

Tamil Arasu



FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.



DIPR/1642MS/92/KHADI

TAMIL ARASU WISHES YOU



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2024
Margazhi - Thai

JANUARY - 1993

Unique distinction for Tamil Nadu.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Dr. M.G.R. Memorial opened.

Swami Vivekananda - A spiritual Light House.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Cradle babies named.

19th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair '93.

'Leo' is Nehru Gold Cup Mascot.

Graphite deposits of Sivaganga.

— Thiru. A.N. Dyaneswaran, I.A.S.,
Chairman and Managing Director,
TAMIN

The Universalism of Thirukkural.

— Dr. K. Appadurai

Dharmapuri District.

Arivoli Iyakkam - Total literacy campaign.

— Thiru. R. Kannan,
Director of Non-Formal and
Adult Education.

Small Savings Schemes and the benefits given
by the Government.

— Thiru. T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S.,
Director of Small Savings.

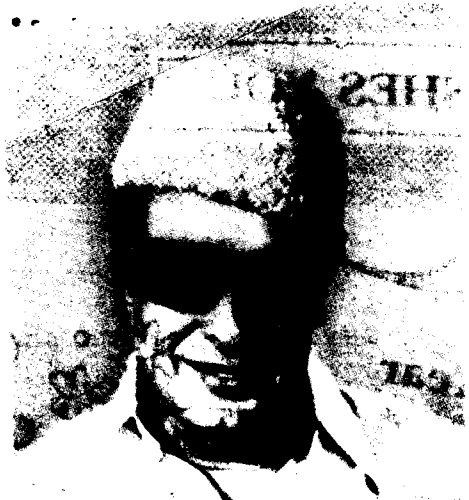
The History of Tamil Isai Sangam.

— Prof. L.P.K.R. Ramanathan Chettiar

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank.

Women Development Industrial Co-operative Society.

Rajapalayam breed of Dogs.

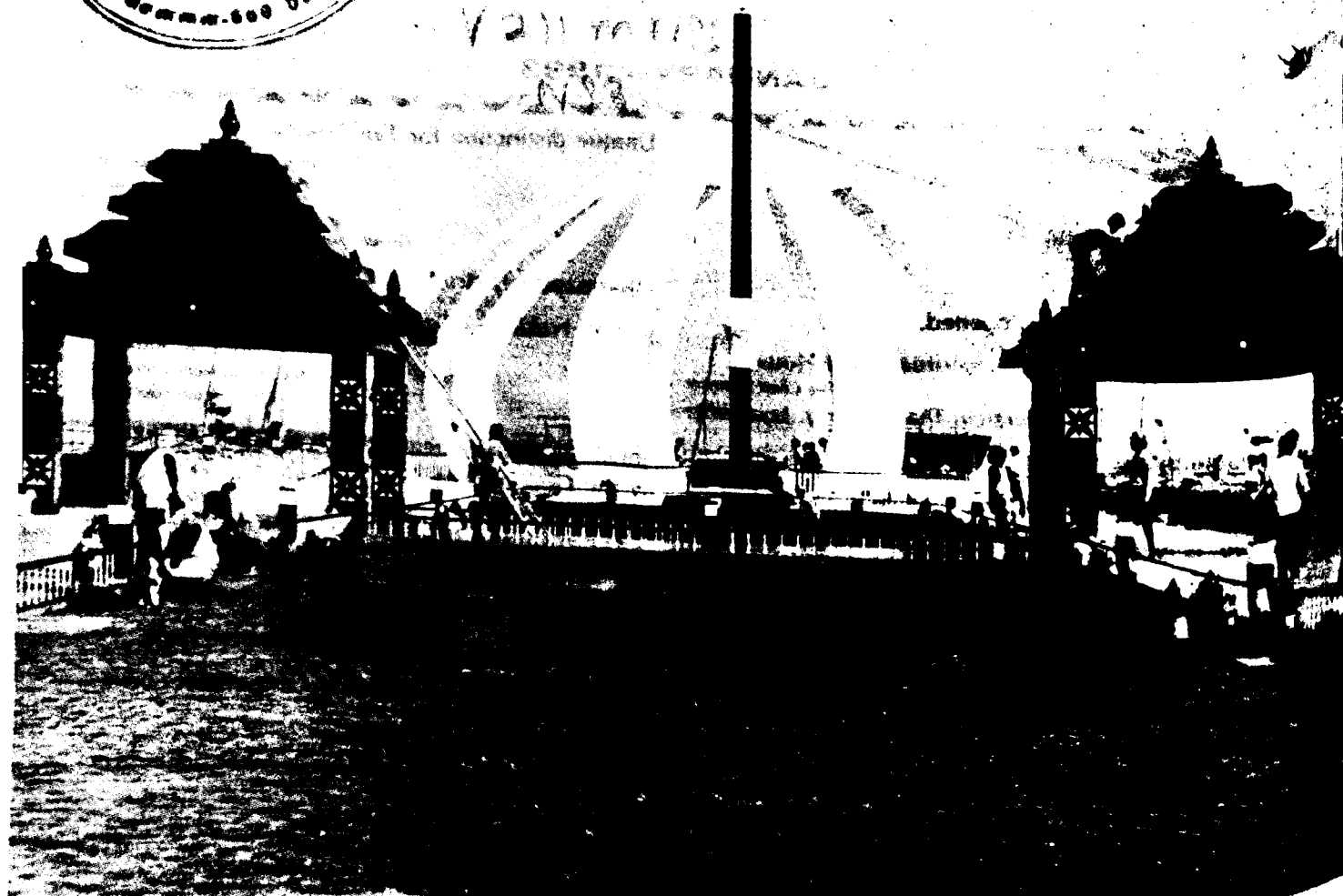
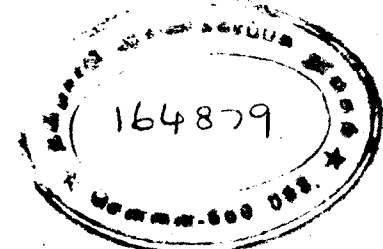
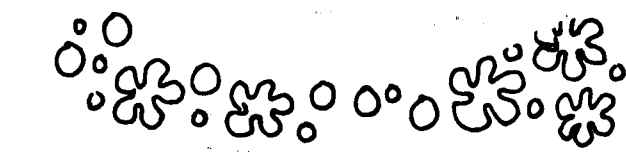


Dr. M.G.R. MEMORIAL OPENED

The re-modelled Dr. M.G.R. Memorial on the Marina was formally thrown open to the public on 24th December 1992 on the Fifth Death Anniversary of Dr. M.G.R.

The memorial is re-modelled at a cost of Rs.15 crore. Concrete structures designed as lotus petals, curving up majestically have been put up around the memorial. There are 10 such petals.

Two pathways with adjoining lawns lead to the memorial proper. There are four mantaps—two on either of the pathways which are paved with heat-proof tiles.



The entrance arch, shaped like folded hands, soars to a height of 44 feet.

Explaining the design, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha had stated that the entrance arch was to convey a welcome message to visitors and also to symbolise the collective homage of the people to Dr. M.G.R. The lotus was to reflect the purity of Dr. M.G.R.'s heart. The mantaps and the lawns would imbue the place with peace and beauty of a temple while the arms depicted in the granite column would symbolise Dr. M.G.R.'s love for the people.

The Chief Minister arrived at the memorial around 10.40 a.m. leading a silent procession that started from Anna Statue on the Anna Salai, she placed a wreath and paid homage.

The Chief Minister accompanied by her Cabinet colleagues and prominent partymen, went round the 'Memorial' after laying a wreath and greeted the crowd that had spilled over to the sands of the beach on the southern side.

After paying homage, the Chief Minister and others reached the dais specially erected at the entrance of the memorial. The Minister for Finance Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan administered a 26 point pledge to the assembled volunteers.



The memorial complex, mostly laid with marbles, glistened in the morning sun. The floral decorations were modest befitting the occasion. Right from 6.00 am huge crowds waited inside the Madras University Campus, opposite the memorial and on the beach side parks and along the procession route.





SWAMI VIVEKANANDA: A SPIRITUAL LIGHT HOUSE

- Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, launched the Centenary celebration of Swami Vivekananda's Bharat Parikrama at a special function organised by the Ministry of Human Resources Development at Kanniyakumari on 28th December 1992.

The function marks the beginning of year long celebrations commemorating the centenary of Swami Vivekananda's Bharat Parikrama and his famous Chicago address. The year is being celebrated as the year of National Awakening.

Participating in the Vivekananda Bharat Parikrama function Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha expressed her happiness and sense of pride over Tamil Nadu be-

ing the first to recognise in full the greatness of Swami Vivekananda.

The Chief Minister pointed out that it was the king of Ramanathapuram, who helped Swami Vivekananda to set sail for Chicago and who received him on his victorious return.

She described Tamil Nadu as a garden of peace where people of all faiths and communities lived in total harmony and as a land conducive for revolutionary thoughts. She said the Rock on which Vivekananda meditated was not just a memorial to the great Indian but a spiritual lighthouse for all Indians, guiding them to the goal of a united and secular Nation.



The Chief Minister was confident that the recent incidents were just a passing phase and that true secular character of India would reassert itself in all its glory. As Swami Vivekananda firmly believed, India was a Gnanaboomi, the land of Wisdom and nothing could shake the roots of this faith.

The Chief Minister said that Vivekananda's patriotism stemmed from his unshakable in the Country's greatness and richness. His inspiring speech in Chicago was the soulshing call on behalf of the Nation transcending all narrow barriers of region and religion. She recalled that Swami Vivekananda was among the first to declare that it was the duty of every Indian to work towards removing poverty and illiteracy.

She said though Vivekananda's padayatra began at Calcutta and ended at Kanniyakumari, the golden era of modern India started from here. The confluence of three oceans symbolised universal brotherhood, she added.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Thiru. Arjun Singh, Swami Lokeshwarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Calcutta, Dr. Karan Singh, Former Union Minister, Thiru. Habib Mohammed, Former Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University and Archbishop Benedict Mar Gregarious of Thiruvananthapuram, paid tributes to Swami Vivekananda.



Cradle Babies Named

Just because they were female, they were unwanted even for their parents and the babies could have been smothered to death. Mercifully the "Thamizhaga Mudhalvar Doctor Puratchi Thalaivi Penn Kuzhandai Padhukappu Thittam" has given the parents a choice between murder and abandonment.

The five babies brought to Madras were found abandoned in the cradles on the premises of Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Nutrition Centres in Salem District.



The cradle babies arrived Madras have a "name and a home" now.

On 5th December 1992 the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha christened all the five infants. The names are: Jayalakshmi, Rajalakshmi, Mahalakshmi, Dhanalakshmi and Kalyani.



The Children will be brought up at the Chatnath Homes of Save Our Soul Children's Villages of India at Tambaram.

The Chief Minister also directed the authorities of the Save Our Soul Home to keep the Government posted with information on the welfare of the babies.



The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was started in 1971. Since inception it has grown and expanded its activities successfully. The first "Pongal Tourist Fair" was inaugurated in the year 1974. Every year coinciding with the Tamil Pongal Festival, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is con-

ducting the fair in a grand manner. This year, the 19th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan on 30th December 1992. The exhibition has attempted to portray the leading tourist attractions in INDIA - as part of the Fair.

The primary objective of this fair is to highlight various steps taken by the Government to improve the social and economic status of the people, and the progress made in the various fields by the State. The fair also aims to focus the attention of the tourist both domestic and foreign to various tourist spots in Tamil Nadu and provides



them with information and entertainment. The fair is timed during the peak tourist season - i.e. January - March every year.

The information that is to be gained through reading a thousand books can be understood in a few minutes through this exhibition. The exhibits in the pavilions help the semi-literate masses to understand easily the advancements made in various fields of science and technology in the country. The participants in this year's fair includes 31 Departments of the State Government, and State Government Undertakings, 4 Departments of Tourism from other State Government Departments, 6 Central Government and Central Government Undertakings. Besides these, Handloom Societies and private sector participants are also present. The shopping arcade consists of 208 participants from all over the country. This year the various Government Departments have put up their own exhibits in an unique manner.

In the permanent "Arignar Anna Kalai Arangam" - daily cultural programmes of drama, dance and light music are being conducted to entertain the visitors.

Annai Indira Children's Amusement world:

Like last year, this amusement world has been created over a large area to enable children to play and simultaneously acquire knowledge. It has been designed exclusively to attract all children.

Ms. Madras Refineries Limited have fabricated a Science and Technology park in the children's

amusement world. This complex has designed to impart scientific knowledge to children in an entertaining manner.

Shopping Arcade:

Colourful textiles, handicrafts, sports goods and modern kitchenware from several States are grouped in shops in this complex. Special catering of Hygienically prepared food items are arranged through the airconditioned "Hotel Tamil Nadu", Drive-in-Restaurant. The fair is open daily from 3.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. on working days and holidays and Festival days - the exhibition is open from 11.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. The Pallavan Transport Corporation have made special arrangements by plying special buses.

The fair provided temporary employment to 20,000 people directly and indirectly. Further, artists are getting an opportunity to show their talents.

Entrance Tickets - Lucky Draw:

Last year prizes for entrance tickets were given in 2 categories as detailed below. For this year the prizes are also being planned in the same way.

First Prize - for Adult - Refrigerator 165 Ltrs. - for Children - Two Wheeler (Mofa)

Second Prize - for Adult - 2-in-1 Tape Recorder - for Children - Bicycle (5 prizes)

Third Prize - for Adult - Eagle Flask (10 prizes) - for Children - Lunch Boxes (10 prizes)

Consolation Prizes - Tiffin Carrier for 10 Numbers.

The following special events will

be conducted during the fair period.

Events	Dates
Food Fair	8.1.93 to 10.1.93
Dog Show	23.1.93 to 26.1.93
Consumer Fair	29.1.93 to 7.2.93
Book Fair	12.2.93 to 14.2.93
Horticultural Show	27.2.93 to 28.2.93
Vintage Car Rally Exhibition	13.3.93 to 14.3.93
Kolam Competition for Women	16.3.93 to 20.3.93
Children's Toy Fair	26.3.93 to 28.3.93
Magalir Mela	31.3.93

Vintage Car Rally:

This is being held for the third time. About 20 vintage cars will participate in the Rally on 13.3.93 - 3.00 P.M. commencing from Rajarathinam Stadium reaching the Fair site. The cars will be stationed at the exhibition on 13th and 14th March '93 from 11.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. for the visiting public.

Periyar Technology and Science Centre:

This Centre are displaying several important scientific equipment like:

1. Weight of an individual in different planets.
2. Foldable Mirrors
3. Revolving table, etc

This is bound to fascinate students and around 50,000 students have visited the pavilion last year.

Other State Tourism Department:

The following other State Tourism Department have taken part in a big way.

1. Gujarat
2. Pondicherry
3. Karnataka
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Delhi

Last year 40 lakhs of people have visited the Fair and through which Rs.100/- lakhs revenue is earned. The visitors' response will be 50 lakhs for this year Fair.



'LEO' IS NEHRU GOLD CUP MASCOT

Lion, the king of the animals, will be the official mascot of the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament, to be held at the Nehru Stadium from January 19 to February 3, 1993. The mascot, aptly named Leo and resplendent with green, yellow and brown colours, was released by the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu on 29th December 1992.

The mascot has been created to appeal to the young and the old alike. The green represents the playing field, the yellow signifies an auspicious occasion and the brown stresses the rugged and earthliness of the sport.

Eight countries - Romania, India, Russia, Bolivia, Finland, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Cameroon and Algeria - will participate in the tournament.

SPECIAL NUMBER ON NEHRU STADIUM
Special features
Inaugural function
in February 1993 edition



Graphite is one of the crystalline forms of carbon. It is soft, resistant to heat, good conductor of electricity and chemically inert. The other crystalline form of carbon is diamond and these two exist at different temperature and pressure conditions. In the world the graphite occurrences are concentrated in Asia and Africa and the industrialised Countries account for 7% of total resources. The present annual production of graphite in the world is about 6.6 lakh tonnes consisting of both ores and beneficiated graphite. The annual production of graphite in India will be about 30,000 tonnes per annum of which more than 75% is in the ore form with low content of graphite. The natural graphite is broadly classified as crystalline, amorphous and vein types. In India the graphite is located in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. In Tamil Nadu the graphite occurrences are found in very old rock formations and the graphites are essentially flake variety.

GRAPHITE DEPOSITS OF SIVAGANGA

Thiru A.N. Dyaneswaran, I.A.S.,
Chairman and Managing Director
TAMIN

The occurrence of very large graphite deposit was located in Sivaganga Taluk during 1970. The deposit is traced in east-west direction for 23 km. from 7th km on Sivaganga-Melur Road to Povvandi Village. The mineralisation is restricted to 200 m. width and its depth of persistence can be 100 m.

and more. The graphite present in the rock is flake in habit. The fixed carbon in the rock will be about 14% on average. The proved reserves of graphite in these rocks, up to a depth 15 m. from ground level in the first 5 km. stretch from Sivaganga-Melur road, will be about 2.5 lakh tonnes.

TAMIN has taken Mining Lease to exploit the graphite in Sivaganga taluk over a stretch of 5 km. The deposit of TAMIN's lease hold area is found traversing through Pudupatti, Senthudayanathapuram and Kumarapatti villages continuously. TAMIN has acquired about 900 acres of land and it has put up a model mining pit for a length of

graphite is chemically inert and with-stand very high temperature. These properties are useful to produce crucibles to melt non ferrous metals. For the same physical properties, graphite can be used to produce furnace, lining bricks. Graphite is a good conductor of electricity. Hence it is used for manufacture of electrodes and electric battery cells. Further graphite

process the ground ore is churned in a container with water. Some drops of pine oil are added to water so as to generate froth. Since graphite is in the form of flakes with flat base they are lifted to the top by the froth and as other minerals are granular they sink to the bottom. Thus graphite and non graphite minerals are separated. The graphite collected at the top



A cheque for Rs.1,31,15,000 was handed over to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha by Thiru. A.N. Dyaneswaran, I.A.S., Chairman and Managing Director, TAMIN as Government Dividend on 7th December, 1992.

250 m. and 150 m. wide. The pit will be developed towards east and west and production of ores at a rate of 200 tonnes per day will be started soon.

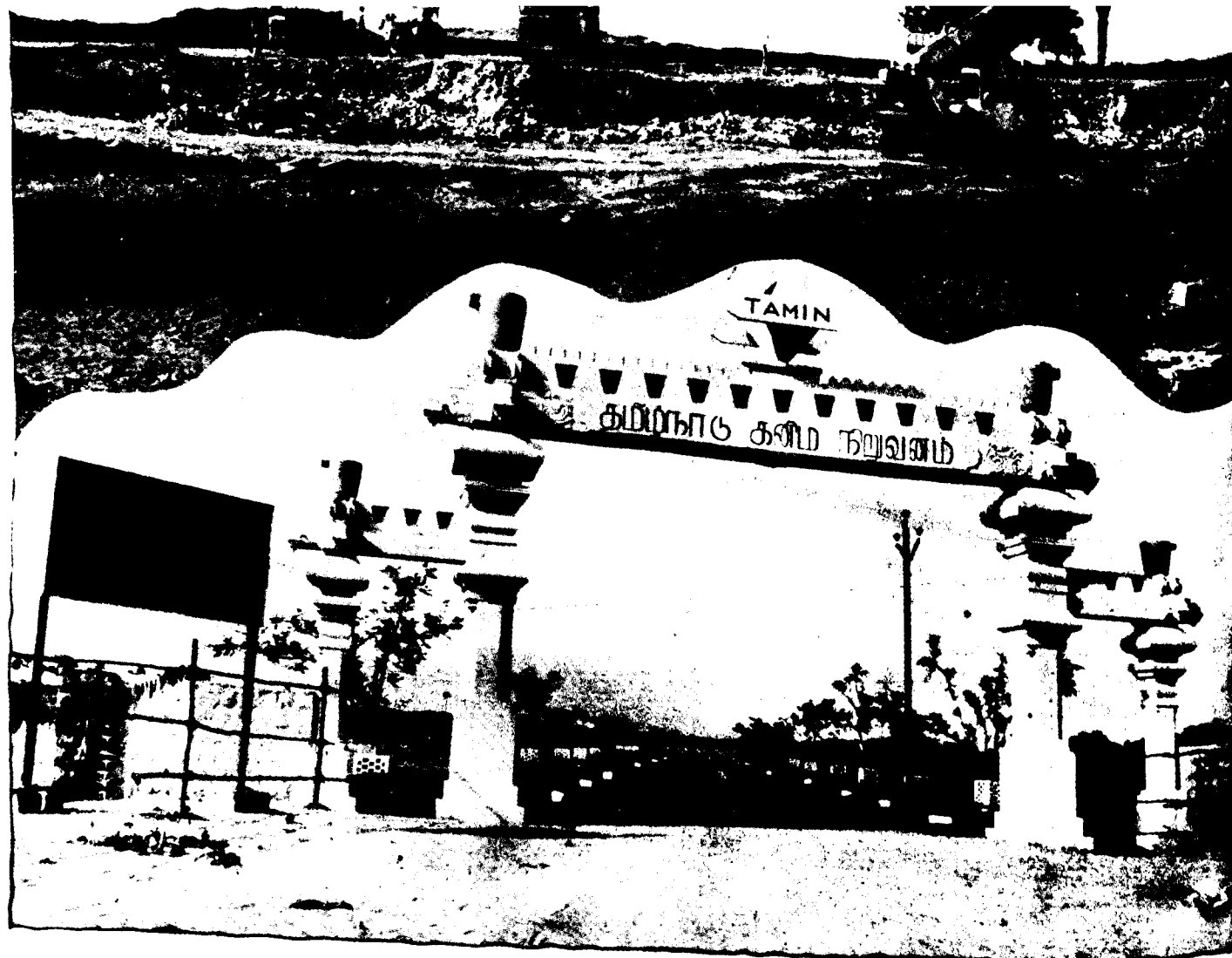
The various physical properties of graphite can be taken advantage to produce many industrial products. The graphite is very soft and it can serve as a good lubricant. The

find applications in paint, pencils, brake lining in automobiles etc.

For industrial use the fixed carbon should be very high. In order to increase the fixed carbon, the non graphite minerals in the rocks should be removed. After many laboratory tests it has been proved that the ore could be beneficiated by froth flotation process. In this

will be skimmed and washed. This process is repeated for a few times so that the graphite collected will have fixed carbon more than 96%.

TAMIN is setting up a Graphite Beneficiation Plant with modern technology at a cost of Rs.22 crore. The plant will have a capacity to process daily 200 tonnes of graphite ore with 14% fixed carbon to pro-



duce 28 tonnes of graphite concentrate with +.96% Fixed Carbon. There has been great demand for the flake graphite of TAMIN in the international market as the main suppliers of this kind of graphite from Madagascar, Germany and Brazil are not able to cope up with the demand. The world production of flake graphite is in the order of 60,000 tonnes per annum, but the demand is much higher due to expansion of existing industrial units and findings of new uses for flake graphite. TAMIN's production of about 9000 tonnes of flake graphite will meet the growing needs of the world.

There is a good opportunity to set up many graphite based industries using Sivaganga Flake Graphite.

With the establishment of a Graphite Beneficiation Plant the most backward district of Tamil Nadu has impetus to grow industrially with investment of Rs.200 to Rs.800 crore to manufacture many high quality products. TAMIN has identified seven important industries using Sivaganga graphite concentrate and they are given below:

1. Silicon Carbide Crucibles for melting non ferrous metals.
2. Mag-Carbon bricks for lining kilns in steel mills.
3. Carbon brushes for use in large turbo alternators that produces electricity.
4. Expanded graphite for use in aero space.

5. Graphite lubricants for use as anti seize agent in steel milling and for use in aero space.

6. Electric batteries for uses in industries and houses.

7. Brake lining in high speed trains, racing cars and in air craft.

Before the dawn of 21st Century, the Sivaganga will emerge as the one of the industrially advanced centres in India with the advent of graphite based industries and related activities. Since Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has inaugurated the mining operation at Sivaganga on 21.10.92 for the Beneficiation Plant which has been entrusted on fair key basis to a world renowned company.



THE UNIVERSALISM OF THIRUKKURAL

Dr. K. Appadurai

The illustrious Thirukkural of Thiruvalluvar is easily best-read Tamil work among the Tamils themselves; it also happens to be the best-known and the most of translated Tamil work in the various other languages of India and the world. So far as we know, it has kept up this place of honour all along the history of the Tamils. For there is not a single literary work in Tamil from the days of the Tolkappiyam and the Sangam Classics to the national poems of Bharathi and Bharathidasan of our own day, that has not paid its tribute to Thiruvalluvar either by direct praise or by quoting him or by using his own characteristic words, phrases of ideas

ing to this work, that it has been the leaven that continually inspired and



amidst their own as a mark of their appreciation of his inimitable splendour.

Thirukkural is better known to the world abroad than the language and the land of its birth, albeit in a manner confined to a limited circle of intellectuals all over the world. Despite the inadequacies and imperfections of many of its foreign translations, the all-conquering universality of its appeal is such that it has permeated every land and every age, every tongue and every creed, and has won unstinting tributes from even those whose knowledge of the Tamil language, literature or culture is otherwise negligible.

Even under these circumstances, the great thinker of recent days, Alfred Schweitzer has remarked, while referring

embellished the evolution of religious thought in India all through the centuries from the age of the Vedas to that of Saint Ramakrishna and his great disciple, Swami Vivekananda, of Mahatma Gandhi and Poet Tagore.

One particular couplet of Thirukkural (55) has had an exceptional influence on the thought and beliefs of the people in Tamil Nadu as well as in other parts of India and abroad. The couplet seems to hint, or at any rate, has been taken to him at a subtle connection between Karupu or Chasity of a woman and the fall of timely rain from the heavens. The same couplet also seems to talk of a chaste woman as one who would not deign to pay homage to any other deity but her own Lord. Both these ideas are repeated parrot-like throughout Tamil literature from the days of the Sangam. Testiges of these beliefs are found in many places of India and South Eastern Asia, not to say of regions beyond. A veritable Creed of Chasity (Pathini cult) has left its mark on the rural folk in India, Ceylon and China.

The universalism and modernism of Thiruvalluvar's Thirukkural thus appear to be due really to its far-reaching, though silent influence over the evolution of religion and culture, thoughts and ideas of people in Tamil Nadu and India in particular, and of the wider world in general in the course of ages.

After Schweitzer reads the influence of Thiruvalluvar's thoughts and ideas in the evolution of India's religion and culture through the ages. However, as he accepted the age of Thiruvalluvar as the 2nd century A.D. following current ideas about the same, he had to postulate a theory of his own in order to account for and explain this influence, which according to him began far earlier than the 2nd century A.D. infact began earlier than the 'Vedas'. He concedes for this purpose that the maxims of Thiruvalluvar existed long before him, and were only codified by him in the literacy form of Thirukkural as we see it. The wisdom of Ind, which according to him is the same as the wisdom of Thiruvalluvar, has slowly swept through from the masses below to the

classes above, to be accepted and adopted by the latter in slow and steady stages, evolving thus the magnificent structure that we call Hindu thought and Hindu culture today.

We see the Sun only through the light that emanates from him. Had it not been or the casual phenomenon of darkness at night, and gradations of light and shade, variation of temperature even in day time, we perhaps would not have been conscious of the fact that we are able to see the sun only because of the light that he disseminates. This fact is in a great degree applicable to Thiruvalluvar—we often see Thiruvalluvar through the cultural light that he himself has helped to throw around us. This is the reason why few until recently have over stopped to think of Thirukkural as a work of Philosophy. Probably Alfred Schweitzer was the very first to see any philosophy in Thirukkural at all. However, even he, as we have seen above, had not credited Thiruvalluvar himself with the authorship of the philosophy. He gives the credit to the Dravidian masses or the so-called Depressed Classes of India, whose age-long wisdom was only codified by Thiruvalluvar, according to him.

However great the name and fame of Thiruvalluvar, till recently his great book has not been considered as a work of philosophy but as a book of maxims, as a literary work of general wisdom or at best a treatise on popular ethics. Indeed in recent days, from the time of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai of the shipping Satyagraha fame, certain scholars have denied Thiruvalluvar even the credit for the codification that Alfred Schweitzer allows him. They imagine him to be the author of only a formless jumble of loose maxims codified by somebody in the present forms of the Thirukkural, in the same manner as the collection of maxims in Sanskrit known as the hitopadesa.

That Thirukkural is no out-and-out ethics or stray maxims has however been recognised early by a picked few. Among the early eulogists of Thiruk-



kural (collected for us in the Tiruvalluvar Malai, which is not later than the 9th Century A.D.) one (Madurai Tamil Naganar) has chosen to call it an encyclopaedia.

"In this work, one can see everything; There is nothing it does not contain"

Scholars quite recently have sought to collect the ideas that form the background Thiruvalluvar's mind and to see some individuality or other among his conceptions. They have searched for his ideas on Ethics from the section on Aram, of politics from that on Porul, of love from that on Inbam or Kamam. Some have gone deeper and tried to call out some system from his ideas through a study of individuals chapters or even couplets - his ideas on economics or agriculture, education, warfare, espionage, etc. But these are possibly no more than literary studies, more or less like the studies of Shakespeare's dramas to elicit his ideas or knowledge of particular fields like medicines, law, statecraft etc. But these are characteristics of the spirit of the times,

that is not satisfied with the verbal interpretation of the couplets, but wish to get into the mind of the great sage and understand his innate ideas and ideologies.

The hand of the time-spirit thus shows that it is high time to study Thirukkural as a whole and see what are Thiruvalluvar's innate ideas on the essentials of life, how far they have influenced the progress of human Civilisation and guided it, and in what respects they are in advance of our age and can give us light and guidance for the future.

Thirukkural, as many early eulogists of Thiruvalluvar claim and as Tamil tradition affirms, as long been considered as a Veda or Bible, and has often been called the Bible of the Tamils. It has also been styled as Podhu Marai or the Bible of Humanity.

If these claims are correct, it follows that the Kural is not mere ethics, not mere philosophy, but a full-blooded religious philosophy that has a unique message to mankind covering all the requirements of man.

The Fifth Asian Pacific Congress of Nephrology was held in New Delhi between December 9 to 13 at Taj Palace. Over 500 delegates from India and abroad participated and presented scientific papers. From the Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras, 7 papers were presented.

1. Acute Renal failure - a study of 284 cases.
2. Leptospirosis in Madras City - a Collaborative study.
3. Kidney length - a correlative study of various imaging Techniques.
4. Ischaemic Renal Disease
5. Polycystic Kidney Disease
6. Lecithin Cholesterol Acyl Transferase deficiency with Chronic Renal failure - First case report from India.
7. A State funded Renal Transplant Programme Experience with living related donor selection.

6 papers were selected for best paper awards. Japan, Newzealand, South-Africa and Taiwan won one award each. India received 2 awards, and both of them were from the Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras. The awards were distributed by Thiru. Mishra, Union Health Secretary. This is an unique distinction for the State of Tamil Nadu.

The first paper which received the award was 'A State funded Renal Transplant Programme - Experience with living related donor selection'. It discussed the various aspects of Renal Transplant Donor Selection and highlighted that Tamil Nadu is the only State where Renal Transplant is done free of cost. The next paper 'Lecithin Cholesterol Acyl Transferase deficiency with Chronic Renal Failure' concerns a disorder of fat metabolism which affects

UNIQUE DISTINCTION FOR TAMIL NADU



the Kidney. This is the first case report of this condition from India. Only 35 cases have so far been detected in the world so far.

Since 1987, 221 Renal Transplantations have been done in this centre, of which 88% are doing well. Since there has been a marked increase in number of patients attending our department needing transplantations, the number of Transplants done has been increased from 4 to 6 per month. Dialysis, Donor Investigations, Renal Transplant Surgery and post Transplant lifesaving drugs are made available free of cost. This comprehensive care at free of cost is available only in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras on an average treats 9000 outpatients and 2000 inpatients per year. Since 1987, this Department has presented over 50 Scientific papers at Regional and All India Conferences. In 1989-90 Gold medals for best paper at Southern Chapter of Indian Society of Nephrology were won by the Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras.

Dr. M.A. Muthusethupathi
Head and Professor
Department of Nephrology
Government General Hospital, Madras.

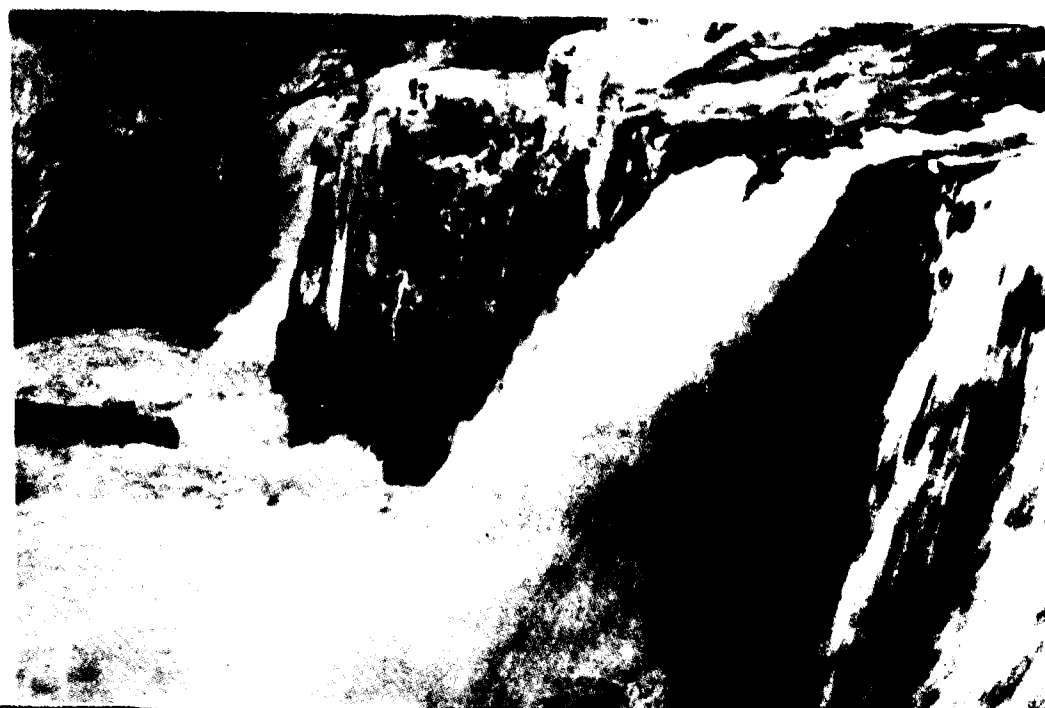


Location and Area

The Dharmapuri District is one of the new Districts of Tamil Nadu like the Districts of Pudukkottai and Periyar, and was organised on October 2, 1965. It constitutes the northern portion of the former composite District of Salem and was known as North Salem. The District is situated in the interior of the southern Peninsula bounded on the east by the North Arcot

tention could not be bestowed towards the development of the northern parts of the District. Government, therefore, felt that a separate District should be formed with the northern parts of the then Salem District so that the authorities could focus their undivided attention to the intensive development of these areas and bring it on a par with other sister Districts in this state. Accordingly

April. The climate becomes cool in December and continuous so up to February, touching a minimum of 17°C in January. On an average the District receives an annual rainfall of 825 mm about 10 per cent below the state average of which 44 per cent is stimulated by the south-west monsoon and 36 per cent by the north-east monsoon. The remaining 20 per cent occurs during the period of hot



DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

and South Arcot Districts, on the West by Bangalore and Mysore Districts of Karnataka State, on the north by Karnataka State and the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh and on the south by Salem District. It approximately lies between 11°45' and 13°01' of the north latitude and between 77°13' and 78°45' of the east longitude.

The District formed an integral part of the adjoining District of Salem till 2nd October 1965. Since the Salem District was very extensive and unwieldy with a total area of 18,262.6 sq. kms proper at-

Dharmapuri District was carved out of Salem with the four northern taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur and Dharmapuri. The District with a total area of 9,629.89 sq. kms is the ninth largest in spread among the Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of the Dharmapuri District is generally warm, except, in places bordering the Karnataka State. The hottest period of the year is generally from the months of March to May, the highest temperature going up to 38°C in

weather.

Rivers

The chief rivers in the District are the Cauvery and the Then Pennar (South Pennar). The Cauvery enters the District at the south western corner of Denkanikota taluk, takes a southern course, falls to a small height at Hogenekal, a famous tourist spot of waterfalls and flows down to the Mettur Dam in Salem District. The South Pennar river has its origin near Nandidurg in Karnataka State. It flows through Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur and Uttangarai

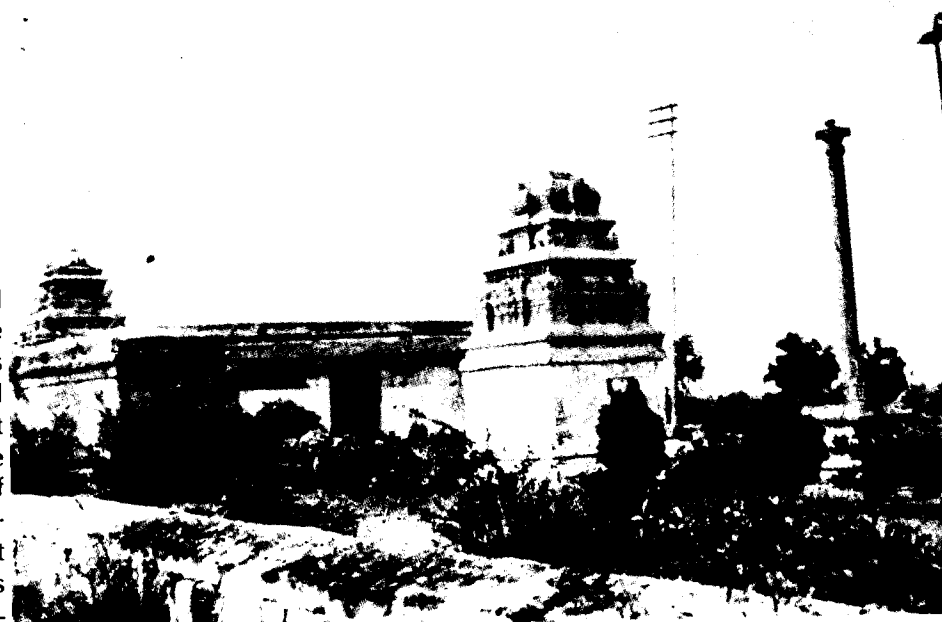
taluks. Its chief tributaries are the Vaniar and the Markandanadhi. A reservoir has been constructed near Krishnagiri across the river popularly known as K.R.P. Dam which irrigates 9,000 acres of land. However in its course, this river empties into Sathanur Dam in North Arcot District.

Based on its historical background the District can be divided into three natural tracts such as Balaghat, the Baramahal and the Talaghat. The Balaghat comprises of Hosur taluk and the north-western portion of Krishnagiri taluk. The average elevation of this area is about 3,000 feet above the sea-level which dips towards Cauvery in the south-west. The Baramahal consists of an extensive basin with an elevation of 1,300'. It consists of the entire taluk of Dharmapuri, greater part of Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks. The remaining southern portions are called Talaghat. The remaining District has vast expanse of hilly and rocky areas with undulating plains.

FORESTRY

In Tamil Nadu, Dharmapuri is the only District which satisfies the optimality for the forest area, with 33 per cent of its geographical area under forests. The District accounts for 14.3 per cent of the total forest area of the state and thus offers large scope for planning and implementing schemes like social forestry programmes for a fuller development of the forest potential. The entire forest area in the District is administered by two forest divisions one at Dharmapuri and the other at Hosur. The area under Dharmapuri division is 1,694.01 sq. km and that of Hosur division is 1,345.88 sq. km as on 1981-82.

The area under forest in the District is 3.17 lakh hectares or 32.96 per cent of the total area of the District as already said above. The forest produce is mainly sent out of the District with a minimum



processing, because the necessary industries do not exist in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri or any other taluk headquarters. Shoolagiri, Thally and Veppanapalli Blocks account for 35 per cent, 34 per cent and 33 per cent of their respective total areas under forest. Forest based industries constitute a major segment of their economic structure.

Social forestry programme

Social forestry is a new concept of the Government in the field of afforestation with an object of making Tamil Nadu green and to have more vegetation in the vacant land available and the barren hills wherever possible. It has got an impact on the rural folks in this project. Basically help the common man to have his own tiny forest. Under this programme varieties of seedlings are being distributed free of cost upto a level considered to be minimum requirement and above this level, the seedlings are given at a low cost or with a little subsidy to the grower. The modus operandi of this project is being locked into by the personnel exclusively created for this purpose and in general it works out smoothly for the common good

by the generous gift of the Swedish people. It is for the individual who is possessing the needed requirements and to avail the opportunity to increase the forest wealth.

MINERALS AND MINING

The Major and Minor Mineral Resources in the District

Dharmapuri District is a plain terrain in the middle surrounded by Mysore plateau on the north, Javadi hill ranges on the east, Chitteri and Shevaroy hill ranges on the south. The rivers such as Cauvery, Ponnaiyar, Pambar and Chinnar are draining this District.

Geology

The District Dharmapuri belongs to Archean complex. The major rock types of the area are gneissic rocks, charnockites and associated granulitic suite of rocks, metasediments (amphibolites, Magnesite - quartzites and crystalline limestones) granites and syenites of younger intrusive type, basic intrusive bodies of pyroxenites and dunites, dykes of dolerite (black granite) and recent soils. Around Samalpatti and Dasampatti of Dharmapuri District, syenite-carbonatic complex is located.

The following major minerals are located in Dharmapuri District.

The apatite is located in Reddipatti (near Samalpatti) and in Uttamalai (near Hogenekkal).

The apatite found in Reddipatti is very small occurrence, associated with carbonatite body. Since the occurrence is very small, it is considered to be of insignificant economic value.

Two apatite bands are located in Uttamalai near Hogenekkal. The first band is traced out for a length of 3 kms from the hill NNW of Uttamalai up to 1 km. The second apatite band is traced out for a distance of 14 km from the Hill NNE of Uttamalai to about 1.5 km south of Kempakarai. The total inferred reserves of apatite analysing 36 per cent P₂O₅ are about 50,000 tonnes based on the assumption that apatite makes 2 to 5 per cent of carbonatite rocks for a depth of 30 mts. The size of the apatite in this area ranges from 0.1 mm to 3.7 mm. The large crystals of apatite found in the pure calcite veins.

LANGUAGES AND CULTURE

The people hailing from this District possess different culture due to different language they speak. The Balaghat area consisting of Hosur and North Western portion of Krishnagiri taluk is a multi-lingual area where Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani speaking people are found. The predominant communities living in these areas are the Kapus, Lingayats, Okkaligas, Balija Chetties, Oddars, Scheduled Castes of Holeyas and Madigas. The weavers in this area mostly belong to Sali Chetties. The Baramahal area comprising the eastern parts of Krishnagiri taluk, Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks has Telugu speaking communities and Tamil speaking communities who constitute the majority. The predominant communities living

Wrappers:

I Wrapper - Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha with cradle baby.

IV Wrapper - Dr. M.G.R. Memorial.

here are the Vanniars, Kongu, Vellalas, Gollas, Telugu Chettairs, Okkaligas and Senaikudyars. The 'Malayali' tribal people are found in the Chitheri hill areas. The Adiravidas and Arunthathians form the bulk of the Scheduled Castes and they are scattered throughout the District.

Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in Dharmapuri District.

Hogenekkal

It is a place of tourist interest and famous for the water falls on the river Cauvery. It is at this point that river Cauvery enters Tamil Nadu from Karnataka State. Hogenekkal has been developed by the Government as a District excursion centre in Dharmapuri District. Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation took interest and has constructed a Tourist Bungalow called "Hotel Tamil Nadu" and a youth hostel at Hogenekkal. Besides these, there are also Highways Travellers Bungalow and Forest Rest Houses which are available around this place.

Dharmapuri

This town is the District headquarter which is located at a distance of 60 km from Salem on the way to Bangalore. Moderate and standard hotels and lodges are available for tourists in Dharmapuri besides the Public Works Department Circuit Houses, Highways Inspection Bungalows,

etc.

Krishnagiri

It is the second biggest town in the District and an historical place. An old fort called Syed Padsha Hill Fort is famous and attracts many tourists apart from the reservoir. The Dam site is a picnic spot. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has constructed a hotel called "Ruby" at Krishnagiri on the National Highways.

Athiyamankottai

The place is located 8 km from Dharmapuri on the Dharmapuri-Salem Highway. The Central Archaeological Department has taken over the site and is being protected by them. At the centre of the Fort site, an old temple called Chennakeswar temple is located which is believed to have been constructed both by the King Krishna Devaraya (Telugu) and Hoysala Kings (Karnataka). Paintings depicting Ramayana and Mahabharata scenes are found inside the temple. All the paintings are belonging to 13th century. Poojas are conducted every Saturday by the Brahmin Priests from Dharmapuri. The place acquires its name after the Tamil King Athiyaman Neduman Anji who ruled the Thagadur (the present Dharmapuri) area and Kottai meaning Fort. The main village of Athiyamankottai is located on the eastern side of the Salem-Bangalore Highway about one km. from the Fort. Tourists on weekends and holidays visit only the Fort area which includes the temple.



ARIVOLI IYAKKAM - TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN

*Illiterates Learn;
Literates Teach;
Volunteers administer the movement.*

This is Arivoli Iyakkam. In various Districts of Tamil Nadu wherever we go one can see the posters and slogans of Arivoli Iyakkam on the walls and hear the folk songs on Arivoli Iyakkam. It has become a mass movement now.

*"Raising groves of rare fruit trees,
Digging well and tanks for water,
Founding 'darmasalas' and temples
And such other charities than bring
Great glory to one's name for ever
None of these has merit like
Making yonder poor man literate".*

These golden words of the great poet Subramaniya Bharathi are still to be remembered and propagated with a new vigour and vision.

In India Tamil Nadu stands second among larger states after Kerala in literacy achievement with 63.72% literacy. Arivoli Iyakkam is one of the major efforts taken in the right direction to make the entire Tamil Nadu fully literate.

The Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education which has been functioning since 1976 has so

R. Kannan
Director of Non-Formal and
Adult Education.

far made 78 lakh of Adults, literate and has programmed to cover remaining 82 lakh illiterates through Arivoli Iyakkam.

In the first phase during 1991-92 the Total Literacy Campaign has been implemented in the following seven Districts.

1. Pudukkottai
2. Pudukkottai
3. Kamarajar
4. Tirunelveli-Kattabomman
5. Kanniyakumari
6. Madurai and
7. North Arcot Ambedkar.

In all the above seven Districts the District Literacy Councils under the chairmanship of the District Collectors have done commendable work. The success of the programme is mainly due to the dedicated and selfless service rendered by the volunteers. Students, teachers, Government servants and representative of voluntary agencies are involved in this movement.

The financial resources required for Arivoli Iyakkam is shared by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 2:1. The three Districts Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Kamarajar have been declared as cent percent literate Districts. It is worthwhile to mention that His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated in the valedictory functions of the Total Literacy Campaign Districts and declared the cent percent achievements. Many of the Honourable Ministers also took part in these functions. In order to make the entire State of Tamil Nadu fully literate through Arivoli Iyakkam the following plan of action has been drafted in three phases.

Plan of Action First Phase - 1991-92

Sl.No.	District	Age Group	Learners in lakhs
1.	Kamarajar	9-45	2.40
2.	Pasumpon		
	Muthuramalingam Thevar	15-35	1.00
3.	Pudukkottai	9-45	2.90
4.	Kanniyakumari	15-35	0.84
5.	Madurai	15-35	4.20
6.	Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	15-35	2.80
7.	North Arcot Ambedkar	15-35	4.80

Second Phase - 1992-93

1.	Ramanathapuram	15-35	1.50
2.	Coimbatore	9-45	5.00
3.	Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth	9-45	3.60
4.	Dindigul Anna	15-45	3.30
5.	Salem	15-35	6.00
6.	Periyar	15-35	4.00
7.	Dharmapuri	15-35	4.60
8.	Madras	9-35	2.80
9.	Thanjavur	9-45	4.10
10.	South Arcot	15-35	5.40
Total			40.30

In the following Districts of Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth, Dindigul Anna the Total Literacy Campaigns have been started and in the remaining districts the scheme will be started soon.

Third Phase 1993-94

1.	Chengalpattu-MGR	15-35	8.53
2.	Tiruvannamalai		
	Sambuvarayar	15-35	4.43
3.	The Nilgris	15-35	0.62
4.	Trichirappalli	15-35	7.54
5.	Chidambaram	15-35	2.00
Total			23.12

Action is being taken in cent percent literacy declared districts of Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Kamarajar to start the post literacy programme which included vocational education, life oriented education and continuing education in order to retain the various literacy skills acquired by the neo-literates.

The beneficiaries of Arivoli Iyakkam should have life oriented education through Post Literacy and Continuing Education Programme. In these centres, the objectives of development departments will be made known and ways and means to utilise the benefits of these departments will be explained. In order to solve their problems Discussion Forums will be formed in these centres. Play materials, small library, reading room with facilities to have news papers will also be provided in these centres.

To declare the entire State fully literate before 1995, all efforts have been taken based on the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission and State Literacy Mission to achieve cent percent literacy in the State. The Collectors of the Districts concerned are co-operating well in implementing the noble task. The concerted efforts of the Director of Non-formal and Adult Education will continue ceaselessly in the eradication of illiteracy in the State.

In order to monitor the effective functioning of the Law Officers in the State, the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1986 has set up the Directorate of Prosecution at Madras with 8 Regional Offices in places like Madras, Chengalpattu etc. However, this Directorate was wound up subsequently in the year 1989.

Duly taking into cognisance of the importance of this Directorate, the Government of Tamil Nadu considered the question of reviving this Department once again and accordingly issued orders to set up the Directorate of Prosecution with immediate effect. This Directorate will have 8 Regional Offices at Madras, Chengalpattu etc. and will monitor the functioning of the Law Officers engaged by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

FORMATION OF THE DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION



SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES AND THE BENEFITS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

- T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S.,
Director of Small Savings

Money is essentially required for an individual as well as a Nation for fulfillment of personal needs and Nation's planned developmental programmes. People have to depend upon others to meet their future needs, if they spend their whole earnings without any savings. In the same way a Nation, which is unable to mobilize resource within the Country, will have to depend upon other Nations for finance for its developmental programmes. On the otherhand, when people lead a life with frugal spending and save a part of their earnings, their savings would grow and would be of great benefit for their future needs. Likewise, when people invest the aforesaid savings Likewise, when people invest the aforesaid savings in small savings schemes, that would raise the fund for the Central and State Government, and it could be utilized for Nation's various developmental programmes. When the personal savings of the people increase, a Nation could not necessarily be depending upon other Nations for finance for its developmental programmes. Therefore the State adopts the policy that "Thrift rescues the house and savings protects the Nations".

There are many private finance institutions, banks and Small Savings Schemes, which act as an avenue for the people to save their earnings. Now, a-days people are well aware that to make investment in private financial institutions are not safe, except investment in Small Savings Schemes. The

deposit made in Small Savings Schemes are not only safe and having security, it also earns higher rate of interest and income tax relief. Small Savings Schemes are available to suit the need of the people who want high yield of interest, tax relief or who want to get regular monthly income or want to invest in recurring deposit; and the people could invest in one of the suitable Small Savings Schemes.

The details of the Small Savings Schemes are given below.

Sl.No.	Scheme	Period	Tax relief	Rate of Interest
1.	NSS'92	4 Years	20%	11%
2.	NSC VIII issue	6 years	20%	12%
3.	PPF	15 Years	20%	12%
4.	IVP	5 Years		20%
5.	KVP	5 Years		20%
6.	MIS	6 Years		14%
7.	T.D.	1 Year		12%
8.	R.D.	5 Years		13.5%
9.	Deposit Scheme for Retired Government employees 1989	3 Years		9%
10.	POSB			5.5%

If people deposit a large sum in Small Savings Schemes, the Tamil Nadu Government would receive long term loan from that amount and thereby there would not be any deficit in budget and the levy of additional taxes on the people would be avoided. Therefore the people should lead a thrifty way of life and save through various Small Savings Schemes. In order to motivate the

people to adapt thrift and savings, the Tamil Nadu Government have introduced various incentive and prize schemes.

Incentive to Small Savings investors

1% Incentive is offered to these depositors who deposit Rs.1000 and above in certain specified small savings schemes from 1.4.92 to 31.3.93, Special Incentive of 2.25% was offered to those who invest Rs.1000 and above in K.V.P. from 1.6.92 to 30.9.92 and 2% incentive is offered to those who invest Rs.1000 and above in KVP and MIS from 1.10.92 to 31.12.92.

Free gift coupon to intrestors

Those who deposit Rs.500 and above in certain specified small savings schemes, a free gift coupon is offered to every deposit of Rs.500. Draw is conducted after every 1,00,000 gift coupons in each series are fully distributed and a Maruti Car including 536 prizes are distributed after the draw is conducted for each series.

Details of prizes

Sl. No.	Category of Prizes	Kind of Prizes	No. of Prizes
1.	Super Bumber 1st prize	Maruti Car	1
2.	Second prize	Colour TV.	2
3.	Third prize	165 Litre Refrigerator	3
4.	Fourth prize	Sewing Machine	10
5.	Fifth prize	Pressure Cooker	20
6.	Sixth prize	Rs.100 worth of I.V.P	500
No. of Total prizes			536

Bonus prize to Agents.

Small Savings agents who personally canvassed small savings deposits in respect of prize winning investors per series as detailed below from 1.4.91 till the schemes introduced are implemented during 1991-92.

1. Super Bumper - Mofa
2. First Prize - Bicycle
3. Second Prize - Brief Case.

District/State level prize to Agents who has made highest collection

Agents who has made highest collection in State/District level are offered prizes.

Highest Collection made by agents in the State level - Rs.2000. Highest Collection made by agents in the District level Rs.1000.

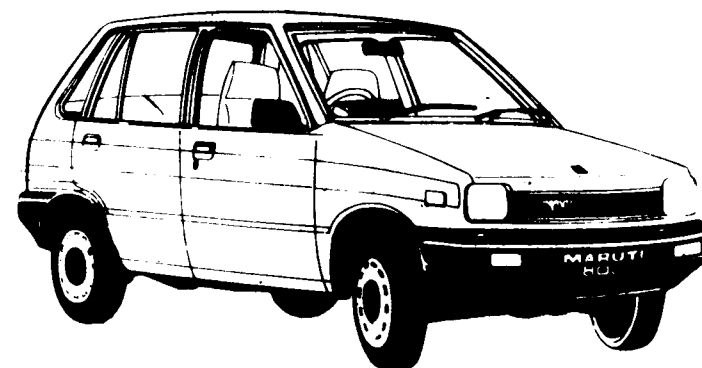
Incentive to students, teachers, head masters/head mistresses schools implementing sanchayika scheme.

Those students who collect Rs.100 in one academic year in schools where sanchayika scheme is implemented, they would get incentive of Rs.2. In schools where Rs.5,000 is collected in one academic year the teacher/headmaster/head-mistress who maintain sanchayika account and collect 75% or 100% of students in Sanchayika Scheme would get Rs.75 and Rs.100 as incentive.

Five ceiling fans are offered as gift to schools who collect upto Rs.50,000 in sanchayika scheme in one academic year.

Incentive to Agents

Further in order to encourage those SAS agents who are involved in Small Savings collections the State Government offers equal incentive as those offered by the Central Government to the SAS agents. The State Government offer the MPKBY



agents half of the commission amount offered by the Central Government.

Free Gift Coupons to Agents

A free Gift coupon is offered for every Rs.10,000 canvassed by the agents. After the distribution of 1,00,000 Coupons in each series, State level draw is conducted and 900 prizes are distributed. This is the first stepping scheme in India offered to Agents by the Tamil Nadu Government.

1st prize - Scooter -	5
2nd prize - Mopped -	10
3rd prize - 8 grams Gold Coin -	15
4th prize - Mixie -	20
5th prize - Cycle -	50
6th prize - Brief Case -	300
7th prize - Wall Clock -	500
Total	900

Incentive to districts

The Tamil Nadu Government offers incentive to those Districts who have made Special achievement in Small Savings Schemes, water facility, medical facility and other fundamental benefits are made through them.

Incentive to local Institutions

Apart from this, district level incentive is offered to panchayats, panchayat unions, Municipalities in each district who have made great achievement in Small Savings.

5 Panchayats each Rs.10,000	Rs.50,000
2 Panchayat Unions each Rs.50,000	Rs.1,00,000
Best Municipality for township each	Rs.50,000

Total Rs.2,00,000

Besides personal shield for District Collectors, who exemplified and achieved the target of the District Small Savings Collections.

Collections in Tamil Nadu for the past 20 years.

In Tamil Nadu for the past twenty years small savings target and collections has risen step by step and reached high during the year 1991-92 thus creating a record in the history of small savings collections.

Through various beneficial incentive and prize introduced, the Tamil Nadu Government has achieved over and above target fixed for Tamil Nadu State i.e. Rs.580 crore for the year. This year the Tamil Nadu Government has fixed the target of Rs.550 crore. All District Collectors, Commissioners, Corporation of Madras and all the Staff of this Directorate should put in hard work in order to achieve the target fixed by the Tamil Nadu Government. Therefore in order to make our home prosper and our Country to develop people should make use of the various benefits of Small Savings Schemes by depositing a part of their income in Small Savings.



DISCOVERY OF 1300 YEARS OLD PALLAVA DURGA

TamilNaduState Department of Archaeology has discovered an excellent Durga Stone Image from Singapuram in Gingee Taluk of South Arcot District. On stylistic Ground this image is assignable to 7th Centry A.D. This was located by M/s. S.K. Damodaran, Deputy Director and V. Ramamurthy, Epigraphist of this office, in the direction of Thiru. Natana. Kasinathan, Director of this department. Information with regard to the image was given by Thiru. Muthu Ethirasan, a teacher of Madras.

The image is standing in Thir-thanga Pose, placing its left leg on the head of a buffalo. Having eight hands, this figure has Chakkara, long sword, dagger and an arrow in the right four hands, while conch, bow shield in the left three hands the fourth is bearing the sharp and portion of the sword. In appearance it shows the typical Pallava features as is found in other Pallava sculptures. The figures of door and lion are flanking the image right and left near her head respectively. The two devotees are also portrayed in squatting position flanking her on two sides near her

feet. All the figures are found in bas-relief on a rectangular big stone measuring to nearly 4 feet height.

The image is an outstanding one since she is shown with her two mounts namely deer and lion. Durga is called in Tamil Literature as Paikalaippaval and Simhavahini. Hence this image appears to be the true representation of description found in literature. This is the first image so far located in South Arcot District portrayed with two mounts. Once such image had already been located a few years ago in Chengleput-MGR District by the University of Madras.

THE HISTORY OF TAMIL ISAI SANGAM

Prof. L.P.K.R. Ramanathan Chettiar

Secretary, Tamil Music Research Committee,
Tamil Isai Sangam

The ringing in of the 20th Century, brought in its wake an awakening among the people of Tamil Nadu, that their mother tongue, Tamil, should occupy an important place in all realms of life. They were keen to bring in an attitudinal change among the scholars, to attempt to write in chaste Tamil, to revive all the past glory of the Tamils in their language, literature, arts and culture. Many of the great sons of Tamil Nadu took up this cause and created a very effective public awareness. A few enlightened people thought that unless an academic atmosphere is provided as a base for this effort, their attempts will not take roots and gain grounds. It was therefore, proposed to establish a University. The late Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, a visionary, took the earliest step in this direction and founded the Annamalai University. Annamalai Chettiar earnestly felt that the Tamil Music should occupy a prime position in all conferences and concerts, in Tamil Nadu.

When he expressed his desire to implement this, there was resistance and opposition came from many quarters. Undeterred by these oppositions, many Tamil scholars, Musicologists and Musicians chose to support this and won over the oppositions.

Sir Annamalai Chettiar helped to start a Tamil Isai Kalloori at Chidambaram in 1929 and later converted this nucleus as an integral part of the Music faculty at Annamalai University offering course in Music for degree. Annamalai University was a pioneer among Universities in starting this course. Annamalai Chettiar, succeeded in this effort and gave a good inspiration and sense of direction for this movement and supplemented this with liberal fundings. In this great effort of Annamalai Chettiar, eminent citizens like Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar, Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, Kalki Krishnamurthy, T.K. Chidambaramudaliar, Perarignar Annadurai and a host of musicians like T.N. Rajarathnam Pillai, Tiger

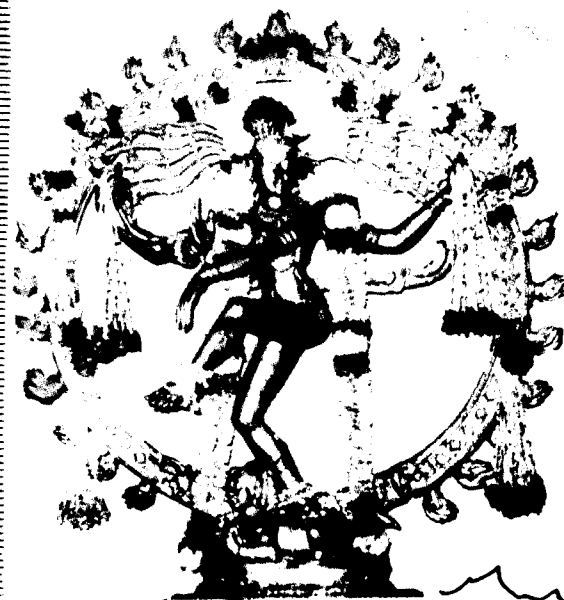
Varadachari, Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, K. Ponniah Pillai, Papanasam Sivan and several others extended their support.

A few Tamil Music Conferences were organised at various places, commencing at Annamalai Nagar in 1941, for discussing steps to promote Tamil Isai. As the movement for Tamil Isai, spearheaded by Annamalai Chettiar, gained momentum and strength, it was decided to start the Tamil Isai Sangam, at Madras as a focal centre for leadership.

Tamil Isai Sangam, Madras

Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar wanted to utilise the initial breakthroughs which were successful and consolidate the Tamil Isai Movement. Hence, he resolved to establish the Tamil Isai Academy, in the Capital of Tamil Nadu - the city of Madras. In 1943 May, Tamil Isai Sangam was founded in Madras.

Tamil Isai Sangam organised a big Tamil Isai Conference from 23.12.1943 to 4.1.1944 at St. Mary's Hall, Madras. This Conference was a momentous one. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar with an invocation by Isaiarasu M.M. Dhandapani Desikar and the



Welcome address by Pammal sambanda Mudaliar.

As part of the first Tamil Isai Conference, Tamil Isai concerts were held on all the twelve days from 24.12.1943 to 4.1.1944. In these concerts, the leading artistes like Isaiarasu M.M. Dhandapani Desikar, M.K. Thiyagaraja Bhagavathar, K.B. Sundarambal, Thiruvavuduthurai T.N. Rajarathnam Pillai, P.S. Veerusami Pillai, N.C. Vasantha Kokilam, D.K. Pattammal, Chidambaram Jayaraman, G.N. Balasubramaniam and others devoted their entire performance to Tamil Songs and filled the audience with joy.

In short, this first Conference of Chennai Tamil Isai Sangam had sown the seeds of hope among the Tamil people.

College of Tamil Isai

On behalf of the Tamil Isai Sangam, Madras on 23.1.1944, a college of Tamil Isai was launched. Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai took an abiding interest in the development of this institution. An advisory committee was formed to advise on the activities of this college, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur T.M. Chinniah Pillai.

RAJAH ANNAMALAI MANRAM

Rajah Sir Annamalai wished that Chennai Tamil Isai Sangam should have a permanent building of its own with all the necessary facilities and modern amenities to perform Isai concerts. His cherished desire did not materialise in his life time. Nevertheless, due to the untiring efforts of Dr. R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar, Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar and Thiru. M.A. Chidambaram and with the support from the Government of Madras, a place was secured in Esplanade, Madras, in the year 1950. A building for the Tamil Isai Sangam came up in that model locality of the city. Dr. R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar took a keen interest in the planning, designing



Rajah Annamalai Manram, Madras

and execution of that huge structure. Today, this majestic building stands as a fitting monument for Tamil Isai and its great savants in the name 'Rajah Annamalai Manram'.

The opening function of the building of this Manram was held on 31.12.1952.

Special programmes of pann research meetings

The old art of opera or dance-drama, Saraboj II at Tanjore (1798 A.D. to 1832) had to be given up in the Thanjai Peria Koil due to disturbing political developments. The Tamil Isai Sangam played a great role in reviving the playing of some of these dance-dramas; an exclusive art treasure of Tamils; a very self-rewarding one.

The pann research meetings, besides being an intellectual fete, could also find time to exhibit some of these unusual pieces, such as Nava Sakthi dances and well choreographed dances on the tunes of Thevaram, Thiruvagasam, Divyaprabandam and Tiruppugazh. Further group concerts of various music and provided for operas like Thandava Deeparathalai, to the tunes of

Nadaswaram are taking place. Musical performances with old instruments like Suramandali, Sadanaridiri, Thakkai, Kachchabi, Sannavudal, Sarangi and Soorya Vadyam were also arranged. Dance dramas on Mavali, Kabilai, Meenakshi Kalyanam, Manimegalai, Civak Cintamani, Villi Bharatham, Mohini Vilasam, Kathal Vallikanda Murugan, Kuruvaikeothu, Pannum Barathamum, Meenatchammai Pillai Tamizh, Ahwargal Kanda Kannan, Annayin Arul Vilayadal, Kannappa Nayanar, Thiruneelakandar, Karaikkal Ammaiya, Kulasegarazhvar, Gnanakkuzhandai, Pathukkuranji, Thiruvadu Ula were also performed on many occasions in the Pann Conference. Kummil, Pinnai Kolattam, etc. are some of the folk art programmes performed in these assemblies.

Eminent artistes like Natiyakalanidhi K. Meenatchi Sundaram Pillai, Padanainalloor M. Muthiah Pillai, Thanjai K.P. Krishnamoorthy Pillai, Thirumathi N. Syamala, V.V. Sadagopan, Vedaramayanti, Pattammal, Tmt. K. Lalitha, R. Saravana, Thiruvallur Bhagavathar, Pudukkottai Ilakkottai Annamalai, Kurnari Bharathi, S. Padma, Kuttalam S. Ganesh Pillai, K.N.

Dhandayuthapani Pillai, Vazhuvur R. Samraj, M.L. Vasanthakumari, T.M. Arunachalam Pillai, Dr. Padma Subramaniam, Adayar K. Illakumanan, V.P. Dhanajayan, Tmt. Santha Dhananjayan, Tmt. V. Jayanthi Mala Bali, *Kalanithi Narayanan, Tmt. Nirmala Ramachandran, Tmt. Jayalatchumi Arunachalam, A. Emananthan, Tmt. Chitra Visveswaran, Dr. Vijayalakshmi Navaneetha Krishnan, Valayapatti R. Krishnan, Dr. R. Nagasamy, Tmt. Rajasri Goutham have contributed their mite in organising varied opera programmes.

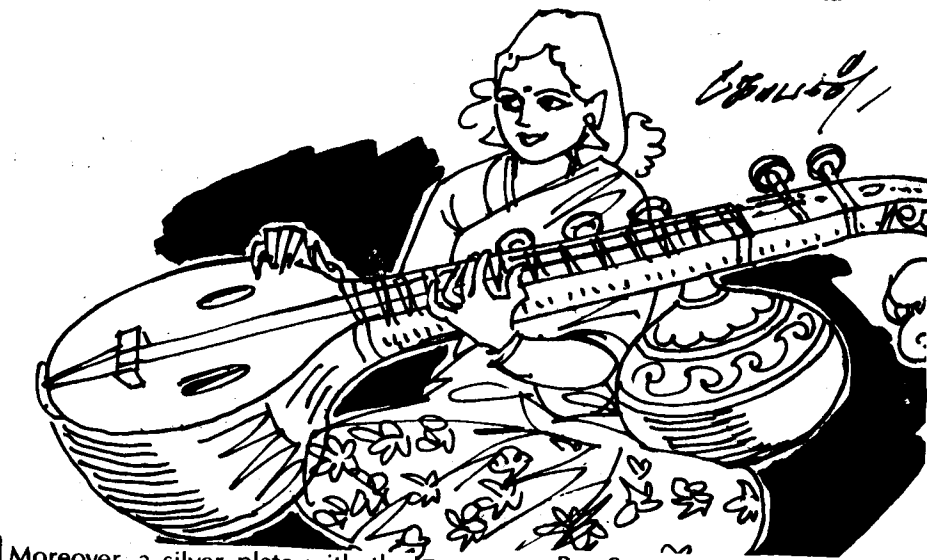
Many other programmes like full time music performances on Thevaram, Divya Prapandam, Thirupugazh were also conducted during the Pann research meetings. Entry is free for all these Music concerts of Thevaram, Thivyaprabandam and Thirupugazh. Every year, thousands of people have enjoyed attending these programmes. One of the main aims of the Tamil Isai Sangam is to rehabilitate these traditional arts which have long since been forgotten, though they are rich in content and form. Hence, unmindful of the high rate of expenditure, Tamil Isai Sangam is enthusiastically organising these programmes with a missionary zeal by inviting great artists from many places far and near.

During the Pann Research seminars conducted in these forty two years, it was established by research that the Thevaram Panns, sung to a few ragas in vogue now, is equivalent to the traditional Panns sung by othuvans. So far, 17 Panns in Thevaram ragas have been identified with equivalent ragas. Research on the rest of the Panns are in progress.

Conferment of 'Isai Perarignar' Title

Tamil Isai Sangam realised the need to involve the leading artistes of eminence in the deliberations

of conferences and Tamil Isai Festivals. Therefore, it was decided to invite such people of calibre and a high degree of scholarship, expertise and popular recognition for these occasions. Such dignitaries, invited for the annual Music Conference were decorated by Tamil Isai Sangam with the title 'Isai Perarignar', in recognition of their meritorious service to the fields of Music and allied arts; Commencing this honour, from its tenth year of celebration, on 21.12.57, it is being continued. A gold Model with 'Isai Perarignar' engraved on it and a certificate of honour by Tamil Isai Sangam, with its insignia, is given to those who are honoured with this title.



Moreover, a silver plate with the name of Tamil Isai Sangam is also presented to them. So far, thirty seven eminent persons have been decorated with this unique recognition. This honour has been well received by the world of music.

Roll of honour of dignitaries honoured with the Title of 'Isai Perarignar'

Isai Arasu M.M. Dhandapani Desigar, Prof. P. Sambamoorthy Kumbakonam K. Rajamanickam Pillai, Thiruvidaimarudur P.S. Veerusingam Pillai, Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Vazhuvoor R. Ramaiah Pillai, Madurai Mani Iyer, Musiri Subramania Iyer, Chittoor

Subramania Pillai, Papanasam Sivan, K.B. Sundarambal, Thirumuruga Kirupanandavariar, Palkat T.S. Mani Iyer, Semmangudi Sreenivasa Iyer, M.S. Subbulakshmi, Madurai S. Somasundaram, M.P. Periasamy Thooran, D.K. Pattammal, Thiruveezhimizhalai S. Subramania Pillai, T. Balasaraswathy, Mayuram V.R. Govindarasa Pillai, Thiruveezhimizhalai S. Natarasa Sundaram Pillai, M.L. Vasanthakumari, Ramanathapuram C.S. Muruga boopathy, Mee. Pa. Somasundaram, Dr. S. Ramanathan, Seerkazhi S. Govindarajan, Namagiri-pettai K. Krishnan, Lalgudi G. Jayaraman, Thanjai K.P. Krishnamoorthy Pillai, Dharuma-

puram P. Swaminathan, R.S. Manohar, Kunnakudi R. Vaidyanathan, Valayapatti *R. Subramanian, Maharajapuram V. Santhanam.

Music is an integral part of life of Tamils. It is inextricably interwoven with their culture. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar has very thoughtfully led this innovative movement of Tamil Isai. The Tamil Isai Sangam is playing the role of preserving and fostering Tamil Isai and the Tamil artistes. The long awaited Golden Jubilee Celebration of this Tamil Isai Sangam took place at Rajah Annamalai Manram from 21st December 1992.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE BANK

PREAMBLE

With a view to accelerate the growth of Industrial Cooperatives and thereby generate more employment, in rural and semi urban areas, the administrative control of Industrial Cooperatives in the State was transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce in the year 1956.

The Working Group constituted by the Government of India recommended for the setting up of a separate financing agency for meeting the credit needs of Industrial Cooperatives to relieve the burden of State Government. As the conditions were favourable for the formation of an Industrial Cooperative Bank, the Government of India also accepted in principle to State partnership to Industrial Cooperative Banks. It is against this background the Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank popularly known as 'TAICO BANK' came into being. The Bank was registered on 13.9.1961 and formally started functioning in November, 1962.

ORGANISATION

The organisational set up of TAICO BANK is unique and broad based in the sense that it provides assistance to Industrial

Cooperatives broadly classified as VSI Sector by NABARD. The Broad categories of Industrial Cooperatives financed are listed as under:-

1. Small Scale Industries
2. Coir Industries
3. Handicrafts

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The management of the Bank was vested with the Board of Directors nominated by Director of Industries and Commerce and Registrar of Industrial Cooperatives upto 13.6.76.

Thereafter the affairs of the Bank are being managed by a Special Officer.

BRANCHES

The Bank besides its Head Office at Madras has Eleven Branches

at the following places.

1. Coonoor, 2. Kovilpatti, 3. Sattur, 4. Madurai, 5. Trichy, 6. Salem, 7. Extension Counter at Chepauk, Madras-5, 8. Vellore, 9. Nagercoil, 10. Coimbatore, 11. Thanjavur.

GROWTH

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank commencing its banking business in a modest scale in the early stages has recorded substantial growth in all areas of banking activities during the last 30 years.

Thus it has become a force to reckon within the matter of providing finance exclusively to Industrial Cooperatives in the State both for their block capital and working capital needs. This bank has made significant contribution to development of Village and Small Scale Industries in the State through Industrial Cooperatives on account of the policy of liberal financial assistances.

Taico Bank's advances to Industrial Cooperative Societies (As on 30.6.92)

- (Rs. in lakh)
- a) Tea 270.05
 - b) Starch & Sago 67.92
 - c) Matches 38.15
 - d) Polythene 129.61
 - e) Taxi & Auto 71.91
 - f) Others 504.83

The working of the Bank

The TAICO BANK provides the



following types of financial assistances to Industrial Cooperatives functioning under the administrative control of the Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

- a) Term loan
- b) Cash credit loan
- c) Bills discounting
- d) Bridge loan
- e) Key loan
- f) Bank guarantee

As on date there are 449 societies on roll as members of this Bank. The term loans are sanctioned for meeting the block capital needs while cash credit are sanctioned for meeting the working capital requirements.

The following are the rates of interest charged by the Bank for the loans and advances

Size of the limit Rate of interest (% Per annum)

- a) Upto and inclusive of Rs.7,500 11.5%
- b) Over Rs.7,500 and upto Rs.25,000 13.5%
- c) Over Rs.25,000 and upto Rs.2,00,000 16.5%
- d) Over Rs.2,00,000 19%

Assistance from State Government

The Government of Tamil Nadu have extended the following assistances to this Bank as detailed below:

1. State participation under share capital structure of the Bank Rs.233.30 lakh
2. By way of guarantee for the repayment of F.D.S.T.D. accepted by the bank from both the members and public (for principal and interest) Rs.500 Lakh
3. Guarantee for repayment of clean cash credit accommodation availed from State Bank of India, Anna Salai, Madras-2. Rs.20 lakh.

Recognition of the Bank by Reserve Bank of India

The question of recognition of TAICO BANK by Reserve Bank of



India for availing refinance facilities from NABARD was pending with Reserve Bank of India ever since the year 1971. The Reserve Bank of India has now recognised the Bank (October 1987) for availing refinance facilities in the Eight Districts in the State. The Districts are:-

1. Madras
2. Tiruchirappalli
3. Ramanathapuram
4. Pudukottai
5. Karaikal
6. Nellore
7. Chidambaram and
8. The Nilgiris.

The Bank has identified several expansion programmes especially in Tea Factories and Polithene for availing these refinance facilities. It is expected that these refinance applications to the tune of about Rs.100 lakh can be processed and sent to NABARD.

Statutory Functions

The TAICO BANK is looking after the liquidation work pertaining to the Industrial Cooperative Societies financed by the Bank. This is a statutory function entrusted by the Department to the Bank. These societies are spread over throughout the State.

There are 95 societies for which the Government officers attached to the Bank are appointed as official liquidators. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce/Special Officers is the official liquidator for 6 societies and Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce is the official liquidator for 89 societies.

Building

The Bank has owned a building measuring 5,000 sq.ft in the M.M.D.A. Complex valued Rs. 4770 lakh. The Bank has also proposed to construct a multistoried complex at Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras.

Jewel Loan

The Bank has also proposed to issue Jewel loan and the preliminary work for the same are at full swing.

The Bank is expected to play a pivotal role, with the help of NABARD; in its own humble way by achieving its promotional objectives of Cottage and Village Industries, Handicrafts, Coir and other rural crafts and thereby securing rural prosperity through formation of Industrial Cooperatives by availing financial assistance under various refinance schemes to the maximum extent.

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY



Several activities are carried out in the Directorate of Social Welfare Department. Among the various developmental activities, Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies have been organised on various trades, exclusively for women living below poverty line. The main object is to uplift their standard of living and provide them continuous employment whose family income is less than Rs.6400 p.m. This evidently paves the way to supplement their family income. At present it is the policy of the Government to provide employment to more than one lakh women in the Social Welfare Department itself and this is implemented through these Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies. Tie up arrangements are made with various Department in the Government sponsored schemes and therefore the marketing of the products of the Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies are well secured.

Types of Societies

The following type of Women Development Societies are functioning under this Department, they are:

- a) Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Society-73
- b) Weaning Food Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-22

- c) Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-19
- d) Stationery Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-13
- e) Footwear Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-38
- f) Nallur Coir in Tanjore and Soap at Velachery, Madras-2 (1+1)

Total 167

Free supply of Uniform

Every year free uniforms are provided for the school children studying in Standard I to VIII under Noon Meal Programme to the extent of 33.93 lakh sets of uniform for boys. Similarly for girls 29.55 lakh sets of uniform are given free. So also Davani is provided as free uniform to the extent of 345 lakh numbers of girls studying in VII & VIII Standard. Free uniforms are also provided to children studying under the control of Adi Dravidar/Tribal Welfare. About Rs.548 crore were disbursed as wages to the members of the tailoring Co-operative Societies. The uniform cloth is obtained from Co-optex, Khadi and Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation Limited.

Free supply of Footwear

Every year 3 lakh pairs of chappals are produced by the footwear Co-operative Societies function-

ing under the control of Social Welfare Department for supply to the school children studying from Standard I to VIII. Government allots the number of pairs to the Departments concerned. TALCO supplies the raw materials for production of chappals and monitors the scheme.

Weaning Food

Weaning Food is supplied free to the children in the age group of 2 and above, pregnant ladies and lactating mothers. The indents are placed by ICDS and TINP. The required foods are manufactured by the 22 Weaning Food Co-operative Societies. Government of India supplies free wheat every year to the extent of 995 M. tonnes. Apart from this, 140 M.T. of wheat is provided under the public distribution system (PDS) by the TNCS Corporation on subsidised rate. The manufactured Weaning Food is distributed to various feeding centres attached to various projects and areas covered under ICDS & TINP. The World Bank provides funds for implementation of TINP Projects, and funds provided by SIDA (Swedish fund) Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu for ICDS Projects.

Chalk Crayon

The Chalk Crayon Societies secure the order from all the

schools approved by a G.O.Ms. No.27/EDN (BG II) Department dated 9.1.89. Accordingly all the schools have to purchase chalk from the 19 Societies.

Stationery Co-operative Society

There are 13 Stationery Societies providing employment to women by duly obtaining work under ICDS centres and TINP. These 13 societies execute the orders and obtain the bill of cost from the respective Child Development Project Officers.

Nallur Coir

The Nallur Coir Workers Society has been organised in Thanjavur District. This Society extracts coconut fibre. There are 5 production centres where rope making is carried out. The society also imparts training to women. The Society is provided with subsidy granted by THADCO for putting up workshop. Besides this, Coir-board also provides 20% rebate on the total annual sales for 90 days in a year. A model Coir Village

The performance details

Sl. No.	No. of beneficiaries	Wages distributed during the year 1991-92
		Rs.
1. Tailoring	73	26,135
2. Footwear	38	3,512
3. Chalk Crayon	11	1,052
4. Weaning Food Society	22	1,154
5. Stationery Co-operative Societies	13	1,129
6. Liquid Soap Co-operative Society	1	28
7. Nallur Coir Society	1	115
Total	33,125	5,98,84,900

scheme has been completed with the assistance of Coir Board.

Liquid Soap

One Liquid Soap Society has been organised in the year 1987 under the funds provided in Part-II Scheme. The Society produces liquid soap, cleaning powder,

phenoyl and basic liquid substance for manufacture of soap.

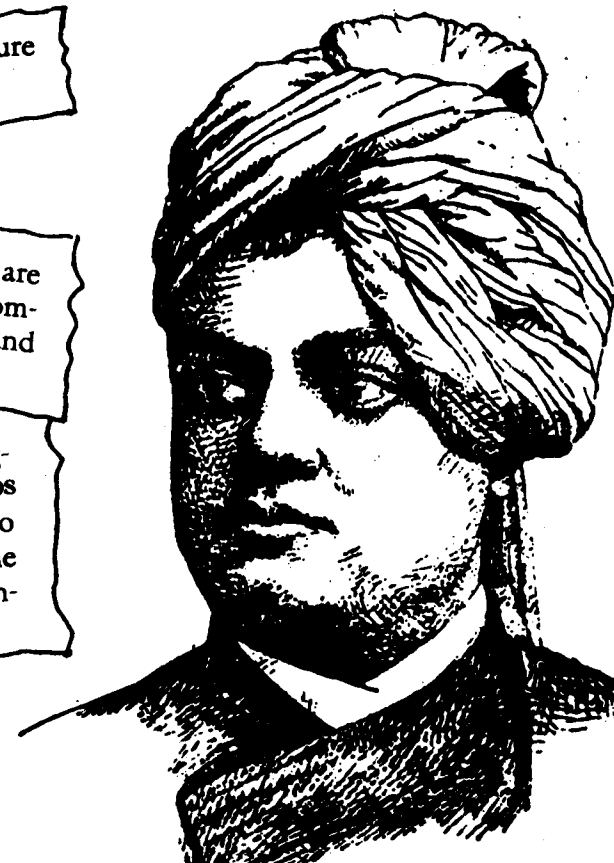
The entire amount is funded by Education Department, Government of Tamil Nadu to the Footwear and Uniforms to School Children.

Give me a few men and women who are pure and selfless and I shall shake the world.

Never say, 'No'; never say I Cannot' for you are infinite. Even time and space are as nothing compared with your nature. You can do anything and everything, you are almighty.

Feel, my children, feel, feel for the poor, the ignorant, the downtrodden; feel till the heart stops and the brain reels and you think you will go mad. Then pour the soul out at the feet of the Lord, and then will come power, help, and indomitable energy.

— Swami Vivekananda.



RAJAPALAYAM BREED OF DOGS

the State but even from Northern States, which is a very encouraging trend setter to further accelerate the tempo and quality of breeding in the coming years to come.

Taking into consideration the above facts, in order to streamline the breeding, rearing and marketing of the Rosy Rajapalayam breed, under the directions from the District Collector Thiru T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S. spade works were done to form a Dog breeders Co-operative Society at Rajapalayam by the Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. Amidst overwhelming enthusiasm from the philanthropists of Rajapalayam active and constructive involvement by the local breeders irrespective of their social and financial status, a long waited dream had bloomed into an organisation solely meant for breeding, rearing, marketing the Rajapalayam breed which is going to take a position in the Kennel Map of India in the years to come.

Accordingly the society has been registered on 21.6.91 and started functioning from 3.7.91 as the first, Dog Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd., in the State (AHD 21 Dog Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd.).

The future plan of action proposed by the Society consists of:

To adopt improved methods of dog breeding.

To arrange proper marketing towards the sale of the dogs.

Rajapalayam breed of dogs retraces its origin back to centuries old Vijayanagar Dynasty, followed by migration to Rajapalayam area along with the master who were in possession of them. They gave much recognition to the watchfulness and fidelity of the breed which were part and parcel of their life.

Due to lack of breeding knowledge, they allowed high degree of in-breeding ultimately giving birth to pups with lot of Congenial deformities. Subsequently there was a clear stage when the breed itself faced almost extinction like a vanishing tribe.

Rajapalayam breed dogs are noted for their fairness in look, awareness in security and above all the faithfulness to their boss.

Under these circumstances, the District Collector Thiru T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S., who himself is a per-rearer thought of diversifying the activities under I.R.D.P. a major poverty alleviation programme towards dog breeding. Accordingly, to benefit the interests of the poorest among the

poor who were themselves interested in dog breeding as part of their livelihood were taken into the mainstream of IRDP with the active involvement of IRDP under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, with the collaboration of the Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and his staff. A pioneering task which was in thoughts with the District Administration had been put into action. Due to the constant persuasions with the broad minded bankers, consistent efforts taken by the DRDA to identify and select the beneficiaries and the corrective technical approach put forth by the Regional Animal Husbandry administration under the guidance of the Director of Animal Husbandry the thoughts and plans came into real existence and 5 IRDP beneficiaries received the loan assistance from the commercial Banks and people had ultimately understood the plan of action put forth to save the prestigious breed from extinction side by side alleviating the poorness in the society.

Now there is increasing demand for the pups not only throughout

To arrange for credit and subsidy facilities to purchase, rear and upkeep of dogs.

To provide educational assistance in the breeding and care and management of dogs.

To assist members to maintain good strains of dogs with appropriate accommodation and managerial practices by providing kennels.

To provide necessary infrastructure etc. like vaccine, medicines.

To deal with all appropriate activities to maintain the tempo in the maintenance of the breed fixtures and the breed characters.



Once the above future plan of action proposed by the society materialises into action in the years to come with the active involvement of the people from various walks of life.

a. Systemic and scientific breeding programmes will be materialised.

b. Organised marketing system will be contemplated to shun the involvement of intermediaries

who grab away most of the profit leaving little with the actual breeders.

c. Modernised managerial practices prophylactic care and Veterinary services will be available and above all bring back to the lime light of the world the favours Rosy Rajapalayam breed to its original pride and valour with the recognition in the canine mash of India.

Behaviour of the Rajapalayam Breed of Dogs

1. They do not like to be chained and reared in captivity. They prefer free range movements.
2. They do not respond to calls or directions but their response is quicker during night hours.
3. They do neither take into confidence any body immediately nor allow things to be taken for granted.
4. They are proudy in look.
5. The dogs are very much prone to diseases like Distemper and eczema.
6. Their breeding capacity tends upto 7 years.

Special features of Rajapalayam breed of dogs which attract breeders and pet lovers.

1. They are beautiful in appearance and bodily confirmation.
2. They are capable of running as Super fasts and do not get exhausted even if they run miles and miles.
3. They are having bold mental stature and face even wild animals with much of courage and confidence.

CHARACTERS OF RAJAPALAYAM BREED OF DOGS.

Height	..	26-30 inches
Colour	..	Snow white
Coat	..	Fine
Body	..	Fairly long
Tail	..	Long and slender
Chest	..	Broad with skin-folds between chest and neck.
Trunk	..	tucked up stomach
Face	..	Alongate, Rosy, muzzle.
Eyes	..	Blue (Pearly)
Ears	..	Broad, Droopy and long
Legs	..	Straight and Sturdy

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.

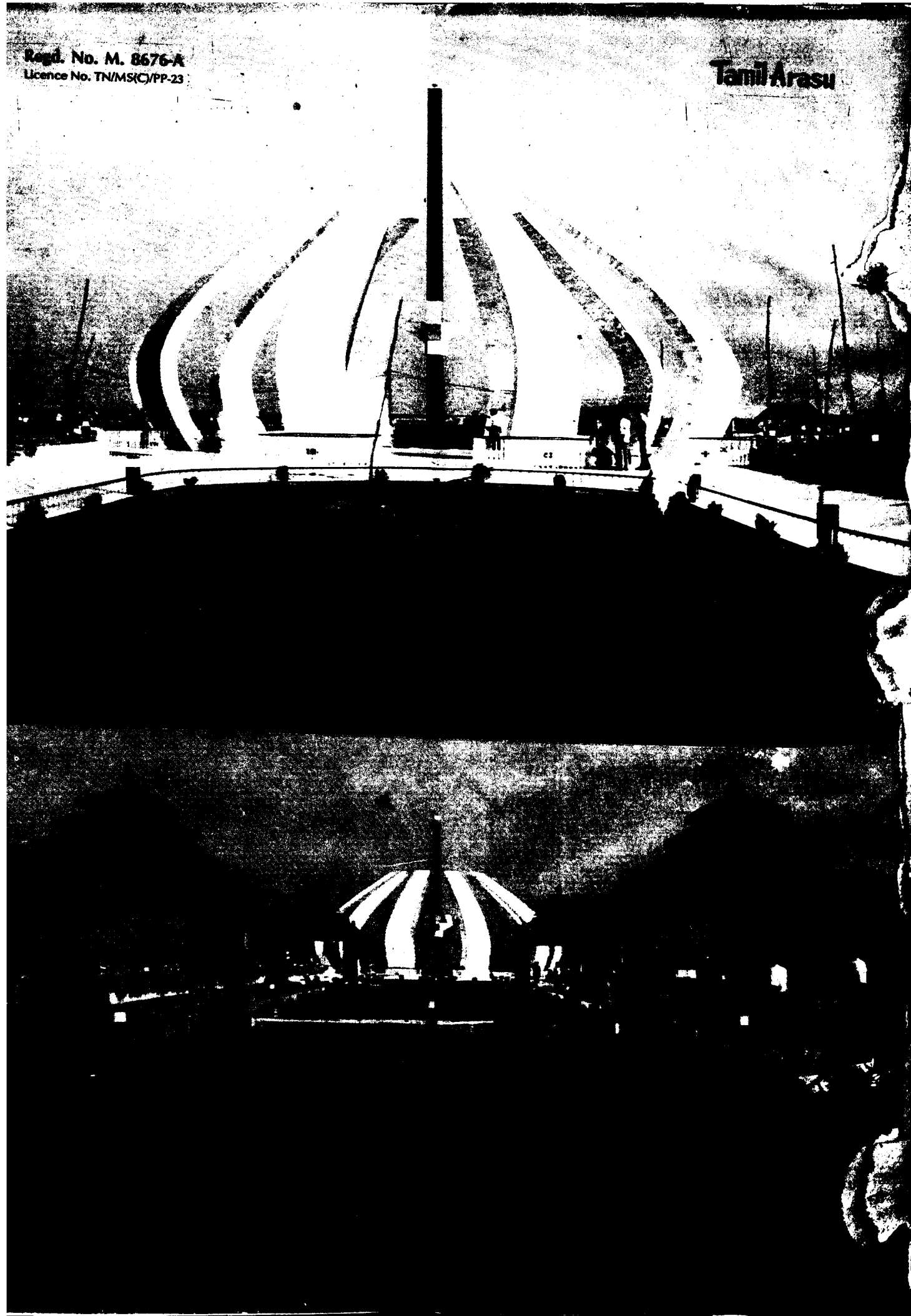


Regd. No. M. 8676-A
Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23

Tamil Arasu

Tamil Arasu

FEBRUARY 1993 Re.1



FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

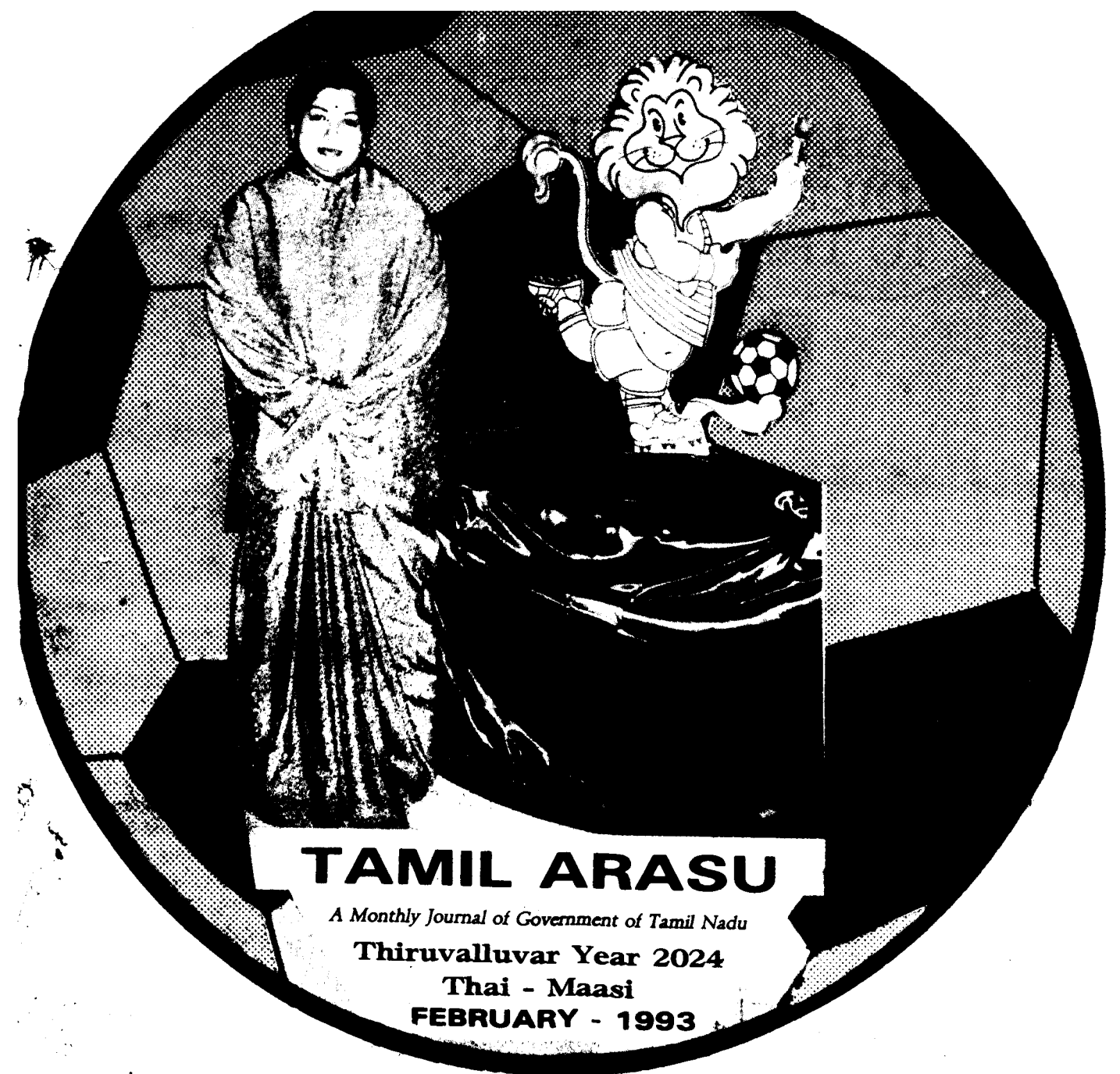
- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Khadi



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

Thai - Maasi

FEBRUARY - 1993

IN THIS ISSUE:

★ Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
dedicated to the Nation.

★ State Film Award Function.

★ Republic Day Celebrations.

★ Towards Excellence

— Thiru R. Arumugham, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Govt.,
Municipal Administration
and Water Supply

★ Tamil Nadu - A Haven of Peace
and Tranquillity

— Address by His Excellency
The Governor of Tamil Nadu
Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh,

★ The Nehru Stadium an over view
by the architect.

— Thiru C.N. Raghavendran,
and Thiru L. Ramachandran

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU STADIUM DEDICATED TO THE NATION



The newly built Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium constructed at a record time of seven and half months at the old site of the Nehru Stadium in Madras was dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao on 18th January 1993. This stadium which has come up after great efforts is considered as one among the best in

Asia and certainly the best in India. It is equipped with modern sophisticated facilities that help to rank it as one of the most modern stadiums in the world. The Stadium has been provided with most and sophisticated modern lighting system, to convert the night into day. It has a digital giant score Board, electronics surveillance, close circuit TV,

Public address, instant telecom and media facilities for global news transmission. The stadium has a capacity of 40,000 superbly installed bucket seats for spectators around a lush green play field.

opening ceremony was a breath-taking spectacle, imaginatively conceived and immaculately executed. The ceremony got off to a spectacular start with a march-past by over 3000 school children



INAUGURATION OF THE FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT

The 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the newly built Nehru Stadium in Madras on 18th January, 1993. The

bearing multi-coloured flags, followed by the gymnasts wirling ribbons of blue and red to the accompaniment of music, colourful balloons floated in the sky. The three hour programme projected a rich tapestry of the artistic embellishment and cultured ethos of Tamil Nadu. A blend of sophistication and tradition, the show was an enchanting affair. The traditional art forms of Tamil



Nadu Karagam and Kavadi were performed with gusto by students from various schools. Later in the evening the powerful stadium lights were switched off and the Railway Protection Force gave a breath taking display of tatoon (with burning torches). The children put up an impressive show that was comparable to what unfolds at the Asian Games and Olympic with peacock dance colourful display of patterns on a specially erected stand. The well executed sequence of entertainment had left a lasting impression on each of the large gathering who had the fortune to witness the wonderful spectacle.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao dedicated to the Nation and sports lovers of the country the ultra modern stadium. To mark the inauguration, the Prime Minister pressed a button to unveil a miniature model of the stadium while the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha pressed another button later declaring



the tournament open and unveiling 'Leo' the Mascot for the tournament.

In his speech the Hon'ble Prime Minister congratulated the Chief Minister for dedicating such a valuable structure to the architect of the Nation, Jawaharlal Nehru. He said sports and physical education should become an essential part of school education system. The Prime Minister wanted the message of sport to percolate to the village level. He said village games like Kabbadi needed to be standardised to enable young talents to earn proficiency. It was during the Prime Ministership of late Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, that the outlay for sports programmes had been raised ten

times from Rs.20 crore to Rs.200 crore, the Prime Minister said.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, who presided over the function said, it had become imperative to organise and promote sports and games on a much larger scale to develop in people qualities of patience, equanimity of mind, forbearance, team spirit and self restraint in the context of the communal and fissiparous tendencies threatening unity and integrity in some parts of the country.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resources Development, Thiru Arjun Singh who released the souvenir brought out on the occasion said sports stadia like the magnificent one in Madras should be utilised to improve sporting activities.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who formally inaugurated the tournament by unveiling the tournament mascot, Leo, in her speech:

"It is a matter of great personal satisfaction to me that, today, a dream has become a reality. The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium which the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has just now inaugurated, has fulfilled the aspirations of thousands of youth and children of our State, nay, of the whole country, who have longed to perform in an arena which is the best in Asia and one of the best in the world.

On two occasions, Tamil Nadu lost the opportunity to host the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament, simply because we did not have a stadium that would comply with international requirements. We had also lost the opportunity of hosting many other

athletic events, sports and games in the past, owing to the absence of adequate facilities.

We now have a stadium that adheres to the standards for international competition. This is an achievement everyone in the country should be proud of. I am personally very, very happy, that I have played some part in helping to realise the vision of the sports loving people of our State.

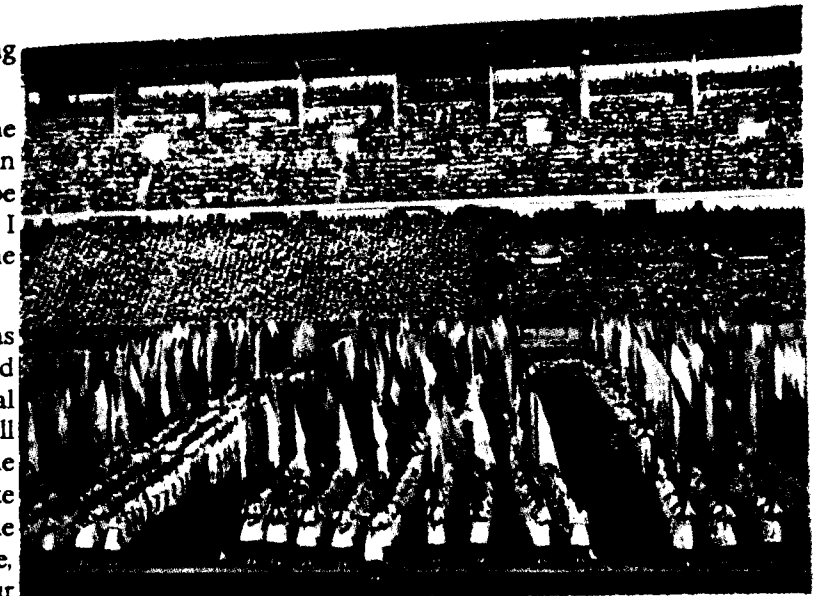
Just about nine months ago, when it was mentioned to me, that Tamil Nadu had been offered the opportunity of hosting the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament, and that even though the same opportunity had been offered twice earlier, the State could not avail itself of the offer, because a suitable stadium was not available, I decided that this time, we would accept the offer, and the youth of our State should have a stadium that the country could be proud of.

It was indeed a formidable challenge, a daunting task. But we have succeeded. This majestic stadium has risen from the ground, in a short period of just seven and a half months. It is equipped with all the latest facilities available elsewhere in the world. It has unique features of construction which are not found in other stadia anywhere in the world.

Its design and architecture, its facilities, both on the field and in the stands are such, that one can say that given the Will, it is possible to produce institutions of the highest quality in our country, and we do not have to go abroad for training or for assistance. It was mentioned to me a few weeks ago, that a group of Canadian Engineers visited the Stadium and expressed admiration, not only for the quality of work done, but also for the speed with which it had been accomplished. There is no doubt that the construction of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will be a landmark in the history of Sports and Games in our Country.

It is most appropriate that the Stadium should have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, whose sense of history is as deep and profound, as his commitment to the future of the youth of our nation. On this historic occasion, I deem it my foremost duty to convey my sincere gratitude, to everyone who participated in the exhilarating process of designing and building this magnificent edifice, which is truly dedicated to the youth of our nation.

It is my earnest desire that this Stadium should inspire hundreds of young Indian men and women, to put forth their best, and to rise to pinnacles of glory in the arena of international sports and games.



We have always known that there is no dearth of sports talent in our country. We have produced outstanding sports personalities, comparable to the best in the world, but we have been woefully lacking in the required facilities, equipment and training.

I expect the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to fill the gap in all these areas, so that our young men and women do not have to look for them outside our country. A stadium is not merely an arena or a structure where games are played. It is symbolic of the brotherhood of Man. Sports and Games bring people together. They help to mould the character of the youth. They provide a constructive channel through which young people can find a release for their abundant overflowing energy and restlessness.

They inspire them to great feats of endurance which are Tributes to the Spirit of Man. For over 2,500 years, ever since the first Olympic Games were played, Sportsmen and women have sought to excel each other, in a spirit of friendly competition. In this troubled world, more than ever before, sports and games, however competitive they are, act as a soothing balm of peace and harmony and fill us with a spirit of unity and make us realise the universal brotherhood of man.

I am sure that the construction of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will be the beginning of a new era, in the development of sports and games in our country. Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of modern India. He was a great visionary who foresaw that the future of the country lay in the hands of the youth and gave them all encouragement. The Stadium is aptly named after him.

I am sure that the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will inspire generations of Indian sportsmen and women to perform superlative feats. Thousands of children

have gathered here today. They will shortly be presenting a magnificent, spectacular display of physical skills and folk arts. I wish to thank each and every one of them and express the hope that at least a good number of them will come back to the Stadium, to improve their sporting and athletic prowess, and to perform feats of glory and earn encomiums in National and International events.

Thousands of construction labourers have toiled unceasingly and have completed the stadium in a record time of seven and a half months. I cannot adequately express in words my deep gratitude to all of them.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has found some time to be with us on this most happy occasion, inspite of the fact that crisis after crisis has been confronting him in recent times and it has required all his sagacity and wisdom to resolve them.

On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on my own behalf, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to the Prime Minister for his kind presence today. My thanks are due to His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Bhishma Narain Singh, who is presiding over this function. I am grateful to him for his consistent support in all our development efforts.

My thanks are also due to Shri Arjun Singh, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development, for releasing the Commemorative Souvenir. He has also helped us with a financial grant of 2 crore rupees from the Central Government, towards the construction of this Stadium. Over and above that, his interest in the welfare of our youth is well known. I am sure he will continue to support us in all our efforts in this regard."

Others who spoke on the occasion were the Minister for Public Works Thiru S. Kannappan, the



Minister for Local Administration Thiru Azhagu Thirunavukkarasu and the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S.,

Velictory Function

The valedictory function of the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot-ball Tournament and the final match between DPR Korea and Romania was held on 3rd February, 1993. DPR Korea won the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup by beating Romania to 2-0. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented the Cup and other trophies to the winning and runners up teams.

The Indian team was adjudged winner of the Fair play award and Thiru K.S. Padmarajan, the team Manager received the trophy. Indian player Thiru I.M. Vijayan who was declared AIFF's player of the year also received his price from the hands of the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister was presented with a Silver replica of the Stadium by Thiru Azhagu Thirunavukkarasu, the Minister for Local Administration who is also the Vice-Chairman of the Organising Committee. Thiru Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi, President of the All India Foot-ball Federation and the Tournament Director Thiru C.R. Viswanathan also presented mementos to the Chief Minister.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed the State Film Awards for 1990 and 1991 at a glittering function at University Centenary Hall, Madras, on 21st January 1993.

Congratulating the award winners, the Chief Minister appealed to film personalities to utilise the success and honour they won and the riches they earned for the uplift of society. "That is the token of love you can show to the fans and the people of the country".

The Chief Minister, who had to her credit several films in yester years, said she was doubly happy to present the awards as she had always considered the film world as her 'home' (Thaaiivedu).

Whether or not the rest of the world realised the might of the film world, Tamil Nadu did, she said and cited the many successes scored by Perarignar Anna and Dr. M.G.R. They could create a new Tamil Nadu as they had the sense of dedication that art was for the betterment of life, for the uplift of the country and for one's own language, she added.

The Chief Minister said her Government was sincerely interested in the development of the Film World and recounted the measures initiated

STATE FILM AWARD FUNCTION

to provide greater facility for film shooting for encouraging small investment films and providing succour to those who died in harness or got injured on duty.

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Justice Thiru S. Pratap Singh of the Madras High Court who was the Chairman of the Committee to select the award winners, felicitated.

The following were the award winners.

1990 FILM AWARDS

BEST FILMS

First Prize	: Pudhu Vasantham
Second Prize	: Keladi Kanmani
Third Prize	: Kizhakku Vaasal
Special Prize	: Anjali

BEST ARTISTS

Best Actor	: Karthik (Kizhakku Vaasal)
Best Actress	: Revathi (Kizhakku Vaasal)
Best Actor (Special Prize)	: Sathyaraj (Nadigan)
Best Actress (Special Prize)	: Gowthami (Namma Ooru Poovatha)





Best Director : Vikraman (Pudu Vasantham)
 Best Story Writer : Visu (Varavu Nalla Uravu)
 Best Screen Play Writer: P. Vasu (Nadigan)
 Best Music Director : Deva (Vaigasi Poranthachu)
 Best Lyrics : Vali (Keladi Kanmani)
 Best Playback Singer (Male) : S.P. Balasubramaniam (Keladi Kanmani)
 Best Playback Singer (Female) : Chitra (Vaigasi Poranthachu)
 Best Cameraman : Abdul Rahman (Kizhakku Vaasal)
 Best Sound Recordist : Viswanath (Vaigasi Poranthachu)
 Best Editor : Ganesh Kumar (Oru Veedu Iru Vaasal)
 Best Art Director : Chalam (Ulagam Piranthathu Enakaka)
 Stunt Master : Vikram Dharma (Nadigan)
 Dance Master : Sundaram (Anjali)
SPECIAL AWARDS
 Arignar Anna Award : K. Balachandar
 Pavendar Bharathidasan : 1. Kavignar Muthulingam

Award : 2. Kavignar Kuruvikarambai Shanmugam
 Kalaivanar Award : 1. Nagesh
 Raja Sando Award : 2. Kumari Sachu
 : 1. P.S. Veerappa
 : 2. V. Ramamurthy (Cameraman)
 MGR Award : 1. M.N. Nambiar
 : 2. Manorama

1991 FILM AWARDS

BEST FILMS

First Prize : Chinnathambi
 Second Prize : En Rasavin Manasile
 Third Prize : Guna
 Special Prize : Cheran Pandiyan

BEST ARTISTS

Best Actor : Prabu
 Best Actress : Kushpu (Chinathambi)
 Best Actor (Special Prize) : Rajkiran (Enn Rasavin Manasile)
 Best Actress (Special Prize) : Banupriya (Azhagan)
 Best Director : P. Vasu (Chinna Thambi)

Best Story Writer : Erode Soundar (Cheran Pandiyan)
 Best Screen Play Writer: Erode Soundar (Cheran Pandiyan)
 Best Music Director : Maragathamani (Azhagan)
 Best Lyrics : Piraisoodan (Enn Rasavin Manasile)
 Best Playback Singer (Male) : Mano (Many films)
 Best Playback Singer (Female) : Swarnalatha (Chinathambi)
 Best Cameraman : Raghunatha Reddy (Azhagan)
 Best Sound Recordist : Sampath (Cheran Pandiyan)
 Best Editor : Jayachandran (Managara Kaval)
 Best Art Director : Thotatharani (Thalapathi)
 Best Stunt Master : Super Subarayan (Managara Kaval)
 Best Dance Director : D.K.S. Babu (Chinathambi)

SPECIAL AWARDS

Arignar Anna Award : 1. A.S. Pragasam

2. Vietnam Veedu Sundaram
 Pavendar Bharathidasan Award : 1. Kavignar N. Kamarasan
 : 2. Kavignar E. Muthuramalingam
 Kalaivanar Award : 1. S. Vee. Sekar
 : 2. Kovai Sarala
 Raja Sando Award : 1. P. Madhavan
 : 2. A.C. Thirulogachandar
 MGR Award : 1. R.S. Manohar
 : 2. Pandaribai

Baby Shamlee has been awarded as Best Child Artist - Special Award (Film: Anjali).

Baby Shamlee who was given a special award as the best child artiste for her performance in the film 'Anjali' was the first to come to the dais and receive the award from the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister also presented mementos to Thiru Sankar-Ganesh, Thiru S.V. Sekar, and Thiru D.K.S. Babu for their programmes which preceded the award ceremony.

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering. Thiru R. Sampath, Director of Information and Public Relations presented a memento to the Chief Minister and later proposed a vote of thanks.





REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

The 44th Republic Day, organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu was celebrated in a spectacular and colourful way on the Marina near the Gandhi Statue on 26th January 1993.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at a Ceremonial March - past in which contingents of Army, Navy, Air Force, Ex-Servicemen, Central Railway Police Force, CISF, Railway Protection Force, Madras City Police, Tamil Nadu Police (Women), Mounted Police, Special Security Group, NCC, Road Safety Patrol, Ambulance Brigade, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Home Guards, Scouts, Guides and Red Cross took part. This was followed by the presentation of Anna Medal for Gallantry by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Carnival of school children - Cultural programmes presented by South Zone cultural centre, Tamil Nadu Folk Dances and 21 colourful floats of various Government Departments highlighting their activities and achievements.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented, the annual Anna Medal for gallantry



to Government Servants/Civilians for their acts of bravery, to six persons. The Anna Award is in the form of a Medal worth Rs.1000 and carries a cash grant of Rs.1000. Thiru K. Loganathan (South Arcot District), Thiru S. Kumar (North Arcot-Ambedkar District), Tmt. M. Sarasayal (Periyar District), Thiru S. Velayudam (Chidambaram District), Thiru K. Mohanasundaram (Chengalpattu-MGR District) and Thiru A. Sebastian (Dindigul-Anna District) received the Anna Medal for their acts of bravery.

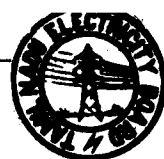
The "Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Jayalalitha Special Award" (for private employers of handicapped) was given to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Yidyalaya College of Education, Resource and Development Centre, Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore, which has given employment to 10 Blind, one Deaf and one Orthopaedically

handicapped. The Hon'ble Chief Minister gave away a Silver Medal, Shield and Certificate of Merit to Dr. M.N.G. Mani, Honorary Director of the Institution.

Before the function the Hon'ble Chief Minister arrived at the venue by 7.43 a.m. and drove past the invitees enclosures and conveyed her Republic Day Greetings to the Public by waving her hand. The Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S., received the Chief Minister near the saluting base. On arrival of the Governor the Hon'ble Chief Minister received him and introduced to him the higher officials of the Army, Navy, Air Force and higher Police Officials.

After the procession of floats the Chief Secretary introduced the Parade Commander to His Excellency the Governor. The function ended with the National Anthem and the release of colourful balloons.





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

Tuticorin Thermal Power Project

Separate sealed tenders in triplicate under single part tender system are invited for by the undersigned for and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, herein after referred to as Purchaser so as to reach on or before the due date prescribed for.

- Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-58**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS type XLPE HT Power cables of size 3 x 185 sq.mm for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
- Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-59**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS XLPE HT Power cables of size 1 x 1000 sq.mm for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
- Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-60**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS type LT Power cables for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
- Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-61**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS type LT control cables for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.

- COST OF SPECIFICATION:** Rs.300 (within Tamil Nadu)
Rs.350 (outside Tamil Nadu)

- SCHEDULE FOR EMD, PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, RECEIPT AND OPENING OF BIDS**

Details	SE(D)/TTPP 58	SE(D)/TTPP 59	SE(D)/TTPP 60	SE(D)/TTPP 61
E.M.D.	Rs.90,000	Rs.1,00,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.90,000
Probable amount of contract	Rs.90 lakh	Rs.315 lakh	Rs.16.5 lakh	Rs.85 lakh
Date of commencement of sale of bid documents	22.1.93	25.1.93	27.1.93	29.1.93
Date of closing of sale of bid documents	22.2.93	24.2.93	26.2.93	27.2.93
Date and time of pre-bid meeting 11.00 hrs IST on		25.2.93		
Due date & time of receipt of bids (upto 14 hrs IST on)	8.3.93	10.3.93	12.3.93	15.3.93
Time of opening of bids at 14 hrs IST on	8.3.93	10.3.93	12.3.93	15.3.93

4. PLACE OF OPENING OF TENDERS

The tenders will be opened at the office of the Superintending Engineer/Design/T.T.P.II floor Eastern wing/NPKRR Maaligai, 800 Anna Salai, Electricity Avenue, Madras-600 002.

Copy of specification can be obtained either in person or by post by remitting the cost either by cash or by Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer/Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, I Floor, Eastern Wing/NPKRR Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the specimen no. and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Design TTPP/II floor/Eastern wing/800 Anna Salai, Madras-2 with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

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

The manufacturers shall have the facility at their works to conduct special FRLS properties test like acid gas generation, oxygen index, smoke density, flammability tests in addition to the facilities to conduct the routine and type tests in accordance with the relevant codes and standards. Those who do not have such facilities at their works need not quote.

Copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date of tender opening mentioned above.

5th Floor/Western Wing,
NPKRR Maaligai,
800 Anna Salai,
Madras-600 002.

Telex No: 041-7261

DIPR/48/MS/93

Chief Engineer/Thermal Design

TOWARDS EXCELLENCE

R. Arumugham, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government
Municipal Administration and Water Supply



Over several centuries in the past, we have been evolving from the age of folk games to the age of televised sports. In this long history of development of sports and games, a magnificent engineering wonder has been shaping up over the past seven months at Madras, the capital city of Tamil Nadu. The wonder is nothing but the tall stately and royal looking Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has been designed as the most modern structure as per the latest stan-

dards prescribed by Federation of International Football Association (FIFA)

The stadium can seat 44,000 spectators with special galleries for VIPs and dignitaries. There is provision for air-conditioned arena for VVIPs with special security system including bullet proof glass and electronic surveillance. There are special facilities for media persons to comfortably monitor the programme with the latest electronic transmission equipments.

Facilities for the viewers including drinking

water, toilet and food stalls have been provided in tune with international standards.

Conference rooms, VIP lounges, cafeteria have also been structured in the Stadium. The players have access to comprehensive medical examination and physiotherapy. There is a fully equipped indoor gymnasium and ultra modern indoor training facility.

The lighting systems in place, is a world class arena lighting system. Technically and structurally it has been designed so as to provide a wispy and ephemeral sheet of light on the play field which would inspire any sportsman. Electronic scoreboards have been installed with computer and video input facility.



The remarkable projects has been executed with the professional management, skills involving effective planning methodologies, efficient materials management and properly oriented personnel deployment.

The stadium has been completed in an astonishingly short span of 7 months of non-stop work, converting nights into days.

The project has taken 5,880 hours for its completion. 8 million man hours have been ploughed in 5,000 persons on various jobs in the peak period connected with the construction were employed under the supervision of 150 engineers and staff.

In terms of facilities, in accordance with latest standards prescribed by FIFA Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium could easily be acclaimed as the best in Asia.

The design has been prepared in an exemplary manner by the illustrious house of Architects M/s C. R. Narayana Rao, Larsen and Tubro - Engineering Construction Company, Madras to whom the job of constructing the stadium was entrusted has indeed done a commendable job par excellence.

Funding of the project

The total cost of the project is expected to be around Rs.40 crore. The Government of Tamil Nadu has given Rs.5 crore by way of grant and Rs.12.55

crore as ways and means advance to the Tamil Nadu Sports Stadium Society. The Government of India has given Rs.2 crore. For the balance, a campaign was initiated to mobilise public donations for which the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made a fervent appeal through Press. Special efforts were taken to get income tax exemption under section 80-G of the Income Tax Act. So far Rs.4.27 crore have been received as donation from Public Undertakings and Co-operatives and Rs.2.84 crore from the general public and industrialists. There has been magnificent contribution from Lakshmi Machine Works and SPIC who gave Rupees one crore each to this project. The

Tamil Nadu Co-operatives have done a commendable job by contributing Rupees one crore for this project.

For the rest of the funding, the Tamil Nadu Sports Stadium Society has been largely helped by Indian Bank which has provided adequate financial accommodation to help the project to reach completion in a record time. The assistance and encouragement which was provided by the Chairman of the Indian Bank Thiru M. Gopalakrishnan would be remembered for ever in carrying out this project.

The harvesting of scintillating success in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium project would not have been possible but for the following (1) Dynamic and visionary Leadership of the top person viz. Chief Minister of the State (2) Financial and other forms of support from the Government and the Indian Bank (3) Selection of competent agencies for functions related to Architecture, Civil Construction and other related activities (4) Smooth, effective and purposeful co-ordination by the nodal agencies.

In the context, I would like to make a reference to McKinsey's Framework often prescribed as a valuable guide to efficient management. This framework comprises of (1) Strategy (2) Structure (3) Systems (4) Skills (5) Staff (6) Style (7) Shared values.

In my analysis all these 7 elements, have variably gone into the process as inputs in the great task of raising this stadium.

Strategy

When select leading men of Madras city representing different walks of life met under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 23.11.91 and deliberated on the objective of constructing a modern multipurpose stadium of international standards and to host the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation International Gold Cup Football Tournament, the group was engaged in a strategy session. At the end of the detailed discussions, the Committee took a strategic decision of entrusting the task of construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to one of the most competent organisations in this field M/s. Larsen and Tubro Engineering Construction Co (ECC) Group, Madras.

The value of this decision, could easily be measured by the fact that, a mammoth stadium has been completed in an astonishingly short span of seven and half months. Larsen & Tubro (ECC) commenced the work of laying the foundation on the 1st of May, 1992. And now, even before

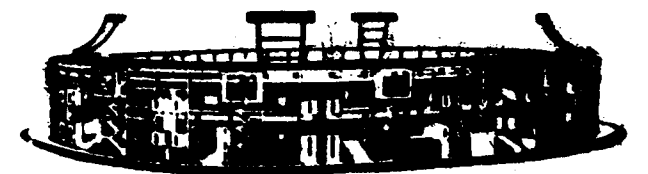
8th month is over the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has reached the Stage of completion.

The structure in terms of organisational arrangement for implementing the project has been simple and therefore has proved to be effective. No elaborate and exclusive organisation was created for this purpose.

Instead, the existing official infrastructure in the department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply has been utilised to the fullest extent.

This perhaps facilitated integrated functioning with the concerned organisations and agencies, inside and outside the Government.

Systems that were adopted for managing the project right from the planning stage and through the various stages of implementation have been professional and therefore effective. Between the architects' organisation and the builders almost all the components relating to preparation of plans and estimates, detailed operational planning, including scheduling of works and deployment of man power have been attended to with exemplary efficiency.



The Government created a compact group of engineers to oversee and monitor quality control of works done. A Committee of two Chief Engineers and Chief Architect provided the overall leadership in this matter. This Committee has a thorough examination of the plans and estimates, the reasonableness of the cost and the suitability of overall designing. A right mix of the soft viz. skills, Staff and Style was adopted by the Member Secretary (Nodal Agency) to achieve maximum results.

If the shared value can be the organisational commitment to achieve the objectives, it is a matter of great fortune and happy coincidence, that both Government as well as the builders viz., Larsen & Tubro have evinced a remarkable sense of commitment to complete the project in time and with quality.

The Olympic Motto reads as "Stronger, Higher, Faster". The most modern multi purpose stadium at Madras which has emerged as a glittering landmark, perhaps symbolises the Olympic Spirit in all its grandeur.



Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have great pleasure in addressing you, at this, the first session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the year 1993. I extend my warm greetings to all of you and express the hope that the year 1993 will see Tamil Nadu register progress in all directions. The closing months of the year 1992 had been a testing period for the country. The nation

witnessed large scale but avoidable loss of human lives and property. However, Tamil Nadu stood out as a haven - of peace and tranquillity registering steady improvement in the standard of living of the poor and the downtrodden. The Government headed by the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha had embarked upon many constructive and worthwhile programmes and was able to accomplish significant results within a very short time. The Government will strive earnestly to scale even greater heights during the year 1993.



Address by
His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu
THIRU BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH

TAMIL NADU — A HAVEN OF PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY

2. Honourable Members are aware of the law and order situation that prevailed in Tamil Nadu and the extent of infiltration by foreign militants and extremists prior to the assumption of office by the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha. The bold steps taken by her to restore law and order and to ensure peace and tranquillity have earned all round appreciation. The antinational and subversive activities of foreign militants and extremists have been contained. Sea-border patrolling has been strengthened. A coordinated plan of operation involving the Navy, the Coast Guard, the State Police and the Customs has been formulated and implemented. Smuggling of petroleum products and other commodities has been stopped. Considerable quantities of petroleum products, engine and gear oil, country bombs, gelatine sticks, detonators, gun powder, arms and ammunition have been seized. Suspected persons have been detained under various provisions of law and a number of persons have been charged for criminal acts under relevant enactments. The Chief Minister has continuously monitored and directed the implementation of this plan to stamp out the menace posed by foreign militants. The

Union Home Minister and the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs have both stated that they are fully satisfied with the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, particularly with regard to the steps taken to contain the foreign militants. We can all be secure in the knowledge that this Government will remain ever vigilant against the machinations of extremists and will spare no effort to keep them at bay. On account of such planning and careful monitoring, there can be no doubt that peace and tranquillity are fully assured for the citizens of Tamil Nadu.

3. The events at Ayodhya and the violent aftermath have profoundly disturbed the conscience of our nation. The Constitutional foundation of our polity has embodied in itself certain fundamental features and secularism is one of the most important among them. Secularism is a positive concept. True secularism adumbrates policies that will promote peace and harmony among the communities. With vision, the Chief Minister suggested at the meeting of the National Integration Council in New Delhi in November, 1992, that while allowing a Ram Temple to come up at the disputed site at Ayodhya, the Masjid should be left as it stood.

The suggestion of the Chief Minister was rooted in the spirit of tolerance which ought to prevail among the communities in our country even for their very survival. It was also the reflection of the culture of tolerance and goodwill that have been prevailing among the various communities in Tamil Nadu for centuries.

4. While violence engulfed many States in the country bringing death and disaster in its wake, the people of Tamil Nadu stood firm in a spirit of brotherliness towards one another and the State emerged as a splendid oasis of peace and harmony. Minor situations that arose were handled swiftly and firmly. There was no occasion to seek the help of the Army or the paramilitary forces. The situation was so well managed that the State Government was, in fact, able to send two companies to the neighbouring State of Karnataka at its request for handling the law and order situation there. We can indeed be proud of the shining example that we have set to the rest of the country in maintaining communal harmony.

5. At the same time, the State Government has also taken effective steps to ensure that communalism does not rear its ugly head here and divide the people. Tamil Nadu's perfect record of communal peace and harmony will be maintained. The Government acted swiftly against the banned organisations. 245 persons have been arrested, 34 premises have been declared unlawful and 61 bank accounts have been frozen. While such is the situation in Tamil Nadu, the recurrence of violence, particularly against the Tamil speaking people in Bombay, has caused us serious concern. More than 4,700 Tamil speaking people have fled Bombay and reached Madras. Many of them have lost their property and personal belongings. Anti-social elements have even

appropriated their tenements. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has sent messages to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Union Home Minister, requesting them to take all steps to ensure safety and protection to the Tamil people in Bombay. The State Government will take all steps to ensure that those who have left Bombay are compensated for their losses and return to Bombay to pursue their avocations peacefully.

6. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that the State Police has fully risen to the occasion and functioned with a new vision, a new direction and a new purpose. A comprehensive proposal at a cost of Rs.80.45 crores to modernise the State Police has been sent to the Centre for clearance. The Centre has so far released a sum of Rs.10 crores with which certain immediate schemes of modernisation have been taken up. The Union Home Minister has promised a further sanction of Rs.30 crores in the current year. We urge the Centre to release these funds early, to enable the State to take up the second phase of modernisation. The recruitment of 9,500 constables by the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board will be completed shortly. They will be inducted into the force after the stipulated period of training.

7. The Government recognises that the proper functioning of the judiciary calls for provision of adequate facilities. The Government went into the long standing representations of the judicial officers and redressed a number of their grievances. Nineteen new courts, including courts in the newly formed districts, have been established as per a time-bound programme. The High Court annexe building has been completed at a cost of Rs.4 crores. The constitution of a Bench of the High Court at Madurai is

under active consideration, in consultation with the Madras High Court. The Chief Minister raised the issue of bringing the outlays for judicial administration under the Plan, in her discussions with the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission. This has been accepted. A detailed master plan with an outlay of Rs.123.37 crores for improvements to and upgradation of judicial administration has been forwarded to the Centre for funding under the new scheme.

8. Prohibition as a key issue of State policy is a Constitutional directive. Honourable Members of the House are aware that the Government, under the leadership of the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha, implemented as its first decision the abolition of cheap liquor shops throughout the State, in keeping with its announced policy of prohibition, although this involved an annual loss of revenue of Rs.390 crores. The drive against bootlegging and illicit liquor was intensified with the formation of the Prohibition Enforcement Wing. The Chief Minister's drive against erring officials resulted in a noticeable reduction in the incidence of illicit liquor. A massive multi-media propaganda offensive against the evils of liquor has also been launched. We have decided to give a decisive edge to the offensive against illicit liquor by strengthening further the Prohibition Enforcement Wing at a cost of Rs.7 crores. With one enforcement unit in each Police sub division, the Enforcement Wing will act effectively against the anti-social elements engaged in the illicit liquor trade. This Government places the highest emphasis on the welfare of the people, revenue considerations yielding place to consideration of maximum social good. Members of the House will wholeheartedly welcome the decision of the Government to withdraw the licences for bars attached to foreign spirit shops with effect from the excise year commencing from June, 1993.

9. Another issue of social policy which is of great concern is the position following the judgement of the Supreme Court on reservation in employment and education for the Backward Classes. Honourable Members may recall the resolution passed by this House on the 30th September, 1991, urging the Government of India to provide 50 per cent reservation for other Backward Classes, while implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. If Tamil Nadu has been free of social tensions it has been due to the significant and far reaching steps taken by Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. to introduce 50 per cent reservation for the Backward Classes, with the total reservation now standing at 69 per cent. This has enabled the enlargement of opportunities for the Backward Classes. The process so well begun is bound to take time before its full fruits are realised by the people for whom this special provision has been made in the Constitution. In this context the Supreme Court's direction to reduce the total reservation to 50 per cent is clearly not feasible of compliance in Tamil Nadu. Any abrupt reduction will result in social tensions which we can ill afford. Further, the separation of the creamy layer as directed by the Supreme Court also bristles with difficulties. Therefore the Government has decided to go in for a review of the Supreme Court's directions on these issues. A permanent Commission to deal with issues relating to the Backward Classes will also be constituted.

10. This Government stands totally committed to the principles and programmes enunciated by Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. Immediately after assuming office, the Government undertook the construction of a fitting memorial in memory of the beloved leader at Marina beach near the Anna Samadhi. In a record time of twelve months, a splendid new memorial at a cost of Rs.1.55 crores has been completed.

This beautiful memorial in memory of Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. has been welcomed by all sections of the people who throng there to pay homage.

11. The new Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras, completed at a cost of Rs.40 crores in a record time of 7 1/2 months, was recently inaugurated by the Prime Minister. This resplendent and breath-taking multi-purpose stadium, an engineering marvel, symbolises the resurgent and buoyant spirit of the young people of Tamil Nadu. Twice before, Tamil Nadu had missed the opportunity to conduct the Nehru Gold Cup International tournament. There were many who doubted whether such a project could ever take off and be completed in time. The stadium stands today as an outstanding example of the vision and determination of the Chief Minister. A unique structure, one of the best in Asia, it has total roofing and individual fixed seating for its entire capacity of 40,000 people. It has the most modern and state-of-the-art facilities, including a sophisticated lighting system facilitating day and night matches, total telecommunications systems linking globally, top class player's facilities, computerised score boards, an electronic surveillance system and a closed circuit TV system. The successful completion of the stadium project in a record time and the conduct of the Tenth Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football tournament at the stadium are great achievements that have amply demonstrated that this Government has the capacity to implement even the most stupendous projects in a short time.

12. Members of the House are aware of the serious financial crisis that prevailed when this Government assumed office. There were grave doubts as to whether the approved Annual Plan for 1991-92, namely Rs.1,605 crores,

could be performed at all. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that the actual plan expenditure in 1991-92 was Rs.1,651 crores, thus well in excess of the target. It may also be recalled that the Chief Minister, when confronted with the suggestion that the Annual Plan outlay for 1992-93 be fixed at Rs.1,486 crores, had insisted that Tamil Nadu would find a way to achieve a plan outlay of Rs.1,751 crores in 1992-93. The progress in the current year has been exceptionally good and there is every evidence that even this outlay of Rs.1,751 crores in 1992-93 will be exceeded. Members of the House may also recall that there were grave doubts about the finalisation of a meaningful Eighth Five Year Plan for the period 1992-1997. Given the serious resource constraints. The Chief Minister was able to successfully convince the Union Planning Commission to approve an outlay of Rs.10,200 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan, thus marking an impressive, indeed tremendous increase of more than 77 per cent over the Seventh Plan outlay. The fact that Tamil Nadu is now well on its way to exceeding the outlay of Rs.1,751 crores in 1992-93, being the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, indicates that Tamil Nadu has now moved into a proper growth trajectory. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that a new momentum to the development effort has been imparted. We were doubly reassured of this fact, when in the recent meeting between the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission in November, 1992, the Plan outlay for 1993-94 was settled at Rs.2,101 crores, representing a healthy 20 per cent increase over the approved plan outlay for 1992-93. There can be no two opinions about the excellent record of this Government in bringing Tamil Nadu back to an accelerated growth path.

13. Tamil Nadu was devastated by a cyclone and

resultant floods in November, 1992. 238 persons lost their lives, 5.93 lakh acres of standing crops were affected and 1.71 lakh huts were damaged. The infrastructure consisting of roads, irrigation sources and public buildings suffered heavy damage. The Chief Minister personally visited the flood affected areas and directed the relief operations. The speed and the efficiency of the relief operations have merited wide acclaim. A memorandum detailing the extent of the damages and seeking support to the extent of Rs.530 crores was presented to the Centre. The Chief Minister accompanied the Prime Minister on an inspection tour of the flood affected areas. Following detailed discussions, the Prime Minister announced the release of an additional amount of Rs.50 crores to the State. This was to be in addition to the amount of Rs.14.63 crores being 50 per cent of the Centre's contribution to the Calamity Relief Fund due in 1993-94. It has been disappointing that the additional amount of Rs.50 crores promised by the Prime Minister has been given only as an advance release of the State's own share of the Central taxes and is now to be fully adjusted in March, 1993. The Government has already undertaken widespread flood relief and restoration works. An amount of Rs.68.52 crores has been sanctioned for gratuitous relief, relief to farmers, fishermen and others, urgent restoration works to roads, irrigation systems and buildings. The flood relief expenditure has imposed a serious financial burden on the State. It also brings into focus the inadequacy of the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement as recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. The Prime Minister has also assured the Chief Minister that Tamil Nadu could go in for a cyclone and flood reconstruction project with assistance from the World Bank. Accordingly, a project report with a total outlay of Rs.2,560 crores has been prepared and forwarded to the Government

of India. The Government of India has taken this up with the World Bank and we hope that the World Bank will clear this project shortly.

14. Although the recent floods damaged standing crops and recently transplanted crops, effective and substantial assistance has been given to the farmers to save the crops or to raise new crops. Adequate quantities of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have been made available to enable a good crop to be raised. Members of the House are aware that Tamil Nadu recorded the highest ever food grain production of 90.70 lakh metric tonnes in 1991-92. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that even this all time record is to be broken once again in 1992-93, with the food grain production crossing the almost impossible barrier of 100 lakh metric tonnes. This is indeed a splendid achievement of the hard working farmers of Tamil Nadu. Rice production is estimated to go up to an all time high of 76 lakh metric tonnes. The production of cotton will also reach a peak level in the current year. The Government has been fully supportive of the excellent efforts of the farmers of the State. An innovative package of technical and extension support, speedy relief and adequate support during natural calamities and a comprehensive debt relief package amounting to Rs.55 crores extended by the Government have enabled the farmers of Tamil Nadu to achieve splendid results. It will have to be our endeavour to ensure that these remarkable achievements are sustained even when the monsoon is not favourable. It is for this reason that there will be renewed emphasis on the cultivation of waste lands, integrated watershed development and other drought proofing measures.

15. The Government has accorded highest

priority to activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry and fisheries so that the rural economy can register accelerated growth. Operation Flood III with a total outlay of Rs.68.19 crores is under implementation, creating new facilities for dairy farmers throughout the State. A virtual milk revolution is to take place in Tamil Nadu. The total milk production which was 93.81 lakh litres per day in 1992, will be stepped up to 115.22 lakh litres per day in 1997. The milk handled by cooperative milk unions and the Federation will be stepped up by 50 per cent.

16. Brackish water prawn farming has been given a major thrust with the twin approach of encouraging large houses to take up prawn farming and grouping small farmers into industrial estates for prawn culture. With a view to rehabilitating fishermen affected in the Palk Straits, a brackish water prawn industrial estate will be established in Ramanathapuram district at a cost of Rs.7.50 crores. An Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project has recently been launched at a cost of Rs.15.88 crores to benefit 6,050 fishermen in 5 coastal districts.

17. The broad thrust of the new economic policy of the country has been to integrate the Indian economy and particularly Indian industry with the global economy and provide it with the much needed stimulus. However, at the national level, there is concern that new investment has not picked up. We have to create congenial conditions for new investment and rapid growth. The Chief Minister has enunciated the State-specific new industrial policy. This has been widely acclaimed as a comprehensive and complete blue print for purposive action. While mobilizing new investment in the overall national scenario has not been easy, the purposive and sustained efforts of the State

Government have yielded good results in Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister held detailed discussions in December, 1992, to settle across the table new investment plans involving an outlay of Rs.8,500 crores. **It has thus been possible for the Government to secure total new investments of Rs.20,000 crores in various projects in the State.** This outstanding achievement has been possible despite the constraints in the national context, thanks to the determined efforts of the Chief Minister and a growing appreciation of the congenial industrial climate and the presence of good infrastructural facilities in Tamil Nadu. It will be the endeavour of the Government to ground these investments in the shortest possible time.

18. Several new initiatives have already been launched to promote accelerated industrial development in the State. TACID, the new Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation is busy with the establishment of growth centres in the State. The growth centres programme will impart a new momentum to the development of sound industrial infrastructure. It would be appropriate at this juncture to request the Centre to release the promised funds to the State to ensure that these growth centres can be completed in time. An expert committee has been constituted to give shape to the concept of the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor. A high level official team has been to Singapore recently to crystallize the details of the proposed corridor. A feasibility study is under way and it is the intention to proceed rapidly with the development of the new trade corridor near Madras. The environment in Tamil Nadu is ideal for a major investment boom in the new corridor.

★

19. It is our considered view that the Government should ensure adequate investment in infrastructure as the best means of promoting new industrial development. The greatest attention and emphasis has rightly been placed on the Power sector. The Government has a splendid record of achievement in the Power sector. Tamil Nadu today is totally free of any power cut. The Tuticorin Thermal Plant has been adjudged among the best power generating stations in the country. Thanks to the approval of a higher overall plan outlay for the Eighth Plan, it has been possible to allocate Rs.3,000 crores for the power sector for the period 1992 - 1997. In addition, considerable new investments in the joint and private sectors are being mobilised. It is proposed to add new capacity of 1,630 megawatts in the Eighth Plan. In addition, an adequate pipeline of new projects to take care of the needs of the Ninth Plan has been built up. The pipeline of new projects in the power sector includes the Jayamkondam lignite mining and power generation project in the joint sector with an outlay of Rs.7,000 crores and a capacity of 1,500 megawatts, a 1,000 megawatts thermal plant in the private sector at Cuddalore with an outlay of Rs.3,000 crores, and two thermal plants each of 250 megawatts capacity in the private sector using surplus lignite from Neyveli at a total cost of Rs.1,000 crores. **The new projects thus tied up involve a total capacity of 3,000 megawatts with an investment of Rs.11,000 crores.** The advance planning of new investment for the Ninth Plan period will ensure the long term availability of power in Tamil Nadu. It behoves to the full credit of the Government and the Chief Minister in particular, that such concerted action has been taken in so crucial a sector. The highest emphasis has also been placed on the quality of power with a major investment programme on transmission and distribution facilities having just been launched.

★

20. Central investment in Tamil Nadu has declined and the Chief Minister has taken up this issue in various forums on several occasions. Thanks to the efforts of the Chief Minister, the Aromatics Project (AROCHEM) with a total outlay of Rs.2,000 crores has been approved. Work on establishing this project is now under way. The total investment including downstream plants will ultimately amount to Rs.4,000 crores and provide direct and indirect employment to 70,000 persons. Several other projects where the Centre is to take investment decisions are pending. In particular, I wish to mention the resolve of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States as expressed in the recent meeting of the Southern Zonal Council in November, 1992, to undertake the Southern Gas Grid Project to bring natural gas from Bombay High to all the Southern States. The Chief Minister made a forceful plea for this gas grid and even suggested co-financing by the Southern States to ensure that this project comes through. The Government of India has recently accorded, in principle, approval for the Southern Gas Grid Project and we hope that early action will be taken to realize this project. The Chief Minister has also proposed the idea of a Southern Regional Industrial Development Bank with headquarters at Madras, which is fast emerging as an international financial centre. With deregulation it is all the more essential that there is some regional balance in the distribution of all India financial institutions. This suggestion would need early consideration in the context of the restructuring of the country's financial system. The Koodankulam Nuclear Thermal Project needs to be revived. The Government has expressed its willingness to participate in the equity capital of a company to undertake this project. The Centre would need to take an early decision on the implementation of this project so that it can take off quickly.

21. While broadly endorsing the new economic policies initiated by the Government of India, it has always been a matter of concern to the State Government that the burden of structural adjustment should not fall on the poor and the downtrodden. Inflation, with particular reference to the rise in prices of food grains and other essentials, has to be controlled as a matter of priority. Since the macro economic variables influencing price behaviour are mainly under the control of the Central Government, this Government urges restraint when it comes to policies which may affect the poor. The recent increase in the issue price of rice by the Centre has imposed a new burden on the State Government. While every effort has been made in the past to absorb the price increase by enhancing the subsidy paid by the State Government, it is not possible to do so any more in view of the severe financial constraints faced by the State. It is for this reason that the issue price of rice had to be increased. Even so, the issue price of rice in the public distribution system in Tamil Nadu remains the lowest in the country. It is a matter of great pride that a quantity of 14.67 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed through the public distribution system consisting of 22,000 outlets in Tamil Nadu in 1992. The effectiveness of the public distribution system in reaching every nook and corner of the State has been widely appreciated. Continuous monitoring and improvement in services, together with constant vigilance, have ensured effective coverage. A bumper kuruwai harvest and a record samba crop will ensure that the procurement targets are met and there will be no shortages of rice in the public distribution system for the entire year.

22. It has always been the endeavour of this Government to ensure better living standards particularly for the poor and the downtrodden. The distribution of free saris

to 60 lakh women and free dhoties to 60 lakh men has been taken up for the second year in succession. This scheme costing Rs.45 crores has been a great boon to the poor and has also sustained the weavers in the State.

23. The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha Maruthuva Nala Thittam has been successfully completed. 9,226 Medical camps have been held, bringing reality to the concept of health for all. 51.64 lakh persons have benefited from these camps. Tamil Nadu's performance in family welfare has been adjudged as the best in the country. The immunisation programme in Tamil Nadu has been independently assessed to be extremely effective. An all time high provision of Rs.70 crores for medicines has been made in the current year, to ensure adequate availability of drugs in all Government hospitals and dispensaries.

/ 24. A new scheme called the "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Girl Child Protection Scheme" has been launched to provide special benefits to the girl child on her first birthday, for her education and a lumpsum benefit of Rs.10,000 when she is twenty-one. While all steps are being taken to arouse social conscience against the heinous practice of female infanticide, this Government has come forward with the "cradle scheme" to encourage mothers to break the shackles of custom and give the chance of a good life to their unwanted girl children, whom the State Government will take under its protective wing, to nurture and bring up. The Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme has been strengthened with assistance from the World Bank. Children in the age group 6 months to 36 months and mothers at risk have been covered under the programme. An Integrated Women's Development Programme has been launched to provide assistance to women's groups to

improve their economic condition. Under this programme one lakh women will be assisted. A new department for the physically handicapped has been created to give a special focus to the programmes for the physically handicapped. Tamil Nadu has the unique record of winning 15 national awards, the highest for any State, for outstanding performance in helping the physically handicapped.

25. The Government has given the highest priority to the welfare of labour. The positive action taken by the Government has enabled the reopening of Binny Limited and Standard Motors. The textile workers strike was resolved quickly. It is not possible for the State Government to handle on its own all the resultant effects of the process of modernisation and restructuring of industry, implicit in the new economic policies initiated by the Government of India. The National Renewal Fund has to be activated and full support extended to the States, to give a fair deal to labour which may be affected by the modernisation and restructuring of industry.

26. There has been national concern that the control of the fiscal deficit should not result in a reduction in the outlay on crucial social sectors like health, nutrition, primary education and programmes for women and children. The States have always played the major role in these sectors. Fiscal constraints are making it difficult for the States to sustain the outlays for these crucial sectors. The World Bank has recently promised support of 500 million U.S. dollars for a social safety net. Our plea is that these funds should be allocated to the States which perform the major role in providing the social safety net for the poor.

27. This Government has taken the lead to provide basic needs in all rural areas under the Special Self

Sufficiency Scheme which is to be completed by March, 1993. Under this programme Rupees one crore has been allotted to each Panchayat Union and a total outlay of Rs.387 crores has been provided. Improvements to 7,502 Kilometres of roads, drinking water to 8,972 habitations, provision of 1.5 lakh streetlights, improvements to 3,231 minor irrigation tanks, construction of 2,198 elementary school buildings, construction of 2,879 noon meal centres and provision of 1,861 TV sets have been taken up under this massive programme.

28. Major amendments to the Constitution relating to local bodies have been passed by Parliament in its recent session in December, 1992. There can be no two opinions about the need to revitalise local bodies and to foster healthy democratic traditions at the grass roots. However, the jurisdiction in this regard is clearly in the domain of the States. Imposition of a set of rigid practices fails to recognize the varied patterns obtaining in different States. The Government has held the view that these amendments impinge on and affect the States' powers and responsibilities. This view which was also expressed in Parliament, is the consistent stand of the Government. This Government does not subscribe to a three-tier structure, including an executive tier at the district level, as Tamil Nadu has had a good record with a two tier structure. The mode of elections to each tier prescribed is also quite different from the well developed practice in Tamil Nadu. Thus, both as a matter of principle regarding the State's powers and in its details, the State Government has consistently stood against the changes proposed. This Government will continue to reiterate that the whole position should be reviewed and the States' position in this area should be protected.

29. The Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister about the importance of land reforms in accelerating rural development. In Tamil Nadu the surplus lands taken over under the existing land reforms legislation have almost been fully distributed. It is with the intention of eliminating the loopholes in the earlier legislation that fresh legislation was passed by this House. **This legislation which seeks to invalidate certain transfers of surplus land is awaiting the assent of the President since October, 1991.** This Government urges the Centre to accord early approval for this legislation which will provide fresh momentum to land reforms in the State.

30. The poor monsoon in the catchment areas of the lakes near Madras and the consequent poor storage have necessitated the alternate day water supply regimen in the city. A contingency plan at a cost of Rs.24 Crores has been drawn up to ensure effective water supply despite the poor storage. As part of this plan, lorry water supply to provide regular supply even to tail end areas will be organized. The only long term solution is to get Krishna water to Madras. The Chief Minister held discussions with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad on the 27th of January, 1993. It has been decided to expedite the Telugu Ganga Project to ensure water to Madras by June, 1995. Adequate funding to ensure project completion has been agreed upon. The decks have been cleared to approach the World Bank to extend support to the connected Madras City Distribution Project at a cost of Rs.1,100 Crores.

31. The Government has accorded the highest priority to the provision of shelter to all the homeless in the State. More than one lakh families have been benefited under various housing programmes in the current year. House sites are presently made available on Government

land, free of cost, to the poor. In addition, acquisition of land for the provision of free house sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to Most Backward Classes is undertaken every year. The Government will take up a massive time-bound programme of provision of house sites in a period of 3 years, so that every poor family is enabled to have a house site.

32. It has been my intention to focus attention on some of the policy issues and to indicate the direction which the Government will pursue for the development of the State. This Government assumed office at a time when the State was confronted by an extremely sensitive and complex problem posed by foreign militants, the breakdown of law and order, an extremely critical financial situation, difficult economic choices caused by the national economic crisis and serious deterioration in general administration. An objective and unbiased view would indicate that this Government has done remarkably well on all fronts. Law and order has been restored, the threat posed by foreign militants pushed back, the critical financial situation has been handled deftly, the development momentum restored and above all the standards of living of the poor and downtrodden have been improved.

33. The Government will continue to strive to ensure that peace and tranquillity are maintained in perfect order in Tamil Nadu. Continuous vigilance will be maintained against the activities of foreign militants. They will not be allowed to get even a toe hold in the State. Communalism with all its attendant rancour will not be allowed to disturb the social fabric of the State. The Government will take affirmative action to bring about social justice conferring hope and real benefits to the vast majority. It will be the endeavour of the Government to obtain Tamil Nadu's rightful share in national investments. The Government will continue to place

the highest emphasis on safeguarding the interests of the poor and downtrodden in the midst of the structural-adjustment process which is part of the new economic policy.

34. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members of this august Assembly will fully appreciate the bold and imaginative steps taken by this Government on several issues. Tamil Nadu has earned all India acclaim for its path breaking efforts in maintaining peace and tranquillity and sustained economic development. It is an impressive and outstanding record which has to be zealously safeguarded. I hope that the deliberations in this House will take Tamil Nadu further on the path of progress and prosperity. It will always be the endeavour of this Government to secure a better standard of living for the poor and underprivileged. I have no doubt that your discussions in this august House will be constructive and meaningful, keeping always the progress of the State uppermost in your mind.

NANRI, VANAKKAM.

**Address by His Excellency
the Governor of Tamil Nadu
to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly
on 4th February, 1993.**

"STADIUM"
The word STADIUM comes from the Greek word STADION, meaning a measure of distance. It was used to indicate the distance between the pillars of the stadium at Olympia, which measured about 630 feet.

ANCIENT STADIUMS:
One of the first stadium was the foot-race course at Olympia in ancient Greece. Other famous stadiums were at Delphi, Athens, and Epidauros in Greece and at Ephesus in Asia Minor. The famous stadium at Athens has been rebuilt and was the scene of the Olympic games in 1896.

WRAPPERS:

I Wrapper - Inauguration of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and Tenth Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament.

IV Wrapper - Newly built Ultra-modern multi purpose Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

SABIR FOR TAMIL NADU

Sabir is the player from Tamil Nadu who played for India at the just concluded 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament at Madras.

Sabir is from a family of soccer players. His father Pasha, his brother Sadiq and even his uncle Peer Mohammed are soccer players. Sabir who initially played in the lower divisions of the Madras Football league rose quite rapidly. He donned the State colours in the Junior National and the Under 21 National. It is a credit to his talent that without playing in the Senior Nationals, he gained the honour of donning the Nation's colours.



Advertisement No.4/93.

Applications are invited upto 5.45 pm on 22.2.1993 ONLY FROM WOMAN CANDIDATES for appointment against ONE vacancy in the Post of MATRON in the Tamil Nadu Jail Subordinate Service to be made by direct recruitment. (The rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this post.)

Note: Destitute widows who possesses the prescribed qualifications and is found fit by getting the minimum marks for selection will be selected in preference to others who have secured even higher marks.

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

Pay: Rs.1,400-40-1,600-50-2,300-60-2,600 per mensem.

Age: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1993.

No age limit for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Most Backward Class/Denotified Community and Backward Class candidates.

(Some more concessions are furnished below.)

Educational Qualifications as on 13.1.1993: The following or their equivalent

A degree in B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com., or Medicine of any University or B.O.L., of Annamalai University or B.B.A., of Madurai Kamaraj University or B.Litt. of Madras University or B.B.M. or B.Litt. of Bharathiar University.

Physical Qualification as on 13.1.1993.

Must have a minimum height of 145 cms and a minimum chest measurement of 71 cms. with an expansion of not less than 2.5 cms.

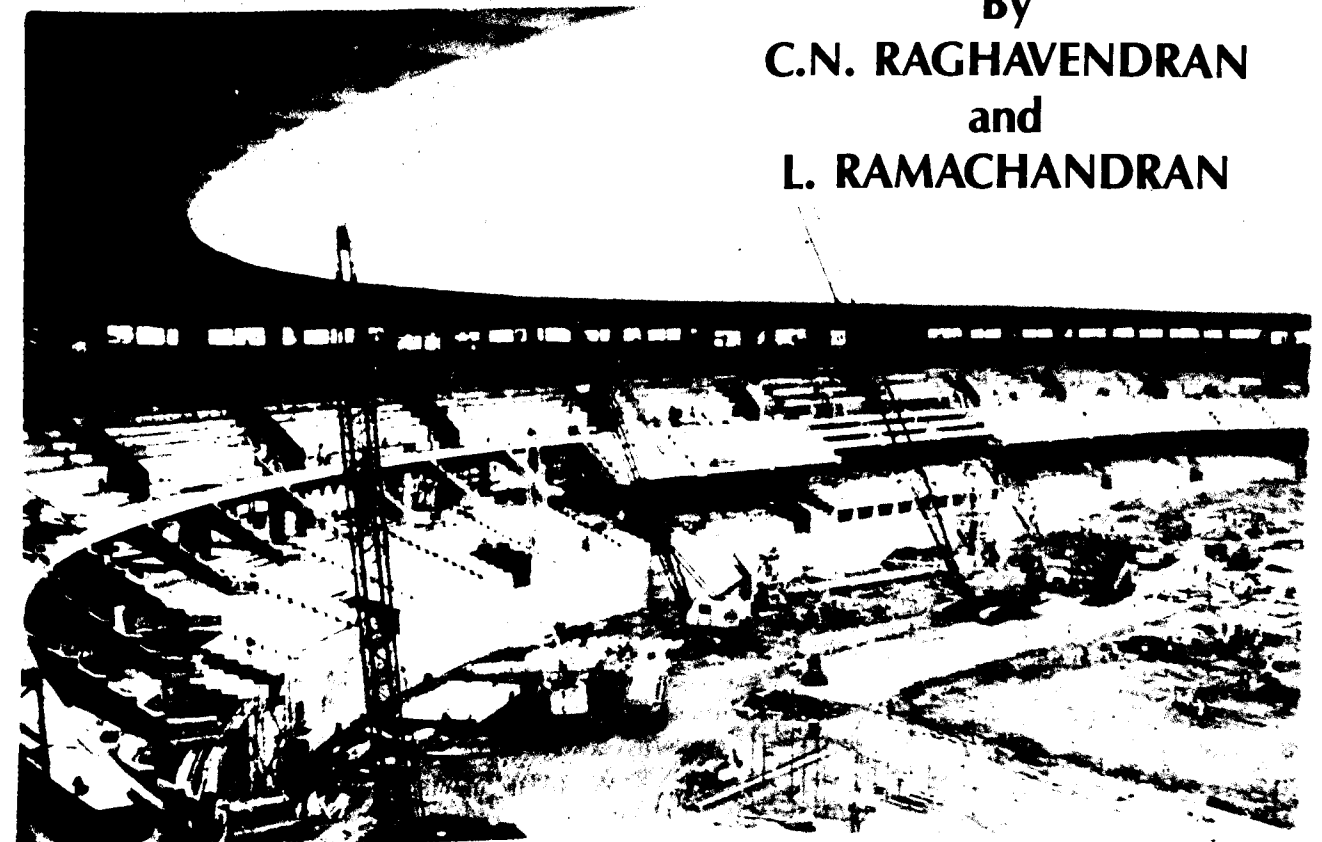
Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes and Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex- servicemen, Bonded Labourers, Physically handicapped person, discharged and serving temporary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

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 13.1.1993 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 or at Anna Salai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10 obtained on or after 13.1.1993 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/115/MS/93

THE NEW NEHRU STADIUM AN OVER VIEW BY THE ARCHITECT

By
C.N. RAGHAVENDRAN
and
L. RAMACHANDRAN



Madras is proud to join a select list of world cities which can boast of a multipurpose Sports Stadium built to international standards. With many features and specialised services the spanking new Nehru Stadium at Madras claims many firsts, having no parallels anywhere in India.

It is not every day that an Architect gets an assignment to design a Sports Stadium that too of the magnitude and complexity as the newly built Nehru Stadium. Looking back at the extremely short duration in which the whole project was conceived, designed, detailed and executed, every

member of the team (and what a teamwork it was?) cannot but be overwhelmed by the extraordinary support, guidance and positive direction received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration and various Officials of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the several Organisations like the PWD, Corporation of Madras, MMWSSB, TNEB, etc. The level of commitment shown at all levels and the encouragement given down the line can pale any of the highly touted Private Enterprises in sphere of single-mindedness to achieve the goal.

A number of things came to

mind as important when I sit down to write this, many of which are related to physical attributes such as size, facilities provided in the Stadium, etc. Such physical features which are salient and will be of general interest are highlighted separately but I will dwell in this article on the trials and tribulations we went through.

To start with, time was the biggest challenge we had to face. The idea of locating the new Stadium for Football and Athletics in the present site was mooted in about November/December, 1991 with the deadline for completion as January 1993 to hold Tenth

Discus, Hammer Throw, Javelin, Steeple chase etc.

Synthetic Running Track Surface to International competition standards for the 8 lane track.

Field irrigation with sprinkler systems both pop-up and detachable type of sprinklers totaling 8 nos.

CAPACITY

40,000 Spectators, 500 VVIPs, VIPs and Special Guests, 500 Media personnel.

PUBLIC FACILITY

20 Meter long obstructionless concrete roof cover all around stadium. Comfortable viewing angles with most optimum line of sight for each spectator for the extent of complete field and tracks.

Independent toilets, stalls and protected drinking water for each sector in both upper and lower galleries.

Individual fixed unbreakable polypropylene seats for each of 40,000 spectators in tri-colour arrangements.

MATCH FACILITY

Extensive organising committee facilities including conference room for 100 persons.

Also includes medical examination and physiotherapy rooms.

Separate players changing rooms with attached toilet and shower rooms.

Underground subway entry for Players and Match Delegates.

Fully equipped indoor Gymnasium and warm-up rooms.

VIP AREA

Restricted access from main road with independent parking and lifts for VIP movement. Includes VIP lounge and lobby with cafeteria. Air-conditioned Conference room with buffet catering facilities. Separate VVIP enclosure with bullet proof glass grontage.

MEDIA AREA

Controlled entry. Extensive media telecommunication facilities like Telex, Fax, Telephones etc. Independent viewing gallery to allow media personnel seated on work stations.

Separate Media Restaurant overlooking field. TV Commentators enclosure and main camera plat-form.

TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

Fully equipped dormitory accommodation for both men and women upto 150 people with modern kitchen and catering systems and ventilation systems. Will also include guest accommodation in separate double rooms with fully attached facilities. Separate rooms for individual Sports Associations with common conference facility.

LIGHTING

World class arena lighting system to allow international colour TV Coverage. Unique design with steel tubes for the flood lighting mast. System to use mast lighting as well as roof mounted line lighting. Horizontal and Vertical illumination level as per CIE specifications. Uniformity in lighting levels and glare control to international CIE specifications.

Energy efficiency with 3 level switching for colour TV coverage. Competition, Training, Emergency lighting system with provision for generator back-up 2 nos. 250 KVA.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM AND SCORE BOARDS

Public address system with emergency back-up and zoning for individual areas of Stadium. Includes Main and Selective announcement Systems with override facility from the Central Control Room.

Two Electronic Scoreboards - one of 16" x 32" and the other 16" x 3" with computer and video input facility. Field and main control

room computers networked to allow input from anywhere.

FIELD SECURITY AND ELECTRONIC SYSTEM

Two level exits for all stands as emergency requirements.

Provision for double ring security barrier for field when required. Two separate vehicle way entries for fire fighting, ambulance etc.

Surveillance control with close-circuit Televisions of all galleries and VIP entry and movement points, Central control room equipped with video monitors and freeze and recording facilities.

Latest Motion Detector Systems to guard main stadium entries and costly facilities when Stadium is not in use.

Any movement within specified range detected with alarm light and siren.

SANITARY AND FIRE FIGHTING

Six lakh litres capacity underground sump with separate compartments for drinking water, flushing water, fire-fighting tank and irrigation tank and their respective pumps.

Individual hidden water tank structures over each toilet block. All toilet water supply and drainage lines hidden from view in shafts.

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

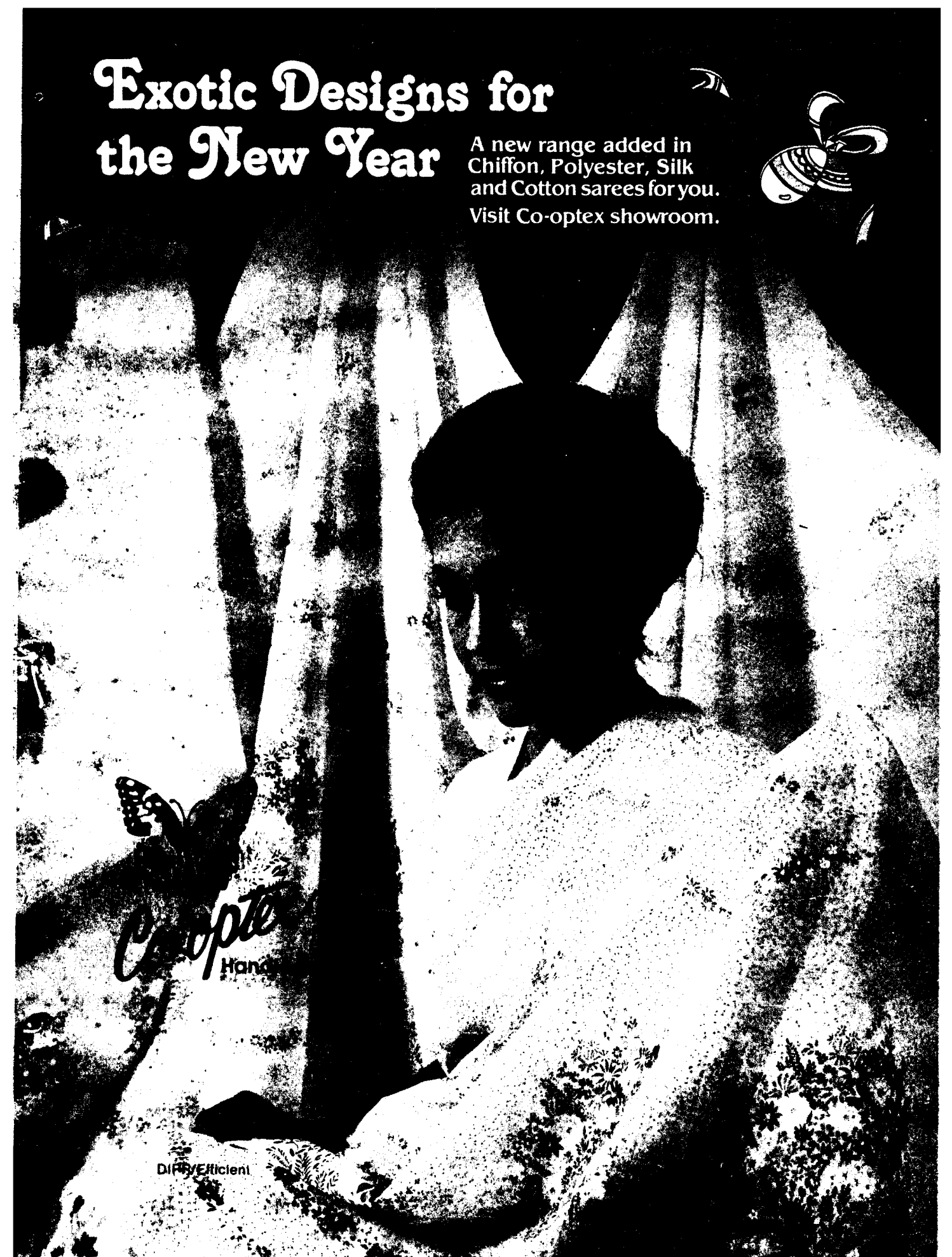
Speed and quality achieved by pre-casting to the maximum extent possible. Framed structure supported on 764 driven cast-insitupiles.

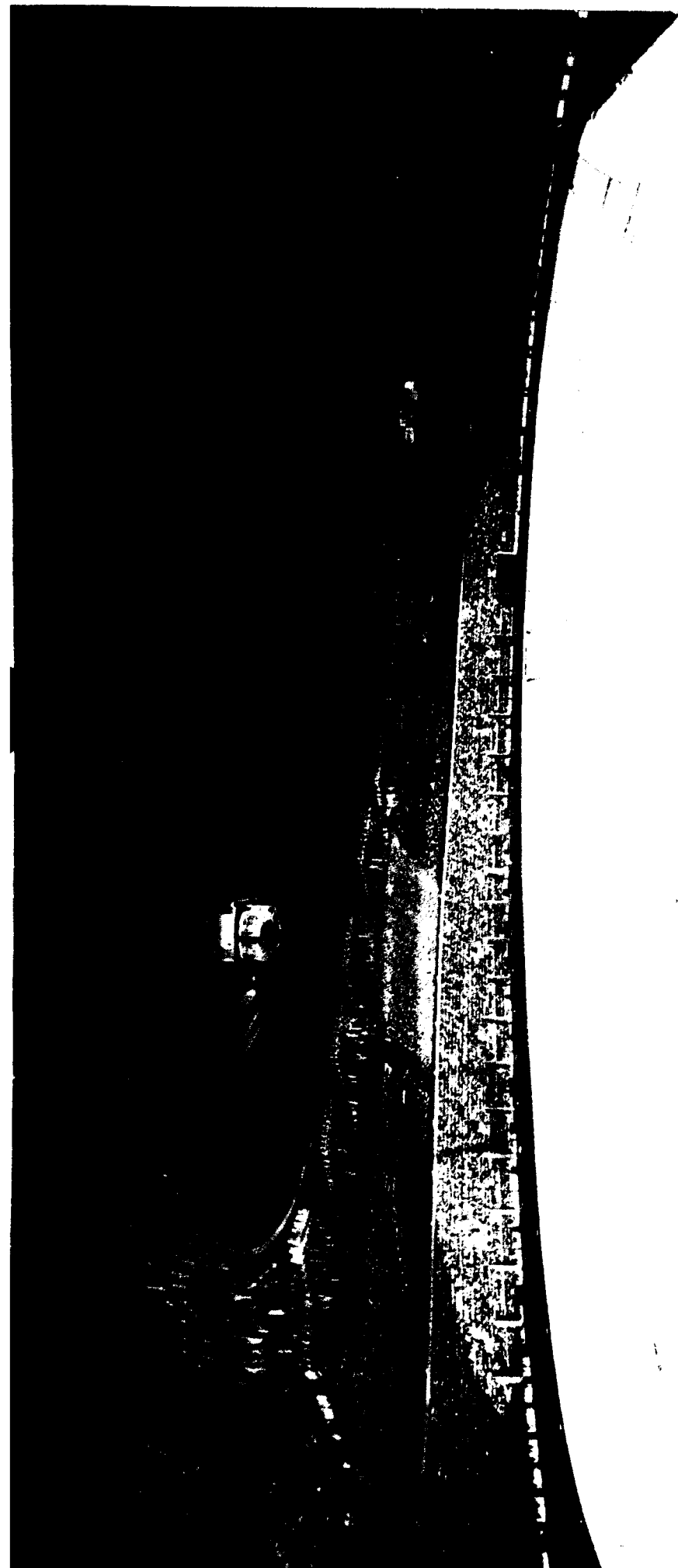
Entire gallery units, staircases, roof supporting beams and roof elements are precast.

To get maximum clear view, only the outer two rows of columns are taken upto roof level; the roof elements are designed as a precast, prestressed shell structure.

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

MARCH 1993 Re.1

6 AL
தமிழ்
கலை

3/6

FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.



DIPPI/642/MS/92/KHADI

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ 45th Birthday of Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- ★ Chief Minister's petition cell computerised.
- ★ Golden Chariot for Kapaleeswarar Temple.
- ★ World Bank Managing Director discussed with the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- ★ Towards People's Welfare and People's Progress
— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.
- ★ Urban Co-operative Banks - Small Man's Bank
— Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation
Thiru G. Viswanathan.
- ★ Railway Budget - Common Man will be affected adversely.
— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.
- ★ Film City
— *Thiru M. Shanmugam,*
Film City, Special Officer, Madras.
- ★ Overseas Manpower Corporation in flying colours in the present rule.
— *Thiru S. Raghupathy, I.A.S.,*
Managing Director,
Overseas Manpower Corporation
- ★ The Socio - Economical Development activities of TAHDCO in Dharmapuri District.
- ★ Nehru Stadium - The site, its History
— *Randor Guy*
- ★ The Fossils
— *Thiru D. Jawahar Prasad Raj,*
Curator,
Geology Section,
Government Museum, Madras.
- ★ Still in the Woods.
— *Thiru M. Madasamy*



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

Maasi - Panguni

MARCH - 1993



45th BIRTHDAY OF HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

The 45th Birthday of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was celebrated throughout Tamil Nadu on 24th February 1993. Special prayers at shrines of all religions, poor feeding and distribution of clothes marked the celebration in Madras. At the Parthasarathy Temple, Triplicane, 45 women performed 'Anga pradakshanam' and 'Vilakku Pooja'. A 'Homam' was also performed. Abishekams and Archanas were performed at the Vadapalani Temple and in other temples in Tamil Nadu. Special prayers were offered in Churches, Durgas and at places of worship of other religions also. The Ministers participated in these mass prayers. Feeding and free distribution of clothes were organised in several places.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, conveyed his birthday greetings to the Hon'ble Chief Minister over telephone. The Prime Minister was the first dignitary to greet the Chief Minister. The Prime Minister has also sent

greetings to the Chief Minister. In the greetings he has expressed his sincere good wishes and personal regards on her birthday. On this happy occasion, the Prime Minister wished her many more years of continued public service and normal well being.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh met the Chief Minister at her residence and conveyed his birthday greetings in person.

Hon'ble Speaker, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Hon'ble Ministers, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Dr. S. Aranganayagam, Thiru S. Muthusamy, Thiru K.A. Sengottayan, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, Thiru S. Kannappan, Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Thiru G. Viswanathan, Thiru S. Regupathy, Thiru Ku. Pa. Krishnan, Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathy, Tmt. R. Indirakumari, Thiru M. Anandan, Thiru D. Jayakumar, Thiru Nagoor Meeran, Deputy Speaker Thiru K. Ponnusamy, Special Representative of

Tamil Nadu at New Delhi, Dr. M. Thambidurai met the Chief Minister in person and conveyed their birthday greetings.

Members of the Parliament, Heads of Government Undertakings, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Secretary to Government Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, IAS, Director General of Police Thiru S. Sripal, I.P.S., higher officials of the Government, Police Officials, party dignitaries and the public met the Chief Minister and conveyed their greetings.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Welfare Thiru K.V. Thangabalu in a message conveyed his good wishes to the Chief Minister.

On February 23rd the Minister for Social Welfare Tmt. R. Indirakumari, and 44 other women carried milk pots (Palkudam) to Vadapalani Murugan Temple for performing 'Abishekam' to Lord Muruga. 45 'Homams' by 45 vedic scholars for various Gods and Goddesses were performed. These were followed by a community feast.



C.M.'s PETITION CELL COMPUTERISED

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, inaugurated a Rs.10 lakh computer centre on 1st March 1993 at the special cell dealing with thousands of petitions addressed to the Chief Minister by the people.

The petitions are entered in the computer district-wise. Abstracts on disposal of petitions are obtained

from the district authorities. The format for the abstract has been formulated by the special cell and sent to all the district head-quarters through the NICNET (computer communication system) and the abstracts reveal the percentage of disposal.

Out of 25,941 petitions presented to the Chief Minister in person, action had been taken on 20,196.



GOLDEN CHARIOT FOR KAPALEESWARAR TEMPLE

The Temple Administration Board, which met under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 23rd February 1993, decided to permit the sale of tickets for Laksharchanai and Koti Archanai in 56 temples.

Under the temple renovation scheme Rs.5 lakhs had been allotted for Magaranedun Kuzhaikadar temple at Thenthiruperai in Thirunelveli District Rs.76,000 more for Magalingaswami temple in Saduragiri in Madurai District, Rs.1 lakh for Madhavaperumal temple in Mylapore, Rs.66,000 for Naganathaswami temple at Nagoor, Rs.1 lakh for Vedagiriswarar temple in Tirukazhukundram, Rs.1,05,000 for Agastheeswarar temple at Panchetti in Ponneri taluk and Rs.40,000 for renovation of Mariamman temple at New Delhi.

A sum of Rs.11.29 crore had been sanctioned for meeting the expenses of 162 temples.

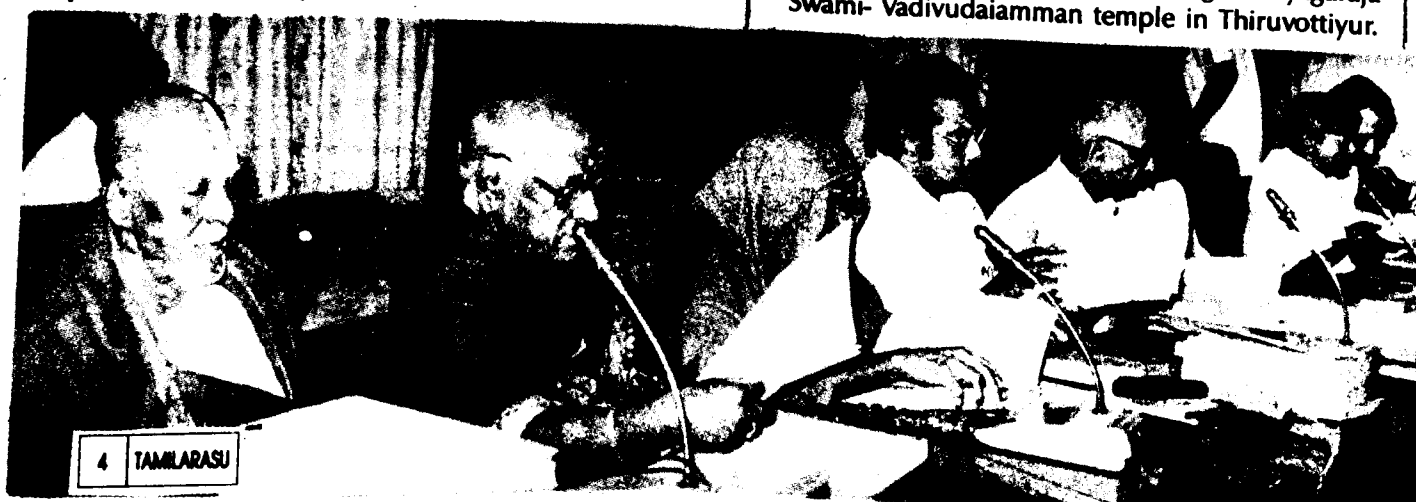
Three small temples which do not have any income will be attached to the nearby Tiruchendur Arulmigu Subramaniaswami temple, Srirangam Arulmigu Ranganathaswami temple and the Opliappan temple near Kumbakonam.

The Board decided to construct a 'Golden Chariot' for Kapaleeswarar Temple in Mylapore and entrust the work to the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation, 'Poompuhar'.

About seven kg. of gold, 87 kg of silver and 225 kg of copper, costing Rs.43.61 lakh would go into the making of the chariot.

It was also decided at the meeting to seek a report from engineers to lay a concrete bed at the Kapaleeswarar Temple tank and to recycle its water.

The work on construction of a prakaram for Mangadu Kamakshi Amman Temple has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation. Besides, Rs.66 lakh already sanctioned, Rs.33 lakh more would be allotted. Steps will be initiated to renovate the tank at the Arulmigu Thiyagaraja Swami- Vadivudaiamman temple in Thiruvottiyur.



WORLD BANK MANAGING DIRECTOR DISCUSSED WITH CHIEF MINISTER

Thiru. Ernest Stern, Managing Director of the World Bank, Washington called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Secretariat at 11. A.M. on 18.2.93. Thiru. Stern was accompanied by Thiru. Oktay Yenel, World Bank, Delhi and others.

The Chief Minister high lighted the development perspectives of Tamil Nadu and expressed the hope that the World Bank would fully support Tamil Nadu's efforts to secure rapid improvement in the living standards of the people of the State. The Managing Director of the World Bank appreciated the excellent progress made by Tamil Nadu in the implementation of World Bank assisted projects.

The Chief Minister emphasised the need for taking up new projects in the State. She requested the Managing Director of the World Bank to take up for urgent consideration the Cyclone and Floods Mitigation and Reconstruction Project which Tamil Nadu has posed to the World Bank at a cost of Rs.2,560 crores. She emphasised the need for such a project to not only undertake restoration works

but also mainly to take up mitigation measures to contain damages in future cyclones.

The Chief Minister informed the Managing Director of the breakthrough achieved following her meeting with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in January, 1993, on the implementation of the Telegu Ganga Project. She explained the assurance given by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister that the project would be completed by June, 1995, to bring Krishna water to Madras City. She also highlighted the fact that the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister had agreed that a study by technical officers would be taken up and completed in 3 months time to finalise the operational rules regarding the Telegu Ganga system. The Chief Minister impressed upon the Managing Director the need to clear the Second Madras Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project at a total cost of Rs.1,100 crores. The Managing Director of the World Bank assured the Chief Minister he would have the project considered based on this latest development.

The Chief Minister expressed her keen desire that a State-wide Education Project should be

financed by the World Bank. She emphasised that the project would concentrate on girl child enrolment and retention, improved teacher training and motivation and better management of the school system. She requested the World Bank's clearance for a major project in the Education sector at a cost of Rs.1,200 crores.

The Chief Minister also highlighted the water resources situation in Tamil Nadu. She highlighted the fact that the surface water potential was almost

the Tamil Nadu Market Roads Project at a cost of Rs.32840 crores.

She also sought clearance for a Human Resource Development Project in Agriculture with an outlay of Rs.300 crores. She expressed the view that Tamil Nadu would have to seek knowledge and skill development in agriculture to register accelerated growth in the future. She also indicated that a Forestry Project is under preparation and



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha hosted dinner to Thiru Ernest Stern, Managing Director, World Bank on 18.2.93 at Taj Coramandel, Madras. Hon'ble Chief Minister and Thiru Ernest Stern witnessed the dance performance presented by Dr. Srinidhi Rangarajan on the occasion.

fully utilised and the balance ground water potential available was also very low. She felt that water management was the key to future growth in agriculture. She requested early clearance of Tamil Nadu's Water Resources Consolidation Project at a cost of Rs.804 crores.

The Chief Minister also stressed the need to take up a major roads Project in Tamil Nadu. She requested the Managing Director of the World Bank to use his good offices in obtaining clearance for

the World Bank should consider this project.

The discussions also covered issues relating to Tamil Nadu's ongoing projects. The Managing Director complimented Tamil Nadu for the State's good record in implementing World Bank Assisted projects and the high disbursement level reached. He also assured the Chief Minister of the highest consideration for Tamil Nadu's new projects which he felt had been carefully prepared to address the development concerns of the State.

TOWARDS PEOPLE'S WELFARE AND PEOPLE'S PROGRESS

**Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

the Hon'ble Members who participated in the discussions and who have given their valuable views.

Members belonging to various parties participated in this discussion and expressed their valuable views from their perspective. Some Members appreciated the achievements of this Government whole-heartedly; some other Members besides appreciation also gave good suggestions with the intention of helping this Government; some others instead of saying that they have no mind to appreciate; said something in an indirect manner. And some gave their opinions as if to say, "It is not our intention to appreciate; we have come here only to find fault".

"what is there in the Governor's Address. Nothing", have taken more or less half an hour to one hour to express their criticism; by this they themselves have proved that it is wrong to say that there is nothing in the Governor's address; therefore it is my duty to thank them also.

Powerful People's Rule

Here is a powerful people's rule of Dravidian Movement, a southern beacon light of the Indian Sub-Continent. This Government is following the foot steps of our "Ithaya Theivam Puratchi Thalaiver MGR" to fulfil the objectives of Perarignar Anna. The Government now in Tamil Nadu is a Government of the people, for the people and by the people and is making rapid strides towards achieving its motto "People's welfare - People's Service - People's Progress".

The details pertaining to the programmes-schemes and achievements of this Government have been expounded, explained and elaborated in the Governor's Address to this Assembly, and through this Assembly to the people of this State. Hence I feel it is my bounden duty to reply to the

It is to thank one and all-those who appreciated the greatness of our rule and also those who had no mind to appreciate us-those who find fault with us- those who levelled allegations against us and those whose only aim is to blame us indiscriminately. I, on my part, do not draw a line between my party Members and opposition party Members in expressing my thanks.

Because, those who said that

"Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

For the past five days discussions have been going on, on the Third address of His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu detailing the policies of our Government which came to power by the deep affection and the attachment of the people of Tamil Nadu for AIADMK. Sir, I take this opportunity to convey my heartfelt thanks through the Hon'ble Speaker to

(Hon'ble Chief Minister's reply on the address of His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 13.2.93).

views put forth by the Hon'ble Members in this Assembly.

Generally all the Hon'ble Members who have spoken here, expressed their views with a political background. Even those who made it a point to find fault with us, have put forth the problems only in general terms. They have not made any specific charges or cited any specific instances referred to by some have drawn the attention of this Government to specific instances and the Hon'ble Minister concerned have given appropriate replies then and there. Hence I hasten to reply to certain important points with important problems in the background.

Performance of the Police Department and maintenance of Law and Order

This August Assembly is well aware of the appreciations rendered by the Members of the ruling party and the grave criticism of the Members of opposition regarding the mode of functioning of the Police. Particularly some Members of this House expressed the views that there is stagnation among police to a great extent and a lot is to be done to them.

As far as I am concerned, I feel that the grievances in a Department, whatever department it may be must be looked into. The staff should have satisfaction. Welfare measures should be implemented increasingly. I am very keen in this. As regards Tamil Nadu Police, I need not elaborate how bad was the law and order situation in this State when we assumed charge. Our Country is well aware of the fact that how this State have turned into a land of riots on several times in several places by extremists and LTTE with Gun culture. As soon as we assumed power, we, with the intention of maintaining law and order, and to ensure peaceful atmosphere for the public, took stern actions and

encouraged police forces and equipped them with modern equipments and created an atmosphere which would enable the police to drive away the LTTE from the Tamil Soil. Besides, the Tamil Nadu Police earned the encomium of everyone by undertaking and seizing the arms and ammunition and the ultra modern equipments and wireless sets, etc hidden by the LTTE. From then till now, LTTE had not dare to move around or indulge in atrocious acts in Tamil Nadu. Finally, they have run to their own Nation. Tamil soil has a great history. The women of Tamil Nadu are known for their courage. It was a Tamil woman who drove away the tiger with a winnow. And to-day this Tamil soil has driven away the LTTE. So, I think it is not wrong to point out that this was also achieved by a Tamil Woman.

The Devotion to the duty of the Police

The suppression of the LTTE in Tamil Nadu helped the Government and the Police to maintain Law and Order and at present peace prevails. The attitude of people, the political parties for extreme violence increasing number of criminals, keenness of some evil forces to create an atmosphere conducive unrest, chaos and confusion are posing and the increasing dimension of the anti-social elements are proving a great challenge to the Police Department in maintaining Law and Order and preventing crime. In spite of all these heavy tasks, it must be admitted that the Tamil Nadu Police has risen to the occasion in discharging their duties with a sense of duty and discipline. It is a pity that we tend to forget what they have achieved; instead we magnify what they have not done.

I can cite an example. When Babri Masjid was demolished in Ayodhya the entire country was in chaos. There were murders, burglaries, arson injustice

outrageous acts. I would like to question the Members of the opposition; was not peace maintained in Tamil Nadu, when the other States were struggling to maintain Law and Order? Secondly, you all also know how peace was maintained and tranquillity prevailed when the Prime Minister visited Tamil Nadu a few days after Thirukittu, one of the Leaders of LTTE set fire to himself in a ship.

I would like to point out that when we assumed office, the incidence of crime was as high as 37,000. It has been reduced to 34,000. Not only that I have pointed out on several occasions that Tamil Nadu ranks in detecting the crimes and convicting the criminals.

I wish to inform with pleasure that the percentage of culprits who got punishment was 71 in 1990-91. We have increased this percentage to 72 after we assumed office.

Valuable articles and idols are being stolen from temples. I am very glad to inform this House that we have created a temple protection force consisting of 1000 personnel, to prevent the theft of idols from temples.

This House is well aware of the fact that a modernisation of police force with the assistance of Central Government at a cost of Rs.8045 crore is being implemented with a view to purchase modern weapons, equipments, vehicles etc.

This Government is very keen in realising the requirements of the Police Department when they require it, and know how to fulfil it. If we analyse the various welfare schemes and the benefits delivered to the police Department in the past, our Government had achieved a marvellous performance during the 1½ years after we assumed office. Our Government have given so many concessions.



The Singapore Delegation headed by Thiru B.G. George Yeo, Minister for Information and the Arts and Second Minister for Foreign Affairs and Thiru Lim Boon Heng, Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Trade and Industry called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 15.2.93.

Revamping of Police Department

Some Hon'ble Members pointed out that there is stagnation in the Police Department. I feel that it is my duty to provide some statistical data. I hope that these data will prove that this Government have done their best to the Police Department in a very short period.

Grade II constables constitute a major part of the Police Force. It is true that they did not get promotion for the past so many years. It is only our Government which came forward to give promotion. I would like to inform this House that this Government have decided to promote 21,000 Grade II Constables as Grade I Constables and 2,700 Grade I Constables to Head-Constables in one Government Order. About 10,000 Policemen will be benefitted in the current year.

I would like to point out that promotion opportunities have been given not only in the lower levels but also to the higher Grade Officers. In the past more recruitments were made to the posts of Sub-Inspectors by Direct recruitment than by promotion.

Only this Government increased the percentage of recruitment by

promotion from 30 to 40. By this, we have enhanced the promotional opportunity to the policemen in the lower levels. Similarly the posts of 50 Inspectors have been upgraded as D.S.P's. I would like to point out that the welfare of Police personnel have always been prime concern of this Government.

From 1987, there was no police recruitment and the previous Government postponed the recruitment and the posts were vacant. Only this Government changed this situation. Only this Government have created a separate Police Recruitment Board and doing a great job of appointing more or less 10,000 constables expeditiously and in a proper manner. I am elaborating all these facts only to point out that the works which were postponed by the previous Government are now revived and executed with new vigour. I would like to cite a small example. This Government have created a situation wherein the Police Housing Corporation has taken up the work and constructing not less than 1000 houses at a cost of about Rs.12.5 crore in a single year, whereas the corporation previously constructed only 1500 houses at a cost of Rs.12.5 crore in a

period of 10 years. A scheme of constructing several thousand houses for the constables is under the consideration of the Government.

Next, we have created new police stations as per needs. We have converted the Police outposts into permanent police stations. In order to accelerate the implementation of the scheme of issuing Jeeps to Police Stations to enable them to act swiftly, we have given 223 Tempo Trucks during this year. Almost all the police stations have been provided with one Motor Bike.

Steps to prevent Extremist Movements

One Member drew the attention of this House to the incident of blasting of Mahatma Gandhi Statue at the Office of the Villupuram Municipality and the statement given by the Government to the effect that there is no connection between the LTTE and this incident. Further, questioned me how could I disclose this information before the enquiry is over. Does the Hon'ble Member want me not to inform the fact to the House? Even after it was found out in the preliminary investigation of the Police Department that this in-

cident was the handwork of the extremist movement and there is no connection between the LTTE and this incident, or does the Member want that people of Tamil Nadu should not be informed of the fact? My statement contained only the authenticated information received by me regarding this incident. He has made baseless allegation against me with an aim of political gain.

Some of the Hon'ble Members made slanderous allegation in this Assembly that I am soft towards LTTE and also that I am safeguarding them. Recently LTTE took out a rally at Jaffna to pay homage to their demised leader Mr. Kittu. LTTE Supremo Prabhakaran also participated in it and garlanded the portrait of late Kittu. At the end of that condolence procession they had burnt effigies portraying me and the Indian Prime Minister Thiru PV. Narasimha Rao. Don't the Hon'ble Members of this Assembly realise from this, that my name still figures in the LTTE hit-list and that they are still angry with me? If the congress Members still have doubt over that, let them contact the Central Government and know the correct position (through CBI). If I had been friendly with LTTE or if I had any understanding with them, if I wish to safeguard their interests, could this type of incidents like burning of effigies, happen? The Congress Members would understand that this incident assert the fact now for they are angry with me. I request that baseless and useless slanders should not be levelled against any one in this Assembly.

In the case of the blasting of Mahatma Gandhi Statue at Villupuram, one person called Natarajan of people Democratic Youth Forum has been arrested on 10.2.1993 at Vikkravandi. At present he is under judicial custody. I wish to state that the Government will take stringent measures on those who are involved in this incident.

Cancellation of Bar Facility

Consequent of the decision taken in the cabinet meeting held during last May, 'Bar' facilities were permitted with retail liquor shops in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly now there are 3332 'bars'. After opening the bars, the existence of public protest had been brought to the notice of the Government. Many complaints had been brought to the notice of the Government regarding the hardship caused particularly to women due to this in many places. Moreover it was also known that illicit liquor is being sold in such bars. The Government reconsidered this issue after taking into account the adverse results instead of benefits expected at the time of opening these bars. Though the Government revenue would be reduced to the extent of Rs.25 crore per annum due to this, the Government decided not to issue permits to these bars with effect from 1.6.1993 in order to respect the public opinion. The sale of illicit liquor in those places would be abolished by these steps.

Special efforts in Developmental Schemes

In the Governor's address, it is clearly pointed out the efforts taken by our Government to make Tamil Nadu again to march towards development and the victories achieved in these efforts.

Our Government's policy is to make Tamil Nadu to find finest place in the list of developed States in India by giving importance to developmental schemes. To achieve this, we have to implement the Annual Plan. So, it is our main duty to implement this fully.

I would like to state that this year the developmental schemes are implemented in an effective manner. The plan schemes for Rs.1371.59 crore have been implemented in Tamil Nadu upto December 1992. I am happy to inform that the Annual Plan for cur-

rent Financial year would be to the tune of Rs.1800 crore which is in excess of the already approved plan outlay of Rs.1751 crore.

During the month of November 1992, I met the then Vice Chairman of Planning Commission Thiru Pranab Kumar Mukerjee and stressed that plan outlay for the year 1993-94 should be in the manner giving special thrust to the development schemes in Tamil Nadu. At that time he pointed out the non-utilisation of the approved plan outlay in many States and praised the active implementation in Tamil Nadu. He stated that the plan outlay for the year 1993-94 will be approved to the tune of Rs.2101 crore.

I hope that this would help much for the development of Tamil Nadu. It is a big achievement also. Normally, the annual plan outlay will be increased only 10% in excess of previous year's outlay. But in respect of Tamil Nadu, the plan outlay for the year 1993-94 has been increased upto 20% in excess of the current year outlay. I am to state that this Government would take all possible steps actively to utilise the plan outlay fully and in addition to that this Government would take care to improve our action plan in order to exceed that target.

This Government are paying more attention to ensure that the poors should not be affected while taking steps to implement the plan schemes and to mobilise the resources for them.

Plan schemes for weaker sections

It is significant to note that only Tamil Nadu Government are sanctioning more grants as a measure to protect the welfare of poor people among other States in India. In addition to the speedy implementation of the Development works, this Government are sanctioning higher provisions for welfare measures by giving priority to this without affecting the poor even during financial constraint to Government.

I would like to state specifically that in the matters of the grants for rice supplied under Public Distribution System or the expenditure for Medical Assistance to Public; or the scheme of Free distribution of sarees and dhoties or the sanction of old age pension or any schemes beneficial to poor people, this Government from the day of its assumption of office, in order to protect the welfare of the poor, have been providing more concessions for the past 20 months.

Increased outlay for food subsidy

The cost of rice provided by the Government of India has been increased by 60 paise per kg during January 1993. One year back (i.e) during December 1991, Government of India increased the cost of ordinary variety of rice by 88 paise per kg. Within one year, the Central Government increased twice, the price of rice by Rs.1.48 per kg. Because of the increase within a short period, we are not able to bear the additional subsidy burden and as a result we are compelled to increase the price of rice slightly from 1.2.1993.

Even after the increase, the price

of the rice distributed by our Government through Public Distribution System is lower than the price of the rice provided by the Central Government. Though Government of Tamil Nadu increased the cost of the ordinary variety of rice to Rs.2.75 per kg. from 1.2.1993 this cost is very lesser than the selling price prevailing in other States under Public Distribution System. The cost of ordinary variety of rice in Kerala is Rs.4.19, Karnataka Rs.4.10, West Bengal Rs.4.86 and Andhra Pradesh Rs.3.50. But, I would like to state that only in Tamil Nadu, the cost of rice is Rs.2.75.

I would like to recollect here that I had already insisted in the National Development Council Meeting held during December 1991 and May 1992 and also in the 21st Southern zonal Council Meeting held in Madras during November 1992, to ensure that the price of rice which is being consumed by the poor people is not increased. Without considering the above, the Central Government have increased the cost of rice arbitrarily.

At the same time, I like to inform

that our Government increased the minimum wages from Rs.15 to Rs.20 with effect from 1.2.1993 with the intention to safeguard the poor people.

At present, the rate of subsidy for food grains to be given by the Government has been increased to Rs.360 crore.

Even this small rise in the price of rice is also not made, Government have to provide Rs.100 crore additionally. I would like to inform this House that this Government have to increase the cost of rice when the Government are in a position neither to bear this additional subsidy, nor to increase its resources.

Taking into consideration, the position prevailed during the last ten years from 1980-81, to 1989-90 the Central Government raised the ordinary variety of rice 7 times. Because of this only 79 paise per kg has been increased. Government of India increased the cost of rice twice. i.e December 1991 (88 paise per kg) and in January 1993 (60 paise per kg). During the last one year, the Government of India had raised Rs.1.48 for the rice

The British High Commissioner in India Sir Nicholas Fenn King accompanied by his wife Lady Fenn called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 9.2.93.



provided by the Central Government. The cost of rice has not been raised to this extent at any time.

One of the Members of this House stated that the cost of the rice was not at all raised even once during the regime of Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. This is not correct. I would like to inform that during the regime of Ithayatheivam Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. also, the cost of the rice had been raised twice, i.e. from 1.2.1981 and 1.11.85 because of unavoidable circumstances as is prevailing now.

During 1980-81, the subsidy for food grains provided by the Government was only Rs.1.81 crore. But, now it has been increased to Rs.360 crore. Apart from this, the Government are now in a position to provide Rs.100 crore additionally. If the Government bear the additional burden and come forward to give subsidy, most of the Developmental schemes in Tamil Nadu will be affected much. Beside this, we have to face the problem in obtaining loan from the Reserve Bank of India and also we will not be able to implement the Public Distribution System.

When we consider this in All India basis, Tamil Nadu is the only State which bear the huge expenditure in giving subsidy for food grains. Therefore, I request through this House that all the political parties and the Public will realise this situation and render their full co-operation to this Government

Flood relief works

Flood and Cyclone that occurred during November 1992 in Tamil Nadu affected our State adversely. During November, 1991 also flood and cyclone caused heavy damages. A situation had arisen in which the Government have to bear the expenditure to set right the damages caused by the cyclone and floods continuously during the past two years.

The news was informed to me while I was attending the Union Planning Commission meet held at Delhi on 14.11.1992. On hearing this I returned to Madras and visited personally the affected areas, studied the situation and consoled the affected people. You all know that I have geared up the Government machinery to expedite the relief works. Since, I personally went to the affected areas and observed the situation, the flood relief works have been carried out very quickly and effectively.

I wish to state that this Government have permitted to implement the flood relief works immediately in a huge scale to the extent of Rs.68.52 crore inspite of financial constraints. However, according to particulars available at present, all measures have been undertaken for carrying out flood relief works to the tune of Rs.90 crore. About Rs.45 crore have been spent for these works upto 31.1.93.

Assistance has been extended to 1,71,375 affected houses. For the bereaved family Rs.30,000 had been given to each person (this includes the amount from Prime Minister's Relief Fund and State Government's aid).

Apart from this 5 kg of rice was also given to 1,71,375 affected families for immediate need. These special assistance were given to the concerned persons directly and immediately.

Bridges, roads, reservoirs, buildings and power stations were subjected to heavy damages. I wish to inform this House the details regarding the repair works undertaken and completed.

	Works under taken	Works already completed	Works pending
Roads/Bridges	9633	6031	3602
Reservoirs/Canals	3729	3546	183

Hence, as a result of immediate action taken for carrying out all necessary relief works by this

Government, the affected areas were restored to normal life within a short period. As the pucca houses i.e. concrete and tiled houses in Kanniyakumari District had been damaged completely by the flood, the Government decided as a special case, to grant subsidy of Rs.10,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively. Our Government have come forward to sanction additional funds of about Rs.5 crore to about 10,000 families affected by flood in that District. I could visualise the beautiful land scape and the distinct features of this District during my visit to the flood affected area. I felt that it was essential to provide additional relief measures to them. On this basis, this decision has now been taken.

The Public Works Department, Highways and the other departments have been allotted an additional amount of Rs.10 crore to complete their flood relief works by March end. So far Rs.90 crore has been sanctioned towards flood relief the already sanctioned amount of over shooting Rs.68.52 crore.

I would like to state that with today's announcement of Rs.15 crore, the total amount allocated during the current year for the flood relief measures would go up to Rs.105 crore.

Agricultural Development

When this State was ravaged by Cyclone and flood in November 1992, we gave an assistance to the tune of Rs.15.89 crore as a relief measure so as to provide agricultural inputs to more than 2 lakh farmers affected by flood.

During the year 1991-92 this State has made rapid strides in the production of rice and cereals. Further this Government have shown progress in the production of sugarcane, oil seeds and millets also. This Government have imported about 3 lakh palm oil seeds from Costarica in Central

America and introduced palm oil production by cultivating in an area of about 2000 Hectares.

Even though the prices of the chemical fertilizers such as potash and phosphate has gone up, we have taken adequate steps to provide fertilizers in a subsidised rate in order to give relief to 40 lakh farmers. I have requested the Prime Minister to continue the "Scheme for the supply of fertilizers at subsidised rate and the

ting multi purpose scheme viz. a scheme for Agricultural Development with the World Bank assistance since 1991-92.

The Reservoirs Scheme provides an adequate employment opportunity to the agriculturists besides increasing the moisture condition of rainfed lands and increased the agricultural production.

The Government are implementing scheme with the assistance of DANIDA with a view to increase

2000 power tillers and other agricultural improved machinery. Because of the efforts taken by the Government in the fields of Crop Protection, Horticulture, Waste Land Development Scheme, Soil Conservation Scheme and Environmental Project, pave way for the increase in the standard of living of rural folks besides expeditious rural development.

Elections to Co-operatives

This Government have evinced



Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Human Resources Development (Women & Child Welfare) Tmt. BASAVA RAJESWARI called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 1.3.93.

Scheme for small and marginal farmers" for the year 1993-94 also.

The steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of agricultural inputs, sanction of assistance and provision of agriculture extension training to farmers, I am sure will help to increase the production during the year 1993-94. We are expecting an increase in the production of cereals of more than 100 lakh M.T. during 1992-93.

This Government are implement-

the agricultural potential of women and to implement reservoir scheme. Scheme for collective plantation scheme and scheme for drought prone area are being implemented. Because of these the income of the farmers in rainfed lands have enhanced.

As the prize amount has been enhanced, the crop cultivation competition has gained a great prominence among the farmers. We have increased the agricultural production capacity by providing

keen interest in conducting elections to Co-operative Societies. This Government have assured to the Supreme Court that the elections to the Co-operative Societies would be conducted by May 1992. However, Amendments have to be made to the Co-operative Societies Act and the By-laws made there under in order to ensure Co-option method replacing to nomination method in giving representation to women, Schedule Caste and Tribal people in Executive Committees of Co-

operative Societies. Therefore, this Government requested the Supreme Court to give time till 31.10.1992 to conduct the elections to the primary Co-operative Societies by 31.10.1992. In anticipation of the permission of the Supreme Court, a notification for holding of elections to the Primary Co-operative Societies was also issued in June 1992. All efforts to conduct the election were taken. Election Schedule was also published. But the High Court has granted stay consequent on the filing of writ petitions by some persons. This Government are taking all possible steps to vacate the stay. This case is pending with the Supreme Court. As soon as the judgement of the Court is delivered elections to the Primary Co-operative Societies followed by Central and State Co-operatives will be conducted.

Industrial Development

During 1992-93, Government have approved the implementation of 18 New Industrial Projects at a total investment of Rs.8,500 crore under the Joint Sector, and Escort Sector of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation and also under the Electricity Generation Sector. Out of this, Rs.2000 crore are to be invested in Tamil Nadu Industrial Technological Development Corporation alone. During the current year two industrial projects i.e. Ushta De Biotech Industries Ltd and Dyna Lamps Glass Industries have been started.

During the current year, Government have approved five projects of Tamil Nadu Electronics Corporation Limited at a total cost of Rs.80 crore.

Electronic Hardware Technological Park is being set up near Madras, for which temporary sanction has been accorded by the Government of India.

Due to New Industrial Policy, it is possible to expect large in-

vestments in Private Sector, in this State.

Ashok Leyland's Project Schemes at the cost of Rs.675 crore have already been started.

The long pending demands of the State Government have finally met in the clearance of the Central Government. The Central Government have cleared the Aromatic Project at a cost of Rs.2000 crore in May, 1992. Government have approved the Southern Gas Grid in principle.

Power is indispensable for Industrial Development. In order to ensure adequate power generation and supply, steps are being taken to start a Lignite mine project, in a very large scale, under the Joint Sector at a cost of Rs.7000 crore.

One Hon'ble Member has sought the details regarding the Letter of Intent recommended by Tamil Nadu Government to the Central Government to start new industries in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government have announced the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991. Accordingly to that new policy, for several projects the licence hitherto issued by the Central Government is not necessary. After the announcement of this policy, the importance of getting the Letter of Intent has lost its importance. In the list of industries which require licences for the starting of industries only 18 items are mentioned. The industries are started without the Letter of Intent or Licence, it is enough that the Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum alone be registered with the Central Government.

In Tamil Nadu, from August, 1991 to the end of August, 1992, 341 Industrial Entrepreneurs have registered for Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum with the Central Government.

From July 1991 till the end of December 1992, 119 cases were

recommended for Letter of Intent. Out of this, the Central Government have accorded sanction to the 42 cases of Letter of Intent. Out of the balance 54 cases of Letter of Intent have been rejected, on the ground that the Licence is not necessary as per New Industrial Policy and also for other reasons. I would like to say that the rest of 23 cases for the issue of the Letter of Intent are under the consideration of Central Government.

One Hon'ble Member has sought the details regarding the projects at a cost of Rs.8500 crore sanctioned in 3 days. I met several Entrepreneurs in 2 days on 4.12.92 and 5.12.92 (not in 3 days as told by the Member) and approved the project for Rs.8500 crore. The complete details regarding these projects have already been published in the dailies. However, I would like to inform the details to the Hon'ble Member; I met 24 Entrepreneurs, the total cost of the project is Rs.8,486 crore i.e. nearly Rs.8,500 crore.

New Courts in Tamil Nadu

From the time of taking charge, there has been a remarkable improvement in the development of the judicial Department and also in providing infrastructural facilities to the courts. Particularly for this Department the allocation has been enhanced to Rs.45.99 crore during the year 1992-93 as against the allocation of Rs.37.25 crore in 1990-91. The proposal for establishing new District Courts in Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthramalinga Thevar and Kallar Districts, which were pending for several years, have been cleared. The Government have also opened new courts in Kodaikanal and Kothagiri for the benefit of the tribal people. Apart from these, five courts have been opened for trying the cases relating to Rajiv Gandhi's assassination and TADA. So far 20 courts have been opened by this

Government. By its tremendous efforts, this Government have brought the expenditure of Rs.123 crore under the plan scheme and forwarded to the Central Government with its recommendation.

Apart from opening of New Courts, this Government have also sympathetically considered and settled the long pending demands of the officials working in these courts.

Scheme to protect - Female Children

The Scheme to protect the female child, taking of legal measures against the persons concerned and the newly introduced "Cradle Scheme" in Tamil Nadu have gone a long way in stopping infanticide. So far, 30 infanticides have been prevented. This scheme has created a sense of vigil among the people. Sincere efforts have also been taken to improve the same. In order to eradicate social evils like Dowry, addiction to drink etc, the Social Welfare Department is also taking steps with the help of the voluntary Institutions. At present, the protected female children are being nourished by the Voluntary organisations under care of the Government. No doubt the Government will create a bright future for them.

Scheme for the free distribution of Sarees and Dhoties

You, the Hon'ble Members are fully aware that supply of free Sarees and Dhoties scheme was implemented in this year also with a view to provide Sarees and Dhoties to the landless poor farmers who are leading a life below the poverty line and the poor who are residing in the rural areas in Tamil Nadu for Pongal Festival. The total number of men and women, benefitted under this scheme, is computed to be 1 crore and 20 lakhs upto 10.2.1993, 56,25,000 Sarees to the beneficiaries and 44,20,000 Dhoties to beneficiaries totalling

one crore forty five thousand Sarees and Dhoties have so far been supplied. Recently, by making a review of the implementation of this scheme, I have ordered the officials to complete this scheme of supplying Sarees and Dhoties to the remaining eligible people by the end of this month. During 1993-94 financial year also this scheme will be implemented during Pongal. Further, I have ordered that all Sarees, Dhoties for the ensuing year, should be manufactured exclusively by the Co-optex and the Co-optex should start the production now itself. The poor weavers will get job opportunities all through the year by this scheme.

Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department

I would like to point out that because of the excellent efforts taken by this Government the number of students in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools who have passed in Public Examinations conducted last year for 10th and 12th standards, has increased by 20% more than the previous years.

Similarly, this Government has announced in the last budget session, two Industrial Estates, exclusively for Adi Dravidar, will be instituted, covering two hundred industries in the field of embroidery-knitting work with a view to make progress in life by instituting Industries. Hon'ble Members of this House are fully aware of the fact that this memorable scheme has been carried out and now advertisements are given in newspapers seeking applications from the entrepreneurs regarding this. I would like to point out happily that soon industrial estates will be made and this will make a big break through in improving the economy of the people.

Similarly, I would like to inform, that the sericulture Scheme for

the Adi Dravidar people announced in the last Budget session has already been implemented and Prawn Development Scheme will be implemented soon.

Mandal Commission

A permanent Committee will be constituted to study the problems relating to backward classes as per the judgement of the Supreme Court of India on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. As regards the Supreme Court Order that the total reservation should be reduced to 50% is concerned in Tamil Nadu. The action taken by the Government to uplift the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes over the years has been fruitful. Particularly, the Government is of the view that the reduction of percentage of reservation is not possible practically, since the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are already benefitted by the 69% reservation in Tamil Nadu.

Further, this Government also views that elimination of such classes of people among the backward classes who are benefitted by the reservation policy will create practical problems; so the Government have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court to reconsider the orders issued by it in this regard.

Special schemes for the welfare of the people

During this year about 9,226 medical camps were conducted. Tamil Nadu had medical consultations with highly qualified doctors in the Primary Health Centres. These camps were praised by the news papers. The other States have heard about these camps and obtained data from this Government to conduct these camps in their States.

Government have issued orders for the purchase the apparatus for

cancer treatment at a cost of Rs.130 lakhs during this year. These apparatus will be installed in the Arignar Anna Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram and Madras General Hospital. There is a scheme with the Government to supply these apparatus to other Government Hospitals in the ensuing year.

Government have ordered the purchase of 2 C.T.Scans. Their cost will be about Rs.2.50 crores.

Considering the rising cost of price, sufficient funds were allocated by the Government for adequate medical facilities in the Government Hospitals for the welfare of the poor. A sum of Rs.50,000/- have been allocated for each Primary Health Centre to purchase medicines. A sum of Rs.53 crores only was sanctioned for Government Hospitals for one year. This has been raised to about Rs.70 crores. Consequently the scarcity of medicines will go and the poor people will be benefitted to get necessary medicines in the Government Hospitals.

Forest development works Environment and Forest Department

During 1992-93 a sum of Rs.50.45 crores had been allocated for conservation and extension of Forests. During 1992-93, it is proposed to plant trees in 1,12,500 acres, (45,000 hectare), arial sowing of seeds in 46,000 acres (18,500 hectare) and sowing seeds in 5,000 acres (2000 hectare).

Government have proposed to introduce a new scheme for converting the rock areas into cultivable lands. It is our aim to plant trees in the barren lands of rocky areas thereby making them fertile. Under the social forestry scheme, the Government are keen to follow inter face forestry scheme in the community lands and reserved forests.

Employment opportunities for one and half lakhs of youths

Several Hon'ble Members of the House have enquired about the unemployment problem of youths in the Assembly and asked about the arrangements being made to generate employment opportunities. I am very much pleased to inform you about a massive employment scheme to be implemented during this year to benefit the society as well as to generate employment throughout the country. I hope you will be pleased to hear that employment opportunities for 15 lakhs educated youths by giving monthly salary under nonformal education effecting from the ensuing 1st March onwards.

At present nearly 1.09 lakhs youths are getting monthly doles under this youth Assistant Scheme which was started during the period of Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Rs.50/- for those who studied upto S.S.L.C. Rs.75/- for those who studied upto +2 Higher Secondary and Rs.100/- for Degree holders are given at present. New Non-formal Education Programme will be launched by introducing some special features in this scheme. The youth to be engaged in this programme would highlight the evils of liquor.

Educated youths who were unemployed for more than 5 years after registering themselves with the Employment Exchanges in every area would be enrolled in this scheme. Already those who were not getting any dole would also be enrolled in this scheme. About 15 lakhs educated youths from the families which are below the poverty line will be engaged in this programme.

Honorarium would be fixed to be atleast 50% more than the dole amount and on the basis of the number of students covered under non-formal education programme. So, I hope that the

educated youth will divert their full attention in this programme. This scheme would form a massive effort by engaging the educated youth in social service.

It is estimated that Rs.20 crores will be incurred for the scheme of providing employment in massive scale.

Conclusion:

I hope that the points I have outlined in my replies would satisfy the Hon'ble Members. There may be some persons who are not satisfied with my reply. I know that they can't be satisfied. This House also knows that.

But, I consider that these are the replies for the debates held in this House and also this replies are for the information to the people who have elected us to this House. Only having this, in my mind I have given this explanation.

As, I have already stated in the introductory part of my speech our Government is

People's Government;

This Government aims only at the welfare of the people. I have stated emphatically that this Government least bothered about those who are against the peoples welfare and those who disrespect the people.

Generally as we say that our Government is peoples Government especially a poor peoples Government. We have showed this through our schemes and actions implemented during the past 1½ years.

I state that our Governor's speech is a declaration that status-quo will be continued and I asked all the Hon'ble Members to pass the resolution proposed by our party member Thiru C.Gandhirajan to thank His Excellency the Governor.

URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS - SMALL MAN'S BANK

Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation
Thiru G. Viswanathan



Respected Chairman, Hon'ble Minister for Textiles Shri Patel, and respected participants.

It gives me immense pleasure to be present here on the Second day of the Sixth All India Conference of Urban Cooperative Banks.

As you all know Urban Cooperative Banks are basically small man's banks in urban and semi-urban areas. They mobilise resources mostly from the middle and lower income groups and utilise the same for lending to smaller people for certain specified purpose within the area of operation. As I could see, the main advantages as well as the special characteristics of Urban Cooperative Banks, vis-a-vis the District Central Cooperative Banks are: compactness of the area of operation, open membership, easy accessibility to the public, democratic management, local feel, personalised service, familiarity, close supervision and finally prompt recovery of credit.

I need not emphasis or discuss at length at this juncture the importance of role of Urban Cooperative Banks before this august gathering. You would have already discussed at length the historical background, the growth profile, the problems faced by the Urban Cooperative Banks in the earlier days and the issues that are faced by them currently in the changing economic secnerio. It is

an admitted fact that eventhough as a matter of policy and political conviction, if I may so, each and every State Government is according top most priority for the rural development, the urban sector is growing faster much disproportionate to the infrastructure available therein to take care of the common needs of urban society. We are also witnessing a situation wherein the distinction between the semi-urban and urban areas is getting completely blurred. It is therefore felt that there is abundant scope for the Urban Cooperative Banks to develop further and play an active role in taking care of the changing needs of the middle and lower income group of the urban population. But at the same, you should appreciate that this urban cooperative sector will have to operate in a highly competitive en-

vironment prevailing in the banking industry. This situation calls for a critical review on the style of functioning of the Urban Cooperative Banks and the imperative need for taking suitable steps to improve their overall managerial and operational efficiency. It is in this context that I would like to make an attempt to indicate briefly some of the common deficiencies which are responsible for the malfunctioning of some of the Urban Cooperative Banks. They are:

1. Defective lending policies and procedures.
2. Predominant issue of loans for unproductive purpose which do not generate income and necessary repaying capacity.
3. Sanction of loans in excess of the repaying capacity.
4. Inadequate or absence of system of verification of the purpose for which loan has been sanctioned.
5. Concentration of loans in the hands of the few preferred individuals and delay in recovery proceedings.
6. Poor quality of service to the customers.
7. Injudicious management of resources.
8. Lack of professional management.
9. Political interference.
10. Insensitive approach to genuine local needs.

I understand that a cumulative effect of all or anyone of the above mentioned factors contribute towards the ailment of some of the sick Urban Cooperative Banks. It is really disheartening to find that as against 1389 banks in the whole country, as many as 236 banks are reported to be sick. This situation warrants a closer look at the working of these institutions and drawing up of appropriate turn around

strategies for their revival by Reserve Bank of India as well Cooperation Department.

I feel that I should also place some statistical information about the state of affairs pertaining to Tamil Nadu in this forum. We have in Tamil Nadu, 131 Urban Cooperative Banks in all out of which 6 urban banks are not functioning while the remaining 125 banks are extending commendable service to the public. Of the 125 banks functioning 69 Urban Cooperative Banks are having working capital of more than 2 crore. All of them are working at profit except 9 urban banks. We have 6 weak urban banks which are covered under the programme of rehabilitation. The Reserve Bank of India and the Cooperative Department are closely monitoring rehabilitation programme of these banks. I am told that the States like Maharashtra and Gujarat are doing better in Cooperative Urban banking activities and I take this opportunity to congratulate the representatives who have come from the two States.

As Minister for Cooperation, I had occasion to review the performance of the various types of Cooperatives in the State. I also happen to review the performance of the Cooperative Urban Banks. My experience with banking sector gives an indication that the representatives of Cooperative Urban Banks have a feeling of alienation among themselves. This is because they feel that they are neither identified with the Central Cooperative Banks nor with the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Banks and they also have a feeling that they are not given due importance like Cooperative Central Banks and Consumer Cooperative Stores, even though they serve people equally well or otherwise. They also had a feeling that they did not have an apex federation of their own. But this long felt need

has been fulfilled in our State with the creation of a separate apex federation for Cooperative Urban Banks. This was started in the year 1988. Even though, at present its role continues to be purely advisory in nature, the mere fact that a federation has come into existence will improve the image of the Urban Cooperative Banks in the long run.

Another aspect which I would like to mention here is that there is no uniformity in the service conditions of the employees of these Cooperative Urban Banks. Each Cooperative Urban Bank follow its own pay scale and service conditions, even though they discharge the same functions. A beginning has been made in Tamil Nadu in this aspect. I have constituted a Committee recently to examine and suggest common service conditions with reference to the recruitment, promotion, pay scales, etc. and also for creation of a common cadre for certain managerial positions. I hope with the creation of a common cadre and uniform service conditions, the employees of the urban banks will feel more so secured and thereby discharge their functions more efficiently without any feeling of not being treated on par with the employees of commercial banks.

Yet another aspect which I would like to point out here is that there is a general feeling among the public that the Urban Cooperative Banks are primarily engaged in issue of jewel loans and they are not very much involved in other lines of credit. This was broadly true in the case of Cooperative Urban Banks till 1991 in Tamil Nadu. The position was reviewed and instructions were issued to all the urban banks in our State to give preference for the issue of loans to small entrepreneurs belonging to weaker sections giving priority to women. In fact, this is one of the policy decisions taken by our Govern-

ment and a good beginning has been made in this regard. Our urban banks have so far issued loans to the extent of Rs.58.6 crore within a period of 6 months to 1.13 lakh beneficiaries, of which more than 40% are women. I strongly believe that the Cooperative Urban Banks should basically address themselves to the problems of weaker sections particularly women and if they could allocate a fixed percentage of their sources for lending to women, it will go a long way in improving their standard of living and fulfilling the basic objectives of the Cooperative Urban Banks.

Finally, I would like to state some of the practical difficulties faced by the Cooperative Urban Banks which require attention by the agencies concerned.

a) Undue delay in the grant of licences by Reserve Bank of India for the opening of branches by Cooperative Urban Banks. The State Registrar may be empowered to, to accord permission as in the case of Central Cooperative Banks for opening branches by Cooperative Urban Banks in potential areas.

b) Provision of concessional rate of finance to sick urban banks by Reserve Bank of India to tide over the financial crisis.

c) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Corporation of India is extending guarantee for the advances sanctioned by urban banks. There is a case for reduction of premium from 15% to 10%. There is no justification for inclusion of the secured advances under the scheme.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that Urban Cooperative Banks play an important role in promoting economic interests of middle and lower income groups in the urban area. This role could be effectively played by them only if they mobilise adequate resources from the public, deploy



RAILWAY BUDGET — COMMON MAN WILL BE AFFECTED ADVERSELY

I strongly criticise the proposals to increase passenger fares and freight rates as announced by the Union Railway Minister in the Railway Budget presented to the Parliament on the 24th February, 1993. The steep increase in the passenger fares, particularly for second class travel will affect the common man directly. The increase in the freight rates and the withdrawal of concessions in freight rates for the transportation of essential commodities will fuel the inflationary forces and will indirectly add to the burden of the common man. As a result of freight rate changes the cost of living is bound to go up steeply and the poor people will be the worst sufferers. While the Central Government has been claiming to control inflation by various measures, what it does in practice is different and the railway budget proposals of passenger fares and freight rate increases only go to show that the Central Government is not earnest in its intentions.

Second Class travel fares have been raised both in express and ordinary categories. Second class travel is resorted to only by the common man in search of his livelihood. This will directly affect him. Travel by train for the common man used to be the cheapest mode. It has now become much more expensive than bus travel. It should have

been the Central Government's effort to cross subsidise and keep travel for the common man cheaper.

The steep increase in suburban fares in every class will greatly affect fixed income persons and small vendors. The direct impact due to the hike in passenger fares on the common man could well have been avoided.

The increase in freight rates with its inflationary impact will hit the common man. The withdrawal of concessions in freight rates for essential commodities like grains and pulses, diesel, sugar and oil cake will lead to a steep increase in the prices of these basic commodities. When the declared goal is to control inflation, it is surprising that such an increase in freight rates, particularly in the rates for essential commodities has been proposed.

I strongly urge the Union Railway Minister to reconsider the proposals made by him for increasing the passenger fares and freight rates in the interest of the common man and for the stability of the economy.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

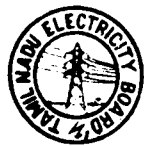
them in productive channels, earmarking at the sametime certain percentage for meeting the commitments of social objectives and run on sound principles of professional management. The urban banks should have clear defined objectives and carry on their activities in accordance with the laid down objectives. At the same time,

the reasonable aspirations of the employees should also be fulfilled. In other words, a comprehensive management approach integrating the goals of the organisation with that of the employees, keeping in view, the complex environment in which the banks are operating, and the changing needs of the society, is

the only long term solution, for ensuring sustained growth of the urban banks in our country.

Thank you all.

(Speech of Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation at the 6th All India Conference of Urban Cooperative Banks at Bangalore on 14.2.1993)



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

TENDER NOTICE COAL-10

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

Description of material : Two million tonnes of imported Steaming Coal.

Specification No. : Coal-10, dated 12.2.1993

Cost of Specification : **A) For units located in Tamil Nadu**
 1. Rs.1000 if obtained in person
 2. Rs.1050 if sent by post within India
B. For units located outside Tamil Nadu
 1. Rs.1000 if obtained in person
 2. Rs.1150 (inclusive of CST at Rs.100) if sent by post within India.

E.M.D. : Rupees one crore only.

Due date and time for receipt of Tender: 14 hours 10.3.1993

Time of opening of tender : 14 hours on 10.3.1993.

Place of opening of tenders : At the office of the Director/Coal II Floor, KRR Maaligai, Western Wing, 800 Anna Salai, Electricity Avenue, Madras-600 002.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or by Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, I Floor, KRR Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Director/Coal II Floor, Western Wing, KRR Maaligai, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-2, with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

The specification could be persued at the office of the Director/Coal, II Floor, Western Wing, KRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 between 11.00 am and 4.00 pm on any working day from 19.2.93 to 9.3.93.

Tenders received after the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the copy of specification or for the delay in postal transit. Extension of time will not be allowed beyond the due date.

Copies of the specification will be available for sale from 19.2.1993.

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

Chief Engineer/Mechanical/Coal

II Floor/Western Wing, NPKRR Maaligai,
800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

Telex No: 0417261

Fax: 91-044-831210

DIPR/233/MS/93



Indian sub continent, the second largest populated country in the world has got a vast cultural heritage from Kashmir to Kanniyakumari. The population may have linguistic differences, but cultural integration.

Indian culture in the present century has been vastly influenced by mass media which includes cinema. While Indian cinema has got a popularity in the world cinema, Tamil cinema has proved to be the pioneer in the Indian cinema. The cinema which is otherwise called the film industry, has got greater liking in the Southern part of India, particularly the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil cinema from the silent era entered into talkie in the early

1930s. Over a period of 50 to 60 years, it underwent vast changes from the Art to Technology, from black and white to colour, from 16mm to 70mm, from single track sound to multi track sound, from manually operated equipments to computerised equipments, the present trend of adopting both live and animation with a mixture.

The entire Indian Film Industry from the Artistic to Technological superiority, wholly depend on Tamil people. You may call them a Cameraman, a makeup man, an art director, a dance master, a stunt master, a playback singer, why even a carpenter. Such is the demand from Madras and from Tamil Nadu.

Film making is an art. The artistic film industry is now slowly

4th Cover Story

FILM CITY

M. Shanmugam
Special Officer,
Film City,
Madras-600 113.

getting converted into Technological ART Industry. People of Tamil Nadu, in particular and people of South India in general, immediately accept any new introduction to the film industry. That is one of the reason the films of Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Kannada medium are being produced in and around Madras to the highest number in the country. For that matter, even Hindi films are off late with its best quality, meeting the International population around the world with the making at Madras. In the recent years, English films required for Foreign Countries are being produced in Madras.

Countries like Russia, America, Great Britain, France, have already produced joint venture films of various languages from the Madras Film Studios.

In the late Sixties and early Seventies of this century, most of

the films were produced in the Indoor Studio Floors with its vast luxurious sets costing very heavily to the producer. In the later years, particularly in the Eighties and early Nineties, most of the Producers and Directors have found the outdoor shooting locations to be more attractive to the people with its ethnic and nativity liked by various sections, various communities of the State of Tamil Nadu. The mountainous place, a river bed, a paddy field, a rural scene, a rich bungalow, everything is available in various places outside Madras City.

Producers now off late find it extremely and equally costly of yester years in going out to find out locations, filming it there, for completion of films. Not less than 50 to 100 people for an outdoor shooting location have to move for even a single day's outdoor shooting thus costing huge budget for the Producer when he gets the return or not.

The Government which is aiming at promoting the quality Tamil Film Industry, is encouraging with its subsidy to the low budgeted producers and also encourages Film Artistes and Technicians with the State Awards every year

costing the exchequer of this State. More quality films aimed at social obligations apart from the entertainment approach brings revenue to the State equally.

Our Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, with the vast experience, has formulated the Film City project which was the greatest demand of the film industry, to be established at Madras particularly in the heart of the City.

The Film City, Madras, has no comparison to the other existing two Film Cities at Trivandrum and at Bombay. The setbacks and the difficulties and anomalies of those existing Film Cities have been eliminated. The senior most and well experienced film industry personalities have got themselves amazed with the concept of the Film City conceived by our Hon'ble Chief Minister. This Film City had a very silent, simple inauguration by our Hon'ble Chief Minister, but had the maximum mass reached during its inauguration in the month of May, 1992.

An extent of 86 Acres of land at Taramani has been earmarked for the establishment of the Asia's

Hollywood. This prestigious location will provide numerous shooting locations as well as outdoor locations for the benefit of the Film and Video Producers particularly those who are aiming at quality oriented low budgeted film under one umbrella.

This City has agricultural lands of paddy, coconut grow, mango grow, casurina grow along side of a typical village which incorporates a village temple with its tank, an agraaharam street, a bazaar street, village pond, school, a railway station and a big banyan tree for Panchayat. While an Ayyanar statue and a Kathavarayan statue are erected at the entrance of the village scene, you will enjoy a scenic urban multi storied buildings also.

A middle class, a low class buildings with its co-operative store, a milk booth, a post office, answers to the urban demand.

In the recent years, Government of India has raised the rental and the deposit charges for a railway scene. Hence, the script writer have no other go except to avoid a railway station shot. This Madras Film City comes in hand to the script writer with a middle class

railway station and village railway station with its typical jatka stand.

Again, due to administrative reasons, the jail, lock up, court, temple, church, have been either banned or restricted. To this requirement of the producers, the Film City has got a church, mosque, temple with multi faces where different Deities can be placed at the Sanctorium.

A street scene with a bus stop, a classroom with its varandah, a hospital with its operation theatre and such other every film's requirements are being meticulously conceived in this project.

A beautiful lake connected to the island in the middle by a bamboo bridge will be an added attraction with its boating facility. The 1 1/2 km length canal will have different type of style of bridges for not only transport but also for shooting requirements. The bank of the canal will have a typical of slum dwelling area to an adjoining area of a clusture of middle classes, a rich bungalow with its interior and exterior will be the real requirement of a producer for a shooting. There, it is being answered.

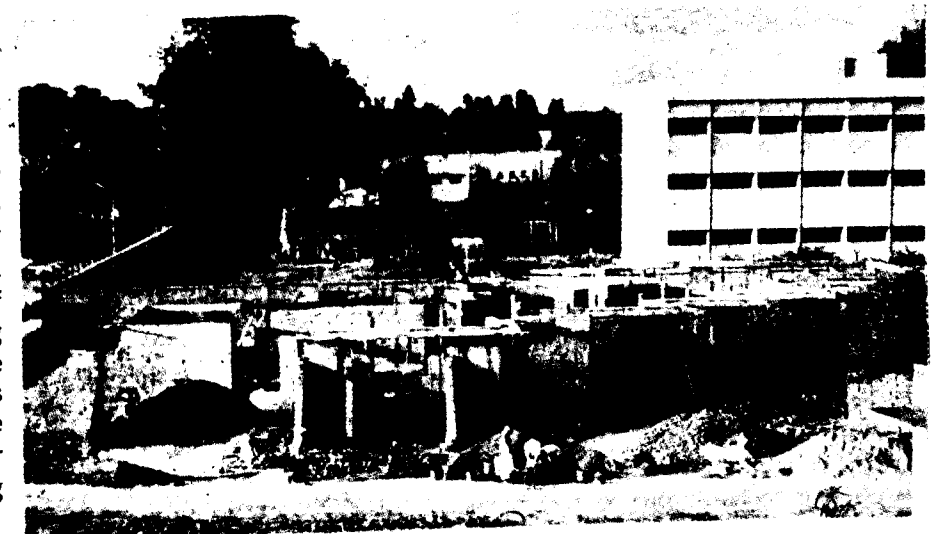
The biggest studio floor in the campus has been totally restructured with its international standard has got a sentimental effect to the minds of the producers and the leading artiste of Tamil and Telugu. The sentiments are such that this floor will have box office hit films.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's announcement that this Film City will have post production centres like re-recording theatre, Dubbing theatre, Video studio, Editing section, Processing section etc., will be of international standard and is being carried out very meticulously.

The researchers, the scholars and the students are never left in the

Film City. A beautiful Film Archive, a book library and such other requirements are being taken care even at the conception of the project.

No person need to go to Kashmir or Delhi to enjoy a Mogul garden when such a garden is available here. Amazing English meadow, an Italian garden will be one of the horticultural concentration. A typical Japanese type garden with its vast area will have remembrance of Japan. A Japanese house, a Japanese temple, meditation drygarden. will create an effect as if he is in that country.



Our tourist who may be from the Madras City itself but mainly from the rural area of the State, flock the studios of Kodambakkam for a glimpse of a Hero or Heroine and now-a-days even a Film Director or a Music Director. To such innocent rural folks of us, we give them a guest treatment unlike a mere spectator status by providing a mock shooting facility using the open air theatre with every day's action packed or thrilled and duet songs for specific hours of the day. Entertainment to such visitor is so enormous while spending hours together inside the City. He will be thrilled when he goes out to tell his friends and relatives in his village. The technology and the innovations of the film industry

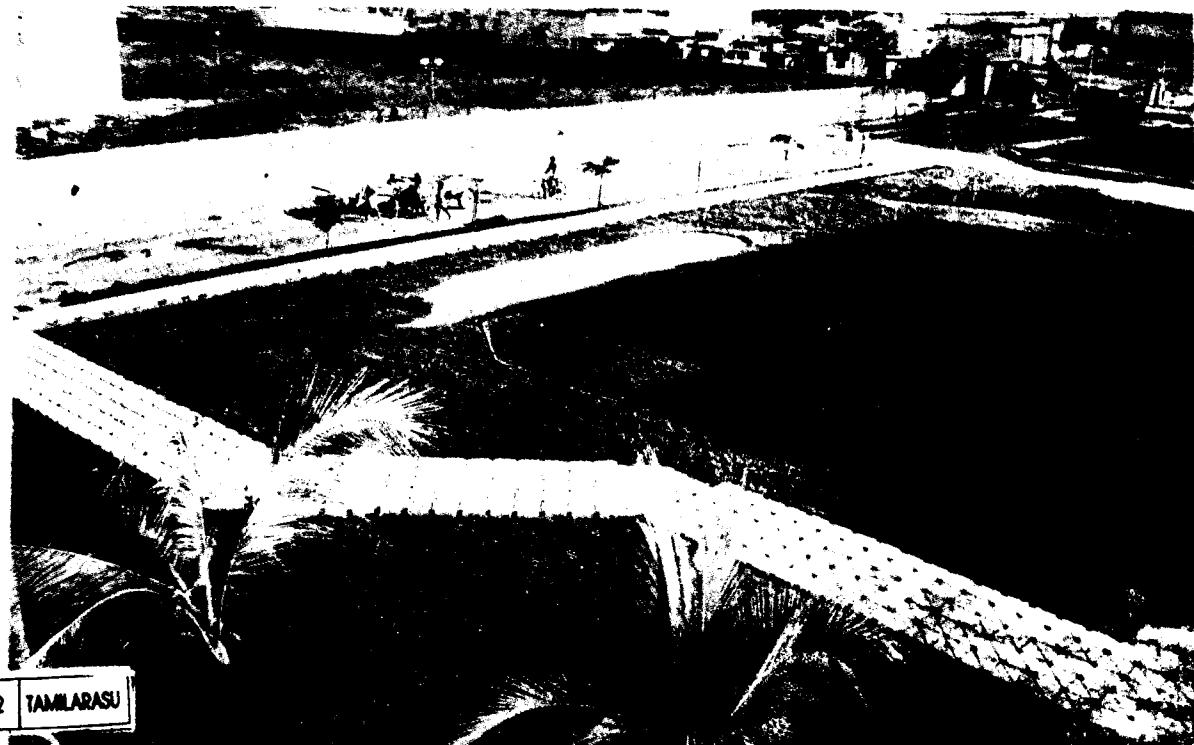
while the producers and the artistes and technicians are practically in operation here, the visitors equally learn it and enjoy it while they see the same shot at their village theatres.

The Country Club with its highest standard facilities like cottages, swimming pool with under water photography facility, a club house, a gymnasium, health club, tennis court, a conference hall and a preview theatre will be one of the highest demand for the producers of the day.

By these facilities, what the producer has to do is to come with their artistes inside the Film City with

their script and go out with their finished product at a low budgeted quality films.

The unparalleled Film City conceived by our Hon'ble Chief Minister, which is likely to be available to the producers before the end of this year dedicated to the highly needing film industry, will be one of the legacy of this century in the city of Madras as well as to the entire Nation. This is not a mere statement but the opinion of the international visitors who happen to be present at the City in the recent months from countries like United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.



OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION

IN FLYING COLOURS IN THE PRESENT RULE

S. RAGHUPATHY, I.A.S.,
Managing Director
Overseas Manpower Corporation

The people of India are ready to go abroad in search of job opportunities. We see people being cheated with false promises by few private agencies and promoters. To help people seeking job abroad, the Government of Tamil Nadu established the Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited at Madras in the year 1979. Situated in Krishnama Street in Nungambakkam the Corporation has so far helped about 5000 applicants to be employed abroad.

It was only due to the dedication in work and proper functioning of the OMC (Overseas Manpower Corporation) that, it was able to bear the accumulated loss of Rs.18 lakh and in the current year OMC is proposed to make Rs.20 lakh profit because of heavy deployment.

After the Gulf war, there was a spurt in job opportunities and the people who had fled the Arab countries were taken back by the agency which had selected them earlier.

Though manpower is available for smaller wages from Philippines, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka the demand and respect is for Indians only. So the private agencies have

raised their fees. But the OMC charge reasonable sum for recruitment. This Corporation charges rupees one hundred as the registration fee and files the particulars in the computerised Data Bank. When the need arise the Manpower is located from the Data Bank. If an exact Match is not available in the Data Bank, advertisement is made through the right media, to attract the right type of people. Then OMC's team of competent professionals test and screen the applicants through a series of interview to choose the right candidate. The choosen candidates are medically tested for fitness. OMC's close liaison with Regional Passport and Emigration Offices helps selected candidates to get their passports, visas and emigration clearance at the earliest. On selection the appli-

* OMC is a Government organisation. Its vast experience and knowledge of international business practices, ensures the best for the applicants.

* OMC is a service oriented, not profit oriented organisation.

* OMC offers trade testing facility for industries like Airconditioning, Autobomibles, Bakery, Construction, Dry Docks, Electricals, Electronics, Fabrication, Hoteliering, Line Bricks, Petrochemicals, Refinery, Refrigeration and Sewerage.



cant has to pay a small sum as service charge as prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

After the Gulf war, the OMC has selected 458 applicants and of that 208 candidates have been sent to Gulf countries for employment.

Middlemen and commissions are prevented since the officials and employers who offer employment, themselves meet the applicants to conduct the interview in OMC.

Professionals in the field of Medicine, Engineering and Technology, sales etc. are being sent to Gulf countries and South Eastern Countries by OMC for a minimum charge.

As the demand for medical personal is in large number of Saudi Arabia the OMC is presently engaged in sending 802 doctors and professionals in the field of medicine. This is the highest number in the history of OMC.

Apart from this, on request from Medina and Saudi Arabia eligible Muslim professionals in the field of Carpentry and painting are to be selected and sent soon. Further selection for house-maids would be made soon for Bahrain and Singapore. There is a possibility for 2,000 persons to go abroad before the end of this year if the existing vacancies abroad are filled by the OMC.

As in Tamil Nadu, OMC's are functioning in the cities like New Delhi and Trivandrum but the

* Only OMC can arrange the deputation of experts currently working in Government Organisations in India, to work your Organisation.

* Since it is an approved agent of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, you need not remit any emigration deposit to the Protector General of Emigrants, New Delhi.

* Out of 13 years OMC sustained loss in 10 years. During 1992-93 total accumulated loss was about Rs.18 lakh. But during the last six months because of the encouragement of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Corporation has earned profit more than Rs.20 lakh, wiping out the entire previous losses.

Tamil Nadu Overseas Manpower Corporation is considered as the one which send skilled efficient and qualified personnels.

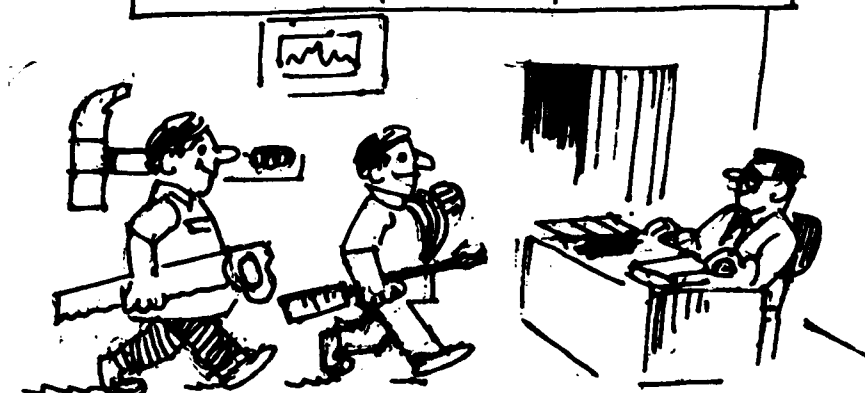
So far 16,000 professionals in various fields have registered in OMC's data bank. Government employees can also register their names but work experience is an essential qualification.

Further OMC is taking steps to obtain passports for the public in the Districts of Madras, Chengalpattu-MGR, North Arcot-Ambekar, South Arcot, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar, Salem, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Nilgiris and Pondicherry. So far 400 people got their passport through this OMC.

Persons who want to be employed abroad through this OMC can register their names by sending Rupees one hundred and ten only through Demand Draft to the following address.

Managing Director,
Overseas Manpower Corporation,
12, First Floor,
Krishnama Road,
Nungambakkam,
Madras-34.

Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd.,



THE SOCIO-ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITIES OF TAHDCO IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO) is implementing the following schemes for the social and economical development of Adiravidars in Dharmapuri District.

Self employment schemes

This scheme envisages setting up of self employment ventures by the beneficiaries identified in urban and rural areas so as to enable them to stand on their own legs by improving their standard of living. This has generated self confidence among the beneficiaries of the scheme to eke out livelihood with the financial assistance provided by TAHDCO. The maximum unit cost under this scheme is Rs.10,000 out of which 50% will be given as subsidy from TAHDCO and the remaining 50% will be given as loan from the participating financial institutions. Under this scheme, the financial assistance is given for provision stores, petty shops, vegetable vending, sound system, cycle shop, leather goods manufacture and sales, cutpiece cloths, utensil stores, wet grinder, tiffin stall, mutton stall, country firewood, milk depot vending, carpentry, blacksmithy, nylon basket knitting, radio and TV repairing, groundnut candling, pickles manufacturing, etc.

The physical target is 200 and the financial target is Rs.10 lakh for implementing the scheme in Dharmapuri District during the year 1992-93.

Self employment training scheme

This is one of the most important plans provided under poverty alleviation programmes implemented

by TAHDCO, for the benefit of Adi Dravidars youth (both for men and women) in the pattern of TRYSEM (Training of rural youth for self employment) for a period from 6 months to one year to enable them to seek self employment ventures with the financial assistance provided by banks and subsidy by TAHDCO. This scheme, besides creating motivation, helps to develop the immediate potential and skill of the trainees also to secure huge employment in industrial units. The school drop-outs beside qualified youth get the benefit under this scheme. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.250 is paid as stipend per month to the trainee. Raw material at a cost of Rs.25 and trainees fee of Rs.75 per trainee is given every month. Tool kits worth Rs.500 is also given at the end of the training to each trainee. The entire cost of the training is given as cent percent subsidy under special central assistance.

In Dharmapuri District the following trainings are given at present:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Course of Training	Male	Fe-Male	Total
1.	Velavan Technical Institute - Dharmapuri	Tailoring	-	14	14
b.	Velavan Technical Institute - Dharmapuri	Radio&TV Training	14	-	14
2.	Sri Krishna Engineering Works - Dharmapuri -	Motor-Rewinding	10	-	10
b.	Sri Krishna Engineering Works - Dharmapuri -	Oil Engine Mechanism	10	-	10
3.	Harur Town Women Tailoring Institute and Training Society - Harur	Tailoring	-	20	20
4.	a. Institute of Agronomy Kaveripattinam	Tailoring	-	14	14
	Institute of Agronomy, Kaveripattinam	Simple Wiring	18	-	18
Total			52	48	100

For implementing the training scheme in the District during the year 1992-93 the physical target has been fixed as 100 and the financial target has been fixed as Rs.2.60 lakh.

Petty Trade Scheme

This scheme, as the name suggests, envisages providing credit linked subsidy and Margin Money assistance to poor Hindu Adi-Dravidars and Adi Dravidars converted to Christianity for starting petty self employment ventures. Under this scheme the financial assistance is given for printing press, carpentry, shoe making, petty shop, flour mill, provision store, tea stall, tailoring shop etc (Numbering 33 such trades). The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.5000 out of which Rs.1000 is given as subsidy from TAHDCO, 25% of the unit cost as Margin Money loan from TAHDCO with 4% interest recoverable in 10 years and the remaining amount from the financing commercial banks.

For implementing this scheme in this District during 1992-93 the following physical and financial targets have been fixed.

	No. of families	TAHDCO subsidy Rs. in lakhs
1. Hindu Adi-dravidars	25	0.25
2. Adi-dravidars converted to Christianity	5	0.05
Total	30	0.30

20 Point Programme

Under this scheme the financial assistance is provided to Hindu Adiravidars and Scheduled Tribes for starting self employment ventures such as printing press, petty shop, provision stores etc (numbering 32 such trades) as in the case of petty trades scheme. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.5000 out of which Rs.1000 is given as subsidy from TAHDCO, 25% of the unit cost as TAHDCO Margin Money loan at 4% interest recoverable in 10 years and the remaining amount as loan from commercial Banks.

For implementing the scheme in this District during 1992-93 the following physical and financial targets have been fixed.

	No. of families	TAHDCO subsidy
1. Hindu Adi-dravidars	35	0.35
2. Schedules Tribes	5	0.025
Total	40	0.375

Agriculture and allied activities

Of all the economic development schemes implemented by TAHDCO most importance is given to Agriculture and Agro-oriented Projects with a

view to improve a lot of poor Adi-dravidars who predominantly depend on Agriculture for their livelihood in the rural areas. To raise up the economical status of the Adi-dravidars small and marginal farmers TAHDCO has taken concerned effort to provide a package of assistance to alleviate the problems and giving financial assistance every year to overcome the problems experienced by them. To implement the Agriculture and Agro-oriented Projects the physical and financial targets have been fixed as follows:-

	No. of families	TAHDCO subsidy Rs. in lakhs
1. Centrifugal Pumpset (Diesel 5 HP)	10	0.60
2. Power sprayer with one cycle	5	0.1125
3. Bullock cart with pair of Bullocks	50	2.50
4. Pneumatic tyre cart with pair of Bullocks	75	5.8125
5. Plough Bullocks	50	1.125
6. Gem cutting cum polishing machine	30	2.25
Total	220	12.40

Individual entrepreneurs scheme

The most serious and depressing problem among Adi-dravidars has been the lack of adequate opportunities for employment, the magnitude of which has taken unparalleled dimensions. In order to tackle this problem TAHDCO has launched the innovative scheme called the 'Individual Entrepreneurs' scheme from 1990-91 onwards. The centre piece of its strategy is to give priority to creation of assets which are technically feasible, commercially profitable and economically viable costing upto Rs.5 lakh and more. It makes a watershed among all the programmes implemented by TAHDCO to bring about a radical change in raising the standard of living of entrepreneurs among Adi-dravidars in the State. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.15,000 is sanctioned as TAHDCO subsidy to an individual entrepreneur, 20% of the Project Cost of Rs.85,000 which ever is less is sanctioned as TAHDCO Margin Money Loan with 4% interest recoverable in 10 years and the remaining as bank loan. The scheme encompasses most spectrum of income generating economic activity such as Lorries, Tractors with Trailers, Oil Tankers, Mini Vans, Tourist Taxis, Tourist Mini Buses, Auto Rickshaws, Dairy farms, Poultry Units, Hospitals, Clinics, Leather Industries, Export garments, Granite Polishing Unit, Computer Centres, Xerox machines and other such projects.



The following are the physical and financial targets fixed for this District for the year 1992-93

	Physical Target	Project cost	Financial Target Total (TAHDCO)		
			Subsidy	Margin money	Bank loan
			(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Individual Entrepreneur Scheme	60	93.00	9.00	12.00	72.00

A sum of Rs.46.675 lakh have been provided for implementing the TAHDCO scheme to benefit 650 Adi-dravidars during the year 1992-93 in Dharmapuri District.

The individual (families) who have already availed subsidy under TAHDCO schemes or under any

other State Government Offices or under any State or Central Government Departments or Undertakings are not eligible for availing the subsidy or any other benefits under TAHDCO scheme.

The Adi-dravidars who are willing to avail the benefits under TAHDCO schemes may get the prescribed application forms from the Office of the District Manager, TAHDCO, Dharmapuri and the applications should be sent to the District Manager, TAHDCO, Dharmapuri in duplicate (Triplicate in case of Individual Entrepreneurs scheme) along with pass port size photos, community certificate, income certificates, Ration Card in duplicate through the Extension Officer (Adi-dravidar Welfare) of the Panchayat Union concerned.



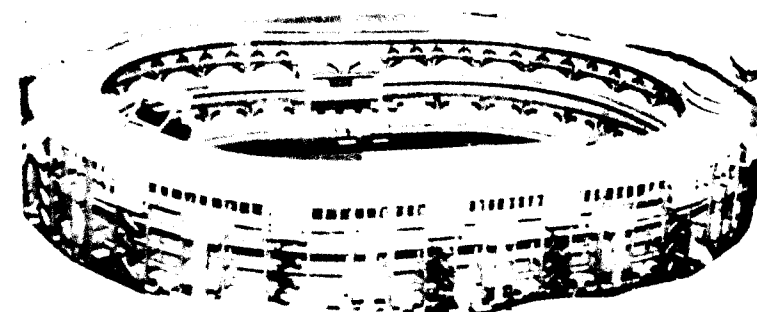
NEHRU STADIUM THE SITE, ITS HISTORY

RANDOR GUY

entire South India minus the 'native states' ruled by a Maharaja or Nawab like Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Nizam's Dominions. Madras was indeed the cultural capital of South India- which it continues to be even today- and thousands of visitors- men, women and children thronged to the city during the Christmas week to attend what was popularly known as the Park Fair.

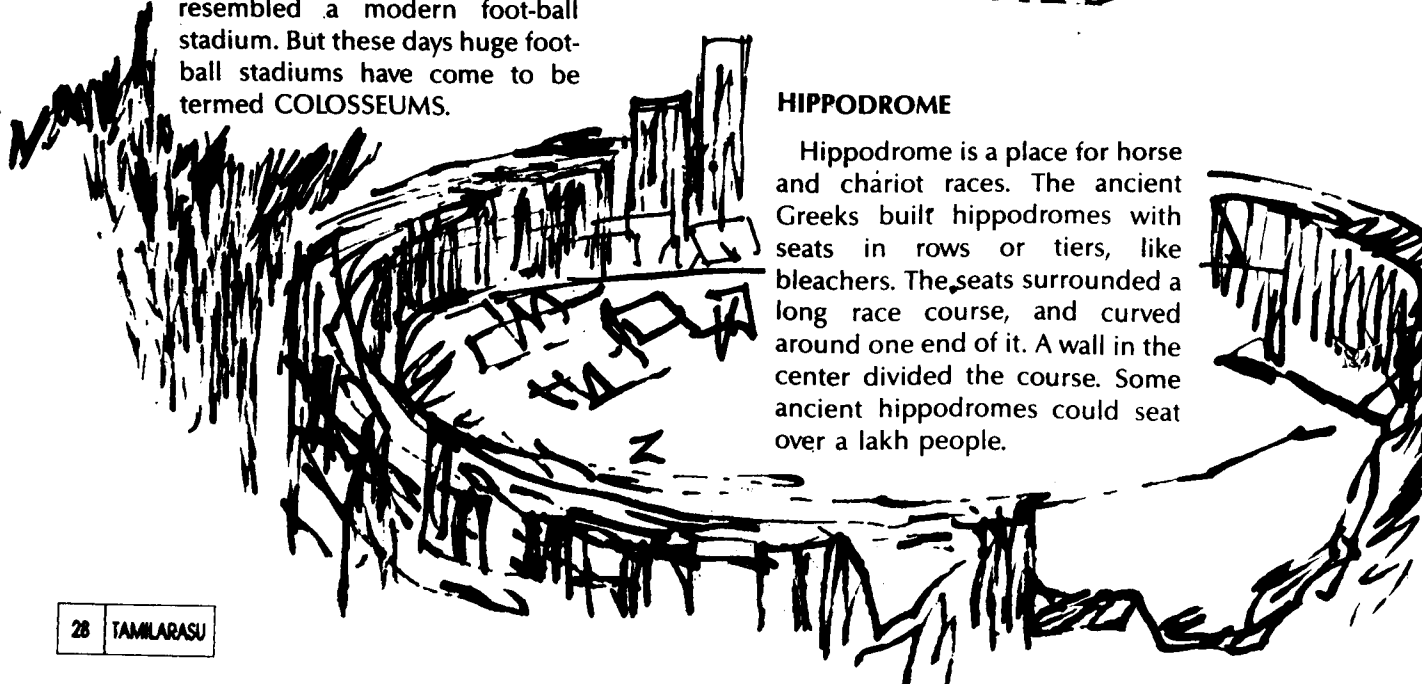
COLOSSEUM:

The word COLOSSEUM comes from the Latin colosseums which means gigantic. The word was commonly referred to amphitheatres. In shape, the colosseum resembled a modern foot-ball stadium. But these days huge foot-ball stadiums have come to be termed COLOSSEUMS.



HIPPODROME

Hippodrome is a place for horse and chariot races. The ancient Greeks built hippodromes with seats in rows or tiers, like bleachers. The seats surrounded a long race course, and curved around one end of it. A wall in the center divided the course. Some ancient hippodromes could seat over a lakh people.



The site of the prestigious 'Nehru Stadium' is hallowed and historically interesting as part of the history of Madras City. A vast area in that part of the city was known as the People's Park and the present Stadium occupies a part of that Park. The famed botanical garden of the city popularly known as 'My Lady's Garden' and the city zoo which was a noted attraction of the city for many decades formed part of this sprawling park.

The name 'Park Town' with division number 3 of the city postal district is derived from the People's Park. Before the city was

divided into numbers by the postal department, the entire area was known as (P.T. Madras) Park Town, Madras.

While the practical disappearance of the People's Park, people today wonder why this area is named Park Town.

During the 19th Century, People's Park was the venue of the annual Christmas Fair, a great event of excitement, fun and charm for not only the citizens of Madras but also to people of the old Madras Presidency and surrounding areas. During the British regime, the Madras Presidency with its 26 districts covered almost

The Fair featured fancy bazaars of diverse description with shops and show windows displaying a variety of articles from even every part of the world. (Those were the days a bewildering range of articles of every kind were freely available in the city. Even cases of beef from Argentina). There were magic shows, mechanical dolls with the seemingly incredible figure of a man smoking two cigarettes simultaneously, holding one in each hand! There was also a 'magic car' show with a motor car running around endlessly in circles with no driver inside!

Another attraction was thirty

feet-tall man wearing very very long pants, obviously a stilt walker who went round the Fair greeting people and also scaring kids.

At nights when the lovely, velvety blue tropical sky turned dark there was a scintillatingly colourful display of fire works, dazzling the sky, a sight for angels which could be seen for miles around. There was also a permanent band stand seated on which the Madras Corporation Band played mostly Western Music. There were shops where one could buy any article for one anna (6 paise). A white monkey was another great attraction which some people treated with reverence bowing often before it.

The entire atmosphere was gay and lively, and to quote the Hindu of January 1887 "Men... Women and children clad in their choicest holiday attire and bedecked with all the ornaments at their command joyfully walked round and round, now trying their luck in a Japanese shop, now witnessing the white monkey, and now entering the refreshment room. Many of the gentry, European and native after going the first round within the band enclosure".

During January 1887, a fire broke out at the Fair and hundreds lost their lives and thousands were injured. An enquiry was ordered by the Government of Madras into the tragedy. Among the several witnesses examined by the coroner were the legendary British barrister and a man of history - Eardley Norton, and the celebrated educationist and principal of the Madras Christian College Rev. Dr. Miller.

There was some evidence of sabotage but nothing more could be found out about the cause of the tragedy.

The trauma of the tragedy was so deep that the park fair was not revived until 1901.

Another attraction in the later

years was the 'Rekla' race. The Rekla was a kind of an open pony cart on which stood the driver and raced the pony to the accompaniment of screams, shouts and loud noises from every one around except the poor animal. The event was very popular with the lower strata of the society. Betting on the out-come of the races was also rampant leading to argument and fistcuffs later. Indeed it was a world of fun and excitement, of a different era, different life style.

All of this has vanished, never to return again, leaving behind only memories.

Another attraction of the People's Park was a Corporation run swimming pool with a grandiose name, 'Royal Bath!' Those were the days Madras City did not boast of many swimming pools and the Royal Bath (had nothing royal except the name) was popular with economically weaker section of the society, as the phrase goes, and visiting British and foreign sailors and such out-doorsy folks. During weekends there were more people than water leading to frayed tempers and frequent fistcuffs accompanied by shrill feminine screams of encouragement and despair!

And then times changed. The

People's Park began to lose its importance and soon the Indian rulers of the city and state planned to have a stadium on this historic memory rich sight. And befittingly it was called the Nehru Stadium.

During the 1950s, the Nehru Stadium became the venue and focus of international cricket played at Madras. For a short period of time, the cricket scene shifted from the famed Madras Cricket Club (MCC) to the Nehru Stadium. Australia, Pakistan and New Zealand Cricket teams played test matches on this ground. Superstars of the cricket world like Garfield Sobers, Wesley Hall, Raymond Lindwall, Neil Harvey, Ian Johnson, Nawab of Pataudi, S.P. Gupte, Vinoo Mankad, Pankaj Roy and several others have left their foot prints on the Stadium. It was on this ground Vinoo Mankad and Pankaj Roy established the world record for the first wicket partnership in a test match playing against New Zealand during 1950s.

Many sports events besides cricket took place in this historic Stadium. Thousands of sports fans are sure to have in their memory-banks the highs and lows, the cheers and groans, the fun and excitement of many a moment gone over the horizon.

WORLD CUP LOST

A 1966 pre-world cup sensation was the theft of the trophy itself. Stanley Gibbons, the stamp dealers, proudly presented it at a stamp exhibition and a thief took them at their word. All was well eight days later when a dog called Pickles found the cup undamaged in his garden. His proud owner collected the reward.

THE FOSSILS

By

D. JAWAHAR PRASAD RAJ

Curator,

Geology Section

Government Museum, Madras.

On the other day, a batch of students from nearby school were standing near the huge fossil wood exhibit (stationed in the Government Museum open air garden) and they were amazed on seeing the tree trunk's colour, while, others were curious to know how the original green trunk of a tree after many years had turned into a brownish golden tint colour with the hardness that of a stone. Actually it is no doubt a stone but geologically it is a wood turned into a stone like object called "WOOD FOSSIL".

The term "PALAEONTOLOGY" is a science which deals with the study of fossils. Fossils are recognisable remains of once living plants or animals, most of which have been extinct for many thousands of years. The remnants of plants or animals of the past geologic ages preserved in the rocks of the earth crust by natural process are known as fossils. Fossils are mostly preserved in sedimentary rocks. It may comprise the remains of the complete animal.

It also occurs in the form of impressions of footprints or leafprints and not the original part of the organism. Fossils might be also in the form of casts or mould.

It is well known that millions of animals and plants had lived, died and were destroyed without leaving a trace. But it has been observed that the following factors are most important for the preservation of organism as fossils. They are the possession of hard-parts like shells, bones, skeleton and quick burial of the remains by different process to prevent destruction by scavengers and decay. Any animals or plants satisfying the above condition can be preserved as fossils under normal condition.

Fossilization may occur in several ways. Sometimes that soft parts may remain unaltered in fossilization. In some cases only hard-parts remain unaltered and in some other cases hard-parts may also be altered. Sometimes, hard-parts preserved within the accumulating sediments may be totally removed

in solution. As a result, hollows are left within the rock beds which are called moulds. When the moulds are filled up subsequently with mineral matter, it is known as casts.

The study of fossils constitute an integral part of any investigation leading to the discovery of new deposits of coal and petroleum. It helps in establishing the geological age of the rock beds and their correct order of succession in any area. It is also used for correlating rock beds of one area with those of the another. Moreover, the study of fossils is of highest importance to the Biologist not only because they include the ancestors of modern species but, because among fossil forms we find many groups which are altogether extinct and which often throws light on the relationship of existing animals and plants.

The collection of fossils in the Geology Gallery of the Madras Government Museum are arranged according to the different periods to which they belong. The gallery begins with a coloured chart of the geological time scale in which the



various geological periods, their duration and the important animals and plants which lived during those periods are explained. The fossil collections are mainly comprised of invertebrate fossils and the cretaceous fossils are mainly from Trichy cretaceous formations.

Among the exhibits in this gallery, the most interesting to mention a few are the plaster model of BRONTOSAURUS, photographs of TRACHODEN, STEGOSAURUS,

the Gigantic Ammonite fossil specimen from Trichy District and the fossil elephant skull from Rameswaram. During the MESOZOIC Era, (i.e. in Trassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods) giant reptiles known as DINOSAURUS dominated the earth and became extinct at the close of that Era. Brontosaurus is an extinct reptile which lived during Jurassic period (about 150 million years ago). It was a voracious eater living on the Vegetation. The specimen ex-

hibited in the gallery is a plaster model 1/25th size of the original reconstruction in America. Stegosaurus and Triceratops lived during Jurassic and Cretaceous periods respectively.

Plant fossil and fossil wood are also well exhibited in the Geology Gallery. The fossil wood discovered in 1940 near SATHANUR was 86 feet long and 54 inches in diameter. It is also found in "TIRUVAKKARAI" near Pondicherry which was about 70 feet long and 3 to 5 feet in diameter. Among the plant fossils, the Gondwana specimens and the specimens from Britain are of interest.

The fossil specimens exhibited under Cretaceous periods are exclusively from Trichy district in Tamil Nadu. A Gigantic Ammonite specimen from Trichy area and the huge fossil skull of an elephant from Rameswaram attracts the attention of most of the visitors in the Geology Gallery. Moreover, a visit to the Geology Gallery is very useful and helpful for the students of geology and of general public.

STILL IN THE WOODS

ALL are mine;
Nothing else to remain.
River, sky, sea feel shy;
When I walk with pride and high.

Gold! or Silver! What I have;
Bring the world be in my sleeve
Hats are up, Do you believe?
When I hope and see people alive.

Stop!
You are going bad to worst;
Behold! the shivering frost and drought.
All are ruined under your feet;
Ask anybody saying against this truth?

You made out the palace, How?
by minding the Earth to bow!
Green shades are drawn to ground;
And grinding Earth brought to halt around.

Groaning of lives; you don't bother;
Going on to set things in disorder.
Wood and river you had spoiled;
Old or new that won't you care.

Where do you stand; Can I say!
At a withering edge soon wilting away!

Is it? ... Yes!
I feel it quick, something to take;
Will you help and make me quiet.
Oh! Nobody; Water or Wind! I want to breathe.
YAH! I made them all Scenting filth.

Wait!
Don't you lose your hope to live;
Devil or spirit nothing to believe.
Be with us! and bear with us!
Benefit with us and be side with us.

The world is to all that who loves;
Rich or poor, old or young but true.
Nature is true! True is Nature!
Never be in the woods still again.

M. Madasamy,
Divisional Development Officer-
Personal Assistant to
the Collector-The Nilgiris,
Tamil Nadu.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.



DIPR/1642/MS/92/KHADI

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

Panguni - Chithirai

APRIL - 1993

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Artistes Honoured
- ★ Valedictory Function of the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1993
- ★ Activities and Achievements of TAHDCO
- ★ Tamil Nadu Budget 1993-94

An English book and a Tamil book containing the speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha were released by Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan at Kalaivanar Arangam on 31st March 1993.





ARTISTES HONoured

Kalaaimamani awards were presented to 42 artistes of various distinction at a grand function organised by the Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram at Kalaivanar Arangam on 11.2.1993. Thiru Kunakudi R. Vaidyanathan, President of the Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam presided over the function.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh presented gold medals and shawl to the recipients of the award. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented the Kalaaimamani awards to 42 artistes and unveiled the portraits of 14 yesteryear artistes. The Chief Minister also gave

away cash grants of Rs.5,000 to five indigent artistes.

The Governor stressed the role of artistes in promoting cultural integration, which he said, would strengthen national unity.

Indian art had carved out for itself an image of nobility, spiritualism and devotion and this should be preserved, he added.

The Governor, who commended the initiative shown by the Manram in perpetuating the memory of eminent artistes, hoped it would continue to do so and carry out its other activities like documentation and preservation of rare forms of traditional arts. All these efforts would help create an awareness among the people about the necessity and impor-

tance of preserving and nurturing our traditional art forms, he said.

Congratulating the awardees, the Chief Minister said that her Government would continue to extend patronage to fine arts and artistes continuing in the tradition of Dr. M.G.R. She appealed to the manram to identify indigent artistes all over the country and explore ways and means to help them. She pointed out that she had raised the pension for indigent artistes from Rs.250 to Rs.400 on the request of Thiru R.S. Manohar. She also said that her Government would protect the Tamil language.

The Secretary of the Manram Thiru R.S. Manohar appealed to the Chief Minister to sanction

State pension to 100 more indigent artistes and take the total number to 400, allot house sites or tenements to indigent artistes, build an auditorium in the Manram Complex and rename the Museum Theatre as "MGR Kalai Arangam" and the Eldams Road as "Nawab Rajamanickanar Salai".

Kalaaimamani Awardees

Thiru Bhagirathan -
Tamil Literature, Eyal
Erwadi Thiru S. Radhakrishnan -
Tamil Literature, Eyal
Thiru S.N. Sriramadesigan -
Tamil Literature-Research Scholar

Patthamadai Thiru M. Raja -
Nadaswaram Artiste
Seshampatti Thiru T. Sivalingam -
Nadaswaram Artiste
Perumpallam Thiru P. Venkatesan -
Thavil Artiste

Thirumathi
Krishnakumari Narendran -
Bharathanattiyam Teacher
Thiru T.S. Kadirvelu -
Bharathanattiyam Teacher
Selvi Lakshmi Viswanathan -
Bharathanattiyam Artiste
Tmt R. Gowri -
Bharathanattiyam Music Artiste

Thiru R. Venkatraman -
Film Producer
Thiru K.K. Sounder -
Character Film Actor
Prof. Thiru A.S. Prakasam -
Film Dialogue Writer
Selvi Sachu (P.S. Saraswathi) -
Film Comedy Actress
Dr. S. Rajeswara Rao -
Film Music Director
Thiru A.L. Ragavan -
Film Play Back Artiste
Thiru N. Subramaniya Thambiran -
Therukkoothu Folk Drama Artiste
Kollangudi Tmt Karuppayi -
Folk Music Artiste



Thiru D. Chellam Iyengar -
Carnatic Music Artiste
Thiruchur V. Ramachandran -
Carnatic Music Artiste
Thiru V.V. Subramaniam -
Carnatic Music Violin Artiste
Thiru M.N. Kandasamy -
Carnatic Mridangam Artiste
Thiru G. Somasundaram (a) Somu -
Carnatic Music Kanjira Artiste
Anaiyampatti Thiru S. Ganesan -
Jalathrangam Artiste

Sirkazhi Thiru Thirugnanasambandan -
Devotional Music Artiste

Sengalipuram

Thiru P.N. Ramamurthi Deekshitar -
Music Discourse Artiste

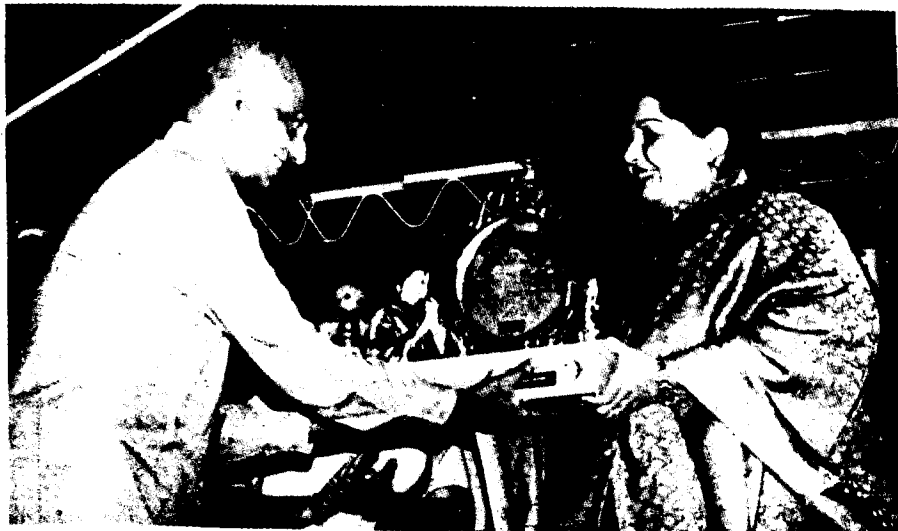
Thiru T.P. Venugopal Pillai -
Bharathanattiyam Mridangam Artiste
Thiru Marina (Sridhar) -
Play-Wright
Thiru T.P. Samikkannu -
Stage Comedy Actor
Thiru Thillairajan -
Stage Drama Producer
Thiru S.R. Dasarathan -
Stage Artiste
Tmt. R. Latha -
Stage Actress
Nizhalgal Thiru S. Ravi -
Film Actor
Thiru G.O.R. Nathan -
Director of Cinematography

Tmt Revathi -
Film Actress

Tmt T. Lakshmi -
Karagam Folk Artiste
Thiru P.S. Manimuthu Bhagavathar -
Stage Music Artiste
Senthamangalam
Thiru S.C. Balasubramaniam -
Stage Actor and Musician
Tmt T.M. Pankaja -
Stage Singer Actress
Thiru M.S. Venkatachalam -
Stage Harmonium Artiste
Thiru S.R. Veeraragavan -
Amateur Drama Artiste
Thiru M.S. Sivaprakasa
Sthapathiyar -
Sculptor-Artiste



VALEDICTORY FUNCTION OF THE ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR 1993



The valedictory function of the 19th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1993 organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was held at Madras on 29th March 1993. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated in the function and presented awards to participants at the Fair, covering the best pavilions by the State Government, State Government Undertakings, Central Government Undertakings, other States, private agencies, besides best services, publicity and first completed pavilion.

Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function.

In her valedictory address the Chief Minister said more foreigners were visiting Tamil Nadu now compared to previous years, and this was an indication of peace prevailing in the State.

Some people within the country refused to accept this reality and continued to indulge in false propaganda on the State's law and order situation for political gain.

But this only exposed their motives, she said, urging that peo-

ple should not attach any credibility to such falsehoods and propaganda.

The Chief Minister said 3.33 lakh foreigners visited the State during 1991. This figure rose to 4.18 lakh during 1992.

The Chief Minister commended the services of the Information Secretary Tmt. C.K. Gariyali and TTDC Managing Director Tmt. P. Sivakami in setting Tourism on the path of growth in the State.

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, Secretary, Information and Tourism, said permits had been granted to well known travel operations of the State to run 10 air-conditioned coaches. The TTDC would be converting 100 rooms into airconditioned ones.

Tmt. P. Sivakami, Managing Director, TTDC traced the growth of the organisation and pointed out that it had started making profits over the past couple of years. During 1992-93 it had a net profit of Rs.72.26 lakhs, after some financial adjustments its gross profit stood at Rs.1.5 crores.

The outlay for the TTDC for 1993-94 stood at Rs.2.2 crores out of which Rs.1.5 crores would be spent on upgrading the hotels division. Besides augmenting the travel division, dish antennae would be provided in the bigger hotels.

The Fair had netted a profit of Rs.39.28 lakhs this year, as against Rs.25.11 lakhs last year.

Thiru T.C. Madhusoodanan, General Manager, TTDC proposed a vote of thanks.

IV COVER: All India Tourist and Industrial Fair



ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF TAHDCO



The population of Tamil Nadu according to 1991 census (provisional) is 5.56 crore of which Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe population constitute 1.15 crore (20.68%) and 6.23 lakh (1.12%) respectively.

The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO) has started functioning from 15.2.1974.

Objectives of the Corporation are:

- To provide housing facilities to Adi Dravidars;
- To undertake construction of hostels, schools, community halls, balwadis etc., to Adi-Dravidars;
- To implement income generating economic development schemes for the benefit of down-trodden Adi Dravidars so as

to enable them to cross the poverty line;

iv) To undertake any other specific items of work for the upliftment of Adi-Dravidars entrusted by the Government from time to time.

Conceived originally for the construction of houses for poor Adi Dravidars, this Corporation since 1980-81, has been implementing multi-dimensional economic development schemes aimed at ameliorating poverty and to raise the standard of living of Adi-Dravidars in the State. Various in-

come generating and employment oriented schemes launched in the State have created a tremendous impact among Adi Dravidars. From 1989-90 onwards the task of construction of houses has been taken up by the Rural Development Department under "Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam" (Jawahar Rozgar Yojana).

Financial assistance is given to Adi-Dravidars both men and women in the form of subsidy from TAHDCO under Special Central Assistance linked with Bank Loan for ventures ranging from petty shop to printing press, from fruit stall to photography, from broiler unit to brick industry, from mini dairy to motor van, from rural textile centre to co-operative spinning mills, from tyre carts to tractors etc. in order to improve their social and economic status.

V.P. Duraisamy
Chairman,
TAHDCO

TAHDCO has executed the following construction schemes for the welfare of Adi Dravidars in the State.

Housing scheme

A total of 78,718 houses have so far been constructed with 100% subsidy for the benefit of shelterless Adi Dravidars in the State. The construction of houses has been taken up as per the sanction orders issued by the Government based on the proposals sent to Government by the District Collectors of the Districts, concerned. The cost of each tile house is Rs.6,000 while it is Rs.10,000 with R.C.C. Roof under the Kamaraj Housing Scheme. The construction of houses has been undertaken only in the house sites assigned by the Government for Adi Dravidars. The plinth area of each house is 201 sq. ft.

Million Wells Scheme

During 1990-91 the Government have accorded administrative sanction for Rupees one crore to take up 373 irrigation wells for the benefit of Adi-Dravidar farmers in the State under the Million Wells Scheme. As per the NABARD norms only 340 wells was intended to be taken up out of the amount sanctioned. But due to escalation of cost, only 328 wells could be taken up; of which 128 wells have been completed and the remaining 200 wells are in progress.

It is proposed to dig 800 wells under the "Million Wells Scheme" during the year 1991-92 with 100% special central assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.280 lakh.

Action Plan

The annual action plan formulated every year by TAHDCO on the basis of demographic phenomenon and infrastructure available in the Districts, with due approval by the Government, forms the basic frame work for implementation of schemes, in the

State. It is both time bound and target-oriented. It is subject to analysis and review every year. Periodic evaluation studies conducted by reputed organisations in the Districts have enabled this organisation to take corrective steps on the problems and shortcomings identified. Based on the performance of the past and reception of the schemes among the target group, new and innovating schemes are introduced in compatibility with modern development and technological sophistication.

TAHDCO is implementing the following schemes with the financial assistance it receives under Special Central Assistance on an average of Rs.15 to 16 crore a year.

1. Self Employment Scheme
2. Self Employment Training Scheme
3. Agriculture and Allied Activities
4. Individual Entrepreneur Scheme
5. Petty Trade Scheme
6. Schemes implemented through other Departments.

Self Employment Scheme

This scheme envisages setting up of self employment ventures by the beneficiaries identified by the screening committee, so as to enable them to stand on their own

legs by improving their standard of living. This has generated self-confidence among the beneficiaries of the scheme to eke out their livelihood with the financial assistance provided by TAHDCO. Assets are created with the credit offered by the financing institutions after release of subsidy by the District Managers (TAHDCO). Maximum unit cost of each scheme upto 1990-91 has been Rs.6000; of which 50% has been subsidy and the remaining 50% bank loan. So far upto 1990-91 44,830 Adi Dravidars both men and women have been assisted under this scheme with the special central assistance to the tune of Rs.1096 lakh.

During 1990-91 it has been proposed to assist 8000 rural and urban poor families with a subsidy of Rs.400 lakh. The maximum unit cost under this scheme has been raised to Rs.10,000 with 50% or Rs.5,000 which ever is less as subsidy to each family.

Self employment training

This is one of the most important planks provided under poverty alleviation programmes implemented by TAHDCO for the benefit of Adi Dravidar youth in the State. The scheme envisages imparting training to Hindu Adi



Dravidar youth both men and women, in the pattern of TRYSEM (Training of rural youth for self employment) for a period of six months to enable them to seek self employment ventures with the financial assistance provided by Banks and subsidy by TAHDCO. This scheme, besides creating motivation, helps to develop the innate potential and skill of the trainees, also to secure wage employment in industrial units. The school drop-outs besides qualified youth get the benefit under this scheme. The demand for skilled persons for radio and television repairs, carpenters, welders, electricians, auxiliary nurses, plumbers, turners, computers, stenographers, etc. have increased in towns and cities. The youth after finding a footing in these trades can move upon to the income scale. Government Technical Institutions such as I.T.I.s, reputed voluntary agencies having infrastructure facilities, have been drafted for imparting training under this scheme. A sum of Rs.250 is paid as stipend per month to the trainees. Raw material cost of Rs.25 and trainer's fee of Rs.75 per trainee is given every month. Tool kits worth Rs.500 is also given at the end of the training to each trainee. The entire cost of the training is given as cent percent subsidy under Special Central Assistance.

Agriculture and allied activities

Of all the economic development scheme implemented by TAHDCO, preponderance is given to Agriculture and Agro-oriented projects with a view to improve the lot of poor Adi Dravidars who predominantly depend on Agriculture for their livelihood in the rural areas. Set up exclusively for the welfare of Adi Dravidars, this organisation has taken concerted efforts to provide a package of assistance to alleviate the problems experienced by small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers through TAHDCO directly and through various Government Departments. Reputed voluntary organisations also associate with TAHDCO in this noble task.

TAHDCO has provided entrepreneurial assistance to poor Adi Dravidars for purchase of tractors, sheep units, prawn culture, white pig farming, broiler chicken, bakery products, rice and flour mills, milk cooling bars, starch and sago manufacturing units etc. with subsidy and margin money loan at 4% interest recoverable in 10 years.

Individual Entrepreneur Scheme

The most serious and depressing problem among Adi Dravidars has been the lack of adequate opportunities for employment, the magnitude of which has taken un-

paralleled dimensions. In order to tackle this problem TAHDCO has launched the innovative scheme called the "Individual Entrepreneur Scheme" from 1990-91 onwards. The centre-piece of its strategy is to give priority to creation of assets which are technically feasible, commercially profitable and economically viable costing upto Rs.5 lakh. It makes a watershed among all the programmes implemented by TAHDCO to bring about a radical change in raising the standard of living of entrepreneurs among Adi Dravidars in the State.

The scheme encompasses a vast spectrum of income generating economic activity such as Lorries, Tractors, Oil tankers, Mini vans, Auto-rickshaws, Dairy farms, Poultry units, Hospitals, Clinics, Leather Industries, Chemical Industries, Petrol/Diesel bunks, Rice & Flour Mills, Export garments, Granite polishing units, Computer centres, Xerox machines and scores of other projects.

Salient features of the scheme

It provides assets to the assetless Adi Dravidars with financial assistance to the tune of Rs.5 lakh.

An enhanced subsidy of Rs.15,000 under SCA is provided to each unit.

Margin Money loan to a maximum of Rs.85,000 or 20% of the project cost which ever is less is given to each beneficiary at 4% interest recoverable in 10 years.

Participating financial institutions provide term loan to meet the balance amount of the project cost for creation of assets.

Effective placement service is provided matching to the talent, skill and capability of the entrepreneur.

Emphasis is laid on identification of right beneficiaries providing professional training,



infrastructural facilities, marketing tie-up adequate institutional finance.

Financial allocation

The State Government stipulates physical and financial target to be achieved under this scheme. During 1990-91, the Government have allocated a sum of Rs.9 crore (Rs.2.25 crore as subsidy and 6.75 crore as margin money loan) to assist 1500 Adi Dravidars.

During 1990-91 the Government have earmarked Rs.4 crore (Rupees one crore subsidy and Rs.3 crore margin money) for the creation of 1000 Adi Dravidar entrepreneurs.

Highlights of certain schemes implemented by other Departments are:

i. Supply of cobbler bunks to leather artisans for self employment.

ii. Formation of Handloom and Power loom weavers co-operative societies.

iii. Formation of Co-operative Spinning Mills

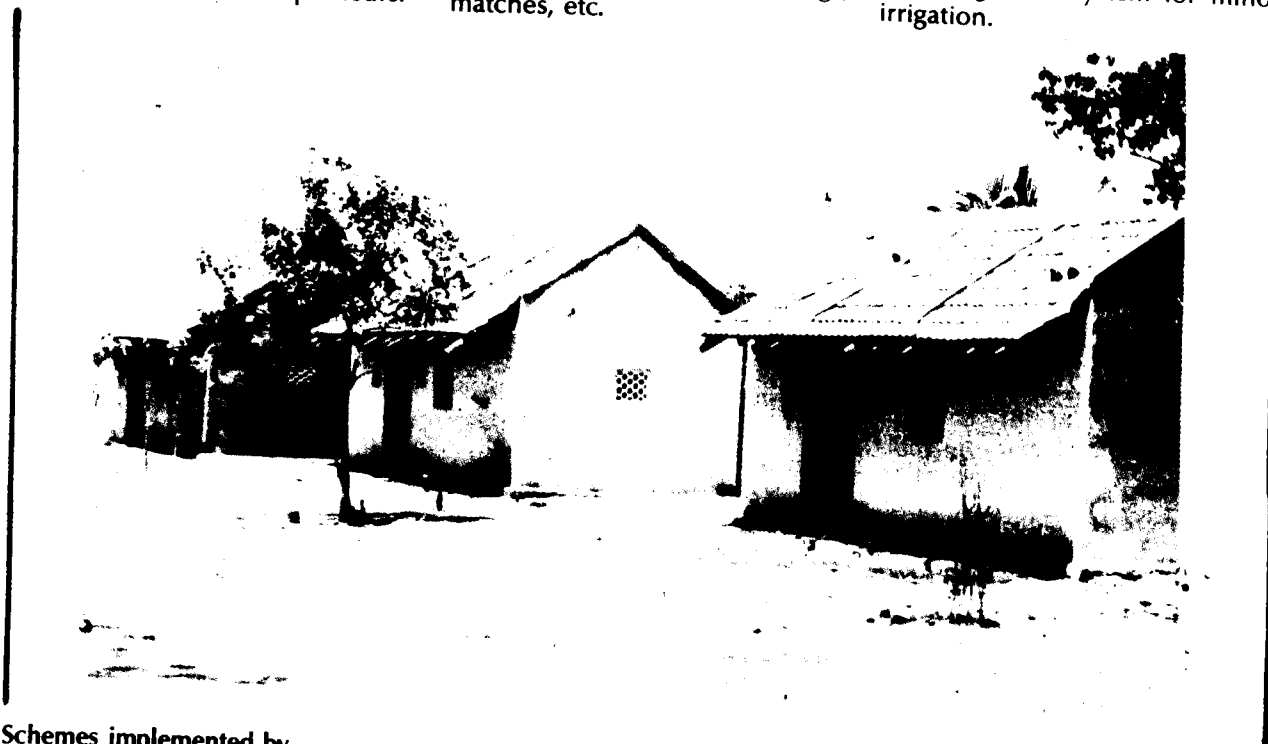
iv. Formation of Industrial Co-operative Societies for manufacturing of bricks, polythene bags, footwear, aluminium, coir, salt, starch and sago, mat and mattings, matches, etc.

course, income tax and central excise inspector's examination, probationary officer's exam, Railway services recruitment board, staff selection commission, stenographer's exam etc.

viii. Distribution of Agricultural inputs and oilseeds to Adi Dravidar farmers at subsidised rate.

ix. Supply of fishing boats and nets at subsidised rates and implementation of prawn culture units etc.

x. Soil coservation schemes; Bi-wall irrigations system for minor irrigation.



Schemes implemented by TAHDCO through other Departments

It is our endeavour to assist the Adi Dravidars with subsidy under Special Central Assistance through various Government Departments and Quasi- Government Organisations by channelising their technical expertise and man-power for implementing employment oriented and income generating projects for the overall development of Adi Dravidars in the State.

v. Silk reeling and twisting units and cluster development programmes for sericulture development.

vi. Imparting training in tailoring, weaving, flower decoration etc. for women and starting of women entrepreneurship development programmes.

vii. Training in Computer, pre-recruitment training for IAS, banking services recruitment, entrance examination for hotel management, heavy vehicles driving, cost accountancy, marine radio officers

xi. Distribution of milch animals, sheep units etc. at subsidised rate.

The services of reputed voluntary organisations have also been mobilised for providing training to Adi Dravidar youth and starting of employment oriented projects. The comprehensive coverage of all economic development programmes with the Special Central Assistance provided by TAHDCO has created an impact among Adi Dravidars in the State.



TAMILNADU BUDGET 1993-94

Speech of Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu, presenting the Budget for 1993-94 to the Legislative Assembly on 12th March, 1993.

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

It is my pleasure and privilege to place the Revised Estimates for 1992-93 and the Budget Estimates for 1993-94 before this House for its approval.

"இன்சொலால் ஈத்தனிக்க வல்லாற்குத் தன்சொலால்
தான்சன் டனன்துதிவ் உலகு."

To the leader who can protect with pleasing words
and gifts galore,
This world will submit itself as he wished and will adore.

The golden saying of Saint Thiruvalluvar is that the leader who speaks sweetly, guards well and gives with graceful clemency, commands the praise and obedience of the world.

It is with these qualities that the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has been giving this State an excellent administration. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has been steadfast in following the policies, objectives and democratic principles of Perarignar Anna and carrying forward and implementing the programmes of human resource development pioneered by Ponmanachemmal Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R.

2. Tamil Nadu has been exceptionally successful in maintaining peace, law and order and unity and in stamping out disruptive and violent influences which threatened them. In the midst of the violence, turmoil and disturbances which occurred throughout India, Tamil Nadu has remained an oasis of peace and harmony. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the people of Tamil Nadu live in peace, enjoy full protection and have been given the opportunity to continue to pursue their avocations with zeal and vigour.

3. Though the economies of many States have suffered a set back due to the violence resulting from sectarianism and communal hatred, Tamil Nadu has been able to continue the efficient and successful implementation of planned development programmes, thanks to the proper maintenance of peace and law and order.

4. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the national economic crisis when this Government assumed office in June, 1991. The economic crisis which this Government had to face was unprecedented. The country's economic growth in 1991-92 was just 1.2%. The rate of inflation at the end of 1991-92 was 13.6%. This was the

situation which we had to face when we assumed office. The country's economic growth in 1992-93 will exceed 4%. The annual rate of inflation is now around 7%. The sharp increase in administered prices by the Central Government in the last one year on various items like rice, diesel, LPG, coal, railway fares and freight rates, fertilizers, etc. has kept up the inflation rate during the entire year 1992. This chain of increases in administered prices has seriously affected the poor and the underprivileged. While we endorse the economic policies of the Centre to provide the impetus for economic growth, liberalise procedures and integrate the Indian economy with the global economy, we are concerned about the immediate effect of the adjustment process on the standard of living of the poor. In every national or regional forum, the Chief Minister has been pleading for restraint in implementing policies that may affect the poor. In November, 1992 at the meeting of the Southern Zonal Council, the Honourable Chief Minister had cautioned that any further attempt to increase the issue price of foodgrains, would make it impossible for the State Government to bear the burden.

5. The State Government strongly feels that it would have been more appropriate for the Centre to sustain a higher level of food subsidy for at least some more time to insulate the poor against the inflationary forces. It is not possible for the States to keep sustaining a higher food subsidy burden with their fragile resources base. As it is we have not fully passed on to the consumers the rice price increase implemented by the Centre. This has resulted in our having to assume an all time high annual food subsidy burden of Rs.400 crores. Together with the arrears of subsidy of Rs.110 crores to be paid, the total provision has gone up to an alarming amount of Rs.510 crores in 1993-94. Tamil Nadu has the lowest rice prices in the public distribution system in the country. The commitment on food subsidy incurred by this Government is the largest for any State in the country. Now that the Centre's fiscal situation has improved, we hope that the Centre would exercise restraint in any price change which will further affect the poor, and also initiate programmes which would reduce the disproportionately high burden of the structural adjustment process that has fallen on the poor.

6. It has always been our stand, consistent with the philosophy of a strong Union and prosperous autonomous States that the Constitution would need appropriate changes to ensure that all the powers to protect and safeguard the sovereignty of the nation are with the Union, while the powers and responsibilities for growth and welfare remain with the States. We shall continue to reiterate this stand.

7. In this context, we have cause to be concerned about certain recent trends in Centre-State fiscal relations. I refer to the increasing role being assumed by the Centre in spheres which are essentially the States' domain. The World Bank has made available 500 million US dollars for a Social Safety Net. This has enabled the Centre to correct the unwelcome trend resulting in cuts in allocations for the poor. At the same time it would be more appropriate that these funds are made available to the States in an equitable manner. These resources are instead being allocated to various Ministries in the Centre. The National Development Council has already resolved in its meeting in December, 1991 that Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be progressively transferred to the States. It would have been more appropriate

to increase the direct transfer of these resources to the States allowing them to undertake these activities in the State Plan. It also needs to be highlighted that in the distribution by the Central Ministries, States which have already done well in social sectors like Tamil Nadu stand to lose. Those States which have neglected these sectors in the past are now to be rewarded with additional funds whereas the States which have done well and are bearing the recurring costs are required to be on their own. This is not at all fair and it is our request that there should be a national consensus on the question of inter-se allocation of these additional resources between States.

8. Further, in the recent past the focus has only been on the Centre's fiscal situation while at the same time the States' fiscal difficulties have been ignored. The Centre is able to access structural adjustment loans from the World Bank and special funds from the International Monetary Fund, whereas the States have no such facility. No significant measures relating to the improvement of the States' finances have been implemented. I would, in particular, like to refer to the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation relating to the sharing of Corporation Tax. Successive Finance Commissions have been unable to go into this question for want of a reference from the Centre. The Centre is now also suggesting that in the liberalised situation it is the States which should actively promote new investment. It is clearly inequitable that when the States have to incur major outlays on infrastructure, environmental protection and social support services and support to the export effort, no share of the Corporation Tax is made available to them. We will continue to urge the Centre to bring in the necessary Constitutional amendment and make a specific reference to the Tenth Finance Commission to allocate a share of the Corporation Tax amongst the States.

9. We are also deeply concerned about the delay in the levy of Consignment Tax. The Chief Minister has written to the Union Finance Minister in December, 1992 stressing that there should be no rethinking about the levy of Consignment Tax. She has also suggested that a Bill to provide for this be introduced within a period of 3 months. We hope that this Bill, as urged by all States, will be introduced in the current session of Parliament. We are also quite concerned about the announcement regarding the entrustment of a study on the levy of a value added tax. Such a tax will make deep inroads into the State's own main tax revenue base comprising Sales Tax. It is but proper that the Central Government initiate a dialogue with the States before proceeding any further on this issue.

10. We have to improve savings so that the level of developmental expenditure can be stepped up. It is for this reason we had urged the Centre to consider as part of the Union Budget for 1993-94, special new concessions for small savings. It is disappointing that despite the steep decline in small savings collections in 1992-93, the Centre has not chosen to announce new concessions for small savings in the recent Union Budget. This is a set back to our efforts to find resource for planned development. It is to be hoped that the Centre will heed our plea and at least make available some special concessions for small savings.

TENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

11. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that the Tenth Finance Commission has been constituted at a time

when the States are confronted with extremely serious financial problems. This Finance Commission will have to take special note of the serious financial situation in which the States are now placed. It needs to be pointed out that the fiscal crisis confronting many States is clearly because of the inadequacy of the dispensations of the Ninth Finance Commission. The recent spate of increases in administered prices and the inflationary situation in the last two years have left the States in an extremely vulnerable position. The States, which are so much closer to the people, are placed in the unenviable position of having to explain this situation to the poor. The Tenth Finance Commission would have to take note of these realities in its recommendations. It will have to break new ground in the resources transfers to the States.

12. Tamil Nadu has been particularly badly affected by the Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations. The loss of revenue following the prohibition policy was not adequately recognized. The Finance Commission's projections of revenue expenditure have been completely off the mark and the State has had to contend with a negative balance from current revenues as against the positive projections made by the Ninth Finance Commission. In the devolution of Central tax revenues, Tamil Nadu suffered once again as the share of Union Excise Duties allocated to all States was reduced from the earlier level of 40 per cent to 37.575 per cent. In the matter of plan revenue grants, Tamil Nadu got a raw deal. Overall, the State has been left in an extremely vulnerable position. The Tenth Finance Commission would have to take note of the resulting serious imbalances in Tamil Nadu's finances and recommend appropriate reliefs. We shall of course be presenting our detailed forecasts and memorandum to the Finance Commission shortly. We hope at least this Commission will take note of the structurally difficult fiscal situation that the State finds itself in and make appropriate recommendations.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

13. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that the Eighth Five Year Plan has been launched with effect from 1st April, 1992 to cover the period 1992-97. In view of the fiscal crisis confronting the State and the acute resources shortage, it was feared at one time as to whether the State would be able to embark on a meaningful Eighth Five Year Plan. There were even suggestions that the Eighth Plan could be left at the Seventh Plan level. This would have meant a serious cut back in real outlays. The Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha took the firm stand that if Tamil Nadu had to progress, the effort had to be made to secure a meaningful Eighth Plan for the State. Following the Chief Minister's discussions with the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission in April, 1992, the Eighth Plan outlay for Tamil Nadu was fixed at Rs. 10,200 crores, representing a healthy 77 per cent increase over the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 5750 crores.

ANNUAL PLAN

14. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that this Government accords the highest importance to planned development to take the State on the road to prosperity. The plan performance in 1991-92 exceeded the approved outlay. Members of the House are also aware of the

suggestion made by the Union Planning Commission at one stage that the Plan outlay for 1992-93 may be fixed at Rs. 1486 crores, that is, even less than the previous year's outlay. It is solely due to the untiring efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha that the Union Planning Commission reconsidered its view and approved an outlay of Rs.1751 crores for 1992-93. The Revised Estimates, 1992-93 now provide for a total outlay of Rs.1810 crores, that is, the approved plan outlay of Rs.1751 crores will be exceeded by Rs.59 crores. This Government has thus established a track record of performing in full the approved plan outlay. This aspect was appreciated by the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission when the Hon'ble Chief Minister discussed the Annual Plan outlay for 1993-94 in November, 1992. It was the realisation that Tamil Nadu would ensure performance that prompted the Union Planning Commission to approve a much higher outlay of Rs.2101 crores for Tamil Nadu in 1993-94. This is a 20 per cent step up over the 1992-93 approved plan outlay and is one of the highest among all States. Members of the House will also be extremely glad to know that in 1993-94 Tamil Nadu's per capita plan outlay will once again exceed the All India average. Planned development in Tamil Nadu has thus been put on a proper growth trajectory. I shall now turn to plans and programmes in various sectors.

POLICE

15. It has been the effort of this Government to impart a new vision, a new direction and a new purpose to the State Police Force. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that the State Police has fully risen to the very many difficult situations and acquitted itself most creditably.

16. The Budget includes a total provision of Rs.306 crores for the Police force. As against our request for Rs.80.45 crores for the Police modernisation programme, we have so far received Rs.10 crores from the Centre. This has been allotted for various items of work under the first phase of modernisation. We hope that the further amount of Rs.30 crores promised by the Union Home Minister will be released quickly to enable us to take up the second phase of modernisation.

17. Members of the House are aware of the formation of the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. The Budget provides for the recruitment and placement of 10,000 new Police constables. This will be a major step forward in improving the efficiency and performance of the State Police force.

18. Members of the House are also aware of the several steps and measures undertaken by the Government to improve the morale and performance of the Police force. The subsidy on essential food articles for the Police force has been recently enhanced. A massive scheme of upgradation of 21,000 posts of Grade II Police Constables to Grade I and upgradation of 2,700 Grade I Police Constables to Head-Constables is being implemented. The Budget makes provision for these schemes.

19. The highest priority has been given for Police housing. 1000 police quarters at a cost of Rs.12.5 crores will be completed shortly. The Budget provides for the construction of 1000 more police quarters. This programme will be taken up with assistance from HUDCO.

CYCLONE AND FLOOD RELIEF

20. Members of the House are aware of the damages wrought by the cyclone and the resulting floods in November, 1992. The Chief Minister took up immediately the personal inspection and supervision of the relief works. We have so far sanctioned Rs.106 crores for various flood relief works and assistance to the affected. We have received additionally only Rs.14.63 crores being 50% of the Central share to the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) due in 1993-94. The Ninth Finance Commission's recommendation on the size of the Calamity Relief Fund has proved to be totally inadequate. An additional amount of Rs.50 crores promised by the Prime Minister during discussion with the Chief Minister on 1st December, 1992 has been received only as an advance of the State's own share of the Central Taxes and is due to be adjusted in March, 1993. We have urged the Centre that the adjustment should not be done in March 1993 as this will put us in great financial strain. In addition, with the approval of the Centre, we have taken up with the World Bank the consideration of a major cyclone reconstruction project with a total outlay of Rs.2,560 crores. The Chief Minister also discussed this with the Managing Director of the World Bank. The World Bank has expressed its willingness to consider certain components of the project under ongoing projects and new projects in the pipeline. The Chief Minister has however insisted on a separate project for this purpose. We shall take this up further with the World Bank. We would urge the Centre to obtain clearance for this project.

AGRICULTURE

21. Hon'ble Members of the House will be glad to know that despite the cyclone and resulting floods in November 1992, the food grain production in the State will cross the seemingly impossible barrier of 100 lakh metric tonnes. This splendid achievement of our hard working farmers deserves our fullest appreciation. The plan outlay on agriculture and allied activities has been stepped up to Rs.235 crores in 1993-94 from the level of Rs.216 crores in 1992-93.

22. The farm sector accounts for about 22 per cent of the State Domestic Product but provides employment for nearly 60 per cent of the work force. Policy interventions in the sector would have to focus on rapid increase in productivity through wide ranging measures, releasing scarce land and water resources for high value crops, efficient management of available water, cost control through adoption of new scientific techniques including environment friendly measures, bringing waste lands under cultivation, integrated farm management in a broad based manner, encouraging capital investment in agriculture and appropriate price policies. The effort will be to impart a new dynamism so that the farm sector in Tamil Nadu becomes the power house for growth.

23. We have ensured that the procurement prices for paddy and sugarcane paid to farmers are at an all time high. A major scheme of debt relief at a cost of Rs.55 crores has been implemented in the current year.

24. Agricultural research and skill development will be given maximum importance as the key to future increases in productivity. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project (TNADP) is implemented with assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.309.29 crores. As a part of



the new effort to improve the knowledge and skills in agriculture we shall launch in 1993-94 a project (TANWA-II) with assistance from DANIDA to train 70,000 farm women in agriculture at a cost of Rs.23.43 crores. We have also formulated a project for human resource development in agriculture at a cost of Rs.150 crores to be implemented with assistance from the World Bank. The release of the new scented variety of rice JJ 92 marks a major new effort to produce high value rice in Tamil Nadu for export purposes. Under the Oil Palm Project, oil palm seeds have been imported from Costa Rica to undertake planting in 5000 acres in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth Districts. The programme will be further expanded in 1993-94.

25. The new concept of watershed management is given the highest importance. 77,500 acres have been covered in 1992-93. It is proposed to take up a total area of 1.21 lakh acres in 1993-94. We have also approached DANIDA to take up a new watershed development project in Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Kamarajar Districts to cover an extent of 27,500 acres at a total cost of Rs.12.82 crores. The highest emphasis has been given to drip and sprinkler irrigation. It has been possible to cover 7,500 acres with an outlay of Rs.3.87 crores in 1992-93. We shall step up the coverage in 1993-94 to 13,750 acres at a cost of Rs.5 crores.

26. It has been our effort to bring under the plough waste lands in the State. A major programme was launched in 1991-92. 25,000 acres have been covered under this programme in 17 districts. It is proposed to cover an additional extent of 37,500 acres in 1993-94. A new Tree Growers Co-operative Project will be launched in the coming year with an outlay of Rs.6 crores in Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Dharmapuri districts.

27. Adequate new capital investment should take place in agriculture to promote faster growth in the sector. It will be our endeavour to create the conditions necessary to bring about this change. As a first step a major programme

involving an outlay of Rs.53 crores has been taken up. Under this programme new investment in pump-sets, farm equipment, tractors, rubberised tyre bullock carts etc., has been made. We have requested the Government of India to continue this scheme for the year 1993-94 and also provide adequate credit support to enable farmers to take up new capital investment in agriculture.

28. A new thrust area will be the production of vegetables. We shall launch an Intensive Vegetable Development Programme in the coming year. The intention of this scheme is to provide technical support and services for the cultivation of common vegetables like tomato, brinjal, etc. In association with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), a vegetable development project with an outlay of Rs.45 crores will be implemented. Under this project farm services, storage facilities and market stabilization will be undertaken. This will greatly benefit vegetable growers in the State.

IRRIGATION

29. Tamil Nadu has already utilised 98% of its surface irrigation potential and an estimated 83% of its ground water potential. In this situation we have to take all possible measures to safeguard the water availability in the State. Members of the House are aware of the firm steps taken by the Chief Minister in securing the implementation of the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. We will continue to reiterate that the interim order should be implemented.

30. The plan outlay for major and minor irrigation has been stepped up from Rs.91.57 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.119.70 crores in 1993-94. Confronted by serious shortages of water resources the effort in future will have to be to plan and implement the efficient overall utilisation of available water. Keeping this broad objective in mind, we have formulated a Water Resources Consolidation Project with a total outlay of Rs.804 crores. The Chief Minister has requested the Managing Director of the World Bank to give this project immediate consideration. The World Bank has also reacted positively and is currently examining the project in detail.

31. Members of the House will be glad to know that the Budget provides for a major increase in the outlay on maintenance of irrigation systems. We have provided Rs.200 per hectare for the maintenance of large irrigation systems and Rs.264 per hectare for minor irrigation systems in the coming year. These norms reflect for the first time a step up over the norms recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. At the same time those who benefit from irrigation systems will have to contribute adequately at least to cover operation and maintenance costs of these systems if not towards the capital costs.

32. We shall take up the Vadakku Pachaiyar Project in Thirunelveli-Kattabomman district at a cost of Rs.22.5 crores. This major project will provide irrigation to 1,880 acres and stabilise irrigation in 1,418 acres. It will also provide for conversion of 4,074 acres from single dry crop to double dry crop pattern.

33. We have provided an outlay of Rs.17.33 crores for the National Water Management Project. Work has been

taken up in the current year in the Tholudur Regulator System and the Chittar Reservoir System. We shall take up in the coming year works in the Thirukoilur Anaicut System, Krishnagiri Reservoir System, Manjalar Reservoir System and Pilavukal Reservoir System.

34. Tamil Nadu has a total number of 39,202 minor irrigation tanks. Of these, 8,939 larger tanks and system tanks covering an ayacut of 18.55 lakh acres are under the control of the Public Works Department. 20,413 small tanks with an ayacut of less than 100 acres each covering 3.96 lakh acres in all are under the Panchayat Unions. Another 9,850 tanks namely the Ex-Zamin tanks are not being maintained by either agency. We have decided that from 1st April 1993 all Ex-Zamin tanks with an ayacut below 100 acres each will be brought under Panchayat Unions and all tanks with an ayacut above 100 acres and system tanks will be brought under the Public Works Department. A special provision of Rs.2 crores has been made in the Budget for improvements to Ex-Zamin tanks after their take over by the respective departments.

35. Under Phase II of the Tank Modernisation Project with assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC), 230 tanks covering an ayacut of 55,284 acres have been taken up for improvements. The Budget provides Rs. 24.51 crores for this project in 1993-94.

36. A new Dam Safety and Rehabilitation project has been launched with World Bank assistance at a total cost of Rs.48.33 crores. The provision for this project in 1993-94 is Rs.3.07 crores.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

37. This Government places the highest emphasis on rapid development of rural areas. We launched the massive Special Self-Sufficiency programme immediately after assuming office. This massive programme with an outlay of Rs.387 crores provided Rs.1 crore for every Panchayat Union to take up basic and essential works. This programme will be completed in full in March 1993. Under this programme the following works will be completed.

Name of the scheme	Number of works	Cost (Rs. in Crores)
Drinking Water Supply	8979 (habitations)	98
Improvement to Roads	7398.6 km	174
Provision of street lights	1,68,895	33
Primary school buildings	2288	31
Construction of Nutritious Meal Centres	2933	20
Renovation of Minor Irrigation systems	5535	28
Provision of T.V.sets	1919	3

This massive programme for provision of basic needs has

been widely appreciated.

38. As part of the process of decentralised planning we have decided that untied resources should be made available at the district level. We have decided to launch a new District Decentralized Plan (DDP). Untied funds will be made available at the district level and its utilisation will be decided in consultation with the District Development Council based on a district plan. This will go a long way in the planning and execution of schemes to meet the felt needs of the people. The Budget provides for a total outlay of Rs.20 crores for this new programme.

39. True democratic decentralisation can be achieved only if local bodies are made financially self reliant. Members of the House may recall that the local cess and local cess surcharge which remained unchanged for several decades was revised with effect from 1.7.92. The local cess surcharge which is the main levy has been revised from Rs.2.50 per rupee of land revenue to a maximum of Rs.10 per rupee of land revenue. The main request is that while the revision is indeed warranted it should be moderated. We have decided to accept this request and we shall ensure that no Panchayat Union levies more than Rs.5 as local cess surcharge per rupee of land revenue. Consequent on the increase in the local cess surcharge we have provided for a flow of Rs.32.5 crores additionally in 1993-94 as local cess surcharge matching grant to Panchayat Unions.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

40. Members of the House will be glad to know that a massive programme to provide better Animal Husbandry services has been launched. Under this programme in 1992-93, 484 more veterinary dispensaries and sub-centres have been provided with frozen semen facilities. Frozen semen production facilities at Hosur and Eachankottai have been expanded at a total cost of Rs. 2.52 crores. Frozen semen banks have been formed at Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman Districts.

41. Under the programme to establish veterinary dispensaries in far flung rural areas, 400 new mobile veterinary dispensaries are being established. The outlay for medicines has been stepped up from Rs.3.38 crores in the current year to Rs.5 crores in 1993-94. Special diagnostic services to detect animal diseases have been established in



all districts in the current year. A special Animal Disease Intelligence Unit at Erode and a Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Andalur in Salem district will be established in the coming year. We shall give the highest priority to the prompt identification of animal diseases and their control.

42. Tamil Nadu is on the threshold of a new milk revolution. Operation Flood III is under implementation at a total cost of Rs.68.19 crores with support from the NDDB. Under this project a new dairy will be commissioned in September, 1993 at Sholinganallur near Madras with a capacity of 4 lakh litres per day at a cost of Rs.20 crores. In the coming year, chilling capacity will be increased from 7.5 lakh litres per day to 10.11 lakh litres per day and processing capacity from 17.04 lakh litres per day to 23.04 lakh litres per day through new processing and chilling facilities. In districts not covered by the Operation Flood III programme, we have taken support from the NCDC to implement Integrated Dairy Development Projects. Kamarajar District has already been covered under this programme at a cost of Rs. 4.65 crores. In 1993-94 we shall take up this programme in Kanniyakumari district at a cost of Rs.2.36 crores and Palsampon Muthuramalinga Thevar District at a cost of Rs.3.86 crores.

FISHERIES

43. We have launched an Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project at a total cost of Rs.15.88 crores in Chengalpattu-M.G.R., Thanjavur, Ramanthapuram, Chidmbaranar and Kanniyakumari districts. Under this project which is to be implemented in a period of 5 years, 6,050 fishermen will be provided with fishing craft and gear, out-board and in-board engines and nets.

44. We have given the highest emphasis to brackish water prawn farming adopting the twin approach of encouraging large houses to take up prawn farming and grouping fishermen into industrial estates for prawn culture. Work has commenced in establishing a prawn farming industrial estate over an extent of 343 acres at Tharuvaikulam in Chidambaranar District at a cost of Rs.7.2 crores. As a measure to rehabilitate fishermen affected in the Palk Bay another prawn industrial estate will be established in Ramanathapuram District at a total cost of Rs.7.5 crores.

45. We have also decided to launch a crash programme to improve the fish seed production in the State. At present, the annual requirement is 17 crore seeds. The supply is only about 6 crore seeds. We shall implement in the coming year a major scheme to improve the supply by 4 crore seeds. The budget also provides Rs.26 lakhs for improvements to Tuticorin and Kottapattinam fishing harbours.

46. This Government has kept the welfare of fishermen uppermost in its priorities. The Savings cum Relief Scheme has been expanded. The off-season benefit has been stepped up from Rs.60 per month for 3 months to Rs.270 per month for 4 months from the current year. The cost of the revised scheme is Rs.5.34 crores in 1992-93. 82,000 fishermen have been benefited by this scheme. We have taken concerted action to ensure that 2000 houses for fishermen are completed



in the current year. We shall take up another 2000 houses in 1993-94.

FORESTS

47. It is essential not only to conserve our existing forest wealth but also to rapidly expand the forest area. In the current year afforestation programmes have covered a total extent of 1.13 lakh acres. In the coming year it is proposed to cover 1.25 lakh acres. The total plan outlay in 1993-94 for forest development will be Rs.43 crores compared to Rs.39 crores in the current year.

48. We have taken up a massive project to raise tea plantations to cover 7,500 acres in the Nilgiris and Anamalais. Under this project an extent of 1,830 acres has already been brought under tea cultivation. A further area of 1,250 acres will also be brought under tea cultivation in 1993-94. 3 new tea factories will be established in the coming year at a cost of Rs.8.5 crores. An export drive to popularise Tamil Nadu tea has also been launched in the current year.

49. A major pulp wood area expansion project has been launched in the current year. 26,000 acres have been covered in 1992-93, under this project which is being implemented at a total cost of Rs.84.73 crores. 26,000 acres will be covered in 1993-94 additionally.

50. The Budget provides for Rs.25 crores in 1993-94 for implementation of Phase II-Extension of the Social Forestry Project implemented with assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). A new forestry project at a tentative cost of Rs.350 crores to be financed by the World Bank is under preparation.

INDUSTRIES

51. The State specific new industrial policy set out by the Chief Minister has provided the foundation for rapid industrial development of the State. This clear and far sighted policy frame together with an imaginative package of incentives and facilities have created a congenial atmosphere

for industrial growth in the State. The Chief Minister held detailed discussions in December 1992 to settle across the table new investment plans involving an outlay of Rs.8500 crores. With this it has been possible to secure total new investments of Rs.20,000 crores in various industrial and power projects in the State. This augurs well for the rapid industrialisation of the State.

52. Tamil Nadu has to become an aggressive outward leaning economy. In keeping with this economic compulsion, we shall do our utmost to foster industrial growth in the new liberalised economic scenario. At the same time the lowering of customs duties should not inhibit the growth of infant industries. We will urge the Centre to take adequate steps to prevent dumping of goods in the Indian market to the detriment of infant industries.

53. As part of the outward leaning strategy we shall welcome foreign direct investment. It is for this reason we have chosen to promote actively the Indo Singapore Trade Corridor at Madras. A detailed feasibility report has been prepared. An expert team visited Singapore recently. A high level team headed by Ministers from Singapore has also visited Madras and held a detailed dialogue with the Chief Minister. The World Bank has also promised support. It will be our endeavour to establish the new corridor in the shortest possible time.

54. It will be our effort to continuously improve the basic infrastructure in the State to facilitate industrial growth. In a recent study the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has evaluated Tamil Nadu as having one of the best functioning infrastructures in the country. The stability in the State and the superior infrastructure has now made it the favoured destination for industrial investment. The Budget provides Rs.10 crores as equity support for the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure (TACID). This is to ensure rapid progress in the establishment of growth centres at Perundurai in Periyar district, Gangaikondan in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district and Panangudi in Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth district. We have requested the Centre to release its promised share of equity support for these growth centres. In addition TACID is busy establishing an agro based industrial estate at Nilakottai in Dindigul - Anna district and another special growth centre at Bargur in Dharmapuri district. An infrastructure development plan for Tiruppur will also be promoted by TACID with support from the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd.(ILFS). An Electronics Hardware Technology Park will be established. This will be part of the new Electronics City which is being established near Madras with a project cost of Rs.40.65 crores.

55. Sales Tax deferral extended so far in 1992-93 has already amounted to Rs.200 crores. On the request of several industrialists and industrial associations we have decided to bring forth amendments to treat the deferred sales tax as deemed to have been paid for purposes of Sec.43-B of the Income Tax Act. Quick clearance of capital subsidy claims has been introduced and the previous backlog has been brought down. The Budget provides a major step up from Rs.18 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.27.05 crores in 1993-94 to ensure prompt disbursement of the State capital subsidy. We have established GUIDANCE as an agency to escort new investment in the

State. A core group of Secretaries to Government headed by the Chief Secretary will be constituted to further simplify procedures and set out the framework for one step clearances.

56. We are concerned about the bottlenecks that are appearing in the extension of industrial finance by All India institutions. Both SIPCOT and TIIC are facing problems due to the cutback in refinance facilities extended by these institutions. It is for this reason we have been urging the Centre to locate at Madras a Southern Regional Industrial Development Bank.

57. We shall take vigorous steps to promote the growth of small industries. We are ensuring prompt payments by State public sector undertakings to small scale industries. We urge the Centre and the Reserve Bank of India to lower interest rates further so that 1993-94 can be a turnaround year for small industries. Working capital continues to be a problem and we would urge early implementation of the Nayak Committee's recommendations. We shall support the efforts of the Small Industries Production Promotion Organisation (SIPPO) to assist small industries. Under the Hi-Tech Estates project the first estate is being established at Tiruppur with Japanese assistance. TIIC will establish a new Venture Capital Fund with assistance from the IFC, an affiliate of the World Bank.

58. Before the liberalisation of the industrial licensing system in 1991, the power of licensing was used by the Centre to locate new industries much to the detriment of States like Tamil Nadu. The new announcement of a 5 year tax holiday for certain areas including Union Territories will again affect Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu also suffered as direct Central investment in the State declined. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Chief Minister, the Centre approved the Aromatics Complex at Manali. We urge the Centre to establish the Southern Gas Grid to bring gas from Bombay High, to Tamil Nadu. Although an "in principle" clearance has been given for this project, funds constraints are said to be holding up implementation. The Chief Minister has already suggested cofinancing by the Southern States to enable early completion of this project. We urge the Centre to make an early start to this major project.

POWER

59. Tamil Nadu stands out today among all States as a State which is free of power cuts. We have the happy situation of having no demand or energy cut in the State. We are taking all steps to ensure that this happy state of affairs continues. The 4th and 5th Units at Tuticorin with a total capacity of 420 MW will go into regular generation in March 1993. We shall also add another 210 MW in 1993-94 when the first unit of the North Madras Thermal Power Plant will be synchronized with the grid.

60. We have provided a plan outlay of Rs.541 crores for the Power sector. A further outlay of Rs.210 crores outside the plan has also been provided taking the total outlay on the Power sector to an all time high of Rs.751 crores.

61. While the effort will continue to be on maximising investments on power in the public sector, we have to think of the future and the large anticipated demand. It is for this reason we have gone in for private sector investment in this

crucial sector in a big way. Thus new projects with a capacity of 3000 MW and a total outlay of Rs.11,600 crores, consisting of the 1500 MW Jayamkondam Captive Lignite Mining and Generation project in the joint sector with an outlay of Rs.7000 crores, the 1000 MW Cuddalore Thermal Plant with an outlay of Rs.3000 crores and two 250 MW plants based on Neyveli lignite at a cost of Rs.1600 crores in all, in the private sector, have been approved. We have thus built up an adequate pipeline of new projects for the Ninth Plan period.

62. We are greatly concerned about the delay in implementing various Central power projects in Tamil Nadu. The third mine cut at Neyveli and the associated power generation project should now be launched. We urge the Centre to take an early decision on this project. We have already indicated our willingness to participate in the financing of the Koodangulam Atomic Power Plant. The Centre should take an early decision on the implementation of this project.

63. We have given the highest importance to improvements in transmission and distribution to improve the quality of power and reduce line losses. A master plan with a total outlay of Rs. 1,278 crores has been drawn up. The outlay in 1993-94 will be Rs.170 crores. Our objective is to progressively reduce losses from the present level of 18% to 15% in the 8th Plan period.

64. Members of the House are aware of the difficult financial situation faced by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The cost of energy supplied to farmers is Rs. 802.87 crores, being the cost of 495.6 crore units supplied at the value of Rs.1.62 per unit. This is the cost of the scheme of free electricity to farmers. To make good this loss, the State Government gives the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Rs. 350 crores as cash subsidy and also waives the interest dues of Rs.100 crores from the Electricity Board on the loans extended by the Government. The rest has to be made good by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. There is a clear indication by the Centre that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board should charge 50 paise per unit in respect of farm pumpsets. The Centre has also suggested that this should be implemented before the 31st March, 1993. Adequate credit is also not being made available for the programme of provision of new connections to 40,000 pumpsets every year. We have taken steps to discuss this issue in detail with the representatives of the farmers. Costs have gone up due to two coal price revisions, one in February, 1992 and again in February, 1993. Railway freight rates have also gone up. It is not possible for the State Government with its fragile resources base to provide any additional subsidy over and above Rs.350 crores presently being extended to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for this purpose. At least cost increases which have occurred in the last one year have to be neutralised. Well-to-do farmers should prefer to pay for inputs and get remunerative prices for their produce. Free electricity leads to wastage of electricity. This issue would no doubt have to be discussed further and a solution found.

65. We shall give the highest importance to the development of Non Conventional Energy Sources. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme will be extended to 2 more blocks in the coming year. The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) will establish a 30 KW solar

photo-voltaic power plant in 1993-94. We shall also popularise solar water heating systems.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

66. The total outlay on roads in 1993-94 will be Rs.330.39 crores. This is against the level of Rs.166.87 crores in 1990-91. The outlay on Roads in 1993-94 will exceed the receipts from Motor Vehicle Tax.

67. Members of the House may recall that in 1992-93 we have provided for the first time funds for the maintenance of roads in excess of the norms prescribed by the Ninth Finance Commission. The Budget for 1993-94 includes a provision of Rs.155 crores for maintenance of roads as against Rs.125 crores in 1992-93, thus reflecting the continued importance we have accorded for the proper maintenance and upkeep of roads.

68. Considering the inadequate maintenance of roads in the past, we had launched a "Special Repairs Programme" with a total outlay of Rs.150 crores over a period of 5 years. The outlay for this programme will be stepped up in 1993-94 from the current level of Rs.30 crores to Rs.40 crores. 4,500 kms of roads will be improved in 1993-94. The new programme of special repairs to roads near industrial areas launched in the current year will be continued in the coming year with an outlay of Rs.5 crores.

69. We have launched in the current year a Rural Roads sub-project under the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project with assistance from the World Bank. We have taken up 800 kms. of roads with a total outlay of Rs.45.28 crores. This project will be implemented in the districts of Chengalpattu - M.G.R., South Arcot, North Arcot - Ambedkar, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth.

70. We have decided to launch a new programme of building "Bridges to the People". Under this programme every constituency will be allotted one bridge at a cost not



exceeding Rs.5 lakhs. The total cost of this programme to cover 234 constituencies will be Rs.11.70 crores. Members of the House will greatly welcome this new initiative which will ensure that an essential asset is created in every constituency. The Chief Minister recently discussed with the Managing Director of the World Bank the possibility of a new roads project in Tamil Nadu. She requested World Bank support for this project with a tentative outlay of Rs.500 crores to strengthen and improve about 5,000 kms. of roads.

71. We are extremely concerned about the fact that even though there is a resolution of Parliament that the additional accrual to the Central Road Fund should substantially be made available to the States for road development, the Centre has not chosen to implement this resolution. It is obligatory that these funds are made available to the States. If these funds are made available even in phases, we can ensure rapid road development in the State. We shall continue to urge the Centre to give priority to the four laning of the Madras-Madurai and Madras-Bangalore National Highways in the State. We shall also continue to urge the Centre to upgrade the strategic East Coast Road and the Nagapattinam-Gudalur-Mysore road as National Highways.

72. Bus Transport Corporations are now facing a situation whereby a loss of Rs.125 crores has to be made good in 1993-94. This has come about as a result of the diesel price hike in September 1992. We shall urge the Centre that following the changeover to full convertibility of foreign exchange to the Rupee there should be no further increase in diesel prices. We have not yet corrected the bus fares for the last increase in diesel prices from September 1992. This is telling on the performance of the Transport Corporations.

ENVIRONMENT

73. Protection of the environment continues to be our major concern. We are taking necessary steps to evolve a development strategy that will ensure sustainable development.

74. Tamil Nadu has been a front runner in taking measures to safeguard the environment. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been strengthened to play an effective role in monitoring the position and safeguard the environment. We shall establish 8 district laboratories together with buildings and necessary equipment at a cost of Rs.5 crores. We have requested the World Bank to support this programme. An Emergency Response Centre has already been organised at Manali. We have decided to establish a Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility also at Manali in 1993-94.

75. It is essential to safeguard our water resources from pollution. It is for this purpose that we have proposed a major project to protect the Cauvery from pollution. This project at a cost of Rs.332 crores is awaiting clearance by the Centre. The Centre has already taken up major projects for the Ganga and the Yamuna. We have requested the Centre to pose the Cauvery Project to the OECF for assistance.

76. We are implementing a major project at a cost of Rs.10 crores to prevent all sources of pollution of the Ooty lake. We hope to complete this project including the dredg-

ing of the lake in a period of 18 months. We shall also implement a project to prevent pollution of the Kodaikanal lake.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

77. We are implementing the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project which is supported by the World Bank. This project at a total cost of Rs.632 crores is to be completed in September 1995. The outlay on this project in 1993-94 will be Rs.150 crores.

78. A Municipal Urban Development Fund (MUDF) has been established to assist various projects in municipalities. We plan to merge this with TUFIDCO to become the single designated agency which can be approached by all municipalities for support for all activities. This far reaching step of providing for in one window the requirements of municipal areas will I am sure be greatly welcomed. The MUDF window will support projects with an outlay of Rs. 60 crores in 1993-94.

79. Urban Development cannot merely be the construction of various facilities. We have to look into the situation of the urban poor. We have so far assisted 58,533 beneficiaries in urban areas through income improvement programmes. We have launched the Urban Basic Services Programme to provide essential facilities for the poor. This programme will be implemented in 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs.3.76 crores. It will provide basic urban services to 1.3 lakh poor families.

80. We have launched a massive programme with assistance from HUDCO to convert dry latrines into water seal latrines. Under this programme it is proposed to ensure 100% coverage of all municipalities before March 1995. 27,280 latrines have been converted in 1992-93. 80,000 more latrines will be converted in 1993-94.

MADRAS CITY DEVELOPMENT

81. We have operationalised the "Madras - Vision 2000" plan to make Madras the premier metro city in the country. The first priority is to implement the Second Madras Water Supply and Environment Sanitation Project. This project will involve a total outlay of Rs.1,100 crores and we expect the World Bank to support this. This project will also enable us to take up the improvement of the city's water ways.

82. A modernisation plan to improve electricity distribution in the city is being implemented with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This involves a total outlay of Rs.225 crores. For the first time gas filled sub stations will be established. The outlay in 1993-94 will be Rs.36.58 crores.

83. The third main component is traffic and transportation upgradation in the city. This involves comprehensive road design and upgradation, debottlenecking and new traffic management systems. The outlay in 1993-94 will be Rs.70 crores.

84. The city faces peculiar drainage problems with high intensity rainfall and complete flooding. A comprehensive plan to improve city drainage is under formulation. We shall provide the requisite funding as soon as the technical report is ready.

85. Decongestion and suburban development have also

been given the right focus. New neighbourhoods in suburban locations have been planned and are under implementation.

86. An investment of Rs.275 crores on this programme with a budgetary support of Rs.171 crores will be made in 1993-94 to make Madras a better place to live in.

HOUSING

87. It is the goal of this Government that every family has a house of its own. We have adopted a three pronged policy consisting of making available adequate serviced layouts for new housing, a good supply of ready built houses and securing adequate housing finance. Both Governmental agencies, and the private sector have been encouraged so that the housing stock can be increased rapidly.

88. The main thrust of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is to make available serviced sites to facilitate housing development. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board will provide 10,000 serviced sites through various programmes in 1993-94. In addition Tamil Nadu Housing Board will also complete 10,200 houses in 1993-94.

89. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will cover 20,000 families under a major slum improvement scheme in 1993-94. The accelerated slum improvement scheme will cover 10,000 families. 5,000 families will be provided shelter. A special Sites and Services Project with an outlay of Rs.105 crores is being posed for support from Overseas Development Agency (ODA) to rehabilitate 55,000 families living on river banks prone to flood damage.

90. The Cooperative Housing Federation, through urban housing cooperatives will enable 10,000 houses to be built in urban areas. As for rural housing, the network of taluk level rural housing cooperatives and the State Federation will ensure the construction of 30,000 houses in 1993-94.

91. In the first phase of the innovative Shelter Upgradation in Rural Areas (SHUPRA) programme, we have taken up the upgradation of 30,000 houses. We shall cover another 30,000 houses in 1993-94. Under the various programmes that I have outlined we have been able to support the creation of new housing units for 1.1 lakh families in the current year. In the coming year we shall step up the coverage to 1.25 lakh families.

92. We have decided to launch a 3 year programme to provide free house sites to the rural poor. At present this programme covers Adi Dravidars and Most Backward Classes. The new programme will cover all rural poor. The income eligibility for free house sites is Rs.6,400 per annum. We shall increase this to Rs.9,000 per annum. We have provided in the Budget a sum of Rs.8.6 crores for this programme.

93. An important issue in housing is the inadequate credit facilities. Housing is well recognised as an important economic activity supporting a large number of workers. We shall take up with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India the issue of allocating more credit for the housing sector.

EDUCATION

94. The Budget provides for a total amount of

Rs.1,802 crores for Education. This includes a plan outlay of Rs.74.79 crores. The outlay on Education accounts for about 22% of the expenditure on the Revenue Account.

95. In the coming year we shall establish 305 primary schools and with this we will ensure that a primary school is available to every habitation of 500 population within one kilometre. With the falling birth rate in the State, it is important that we redefine our priorities in the Education sector. The Chief Minister has requested the Managing Director of the World Bank to finance a separate project for Tamil Nadu in the Education sector with its main focus on qualitative improvement in the primary school system. We have now made further improvements to the detailed project report and we hope the Central Government will obtain for us World Bank support to undertake this project with a total outlay of about Rs.1,200 crores.

96. Having now established a primary school network to cover every nook and corner of the State, we feel the time is appropriate to introduce new legislation to provide for compulsory enrolment and retention of children in primary schools. This Act to replace the existing legislation, will make it obligatory for every parent to send the child to school. The Act will be selectively invoked to tackle the problem of drop-outs and to see that every child gets the benefit of a basic education. Members of the House will welcome this far reaching step of introducing new legislation to secure compulsory education in the State.

97. Consequent on the higher number of children entering the secondary school system we have to ensure adequate qualitative standards. The Budget provides for upgrading 17 Middle Schools as High Schools and upgradation of 10 High Schools as Higher Secondary Schools. We propose to launch a new scheme of community participation under which new school buildings will be constructed with 50% contribution from the community and the balance from the State Government. We shall launch an innovative new project (CIL) under which Higher Secondary and High School students will be made computer literate utilizing the facilities being created in various Government departments.

98. As part of the total literacy campaign the "Arivoli Iyakkam" has been extended to 12 districts so far. In the coming year the remaining 10 districts will be covered thus covering the entire State. The total outlay on this programme to cover all districts will amount to Rs.51.63 crores and it will benefit 86.08 lakh persons. We have also launched a post literacy movement so that the gains made are indeed retained. Alongside with the literacy movement we have also gone ahead to establish 625 additional libraries so that there is a library in every habitation with more than 5,000 population.

99. We have launched in the current year the Technician Education Project with assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.76 crores. Under this project, 55 Polytechnics have been taken up for improvement. The Budget provides for an outlay of Rs.4.86 crores for this project in 1993-94.

100. With the pressing demand to provide more resources for school education particularly primary education, it becomes essential that there is better recovery of costs in

higher educational services. Members of the House are aware that we have established the State Council for Higher Education to bring in better coordination in the activities between Universities in the State. A development grant of Rs.50 lakhs will be provided to the State Council to provide the counterpart share required for UGC supported schemes of Universities.

101. The new Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras completed at a cost of Rs.40 crores in a record time of 7 1/2 months stands today as an outstanding example of the vision and determination of the Chief Minister. We have decided to draw up a comprehensive sports policy for the State. The Chief Minister has emphasised that a special thrust should be given for all sports and games. We have constituted a Sports Development Authority to give a fresh impetus to sports and games activities in the State. We have decided to launch a new scheme for encouraging excellence in sports by which specially talented children will be supported from an early stage.

We have also decided to establish one Sports Centre and Stadium Complex at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs each in the 6 districts of Pudukottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth, Dindigul-Anna, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar districts. This project will be implemented with assistance from the Centre at a total cost of Rs.3.60 crores.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE

102. We have formed a new Directorate of Art and Culture bringing together various existing agencies. It has initiated new programmes by young talented artists in the newly renovated Museum Theatre. A new Folk Arts Training and Research Centre will be established at Madurai.

103. A new building to accommodate the Music Training Centre at Madurai will be constructed. A new Music Training Centre at Coimbatore will be established.

104. We have given special encouragement to drama troupes by allowing 50% concession to such troupes when they travel in buses to give performances.

105. A pioneering project to document our sea-faring history is under progress in association with the National Institute of Oceanography. We have taken up the renovation of the Thirumalai Nayakar Palace at Madurai. We shall also take up in the coming year the novation and restoration of the Saraswathi Mahal and the Thanjavur Palace.

106. As announced by the Chief Minister, Members of the House will be glad to know that the 8th World Tamil Conference will be held in 1994 in Tamil Nadu. This will bring together Tamil scholars and experts from all over the World. We propose to conduct this Conference on a grand scale.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

107. In the structural adjustment process, it is important that the outlay on Health particularly primary health care is protected. The total outlay on Health and Family Welfare for 1993-94 will be a record high of Rs.554.70 crores. The provision for medicines has been stepped up from the level of Rs.70 crores in the current year to Rs.75 crores in the

Annual Plan

★ **Annual Plan outlay of Rs.1751 crore for 1992-93 likely to be exceeded. Revised Estimates provide for Rs.1810 crore, an increase of Rs.59 crore.**

★ **Annual Plan for 1993-94 fixed at a record high level of Rs.2101 crore representing 20 per cent step up over approved plan outlay of Rs.1751 crore for 1992-93.**

coming year. The outlay on primary health care and family welfare has been increased from Rs.137.21 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.174.21 crores in 1993-94.

108. We have stepped up in the current year the provision for drugs and medicines in each Primary Health Centre from Rs.40,000 to Rs.50,000. In 1993-94 the provision for drugs and medicines will be stepped up further from Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000. This will cost an additional amount of Rs.3.37 crores.

109. The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Maruthuva Nala Thittam has been the largest health reach out programme organised anywhere in the country. Under this programme 9,226 camps were conducted benefiting 51.6 lakh people. A new programme of mother and child health camps has been launched. Under this programme 1,600 camps will be held in 1993-94.

110. With support from the World Bank we are organising a referral service by which mothers under high risk during pregnancy will be taken to institutions for safe delivery. Under this programme we shall provide 316 vehicles to the Primary Health Centres at a cost of Rs.6.32 crores.

111. We are implementing the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme with support from the UNICEF and the World Bank. The second phase of the programme to cover Salem, Dindigul-Anna, Madurai and Kamarajar districts will be launched in 1993. We have provided funds to ensure that every one of the 8,681 sub-centres and the attached health worker gets a proper kit and basic drugs. We shall continue to give the highest emphasis to immunisation and the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases.

112. We shall launch in the coming year with assistance from DANIDA a Health Care Project to cover Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth and Thanjavur Districts. This project with an outlay of Rs.34.83 crores will provide upgraded primary health care services in these districts.

113. We wish to ensure that every taluk in Tamil Nadu has at least one Government hospital with a minimum of 32 beds. 14 more Taluk Hospitals will be upgraded in 1993-94 to have a minimum of 32 beds. The completion of this programme will ensure that this basic facility is created in every taluk in the State.

114. It is also our programme to establish a minimum of 200 beds at the district level in every district. As part of this programme we shall build a new 48 bed ward in the Government Hospital at Tiruvannamalai and a 24 bed ward in Villupuram.

115. The World Bank supported India Population Project-V has been expanded in the current year to cover

Madurai, Coimbatore and 6 other municipalities. We shall expand this programme further in 1993-94 to cover 15 more municipalities with a total outlay of Rs.13.27 crores.

116. We shall launch a new Blindness Control Project in 1993-94 with the support of the World Bank. This project involving a total outlay of Rs.56 crores spread over a period of 6 years will completely modernise facilities for blindness prevention and control.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

117. Provision of safe drinking water will continue to get the highest priority. The Budget makes an all time high provision of Rs.288.52 crores for water supply schemes.

118. We have already ensured that every habitation in the State has at least one protected water source. A new survey has been initiated to assess the exact water supply position. We will now provide full coverage in partially covered habitations. 37,833 habitations have to be covered on this basis. We have launched a new sub-project under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project with assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.47.68 crores. In the coming year the sub-project will be extended to the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai in addition to the districts of Salem, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar. 3162 habitations will be covered in 1993-94.

119. We have been allotted only Rs.20.19 crores by the Centre under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1992-93. With the step up announced in the Union Budget we would urge the Centre to allocate at least Rs.75 crores for Tamil Nadu in 1993-94. This will enable more rapid coverage of rural habitations. In 1993-94 we plan to tackle 4,800 partially covered habitations in all.

120. A key issue in rural water supply is proper maintenance. We have provided Rs.5.34 crores for the maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps in rural areas. We shall also install India Mark III pumps on a pilot basis in the coming year with support from UNICEF. These improved hand pumps can be maintained at the village level.

121. As on 1st April 1993, all municipalities except Padmanabhapuram have been provided with a basic water supply scheme. Works in Padmanabhapuram are in progress. Amongst municipal townships, Kathivakkam and Madhavaram will be taken up along with the Madras City water supply scheme. In 1993-94 17 urban town panchayats and 17 rural town panchayats will get new water supply schemes at a cost of Rs.24 crores.

122. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply Project implemented with support from the World Bank at a cost Rs.322 crores is to be completed by 30th June, 1993. We have requested the World Bank to extend the project till December, 1994 so that all the works taken up are fully completed. Under this project towns which experience chronic water shortage namely Pudukkottai, Tiruvannamalai, Manapparai, Sankarankoil, Kancheepuram and Pollachi will all get adequate water supply when the new schemes are completed in 1993. We propose to take up with support from

the World Bank a comprehensive new follow on project with an outlay of Rs.530 crores.

123. We shall also take up in 1993-94 with assistance from the Centre a comprehensive water supply project at a cost of Rs.44 crores for Ramanathapuram district. The highlight of this project will be the use of desalination technology. India's largest desalination plant with a capacity of 3.8 million litres per day will be established at Sayalkudi with the assistance of BHEL.

124. A major problem issue is the repayment of loans taken from LIC etc., by local bodies for water supply schemes. The failure of local bodies to repay these loans promptly has now led to a situation where new schemes cannot be taken up. Some improvement has resulted from the levy of appropriate water charges. This process has to be continued. We have also decided to hand over the responsibility of lending and recoveries for water supply and sewerage to TUFIDCO which will be the one stop urban financing window. Along with a scheme of debt relief for poorer municipalities, TUFIDCO will ensure prompt recoveries and repayment to the lending institutions like LIC, HUDCO etc.

125. The failure of the North East monsoon in Madras City's lake catchment has resulted in the need to implement an alternate day water supply regimen in the city. We have sanctioned Rs.24 crores to take up lorry water supply and other works to tackle the situation. The serious water shortage in the city, highlights the special efforts taken by the Chief Minister to find a long term solution. The Chief Minister had fruitful discussions with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 27th January, 1993. This has resulted in a major breakthrough. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has agreed that a study would be undertaken by a team of technical officers to frame the operational rules for the Telugu Ganga System in a period of 3 months. The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister has also agreed to step up the funding for the project to ensure that Krishna water reaches Madras in June, 1995. In the light of these developments, the Chief Minister has requested the Managing Director of the World Bank to clear the Second Madras Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project to treat and distribute the Krishna water. The Managing Director, World Bank has promised immediate consideration of this major project with an outlay of Rs.1,100 crores. The Budget provides for an outlay of Rs.90 crores for executing the Telugu Ganga Project consisting of Rs.60 crores for works in Andhra Pradesh and Rs.30 crores for works in Tamil Nadu. We shall also take up in 1993-94, with the approval of the World Bank a 300 MLD water treatment plant at a cost of Rs.20 crores to treat the Krishna water. This will become part of the new project of Rs.1,100 crores to be cleared by the World Bank.

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT, CHILD WELFARE AND NUTRITION

126. We have launched an Integrated Women's Development Programme (IWDP) to provide self employment to one lakh women. We have taken up this programme in Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Salem districts with assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). We have expanded this

programme to Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts in the current year with the assurance of further support from IFAD. The World Bank has also expressed its willingness to support this programme on a pilot basis in a few districts. We have also requested the Central Government to extend support for this programme. It will be our effort in the coming year to complete this programme. As a first stage 90,000 women have been formed into groups under this programme.

127. The Chief Minister's commitment to ensure a healthy and happy life for every girl child is well known. It is our intention to root out the heinous practice of female infanticide. The "cradle scheme" has been started with this intention. We have also launched the Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Girl Child Protection Scheme. The Budget provides an outlay of Rs.4 crores for this scheme.

128. The Budget provides for a total outlay of Rs.312 crores for the Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme and associated programme. We have taken steps to expand and improve the coverage under these programmes. The honorarium paid to the 2,35,500 employees under this programme has been revised from 1st November 1992 at a total annual cost of Rs.3.07 crores. The service conditions of these employees have also been improved.

129. We have taken assistance from the World Bank to greatly improve the coverage of the nutrition programme in the rural areas. We have expanded the programme to provide nutrition and health care for children in the age group 6 months to 36 months. Pregnant and lactating mothers who are under risk have also been covered under the programme. Dharmapuri and South Arcot have been covered during 1992-93. In 1993-94, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts will be covered.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

130. Good progress has been achieved in implementing the new 10 point programme for Scheduled Castes. We shall continue this programme of self reliance and basic needs in 1993-94.

131. We have given special importance to the improvement of educational facilities. A special programme to ensure qualitative improvement has yielded good results. The pass percentage of Scheduled Caste students in the public examination held during March-April 1992 has thereby gone up by more than 20%. This effort will be continued. 20 new hostels will be opened in 1993-94 and 1,000 additional places in existing hostels will be created in 1993-94.

132. Economic betterment programmes will also be given the highest priority. This will cover 70,000 beneficiaries in 1993-94. A special programme to develop self reliant entrepreneurs has been launched. Under this programme involving a total investment of Rs.200 crores, 200 entrepreneurs will be supported. This will include the establishment of two special industrial estates in Coimbatore and Periyar district. In each estate 100 units to be managed by Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs will be established. A Sericulture project to ultimately cover 8,000 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries involving a total outlay of Rs.46 crores has also been launched. Another major scheme to

benefit 1,000 Scheduled Caste families is the Rs.100 crores prawn farming project. We are seeking credit support from various agencies for these imaginatively designed special projects.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

133. As spelt out in the Governor's Address the Government has decided to go in for a review of the Supreme Court's direction on the reduction of the total reservation to 50 per cent and the separation of the creamy layer. This is to safeguard the situation in Tamil Nadu which has been free from all social tensions. A permanent Commission to deal with issues relating to Backward Classes will also be constituted.

134. Our main thrust will be to provide adequate educational facilities to the Backward Classes. 20 new hostels exclusively for girls will be started in 1993-94. In the coming year we shall ensure that 66 new hostel buildings at a total cost of Rs.9.17 crores including 24 hostels for girls will be completed. We have taken action to build a new Special Training Institute in its own campus at a cost of Rs.35 lakhs in 1993-94. We have also removed in December, 1992 the income ceiling of Rs.24,000 per annum thus enabling all talented students to enter the Special Training Institute.

135. We have launched in the current year a new Backward Classes Income Improvement Programme (BIIP) through the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation. We have provided in the Budget an equity support of Rs.1 crore for this Corporation to take up more schemes. We have also given proposals to the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi for taking up many more programmes in 1993-94.

WELFARE OF WEAVERS

136. This Government has extended the maximum support for the welfare of weavers. The scheme for supply of free dhoties and sarees to rural landless agricultural labourers and those living below the poverty line in urban areas has been implemented in 1992-93 at a cost of Rs.45 crores. The Budget provides for an amount of Rs.45 crores to implement this programme in 1993-94. The entire production of 60 lakh dhoties and 60 lakh sarees will be entrusted to Co-optex to be undertaken by handloom weavers in the State. The Budget also provides for an amount of Rs.40.86 crores towards rebate on the sale of handloom cloth.

137. Under the phased programme of conversion of handlooms into powerlooms, 5,000 powerlooms have been introduced in 1992-93. In 1993-94 another 10,000 powerlooms will be introduced. We have simultaneously extended a reduced electricity tariff of Re.1 per unit as against the existing level of Rs.1.75 per unit to benefit 14,000 powerloom units. In addition, under the Handloom Modernisation Scheme, 8,582 looms will be modernised with an outlay of Rs.1 crore.

138. Obtaining credit for various activities in the handloom sector has posed problems. We have therefore decided to establish a Weavers Bank. We expect to get the clearance of the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD for this initiative.

139. The Weavers Family Pension Scheme providing a pension of Rs.250 per month has been implemented by this Government from 1st January, 1992. The weavers insurance amount has also been stepped up from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000. We shall enhance our contribution to the Savings and Security Scheme for Weavers from 3 paise per rupee of wages to 4 paise per rupee with effect from 1.4.1993. 1,500 weavers houses-cum-sheds will be built in 1993-94.

LABOUR WELFARE

140. The new economic policy of the Centre and in particular the recent changes announced in the Union Budget will inevitably lead to the restructuring and reorganisation of industry. It is our considered view that under no circumstances should the interest of labour be affected. The Centre has recently issued the guidelines for the National Renewal Fund. We have already constituted the State Labour Rehabilitation Fund. We have requested the Centre to transfer an amount of Rs.50 crores to this Fund to enable us to look after the welfare of labour. It would now appear that each individual scheme to be supported from the National Renewal Fund would have to be cleared by the Centre. It would be more appropriate to designate the State Fund as the agency for this purpose indicating suitable guidelines.

141. Even in the midst of adverse circumstances, this Government has ensured the welfare of labour by restarting closed units. Thanks to the efforts of the Chief Minister Standard Motors and Binny Limited have started functioning. Seshasayee Industries Limited at Vadalur which has not been functioning since April, 1991 will also be restarted before the end of this month. The textile workers bonus dispute has been settled amicably.

142. Keeping in mind the increase in cost of living, particularly for the unskilled labour, the Government has decided that with effect from 1st February, 1993 all new notifications on minimum wages will provide for a daily minimum wage of Rs.20 as against Rs.15 earlier. The minimum wages for agricultural labour will also be revised shortly.

143. The Chief Minister has already indicated this Government's commitment to tackle the pernicious problem of child labour. Various Committees have examined this issue particularly with reference to the match industry in Kamarajar District. Another Committee in association with UNICEF has recently studied this problem in depth. Based on the recommendations of this Committee we have decided to launch a special programme to progressively eliminate this problem in a period of 5 years. We are fully conscious of the fact that such a programme has to be realistic and positively endorsed by the people involved. It is important to note that 80 per cent of such child labourers are in fact girl children. It is therefore all the more important that we should make an immediate start.

This programme will consist of 4 key elements

- * Following the enactment of a new law on compulsory education, it will be made legally binding for every parent to send the child to school rather than to work.
- * All hand made match units enjoy sales tax

exemption. We shall consider continuing this exemption only if they progressively reduce child labour in a specified time frame.

- * A special programme of social mobilization, communication and community awareness will be facilitated so that there is growing social consciousness against this practice.
- * A new programme will be launched in this area for the economic betterment of women.

144. Hon'ble Members of this House will welcome this strategy to ensure that the practice of child labour is progressively abolished in this area. With the success of this experiment, we shall tackle this problem in other locations where concentrations of child labour are found.

SOCIAL SAFETY NET FOR THE POOR

145. Among all programmes this Government has given the highest importance to the provision of a social safety net for the poor. It has been the systematic effort of the Government to ensure that the outlays for the poor are not only protected in nominal terms but also improved in real terms despite the difficult financial situation. We shall continue to ensure that the standards of living of the poor are improved. I am glad to announce that despite the severe financial strain, the social safety net for the poor in the Budget for 1993-94 will amount to an all time high of Rs.1,400 crores. This compares very well with the level of Rs.990 crores in 1991-92.

146. The main components of the social safety net which we have organised for the poor are :-

- * Food Security
- * Nutrition
- * Primary Health Care and Medicines for the poor
- * Special Inputs to Secure Universal Primary Education
- * Social Security Measures
- * Employment Generation for the Poor
- * Basic Drinking Water
- * Housing and Shelter for the Homeless
- * Special Programmes for the Weaker Sections.

147. The total outlay in 1993-94 reveals a major step up over the outlays in earlier years. This indicates the firm resolve of this Government to protect the poor in real terms in the middle of the structural adjustment process despite extremely difficult financial conditions.

CREDIT PLAN

148. The Centre has undertaken measures to improve the functioning of the financial sector of the economy. We hope that the strengthening of the capital base of nationalised banks and public participation in their equity will be done in such a way that there will be no dilution in the social control of nationalised banks. We would also urge that the assurance given that 40 per cent of the credit will go to priority sectors be observed without any change in the future.

149. NABARD has drawn up potential linked plans for each district in the State and this forms the basis for the District Credit Plan. We shall strengthen this process by ensuring adequate infrastructure support for credit activities. The District Decentralised Plan which is being launched from 1993-94 will have a sub-component to provide for infrastructure support for credit activities which benefit the poor. This change will bring about a better convergence of credit flow and development expenditure for the benefit of the poor.

150. The Credit Plan for the year 1993-94 will exceed Rs.2,500 crores. We will have to ensure adequate flow of credit to farmers both to cover the increased cost of inputs and also to secure higher capital investment in agriculture. It will be our endeavour in consultation with NABARD and the banking system to provide for this.

Agriculture and irrigation

★ Programme to bring fallow and waste lands under cultivation to cover 37,500 acres in 1993-94.

★ Drip and Sprinkler irrigation system to be encouraged to cover 13,750 acres.

★ New training programme with support from DANIDA to be launched to train 70,000 farm women.

EMPLOYMENT

151. The employment strategy we have developed takes note of the trend in employment as revealed by the 1991 Census. The first part of this strategy is to accelerate the growth in the primary sector. We shall promote a "growth for better incomes" policy in the primary sector. We shall launch in 1993-94 a major thrust in the rural non-farm sector as a means of diversification in co-ordination with NABARD. In addition, in order to provide adequate income to agricultural labour we shall provide large scale employment through the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam which will continue to be implemented in 1993-94. This will provide 672 lakh man days of employment. Members of the House are aware that we have launched the Programme for Assured Employment (PAE) in January, 1993. This is a State scheme which has been taken up in Dharmapuri, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram Districts. We shall extend this programme to Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District in the coming year. The Budget provides for a separate allocation of Rs.15 crores for this programme. We have also sought the support from the Centre under the National Renewal Fund for this programme.

152. In the secondary sector, the various plans and programmes I have already outlined will provide a major boost for new activities. In particular new initiatives we have taken for industrial development will begin to yield results generating new employment. We have also given a big boost to housing activity in the State as a means of increasing employment in the construction industry. We have launched

the Rural Industries Sub-Plan (RISP) as a means to promote widespread mass employment. This is to provide gainful employment to one lakh persons. We have exceeded the target in the current year by assisting 1.39 lakh persons. This programme will be continued in 1993-94.

153. The tertiary sector is showing good growth. However, the problem of educated unemployment has to be tackled. In the long run economic growth alone can generate gainful employment. It is our policy to accelerate the growth process in the State. In the meanwhile, as a means of involving the educated unemployed in socially useful work, we have launched a new programme under which both non-formal education and prohibition propaganda work will be undertaken. The existing programme of unemployment relief will be improved and young men and women will be involved in this socially useful programme. 1.5 lakh youth will participate and they will be given a 50 per cent increase over the present level of honorarium under the existing scheme. This honorarium will be paid as an amount per child taught. All graduates, Higher Secondary and SSLC passed persons who have been registered in an employment exchange for more than 5 years and have not been recipients of the relief amount for the full period of 3 years in the past will be eligible to enter this scheme. The Budget provides Rs.20 crores for this new programme. This massive programme will be not only socially useful but also provide gainful work to the educated unemployed.

BENEFITS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

154. We have followed consistently a fair policy in the conditions of service of Government employees. Despite the extremely difficult financial situation prevailing in the current year, we have taken a sympathetic view on the several requests made by Government employees. The Chief Minister has had detailed discussions with various employees' associations and announced far reaching measures to improve their emoluments and service conditions. As a result of these discussions anomalies following the implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations have been finally resolved. A liberal view has been taken by the Government to ensure a smooth transition from the earlier State Pay Scales to the Central Pay Scales. This transition has now been successfully completed. Several major new promotion schemes have been introduced to motivate employees to give their best. The cost of these measures has amounted to Rs. 50 crores per annum.

155. At the time of the discussions with the Government employees' associations, the Chief Minister had indicated that an improved scheme of House Rent Allowance would be announced in this Budget. The Central Government employees' House Rent Allowance Scheme is very restrictive in its scope, being limited to the municipal limits but with higher rates. If we adopt the Central Government Scheme in its entirety it would mean withdrawal of existing benefits to employees living in belt areas outside the main city. We have therefore decided to continue the existing State Scheme of House Rent Allowance but at the same time to improve the rates to provide additional benefits. Accordingly, the Scheme will be revised as below:

Area	Existing Rs.		Revised Rs.	
Category I	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Madras City	65	515	125	800
Madurai and Coimbatore Cities	50	300	75	450
Category II				
District Headquarter Towns	40	225	60	350
Category III				
Taluk Headquarter Towns	25	125	40	350
Category IV				
Unclassified towns now categorised as eligible for Rural Compensatory Allowance	20 flat rate		30	100

This new package of improved house rent allowances will result in an extra cost of Rs. 33 crores per annum.

156. There is a large backlog in the requests for house building advance from Government employees. We have decided to enhance the allotment for house building advance from Rs. 25 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 34.5 crores in 1993-94. This large step up will considerably help the clearance of the pending applications. In addition, we have also tied up financing from public sector financial institutions for a total of Rs. 30 crores. We shall ensure that this additional amount is also made available shortly. This massive enhancement in provisions for house building will enable quick clearance of most of the pending requests.

157. In view of the increased costs involved in higher education, we have decided to improve the scheme of Educational Advance to benefit the children of Government employees. At present an interest free educational advance of Rs. 750 is given in the case of children studying in Polytechnics. This will be revised to Rs. 1000. In respect of children studying in arts and science colleges, the advance at present is Rs. 1500. This will be increased to Rs. 2000. We shall also introduce a new category of students studying in professional colleges. The educational advance for this category will be Rs. 2500 as against Rs. 1500 at present. This improved scheme will involve an additional outgo of Rs. 1 crore.

158. We have already introduced the Health Fund Scheme to provide support to Government employees in the event of serious medical problems. At present a maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 is given as a grant for specified surgeries undertaken in the country. In view of the fact that medical costs have gone up considerably and also to lessen the burden on the family we have decided to increase this limit to Rs. 50,000 or 75% of the actual cost of surgery whichever is lower.

159. At present the blind and orthopaedically handicapped employees are paid a conveyance allowance at 5 percent of their basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per

ensem. We have decided to increase the maximum limit of this allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per mensem.

FINANCIAL POSITION

160. I now turn to the harder task of finding the resources to undertake the ambitious plans and programmes which I have outlined. Members of the House may recall the extremely difficult and structurally complicated financial situation we were faced with when this Government assumed office. Since then developments in the national economy and the chain of increases in administered prices have made our task extremely difficult. We could under no circumstances allow any real decline in the standard of living of the poor. At the same time we took it on ourselves to impart a new momentum to the development efforts in the State. We have succeeded both in 1991-92 and again in 1992-93 in meeting these twin objectives.

161. Even so, we have to contend with the structural complexities of Tamil Nadu's finances consisting of inadequate new tax potential, low cost recovery on services rendered, adherence to the prohibition policy involving substantial loss of revenue, an extremely high subsidy commitment and a large pool of Government manpower. We hope to get some relief from the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations. Until then the financial situation is likely to continue to be difficult. We shall do our very best so that the twin objectives of protecting the poor and ensuring the rapid development of the State are furthered.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

162. The Budget Estimates for 1992-93 indicated total revenue receipts at Rs.6446.54 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs.7255.27 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs 808.73 crores. Taking into account the net effect of transactions in other accounts in 1992-93 at Rs.217.62 crores and the opening deficit of Rs.401.47 crores, the overall deficit was expected to be Rs. 619.09 crores.

163. The Revised Estimates for 1992-93 indicate total revenue receipts of Rs.6661.20 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs.7669.82 crores, leaving a revenue account deficit of Rs.1008.62 crores. It may be noted that the deficit in the revenue account has widened further. Together with the opening deficit of Rs.241.41 crores and the net effect of transactions in all accounts, the closing deficit at the end of 1992-93 is now estimated at Rs.275.94 crores.

164. According to the Budget Estimates 1993-94, revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.6989.89 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 8300.87 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs.1310.98 crores. The net effect of transactions in all accounts in the Budget Estimates 1993-94 will be a deficit of Rs. 359.95 crores. Adding to this the anticipated closing deficit of Rs. 275.94 crores in Revised Estimates 1992-93, the overall total deficit at the end of 1993-94 will be Rs. 635.89 crores.

165. Our strategy has been to tide over the extremely difficult short term financial situation by taking recourse to additional borrowed funds. We have had to do this as otherwise the axe would have had to fall on the allocations for the poor. We have not received any additional Central support

despite our earnest plea indicating the difficult financial situation we have had to face immediately after assumption of office. In addition, we have had to face the situation posed by cyclone and floods in November 1992 resulting in heavy extra expenditure. We have also had to contend with the chain of increases in administered prices by the Centre, which has worsened the State's fiscal situation. It has been an uphill battle where every step forward in improving the State's finances has been countered by the national macro economic changes with adverse impact, over which we have had no control. It can be said with absolute certainty that, despite all the odds stacked against us, we have been able to put through a creditable programme of planned development and at the same time we have extended the best social safety net for the poor in the country.

EXPENDITURE POLICY

166. While we are proud of this achievement we would necessarily have to take some steps to set right the financial situation in the medium term. Our main concern is that the revenue account deficit is widening considerably reflecting the need to hold back the growth of revenue expenditure. The sharp increase in debt service costs also points to the need to take steps to slow down the growth in revenue expenditure. In the recent past due to inflationary pressures in the economy we have had to contend with very large increases in expenditure. It is to be hoped that with the slow down in the rate of inflation we shall find some relief. At the same time our effort would have to be to undertake a continuous exercise by which the expenditure growth in the revenue account can be kept under control and brought down below the revenue growth.

167. We have therefore set out an expenditure policy statement with a view to secure some deceleration in the growth of expenditure. This policy would involve a three pronged approach. Firstly, we have to continue the process of securing efficient performance of various Government departments. We shall continue the Ze-BAG (Zero Baseline Budgeting for Accelerated Growth) exercise to secure better and more efficient functioning of Government departments. We have already taken up this exercise in 20 departments and it has been possible for us to redeploy and utilise existing resources for new activities. Unproductive expenditure will be identified and savings will be ensured. The second part of this strategy would be to improve the returns for various Government services. We would have to improve the charges levied on higher education, high level medical care for the non-poor and other commercial activities of the Government. In addition fees and fines will be revised suitably. This will cover unauthorised occupation, leases and other charges for services rendered. Thirdly, in a situation of scarce resources, it is all the more important that the really deserving alone get the benefits. The poor and needy should not suffer because others tend to corner scarce resources. We shall so modify programmes as to ensure that the poor and needy get the benefits.

168. We are hopeful that the measures which I have outlined and on which we have already taken action will yield good results in 1993-94. We have set ourselves a target of mobilising Rs.95 crores by undertaking the various steps that I have outlined.

TAXES

Sales Tax

169. The Finance Minister has inevitably to look at Sales Tax to find some way of bridging the large deficit. This time I have chosen not to do so but instead we have decided to go in boldly for a major package of reform. We have the benefit of the detailed report of the High Power Sales Tax Reforms Committee headed by Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, I.A.S. This report contains very many recommendations, some of which have a major revenue impact and some of which involve significant procedural changes. The recommendations suggesting revenue changes would have to be implemented as one package and involve a net positive revenue impact. This would also involve complete removal of all exemptions to all goods and institutions and a major step up in the levy of additional sales tax including a change over to total turn over instead of taxable turn over. The Committee has also recommended changes in the exemption limit, grouping of rates, merger of surcharge and additional surcharge with basic tax and further extension of concession for raw materials used in manufacturing goods, etc. We have given careful thought to the several recommendations made. In a non-inflationary situation it may have been appropriate to implement the whole package including withdrawal of all

Industries

★ Investment secured for new industrial and power projects total up to Rs.20,000 crore.

★ Electronic city and Electronic Hardware Technology Park at Madras.

★ First Unit 210 MW Plant at North Madras to be commissioned in 1993-94.

★ New power project pipeline for Ninth Plan built up consisting of an outlay of Rs.11,600 crore and capacity of 3000 MW.

exemptions. Further, given the fact that domestic industry has to become cost competitive and quality conscious, this would not be the appropriate time to increase the tax burden. Keeping these facts in mind we have decided to implement some key recommendations which together will constitute a major package of tax reform.

170. At present under Section 3(1) all items which do not figure under specific Schedules are taxable at 8 per cent. We have decided to completely do away with this section and instead bring in more items specifically under Schedule I and also add a residuary entry under Schedule I to cover all other items not specifically defined in the Schedule. This is a major reform following which raw materials used in the manufacture of items coming under the residuary entry will be entitled to the concessional tax of 3 per cent under Form XVII. This is a significant measure to bring down production costs in industry. Simultaneously, we shall expand Section 3(3) to exclude besides Naphtha and Molasses, items such as

Mineral Oils (Present entry 157), Lubricating Oils (present entry 156), Gases (present entry 106).

171. As a further step towards decreasing the cost of manufacture, we have decided to extend the concessional rate of tax at 3 per cent under Section 3(3) to packing materials, labels and consumables used in manufacture. These materials used in manufacture will be eligible for the concessional rate of 3 per cent under Form XVII.

172. At present, only under Section 3(1) are dealers eligible for Sales Tax exemption up to a total turn over of Rs.1 lakh. This benefits only some dealers. We have decided to make available this exemption to all registered dealers with a total turn over of less than Rs. 1 lakh under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, irrespective of the Schedule under which the goods fall. Of a total of 1.50 lakh dealers assessed, this will benefit 60,000 dealers presently dealing in Schedule I goods. I am sure industry and trade will welcome this major reform doing away with assessments for a large number of traders. Consequently, the time and energy of the department will be free to concentrate on large cases.

173. At present under the self assessment scheme only 6,000 dealers have been benefitted. We have decided to liberalise the procedure so that more dealers can avail of the facility. We anticipate that with the liberalised procedure an additional 68,000 dealers will be benefitted.

174. Following the recent judgement of the Supreme Court and also the Madras High Court on the levy of Sales Tax on works contracts, it has become necessary to bring in certain amendments to set right the deficiencies indicated by the Courts. Thus all TNGST suffered goods used in works contracts will be exempt from tax. Simultaneously, while the rates existing in Schedule IV will continue till 11th March 1993, in future, all the taxable goods in works contracts will bear the same rates as if they were sold, that is, the same rates as in other Schedules. Since works contracts do not involve manufacture and full exemption for TNGST suffered goods is provided, goods in works contracts will not be eligible for the concessional rate under Section 3(3) using Form XVII. We shall bring in the necessary amendments in this Session. In addition we have also decided to extend the facility of a compounding provision on an optional basis in respect of civil contracts. The compounding rate of tax will be 2 per cent for civil contracts. This will considerably simplify the levy of the tax in respect of civil contracts. A similar provision exists in Karnataka and Gujarat.

175. We have also decided to simplify the levy of Sales Tax on leasing transactions. Goods which have already suffered tax locally under TNGST will not suffer tax again when on lease. As in the case of the modification brought in respect of works contracts, till 11th March 1993, the existing rates of tax on leasing will be applicable and in future taxable goods under leasing contracts will bear the same rates as if they were sold, that is the same rates as in other Schedules.

176. Another important recommendation of the Committee is that all exemptions to goods and institutions should be completely removed. This has been suggested by the Committee as a revenue raising measure and also to bring to account all turnover. The total yield anticipated from the

withdrawal of these exemptions is Rs.68 Crores. In a tax simplification process this suggestion has great merit. It will also bring to assessment the turnover involved and this expands the tax base. Many of the exemptions have also been given at various points of time, some without adequate justification. Even so, as the list includes some items of common use like paddy, rice wheat, cumbu, ragi, cholam, common salt etc., we have decided to refrain from withdrawing these exemptions. We have to go into this in further detail to bring to tax such of those items which do not merit exemption. Members of the House may note that this decision means that we do not tap the revenue potential of Rs.68 crores per annum. We have taken this decision keeping in mind the need to hold the price line.

177. Another main recommendation of the committee is to categorise all goods into major groups attracting 13 different tax rates. At present there are 17 tax rates in operation. The Committee has also suggested that while regrouping, the surcharge and additional surcharge can be merged with the basic tax suitably increasing the basic rate. We have given careful thought to these recommendations. The recommendation to reduce the number of tax rates by grouping the goods is a welcome suggestion. At the same time the suggestion on merging surcharge and additional surcharge as part of this process, resulting in a higher tax burden consequent on upper rounding will lead to an across the board increase in prices of all goods. Further, the revenue from the surcharge is partly given to local bodies and the additional surcharge is being utilized to finance the Madras City Water Supply Scheme. We have therefore decided to defer this recommendation regarding merger of surcharge and additional surcharge with the basic tax. At the same time we have decided to implement an even more comprehensive grouping of all goods and simplification of tax rates.

178. As against the present number of 17 tax rates and the recommendations of the Committee to bring it down to 13 we have decided to go in for a much simpler system of just 5 rates, plus 4 additional rates for a few specific goods. All goods coming under Schedule I and Schedule VI will hereafter be subject to tax under any one of these 9 categories. The tax rates in future will be: (in percentages)

1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 16, 20, 25, and 50.

The grouping has been undertaken keeping in mind the nature of goods such as articles of mass consumption used by the poor, raw materials and other common articles, intermediates, luxury machinery, goods used by middle income groups, goods, special goods and foreign spirits. This will be one of the most comprehensive reforms of the tax system undertaken by any State. We have gone into this without worrying about revenue considerations. In this major process of regrouping the rate of tax will be brought down in respect of many goods. A few goods may suffer a slightly higher tax in view of the regrouping. This is the boldest tax reform being undertaken since 1959. The regrouping and rationalisation should therefore be viewed not as a revenue measure but as a major tax reform effort.

179. The detailed revised schedules with the new rates to take effect from 12th March 1993 are being notified separately to-day. As the list involves nearly 200 goods it is not possible for me to indicate each and every item following the regrouping and the revised rates. I shall only like to

illustratively indicate the main items where tax rates have been brought down and the marginal increases in respect of a few other goods. Members of the House will be glad to know that the tax rates are being brought down in respect of the following goods:

Name of item	Existing Rate (percent)	Revised Rate (percent)
Turmeric	4	3
Chillies	4	3
Coriander	4	3
Soap nut	4	3
Tamarind	4	3

Name of item	Existing Rate (percent)	Revised Rate (percent)
Pepper	4	3
Jaggery, Gur	6	3
Vanaspathi	8	5
Groundnut oil	4	3
Coconut oil	4	3
Gingilee oil	4	3
Refined oil	4	3
Wheat products	4	3
Kerosene	4	3
Coffee seeds	6	5
Coffee Powder	6	5
Instant Tea	6	5
Kaskasa	8	5
Nut meg (Jathikkai)	8	5
Jeera	6	5
Hand made soap	4	3

180. Members of the House will, I am sure welcome this reform which reduces the tax rates in respect of a wide range of commodities used by the poor.

181. Apart from the above products of household and daily use we shall also bring down the rates in respect of a wide range of many other goods used by the people. This would include:

Name of item	Existing Rate (percent)	Revised Rate (percent)
Drugs and medicines	6	5
Plastic products	6	5
Aluminium utensils	4	3

Bricks	4	3
Dry Cells	9	8
Gunnies	5	3
Blood donor set	8	5
Intravenous set	8	5
Surgical Instruments	10	5

182. Further, as part of the rationalisation process, we shall also reduce the rates of tax in respect of some industrial products. This will include:

Name of the item	Existing Rate (percent)	Revised Rate (percent)
Tools	10	8
Motors	10	8
Name of the item	Existing Rate (percent)	Revised Rate (percent)
Raw films (Cine)	6	5
Cotton Waste	6	5
Conduit pipes and fittings	10	8
Motor Vehicle tyres and tubes	9	8
Machinery	10	8
Welding electrodes and rods	10	8
Jute twine	8	3

183. As I have already mentioned it is inevitable that such a major regrouping of goods will also involve some upward revision in respect of a few goods. We have reduced the rates in respect of a large number of goods of common use and at the same time we have made some upward revision of goods used mainly by affluent classes.

184. We have ensured that the tax on Kerosene has been reduced. There will be no change in the tax on diesel. As part of the rationalisation process the tax on petrol will be raised from 18 per cent to 20 per cent as in Kerala and Karnataka.

185. I would also like to mention an illustrative list of items where the rates are being revised upwards.

	Existing Rate (percent)	Revised Rate (percent)
Refrigerators	15	16
Floor and Wall tiles	15	16
Lifts	15	16
Marble and marble articles	15	16
Diamonds	10	12

Scents / Perfumes	15	16
Paints and Distempers	10	12
Airconditioning Plants	15	16
Air purifiers	15	16
Vehicle Chassis	6	8
Chinaware	10	12
Pile Carpets	15	16
Ivory articles and inlaid ivory	10	12
Motor car	5	8
Rifles and Revolvers	15	16
Duplicating Machines	15	16

186. Another simplification we have brought in is to charge spares and accessories, at the same rate applicable to the basic goods subject to a few exceptions.

187. The revised rates of tax in respect of all goods, consequent on the major regrouping we have undertaken are being notified today to take effect from 12th March, 1993. A copy of the notification is placed on the table of the House. The revised rates indicated in respect of individual goods in the notification may be taken as read by me and considered as part of the speech. I am confident, Members of the House will fully endorse this historic tax reform that we have undertaken.

188. The Committee has made major recommendations relating to the levy of Additional Sales Tax. It has recommended the levy of a flat rate of 3% on total turnover. We have decided to defer this proposal for a major upward revision of Additional Sales Tax as there could be a consequential upward revision of prices. We have instead decided to give some relief particularly to smaller dealers and manufacturers. We have also decided to modify the tax slabs keeping in mind the major revisions in turnover that have taken place. We shall exempt the first Rs.10 lakhs of taxable turnover in respect of all dealers having taxable turnover of less than Rs.1 crore. This measure which will benefit smaller dealers and manufacturers and will also discourage suppression of turnover at the crossover point of Rs.10 lakhs. The existing rates and tax slabs are as below:-

Taxable turnover per annum	Existing rate of Additional Sales Tax (percent)
Rs.0 - 10 lakhs	Exempt
Rs.10 lakhs - 40 lakhs	1.25 (on entire taxable turnover)
Rs.40 lakhs - 1 crore	1.5
Rs.1 crore - 5 crores	2
Rs.5 crores - Rs.10 crores	2.25
Above Rs.10 crores	2.5

The revised tax slabs and rates will be as below:

Taxable turnover per annum	Revised Rate of Additional Sales Tax (percent)
Rs.0 - 10 lakhs	Exempt
Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.1 crore	1.5
	(Uniform exemption for first Rs. 10 lakhs will be given in this slab only)
Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crores	2
Rs.5 crores to Rs.10crores	2.25
Rs.10 crores to Rs.300 crore	2.5
Above Rs. 300 crores	3

189. This modification of the levy of Additional Sales Tax has been made after careful consideration taking note of the fact that small dealers and manufacturers should be given some relief and there should be more transparent accounting at the Rs.10 lakh turnover point. We have also given careful consideration to the question of dispensing with the provision regarding passing on the additional sales tax to the consumers. When our effort is to bring down prices it would not be appropriate at this juncture to allow any scope for upward movement of prices. We have therefore decided to defer consideration of this question. The revised slabs and rates of Additional Sales Tax will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

190. We have decided as part of this major tax reform to also amend the entries in Schedule II and III bringing these entries in line with similar descriptions in the Central Excise Tariff Act 1985. However, there will be no change in the rates in these Schedules. Suitable notifications will be issued in due course.

191. It will be apparent that our effort is to undertake significant tax reform and simplify matters and also reduce the tax burden for the poor. We shall therefore have to be extremely vigilant on tax evasion. It shall be our endeavour to prevent tax evasion and eliminate the leakages. As part of this effort we have decided to expand Schedule VI to include a few items which are evasion prone. The new items to be included under Schedule VI and the tax rates are aerated water and bottled or packed soft drinks at 8 per cent, ice-creams and ice fruits at 12 per cent and shampoos at 16 per cent. In order to prevent any cascading, the values that suffer tax at the first point will be set off at the second point.

192. The Supreme Court has since held that a Section similar to the earlier Section 3(4) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act is valid. Therefore, we propose to reintroduce Section 3(4) whereby when raw materials are purchased within the State under Form XVII and the finished product is consigned out of the State, the raw materials will be charged an extra 2 per cent.

193. There are several other procedural and rationalisation changes suggested by the Committee including rationalisation of penalties. We have examined these recommendations and have decided to implement most of them with effect from 12-3-1993. We shall bring forward the necessary amendments in the current Session to give effect to these changes.

Entry Tax

194. The current rates for Entry Tax on Motor Vehicles also require rationalisation and modification, keeping with the rationalisation and modification of the rates of tax on motor vehicles under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

The existing rates are as below:

Sl. No.	Category	Existing Rate of tax (percent)
1.	Motor car	10
2.	Motor taxi cabs	20
3.	Motor Omni Buses	12
4.	Chassis of motor vehicles	10
5.	Bodies built on chassis of motor vehicles	12
6.	Auto rickshaw	12
7.	Motor cycles, Motor Scooters, Motorettes, Mopeds (irrespective of engine capacity)	8
8.	Light Motor Vehicles as defined in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988	12
8A.	Tractors of all kinds	7
9.	Truck/Bus/Motor Lorries	12
10.	Jeep	12
11.	Tankers built or meant for mounting on chassis of motor vehicles	20
12.	All kinds of Trailers	12
13.	Any other motor vehicles not specifically mentioned in S.Nos (1) to (12) above	20

195. The revised rates will be as below with effect from 12th March, 1993.

Sl.No.	Category	Proposed Rate of tax(per cent)
1.	All Two-wheelers and Three-wheelers	9
2.	All three-wheeler chassis and Bodies built thereon	
	All cars, taxi-cabs, light motor vehicles, trucks, buses, jeeps, motor lorries, chassis of such vehicles and on all bodies built on chassis and on all trailers of these vehicles	13
3.	All tractors and trailers	6

4. All scrapers, loaders, dumpers and all heavy earth moving machinery and road-rollers. 9
5. Tankers built, or meant for mounting on motor vehicles 20
6. All other vehicles not specifically mentioned in Sl.No.1 to 5 20

Profession Tax

196. We have introduced a new legislation bringing together all the provisions relating to the levy of tax on professions, trades, callings and employments. This tax is levied as provided for in the Constitution. Such a separate Act for the levy of profession tax exists in Karnataka and Maharashtra etc. There is nothing new in this levy. What we have done is to codify and consolidate the provisions in an unified manner in the new law and also revise the rates taking note of the Constitutional amendment increasing the ceiling on the tax to Rs.2,500 per annum. There can be no going back on the levy of profession tax as provided under the new law. It should also be observed that this tax in Tamil Nadu is entirely collected by local bodies to finance services provided by them.

197. Several trade associations and dealers have represented that small traders should be given some concessional rate of tax as extended to other categories. Issues relating to the levy of the tax have been discussed with the trade associations. Following these discussions we have decided to modify the rate of tax under item 8 of the schedule to the Act. Dealers registered under the TNGST Act will be subject to tax as below:

	Rate of tax per half year (in rupees)	
	Minimum	Maximum
All registered dealers with an Annual turnover of less than Rs10 lakhs	240	360
All registered dealers with an Annual turnover of more than Rs10 lakhs.	500	840

Housing

★ 1.25 lakh families to be assisted for new housing in 1993-94.

★ Income limit for free house sites for rural poor raised from Rs. 6400 per annum to Rs.9000 per annum.

Tamil Development and Culture

★ Tamil Conference to be held in 1994.

★ New music training centre at Coimbatore.

★ New Folk Arts, training and research centre to be established at Madurai.

198. It has also been represented that the power of inspection of accounts, documents and search of premises under Section 19(1) and Section 21 of the Act should not be misused. In view of the flat rates of tax now being charged for most of the dealers such inspection may not at all be required provided there is good compliance. Government will ensure that this power if at all used, will be at a senior level.

199. Lawyers have represented for some relief. We have decided to revise the tax rate as below:

	Existing Rates Per half year (in Rs.)		Revised Rates Per half year (in Rs.)	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Less than two years standing in profession	50	100	30	90
2 to 5 years	200	500	90	300
5 to 10 years	750	1250	300	600
10 years and more	750	1250	600	900

200. In respect of Practitioners of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Siddha and Unani Systems of medicine under item 2(c) of the schedule to the Act the existing rates and the revised rates will be as below:

	Existing Rates per half year		Revised Rates per half year	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Less than two years of standing in the profession	50	100	30	90
2 years and more and less than 5 years	100	150	90	120
5 years and more	200	300	120	240

201. Likewise in respect of the Allopathic Medical Practitioners also we have decided to extend some relief.

	Existing Rates per half year (in Rupees)		Revised Rates per half year	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Less than two years of standing in the profession	100	750	90	270
2 years or more less than five years	500	1250	270	540
5 years to 10 years	750	1250	540	660
10 years and more	750	1250	660	960

202. Under Item 5 of the schedule to the Act all Directors in Companies under Companies Act have been brought under one group. It has been pointed out that there are part-time and whole-time Directors. We have therefore decided to have separate rates as below:

	Existing Rates per half year (in Rupees)		Revised Rates per half year	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Part-time Directors	1000	1250	240	480
Whole-time Directors	1000	1250	960	1020

203. We have decided to give some reliefs to Junior Artists, Production Managers, Assistant Directors, etc; as per Entry 7(c) in the schedule of the Act. The rates will be amended as below:

	Existing Rates per half year (in Rupees)		Revised Rates per half year	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Jr. Artists, Production Manager, Assistant Director, etc.	1000	1250	300	720

204. Under Item 14 of the schedule in respect of holders of permits on Lorries/Trucks or Buses, a single rate has been specified. The request is for a graduated rate based on the number of vehicles. We have decided to accept this request. The revised rate is as below:

	Existing Rates per half year (in Rupees)		Revised Rates per half year	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Holders of Permits: Lorry/Truck/Bus For one vehicle	1000	1250	300	480
More than one vehicle and upto 3 vehicles	1000	1250	480	720
More than 3 vehicles	1000	1250	720	1020

205. There have been several representations that partners of a firm should be fully exempted. This issue has also been raised in this House. The Profession Tax on professions, trades, callings and employment is a small tax with a wide base. In other States like Maharashtra and Karnataka partners are liable to tax. We have decided to go into this question in detail separately. However we have decided that the partnership firm may be liable for the tax instead of the partners. The minimum tax per half year on each partnership firm will be Rs.840 and the maximum will be Rs.960.

206. Profession Tax will also be levied on Pawn Brokers licenced under the Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers' Act 1943. A new entry to provide for this will be introduced. The minimum rate of tax per half year will be Rs.840 and the maximum rate per half year will be Rs.1,020.

207. The maximum tax rate in the highest slab in each category will also be uniformly fixed at Rs.1020 per half year.

208. All these changes in the rates will take effect from 1.4.92 and necessary amendments to give effect to these changes will be brought forward in this Session.

Agricultural Income Tax

209. Members of the House may recall that in our first Budget, we had completely exempted non-planatation crops from Agricultural Income-Tax. We had also rationalised the tax on planatation crops. We have decided to give further relief to plantation growers by increasing the exemption limit from the present level of Rs.22,000 to Rs.28,000. This will take effect from 1st April 1993.

Motor Vehicle Tax

210. Omni Buses are taxed at Rs.500 per seat per quarter. We have decided to step up the tax from the level of Rs.500 per seat per quarter to Rs.1000 per seat per quarter. This rate will come into effect from 1st April 1993. The rate of tax for the All India Tourist Omni Buses will continue to remain at Rs.500 per seat per quarter.

The tax proposals I have outlined largely reflect major concessions. This is in tune with our effort to rationalise the levy of taxes making them more simple. We thereby seek better compliance and efficiency in tax collection rather than increase the burden. Members of the House will no doubt welcome the broad thrust of this reform process and the wide ranging reliefs we have extended.

CONCLUSION

211. I have pointed out earlier that the closing deficit for the year 1993-94 would be Rs.635.89 crores. The measures relating to economy in expenditure, better return on services rendered by the Government and better targeting of schemes to benefit the poor will result in a net savings of Rs.95 crores. This will still leave an uncovered deficit of Rs.540.89 crores. The net effect of the taxation measures I have indicated will involve a loss of revenue of Rs.15 crores. The net final deficit for 1993-94 will be Rs.555.89 crores. The financial situation therefore continues to be difficult although it may be observed that we have made a substantial effort to correct the position. We have decided to refrain from levying any major new tax burden in this Budget and we have instead extended large scale reliefs with a view to protect the poor and also stimulate growth in the economy. Hon'ble Members of the House will, I am sure, welcome the measures we have undertaken despite the financial strain.

212. The widening revenue deficit and the

occurrence of a large negative balance from current revenues is a cause for concern. We have done our best to correct the position. The Tenth Finance Commission will have to set right the structural difficulties that we have been confronted with. We shall make earnest efforts to secure fiscal justice for Tamil Nadu from the Tenth Finance Commission.

213. We shall urge the Centre to extend at least Rs.150 crores to Tamil Nadu's social safety net for the poor in 1993-94. Tamil Nadu was given just Rs.15 crores as Central assistance in 1991-92 for sea-border development. We shall urge the Centre to provide a further sum in 1993-94. The Union Planning Commission has also allocated only Rs.15 crores as Central assistance for Madras Metropolitan Development. As we are spending much more on Madras City development we shall ask for an enhanced support of Rs.50 crores. I have every confidence that with additional Central support, it would be possible for the State to substantially bridge the uncovered deficit.

214. I have now come to the end of my speech. The people of Tamil Nadu gave a massive mandate to the AIADMK headed by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, supremely confident that she and this ruling party alone could handle the serious challenges before Tamil Nadu and take it again on the road to prosperity. This Government has fully lived up to the immense faith reposed in it by the people. The greatest adversity has been overcome in rooting out the menace posed by foreign militants and extremists. Communal forces have been kept at bay and have not been allowed to rear their ugly heads. Tamil Nadu stands out in the Indian firmament as an outstanding example of peace and harmony. The looming threat of imminent fiscal collapse, development break down and the dismantling of the social safety net for the poor has been warded off. Tamil Nadu has emerged under the able leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha as a haven of peace and tranquillity and as a resurgent and buoyant economy brimming with confidence.

215. We shall never forget our pledge to the poor and the underprivileged and the common masses to secure a better life for them. Our Chief Minister has unflinchingly stood up in every forum to put forth the cause of the poor and the underprivileged. We have met the most severe adverse circumstances and guaranteed that the standard of living of the poor will be steadily improved. This Budget represents a major step forward moving away from the trials and tribulations imposed by the national economic crisis. It seeks to put Tamil Nadu on a new high growth trajectory bringing all round benefits to the people. Having overcome severe adversities, we shall march ahead under the able and inspirational leadership of the Chief Minister. During the debate may heat subside and may light pervade.

216. I have great pleasure in conveying my heartfelt thanks to the Finance Secretary Thiru N. Narayanan and the officers and staff of the Finance Department as well as other departments who have given me all help and co-operation in preparing these Budget proposals in a perfect manner.

217. I earnestly request the House to kindly approve the Annual Financial Statement for the Year 1993-94.

VANAKKAM

V.R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN
Minister for Finance

Madras,
12th March, 1993.
Māsi 29,
Thiruvalluvar Era 2024.

Rural Development

★ Decentralised District Plan launched with an outlay of Rs.20 crore in 1993-94.

Benefits to Government Employees
★ House Rent Allowance enhanced. New pattern of H.R.A. to cost additionally Rs.33 crore per annum.

Welfare of Weavers

★ Free Saris and dhotis distribution scheme to cover landless agricultural labourers and urban poor to be continued with an outlay of Rs.45 crore in 1993-94.

Drinking water

★ Budget makes all time high provision of Rs.288.52 crore for Water supply services.

Women's Development

★ Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme and other Nutrition Programmes outlay fixed at Rs.312 crore.

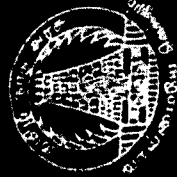
Exotic Designs for the New Year

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





தமிழ்நாடு



அரசு

டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர்
பற்றாண்டு நினைவு மண்டபம்
அடிக்கல் நாட்டு விழா.

மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு சட்டப்பேரவைத் தலைவர்
பி. சேத்யபதி இரா.முத்தையா அவர்கள்
தலைமையில்

மாண்புமிகு தமிழக முதல்வர்
புரட்சித் தலைவி

டாக்டர் ஜெ.ஜெயலலிதா அவர்கள்
14-4-93 அன்று அடிக்கல் நாட்டப்பட்டது.

திரு.குருகுராஜ், உ.ஆ.ப., மாண்புமிகு திரு.ஆ.ஆனந்தன்
செயலர், அபி திராவிடர் மற்றும்
அபி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் நலத்துறை
அமைச்சர் கலந்துகொண்டனர்.

TamilArasu

MAY 1993 Re.1

FABRICS THAT FOCUS... THE FOCUSLIGHT ON YOU

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.



- IN THIS ISSUE:
- ★ Drinking Water from Neyveli to Madras.
 - ★ Foundation laid for Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Memorial Hall.
 - ★ Science City in Madras.
 - ★ Better Fiscal Management without affecting the poor and the under privileged.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

- ★ Temple Art Gallery near Madras.
- ★ Survival of the Female Child.

— A cause for concern
— Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Govt.
Information and Tourism Department.

- ★ Annamalai University.
- ★ TANFAC Industries.
- ★ Mushrooms

— M.N. Pushpa,
Curator,
Govt. Museum,
Madras.



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

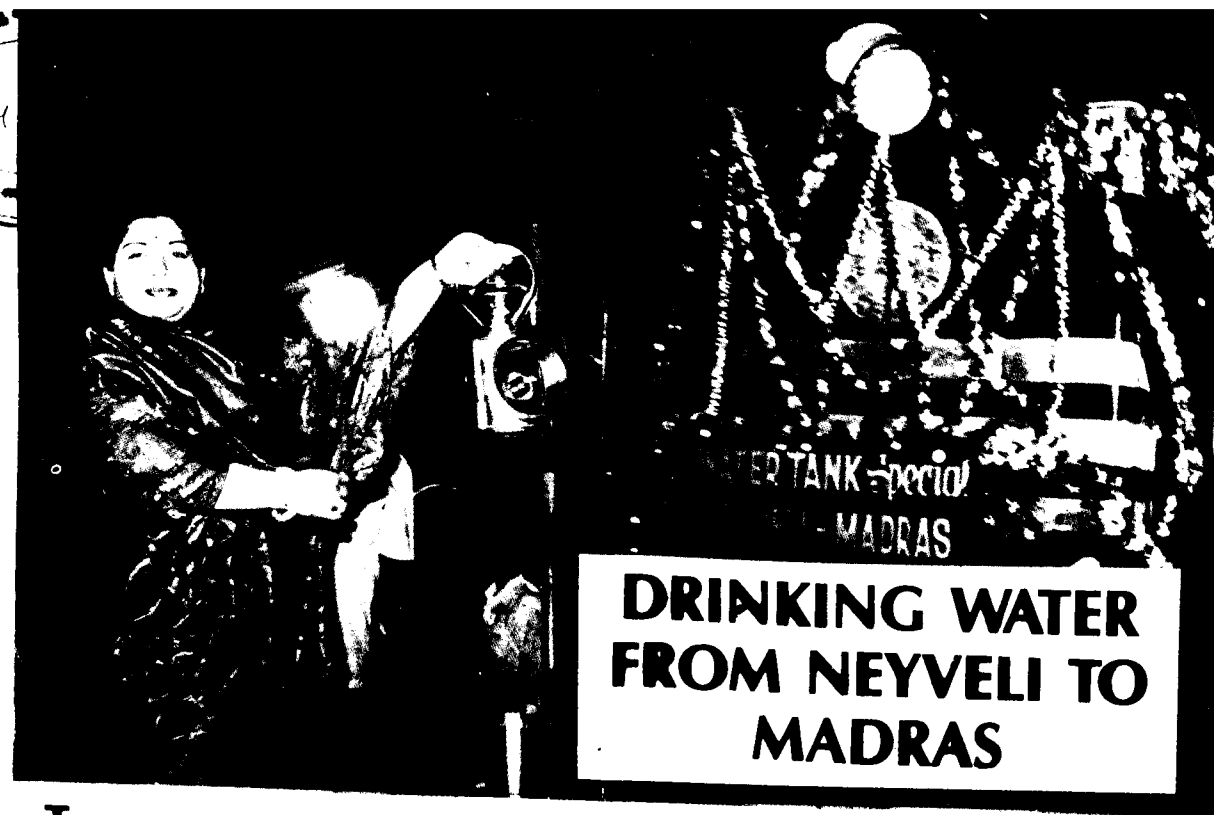
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024
Chithirai - Vaikasi

MAY - 1993

Wrappers:

I Wrapper - Foundation laid
for Dr. Ambedkar Memorial
Hall.

IV Wrapper - Labour Statue at
Madras.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha marked the arrival of drinking water from Neyveli by distributing it to nine women at Egmore railway station on 14th April, 1993.

A total of 07 million gallons of drinking water will be brought from Neyveli and Erode by rail



every day to augment the supply in the city. The water special from Erode reached Madras on 15.4.93. The water will be offloaded at Villivakkam and taken by a conduit to Kilpauk for treatment.

As the Chief Minister signalled with a green lamp the flower-bedecked engine of the special train from Neyveli moved into the yard pulling nine wagons.

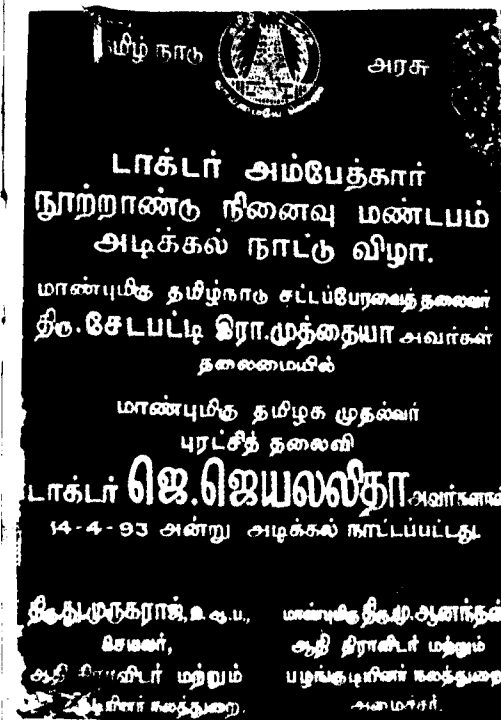
A total of 30 wagons transporting nine lakh litres reached Egmore. While the remaining wagons were detached from the train, nine of them glided into the goods yard.

The Minister for Local Administration Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, the Minister for Handlooms, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, who is also the Chairman of a Committee to monitor the water problem, other Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, the Additional General Manager, Southern Railway, Thiru C.S. Kannan, the Divisional Railway Manager Thiru V. Natarajan, Chairman, Metrowater Thiru P.V. Venkatakrishnan and the Managing Director Thiru M.S. Srinivasan were also present on the occasion.

Water from the train will be emptied into lorries and taken to Kilpauk for treatment before it is supplied for drinking. Metrowater has made elaborate arrangements and provided pumps with hose pipes to drain out the water from the wagons.

It was almost round-the-clock work for the officials of Metro Water and Southern Railway.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR DR. AMBEDKAR CENTENARY MEMORIAL HALL



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, laid the foundation stone for a Rupees one crore Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Memorial Hall opposite to the Iyappan temple on Greenways Road on 14th April 1993.

To be located on a five-acre site, the multi-purpose edifice will also have a modern conference hall and a library consisting of books authored by Dr. Ambedkar.

Speaking on the occasion that also marked the 103rd birth anniversary of the champion of social justice, the Chief Minister said oppressed sections of society would not have seen social upliftment but for Periyar in the South and Dr. Ambedkar in the North.

The architect of the Country's Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar was a fearless crusader for social justice, an eminent intellectual and a great humanist and the Tamil Nadu Government was trying to translate all his ideals into reality, the Chief Minister said.

She said orders had been passed to form a new transport corporation named after Dr. Ambedkar to

perpetuate his memory and another glorious chapter in spreading his glory was being written today with the laying of the foundation stone for the centenary memorial hall to be ready for inauguration within a year.

The Chief Minister said Tamil Nadu had always been in the forefront in accepting revolutionary ideals and social reforms. It was the late Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. who ensured that a portrait of Dr. Ambedkar was unveiled in the Tamil Nadu Assembly as far back as in 1980. Only ten years later Dr. Ambedkar's portrait was unveiled in Parliament.

The Chief Minister distributed welfare assistance to 215 Adi Dravidar and Tribal beneficiaries totalling Rs.1.6 crore on the occasion.

Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, presided over the function. Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare Thiru M. Anandan and Thiru C.K. Tamizharasan, MLA, spoke on the occasion.

Thiru D. Murugaraj, Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, proposed a vote of thanks.

*With
Best Compliments
From*



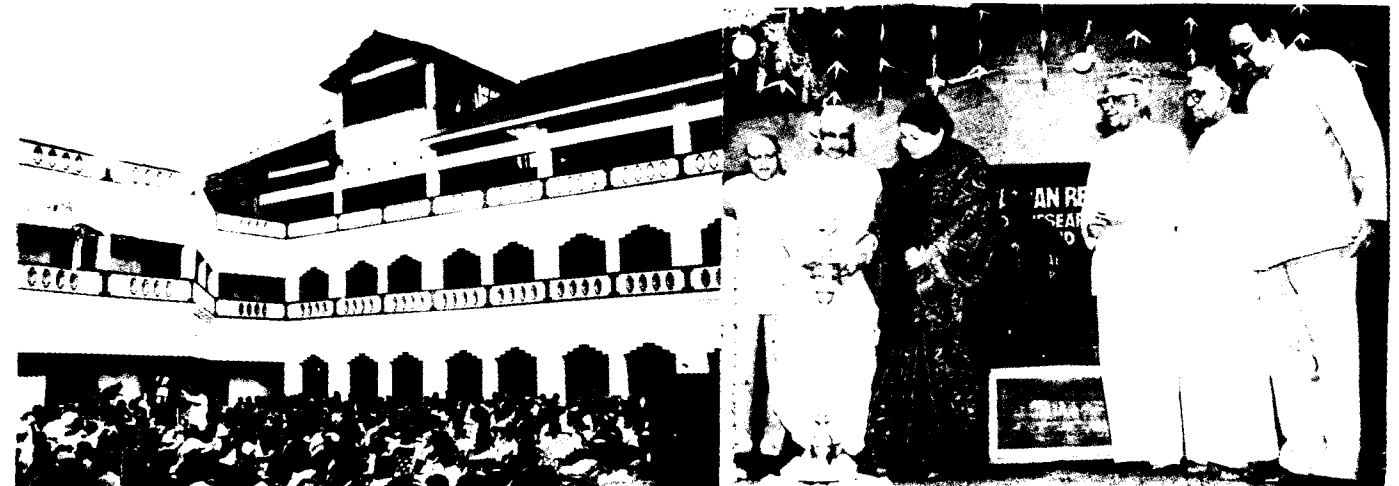
TANFAC INDUSTRIES LIMITED

FACTORY :

14, SIPCOT Indl. Complex Kudikadu Cuddalore 607 005 South Arcot District
Tamil Nadu, India. Phone : (041428) 205, 286 Fax : 041428 - 221
Telex : (0462) 204 TFCL IN Grams : TANFAC, CUDDALORE

REGD. OFFICE :

Raja Rajeswari Towers, 29-30 Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, Mylapore, Madras - 600 004. India
Phone : (044) 884962/884847, Telex : (041) 6463 TFAC IN



SCIENCE CITY IN MADRAS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated at the dedication ceremony of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) at Taramani on 14th April 1993 and delivered her speech.

"I wish to thank Dr. M.S. Swaminathan for inviting me to be present on this important occasion, when impressive new facilities are being inaugurated, to mark the beginning of a new era in the rural development of our Country. This day mark the start of the Tamil New Year and it is most appropriate that this happy function should take place today. The dawn of a new year, besides being an occasion for celebration, is deeply symbolic of the dominance of NATURE in the lives of the people, because it sets in motion the whole host of economic and social activities, inseparably connected with the livelihood and fortunes of the rural community. Sitting here, we find it difficult to appreciate how closely NATURE is associated with the life of man and that living in harmony with NATURE is the only way to

survival. But, for the rural people, it is still a way of life, to understand and appreciate the symphony of NATURE and follow its strains. It is, therefore, appropriate that the various facilities available at this Centre are being dedicated to the people on this auspicious day.

This dedication ceremony coincides with the birth centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the great leader who fought for the rights of the oppressed and the downtrodden people, most of whom still continue to come from the rural areas. Therefore, this function on this day is vested with a deep significance, because the facilities available at this Research Centre will be utilised for the betterment of the lot of these poor people, whose cause was always dear to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

The achievement of sustainable and equitable development remains the greatest challenge facing the human race. Despite the good progress achieved over the past decade, more than one billion people in the world are said to live in acute poverty and without access to vital resources such as education, health services, employment and a decent income required to give them a change for a better life.

In India, the problems of increasing food production, developing water resources and ensuring that the whole population has facilities for a satisfactory standard of living, are of a stupendous nature. There is a long way to go but the time is short and the clock is ticking away. There is no option except to develop bold and innovative research strategies and public policies, which can help to produce more food and other commodities per unit of land, water and energy, and will provide diversified opportunities for employment in rural areas.

Therefore, for many years, our attention will have to be focused on agricultural and rural development; on issues relating to farmers and farm produce; farming technologies; job opportunities on farms and the social and economic progress of the farming community. Two thousand years ago, Saint Thiruvalluvar spoke of the pivotal place of the farmer in the society; I quote:

"They alone live who live by agriculture; all others

Lead a cringing, dependant life."

So said Thiruvalluvar.

Today, the task before us has been complicated by the fact that, in our anxiety to modernise agriculture, we have paid little regard to the consequential impact that it has on the environmental and ecological situation. Our efforts appear to be causing irreparable damage to the very resources which we should have learnt to protect and sustain.

Also, in the process, we have lost contact with the kind of wisdom and forbearance with which the rural community used land and other resources, and by their endeavours, continued to enrich them instead of degrading them. The case for sustainable development rests on the compelling necessity to tap this wisdom, and to learn from the symbiotic relationship between man and nature, that was practiced in rural communities for thousands of years, and to apply this wisdom to the technological orientation of modern development.

In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development defined sustainable development as, "meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations." Meeting the needs of the poor in this generation is an essential aspect of sustainable development, which will also take care of the needs of the subsequent generations. It is in this context that there is so much to look forward to in the ideals, aspirations and the programmes of this Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development, the brain child of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan.

On this occasion, I must point out how singularly fortunate we are that Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has chosen to settle in Madras and develop this Centre, and has made his services available for the development of our State. We wish to be guided by him and I would like to extend an open invitation to

him, to assume full responsibility for the planning and implementation of sustainable agricultural programmes, for the benefit of our State.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to achieving "Food, Health and Jobs for All" by the year 2000.

We are embarking on a large programme of primary health care and primary education. We wish to eradicate illiteracy totally from Tamil Nadu, during the next five years. We are determined to bring the infant mortality rate to below 40 per 1000 by 1998. We are equally determined to eradicate social evils such as female infanticide, child labour, untouchability and the like. In order to accomplish all these tasks, it is essential to effect improvement in the economic status of rural women and men. Rural unemployment is reflected in the growth of urban slums. Thus, rural and urban poverty have a feed-back relationship and we can solve the problem of urban slums only by attending to the problem of generating an adequate number of rural jobs.

Tamil Nadu's natural resources are limited. The per capita availability of both land and water is much lower in Tamil Nadu than in the rest of India. In spite of our effective family planning programmes, our population which was 55.6 million in 1991, may go up to 65 million by the year 2000.

Thus, we have to produce more food, fibre, fuel wood and other agricultural commodities from less land and less water in the coming years. This challenge can be met only through science and more science, characterised by both excellence in quality and relevance in relation to social needs.

I am happy to learn that this Centre is organised on the principle of symbiosis between science and society. Three aspects of the work of this Research Centre have at-

tracted me most.

The first is its attention to the creation of new jobs and to the addition of economic value to the time of rural women. Unless there is value addition in financial terms to the work of landless labour families, their quality of life will not see improvement. The emphasis on imparting new skills and on bridging the prevailing gap between employment opportunities and employable skills is most appropriate. I consider that the concept of the Biovillage, developed for this purpose, will be very relevant to our needs.

Secondly, I am happy that this Centre has a dynamic programme for saving the endangered plant species of Tamil Nadu, including medicinal plants grown by tribal and rural families. The United Nations has declared 1993 as the International Year of the World's Indigenous people. The theme for the year is 'Indigenous People: a new Partnership'. The Tribal Area Biodiversity Network, being organised by the Centre, represents an excellent example of a beneficial partnership between modern science and ancient wisdom.

I am sure that this synthetic approach will help us to design our programme of sustainable development, much more realistically than the textual transmission of structured ideas, alien to our society.

I am glad that the Garden of this Centre is being developed on the basis of the agro-ecological classification given in Tolkappiyam, written 2000 years ago. The five regions of 'Kurinji', 'Mullai', 'Marutham', 'Neithal' and 'Palai' described in Tolkappiyam, provide an excellent basis for organising agricultural research and training programmes.

Finally, I am particularly happy that a high priority has been accorded to coastal systems research, since Tamil Nadu is blessed with a long coastline exceeding to over

1000 kilometers. In industrialised countries, coastal zones are areas of prosperity, while in our Country, they are invariably immersed in poverty. The Mediterranean coast of Europe attracts one third of world tourism.

We can promote prosperity among coastal communities by paying concurrent attention to capture fishery, brackish water aquaculture, coastal forestry, agro-forestry and tourism. At the same time, we can mitigate the hardship caused by coastal storms, by preserving the mangroves and other

Prime Minister to the urgent need for an integrated coastal area development programme. I am still hoping that such a programme will be initiated soon. This will help to strengthen both the environmental and livelihood security of coastal communities. I have already asked the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission to draw up a programme for the integrated development of coastal agriculture, including fisheries and forestry, coastal industries particularly for export, and tourism. Coastal areas also afford opportunities for tapping wind and solar energy for the desalination of

a unique solar energy generator at this Research Centre. I congratulate the Central Electronics Limited on their innovative design of a new solar energy generator.

I have great pleasure in announcing a donation of Rs.5 lakh from the Tamil Nadu Government to this Research Centre, the brain child of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has requested for the allotment of an additional extent of 1.5 acres. I am happy to announce that the Tamil Nadu Government will give him an additional allotment of 2.5 acres. I am happy to announce that the Tamil Nadu



coastal vegetation. The ancient Tamils knew the value of Mangroves. In the Nataraja temple in Chidambaram, for example, there is a beautiful sculpture of a Mangrove tree.

Last year, when Tamil Nadu faced unprecedented floods in coastal areas, I drew the attention of the

water and for agriculture and industry. Tamil Nadu would like to become a world leader in harnessing renewable forms of energy.

I am particularly happy that the Union Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India, have commissioned

Government will make available the required land as well as any additional extent which he may require for this noble purpose.

I am grateful to Thiru C. Subramaniam for suggesting that this campus should be developed as a Science City. I accept the suggestion with pleasure. With the help of leading scientists and

technologists. I assure you we will take steps to make this area a Science City, which will be renowned the world over.

Mr. C. Subramaniam said in his address that the Government of Tamil Nadu acts quickly. I wish to assure that this Government believes in speed with quality. We completed the construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium of international standards within a record time of just 7 months.

I also assure you that my promises will not remain in paper and they will be translated into action.

I would like to inform that with the help and guidance of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the Tamil Nadu Government will soon be launching a Coastal Area Development Programme along the Coastal Area of the State. We will utilise Dr. M.S. Swaminathan's expertise fully in this area.

I am confident that this Centre will become the source of many new technological innovations, of great relevance of rural regeneration.

I wish the scientists and staff of the Centre all success in their quest for promoting sustainable modes of rural livelihood and for conserving nature and natural resources.

I wish to express our gratitude to Dr. Song Jian, Prof. Hemmi, Ms. Joan Holmes and the other distinguished scientists who have come from many nations, for visiting Tamil Nadu and for exchanging ideas and experiences with our scientists. I wish you all a very pleasant stay in our State and Country.

Man's destiny is linked with Nature. Our ancient seers recognised this thousands of years ago. They considered Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Space (Akasha) as the embodiment of the Absolute, and learnt to treat them with awe, wonder and respect, reaping the rich harvest of a bountiful life.

In the "Prithvi Sukta" of Atharva Veda the seer sang:

"On whom reside the oceans,
the rivers flow
And all the waters sojourn,
on whom

The Creatures exist, and food and
crops spring up.
The Earth, may she first grant us
the elixir of life."

"May all your seasons, rightly
succeeding each other,
Summer and rains, autumn and
winter spring.

Each yielding place fruitfully
to the other-

O Earth, produce for us their
shining harvest."

In understanding and appreciating the meaning of this vision, and in living our lives according to it, in this lie true wisdom, and our hopes for the future.

I have great pleasure in dedicating the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development to the Nation."

His Excellency the Governor Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, in his inaugural address stressed the need for developing environment-friendly technologies which were both economically and ecologically sound. It was imperative to promote eco-technology, which helped combine the best in modern technology and in traditional wisdom and practices, and substituted capital and market purchased farm inputs with those grown in the farm.

He pointed out that the produce got from ecological agriculture would do well in the markets of affluent countries where there was a growing emphasis on health-foods and eco-products.

The Governor also stressed the importance of pre-serving the genetic wealth of the Nation. The dynamics of growth without regard to sustainable development had placed tremendous pressure on natural resources, he said.

His Excellency former President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman, presiding over the function, said that special attention should be paid to improve the quality of life in coastal zones. The lot of poor people in the region should be improved by providing a better environment. He highlighted the importance of mangrove forests and said that should be given adequate protection.

Thiru C. Subramaniam, in his key-note address, commended the goals of the MSSRF to pursue research on sustainable development.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Non-conventional Energy Sources, Thiru S. Krishnakumar, switching on the solar-power generator, said the Country was poised to take the lead in utilising non-conventional energy sources, and a great future was ahead for photovoltaic systems for generating power.

Dr. Song Jain, State Councillor and Chairman, Science and Technology Commission of China, Ms. Joan Holmes, President, Global Hunger Project, Prof. Kenzo Hemmi, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan and Dr. E.A. Siddiq, Director, Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad, spoke. Tmt. M.S. Subbulakshmi rendered the invocation.

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, MSSRF Chairman, gave a brief outline of philosophy and activities of the Centre.



BETTER FISCAL MANAGEMENT WITHOUT AFFECTING THE POOR AND THE UNDER PRIVILEGED

- Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Honourable Prime Minister,
Deputy Chairman of the Planning
Commission,
Union Ministers,
Governors, Lieutenant
Governors and
Chief Ministers,

This meeting of the National Development Council has been convened to discuss the report of the Committee of the National Development Council on austerity. It would have been more appropriate if the report of the Committee had been considered earlier by this Council in September 1992. It would appear that we are trying to bolt the doors of the stables after the horses have

fled. I would in particular like to highlight the fact that the States have been at the receiving end of unprecedented fiscal turbulence. I wish to point out that no State can withstand the relentless onslaught on its finances by inflation and the steep increase in administered prices. The chain of increases in administered prices of fertilizers, coal, petroleum products and rice in the public distribution system by the Centre has laid low the State's finances. In addition, market borrowings have been held down, small savings have been pushed back and there is stagnation in the flow of Central assistance to the States. It is a dismal situation where the States'

finances have gone totally awry.

The Committee on Austerity has made a valiant effort to set out many recommendations to correct the financial situation of the States. It has not highlighted the most crucial issue namely, the immediate short term fiscal collapse confronting the States. There has been absolutely no effort by the Centre in assisting States in managing the extremely difficult short term financial situation caused wholly by the structural adjustment process. I have categorically stated the need to exercise restraint in the matter of issue prices of food grains. During the decade 1977 to 1987 the price of common rice in the public distribution system was stepped up by only 89 paise per Kg. In

December 1991, the increase was 88 paise per Kg. In January 1993, it has been revised again by 60 paise per Kg. The resultant effect on the State's finances can well be imagined. It would have been an easy option to pass on these increases but this would reflect an insensitivity to the cause of the poor and the under-privileged. We have therefore chosen to insulate, at least partially, the poor from this extraordinary increase in rice prices. The result has been serious financial difficulty for the State. I have repeatedly stressed in the Council in December 1991 and also in May 1992 the need to exercise restraint on issue prices of food grains. The States which are



so much closer to the people in their every day life have had to bear the brunt of the fiscal burden of protecting the poor against the rise in food prices. In making recommendations on austerity, particularly on subsidies, it is necessary to focus on this key issue of public expenditure policy in the context of the structural adjustment process. I would once again like to urge that the Centre should refrain from any further increase in food grain prices in the public distribution system.

We are also concerned about the possibility of further increase in petroleum and fertilizer prices consequent on the recent change in foreign exchange conversion. We would request the Centre to desist from any further price increases in these critical commodities. This will affect large sections of people. My purpose in highlighting these aspects is to emphasise that the problems faced by the States in the management of their finances have their origin in the management of macro economic variables which are wholly in the domain of the Centre. It is indeed disheartening that when the States have had to contend with fiscal turbulence consequent on the National

economic crisis, no assistance whatsoever has been extended to the States. In fact, the rigorousness in holding back support to the States has made the States' position even more vulnerable. Austerity as a medium term issue can only be focussed upon, given some restoration of short term fiscal stability in the States. I would therefore suggest that the immediate need is for a fiscal adjustment facility to be extended by the Centre to the States to handle the short term fiscal situation. I have no doubt that the members of this Council will join me in one voice in requesting that at least the support extended by the World Bank for the maintenance of a social safety net is passed on to the States in this hour of need to maintain what little the States have been doing for the poor.

I would briefly like to dwell on some of the main recommendations of the Committee on Austerity. The Committee has suggested a 5 per cent reduction in the Eighth Plan period in the ratio of non-plan revenue expenditure to total revenues of the States. Unfortunately, States like Tamil Nadu, which have been hit hard by the recommendations of the Ninth

Finance Commission can hardly be expected to achieve this goal, unless they receive a better deal from the Tenth Finance Commission. Tamil Nadu has been facing fiscal difficulties of an unprecedented nature as the Ninth Finance Commission's projections in its case have gone completely awry. We have nevertheless taken the lead to set out a detailed public expenditure policy and have undertaken specific measures to strive towards this goal.

The Committee has chosen to focus on a key aspect of State Government expenditure, namely, the cost of salaries, wages and pensions. The expenditure on account of pay revision and dearness allowance has spiralled as parity with Central scales of pay and dearness allowance has now become the order of the day. In fact we have demands for equalisation of allowances. The Centre should take the lead in setting out a relevant Incomes and Wages Policy. It will only then be possible for the States to take new initiatives on this issue.

We are broadly in agreement with the recommendation that there should be no expansion in

employment in the Government Sector in the Eighth Plan period. In Tamil Nadu, we have a complete ban on the creation of new posts. A modified Zero Baseline budgeting process for Accelerated Growth (Ze-Bag) has been implemented in Tamil Nadu as an ongoing continuous process. This has been useful to contain growth in Government employment and relocate staff to do more useful work.

On the question of subsidies a pragmatic view needs to be taken. We cannot risk social disharmony. While we have made some attempts at containment of subsidies it has not been easy to implement these policies. Any abrupt reduction or withdrawal will pose serious problems. The right approach would be to pass on future cost increases. This will ensure a gradual transition and will not affect the people suddenly. We should certainly attempt better cost recovery in higher education. The question of better targeting of food subsidy is under examination by a Committee of Food Ministers and we shall go by the consensus reached. The recommendation on stoppage of budgetary support to cover losses of public sector undertakings is acceptable.

This Council will be interested to know the major reform in the levy of Sales Tax that we have undertaken in the recent State Budget. We have classified all goods in a set of 5 major groups. There are, in addition, 4 special rates. The rates now in operation are just 9 as against 17 earlier. May I suggest that this lead may be adopted by other States to ensure tax harmonisation? I would like to highlight the problem of evasion posed by extremely low tax rates in Union Territories. This leads to considerable evasion and the Centre should intervene to ensure that Sales Tax rates in Union Territories are not pegged at unrealistically low levels and are determined to

be in harmony with those in the neighbouring States.

The Austerity Committee has made a clear and unambiguous recommendation that necessary enabling legislation should be introduced in the Parliament in respect of consignment tax, preferably within 3 months but not exceeding 6 months. We are quite dismayed that there has not even been a mention in the Union Budget on the intention to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of consignment tax in the current session of Parliament. I have written to the Union Finance Minister giving our detailed views on the issue. No further time should be lost in introducing the necessary legislation to provide for this levy.

We endorse the recommendation to adopt a selective scheme of disinvestment of shares in public sector undertakings. The States should be supported under the National Renewal Fund to restructure public sector undertakings.

We have only recently stepped up the local cess and the local cess surcharge based on land revenue. We have taken up a detailed examination of the scope for rationalisation of water rates for irrigation involving the full participation of farmers.

We have ensured a 3 per cent return on the net worth of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, only after providing cash subsidy to the Board to partially cover the cost of concessional supply. This is posing considerable strain to the States' finances. We have initiated a dialogue on the issue of levy of charges with farmers' groups and our effort is to reach a consensus.

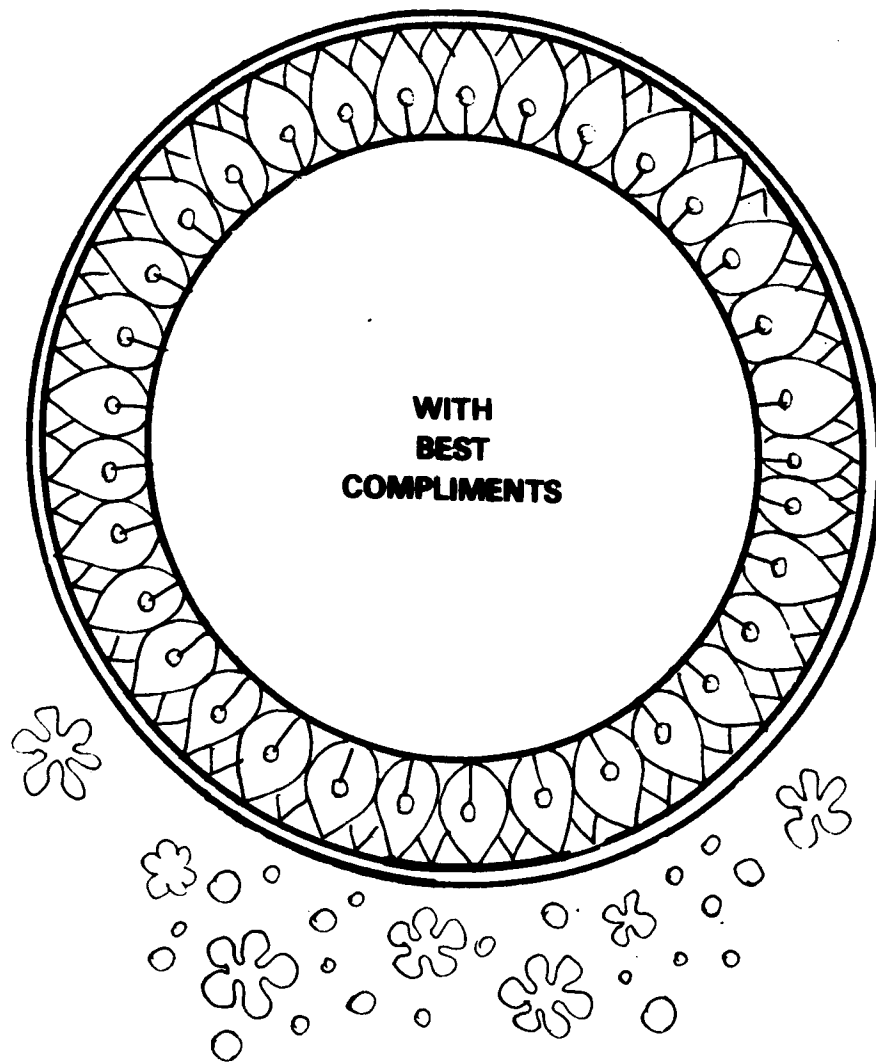
We have continuously taken steps to improve the performance of our Transport Corporations, including necessary fare revisions. While we were thus on course to achieve a reasonable return, the Centre's decision to revise diesel prices steeply in September 1992 has proved to be a major setback.

We would like to urge that there should be no further hike in the price of diesel. Any further increase will cripple the Transport Corporations and seriously affect services to the public.

The majority recommendation of treating Small Savings Loans as loans in perpetuity is timely. This is a long standing demand of the States. This gains strength in the context of the steep decline in the collections of small savings in the current year following the withdrawal of concessions by the Centre. We had taken up this issue with the Union Finance Minister with specific suggestions. Unfortunately no fresh concessions to boost small savings have been announced in the recent Union Budget. I do hope this will again be taken up and some new incentives restored for small savings.

I have spelt out the views of our Government on the main issues in the agenda before us. We are in full agreement that austerity has to be the watchword in the near future. At the same time, it is our firm belief that the policy mix that we adopt should not affect the poor and the underprivileged. Better fiscal management has to be secured without affecting the quality of life of the poor. We need to approach the larger issue of better fiscal management keeping this objective uppermost in our mind. On our part we shall continue to do our utmost to promote fiscal discipline in a constructive and meaningful manner and ensure that the poor and the underprivileged get the best out of the fiscal management policies of our Government.

(On behalf of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan delivered the speech at National Development Council, held at New Delhi on 5th April 1993.)



S.A. Narayanasamy
Pondy Granites
25, London's Road
Kilpakkam
Madras-10

Black Granite Exporter
Quarry - Karasanur
Vanur Taluk
Phone: 6413181



TEMPLE ART GALLERY NEAR MADRAS

Assembly could take the lead in securing public contribution, now that it had been reduced to Rs.6,250 a temple.

★ A modified scheme for the performance of 'Oru Kala Pooja' in temples with very meagre funds, the construction of a temple art gallery close to Madras and a retirement benefit scheme for temple employees were announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, in the Assembly on 15th April, 1993.

Replying to the discussion on the budgetary demand for the HR and CE Department, the Chief Minister said under the modified scheme for 'Oru Kala Pooja', it was enough for the public to contribute 25 per cent of Rs.25,000 deposit and the Government would bear the balance.

The scheme to create a deposit and use the interest to perform 'Oru Kala Pooja' was proposed by her last year for 400 temples. Under this, 50 per cent of the deposit should be received as donations from the public. This had now been reduced to 25 per cent, as only 10 temples could mobilise contributions from the public.

The Chief Minister said the Members of the Legislative

★ The proposed temple art gallery, with an outlay of Rs.30 lakh, would come up on the road to Mamallapuram. Tourists, particularly those from abroad could have a glimpse of the temple icons, musical instruments, chariots and artefacts from religious places, all under one roof.

The surplus funds from temples would be utilised to construct the gallery.

★ The retirement benefit scheme would cover employees of a temple having an annual income of Rupees one lakh and above. It would provide Rs.500 to the employee at the time of retirement besides his contribution of Rs.20 a month with interest. A corpus of Rs.10 lakh was being created for the purpose. Nearly 8,000 employees would benefit under the scheme.

★ The Chief Minister said a scheme would be launched to encourage the playing of rare old musical instruments such as Panchamukha Vaadhyam, Ekkalam, Parinayanam, Uduk-kai, Jayagandi and Beri found in some temples. This would pro-

tect the instruments from extinction and also give a fillip to the experts to teach the younger generation.

★ The Government had decided to grant a monthly pension of Rs.300 to 100 aged and indigent exponents of traditional musical instruments who had rendered them in temples.

★ The temple art gallery at Madurai Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple would be renovated at a cost of Rs.10 lakh.

★ A women's polytechnic would be set up using the surplus funds of Bannari Mariamman temple in Periyar District.

★ The Chief Minister said that the increments ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.50 would be granted to temple employees who were stagnating for over 15 years without promotion in the same grade. About 100 persons would benefit from this and they would be fixed in the selection grade of pay.

★ Icon preservation centres, similar to the one at Thiruvannamalai, would be set up at Tiruchi, Tirunelveli and Madurai.

★ A project to grow commercially viable plants, including teak, mango, coconut

and casuarina in the 'manavari' lands belonging to temples would be taken up by the Forests and Rural Development Departments. The benefits would be equally shared by the temples and the departments concerned.

★ The Chief Minister said a comprehensive scheme would be drawn to provide facilities for pilgrims and tourists at the

Rameswaram Ramanathaswamy temple and the Palani Dandhayudhaniswami temple.

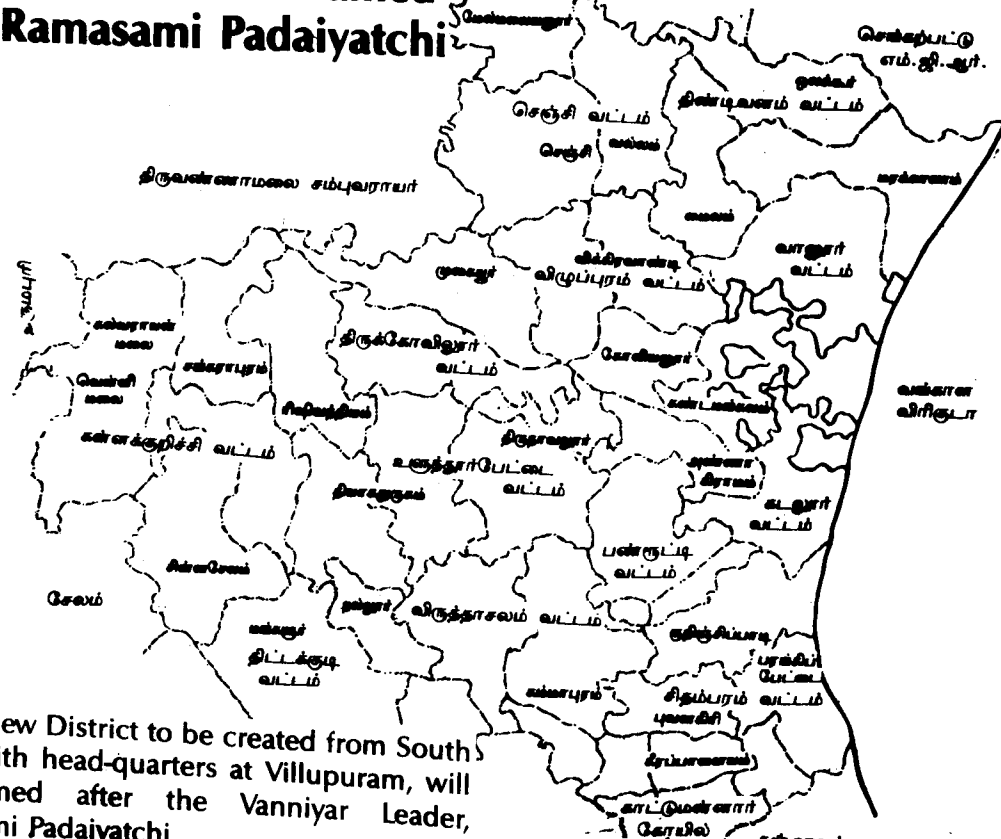
For the 12 important centres chosen by the temple administration board, a scheme to construct an integrated tourists complex providing for lodging communication and other facilities would be taken up.

★ Action would taken on receipt of the report of the

committee constituted by the Government on locating the Institute of Vedic Science on a site along the Cauvery in Tiruchi District.

The Chief Minister said the number of thefts in temples had come down from 404 in 1991 to 208 in 1992 consequent to the security measures taken by the Government including the deployment of the temple protection force.

New District to be named after Ramasami Padaiyatchi



The new District to be created from South Arcot with head-quarters at Villupuram, will be named after the Vanniyar Leader, Ramasami Padaiyatchi.

Announcing this in the Assembly on 15th April, 1993 the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha said since the announcement on the bifurcation of South Arcot there had been several representations from Vanniyar Associations. Also, 14 Members of the Legislative Assembly from the entire South Arcot District led by the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Minister, gave a memorandum appealing that the new District be named after Ramasami Padaiyatchi.

Recalling the contributions of the Vanniyar Leader as an elected representative and also Minister for Local Administration, she said Ramasami Padaiyatchi had struggled for the uplift of the backward and most backward communities.

The Government had, therefore, decided to name one of the two Districts of the bifurcated South Arcot, as "Villupuram Ramasami Padaiyatchiyar District". The other District would be known as South Arcot Vallalar and have its head-quarters at Cuddalore.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh hosted a customary tea party to the Legislators on 27th April 1993. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Speaker, Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Government Officials were present at the party.

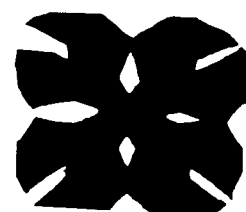


Thiru C. Rangarajan, Governor Reserve Bank of India called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 15th April 1993. Thiru T.V. Venkataraman IAS, Chief Secretary and Thiru N. Narayanan IAS, Finance Secretary were present on the occasion.



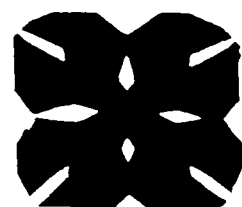
NEWS
IN
PICTURES

With Best Compliments From



K.K. GRANITES
57, Ennore High Road
Kaladipet
Madras-600 019

**Black Granite
Exporters**



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

the services of able and eminent men as Vice-Chancellors. With equal care and judgement, he hand-picked men of tried erudition for teaching at the University. So, right early, Annamalai University was known for its academic excellence and quality.

The Annamalai University was founded by the benefaction, philanthropy and far-sighted vision of Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad. What was originally the Sri Meenakshi College, flowered into Annamalai University in 1929, a unitary and residential seat of higher learning, sylvan in setting, rural in atmosphere, sequestered from the din and bustle of the madding crowd, and eminently conducive to calm study and quiet contemplation.

Apart from, donating the buildings, classrooms, hostels, playgrounds and the Library of the Sri Meenakshi College, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the illustrious Founder Pro-Chancellor, bequeathed a princely sum of Rs.20 lakh in 1929, and 300 acres of land to the University, to start with. As Pro-Chancellor for nineteen years, he devoted all his loving care and attention to the growth and development of the University. Many buildings for Classrooms, Departments of Studies, Administration, Residential Quarters, Guest House, etc., came up under his meticulous supervision and guidance. He succeeded in securing

wings, was a cherished goal realized by the Pro-Chancellor.

The Directorate of Distance Education established in 1979, was yet another brain-child of his, serving the cause of Distance Education, in our country and also abroad, and establishing the University's credentials more firmly than ever before. Thus, his Pro-Chancellorship for a span of 36 years, saw the rapid growth and development of the University in all spheres of academic and intellectual activity.

Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar was keen to develop the University as a seat of Tamil Language and Culture, and equally so as a Centre of Tamil Music, in both of which, a phenomenal mark was made during his period. With equal devotion, he fostered studies in Science and Technology. The Faculty of Engineering and Technology was started in 1945, as the second Engineering College in the State. Befitting his wisdom and vision, the Annamalai University was firmly established, as a premier educational institution in the Country.

After his passing away in 1948, his eldest son, Dr. Rajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar, became the second Pro-Chancellor. He emulated his illustrious father in addressing himself to the ever-expanding and dynamic needs of the University, in keeping with the knowledge explosion of the times. New Departments of Studies in Agriculture, Commerce, Business Administration and Health Science were established, with a view to serving the changing needs of the society at large.

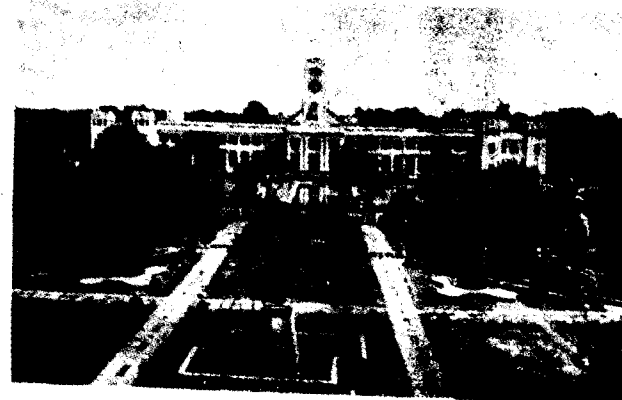
The starting of the Faculty of Medicine in 1980, with the Dental College and the Departments of Nursing and Pharmacy under its

Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy succeeded his father in August 1984. After his assumption of office as Pro-Chancellor, the Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences was established in 1985. The Medical and the Dental Colleges, and the Hospital which will have 750 beds soon, are rendering yeoman service to the health care of a large community in and around Annamalai Nagar. Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy is striving hard to make the Institute of Health Sciences a Centre of Excellence for Post-Graduate Studies, and thus fulfil the cherished dreams of his father. The Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences Building is an eye-catching architectural monument, symbolizing the dynamism and drive of the present Pro-Chancellor.

During the sixty four years of its meritorious progress, the Annamalai University has passed through significant milestones. It celebrated the Silver Jubilee in

1955, and the Golden Jubilee in 1979, and Diamond Jubilee in 1989. All these years, the University has been avidly seeking "fresh woods and pastures new", by reaching new heights of excellence and innovation in academic pursuit, enquiry and research. It had, at the time of its inception, only seven Departments of Studies, but now has forty five Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages, Engineering and Technology, Education, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Medicine and Dentistry, respectively as the Departments of English and French, History, Economics, Sociology, Commerce, Political Science, Linguistics, Business, Administration, Population Studies, and Library Science; Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Statistics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Marine Biology, Tamil, Sanskrit, and Hindi; Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Computer Science and Application; Education, Psychology, Philosophy, Physical Education and Sports Sciences; Music and Dance; Agronomy, Soil Sciences and Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Botany and Horticulture; Microbiology, Plant Pathology, and Entomology, Medicine and Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy.

All these Faculties are located in the same campus, now of more than 750 acres of land for effective administration and interaction. The Departments are adequately staffed with high calibre academic and specialists who are entrusted with teaching at the P.G. level, and guiding research for the M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Litt and D.Sc Degrees. Besides these Departments, the Centres of Advanced Study in Linguistics and Marine Biology, enjoying UGC patronage, have done commendable work, and have published their research.



In keeping with the avowed aims of the Founder, the Department of Tamil is devoted to studies and research in Tamil Language and Culture. It produces rare monographs on the Classics, on Tamil Music, teaches Temple Art and Architecture, and has a Chair for Tirukkural.

Similarly, the Department of Music is devoted, heart and soul, to the propagation of Tamil Music, in direct fulfilment of the Founder's wishes. The Music College, as an established institution, attracts students from far and near for the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Classical Dance, under great maestros.

Enthusied by the present Pro-Chancellor who is a distinguished sportsman, the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences is doing exceedingly well in sports and games. It has a fully equipped Research Laboratory and Gymnasium, and a covete Tennis Complex. The facilities offered, enable students to win laurels at State, National and International levels.

The Directorate of Distance Education caters to a very large community of students, through traditional and job-oriented courses of study which are taken to the students' homes, for their personal enlightenment and career advancement. The Directorate has also established Study Centres in various cities, equipped with good

libraries, audio and video facilities, to answer to the needs of the Distance Education students.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology has been identified by the UGC, under the COSIST Programme, to receive special assistance for further research and development, and to raise it to international standards of scientific excellence.

A prestigious Computer Centre, equipped with advanced and sophisticated systems, awaits rehabilitation in a newly constructed separate three storeyed building. The Department of Computer Science and Engineering offers Courses in Computer Engineering, and Computer Application, and a P.G. Diploma Course in Computer Science.

A Central Instrumentation and Services Laboratory, with very modern facilities, serves the various Departments of the Science Faculty.

The Annamalai University Library, named after Dr. Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, has a collection of nearly 4,00,000 volumes, besides reports, reviews, periodicals, palm-leaf manuscripts and other rare collections of interest. This is the third biggest library in Tamil Nadu, and a focal point for scholars and researchers to look up to in their endeavours.

The University has its own offset Press and a Publications Division

which publishes every year a large quantum of the research findings from the various Departments, and brings out rare books in Tamil Language and Literature, History and Culture, and also translation from other languages into Tamil and from Tamil into English. It also publishes five research journals.

Separate Halls of Residence are provided for men and women. Nearly 5000 students live in these hostels, and a healthy and harmonious community life is learnt.

The University has established a rapport with the rural folk of this backward district of South Arcot, by extending to them know-how for their benefit. The Department of Agriculture has taught the farmers better methods, water management, pest control, etc.

The Rice Centre has made innovations in modernizing Small Scale Rice Milling and Rice Processing, and propagates the advantages of modern techniques in this field

to millers, technicians and officials, and thus fulfils a very useful purpose.

The Centre for Adult Education and Extension, functions viably in mass literacy programmes and vocational training. It has adopted a hundred villages for this purpose.

The National Service Scheme has amply served the rural community by organising integrated rural welfare camps for healthcare, adult education, social welfare and agricultural development and environment enrichment. The two thousand strong NSS Unit of the University has been adjudged as one of the best in India.

The University has a long tradition of NCC activities, to make the youth physically fit, disciplined and be ever prepared for the defence of the motherland. As smart Cadets in Republic Day Contingents, they always acquitted themselves well, and in military craft and training as well.

The Students' Cultural Clubs and the Social Service League have helped to channelize youthful exuberance into constructive ways of fulfilment and service. The University had the privilege and honour of hosting the Zonal and National Youth Festivals successfully in the years 1985 and 1986.

A spacious Golden Jubilee Hall, as an annexe to the Administrative Building, now adorns the Campus as a new landmark.

The scenic beauty of the campus, its pastoral setting, and the excellent work of the various Departments have attracted Conferences, Seminars, Symposia, Special Lectures, and Work Shops of National and International importance. The Silver, Golden and Diamond Jubilee Celebrations saw a flurry of activity and effort, justifying the prestige of an established University. In the art of "training good members of society", in the words of Newman, the University has had a fair share of success.

OFFICE OF THE PR. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E), TAMIL NADU, MADRAS - 600 018.

For information of Tamil Nadu Government General Provident Fund Subscribers.

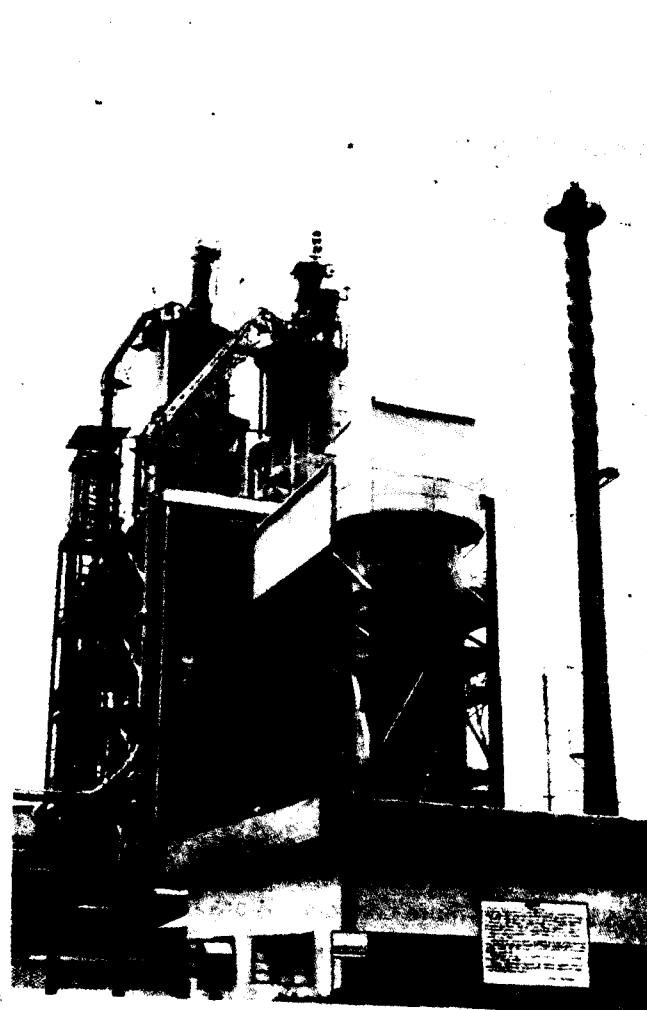
The Office of the Pr. Accountant General (A&E) Tamil Nadu, has with a view to improving efficiency, embarked on a programme to computerise the operations of the Provident Fund Accounts. This project, has reached advanced stages. The statement of Accounts of each subscriber will, henceforth, be more upto date, accurate and carry additional information like

- monthwise breakup of deposits made during the year which will facilitate identifying of missing credits;
- exhibition of withdrawals and advances against the months in which they were drawn; and
- details of past missing credits adjusted during the year with the interest accruing on them.

Since we have to ensure that the process is entirely devoid of mistakes, the changeover from a manual to computerised system is taking sometime resulting in delay in the issuance of the statement of accounts for the year 1991-92. We are, however, aiming to start the process of despatching the statement of accounts (1991-92) by the end of June, 1993. As an interim arrangement the departments have been advised to entertain applications for temporary advances and Part Final withdrawals by reckoning the deposits and withdrawals made beyond 3/91 based on details of credits/debits available with them so that you are not put to any hardship.

We trust that, the subscribers will bear with us for the delay and inconvenience caused.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL



in the Chemical Complex of State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) at Cuddalore, South Arcot District.

DIVERSIFICATION IN 1989

Having established the Aluminium Fluoride Plant, TANFAC successfully diversified to the manufacture of related fluorine based chemicals such as Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid (AHF), Cryolite, Sodium Fluoride, Potassium Fluoride, Ammonium Bi-fluoride, Sodium Monofluoro Phosphate, etc. All these products are based on hi-tech fluorine technology, finding its application from atomic energy to tooth paste manufacturing, sugar industry to refrigerant manufacturing and detergent manufacturing to petroleum refining.

Tamil Nadu Fluorine and Allied Chemicals (TANFAC) Industries Limited is a Joint Sector Company promoted by M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) in association with M/s. HINDALCO Industries Limited, GRASIM Industries Limited and Piloni Industries and Investment Corporation Limited (PIIC).

Commercial production of TANFAC started in March 1985 with capital outlay of Rs.18.30 Crores and a production capacity of 7500 TPA of Aluminium Fluoride, 21780 TPA of Sulphuric Acid and Oleum (including 4950 TPA of Oleum). The plant was set up with technical know-how from the renowned Swiss Company M/s. BVSS Ltd., a pioneer in production of Aluminium Fluoride and who had supplied technology and proprietary equipments to about 90% of Aluminium Fluoride plants

located in Japan, USA, Brazil, Canada and other European countries.

The Plant and facilities spread over an area of 60 acres is situated



All these plants were commissioned in 1989 with a capital outlay of Rs.709 crores. While the technical know-how for the manufacture of Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid was provided by the well-known West German Company, M/s. DRVK PAK AG, the other fluorine chemicals were developed by in-house Research and Development department of the Company.

DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

A PC based Data Acquisition System has been installed for the main HF and Aluminium Fluoride Plant. The system facilitates, on line monitoring of all process parameters, plant display, historical trending, report generation, etc.

PRESENT PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ALF3 PLANT

The Production capacity of our Main Plant i.e. Aluminium Fluoride Plant has been increased from 25 TPD to 34 TPD after implementing various schemes of modification and modernisation with the help of in-house R&D and also our foreign collaborator M/s. BVSS AG.

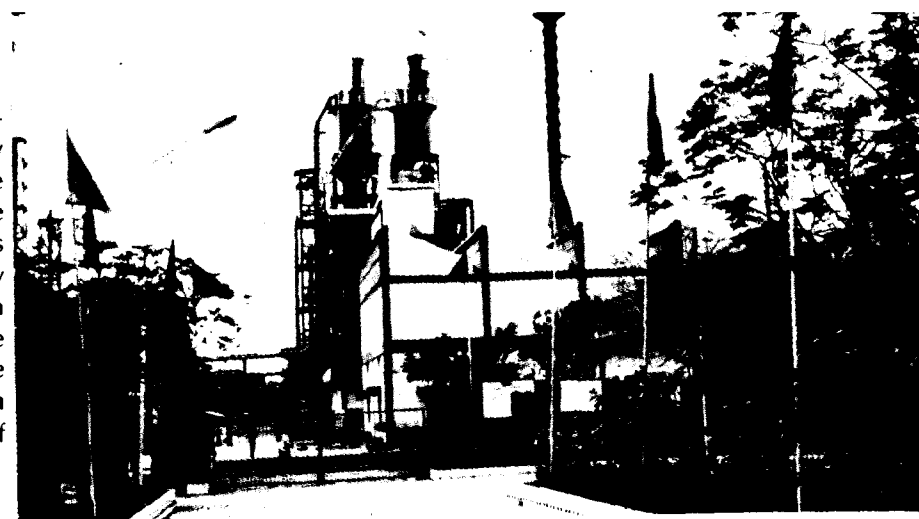
VARIOUS MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

TANFAC has developed the process of manufacture of Cryolite and other Miscellaneous Fluorides without seeking any foreign collaboration.

TANFAC has been a recipient of State Industrial Awards for Safety in the years 1986, 1988 and 1990 for its excellent record in Safety and the protection and preservation of environment.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE

TANFAC's reputation, a name associated with excellent product quality and stringent testing procedures has enabled it to gain entry in the international market in a short span of time inspite of the fact that Japan has been the leading supplier of fluorine



chemicals for the last 25 years. TANFAC, comparatively a new entrant in the field of fluorine chemicals could not only stem foreign exchange drain but also put India in the world map as a leading exporter of Aluminium Fluoride, Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid, Ammonium Bi-fluoride and other fluorine chemicals such as Potassium Titanium Fluoride, Sodium Silico Fluoride, etc.

TANFAC regularly export its products to various countries such as Australia, Egypt, Indonesia and Iraq.

FUTURE PLANS

a) Setting up an Aluminium Fluoride Plant in Australia

TANFAC is engaged in the preliminary study of setting up an Aluminium Fluoride Plant in Australia in association with the renowned Australian Company M/s. ELMINA N.L. At present Australia is importing its entire requirement of Aluminium Fluoride. TANFAC will be the First Indian Company to set up high-tech industrial unit in Australia based on state-of-the-art technology.

b) A new Sulphuric Acid Plant at the present plant site

A new Sulphuric Acid Plant to produce 60 TPD of Sulphuric Acid was commissioned in a record time during the month of November 1992. The capital outlay for this plant was Rs.344 lakhs.

c) TANFAC is also looking for diversification in the areas of Hi-

tech Fluorochemicals including development of organic speciality chemicals such as 3 Chloro 4 Fluoro Aniline, Fluorobenzene which are basic raw materials for special drugs such as Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, etc.

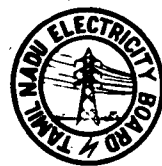
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION & POLLUTION CONTROL

TANFAC has a full fledged Safety Department to monitor the exemplary Safety measures in the factory. TANFAC accords the highest priority to environmental preservation and pollution control. Research and development efforts are also committed to protect, preserve and improve the environment in and around the industrial complex. A verdant green belt around the factory is a testimony to the success of this endeavour.

SOCIAL WORK AND PROMOTION OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES

TANFAC is deeply involved in various social activities with a particular emphasis for rural development in the surrounding villages. TANFAC has already built noon meal centres for school children in the adjacent villages. Rural sports is another area TANFAC is actively involved.

TANFAC has always been in the forefront in organising various important sports events in the city of Cuddalore which is the Head Quarters of South Arcot District.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

TECHNICAL BRANCH

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders (Two part Tender system) addressed to "The Additional Chief Engineer/Investigation" are invited in duplicate by the undersigned at his office at V Floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 for the following works.

1. Name of work : Construction of a storeyed building (Ground Floor + 3 Floors) including Electrification works inside E.B. Complex, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
2. Specification No. : A.C.E./I. - 1.
3. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.30,000 (Rupees Thirty thousand only).
4. Approximate value of work : Rs.30 lakh (Rupees Thirty lakh only).
5. Due date and time for Receipt of Tenders : 19.5.93 (Wednesday) at 2.00 p.m.
6. Opening date and time for Tenders : 19.5.93 (Wednesday) at 2.00 p.m.
7. Cost of Specification:
 - Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.500 (Rupees five hundred only)
 - Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.550 (Rupees five hundred and fifty only)
8. Submission of bid : This is "Two Part" tender system and submission of bids shall be as detailed in 'Section-A3' and 'Section-E' of the specification. Tenders not submitted in conformity with the specified clauses are liable for rejection.
9. Basic qualification requirements : The tenderers have to satisfy following pre-qualification requirements and should produce evidence in support of the same for considering their bids:-

- i. Bidders should have executed construction of multistorey buildings of similar nature during the last three years.
- ii. Bidders should have an annual turnover of not less than Rs.50 lakh in the preceding three years.
- iii. Bidders should own the following equipments and accessories:

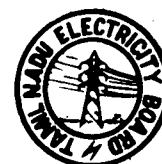
- i. Mixer Machines : 2 Nos.
- ii. Builder hoists : 1 No.
- iii. Vibrators : 4 Nos.
- iv. Centering Steel materials : 500 m²
- v. Weigh batcher : 1 No.
- vi. Tubular pipe supports with required clamps : 1000 Rm.

10. Copies of above tender specifications can be had from 10.30 a.m. on 19.4.93 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 17.5.93 on all working days by remitting the cost of specification either by cash/Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, 800 Anna Salai, Madras- 600 002 mentioning the specification No. and presenting the cash receipt to the Additional Chief Engineer/Investigation, V Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post Rs.50 (Rupees fifty only) should be paid extra for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Additional Chief Engineer/Investigation/V Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The bids received after the due date and time will be immediately returned to the bidders without opening the bids. The bids without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reason therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in the tender specifications as deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGNS

DIPR/548/MS/93



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT - STAGE-I

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tender under Two Part Tender System addressed to 'The Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal- I' are invited in triplicate by the undersigned at his office at III Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the following work at N.M.T.P.P.

1. Name of work : North Madras Thermal Power Project - Stage-I - Construction of Superstructure for Administration Building Civil works over Pile Foundation executed by other Agency.
 2. Specification No. : SECT./N.M.T.P.P. 25
 3. Approximate total value of work : Rs.125 lakh
 4. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only)
 5. Due date & Time for Receipt of Tender : Upto 2.00 p.m. - 26.5.93 (Wednesday)
 6. Opening date and time for technical bid : At 2.00 p.m. - 26.5.93 (Wednesday).
 7. Cost of each specification:
 - Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.500 each (Rupees five hundred only)
 - Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.550 each (Rupees five hundred and fifty only)
- Postal charges of Rs.50 per copy will be charged extra if the Specification copy is to be sent by post.
8. Submission of bid : This is a 'Two Part' tender and submission of bids shall be as detailed in 'Section-A3' and 'Section-E' of the specification. Tender not submitted in conformity with the specified clauses are liable for rejection.

4. Basic qualification requirements: The tenderers have to satisfy following pre-qualification requirements and should produce evidence in support of the same for considering their bids:-

- i. Bidders should have executed similar civil works buildings and cost of atleast one work shall exceed Rs.50 lakh.
- ii. Bidders should have an annual turnover of not less than Rs.100 lakh in the proceeding three years.
- iii. Bidders should possess the following equipments and accessories:

- (i) Mixer Machines : 3 Nos.
- (ii) Builder hoists : 2 Nos.
- (iii) Vibrators : 4 Nos.
- (iv) Centering steel materials : 1000m²
- (v) Weight batcher : 1 No.
- (vi) Tubular pipe supports with required clamps : 2000 Rm

5. Copies of above tender specifications can be had from 10.30 a.m. on 26.4.93 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 24.5.93 by remitting the cost of specification either by cash/Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 mentioning the specification No. and presenting the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I, III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, alongwith a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post Rs.50 (Rupees fifty only) should be paid extra for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I, III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The bids received after the due date and time will be immediately returned to the bidders without opening the bids. The bids without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

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

-CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN.



Mushrooms are the fleshy fungi which constitute a major group of lower plant kingdom. Mushrooms are plants which are not green, which do not produce flower or seeds and are inconspicuous. They first appear as white tiny balls consisting of a short stem and a cap which begin to open like an umbrella.

What we commonly call a mushroom is the fruiting body of a fungus growing in decaying organic matter such as old leaves, straw and rotting materials. The fruiting body consists of a fleshy cap called 'Pileus', supported on a stalk called 'Stipe'. The 'gills' or the lamellae are thin plates standing on the edge and radiating out from the stalk like the spokes of a wheel. The young fruit body is called as button. Here the gills are protected by a thin veil which stretches from the stalk to the edge of the cap.

The fungi, to which group the mushrooms belong do not have chlorophyll and so cannot build food from inorganic materials. They can only destroy or change compounds such as wood and wood materials. Hence we may regard fungi, and mushrooms in particular as 'Nature's destroyers', what we actually see is the fruit, and not the plant. The part of the plant which produces the fruit is

known to the commercial growers as 'Spawn' and to the scientist a 'Mycelium'. It consists of a mass of fine threads so fine that only when they are twisted or packed together in strands, are they visible to the naked eye. They eventually form a thin mat or system of threads in whatever supports they grow. The threads exude the enzymes which digest food material outside the body of the threads. When the digested material is in solution, it is absorbed by the threads and used in the life processes of the fungus, some of it eventually being used to produce mushrooms. After the mushroom plant has taken everything from a log that it can use, it dies. However, it has produced spores, a fruit, which in turn produces innumerable small bodies that is, the spores which branch and develop into the spawn, which eventually produce more mushrooms.

The mushrooms whose spawn grows in the humus or soil are said to be terrestrial, where as those which live on wood are said to be 'Lignicolous' (wood inhabiting). Mushrooms not only live in the

humus but also live with the combination of a rootlet. For instance, certain kinds of boletes (fleshy pore mushrooms) grow near larch trees. Not all fleshy fungus fruiting bodies have gills on the underside of the cap. The boletes and the polyporus have a perforated layer of tissue on the underside of the cap, and the innumerable holes are lined with spore-producing cells. The true mushrooms have the hymenium on spore producing layer gills. All the types of fruiting body based on the form of the hymenial layer do not have a cap and a stalk. *Pleurotus ostreatus* is a gill fungus without much of a stalk and most of the tough polypores also lack a stalk.

MORCHELLA ANGUSTICEPS
(Black Morel)



The puffballs have the spore-producing tissue in the interior of the fruiting body and the edible part is the immature spore-producing tissue, Eg:- *Calvatia*. All fungi showing gills on their fruit are called as true mushrooms. The spores are produced on cells at the surface of the gills which could be collected by cutting of the cap and placing the gills down on a piece of white paper or plastic for one to three hours. It is for the scientific classification of fungi.

In a broad sense mushrooms are fungi. But, not all fungi are necessarily considered as mushrooms. Generally *Agaricus* or fleshy species of other groups of fungi are recognised as mushrooms. They may be (1) edible (2) inedible (3) poisonous or

(4) non-poisonous. The poisonous members are popularly known as 'Toadstools'. Morphologically it is often difficult to distinguish between mushrooms and toadstools.

Usually there is no role or test by which a person can distinguish between poisonous and edible species. A number of tests have been referred to by different authors as Wolf and Wolf, 1947, Ramsbottom, 1953.

According to them:-

(1) Silver spoons or silver coins turn black when they are dipped in a dish of cooked poisonous mushroom.

(2) The species which are brightly coloured, bitter in taste or emit bad odour are usually treated as poisonous.

(3) Exudation of milky substances, from damaged fruit bodies, coagulation of milk, unusual change in colour of parsley or onion when cooked with mushrooms have often been considered as characteristic of poisonous species.

The most common is that the skin on the cap of edible species peels away easily, while those on poisonous varieties does not. Other features, to identify poisonous fungi, are bad smelling, evil look and the tendency to change colour.

However, 'Bessey' (1950) a mycologist is of the opinion that the blackening of silver surface is not due to poison, naturally occurring in a fungus, but due to the products of incipient degeneration.

The fungi which are nibbled by squirrels, rabbits, slugs and mice are usually deemed as non-poisonous. But still there may be exceptions to this. For example slugs and rabbits can eat a deadly poisonous fungus like, '*Amanita Phalloides*' and can neutralise its

poison. Authentic edible species may sometimes show toxic reaction to some persons. This is not unusual because the consequences of too much eating and hypersensitive or allergic reactions of many individuals to certain person are also well known. Even if the species is found to be non-poisonous and suitable for eating, it is still desirable to check the reaction by eating a small quantity of it or carry out a feeding trial experiment on laboratory animals. There is no guarantee that all edible species will be equally suitable for each and every individuals.

Another method to distinguish between edible and poisonous mushrooms is to recognize each variety on the basis of its specific characteristics. Next method is by artificially cultivating those edible mushrooms, which can grow under our climatic condition, since it would be free from calamities, such as floods and drought.

In the 18th Century, presumably Linnaeus was the first person who identified a few mushrooms from India. However, a thorough systematic study of Indian fungi was initiated by Dr. E.J. Butler in 1901, who published a monograph entitled 'Fungi of India' with G.R. Bisby. Lt.Col.Kirtikar (1918) appears to be the first Indian mycologist who collected and identified



LYCOPERDON PERLATUM
Edible Puffballs (Ligni Colours)

some of the local mushrooms. Both the Greek and Latin words 'Mykes' and fungus respectively mean mushrooms.

History of mushrooms cultivation

From the time immemorial, people have made use of mushrooms for food. Mushrooms were first cultivated in France (1650). The method of cultivation in temperate mushrooms '*Agaricus Bisporus*', was first developed by a French gardener in 1700 and then the technique spread all over the world at first to England, and later to America. The cultivation of mushrooms in U.S.A. was first introduced in the later part of the 19th Century and Pennsylvania, Delaware and New York are at present the leading states in mushrooms growing.

The potent gift of the plant world to the religion and rituals of northern Eurasia has been the *Amanita muscaria*. This was used by the shamans to induce transcendental stages. This mushroom contains toxic **alkaloid**, muscarine which induce a state of frenzy.

Richard Evans Schultes, one of the greatest practical researchers on hallucinogens has written that fly agaric is probably the oldest of the hallucinogenic plants. It grows throughout the north of the Eurasian land mass and in North America. The cap of the fly agaric is bright red, turning in time to brown.

At present mushrooms are grown on a larger scale, for different recipes. People have started to grow mushroom for commercial purpose and also as a means of easy earning. Various private organisations are volunteering to teach the public about how to grow mushrooms with smaller investments and earn more money. Thus mushroom has gained much publicity, in the fast growing technological world.

M.N. Pushpa
Curator
Government Museum
Madras



Advertisement No.18/93

Applications are invited only from women candidates upto 5.45 pm on 31.5.93 for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Superintendent Sheltered Workshop for the blind in the Social Welfare Department in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Pay: Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-2300-60-2600 per mensem.

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

Age: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1993.

Note: No age limit for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Donotified Communities and Backward Classes.

(Some more concessions are given below also)

Qualifications as on 21.4.1993:

- A degree
- B.Ed., Degree and Junior Diploma in teaching the Blind; and
- Must have experience for a period of not less than three years in the field of education or training or rehabilitation of the Blind acquired from a School or Institution for the Blind.

Notes: Destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualifications and are found fit by getting the minimum marks for selection will be selected in preference to others who have secured even higher marks.

Explanation:

- 'Destitute Widow' means a widow who have neither any means by herself to live nor any dependent to protect her from starvation.
- Candidates who were holding temporary appointment as Superintendent Sheltered Workshop for the Blind in the social Welfare Department in the Tamil Nadu General Service on 24.7.1987 may also apply even if they do not satisfy the prescribed age-limit and qualification.

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

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.5.1993 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.5.93 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/655/MS/93

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

JUNE 1993 Rs. 3



FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS &
POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024
Vaikasi - Aani

JUNE - 1993
Rs.3

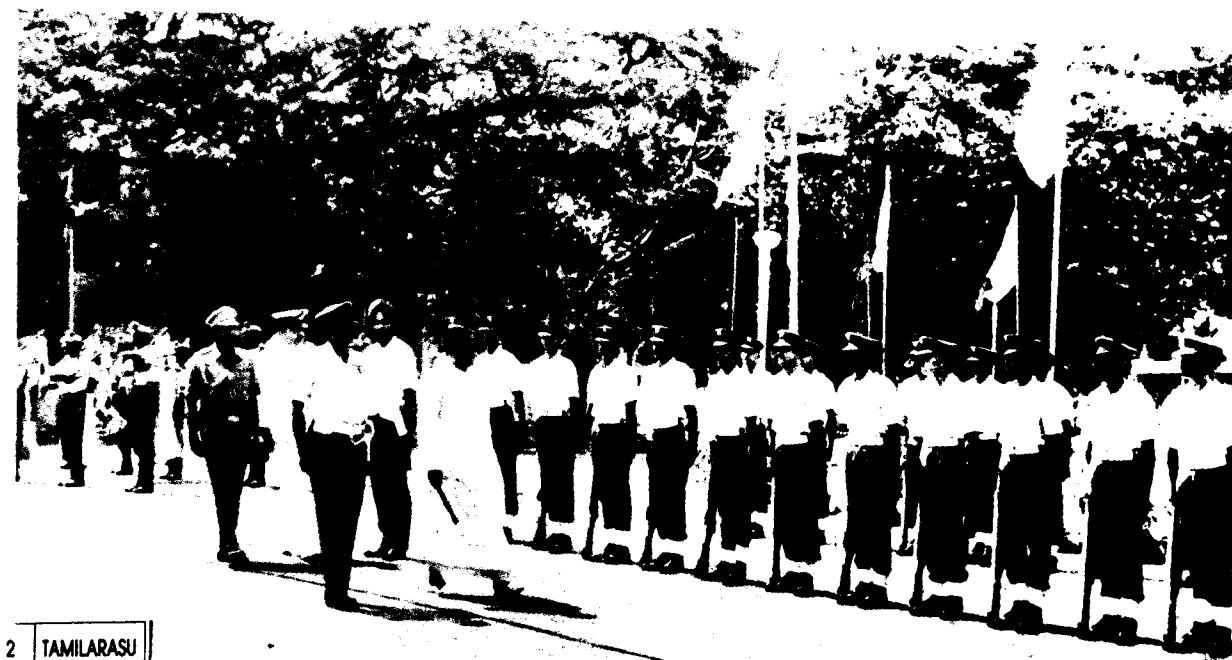
IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Swearing-in of the Governor.
- ★ Multi-crore water scheme for Tamil Nadu.
- ★ New Ministers Sworn-in.
- ★ Ministers and their Portfolios.
- ★ Marina Development Project.
- ★ Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
- ★ Development of Women and Children in rural areas in South Arcot District.
— Thiru V. Irai Anbu, I.A.S.
Additional Collector,
South Arcot.
- ★ Small Savings in South Arcot District.
— Thiru. V. Srikrishna
Assistant Director,
Small Savings, Cuddalore.
- ★ DANIDA Health Care Project - South Arcot District.
- ★ Mangroves of Pitchavaram.
— A Jewel in the Crown.
— Thiru S. Joseph Jogindranath,
District Forest Officer,
Cuddalore.
- ★ Horticulture Schemes to increase production and productivity.
— Thiru. Hiriyan,
Deputy Director of Horticulture,
Cuddalore.
- ★ Additional DA for Government employees.
- ★ Structures discovered at Kaviripoompattinam.



SWEARING-IN OF THE GOVERNOR

Dr. Channa Reddy was sworn in as the 15th Governor of Tamil Nadu at a function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras at 2.24 p.m., on 31st May, 1993. The acting Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Thiru V. Rathnam, administered the oath of office. The impressive ceremony was attended by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, the Speaker of the State Assembly Thiru Sedapatti

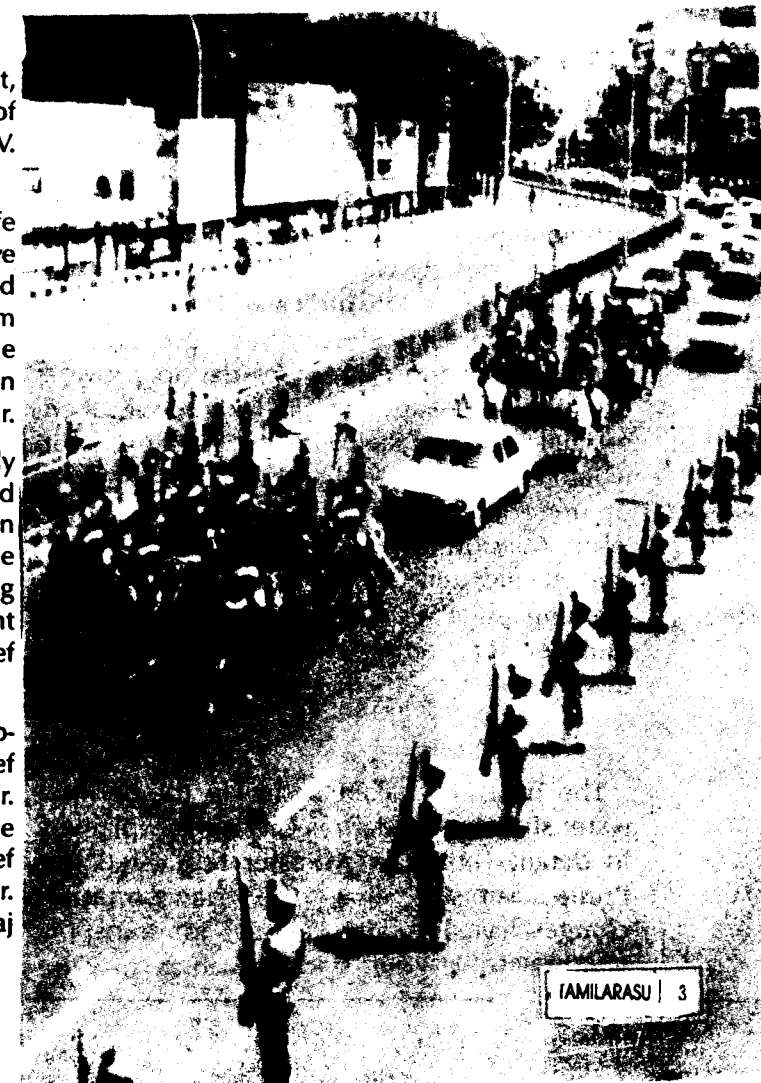


R. Muthiah, Ministers, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Judges of the High Court, the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman IAS, and other senior officers.

Dr. Channa Reddy accompanied by his wife drove from Raj Bhavan to the ceremonial drive which began from the Anna Statue. Mounted Police formed the piolet and escorted him from Anna Statue, as police in colourful outfit lined the route. The police presented arms and the Indian Air Force personnel presented a Guard of Honour.

On arrival at the Rajaji Hall, Dr. Channa Reddy was received by the Chief Minister and introduced to the Chief Secretary, the three Services Chiefs in the region and the Director General of Police. He inspected the guard of honour before alighting the steps of the Rajaji Hall. At the top of the flight of steps he was introduced to the acting Chief Justice and taken in a procession to the dais.

The Chief Secretary read out the warrant of Appointment. This was followed by the Acting Chief Justice administering the oath of office to Dr. Channa Reddy. The Chief Minister introduced the Speaker and the Ministers and the acting Chief Justice introduced the judges to the Governor. After the function the Governor drove to Raj Bhavan.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented a Memorandum on the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and the follow up action proposed to the Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao at the Madras Airport. Detailed discussions were held on the progress so far achieved under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The Chief Minister spelt out the lines of further action following the impressive implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister highlighted the need for an immediate solution to the chronic drinking water problem in Dharmapuri District which is a drought prone area and falls in the rain shadow region. She pointed out the fact that



Multi-crore Water Schemes for Tamil Nadu

the only solution to solve the drinking water problem in Dharmapuri District was to implement a piped water scheme from the Hogenakkal falls. She indicated that a detailed project report has already been prepared to supply 102 million litres per day to provide drinking water supply to 18.5 lakh people at an estimated cost of Rs.400 crore. She said that it would be most fitting that this project is taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission with associated funding under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). She requested the Prime Minister for finding support to implement this project.

The measures taken to tackle the serious water shortage in Madras City were explained in detail. The Chief Minister requested the Prime Minister that the transportation charges levied by the Railways for transporting water to water starved Madras may be

waived. The Chief Minister stressed the fact that an immediate remedy has to be found. She pointed out that the only practical immediate solution was to implement the new Veeranam Project to convey 40 million gallons per day from Veeranam lake to Madras City over a distance of 220 kms. The Prime Minister enquired about the alignment and went into the details of the head and pumping involved. Full details of the alignment were explained. The Chief Minister also stressed the fact that the proposal is to use safe and sound technology which will ensure a secure water supply to the City. She pointed out that the effort was to get additional water for Madras before the next summer. She requested special financial support for this project under the scheme for support to Metropolitan cities. She also requested the Prime Minister to use his good offices to approve funding from multilateral agencies and if need be, external commercial borrowing for this project.

The Chief Minister also requested financial support for putting up a desalination plant at Madras to provide 25 million litres of water per day at a cost of Rs.75 crore.

As a follow up of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, sanction was requested for a first phase project with an outlay of Rs.57 crore to provide drinking water supply through one large size desalination plant and several smaller plants in Ramanathapuram District. The need for funding this project under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was highlighted. It was pointed out that this was a most difficult area and this was the only solution which was feasible.

The Prime Minister evinced keen interest in the proposals presented by the Chief Minister to find lasting solutions for the chronic drinking water problem areas in the State. The Chief Minister also requested the Prime Minister to use his good offices to request the Andhra Pradesh Government to expedite the Krishna Water Project to bring water to Madras city.

The Prime Minister indicated that he would have these poposals presented in the

Memorandum by the Chief Minister gone into in detail.

REVIEW OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN MADRAS CITY BY THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

I have reviewed the drinking water distribution in Madras City on 10th May 1993 at the Secretariat. The Minister for Public Works, the Minister for Local Administration, the Minister for Transport and the Minister for Handlooms were present at this review. The Chief Secretary to Government, the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, the Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and concerned Engineers, the Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, the Secretary to Chief Minister and other officers were present.

I have given detailed instructions to the Officers of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board on the



various steps to be taken to improve the distribution of water to all parts of Madras City, particularly areas which are not having adequate water supply now. Already the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is distributing 40 Million Gallons on alternate days through the pipes and 7 million gallons a day every day by 242 lorries and 168 Tractor Trailors. I have asked the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board to step up the distribution by Lorries and Tractor Trailors to 10 Million Gallons a day by increasing the number of lorries and tractors adequately. In addition I have asked the officers to take steps to augment the city water supply by about 4 million gallons a day from the arrangements that have been put up at Alandur, Mangadu, Naravarikuppam, Pallavaram, Thirunindravur, Kadambathur, Jagannathapuram, Rettai Eri etc.

In order to tide over the difficult water supply situation in Madras City during the coming months, I have asked the officials to take steps to bring water from Neyveli through lorries, in addition to transport of water through the railways. Immediately about 200 lorries will be pressed into service for bringing water from Neyveli. Transport of water from Neyveli through lorries will begin and will be continued from the 20th of May. The number of lorries will be increased to 1000 gradually, depending upon the need.

I am fully aware of the continuing crisis which the people of Madras face in the matter of drinking water. Therefore, besides the Krishna Water Project, I have asked the officials to examine alternate sources of supply.

In this connection the availability of 40 million gallons of water per day at the Veeranam lake has been indicated as viable additional supply of drinking water to Madras City. Taking note of this availability, and after considering various alternatives of making available drinking water to Madras City and upon the advice of the Officers, I have agreed that the Veeranam Drinking Water Project would be a good source of supplemental supply to Madras City.

However, the old system of pre-pressed concrete pipes and their obsolete technology will not be adopted. The Government has decided to go in for the latest available technology and will execute the new Veeranam Drinking Water Project with the latest available technology and sound materials for the pipes. The execution of this project will be completed within the shortest possible time of about 12 months. I have asked the officers to give me a project report based on the latest technology available and quickest gestation period, together with thereafter be invited for a complete package of execution of this project. I have asked the TWAD Board and Metro Water Board to prepare the Project Report and submit it to me within a week. The Project will be executed under the supervision of the TWAD Board and the internal distribution will be undertaken by the Metro Water.

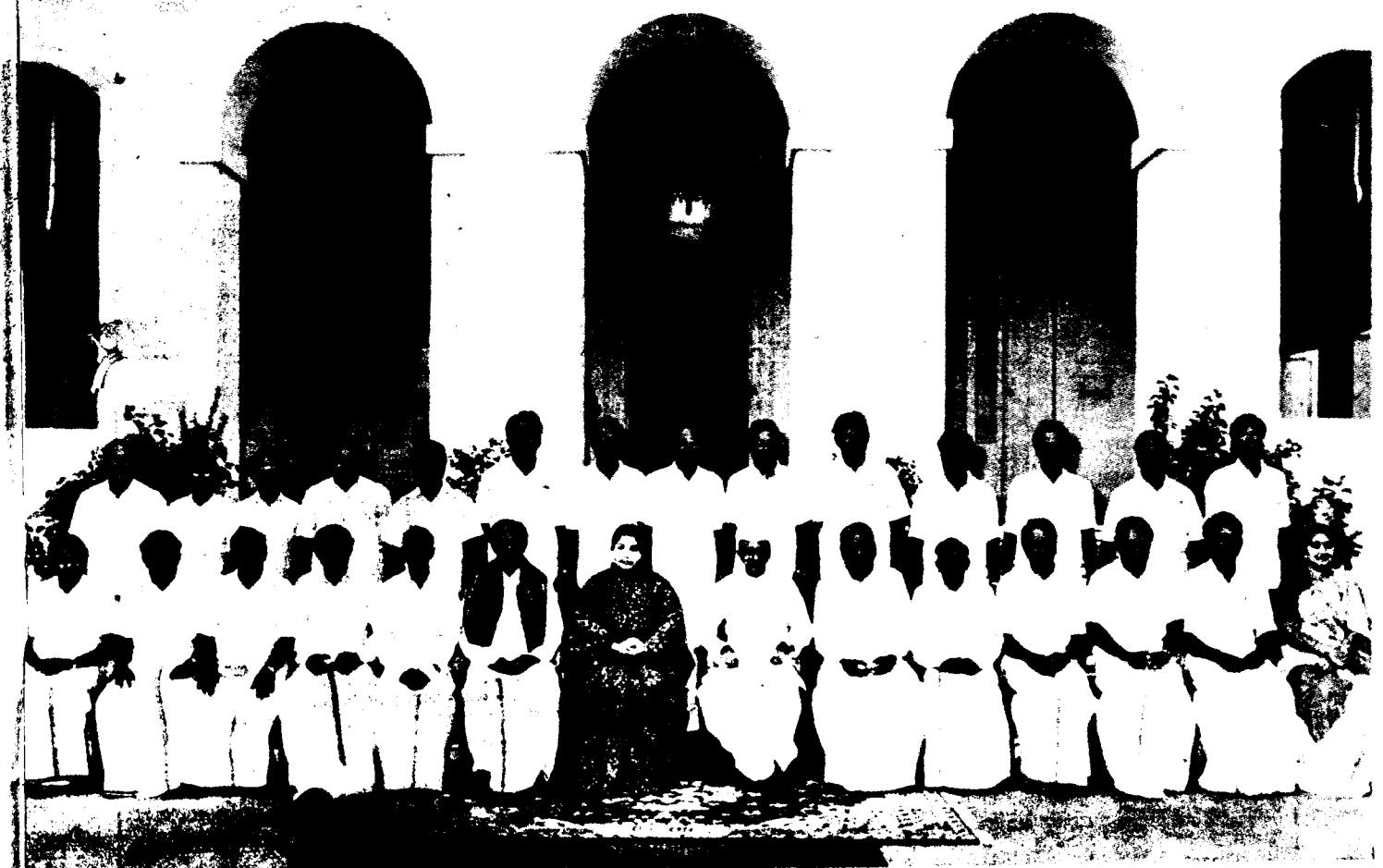
The new Veeranam Drinking Water Project will be based on the latest available technology and the laying of pipes and the materials selected for the pipes will be based on technically sound and economically viable options.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu



••We should kindle a fervour which will rouse the society as a whole and evoke from everyone his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order. ••

— Anna



NEW MINISTERS SWORN-IN

His Excellency the Governor Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh administered the oath of office and secrecy to the 12 new ministers on 17th May 1993 at a function held at Raj Bhavan, Madras. All Ministers took their oath in Tamil. Earlier the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha introduced her new ministers to the Governor.

Hon'ble Speaker Sedapatti Thiru R. Muthiah, all the Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman I.A.S., Senior Officials and family members of the new Ministers were present on the occasion.



NEW MINISTERS



Thiru ERAAMA VEERAPPAN
Minister for Food



Thiru DURAI RAMASAMY
Minister for Rural Industries



Thiru D. JANARDHANAN
Minister for Dairy Development



Thiru V. SATHIAMOORTHY
Minister for Commercial Taxes



Thiru M. CHINNASAMY
Minister for Industries



Thiru K. LAWRENCE
Minister for Forests



Thiru M. THENNAVAN
Minister for Information & Publicity



Prof. K. PONNUSAMY
Minister for Education



Thiru MELUR A.M. PARAMASIVAN
Minister for Labour



Thiru K.P. PATTABIRAMAN
Minister for Co-operation



Thiru TV. NATESAN BALRAJ
Minister for Hindu Religious &
Charitable Endowments



Thiru P. ESWARAMURTHI
Minister for Khadi



MINISTERS AND THEIR PORTFOLIOS

1. Dr. J. JAYALALITHA
Chief Minister

Public, General Administration, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and other All India Services, District Revenue Officers, Police, Prevention of Corruption, Prohibition and Excise, Molasses, Minorities and Electronics.

2. Dr. V.R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN
Minister for Finance

Finance, Planning, Elections and Legislature.

3. Thiru K.A. KRISHNASAMY
Minister for Law

Law, Courts, Prisons, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Debt Relief including Legislation on Money-lending, Chits and Registration of Companies.

4. Thiru S.D. SOMASUNDARAM
Minister for Revenue

Revenue, District Revenue Establishment, Deputy Collectors, Registration, Stamp Act, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Bhoodan and Gramdan and Passports.

5. Thiru ERAAMA VEERAPPAN
Minister for Food

Food and Civil Supplies.

6. Thiru S. MUTHUSAMY
Minister for Health

Health, Medical Education, Family Welfare and Environmental Pollution Control.

7. Thiru K.A. SENGOTTAIYAN
Minister for Transport

Transport, Nationalised Transport, Motor Vehicles Act, Ports and Cinchona.

8. Thiru E. MADHUSUDHANAN
Minister for Handlooms & Textiles

Handlooms and Textiles.

9. Thiru S. KANNAPPAN
Minister for Public Works

Public Works, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation, Highways, Electricity, Non-conventional Energy Development and Iron and Steel Control.

10. Thiru S. REGUPATHY
Minister for Housing & Urban Development

Housing, Slum Clearance, Rural Housing Development, Accommodation Control, Town Planning, Urban Development and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

11. Thiru DURAI RAMASAMY
Minister for Rural Industries

Small Scale Industries, Rural Industries including Cottage Industries.

12. Thiru KU.PA. KRISHNAN
Minister for Agriculture

Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Agro Service Co-operatives, Horticulture, Sugarcane Cess and Sugarcane Development.

13. Thiru D. JANARDHANAN
Minister for Dairy Development

Milk, Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry.

14. Thiru V. SATHIAMOORTHY
Minister for Commercial Taxes

Commercial Taxes.

15. Thiru M. CHINNASAMY
Minister for Industries

Industries and Mines and Minerals.

16. PULAVAR TMT. INDIRA KUMARI
Minister for Social Welfare

Social Welfare including Women's and Children's Welfare, Nutritious Noon Meals, Beggar Homes, Orphanages and Correctional Administration.

17. Thiru K. LAWRENCE
Minister for Forests

Forests.

18. Thiru M. THENNAVAN
Minister for Information & Publicity

Information and Publicity, Film Technology, Cinematograph Acts and Newsprint Control.

19. Prof. K. PONNUSAMY
Minister for Education

Education, Technical Education, Science and Technology, Sports and Youth Welfare, Ar-

chaeology, Tamil Development and Tamil Culture.

20. Thiru MELUR A.M. PARAMASIVAN
Minister for Labour

Labour, Employment and Training, Urban and Rural Employment Programmes and Census.

21. Thiru K.P. PATTABIRAMAN
Minister for Co-operation

Co-operation.

22. Thiru T.M. SELVAGANAPATHY
Minister for Local Administration

Municipal Administration, Rural Development, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Rural Indebtedness and Urban and Rural Water Supply.

23. Thiru M. ANANDAN
Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare

Adi-Dravidar Welfare, Hill Tribes, Bonded Labour and Welfare of Ex-Servicemen.

24. Thiru T.V. NATESAN BALRAJ
Minister for Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

25. Thiru D. JAYAKUMAR
Minister for Backward Classes & Fisheries

Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, Indian Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees and Fisheries.

26. Thiru S. NAGOORMEERAN
Minister for Tourism

Wakf and Tourism and Tourism Development Corporation.

27. Thiru P. ESWARAMURTHI
Minister for Khadi

Khadi & Village Industries Board.



In connection with the death anniversary of Former Prime Minister of India Late Thiru Rajiv Gandhi on 21st May, 1993, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha administered a pledge to the Government employees at the Secretariat to fight all forms of terrorism and violence. After paying floral homage to a portrait of Rajiv Gandhi, the Chief Minister read out the pledge which was repeated by Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Secretary Thiru. T.V. Venkataraman IAS., senior officers and other employees present on the occasion.



The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, Tmt. Sonia Gandhi, Thiru. Raghu and Selvi. Priyanka who arrived at Madras Airport on 21st May, 1993 to pay homage to the late former Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi at Sri Perumbudur, were received by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh and the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa, Thiru. Biju Patnaik called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 27th May, 1993.



*With
Best Compliments
From*



TANFAC INDUSTRIES LIMITED

FACTORY :

14, SIPCOT Indl. Complex Kudikadu Cuddalore 607 005 South Arcot District
Tamil Nadu, India. Phone : (041428) 205, 286 Fax : 041428 - 221
Telex : (0462) 204 TFCL IN Grams : TANFAC, CUDDALORE

REGD. OFFICE :

Raja Rajeswari Towers, 29-30 Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, Mylapore, Madras - 600 004. India
Phone : (044) 884962/884847, Telex : (041) 6463 TFAC IN



Marina Development Project

Under Madras vision 2000 announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Marina Development Project is an important component. For this project the Chief Minister has sanctioned a sum of Rs.100 lakhs with 50% contribution from State Government and 50% from Corporation of Madras for the following works:

1. Improvement to parking space
2. Laying of new pavement in Beach Road and
3. Erection of 3 highmast lights.

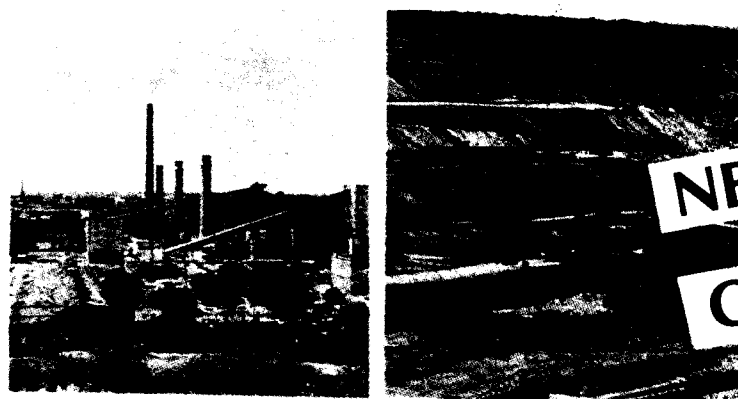
The cost of construction of new pavement in Marina along Kamarajar Salai from Ezhilagam to Light House on the eastern side to international standards is Rs.50 lakhs. On 29.4.93 the Chief Minister inspected the samples of tiles to be laid on Marina Beach. She suggested some changes in the colour pattern and accordingly the samples were suitably rearranged and shown to the Chief Minister. She approved the revised colour pattern and instructed the Corporation of Madras to go

ahead with the work. The work will be taken up soon and is expected to be completed in about 10 months. The pavement, after the completion will be of international standards. The company have been asked to maintain the pavement for two years.

It is also proposed to erect attractive hand railing of approved designs with provision for advertisement along the footpath at a total cost of Rs.25 lakhs. Corporation of Madras and Indcon have also plans to invite sponsors for taking up the work. Thus, under Marina Development Project taken up as per the instructions of the Chief Minister, Corporation of Madras has taken up the following works, some of which have been completed and others will be started soon to give a new look.

1. Highmast lighting - 3 Nos.	25.00 lakhs
2. Pavement improvement	49.18 lakhs
3. Hand railings along pavement	25.00 lakhs
4. Improvement to parking space	22.45 lakhs

Corporation of Madras will be spending more than Rs.1.00 Crore on Marina Beautification.



NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

Neyveli lies 200 kms south of Madras. A little known hamlet, that was to shoot to National prominence after independence, when geological explorations proved the lignite resources available and in 1956 Neyveli Lignite Corporation was formed for commercial exploitation of lignite. Initial mining operations were inaugurated by India's first Prime Minister, Thiru Jawaharlal Nehru in May 1957. Now, after 30 years, it has become one of the most dependable energy source of the region.

The Corporation was entrusted with the implementation of the integrated lignite project comprising Open-cast Mine, Thermal Power Station, Fertiliser Plant, Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant and Clay Washing Plant.

"In pursuit of excellence" as the goal, the corporation has been earning accolades in multifarious activities.

Neyveli Mines

The first mine was initially set up with a capacity of 3.5 million tonnes of lignite per annum and subsequently expanded to 6.5 mtpa in stages to meet the requirements of downstream plants.

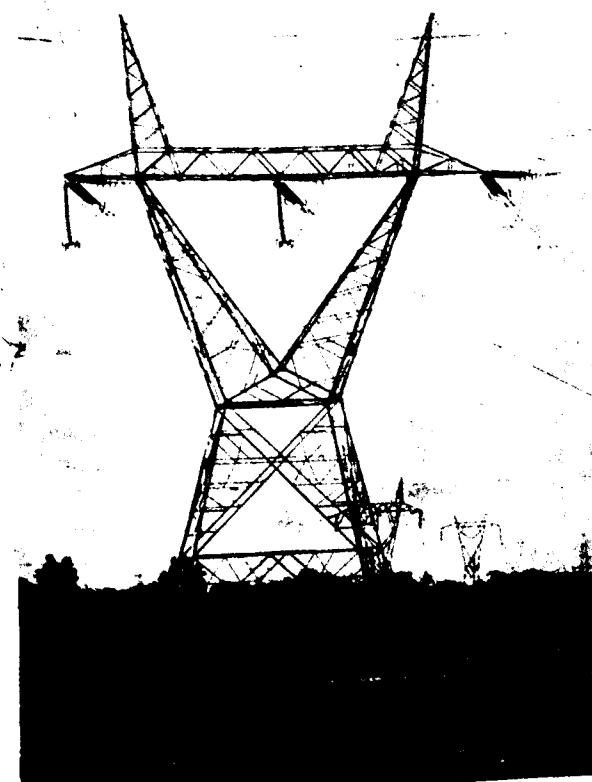
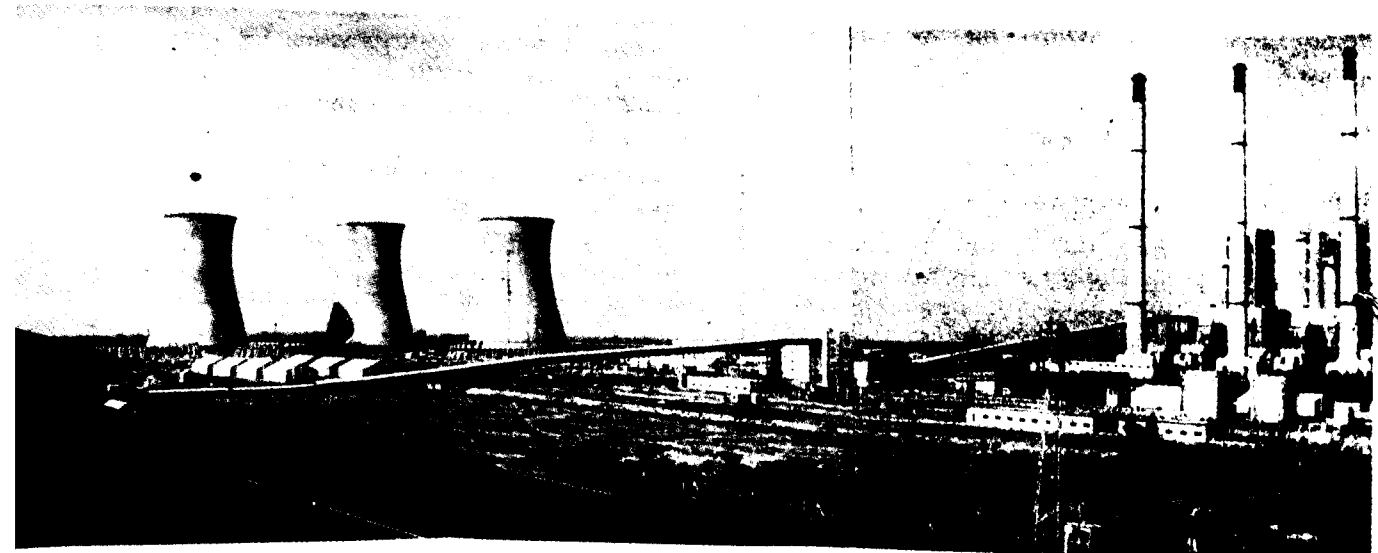
Mine II has also now been developed with 4.7 mtpa capacity in Stage I. It supplies lignite to Thermal Power station II Stage I (630 MW). Expansion of Mine II from 4.7 to 10.5 mtpa has been taken up and this will be meeting the needs of the expanded stage of the Thermal Power Station II from 630 MW to 1470 MW.

Thermal Power Stations

South Asia's first and only lignite-fired Thermal Power Stations are also the first pithead power stations in the country.

The first unit of 50 MW of the First Power Station, was commissioned in May 1962. The 9th unit was commissioned in September 1970 increasing the capacity to 600 MW. All units in first Thermal Power Station have crossed one lakh unit running hours. This station is operating around 75% LF, for the past six years. And has been continuously winning awards instituted by Government of India. The first unit of 210 MW of Stage-I (630 MW) of Thermal Power Station II was commissioned in March 1986; the Second unit in February 1987, more than a month ahead of schedule, and the last unit was commissioned in January 1988 nearly 2½

Thermal Power Station-II



A view of 400 K.V. Transmission

months ahead of approved revise schedule. The transmission lines between Neyveli and Pondicherry (230 KV); Neyveli-Madras and Neyveli-Salem (400 KV) were erected and commissioned to evacuate power from Thermal Power Station II.

The Mines - Some salient features

- Total reserves - 3300 MT
- Proven reserves - 2100 MT
- Mineable reserves - 1800 MT
- Highly mechanised continuous mining system using Bucket Wheel Excavator technology.
- Means of transport.
Modern highspeed belt conveyors.

Details	Mine I	Mine II
Area (sq.km)	16.69	27.74
Recoverable Lignite (MT)	287	381
O.B. Thickness (M)	50-95	50-102
Lignite Thickness (M)	11-25	8.5-22
Capacity (MT)	6.5	Stage I - State II 4.7-10.5

The first mine is continuously operating at more than 100% capacity enabling the Thermal Power Station I also to do so.

Power Transmission - Stage I

NLC, the pioneers in the field of lignite Thermal Power Generation has entered the field of 400 KV power transmission. Government of India has

sanctioned Neyveli - Madras 400 KV line, Neyveli-Salem 400 KV line, Neyveli-Pondy 230 KV line with Switching Stations at Neyveli, Madras and Salem for the evacuation of power from Stage I of Thermal Station-II. These 400 KV transmission lines will form part of National grid in future. Neyveli - Pondicherry line was commissioned on 12.4.87, Neyveli-Madras line was commissioned on 17.7.87 and Neyveli-Salem line was commissioned on 19.2.88.

With the commissioning of the above lines the first stage has been completed and this has increased the stability of the grid and avoided frequent trippings of Villupuram and Singarapet feeders.

NLC maintains and operates these 400 KV and 230 KV lines and the associated switching stations at Madras and Salem.

Stage-II

NLC second phase construction activities consists of construction of about 860 kms of 400 KV transmission lines and substations at Udumalpet, Trichy, Madurai, and switching station at Trichur in Kerala. Government of India has sanctioned Rs.250.71 crores for this scheme. The scheme is expected to be completed by February, 1991.

Fertiliser Plant

The fertilizer factory Neyveli was commissioned in 1966 as part of the integrated complex. The original plant was designed to utilise raw lignite as feedstock. However, due to technological and operational difficulties, the feedstock was changed over to fuel oil in July 1979.

As a plant nutrient, Urea is unsurpassed. And Neyveli Urea, with uniform and free-flowing prills, has 46.2% Nitrogen content.

NLC also has plans for retrofitting the Urea section with modern technology for better capacity utilisation and energy conservation.

The Fertilizer Plant - Salient Features

Product	- Prilled Urea
Achievable capacity	- 1,29,200 tonnes of Urea
Feedstock	- Furnace oil/L.S.H.S.

The Neyveli B & C Plant-conserving forest wealth

The B & C Plant commissioned in 1966, produces coke from lignite, which is sold under the trade name of 'LECO'. In the process, base chemicals vital to the chemical industry are also produced. Leco was originally contemplated for use in the domestic sector, replacing firewood. Due to its great potential and excellent properties like low



ash, low sulphur and nil phosphorous, Leco is today mainly used in industrial sector in place of furnace oil, coke and charcoal in electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries.

Carbo-Chemicals - The Product Range

Carbolic acid, Orthocresol, Meta para cresol, Xylenol, Multivalent phenol, Neutral oil and Tar.

Neyveli Clay Washing Plant

A boon to the ceramic industry this plant commissioned in 1961, produces washed clay marketed as 'Nekolin', Ball clay, fire clay and washout sand are other products available from the open cast mines. These are used by the ceramic industry. The aquifer sand with its high silica content is useful in the glass industry.

Managing Through Computers

Computerisation introduced at Corporate and unit levels at NLC is directed towards improving information systems, productivity and operational efficiency.

Computerisation has also helped, develop a core team of experts to co-ordinate development of user systems with micro-processor with access to the need based bigger system.

Provident fund accounting, break-down analysis, spareparts tracking, materials management, ground water management, medical record system are some of the applications developed.

Computer applied control and monitoring system, with mimic panels are planned to be introduced in the mining operation soon.

Technical Consultancy

NLC offers consultancy in lignite exploration, open cast lignite mining, bucket wheel excavation technology, material handling through continuous conveyor systems, planning, development, operation and maintenance of mining and thermal power generation schemes, management of ground water, productivity management, human

resource development and other functional areas. A lignite planning institute is being set up. Consultancy already extended has resulted in setting up of lignite mine and lignite based thermal power station in Rajasthan, technical service in the erection of special mining equipment in Gujarat and exploration of lignite reserves in Kashmir, Pondicherry and Jayam Kondan.

Research and Development Towards a better Tomorrow

A new thrust to Research and Development have been given by constituting a Research and Development Board with eminent experts to advise on and guide the Research and Development efforts.

Major areas identified are utilisation of byproducts, pollution monitoring and control environmental care, use of non-conventional energy, diversification of usage of lignite and products, waste utilisation, etc.

Winning Laurels - NLC's way of life

No area has been left untouched by NLC's thirst for excellence. Flow of Productivity awards for its thermal power station or for the lignite mine is incessant - other areas are indigenisation, family planning, occupational health services, help to handicapped, marketing, education, sports, afforestation, exhibitions, industrial relations, horticulture, small savings, etc.

Latest tally of our awards

- IMM Marketing Man of the year award.
- Social Welfare Board's award for employment of leprosy-cured persons.
- Productivity award for Mine-I for 1986-87
- Best Productivity shield and award for Thermal Power Station-I
- Award for best displays at Horticultural and Flower show at Madras.



- Safety award for Mine-I
- Environment preservation and pollution control award from FICCI.

Award for Environmental Preservation and Pollution Control

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is engaged in mining which poses environmental and ecological problems. Even then, it has made significant contribution of combat environmental degradation. Reclamation of minedout areas through afforestation has helped in reducing pollution from thermal power stations and fertiliser plants. Effective steps have been taken to control both air and noise pollution. Scientific parameters are in use in assessing water and air quality. A green canopy covers residential areas. All these have helped to up keep environment and are worthy of recognition.

View of Briquetting and Corbonisation plant.



Marketing

Neyveli urea is preferred by farmers for its outstanding quality and its leco and cokefines by industrialists as suitable, economical and reliable substitute for coal. - Its carbo-chemical replace Petro-chemicals enabling conservation of foreign exchange. For its innovative marketing efforts and its excellent performance in this area, NLC has been given awards consecutively in 86 and 87 by institute of Marketing Management.

A Trend setter in Mining Industry

Mined-out land after refilling is rehabilitated through massive tree-planting.

Human Resources Development

NLC has always adopted a system approach to human resources development. An approach that has found expression in a series of projects-whether it has been in improving the quality of in-

NLC's best QC presenting the case study



dustrial output or in imparting training to employees. In building up worthy citizens through better education or in assuring the best medical facilities and family and social welfare schemes or ensuring excellence in sports.

Quality Circles - A participative approach

87 Circles have been formed since May 1986 when it was introduced at Neyveli. This is a voluntary participative management forum to try out new ideas to increase productivity and quality.

NLC conducted an All India Quality Circle Convention in March 88, 35 organisations from Public and Private Sector participated NLC's team from Briquetting and Corbonisation plant was adjudged the best.

Training

All employees are covered by a variety of training programmes. On induction all young engineers, junior executives and artisans undergo one and half to two years training. The programmes and workers education scheme has also won many laurels.

Mentor Protege Scheme

Styled on the Guru - Sishya relationship, this has perhaps, been institutionalized for the first time,





in the industry. The scheme provides the younger employees an access to the experience and expertise of the seniors.

Education - Building a stronger base

32 schools, 32,800 students. A record of excellent performance in National and State level examinations. That is the story of Neyveli's effort in this direction of providing a strong base for social and national development.

The Science College started in August 1987 has the following courses:

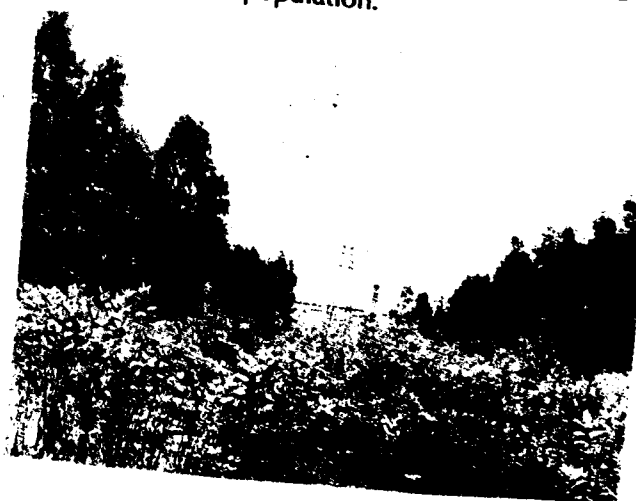
B.Sc. (Maths), B.Sc. (Computer Science) and B.Com. The courses to be added also will be career-oriented.

Family welfare - Some special features are:

- Attractive incentive schemes
- Coverage of large percentage of eligible employees
- Bringing down birth rate
- Extension of the scheme to nearby villages
- Frequent conduct of Laparoscopic camps
- Recipient of FICCI award for bringing down birth rate.

Better Health Care

A 350-bed hospital being expanded to 500 beds. Five peripheral dispensaries. Specialist medical services. A team of trained doctors. Industrial health services. A well-baby clinic. Ayurvedic treatment. That's Neyveli's commitment to better medical care for its employees, their families and the nearby local population.



A significant feature is computerised personal health care cards for all employees.

A 'sporting' Corporation

Sports has been given a great fillip at Neyveli. Scientific training organised by the specially constituted Sports Control Board with eminent sports persons and Corporation officials as members has greatly aided this effort. More than 500 school children are trained annually in all games and sports under the 'catch them young' programme.

NLC sportsmen and women have won a number of State and National events, be it in Chess, Kabaddi, Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Swimming, Hockey or Cricket. Its chessmen and athletes have represented the country in international events. The NLC Chess team with two international masters is the reigning National Team Champion.

In the All India Public Sector Sports Meet 1986, NLC annexed the overall championship for men.



Social Welfare

Salient features:

- Drinking water to surrounding villages.
- Irrigation water to 20,000 acres in nearby villages
- Facilities for mentally handicapped children
- Jaipur type artificial limb for handicapped
- Free medical camps.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been a long trek since inception, to success. That is reflected not only by the record lignite output and power generation, but pervades the very life of every employee. To whom have been made available good educational, medical and recreational facilities. And who have also benefitted from several welfare measures.

Improvement in quality of life has been planned. And implemented with an enthusiasm that reflects the Corporation's care for its employees.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

V. Irai Anbu, I.A.S.,
Additional Collector
South Arcot District
Cuddalore

The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is familiar by its name DWCRA. DWCRA a Unicef sponsored sub-scheme of IRDP was introduced during 1987-88 with 100 groups in South Arcot District. As on date the total strength of women groups in this District is 513 groups.

The concept of scheme is specially to feed the needs of rural poor women such as access to credit in area banks, training in skills, development of entrepreneurship and provision of rural employment through their selected trades. The scheme is also extending services like welfare, health, nutrition, education and child care to the groups.

The distinguishing feature of DWCRA is group strategy as against family as a unit of assistance under IRDP. The groups strategy is in the fields of taking up economic activities suited to their skill at will and aptitude and local conditions without any thrust on them against their wishes. The package of assistance is first of guidance to right path for the betterment of group including subsidy loan training in skill upgradation. A revolving fund of Rs.15,200 per group is being pro-

vided from Central, State and Unicef funds. So far an amount of Rs.62.776 lakh of revolving fund was received and allotted to the respective groups. Still revolving fund for 100 groups formed during 1989-90 has to be received and Government have addressed Government of India, New Delhi for sanction of revolving fund for 1989-90 and 1992-93 and orders are awaited. The Unicef fund of Rs.5,000 is being utilised to purchase equipments for child care facility. The share of Central and State funds of Rs.10,000 per group

is being utilised for purchase of raw material and repayment after sales of products. Unicef is also providing special assistance for establishment of multipurposed DWCRA centres and District supply and Marketing society.

The DWCRA scheme was introduced during 1987-88 starting with 100 groups in 16 blocks. As on date the total number of groups in District is 513 groups. Of the 513 groups 9,845 women have been benefitted ranging to 40 trades. As The main source of South Arcot District is Agriculture and Farming the trades are started with 205 milch animals, 84 sheep rearing, 37 goat rearing, 26 handloom weaving, 16 each of readymade dress making and 11 each of mat weaving and pasimani ended with 2 murukku making groups and one kadalai urundai making group. Among the 9,845 beneficiaries 2,155 belong to S.C. 150 S.T. and the rest of 7,540 belong to other communities.

Having three coastal DWCRA blocks of Merkanam, Cuddalore, Kurinjipadi, 9 groups are engaged in Nylon fishing net making, 11 in fish selling and 9 in dry fish selling. Out of them 513 groups the turnover of 307 groups lesser than





Society at Cuddalore is under process. Five Thrift and Credit Societies have been formed in the District.

We are having good rapport with the Nationalised banks, Co-operative Banks and NABARD. DWCRE is regularly being discussed in standing and District consultative Committee meetings. So far an amount of Rs.222.25 lakh was sanctioned as loan with a subsidy of Rs.111 lakh.



Rs.5,000 and 183 is higher than Rs.5,000 per month. 23 groups are defunct. Hence during 1992-93, refresher trysem training is being imparted to those defunct group benefiting 423 women. Two groups of gem cutting centres in Olakkur and Mangalur block is being started during 1992-93.

Apart from the trades we are impressing upon the women to select a viable trade such as handloom, bamboo and cane making agarbathi and sambar powder, so as to have a source of perennial supply linkage for marketing. Groups are being formed to provide sambar powder to Noon Meal Centres, tree sappling and polythene bag supplied for Social Forestry Programme and uniform for school children.

Action for establishment of District supply and Marketing

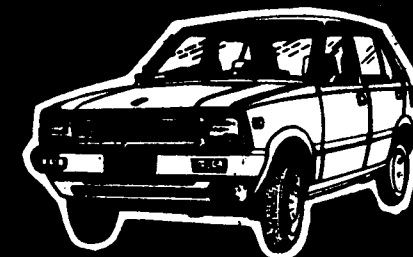
The awareness about DWCRE scheme is eminent among women folk in this District. Though as we stated earlier that 23 groups are defunct still there are nearly 30 dormant groups which requires some infusion of new blood into them to reactivate. Hence we have sent a proposal to Directorate of Rural Development for allotment of funds of Rs.12.96 lakh for 600 beneficiaries so as to address the Unicef for sanction of funds. We hope that Unicef will render required help in this regard.

A workshop on the DWCRE scheme in Sangolikuppam near Cuddalore was organized on 10th and 12th of February 1993 which was thoroughly a success since everybody participated in the workshop were outright in their

purposeful comments. Inaugurating the workshop Thiru G. Ramakrishnan, I.A.S., Collector of South Arcot District revealed that the workshop was mainly intended to listen to the practical impediments such as in getting official guidance and assistance, marketing facility for the produce. District Collector also urge the women participants to take up innovative ventures such as coconut difibring units to exploit the vast potential of coconut fibre in this District. Thiru K. Srinivasan, Regional Manager of the Indian Bank, the lead bank of South Arcot came forward to receive the 30 DWCRE units which are now defunct. The Indian Bank as announced by him formulate plans for women came forward with a proposal for starting DWCRE Units to exploit locally available potential in rural areas.

Wrappers:
I Wrapper: Swearing-in of the Governor.
IV Wrapper: Lake at Udhagamandalam.

SMALL SAVINGS IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT



The Government of Tamil Nadu had fixed a net target of Rs.20 crore during last year (1991-92) but this District has exceeded the target and achieved Rs.24.75 crore which is first in the history of South Arcot District under Small Savings Schemes. The Government have now increased the target and fixed it as Rs.25 crore for the Current Financial Year viz. 1992-93. The District administration and Small Savings Agents, under the able leadership and guidance of the District Collector, has achieved the net target of Rs.23 crore so far and is taking sincere efforts to achieve the target and to do more.

The Small Savings Collections made during the last five years are indicated below:

Year	Net Target	Net Achievement	% of Achievement
	(Rupees in crore)		
1987-88	12.00	2.92	24%
1988-89	8.00	1.54	19%
1989-90	14.00	8.41	60%
1990-91	16.00	13.16	82%
1991-92	20.00	24.75	124%
1992-93	25.00	23.20	93%

It may be seen that only during the last year this District has achieved the target, fixed by Government and exceeded it by Rs.4.75 crore. This shows that the people in the District are cultivating the habit of depositing their savings in the Small Savings.

Small Savings Awareness Processions

In order to create awareness among the Public on Small Savings Schemes the Collector of South Arcot District has ordered to conduct Awareness Processions and Padayatras in the towns of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Chidambaram, Tirukoilur, Vridachalam and Tindivanam on 23.9.93. The

traders, businessmen, Public have contributed to the tune of Rs.30 lakh in Small Savings in a single day during the above said Special Campaign.

Small Savings Gift Coupon Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu have launched a Gift Coupon Scheme to motivate the investors in the District level from the year 1990-91 and onwards. During 1990-91 there were 262 prizes including a special bumper prize of Maruti Car, which was later increased to 352 prizes during 1991-92. Again the prizes are increased to 536 during 1992-93. In this District, three series each containing one lakh gift coupon viz. A, B, C were released during 1990-91 and three series viz. AA, AB, AC were released during 1991-92 and four series were released during the current year 1992-93 viz AD, BA, BB, BC. The beneficiaries under the Gift Coupon Scheme are increasing day by day. This shows awareness among the public and motivated them to invest their savings under Small Savings Schemes.

District Incentive

The Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctions incentive to Districts based on performance done in Small Savings for implementing welfare activities like, construction of School Buildings, improvements of roads, providing water supply to needing villages etc. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.8.00 lakh for the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.20 lakh for the year 1990-91 and a sum of Rs.33 lakh for the year 1991-92.

V. SRIKRISHNA
Asst. Director
Small Savings
Cuddalore

Since the incentive is placed of the disposal of the Collector, he sanctions the amount to meet the immediate need for the construction of school building, laying of roads, providing water supply to villages, etc. The above figures shows that whenever the Small Savings Collection increases the incentive sanctioned by Government also increased. This augment the implementation of Welfare Schemes in the needy places in the District.

Grant of local body incentive

The Collector also sanctions local body incentive at Rs.50,000 for each of two best Panchayat Unions, and Municipalities, Rs.10,000 each for the best 5 Village Panchayats for implementing welfare activities in their area. During the last year, the Collector has sanctioned the above incentives to Cuddalore and Kammapuram Panchayat Unions and Chidambaram Municipality.

Incentive to schools

To cultivate the habit of Savings among school going Children the Government have introduced and implementing the Scheme of 'Sanchayika'. Under this scheme the Children can deposit any amount in their account. A Pass Book is also being given to them to show their day to day cash balances.

To encourage Small Savings among children the Collector has also sanctioned the purchase of ceiling fan for mobilisation of every Rs.10,000 in Sanchayika Savings Scheme for the benefit of the students.

Incentive to Investors

In order to motivate the investors, the Government also sanctions incentive to investors for the investment of Rs.1000 and above. During the year

(1992- 93), more than 10,000 investors have benefited amounting to Rs.30 lakh.

Incentive to the Small Savings Agents

In order to motivate the Agents to mobilise more funds under Small Savings, the Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctions incentive to the Small Savings Agents. There are about 50 PPF Agents, 250 NSC (SAS) Agents and 300 RD (Localities) Agents are mobilising funds under Small Savings in the South Arcot District. Rs.15 lakh were sanctioned to these Agents as state incentive during 1992- 93.

In order to encourage and motivate the investors to invest more funds in Small Savings Scrips the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing a number of schemes like gift coupon schemes to the investors as well as Agents, Incentive Schemes to the investors as well as Agents, Incentive to local bodies, incentives to Districts, schools etc.



There are different Small Savings Schemes to suit the different categories of people. Those who desire to avail Income Tax rebate can invest their savings in NSC/NSS/PPF and can avail 20% of tax rebate upto a maximum of Rs.60,000 (u/s 88 of Income Tax Act) Those who desires high return on their investments can avail 20% interest by investing in IVP, and KVP and get their investments doubled in just 5 years. Retired persons, business men and small traders who desire regular monthly income can invest their Savings in Post Office Monthly Income Scheme and can avail 14% interest and 10% bonus at the time of maturity after six years. Those who desire to contribute a Small amount from their earnings every month can open "Post Office Recurring Deposit" account and get a huge return after five years.

A student who is studying in School can also contribute to Small Savings by joining in Sanchayika Scheme which is being operated in all the schools and can also cultivate the habit of thrift and savings in his mind. The student who saved money can utilise it for the purchase of books, payment of fees, to meet the initial expenses for seeking admission in higher studies on latter days.

Thus Small Savings helps the People in all walks of life. Small Savings not only help the People, but also Local Bodies, Districts, States and Nations a whole.

"Save Today for a Safe Tomorrow!"



DANIDA HEALTH CARE PROJECT - SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Tamil Nadu DANIDA (Danish International Development Assistance) Health Care Project strives to improve the Health status of the rural population in South Arcot and Salem Districts by increasing the coverage and improving the quality of Health Care service through establishment of infrastructural facilities at Health Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Block Level Primary Health Centres, placement of manpower, training of available health manpower, provision of equipments, furniture, stationery, articles and drugs, gearing up the IEC activities, monitoring through Revised Health Information System, streamlining the Drug Supply System, by constructing Drug Ware House and by launching a Special Health Care Scheme of Tribal people at Kalrayan Hills.

The Project is in operation in the District from 1981 in different phases, the Phase-I from 81-87, interim phase 1987 to 1989 and Phase-II from 1989 to 1992. The Project period of Phase-II has been extended to two more years from the planned end in March 1992, based on the recommendations of the mid term review team in 1991, considering the good work done, and for completing the requiring modification.

Around 8 crore had been contributed by the DANIDA in its Phase-I. For Phase- II nearly 14 crore are being earmarked for South Arcot District out of 22.96 crore for both the Districts. 85% of the amount is grant in aid from DANIDA and the remaining 15% is contributed by the Government of

Tamil Nadu and the remaining 5% Government of India.

The Project Directorate in Madras is responsible for implementing the Project through the two District Project Organisations. The State Project Co- ordination Committee and the empowered Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairman are the apex bodies. A technical Advisory Unit consisting of representatives of the DONAR AGENCY is also placed at the Project Directorate.

In the district, the District Collector is the Chairman of the District Project Monitoring Committee responsible for periodically monitoring and reviewing the Project implementation.

The DANIDA Project only strengthens, supplements and supports the existing Health care system but does not substitute the efforts of the regular Department. It provides facilities as per the norms of the Government of India, but earlier than the time the Government would achieve the same in due course of time. The working principles of the Project are participative management, decentralisation and community involvement. The Tamil Nadu DANIDA Health Care Project has achieved good results and has been appreciated for its good performance.

The Project directs its efforts towards strengthening of HSC, the basic unit of Health services at the villages. Other levels are also strengthened to support the HSCs, for better referral system, 285 HSC buildings, 163 Health Supervisor (F) Quarters, 20 Medical Officers Quarters, 7 General side Dispensary buildings, compound walls for 20 PHCs, 34 Meeting cum Training Halls, Remodelling of Operation Theatres for 14 PHCs and Paediatric and maternity wards and Air conditioned Operation Theatres for Taluk Hospitals have been constructed in Phase-I

Water Supply

The DANIDA Project rightly understood the importance of providing water supply facilities at the Health Sub Centres. Almost all Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres have been provided with water supply facilities which benefit the villagers also apart from the use of Health Sub Centres. All the 34 block PHCs have been provided with water supply facilities.

To maintain the infrastructural facilities already established, the preventive maintenance concept is operationalised. Financial provision is being made for carrying out minor repairs in the building, furniture and equipments. Timely rectification are carried out and major breakdowns are averted. The funds are made available at the level where the repairs have to be carried out. The need assessment is done by the Medical Officer, technical feasibility obtained from PWD, screened and approved by the District Project Officer.

It is expected that the component of Preventive maintenance will be integrated into regular Health system after studying the usefulness of this particular activity.

Laboratory in the block Primary Health Centres

Laboratories have been established in 34 Block PHCs. Necessary equipments and machineries have been supplied. Chemicals and reagents are supplied annually. The laboratory assistant have been given training at Project cost. Clinico-Pathological tests are conducted at the PHCs. The Laboratory facility is not available in the PHCs of the Non-Project Districts.

DDK (Disposable Delivery Kit)

One of the significant supplies is DDK, for conducting aseptic delivery irrespective of the place and person, conducting the delivery. It is a Polythene bag, con-

taining soap for hand washing, a sterile blade for cutting the umbilical cord, thread for tying the cord, antiseptic lotion, cotton and gauze for dressing the umbilical cord and supplied to pregnant mothers in the seventh or eighth month. Though the cost of DDK is only Rs.5 the benefits is invaluable in terms of human life.

Manpower

The DANIDA Project placed the Manpower required at the HSC level. The cost towards their salary have been initially borne by the Project, later on the staff salary expenditure was taken up by the regular Department.

Training

Health Manpower Development Institute has been formed by integrating the three District Training Teams which were covering the District from three HUDs and upgrading with a static and mobile units. The HMDI is located at Villupuram and the building complex with the teaching block, hostel block, administrative block, and quarters is being built at Vazhudareddi at a cost of Rs.1.55 crore.

This institute imparts in-service training to the entire health staff ranging from DAIS to DOCTOR.

The Professional and Managerial skills of all health functionaries of Primary Health Care System are developed. The field based training by the Mobile Team and Managerial training by the static wing of the HMDI distinguish the HMDI from other conventional training Institutes.

Revised Health Information System

The DANIDA Project is experimenting a revised HIS with the objective of establishing a comprehensive and decentralised HIS and computerising the health data for getting effective feed back. In the revised HIS, the number of



records and registers are reduced, streamlined and simplified. Mother and Child care cards replaced the enormous volumes of registers. The performance data in the Monthly Progress reports are computerised and feed back reports are sent to PHCs.

The outcome of the experiment will contribute to the State as a whole for making appropriate modification and improvement in the HIS of the State.

IEC (Information Education Communication)

The IEC component is one of the trust areas of the Project. The community has to be educated by the Health staff for better health practices.

At the HSC level the field staff required IEC materials like flip



charts, flash cards, tin sheets, flannel graphs and hand outs for conducting health education. These were supplied by the Project.

At the block level, Block Communication Cell were created with necessary equipments like megaphone, Overhead Projector and Slide Projector in addition to the Departmental supply of 8 mm Projector etc. Skill Training in handling equipments was imparted. Moreover Rs.500 per Block Communication cell per annum is provided for developing local communication materials and meeting out any petty repairs.

In 200 villages, influential local leaders formed village Health Councils for making effective linkage between the village and formal health system. The VHCs have to meet once in a month to discuss health problems and plan suitable action. This VHC has been found useful in drawing the attention of the community towards Health. Financial provision of Rs.25 per



meeting per month is given by the Project. The VHN concerned is the Member Secretary of the VHC.

These steps complemented the efforts of the field staff in the Health education aspect.

Drug Ware House

The Drug Supply system is streamlined and a Drug Ware House is constructed in Cuddalore at a cost of Rs.17 lakh in the Phase-II.



HORTICULTURE SCHEMES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

M.A. HIRIYAN
Deputy Director of Horticulture
Cuddalore

It is known that the South Arcot District is one of the biggest Districts in Tamil Nadu. Many of us may not know that South Arcot is also one of the biggest District under area in various Horticultural Crops. The dollar earning Crop "Cashew" is grown in larger area in this District. The area under Cashew is equally comparable with Trichy District. The Red lateritic soil, warm tropical climate and facility to export through sea, are the various favourable factors for the larger area available in the District. An extent of 25,000 ha under Cashew, 5,000 ha under fruits, 9,000 ha. under spices, 70,000 ha. under Vegetable and tuber crops, 5,000 ha. under flower crops are grown in the District.

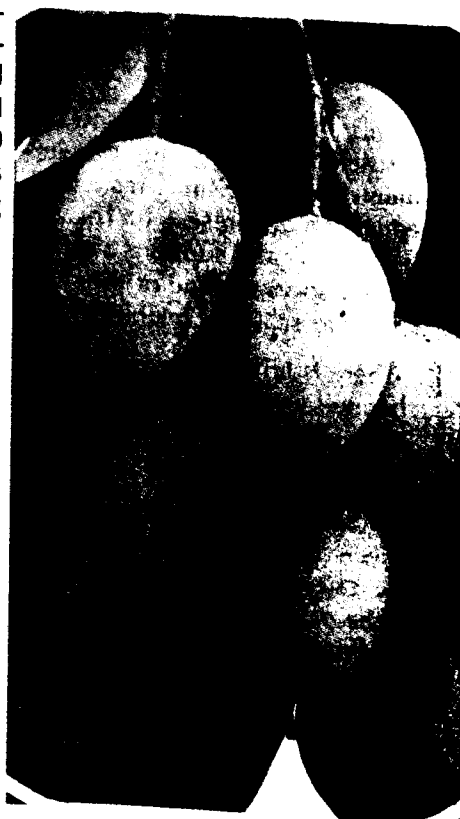
The various Central sector and State Sector schemes are implemented with the object to increase the production and productivity of Horticultural Crops. An allocation of Rs.29.50 lakh has been spent for various plan schemes and farms during the current year (1993-94).

Centrally Sponsored Cashew Development Scheme

Rs.13.71 lakh has been allocated for the working expenses. An achievement of 215 ha. under Cashew area expansion programme is done by distributing Cashew planting materials at 75% subsidised rate and with Rs.300 worth of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers. The fertilizers and P.P. Chemicals are



distributed through primary co-operative banks. 240 ha. has been achieved under II year follow up programme. 75% subsidised rate of Cashew Planting materials for gap filling and Rs.550 worth of fertilizers and P.P. Chemicals per ha.



have been distributed. 175 ha. have been covered under III year Area Expansion programme by distributing Rs.900 worth of fertilizers and P.P. Chemicals per ha. 210 ha. have been achieved under IV year area expansion programme by distributing Rs.1000 worth of fertilizers and P.P. Chemicals per ha. Besides the above schemes, there is one Scheme called "Integrated Plant Protection Scheme", is implemented in 1315 ha. Rs.300 worth of P.P. Chemicals per ha. have been distributed to the Cashew growers, for the yielding Crops.

Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme

The high yielding planting materials, Mango, Guava, Sapota, Lime, Jack are distributed at 50% cost to small and marginal farmers. 750 ha. is expected to be covered under this scheme. The high yielding Vegetable seeds like Tomato, Brinjal, Gourds, etc., are distributed at full cost. 757 hectares have been achieved under Vegetable area Coverage in this District. Rs.6 lakh has been spent for the working expenses under this scheme.

Nutrition Garden Plants Distribution Scheme

2,200 numbers of families have been benefitted under this scheme, Rs.1.10 lakh has been spent. The planting materials Mango, Guava, Jack, Lime etc., have been distributed to the ryots

to plant in their house compounds and lands.

Rejuvenation of Old Orchards Development Scheme

40 hectares have been achieved under this scheme. Rs.58 lakh has been spent. The inputs like fertilizers and P.P. Chemicals at the rate of 50% cost have been distributed to the beneficiaries.

Distribution of Vegetable Minikits

This is a National Horticulture Board Scheme. 600 numbers of hybrid Tomato seed kits have been distributed. Rs.0.45 lakh has been spent. The cost of each Vegetable kit is Rs.75. A token amount of Rs.5 per kit. has been collected.

Spices Crop Development Scheme

Under the Scheme the distribu-



tion of Coriander minikits, laying demonstration on Chillies, distribution of Sprayers, distribu-

tion of P.P. Chemicals for chilli growers and laying Turmeric demonstration are carried out. Rs.0.65 lakh has been spent.

State Horticulture Farm Neyveli and Vridhachalam

The production and distribution of quality fruit plants and other plants required for schemes are undertaken in the State Horticultural Farms, situated at Neyveli and Vridhachalam. The working cost of 2 farms is Rs.7 lakh.

There is scope to increase the Plan Scheme outlay to manifold in ensuring years and there by the productivity and production of Horticulture Crops will be increased for the benefit of more number of ryots in South Arcot District.

Additional DA for Government Employees

The Tamil Nadu Government employees will get an increase in dearness allowance (DA) ranging from Rs.67 to Rs.315 per month, effective from January 1, 1993. The additional instalment announced by the Government brings the DA on par with the rates sanctioned to Central Government employees.

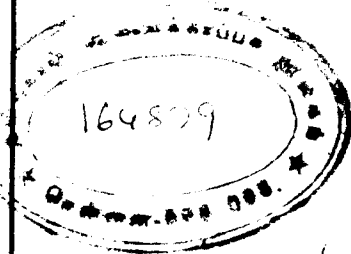
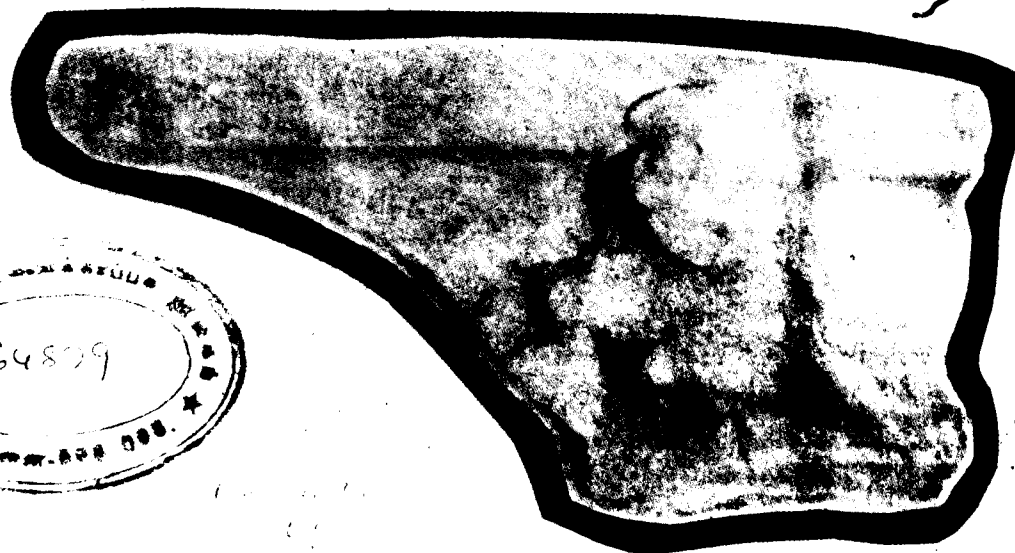
The revised rates will be 92 percent for employees drawing pay upto Rs.3,500 and 69 percent for those drawing pay exceeding Rs.3,500. The revised DA will apply to all Government employees, including teachers in local bodies and aided educational institutions.

Nearly 10 lakh employees will benefit from the DA increase and the additional commitment to the Government will be Rs.128.16 crore per annum and Rs.149.52 crore in the current financial year.

The Government has also announced the sanction of one additional instalment of DA to pensioners and family pensioners with effect from January 1, 1993 at the same rates as announced by the Government of India.

The revised rate will be 92 percent for those drawing pension/family pension upto Rs.1,750, 69 percent for those drawing above Rs.1,750 and upto Rs.3,000 and 59 percent for those drawing above Rs.3,000 per month. This will give a minimum increase of Rs.34 per month and a maximum of Rs.195 per month. About 2.13 lakh pensioners and family pensioners will benefit from the DA increase which will cost the Government an additional Rs.19.77 crore per annum and Rs.23.06 crore during the current year.

STRUCTURES DISCOVERED AT KAVIRIPOOMPATTINAM



The Under Sea Exploration carried out by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology in association with the National Institute of Oceanography has brought to light a few authentic remnants of the Ancient city of Poompuhar. In the Second Phase exploration off the shore of Poompuhar conducted in the months of January - February 1993 it was able to discover a row of structural remains about 300 to 400 meter seaward at a depth of 7 to 8 metre near the confluence of river Kaveri with the Bay of Bengal and a series of remnants of brick structures with some intervals near the present light house in the shallow water.

This time they deployed airlift to remove the sediments that are embedded on these structures. During the airlifting upon those structures considerable number of potsherds representing the Black and Red Ware, Redware, and amphorae and a few brick bats have been collected. These findings clearly attest the fact that these structures could be dated from 300 B.C. to 4th Century A.D.

The structure that was located during the first phase exploration was intensively explored this time by sending divers in consecutive times. The divers cleared a portion of the structure and made visible the laterite stones that are found used for constructing the walls.

This building appears to be in apsidal shape being in North South orientation having high walls on both sides. The gap in between the two walls is about 25 metre. Considering the plan of this structure, it is believed that it could probably be a temple of the famous city Poompuhar.

Further, during the intensive exploration of the shipwreck an iron cannon measuring about 1.25 metre length, a few iron and copper nails and a few wooden planks were exposed. More number of ingots have also been cleared and photographed and videographed. The outer surface of the shape of this ship was made seen. This ship wreck could have occurred during 18th Century.

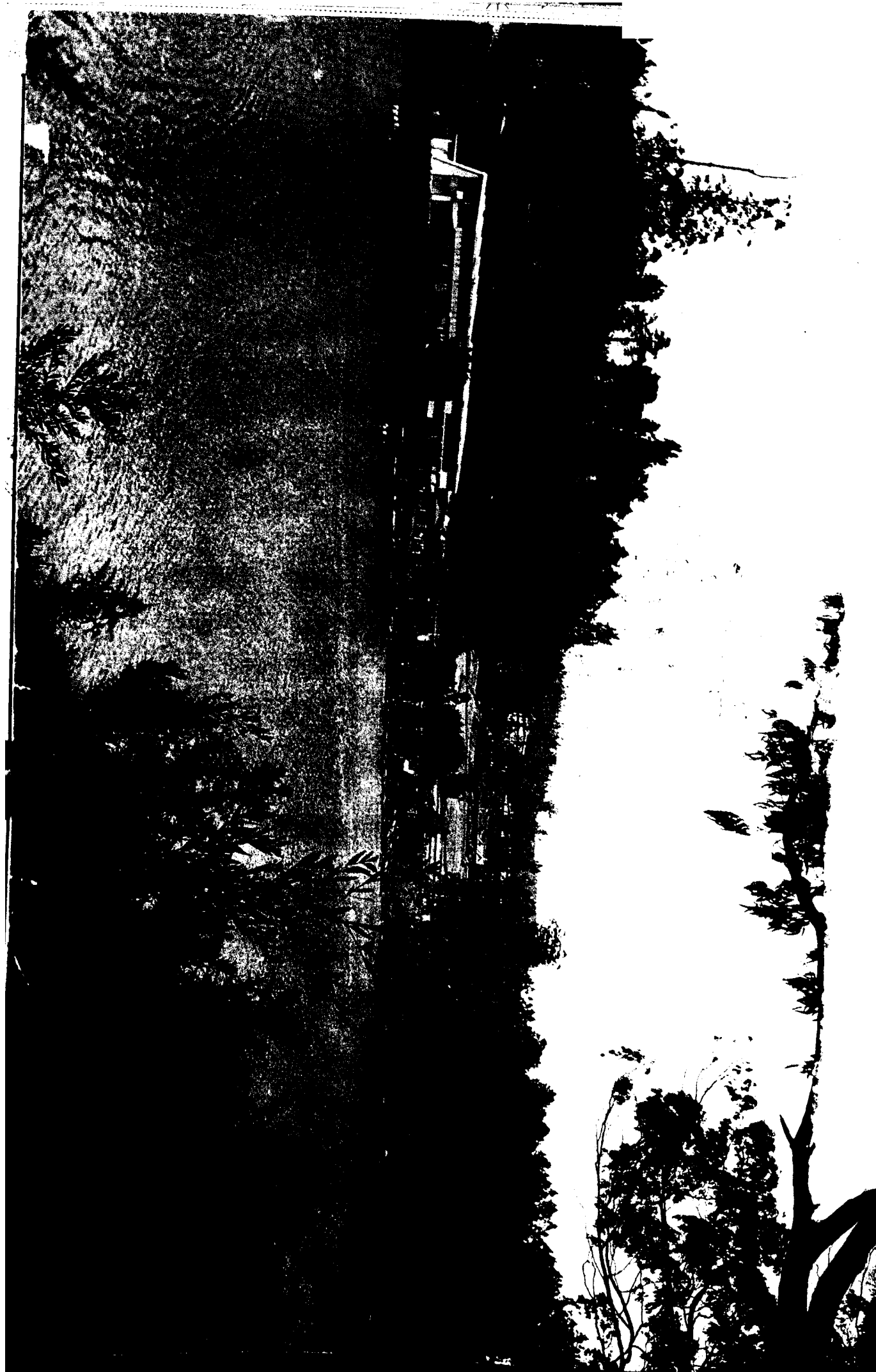
Besides this, on shore exploration was carried out near Melaperunpallam, four K.M. landward south west of Kaviripoompattinam. It was able to pick out a few pieces of urns datable to Megalithic period bearing a female and male figurines on the outer surface. In an earlier instance also a few such figurines had been collected from nearby area of this village by this department. In Kunnur area some terracotta figures are found on the lid of megalithic pots. Hence it is quite probable that Poompuhar had the habitation even from Megalithic period.

These explorations were conducted by the Archaeologists Messrs. Abdul Majeed, Sampath, Rajendran, Srikumar and the Scientists Messrs. Gudikar, Sundaresh, Gaur and Bandhukar of National Institute of Oceanography, and Dr. Rajan of Tamil University, Tanjore under the guidance of Dr. S.R. Rao and Dr. Vora of National Institute of Oceanography and Thiru Natana Kasinathan, Director of Archaeology.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



[illegible]