadu, particularly when the threat of militants/LTTEs has not completely abated but still persists. As such, there is no room for complacency. LTTE is a terrorist outfit

ii. Sabotage of vital installation and important Government buildings.
iii. Jail breaks.
iv. Harrassment of Indian fishermen.
v. Creating serious law and order problem in Tamil Nadu, instigating their local supporters and extremists, some of whom have already been trained by LTTE.

Therefore alertness of intelligence machinery and vigorous drive have to be continued without any let up. Preventing their nefarious activities and close

requisite quality of security to various VVIPs including the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who is still subject to a high degree of threat perception from the militants. In order to combat terrorism created by various militant groups and to ensure a foolproof and sophisticated security to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and other VVIPs, the security set up has been strengthened in the State by forming a dedicated task force called "Special Security Group" (SSG). The S.S.G. is strengthened by imparting specialised training to police personnel, purchase of



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met Thiru Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Union Minister for Defence at his residence in New Delhi on 14.11.1992. The meeting lasted for an hour. They discussed various issues of common interest, relating to both the State Government and the Union Government. The Chief Minister made a special request for stepping up of the Naval presence along the Tamil Nadu Coast line.

having links with International Terrorist Organisations. They have adequate and trained committed cadre strength with all tactics of devastation. All types of sophisticated arms and explosive devices are with them. The following eventualities are still not ruled out.
i. Assassination of VVIPs and Officials.

follow up is a continuous process to be ensured.

b) Security System

When the existing police force has been fully stretched in the collection of intelligence and in the enforcement of law and order in the State, the same agency could not be utilised for providing the

sophisticated arms, purchase of special gadgets, equipments etc. formation of exclusive Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads, Sniffer Dogs etc. The force in the Special Security Group have been trained in specialised course like P.S.O. courses, VIP Security Courses, Bomb detection and Disposal Courses. Further pre-induction courses in handling



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met Thiru Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resources Development at his residence in New Delhi on 14.11.1992. The meeting lasted for 30 minutes. They discussed various issues of common interest, relating to both the State Government and the Union Government. The Chief Minister made a request for Central assistance for the completion of the Jawaharal Nehru Sports Stadium in Madras.

modern weapon etc. are also given.

c) Crime Detection

I am equally concerned with the increasing trend in crimes under various categories in all places. No doubt, the modus operandi, the behaviour and the technique employed by the criminals, the attitude of the society, the change in the social and moral values, environment have made the task of police men difficult and complicated in the detection of crimes. To keep pace with such demanding situations the police force has to be modernised; scientific methods and services offered; institutional and practical training given and professional approach and techniques employed. Comparing the All India average, I am happy to convey that the performance of Tamil Nadu is far superior. Percentage of detection in property offences during 1991, Tamil Nadu scored 64%. Coming to the percentage increase in 1990 over 1986 in Tamil Nadu under IPC

crimes it is plus 133 against the figure of 141 at All India Level. In case of violent crimes, the increase in Tamil Nadu is 221% in 1990 over 1953 as against 327% at All India Level. In regard to communal incidents, it was only 289 in 1990. Another special feature in Tamil Nadu is the low percentage of crime against SC/ST. There is a declining trend in 1991 compared to 1987.

d) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Service Recruitment Board

For the past few years, recruitment of police force was not at all done, with the result that a number of vacancies remained unfilled. Dearth of adequate men had its adverse effect in the working and service of the police force. After the new Government took over, a recruitment board exclusively to recruit uniformed service men was constituted and the Board is in the hot pursuit of recruitment process including the backlog left over for some years.

e) Temple Protection Force

To prevent theft of idols and valuables in temples and to safeguard the interest of temples, a separate force consisting of around 4000 men is organised by recruiting men through T.N.U.S.R. Board and by recruitment drawn from Ex-servicemen.

f) Women Police Station

To look after the requirement of weaker sections viz. women, all women police station concept was conceived and as a trial measure, all women police station was started in the metropolitan city and is being extended to other major cities and District Headquarters. This experiment is encouraging and is in demand for other areas as well so that the women aggrieved can freely approach women police stations and get redressal of their grievances.

JUDICIARY AND PROSECUTION

I am inclined to share the anxiety of the Government of India in

looking at the distressing and disturbing trend of mounting arrears in criminal courts including the courts in Tamil Nadu. Still more disturbing is to witness the release of persons in heinous crimes and known criminals on bail, increasing rate of acquittals, and failure to deal with influential criminals, by Courts. Moreover, criminals are going unpunished; Deterrent effect of Law is on the wane; Supremacy of the law is undermined by criminals. Such situations no doubt will contribute to the loss of public faith and confidence in the system. In this connection, it is needless to emphasise that qualitative investigation and qualitative prosecution must be the requisite order so that cases do not fail in Courts of Law. In the process of prosecution, due cooperation and coordination coupled with a team spirit between the investigating agency and prosecuting staff and due legal advice and guidance to the investigating agency from the beginning should be ensured for the success of criminal cases in the Courts of Law. In this connection, may I suggest some guidelines or even some amendments to the existing law to avoid indiscriminate grant of bails and to suggest some checks and balances while granting bail. Numerous illustrations can be cited to show how several accused happened to be killed right in front of the Courts by their opponents on their release. But grant of bail need not discriminate against poor and down-trodden. Similarly the provisions of granting anticipatory bail may warrant a relook. By virtue of these provisions, a criminal can totally avoid the prospect of arrest and detention. As such, the devices available gives much protection to the criminals than necessary.

Comparing the working of the Courts in the country, the perfor-

mance in Tamil Nadu may be said to be satisfactory. In this connection I may mention that only 29% of the total IPC offences ended in acquittal in 1990 as against the All India figure of 51%. Similarly, in respect of murder, 47% ended in acquittal in Tamil Nadu as against 59% at the All India Level.

The position in Tamil Nadu, regarding the adequacy of prosecuting staff and their style of functioning is fairly alright. Almost all courts have been, assigned prosecutor. Between the prosecuting staff and investigating agency, there will be periodical meeting for interaction convened by the Superintendent of Police. Assistance Public Prosecutor Grade I (Administration) will be rendering legal advice to the Superintendent of Police and the Collector. Similar advice is available by Assistant Public Prosecutor at the lower level also. In this connection, I am happy to convey that the Government of Tamil Nadu has set up a new head of Department known as Director of Prosecution with a view to co-ordinate and monitor the conduct of cases by the prosecuting staff in the courts at the District levels.

Similarly, as regards cases handled in the High Court and the Supreme Court, the setting up of a monitoring agency is in a process of being implemented.

Opening of New Courts.

The judicial system in Tamil Nadu has received a great impetus during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 when the present Government took over. This period witnessed the induction of more than 24 Courts in all at various levels. These include, District and Sessions Courts, Sub-Courts, Labour Courts, Judicial Magistrate Courts, Special Court for dealing with Sandal Wood cases arising under the Forest Acts and more importantly Designated Courts to deal with offences arising under terrorists laws.

I might also add that so far as Designated Courts are concerned, special Public Prosecutors are appointed to conduct the prosecution in these Courts.

JUDICIARY-A PLAN SCHEME

The budget outlay was only Rs.30 crore per annum before this Government came to power, whereas now it increased to Rs.44 crore within 1½ years of its assumption of office.

In this connection, I have got all my pat and praise for the Government of India for inclusion of this sector under Plan Schemes. This will be a major breakthrough for the growth and development of the judicial systems.

At the instance of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu has formulated schemes for an outlay of Rs.123.37 crore and has forwarded the same for allocation of funds.

PRISONS

Prison is a place arranged for reception and detention of prisoners and offenders either before trial, or on conviction. While discussing this item, I am inclined to agree with most of the recommendations with marginal deviation with reference to the position in Tamil Nadu. In the matter inadequacy of District jails and subjails in the Country, Tamil Nadu stands almost in a better footing. There are 8 Central Jails and 114 Sub jails besides the other categories of jails. Two separate jails are operating for the benefit of Women Prisoners exclusively. The jails situated within a radius of 25 to 35 kms. whose total capacity is around 18,000 persons against which the average inmates is around 10,000.

There are two training institutions - one for training the Warders and other for Jail Officers. The scheme of modernisation of jail administration and its

implementation has been taken up with all seriousness with an outlay of Rs.864 lakh assisted by Government of India as well as by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a forward step to instal security alarm in six Central Jails at an outlay of Rs.90.67 lakh to prevent the escape of prisoners.

No doubt the existing infrastructure facilities and the services available in prisons warrant improvement and additions. A lot more is to be done to improve the welfare of prisoners and the atmosphere in prisons. There should be a pucca arrangement for managing sudden inflow of prisoners swelling thousands and thousands particularly when strikes, picketing, and demonstrations are launched by political parties, labourers and organised groups.

At present, adhoc arrangements are made to erect temporary structures and katcha facilities to meet the situation. In as much as this kind of sudden inflow has been frequent, some pucca measures can be thought of.

I am one with the emphasis that the prisons should also function to reform, rehabilitate and resocialise the criminals detained. In this connection, I am inclined to quote Dr. Kumarappa who had said "We must discard all our notions about the criminal being considered a criminal at all. He must be considered a victim of social circumstances, a person requiring treatment rather than punishment".

Number of Committees were appointed to go into the various problems of prison and the measures therefor. Various studies and surveys were made in the field of treatment of offenders. Some of such studies like Indian Jail Committee report, Report of all India Jail Committee, Report on Jail Administration in India by Walter C.

Keckless, report of the working group on prison reforms merit attention. In addition, there are a number of reports of State Level Inquiry Committee connected with the working of prisons in different States. All these have considered the question of prison reform and have given number of valuable suggestions and recommendations.

According to me, a comprehensive view may be taken on all these recommendations and seriously implement such of those recommendations which are relevant and useful in the current context.

Coming to the Jail Manuals, some of the provisions are out dated and obsolete. It is high time to make them upto date provisions and responsive to the present requirements. There are different Jail Manuals for different States of the Country which lay down different rules and provisions. This has created a problem and confusion as well. In order to have some effective reforms, there must be a uniform code for all the prisons in the country with the options for the States to make rules in conformity depending upon the special nature of the problem or situation if any. An attempt can be made in this direction.

TRAINING NEEDS

Training ensures enhancement of skill and improvement of professionalism. As such it needs no emphasis. Training for police personnel, prosecuting staff and judicial officers are quite welcome. As far as the Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is a Police Training College to train Police personnel. The Assistant Public Prosecutors on appointment are given training. Similarly the District Munisiff-cum-Magistrates on appointment, are given training for 6 months. According to me, the available facilities and the training content do not appear to be adequate and upto date.

Tamil Nadu is contemplating to go for organising a Police Academy with broader purpose and perspective. This may amply serve the purpose. Similarly setting up of a National Academy for training Judicial Officers is a welcome step and a felt need. The training curriculum should be a continuous process and the personnel concerned should be periodically brushed up by apt and adequate input.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

In the agenda notes, number of legislative changes have been proposed. They deserve an indepth discussion and deliberation. In this connection I may suggest to this forum to discuss the following legislative measures:-

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 437 Cr. P.C.

Criminals who habitually indulge in serious offences against the society such as snatching of chains, auto-thefts and robbery are being released by the Court in spite of the fact that it is orally brought to the notice of the Court about their involvement in previous cases pending trails or under investigations even though their bad antecedents are let in, Courts do not take cognizance of it and this emboldens such persons who after their release indulge in commission of similar offences repeatedly.

In order to effectively prevent such persons from continuously committing such kind of offences and causing panic in the minds of public, release of such persons on bail by the Court has to be made very stringent. For this purpose, an amendment to Section 437(1) Cr.P.C. running as follows would be helpful.

... After the words, "or he has been previously convicted on two or more occasions of a non-bailable and cognizable offences" the following provision may be added.

"If there is material to suggest that he will misuse his liberty and indulge in the commission of such offences or similar cognizable and non-bailable offences in the event of his release".

In the alternative, an amendment to introduce the following wordings after the word, 'convicted' and before the words "on two or more occasions" may also help:- "or concerned (Police case under investigation or a case pending trial)"

This would enable such pending trial or under investigation cases to be cited for the purpose of denying him bail.

AMENDMENT TO SEC. 151 Cr.P.C.

There is a need to detain some

accused for a period longer than 24 hours by way of preventive detention. Present section of 151 Cr.P.C. does not enable the accused to be detained beyond 24 hours in Police custody and the accused are to be remanded. Courts are generally reluctant to grant police custody of the accused. The scope of 151 Cr.P.C. can be widened if an amendment on the pattern brought out by Maharashtra Government, is restored to. The amendment envisages detention of persons arrested for more than 24 hours on certain special circumstances prejudicial to public order.

The next amendment is to prevent indiscriminate release on bail for certain accused whose

antecedents are bad and whose security is in peril.

The efficacy of any instrument depends upon how best it is used. For the best administration of criminal justice, the four instruments - police, prosecuting personnel, judiciary and jails should be used efficiently and effectively to reap the optimum benefit. I think we have made a good beginning. Still there is a long way to go.

(Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 'Administration of Criminal Justice', read out by the Minister for Law, Thiru. K.A. Krishnasamy at the Chief Ministers' Conference at New Delhi on 13th November, 1992.)

STATE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted a State Council for Higher Education, following the enactment of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education Act, 1992.

The main functions of the council will be to promote cooperation and coordination of higher education institutions to encourage innovations in curriculum development to coordinate among universities, colleges and other higher education institutions and to facilitate training of teachers in universities and colleges.

The Council will encourage sports, games, physical education and cultural activities, identify centres of excellence in the universities and assist the UGC for determination and maintenance of standards and suggest remedial measures wherever necessary.

The Council will have the Minister for Education as

its Chairman and Thiru S.V. Chittibabu former Vice-Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj and Annamalai Universities as Vice-Chairman.

The following have been named ex-officio Members of the Council. The Secretary, Education Department, the Secretary, Finance Department, the Secretary, University Grant Commission for his nominee, Commissioner of Collegiate Education and the Director of Technical Education.

Thiru K. Aludipillai, a retired IAS official, will be the Member-Secretary. The other Members are Dr.Malcom Adisesiah, Educationalist, Dr.V.Srinivasan, former Director of Technical Education, Thiru A.C. Muthiah, Industrialist and Chairman, SPIC, Dr. S. Muthukumaran, Vice-Chancellor, Bharathidasan University and Dr. K.S. Lakshmi, Vice-Chancellor, Mother Teresa Women's University.

THE SELF RESPECT - HERO SIVAGANGAI RAMACHANDRANAR

When a proper History of the 'Dravidian - Movement - and Self Respect Movement' gets chronicled and the galaxy of its leaders Portrayed, Sivagangai Ramachandranar is amongst important persons to enlist under Periyar banner. The great talismanic word in 1925, which will open the gates to freedom socially and politically is the word 'Self-Respect' as mentioned by the Editor of 'Justice' in 1927. The dynamic personality of the hero of Vaikkam, Thanthai Periyar, started the Movement to rouse the downtrodden Backward Classes of the Society, to a sense of their father position - Sivagangai Ramachandranar a strong pillar of the Movement from 1916 till his sudden death.

Late Ramachandranar, B.A., B.L., Advocate, passed his Matriculation from Trivandrum High School, Trivandrum, his F.A. from Madura College, Madurai and tooks his B.A. degree from the St. Joseph's College, Trichy. In the year 1913, he joined the Law College, Madras and two years after, took his B.L. Degree in 1915. Prior to joining the Law College he worked as School Teacher in Sethupathy High School, Madurai for few months.

In the year 1915, he went to Madurai and set up practice in law and in the year 1916 came over to his native place, Sivaganga and set up practice.

In his infancy and school days, he exhibited his Sports - games -

S.R. Ramachandran, B.E.,

excellence and to his credit, he secured several Laurels, Cups, etc.

Hailing from very backward Agamudaiyar Community (Thevar Community) he was born on 16.9.1884 in Ramnad District, Tirupattur Taluk, A. Thakkoor Village. His father Subramani Servai and Mother Sangamirtham.

His family had made a great mark even during East India Company. His illustrious great grand father Subramaniam Servai Karar, heading the Sivaganga Zami Army, defeated the Pudukottai forces in three pitched battles. Piran Malai, near to A. Thakkoor, was awarded to the Servai family by Sivaganga Zamindar in recognition of the success in the battles to ensure boundary lines.

In 1925, he was a delegate from Madras presidency to the All India Non-Brahmin Conference held in Amroati under the Presidentship of the great Statesman, the Raja of Panagal.



In the Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference held at Madurai on 25.12.1926 and 26.12.1926, he played an important part. A.P. Pathro presided.

1-st Prohibition Conference under Dravidian Movement was conducted at Erode on 10.5.1930 and 11.5.1930 along with the 2nd Provincial Self Respect Conference and Sivaganga Ramachandranar had the unique honour to preside over the 1-st Temperance Conference. Thiru M.R. Jayakar presided over Self Respect Conference. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, presided over Women Liberation Conference. In his Presidential address Sivaganga Ramachandranar suggested various ways and means to educate the Society about the evils of Alcohol and implement the Temperance Policy. In the historic - 1-st Provincial Self Respect Conference held at Chengalpattu on 17.2.1929. Ramachandranar moved the following vital resolution.

Resolution

"This Conference condemn the Pernicious doctrine of Varnashrama which divides the Hindu Society into Brahmins, Shatriyas, Vysias and Sudras and Panchamas and request the people not to recognise these divisions and to give up the adding of prefixes and suffixes to names to connote castes and community and to discontinue the caste marks on the fore-heads and other religious threads".

The State Government also can give the centre to take steps to provide for in the constitution, the total eradication of Caste system, similar to the abolition of Untouchability. Till the imbalances and inequalities exist in Society, the Reservations for the weaker section are absolutely essential to uphold the Dravidian Movement principle of Social Justice.

This historic resolution was endorsed by Periyar. The leaders jointly declared on the platform, 'Give up, Servai, Nadar, Naicker and Chettiar etc.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. P. J. J. Jayarayan, Thanthai Periyar and the Justice Party Ministers and all S.F. partymen participated in the Conference.

In the 3rd Provincial Self Respect Conference held at Irudhunagar. Ramachandranar moved the resolution urging the Government, both Central and State, not to be blind to the Socio religious atrocities in the name, of Secular State.

While presiding over the 2nd Tirunelveli District Self Respect Conference at Tirunelveli, on 20.7.1929 and 21.7.1929 Ramachandranar declared Thanthai Periyar as Buddha.

In the Provincial Non-Brahmin Special conference at Coimbatore on 18.7.1927 and 19.7.1927, he stressed the equalisation of opportunities in Education and Employment for the Weaker Section of the Society.

As President of Sivagangai Taluk Board in 1927 to 1929, he implemented in filling up all vacancies to the Weaker Section and in throwing open Taluk Board Schools to the Adi-Dravidar boys.

His visit to the Harijan Areas not only helped douse the last embers of the communal flare - up, but helped to refurbish and restore about a metamorphosis in the thinking of the various sections of the Society. He brought together the communities of the Harijan, and Caste - Hindus which had remained at daggers drawn.

Periyar portrayed Ramachandranar as a champion of Socially Backward and downtrodden people, objective Rationalist, and tireless fighter for Social Injustice, in his condolence Editorial in Kudiarasu at the time of his sudden demise on 26.2.1933.

Perarignar Anna, while opening 'Ramachandranar Memorial Park' at Sivaganga on 25.2.1948, paid high tributes to him and appealed to the people to emulate him.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, named the Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District Government Hospital as 'Ramachandranar District Hospital' in recognition of the great service rendered by Ramachandranar.

Harijans were engaged as cooks in his house to uphold the high principle of Social Equality and eradication of Untouchability.

According to 'Encyclopaedia of South India and Ceylon' - 1937-38, Ramachandranar had established poor students hostels and night school for the Youth of Harijans. His eldest daughter was admitted in Soosaiyappar School for Education alongwith Harijan youths.

Also he gave huge amounts of money for the purpose, from his own personal earnings.

As president of Ramnad Devasthanam Committee, he nominated and appointed one most backward Nadar candidate Thiru P.S. Chidambara Nadar as a member of the Committee. The other members were, the Raja of Chettinadu, and Sethupathi Raja of Ramnad and others.

In those days, Nadars were treated with most humiliating manner and they could not think to enter the temples.

In 1932, June, due to his illness he convened a special Devasthanam Committee Meeting and made Thiru V.V. Ramasamy Nadar as successor President of the Committee which was an achievement for the Self Respect movement and it was hailed by Periyar and Self Respect Movement leaders. He was held in high esteem by the Justice Party leader and he was invited by Hon'ble Chief Minister, P. Muniswamy to join the Cabinet during the tenure from 17.10.1930 to 4.11.1932. But after consulting Thanthai Periyar, he expressed his inability to accept the offer as his services and real works were essentially required for the party in the Southern Region. Also it was mentioned that Sir. P.T. Thiagarayar, declared to accept to head the Justice Party Government as Chief Minister in 1920, when first massive victory was secured by the party in the election.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, reviewed the performance of the Agriculture Development and Crop Prospects in Tamil Nadu on 29th October, 1992.

Thiru. Ku. Pa. Krishnan, Minister for Agriculture, Thiru. TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Chief Secretary, Thiru. S.R. Karuppannan, I.A.S., Secretary to Chief Minister, Thiru. V. Ramamurthi, I.A.S., Chairman, Tamil Nadu Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation, Thiru. S. Rangamani, I.A.S., Managing Director, ENCOFED, Thiru. N. Narayanan, I.A.S., Secretary, Finance, Thiru. R.C. Panda, I.A.S., Special Secretary, Agriculture, Thiru. N. Govindan,

I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Thiru. R. Sriram I.A.S., Commissioner of Horticulture, Thiru. S. Krishnaswamy, Chief Engineer (Agricultural Engineering), Thiru. R. Rathinasamy, I.A.S., Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation, Dr. Ramasamy, Registrar, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Thiru. N.M. Abdul Samad, Director of Seed Certification participated in the review meeting.

The Chief Minister gave the following instructions to give a better thrust in the agricultural production and improve the farmers' income in the agricultural sector.

★ Modern agricultural practices for efficient water management should be imparted to the agriculturalist in the villages through a broad based agricultural extension systems using the existing T&V and other training programmes.

★ A long term strategy should be evolved to take up alternative cropping system in case of deficient rainfall and inadequate irrigation facilities.

★ All the barren, arid, and fallow lands in the State should be brought under cultivation through appropriate cropping technology for agro-forestry, Horticulture and other rainfed agricultural crops.

★ Micro irrigation systems like Sprinkler and Drip irrigation should be encouraged for Horticulture and other commercial crops.

★ In Horticulture, vegetable development should be given top priority particularly in the suburban areas Metropolitan and major towns like Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchy, Salem and Tirunelveli. A package cultivation, development and marketing of

vegetable should be designed to eliminate the middlemen and obtain maximum return to the cultivating farmers should be worked out.

★ Horticulture developments in dry land and rainfed areas including Lime, Lemon, Citrus fruits, Guava and cheaper varieties of fruits should be undertaken.

★ The fertilizers should be made available to the farmers through all channels at the cheapest possible rates availing the Government of India concession.

★ Backward Districts like Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar etc. should be given due priority in agriculture, horticulture and agro-engineering schemes.

★ Desalinated water should also be utilised for the irrigation of high value crops. In this regard Public Works Department, TWAD and Agriculture Departments should work out a strategy in close coordination.

★ New variety of scented rice named as 'JJ-92' having equal qualities of Basmati rice will be released shortly for commercial cultivation.

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister directed that additional Rs.10 lakh funds should be allotted for distribution of coconut seedlings to the school children of the VI Standard under Puratchi Thalaivi Coconut Seedling distribution scheme for School children to cover 60,000 more school children of VI Standard.

★ The National Dairy Development Board assisted Fruits and Vegetable projects to be implemented in Madras at a cost of Rs.45 crore, should be designed to transfer maximum consumer price to the producers.

The achievements and highlights

All time highest rice production (71.07 lakh tonnes) was recorded

for the year 1991-92, the previous highest being only 60.63 lakh tonnes during 1989-90. Tamil Nadu occupies the first place in the country in terms of productivity of oilseeds (942 kgs. per hectare), millets specially Chola (1184 kgs per hectare), Cumbu (1112 kgs per hectare), Sugarcane (104 mt per hectare) in respect of rice, Tamil Nadu stands second (3088 kgs) next only to Punjab. In coconut production also Tamil Nadu ranks second (10000 nuts per hectare) only next to West Bengal.

Utilising the timely release of water from Mettur and supply of



inputs, all time high coverage of 8.72 lakh ha. has been brought under Paddy against the usual coverage of 6 lakh ha. during Kharif 1992.

The Integrated Programme for Rice Development has been extended to all 20 Districts with an enlarged outlay of Rs.10.85 crore. Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Jowar and Ragi has been extended to 15 Districts and 17 Districts respectively at a cost of Rs.1.26 crore.

Rs.34 crore fertiliser concession for 45 lakh farmers.

To off set the price increase of Di-Ammonium phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and complex fertilisers due to decontrol, Government of India has introduced Fertiliser concession scheme for all farmers. Rs.1000 per MT of concession will be passed on to farmers for DAP and MOP. With regard to Complex, concession will vary from Rs.500 to Rs.999 per MT on the basis of Phosphate content in the Complex. Rs.34.32 crore have been allotted to Tamil Nadu for granting concession to 4 lakh tonnes of fertiliser benefitting 45 lakh farmers cultivating in 40 lakh hectares of land.

Earlier in the year, a separate fertiliser subsidy scheme for small and marginal farmers with an outlay of Rs.54 crore was implemented in Tamil Nadu through Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation (TANFED), Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation (TAI) and Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Cooperative Federation Limited (ENCOFED).

PROMOTION OF OILPALM CULTIVATION

Tamil Nadu has the potentiality of covering 15,000 ha. under oilpalm cultivation. Preliminary works to set up 2 nurseries have been initiated. 25,000 sprouted

oilpalm nuts have already been sown at Pattukottai. 34 lakh oilpalm hybrid seed sprouts will be imported from Costa Rica in November 1992 to facilitate Oil Palm Nursery Programme at a cost of Rs.1.07 crore to cover an area of 2000 ha.

Another thrust area is the Oilseeds production with special emphasis to Sunflower cultivation by doubling the present area of 25,000 ha. to 50,000 ha. 18 tonnes of hybrid seeds of Sunflower was procured through Tamil Nadu Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation (TANCOF) and distributed. To utilise the high protein content available in Soya in the form of flour, Soya milk and Soya Oil, an ambitious programme has been launched to cover 50,000 ha. under Soyabean cultivation.

GROWERS COOPERATIVE FOR OILSEEDS DEVELOPMENT

TANCOF will be implementing Oilseeds Development Programme to cover 1000 Oilseeds Growers Cooperative Societies to assist about 4 lakh oilseeds growers with the financial assistance of Rs.40 crore from National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). TANCOF will also be implementing a Soyabean Development Programme at a cost of Rs.10 crore. The groundnut breeder seed development programme with an outlay of Rs.2 crore will be implemented by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) at Kumulur in Tiruchirappalli District. All these new projects will improve the oilseeds production in Tamil Nadu by about 5 lakh tonnes and benefit about 10 lakh farmer-families in the State.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

★ The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas has been taken up as a five

year project at a total cost of Rs.35.61 crore in 84 blocks of 14 Districts. Out of a target area of 89,000 hectares, in last one and half years 17,400 hectares have been treated with soil and moisture conservation measures. Further under World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project, an area of 54,000 ha. under Palar and Vellar Watersheds is being covered alongwith 36,000 ha. in 12 Districts at a total cost of Rs.47.32 crore.

To combat drought in a sustainable basis through space application and remote sensing, Samalpatti Watershed Development Programme in Mathur and Uthangarai Blocks of Dharmapuri district has been launched for implementation in VIII Plan period. Project Planning for water resources, agricultural and land resources and fodder resources development and management has been completed. Union Planning Commission is integrating existing on going programmes for the development of this watershed.

During last 1½ years under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Rs.930 lakh have been utilised for undertaking integrated drought proofing works in restoring ecological balance, conserving soil and water and developing afforestation and pastures in 30,000 hectares.

Raising of Perennial Tree Crops and sowing of Annual intercrops is in progress to cover an extent of 10,000 ha. of fallow lands with the cost of Rs.150 lakh in 17 districts.

A Tree Growers Cooperative Project with an outlay of Rs.6 crore covering 10,000 ha. lands in 100 villages will be implemented to benefit mainly rural women dependant on fuel wood. The project will be assisted by NDDB, National Wasteland Development Board and National Tree Growers Cooperative Federation.

RELEASE OF JJ-92 - A NEW SCENTED RICE

In Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Rice Research Centre at Aduthurai a new variety of scented rice has been evolved which will be released to farmers during Pongal 1993. This variety (Code No. AD 90190) is equal to Basumati rice, with yield capacity of 3.3 MT per hectare.

TNAU has released two coconut hybrids (VCH1 and VCH2) for propagation in Cauvery delta. In the whole country these two are the first hybrid coconut varieties evolved by TNAU.

APPLICATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

Biofertiliser, Biopesticides and Biomass development has become part of integrated agricultural input management programme in Tamil Nadu. 400 MT of Biofertilisers are being marketed in Tamil Nadu. To meet the increasing demand of Biofertilisers, two more Government units have been opened at Kudumiamalai and Salem with a capacity to produce 20 lakh packets per annum. 3 private organisations have taken up Biofertiliser production and distribution. Others will be encouraged to put up Biofertiliser units. Tamil Nadu is a pioneering State in the integrated chemical and biological pest control and management systems. A proposal to establish two integrated Pest Management Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur at a total cost of Rs.91.82 lakh has been sent to Government of India for clearance. Further TNAU has submitted a proposal to Government of India on the promotion of agricultural biotechnology costing Rs.130 crore with emphasis on employment generation, cost reduction in farm operations through Agro-Consortium of small industries in the area of produc-

tion of biofertilisers, bio-pesticides, bio-energy etc.

FREE COCONUT SAPPLING TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

A new scheme on the free distribution of coconut seedlings to school children for creating awareness among younger generation at a cost of Rs.5 lakh for 30,000 coconut seedlings in 10 districts has been launched.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROJECT FOR MADRAS CITY

A Fruits and Vegetables Project with an outlay of Rs.45 crore has been agreed to be funded by NDDB, from 1993-94 to market fruits, vegetables, flowers and spices in 10 big shops and 150 retail outlets in Madras city. The project will have one Central processing Unit at Madras and a banana cold storage at Tiruchirappalli. This will be linking one lakh horticultural farmers with about 30 lakh consumers of Madras city.

ICAR NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON BANANA

Government of India has sanctioned this NRC on Banana to be set up at Podavur in Tiruchirappalli district with an initial outlay of Rs.2 crore.

BEAUTIFICATION OF BOTANICAL GARDEN AT OOTY

★ Involving a glass house, architecturally designed entrance arch, ornamental foot-path and other tourist friendly infrastructures are being implemented with Indo-German Development Fund at a cost of Rs.71.5 lakh. Treatment of watersheds in the catchment area of Ooty lake to prevent soil erosion and siltation of lake has been taken up at a cost of Rs.90 lakh by Agricultural Engineering Department.

★ 21 temples have been identified for taking up Nandavanam Development Programme for



meeting fruits and flowers needs of the temples.

★ Development of existing horticultural gardens with micro-irrigation systems is being implemented at a cost of Rupees one crore. This would help about 20,000 farmers in the State.

HORTICULTURAL EXPORT PROMOTION ZONES

★ Dharmapuri District for mangoes, Tiruchirappalli District for bananas and Madurai area for grapes have been identified as potential areas for export of Horticultural produce. Necessary proposals are being prepared for approaching Government of India to set up Horticultural Export Promotion Zones in the above areas.

★ A detailed techno-economic survey on prospects of Horticultural production involving fruits, vegetables and spices has been launched. Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) has taken up the survey with the funds of National Horticultural Board (NHB).

SMALL FARMER'S AGRO-BUSINESS CONSORTIUM IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

On the basis of Hon'ble Chief Minister's suggestion, Govern-

ment of India have approved to set up 'Small Farmer's Agro-Business Consortium' in Dharmapuri District. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation is preparing the Model Plan for the Consortium with UNDP assistance. Under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, a core team at the State level will coordinate the said Consortium Project Planning, implementation and monitoring.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Five externally aided projects at a total outlay of Rs.330 crore are being implemented for broad based agricultural development, treatment of degraded land with soil conservation and agro-forestry works and training of farm women in new agricultural skills and Post harvest technologies.

★ World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project (TNADP) is being implemented with an outlay of Rs.309.29 crore. Rs.14.54 crore have already been spent and additionally Rs.40 crore will be spent in the current year. This multi-sector project helps in agricultural planning and broad-based extension, seed production, watershed and livestock development, and forest conservation. It also provides rural roads and rural water supply for the agriculturally important districts in the State.

★ 11,400 farm women have been trained in 6 Districts in various improved techniques of agriculture under DANIDA aided Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture Project (TANWA). This project has an outlay of Rs.4.12 crore.

★ Planting of 90 lakh trees at a cost of Rs.175 lakh has been taken up in the degraded wastelands under the Agro Forestry Programme with SIDA assistance.

★ 5725 ha. of problem lands affected by wind-erosion, etc. have been brought under Comprehensive Watershed Development Project (CWDP) with help of DANIDA

at a cost of Rs.647 crore in Nellai-Kattabomman and Chidambaranar Districts.

★ Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) aided post-harvest technology for farm women is being implemented through Avinashilingam Deemed University at a cost of Rs.25 lakh to train 25,000 farm women in 8 districts on the preservation and post-harvest methodology of foodgrains.

FIVE PROJECTS WITH EXTERNAL AID FROM 1993-94

There are 5 externally aided projects in the advanced stages of finalisation and sanction by various donor agencies. They are as follows:-

a) World Bank aided Agricultural Human Resources Development Project.

b) European Economic Community (EEC) aided Agricultural Marketing Development Project with an outlay of Rs.20.35 crore.

c) EEC assisted Coconut Development Project at a cost of Rs.81.80 crore.

d) Comprehensive Watershed Development Project in Kamarajar, Pasumpon, Muthuramalingam Thevar and Ramanathapuram Districts covering 18,000 ha. at a cost of Rs.12.50 crore will be funded by DANIDA.

e) DANIDA aided Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) Project Phase-II at a cost of Rs.15 crore will be implemented over 7 years period through out the State.

NEW THRUST AREAS FOR EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Three new areas have been identified in agriculture sector needing external assistance. The three projects will need Rs.250 crore of aid for which project proposals are under preparation.

★ World Bank funded Problem Soil Reclamation Project which may cost about Rs.150 crore to reclaim 50,000 ha. of problem soil in 4 Districts.

★ Agricultural Development Programme for Hill Areas in Tamil Nadu with the assistance from FAO. The Project may be a multi-sectoral programme of about Rs.75 crore helping about one million population living in hill areas.

★ A Spices (Pepper and Turmeric) Development Programme to assist the coconut farmers to get additional income by raising pepper and turmeric in coconut gardens. The spices project will be linked with the Coconut Project already agreed to be funded by EEC.

FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

★ Farmers' participatory strategy adopted in the Command Area Development Programme has been very successful. 43 Irrigation Councils with 1839 farmers associations have been formed in the Command Areas of Cauvery, Lower Bhavani, Sathanur, Parambikulam Aliyar and Periyar Vaigai. These Irrigation Councils are covering an area of 29,400 hectares for on-farm development and 9000 hectares for rotational water supply. Replication of this strategy in the other areas in same commands will be highly useful to improve foodgrains productivity per unit of water consumed.

In 1992-93, River Valley Project for soil conservation in the catchment of Kunda and Lower Bhavani has covered 3141 hectares with an expenditure of Rs.151.74 lakh. It is programmed to treat an area of 8,525 hectares.

Population of micro irrigation

system in horticulture, food and commercial crops has been gaining momentum. In 1992-93 alone out of Rs.28750 lakh of subsidy, Rs.140 lakh have already been utilised for sprinkler and drip irrigation system. Standardisation of 285 tanks at a cost of Rs.5 crore, construction of 736 percolation ponds at a cost of Rs.11.41 crore under Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam and sinking of new tube wells have been undertaken in the current year.

MECHANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation is taking up mechanisation of agricultural operation by getting 2,425 power tillers and 200 tractors. Rs.240 lakh subsidy for power tillers have been released to the Corporation. 200 power tillers and 30 tractors have so far been marketed by TAI in the current year. Along with TAI, Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Cooperative Federation (ENCOFED) takes up hiring of tractors and power tillers for the economically weaker section farmers in the State.

ENCOFED is a profit making service cooperative catering to the needs of supply of agro inputs like sprayers, fertilisers, pesticides, pumpsets etc. During 1992-93, ENCOFED aims to achieve fertilisers transaction of about Rs.70 crore. The service activities of ENCOFED includes sinking of bore wells, servicing, repairing and fabrication works.

TAI is poised for a greater achievement in agro inputs, agricultural implements and edible oil trading activities in the current year. Its turn over is expected to be Rs.60 crore with major activities concentrated on marketing of fertiliser (60,000 tonnes), marketing of sunola sunflower oil (5,200 tonnes), pesticides marketing (3,700 tonnes) and fish nets (60 MTs.)

EPILEPSY - SOCIAL ASPECTS

Dr. P. Chitrambalam, M.D.,

There are few diseases wherein the part played by the patient, parents, friends, relatives and others have a vital role in effective management. Epilepsy is one of them. Hence it is of utmost importance for everyone to know what "EPILEPSY" means and what one should do about it.

Epilepsy is not a "CURSE". It is a disease of Nervous system. Like any other disease it also has a cause, and a cure. Superstition, fear and ignorance have made many feel that Epilepsy is due to a "VISIT OF DEVIL", a disease leading to madness, idiocy and so on. It is our duty to educate others all about Epilepsy.

PRESENTATION AND DIAGNOSIS:

Epilepsy is caused by abnormal excitation of the Nervous system leading to abnormal contractions of muscle, abnormal sensory perception, alternation in cognitive functions associated with (or) without loss of consciousness.

At one extreme it may present as so trivial as just a stare and flickening eyelid movements, sometimes escaping detection, and at another extreme, patients fall down, injure themselves, bite their tongues, pass urine (or) motion involuntarily and "KICK" their limbs causing fear in those around and having post-ictal symptoms for 24-48 hours. Suspecting or diagnosing a "FIT" when it is

severe is not difficult whereas minor forms may be easily unnoticed. These include transient stare and deviation from awareness, numbness (or) parasthesia, twitching of one limb, one finger or eyelids or angle of mouth, a sudden sense of fear, transient change in behaviour, sudden unprovoked laughter, sudden unprovoked run, or any other change in behaviour which is transient and recurrent should make a person suspect the possibility of Epilepsy and the physician should be consulted.

Various terminologies are used to describe the disease. Epilepsy - recurrent episodes for more than 6 months duration, seizure - a single episode, convulsion - when muscle activity is involved, fit - lay term, generalized epilepsy (Grand Mal) - involving all parts of the body, absence attacks (petit-mal) - transient deviation from awareness, drop attacks - sudden fall (in children), simple partial (focal) - involvement of one group of muscle (or) one part of the body, complex partial - (temporal lobe epilepsy, Psychomotor epilepsy) involvement of one part of the body with loss of consciousness and or cognitive symptoms, sensory fit - numbness or parasthesia, myoclonic epilepsy - sudden jerky movements, atonic seizures - sudden loss of postural tone, febrile fits - associated with fever, reflex epilepsy - provoked by a definite stimuli viz., smell, hot-

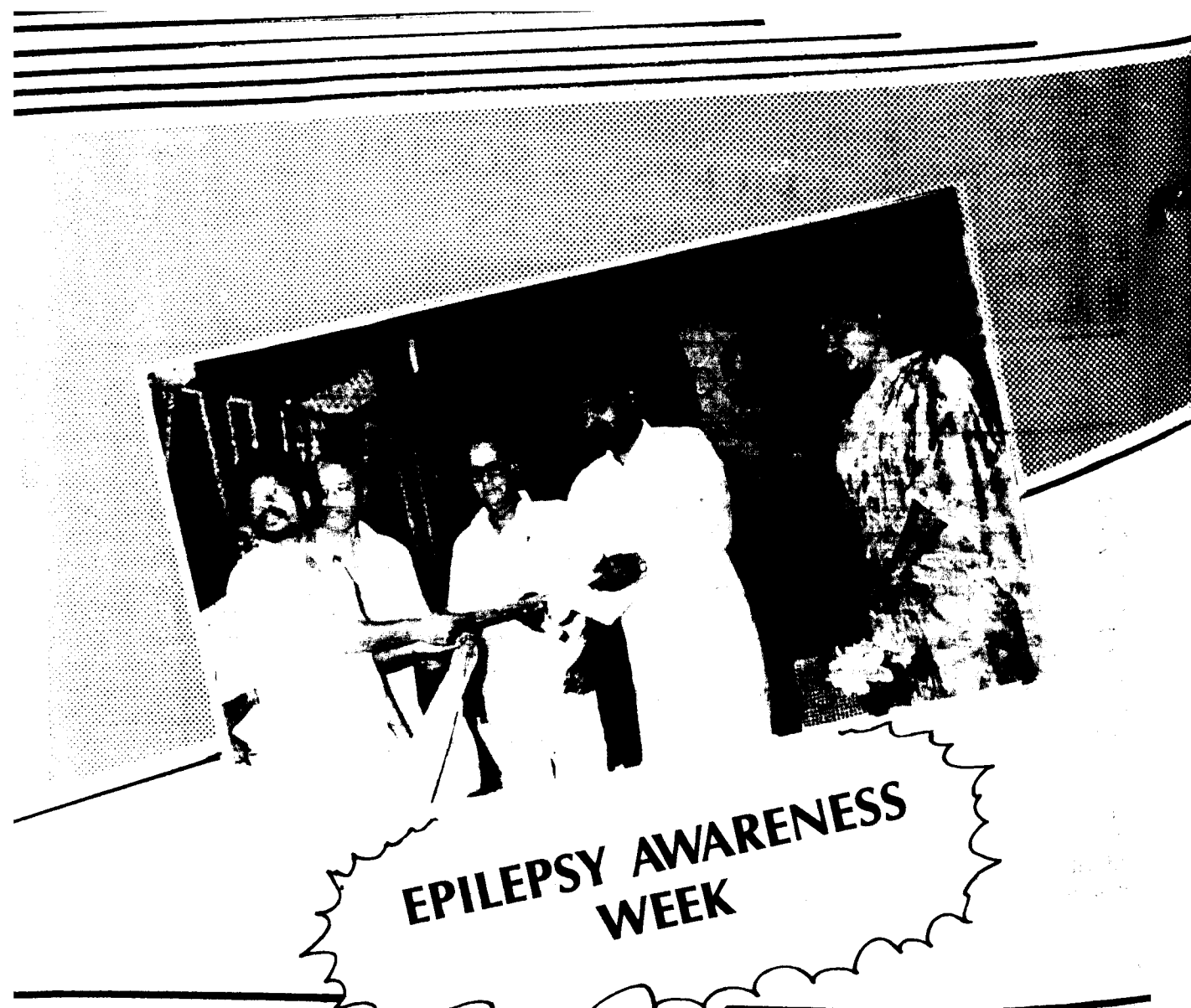
water bath, music, photic stimulation, certain types of food etc., periodical epilepsy - occurring in cycles (EG) catamenial epilepsy - associated with menstruation, idiopathic epilepsy - no definite structural cause made out, secondary epilepsy (Symptomatic Epilepsy) due to an organic disease, late-onset epilepsy - onset after 30 years, status epilepsy - repetitive seizures without recovery.

A patient may have one of the above type or a combination of more than one type.

CAUSATIVE FACTORS:

1. Genetic - A person has about 10% chance of developing epilepsy if his parents have the disease.
2. Hereditary disorders of metabolism.
3. Infections of central nervous system.
4. Head - Injury.
5. Congenital malformations of Central Nervous System.
6. Intracranial birth injury.
7. Perinatal Hypoxia and Ischemia.
8. Vascular disease of CNS.
9. Benign or malignant tumours of Brain.
10. Metabolic disorders.
11. Idiopathic - No demonstrable organic cause made out.
12. Drugs, Alcohol withdrawal.

The above said conditions alter the membrane potentials and give



EPILEPSY AWARENESS WEEK

rise to spontaneous firing of nerves leading to epilepsy.

A proper history, clinical examination, electroencephalogram, CT Scan, MRI, cerebrospinal fluid analysis, and bio-chemical studies will reveal the diagnosis.

PATIENT COMPLIANCE AND CO-OPERATION:

Consult your doctor if you develop a fit, report if the fits recur inspite of treatment (or) if there is a change in the type of fit. Take medicines regularly, do not skip even a single dose. Sudden cessation of drug intake will precipitate an attack - sometimes

severe than before. If fits are well controlled there is no necessity to withhold education, job or marriage. Ensure adequate sleep - sleep deprivation provokes epilepsy. Avoid prolonged viewing of television, intermittent photic stimulation provokes epilepsy. Keep adequate dosage of drug. Do not change the dosage without physician's knowledge. Take drugs even if you have other ailments. Avoid hunger - Hypoglycaemia provokes fits. Avoid climbing ladders, swimming, working near the fire or moving machines, driving, playing or sitting near a deep place. If you develop a fit at these sites it may be disastrous. Have normal bowel habits.

FOR THE PARENT/RELATIVE OF AN EPILEPTIC:

Asses your child. If fits are well controlled with medication put him in a normal school. If not, or if associated with mental retardation it is preferable to educate in a special school. Ensure regular drug intake. Watch the fit carefully and narrate it to your physician - it will help very much in diagnosis. The child must be explained about his condition and all his questions normally answered. Children are more intelligent and courageous than we think they are, and often face their problems with great cheer. The teacher or warden must be informed about the child's

The workshop would benefit epileptic patients who, otherwise, would be exposed to the risk of attacks while working with sophisticated machinery.

"Epilepsy Awareness Week" was observed in Tamil Nadu from 11th November 1992 to 17th November 1992. In connection with this, a function was organised by the Social Welfare Department and the Association of Behavioural and Cognitive Neurology at Kalaivanar Arangam on 11th November 1992. Hon'ble Minister for Health Thiru S. Muthusamy inaugurated the function. Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Tmt. R. Indirakumari participated and said the Tamil Nadu Government would build a 'Sheltered workshop' (which does not involve machinery with moving parts) for epileptic patients.

The Association of Behavioural and Cognitive Neurology (ABCN) would be in charge of the workshop, estimated to cost about Rs.4 lakh.

The Social Welfare Department would also make available free medicine to epileptic patients.

The Minister said the Government would consider extending free bus passes for epileptic patients. The State Government would take action against school managements if they expelled epileptic students, she said.

Inaugurating the Epilepsy Awareness Week, Minister for Health said his ministry would consider withdrawing the sales tax on medicines essential for treatment of epilepsy.

Stressing the need for removing the superstitions about the disease, the Minister called for the cooperation of the people. In some cases, the parents themselves isolated their epileptic children resulting in their loss of confidence, he said.

Thiru C.Velmurugendran, the President, ABCN, Thiru M.Gopalakrishnan, Chairman, Indian Bank, Prof. K.Jagannathan of Madras Medical College and Prof. B.Ramamurthy, eminent Neuro - Surgeon also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru A.Pitchai, Director of Rehabilitation for the Disabled offered felicitations. Thiru R.Kirubakaran, Secretary, Social Welfare Department presided over the function.

illness.

All epileptics should have a card in his pocket giving details.

Name: _____ Age: _____
Address: _____

I am an Epileptic

Physician Dr. _____
Phone No.: _____

WHAT TO DO WHEN A FIT OCCURS:

When the attack begins the person must be gently helped to the floor. He should not be held down to stop the convulsion or to lessen the movements. It is better that he is turned to one side so that the

saliva will freely flow from the mouth and not choke the patient. A hand kerchief or a piece of cloth should be rolled and put between the patients teeth so that he will not involuntarily bite his tongue or lips. Any hard objects near the patient should be removed, so that he will not hurt himself. Water should not be dashed on his face to wake him up. After the convulsion stops he must be allowed to sleep and wake-up naturally. The physician should be informed.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS:

There are certain special problems associated with epilepsy -

epilepsy and mental retardation, epilepsy and marriage counselling, genetic counselling, recruitment to a job, skilled labour, higher education, pregnancy, fitness for anaesthesia and so on. These problems have no generalized answer. Each patient must be assessed and conclusion given based on I.Q. Response to therapy, occurrence of last fit, type of epilepsy and associated diseases. This necessitates the combined approach of physician, psychiatrist and neuro-psychologist.

With proper understanding of the disease, and co-operation of others an epileptic can be helped in a big way.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Government has decided to adopt a three tier - Primary, Secondary and Higher secondary school system in place of the present four tier system - elementary, middle, high and higher secondary.

Primary school will have classes upto the fifth, Secondary from sixth to the tenth, and higher secondary eleventh and twelfth. When this system comes into effect, there will be one high school for every six km and one higher secondary school for every eight km in the State.

★ To ensure daylong supply of milk in all parts of the City, Avin milk will be supplied at the Automatic Vending Machines from 4 am to 8 pm except for lunch' recess and the time taken for cleaning and filling up of tanks.

5.11.92

The Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have decided to constitute a joint official committee to work out details for renewing the Inter-State, Parambikulam - Aliyar agreement. This was decided at a bilateral meeting between the Irrigation Ministers of the two states at the Secretariat, Madras on 5.11.92. The joint Committee would have six members each from the two States. They would go into aspects including technical and present a report within 60 days. They would take note of the issues raised in the memorandum presented by both the Governments. It would also go into details like agronomic changes which had taken place in the ayacut areas of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project system, the rainfall details in the various reservoirs and other con-

nected hydrological details and present its report before January 10, 1993.

Another issue discussed at the meeting was on strengthening the storage capacity of Mullai - Periyar Dam. The Tamil Nadu Minister for PWD requested the Kerala Minister to consider the diversion of the waters of the Pamba and Achankoil rivers to meet the essential drinking water and irrigation requirements of the drought prone pockets in the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu.

★ A \$10 million AIDS Prevention and control project for Tamil Nadu, financed by the United States Agency for International Development, was launched in Madras on 5.11.92. The State Health Minister inaugurated the Project, which will be implemented over a seven year period. The voluntary Health Services, Madras, will act as the projects nodal agency with participation from about 100 non-Governmental Organisations and the Central and State Government Departments.

The Project aims at supporting non-Governmental organisations in educating targeted populations, such as prostitutes, promiscuous males and adolescents, promote and sell condoms, enhance STD services and counselling, and support research for increasing effectiveness of intervention programmes. Funding of media campaigns and reinforcing interpersonal communication between NGOs are also part of Aids Prevention and Control Project.

11.11.92

The Minister for Social Welfare said the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to take up a project to plant saplings in the

68,000 noon meal centres in the State. The drive would be completed in about a month. Under the scheme papaya and 'murungai' would be planted.

★ The Union Minister of State Tourism announced that a 'Palace on Wheels' would be introduced in Tamil Nadu by the Union Tourism Ministry. The proposed 'Palace on Wheels' would be operated between Tirupati and Rameswaram railway stations, linking all important temple towns of South India with convenient connections from Madras. A Yatri Nivas has been sanctioned for Rameswaram, declared pilgrimage centre by the Committee on Pilgrim Tourism. Following a special request from the State, a special assistance of Rs.6 lakh had been sanctioned to beautify the beaches in Kanyakumari. Out of that Rs.4 lakh had been released to the State, the Union Minister said.

Madras, Mamallapuram, Pondicherry, Tranquebar and Kanchipuram have been identified for development under the Special Tourism Area.

28.11.92

The Minister for Social Welfare said the Government has allocated Rs.4 crore for the current year to benefit 20,000 girl children under a special scheme to help the parents below the poverty line. Under this scheme Rs.2000 is deposited in the infant girls name by the Government and the interest from the deposit is given to the girl child at specified intervals. Applications received are processed before the deposit certificates are handed over to the parents. To be eligible for the deposit, the parents should be below the poverty line (The annual income should be less than Rs.6,400), either of the parents should have accepted permanent birth control measures, the family should already have one or two girl children, and the girl child for whom the deposit is sought should be below three years.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



