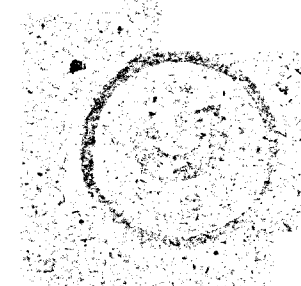


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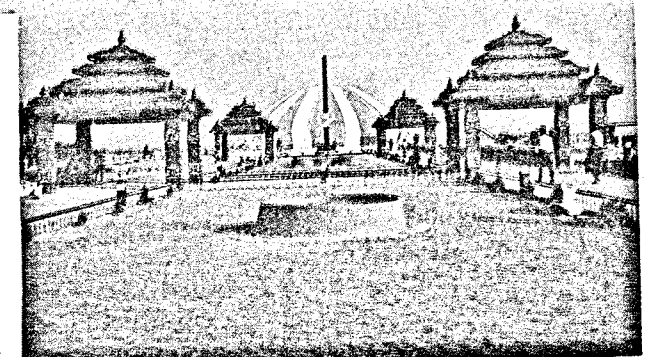
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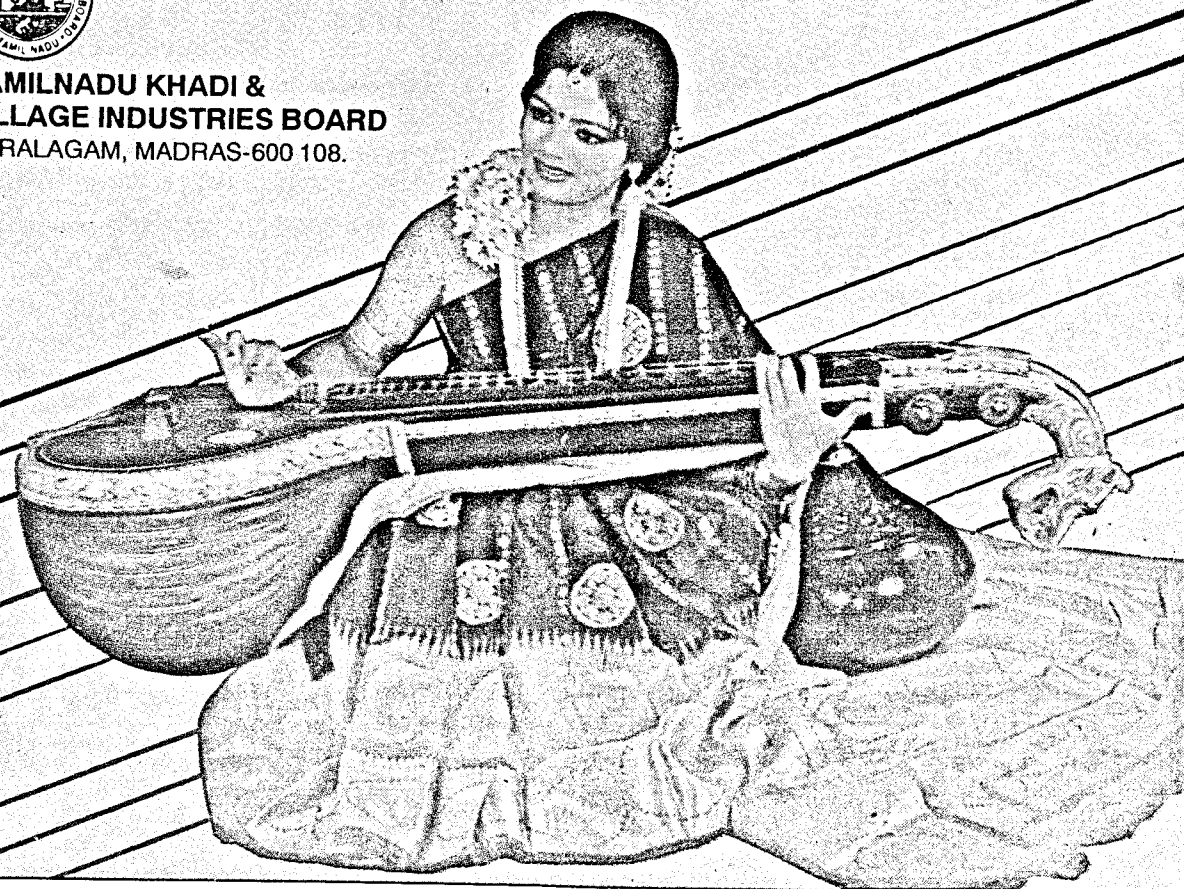
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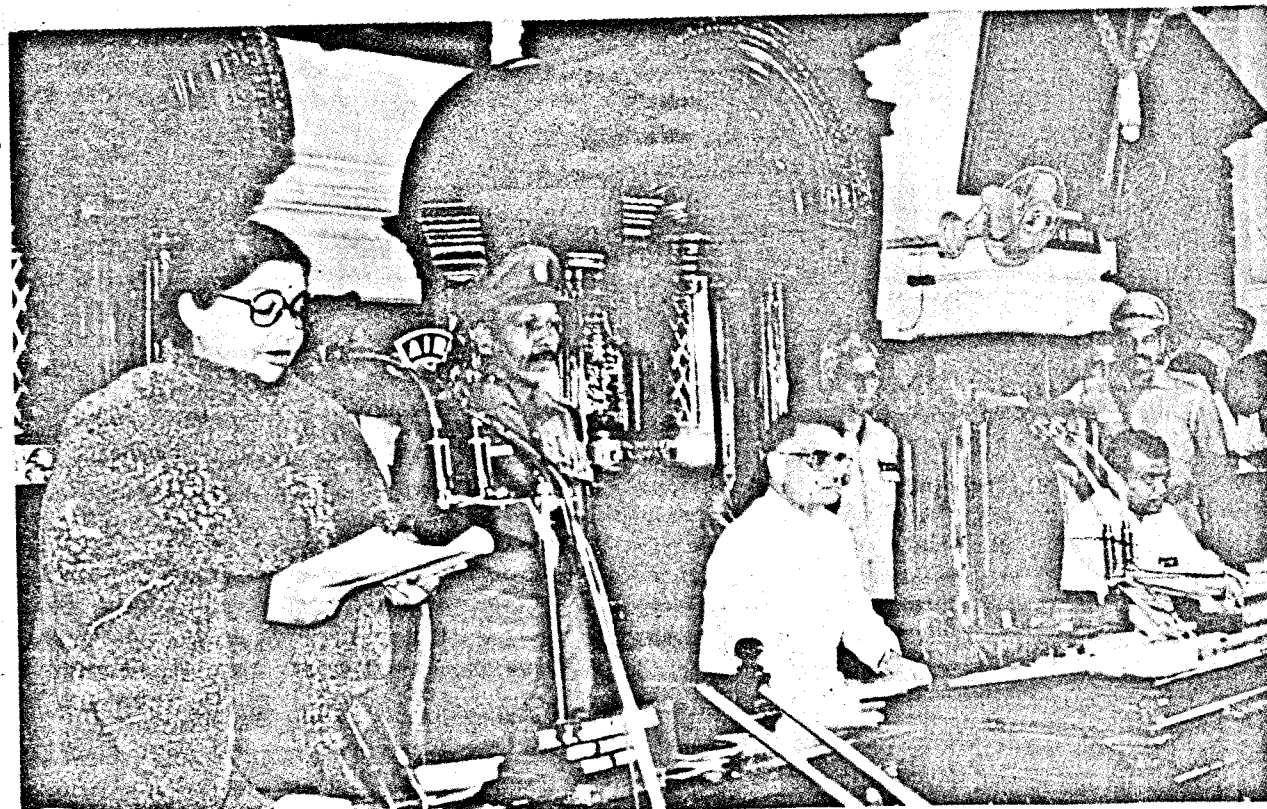
THE LEGISLATIVE BODY IS THE HEART AND SOUL OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND ASPIRATIONS

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Chairman, Presiding Officer of the Legislative Bodies in India, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha for giving me this opportunity to be with you, today, on the occasion of the inauguration of a Symposium

I also hope that during your stay here, you will have an opportunity of going through the archives of the Tamil Nadu Legislature, in order to have an idea of the traditions and the values that this Legislature has sought to preserve and uphold over the years. Distinguished Legislators and towering



organised in connection with the Conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. I am personally very happy that this prestigious conference is taking place in this great city of Madras. I do hope your stay here will be comfortable and your discussions fruitful and constructive.

personalities have sat in this very Hall and have made significant contributions to the Legislative history of our Country. Eminent political leaders have helped to shape and mould sound democratic ethos by their participation in the proceedings of this august body. Men of vision with concern for the



welfare of the people in their hearts, have utilised the opportunity of their membership here to help the Government to evolve policies for the economic and social betterment of the people. As the list of their names runs long, it is difficult for me to mention all of them. Mentioning only a few could invite the criticism that I am being discriminatory. Suffice it to say that in the history of the Legislatures of India, the Tamil Nadu Legislature will have a place of pride, for the quality of the contribution made by the many eminent persons who have taken their seats here. It is, therefore appropriate that you should have chosen to meet at Madras, the modern capital of the land of the Tamil people, whose intellectual temper and pragmatic attitude have combined uniquely, to contribute to the successful functioning of the Legislature in Tamil Nadu all these years.

The Legislature, be it the Parliament, or the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, is the very centre of democracy. It is the heart and soul of democratic values and aspirations. It is the true miniature of the body politic, through which the Will of the People seeks to express itself, gets formulated into ideas and concretised as legislation and embodied in programmes of action. As Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said:

"Parliament acts as the liaison between the people and the State. It is the place where we sense atmosphere and create it. The Legislators do not merely follow public opinion but lead it." The Legislature, therefore, provides splendid opportunities for the demonstration of the qualities of

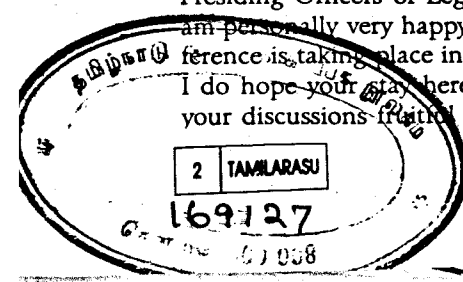
leadership and statesmanship. The Legislature has not only to concern itself with matters of immediate importance; it also has to devote itself to issues of far reaching implications, so that the future of society can be taken care of, as well as the needs of the present. The Legislature has to follow Harold Laski's dictum that it is not enough to have intensity of gaze; it is equally important to have a breadth of vision. It is this manner of functioning which will take the Legislature nearer its true concept.

The Legislature is an important institution that gives form and shape to the concept of democracy and helps to make it workable. But it is the Will of the People that is most important. The word "democracy" itself is derived from two Greek words meaning "People and Power". It literally means "the rule of the people".

Abraham Lincoln aptly called it
"Government of the people,
by the people and
for the people".

In modern democracy, the Will of the People is expressed through the Legislature that they have elected, with the executive being answerable to the Legislature.

Democracy was widespread in ancient Greece. But democracy practiced in ancient times was fundamentally different from that of modern times. It was direct democracy in the sense that the representative system, as we know it today, was unknown then and the entire population was involved in the ancient democratic system of Govern-



ment, and this was made possible by the limited size of the State, which was generally confined to a city and its rural surroundings.

Today, the democratic idea expresses itself through the Legislature; in the system of representation of the people in the Legislature; through the proceeding and the conduct of the business of the Legislature; and through the performance of the Hon'ble Members. Running a democracy today, therefore, is a more complicated task. It involves not only the day-to-day conduct of the business of the Legislature; it also calls for an appropriate attitude towards the management of public affairs which reposes faith in the ultimate power of the people. It stipulates the observance of a certain way of life and conduct; all meant for channelising the energies of society for the social and the economic development of the people. It lay stress on the adoption of logic, reason, discussion and reasonableness, as the methods of approach in the settlement of problems. In short, democracy gives us a vision, a way of life, and asks us to accept certain ideals and norms or standards of behaviour.

Democracy envisages freedom of thought and expression. But this freedom has to be tempered with moderation, courtesy, and respect for the other person's thought, point of view and expression. This is fundamental to the success of democracy. Democracy cannot descend into a State of anarchy. Democracy should not also degenerate into a State of tyranny - either of the majority or of the minority. To me, it is the quality of performance, quality of thought and expression that counts, more than anything else, as the correct index of the functioning of democracy.

The democratic approach is that of persuasion, argument, and adjustment of conflicting values. DEBATE is the method by which Hon'ble Members must seek to influence their colleagues about the correctness of their stand, or the reasonableness of their view-point, or the relevance of their philosophy. The standard of debate must be such that it will compel thought, that it will persuade the listener to appreciate the points made and the arguments advanced. A good debate not only involves the display of skills or talents. It postulates the quality of decency and good behaviour.

In setting up our Legislative bodies, we, in India, have derived our inspiration from the English Parliament, rightly regarded as the "Mother of Parliaments". The debate, as an expression of views, is a matter of utmost importance in the proceedings of the House of Commons of England. I learn that more than a third of the time of the House of Commons is spent in debates. Renowned political per-

sonalities like Gladstone, Disraeli, Winston Churchill and Attlee have made their impact on society by their legendary debating performances. A good and effective debate is much more than a ritual party-and-political-point-scoring exercise across the floor, with a preponderance of trading of insults. It represents a basic skill in analysing problems and meeting comprehending the other person's view point and countering it effectively. The debate remains the prime means by which the Legislature fulfils its expressive function. In England, debates even used to express the National mood with telling effect at times of crisis. It is a well known fact that Neville Chamberlain was forced to resign as the war-time Prime Minister, after two days of sustained criticism during the debate on the Norwegian campaign in May, 1940. More recently, during the time of the invasion of the Falkland Islands on 2nd April, 1982, the mood of the people revealed itself in the feelings expressed in the House of Commons. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher had to act for the expulsion of the Argentinian forces, following a stirring call by Mr. Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition.

"The Government must now prove by deeds they will never be able to do it by words that they (will ensure) that foul and brutal aggression does not succeed in our world. If it does, there will be danger not merely to the Falkland Islands, but to people all over this dangerous planet."

Political reputations have been made or marred on the basis of their owner's debating capability in the House of Commons. The debate is a wonderful test of the Legislator's intellectual capacity and of his/her ability to persuade; the ability which is considered a crucial weapon in the armoury of an effective politician. The debate, therefore, has high value, not only as an instrument of deliberation but also for its impact upon Government policy. A good debating performance, whether it is from the Treasury Benches or from the Opposition, may even persuade and oblige the ministers to continuously rationalise and justify their policy and conduct, in the light of the arguments that might be advanced.

The Legislature does not operate in a vacuum. The impact of the Legislature, therefore, depends on its relations with the people. Lloyd George said that:

"The House is a sounding board of the Nation; it both speaks for and speaks to the people."

Therefore, the Legislative debate influences public opinion and is influenced by it. The success of the functioning of the Legislature is assured to the extent to which the Hon'ble Members use the debate as the means through which to fulfill their public responsibility.

We have to remember yet another important matter. The Legislative Bodies underline one essential characteristic of democracy, namely, the need for an ethical approach. By the debating process the Hon'ble Members of the Legislature accept the primacy of restraint and consent for the settlement of our problems. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said:

"We may emphasise the ethical character of democracy, we mean that every human being has an element of rationality, that it is possible for us to appeal to it. We must believe that we may not always be right, our opponents may sometimes be right. We should be modest enough to believe that there must be some virtue in our opponents also. It is this sense of humility, this sense of restraint, that democracy imposes on us. It is our duty to understand and come to a reasonable settlement with them. Democracy and violent action are inconsistent with each other."

The memorable words of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan underscore the basic civilised qualities that every Hon'ble member of a legislature ought to possess and display, in the course of a discussion in the Legislature. The Parliament and the Legislatures in India have, for many years, evolved and adopted procedures highlighting the dignity of the Hon'ble Member, his/her rights and duties and the conduct and behaviour expected of him/her in the performance of his/her duties. It is not necessary for me to cite the rules pertaining to the conduct of the debates, since all of us are aware of them. It is enough for me to say that the content and quality of debate will, to a great extent, depend upon the extent of understanding by each Hon'ble Member, of the principles of democracy. That is the reason why I took your valuable time in explaining these principles. The Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Bodies ought to appreciate that, by their personal conduct, by their sterling performance, by their faith and conviction in the democratic process, they uphold and enhance the dignity and prestige of the Legislature. Many veteran Parliamentarians in India have left their impress, the distinctive stamp, in our Parliamentary annals, not only by the quality of their expositions and the clarity of their thoughts, but also by their zeal and sincerity in preserving the traditions of the Legislature.

To be a good debator on the floor of the House, the Hon'ble Member has to develop the requisite qualities through perseverance and hard work. One has to continuously nurture the art of deliberation and delve deep into the subject matter. It is both what you speak and how you speak that becomes vastly important for making an impact upon the listeners. An Hon'ble Member cannot convince

other people unless he himself or she herself is thoroughly convinced and for this purpose, he or she will have to do his or her home work in depth and devote all the possible time and energy to his or her work as a Parliamentarian.

Unfortunately, the volume of the business of the Legislatures has grown enormously in recent times. The subjects dealt with by the Legislatures have vast ramifications and affect different sections of society in different ways. The subject matters are becoming complicated, and, often times, give the impression of having no connection with the needs of the people. Hence, there appears to be less and less time for the Hon'ble Members to study the various subjects and come prepared for the discussions. As a result, it appears that they take their task of Parliamentary debate lightly without much seriousness. Many of them want to take part in the debates as extemporaneous speakers. There is less and less study of the subject matter of the debate. More and more time is taken for political wrangling and controversies which tend to be acrimonious. The political atmosphere outside the Legislature also contributes to the heat inside the House. The Hon'ble Members must utilise the opportunity for debate as a continuous and sustained process of self development. The Legislature is not an ordinary public speakers' platform, but is a prestigious place of dignity and honour, where a lucky few who have been chosen by the people have been sent to echo their views and express their wishes, and bring about general improvement in their welfare. To the extent to which the Hon'ble Members do not properly utilise this valuable opportunity, using Debate as the method, to that extent, there will be deterioration in the performance and general level of debate of the Legislature.

The Hon'ble Members should consider participation in the Debates as their sacred and bounden du-



"Democracy believes in human dignity."
— Perarignar Anna

ty. They must perform this task with utter selflessness and in the best interest of the people. By their thought, word and deed, they must uphold the dignity of the House. Whatever is said or done during the Debate which is not in consonance with the standards of good behaviour, will not be in consonance with the dignity of the House. The language of the debate is a crucial indication of the personal culture of the Hon'ble Members. The language used in a debate should always be temperate and not provocative. It should promote a total sense of harmony and not wound the feelings of any person, both inside and outside the Legislature. The Hon'ble Member's sense of discipline and decorum lends grace and strength to the quality of the debate and ensures the success of Parliamentary procedures. Great Parliamentarians have always been extrasensitive about proper conduct during Debates, in the interest of upholding the dignity of the House. An episode in the career of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a pointer to this fact. He once used a word "lies" in the Parliament. It was objected to as being unparliamentary. Jawaharlal Nehru substituted it with the word "untruths". But, that was not all. Jawaharlal Nehru was filled with remorse for having uttered that unparliamentary word.

In a letter to the Chief Minister dated 15th June, 1951, he wrote:

"The Constitution (Amendment) Bill gave rise to heated and sometimes passionate debate and, I fear, tempers were frayed and hard words said. I am sorry to confess that I fell from grace on one occasion during this Debate and used needlessly strong language. But the strain of two weeks of that debate and listening to constant accusations and denunciations was too much for my patience".

But, Jawaharlal Nehru went farther than this. In an address to the Members of both the houses of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature on 27th July, 1963, he made certain observations which I quote in extenso, because they are prophetic and indicate how the decline in the standards of performance and norms of behaviour in the Legislatures could be a continuing trend, unless arrested consciously and as a sacred duty, for the survival of the Legislature as a democratic institution.

"One rather unfortunate tendency that one sees gradually taking shape is a certain lack of decency in our public life. This is a very unfortunate thing. Apart from the fact that it reduces the level of our public work very greatly, it degrades us, our institutions, our Parliament, our Assemblies. In our Parliament and Assemblies, there are all kinds of rules to regulate the conduct of Members. They have to nor-

mally use certain courteous phraseology... All these are deliberately followed in order to keep the temper of the House low and not start cursing each other as sometimes we do... But all these conventional phrases and fine customs and the decorum which the Speaker seeks and is entitled to, are meant to discipline and conduct our business decently, even if it is an archaic way of doing it. Now some people ask why we should have all these formulae which have no meaning. The Speaker, for instance, may be forced to order out some Members...

If, you are in Parliament, you must listen to the Speaker, for otherwise, you cannot function. Otherwise, there would be confusion, chaos. That is exactly what is happening now. There is a certain chaotic tendency... Outside the Legislature also, such behaviour is a bad thing and it is much more so in the Legislature. Democracy has failed in many countries in Europe because of such tendencies coming up. When one party behaves in a fascist way, it incites the other parties the same way, so all parties lower themselves and the prestige of the whole country is lowered and the democracy goes to pieces. Therefore, I would like you to be wary of such developments."

It appears that Nehru's words uttered in 1963 are relevant even in 1993. A certain measure of "give and take", "wit and witticism", not only enlivens the proceedings of the Legislature, but also contributes to elevating the standards of performance and draws the best out of each Hon'ble Member. Even when one has to take a stand on behalf of one's party, one could always say a word of praise and at the same time, put enough punch into the speech, so as to drive home the point. Hon'ble Thiru C. Rajagopalachariar, when he was the Premier of the Madras Presidency once replied to the observations made earlier by Hon'ble Thiru V.S. Srinivasa Sastri during the discussion on a Bill. That was in 1939. Rajaji's speech is worth recalling:

"The Rt. Hon'ble Sastri said a great many things yesterday. But I must first unburden myself of what I have in my mind, namely, the extraordinary beauty and the extraordinary perfection, if I may say so, of the speech that he made yesterday. But, having said that, having appreciated it in full measure, I must say... He must permit me to say... that it was all too much like a beautiful lady's umbrella - a silken umbrella perfect in form, in beautiful symmetry, full of colour and beauty - which gave no protection either against sun or against wind or against rain (Laughter)."

I am sure, you will agree that Rajaji made his point. The telling use of language, enlivens the pro-



"Every problem has several aspects. Opinions may differ; that is but natural in democracy. We should critically examine and analyse the different opinions and choose the best one for efficient implementation. This is the best way of solving problems".

— Perarignar Anna

ceedings, helps us to drive home a point and defuses tension at the same time.

The great ANNA (Former Chief Minister C.N. Annadurai) was a master of language. He was a great Parliamentarian. His understanding of any subject was profound. He had an uncanny insight by which he understood a Member's point of view and replied to it effectively, demolishing his arguments but never giving the impression that he was in fact, doing so. During a debate in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 20th March 1968, he said:

"Thiru Vinayagam (Senior Member of the Opposition Congress Party) said: We shall not topple your Government"

"I am pleased to note that there are able people in the Congress like Vinayagam, to support us"

"I am repeatedly saying that if you topple our Government, the loss is not to us, on the contrary, it is to the Country."

ANNA was an unsurpassed master of the art of speechmaking and debating. He was a debator par excellence of all time. He argued with exceptional talent. He employed eloquent literary devices to

give charm and colour, energy and effect, variety and vigour to his speeches.

On another occasion, ANNA said:

"When you go to a wedding reception, and the host sprinkles rose-water upon you, a drop falls in your eye and the eye experiences a burning sensation. But you do not find fault with the host for sprinkling rose water. The Legislators from the Opposition Benches have spoken in a wounding manner but I have learnt to take it in my stride even as I would not blame the host at the wedding reception for sprinkling rose water on my eyes. Particularly, when I recall the insults and infamies that have been heaped upon me during the 25 years of my public life, I feel that these speeches, however harsh they are, are not more than the cool breeze that is caressing my skin. I am grateful and deeply obliged to the Leader of the Opposition and other Hon'ble Members for their valuable contributions to the debate."

We have chosen the path of democracy. The real Will of the People, which is the ultimate sovereign, is expressed in the Legislature. The Legislatures of India, therefore, truly represent this great Nation. As Legislators, we have to discharge our responsibility, rising above our ordinary selves, thinking of the great problems before us, in the widest, most talented and most effective manner. I see no alternative to discussions, good discussions, debates and effective debates, by which we can clarify the Nation's goals and re-affirm our faith in the democratic procedure. Jawaharlal Nehru once said:

"Words are magic things often enough. But even the magic of words sometimes cannot convey the magic of the human spirit and of a Nation's passion."

At the same time, it is by using words, proper words, dignified words and words of wisdom, that we have to capture the spirit of democracy. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Speakers, who carry heavy burdens of office upon their shoulders, will take part in a stimulating discussion on how the quality of debate in the Legislatures in India could be improved and how the role and importance of debate could be re-affirmed. I have only offered a few general thoughts for your consideration.

Let me once again, thank you for this wonderful opportunity.

Thank you.

(Inaugural address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, at the conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India 1993, Madras, on 27th June 1993.)



CONFERENCE OF COLLECTORS AND POLICE OFFICERS

A three-day Conference of the District Collectors, the Superintendents of Police and Senior Officers of the State Government was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 24th June, 1993 and concluded on 26th June, 1993. The Chief Minister exhorted to the District Collectors and other Officers to continue to serve the people and to implement the schemes in such a way that the benefit reached the people, particularly, the poor people. The Chief Minister noted that the Conference covered a wide variety of subjects and was happy that the Collectors have taken keen interest in the various programmes exhibiting zeal and enthusiasm.

Earlier all the Collectors took part in the discussions and made a number of suggestions. The discussions covered Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare, Education, Economy in Expenditure, Public Distribution System, Rural Housing and Development of Building Centres, Family Welfare Programmes, Maintenance of Water Supply Systems of the Panchayats, 20 point Programme, Water Maintenance of Irrigation Sources, computerisation of Land Records and distribution of Patta Pass book, Modernisation of land records, Redressal of Public Grievances, Drought Relief, provision of proper infrastructure for handling cyclones, strengthening of Panchayat Institutions in the State in the wake of the Constitutional amendments, speedy implementation of anti-poverty programmes, improving the

finances of the panchayat and Panchayat Unions, review of the Programme for the income generation for Women and prevention of Female infanticides, Integrated Nutrition Programme and toning up of Administration of the Law Officers and the better functioning of the Cinema Theatres in the State.

The need for formulation of massive programme for Wasteland Development was stressed by a number of Collectors. The Collectors welcomed the proposal of the Government to convert the Extension Officers of the Animal Husbandry as Mobile Veterinarians. The present situation in the Public Distribution System was noted and many Collectors explained the steps taken by them to improve the distribution system and monitoring the issue of Family Cards. The role of the health staff in the family welfare programmes was examined in depth and the need for the District Collectors to provide necessary leadership for this programme was also stressed. The Collectors welcomed the introduction of Patta Pass Book system and the computerisation of land records. The experiences of the various District Collectors of adopting locally satisfactory public grievances procedures were discussed. The Collectors explained the drought relief operations in the respective Districts and some of them sought additional funds. The world-wide appreciation of the Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers's Programme for the prevention of female infanticide was noted and the Collectors were informed to strengthen this programme.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS: HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

The Conference of the District Collectors, the Superintendents of Police and the Senior Officers of the State Government is an important occasion. It gives us a valuable opportunity to review the past performance of the State Administration and to note its strengths and weaknesses. It helps us to pool the experiences of the Officers so that we can improve upon our performance. It provides a congenial atmosphere in which we can discuss matters of wide ranging importance, in a fair and objective manner.

Above all, the Conference provides a splendid forum in which political vision and aspirations can be crossmatched with administrative capabilities, so that goals and targets can be set in a rational and pragmatic manner, and achieved quickly with the required efficiency. I am, therefore, happy to be able to participate in this Conference and listen to your views on a good number of items that have been set out in the agenda for today and tomorrow.

The District Administration is an arrangement left behind by the British. In turn, it was based upon the administrative structure that had evolved over hundreds of years, based upon the culture and the genius of our people. Though vast political, economic and social upheavals have taken place throughout the Country, during the last 50 years or more, the system has survived to the present day, mainly because of its ability and readiness to respond to changing requirements. The Law and Order maintenance and Revenue collecting machinery of the District Administration, gradually but effectively converted itself into an instrument for planning and development. While the system and the procedure remained, the goals

and targets have changed. It is also interesting to note that the very persons who performed maintenance tasks in a limited manner, now rose to the occasion and faced the new challenges, with the same administrative zeal which they had displayed during their earlier roles.

Today the tasks of State Administration are complicated. The aspirations of the people are growing fast. But even the basic needs of the people are yet to be fully met. There is growing politicisation of the needs of the people, a legitimate development in a democracy. The representative Government postulates politicisation. To the extent to which literacy is growing, to that extent, there is a greater awareness of one's own rights. Consequently, people demand opportunities as a matter of right, and the State is obliged to provide them with opportunities in a satisfactory measure. Moreover, the very concepts of rights and responsibilities are changing, in the context of various judicial pronouncements, by way of interpretation of Constitution of India. Freedom and equality opportunity are no longer limited to legal concepts. Thanks to the interpretation and construction of the Constitution, they are getting more and more deeply clothed with social, economic and ethical significance. As a result, the area of responsibility of the State Government is expanding vastly.

Provision of primary education, for example, was earlier deemed to be a directive principle of the Constitution. Today, the Supreme Court has interpreted it to be a fundamental right. Similarly, social and economic obligations are being cast upon the State Governments, and the Public Servants will have to assume a heavier mantle of responsibility. It is in this context that I would like to underscore the need for a proper attitude, approach and vision on the part of the officers. Public Servants cannot function in isolation.

They have to understand the essence of the changing social and economic scenario, participate in it and gear the administrative





machinery to handle the problems of growth and development, with a new perspective and a new understanding and a new concern for the welfare of the people. All of us have known that the bureaucracy was always an efficient machinery, but within limits and with its limitations. But, today, the Public Servants will have to learn to use the administrative machinery as an instrument for social and economic change, much more effectively and speedily than has been done in the past.

In this changing scenario, the administrator has a pivotal position. Officers at the district level have to assume immense responsibilities. They are the "eyes and ears" of the administration. They are in direct contact with the people and the people's representatives. They must have enough sympathy and compassion for the needs of the masses. They must have enough tolerance and a proper understanding of the role of the people's representatives. They must possess the Will and the capacity to organise and deliver services and supplies to the poor people, efficiently and expeditiously. They must develop enough power of imagination and innovation, so that they can design schemes to suit local needs and to fulfil local aspirations. More than anything else, as the State Government's representatives on the spot, they must strive in all ways to expound the philosophy and implement the policies of the State Government and enhance its image in every way.

You will recall that at the time of our Government's assumption of office, exactly two years ago, the law and order situation in the State was at its lowest ebb. The Sri Lankan militants had been allowed free play in the State and there was a sense of fear and apprehension of violence in the air. The effectiveness of the district administration, particularly of the Police, was under severe test and strain. When we assumed office, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of flushing out all the militant elements from Tamil Nadu, and

creating confidence in the minds of the people, in the capacity of the Government to restore law and order and bring peace and tranquillity to the State, so that normal life could be carried on without fear or anxiety. We succeeded in this challenge, within a few months of our assumption of office, thanks to your co-operation, your understanding of the situation, and your willing help. With a limited force and out-dated equipment and weaponry, the State Police was able to achieve remarkable success, mainly by motivating its officers and men and gearing up the administration of the Police Force. While much of the need for that anxiety has passed, I would like to say that this is not the time for complacency. We have not yet reached a stage where we can afford to be complacent. Militancy is an insidious thing. It lies buried underground and rears its ugly head at the slightest opportunity, striking at unknown and hapless victims. Militancy is antithetical to democracy and a democratic way of life. The Administration, which has to uphold the principles of democratic functioning, will have to take all possible steps to root out militancy from our midst. Therefore, the District Administration has, perforce, to be ever alert and vigilant. I would like to assure you that the State Government will give you all the support you need, in terms of manpower, equipment and materials for carrying out **your task**. It also calls for intelligent planning of your efforts, so that you expend the minimum or minimal energy and achieve maximum results. Also, please remember that militant activity is always against the security of our Nation. During the last two years, we have literally demolished the militants' strength and have driven out the Sri Lankan militant groups including the LTTE. We must continue to tighten our already firm grip over this situation, and ensure that there is no direct or indirect revival of any form of militant or terrorist activity in our State. There should be no lapse of any kind, nor should there be any sense of complacency. Continued surveillance over the

coastal areas, a strict watch over the Sri Lankan refugee camps, and tight control over the Sri Lankan Special Camps, are the essential ingredients of a programme of action for containing the militants or terrorists. We have to gear up our intelligence machinery, so that it plays a crucial role in providing correct and timely intelligence, on the basis of which the Police Force can act. I wish to compliment you on the success so far achieved, and would like to urge you to continue to put forth your best.

The District Administration performed splendidly in the maintenance of law and order, during the period of communal unrest and strife that rocked the whole Country, in the wake of the destruction of the Babri-Masjid. As I have said many times before, Tamil Nadu continues to be an Oasis of Peace, in the midst of turmoil in the rest of the Nation, mainly on account of the spirit of religious and communal tolerance which prevails among our people, and also as a result of the careful

I must now briefly touch upon some other aspects of the District Administration, relevant to our discussions. Before I do so, I would like to refer to the financial picture of the State and invite your attention to the notes on the subject. There is need for strictest economy in expenditure in all directions. I know that considerable sums of money are allotted, both under the Plan and Non-Plan heads of items, for the benefit of the people. It is necessary to ensure that these allocations are properly and efficiently utilised.

You must insist upon the quality of performance rather than on the quantity. Also, funds must be so utilised that the benefits reach the people for whom they are intended. Again, you must strive to avoid unproductive expenditure and undertake such schemes which confer direct benefits upon the people. The Heads of Departments of the District Administration, must be asked to constantly monitor the performance of the staff, so that there is reasonable return in terms of produc-



handling of many delicate and sensitive situations by the officers of the District Administration. This has amply proved that you can always rise to any occasion, and that the District Administration in Tamil Nadu can work in unison, with a high degree of motivation, when confronted with difficult situations.

It is necessary to sustain the sense of deep motivation, even during normal times, so that the interests of the people can be fully protected by a dedicated administration.

Please continue to do your best to maintain perfect peace and order in our State, as you have done all along, and help us to earn a good name as the most peaceful State in the entire nation, no matter what some of our politicians may say in this regard. Regardless of what some blinkered politicians may say, your service will be highly appreciated by the people, who know the truth, and they are the best judges.

tivity for the expenditure incurred.

The district officers should also review critically, the need for staffing at various levels, and rationalise the staffing pattern so that the funds are well utilised. The Collectors have to play an important role in monitoring Small Savings collections. This helps the financial and budgetary position of the State Government. It helps to promote the practice of saving and the habit of thrift, which is basic to the nature of the people themselves, and vital for their growth.

It is necessary to inculcate the habit of viewing District Administration as a Business, on which the Government spends money in order to produce the best results for the people. The rules and Regulations of the District Administration will have to be reformulated on this basis, so that efficiency and productivity are the foremost concerns. I would urge the Collectors to be innovative and dynamic in this regard. They should look for

new avenues of promoting efficiency in administration and initiate changes in the procedures. I would like to urge them to go in for greater use of computers, for storage of information, evaluation and monitoring of the developmental schemes.

Computer application will have to be promoted increasingly, in the provision, maintenance and updating of land records. I have no doubt that this will be a welcome boon to the people living in villages. Time bound programmes will have to be formulated and implemented.

The basic objective of revenue administration must be to bring about an up-to-date survey of lands and land records, and incorporation of land rights in Patta Pass Books. The Villager is happy about the administration that helps him to keep a proper record of his rights, and it is our endeavour to see that land record administration is modernised, using the computer in a phased programme. You have done good work with regard to grievance redressal procedure. Some of you have shown considerable personal initiative in this regard. You have every opportunity to meet the people and understand their grievances, and take steps to redress them. The grievance redressal procedure also helps you to co-ordinate and interact with other heads of Departments in the Districts. The poor people expect the District Administration to deliver the goods without delay. I have found that most of their grievances are very simple in nature. They relate to land assignment, house-site assignment, transfer of patta, old age pension and such other simple matters, in which the Collectors can easily provide full satisfaction to the people, and help to earn a good name for the administration. I have also found that much of the delay in the district offices has been due to routine and avoidable reasons. Wherever the Collectors have taken personal interest, they have produced good results and the people have responded most favourably and showered unstinted praise on them. I urge the Collectors to take a personal interest in the quick redressal of public grievances and strengthen their machinery and motivate their own staff suitably.

I also wish to congratulate you for the interest that you have shown in Adult Literacy Programmes in your respective Districts. The continued maintenance of Adult Literacy levels is also an important task. We may have to design a scheme in which Adult Educators are available in the Districts, to continue the Adult Literacy Mission after the conclusion of the initial campaign. The Government has recently introduced a "New Employment Scheme", in which Adult Literacy and

Prohibition Propaganda are the two key items of work that will be entrusted to the young educated unemployed people joining the scheme.

It is necessary that you should oversee the successful implementation of this employment programme.

I have taken note of your continued interest in the Family Welfare Programme and the efforts taken to achieve Family Welfare Targets. Tamil Nadu has been achieving notable results, thanks to your involvement, year after year. There has been a marked improvement in the Family Welfare indices of our State. The Family Welfare Programme does not merely mean the achievement of targets.

It means that couples develop sufficient understanding of the importance of spacing births, family limitation and giving proper attention to the young children. It should also help to stop the cruel practice of female infanticide, which is being practised in some Districts in our State. I would like the Collectors to take a personal interest in all social welfare programmes benefiting women, children and physically and mentally handicapped people. The Government has a number of programmes for such people.

But it is important to ensure that the benefits reach them. I have heard that in the past, the benefits did not reach the beneficiaries for whom they were intended. That was the reason why I decided to distribute the benefits myself, by inviting them to Madras from the Districts. I wanted to personally see that the beneficiaries actually received the assistance they were eligible for, under the various schemes. The Collectors took proper steps to identify the beneficiaries and bring them over to Madras, so that I could meet them personally and hand over the assistance to them.

Similarly, in the Districts where the benefits have to be distributed to the people, the Collectors should ensure that public functions are organised, at which the assistance is given to the beneficiaries directly.

The involvement of the Collectors is very crucial for the implementation of programmes in the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Health, Industries and Water Supply. You should see that the financial and physical targets are achieved. You should remove the bottlenecks in the actual implementation of the programmes.

You should ensure the participation of the people in these programmes, so that they assume responsibility for maintenance and upkeep of the



services and supplies given to them. Major structural changes are being contemplated, in respect of the Panchayat Institutions in our State, mainly with a view to ensuring that the State Government complies with the new Constitutional requirements. I would be happy to hear your views when the subject comes up for discussion.

Our Policy is to see that the elections to the Panchayat Bodies are held as early as possible, and a non-official Leadership assumes responsibility for the proper implementation of the development programmes in the villages.

I understand that Tamil Nadu has slipped from the first position in the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. I would like to urge you to see to it that this slippage does not recur during the current year, and we are restored to the Number One position in the country. Even in respect of other programmes, where the States are ranked on the basis of performance, I would like you to take all possible steps to see that Tamil Nadu continues to be number one in all such programmes.

I have mentioned only a few of the general considerations which are germane to the discussions in this conference. I wish to congratulate you once again, on your fine performance during the last two years, and I hope that you will continue to discharge your duties with dedication, firmness and sympathy and genuine concern for the welfare of the people. I now expect you to offer constructive suggestions with regard to the various items on the agenda.

Thank you.



CONFERENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

In the Forenoon Session, during the Joint Conference of the District Collectors and the Superintendents of Police, we discussed a number of problems common to the District Administration. The combined role of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police, in maintaining law and order in the District, was discussed at length. I also emphasised the need to concentrate on certain specific areas, which need the special attention of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police.

I wish to once again underscore the need for sound District Administration, which envisages that the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police work in unison, so that they can provide dynamic leadership and effectively manage the various problems that are likely to arise from time to time.

I am now happy to meet the Superintendents of Police and all the senior officers of the State Police force separately, so that certain specific problems of police administration can be discussed freely and frankly.

I am fully aware of the functions and powers of the Police Force on the one hand and the hurdles it faces on the other. I am also aware that the task of the Police Force is highly complex and that the Police Force has to perform its many duties and responsibilities in a difficult environment in which many anti-social forces challenge the skill and ability of the Force. I do also admit that there are many limitations under which the Police Force functions in terms of infrastructure and resources which sometimes deter them from putting in a high level of operational performance.

All the same, I am happy about the performance of the Tamil Nadu Police Force in the maintenance of law and order. I wish to congratulate you on all the efforts taken by you to ensure that Tamil Nadu continues to be an Oasis of peace when compared to the other States of India, which are facing many agonising problems of law and order, escalating crime rates and the activities of militants and terrorists.

I must record my sincere appreciation of the excellent work done by you in driving out the LTTE and other Sri Lankan militants and terrorists from the soil of Tamil Nadu and in smashing their extensive network within a few months of the assumption of office of our Government. This is a remarkable achievement by itself. At the same time, I wish to remind you that there cannot be any room for complacency. There may still be rare instances of one or two members of LTTE cadre slipping into Tamil



Nadu, with a view to committing heinous crimes in order to achieve their nefarious objectives.

Therefore, I must request you to ensure constant and continuous vigil and alertness at all times, without any let up or slackness.

Another area of performance which makes me happy is the effective action taken by the Prohibition Enforcement Wing in controlling the production, storage and transport of illicit liquor and in the booking of bootleggers and anti-social elements who were disturbing public order in the past.

Soon after my assumption of office I applied myself to the urgent task of modernisation of the Police Force in terms of infrastructure and other resources. We drew up plans and even though the Government of India did not help us as much as it should have done, we took effective and tangible steps to modernise the Police Force in terms of communication, mobility, weaponry, upgradation of skills, training programmes including Commando Training, training in bomb detection, disposal etc.

Coming to the manpower requirement which was

a neglected item all along - a separate new agency, the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted to recruit the right material. A special Security Group with men of proven ability and skill was established, to provide foolproof protection and proximate security to the VVIPs. A Temple Protection Force was formed. A special Task Force was launched to nab the notorious criminal Veerappan and his gang.

An all-Women Police Station has been opened in Madras. It has been decided to open more such Stations throughout Tamil Nadu. Besides these highlights several welfare measures including:-

Revival of the Police Housing Corporation to build houses for policemen.

Increase of Uniform allowance.

Increase of Kit allowance.

Increase of feeding charges.

Increasing of the annual grant to the Police Benevolent Fund.

Introduction of an insurance scheme with financial grants varying from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.10 lakh each, depending upon the rank of the Police Personnel in the event of death:

Payment of special ex-gratia to the Police Personnel for heroic action.

-have been undertaken by this Government, in order to boost the moral and intensify the motivation of the Police Force.

One major step taken by this Government in the larger interest of the Policemen, was to increase the promotional opportunities of the Police Force in the lower ranks by upgrading 21,000 posts of Grade II Police Constables and 2,700 posts of Grade I Police Constables, to Grade I Police Constables and Head Constables respectively, in a phased programme within 5 years from 1992-93. I took another major decision to increase the 95 Police sub divisions to

169 Sub Divisions in three years, and to upgrade 300 Police Stations in 2 years, to be headed by Inspectors.

The Policemen themselves have told me, that we have done in two years, what had not been done in ten years or more in the past. I am mentioning this only to impress upon you, how quickly my Government has identified your problems and how speedily it has taken action to solve them. My only aim is to see that the Tamil Nadu Police Force functions under congenial conditions and gives its best to the people.

As a result of these measures, I know that the morale of the Policemen has greatly improved. I do not wish to be over-confident in this regard. I must refer to the prevalence of moral weakness among a few policemen, which brings down the reputation of the whole Police Force. I would like you to do an exercise of "self-search" and find out what exactly is the reason for this. The aspirations and frustrations of the men should be analysed and their superior officers must take steps to remove the causes of their anxiety and help them onto the path of uprightness, loyalty and devotion to duty.

I would like to suggest that the superior officers should freely intermingle with the policemen, and bring out the best in them. The successful functioning of the Police Force postulates an appropriate display of leadership qualities at all levels and the transmission of inspiration down the line, so that the morale of the Police Force is kept up and the motivation to accomplish greater achievements continues to be the strongest driving force.

Whatever may be the outstanding achievements of the Police Force, ultimately, we have to see that due appreciation comes from the people. The people's appreciation is the best test of the efficiency of the Police Force. Members of the public are quite often more negative in their responses to the police. It is difficult to please them all the time, because, quite often, they are governed by their own logic, which will not be the same as ours, working in the Government.



Nevertheless, it is necessary to ensure that the Police Force maintains a proper image in the eyes of the people. I must say that my experience in recent times has not been very satisfactory in this regard. I am inclined to think that the image of the Police is going down-hill. Part of the blame has to be laid on the doors of the Police Force. Its behaviour pattern in respect of the accused, culprits and criminals should be vastly improved. The harsh handling of culprits within the Police Stations is a matter which has evoked considerable public criticism.

The indiscriminate use of weapons, even in situations where persuasion could help, is another matter which has put the Government on the defensive on quite a few occasions. The reasons for police behaviour of this kind will have to be analysed and corrective steps taken, to enhance the image of the Police Force. The style of functioning and the dealings of the Police Force require change in order to suit the changing needs of society. Service mindedness, fairness and straightforwardness must be combined with a spirit of tolerance, kindness and compassion towards victims. The public must be reminded that the police are the friends of the people and not their foes. This is the message which must be spread down the line. I am convinced that part of this problem is due to want of proper training and motivation, imparting of professional acumen and upgrading of professional skills. A massive programme of training and re-training in the various duties will have to be undertaken.

I am mentioning only a few issues that have been at the back of my mind as subjects for discussion. Besides these there are a number of items on the agenda. I would like you to have a free and frank interaction and offer constructive suggestions for the better functioning of the Police Force.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's address at the end of Collectors' Conference

Hon'ble Ministers, Chief Secretary, Secretaries to Government, District Collectors and other Officers of the State Government,

When I inaugurated this Conference the day before yesterday morning, I expressed the hope that the District Collectors, the Superintendents of Police and other Officers would offer a number of constructive suggestions which would help the Government to implement the various programmes of development with efficiency and expedition. The day before yesterday, yesterday and today, it has been possible for me to give an opportunity for every Superintendents of Police, every Deputy Inspector-General of Police and every District Collector to speak on the various subjects

relating to their Districts. I am happy to find a great measure of zeal and enthusiasm amongst you. I can also see that you know the problems of your District very well and that you have been able to explain them to me thoroughly. That has indeed helped us to appreciate your work and your problems better than would have been possible if we had to understand them by reading your reports.

We have covered a wide variety of subjects today and I have noticed that the Collectors have taken interest in one or other of the various schemes depending upon the local situation and needs. Many of you have displayed a lot of initiative and I would like to congratulate you for the same.

In particular, I would like you to take a keen interest in the development of waste-lands in your District as a source of employment and production, and co-ordinate with the financial instructions for bringing in the necessary financial inputs. I would like to urge to formulate schemes for the benefit of the backwards and most-backward classes, with a view to availing of assistance from the Corporation set up by the Central Government, and take early action to get them sanctioned. As regards the adult literacy mission, I would like to offer my congratulations for the good work done by the District Collectors. At the same time, I would like to caution you that in the selection of volunteers, you should ensure that political or ideological consideration do not intervene. You should note the remarks of the Finance Secretary with regard to economy in expenditure, and sourcing of your District Plans with credit made available from the banking institutions. You must comply with all the instructions of the Government with regard to economy in expenditure. I would personally like the Collectors to constantly look out for cost saving measures and adopt them in their District. You know the importance of small savings and I would expect you to exceed the target fixed for your District. While the availability of food grains in the Districts has vastly improved and we have some problem of disposal of our stocks, you must exercise control over the price situation in your District so that pressure on the Public Distribution System does not build up. In the matter of Building Construction, you should take note of the improved technological feasibilities suggested in the Building Centres and utilise them in your building construction programmes. You must take all necessary steps to keep up the splendid performance of Tamil Nadu in Family Planning, not merely in the sense of numbers, but in the real sense of improving the

quality of life of the people, particularly the women and the children.

The problem of maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes and Borewells has been discussed at length. One view is, that the maintenance of Panchayat Water Supply Systems must be handed over to TWAD. Another view is that a District Water Supply Agency should be set up in the Districts, which will maintain the combined water supply system of Panchayats. I will get this problem examined in depth.

The setting up of a District Water Supply Agency with deputation of Engineers from TWAD and provision of finance for maintenance appears to be a proper step. We shall try to get the matter pending in the High Court disposed of, so that we can go ahead with our reforms. I understand that such deputation of Engineers from TWAD is possible, since there are a number of Engineers in the TWAD whose services can be utilised for this purpose. I will examine this problem in depth and then issue suitable instructions.

The problem of non-maintenance of street lights in the Panchayats was mentioned. I am aware of this problem. I also understand that the Panchayats are not in a position to pay for the costs. One suitable solution appears to be to deploy some technical staff from the Electricity Board and place them at the disposal of the District Collector, who can use the staff for maintaining the street lights, with the funds being made available by the local bodies, as well as the Government, on some shared basis. We will get this matter examined and issue instructions.

Some of the Collectors have suggested that the Self-Sufficiency Scheme of development works in the Panchayat Unions should be continued in the same form, so that the basic needs of the people will be met. I accept the suggestion. I will be issuing orders shortly on the continuance of the special sufficiency scheme for implementing priority items of work on time bound basis.

Before concluding, I would like to once again congratulate you on the excellent work being done by you in the Districts. I would like you to keep it up. You must remember that the Government has to serve the people and the District Administration, being close to the people, has every opportunity to implement the schemes in such a way that the benefits reach the people, particularly the poor people. I have no doubt that in the coming year, you will step up your efforts in this regard and win laurels for Tamil Nadu.



TO ACCELERATE THE PACE OF INDUSTRIALISATION, TO MAKE TAMIL NADU A PREMIER INDUSTRIAL STATE IN THE COUNTRY

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

I have great pleasure in meeting you, the Leaders of Industry, once again, on the occasion of the inauguration of this Seminar on "Industrial Opportunities in Tamil Nadu". I would deem this to be a continuation of the process of discussion that I had initiated, soon after my Government assumed office, two years ago. Interaction of this kind has greatly helped us to take stock of the progress made, and also to prepare ourselves for the future. I am sure that these discussions will also help the Government to forge pragmatic and constructive policies, which can become the foundation for concerted action.

Let me begin by congratulating the award winners for their dedicated and commendable performance on a variety of fronts. We need many more examples of such heartening efforts, so that they may become worthy models for others to emulate, and help others strive to attain higher peaks of excellence.

All of you are aware that the State of Tamil Nadu has many advantages to offer to enterprising investors. Besides a congenial industrial and labour climate, Tamil Nadu can rightfully claim to possess a large reservoir of highly skilled and productive human resources.

The peaceful law and order situation that prevails in Tamil Nadu, when compared to the turmoil that many other States are experiencing, is a source of positive encouragement to any potential investor. In terms of the development of needed infrastructure, Tamil Nadu is ranked third in the country. We have drawn up ambitious plans to focus on achieving a massive increase in power generation capacity, with private participation.

Three projects at a total estimated cost of Rs.4,200 crore, have been proposed for implementation as a matter of highest priority. In addition, a mega project costing Rs.7000 crore, which is an integrated mining and power generation project, has been taken up in the joint sector. As you know - and you ought to be very happy about it - there is currently no power cut in Tamil Nadu, and it will be our endeavour to maintain this happy position in future too.

Similarly, investment in water supply and sanitation is proposed, for a sum of Rs.1,450 crore in the Eighth Plan, as a vital input into the State's industrial infrastructure. In the case of other relevant parameters like industrial output, value-addition, cumulative loan sanctions and disbursements from All India Financial Institutions, Tamil Nadu occupies a significantly high position at the All India level. Small Scale Industries, in particular, have been registering an annual compound growth rate of 15.25%, which is one of the highest in the country.

Our All India share in exports is estimated to be around 12.5%, and our State enjoys significant leadership in the manufacture of items like leather products, ready made garments and textiles, marine products, engineering goods etc. I am mentioning these, only to underline the vibrant industrial climate in our State, and the quality of entrepreneurship that the investors have exhibited.

The Nation has embarked upon far-reaching economic reforms that will open a new era of liberalisation. The Central Government has initiated a number of measures, which are aimed at providing the needed stimulus to economic growth, and the States cannot afford to lag behind. The Tamil Nadu Government has also taken up a number of steps, mainly intended to provide the much needed thrust, in the matter of rapid industrialisation.

The main responsibility in this regard has come upon the State Governments, because they have to provide the necessary industrial climate and the infrastructure, so that Industrialists in the private sector can avail of the opportunities offered, and proceed to set up new industries. The policy of

liberalisation means enlarging the area of decontrol. It means doing away with cumbersome bureaucratic procedures. It involves the promotion of the private sector, as a matter of deliberate economic and social policy. It also signifies the effort to lay stress on efficiency in production and productivity. It also involves the recognition of the need to train and retrain labour, with a view to equipping it fully for the challenging tasks of global competition. Keeping all these in view, I announced in January, 1992, the New Industrial Policy of Tamil Nadu, which embodies a wide ranging package of fiscal and other related incentives, with a view to providing the needed congenial climate for industrial growth and an entrepreneur-friendly environment.

Specialised agencies such as the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID) and the Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau (GUIDANCE) have been set up for the purpose of accelerating infrastructure development, and for providing escort services.

GUIDANCE was set up as a nodal agency a year ago, to help potential investors. It has compiled a wide range of useful information, relevant to entrepreneurs, which is available on user-friendly floppy diskettes.

A similar exercise has been carried out, to facilitate understanding of export documentation, and related aspects such as export financing, packaging, risk coverage, etc. I am glad that this export, diskette, which provides comprehensive guidance for the exporting community, is being released today at this Seminar.

TACID, on its part, has been actively pursuing the growth centre approach, and has taken up the establishment of three industrial growth centres, under the Government of India scheme.

In the State sector, it has initiated the development of an industrial growth centre at Bargur in Dharmapuri District and an Agro Industrial Estate at Nilakottai in Dindigul-Anna District. Another major project taken up by TACID is the upgradation of infrastructural facilities at Tiruppur, which has emerged as a major export centre. This project is expected to cost Rs.200 crore.

These are but a few examples of the general direction in which we are focusing our efforts. As a matter of policy, in general, we welcome new investment.

In particular, I would like to invite investment in areas where we have a competitive edge and advantage. Some of these have already been spelt

out in the New Industrial Policy as Thrust areas. I would like to draw special attention to sectors like leather products, textiles and garments, auto parts and electronics, to mention a few. Investment in Mega projects, which can act as "mother industries" for development, would get all - out support from the Government. These can become the focal points for new industrial and investment efforts.

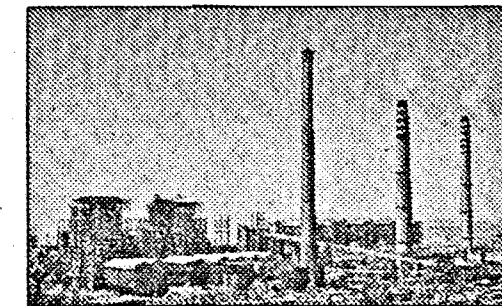
Taking off logically from the economic reforms underway in the country, we are in the process of creating an investor-friendly climate, by setting up single window mechanisms for small scale entrepreneurs at the District level, endowed with statutory powers. We are also taking up legislation for the creation of industrial development authorities, for designated areas and industrial estates, which would assume all powers to give requisite local body and related clearances.

This would go a long way in reducing the burden on entrepreneurs, and in allowing them to devote undivided attention to their projects.

We are not merely aiming at attracting investment from within the country. With the objective of encouraging foreign direct investment, particularly from Singapore, and the countries of the Pacific Rim, we have drawn up plans to set up a Trade Corridor, a dedicated facility called the "Madras Industrial Park".

It will serve the twin objectives of encouraging the inflow of capital (in hard currencies) and the introduction of new technologies into the domestic economy. It will also bring about improvement in technical and managerial skill levels. It will promote greater levels of competitiveness in the global market place through increased efficiency in manufacture. The Madras Industrial Park is an example of the concerted push that the Tamil Nadu Government is giving, towards achieving its aim of attracting foreign investment to the Industrial Park.

Situated on the out-skirts of Madras City, the Park will have infrastructural facilities comparable to any in the South East Asian Region, and will also have a special package of incentives, unique in the Indian context. The Park is targeted towards increasing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country, with valuable benefits to Tamil Nadu accruing in the process. The incentives which need to be offered, fall under the purview of both the State and the Central Governments. The State, on its part, will offer investors assistance, mainly in the areas of power supply, rapid State Level clearance and approval and infrastructural amenities.



It is only with the co-operation of the Central Government that significant progress can be registered in a State on the industrial front. In specific terms there is an urgent need for the Satellite Port at Ennore to be set up. This will enable the movement of coal into the State more easily, without which power generation would be adversely affected. Another major project is the Southern Gas Grid. We have been urging the Government of India for its early implementation. Besides boosting the availability of energy, it will also serve as a feed stock for chemical projects. I am happy to learn that the Government of India has issued the necessary approvals in this regard. I would like to urge the Government of India to expedite the further steps necessary to ensure the early implementation of this Project, which is so crucial to the industrial development of the Southern States.

While our performance on the industrial front has been impressive, we are keen to adopt all the necessary steps, not only to maintain our current position, but also to accelerate the pace of industrialisation, to make Tamil Nadu a premier industrial State in the Country. I do hope industrialists will reciprocate our efforts, with matching initiative and enthusiasm, as this is an endeavour in which all of us have our own designated roles to play. In the ultimate analysis, it is this synergy that will help us to scale new heights.

Before I conclude, I express the hope that the discussions in this Seminar will be constructive. In a Seminar like this, you must freely discuss the strengths and the weaknesses, and the opportunities for growth in Tamil Nadu, and advise us on the strategies to be adopted to stimulate growth. I eagerly look forward to receiving a package of useful recommendations from all of you.

Thank you.

(Inaugural address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Seminar on Industrial Opportunities in Tamil Nadu on 23rd June, 1993 at Madras.)



THE CHIEF MINISTER RESOLVED THE FILM INDUSTRY CRISIS

The impasse in the film industry due to differences among producers, distributors and artists was brought to an end in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha by reaching a 14 point settlement.

The Chief Minister met the dignitaries of the film industry at the Secretariat, Madras on 21st June 1993. For nearly four hours, the Chief Minister listened to their demands and grievances in separate groups before sorting out the differences and striking a settlement.

The following are the features of the settlement.

★ Production of films will start forthwith by putting away the differences among the producers, distributors and the artists.

★ There would be no hindrance or

restriction to release films from 24.6.1993.

★ While producers have the freedom of trade to choose the distributors and fix the rate of their films, there could be no business if the distributors do not accept. So both of them have the freedom to talk it out. At present, in film distribution four methods are adopted - plain distribution, minimum guarantee distribution, outright distribution and time space distribution. The producers and the distributors can discuss and choose a method. There should be no hindrance, directly or indirectly to this.

★ To solve the problems among the producers, artists, theatre owners and the distributors, there has been a practice of issuing 'Red Circular' by the distributors. The Government has been told that this practice of issuing

'Red Circular' played havoc and badly affected the film industry. It is decided that the distributors should give up forthwith the practice of issuing 'Red circular'. As an alternative to this, it has been decided to form State-level and District-level committees to resolve disputes among producers, artists, theatre owners and distributors. The District Committees will be headed by the respective District Collectors or his nominee and they will include representatives of producers, distributors and theatre owners. The Committees will endeavour to settle the disputes within two months and an appeal can be made on the decision to the State-level Committee, headed by the Secretary, Information Department. The verdict of the State-level Committee, which also would dispose of the cases within two months, will be final and would be binding on all



those concerned.

★ The distributors and theatre owners will abide by the agreement reached in the presence of the Home Secretary on 11.1.1993, on sharing the collection on percentage basis.

★ Greater encouragement has to be given for low budget films. The number of films for subsidy of Rs.3 lakh each would be increased from the present 50 to 75 and an allocation of Rs.2.25 crore will be made for this purpose. The minimum number of prints for low-budget films will be reduced from the present 12 to 6.

★ When the Tamil films go for dubbing and out door shooting to

other States they have to pay larger sum as tax, while other language films coming to Tamil Nadu for dubbing are charged less. So a large number of other language films are dubbed in Tamil and this pose a competition to the low budget films made in Tamil. So the levy on films dubbed in Tamil in the State would be raised.

★ The practice of surrendering video and television rights of Tamil films to distributors would continue.

★ Action will be taken against cinemas and distributors found to collect rates in excess of charges fixed by the Government. Criminal proceedings would also be taken if cinemas allowed more than the

permit.

★ A code of conduct for producers and distributors and a licensing system will be examined.

★ A separate cell in the police will be created to check video piracy and cable TV. The Government will examine concessions for films released 5 years ago.

★ A decision on the single-window clearance for outdoor shooting to be announced soon.

★ The Government will examine the plea for reservation in the admission to the film institute for the wards of employees, technicians, and artists in the film industry.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES FOR IMPROVING THE RURAL ECONOMY

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha pressed a button to mark the laying of the foundation stone for the administrative and other blocks of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University at a function held at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, on 30th June 1993.

The Chief Minister in her address said that the Government has planned to implement a prawn cultivation programme in Tuticorin Fisheris Farm under which 20 lakh fresh water prawn would be bred through induced breeding. The

seedlings produced would be distributed to the fishermen, she added.

Pointing out that the production of both salt water and fresh water fish in the State was just three lakh tonnes while the demand was six lakh tonnes, she appealed to the University to devise ways for fish development and to train fishermen in new and improved fish catching techniques.

The Chief Minister also said that the Government proposed to implement a Rs.13.5 crore scheme with the assistance of the European

Community for improving the quality of the goats in the State.

She said that the Government is prepared to implement several animal husbandry programmes for improving the rural economy and requested the University to turn out skilled graduates for implementing these programmes effectively.

The Chief Minister distributed the first set of fresh water seedlings developed by the University to three women prawn farmers. She also released a glossary of technical words on animal sciences and fisheries brought out by the University. Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly who presided, received the first copy.

Thiru D. Janardhanan, Minister for Dairy Development who unveiled the portrait of the former Vice-Chancellor of the University, the late Richard Masilamani, referred to the Chief Minister's concern for development of animal husbandry.

Dr. V. Gnanaprakasam, Vice-Chancellor of the University welcomed the gathering.

Dr. V.T. Padmanabhan, the Registrar of the University, proposed a vote of thanks.

TWO YEARS OF PROGRESS UNDER THE DYNAMIC STEWARDSHIP OF PURATCHI THALAIVI Dr. J. JAYALALITHA



Creating a haven of Peace

★ The Tamil Nadu Police, at the initiative of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha is being modernised. A comprehensive plan of action costing Rs.80 crore was submitted

to the Centre and the Centre has sanctioned Rs.10 crore as grant, for modernisation.

★ For the first time in India, a Women's Police Station manned

exclusively by women was started at Madras on 13.4.92. About 28 Women's Police Stations are to be started throughout Tamil Nadu.

★ To bring about standardisation in the recruitment of Uniformed Services, an Uniformed Service Recruitment Board has been established in Tamil Nadu. This Board will recruit personnel for the services of Police, Prison and Fire. The Recruitment Board has already recruited 10,000 second grade constables and training already being imparted to them.

★ A Special Security Group exclusively trained and managed to provide special security arrangements to the Chief Minister and other VIPs has been establish-

ed in the State, under the leadership of a DIG.

★ Comprehensive steps have been taken in the State to root out anti-social radical elements such as the LTTE. This has resulted in the return of peace and tranquility in Tamil Nadu.

Providing the essentials

★ The mammoth task of renewing 122 lakh family cards (1993-98) was completed on time in January 1993.

★ An all time record procurement was made in 1992-93 at 18.35 lakh metric tonnes.

★ For the first time in the Country 18,000 tonnes of Palmolin was imported by the State and the entire quantity distributed to the card holders. Though the Government of India have fixed the selling price of palmolin at Rs.25 per kilo, the Tamil Nadu Government fixed the rate at Rs.22.50 per kg, the lowest price in the Country.

★ Rice is supplied to 1.23 crore families through fair price shops irrespective of income. This programme involves a subsidy of Rs.400 crore.



Special care of women and children

★ 10,000 Medical check up camps were conducted during 1992 under Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Medical Welfare Plan (Maruthuva Nala Thittam) benefitting 100 lakh people. To bring about a sharper focus, the second round of camps are being held to detect and screen probable cases of cancer, heart, skin and dental ailments among

women and children under the name of 'Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Health Camps for women and children'. A camp is being conducted on every Friday at each health unit of a district from 12th March onwards.

★ On the initiative of Hon'ble Chief Minister and in collaboration with Impact India Foundation and Indian Railways, the Government of Tamil Nadu had launched the scheme of "Hospital on wheels", for 30 days from 4.6.93. The purpose of the scheme is to provide comprehensive health care to rural people living in rural areas.

★ To manage the drug procurement and ensure drug distribution to hospitals and institutions in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation has been established at Madras. The total outlay for drugs has doubled to Rs.75 crore for 1993-94 from Rs.38.78 crore, during 1990-91.

★ To provide effective traumatic care for accident victims, the Government have purchased 2 whole body scanners, one each for



Government General Hospital, Madras and Thanjavur Medical College Hospital.

★ The Chief Minister Public Relief Fund is sanctioned to poor patients who undergo heart surgery, kidney transplantation or any other major surgery. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.15,000 - Rs.20,000 is sanctioned for any life saving surgery. During July '91 and May '93, a sum of Rs.64 lakhs and three thousand has been sanctioned under the scheme.

★ Under the Family Welfare Programme, Tamil Nadu has been able to achieve the targets set by the Government of India. The percentage of achievement during 1992-93 is 104.2% for sterilisation, 93.3% for C.C. users, 87% for IUD and 68.3% of OP users.

★ Under the National goals set by Government of India, to be achieved by the State Government by 2000 A.D. Tamil Nadu's performance has been exemplary.

National goals to be achieved by 2000 AD

Birth Rate: 21 per thousand population

Death Rate: 9 per thousand population

IMR: 60 per thousand live births

CPR: 60 per cent

Tamil Nadu's Achievement as on 1991

Birth Rate: 20.7 per thousand population

Death Rate: 8.8 per thousand population

IMR: 57 per thousand live births

CPR: 60 per cent

★ An innovative scheme for Family Planning Acceptors has been announced. According to the Scheme, a draw will be conducted in each district and two prizes of Gold medals each weighing 3.750 gms is given to two acceptors.



A new thrust to Transport

★ Under the direction of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha that transport facility ought to be provided to every village with a population of 1000 and more, 221 villages have been extended bus facility.

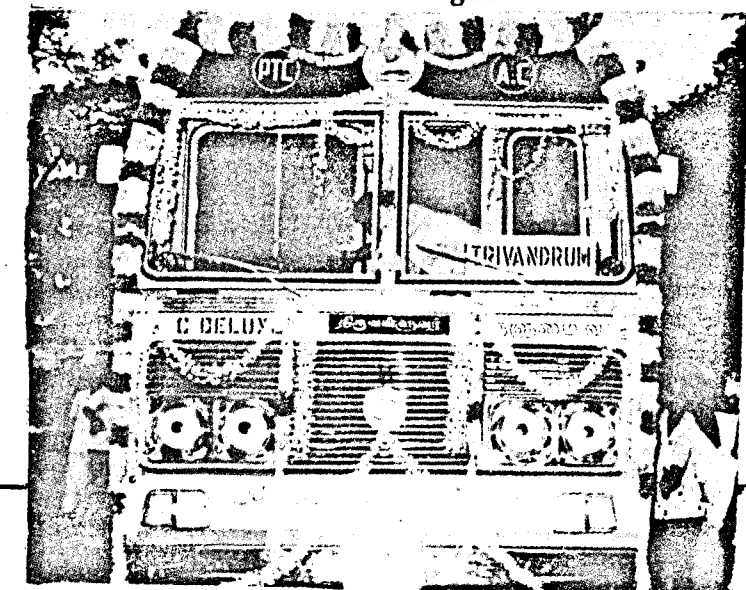
★ 2039 buses have been added to the fleet strength of State Transport Corporation.

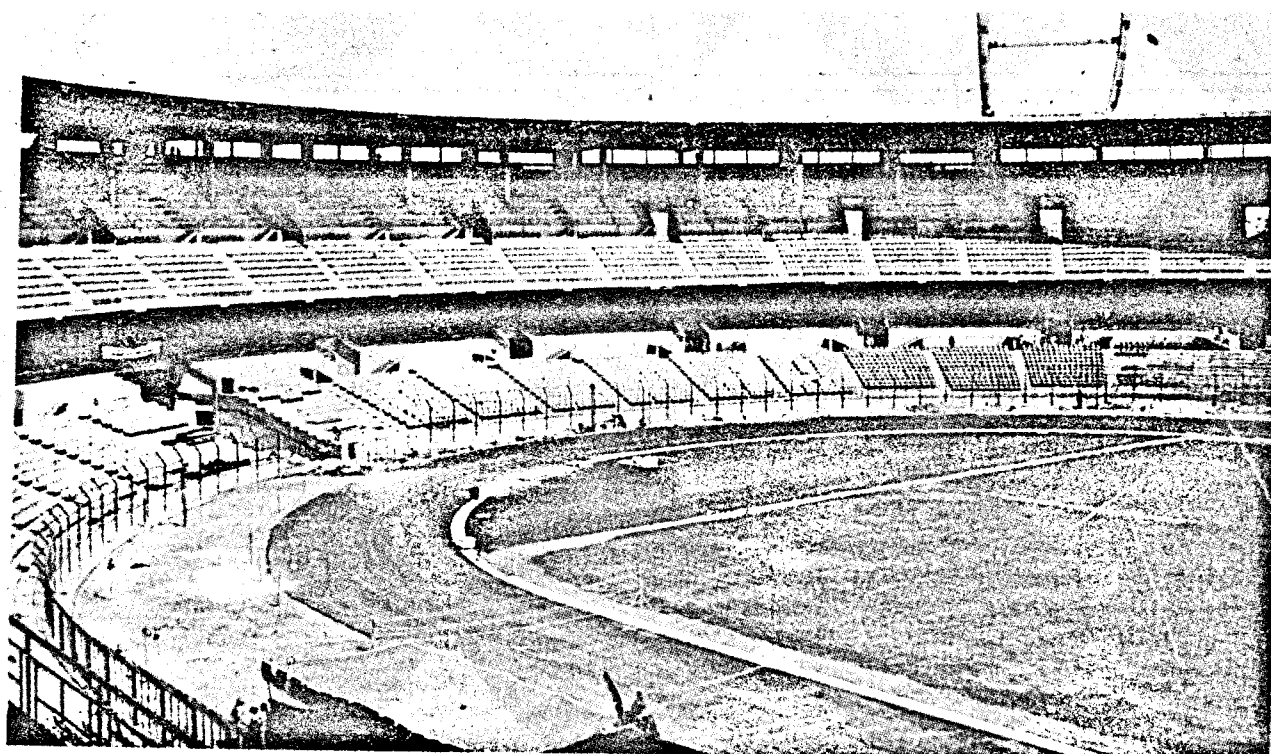
★ A new bus Transport Corporation, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Transport Corporation, with Kanchipuram as capital was established

ed on 1.4.1992. Two more Transport Corporations, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation and Mahakavi Bharathiar Transport Corporation to be established soon.

★ A new retirement benefit scheme for the employees of State Transport Corporation benefitting 1.10 lakh employees.

★ Exclusive polytechnics to cater to the children of State Transport Corporations started at Chromepet, Tirunelveli and Burgur.





Building the infrastructure of progress

★ In the Golden Era of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha the construction of the Queen among stadia, the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was completed in a record time of seven and a half months at a cost of Rs.40 crore.

★ Anti sea erosion work using discarded Veeranam pipes have been taken up in North Madras at a cost of Rs.4.24 crore.

★ During the period from June 1991 to June 1993 sanction was accorded to construct 57 bridges and improve 88.6 k.m. of roads at a cost of Rs.17.30 crore.

★ During the earlier years, only 3000 km of roads were repaired annually. But during June 1991 and June 1993, 9122 kms of roads were repaired.

★ A new special Roads programme with an outlay of Rs.150 crore in five years has been laun-

ched to re-lay about 8,000 kms of bad stretches of road. During the period from June 1991 to June 1993, 3970 kms have been repaired.

★ Repairs to bad stretches of road around industrial area has been taken up and 296 kms of length have been since repaired.

★ From June 1991 to June 1992, 174 numbers of Major/Minor bridges were completed and 282 kms length of roads were improved.

★ In the past two years a record 13,388 kms length of road have been renewed.

★ A new dam safety and rehabilitation project has been introduced with World Bank assistance at a cost of 41.85 crore.

Guaranteed Shelter for all

★ In order to fulfil the housing needs of the people of Tamil Nadu the Government under the direction of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has endeavored to provide 'A home for every family' at the earliest.

★ During 1991-92, 82,828 houses were built at the cost of Rs.245.01 crore. During the next year (1992-93) 82,992 houses were built at a cost of Rs.255.02 crore.

★ The Tamil Nadu Housing Board to cater to the needs of Low income, Middle income and Higher income groups built 13,867 houses at a cost of Rs.167.61 crore, during 1991-92.

★ To provide housing facilities in small and medium towns the Government has launched a programme for construction of houses in all the small and medium towns in the State. Under this scheme 1 lakh houses will be built in the course of 5 years beginning from 1991.

★ Under the scheme 26 small and medium towns have been identified and building of 6548 houses as well as the development of 2,729 plots have been taken up at a cost of Rs.62 crore.

★ During the years 1991-93 to protect the welfare of people living in slums and provide them shelters that will withstand natural calamities, 8473 concrete dwellings

were built at a cost of Rs.23.60 crore by the State Slum Clearance Board. Apart from this under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme 59,000 families benefitted throughout the State and Rs.6.56 crore was spent.



Reaping records

★ Highest ever production of foodgrain amounting to 90.45 lakh metric tonnes during 1991-92. This record was once again surpassed in 1992-93 by a production of 101 lakh metric tonnes of food grains.

★ A record rice production was achieved during 1991-92 to the tune of 71.07 lakh metric tonnes. Due to increased governmental support and imparting of scientific training programme, this record was further surpassed by a production of 76 lakh metric tonnes of rice during the year 1992-93.

★ During 1991-92 a comprehensive programme to bring waste

land under the green revolution has been started. So far 25,000 hectares of wasteland development have been taken up.

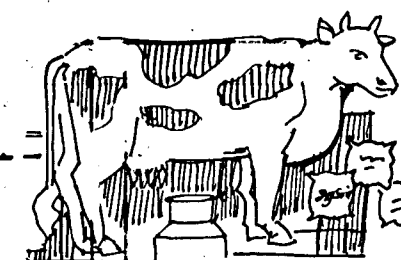
★ Tamil Nadu has been giving special attention in the production of oilseeds. As a result, the production of oil seeds increased to 13.74 lakh metric tonnes in 1991-92 from 12.06 lakh metric tonnes in 1990-91. In 1992-93, the production of oilseeds reached a record 15 lakh metric tonnes.

★ The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project with a World Bank assistance of Rs.310 crore is being implemented from 1991-92. This comprehensive project aimed to bring about a definite sea change in the rural landscape of Tamil Nadu, is a seven year project. By the end of the Project, it is expected to reach a milk production one million metric tonnes, 45,000 metric tonnes of food production, 61,000 cubic feet of wood and 1,40,000 metric tonnes of firewood production.

The White revolution

★ The State has been endeavouring to provide decent support prices for milk producers in the State. The procurement price of buffalo milk has been increased to Rs.96 per kilo from May 1993 from Rs.90 per kilo. The cow's milk has been increased to Rs.42 per kilo from May 1993. It ought to be remembered that the earlier procurement prices in May 1992 were Rs.32.30 and Rs.67.15 per kilo for Cow's milk and buffalo's milk respectively.

★ Good procurement prices have led to an increased daily procurement of 14.20 lakh litres in 1993 from the earlier daily procurement of 12.60 lakh litres in 1991.



Impetus to Industrial Development

★ The New Industrial Policy of the Tamil Nadu Government initiated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha is intended to revive and reinvigorate the Industrial climate in the State by providing incentives as well as tax reliefs to new industries and existing industries.

★ New Industrial Projects with an investment of Rs.20,000 crore cleared of these 27 projects costing Rs.8,500 crore cleared in just three days by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

★ Aromatic Project at an estimated cost of Rs.2,000 crore coming up near Madras.

★ A Lignite mining project with captive power generation capacity of 1,500 MW to come up near Jayankondan at a cost of Rs.7,000 crore.

★ To provide increased attention to the creation of industrial infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, a Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development has been set up.

★ An Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor is being set up at Sholinganalur near Madras to further trade between the State and Singapore.

★ The motor vehicles industry of Tamil Nadu have received a big boost by the permission granted to Ashok Leyland group to set up industries at Hosur at a cost of Rs.6.75 crore.

★ During the last two years, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has permitted the setting up of 26 industries by an investment of Rs.9111.53 crore in Joint-Associate Sector.

★ The Binny Company and The Standard Motors Company lifted their long lock outs by Government's Positive interference.

★ The Government determined to encourage private sectors participation in power generation projects, have so far permitted the setting up of various new power projects to generate 3,300 megawatts at an investment of Rs.12,600 crore.

New vistas in social welfare

★ To answer the heinous practice of female infanticide and prevent it forever - an imaginary programme by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was launching the cradle baby scheme. So far 54 babies have been taken up from the cradles that have been set up in vulnerable places where unwanted female are left behind by parents.

★ An amount of Rs.5000 is deposited on the name of each of rescued Babies and the amount along with the interest will be released when the girl attains the age of 21.

★ The Government has sanctioned Rs.36.23 lakh towards the purchase and distribution of 900 tricycles, 27 wheel chairs and 2460 hearing aids free of cost to selected handicapped persons.

★ Cash assistance to working women of poor household at the time of pregnancy has been enhanced from Rs.200 to Rs.300 from 1.4.92, under Dr. Muthulakshmi Ninaivu Mahaperu Uthavi Thittam.

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Special Award has been instituted to honour employers who have given employment to the largest number of handicapped persons during every calendar year.

★ The Chief Minister's award for Meritorious service for the handicapped and women have been instituted.

★ The Government has extended IFAD assisted Tamil Nadu Womens' Development Project to Madurai and Ramanathapuram thereby providing self employment for 20,000 women at the rate of 10,000 women per District.

★ The financial assistance for the marriage of orphaned girls have

recruit women only, for the post of Nutritions Meal Programme Organisers and Helpers.

ii) Government made registration of Marriage compulsory for getting assistance from the Government.

★ To enable lower, middle class to become eligible for Marriage assistance scheme, the annual income ceiling of Rs.6000 has been raised to Rs.12,000.

★ More than 2,500 nutritious Meal Centre in the State has given a fair lift at a cost of Rs.1.5 crore.



A greener Tamil Nadu

been increased to Rs.2000 from Rs.1000 from 1992-93.

★ The Government have launched Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha scheme for the protection of the girl child wherein Rs.2000 will be deposited in a public account in the name of the first or second child as the case may be, whose parents have undergone sterilisation. This scheme came into effect from 1.10.92.

★ Special benefits to women
i) Government have decided to

★ Against the target of 85,350 hectares to be afforested, 91,760 hectares have been covered during the last two years. This include 54,660 hectares in reserve forest areas, 37,100 ha in fuel plantation areas.

★ Aerial seedling was taken up in degraded reserve forest lands covering an area of 36,500 ha.

★ Under the 20 point programme importance is given for growing

more trees and raising forest by involving the people. The target of raising 1,675 lakh seedlings and planting over an area 11,900 ha. was set for 1991-93. The achievement was 2051 lakh seedlings and 1,81,690 ha of plantation respectively.

★ For effective protection of forest communication system modern arms and ammunition as well as vehicles at a cost of Rs.140 lakh have been purchased.

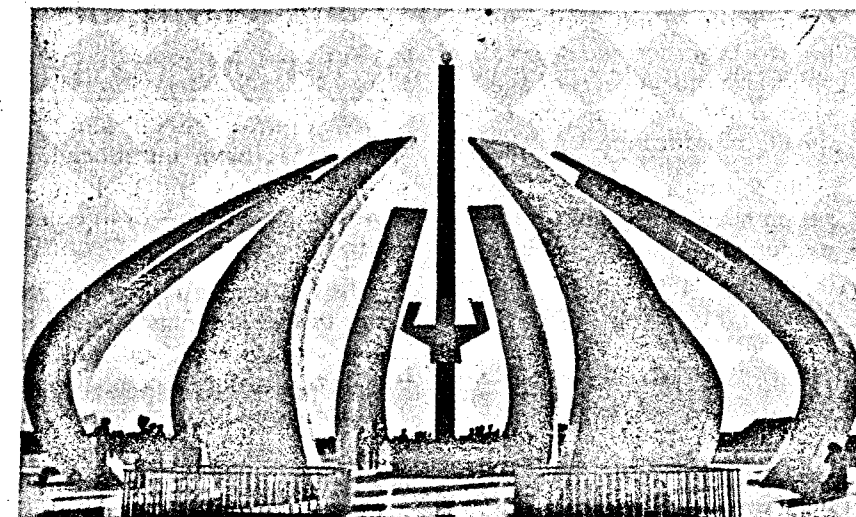
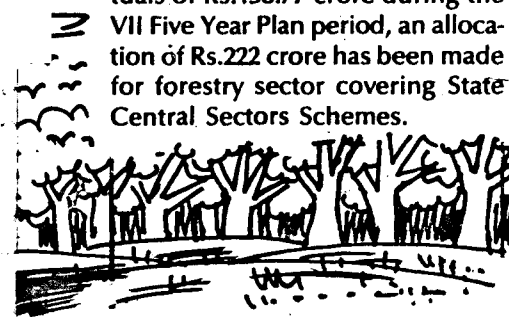
★ To prevent sandalwood offence, rewards are sanctioned to various cadres of Forest Department and a sum of Rs.25.25 lakh was sanctioned as rewards. A sum of Rs.5 lakh was sanctioned for informants.

★ A Tamil Nadu Forest Research Institute is being established and an amount of Rs.17.50 lakh have been allotted.

★ Tamil Nadu Tea plantation Corporation (TANTEA) a project for raising tea over an area of 3200 ha at a cost of Rs.60 crore was formulated. During 1991-92 tea was raised over an extent of 130 ha.

★ For 1992-93, an enhanced outlay of Rs.5045 lakh was allotted for implementation of various plan schemes. This is a landmark in the history of the 130 years old Forest Department in that the financial plan outlay has exceeded Rs.50 crore for developmental activities for the first time.

★ Another landmark in the history of the Forest Department is the finalisation of the outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan. As against the actuals of Rs.138.77 crore during the VII Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs.222 crore has been made for forestry sector covering State Central Sectors Schemes.



Bridging the people and the Government

★ A film city is being established at a cost of Rs.14.93 crore at Taramani, Madras. All kinds of shooting locations are being created with art facilities such as studio floors, a dubbing theatre, a re-recording theatre, an editing section, a video section and post production centers. A preview theatre and an open air theatre and a research centre with film archives a video library and a book library are also being established.

★ As announced earlier by the Chief Minister the memorial of Dr. M.G.R. was modelled at a cost of Rs.1.965 crore.

★ To commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement a commemorative pillar is being erected at Guindy Gandhi Mandapam at a cost of Rs.3 lakh.

★ A light and sound programme to project and propagate the life and achievements of Dr. M.G.R. is being arranged by the Government.

★ The Chief Minister has announced a 14 point programme on 21.6.93 then by sorting out the differences between film producers, film artists and distributors that had

crippled the film industry from 1.1.93 onwards.

★ The Chief Minister has ordered the enhancement of prize money to outstanding films from the year 1990 onwards. Accordingly the first prize has been enhanced to Rs.1.25 lakh from Rupees one lakh, while the second and third prizes have been enhanced by Rs.25,000 to Rs.75,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. Rs.50,000 will be awarded as the special prize.

★ A new award for an eminent artist has been instituted in the name of Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. It will be presented from 1992 onwards.

★ The cash assistance given by the Government to the low budget high quality Tamil films has been enhanced from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh for 50 films from the year 1992 onwards.

New Horizons in Education

★ The number of Primary Schools increased to ensure availability of one school for every 500 population within a distance of 1 k.m.

★ The Government have given top priority to universalisation of primary Education and detention of children upto 14 years of age and also in the improvement of the quality of education.

★ In this regard a committee was set up headed by Prof. Chittibabu examining the functioning of the Nursery School in Tamil Nadu. The Government has since accepted the recommendations to improve the quality of Nursery Education.

★ During the last two years 464 new primary schools have been opened. 44 Primary schools have been upgraded to Middle schools, 67 Middle schools have been upgraded to High schools and 59 High schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary schools. Right now in Tamil Nadu one school will be located at a distance of one kilometer in places having a population of 800 and above.



★ The launching of Tamil Nadu State Council for higher education in November 1992 is a land mark in the field of higher education in Tamil Nadu.

★ To develop and upgrade polytechnic education in the State the Government have launched a World Bank aided project for the modernisation of polytechnic in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.76 crore covering 55 polytechnics (both Government and aided) within a period of 5 years.

★ A three phased literary campaign to make the State fully literate during 1991-92 has been launched in Tamil Nadu. In the first phase the Southern Districts have been covered. In the second phase in 1992-93 six Districts have been covered. The remaining Districts will be covered in the Third phase of the programme.

Support to the working class

★ An unique social security scheme has been introduced to provide pension and gratuity to construction workers in the State for the first time in the Country.

★ The Government have brought down the loss of mandays due to strikes and lockouts to 28,68,472 during the year 1992 compared to 72,78,969 mandays lost during 1991.

★ A group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of workers of match and fire works industry in Kamarajar District introduced with effect from 1.7.1986 has been extended throughout Tamil Nadu.

Helping people help themselves

★ Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in introducing the Bonus Scheme by which both the overdue interest and penal interest charged on the short and medium term loans as on 1.7.1991 would be paid by the Government if the farmers remitted the principal amount by 30.9.1992. This scheme benefitted 4,48,327 farmers who availed themselves of the opportunity and the Government spent a sum of Rs.55.73 crore.

★ The Instant Credit delivery system has been introduced in select primary agricultural Co-operative banks during the year 1991-92, for quick dispensation of crop loans to members without any overdues. Upto March 1993, 2.16 lakh green card holders have received short term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs.66.92 crore.

★ 20 percent of short term loans lent by the Co-operatives should go to the small farmers i.e., to those who own or cultivate 5 acres or less of wet or dry land. Primary

Agricultural Co-operative banks have issued short term loan of Rs.210.27 crore and medium term loans of Rs.41.64 crore to the weaker sections in the State, during 1992-93. Of this short term loan to the extent of Rs.10.1 crore and medium term loan of Rs.24.8 crore were issued to Scheduled Castes.

★ Tamil Nadu has been encouraging agriculturists belonging Scheduled Caste to join the Co-operative movement. A Scheme has been in vogue that enables one scheduled caste member from every family to the membership of Primary - Agricultural Co-operative Banks thereby an access to loans to improve their economic condition. The Government provides a subsidy of Rs.100 towards each such person as share capital, so far 1.10 lakh persons have been enrolled with a total subsidy of Rs.110 lakh by the Government.

★ Women engaged in the informal small business sector and provided need based small loans upto a maximum of Rs.500 per person by Central Co-operative Banks. Central Co-operative Banks have issued such loans to 3200 women amounting to Rs.14.93 lakh upto 31.3.1993.

★ Two Industrial Training Institutes, one each at Burgur in Dharmapuri District and Pattukottai in Thanjavur District have started functioning from 16.9.92 to impart training in certain trades to the children of Co-operative institutions and people of the area.

★ Loans have been issued to 1,27,053 lakh persons under the Puratchi Thalaivi Industrial loan scheme to the tune of Rs.61.07 crore.

★ The Co-operative Societies have issued loans during 1992-93 as follows:

Short term loan - Rs. 340.86 crore
Medium term loan - Rs. 45.75 crore
Long term loan - Rs. 64.21 crore
Jewel loan - Rs.1080.20 crore

Nourishing the roots

★ To bring about a renaissance in the Socio - economic status of the rural masses, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced the Special self-sufficiency scheme to provide basic amenities in rural areas. This scheme with an outlay of Rs.386 crore, provided rupees one crore each to every Panchayat to take up basic and essential works. As a result improvement to 3238.01 kms of roads, laying of 596.795 kms of rural roads, 866.91 kms of bus route roads, 147.75 kms of roads under special component plan, 2017 school buildings, 2475 Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Noon meal centres, Drinking water supply to 5518 habitats 43035 street lights, 2454 minor irrigation supply channels, 677 percolation ponds and 978 Television sets at a cost of Rs.27472.867 lakh. This scheme has been hailed as unique in the country.

★ An unique programme for assured Employment was announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha during her reply to Governor's address in 1992. This scheme is being implemented in the 4 drought prone districts of Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District at a cost of Rs.25.81 crore. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs.9.72 crore was spent.

★ Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam) is being vigorously implemented in Tamil Nadu to generate additional gainful employment for unemployed and under employed men and women in rural areas. 30 per cent of the employment opportunities under the scheme is reserved for women. During 1991-93, under this programme 55,171 group houses, 2,073 school buildings, 2,475 Noon meal centres, 1,135 Panchayat Office buildings, 4,172.10 kms of roads, 1,605.91 kms of metalled roads, 43 Bridges, 26,651 Panchayat

Works, 10,034 Jeevandhara wells, 6298 minor irrigation tanks, 1,724 percolation ponds and 10,831 hectares of social forestry were created at a cost of Rs.41,222.59 lakh.

Genuine care of the downtrodden

★ The Chief Minister has taken keen interest in the upliftment of Adi-Dravidars and Tribals, and has announced a 10 point programme in this regard. Under this programme the achievement of the Government is:

★ 1,37,598 Families assisted under IRDP and other schemes.

★ 7,162 new wells sunk for Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries.

★ 3,86,000 house-site pattas issued.

★ 49,909 Concrete houses for Adi-Dravidar in place of thatched huts.

★ 418 k.m. length of link roads laid for the benefit of 790 Adi-Dravidar habitations.

★ Free power connection to 60,242 huts under one hut one light scheme.

★ Drinking water source created for 3024 Adi-Dravidar habitations.

★ 1,727 Adi-Dravidar entrepreneurs have been created.

★ Job opportunities have been created for those Adi-Dravidar youth with ITI Training.

★ Under Rural Development Programme exclusive street lights are being installed.

★ Two industrial estates exclusively for Adi-Dravidar entrepreneurs are being set up (each in 35 to 45 acres of land)

★ Prawn Culture Projects exclusively for Adi-Dravidar in the

coastal Districts involving free allotment of 1,000 hectares of land.

★ Subsidy and free allotment of land benefitting 10,000 Adi-Dravidar families under Sericulture Development Project.



Holistic Approach

★ A Temple Maintenance Committee, has been formed to take proper care of the temples of Tamil Nadu as well as administer them. The Committee is headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha and has a host of VIPs as members.

★ To protect, preserve and maintain dilapidated temples of the State, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund has been formed. A sum of Rs.4,49,52,188 has so far been received as contribution to the fund. So far Rs.53.55 lakh have been allotted to renovate 17 temples of the State.

★ A permanent investment plan to provide aid to those temples which cannot hold even a Pooja, a day has been announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. J. Jayalalitha. According to this plan, if Rs.12,500 is contributed on behalf of a temple an equal amount will be donated by the Chief Ministers' Temple Renovation and

Maintenance Fund toward a fixed deposit. The interest from the deposit will be used for conducting a pooja, a day at the temple.

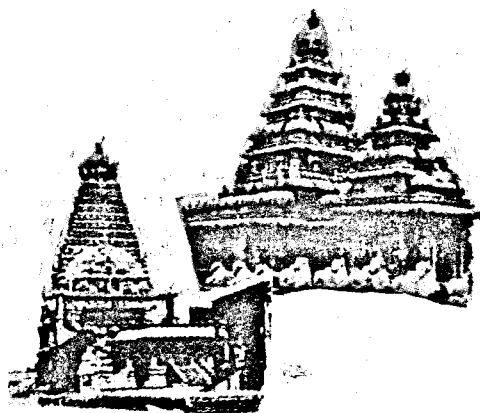
Making waves

★ An Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project is being implemented at a cost of Rs.15.88 crore in the five coastal districts of Chengalpattu-M.G.R., Nagapattinam, Quaid-e-Milleth, Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram and Kanniyakumari.

Rs.6.12 crore has been sanctioned towards a saving cum relief scheme for marine fishermen to sustain them during lean season.

★ 4,100 houses to be given away free of cost to fishermen are being built at a cost of Rs.10.66 crore.

★ Rs.50 lakh released as subsidy to 51 beneficiaries for purchase of mechanised fishing boats.



Exhibiting the Cultural heritage

★ Tourism declared as 'Industry' and concessions and subsidies offered on par with industries.

★ Special Tourism Authority formed for single window clearance of tourism projects.

★ Muttukadu, Mahabalipuram, Pondicherry, Tranquebar and Kancheepuram declared as Special Tourism areas.

★ For the first time ever, overseas

marketing of Tamil Nadu Tourism done at Malaysia, South Africa, Mauritius etc. Similar efforts made at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta for promoting domestic tourism.

★ 'Tamil Nadu - Splendour of India', a guide book on Tamil Nadu and a video film on Tamil Nadu released.

Madras Vision 2000

★ 'Madras Vision 2000' - a project with an outlay of Rs.1,100 crore launched to make Madras city a cleaner, better, healthier and more convenient place to live in. The Project is the brainchild of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha who is taking great efforts to make Madras into a world class city.

★ In 1990-91 the revenue of Madurai Corporation was Rs.28 crore. During 1992-93 the revenue increased to Rs.37 crore. Accordingly a massive beautification of Madurai city at a cost of Rs.10 crore has been taken up.

★ Tamil Nadu Government is providing grants to Municipalities with less revenue. During 1992-93, 70 Municipalities were provided a grant of Rupees one crore for installing street lights.

★ During 1993-94, Municipalities with meagre revenue were provided Rs.3 crore as grant for works relating to roads.

★ The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. 44 Municipalities and 3 Corporations have taken up projects under the scheme that is being implemented at a cost of Rs.96.35 crore.

Grateful remembrance

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has ordered the enhancement of State Freedom Fighters Pension to Rs.1,000 per month from Rs.400.

The enhancement comes into effect from 1.8.92 onwards. The enhancement is to mark the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement. The other enhancements are:

1) The Freedom Fighters who are drawing Swatantrata Sainik Saminon on pension from the Central Revenue are to be paid Rs.250 from state funds.

The State pension of Rs.100 per month drawn by Freedom Fighters who are in receipt of Central Freedom Fighters pension raised to Rs.250 per month.

The pension of Rs.400 per month drawn by spouses/minor children of deceased State Freedom Fighters raised to Rs.500 per month.

Scaling New Heights

★ Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras built at a cost of Rs.40 crore in seven months to international standards, by the efforts of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

★ A comprehensive Dr. J. Jayalalitha sports complex at Madras with every conceivable sports facility coming up.

★ Sports stadia at all District Headquarters and Panchayat Sports Centres at all Panchayat Unions in the State.

★ Sports Hostel in every District.

★ 3 per cent reservation in graduate level at Arts Colleges, and 2 per cent reservation in post graduate level reserved for sports men and women.

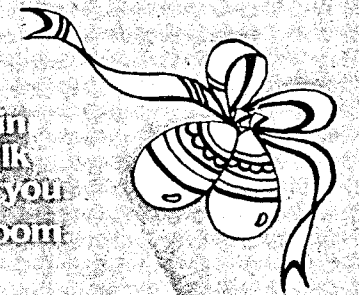
★ Free land sites to those sportsmen who received Arjuna Awards.

★ Two outstanding sportsmen and two outstanding sports women of Tamil Nadu honoured by 'Dr. J. Jayalalitha Award' and a cash prize of Rupees one lakh.

★ Sports made compulsory subject in Tamil Nadu both at High School level and at elementary school level.

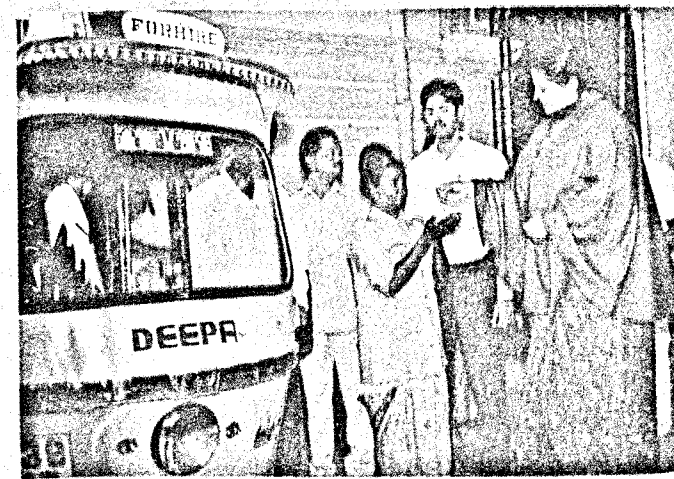
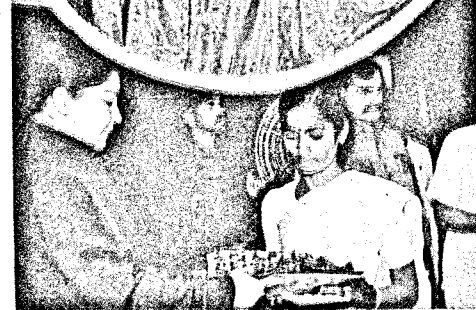
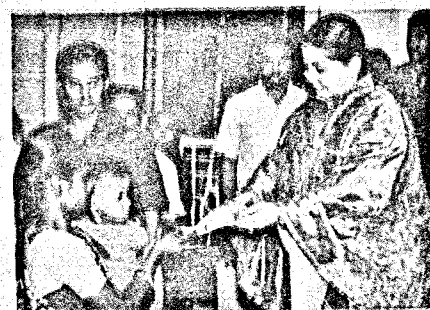
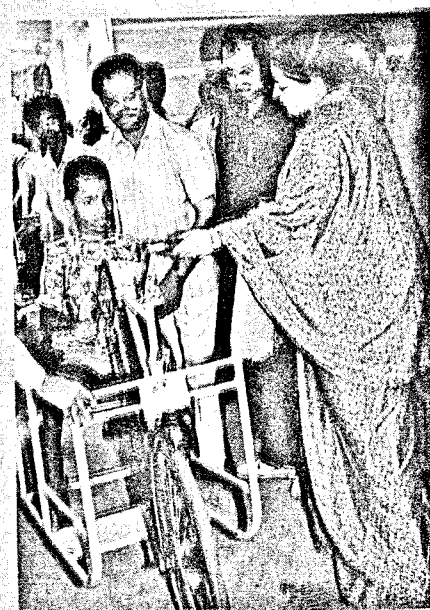
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TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

- Aadi - Aavani

AUGUST - 1993

CHIEF MINISTER PURATCHI THALAIVI Dr. J. JAYALALITHA — THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF THE TAMILS

FASTING BY THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF THE TAMILS IN THE CAUVERY WATERS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha went on an indefinite fast on 18th July, 1993 in Madras demanding immediate release of water in the Cauvery by the Karnataka Government for saving the standing Kuruvai Crop. The Chief Minister took everyone by surprise, when she sat down at the Threshold of the Dr. M.G.R. Memorial around 930 in the morning after placing



a wreath and announced her fast. On hearing the news the Hon'ble Ministers, former Ministers, Chairpersons of various Boards, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly, higher Administrative and Police officials rushed to the venue. The Chief Minister advised her

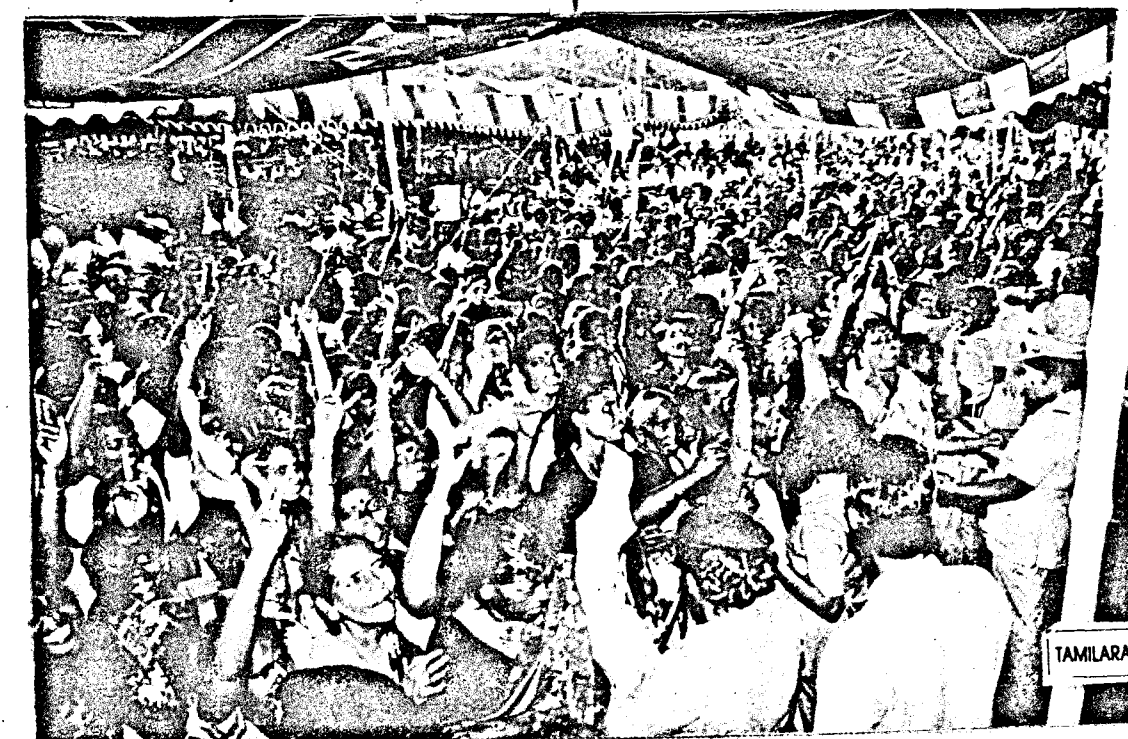
2 TAMILARASU

cabinet colleagues not to join her in the fast. Police made elaborate arrangements, diverting traffic and constructing shamiana.



Speaking to press persons, the Chief Minister said she had repeatedly on several occasions urged the Centre to order the Karnataka Government to implement the interim award. The present storage at Mettur reservoir would last for 20 to 25 days. The Centre and the Prime Minister should intervene and advise the Karnataka Government to release water in the Cauvery. She said she would continue her indefinite fast till the water is released in Cauvery. According to the award, Karnataka should release 205 tmc ft. of water in the river a year. In that, data has been given regarding the release of water every month. In the month of June, Karnataka should have let 10.16 tmc ft. of water in the river but only 4.82 tmc. ft of water was

released. This month (July) 42.96 tmc. ft of water should have been released but so far we were able to receive only 740 tmc. ft of water and that too due to the rain in the catchment area. The Chief Minister said she had led the delegation to Delhi and personally spoke to the Prime Minister regarding the Cauvery waters but no action was taken. She said she had written a letter on 30.3.93 to the Union Minister Thiru V.C. Shukla and till then there was no reply. She said she herself wrote to the Prime Minister about the lack of water in Cauvery which would cause severe damage to the Kuruvai and Samba crops and for that also there was no reply. She said the Minister for Public works, Thiru S. Kannappan had written a letter to



TAMILARASU 3

Thiru. V.C. Shukla on 3.7.93. Luckily due to heavy rain during the year 1991-92 the problem was solved. Now, to safeguard the standing crops of Kuruvai 30,000 cusecs of water should be released. But we are letting out only 15,000 cusecs.

The Chief Minister said she was compelled to undertake the fast as all efforts by the Tamil Nadu Government had failed. This fasting was her last resort. Apart from this, she said, she had no other way.

She held periodical consultations with the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S. and other officials and Ministers. She went through the files also.

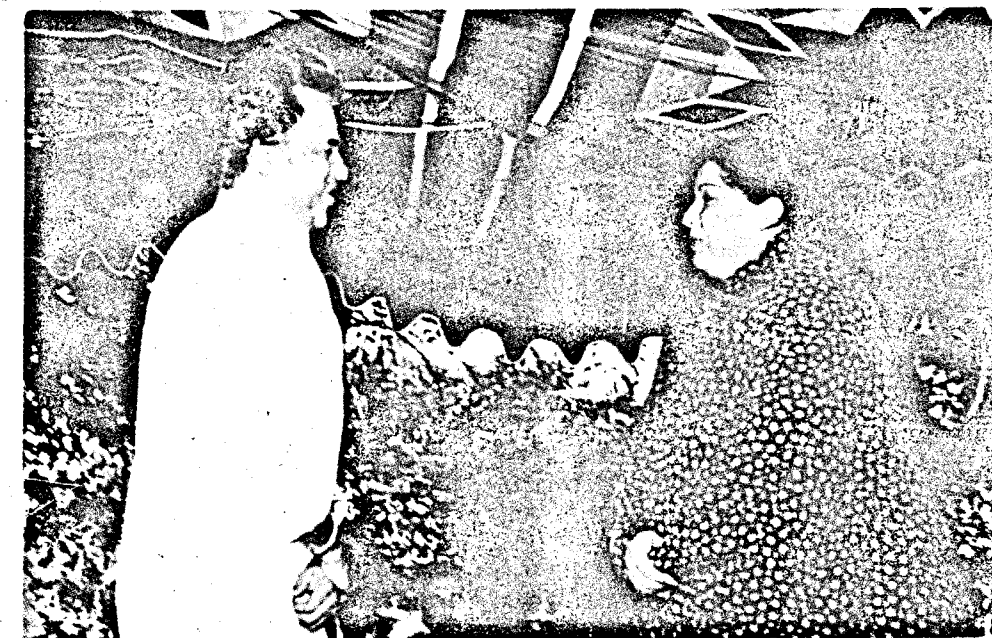
In the evening around 7.30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor Dr. M. Channa Reddy, cutting short

his stay in Pondicherry, rushed to see her and held talks with her for nearly an hour. The Chief Minister was stern in her decision and told the Governor that she would not end her fast till the Prime Minister direct the Karnataka Government to implement the interim award under Article 256 of the Constitution.

The Governor speaking to the reporters, said he would continue his efforts to solve the problem.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, on hearing the news of the Chief Minister's fasting summoned the Chairman of the Central Water Commission, Thiru M.S. Reddy and ordered him to submit his report of his findings after visiting Bangalore and Madras.

The Chief Minister appealed to the people to



maintain peace and not indulge in any activity detrimental to normal life. Referring to reports of road blocks in support of her fast, the Chief Minister said she had undertaken the indefinite fast on her own to ensure that the people were not affected. She said, "I can bear all kinds of hardship, but cannot tolerate even minor sufferings of the people of Tamil Nadu".

The Chief Minister who was on indefinite fast for the second day on 19.7.93 received enthusiastic partymen and other well-wishers. The unmanageable crowd thronging the Marina cheered the Chief Minister giving her moral encouragement and support for the cause. She acknowledged the cheers of the crowd. Right from the morning party workers came to Madras by all means of transports and thronged the Marina. The

Chief Minister was visibly tired. Doctors kept a close watch on her health, checking the blood pressure, sugar and pulse rate.

People from all walks of life called on the Chief Minister and expressed their support to her. The visitors included former President Thiru R. Venkataraman, and former Maharashtra Governor Thiru C. Subramaniam. People from film industry, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Party-leaders, Industrialists, Volunteers and their family members came and extended their support and co-operation. Even while undertaking the fast, the Chief Minister listened to public grievances.

In a statement issued in the evening, the Chief Minister expressed deep sorrow over hardship caused to the people and appealed for maintain-



ing absolute peace in the State. She said, "I can bear any amount of suffering to resolve the issue but I cannot bear even a minor hardship to the people". She said, she had received reports about people resorting to picketing and other forms of protest as an emotional outburst. Although she highly respected the affection they had shown towards her, she cannot bear even an iota of suffering to others on account of their affection. All the fatigue resulting from the fast would vanish if they ensure that there was no hardship to others, she said. Reaffirming that she would continue fasting till a solution was found to the problem, the Chief Minister said that she was prepared to give her life as price for securing the birth right of the people of Tamil Nadu. Even when the doctors attending on her had said that her health would fail if she continued the fast, it gave her vigour and firmness when she thought of the rights of the Tamils, she said. She expressed her gratitude to all the people who had come to extend their support.

A medical bulletin issued around 6 p.m. said a

systematic examination and bio-chemical investigation gave the indication that the metabolic system of the Chief Minister was delicately balanced at present. The doctors were anxious that any further prolongation of fasting will adversely affect her health condition. Doctors kept a close watch on her health.

The crowd became unmanageable in the evening. Security was tight and visitors had to pass through door-frame metal detectors. Men, Women including children were seen surging forward to gain entry through the door-frame metal detectors.

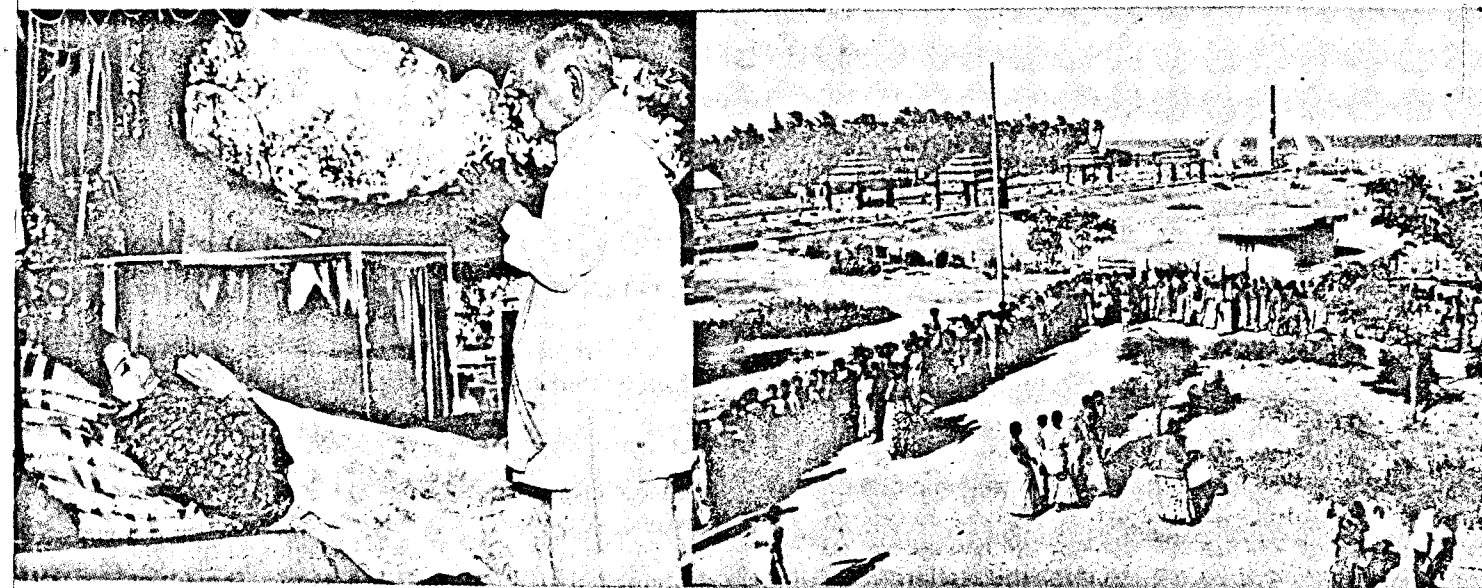
A delegation of Members of the Parliament belonging to the AIADMK met the Hon'ble Prime Minister at New Delhi on 19/7/93. They briefed the Prime Minister of the Chief Minister's fasting and requested the earliest implementation of the interim award of the Cauvery Tribunal. The Prime Minister told them that as soon as Thiru Reddy submitted his report regarding the water level and other related matters, further steps would be taken.



The Chief Minister, that night announced a grant of Rs.50,000 each from the AIADMK fund, to two women of Annadanapatti in Salem District who attempted self-immolation and sustained burns. The two women, Violet and Parasakthi were hospitalised. In a statement, the Chief Minister said that the entire medical expenses would be borne by the party. She appealed to people not to resort to such extreme measures.

Depending on the Chief Minister's reaction, he would proceed further in the matter. The Governor said he and his wife enquired about her health.

On the third day of her fast, the Chief Minister looked pale and haggard. A Medical bulletin issued in the evening said traces of acetone were noticed in Urine tests. It was decided to look for

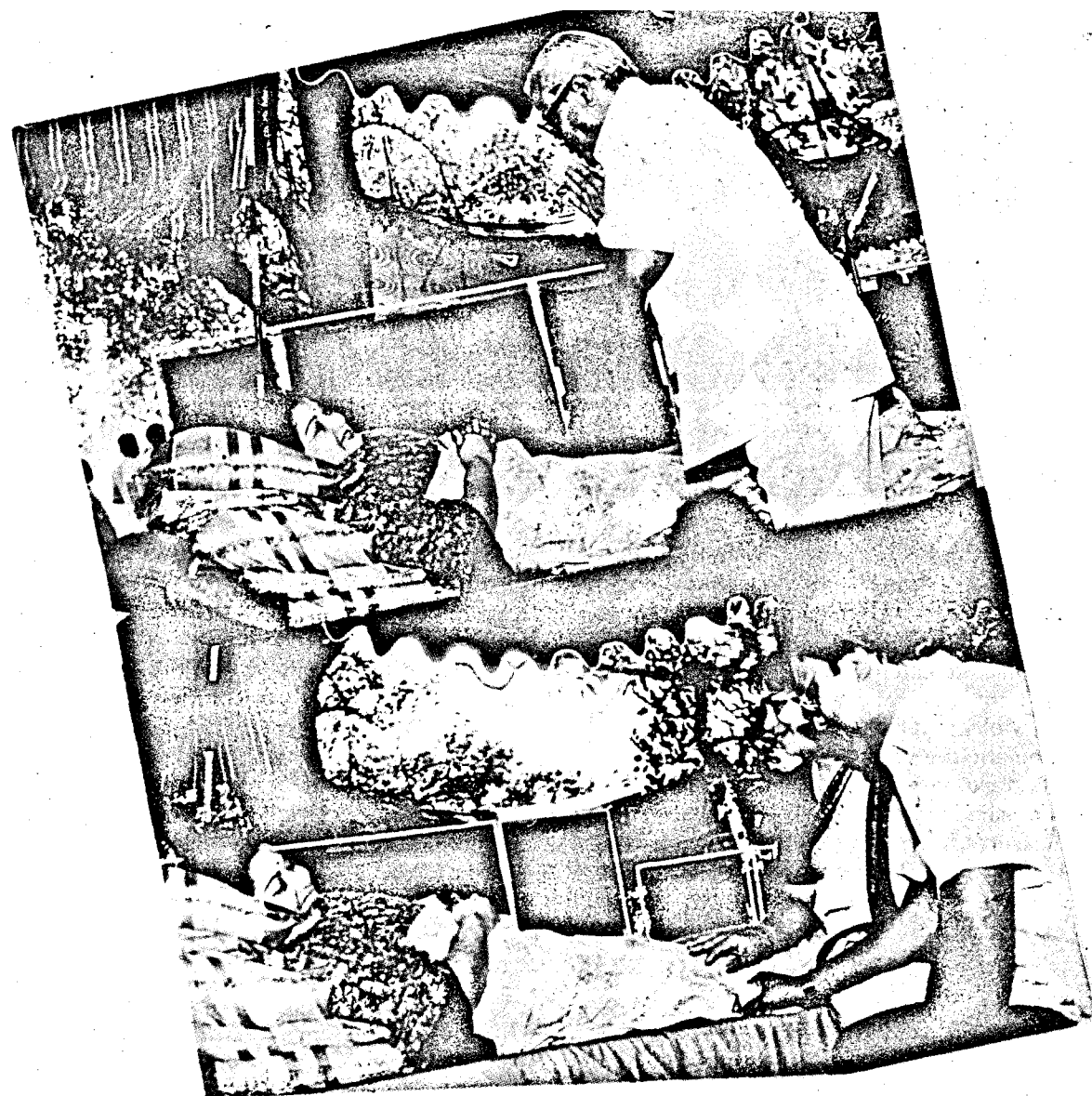


The Chief Minister continued her fast for the third day on 20th July 1993. Her health deteriorated further. She turned down medical advice for oral administration of glucose.

His Excellency the Governor Dr. M. Channa Reddy visited her for the second time and had conversation for five minutes. He was accompanied by his wife Tmt. Savitri Reddy. Replying to presspersons' questions the Governor said he gave her 'specific suggestion' that was nearer to a solution.

the presence of acetone in the urine since the Chief Minister refused to undergo any blood test. The Medical team also found that her blood pressure had fallen further. This called for immediate intervention like oral administration of glucose but the Chief Minister did not heed the Medical advice.

The Chairman of the Central Water Commission, Thiru Reddy, soon after his arrival in Madras from Bangalore, had discussions with State Of-



officials at the Secretariat, for 2 hours. He continued his discussions with the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S. Thiru K. Subramaniam, Advocate General was also present.

On hearing the news of self-immolation the Chief Minister, in a statement urged her party workers once again not to attempt self immolation out of distress. She said she had received reports about the arrest of 50 persons who had attempted to immolate themselves under the leadership of Thiru N.R. Govindaraj, Secretary of the Bhavani unit of the AIADMK; about how police saved the lives of the two workers, Mani and Prabhakaran, at Rasipuram in Salem; the attempt of Sakuntala, daughter of Rangan of Thudiyalur of Coimbatore District by taking poison and how police thwarted the attempt of Paulraj of Jaihindpuram, Madurai and 20 others in Madras. She said these attempts affect her greatly. She was really grieved over the occurrence of such incidents despite her repeated appeals. She said, she had made arrangements to

donate Rs.50,000 to Sakuntala of Coimbatore from the AIADMK party funds. Under all circumstances, she was prepared to bear the sufferings all on herself on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu. And she requested her party volunteers not to attempt such acts.

A large crowd mostly women converged on the Marina. Women and Children arrived at the fasting venue from far and near. Teams of doctors continued their periodical check-ups. The Chief Minister received a regular stream of visitors including several party leaders.

The Tamil Nadu Government has rejected as incorrect statements suggesting that 1777 tmc. ft of water flowed into the State in June and July this year and that it has drawn 10 to 15 tmc. ft more than in the previous year from Mettur.

The Government of Tamil Nadu in a press note clarified that as per the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, 205 tmc ft was to

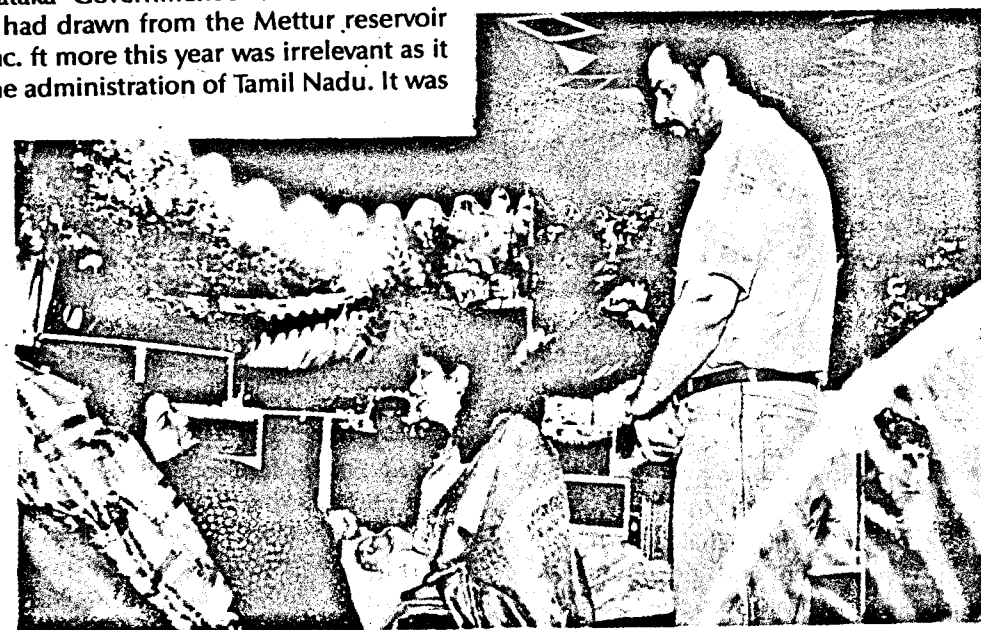


be released annually from June and May. Accordingly 10.16 tmc. ft and 42.76 tmc. ft for June and July respectively were to be released for the ayacut in Tamil Nadu. But Tamil Nadu had received 4.82 tmc. ft in June and 11.04 tmc. ft in July totalling 15.86 tmc. ft. 37.06 tmc. ft. of water was yet to be released before the end of July 1993. This was calculated with reference to the measurement at Mettur as directed by the tribunal.

The Karnataka Government's contention that Tamil Nadu had drawn from the Mettur reservoir nearly 15 tmc. ft more this year was irrelevant as it related to the administration of Tamil Nadu. It was

lakh acres to 11.2 lakh acres now. The cultivated area never reached the total ayacut area of five lakh acres. On the Kuruvai paddy area the area cultivated was only 4.14 acres. Even in the current year cultivation had been done only on 75 thousand acres and seedlings were ready for transplantation on about 2.58 lakh acres. Presently the farmers are anxious whether the standing crop could survive.

In a statement, Thiru R. Venkataraman, former President of India and other prominent citizens of

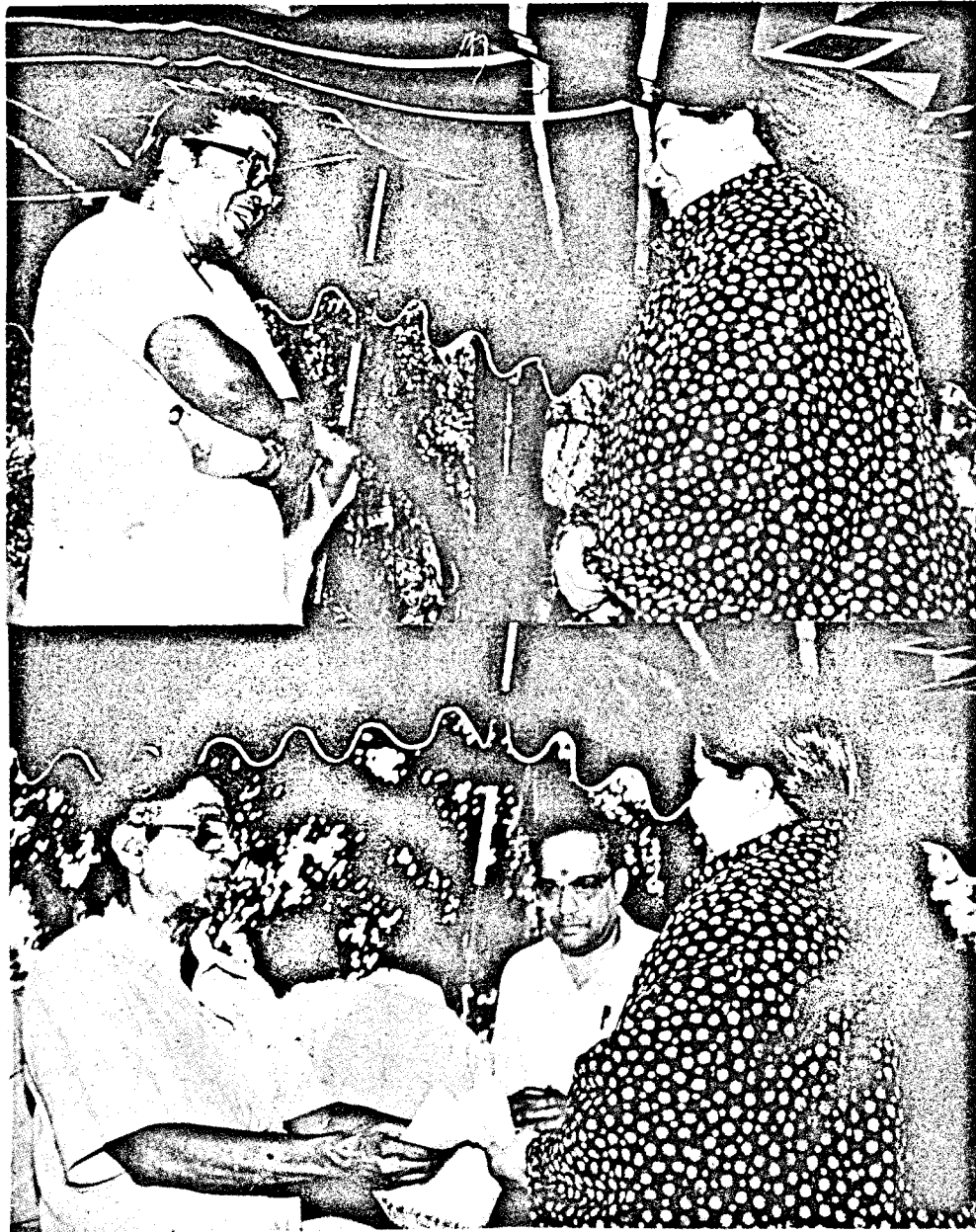


not within the domain of the Karnataka Government to raise this issue.

It was not right that there had been an increase in the area of cultivation by 2.5 lakh acres. In fact the ayacut in the delta had now fallen to 18.31 lakh acres from 28.2 lakh acres in 1971-72. On the other hand, Karnataka had increased its ayacut from 6.82

India urged the Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao to do the needful so that the Karnataka Government fully implements the interim Award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

On the fourth day of her fast, the Chief Minister was exhausted and was only able to smile at the visitors.



The Union Minister for Water Resources Development, Thiru V.C. Shukla, who held discussions with the Karnataka Chief Minister and Officials in Bangalore arrived Madras to a warm welcome. He was received by Thiru K.V. Thangabalu, Union Minister of State for Welfare, Thiru S. Kannappan, State Minister for Public Works and Thiru M.S. Reddy, Chairman of the Central Water Commission and driven to the Marina to meet the Chief Minister.

The Union Minister for Water Resources, Thiru V.C. Shukla had discussions with the Chief Minister from 10.15 a.m. for 20 minutes. The Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman I.A.S. and other Officials were present.

As the Union Minister departed for the Raj Bhavan he told waiting presspersons that he had

to hold further consultation with State and Central Government officials and that he would be back to the venue soon.

Soon after the Union Minister's departure a Cabinet Meeting was conducted at the bedside of the Chief Minister and the proposals made by Thiru V.C. Shukla were discussed.

The State's reaction to the Centre's proposals was conveyed by a team of officials including the PWD Minister Thiru S. Kannappan and the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S. to Thiru V.C. Shukla at the Raj Bhavan.

In the mean time, the medical team attending the Chief Minister issued a bulletin stating that her health condition was getting worse.

Thiru V.C. Shukla accompanied by the Governor

Dr. M. Channa Reddy came back to the venue and held the second round of discussions with the Chief Minister from 4.55 p.m. for 35 minutes. The crowd again and again became delirious and repeated slogans were raised, which hailed the Chief Minister and appealed to the Centre to get justice done to Tamil Nadu.

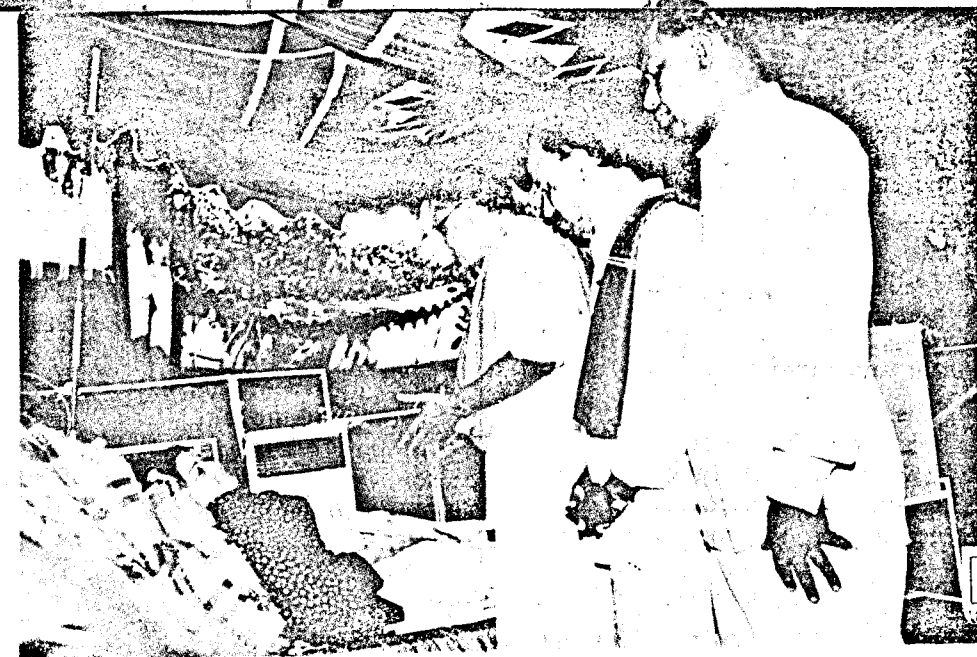
After ending her fast by taking the fruit juice offered to her by the Union Minister Thiru V.C. Shukla, the Chief Minister replied to the presspersons' questions. She said the Centre had agreed to set up a committee which would be charged with monitoring ground data with reference to the implementation of the interim order of the tribunal. There would also be an implementation Committee, consisting of the Cabinet Secretary to the Union Government and the Chief Secretaries of the Cauvery basin States. It would ensure the implementation of the interim Order.

To a question, whether the quantum of release in the Cauvery would be increased, she said all that was implied in the formula.

To a question whether she was satisfied with the outcome, the Chief Minister said though two years had passed by, since the tribunal gave the interim award, there was no mechanism for implementing it. The Centre had now agreed to set up that mechanism.

Asked whether Karnataka had agreed to implement the interim award, she said that was not 'our concern'. She said, she wanted the Central Government to ensure the implementation, and the Centre had agreed.

In a Statement issued in the evening, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, thanked the people of the State for their whole-hearted co-operation in her





crusade for justice.

She thanked His Excellency the Governor Dr. M. Channa Reddy, for rushing back to Madras after cutting short his visit to Pondicherry and making kind enquiries about her health by visiting the venue of the fast twice, unmindful of the protocol, along with his wife.

The Chief Minister noted with gratitude the enquiries made in person by Thiru R. Venkataraman, former President of India, and Thiru C. Subramaniam former Maharashtra Governor, and also for expressing their solidarity with her cause. She thanked the eminent persons from different walks of life, former, sitting Members of the Legislative Assembly, film artistes, producers, Directors, Music Composers, Playback singers, Distributors, Technicians who called on her. She thanked the Government Officials, Industrialists from different parts of the State, Merchants and Press persons who had called on her. She conveyed her gratitude to the Doctors who had stood by her bed attending on her and the Speaker of the Assembly, Finance Minister and other Ministers who had stood by her.

The Chief Minister said she was overwhelmed by the affection shown by lakhs of women who came from nooks and corners of the State. What surprised her was that many of them did not belong to

any Political party.

The Chief Minister thanked the Union Minister for Water Resources Development, Thiru V.C. Shukla, who had come to Madras in an effort to find a solution after hearing her views. She said she undertook the fast only to indicate that the Centre was legally and morally duty-bound to implement the award and that in achieving this, Tamil Nadu stood as one person and what caused her agony was the sacrifice made by some of her partymen. She expressed condolence to the families of those who subjected themselves to such sufferings.

She expressed her sorrow for the incidents that occurred in the first two days due to emotional outburst of the people. She thanked all the people for maintaining peace, immediately after her appeal to this effect.

The Chief Minister said, the victory was a milestone in the dispute in the last two decades. She expressed her gratitude, to all those who showed love and affection to her when she undertook the non-violent agitation to assert that securing the due share of Water in the Cauvery was the birth right of every Tamil. She thanked the people of Tamil Nadu for their whole-hearted co-operation which helped her to secure this great victory.

A COMPASSIONATE SOUL MARKED BY A HUMANISTIC APPROACH



Mr. Chancellor:

I deem it a unique honour and a proud privilege to introduce the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, who is a very distinguished and inspiring personality. Under her leader-

ship, the poor and the downtrodden of Tamil Nadu have seen a new light and are experiencing a new life. She is an embodiment of nobility, truth, intelligence, dynamism and pragmatism. She is a paradigm of perfection. As the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu she has proved herself as a worthy leader and has projected Tamil Nadu as one of the front ranking States in India. She is affectionately and reverentially called Puratchi Thalaivi by the people of Tamil Nadu, who adore her.

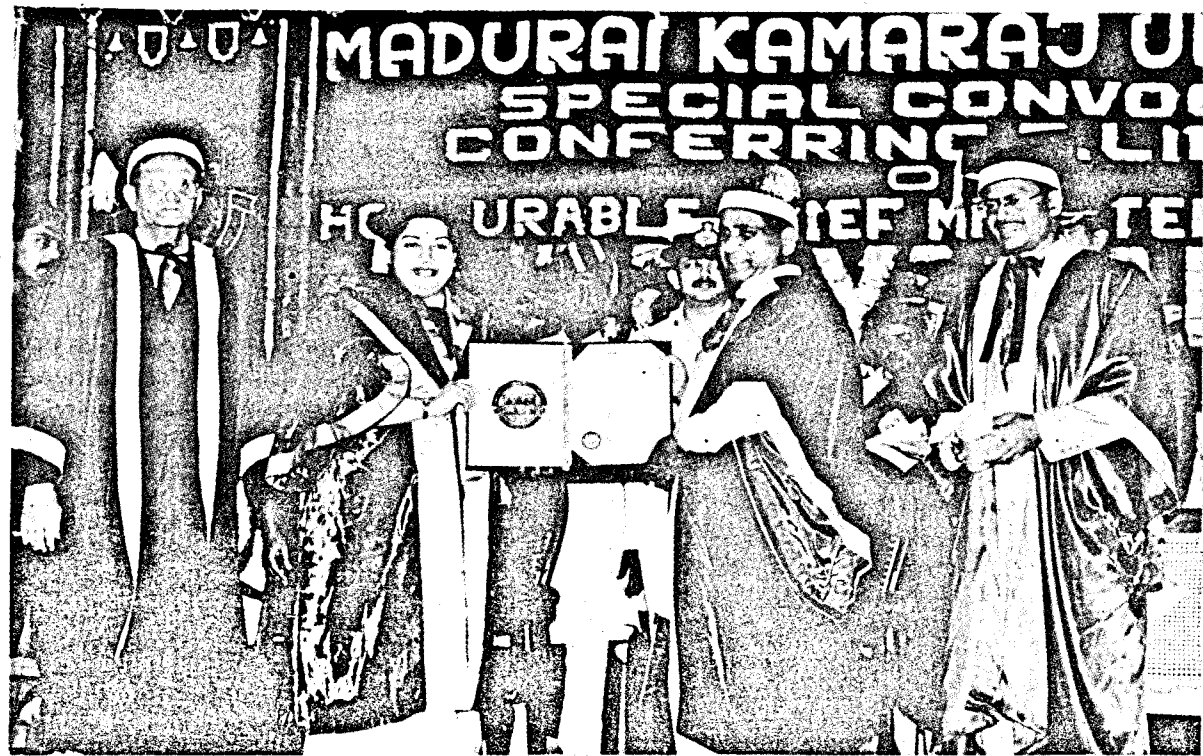
Besides her brilliant academic record in school, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has added to her store of knowledge through self education. It must be recorded that she is a voracious reader and she has kept company with great writers such as Dickens, the Bronte Sisters, Jane Austen, Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda and enlarged her mind and widened her intellectual horizon.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha is well known for her command and mastery over the English language. Her polyglotism is evidenced by her proficiency and competence in Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi and Malayalam besides English. Her strength as an orator or writer lies in her ability to make her speeches or writings powerful packages of brilliant language, contextual relevance and rich thought content.

A reputed artiste on the stage and screen, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has enlarged the world of living experience with artistic brilliance. Her

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
SPECIAL CONVOCATION:

Citation presented by Dr. M.D.K. Kuthalingam, D.Sc., Vice Chancellor at the time of the Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa on Dr. J. Jayalalitha Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (14th July 1993)



proficiency in the various art forms has enriched her total comprehension of life and has stood her well in the many tribulations she had to undergo in her public life.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha is acknowledged as a remarkable creative artiste. She has the painter's eye for the minutest details and the singer's ear to capture the soul of everything. With rich imagination, high intelligence, language competence and command over vocabulary she has earned the reputation of a creative writer through her autobiographical work *Manam Thirandu Pesukiren*, four novels and several short stories in Tamil and a series of informative articles in English and Tamil. In this regard she projects herself simultaneously as a regionalist, nationalist and universalist.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha's profound understanding of human psychology has given her a fine sense of balance and objectivity, a warmth of appreciation and a sincere concern for the suffering. She is a gifted politician marked by rich statecraft, political insight and remarkable presence of mind and native and acquired wisdom.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha possesses leadership qualities in a rich measure. Her sense of

moderation and her sensible, pragmatic and progressive outlook are reflected in everything that she does. With her rich eloquence, administrative acumen and remarkable intelligence, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has proved to be a great achiever. But she remains modest and humble to the core. Dr. J. Jayalalitha is a person of culture, dignity and self-possession. With right discernment and proper perspective, she tackles all problems and issues of society. Her robust common sense and high level of thinking enable her to cope with the rigorous task of administration with ease and polish.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha's life and mission are deeply touched by her concern and sympathy for the downtrodden, the underprivileged and the weaker sections of society, especially, women and children. That is reflected in the Girl-Child Protection Scheme and the Cradle Babies Scheme. A ten-point programme for the welfare of Adi-Dravidars and Tribals is under implementation. She has the unique distinction of having created a separate Directorate to look after the needs of the disabled in the State. The Government is implementing in right earnest, a scheme of health care to all, with the conduct of Free Health Camps and Special Medical Camps and the "Hospitals on Wheels" programme.

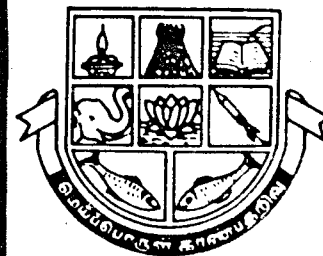
Dr. J. Jayalalitha is an outstanding and mature feminist of the twentieth century. She strongly feels that women should claim their social and political rights and should be helped to become economically independent, but at the same time, they should fulfil their responsibilities to their family, society and the nation. With a view to extending a helping hand to women to rise in life, she has set up the State Level Commission for Women. She has ordered that all Primary School Teachers should be women. It is a step in the right direction because very young children require motherly care, concern and attention. She has ordered the establishment of All Women Police Stations in all the District Headquarters to attend to the grievances of women exclusively.

During the two-year stewardship of this State under Dr. J. Jayalalitha, new industrial projects with an investment of over Rs.20,000 (Twenty thousand) crores have been cleared. The significant projects which need special mention are the National Aromatics Project and the Integrated Lignite Mining and Power Generation Project near Jayamkondan.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha's love for sports and administrative ability are revealed by the construction of an ultra-modern and sophisticated outdoor stadium answering to international standards built in a record time under her stewardship, at Madras. She has also constituted the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu under her Presidency, to identify and nurture budding sports talents among our youth and to place Tamil Nadu in a position of pride in the arena of National and International Sports and Games.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha has done a great deal for the renovation of the long neglected but famous temples of Tamil Nadu and for creating funds for the performance of poojas in temples. Thus she has contributed a great deal to the preservation and maintenance of our ancient cultural heritage and the development of Indian culture.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha has taken considerable interest in education. It is her firm conviction that one way of eradicating class consciousness and poverty is through education of the masses. Tamil Nadu has introduced



Compulsory Primary Education. She desires that Universities and Colleges should promote quality higher education. She has been instrumental in the creation of the State Council for Higher Education and the State Advisory Committee on Education.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has been guiding the destiny of Tamil Nadu sensibly and purposefully.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha is a dynamic and pragmatic leader marked by firm determination.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha is a compassionate soul marked by a humanistic approach.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha is a talented and innovative performing artiste, capable of blending the ancient with the modern in a variety of art forms.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha has noteworthy leadership qualities.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha is academically brilliant. And as an outstanding and responsive leader of Tamil Nadu, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has brought clarity of vision and thought and creative energy and intellectual brilliance to the performance of her many praiseworthy deeds for the speedy development of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Hence, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has been unanimously recommended by the Syndicate and Senate of the Madurai Kamaraj University to receive the Degree of Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa to which, Sir, I pray that she be admitted.

ACT IN THE LIVING

PRESENT

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

Your Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Channa Reddy, Hon'ble Minister for Education of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Professor Ponnusamy, Vice-Chancellor of the Madurai Kamaraj University, Dr. Kuthalingam, Members of the Syndicate, Members of the Senate, Members of the Academic Council, Members of the Faculty, My dear students, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am obliged to you for the honour you have conferred upon me by inviting me to address this special Convocation of the Madurai Kamaraj University being held in connection with its Silver Jubilee. I thank His Excellency the Governor, Chancellor of this University, for inviting me to share your happiness on this special occasion. A span of 25 years may be short in the history of an Institution. But for all of you who have been closely connected with the fortunes of this University and have made notable contributions to its development, I am sure that this occasion has a special significance, for, it gives you an opportunity to evaluate the performance of this University in terms of the goals set at its inception.

The name of the Madurai Kamaraj University combines in itself the name of the City of Madurai and the name of the great leader Thiru K. Kamaraj. Such an

appropriate naming by itself has enhanced the reputation of this University and has contributed to its historicity as well as its character as a nation - building institution.



Madurai is one of the few cities in India with a history which can be traced back to pre-historic times. The earliest reference to the City, which are found in works like the Puranas, establish the antiquity of the City. The Great Epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha, Kautiliya's Arthashastra and the writing of the ancient Greeks like Megasthenes, refer to the City of the Pandyas, noted for its fine cotton fabrics and gems. Mahavamsa, the Ceylonese Chronicle, mentions the reign of the Pandya King with Madurai as his capital just after the Buddha Mahanirvana and this period may be around the Sixth Century B.C. Plini in AD 75 and Ptolemy in AD

130 mentioned the City of the Pandyas.

Madurai City attained the pinnacle of glory during the Sangam Age. For hundreds of years during this period, Madurai flourished as a great Centre of learning, culture and civilisation. Illustrious Poets of the Tamil Academy, known as the Sangam, have made memorable contributions to the growth of Tamil Literature. Madurai Kanchi (மதுரை காஞ்சி) the longest poem in the Pathupattu (பத்துப் பாட்டு) collection, contains an impressive pen portrait of the City of Madurai in the early centuries of the Christian era. Madurai City itself, during this period, was the Town Planners' dream. Its people lived and carried on normal avocations in an atmosphere of peace, prosperity, culture, learning and religiosity. From pre-Christian times, Madurai City maintained trade and commerce links with Sumeria, Babylon, Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. The grandeur and beauty of the art and the architecture and the high eminence of culture in the lives of the people of the city, rightly earned for Madurai the epithet "the Athens of South India". Madurai was a great centre of learning as is seen from the impressive evidence of literary achievements. Madurai was also an international metropolis with economic and cultural contacts with Kingdoms of yore.

I am sure, I will now be right for me to say that the Madurai Kamaraj University is seeking to re-establish the pre-eminence of Madurai City as an international Centre of learning, combining the modern and the traditional in harmonious proportions.

Kamaraj is a name to reckon with. A legend in his own time, Thiru K. Kamaraj was an outstanding example of a person who could mould and shape the

destiny of a society, based on a keen sense of political perception and a high degree of realism. He was a man of the masses in the true sense of the term and he knew what they wanted and accordingly, the formulated policies reflecting the needs and the aspirations of the people. He contributed a great deal to the cause of education in our State. He foresaw that education opened the doors for employment and all round advancement and so he was keen that the benefits of education must be made available to the poorest of the poor and must not be merely the prize possession of a limited class of affluent people. Today, millions of peoples all over the State owe their advancement to his prophetic vision. If, today, the State of Tamil Nadu can claim to possess one of the largest reservoirs of technical and educated man-power in the country, the credit for the planning of and the thrust towards "free education" must be given to Perunthalaivar Kamaraj. However, it was Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. who brought free education within the reach of the poorest of children through his Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme, which ensured at least one nutritious meal a day to every child, and persuaded poor parents to send their children to school.

Higher Education in our country, today, is at the cross-roads. We are confronted by many problems. Many learned bodies have looked into the various issues and have made useful recommendations. But, successive Governments have been slow in implementing them. Quite often they are half-hearted in their approach. As a result, they are playing with the lives of young people. Any further delay in providing clear solutions to the existing problems will definitely place the future of our society in peril.

Historically, right education in our country has been considered a pre-requisite for right living. The search for higher values utilised the educational process to pick the right talent and teach the best to the student, eliciting the best from him or her. It also laid stress on the right conduct expected of a student and the development of good and correct character. Education was meant to uplift the students so that he or she matured in spiritual perception and learnt the values of sacredness of life and sanctity of nature, subduing his or her ego and giving his or her best to Society. There is a story in the Upanishads according to which Narada approached Sanatkumara and asked him to teach him. Sanatkumara wanted to know what the disciple had already learnt. Narada said that he had learnt Science, Chemistry, Astronomy, Astrology, Physics and other subjects. Sanatkumara replied that he had not learnt anything, meaning thereby that the objective or aim of Education was to look for the Unknown. The teacher and the student were considered to be embarked upon a journey in search of Truth, whether it concerned the material world or the spiritual world. Pascal reflected this feeling, when he wrote:

"Knowledge is like a sphere in space, the greater its volume, the greater its conduct with the unknown"

The people of Tamil Nadu had truly unique traditions with regard to learning and education. For them the values of education were intimately associated with the values of life. Education that did not make a man live properly, was not considered to be useful education. Two thousand years ago Saint Thiruvalluvar laid down the maxims of learning, even as the Tamil people then practised them, and they are relevant even today.



Thiruvalluvar said:

"Lore that must be learnt with perfect faultlessness. The students must not stop there having learnt. The student must treat the path that the lore has shown in turn"

"கற்க கசடறக் கற்பவை; கற்றபின் நிற்க அதற்குத் தக"

The sage also said:

"Learning leads to wisdom. Deeper as the man learns, more profound will be his wisdom and this wisdom is meant for the welfare of the society and not for his personal aggrandisement"

தொட்டனைத் தூறும் மணற்கேணி;
மாந்தர்க்கு
கற்றனைத் தூறும் அறிவு"

Saint Thiruvalluvar spoke of the Art of Letters as well as the Science of Numbers and considered both of them to be important to the learning process. Learning promotes discrimination and discrimination makes possible the absorption of the good and the exclusion of the bad. Such learning is more precious than all the material values of this world because wealth decays whereas learning does not.

"கேடல் விழுச்செல்வம் கல்வி;
ஒருவருக்கு
மாடலை மறநா யவை"

Education was thus ideally structured and incorporated to meet

Life's needs. The ancient Tamil people knew the distinction between basic education and the education that gave scholarship. The final aim of the learning process was to enable the student to improve his faculty of discrimination, eschew improper conduct, understand and appreciate the good values of life and develop love and kindness towards all fellow-beings. Saint Thiruvalluvar aimed at general social education as a means of building an ideal society. The Thirukkural has come to represent the summation of the best in the tradition of Tamil Education.

The present structure of higher education in India had its origin in the British Model when the First Universities were established in India in 1857. The main purpose of University Education, as it was considered then, was to confer the benefits of a liberal education on a few chosen students, so that a small number of persons cultivated in the art and the classical lore of the world could be trained to provide leadership for the community and to take their place in the administrative machinery of the country. A chosen few would enter the portals of the University and would be groomed to help the British run the administration and to get along with them in the same atmosphere of culture, literature and social grace. The task of

managing the administration was left to be handled by a large majority of educated people who would fill in the ministerial posts. But the British did not foresee that the very liberal education, which they sought to provide through the University, would awaken the mind and the spirit of the millions of people in this country and that they would use the very same education to dislodge them from power. Education is a powerful tool. Its impact and influence cannot be confined to set goals and objectives within a given ambit. It kindles the mind and strikes deep chords; it arouses the emotions and provides a better means of articulation. It moulds the human mind, it inculcates a culture and a philosophy which will help the student to search for values in a spirit of freedom, unhindered by the syllabus or curriculum irrespective of the mode of teaching or the scholarship of the teacher. This is a lesson of history which we will have to learn and relearn in order that we may keep our minds open and continue to look at the structure of education so that it helps to fulfil the aspirations of young people and does not hinder them.

This means that we have to ask afresh the following questions:

What should be the nature of a University?

What is its purpose?

In what manner should it play its part in the life of the community?

What should be its role with reference to the rising tide of democratic aspirations and egalitarian pressure?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, way back in 1947, in his Convocation Address to the University of Allahabad, summed up the basic objectives of the University and its role in national life. He said:

"University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the search of Truth. It stands for the onwards march of

the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the Universities today discharge their duties adequately, then they are wholly with the nation and the people"

Our Universities, therefore, were basically intended to promote a spirit of liberal education and were concerned with creating a class of men whose education equipped them with certain qualifications and attributes of mind and heart, necessary for assuming the mantle of leadership.

Developing from these basic objectives, the Universities have concentrated mainly on three functions, namely education, scholarship and service. In the earlier times, the educative and scholarly functions dominated the activities of the University. In the complex technological society of today, the service functions have grown enormously and the educational and scholarly functions have come increasingly closer to the service function. In other words, the University provides Society with experts and expertise. University Education is oriented towards helping the students to acquire mastery in the field of technology. In this era of competition, the University has also to be in the forefront of excellence in the teaching-learning process, so that a generation of students representing the cream of the intelligentsia can pioneer and bring about change and transformation in different areas of national life.

Notwithstanding the complex nature of the above-mentioned goals, in a sophisticated sense, the University will still be a community of intellectuals, of teachers and the taught, ceaselessly engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. It will be a select exclusive group of persons concerned totally with the leading issues in today's cultural milieu. However, with the great growth in the corpus of human knowledge and the tremendous impact of science and technology on the lives

of men, it has become necessary to conceive of this milieu in quite new terms and to think of the University in entirely new ways. Whatever concept we develop of a University; it must be relevant to the context and the needs of our country not merely of the present, but of the future as well. Gandhiji, Sri Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore and other great leaders of our country had suggested varying models of University education, keeping in view the need to develop the mental and moral faculties of the individual, which would enable him or her to contribute to the welfare of the nation in the context of Science - Technology interaction.

It is necessary to look at all these models and evolve a pattern that harmoniously welds the past, present and the future and gives the University its due place in Society as a leader, a path-breaker and an experimenter and as the upholder of certain basic values.

At the same time, the University has to continue the teaching-learning process. The highest quality of teaching materials must be made available at the University. Excellence in the teaching-learning process and in the performance or achievement in higher education is totally dependent upon the quality of the students. The pursuit of excellence in turn is motivational. Proper inputs of human and material elements into higher educational in terms of adequate infrastructural facilities, competent and committed teachers, interested and devoted students, efficient teaching, efficient administration, commitment to learning, smooth and effective interaction between students, teachers and the administrators; all these are envisaged by the use of the term 'excellence'. When we speak of quality higher education, we think of a situation wherein the teaching-learning process reaches a very high level of performance and

motivation. There can be no compromise with quality conceived in this manner, because Society pays a high price for education and there ought to be a commensurate return in the form of performance and service to Society. Unfortunately, this aspect is largely ignored. Nowadays, the emphasis is on the quantity, the numbers of those educated. At the level of higher education, the emphasis ought to be on the quality of those educated, because the University will bring forth the future leaders of Society. In the era of Science and Technology, this means that the products of the Universities will have to be in the forefront of all branches of learning. Therefore, quality ought to be the pre-eminent goal. However, the students have a different expectation from the Universities. To most of them, a University degree is a passport to a good job. Hence they expect the University to teach them in such a way as to enable them to secure jobs. But, it does not happen that way, in actual practice. The performance of the University does not match with the needs of the students or of the community. Therefore, there is frustration on all sides. Mr. Will Durant has expressed this feeling aptly:

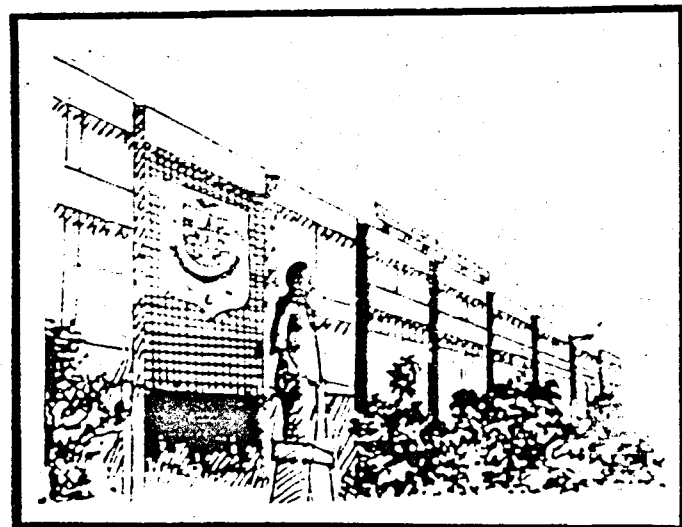
"The youth is wise in preferring the athletic field to the class-room and in rating base-ball above philosophy. When a bespectacled Chinese student described the American University as 'an athletic association in which certain opportunities for study are provided for the feeble bodied,' his remark was not so destructive as is supposed."

Will Durant was speaking of the American student. In India, the Indian youth does not even prefer the athletic field!

Youth is an impressionable period in a person's life. There is much to look forward to at that stage in life. The spirit of idealism

is dominant. Concepts of right and wrong rank high in the scale of values. The attitude of service comes naturally. As yet, passion and prejudice do not overtake the sense of reason and objectivity. The mental faculties are at their best and there is a desire to be discriminating. There is an instinctive thirst for knowledge. The tapping of such abundant energies as Youth displays naturally, is the major responsibility of Society and Society looks to the University to provide an atmosphere, in which the talents of the young people can be nurtured and promoted. But frustration and disappointment soon set in as the University is ill-equipped for handling this responsibility. Let us admit that the Universities in our country, as they are structured at present, do not seem to be reflecting the aspirations of young people. They appear to be straight-jacketed with a structure of their own and a logic of thinking and working that alienates, rather than absorbs the student's interest. Nor do the Universities seem to be in the mainstream of Life, so that they can serve to make life more meaningful, more attractive and more socially useful. I am making a general statement in this regard and do not have any particular University in mind while saying this. This problem has to be looked into with the utmost seriousness. University Education in India is now facing severe social and political criticism. The Universities have got to recognise sooner or later that national realities have to be properly reflected, both in the structure of their instructions and in their value systems as well as in the mode of their functioning.

Take for example the straight forward problem of unemployment among the educated. It is clear that this problem is of our own making. Today the University degree is sought after, for its value as a source of obtaining employment.



But the employment hoped for does not exist. The student does not realise it until after he or she has left the portals of the University. Young people rush to take University degrees with the hope of thereby getting jobs in the Government or in the Private Sector. Jobs in the Government for the kind of people whom the Universities are producing will be limited. The Private Sector adopts methods of selection that will not benefit the vast majority of the students armed with mere degrees. The resultant situation is an alarming increase in the rate of unemployment of educated persons - a frustrating situation for the students and a bitter waste of national effort. Today, there are more than 38 lakh young persons registered in the Employment Exchanges of Tamil Nadu, of whom 22 lakh persons are educated. Every year about 5 lakh educated persons register themselves with the Employment Exchanges, of whom 1.41 lakh young persons have passed the Pre-University course or its

equivalent and about nearly a lakh of persons are graduates and post-graduates. The Registers of the Employment Exchanges do not really fully reflect the gravity of the situation. The problem of unemployment among the technically qualified young people is equally severe, a true reflection of the rate of economic growth that is taking place in our country. I am sure that the picture must be more or less the same in other States. This raises the basic question about what kind of education the Universities should impart, so that there is no drain of resources and avenues of employment are always available and young persons can enter smoothly into the mainstream of life with dignity and confidence. Naturally, the society that we are developing in India today, offers a number of jobs for which a degree is not a pre-requisite and for which high academic or technological qualifications are not necessary. I think that the time has come for us to look at University education in

the context of the employment situation in the country and clarify the goal of the Universities in this regard. I think that the model which envisages the University as a job producing factory is wrong. To equip the young people with skills for the jobs that our country offers, must be the function of a different set of institutions. This truth must be accepted at the earliest and the reforms must start at the elementary school level.

The Kothari Commission and the New Education Policy of the Government of India have, no doubt made many recommendations in this regard. But the Universities continue to produce young graduates whose employment opportunities depend on further technological training, for which other institutions are needed. It seems to me that the answer is that the Universities should not be saddled with the responsibility of producing more graduates, for the purpose of satisfying the ego of the society, in terms of increasing the output of educated persons. The requirements of employment in a fast changing society would have to be met by suitable institutions other than the Universities. Higher Education does contribute to employment, but at a different level. It makes no impact on the numbers. It confers its benefits in an indirect manner, by producing leaders, the teachers who will train the trainers. Also, in reality, we find that the problem of unemployment is more acute among the educated. Young educated persons feel frustrated by their inability to get the kind of employment that they are looking for. Educated young persons look for a particular type of employment and many of them aspire for desk jobs, either in Government or in business. They seek a University degree, not because they are interested in the subject which they study, but because the degree is a necessary qualification for applying for jobs in the Government, business,

banking etc. But, there are not enough jobs in these sectors to absorb all the graduates coming out of the Universities. I am, therefore, reiterating my plea that a radical change in the outlook towards University education is called for.

Personally I would think that an important concern of the Universities, particularly, of the technological institutions which come within the ambit of the Universities, should be to motivate students to start enterprises of their own. Self-employment can, in many ways, be more exciting and more rewarding than the service of an employer. Self-employment can be secured through small scale industries where the individual's talents can be put to full use. India is set on a course of rapid industrialisation which opens out avenues for new employment. It should be the responsibility of the Universities to explore these new avenues of employment and help the students to fit themselves into them. The higher educational system can help to infuse self-confidence in our graduates. Infusion of the right amount of self-confidence generates a sense of responsibility and discipline, so vital for the orderly progress of the nation. In this connection, there is a need for critical examination of the way in which the University education process is currently conducted. The curriculum and the mode of instruction have to be carefully evaluated and redesigned, so as to absorb the latest knowledge of the subject and its dissemination.

The teaching faculties have to play an important role in the higher education system. All education is a dialogue between the teacher and the taught. The aim of the teacher is to strive for the excellence of the student and to instil in him or her the correct sense of values. It is not so much the repertory of knowledge that finally counts. Rather, it is the movtiva-

tion and personality of the teacher that provides the fuel that ignites the mind of the student. The high quality of mind and intellect is a very important pre-requisite for the success of the teaching process. The issue is not one of the payment of adequate salaries or rewards. It is the problem of the availability of a sufficient number of qualified persons, who want to take up the task of teaching as a labour of love, as a social mission, as an act of patriotism, as an intellectual pursuit which will help to widen the horizon of learning of both the student and the teacher in their common pursuit.

I must tell you that the Tamil Nadu Government has been concerning itself with the problems of higher education in their entirety. The State Government has set up the TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION on a statutory basis with the Chief Minister as the Chairperson. Inaugurating the Council, I said:

"There is a compelling need to pursue the goals which will make our educational system keep pace with the phenomenal growth witnessed in other countries. Scientific pursuits have to concentrate upon the acquisition of knowledge upon knowledge, such that the new discoveries and improvements can directly contribute to the material welfare of mankind".

I stressed the need for upgrading the skills of the teachers and for inculcating the sense of discipline in the students and called upon the research workers to make a significant contribution to the social and economic transformation of our society. This Council has begun to function just recently. I hope this Council will play an important role in promoting cooperation among the institutions of higher education, encourage and promote innovations in curriculum development, facilitate higher training of teachers, identify and

encourage centres of excellence and help to promote the highest standards of education consistent with the best obtaining in the world.

I know that the Madurai Kamaraj University has established laudable traditions in the teaching-learning process. It has produced eminent teachers and students who have done well in their areas of specialisation all over the world. I also know that the Madurai Kamaraj University continues to reaffirm the importance of basic values essential to our society. Without the right understanding and acceptance of basic values, learning, however advanced, can be arid and bereft of purpose.

On the occasion of the Special Convocation of the Madurai-Kamaraj University, I have great pleasure in conveying my good wishes to all of you who have won

laurels and victory in the Battle of Books. Now there lies before you a greater Battle - the Battle of Life. The world you are about to enter is full of difficulties and challenges. You will see all around you a ceaseless drive in pursuit of limited values. You will feel the impact of varied human passions and prejudices. You will have to face new problems which will perplex you. However, there is no need for pessimism. You have received an intellectual and mental formation during your studentship, that will help you to face the coming Battle of Life with courage and confidence. You can now face the world head on and fight successfully to win the Battle of Life. My one piece of advice to you is:

Please be receptive to new ideas and learn to depend on yourself.

Great leaders like Perunthalaivar K. KAMARAJ and Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. came up in life this way.

I thank His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu once again for his invitation to me, to address this Special Convocation. I would now like to close with a quotation from H.W. Longfellow:

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!
Trust no future, how'er pleasant!
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!
Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Thank you.

(Convocation Address delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Special Convocation at Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai on 14th July 1993).

A PEEP INTO THE PAST OF CUDDALORE

Cuddalore is soaked in history. The French, the Dutch, the Portuguese, the Swiss, the Germans and the English had established their links with this place through their tradings and battles in addition to ecclesiastical and educational assignments. Clive had lived here, trodden on its streets and his name is associated with this town.

On the ecclesiastical side, the Catholics, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.R.) the Danish Missionaries, the Leipzig Mission, the society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S.P.G.) Mission have all, in one way or the other left their imprints on this coastal Town. Missionaries like Bartholemew-Zieganbalg, Grundler, Gerricke, Fabricious and many others have made a mark in this place.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, the population of the town was predominantly comprised of fishermen, weavers and cultivators. The Raja of Gingee was the acknowledged feudatory chief of the place. The weavers of Cuddalore were considered the

best on the Coromandal Coast. The clothes woven in Cuddalore were in great demand not only in the inland but also among the English and the Dutch trading Companies.

Fort St.David

This article aims at presenting only the salient features of historical importance connected with the Christ Church and the St. David's Higher Secondary School at Cuddalore Old Town, without elaborating on the battles fought on its soil. This article does not also touch on the pre seventeenth century history of Cuddalore and the influence of the Cholas, the rulers of Thondamandalam, the Nabobs of Arcot and the Vijaynagar Kings 'Albert' this write-up will not be full without a short history of Fort. St. David, before it took this name.

A very pushing and capable Tamil merchant by name Chinniah

D. VARADHAN
Administrative Officer
Port Office, Cuddalore.

Chetty played the role of a middleman between the foreign traders and the local weavers. His business thrived in leaps and bounds. He built a fort at Devanampattinam in order to protect his vessals-warehouses and stores. The fort had entrenchments and ramparts mounted with guns. The fort was just 400 feet by 500 feet, built of stone and mortar. Chinniah Chetty also lived within the fort. The Mahrattas invaded this place in 1673. Chinniah Chetty deserted the fort and sailed away with all his accumulated wealth and stores. The Dutch who were having a factory of their own at Cuddalore negotiated with the Mahrattas for purchasing the deserted fort of Chinniah Chetty. The French in Pondicherry also offered to purchase it. While this competition was going on, a young English merchant by name Elihu Yale was sent from the Fort St. George to negotiate with the Mahrattas for securing this fort of Chinniah Chetty and perform the same fort as Chinniah Chetty. This was in the year 1674. The Dutch were strongly apposed to this. Elihu Yale could not succeed. However the English established a

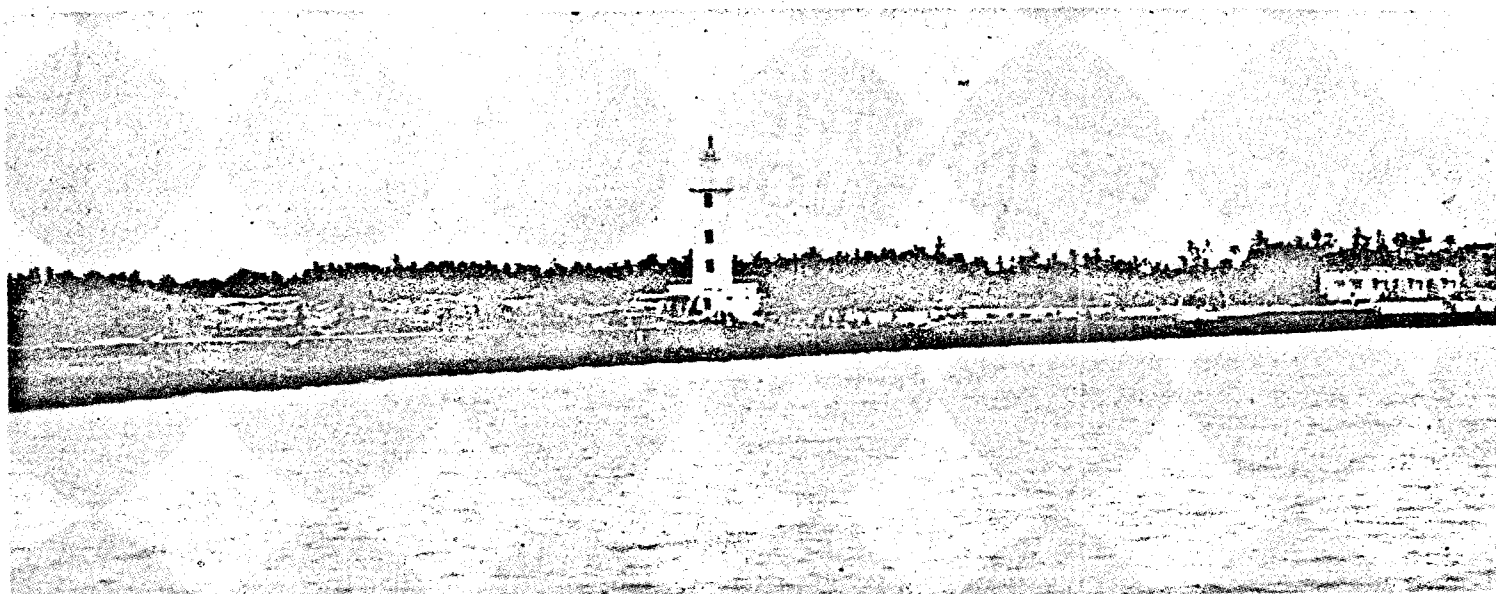


Advertisement No.28/93

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION PROFICIENCY TEST IN TAMIL SEPTEMBER 1993

It is hereby notified that the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. Officers borne on Tamil Nadu State Cadre, whose mother-tongue is not Tamil and who have not taken Tamil as a subject or passed any examination in Tamil in the S.S.L.C. and or Degree Course and who will not complete six years of service on 13th September, 1993 will be held by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission at its office on the 13th and 14th September, 1993. Persons who pass the test will be entitled to a monetary award of Rs.1,000. The last date for receipt of applications for the test is 5.45 p.m. on 16th August, 1993. Persons other than I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. Officers are not eligible to apply for this examination. Application forms may be obtained on written requisition from the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

DIPR/1205/MS/93



factory in Cuddalore in the year 1681. But the Dutch out-witted the English by purchasing all the cloth for a higher price. So the Englishman had to leave their factory and go back to Fort St. George in 1685.

Elighy Yale became the Governor of Fort St. George in 1687. He remembered the deserted for of Chinniah Chetty at Devanampattinam. He initiated secret negotiations with the Mahrattas without the knowledge of the Dutch the French and the Portuguese who were all equally making assiduous efforts to purchase this Fort. He succeeded.

This fort of Chinniah was purchased by the English from the Mahrattas on 15th July 1690.

Governor Elihu Yale was Welsman. St. David was the patron saint of the Welsh. Further Governor Elihu's son David died in Childhood in fort St. George in 1688. These dual reasons evidently prompted the Governor to name the fort as Fort St. David. William Hatsell was posted as the first Deputy Governor of Fort St. David. The Rev. Jethro Brdcoake from St. George was sent as Chaplain to Fort St. David. A room was set apart in this fort as a chapel, where

services were conducted by this chaplain.

It is worthwhile to note that the St. David's Higher Secondary School at Cuddalore O.T. bears this historical name.

The Churches

The first Church that was built in India for the Europeans was at Cochin in the 1505 by the Catholics under the aegis of Albuquerque, the Portuguese Governor of the Indies. The Church was called the Holy Cross Church and then named as St. Francis Church.

The second Church was the Zion Church in Tranquebar, built in the year 1707 by Bartholemew Zeigenbalg, who arrived in Tranquebar on 9.7.1706 with Plutschau. Rev. Samuel in his book on the history of Tranquebar mission published in 1955 records that Zeigenbalg and Grindler established a school in Tranquebar in the year 1716, to train teachers and catechists. According to him, it was Grindler who established a school in Cuddalore in the year 1717. Fuller details are furnished in the succeeding paragraphs.

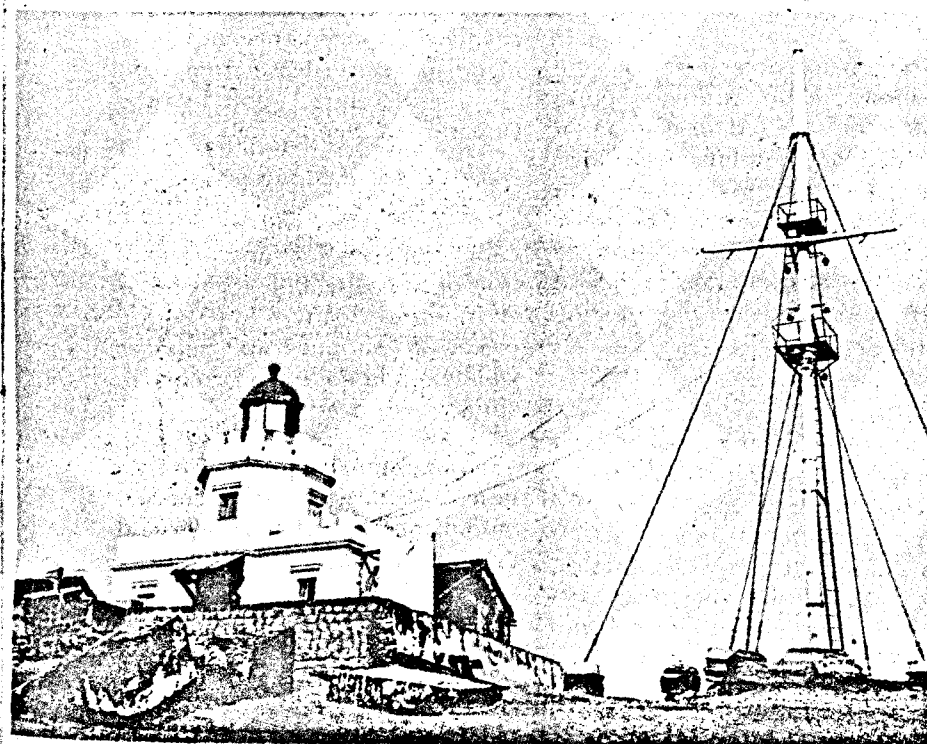
Christ Church at Cuddalore old Town

While the first seeds were being sown in Tranquebar for establishing protestant missionary work by the Danish missionaries, the Roman Catholic mission was established in Cuddalore in the year 1606, according to the South Arcot Manuel by Nelson. A Portuguese priest Paulo de saa, managed to get a piece of land in Cuddalore from the English in Fort St. David in the year 1692. A Church, a school and a Mission House were built. It is not the same location where the present Christ Church stands. When Count Lally attached Cuddalore garrison at Fort St. David. The French partly destroyed the old Church and completely destroyed the school chapel. They blew up the old fort itself. This was in the year 1758.

When the English recaptured Cuddalore two years latter; under the command of Eyre Coote and drove the French away, they had no Church, school or Mission House. Even as early as 1746 Fort St. David had become a Presidency and the Deputy Governor became a regular Governor.

The English felt that the "Romish Priests" were a stumbling block to the growth of protestant missions. They were asked to go out of the limits of Fort St. David. The Church and the Mission House had to be reconstructed. In 1766 Hutteman and Gerricke who were posted to Cuddalore took the initiative to seek orders from the Governor to pull down the old Church, which was in a ruinous condition and rebuild a new Church close to the mission house, in order to 'reclaim the soldiers from pernicious ways of drunkenness and debauchery'. This Church was meant for the joint worship of the Europeans and the Eurasian soldiers. It was named the Zion Church, after the Church at Transquebar. Later on, it was renamed as CHRIST CHURCH, which was the name given to the old Church at Cuddalore in the year 1749. This new Church was dedicated in the year 1767.

Hyder Ali and the French took possession of Cuddalore in 1781. This time, they did not destroy the Church as they did in 1758.



I & IV Wrappers

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha fasting to safeguard the rights of the Tamils in the Cauvery Waters.

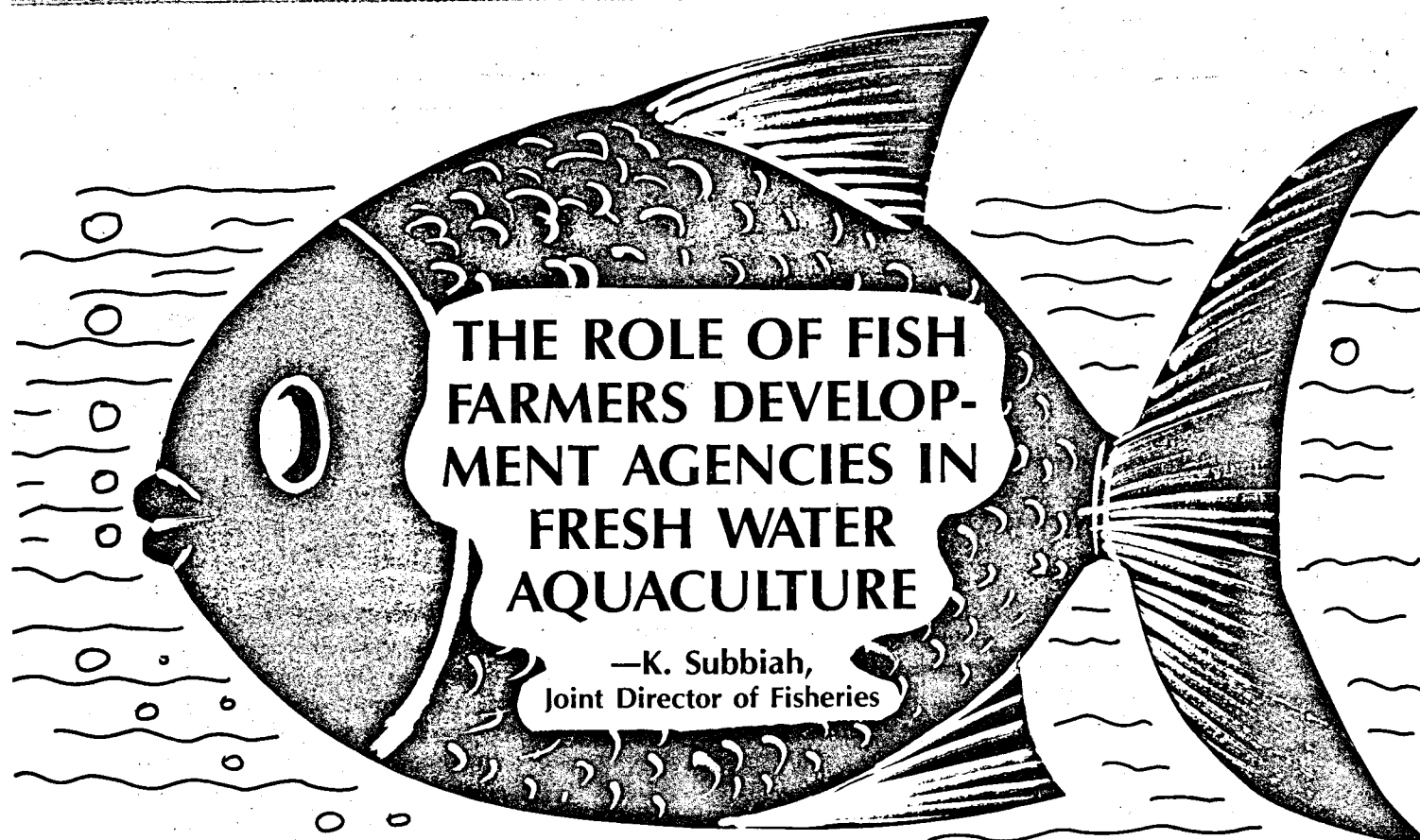
Gerricke appealed to the German speaking Swiss officers of the invaders not to destroy the Church and harm the Christians, residing near the Church. They however made use of the Church as a powder magazine. The invaders were driven out by the English the very next year.

Many well-known missionaries landed in Cuddalore. The Reverend Fabricious landed at Cuddalore along with Kiermander and Zeglin on 22.1.1740. They met Rev. Aaron and Catechist Thiagou Naicker the Indians working in Christ Church. The Rev. Schwart landed in Cuddalore on 30.7.1750. Gerricke did admirable work in the educational and missionary

fields in Cuddalore, Tranquebar and Vepery.

The Reverend Francis Fordyce, who performed duties at Fort St. David at Cuddalore during the year 1747-48 was assaulted by Robert Clive, who was then, an officer in the garrison at Cuddalore. In the enquiry instituted by the Governor, it transpired that the chaplain was a "meddling mischievous person" with similar antecedents of misbehaviour in his previous assignments elsewhere also. He was therefore suspended for his "ill conditioned temper".

The Rev. C. Aaron was the first Tamilian Pastor at Cuddalore. He was born of Hindu parents and his Hindu name was Arumugham. The Reverend Pakkianathan and Rev. Christian Samuel Pillai were some of the other Indian Clergy men, who worked in the Christ Church in later days. Rev. Martyn, another Indian Clergymen, was incharge of this Church at Cuddalore old Town, from 1865-1875. Christ Church at Cuddalore old Town now called the Cuddalore Port covers an area of 87 feet by 42 feet with tower and a spire. It contains very old but artistic furniture. The alter Cross was the gift of the Rev. J.A. Sharrock. This Church, which had been dedicated in September 1767, was consecrated by the Bishhop in January 1845. By this time 19 burials were made inside the Church. Thomas Parry, the founder of Messrs. Parry & Co., was one of them.



Tamil Nadu was pioneer in Inland Fisheries research and pond culture right from 1907. Under the post-war development schemes, "Rural Fisheries Demonstration Units" were established in 1945. This was precursor of the present day fisheries extension service. However, real development could not be achieved over the years in view of the non involvement of the public in fish culture practices. The introduction of composite fish culture scheme by the ICAR in the sixties did not create much effects in the development. This introduction of Fish Farmers Development Agency in the Fourth Five Year Plan has given an impetus to inland fisheries development in the State. The idea of Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) was mooted out at the national level by the efforts of the Central Fisheries Board and through a technical Committee, and the same was introduced in Tamil Nadu first in Thanjavur District during 1976-77 as a pilot project with full central grant. This

has extended to 16 districts under 13 Agencies with a new financing norms of sharing 50% of the development costs by the Central Government and the rest by the State Government.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the scheme are to promote pond culture on selected areas in an integrated manner effectively linking, training and investments with culture practices and marketing by adopting modern techniques so as to progressively step up inland fish production in the existing ponds and tanks.

The objectives are:

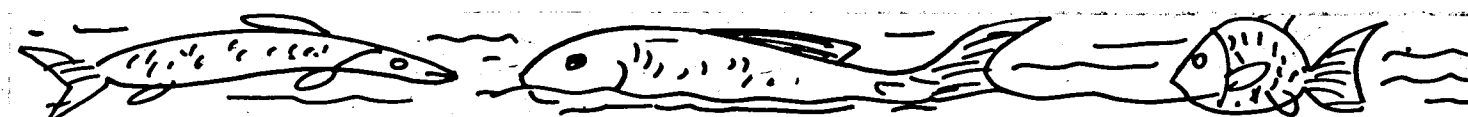
(i) to activate the existing fish farmers or pond owners and to enable them to apply improved methods of culture and to create a class of fish farmers where they do not exist now and where they exist in order to provide fruitful and viable employment to the unemployed youths who are interested in fish culture.

(ii) to intensify fish production from the existing ponds and to reclaim and bring intensive production of derelict waters, silted up tanks, water logged areas, other village ponds etc. Since there water pieces belong to different agencies, arrangements have to be made to get on lease from panchayats, Revenue, Public Works Department, temples etc.

(iii) in the above context selected persons will be trained, capital for construction or renovation of ponds will be arranged as short-term loans for input. Necessary supplies and services will be rendered to the farmers including fish needs.

(iv) to popularise the new avocation and provide an increased employment to rural people and save as a nucleus for further spread.

(v) marketing societies will be organised for the farmers so as to secure maximum return.



Essential:

Protein is an important constitution in everyday food for the man. In this certain percentage of animal protein is a must for normal life. This type of animal protein is obtained in the form of meat, milk, egg etc. But if we look at the increasing world population and the culturable land it is very difficult to obtain animal protein from meat, milk, eggs etc through land animals alone to meet the growing demand of the population. So it is mandatory on the part of human being to go for large scale aquaculture practices to get the required animal protein.

The other important animal protein is from fish. Disease like blood pressure and liver problems are controlled by taking more quantity of fish food. Important life saving vitamins and amino acids are also available in a fish food. However, per capita consumption of fish in India is only 35 kg/pa. So it is essential to go for large scale fish culture for increasing fish production in the country.

Constitution and working of the Agency:

Each Agency is headed by District Collector as the Chairman and he is guided by a governing body constituted by Government. For the execution of the scheme one Chief Executive Officer is posted who is assisted by Extension Officers, Farm Superintendents, Fisheries Engineering Supervisor etc. Extension Officers are the main elements to select the tanks and beneficiaries. They will give all technical guidance to the farmers and arrange to get the required quantity of fish seeds for each tank. They will also assist the farmers about the type and quantity of fertiliser to be used and study the growth of the fish by making periodical trial netting and finally help the farmers for harvesting and marketing. The

Engineering Supervisor helps to put up inlet, outlet and periodical renovation of tanks by preparing plans and estimates and executing the works.

Eligibility:

Each Agency has got a sub Committee under the Chairmanship of Regional Joint Director of Fisheries/Deputy Director of Fisheries. Its activity is to select the beneficiaries after getting the applications for each tanks selected for this purpose. The beneficiary, in the age group of 18 to 35, should have studied upto 8th Standard. Preference will be given to those who are members of the Fisherman Co-operative Societies or who has already got fish culture experiences or who has got an aptitude to take fish culture. People below the poverty line, Schedule caste, Schedule tribes women were given further preference in the selection of the beneficiaries. However, selection for a particular tank will be finalised based on the location of the residence i.e. who is nearer to the tank - so as to have proper watch and ward during the culture period.

Training:

The selected beneficiary is given 15 days training both in theory and practical. They are taken to various fish seed production centres and to the farms of the progressive fish

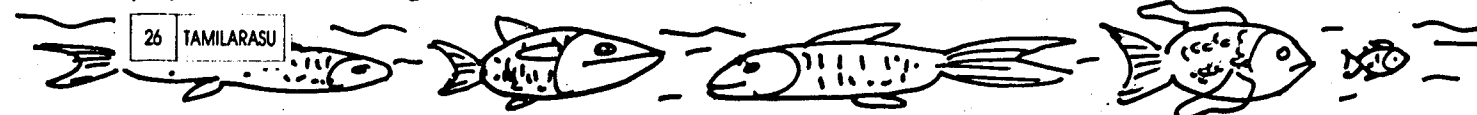
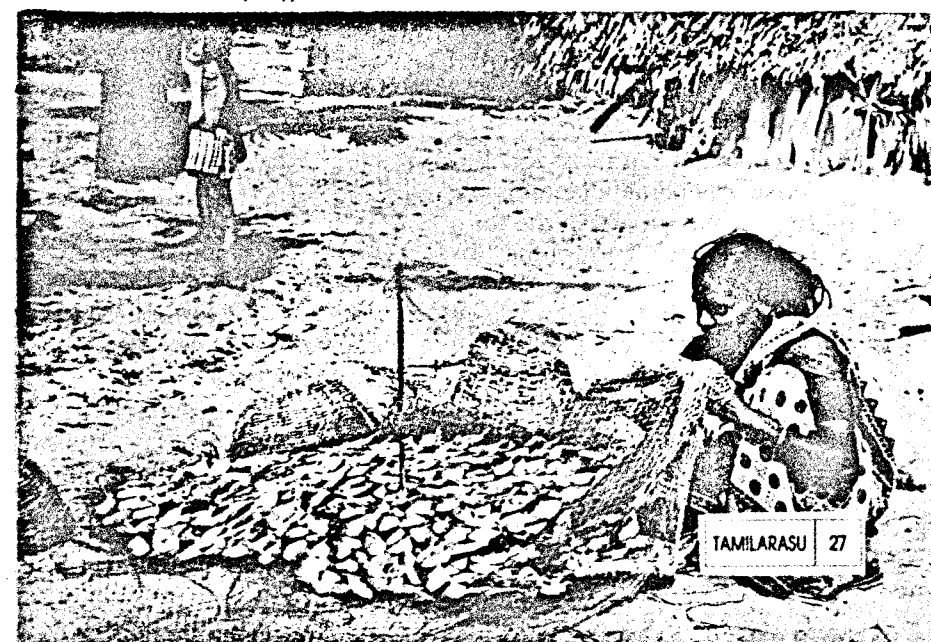
farmers where they are given practical training. For this training, an amount of Rs.25/- is paid as daily allowance and Rs.40/- for transport charges.

Loans and Subsidies:

The selected tanks are renovated so as to maintain certain water level for a long period. Wherever necessary, inlets and outlets are constructed in order to prevent escaping of stocked fish seeds. Rs.32,000 is the maximum permissible amount to undertake renovation work per hectare. In this 75% loan from a nationalised bank and 25% as a subsidy are available. Similarly, maximum of Rs.16,000 is allowed for a hectare for inputs like seed, feed, fertilisers, farm equipments etc. In this 25% of Rs.4,000/- is subsidy and the balance is loan from the Bank. The Agency will arrange to get the loan from nationalised bank and give subsidy.

Selection of tanks:

It is advisable to have smaller ponds and tanks of 2 hecs. and less from rural areas. As far as possible irrigation tanks may be avoided for this scheme. While selecting a tank it should be ascertained and found that water retention period must be atleast for 6 months and this must be 50% of total water spread area. It is also advisable to select tanks having



easy approach for frequent visit, stocking of seeds and harvesting.

Preparation of tank:

Stockable fish seeds primarily depend on the plankton production for their food. The rate of growth of fish directly proportionate to the quantity of food available in the water. To increase plankton production natural manure should be applied in the form of cow dung and green manure. 10 ton cow dung and 10 tons green leaves are suggested for a hectare pond to increase primary production. However 250 kgs of superphosphate may also be added. Depending upon the quality of water column 250 kg of urea may also be added. Application of superphosphate and urea will have to be applied at definite intervals throughout the culture period for increasing primary production. In view of high fertility planktonic bloom will appear. At this stage, fish seeds may be stocked. Initially, these stocked fingerlings will feed on the natural plankton available in the water column. When planktonic production decreases, application of organic and inorganic manure may be repeated. In general villagers are objecting for the application of organic and inorganic manures stating that water quality is spoiled and cattle are affected by disease because of the use of fertilizers. This is not correct.

For small ponds and tanks and availability of plankton and the high stocking density of fish seeds will not commensurate the feed requirements. So, it is essential to go for supplementary feeding like oil cake, rice bran etc. in the form of powder. After 3-4 months this powder may be prepared like a paste by adding water and keep this feed in the form of ball at different places. Normally, 2% of the body weight of the total fish will be the quantity of feed required per day. This feed may be divided into 2 and be given one dose in

the morning and another dose in the evening. Presently, prepared pellet feeds are available in the market and the same can be used as supplementary feeding.

Fish seed stocking:

In a given tank, instead of stocking one particular species of fish seed, different species like Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Silver Carp Common Carp etc. may be stocked with certain definite proportion and to a maximum of 5,000 per hect. This mixing up of all species is called composite fish culture. While stocking care should be taken to stock more than 50 mm size seeds. For better growth and recovery, one should go for 100 mm size fingerlings. All the species need not be stocked in a given water body. Wherever tanks are infested with aquatic plants, certain proportion of grass carps may be introduced. Otherwise grass carps need not be stocked. Similarly, stocking of Rohu and Mrigal may be 20% of the total composition, but the stocking rate of these species should be based on the experiences of earlier years. In certain tanks Rohu grow well and the growth of Mrigal will not be appreciable and in certain tanks Mrigal grow well and the growth of Rohu is poor. So stocking of these species depends on the soil, water quality of the particular tanks. By experience the percentage of stocking of these two species may be increased or decreased. In a period of 7 to 8 months these fingerlings will grow to a marketing size. At this stage, when there is no possibility of maintenance of water column harvesting may be done.

The required quantity and quality of fish seeds will be arranged by the agency either from departmental farms or through private farms. Some times seeds may not be available for our requirements at the appropriate size. So, fish culturists should go for cage rearing of seeds to get the required size,

and when the tanks receive water, seeds may be stocked in the ponds from cages.

New Pond construction:

All these years fish culturists solely depend on the Government or panchayat water bodies for fish culture practices. In recent years, progressive fish culturists have taken their own efforts to put up new pond in their patta land for fish culture. In the districts like Thanjavur, Trichy, South Arcot Chengalpattu-MGR Districts etc. this practice of constructing own pond fish culture is growing well during the past few years. In any body goes for new pond construction he will get 20% subsidy to a maximum of Rs.20,000/- per hect.

The Extension Officers of the Agency will help in selecting the sites and prepare the Project reports for the construction of new ponds. Ponds may be constructed at 50 cm depth by raising the bundh on all the 4 sides. This may cost to Rs.70,000 per hect. Recently, trench cutting method is adopted in Thanjavur District wherein 50 cm depth at the margin by a width of 3 metres may be dug out and the earth is spread along the margin for raising bundh. The Central portion is not disturbed. While maintaining water level there will be 2½' to 3' water in the trench and one foot water at the centre. The other stocking and feeding practices are the same. For, this trench cutting method, the expenditure will be Rs.8,000 to Rs.12,000 per hect. depending on the labour availability in that area. NABARD is prepared to refinance the Banks advancing credit to the fish culturists. It is possible to get 35,000 to 40,000 rupees net profit by taking up such culture practices in the newly constructed ponds. All technical guidance are available in the local Fish Farmers Development Agency.

Facility from the agency:

Selection of suitable tanks and



beneficiaries, and training the beneficiaries will be the first and foremost duties and responsibilities of the Agencies. Preparation of the tank, observation on pre stocking and post stocking management will be attended by the agency, and wherever necessary renovation of tanks will be attended by the Agency by allowing 25% subsidy and one time subsidy is allowed for inputs. The following are the important benefits from the Agencies:

- tanks and ponds are taken for low lease rent and long lease period of 10 years;
- agency vehicles are made available for the transport of seeds on hire basis;
- for renovation of tanks Rs.8,000/- is allowed as subsidy per hect.
- for inputs like fertilisers, feed and fish seeds on one time subsidy of Rs.1,000/- is available.

v. for training the farmers, all expenditures are met by the agency.

vi. for the construction of new ponds Rs.20,000/- is allowed per hect. as subsidy.

vii during harvest season, harvesting and marketing is arranged by the Agency.

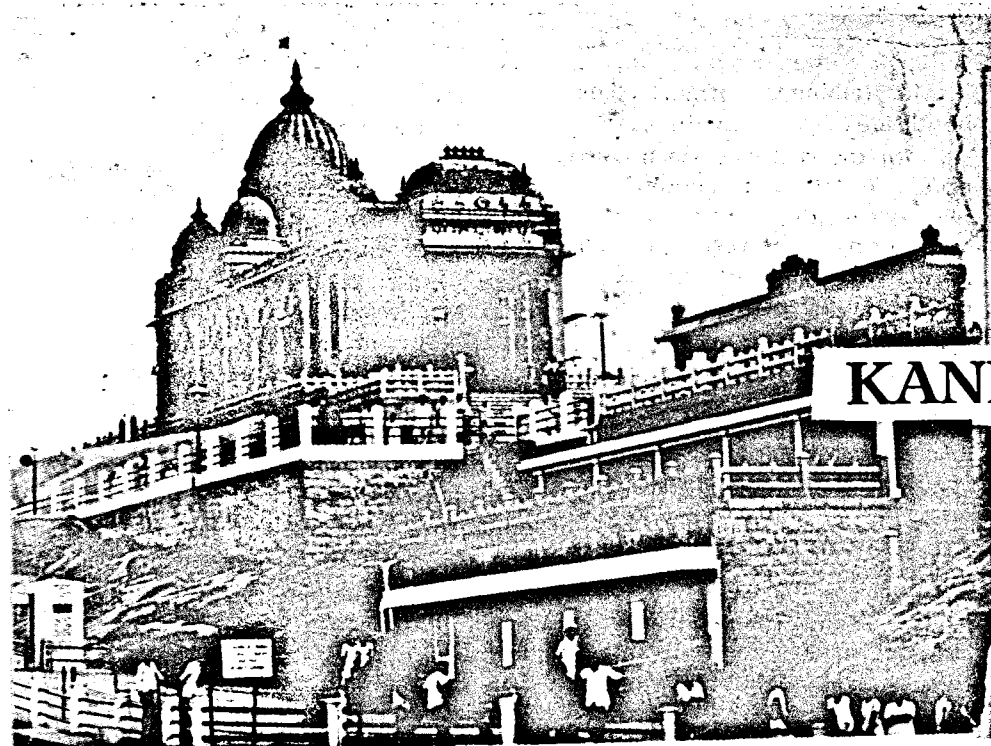
viii all technical guidance are given to the culturists on free of cost.

ix through fish culture maximum revenue is earned per hectare which is not comparable to any other income derived from cultivation.

the Government to auction the fishing in all panchayat water. At present, continuous fertilization and feeding are not being done scientifically in view of the local problems. This practice may be popularised among the fish culturists so that better yield may be expected in the order of 3 to 4 tons per hectare. The problem of protein gap is more acute in India and therefore, there is an urgent need for massive production of fish for which fish farmers could contribute considerably. The success of fish farming in getting some assured income through fish culture has created confidence among the fish farmers. This may be better exploited for fish production as well as employment to rural people and indirectly the rural economy will be increased by utilising the unutilised natural resources available in rural area.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha gave away the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu Award and Rs. one lakh cash to Thiru S. Rajaratnam, a member of the Indian Team which won the Gold Medal at the 1990 Beijing Asian Games Kabaddi Competition (177.93).





HERITAGE OF KANNIYAKUMARI

Dr. C. Selvaraj
Lecturer in History
N.M. Christian College
Marthandam
Kanniyakumari District

Kanniyakumari situated at the confluence of three Oceans such as the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean in the southern tip of Indian peninsular. It was named after virgin goddess Kumari Amman, has great historical heritage. Archaeological and literary evidences prove that the present Kanniyakumari is the remnant of the submerged Lemurian continent. Accordingly there was a large mass of land to the South of Kanniyakumari connecting Indonesia, Madagaskar, South Africa, Australia etc. on the other which was submerged due to sea erosion. The Tamil Literature such as Silappadikaram, Kuruntogai, Kalitogai, Purananuru etc. vividly portray the submersion of Kumarikandam along with Kumari mountain and pahruli river. Eminent archaeologists such as S.R. Rao, K.V. Raman argue that if under water archaeological excavations are undertaken in this part, definitely it will throw new light to rewrite the history of Tamils in proper perspective. Similarly eminent anthropologists by considering various factors argue that early human settlements have begun in this part of earth and

subsequently spread to other regions. They also content that the Dravidian people also have organised in this region and from there they spread to other parts of the world.

Apart from this among the three Tamil Sangams, the first two were held at the submerged lemurian continent and after its submergement the third sangam was organised at modern Madurai. In addition, many eminent Tamil Scholars were born in this land and brought laurals to Tamil language and literature. It is worth to mention the place Athencode, the birth place of Athencottasan, Kappikudi (Kappicaud) the native of Tolkappiar are situated in this part only. Further the Tamil terminologies used by Tolkappiar such as Kayanthalai, takkol, unangal, kudachool etc. are still in practice in this part of land.

Nevertheless the history of sage Agasthiar, the author of Agasthiyam is also mingled with the history of this region. According to tradition Agasthiar was sent to south by Lord Siva to maintain the ecological balance who in turn came to Kanniyakumari and enunciated the

treatment of varmam. This type of medical treatment is very useful to cure nervous diseases which English system of medicine is found ineffective. As this art has attracted much to the Buddha Bhikhus who came to Southern India to spread their religion found excitement over this art and took this art to other parts of the world. Antique manuscripts reveal that the modern defence arts such as kharate of Japan, Kungfu of China have their real origin from the varma martial art of Kanniyakumari.

Further this region was the centre of different religions even during the ancient period. Religions such as Saivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism, Buddhism, etc. have flourished in this region even during the ancient period. Kanniyakumari is a place of divinity where Goddess Kumariamman is being worshipped from early days. The sthalapurana speaks of Parasurama who raised the temple at Kanniyakumari in the days of yore and worshipped. The Mahabharatha mentions of the pilgrimage of Balabhadra to this Kumariamman temple. Similarly the Bharatha Purana contains an account about the Arjuna's

Pilgrimage to this temple. This temple is functioning as a promoter of art, architecture, sculpture, paintings, music, dance, drama etc. The idol of Devi placed in the sanctom sanctorium is the most beautiful sculpture found in the temple.

Further at Sucendram there is a peculiar Sthanumalayan temple. It is the only shrine in the Indian sub-continent dedicated to the trinity. It is believed that the top, middle and the base of the Linga in this temple represent Siva, Vishnu and Brahma respectively. Similarly the Adikesavaperumal temple at Thiruvattar is one of the 108 Shrines sacred to Vaishnavaites in India. This temple is the unique mixture of Tamil and Kerala art and architecture.

In addition Kanniyakumari is also the centre of Jainism. It is known that places such as Kottar, Chitalar, Thirunandikkarai etc. were the centres of Jainism.

Further this region seems to be the orthodox sect of jainism. Thirunjanasambar, the Vaishnava saint who lived in the 7th Century A.D. accuses the jains as goondas moving nudely at the streets of Kottaru near Nagarcoil. Obviously Sambandar refers to the diggambara sect of jainism who neglect the wearing of dress. Similarly at Tiruccanarrumalai there are caves containing the statues of thinthankanas, Yakshas and Yakshis. In addition there are numerous inscriptions refer about the name and activities of jaina women ascetics and also the rich donations made to jaina temples. Similarly Bhuddhism also flourished in this region during the ancient period and have existed numerous temples in praise of Buddhist Gods.

As this region is famous for many religions, each religion copied the important features of other religions. For instance the Hindus

imbibed from the jains the practice of making pilgrimages from one temple to another. Accordingly, the orthodox Hindus of this region used to take penance for one week in the month of February and visit the famous 12 temples situated in different parts of this region on the day of Sivarathiri. During such time everyone after taking bath used to visit and worship the above 12 temples one by one by foot. This is a peculiar feature undertaken by the Hindus of this region.

Thus Kanniyakumari has great historical and cultural heritage. Further this district maintains pleasant climate, attractive natural scenery, historical monuments, art traditions, festivals etc. which make this region an attractive destination. In addition it is considered as a holy place as it is unique to see the rising and the setting the sun at the confluence of the three oceans.



Advertisement No.27/93

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS AND LANGUAGE TESTS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ALL INDIA SERVICES AND STATE SERVICE — SEPTEMBER 1993

The Half Yearly Examinations and Language Testes prescribed for Officers of All India Services (I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S.) and certain classes of Officers of the State serving in Tamil Nadu will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission from 2nd September 1993 onwards. The last date of receipt of applications for the examinations is 11.8.93. Application forms and detailed particulars may be obtained on written requisition from the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

Note:

- These examinations are only for those who are already in All India Services and State Services.
- The Language Test in Tamil by the Higher Standard conducted under this scheme shall be the proficiency test in Tamil for All India Service Officers of others States, who desire to pass Tamil under Rs.1000 cash award scheme of their state. The Officers who wish to appear for this proficiency test in Tamil should apply to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Public (Special) Department, Madras-600 009, through the Chief Secretary to the Government of the State on the cadre of which the member of the service is borne so as to reach the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission on or before the last date i.e. 11.8.93. Only Officers who have not completed ten years of service are eligible for this examination.

DIPR/1204/MS/93



INDIAN GRANITES

A special exhibition was arranged and organised by the Government Museum, Madras (Geology Section) on 'Indian Granites' in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN), Gem Granites and Sunshine Granites from 17th to 31st May, 1993. In this exhibition we had colourfully displayed various granite products such as Multicolour granite specimens, granite slabs granite blocks, lanterns made of granites and photographs of granite quarries etc. These are some of the highlights of this special exhibition.

Usually, a rock is an aggregate of minerals. The term 'Granite' is a coarse grained plutonic igneous rock which derived its name from the Latin word 'Granum' - a grain. The granite is an important structural and ornamental stone and because of its high compressive strength and durability, it is used extensively for massive structural work. The granites that takes and preserves good polish is employed for ornamental, monumental and also for inscription purposes.

Granites are generally black, grey,

mottled grey, red or pink and white or green in colour. It mainly and essentially consist of minerals such as quartz, feldspars and micas. A number of accessory minerals may be present including apatite, zircon and magnetite. Granites have a broad range of physical and chemical properties. However, the chemical composition determines many physical properties of granites particularly its resistance to weathering.

In popular usage, the term granite is applied to almost any crystalline rock, irrespective of its composition or origin. Black granites are geologically called as dolerite rocks generally occurring in the form of dykes, mainly of volcanic origin. Similarly Kashmir white is geologically known as Leptinites. The exact composition of granite varies from place to place and even from specimen to specimen.

During the recent years the use of

D. Jawahar Prasad Raj
Curator
Geology Section
Government Museum - Madras.

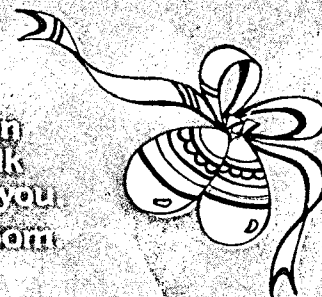
granites as monumental and decorative stones has increased world over, particularly in the Western Nations. In keeping with this trend and changing taste and choice for new colours, it has become necessary to search for new varieties or granites in addition to the conventional types.

The granites of India are mainly distributed in Orissa, Andhrapradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Particularly in Tamil Nadu, it is mainly distributed in Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Tiruvannamalai, Chengalpattu, Periyar, North Arcot and South Arcot Districts. Indian granites are exported to various countries in the world, particularly to Japan, Korea and Italy.

The main reason, purpose and motive behind this special exhibition is to educate the common people and students about granites and its value. Our sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN), Gem Granites and Sunshine Granites, Madras for participating in this special exhibition. Granites are undoubtedly a 'Treasure of our bounty earth'.

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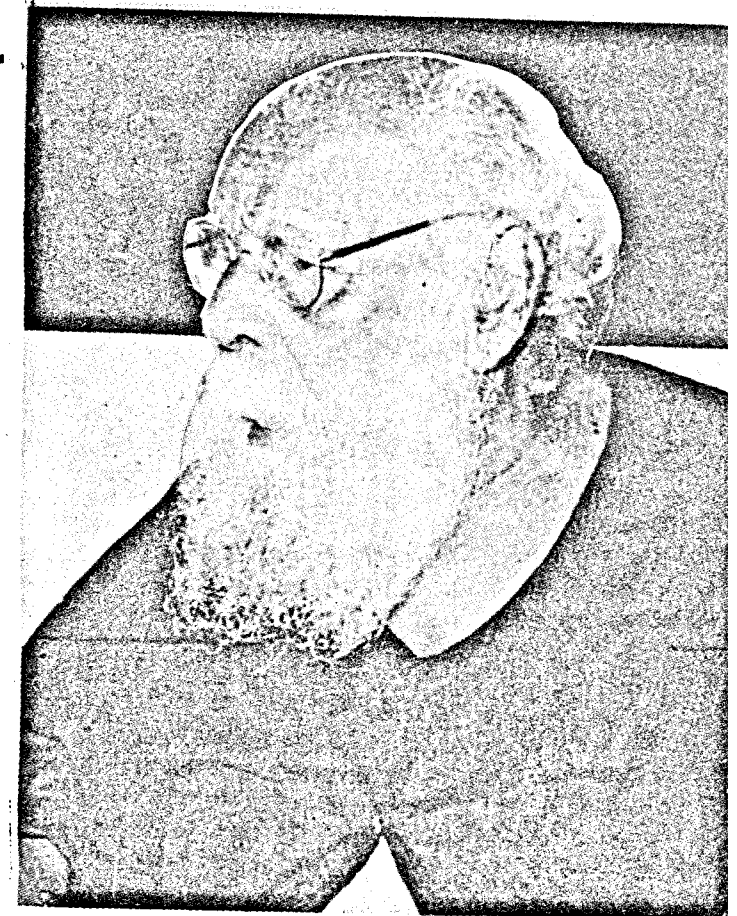
Tamilnadu Khadi & Village
Industries Board,
Kuralagam, Madras-600 108



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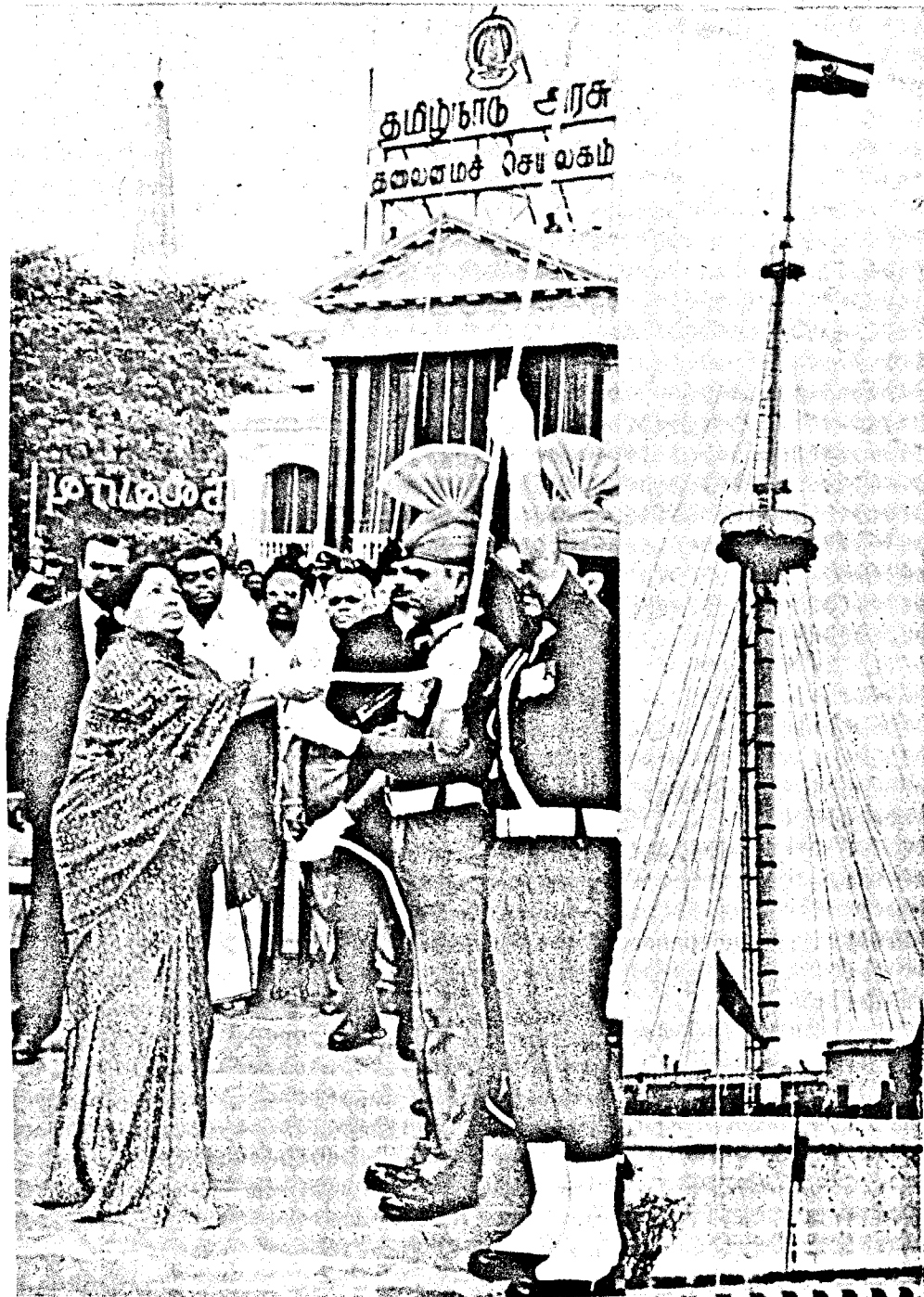
TAMIL ARASU

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha hoisted the National Flag at Fort St. George to mark the 47th In-

dependence Day Celebrations on 15th August, 1993.

Addressing the people from the ramparts of Fort. St. George the

Chief Minister said the Centre should take all immediate steps to get the water released in the Cauvery. Any further delay in the matter would amount to neglecting an issue of serious concern to people of Tamil Nadu. Its assurance to set up a monitoring committee and an implementation committee had not been acted upon still. And there was no reply to the reminder sent to the Prime Minister in this regard, she said. The Centre, assuming that it was acting against her personally, was functioning in a manner detrimental to the concept of federalism itself. She also said the centre with adopting an indolent attitude towards the welfare of Tamils and that this attitude would impair the Nation's integrity. The Chief Minister reiterated her appeal for the retrieval of kat-chatheevu from Sri Lanka in the interests of the fishermen of Rameswaram.

About the conduct of the investigations into the blast at the RSS headquarters, the Chief Minister said an illusion was sought to be created that the Tamil Nadu Government and Police took action only after the arrival of a Central Minister. She took objection to the Union Minister Thiru Rajesh Pilot advising the State Police to take up investigation expeditiously. "Was this necessary? Even if he had not said this after coming all the way to Madras, would not the Tamil Nadu Police have done their job?" But the same Minister praised the efficiency of the Tamil Nadu Police, when the State sought CBI investigation, she pointed out. She had called for a CBI inquiry into the blast not because of lack of faith in the Tamil Nadu Police, but because it was felt that the case had inter-state and international ramifications.

About the Election Commission's postponement of the by-elections in Tamil Nadu, she said

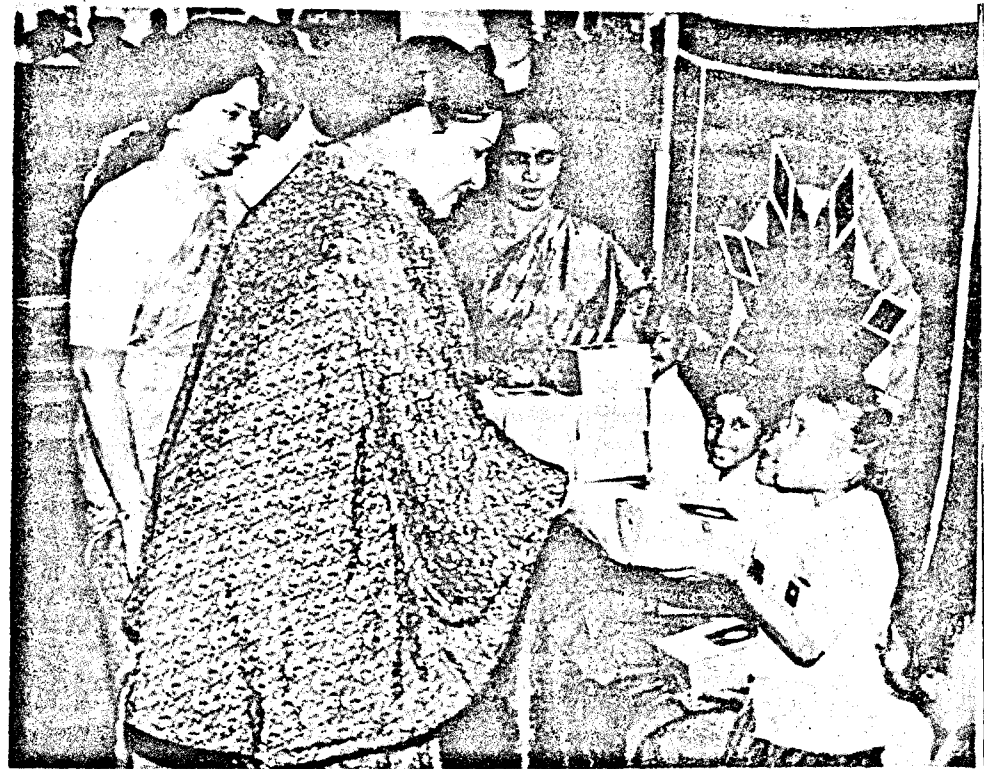


that would demolish the foundation of the Country's democratic set up. the Centre should have taken immediate and effective steps when by elections were cancelled all over the country, but, in a bid to avoid legal complications had made the Election Commission announce that by elections would be conducted by September 10 everywhere except in Tamil Nadu. The only reason for postponing the elections in Tamil Nadu, was to protect those who were certain of their defeat at the polls. All sections of the society should come forward to condemn those who had decided to shake the very foundations of the democracy itself for the sake of protecting these people. If those who were afraid to meet a strong party on the political plane resorted to such devious methods who would recognise India as a healthy democratic federal set-up, she asked.

The Chief Minister explained various welfare schemes and the

achievements made by the Government. She said she had decided to put a full stop for the drinking water problem in Madras

City. She would take all measures to achieve that. The delay in implementing the Telugu-Ganga Scheme was inevitable since it in-



volved the participation of other State also.

She said the Government had decided to go for a new Veeranam drinking water project unlike the previous one at an estimated cost of Rs464 crore. The World Bank had approved the project and have decided to finance the project. The work would start in January 1994 and would be completed by June 1995, she said.

Steps were taken and permissions granted to start industries, to get an investment of Rs.20,000 crore. There was a record production of grains last year. Tamil Nadu was the only State where power was distributed free to agriculturists. During the past two years, during each Pongal festival 1 crore and 20 lakh people were issued with free dhoties and sarees at an estimated cost of Rs45 crore each. The Government was taking all steps to elevate the lifestyle of people belonging to all walks of life. The Cradle baby scheme was praised by all throughout India. The Chief Minister said her Government would continue to work in a way as to make the fruits of Independence reach all sections of the people.

The Chief Minister arrived at the ramparts of the Fort at 8.30 am and hoisted the National Flag. She came to the Fort premises in a motor-cade, acknowledging the greetings of the crowd and



school children who had lined on the road. She was received by the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman I.A.S., and introduced to representatives of the three Services, the Director

General of Police, the Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Madras. She inspected a Guard of Honour presented by the City Police.

The Chief Justice of the High Court Thiru K.A. Samy, the Hon'ble speaker of the Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and public in large number were present for the Independence Day Celebrations.

After the speech the Chief Minister distributed sweets and food packets to the physically handicapped children and poor people.

We see morality in speeches and writings. We do not find it in practice. We are having different regulations for the males and the females. Our codes of conduct is unfair to women.

—Periyar

COVER STORY

INAUGURATION OF ALL-WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha inaugurated the first all-women police station in the city of Coimbatore at Kattoor on 20th August, 1993.

On her arrival to the station, she took the salute from the women police personnel. She then cut the ribbon to formally declare open the station.

Later she wrote in the visitors' book expressing her happiness, "to be able to inaugurate the first all-women police station in the City and third in the State". The first all women police station was opened on 13th April, 1992 at Madras followed by one in Madurai on 14th July this year.

Two more all-women police stations were inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Adyar and Kothawalchavadi in Madras on 23rd August 1993. In the visitors' book she wrote, "the immense popularity enjoyed by the first all-women police station (set up at thousand lights) and the tremendous reception it has received from the public, in particular women, inspired me to announce



the establishment of similar stations all over the State".

The Chief Minister was accompanied by the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Home Secretary, Thiru K. Malaisamy, I.A.S., the Director General of Police, Thiru S. Sripal,

I.P.S., Police Commissioner, Thiru R. Rajagopalan, I.P.S., and other Senior Government Officials.

The Chief Minister inaugurated all-women police stations at Dharmapuri and Bargur on 30th August 1993.



The Chief Minister's Address:

I am extremely happy to meet you all on the occasion of declaring open an All Women Police Station at Bargur.

This Government, under the leadership of your sister, shows keen interest in the upliftment and security of women and taking necessary measures for the welfare of them. Though sufficient protections have been provided under the law, in practice, we find our beloved mothers and sisters suffering a lot as they could not solve their problems and get justice.

Since a woman cannot reveal certain facts openly in a Police Station manned by male Policemen, many women are enduring the atrocities and suffering meted out to them silently with heavy heart and tears taking it as their fate.

This pathetic condition should be changed; since women are having the talent to approach the problems on the basis of humanitarian considerations with sympathy; and they are capable of finding solutions to the problems, I have declared open an All Women Police Station fully administered by



women force at Madras during last Tamil New years Day.

This Police Station is functioning very efficiently and has earned the appreciation from all quarters. I had announced that one All Women Police Station would be opened in each Police District. Accordingly I have issued orders to

sanction necessary funds to open 28 All Women Police Stations with necessary staff, jeep, telephone and other basic amenities.

I have declared open 2 All Women Police Stations additionally for North Madras and South



Madras in Madras and 2 All Women Police Stations each for Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations.

All Women Police Station opened in Coimbatore will serve not only to Coimbatore Corporation areas but also the whole District of Coimbatore. Similarly, All Women Police Station opened in Madurai will be useful not only to women of Madurai Corporation areas, but also to women in the entire Madurai District.

Many people are mistaken to

think that policing and Monitoring are meant for menfolk only. Policing and Monitoring is a nimble art for which women are very much endowed with.

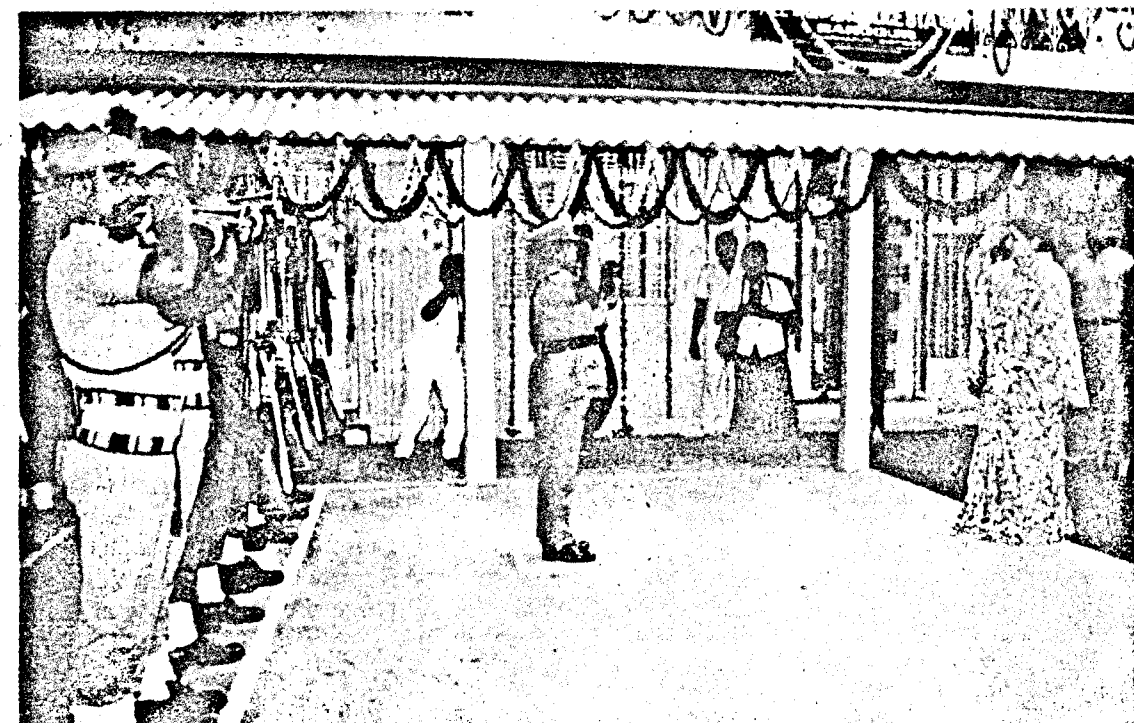
Is it not mother who looks after her children and protects them? Are not women who protect and maintain the assets of their house? I firmly believe that in this changing society, if the women who are rendering their services equally in all sectors for the progress and development of our nation, indulge in this police department,

also, then the problems of this helpless sisters would reduce certainly, and they would get justice. To give an expression to that firmness, I do inaugurate the Women Police Station personally and I do instruct the Women Police in detail, as to how to carry out their duties. There is a saying, "Every good citizen is a good policeman and Every good policeman is a good citizen", It is totally true to say that good policeman is a good citizen of our country, and a good citizen is a good policeman our nation. I whole heartedly accept the fact that every citizen should carry out his police duty in a dignified manner. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned the strength of the police personnel is in the rate of one police per 1,000 people.

Though the police department is very active, to execute their work to the satisfaction and needs of the public, with a limited strength, the Co-operation of the public is a must.

If each and every citizen realise that he is one among the responsible Policemen and carryout his duties, the Policemen's duty will be easy and peace and tranquility will prevail.

The All Women Police Station





functioning in Dharmapuri will have complete jurisdiction over the whole areas of 3 taluks namely Dharmapuri, Harur and Pen-nagaram and certain areas of Krishnagiri and Uthangarai taluks. This All Women Police Station in Bargur will have complete jurisdiction over the whole areas of Hosur, Denkanikottai and

Palacode taluks and certain areas of Krishnagiri and Uthangarai taluks. As such, out of the 44 Police Stations in this District, 22 Police Stations will function under the jurisdiction of Dharmapuri All Women Police Station and the remaining 22 Police Stations will function under the jurisdiction of Bargur All Women Police Station.

I formulate and implement many schemes for improving women's education realising the importance of education for women for their upliftment. I have recently issued an order to open a college for women at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs at Bargur for the benefit of women living in this backward District.



I firmly believe that this college for women to be opened during the month of June in 1994 will be very useful for the development of women of this District. I request the womenfolk of this area to utilise the services of the All Women Police Station which I inaugurated today at Bargur and I wish to congratulate the Police personnel working in this Police Station.

Long live the name of Anna!
Long live the name of Puratchi Thalaivar!

Thiru S. Sripal, IPS, the Director General of Police welcomed the gathering. Thiru R. Nataraj, IPS, Deputy Inspector General, Vellore range proposed a vote of thanks.



HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRIBUTED BENEFITS TO 6,212 PERSONS AT COIMBATORE

though she was the target of the perpetrators of violence and anti-social elements, she was visiting various districts to distribute benefits to the poor since she could not remain without meeting the people. The Chief Minister said it was for this reason she decided last year to meet every Monday people from different districts and hear their grievances, receive petitions from them and initiate action.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed land pattas, old age pensions, accident relief, assistance to the physically handicapped, medical assistance for heart surgery and loans to the poor at Coimbatore on 20th August, 1993. They all amounted to Rs.3.10 crore and would benefit 6,212 persons.

At a function held at V.O.C. Park, the Chief Minister said that her Government believed in making sure that welfare schemes were efficiently implemented and the benefits reached the target group rather than merely announcing projects.

The Chief Minister said it was common knowledge that her Government, elected to office two years ago with great

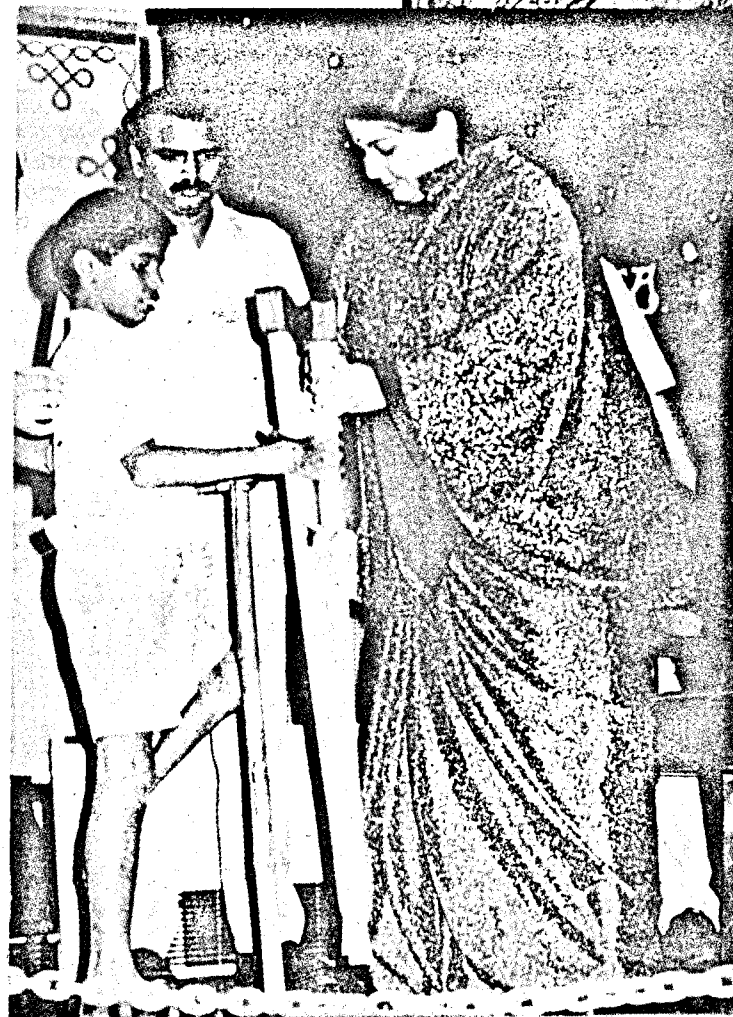
expectations and hopes by the masses, was discharging its duty with dedication. Even

Since she did not consider redressal of public grievances a mere ritual or routine, she had



appointed special officers in the rank of Deputy Collectors in every district to attend to this work and thus she gave a new thrust to this part of the Government's duty the Chief Minister said. Since there were complaints from some people that the fruits of the welfare schemes did not reach the beneficiaries, she arranged to bring them to Madras and distributed the benefits personally. Thus a new procedure in benefits disbursement had been started.

The Chief Minister said between March 23, 1992 when she launched this new procedure and July 20, 1992, all districts had been covered once. After a scrutiny of all petitions the Chief Minister said, 36,438 eligible petitioners were



summoned to Madras between July 13, and November 2, 1992 and benefits to the tune of Rs.52 crore distributed.

In the second phase, the Chief Minister said she decided to visit the various districts and distribute the benefits on petitions already received and on which swift action was taken. Her visit to Coimbatore was a result of this decision and she was glad to distribute the benefits to 6,200 persons living below the poverty line.

Hon'ble Minister for Public Works, Thiru S. Kannappan welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Speaker of the Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah spoke on the occasion.



ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN BARGUR

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated a Government function at Palacode on 30th August 1993 and distributed Government assistance to the tune of Rs.10.4 crore to more than 15,000 beneficiaries.

Explaining the reason behind her interests in distribution of governmental

assistance, she said there was a widespread allegation that benefits of the Governmental schemes did not reach the targetted group properly. Hence, she had made it a point to receive the petitions from the public personally.

The Chief Minister said ever since she got elected from this district and assumed charge as the head of the Government, she had been bringing in bounteous schemes during her visits to Dharmapuri.

During her first visit to Bargur, she said, she brought in projects worth Rs.34 crore, including laying the stone for the Rs.15 crore granite polishing unit at Madhapalli. During the second visit, she laid the stone for an all-women co-operative spinning mill at the cost of Rs.22 crore. During the third visit, she laid the stone and inaugurated schemes costing Rs.238 crore.

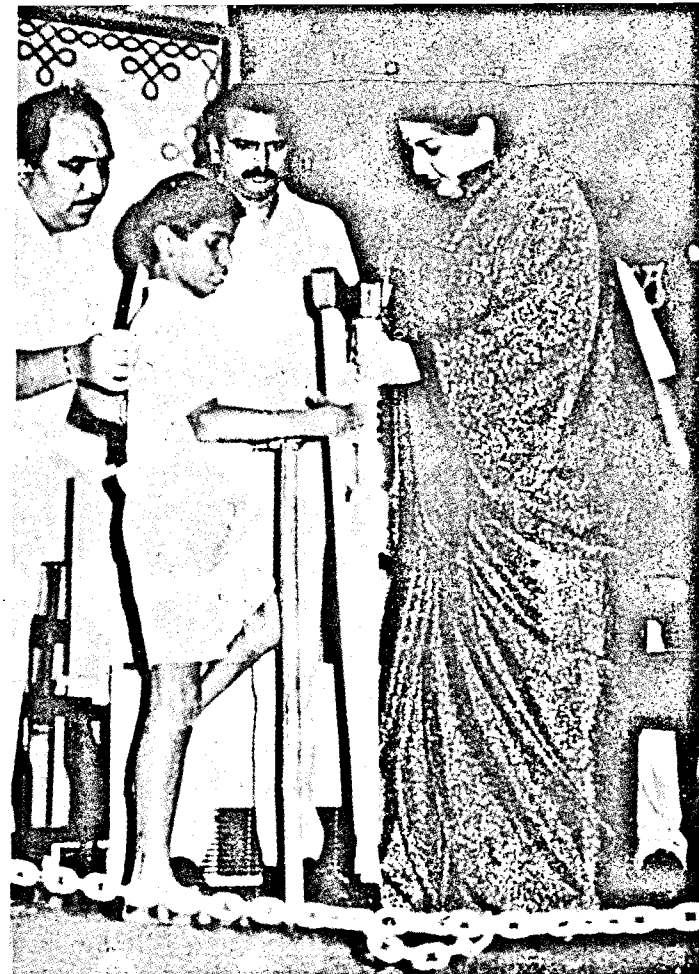
"Despite all such schemes, if the life of the common people is to prove mean-



ingful, peaceful and also prosperous, the governmental assistance should positively reach them. For that I worked out a scheme under which I received lakhs of petitions from the people from all the districts on particular days. Subsequently, these petitioners were provided assistance in Madras itself, taking them to the capital at governmental expense. As the next phase, I am visiting the districts one after another to meet the petitioners and hand over the governmental assistance personally and thus improve their standard of living'.

Considering redressal of public grievances as a duty of paramount importance, Deputy Collectors had been posted specially to every district to initiate prompt action on the petitions. "Whenever, District Collectors seek allocations for implementation of social welfare schemes, I sympathetically peruse them and pass immediate orders and thus provide a new impetus to redressal of grievances".

The Chief Minister announced establishment of a Government Arts College for women at Bargur. The institution, which would start functioning from this academic year would cost the exchequer Rs.60 lakhs and it would prove boon to a backward district like



Dharmapuri, she added.

Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Hon'ble

Minister for Information, Thiru M. Thennavan welcomed the gathering and Thiru N. Vasudevan, the District Collector proposed a vote of thanks.



Re-discover and reconstruct:

"In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and reconstruct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of everything nobbler, but we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task today is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature that which made us (Tamils) well known in distant lands and climes".

ACCORD ON JAYAMKONDAM LIGNITE POWER PROJECT

Thiru N. Haribhaskar and Thiru S. Arvind, Chairman, TIDCO.

The Jayamkondam project seeks to mine lignite and produce 1,500 MW of power.

The Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corporation promoted in the Joint Sector, will now induct, as equity partners, world leaders in both mining and power generation—Man Cuthoffnunghutte AG.

A co-promoters' agreement was signed by TIDCO, McNally Bharat Enterprises and four German companies for the implementation of the Rs.7,000 crore Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project on 27th August 1993.

The agreement was signed in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, at the Secretariat when a memorandum of



understanding was also concluded between the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corporation.

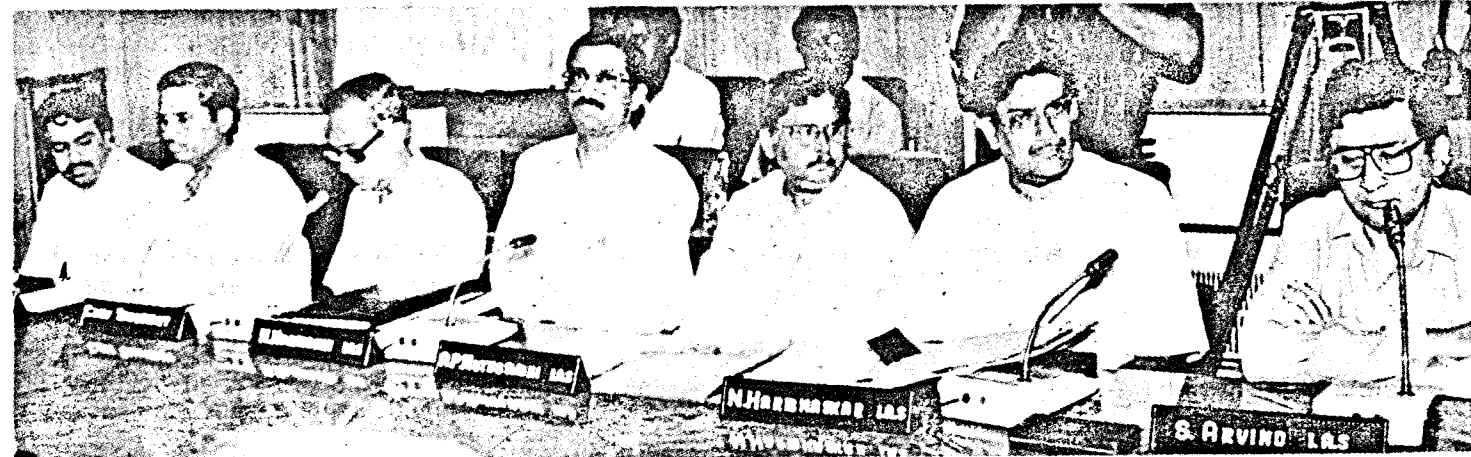
The German Consul in Madras Dr. Vogel, Thiru B.M. Khaitan, Chairman Williamson and Magor, Thiru C.K. Birla, Vice Chairman, Birla Group of Companies and representatives of German Companies including Siemens, Man,

Deutsche Babcock and Takraf, were among those who were present.

The Tamil Nadu Government was represented by the Minister for Public Works, Thiru S. Kannappan, Minister for Industries, Thiru M. Chinnasamy, The Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Finance Secretary, Thiru N. Narayanan, Energy Secretary, Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, the Chairman, TNEB,

TAKRAF Lauchhammer GmbH and Siemens Energieerzeugung Kwu Kpu and Deutsche Babcock Energie-und Umwelttechnik AG.

The participation of these companies is expected to bring in not only the state-of the art technology but also help source the loans required for the project including foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs.5,000 crore.



Speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister on the occasion

I am happy to welcome all of you today to this important ceremony. The presence of eminent Industrialists of our Country and Representatives of Leaders of Industry from Germany, augurs well for the success of the Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project. For me, in a sense, this occasion is a 'dream come true'. About two years ago when I first conceived of this project, there were many hurdles to overcome. Even conceptually, a project of such large dimensions, involving mining and power generation in an integrated manner, was hard to conceive for many reasons, including technological, managerial and financial reasons.

The project called for a change in the Industrial Policy of the

Government of India, in so far as allowing mining by the Private Sector was concerned. Also, notwithstanding the liberalisation of economic policies ushered in by the Government of India, not many large houses, both in India and other countries, expressed much interest in projects of this size. One by one we have overcome these problems. The fact that Leaders of Industry from Germany have come forward to put in equity in this project, is an indication of their trust and confidence, not only in the soundness of our economy, but also in our capability to put through a project of this dimension.

I also wish to assure you that your confidence in us is fully justified. Tamil Nadu has a very good record in industrial development, in technological education, in the development of industrial

infrastructure and in the presence of a milieu that is conducive to growth.

Above all, we have political stability and perfect law and order conditions in our State, which are by themselves sufficient to attract investors, to participate in our development effort.

We are poised for a big leap on the industrial front, but power supply has become critical. We have more or less exhausted our hydel resources. The future of power generation in our State, will depend increasingly on thermal and nuclear resources. As regards the thermal resources, since we have to move coal from long distances, we will have to depend more and more on lignite resources, which are locally available. Hence, we have placed

the highest emphasis on the tapping of the vast lignite deposits within our State for power generation, and would, therefore, like to give high priority to the early completion of this Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project.

Exploitation of lignite resources has so far remained within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government of India, but then I took up the issue and at my initiative, the Government of India cleared the proposal of allowing mining by the State Governments and by the Private Sector.

We then decided that we should encourage Private Sector initiative in the twin tasks of lignite mining and power generation. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, as the nodal agency for industrial development in our State, thereafter decided to enter into a partnership with Mr. B.M. Khaitan and others for developing this project in the Joint Sector.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is one of the best undertakings of its kind in the Country.

It has executed massive power projects and has a creditable record in power generation and distribution.

I understand that the Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project will be the largest in Asia. It will be the first of its kind providing integrated development in this field. It is being planned in an innovative way, involving the Private Sector. There may be some teething problems but I am sure, given the goodwill between the Co-promoters and their commitment to this project, we can solve the problems quickly.

I look forward to your co-operation. I would like to assure you that the State Government is vitally committed to this Project and therefore, will extend all the help necessary for its speedy implementation.



WIT AND WISDOM OF ANNA

Representative of the common man:

"THIS is the age of the common man-whatever the regrets some might have and it is his point of view that matters most and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness. Systems and schools of thought, whether it is in philosophy of politics, ethics or economics are certainly meant for him. Of course, the interpretation should come from scholars and experts and the art of translating them into every day activity is to be undertaken by the administrators".

What is Democracy?

"Democracy is not a form of Government alone it is an invitation to a new life-an experiment in the art of sharing responsibilities and benefits-an attempt to generate and co-ordinate the inherent energy in each individual for the common task".

This is Government:

"If the fields are rich with crops, there will be joy in Government offices, if comradeship smiles in the factories, if the production increases and justice and contentment prevail the state of the country would improve. If those in the markets see to it that procurement and sales are carried on honestly price increase and hoarding would be extinct. The living conditions of the people would improve. If the students in the educational institutions get themselves trained, fully realising that they are there only to work for the uplift of the country, then the country would progress. Combination of all these is Government. Government is not that which is run in some buildings alone. The Government of a country depends on the household traditions".

When Prof. Whitehead was once asked to define true courage, he is said to have observed: "True courage is not the brutal force of vulgar heroes, but the firm resolve of virtue and reason". Our revered Periyar is verily the glowing example of this true courage. In him courage springs from a sense of duty and purpose. It does not consist in hazarding without fear, but being resolutely mined in a just courage. In Periyar one sees moral courage as a virtue of higher cast and nobler origin than physical. It seems from a consciousness of virtue entrenched in reason. For a

'PERIYAR' - THE GRAND OLD MORAL REBEL

S.V. Chittibabu



virtuous cause Periyar is prepared to go the whole hog of it, in spite of all forces of opposition, reproach and contempt rallying

against him. It is common knowledge how he has been a moral rebel against all this smacking of cast and hypocrisy,

shoddiness and obscurantism.

Battle royal is not complete

Tamil Nadu has come to be regenerated now socially and culturally because of his indefatigable efforts to rescue the repressed and the suppressed from the stranglehold of time-worn customs and practices. Is there anyone who can compare with Periyar for the undaunted adroitness and master-strategy with which the ridiculously irrational, superstitions and ceremonials of our society have been attacked mercilessly? It is amazing that in spite of his being aware of the very small following that he had in the incipient years of his reformist movement he pitted himself against his opponents with imperturbable faith in the great cause that he has taken up. He feels that the battle royal is yet on and is not complete. He has no doubt many victories to his credit such as can be seen in the progressive equalisation of educational and job opportunities for the socially and economically backward classes, the recognition of Self-Respect marriages, the restoration of the rights of the so-called untouchables, the spread of education among the masses, etc. Yet Periyar is not going to rest contented with what he has

achieved, despite his advanced years of age.

Wit sharp as razor's edge

This grand old moral rebel is entering on the threshold of 94. And what plans he has! He still writes copiously and talks vibrantly. His wit and wisdom is still as sharp as razor's edge. His logic is as irresistible as his observations are refreshingly provocative. His humour can be pungent and at the same time racy. One wonders wherefrom he has gathered the tools of his intellectual armoury, in spite of the fact that he had not the advantage of a solid school education, not to speak of collegiate education. But the truth is the great Periyar has common sense in an uncommon degree which is what the world calls wisdom. That is why he is able to discern the true from the false, the real from the apparent, the beautiful from the ugly, the good from the bad.

Affection revived by the very sight

Periyar's art of expression is

superb. He is proficient in selling himself to others and in communicating his ideas. Coupled with this art is his force of personality. It is said of Napoleon that the sight of "the Little Corporal" revived affection and developed new and mighty resolves on the part of a sometimes dispirited army. At the sight of Webster, men paused. Even Thomas Carlyle said: "One would incline at sight to back him against the world". The same remarks would apply to Periyar.

Coming changes sensed long before

There have been leaders whose forte was the written word. Mazzini for instance was not a writer like Shakespeare but was one who maintained a more or less intimate contact with the public. A leader who can write his views forcibly and clearly, not once but again and again with ever increasing power is in possession of rare gift. This rare gift Periyar has in abundance. Furthermore he is a close student of the signs of the times. The French have a saying which runs like this: "The

great art in politics as well as other spheres consists not in hearing those who speak, but in hearing those who are silent". Everywhere there is a special reward for the man who hears the inaudible or the unspoken. Periyar's presence of mind and depth of humanism are such that he can 'sense' coming changes long before.

Multi-faceted personality

There is so much to say about the beloved Periyar. But suffice it for me to say in conclusion that he is one of those celebrities of our Tamil Nadu whose renown as a moral rebel and social reformer will remain escutcheoned in the pages of our country's history. As a 'multi-faceted' personality in whom will and determination, force and magnetism, courage and resolve, and above all compassion and love have blended themselves admirably. The magnificent Periyar is verily the man of destiny whose signal services in the cause of our social and economic rebirth will remain for long enshrined in our memory.

— Courtesy:
Periyar - An Anthology



Our Enemies:

"Those who obstruct production and those who harm the persons working for production are enemies not only to me but to the society itself.
Those who raise the prices and those who hoard the produce are walking diseases ruining the land.
Those who are engaged in foul methods like corruption, big spending and bribery are a humiliation to the country".

All my friends:

"Those who sweat to convert barren lands into fertile ones, those who have will to operate to full capacity the factories which work below capacity and those who are engaged in production and distribution for the increased welfare of the people and are carrying on their work honestly are all my friends and they have my salutations".



FIVE DECADES OF PANORAMIC LIFE

Dr. Palany Arangasamy
Tamil University

Erudition and eloquence, strictness and sympathy, power and honesty seldom go together. One who embodied these rare combinations deserves to be called charismatic in qualities. His approach will be dynamic and he blazes a trail which not only awakens the learned and gentry but rejuvenates them to think and act. His footprints on the sands of time are the milestones for commoners to march ahead. The annals of history all over the world present to us, once in a way personalities of such outstanding calibre.

One of such rare personalities is C.N. Annadurai, endearingly called, Anna by the whole of the Tamil world. Kanchipuram, an urban centre of about seventy kilometer from Madras is

historically famed from the 7th Century A.D. Innumerable temples within and in the vicinity embody the spirit of religion, especially the Vaishnava sect of Hinduism that hovers around it from time immemorial. But a die-hard atheistic young man arose in that religious soil, is of course a pleasant irony. Born of an ordinary family on the 15th September 1909, C.N.A. studied in local schools and then proceeded to Pachaiyappa's College for B.A. Honours with Economics Main. Efflux of time statutorily awarded him M.A. after a period of three years. A brief spell of about four months in the office of the local municipality as a clerk, and a few months in a middle school at Madras as a teacher, were the jobs he undertook respectively before and after his post-graduate studies.

C.N.A. got himself introduced to

a number of big-wigs of the Justice Party in the middle of the thirties as a young orator and translator. Raja of Bobbili, Panagal, Raja Sir Muthaiah Chettiar, Sir A.T. Panneerselvam were some of the stalwarts with whom he was in touch with as a promising young man of wit and wisdom. However he found himself enchanted by the bold and objective policies of EVR Periyar whom he met in a conference at Erode in 1935.

Adopted himself as an alter ego of that great leader, Anna revered him as such until the last breath of his life, though there were some unavoidable dent in the harmony of their relationship. EVR was lucky enough in having a dedicated band of political lieutenants who never swerved from his path. Even when opposing him, they did not speak ill of him and never failed to pay due respects and obeisance to him. Sought EVR's blessings on occasions and good humouredly reacted to his vituperative attacks and verbal innuendos.

Though C.N.A. was almost EVR's close accomplice, he had to take an exception from the elder social-reformer, when the latter directed his black shirt volunteers to mourn the first Independence Day on the 15th of August, 1947. C.N.A. opposed it in an article in Dravida Nadu, his popular weekly and



marshalled his reasons to ask his wards to be jubilant on the liberty of the Nation. He has shown his next dissent when EVR under took an incompatible marriage in July 1949. EVR's action was resented by a vast majority of the rank and file of the party.

Anna confabulated with like-minded dissenters and found a new party DMK, independent of the parental body headed by Periyar. But still he never allowed his personal attachment to Periyar to suffer, on any account. Nor did he allow anybody to denigrate the septuagenarian on that score. "We oppose his personal behaviour but not his policies," he remarked. Sensing the cleavage between Periyar and Anna, many seasoned politicians and writers including Kalki Krishnamurthy have pleaded the latter to give up his anti-Brahminism and start a socialist party of his own. There is every

scope for him to go up on the national main stream as an all-India leader, they said. What would otherwise be successful among the susceptibles did not cut ice with Anna. He politely declined to listen to these questionable counsellings and affirmed his advocacy of Periyar by characterising the newly formed DMK as 'a double-barrelled gun' against the ruling party.

The fact that the DMK in the eighteenth year of its inception won a massive mandate from the public to form the first DMK Government in 1967 goes to the credit of this dynamic leader and his abiding young followers. Strictly formed on democratic lines and nurtured with informal kinship as if that of a family of brothers, led the fledgling party to a tremendous victory. More than anything else, what made them, cutting across the bastion of

power, wealth, communal politics, achieving their goal was their political orations. Their leader Anna was an epitome of erudite scholarship, deep thinking, logical reasoning and tremendous eloquence.

When Anna stands before lectern, he would make the audience spell-bound within minutes. Not a drab discourse wanting in liveliness and vigour but eloquent lectures comparable to a cascade with its sweeping grandeur and force. Alliteration and assonance, laced with wit and repartees effortlessly came out of him. Metaphorical expressions and mellifluous epithets made his prose appear to be poetical. Young men and women, rural folk and middle-class felt enchanted of his rhetorical flourish. What substantiated his lectures was ideals of Ingersoll, the actions of Garibaldi and Mazzini and democratic concept of Voltaire

and Rousseau. He imbibed the spirit of bloodless revolution among the young and old alike. His periodicals were sold like hot-cakes and he wielded a tremendous power over the masses.

In 1944, at a meeting in Memorial Hall, got up to honour a few journalist in the presence of a congress leader Avinasilingam Chettiar, Anna spoke extemporaneously. He made a passing reference to seven types of writers. So graphic a portrayal it was, punctuated by humour and wit. Cutting across the party lines and the age, the chettiar embraced him warmly on the stage itself as a token of his genuine appreciation.

No less effective was Anna's writings that are wide - ranged in his short stories, novelettes, fictions and plays. His maiden attempt in short-story adorned the pages of Ananda Vikatan on 11 Feb, 1934. A researcher has estimated that Anna's fictional writings include 117 short stories, 18 novelettes, six novels and nine plays. Started his writing career as a sub-editor in Viduthalai in 1938, he ran his own weekly Dravida Nadu, Kaanchi, and subsequently Home-Land, an English periodical. With invitations constantly pouring in, for political and social meetings, far and wide in the whole of Tamil Nadu, how Anna was able to spare time for his writings is a matter of great surprise. More so, when we look surprisingly into his poetical pieces which are few and far between. A great orator with no leisure in his stormy political career did not pursue the classical Muse is quite understandable. What little he did in the realm of poetry was a matter of great surprise, keeping in mind, he, being a student of Economics.

In a way, his writings were done nocturnally. Working in the late hours of night was habitual and

hence early to rise, was anathema to him. Being poor, he in his collegiate studies had to stay in a relative's house at Madras, located amidst a cluster of dingy habitations where there is no dearth of sportive noise of playing-children, hawker's cries and above all, the din and bustle of crowded streets nearby. Concentration was next to impossible. When these nuisance died down, the student C.N.A. would sit for reading and writing hours together until late in nights. This habit necessitated by sheer circumstance, died hard in him till his last days.



Satire, humour, parody, irony, wit, sarcasm are some of the qualities foremost in his fictional writings. He effectively made use of his lectures, stories, novels and plays essentially as his tools to drive home his policies among the populace. He wrote stories and dialogues to about half - a - dozen movies and of which Velaikkari and Or Iravu were supremely successful. His epistolary contributions purported to have been addressed to a fictitious brother was highly popular in the pages of Dravida Nadu. The impact of Edmund Burke, Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, Ingersoll is pre-eminently discernible in his plays, stories and essays. If critically viewed, his prose may appear to be flatulent and verbose but its aesthetic beauty cannot be denied. Little difference could be

found between what he writes and what he speaks. Such a prolific writer and a proficient speaker he was.

Though a student of Economics, his knowledge was encyclopaedic. Like R.C. Dutt of Bengal, Anna became a favourite of literary Muse. Periyar advocated that the great epic Ramayana should be consigned to the flames because it is deemed to be the story of God. Anna attacked the same epic from a different plank by writing on what he called its obscenity. A great hubbub ensued and it resulted in an open literary debate with no less than lawyer - turned scholar R.P. Sethu Pillai pitted against him. Anna carried the day on that occasion to the bitter consternation of the opponent is a sweet memory now. The grand old Ma. Po. Sivagnanam was one of those who unsheathed the verbal swords with Anna on literary platforms.

Anna did not get elected for the State Assembly in 1962 was amply compensated by his immediate entry into the Rajya Sabha. An opportunity for a regional leader to step into the limelight and to impress upon the veteran parliamentarians. His maiden Speech in the Rajya Sabha was heard with rapt attention. Many have differed from him in what they called "his parochial and secessionist tendencies". But everybody appreciated his clarity of thought and eloquent expression. Nothing but his political sagacity that has made him give up the policy of separate Dravida Nadu on the occasion of Chinese aggression.

Some of his epigrammatic sayings and purple passages have become proverbial - 'we wouldn't say that jasmine in our enemy's backyard would never exude fragrance'. As Abraham Lincoln has defined - the spirit of democracy in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Anna has given three

principles, Duty, Respect and Discipline to his party cadres. In 1948, Anna presided over a conference of Dravidar Kazhagam. Periyar on that occasion has endearingly spoken of his young lieutenant. Anna replied in a humorous vein: "Periyar has spoken that he has handed over the key of the chest to me. But the chest is still with him. I won't open it without his knowledge". One of his Dramatis personae speaks that "Legal Act is a dark room. Lawyer's argument is like a lamp. But no poor man could get the brightness out of it".

When the DMK, swept the poll in 1967 Anna did not go berserk as average elements are apt to. Immensely pleased he was, but not as much as the distress of the crest-fallen Congress men. So humble he was to be unhesitant in seeking the blessings of Rajaji, Periyar and Baktavatsalam before assuming the office. Anna's political decency was such as to feel extremely sorry for the defeat of certain congress leaders like Kamaraj. When South Madras Parliamentary seat fell vacant, Anna offered to withdraw the DMK, if only the then State Minister R. Venkataraman stepped in to contest. He was highly conscious that the election-fray at the regional level should not deprive our state, of an effective representation at Delhi. Evidently the welfare of Tamil Nadu that stood uppermost in his mind.

As Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he wanted his cabinet Colleagues to be extremely frugal and unostentatious; rose to the occasion and proved his mettle as a consummate administrator with a foresight and perseverance. Paved way for nationalisation of major industries and brought into effect various land-reform legislations. Legalisation of self-respect marriages; declaration of Tamil as the official language, the two-language formula were some of the resolutions that were passed

during his tenure as Chief Minister.

Power and pelf have not blinded him. So simple he was as to be deemed an average person of day-to-day life. Did not care to wear chappals until his advent into Rajya Sabha. Vowed to wear not even a golden ring, having seen the physical hardship and ordeals of mine-workers in Kolar. Never rode on a man-pulling rickshaw which was prevalent in those days. Kept no money for himself and no purse with him except a small box of snuff. The one who strictly adhered to this spartan simplicity was overflowing with unbounded generosity in helping the poor and needy. Himself opened a corpus of fund for Bharatidasan and happily presented him with a sum of Rs.25,000 in a big function. Pattukkottai Alagiri, party stalwart was an in-patient in TB Sanatorium at Tambaram. Anna stipulated that before inviting him for meetings, an M.O. receipt for having sent a sum of Rs.100 to Alagiri should be shown to him. Such was his outstanding munificence.

In consolidating the resources of the party, Anna took every care to see that the party should not rely on the rich and prosperous. Not that he disliked the fund from the affluent, but he liked it more from individual party workers. When Madras cosmopolitan club offered to give a sumptuous purse as Election fund, he declined it politely. In a pre-election meeting, MGR offered one lakh of rupees as election-fund, pat came the remark from Anna; "Not necessary. Let my brother go all over the State and show his face to lakhs and lakhs of people on behalf of the party. That is more than enough".

After founding a new political party, the then Congress Government wanted to wreak vengeance on the founder. The Government demanded a penalty

of Rs.3,000 from his popular weekly Dravida Nadu on some flimsy charges. Anna sought the aid from the public. Donations poured in. At length, the High Court gave a verdict, exonerating the weekly, and ordering the penalty fee to be returned. Anna made an announcement to this effect and arranged to send back the money to individual donors.

Cynical attitude and sadistic temperament were totally alien to him. Vindictiveness and cunningness may have been the dictates of the Arthasastra for a man to be politically successful. But Anna's compassion and humaneness are unbounded. Gentle and unassuming, he maintained an even tenor and cool composure to make his way into the minds of multitudinous commoners, Amor Vincit Omnia is a time-honoured dictum that was actively cherished and practised by this versatile leader. Destiny played havoc when the icy hands of death cruelly snatched him away, a few weeks after he returned from a major operation at the U.S.A. He is no more but his spirit abides. It is his memory that enlivens us and his policies that illumine the broad vistas of public life as a beacon light.

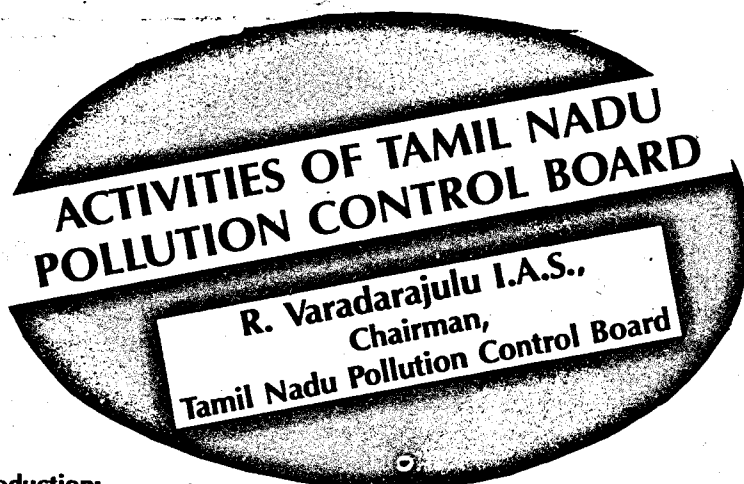
Though in a different context, what Shakespeare says of a great Roman idealist could rightly be cited as a fitting tribute to the revered memory of Anna.

His life was gentle and the elements

So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up

And say to all the world, "This was a man"

The Government of Tamil Nadu, as a homage to the departed soul has instituted Anna Award to be given to those who are noble in thoughts and deeds. The Technological University at Guindy is named after him and so also a Revenue District.



Introduction:

The need to preserve the environmental quality has emerged to-day as a global priority. Till the late sixties environmental issues were sidelined and the seventies, particularly with the Stockholm Conference held in June '72 saw an emerging awareness on the community to protect the environment. Sustainable development, Population Control, use of solar energy, pollution control, International understanding on environmental issues are some of the movements aiming towards better environmental quality.

Developmental activities aided by technological advancement and scientific growth have been instrumental in bringing about a new order or global economic prosperity. Increased production in the industrial and agricultural sector, rapid improvements in the transport field and material comforts are some of the beneficial aspects of the developmental activities. However there is also the other side of the coin. These developmental activities have also interfered with the environment through their deleterious effects. Indiscriminate disposal of wastes generated by industrial activities, exploitation of forest wealth to bring in more land under cultivation have been responsible for the deterioration in environmental quality.

Increased use of pesticides and

fertilizers affects the quality of receiving body of water, when the run-off carrying the residues reaches water resources.

The wastes - solid, liquid and gaseous - generated by the industries were cast into the environment, ignoring the consequences. The resultant pollution problems affected the quality of the environment considerably. The solid and liquid wastes in untreated or partially treated form, when disposed into water sources, depleted the oxygen level thereby affecting the aquatic life. Water turns turbid, odour nuisance is caused and the water is made unfit for any use. The quality of the ground water has suffered on account of toxic solid wastes or stagnant untreated

wastes leaching into underground strata.

The atmospheric air is also not spared. Changes are taking place in the composition of the air pollutants like suspended particulate matter, sulphur di-oxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitroge, unburnt hydrocarbons etc. Air Pollution is caused by industries such as cement, thermal power stations, chemical, fertilizer etc. These industries emit into the atmosphere, suspended particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur di-oxide, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons etc. These pollutants cause respiratory disorders, irritation of eyes in humans and also affect animal and plant lives. The major concern for humanity as a whole is the steady increase of CO content of atmosphere which leads to increase in temperature of lower atmosphere, giving rise to Green House effect and Global Warming. Depletion of Ozone layer due to the release of CFCS (Chlorofluoro Carbons), allow ultraviolet rays to reach the earth affecting crop life and human health.

Control of Pollution:

To preserve the environmental quality so as to benefit the com-

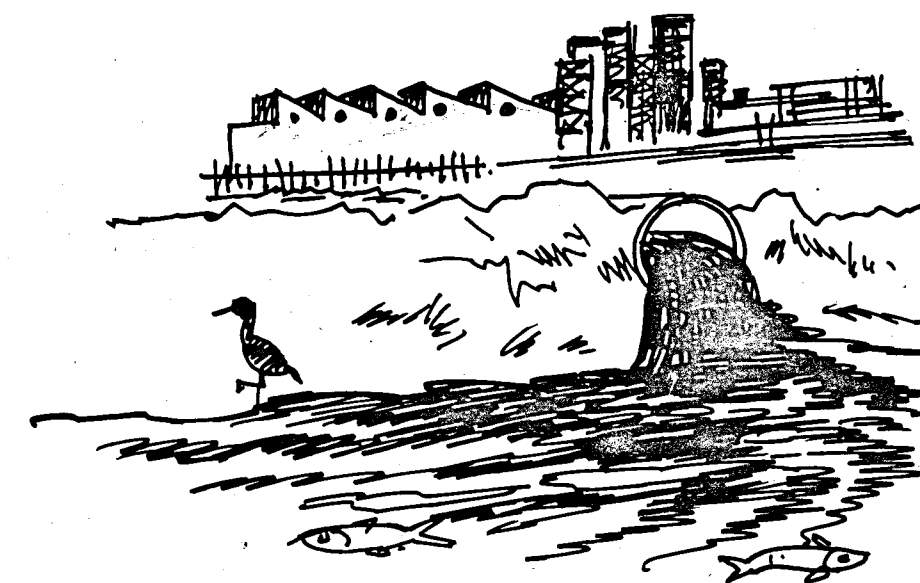
munity it is essential that the wastes be it solid, liquid or gaseous must be treated and made innocuous before they are disposed into the environment. Prior to embarking upon the method of treatment, inplant measures to reduce the volume and strength of waste have to be implemented through process modification, reduction in water consumption, substitution of raw materials etc,

Pollution control laws serve as a tool in the preservation of environmental quality. The following legislations have been enacted in the country to deal with the problems of pollution.

1. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974) as amended in 1978 and 1988.
2. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Central Act 14 of 1981) as amended in 1981.
3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and as amended in 1991.
4. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
5. The Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989.
6. The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.

Organisation Set up:

The Board functions in a three tier set up. At the Head Quarters the Chairman is assisted by a Technical Wing responsible for issue of consents and their renewal, Technical Services, Hazardous Waste Management Cell, Human Resources Development Wing, Accounts Wing and Legal Wing. At the field level the Board has five Regional Offices functioning in Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Vellore and Madurai and Sixteen District Offices. The Regional Offices are headed by



JCEE's and DEE's offices by District Environmental Engineers. On the Scientific side, the Board has established well equipped Advanced Environmental Laboratories at Madras, Madurai and Salem and District Environmental Laboratories each at Ambattur, Cuddalore and Vellore.

Mobile Laboratories:

The Board has to carry out on the spot analysis of effluent and ambient air quality in case of any emergency. To enable the Board to meet this requirement, the Board has established Six Mobile Environmental Laboratories at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs each capable of carrying out analysis of effluent, ambient air quality survey and stack monitoring. These Mobile Laboratories are stationed in vulnerable places like Industrial Estates and cluster of industries.

Functions:

Industries are divided into Red, Orange and Green Categories depending upon the level of pollution. New and existing industries have to obtain the consent of the Board under the Water and Air Pollution Control Laws.

The Board has laid down effluent, ambient air quality and emission standards. It has granted

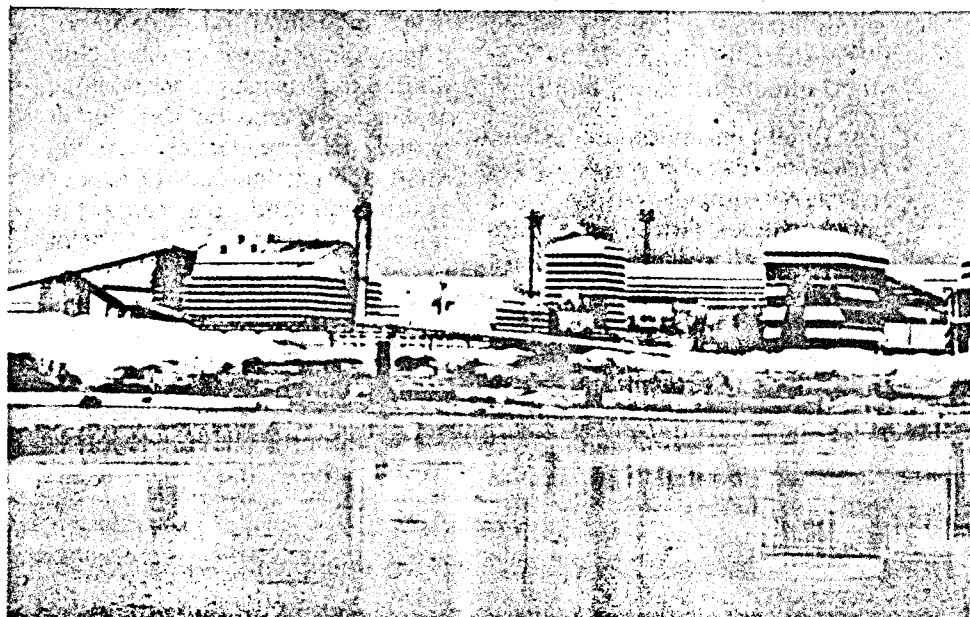
consent to 10,577 industries so far under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and to 7578 industries under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared as Air Pollution Control Area.

The Board has decentralised its activities and delegated powers to the District and Regional Officers. Entrepreneurs seeking the clearance of the Board have to make application to the District Offices where they are processed and sent to the Head Office for sanction. Consent is to be renewed periodically. The Board has delegated powers to Joint Chief Environmental Engineers in the Regions for renewal of consent in case of Orange and Green category industries.

The Board has been exerting sustained pressure on all sectors of industries to provide Effluent Treatment Plant/Air Pollution Control Measures. A significant progress has been made in the tanning sector.

Monitoring of 18 categories of highly polluting industries

Eighteen Categories of industries have been identified by Government of India for intense monitoring. Board has recently set



up special monitoring cells at Trichy, Salem and Madras with Senior Officers in the rank of Joint Chief Environmental Engineers for monitoring the 18 categories of highly polluting industries.

Special programmes:

The Board is also involved in various studies in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment and Forests, Government of India. As a part of the Global Environmental Monitoring Schemes (GEMS) the Board has been monitoring river Cauvery. Similarly the Tamiraparani river is also being monitored.

Ambient air quality survey in major cities:

With the increased industrial activity in the vicinity of major cities, the ambient air quality is influenced by the emissions from these industries. These emissions have to satisfy the standards prescribed by the Board so that there are no adverse effects. Hence Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations have been established in the vicinity of Madras, Coimbatore and Tuticorin to measure the level of air pollutants in ambient air.

Joint standing committee:

To resolve problems concerning Small Scale Industries and to ensure that there is continuous dialogue, a Joint Standing Committee with representatives of the Associations of Small Scale Industries and Officials of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been constituted. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary, TANSSIA is the Secretary. The Committee meets once in every quarter to discuss a structured agenda. This arrangement is widely appreciated.

Environmental Education

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is enforcing the Pollution Control Legislation in Tamil Nadu from 1982. However the response from the Industries, Local Bodies and Public are not upto the satisfaction. This is due to the lack of understanding, responsibilities and awareness of Environment and Pollution Control among the industries and public. To give wide publicity about the activities of Pollution Control Board, the following Competitions were conducted during 1992-93.

— Essay Competition for colleges and Post Graduate Students conducted on Anna's Birthday.

— The Painting competition conducted for school students on Nehru's Birthday.

Achievements during past two years:

Common effluent treatment plants:

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has launched a massive programme of setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants, under which the polluters are encouraged to organise themselves into Associations/Companies and assume full responsibilities for setting up and operating the Effluent Treatment Plants. A beginning has been made with the tanning and textile dyeing sectors. These units are persuaded to form companies with a fully competent management which will be responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of Common Effluent Treatment Plants. The Company will engage a registered consultant of the Board to formulate the project proposal for collection, treatment and disposal of the trade effluent based on the report furnished by a task force constituted by the Board. The Board assists the companies technically to evaluate the proposals of Common Effluent Treatment Plants formulated by the consultants is in progress and the Scheme is expected to be commissioned in October '93.

Monitoring of Automobile exhaust:

With the increase in number of vehicles, air pollution caused in Major cities by Vehicular Emission is of concern. Control of Pollution due to automobile exhaust has been initiated at National level. Monitoring of automobile emission in Madras City has been taken up. The Board has established five stations during May 1992 to check the vehicular emission. Goods Transport vehicles are referred to the nearest Board

facility for check. Only on production of a certificate from the Board that the emission satisfies the standards, FC is issued by the Transport Department. Proposals are underway to extend the scheme to nearby Chengalpattu-MGR District and to ecologically sensitive hill stations of Ooty and Kodaikanal.

Emergency response centre:

With increasing industrialisation and induction of Technology there is an increase in the number of chemical industries and use of hazardous substances. There is a great potential for accidents occurring, during operation, transportation, handling of hazardous materials which would cause loss to life and property. It is proposed to establish an Emergency Response Centre in a phased manner at the major chemical complexes in Tamil Nadu namely Manali, Mettur, Cuddalore and Tuticorin which will provide prompt relief and initiate measures to cope with the hazardous chemicals. At a first step during the year 1992-93, this facility is being established for the Manali Area.

The total project cost is approximately Rs.53 lakh out of which for the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.10.32 lakh has been released by the Government as grant under Part-II Scheme. The remaining amount is to be provided by the Board. This is a round the clock facility to handle any emergencies. The proposals include establishment of data base on hazardous chemicals, clean up technology, computer facility, modern repeater station, Emergency van with trained personnel and minimum protective equipments etc.

From this facility, industries situated at Manali-Ennore area of Chengalpattu-MGR District and the industries in Madras District will be benefited.

Sustainability study of Manali area

Manali area is a large industrial complex and the pressure is to locate more industries there. At present there is no reliable data on the levels of environment pollution, and the capability of the existing resources to meet the increased demand. To assess the sustainability of the area, a study has been initiated at a cost of Rs.30 lakh. The Centre for Pollution Control and Bio-waste energy, Pondicherry (Central) University, has been assigned the work and it is in progress.

We can only say that in this country an unmarried girl enjoys greater freedom than those who are tied to the wedded life.

—Periyar

Coastal Monitoring-on-shore Discharges:

Tamil Nadu has a 1000 km long coast line. There are petrochemicals, fertiliser, chemical industries which discharge their treated effluent into the sea. Besides, the confluence point of river with the sea has to be monitored to assess the pollution load if any. To start with, it is proposed to monitor the on-shore discharge of effluent into the sea so that the pollution load could be assessed and corrective action taken. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.1.17 lakh has been released by Government for monitoring on-shore discharges.

Monitoring of Ecologically Sensitive Area:

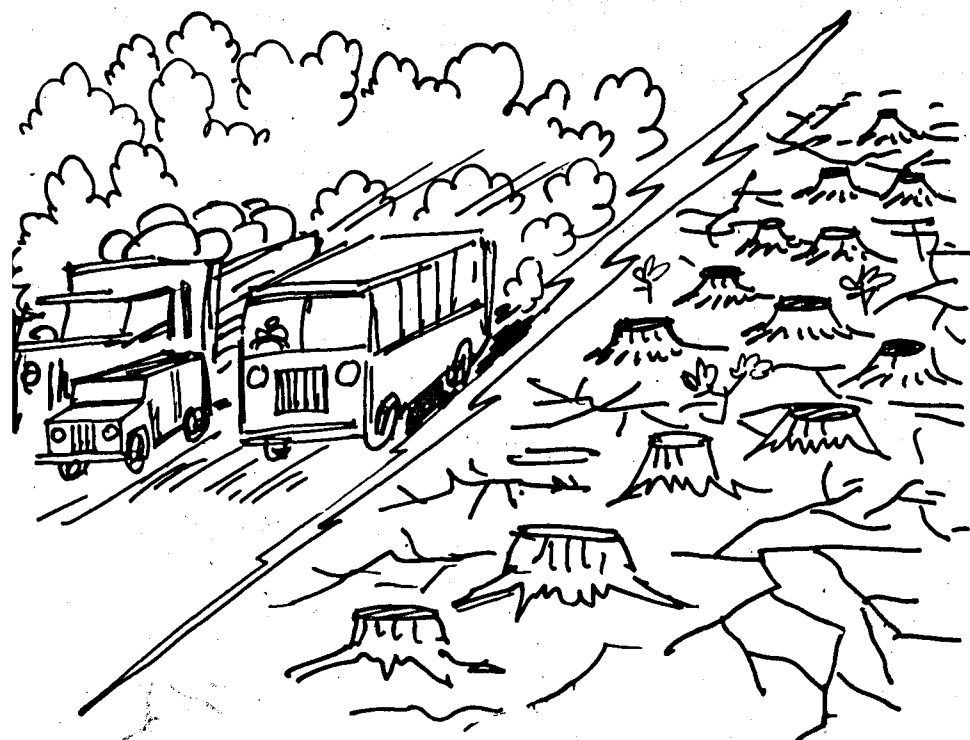
Ecologically sensitive areas like

Pichavaram Mangrove Forests, Kodaikanal and Ooty lakes etc., are nature's gift and need to be protected from pollution in the vicinity of these areas and monitor effluents and emissions, with a view to evolve a strategy for treatment, and protection. The Board has taken up monitoring of Ecologically sensitive areas.

Management of Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Chemicals:

With the multifarious industrial growth, the Board is often called upon to meet any emergency with the notification of the Hazardous

Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the responsibilities of the Board have been widened. Under the above Act, authorisation of the Board has to be obtained for collection, Reception, Treatment, Transport, Storage and Disposal of hazardous Wastes. Authorisations are being issued by the Board. Units involved in import of hazardous chemicals, isolated storage of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes generating units are being monitored by the Board. A cell under the charge of a Senior Officer to look after the above works has been set up in the Board. A Chemical Engineer has been posted in identified districts to be exclusively incharge of mat-



ters relating to hazardous wastes and hazardous chemicals.

Common Hazardous Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facility:

Hazardous Wastes Collection, Transport, Storage, Handling, Treatment and Disposal is becoming important in Tamil Nadu as in other parts of the Country. A Machinery has to be evolved to manage the above activity. There are a number of chemical industrial complexes in the State which are potential sources of hazardous wastes and are located in Manali, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Ranipet and Mettur. To start with it is proposed to put up a Common Hazardous Wastes Treatment and Disposal facility at Manellure Village of Chengalpattu-MGR District. This facility will provide adequate care to the hazardous wastes generating units situated at Chengalpattu-MGR District and Madras District. The cost of the facility is worked out to Rs.75 lakh. Environmental impact Assessment

Study of the site is in progress.

Environmental Pavilion:

NGOs and Institutions connected with Environmental Programmes found it difficult to identify a place where they can meet and discuss. To assist these sections and to enhance the awareness of environmental protection among the public the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has constructed an Environmental Pavilion in the premises of Tamil Nadu Periyar Science and Technology at Kotturpuram at a cost of Rs.30 lakh.

The pavilion is having a permanent exhibition centre and an Auditorium which could be utilised by non-governmental organisations, public Institutions and other voluntary organisations and students.

Conclusion:

Environmental protection is a multi disciplinary aspect requiring

measures to combat the environmental crisis in its various forms. The developmental programmes must take into account environmental consideration at the planning stage itself. The impact of these projects on environment and measures to protect the environment have to be considered in the planning stage itself and must be provided for. Activities in different eco system must be co-ordinated in such a way that there is least interference with the ecological balance. The Board reviews the developmental programmes in the State in the planning stage itself, with reference to their impact on environment and the measures to protect the environment.

Industries must give consideration for cleaner technology, waste reduction practices and reuse water for process like cooling, washing the equipments etc.,

'Waste not, pollute not' must be the motto of the industries.

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Dr. B.P. Rajan Vice-Chancellor

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was formed in 1987 and started functioning from July 1988. The University is governed by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Act and the Governor of Tamil Nadu is the Chancellor of this University. As a Chief Executive Officer of this University, the Vice-Chancellor convenes meetings of the various authorities of the University namely the Senate, the Governing Council, the Finance Committee, the Standing Academic Board, the Board of Studies, the Faculties, the Planning Board, and such other authorities as may be declared by

the Statutes. There are 63 institutions affiliated to this University and the strength of the



students is 5003.

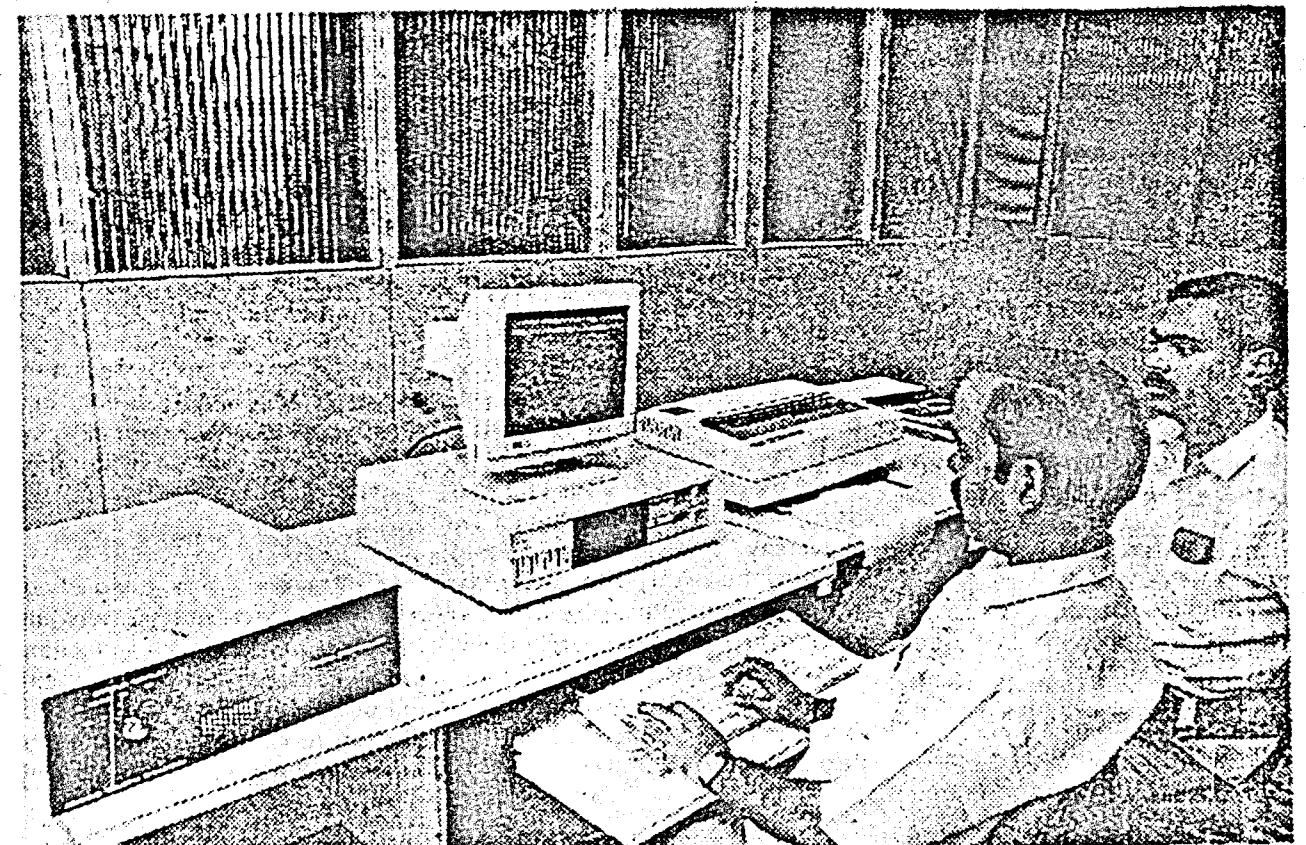
Convocation

The first Annual Convocation of

the University was held in 12th October 1990, the Second on September 29th 1992 and the third Convocation on 27th February 1993. So far 1847 Certificates were awarded to candidates passed P.G./Diploma Course in Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy etc.

Administrative Complex

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha is giving full support for the developmental activities of this University. As a result, within a short period of time some remarkable and significant achievements have been made. The Government has allotted the vacant land opposite to SPIC building to this University for the construction of the Administrative Complex. The foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor and Minister for Health, Government of Tamil Nadu on 25th October 1992 and the construction is



The micro Earth station control room.

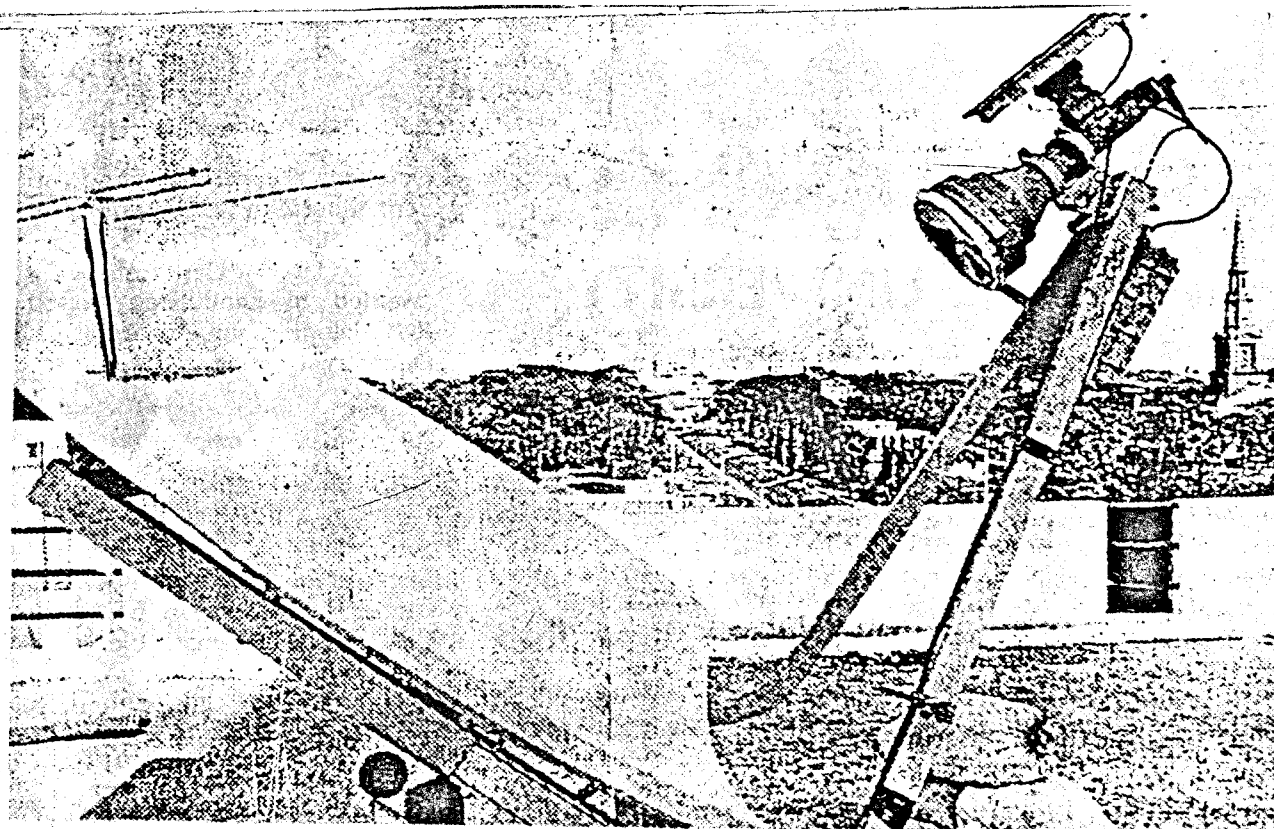


I would rather have India reduced to a State of pauperism than have Thousands of drunkards in our midst. I would rather have India without education, if that is the price to be paid for making it dry.

-Mahatma Gandhi

Alcohol destroys our body, our character and our wisdom. Diseases like Malaria affect only the body. Alcohol and drugs destroy the soul as well as the body.

- Mahatma Gandhi



The microwave radio transmitter at the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University.

progressing rapidly. The construction of the ground floor and first floor will be completed shortly and the University will be shifted from the present rented building.

Medical Library

The Medical Library of this University has been accredited as the Regional Medical Library for the Southern Region by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the HELLIS Net Work. The V-Sat Earth Station was acquired with the active support of NIC, New Delhi. This Centre is connected to the Indian Medlars Centre which has access to the data available with the National Library of Medicine, U.S.A. The newly created Medical Informatics Centre in the library will enable the information expert, the Health Scientist and the computer expert to electronically analyse the medical information.

The facilities like Reprographic service, Audio-visual Micro fiche Reader-cum-Printer overhead, slide projector, V.C.R. and a TV.

Monitor are available in the library. Rare books on Medicine, Surgery, ENT, Ophthalmology, Burns, AIDS and Public Health are kept in the Library for reference.

The Library remains open on all days from 8 a.m. to midnight 12 p.m. and the students make use of these facilities.

Research Programmes

Facilities are available in plenty for the Degrees of Ph.D., and D.Litt in the University. At present 93 candidates are doing Ph.D. Four new Centres have been recognised for doing research and Ph.D. Programmes. The number of candidates registering for Ph.D. is rising year after year. The University provides all the facilities necessary for Research and gives guidance through its Professors. Several researchers in Madras have used the equipments installed in the Department of Experimental Science for their Research Project.

C.M.E. Programmes

The C.M.E. (Continuing Medical Education) Programmes are an

essential part of education. It updates the knowledge of the personnel. A C.M.E. Cell has been created with a view to focus on health care needs.

University - Centre of Excellence

It is proposed to develop a University College and Hospital, a Centre of Excellence in Medical Education and Medical Research. Steps are being taken to achieve this at Kilpauk Medical College initially.

A site has been chosen in the Kilpauk Medical College compound to locate the new Regional Medical Library of this University and Research Wing.

HIV Resources Centre

The University has established HIV Resources Centre where all the tests including HIV detection are being done. This will be useful in the development of vaccine and also to monitor the drugs both herbal and others for their anti retroviral activity.

AIDS

The Department of

Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Instrumentation is working with the Government of Tamil Nadu's research project on AIDS and Ethical and Scientific Committee. Research trial on use of Siddha medicines in the treatment of HIV and AIDS patients is being conducted. A book on 'AIDS' has been released by the Hon'ble Minister for Health recently in Madras. A technical manual on AIDS for the use of the Medical Community is under preparation.

Workshops and Seminars

This University is regularly organising Workshops and Seminars to the health personnel involved in the health care delivery system, seminars and symposia relating to Medical subjects are held and these are attended by delegates from various colleges.

Faculties and Courses Offered

There are 11 faculties in the University. 15 Under-Graduate Courses, 21 Post-Graduate Diploma courses, 44 Post-Graduate Degree courses and 15 Post-Doctoral Degree (Higher Specialities) are offered by this University.

New Courses Medicine

The University plans to introduce a course on Sports

Medicine. Steps have been taken to draw up a syllabus for the course with the help of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The University has requested the Government of India to provide Rs.52.5 lakh for the construction of an indoor stadium at the new campus. An amount of Rs.17 lakh would be made available by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

N.S.S. Units

23 National Service Schemes units attached to various medical colleges have been allocated to this University.

Endowments and Donations

Various Endowments have been instituted by several trusts, institutions and individuals with a view to encourage medical students and donations received from the various institutions and individuals, Trusts, are distributed to deserving students. The University awards scholarships to students of ability and Research students (leading to Ph.D.) stipends, Free Scholarships, loan scholarships, Book grants, Tuition fee grants, are available for the poor and deserving students.

Recognised Research Organisation

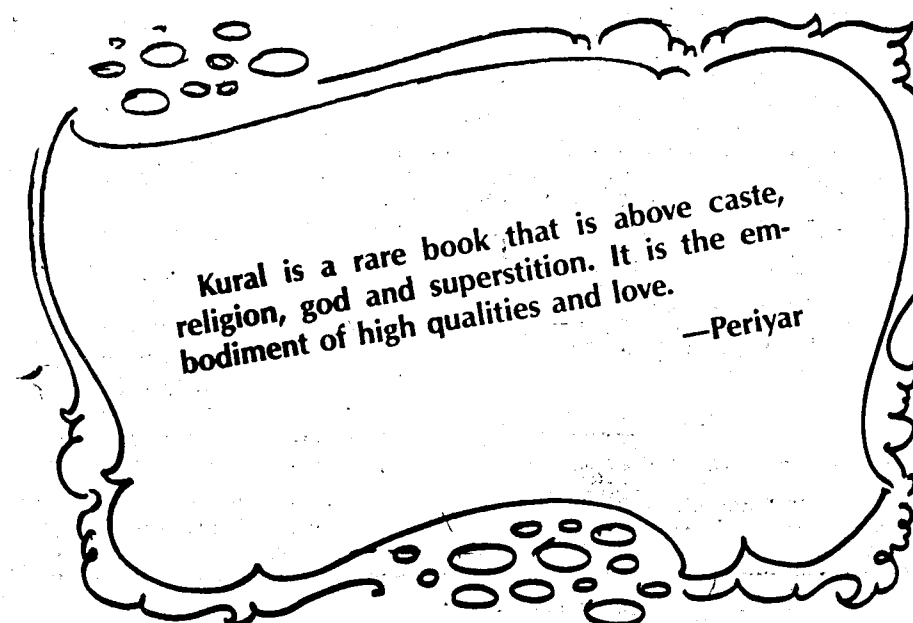
The University has obtained recognition from the Ministry of

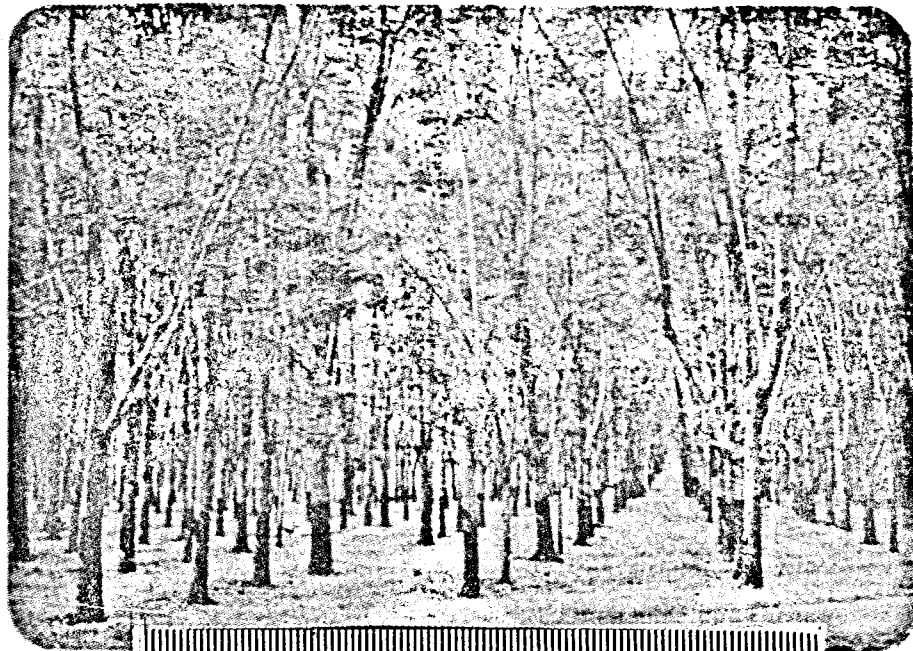
Science and the Technology Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, declaring this University as Recognised Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Government of India have also recognised this University as one eligible to receive contributions from Non-Resident Indians.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University has made unique and tremendous progress in the field of Medical Education, Library Science, Medical Information and Research. The progress made in continuing education and in consolidating academic councils, formulating the faculties of various specialities and central evaluation of the examination is note worthy. This University serves not only to Tamil Nadu but also the neighbouring States and infact the whole of India. This Medical University is striving hard to raise the standard and promote excellence in Medical Education in all aspects. An integrated approach to Health-Care encompassing different systems of medicine and allied sciences is envisaged by the creation of this University. This has become possible since all teaching institutions imparting Medical Education not only in Allopathic System but also in Traditional systems like Siddha, Ayurvedha, Unani and Homeopathy in Tamil Nadu have been brought under its purview. The Institutions imparting education in paramedical and allied sciences like Pharmacy, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy etc., have also been brought under the control.

This University continue to strive hard for maintenance of medical standard and conducting Research.





ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

Trees are truly lifegiving, providing food and shelter for man and beast from sun, wind and rain. Trees help to maintain the water table and regulate rainfall in the tropics. They filter the air, and convert carbon-dioxide into oxygen. They house and feed birds, animals and insects; they enrich and retain the soil, support fungi and are a rich source of medicines. They provide timber for buildings, furniture and paper and still, sadly, fuel for warmth and cooking. Literally holding the earth together with their root network, they prevent the creation of deserts and dustbowl.

Forests also absorb noise and serve as acoustic screens between busy highways, noisy industrial installations and human settlements. A fifty (50) year old tree

of average size would produce for the society to the next fifty years value worth Rs.1.57 million.

Area under Forests

At the time of reorganisation of the States in 1956, Tamil Nadu was left with forest areas over an extent of 17442.76 sq.kms., out of a geographical area of 130057 sq.kms. Due to the sustained efforts of our foresters, over a span of a quarter century, Tamil Nadu now contain forests over an area of 22698.51 sq.kms. that is about 17.45% of the total area during 1992-93.

Achievements during 1991-92 and 1992-93

1991-92

Against a target of 40400 ha,

afforestation of an area of 24400 ha. in forest areas and raising fuel plantation over an area of 17400 ha. in community lands;

Aerial seeding over an area of 18000 ha, in degraded forest lands in eleven forest divisions.

Under Twenty point programme, point No.16, growing more trees and raising forests with the involvement of the people, the target of raising 800 lakh seedlings and planting over 54,000 ha. was achieved in November 1991 itself and the final achievement was 1013.84 lakh seedlings and planting over 68144 ha.

For effective protection of forests through better communication system, modern arms and ammunitions, vehicles etc., a sum of Rs.70 lakh was sanctioned and utilised. 117 vehicles were purchased during the year.

A sum of Rs.5 lakh was sanctioned towards payment of rewards to informants and officials and it was fully utilised. Rewards totalling Rs.10.25 lakh were sanctioned to various cadres that detected sandalwood offences and seized sandalwood vehicles involved in offences.

In order to prevent illicit collection of fuel and felling of trees in reserved forests, firewood depots were maintained in 8 places in Nilgiris district, and three more firewood depots at Periyakulam, Mettupalayam and Thudiyalur were newly formed.

For the establishment of the Tamil Nadu Forest Research Institute at Vandalur, a sum of Rs.17.50 lakh was allotted, out of which a sum of Rs.16.70 lakh was spent.

Under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project five forest divisions and three research divisions were sanctioned to implement the programme and they were formed.

In Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation (Tantea), a project for



raising tea over an area of 3200 hectares at a cost of Rs.60 crore was formulated. During the year tea was raised over an extent of 130 hectares.

In Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation (Tafcorn), a massive pulpwood plantation programme covering an area of 30,000 ha. spread over a period of 6 years at a cost of Rs.85 crore was drawn up. During the year, plantations have been raised over 5150 ha.

2292 sandalwood forest offences involving 768 tonnes of sandalwood valued at Rs.1330 lakh were detected. 712 vehicles involved in the sandalwood offences were also seized.

128 Sandalwood smugglers and other habitual forest offenders have been detained under Goondas Act.

A special court to deal with forest offences was set up at Tirupathur North Arcot-Ambekar District from 21.3.92.

1992-93

An enhanced outlay of Rs.5045 lakh was allotted for implementation of various plan schemes. This is a landmark in the history of the 130 year old Forest Department in that the financial plan outlay has exceeded Rs.50 crore for developmental activities for the first time.

Another landmark in the history of the Forest Department is the finalisation of the outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan. As against the actuals of Rs.138.17 crore during the VII Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs.222 crore has been made for forestry sector covering

State and Central Sectors, Hill Areas Development Programmes and Western Ghat Development Programme for the period 1992-97.

Similarly as against an achievement of 1,80,000 ha. during the Seventh Five Year Plan period under afforestation, the target for the Eight Five Year Plan has been enhanced to 2,20,000 ha.

Upto March 1993 a sum of Rs.52.58 crore had been spent, against an allocation of Rs.50.45 crore, in the Budget Estimate for 1992-93.

Against a physical target of 44959 ha. plantations have been raised over an area of 49960 ha. besides 18500 ha. covered under aerial seeding.

Nine Part II schemes at a cost of Rs.83.51 lakh have been approved. All the schemes have been sanctioned and implemented.

Scheme 'Manual Sowing' has been reintroduced after three decades to cover an area of 4000 ha. in Chengalpattu-MGR, North Arcot-Ambekar, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar, South Arcot, Salem and Periyar Districts. It has been completed.

In order to strengthen protection a sum of Rs.70 lakh has been sanctioned under various schemes for purchase of arms and ammunition, wireless, replacement of old vehicles.

Forest Watchers, Forest Guards, Foresters and Rangers have been provided with risk allowance at a rate of Rs.20 per month.

For payment of rewards to informants and officials a sum of

Rs.15 lakh has been sanctioned and paid for detection of sandalwood offences.

In order to enforce the Tamil Nadu Forest Act of 1882 effectively, the Act has been amended by Act No.44/1992, providing adequate powers to seize and confiscate vehicles involved in sandalwood and scheduled timber offences and delegating powers to forest officers to act as Authorised officers. It has come into force from 1.10.92.

1342 sandalwood forest offences involving 472 tonnes of sandalwood valued at Rs.822 lakh have been detected; 378 vehicles involved in the smuggling have been seized.

194 sandalwood smugglers and other forest offenders have been detained under 'Goondas Act' upto the end of March 1993.

Our Tribal High School/Higher Secondary School at Jamunamarathur in North Arcot-Ambekar District have shown encouraging results.

General

At the time of assumption of the present Government there were 309 vehicles. Now there are about 489 vehicles in the Department.

Similarly, there were 286 weapons of different varieties. Now there are about 384 weapons in the Department. At a cost of Rs.27 lakh, orders were placed for 177 weapons, out of which 91 weapons have been received.

Formation of Dog squads in Salem and Vellore circles has been sanctioned.

Social Forestry Project Phase-I

The Project's first phase, which

was to last for five years, had a budget of Rs.450 million, was extended by two more years and actually ended in 1988. The size of the extended Phase-II was Rs.570 million.

Total number of mandays generated during the seven year period was 38.9 million. About 2600 village Social Forestry Workers were appointed for extension and protection work during this period.

Phase - II

Aiming to rectify the short comings of Phase I of the Project and with the above policy issues in mind, Phase II of the SIDA supported Social Forestry Project is under operation from 1988-89 to 1992-93. This has however further been extended by one more year from 1.4.1993 to 31.3.1994 by mutual agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden.

Tributes on Social Forestry Scheme

Community planting has been technically successful and financially profitable for the panchayats.

Kissan Nurseries, especially those assisted by the Forest Department have been targetted to the poor and have the potential to be self sustaining.

The Interface forestry component is impressive in both concept and practice and its activities have produced strong signs of recovery in degraded natural forest.

Good progress has been made on improving the quality of the seed used in the project and a high portion of it comes from designated seed stands.

The project has alleviated poverty mainly through the 68 million workdays of employment it has generated, mostly during the agricultural off-season. The poor



have also benefitted from community plantations by collecting low value produce, leaves, twigs, etc. and by grazing animals.

The mission concludes that, allowing for the difficult site conditions obtaining in Tamil Nadu, the community planting throughout both the phases of the project has on balance been technically successful. The rotational plantations on tank foreshore, which have accounted for most of the planting have produced large quantities of biomass and have contributed substantially.

Joint Committee on SIDA met at Stockholm - Sweden

It was noted that the Interface forestry component had been

initiated by the Forest Department in Tamil Nadu is very much in line with the national priorities.

In view of the multi-disciplinary approach, it has the potential to develop into major component in a possible III Phase of SIDA aided Social Forestry Project in Tamil Nadu.

By Evaluation and Research Wing

The estimated survival rate for the plantations raised during the three year period works out to 73 percent in 1988, 74 percent in 1989 and 92 percent in 1990.

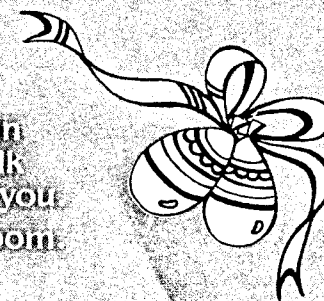
The hillock plantations have been raised by the Forest Department under arduous conditions and the results appear to be quite rewarding.

Thirukkural was written to show a good path to the people to create values in life and to develop a good order in the society. —Periyar

Thiruvalluvar's Kural alone is enough to educate the people of our country. —Periyar

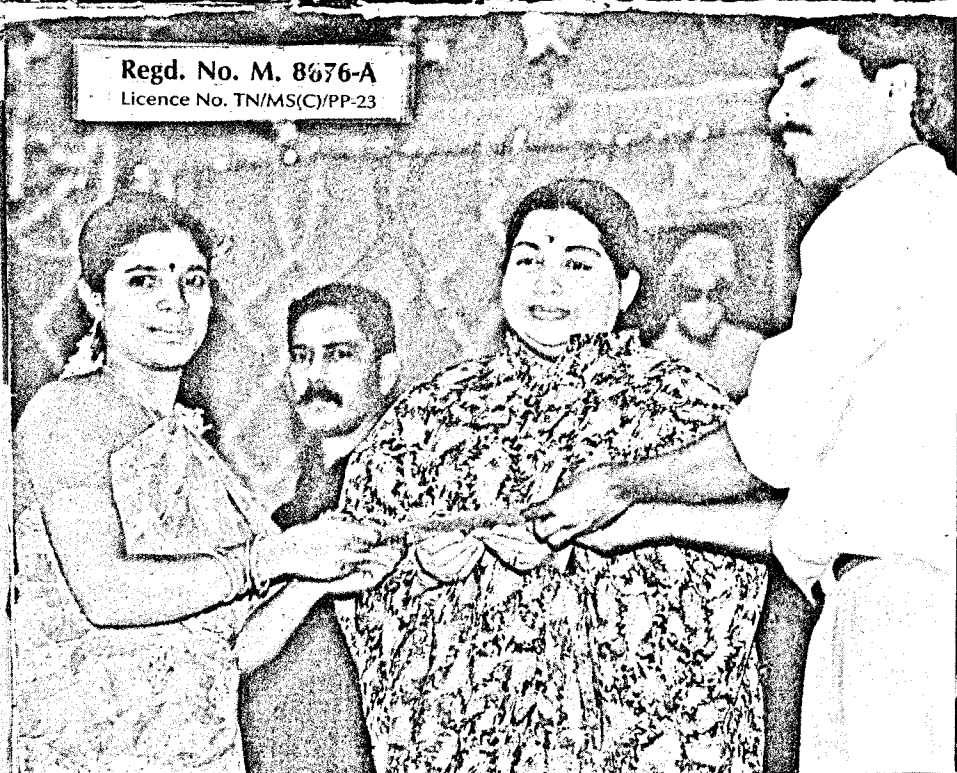
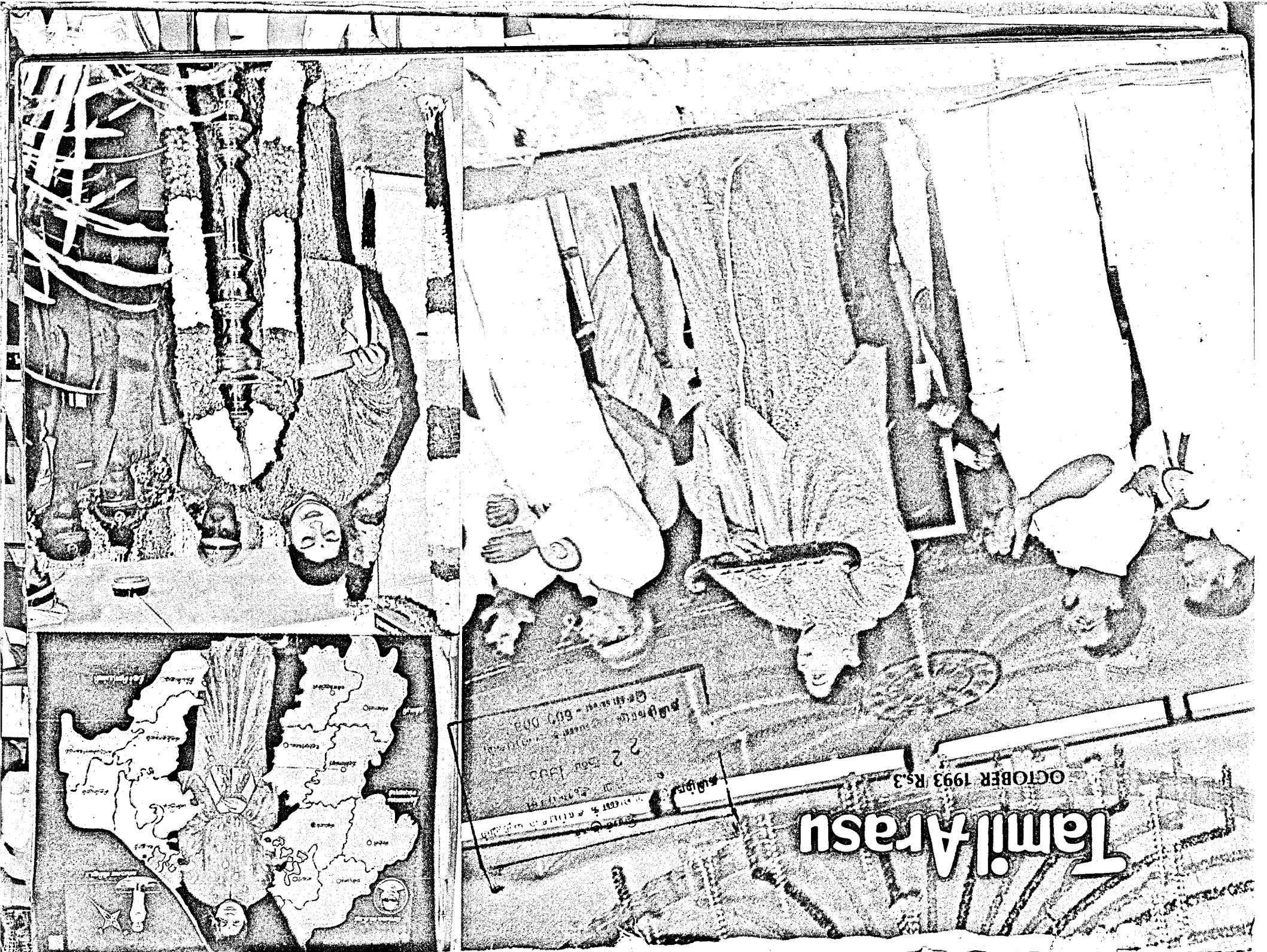
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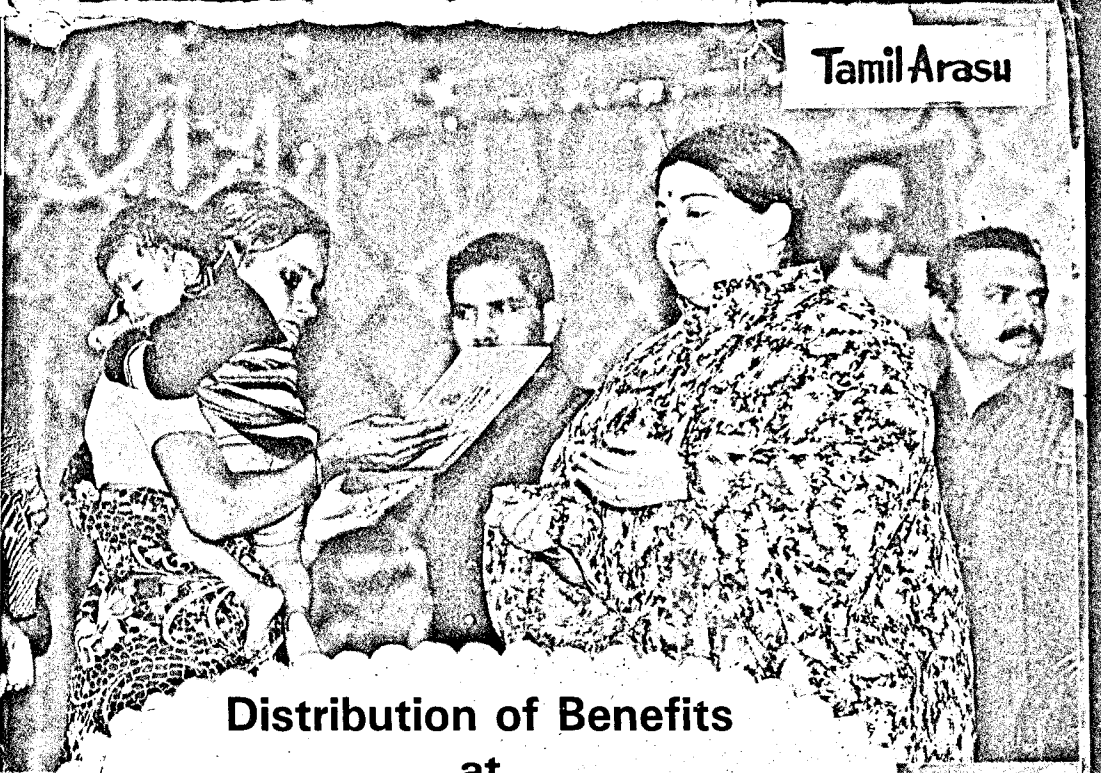


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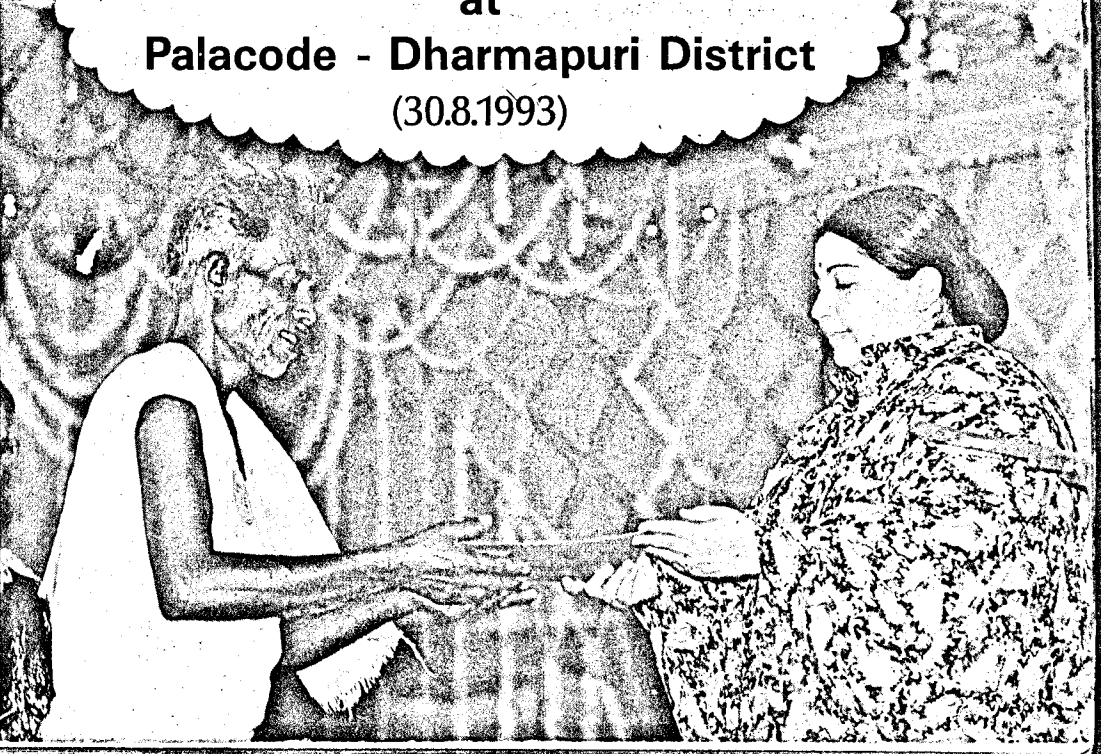


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- ★ Inauguration of Villupuram - Ramasamy Padayatchiar District and Naming of South Arcot District as South Arcot - Vallalar District.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Relief Fund for Rehabilitation of Maharashtra Earthquake Victims.
- ★ Centenary Celebrations of Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Department and All India Livestock and Poultry Exhibition - 1993.
- ★ Memorial to Mahakavi Bharati.
- ★ Quit India Movement Commemoration Pillar.
- ★ Results of Bye-elections.
- ★ Our total commitment - Maximisation of Employment and full participation of the people in the development.
- ★ Notable Achievements in the field of Municipal Administration and Water Supply.
- ★ Wild Life areas in Tamil Nadu.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha,

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

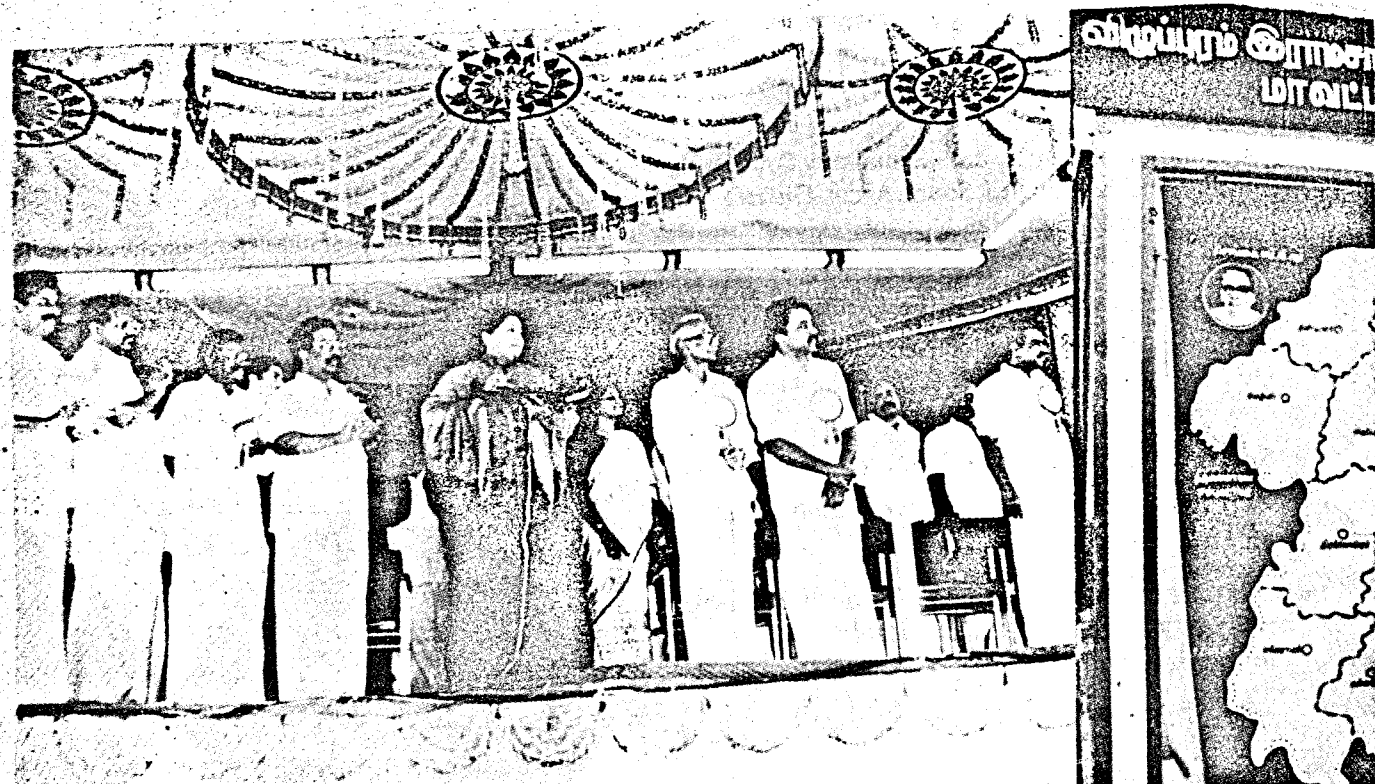
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

Purattasi - Iypasi

OCTOBER - 1993

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the Statue of Perarignar Anna on his birth anniversary at Erode on 15th September, 1993.





INAUGURATION OF VILLUPURAM-RAMASAMY PADAYATCHIYAR DISTRICT AND NAMING OF SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT AS SOUTH ARCOT-VALLALAR DISTRICT

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the new Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District and renamed the South Arcot District as South Arcot-Vallalar District at a function in Cuddalore on 30th September, 1993. The Chief Minister launched new schemes, started 28 new bus routes and distributed assistance amounting to Rs.304.20 crore.

The Chief Minister delivered the following address.

"I am extremely happy in participating in this grand function and inaugurating the new district Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District, renaming

the South Arcot District as South Arcot-Vallalar District and many Government schemes.

I am very happy in declaring open the newly formed Districts in the presence of people converged here like an ocean, one in the name of Vallalar who had shown to us the Almighty as "Arulperunjothi" and Thaniperungarunai", ruling the whole Universe; who himself was a symbol of Light, Embodiment, Prosperity and Ocean of Mercy, and another one in the name of Ramasamy Padayatchiyar who lived a legendary life, and worked throughout his life to restore glory to the society.

South Arcot District which has a vast extent of land will be called as South Arcot-Vallalar District and Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District from today.

When there was a feeling that the preachings of Appar, Thirugnanasambandar etc. would go unheeded, the great saint Ramalinga Adigalar was born at Maruthur in the last Century. He sang in praise of Almighty in his mother tongue Tamil. He had preached the path of love to mankind in the world, and lived like a legend without a single criticism and exposed himself as symbol of Holiness/Divinity. "God in everywhere; Omnipresent; He



is in the form of light; He is survivor of all times". He made us feel all these by doing some wonders and even now lives among us as light. We feel happy in naming the District as South Arcot Vallalar District, who is personified as the light of wisdom, cool breeze, sweet water of the stream, shady tree which protects in summer, cool shadow of the fine tree, newly bloomed flower and ripened fruit.

Likewise it is appropriate to feel happy in naming Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District to honour a magnanimous person who had done so many achievements and lived according to the principle. "Only warriors and those who sowed self respect alone can survive in the minds of people and history", though crores of people have been born and perished.

I feel proud to project myself as your sister who have overwhelming support from lakhs and lakhs of mothers, sisters and elderly people. Lakhs and lakhs of

people have assembled here - this, only reflects that I read your mind, think over and fulfil your wishes which no one had so far thought of or attempted.

I would like to reveal my desire that this newly formed Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District with Villupuram as its headquarters should shine like Thilagam in the forehead of golden Tamil Nadu, and South Arcot Vallalar District with Cuddalore as its headquarters should symbolise the light of mercy reminding the glory of Vallalar.

Naming the Districts after good people by ignoring communal, religious and political feelings is not a common thing among all. Only those who have crossed these barriers and have broad mind and self confidence can applaud and feel happy in felicitating good and mighty people.

The system of carving out Districts only with the intention of collecting revenues continued even during the British rule, and after independence under different regimes.

Considering the growing need of the people and the difficulty in executing the development schemes and in the interest of better administration, our Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. with dauntless courage decided to divide the big districts into small ones and also to name them after the great leaders who are respected by the people of Tamil Nadu. I, your beloved sister, ruling the Government, following his foot steps, with the same courage and self-confidence, do implement continuously all works which were left unfinished by him.

Just as the District have been named after Ramasamy Padayatchiyar and Vallalar, now so also we have restored the name of





Anna to the District with headquarters at Dindigul. As a fitting tribute to Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, who established the Districts in the name of Thanthai Periyar, Great Leader Kamaraj, Muthuramalinga Thevar, V.O. Chidambaranar, Veerapandia Kattabomman who voiced first against British imperialism. We were glad to rename the Chengalpattu District with headquarters at Kancheepuram as Chengalpattu-MGR District.

Previous ruling party was afraid of the problem of bifurcating Thanjavur District. You know very well that I, your beloved sister, found a solution and named the new District in the name of Quaid-e-Milleth as Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District.

All of you are well aware of the important schemes that have been implemented in the District, during two years since I assumed charge of the Government.

I inaugurated, at a Government function at Villupuram last year, various schemes to the tune of Rs.175 crore for the benefit of the entire District. Similarly I have great pleasure in inaugurating at this function various schemes worth about Rs.30 crore for both the Districts.

People belonging to the different communities like scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, backward class and most backward class are residing in South Arcot District which is one of the renowned District in Tamil Nadu.

This Government, under the leadership of your beloved sister, have been implementing various schemes in the District during the last two years to improve the life condition of people of the District. A scheme for the expansion of Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills at a cost of Rs.30 crore has been inaugurated by me, today for the benefit of sugarcane growers of two new District. I have inaugurated the



commissioning of 12 power substations, which were set-up by TNEB at a cost of Rs.455 crore.

Having come to know that the people of Sethiathope have been demanding for a long time to construct a bridge across Vellar near Sethiathope, I sanctioned additional fund and ordered early construction of the bridge. While opening the bridge for the public, I am happy to note that how the people of that area would have filled with joy on fulfillment of their long-pending demand.

The laying of East Coast Road connecting Madras and Cuddalore at a cost of Rs.75 crore is under progress. I inaugurated this scheme during a Government function at Villupuram. The work under the Scheme is nearing completion upto 50 kms. Out of this construction of 2 big bridges and 87 culverts are nearing completion. During this year Rs.15 crore has been allotted for this scheme. Arrangements are made to undertake this scheme speedily.

I happily inform you that when this scheme is completed, there would be heavy traffic in this high way and there by create great reforms in the economy of the people living in this area.

Our policy is that all villages must have atleast a single water-source. According to this I had the opportunity of inaugurating 135

village water schemes. I am happy to do this.

From the day of taking charge, this Government headed by your beloved sister, with a goal of rendering immense help to the poor, weaker sections, down-trodden and also to the tribals, is taking voyage with a clean heart. This Government is working with the good-will of uplifting the status of the weaker sections whose life is a routine of ordeals and sufferings in this economically imbalanced society.

In particular, for the welfare of the Adi-Dravidars and Tribals, we have announced a "New 10 Point Programme" and we are executing it.

I would like to inform you at this juncture that our Government have started new schemes to create necessary job opportunities to the Adi-Dravidars and thereby uplifting the economical condition to attain prosperity in their life. It is a notable feature in our State than in any other state that our Government have started two industrial estates exclusively for Adi-Dravidars.

I feel happy to inform you that the new industries to be started in these industrial estates apart from benefitting 200 entrepreneurs



belonging to Adi-Dravidar group, would also give employment opportunity to thousands of other people also.

Prawn culture is best profit giving business for our people living along coastal areas. Our Government evince much interest in engaging our brothers and sisters of Adi-Dravidar community in the prawn culture industry and thereby attaining prosperity, in their life.

The Tamil Nadu Government is implementing at present a massive programme to assist the formation of prawn culture farms in an area of thousand hectares by allocating one hectare per Adi-Dravidar family. Similarly the THADCO is also implementing a scheme for Sericulture at a cost of Rs.46 crore with the financial assistance from the banks. By this, about 10,000 Adi-Dravidar families will benefit and their financial status will improve.

I would like to assure you on this occasion that this Government will implement the welfare schemes, which will bring bright future for the downtrodden of the society, continuously.

While the various regions of Indian sub-continent are suffering under the clutches of

animosities of religious and communal nature, parochialism, terrorism and other incurable peculiar problems, Tamil Nadu alone has got this rare opportunity of maintaining peace and tranquility and implementing the welfare schemes with utmost interest. It is because, our Government is formed with wholehearted support of the public.

I, your beloved sister, have been carrying on this Government administration deriving strength from support of the masses. We have unshakable faith in the might of the people's support and therefore we have as the basic tenet, wholeheartedly function to serve the 5½ crore people, so as to cope with their needs and aspirations. When I took up the reins of this administration, I had to struggle hard to wipe out the evil forces, which spoiled the tranquility of Tamil Nadu and take marathon efforts to restore Tamil Nadu to its original glory of peace.

Unmindful of the threat to my life from these anti-National elements, I have deliberately toured the various districts of Tamil Nadu and inaugurated many welfare schemes at a cost of many crores, so as not to allow these elements to distance me from the people.

Meeting the people of various districts by me during each week is the outcome of my desire to see that the benefits should reach the

poor people of lower strata of life, who undergo inexplicable ordeals of life. After obtaining grievance petitions from the people, I have been taking special efforts to ensure that the genuine assistance should reach each petitioners within a specific time frame. No one can deny that our Government is taking the responsibility of redressing the grievances of the people. Requisite number of posts have been created in all Districts. I am happy that I called petitioners in person and gave them welfare assistance. More over, I myself meet the people in each District and distribute the Government welfare assistance to them.

Recently I have distributed Government assistance to the tune of Rs.13.49 crore to more than 21,000 persons in Coimbatore and Dharmapuri Districts.

Today I am very happy to distribute the Government assistance to the tune of Rs.15.5 crore to more than 16,000 persons in these two Districts. The mental

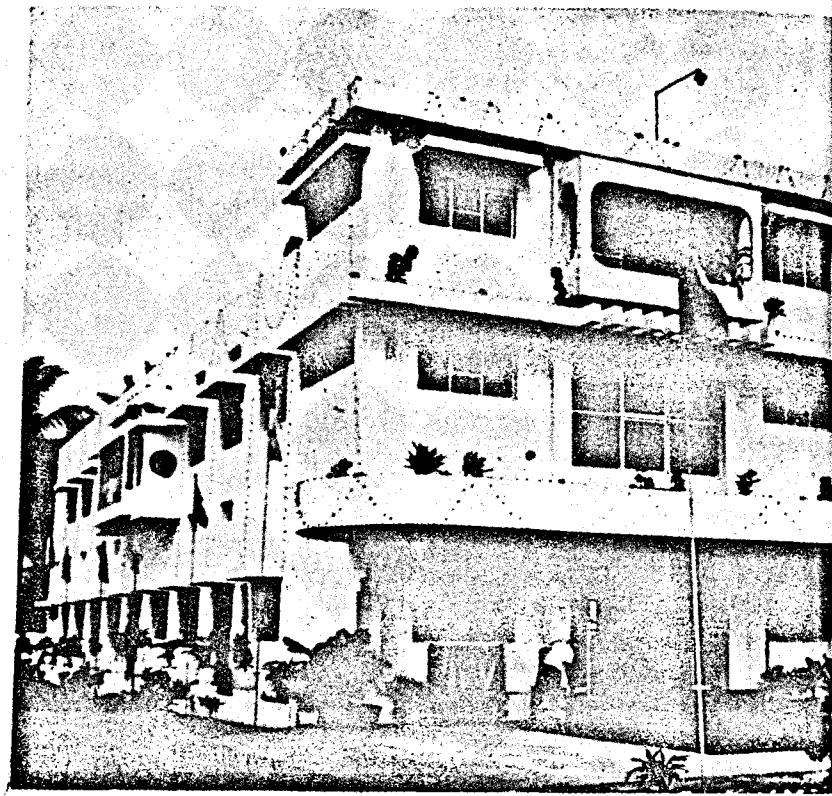
satisfaction which I get in making the assistance to reach the poor, weaker section and destitutes is incomparable. I do not get much satisfaction in any other work compared to this.

I consider the redressal of grievances of the people as a holy one.

All of you know that the Government headed by your sister

is showing much interest in implementing the schemes for the welfare, development and prosperous life of Adi-dravidars. Particularly, I am taking steps to solve the social problems of Adi-Dravidar women and sisters in these two Districts.

I hope that All Women Police Station to be opened at Cuddalore will be helpful to the women in



South Arcot-Vallalar District, to discuss their problem freely and to find out a solution to put an end to the atrocities committed upon them, and also to create a reformation in the society.

As the women are having the talent to approach any problem on humanitarian ground and also to find out solution to the problem with sympathy, I have ordered for the creation of one police station for each and every district and I myself am declaring open them.

All of you know that in order to function 28 All Women Police Stations with all the required infrastructural facilities such as staff, jeep and telephone facility, I have issued orders sanctioning the required allocation. So far I have opened 3 Women Police Stations at Madras City and 2 Women Police Stations each in Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and 2 Women Police Stations one each at Dharmapuri and Bargur in Dharmapuri District. I hope the women in South Arcot Vallalar District will properly utilise this All Women



Police Station which is to be opened today.

I am very happy to meet you all in person participating in this function, which it seems as though has been arranged to fulfill my fond hope to see the people of this area. And with this I take leave of you".

Later, the Chief Minister declared open the All-Women Police Station, housed in the

District Police Office Campus, and a Kalyana Mandapam, near the Campus, constructed by the Police personnel of South Arcot.

While Gingee, Tindivanam, Thirukoilur, Vanur, Villupuram, Sankarapuram, Kallakurichi, Ulandurpet and Panruti Taluk will form part of the new District, Caddalore, Vriddachalam, Thittakudi, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil Taluks will form South Arcot-Vallalar District.

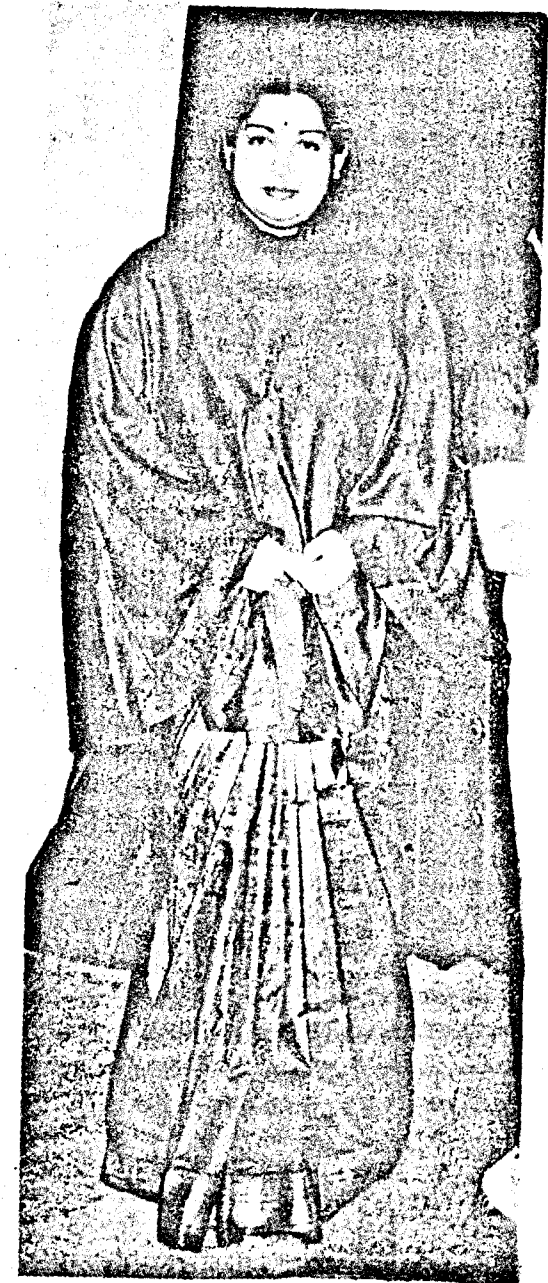


6 TAMILARASU

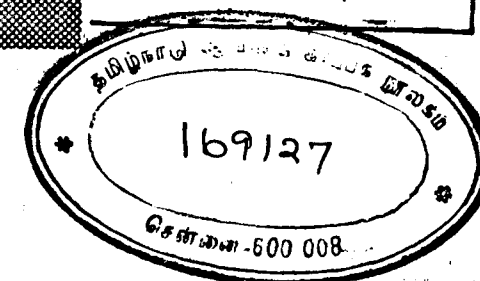
"TAMIL NADU CHIEF MINISTER'S RELIEF FUND FOR REHABILITATION OF MAHARASHTRA EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS"

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 2nd October announced the setting up of a fund for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of the Maharashtra earthquake. The fund was named "Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Relief Fund for Rehabilitation of Maharashtra Earthquake Victims". It was opened with a personal contribution of Rs.1 lakh by the Chief Minister. She also donated Rs.5 lakh on behalf of the AIADMK party of which she is the General Secretary. She appealed to all sections of the people to extend their whole hearted support and donate liberally to the fund.

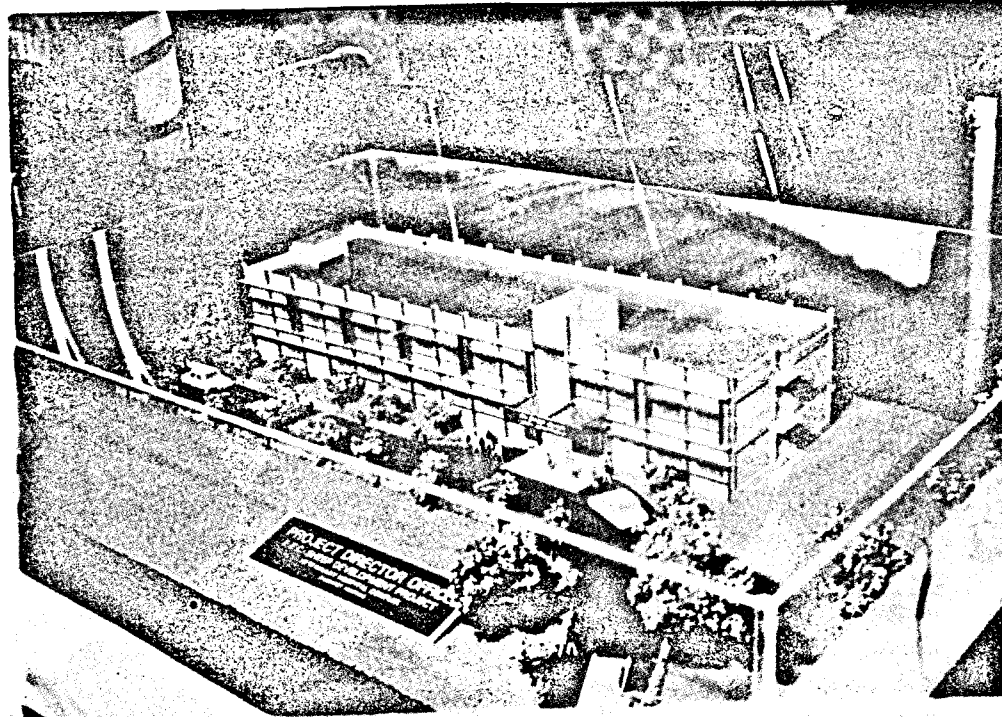
In response to the appeal made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, on the first day of the setting up of the fund a total contribution of Rs.26 lakh from industrialists and philanthropists was received. Thiru A.C. Muthiah on behalf of SPIC donated Rs.10 lakh. Thiru N.P.V. Ramaswamy Udayar contributed Rs.5 lakh on behalf of Tamil Nadu Chemical Products and Thiru M. Srinivasulu Reddy on behalf of the Balaji Group of Industries donated Rs.5 lakh to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.



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TAMILARASU 9



**CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS
OF TAMIL NADU ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
AND ALL INDIA LIVESTOCK
AND POULTRY EXHIBITION
— 1993**



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations of the Animal Husbandry Department and the All-India Livestock and Poultry Show — 1993, in Madras on 21st September, 1993.

The Chief Minister also declared open an EEC sheep disease investigation laboratory and the project administrative office and released the Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) vaccine. Embryos developed under the embryo transfer method and disease-resistant Aseel birds.

Dr. S.P. Anbumani, Director of Animal Husbandry received the IBD vaccine from the Chief Minister. Dr. Ramanujam, Project Director of the Department received the embryo and Tmt. Kalavathy, a poultry breeder received the Aseel breed of chicks from the hands of the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister delivered the following address:

"I am extremely happy to participate in the inaugural function of

the Centenary Celebrations of the Animal Husbandry Department and to declare open the All India Livestock and Poultry Exhibition for the public.

I am very much glad to declare open the office and laboratory buildings constructed at a cost of Rs.60 lakh under the sheep development scheme assisted by

the European Economic Community.

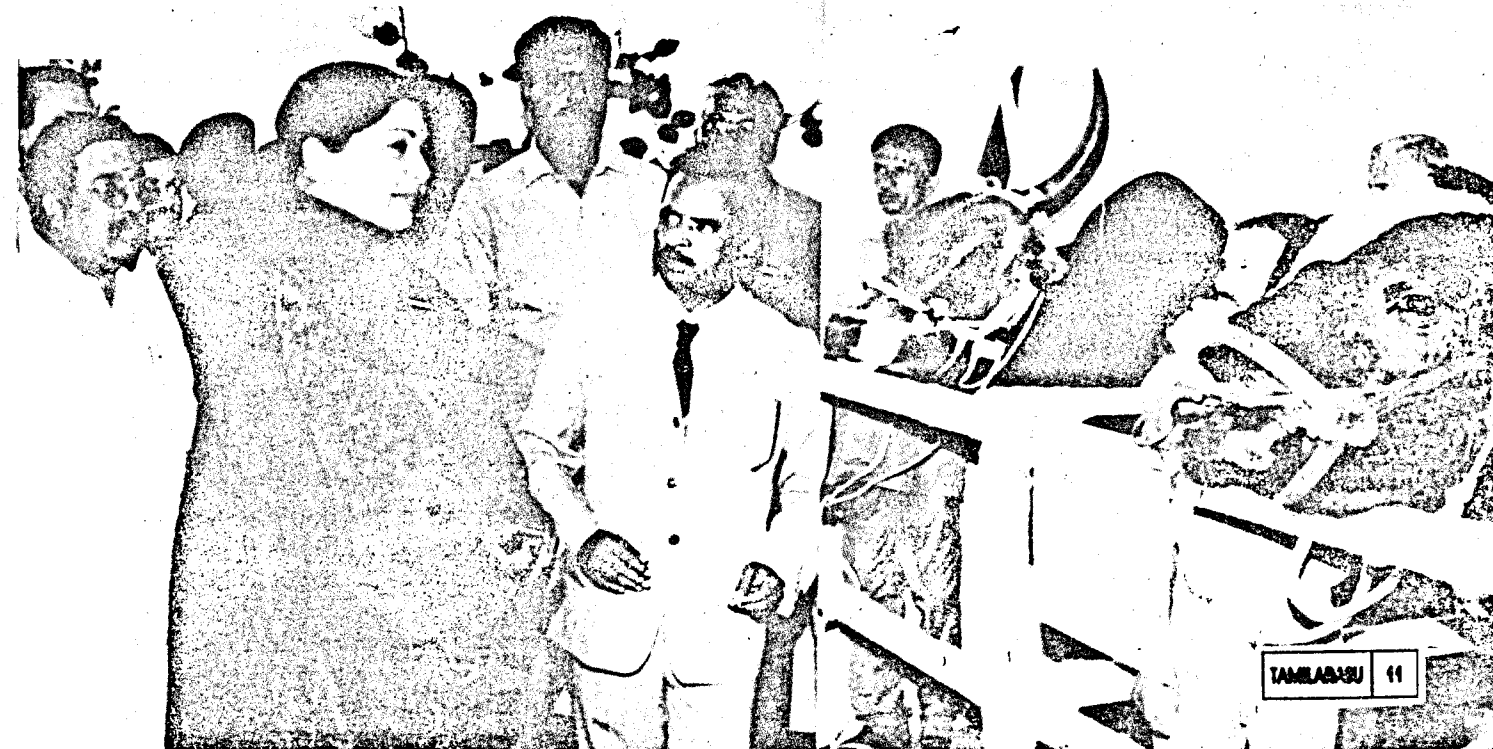
The Livestock and Poultry exhibition at National level is being held at Madras is an unique distinction given in appreciation of the services rendered by our farmers who are rearing Livestock and Poultry for the development of Animal Husbandry in scientific manner

and for the integrated rural economic growth. This is in no way an exaggeration by an assertion of fact.

The Animal Husbandry Department started functioning in the year 1892 in a modest scale. For the past one Century it had rendered great service to the Tamil Nadu farmers. In this juncture, I express my heart-felt appreciation and congratulations to all the officers and staff of the Department.

In olden days Cattle were considered to be the yard-stick to measure the individual wealth and it also gave a social status. The cattle played a key role inseparable from the life of an individual, personal as well as social. The livestock are the basis for the economic growth of the community as well as the status of wealth of an individual. These are the reasons for the village people evince very keen interest in keeping the livestock of their own.

Though the Agricultural Department has paved the way for the rural economic growth keeping in mind the new scientific techniques, the role of cattle in village economics has not gone down in any way. On the other hand we shall have to accept that in the



socio-economic life, there are new approaches in animal husbandry due to scientific developments.

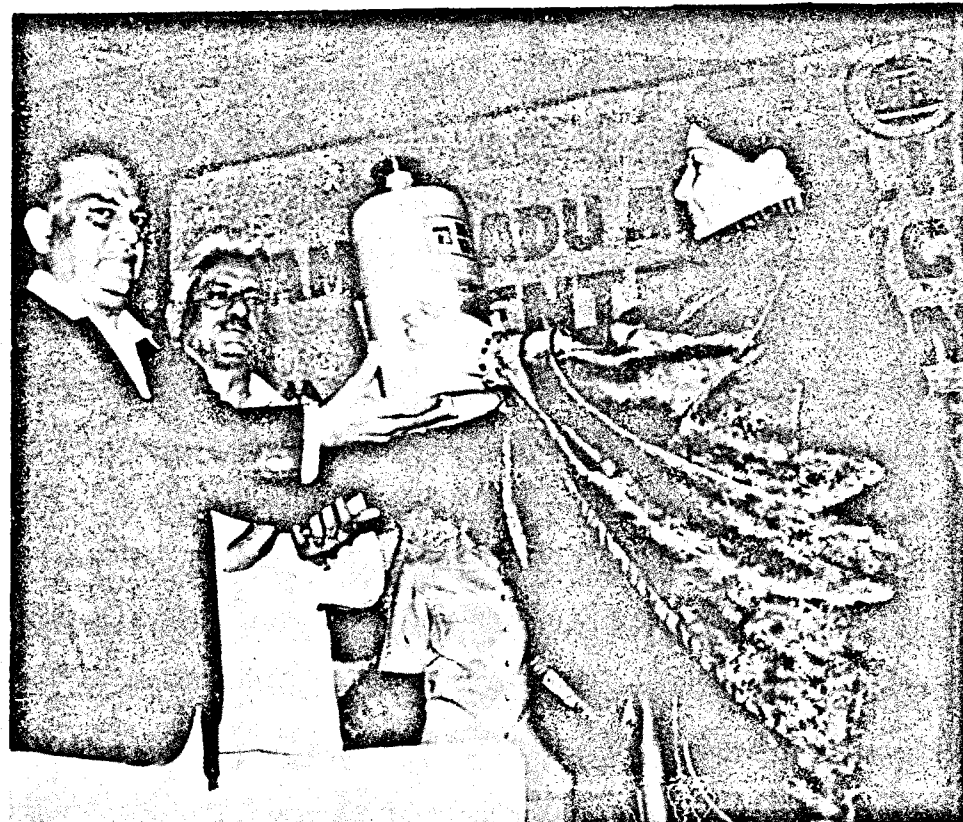
Particularly, in the scientific breeding of cows and buffaloes, Tamil Nadu stands first in all India level. Though our State has attained the topmost level when compared to other States in the production of milk, egg and meat by providing nutrient fodder and feeds, health cover and breeding facilities to the cattle and poultry development, we have to achieve more progress to fulfill all our needs completely.

Intensive cattle development programme introduced in 1964, has a major role in the activities of cattle development in our State. It is not an exaggeration to state that this scheme created a revolution not only in the cattle development but also in the poultry development and developed the rural economy in Tamil Nadu. Particularly, in Salem District, poultry keeping has grown up in a very large scale.

The people engaged in poultry keeping in Namakkal and Rasipuram have set an example to others in the field.

Our farmers who are hard workers have formed ways and means to augment their income at a significant level by starting poultry in the drought-prone areas. Lakhs of farmers started poultry and dairies and run them more profitably in Tamil Nadu which is securing second place in all India level in this field. I am glad to inform that this Government have set up required number of veterinary hospitals and artificial insemination centres and paved the way for the development of this in a progressive manner.

It is very necessary to increase our productivity in the context of rapid growth of science. Primarily, the necessity has arisen to improve the quality of local livestock. Our Government have taken vigorous action to implement this within a



stipulated time. We have to adopt a new policy to have continuous progress in cattle development. As the pasture lands are diminishing rapidly, fodder crops are also cultivated to a minimum extent only.

Therefore, the necessity and situation have arisen to manufacture nutrient feed in large scale required for the Livestock and Poultry and make them available to ordinary farmers also. Similarly considering the increase in individual milk requirement, we have to strengthen the research and expansion activities to increase the milk production in the coming years.

It is our primary responsibility to make available to the farmers the information regarding scientific technology on agriculture in a perceptible and adoptable manner and also make them use the technology.

We have to avoid the great loss to our Livestock and Poultry due to epidemic diseases by establishing

mobile veterinary dispensaries in large numbers and by increasing the use of nutrient feeds. The Government of Tamil Nadu is formulating a long range plan having all these factors in it.

I am very glad to inform that Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Department has planned to implement the scheme for ox and buffalo development in a large scale at a cost of Rs.46.62 crore with the World Bank aid. Through this scheme, we can run dairies by increasing the production capacity of milk without affecting the environment.

My humble request is that our farmers and unemployed educated men and women should feel that livestock farms would become a profitable full time job if the livestock are reared on scientific methods.

I hope that the All India Livestock and Poultry Exhibition inaugurated by me today will help the farmers of our State to know about the developments achieved in other states in animal husbandry

and will form as an encouragement to them to further develop the standard of their livestock.

As we are having the attitude of treating the livestock as the members of our family it is my humble request that we should treat the introduction of modern scientific knowledge in livestock rearing as one of our established usages. In doing so, our farmers and our livestock will be benefitted.

Generally I am having the policy that we should show kindness towards animals.

I also like to rear pet animals and show kindness on them. Pet animals are not expecting anything from us. In turn they give us joy and make us to realise the meaning of love. I know many people who treat the livestock also as their pet animals. Livestock pour plenty of love over their masters.

If we understand this thoroughly and properly, then it will become the basis for formulating livestock development programmes and to implement the same. I am very happy to know that more than 600 high-bred cattle of various States have participated in this exhibition.

In this happy occasion, I am very glad in introducing the vaccine to prevent the epidemic disease in cattle called Infectious Bursal Disease for the benefit of cattle rearers. Further I am very much happy in introducing the "Embryo" produced under new technology called "Embryo Transfer", to develop the high-bred cattle.

When the work of this Department was reviewed, I had passed orders to the effect that proper steps should be taken to improve the variety indigenous kinds. Based on my suggestion, this Department

has produced a high-bred variety, namely 'ASIL' fowl which are having high resistance. In this happy occasion, I am proud to introduce this 'Asil' birds. My ambition is that the work of this Department should develop more successfully.

I would like to express my expectations that the Department of Animal Husbandry, which celebrates the Centenary Celebrations should achieve more, and continue to earn the appreciation of the agriculturists of Tamil Nadu. And this exhibition should make a turning point in the lives of our Tamil farmers.

Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided. The Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry, Thiru D. Janardhanan offered felicitations. Thiru Anbumani, the Director of Animal Husbandry proposed a vote of thanks.

His Excellency the President Thiru Shankar Dayal Sharma was received by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Madras Air Port on 23rd September, 1993.



This meeting of the National Development Council has been convened to discuss reports of the Committees of this Council particularly those involving certain key social sectors. This is timely as the country has recently witnessed a definite setback in the interventions in the social sectors. Many States have not been able to achieve their approved plan outlay in 1992-93 and have suffered a real decline in social sector expenditure. Tamil Nadu stands out as one of the few States which has not only considerably exceeded its approved plan outlay in 1992-93 but has in fact improved its effort



OUR TOTAL COMMITMENT— MAXIMISATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND FULL PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE IN DEVELOPMENT

in real terms in the social sectors, whether it is food and nutrition, primary education, primary health care or family welfare. We have in Tamil Nadu established a new track record of exceeding planned development outlays and at the same time extending a comprehensive social safety net for the poor. This has not been an easy task given the rigours of the stabilisation and structural adjustment process.

We are indeed apprehensive that we may not be able to protect this record in view of certain disquieting trends in Centre-State fiscal relations. Resource flows to the States have stagnated. No facility has been provided to the States to adjust to the compelling discipline imposed by the fiscal situation. State Governments being closer to the people have tradi-

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

tionally played the major role in the social sectors. It is a matter of considerable disquiet that while on the one hand we talk of fiscal autonomy to local bodies and their empowerment, on the other hand, the State Governments are unable to even protect basic services for the poor. In response to the criticism of the decline in social sector outlays in 1992-93 the effort should be to empower the States to invest more in these sectors. On the contrary what we observe is more direct Central involvement in these sectors. May I suggest that instead of the Centre drawing up programmes in these sectors with external aid, States

may be given an adjustment facility based on external aid allowing them to formulate and implement comprehensive State specific plans for the social sectors? Segmented implementation plans drawn up by the Centre with considerable wastage of resources and lack of a State specific focus in the social sectors are best avoided. This is also in consonance with the spirit of the decision of this Council in December 1991 that there shall be a progressive shift of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States in the Eighth Plan. This should not be reversed by the Centre initiating externally aided projects and implementing them virtually as Centrally sponsored programmes.

The recommendations of the Committees on Employment, Population, Literacy and Micro

level planning and involvement of people at the grass root level are, by and large, unexceptionable. But States can move ahead only if they are empowered with adequate authority and resources to do so. It is in this context that I have highlighted the dismal fiscal situation confronting the States and the need for strengthening the States in taking new initiatives in these key areas.

This is an appropriate occasion to discuss how the potential of the Indian economy can be unleashed generating greater employment and promoting the welfare of the people. In the wake of the stabilisation and structural adjustment process the unemployment situation has been exacerbated. We have to seek quickly a higher growth rate for the economy to set right the negative trends that have crept in. The recent Chinese experience with South China pushing ahead should be studied and perhaps South India with a different set of macro economic parameters can lead the accelerated growth process. It is in this background that we have already presented our detailed plan for the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor incorporating several innovative features. May I suggest immediate clearance for this major initiative?

The real test of the new economic policy lies in the ability to accelerate growth in such a manner as to provide massive employment. I would like to highlight the need for adequate flow of credit to small industrial units and the tiny sector. Mass employment will not be possible unless there is a new vibrancy in the credit flow to these sectors. State Financial Corporations have to be suitably strengthened, in order to enable them to play a leading role in the promotion of small scale and tiny sectors. Commercial Banks have to demonstrate a new dynamism in

assessing and extending credit to village and small industries especially in the non farm sector. It is not essential that we bring in more Government supported schemes. What is important is that commercial banks bring in the right skills and the right attitude to handle the credit demand.

I have participated in the deliberations of the Committee on Population and the recommendations of the Committee are well worth adoption. In Tamil Nadu we have achieved remarkable success in reducing the crude birth rate and have shown the way for the rest of the country. This has been brought about by a conscious and well designed policy including integrated social sector interventions adopted by the State. Unfortunately our success has no reward when it comes to resource flows. In fact our success in population limitation affects us adversely as a major chunk of Central resource flow under the amended Gadgil formula and market borrowings is based on the per capita income of States being below the national average. I would like to reiterate my suggestion made in the Council in December 1991 that the per capita income computation should also be on the basis of the 1971 population. This will be a powerful incentive to States to do well in population limitation. The existing performance incentive under the modified Gadgil formula and its computation is hardly a just reward for States which have done well.

There can be no two opinions about the need to push ahead aggressively and imaginatively to reach the goal of full literacy. We have prepared a major Rs.1200 crores project for key interventions in primary education and have requested that this project be posed to the World Bank. For reasons which are not at all clear to us we are being held back for

the last two years. May I suggest that the Centre promote State specific initiatives in this sector? May I request that our primary education project be posed to the World Bank? The Committee has also suggested flexible approaches. Instead of all plans and guidelines being drawn up at Delhi, let us set the broad objectives in the Council and provide the States the resources to reach the goals. Surely our States with populations exceeding those of several countries in the world can be trusted to achieve much more given the resources and the responsibility.

I have no hesitation in endorsing the broad sweep of the recommendations of the committee on micro level planning. Unfortunately these recommendations are to be considered in a scenario where many States have been compelled to severely cut their approved plan outlays. In Tamil Nadu we have embarked on decentralized development planning at the district level this year and provided united funds for the first time. We are also continuing the Self Sufficiency Programme where blocks have been empowered to take up their own development works. We shall ensure that the responsibility for initiating the planning process is adequately devolved on the local bodies at appropriate levels. Flexibility in the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee is a must as resource constraints often prove insurmountable. As always, we shall of course strive towards enlisting the full participation of the people in the programmes.

I have referred in detail to the issues raised by the Committee on Austerity at the last meeting of the Council. The report on follow up action indicates how difficult it is to reach a consensus on some of these issues. While fiscal discipline has to be the watchword we have to necessarily proceed



Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru M. Thennavan inaugurated the World Tourism Day Celebration by lighting a kuthuvilakku in a function presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism Thiru S. Nagoor Meeran at Madras on 27th September, 1993.

cautiously. We have in Tamil Nadu embarked on a wide ranging plan to control the growth of un-productive public expenditure and also improve the resources of the State. We are however finding the situation extremely difficult. Small Savings collections have dropped off totally. May I suggest that as an interim measure for the current year at least, 90 per cent of the small savings collections be given to the States instead of the usual 75 per cent? We are dismayed to find that an agreed unanimous decision of the Centre and the States to levy consignment tax has been set aside by the Centre. It was very easily possible to get on with the levy of the Consignment tax and the States would have been too glad to cooperate in a mutually acceptable manner. I am quite surprised that a consensus on this levy which was forged by Shri Rajiv Gandhi should be so easily put into cold storage. Certain other measures like the value added tax which will greatly erode

the State's main resource base are also being discussed in great detail. When Centre-State resource flows are already stagnating certain suggestions to further roll back flows to the States are being made. We cannot help feeling uneasy at these developments which predicate a serious encroachment in the State's resources domain which are already quite limited.

The position report on the transfer of 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes makes dismal reading. It seems there has been no real transfer of resources. We had assumed a sum of Rs.50 crores as the transfer to Tamil Nadu in 1993-94 at the time of finalisation of the State's Annual Plan outlay. We are in fact virtually getting nothing. The basic concept of the transfer is sought to be defeated in its implementation by showing most schemes as defunct. A fair amount of transfer and an equitable principle of transfer

needs to be evolved. Also the spirit of the decision of this Council in December 1991 that there will be a gradual transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States in the Eighth Plan has been abandoned. New Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being introduced and there is no progressive shift of existing schemes with the associated resources. It is quite ironical that when we are considering sub state devolutions and micro level planning following the recommendations of the Committee of the Council, we are witnessing a growing centralization in the planning and implementation of schemes and programmes even in the social sector where States have always had the lead role. I do hope we can reverse this trend.

I have set out briefly our views on the main issues in the agenda before us. I wish to reiterate our total commitment to push ahead in the key social sectors which we are to discuss here today. Maximisation of employment and full participation of the people in the development efforts are key initiatives. This Council will have to go into the disquieting trends in Centre-State financial relations which have emerged and reverse these trends. The States have stagnated in the last two years and their structural adjustment needs a special fiscal arrangement. We shall of course continue to place emphasis on austerity in expenditure to enable more resources to be made available for purposeful interventions to benefit the poor.

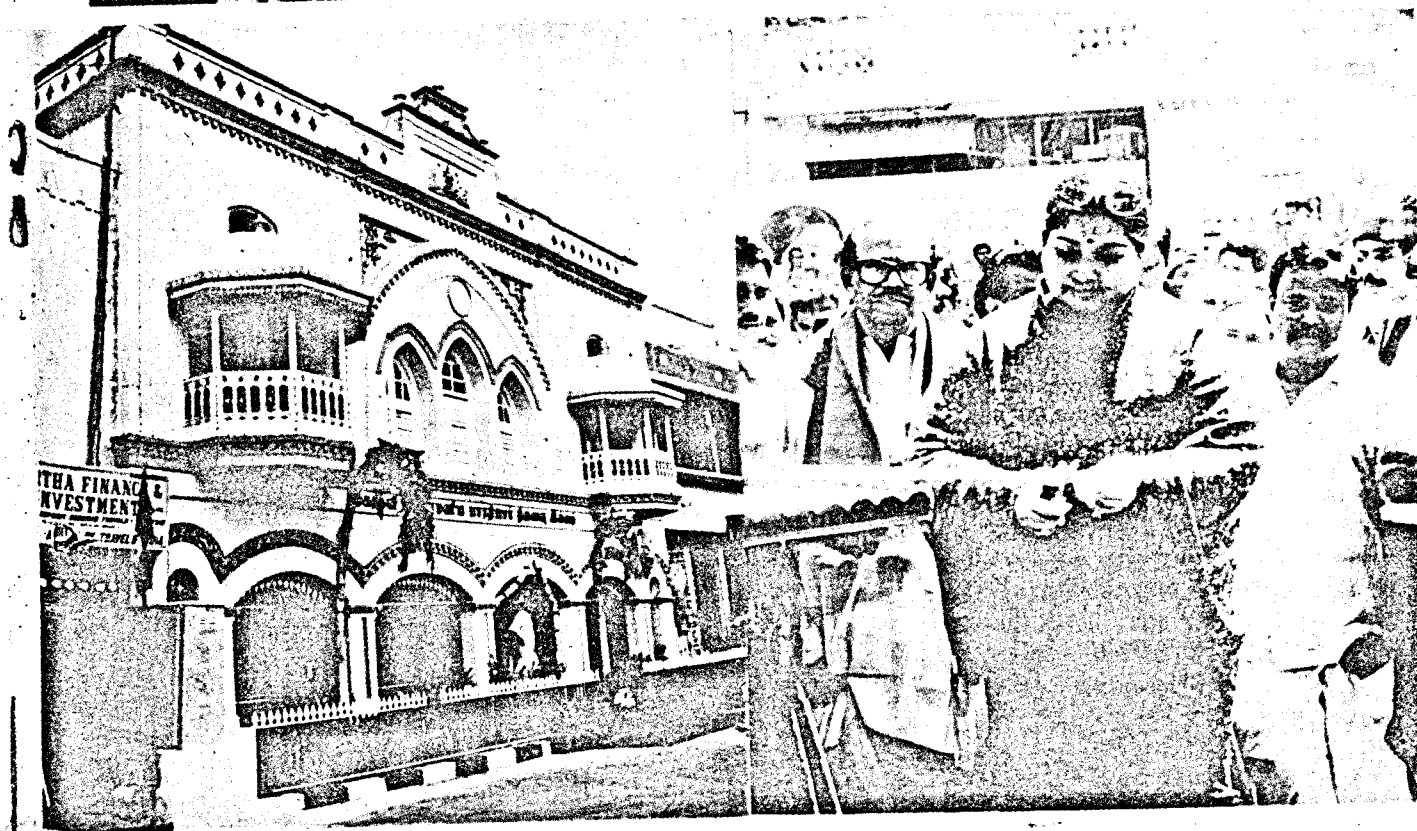
I do hope we can have meaningful discussions on the several important issues before us and reach conclusions which can be implemented in right earnest.

(Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan read out the speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the NDC Meeting at New Delhi on 18.9.93).



Chief Minister opens Memorial to Mahakavi Bharati

The residence of Mahakavi Bharati during the last day of his life has been declared open formally as a state memorial to the Bard, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 2nd October, 1993.

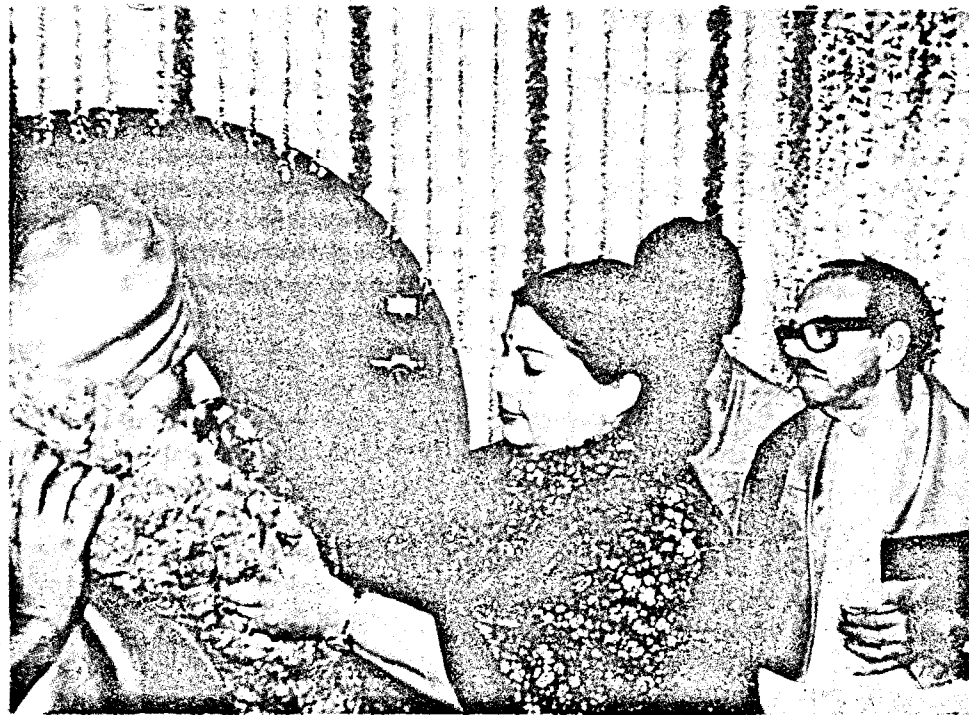


Earlier, as the Hon'ble Chief Minister arrived for the memorable function, she was welcomed with Poonakumbham at the entrance of Arulmigu Parthasarathy Temple, located right across the State Memorial. She was received by the Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Hon'ble Ministers, Information Secretary, Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, IAS, Director of Information, Thiru R. Sampath, IAS, and other officers.

After entering the residence of Bharati, the Chief Minister garlanded the bust-size statue of Mahakavi located in main hall. She also garlanded a portrait of the Mahakavi.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru M. Thennavan presented a memento to the Chief Minister on the occasion.

Hon'ble whip of the Govern-



ment, Thiru Jayakumar, the Chairman of the Wakf Board Thiru Mohd. Asif, Members of Parliament, Members of

Legislative Assembly and a host of selected dignitaries attended the function. During the function, the family

member of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati were introduced to the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The family members of Bharati honoured the Hon'ble Chief Minister by presenting her with shawls (Ponnadais).

MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

India has the unique privilege of being the birth place of many saints, savants, literates and poets whose contributions and works have a message to the whole of mankind. In the galaxy of such eminent sons and daughters of Mother India, Mahakavi Subramania Bharati indeed occupies an important place.

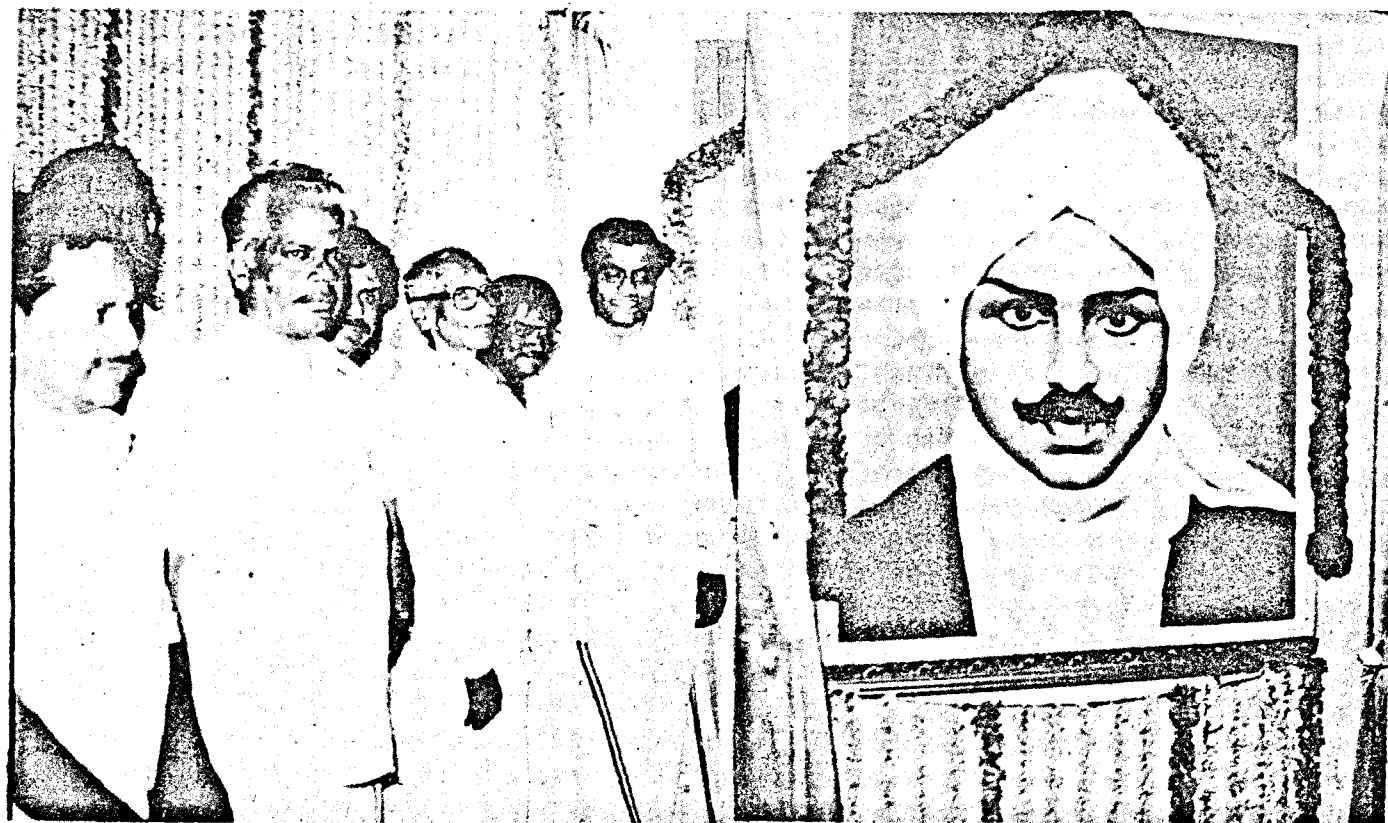


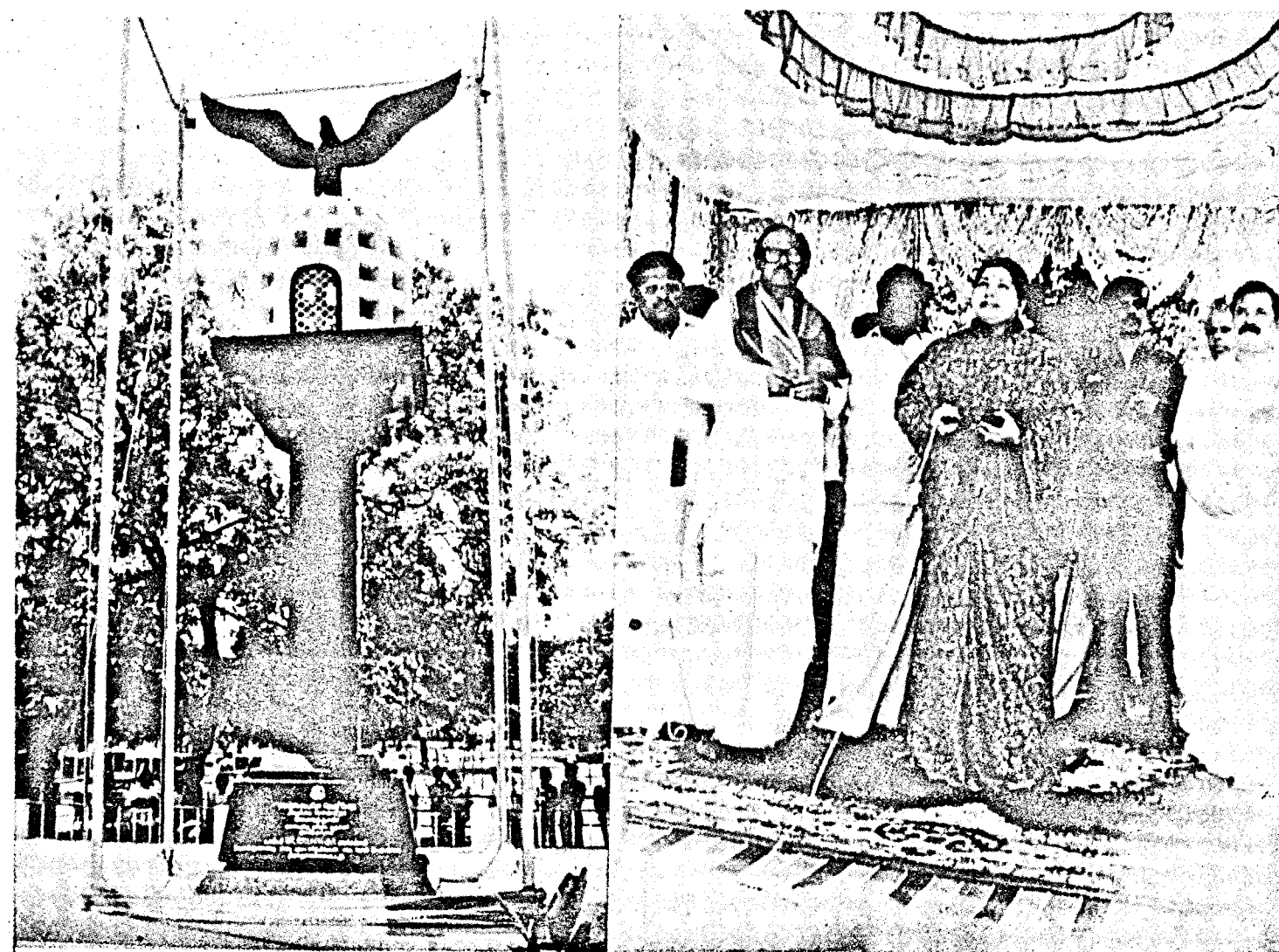
Bharati's personality is many splendoured. He is not merely a poet, but a patriot, reformer, rebel, dreamer and realist rolled into one. Bharati's poems on Freedom and Nationalism, articulated the demand of time. His works "kindled", as Sarojini Naidu said, "the souls of men and women by the millions to a more passionate love of Freedom and a richer dedication to the service of the country".

Subramanian was born on 11th December 1882 at Ettayapuram in Tirunelveli District and later had his primary education in the local

Anglo-vernacular school. At the age of eleven, he was conferred the title "Bharati" in recognition of his poetic genius by a local assembly of scholars and poets. Bharati had his High school education in the Tirunelveli Hindu College and later studies at the Banaras Central Hindu College. Mahakavi's career is varied and began as a court poet to the Zamindar of Ettayapuram in 1901. Later he served as a Tamil teacher in Sethupathi High School, Madurai for a brief period before joining 'Swadesmitran', a Tamil daily at Madras as its Sub-Editor. In 1907, Bharati became Editor of the revolutionary Tamil weekly 'India' as also of the English 'Bala Bharati'. In 1908, he settled in Pondicherry, then a French settlement as his arrest seemed imminent because of his vitriolic and candid writings against the British Rule. In 1918 he left Pondicherry for British India. In 1920, rejoined Swadesmitran as Assistant Editor at Madras. In the early hours of 12th September 1921, Subramania Bharati passed away after being struck down by an elephant near his house at Triplicane.

Mahakavi Bharati spent the last day of his life at the house located at Tulasinga Perumal Koil Street in Triplicane. The Government of Tamil Nadu procured the house of Bharati at a cost of Rs.3 lakh and has spent about Rs.5 lakh to bring back the original glory to the house as well as for strengthening it. It is sure that the turning of Mahakavi Bharati's house at Triplicane into a state memorial will inspire people to the lofty ideals propagated by Bharati.





QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT COMMEMORATION PILLAR UNVEILED BY HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

It was August 1942 and the venue Bombay Kavuwalla maiden. The Occassion was the session of the Indian National Congress. The atmosphere was electrifying. Mahatma Gandhi in his address asked the British to 'Quit India'. He asked the Indians to be united in their effort of forcing the Britishers to leave India. He called the

Indians to "Do or Die", in this their ultimate goal.

The clarion call of Mahatma turned into an unanimous resolution as it was promptly moved as one by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel. The whole nation responded instantly to Mahatma's call and in hardly

five years after the Quit India resolution, India had indeed gained freedom. The Quit India call has by now become turning point in the history of modern India.

THE QUIT INDIA PILLAR

At the Instance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha a pillar to commemorate the historic Quit India Movement was erected at the campus of Gandhi Mandapam in Madras. This aesthetically designed pillar symbolically portrays "enslaved India flying towards the daylight of freedom". The pillar

cost about Rs.3 lakh for construction.

INAUGURATION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha unveiled the Quit India Commemoration Pillar on 2nd October 1993 at a solemn function held at the Gandhi Mandapam, by pressing a button.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information Thiru M. Thennavan presented a memento to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, on the occassion.

Hon'ble Ministers, Chairpersons of Government undertakings, Freedom fighters and a large gathering of people graced the function.

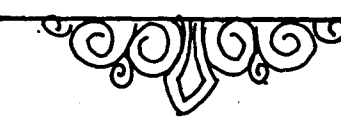
Tamil Nadu Remembers

In grateful remembrance of the sacrifices rendered by people during the Quit India Movement, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha had ordered that Tamil Nadu ought to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India struggle in a fitting manner and at a level higher than any such similar celebration in the Country.

The Chief Minister at a function held last year, had honoured freedom fighters who came in person from all over Tamil Nadu with shawls (Ponnadais). She also ordered a sizable increase in the pension of freedom fighters. The Chief Minister later laid the foundation stone of the Quite India Movement Commemoration Pillar at Gandhi Mandapam.



In connection with 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Mahatma Gandhi at Kamaraj Salai, Madras on 2nd October, 1993.



RESULTS OF BYE-ELECTIONS (20.9.1993)

34. RANIPET LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Electorate 1,93,905
Total number of votes polled 1,47,498
Total number of valid votes polled 1,45,283
Total number of rejected votes 2,215

MOGHANAN, KOVI, S. AIADMK ELECTED

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Party Affiliation	Number of votes secured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Moghanan, Kovi, S.	AIADMK	61,584
2.	Veerasami, Arcot, N.	DMK	48,923
3.	Elavazagan, K.L.	PMK	26,461
4.	Hassain, J.	IND	4,924
5.	Thulasi, M.	INC	816
6.	Ravi Yadhav, V.B	IND	810
7.	Kannaiyan	Bharatha Makkal Congress	146
8.	Maniezhilan, Pulavar	IND	141
9.	Jayaraman, G	IND	121
10.	Hussain, B.S.	IND	120
11.	Ganesan, M.	IND	114
12.	Abdul Sattar, T.	IND	90
13.	Padma Rajan, K. Dr.	IND	83
14.	Prabu, D.	IND	82
15.	Raja, K.	IND	81
16.	Varadan, J.	IND	79
17.	Athinarayanan, K.	IND	78
18.	Visvanathan, R.	IND	73
19.	Veerappa Gounder, V.T.R.	IND	73
20.	Jagannathan, E.	IND	71
21.	Govindan, C.K.	IND	70
22.	Suriyamoorthy, R.N.	IND	62
23.	Varadadesigan, O.A.	IND	54
24.	Arumugam, K.	IND	47
25.	Vallivelan, S.	IND	44
26.	Mani, R.	IND	40
27.	Mani, K.L.	IND	37
28.	Anumantha Rao, K.	IND	36
29.	Amaan Khan, Dr.	National Students Party	



22. PALANI PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

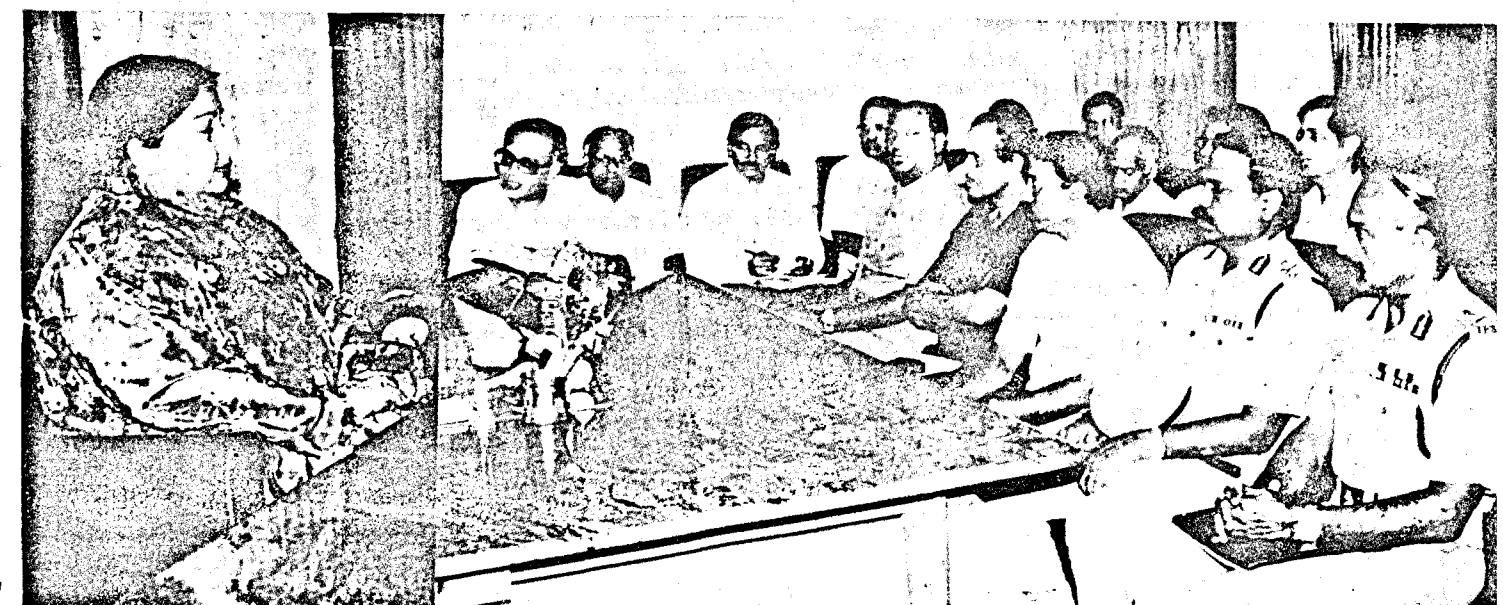
Electorate 10,12,517
Total number of votes polled 6,68,691

Total number of valid votes polled 6,58,145
Total number of rejected votes 10,546

KUMARASAMY, P. AIADMK ELECTED

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Party Affiliation	No. of votes secured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Kumarasamy, P.	AIADMK	2,78,955
2.	Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan, Tmt.	DMK	2,34,070
3.	Venugopal, K.S.	INC	1,30,626
4.	Chinnadurai, P.	IND	1,483
5.	Kuppusamy, K.	IND	1,115
6.	Gopalakrishnan, M.K.V.	IND	922
7.	Chinnaponnuvathiar, V.M.	IND	880
8.	Nachimuthu, G.	IND	879
9.	Natarajan, M.	IND	783
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Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha had discussions with the Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan and higher officials to sort out the problems of striking lorry owners, at Secretariat, Madras on 25th September, 1993.





NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY

Two years have rolled by since the date of historic assumption of Office by Puratchi Thalaivi as our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu after obtaining the most unprecedented massive mandate from the people of Tamil Nadu. Reigning in the hearts of millions of people in Tamil Nadu and in other parts of the world, the Hon'ble Chief Minister is leading Tamil Nadu to greater and greater new heights of progress and achievements in all departments of administration.

Today Tamil Nadu is a haven of peace amidst a situation in which many other States are caught embroiled in deteriorating Law and Order situation. It is to the credit of our Chief Minister to have curbed violence and lawlessness with iron hand and has restored normalcy to the praise of the entire world.

Her political maturity, farsightedness and deep commitment to the welfare of the people have converted her two-years rule, as one of the most productive periods in the history of Tamil Nadu in all walks of life. It is the purpose of this article to narrate some of the select achievements and improvements that have been brought about on account of dynamic stewardship

in the field of Municipal Administration and Water Supply.

Madras Vision 2000

With a view to the planned development of the city of Madras, Madras Vision 2000 programme has been taken up for implementation at a total outlay of Rs.1100 crore in 5 years. The outlay of the Corporation of Madras was first estimated to be about Rs.240 crore. Due to the augmentation of the resources of Madras Corporation it is now expected that the outlay of Madras Corporation under the scheme will go up to about Rs.433 crore.

A thing well begun is half done. The activities of the Madras Corporation under the Madras Vision Programme are proceeding apace. The outlay on capital works of the Madras Corporation which was barely Rs.23 crore in 1990-91, is being stepped up about to Rs.100 crore in 1993-94.

Due to the steps taken to tone up the administration of the Corporation of Madras the tax collection has increased suitably. The income by way of profession tax amounted to Rs.28 crore in 1990-91. It has increased to Rs.42 crore in 1992-93 and it is expected to go up to Rs.55 crore in 1993-94.

In order to strengthen the Engineering wing of the Corporation of Madras 234 additional posts including one Chief Engineer, 5 Superintending Engineers and 13 Executive Engineers have been sanctioned.

Reconstruction of Nehru Stadium

The Government have completed in a record time of 7½ months the reconstruction of the Nehru Stadium at Madras, upgrading it to the standards of an International Multi-purpose stadium with all modern facilities. It was inaugurated on 18.1.93 by the Prime Minister in the presence of the Chief Minister. The 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament was the grand inaugural function in the new Stadium.

MADURAI CORPORATION.

Operation Face Uplift:

The income of Madurai Corporation which was Rs.28 crore in 1990-91, has increased to Rs.37 crore in 1992-93; Correspondingly the activities of the Corporation have also increased. Under Operation Face Lift, a Rs.10 crore programme, the Madurai Corporation has taken up various civic amenities like upgrading parks, tree planting, road repairs, street lights and fountains etc.

COIMBATORE CORPORATION

The Coimbatore Corporation has also stepped up its income during the past 2 years. It has stated a Central Information Centre in its office for furnishing to the public readily all information relating to the functions of the Corporation and

also making available to the public easily the requisite forms etc.

New Municipalities

The Town Panchayats of Hosur and Thiruthuraiipoondi have been upgraded as Municipalities (from 15.1.92 and 14.9.92 respectively).

Steps have been initiated to upgrade as Municipal Corporation the Municipalities of (1) Tiruchi (2) Salem and (3) Tirunelveli.

Augmentation of Resources of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations

The Government have taken a number of steps to improve the finance of Urban Local Bodies. Among them are:-

i. An act has been passed by the Legislature for the levy of Profession Tax at revised rates from 14.9.92. Exemption has been granted to salaried persons including Government employees drawing emoluments below Rs.1,500 per month.

In response to the request from the trading communities and others, some concessions in the matter of Profession Tax have been announced in the budget for 1993-94.

ii. Tolls in Hill Areas : With a view to find the resources for proper maintenance of the roads in the hill areas and also to initiate conservancy measures the Government have permitted the levy of tolls on vehicles entering the Nilgiris District, Kodaikanal and Yercaud.

iii. Assistants to Municipalities: The Government have been extending liberal assistance to financially weaker Municipalities to the extent the Government finances permit. In 1992-93, a grant of Rs.1 crore was sanctioned to 70 financially weaker Municipalities for provision of street lights, especially in the extended areas.

During 1993-94 the Government have provided Rs.3 crore for giving as grants to financially weaker Municipalities for road works.

Regulation of Building activities in Hill Areas:

With a view to preserve the ecology of hill areas, the Government have amended the Municipalities Act in 1992, laying down a rigorous procedure for clearance of new and additional construction proposals in the Municipalities situated in Hill areas, namely, Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kodaikanal.

Development Schemes implemented by Municipalities:

From March 1991 the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation cum Scavengers Rehabilitation Scheme is being implemented in Municipalities in State availing loan and Central Government grant. Under the scheme 49,700 private Latrines have been constructed so far at a cost of Rs.13.78 crore. During 1993-94 80,000 private latrines will be constructed at a cost of Rs.27 crore. By the end of 1994-95 there will not be any dry latrine in Municipalities and all the scavengers will be rehabilitated and provided with alternative jobs in the respective Municipalities.

The achievements in Municipalities and Municipal Corporations under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana are as follows:

a) Under the scheme of setting up Urban Micro Enterprises, financial assistance has been extended for starting 40,067 Micro Enterprises. The total number of persons given training and undergoing training under programme exceeds 11,000.

b) Under the programme of providing of wage employment by creation of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local

bodies with a population of less than one lakh as per 1981 census, as many as 5.27 lakh of mandays of work have been generated.

c) Under the scheme of employment through Housing and Shelter Upgradation for training and infrastructure support for promotion of construction skills among beneficiaries the number of houses and shelters upgraded is 77,059. 6916 individuals have been given training or undergoing training in construction activities.

M.U.D.F.

Under the World Bank aided MUDF scheme, projects for a total of about Rs.96.35 crore have been taken up for implementation in 44 Municipalities and 3 Municipal Corporations. Among other works undertaken under the programme are Marriage halls/Community Halls in 8 Municipalities. For 1993-94 project proposals worth about Rs.40 crore will be formulated for implementation.

Urban Basic Services for the poor:

The scheme of Urban Basic Services for the poor is being implemented from September 1992 in 15 Municipalities.

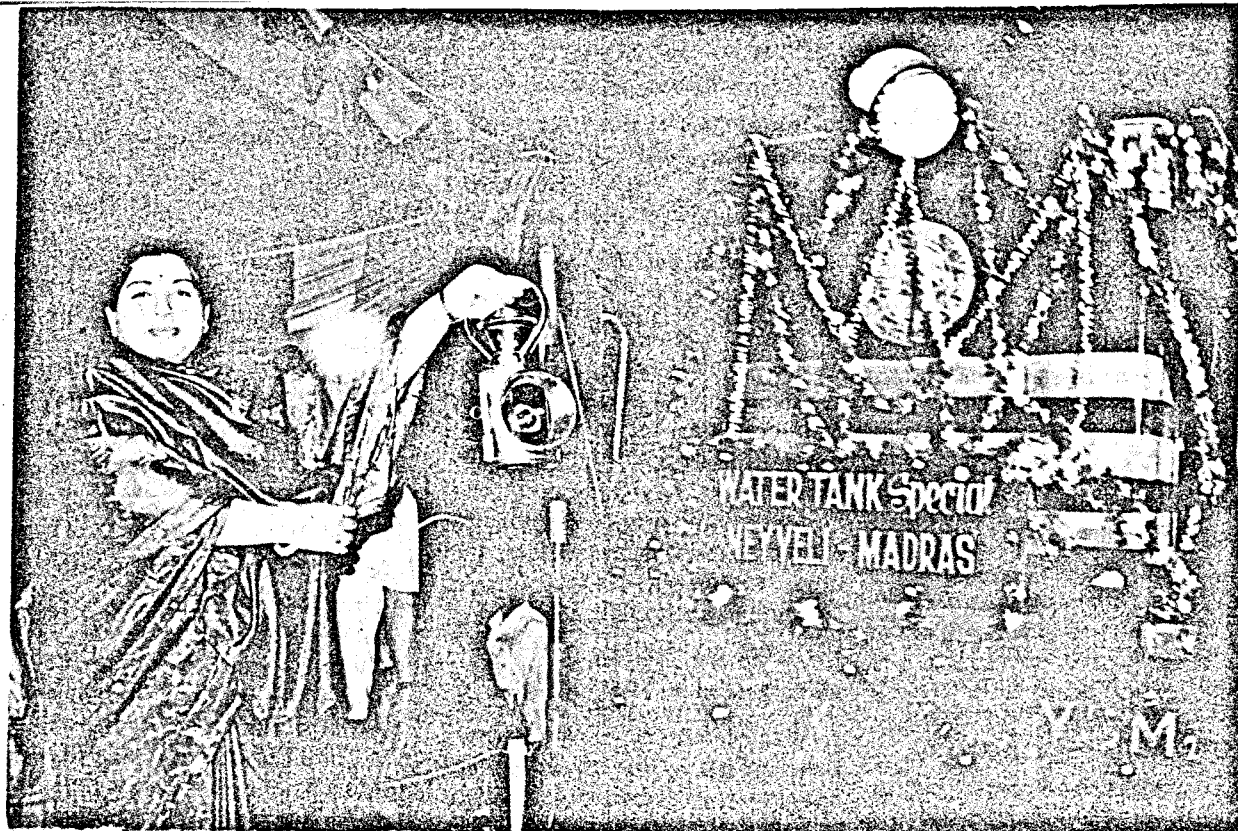
During 1993-94, 5.50 lakh of urban poor will benefit at a cost of Rs.3 crore.

Welfare of Municipal Employees:

The procedure for extending appointment on compassionate ground to the heirs of Municipal Employees dying in harness has been streamlined. Steps have also been initiated to ensure timely extension of pension and other retirement benefits to Municipal employees.

The Government have announced their decision to start for the benefit of local body employees and employees of TWAD Board and Metro:

-a Medical College in Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Millath District



-an Engineering College in Ramanathapuram District.

-an Agricultural College in Bargur in Dharmapuri District by utilising voluntary collections to be made from the employees of local bodies, TWAD and Metro Board.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

In the rural sector, during the past two years, 7928 rural habitations were provided with water supply at an expenditure of Rs.145.99 lakh. The population benefited was around 40 lakh. This programme included the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Crash Programme under which 2483 non covered habitations were provided with atleast one source of water supply. This also included the coverage of 1358 SC/ST habitations. With the financial assistance from Government of India, 358 SC/ST habitations were provided with water supply under Dr.Ambedkar Centenary Year Programme.

In the urban sector, during the past two years, 20 towns were pro-

vided with water supply at an expenditure of Rs.35.31 crore benefiting a population of around 8 lakh. Schemes for 10 towns were sanctioned afresh by the Government for an amount of Rs.47.36 crore which will benefit a population of around 4 lakh.

A project with the assistance from World Bank has been taken up at a restructured cost of Rs.321.86 crore for providing augmentation of water supply to three major towns, providing new water supply schemes to 85 medium/small towns and 955 rural habitations as well as low cost sanitation facilities to 31 medium/small towns. Out of this, so far 44 towns have been provided with water supply and 14 towns have been provided with low cost sanitation. The total expenditure incurred so far is Rs.233 crore. During the current year, water supply schemes to hardcore areas like Manapparai, Pollachi, Kancheepuram will be completed.

A major water supply scheme to Dharmapuri District with Hogenakkal as source has been formulated at a cost of Rs.400 crore

which will benefit 2 Municipalities, 14 Town Panchayats and 4152 habitations, the population benefited will be around 26.04 lakh.

During 1991-92, Trichy Drainage Scheme was completed at an estimated cost of Rs.6.76 crore benefiting a population of around 6 lakh. The works pertaining to Coimbatore Drainage Scheme have been accelerated.

Metro Water

Krishna Water Supply Project - Second Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Based on the Agreement signed among the basin States, in 1976 Tamil Nadu was allocated 15 tmc of water from Krishna River for Water Supply to Madras under Krishna Water Supply Project. Both the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Andhrapradesh States have agreed to adhere the time schedule of June 1995 for the commencement of the Krishna Water of Madras. Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has drawn up Second Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project at a cost of

Rs.1105 crore, with the World Bank Assistance. The Project is intended to expand and strengthen the Water Supply and Sewerage System of Madras to utilise the flow available on the implementation of the Krishna Project. The Water Supply work Components have been taken up in 1991-92 and Progress is substantial on the schemes. So far the Government have spent Rs.13.13 crore.

Consequent on the failure of North-East Monsoon in 1992 the City of Madras is experiencing

shortage of Water. In order to tackle the drinking water problem the Government have drafted a Contingency Plan 1993 at a cost of Rs.23.22 crore. The Government have so far released a sum of Rs.12.32 crore to Combat Water Supply to the citizens of Madras City. The Programme include supply of water by lorries, installation of India Mark II pumps, transportation of Water by rail from Neyveli and Erode etc.

With a view to improve the Municipal Administration and to

implement various Water Supply Schemes in the quickest possible time. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister gives instruction so as to fulfil the needs of the people. To mitigate the water supply problem in the City of Madras, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered for necessary steps on war-footing. Under the able stewardship of our Hon'ble Chief Minister the department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply will take strides worthy of emulation by other departments.

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture Thiru KU. PA. Krishnan inaugurated the All India Apple Exhibition at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 28th September, 1993.



Identification with everything that lives is impossible without self-purification; without self purification the observance of the law of Ahimsa must remain an empty dream; God can never be realised by one who is not pure of heart... the path of self-purification is hard and steep. To attain to perfect purity one has to become absolutely passion-free in thought, speech and action; to rise above the opposing currents of love and hatred, attachment and repulsion.

— Gandhiji

I and IV-th WRAPPER

Inaugural function of Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District and Naming of South Arcot District as South Arcot-Vallalar District

WILD LIFE AREAS IN TAMIL NADU

Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park

Location: Nilgiris district 65 kms. from Udhagamandalam on the Ooty. Mysore Road.

Area: Wildlife sanctuary - 21,776 ha. National park - 10,324 ha. Total - 32,100 ha.

Forest type: Primarily moist deciduous. Tends to become dry deciduous towards Bandipur. Mainly mixed forests with bamboos.

Animals found: Elephant, gaur, sambar, chital, dhole panther, tiger, sloth bear, python, barking deer, four-horned antelope, common langur, otter, crocodiles (mugger) and a variety of birds and reptiles.

Annual rain fall: About 2300 mm.

Nearest airport: Coimbatore - 160 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Udhagamandalam - 64 kms away. Mysore - 95 kms away.

Best season: Throughout the year (Except June to August).

Accommodation: Forest Rest Houses at Abhayaranyam, Kargudi, Masinagudi, and Tepkadu. Catering arrangements are provided.

Other facilities: Motor vehicles and riding elephants available on hire.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, Mahalingam Buildings, Coonoor Road, Udhagamandalam - 643 001.

This forms part of the Nilgiri Biosphere reserve, which is the first such biosphere reserve formed in India. The biosphere reserve portion extends over the adjoining states of Kerala and Karnataka also. The 25376 sq.kms of NBR in Tamil Nadu covers all the forests of the Nilgiris District and a part of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts.

Mukurthi National Park

Location: It is located on the high altitudes of the Nilgiris, comprising rolling downs interspersed

with temperate sholas in depressions. The landscape is extremely picturesque and a seat of endemism in its relationship with Himalayan flora and fauna. This forms part of the Nilgiri biosphere reserve. From Ooty there are four different entry points for reaching the sanctuary.

Area: 7846 ha. of reserved forests, the entire area of which has been declared as a National park.

Forest type: Primarily grassland, characteristically interspersed with numerous isolated, compact, sharply defined montane wet temperate mixed forests locally termed 'Sholas' with beautiful brooks.

Animals found: Nilgiri tahr, sambar, barking deer, nilgiri marten, otter, jungle cat, jackal etc. Avifauna consists mostly of hill birds among which laughing thrushes, whistling thrushes, woodcock, wood pigeon and black eagle may be noticed. Butterflies with Himalayan affinity like the Blue Admiral, Indian Red Admiral, Indian Fritillary, Indian Cabbage white, Hedge blues and Rainbow trouts.

Altitude & Annual rainfall: Average elevation is around 2400 mts. Precipitation about 1300 mm.

Nearest airport: Coimbatore - 140 kms.

Nearest railway station: Udhagamandalam - 45 kms.

Best season: February to May, September to November.

Accommodation: Forest Rest House at Avalanche, Pykara and trekking sheds.

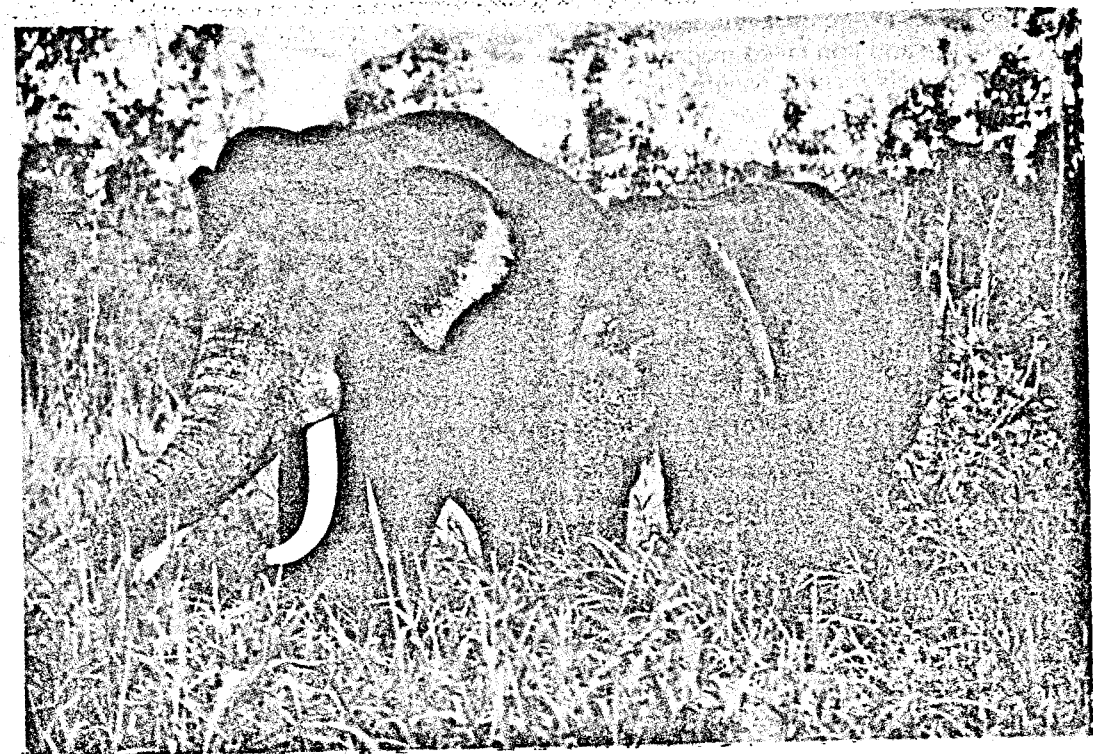
Other facilities: Mainly for the tourist interested in adventure, trek routes formed for trekking and camping.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, Mahalingam buildings, Coonoor Road Udhagamandalam - 643 001.

Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park

Location: Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore district.

Area: Wildlife Sanctuary - 84149 ha. National Park - 11711 ha. Total - 95860 ha.



Forest type: Varies from dry deciduous to semi-evergreen, evergreen and montane wet temperate containing teak, rose wood and many miscellaneous tropical species.

Animals found: Elephant, gaur, tiger, panther, sloth bear, wild boar, wild dog, Nilgiri langur, lion-tailed macaque, sambar, four-horned antelope, chital, etc. and a host of birds, notably the trogar, pied horn bill & several eagles.

Annual rainfall: 500 mm to 5000 mm, least rainfall on the eastern slopes and most rainfall on western slopes.

Nearest airport: Coimbatore 75 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Pollachi 35 kms away.

Best season: Throughout the year (Except June to August).

Accommodation: Forest Rest Houses at Topslip, Varagaliar, Amaravathi, Sethumadai. Catering arrangements available. Public Works Department Rest Houses at Udumalpet and Amaravathi. Electricity Board Rest House at Attakatti.

Other facilities: Motor Vehicles and riding elephants available on hire.

For more details: The Wildlife, 5, Round Road, Mahalingapuram, Pollachi-642 002.

Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary

Location: Kamarajar district - 45 kms from Virudhunagar.

Area: 48520 ha.

Forest type: Mainly dry deciduous with patches of tropical evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests, moist mixed deciduous forests and grassland.

Animals found: Grizzled giant squirrel, flying squirrel, tree shrew, elephant, lion-tailed macaque, Nilgiri tahr, mouse deer, barking deer, many species of birds.

Annual rain fall: 849.1 mm

Nearest airport: Madurai - 100 kms.

Nearest railway station: Srivilliputhur - 15 kms.

Best season: Throughout the year.

Accommodation: Forest Rest houses at Mudungiar, Pudupatti, Mudaliaroothu. P.W.D. Rest houses at Srivilliputhur.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, 118, North Veedhi, Srivilliputhur.

Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary

Location: Nellai-Kattabomman district.

Area: 22358 ha.

Forest type: Tropical wet evergreen forests changes to tropical dry deciduous forests in the foothills and to thorn forests further down.

Animals found: Famous for lion-tailed macaque.

All the four species (common langur, Nilgiri langur, bonnet macaque and lion tailed macaque) can be seen. Other animals include Nilgiri tahr, sambar, sloth bear, gaur, elephant, tiger, flying squirrel, panther, wild dog, pangolin and a variety of birds and reptiles.

Annual rainfall: Varies from below 1000 mm in lower reaches to nearly 4000 mm in the hills.

Nearest airport: Trivandrum - 140 kms away. Madurai - 200 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Cheranmahadevi 20 kms away.

Best season: September to March.

Accommodation: Forest Rest House at Sengaltheri with catering arrangements.

For more details: The Deputy Director, Mundanthurai Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary, 3, Market Road, Ambasamudram, Nellai-Kattabomman district.

Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary

Location: Nellai - Kattabomman district.

Area: 56738 ha.

Forest type: Dry deciduous to tropical wet evergreen forests with patches of pure reeds.

Animals found: Tiger, bonnet macaque, langurs, slender loris, sloth bear, sambar, chital, wild dog etc. Excellent area for bird watching.

Annual rainfall: Varies from below 1000 mm in lower reaches to nearly 4000 mm in the hills.

Nearest airport: A new airport under construction at Vaigaikulam which is about 30 km from Tirunelveli. Madurai - 200 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Ambasamudram 6 kms away.

Best season: October to January.

Accommodation: Forest Rest House at Mundanthurai with catering arrangements. Public Works Department Rest House at Ambasamudram. E.B. Rest House at Papanasam camp.

For more details: The Deputy Director, Mundanthurai-Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary, 3, Market Road, Ambasamudram, Nellai-Kattabomman district.

This forms part of the recently formed Project Tiger area along with the Kalakad sanctuary.

Guindy National Park

Location: It is adjacent to the Raj Bhavan in South

Madras and is the smallest National Park in the Country.

Area: 282 ha.

Forest type: Dry evergreen scrub and thorn forests.

Animals found: Black buck, chital, jackal, pangolin and a variety of birds.

Annual rainfall: About 1200 mm.

Nearest airport: Madras airport - 16 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Madras Egmore - 9 kms away.

Best season: Throughout the year.

Accommodation: Hotels in Madras city.

Other facilities: Snake park and Children's park are situated within this. Drinking water and catering available.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, 40, IV Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adayar, Madras-600 020.

Vedanthangal and Karikili Bird Sanctuaries

Location:

Vedanthangal: Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District - 86 kms from Madras.

Karikili: Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District - 90 kms away from Madras.

Area:

Vedanthangal: 30 ha.

Karikili: 61 ha. and a belt of 5 kms width around.

Forest type: A tank having a compact grove to Barringtonia and Acacia nilotica trees, dry evergreen scrub and thorn forests.

Animals found: These sanctuaries are famous for their breeding heronry including cormorants, egrets, grey heron, open-billed stork, darter, spoonbill, white Ibis, night herons, grebes, grey pelican, etc.

Many migratory birds like garganey teals, shovellers, pintails, stilts, sandpipers etc, visit the sanctuary in winter.

A variety of resident birds like coots, moorhen and terns can also be seen.

Annual rainfall: About 1200 mm.

Nearest airport: Madras - 58 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Chengalpattu - 30 kms away.

Best season: The nesting season commences late in October and the birds are through with breeding and disperse to their feeding grounds about February. The best season is November to February.

Accommodation: Forest Rest House at Vedanthangal with catering arrangements, P.W.D. Rest House at Karunguzhi.

Other facilities: Regular bus services from Madras, Tambaram and Chengalpattu.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, 40, IV Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adayar, Madras-600 020.

Udayamarthandapuram Birds Sanctuary

Location: Thanjavur District.

Area: 45 ha.

Avi-fauna found: Little cormorant, darter, spoon-bil, Indian reef heron, grey heron, white necked stork, little egret, pond heron, etc.

Annual rainfall: About 1200 mm.

Nearest airport: Thanjavur - 65 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Thiruthurai - 15 kms away.

Best season: November to February.

Accommodation: Hotels at Thiruthurai - 15 kms away.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, 110, Public Cetrice Road, Nagapattinam-611 001.

Kanjirankulam, Chitrangudi and Vettangudi Water Bird Sanctuaries

Location: Ramanathapuram District near Mudukulathur.

Area: 104 ha., 48 ha., and 38 ha. respectively.

Forest type: Lake with groves of trees.

Avifauna: Cormorants, egrets, Ibis, herons, teals, other ducks, pelicans, white storks, painted storks.

Annual rainfall: 715.2 mm.

Nearest airport: Madurai - 110 kms away (For Kanjirankulam and Chitrangudi). Madurai - 55 kms away. (For Vettangudi)

Nearest railway station: Karaikudi - 26 kms away. (For Vettangudi).

Best season: November to February.

Accommodation: Hotels at Paramakudi (For Kanjirankulam and Chitrangudi)

For more details: The District Forest Officer, 18, West Wing, Ground Floor, Master Plan Campus, Sivaganga-623 560.

Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary

Location: Chidambaranar District.

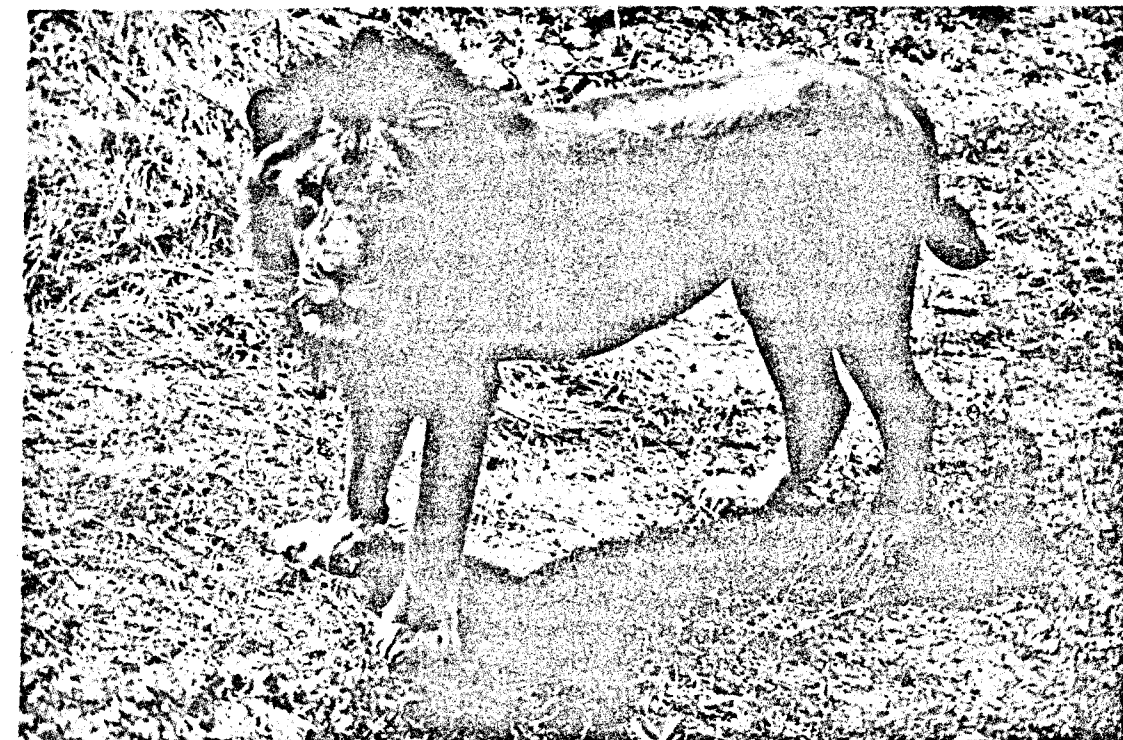
Area: 1641 ha.

Forest type: Scrub forests.

Avifauna found: Blackbuck, spotted deer, macaques, jungle cat, mongoose, hares, etc.

Annual rainfall: 758.0 mm.

Nearest airport: Madurai - 165 kms away.



Nearest railway station: Tirunelveli Junction - 20 kms away.

Best season: Throughout the year.

Accommodation: Hotels at Tirunelveli.

For more details: The District Forest Officer, Tirunelveli Division, Kokirakulam, Tirunelveli-627 009.

Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary

Location: Chengalpattu-MGR District. Bordering Andhra Pradesh.

Area: 15367 ha.

Avifauna found Flamingoes, a variety of ducks, osprey, avocet, cormorants, herons, spoonbills, egrets, terns, gulls and other migratory birds of coastal habitats.

Annual rainfall: About 1100 mm.

Nearest airport: Madras - 90 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Ponneri - 19 kms away.

Best season: November to February.

Accommodation: P.W.D. Bungalow in Ponneri and Gummidipoondi, Forest Rest house at Pulicat (Under construction).

Other facilities: Frequent buses available from Madras.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, 40, IV Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Madras-600 020.

Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary

Location: In Thanjavur District, where the coastline juts out into the sea taking a sharp turn to the west.

Area: 1726 ha.

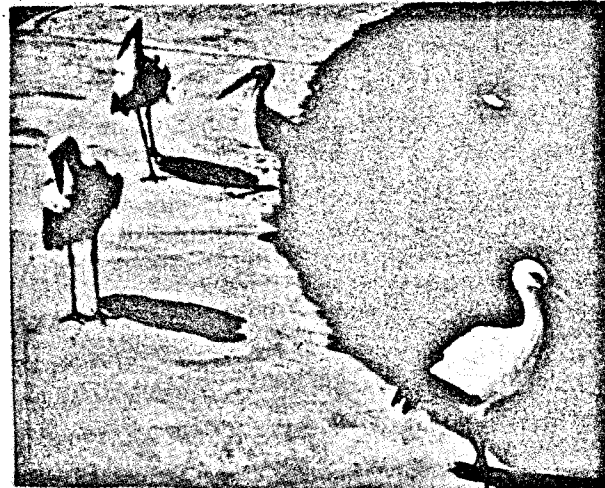
Forest type: Consist of tidal swamps, dry evergreen forests and mangroves.

Animals found: The sanctuary is famous for its flamingoes and blackbuck. A vast variety of water birds such as teals, gulls, terns, plovers, stilts etc. can also be seen during winter months. Other mammals include chital, wild boar etc. The water birds of the great swamp and the dolphins and turtles that often come quite close to the shore are the special interests.

Annual rainfall: About 1500 mm.

Nearest airport: Thanjavur - 170 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Thiruthuraiundi - 42 kms away.



Best season: For waterbirds November to February; for blackbuck and chital all the year round.

Accommodation: Forest Rest Houses at Point Calimere. Catering arrangements provided.

Other facilities: Boats available.

For more details: The Wildlife Warden, Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, 110 Public Cetrice Road, Nagapattinam-611 001.

Arignar Anna Zoological Park

Location: 32 km from Madras city on the eastern side of the Grand Southern Trunk Road in Vandalur Reserved forest of Chengalpattu-MGR District.

Area: 510 ha.

Forest type: Dry deciduous and dry evergreen scrub.

Animals found: Mammals, birds and reptiles are displayed in open moat type enclosures.

Number of species: Mammals-57, Aves (Birds)-91, Reptiles-20

Total numbers: Mammals-378, Aves (Birds)-463, Reptiles-173

Annual rainfall: About 1400 mm.

Nearest airport: Madras - 18 kms away.

Nearest railway station: Vandalur - 1 km away.

Best season: Throughout the year.

Accommodation: Rest house at Arignar Anna Zoological Park. Hotels at Tambaram and Madras.

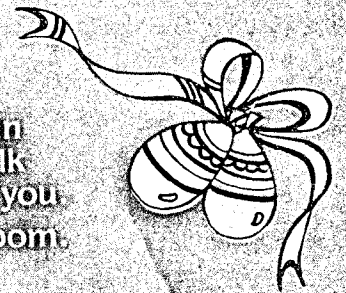
Other facilities: Battery operated vehicles for taking visitors around the Zoo. Elephant ride, Lion safari vehicle, TTDC Canteen.

For more details: The Conservator of Forests, Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Madras-600 048.

Courtesy: Wild life areas booklet issued by PCCF, Madras-6.

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22 நவ 1993
தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் கார்ப்பகம்
600 008.



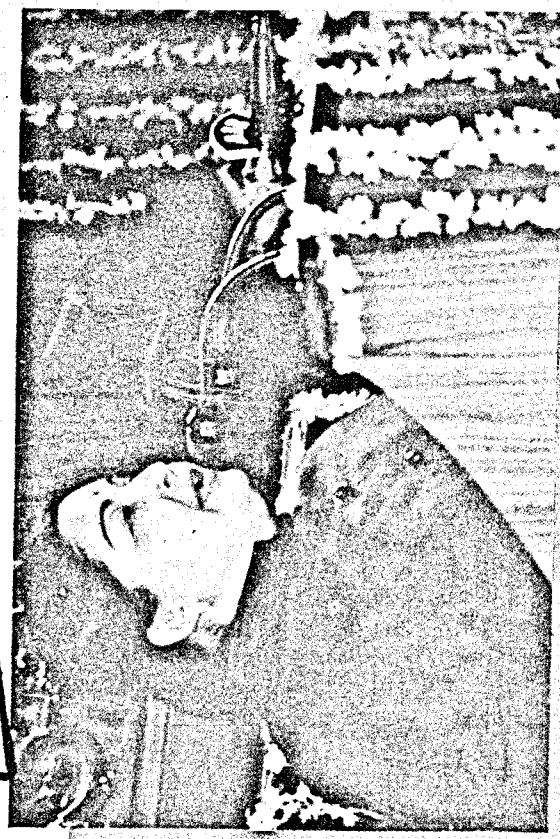
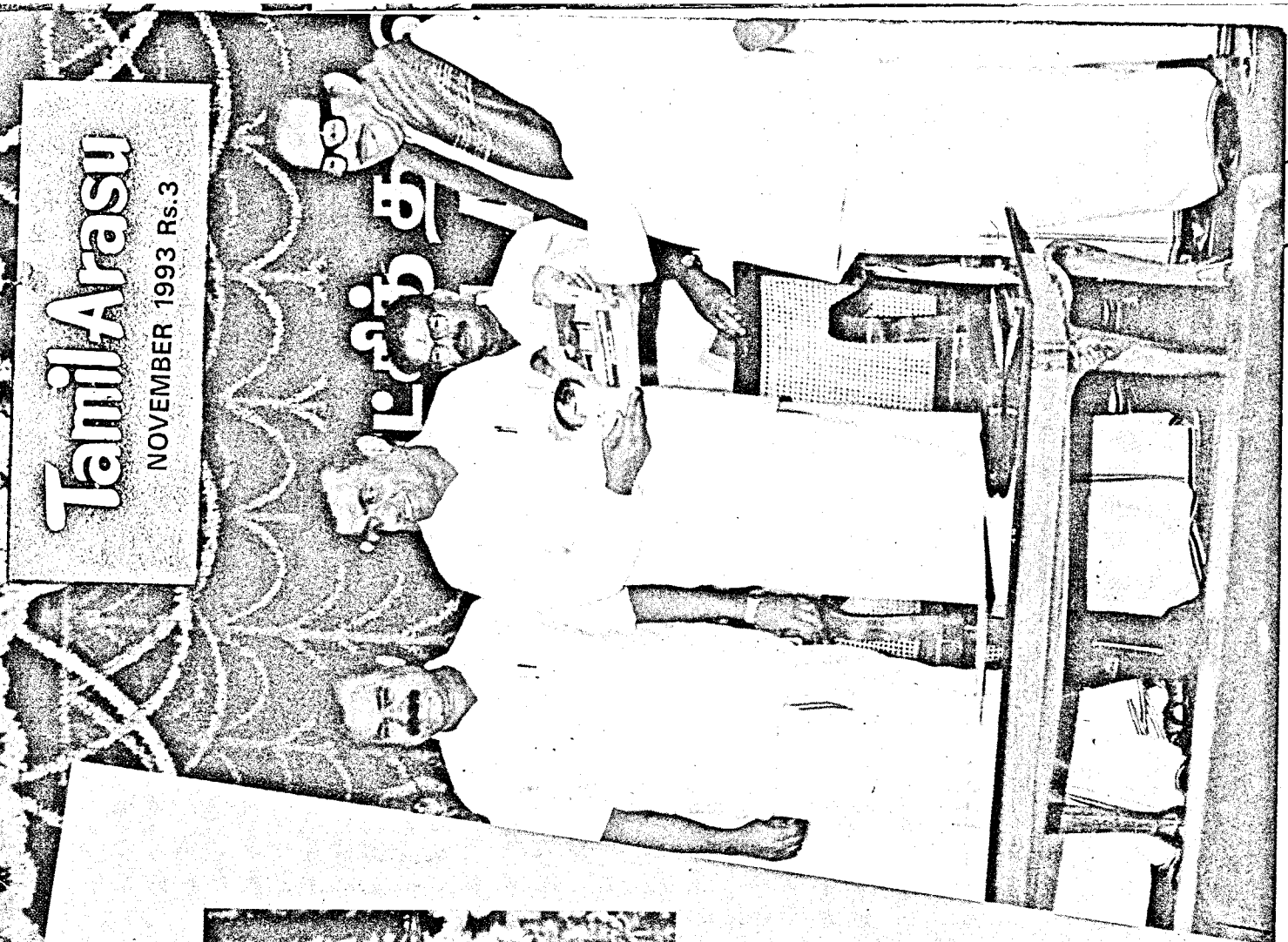
Inaugural function of Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District and Naming of South Arcot District as South Arcot-Vallalar District.



தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் கார்ப்பகம் மத்திய வாராந்திர ஆவணக்கி
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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் கார்ப்பகம்
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JAYALALITHA
SPEAKS

தொகுதி - 2
Volume - II

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TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

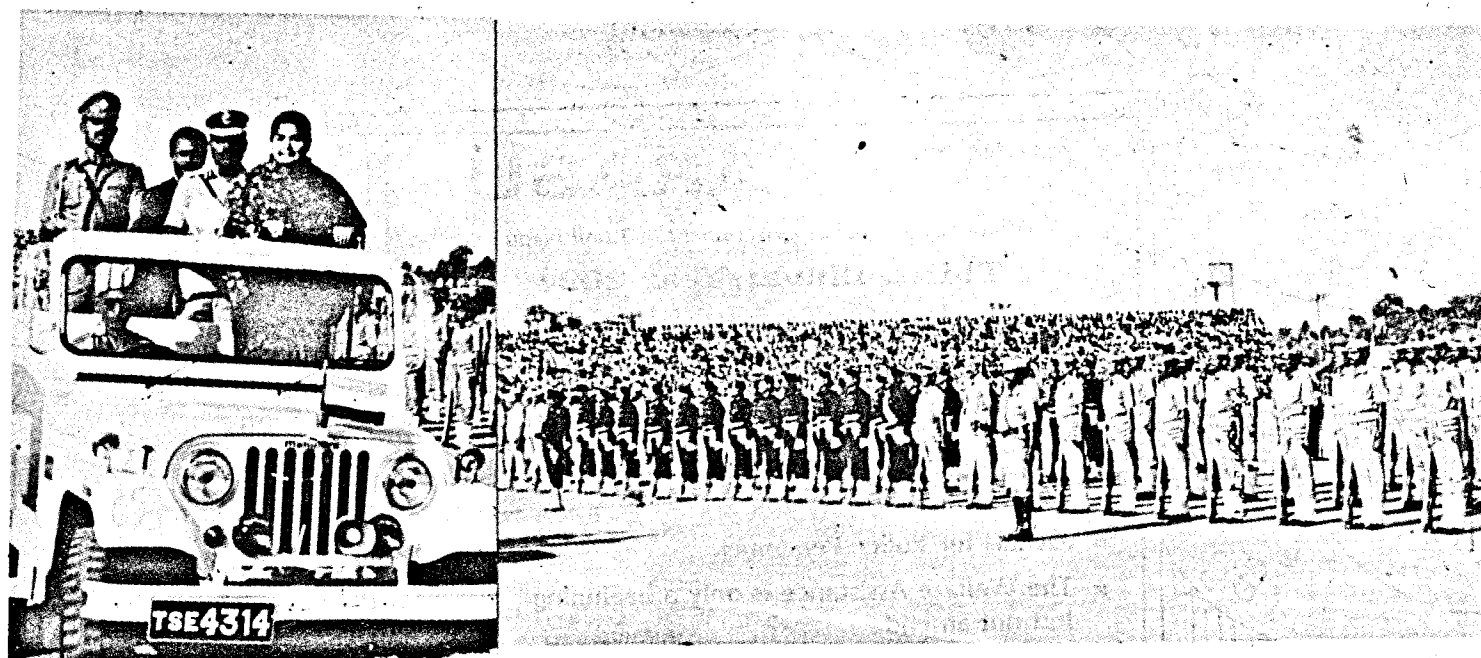
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

Iyppasi - Karthigai

NOVEMBER - 1993

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Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed medals and cash awards to 90 Police, Prison, Fire Service and Home Guards personnel for displaying valour and exemplary commitment to their duty at a function at Anna Stadium, Tirunelveli on 9th October 1993 and delivered the following speech:

"Each and everyman wants to achieve something by his noble

Prison Department and Home Guards and distributing medals and cash awards to them.

Generally the function used to be held only in Madras. I have changed this convention and ordered to celebrate this function in other parts of the State also.

This function has enabled me to meet the people of various districts personally and it is my aim that the

Special features of Nellai District

Thirunelveli-Kattabomman District is well known for its renowned centre, efficient personalities and great fame from time immemorial. And this Nellai District has a great fame of having the celestial grace and blessings of the Lord Nellaiyappar, he who protected the paddy fields from flood by forming fence around the fields.

MEDALS FOR POLICE PERSONNEL

thinking and best performances. So it need not only talent and opportunities but circumstances also.

Hence, the natural talent of a man with the least chances make him to do wonders. When we encourage the talent inherent in the individual, it makes him to act with the zeal. His special talent inherent in him emerges out.

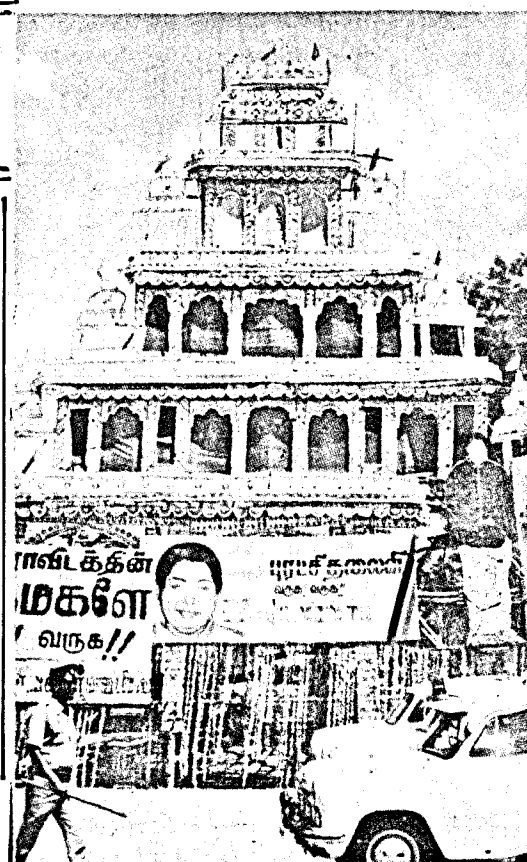
Medal and cash award

Only on the basis of this noble thinking our Government feels very proud and happy in appreciating the gallantry and valuable services rendered by the persons in the Police Department, Fire Services,

people of that district should have the opportunity to witness the function in person.

The function was held last year in Trichy. This year this is being celebrated in Tirunelveli in a grand manner.

When the people of Nellai District were affected by the cyclone and heavy floods last year, I came running to redress their distress. At that time, I could not see the people of Nellai in happy mood. I am very glad that this "Medal Distribution Function" has given me a chance in meeting the people of Nellai when they are in mental peace and joy.



It is a significant feature that the river Tamiraparani and Papanasam have become part and parcel of the people of Nellai. It could be understood from the history of great people who are the sons of this soil, that the sense of independence is more for the people in Nellai.

The great warrior Veera Pandia Kattabomman who fought against the British monopoly rule and the suppression, the great warrior Pulithevan who was a predecessor to him and Vanjinathan who sacrificed himself in the 'Yagna' of Independence are all sons of this Nellai soil. 'Kappalottia Thamizhan' V.O.C. who inspired people to take part in the 'Yagna of Independence' and made them to have the thirst for freedom, Maha Kavi Subramaniya Bharathi and Subramania Siva are all sons of this Nellai soil.

This soil has got the reputation for having nurtured bravery and valour. In this soil it is more apt to honour the people for their great valour and meritorious service.

In this function totally 90 persons have been awarded medals. Among them 65 persons belong to Police Department, 10 persons to Fire Service Department, 10 persons to Prisons Department and 5 persons to Home Guards.

Till last year a medal and cash award of Rs.3,000 were given to the

persons those who had rendered service of gallantry. I am glad to inform that this amount has been increased from Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,000 from this year onwards. I am very happy to inform here that the amount given to Head Constables and Constables who had rendered hard work with duty consciousness in addition to the medal has been increased from Rs.1000 to Rs.1500 and in the same manner, the amount given to Inspectors and Sub Inspectors has also been increased from Rs.2000 to Rs.2500. Good things will eventually take place:

Though the situation warranted this function to be held belatedly,

elections). This shows that nobody can alter the nature's destiny which tells that even though the time might pass good things will eventually take place.

I heartily congratulate those duty conscious Policemen and Women who received the awards and purse for their gallantry meritorious service, in this pleasant occasion on behalf of you.

The personnel who served for the sake of the country with duty consciousness and even risking their own lives should be honoured by the nation. Then only, the nation can prosper and persons of high capability will go higher in esteem.

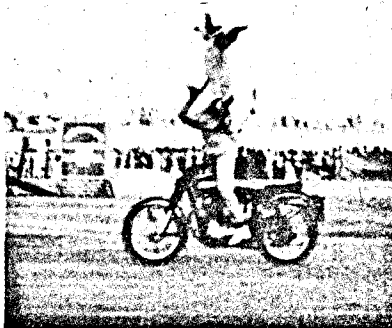


with the jubilant feeling of success exposing the tremendous power of the people's force after having attained our goal (in the recent by

This can be a guidance for the growing younger generation.

You are aware that this Government is taking all efforts for encouraging the personnel who are working in the Police Department having duty consciousness and good conduct as the basic criteria.

I hope that this function will pave way for all the duty conscious personnel who are felicitated 'today to work more efficiently'. At the same time, I hope that this function will be an encouragement and also a beginning for the other personnel



working in this Department to serve more efficiently with an aim to receive such medals and purses.

Function of the Police Department:

You are aware that the role of Police Department in ensuring protection and safety for the lives and properties of the public by creating a peaceful atmosphere, is very essential. The duties and responsibilities of the Police Department are constantly changing according to the increasing needs of the society. The Police Department shall enforce the law and order and maintain Peace, prevent the occurrence of offences, take suitable action to investigate the crimes and furnish the criminals, maintain traffic without disruption; deal with harmful and anti-social elements which tends to disintegrate the country. Thus in a distinctly different context the Policemen are forced to weild different kinds of responsibilities. Their duties are arduous and complex and at some times they are risky.

The Policemen should tolerate the criticisms expressed by the affected persons and persons who need relief. Though there are some defects in the present context when compared to other States, I am indeed very much proud to state that our State policemen discharge their duties very efficiently in such a way

that they do receive respect from the public. In order to remove certain difficulties and challenges faced by the policemen while discharging their duties; this Government are taking many steps. I have given due importance to this department and have strengthened it. There existed long pending grievances like dearth of policemen, vehicles, arms and equipments, equipments. Neither there were sufficient records and nor there were any modern approach. All these grievances have been redressed in a short period.

We have formed Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board exclusively for the selection of policemen. We are selecting more than 10,000 policemen at a time and imparting proper training to them.

We have given promotion to the policemen more than 10,000 in number at a time who did not get any promotional opportunity for several years and we have removed the stagnation and are encouraging them.

This Government are taking all arrangements to provide vehicles, Telecommunication equipments such as wireless to all the police stations gradually. Besides, we have evolved several schemes for the welfare of the policemen and implemented the same effectively.

Our Government have imparted training to improve the efficiency of the policemen. I am very proud to inform that this Government have formed the Special Security, Group, Temple Protection Force and Special Task force to undertake certain specific assignment with technical excellence and accuracy.

Our Government are opening one All Women Police Stations in each district evincing very keen interest to protect and safe guard the welfare of women.

I have proposed to open All Women Police Stations for Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Chidambaranar Districts tomorrow. Then, the total numbers of All Women Police Stations so far opened will be ten.

Nightmare:

Hence I am very keen in creating conducive atmosphere for the Tamil Nadu Police Force so as to enable it to function excellently deriving appreciation from one and all. My sole aim is that by doing so, the precious service rendered by them should reach the public easily.

I wish that the police personnel should be a nightmare to the wicked and friends to the good people. I have full faith that if the police personnel function with vigilant and courage, the poor and the destitute will get protection and safeguard goodness and prosperity.

I wish the police personnel, Fire Service, Prison personnel and Home guards should function efficiently earning good name. I express my appreciation to Thiru S.Sripaul, the Director General of Police, who made arrangements for this function in a grand manner and also to Thiru Walter Devaram, Additional Director General of Police, who arranged adventurous sports excellently and the officials in all level in police department and those who gave their valuable advice and did constructive works.



THE WELFARE ASSISTANCE IS ONLY A BEGINNING BUT NOT AN END

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

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed welfare assistance to poor of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Chidambaranar Districts at Kovilpatti on 10th October 1993. They are amounted Rs.4145 crore and would benefit 40,173 persons.

The Chief Minister distributed the assistance and delivered the following address.

"I am very happy for having got this opportunity of visiting the two famous southern districts well known for their historical

importance and innumerable natural beauties, and participating in this function got up in this famous town, Kovilpatti to inaugurate Government Welfare Schemes and to distribute Government assistance. Further, I am very much pleased in meeting you all my beloved people.

At this juncture, I wish to point out that, though these two Districts viz the Chidambaranar District and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District have been bifurcated for administrative convenience, the very fact that this

Government function is being held in a common single platform indicates the oneness of these Districts in their sentiments.

Land of sacrifice

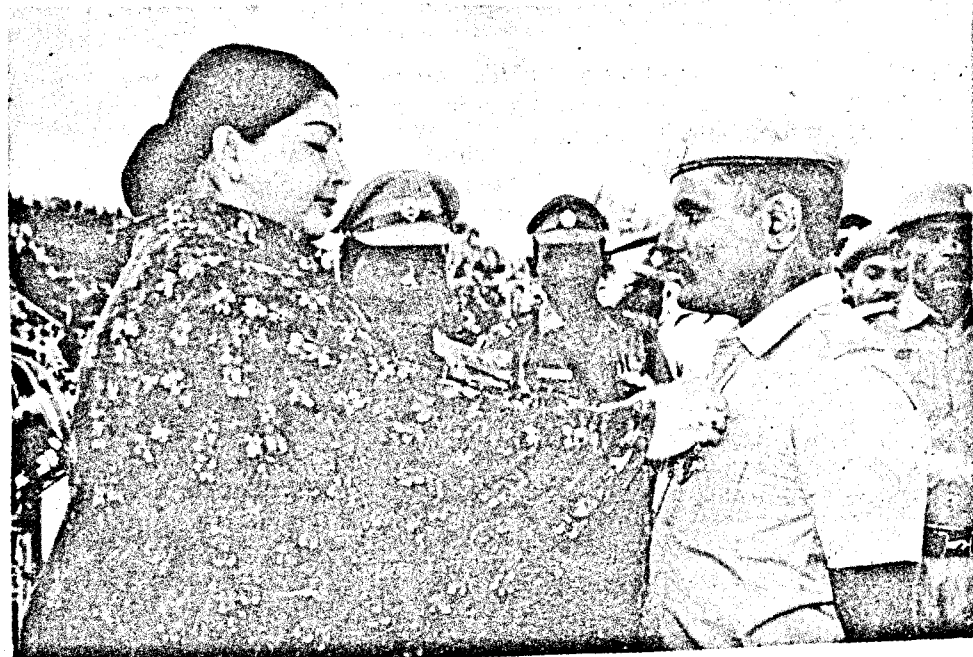
It would not be an exaggeration to say that Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District which has been a land of bravery is the birth place of great warrior Veerapandia Kattabomman. There can be no Indian who does not feel proud to know that it was Kattabomman, the Lion of Palai, an uncomparable champion of self respect, who first raised the voice of revolt against the British imperialism.

The very utterance of the name Veerapandia Kattabomman will inject a feeling of valour even into the veins of cowards; a feeling of strength will riverbrate in the hearts of even a lazyman. This is the land of sacrifice where he was



born, lived, created a history and sacrificed his life for a noble cause.

Likewise, this is the place where V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, adored by one and all as "Chekkilutha Chemmal" was born. This is the land where V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, born in a Tamil Business family caused to spread the glory of Tamils all over the world by sailing a swadeshi ship in Bay of Bengal by virtue of his true patriotism, heroism and untiring efforts during the period when



foreigners monopoly penetrated and dominated in each and every field.

If persons like V.O. Chidambaranar with patriotism, fiscal foresight live amongst us today, our nation would have surpassed even the other developed countries like Japan in economic development.

Apart from these respectable great men, this land has produced many other eminent people like Bharathiar who dreamt of the greatness of free India in his immortal poems and selfless leaders like Vanchinathan, Pulithevan and V.V.S. Iyer.

I feel very proud in distributing Government assistance to the people of these two districts which have so many credits like this.

Right from the day of assuming office, till date this Government is functioning with the motto 'service to the people' is the fore-



most duty'. People of Tamil Nadu are well aware of this fact. This Government following the principle that a Government must try its level best to redress the hardships, difficulties and problems of poor, orphans, aged, widows and those in the lowest

strata of society. I would like to point out at this juncture that myself and my cabinet colleagues are determined to follow this principle by surmounting the practical difficulties that may arise.

I have heard many people quoting as 'Government machinery' while mentioning about a Government and its functioning. I am not finding fault with the usage of the word Government machinery. But I cannot tolerate the functioning of those running this Government machinery acting mechanically without applying their mind to the needs and problems of people.



I am fully aware that people belonging to various sections of society awaiting with the aspirations that the Government would redress their grievances such as poverty, unemployment, economical disorder and so many day to day problems in their life. I consider to redress all of the problems of those poor people as my foremost duty.

Duties like drafting and implementing perspective schemes for the development of future generation, finding ways and means for increasing production, laying foundation for economical development are a generally a long term process.

Though these are the bounden duties of the Government the great leaders like Perarignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. throughout their life followed the principle that no popular Government should ignore the humanitarian duty of redressing the day to day grievances of various sections of the society. I can probably announce at this juncture them 'Popular Government of your sister's is functioning as per noble principles of these esteemed leaders'.

Only with the objective of serving the people without neglecting any of the duties of a Chief Minister, such as meeting the public and redress all of their grievances immediately I had been meeting my beloved people on particular days and receiving petitions unmindful of the lurking danger to my life from anti-social elements.

My satisfaction

The poor people of Tamil Nadu have appreciated the speedy action taken through the Government machinery to redress the grievances by meeting the people of all districts in Tamil Nadu in this way. I selected eligible persons from those who gave petitions to me and

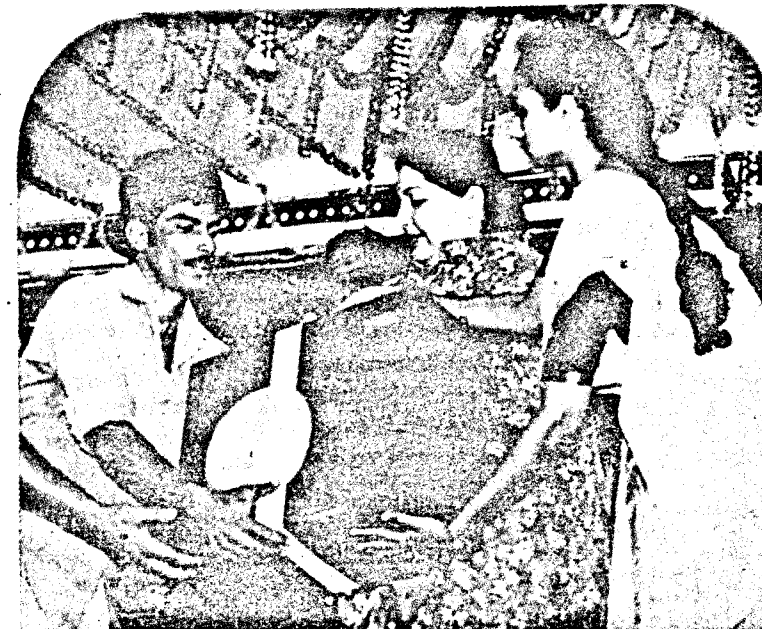
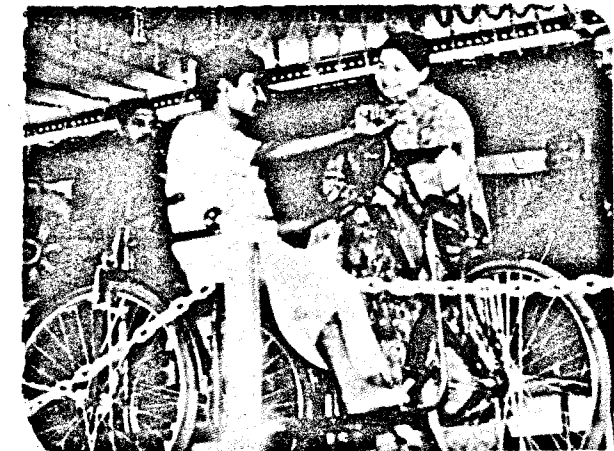
distributed 51 crore rupee worth of Government Welfare assistance to 36,438 beneficiaries by inviting them district wise, to Madras at Government expense. In this way I had the satisfaction of serving the people among those who gave petition to me.

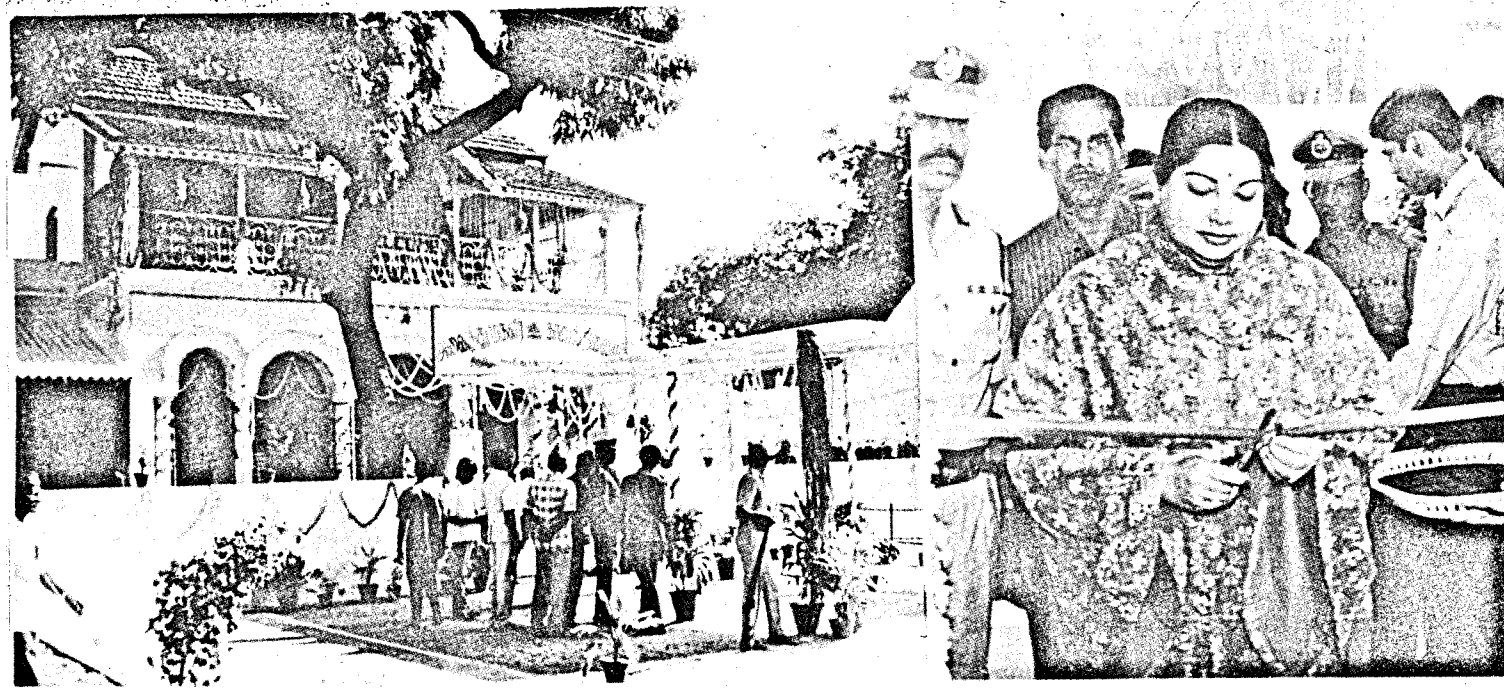
Subsequently, I have decided to personally meet the beneficiaries and provide district wise welfare assistance under various schemes to benefit thousands of people. So, now I am visiting each and every district so far, I have visited four districts i.e. Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, South Arcot-Vallalar and Villupuram. Ramasamy Padayatchiar Districts and with great pleasure I have distributed welfare assistance to the tune of

Rs.29 crore under various schemes to more than 37,000 beneficiaries.

Now, I have planned to visit both Chidambaranar and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman districts to distribute welfare assistance to the tune of Rs.41 crore and 45 lakh under various schemes for about 40,173 beneficiaries. So far I spoke about the duties of the Government in rendering service to the public. I wish to tell you a message to these beneficiaries that "work hard and progress in life". The welfare assistance under various schemes by this Government is only a beginning but not an end. And again it is my humble request that each beneficiary should hold this small assistance given by this Government and work hard so as to face the struggle with firmness and raise up in their life just as the creeper seeks for a small support to grow.

As I don't have sufficient time today, I will personally distribute welfare assistance only to a few beneficiaries in this dias. Our Hon'ble Ministers would distribute these welfare assistance to the remaining beneficiaries, who have gathered here in thousands. I request all of you to remain in their place and receive the assistance. Once again I thank and appreciate all who took much pain for the grand success of this function".





INAUGURATION OF ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated All Women Police Stations at Palayamkottai and Tuticorin on 10th October 1993. She delivered the following address at Tuticorin.

"I am very happy to open All Women Police Station at Tuticorin, Chidambaram District and I have great pleasure in seeing you personally. I rushed here during last year when this place was af-

ected by flood and rain to see the flood relief works and to console the affected people. But today, I am very glad to open the All Women Police Station in a happy situation and to see you all of this District with a smiling face with peace of mind and joy.

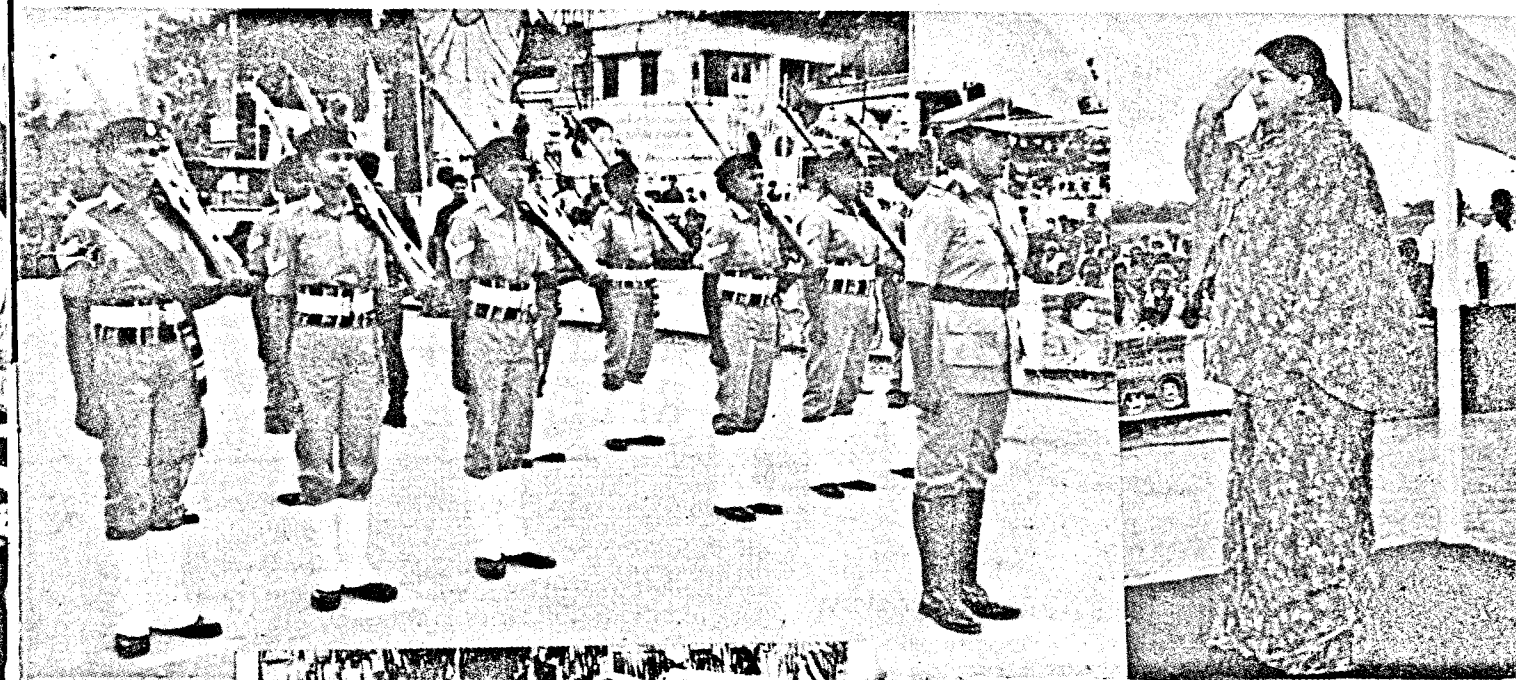
This Government which is headed by your beloved sister, is very keen in taking necessary action for

the development and protection of women from the beginning itself.

Though there are several rights conferred and in words, in writing for the welfare of women, when we analyse whether these rights reached them actually in practical life, we have to accept that these rights have not fully reached them. I feel very distressed when I see several mothers and sisters, who patiently tolerate the tortures and wrongdoings done to them with a sense of sacrifice and dissatisfaction for years together.

Our Government are taking necessary action for the development of women to stand on their own legs and also taking various efforts to render social justice to them. Initially when Women Police were recruited to work in Police Department they were engaged only in ordinary duties like the supervision of Women Prisoners, security work, escort, operation of communication net work.

However, when women are working in all Departments including Military, undertaking all sorts of jobs, receiving encomium and creating records equal to men, I didn't accept the women police in Police Department alone doing or-



dinary works. For a very long time I have cherished the idea to engage them fully in all sorts of jobs in Police Department.

Further, I formally believed that if there is All Women Police Station exclusively for women to solve the individual problems of women of all walks of life in the society with the help of law, it will function effectively. As a result of this belief, today All Women Police Station, ful-

ly managed by women themselves is established in every Police District in Tamil Nadu.

I firmly believe that these All Women Police Stations will strive hard to eradicate the various atrocities committed to women in the community and bring renaissance in their life.

For the effective functioning of these All Women Police Stations, which help to eradicate the pro-

blems of the poor sisters living in the lowest strata of society without any scope, they have been provided with all necessary facilities.

Apart from that, I personally visit and inaugurate every All Women Police Station in order to make all to realise the importance of these All Women Police Stations. I have inaugurated three All Women Police Stations for Madras City alone, two separate All Women Police Stations for Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and four separate All Women Police Stations for Burgur, Dharmapuri, Cuddalore and Thirunelveli.

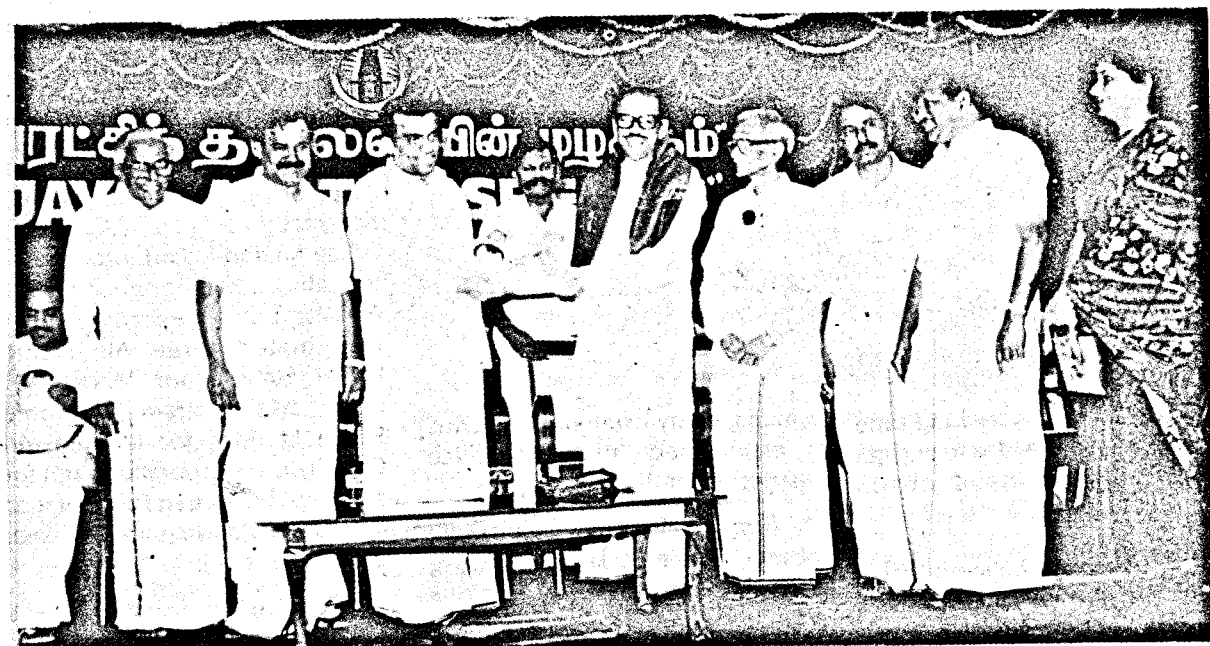
The Police Station inaugurated today is the 10th All Women Police Station of Tamil Nadu. I request that the women living in this district, particularly, mothers and sisters living in the lowest strata of society without any scope and facilities should make use of this Police Station in a proper way. At the same time, I express my expectation that the personnel working in this Police Station should strive hard to protect the rights of the women in this district and act as a goodwill delegates in rendering social justice to them".





Cover Story:

"JAYALALITHA SPEAKS - Volume II" RELEASED



Books containing the speeches of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha delivered in English and Tamil, during the second year of office as the Chief Minister, titled "Jayalalitha Speaks Volume-II" and "Puratchi Thalaiviyin Muzhakkam Volume-II" were released at a grand function in Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras on 25th October, 1993.

On the eve of the function the Kalaivanar Arangam boasted a



festive look with people in large number thronging the place.

The flower decked stage was to the taste of the audience.

The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru R. Sampath, IAS welcomed the gathering. In his welcome address, he said, "the books containing the speeches of Hon'ble Chief Minister brings to light the benefits reaped by the people of Tamil Nadu and the achievements accomplished by her Government".

The Assistant Director of Information and Public Relations Department (Tamil Arasu) Thiru R. Barathan was the comperor.

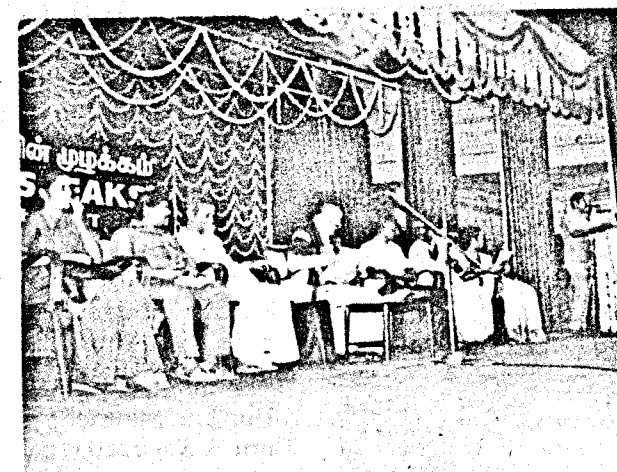
A debate was held with the participants waging a verbal battle over what was predominant in the collection of Hon'ble Chief Minister's speeches - Her administrative excellence or abundant affection for the people. Thiru. Thirukkural V. Munisamy, well known Tamil scholar was the moderator. He said, "The Hon'ble Chief Minister is an intellectual with an urge to learn more and more. Our Chief Minister alone has got a good library after Dr. Ambedkar, Thiru Shanmugam

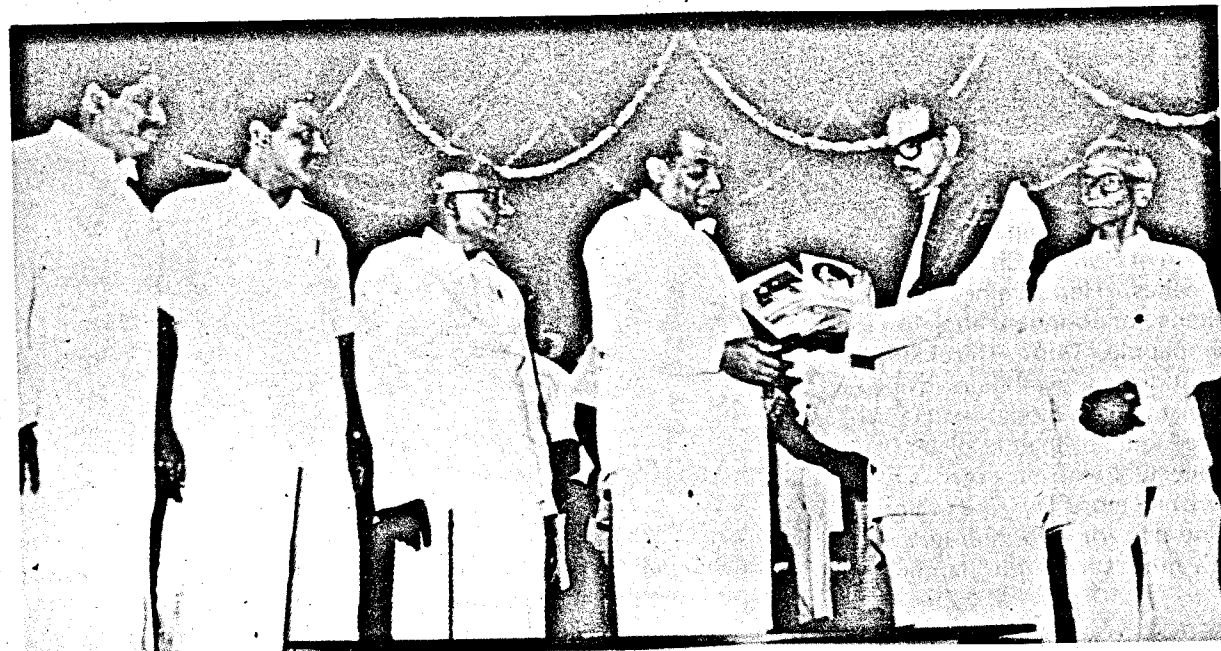


Chettiar and Thiru T. T. Krishnamachari. The books are a boon to the people". Prof.

T. Rajagopalan, Prof. Ashokumaran and Dr. Sudha Seshaiyan spoke for the proposition that the administrative excellence aspect was predominant. Prof. T. Gnana sundaram, Pulavar Balakrishnan and Dr. Saradha Nambiyaruran spoke for the proposition that abundant love for the people was the predominant element in the thoughts and deeds of Puratchi Thalaivi. Mediator Thiru Thirukkural V. Munisamy said both teams did well and he passed the judgement as the Administrative excellence gained supremacy in the thoughts, words and deeds of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Following the debate a poets





meet. was conducted. Kaviarasar Ilandevan (PRO, Tamil Arasu) presided over the poets meet. The theme of the poets meet was 'the epoch making foot prints of the History making leader'. Kavignar V. Vijayarangan, Kavignar Karu. Nagarajan, Kavignar, Tmt. Andal Piriadharsini, Kavignar M.V. Pasupathi and Kavignar Selvi Vaisali Kannadhasan recited their poems on the achievements in the field of art, education, industry, equality and women's liberation.

In the evening the book releasing function started with the welcome address by the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru R. Sampath, IAS. In his address he said, that on the basis of the success of the Volume-I and the popularity it had gained in various parts of India, Volume-II was being published. After his address, he presented shawls to the Hon'ble Ministers.

Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function.

The books titled 'Jayalalitha Speaks Volume-II and Puratchi Thalaiviyan Muzhakkam Volume-II were released by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru V.R.

Nedunchezhiyan. Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah received the first copies of the books.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru M. Thennavan in his speech said, "Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi has perspective view. Her speeches are



full of sagacity, heroism, patriotism, human values and munificence'.

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt. Indirakumari said, "she that has got the gift of the gab, tireless, percivence and undaunted courage will not be vanguished by anyone. Puratchi Thalaivi's speeches are in consonance with this dictum of Thirukural. All the six crore Tamils should posses a copy of this collec-

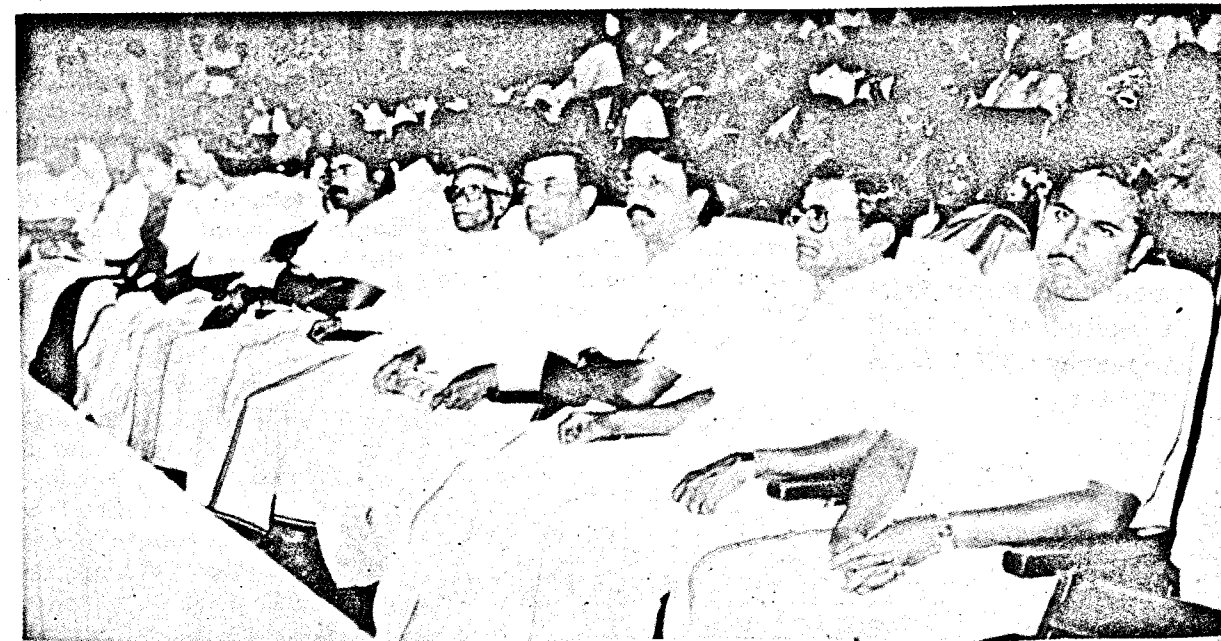
tions in their hands. This should be cherished with reverance not only in the libraries. but also in the hearts of the public.

Hon'ble Minister for Transport Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan in his speech said these books will be valuable possession of the people of Periyar District. He purchased the books for Rs.20,000 from the Hon'ble Minister for Finance.

Hon'ble Minister for Housing Thiru S. Ragupathy paid Rs.10,000 and received the copies.

Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru R.M. Veerappan said, "these books serves as a bacon of light not only to the party but to all the people of India. Even after 50 years these books will speak for themselves for the intelligence and valour of Puratchi Thalaivi. These will be immortal works and will proclaim to the world that there was not a single subject that had not been covered by the genius of the Hon'ble Chief Minister".

Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D. Somasundaram said, "the Hon'ble Chief Minister is the guardian angel of the poor and downtrodden; A revolutionary flower blossomed in public life; a



staunch follower of Periyar; and Ingersol of Tamil Nadu".

Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah quoted the words of the participants in the All India conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislatures, who were all,praise for the Hon'ble Chief Minister's speech.

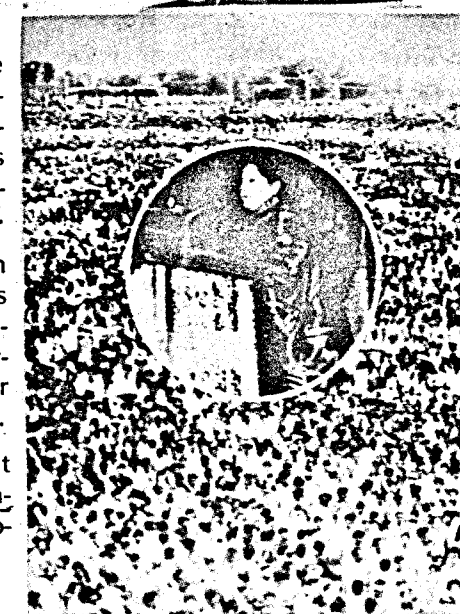
Hon'ble Minister for Commercial Taxes Thiru V. Sathiamoorthy bought 500 copies from the Finance Minister.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan in his address said, "These books explain the

policies and plans of action of the Government. It is worth mentioning that all the 26 Ministers are taking part in the function. This speaks about the harmony and understanding among the cabinet members".

To conclude the function a film was shown highlighting the 2 years achievements made by the Government under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

Thiru P. Jayaprakasam, Joint Director of the Department of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.



REVIEW

—Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Jayalalitha's Speeches-Vol.II in Tamil and English - Department of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu, September, 1993. Rs.15 and Rs.10.

Anthologising occasional speeches and writings of political personages is not uncommon, as there has been a precedent in the voluminous works of all Prime-ministers and Presidents under the aegis of the Publication Division of Government of India. Even gubernatorial incumbents in State Capitals sometimes venture into

this scholastic jaunt. I myself reviewed the speeches of Dr. Gopal Singh, then Lt. Governor of Goa, roughly half-a-dozen years back. Hence the recent publication of the speeches of Dr. Jayalalitha is timely and desirable. Setting aside the skeptical view of vested interests that it is a propaganda-ploy, one is bound to view these booklets ob-

jectively. The role of a Chief Minister is dichotomous as a party functionary and as an elected leader of the masses. As a leader with a massive mandate, unprecedented in the annals of Tamil Nadu legislature, the CM is at liberty to render a good account of herself to the public.

What she addressed in different platforms for various audiences, therefore, shouldn't go in vain. In presenting a handy volume of her speeches, chronologically recorded, the State Information Department had done a commendable job. I wish the bias towards Tamil version, with its excellent lamination ought to have been extended to the title page of the English version too.

The twenty four speeches in the Tamil version, comprehensive on the whole and kaleidoscopic in perspective, prove to be immensely pleasing, both in theme and style. Maintaining an even tenor in form and content with occasional rhetorical flourish, ensures the versatility of the speaker besides a grasp that she has, in statecraft. These lectures, neither ceremonious, nor ritualistic nor a mere documentary as they are apt to be among mediocres, lie herein as passionate outpourings of a charismatic leader, dynamic to captivate the multitudinous rural masses and urban elites. A distinguishing feature that ensures a spicy aroma in readability is that facts and figures are sparingly sprinkled all over the speeches.

The CM's performance in the NIC meeting at Delhi is superbly bold and highly diplomatic. Let me say frankly that in the four decades of both congress and non-congress rule in Tamil Nadu, very seldom the CM's have ever spoken so courageously. Most of them were known either for their absence or silence. But the present incumbent took the bull by horns and effectively countered the prejudicial remark of V.P. Singh that the UP Assembly should be dissolved if

dict of the court in Ayodhya

issue is not honoured. Dr. Jayalalitha posed that if dishonouring judiciary merits a dissolution of an Assembly, why didn't the NIC take note of the disrespect of the Karnataka in not implementing the interim order of the Cauvery Tribunal as directed by the Supreme Court. Not it is her specific advocacy of the U.P. that counts, but it is her specific highlighting of the deep rooted grievance of Tamil Nadu here. Her indictment on BJP's boycott of NIC, is in a way a rebuttal to the false accusations that she tacitly connives with that party at times. If not a diplomatic stance, what it is, when she said that minorities shouldn't strive to promote themselves to the detriment of majorities.

The CM's reply to cine artistes who played host, smacks of her genuine love and sentimental attachment. As a golden angel of the silver screen, she seems to have been in a reverie for a while, when salvaging from her nostalgic memory, an anecdotal leaf from her early life. Quite interesting it is.

The proposed Film city, her brain-child is bound to be her fine tribute to the filmdom.

Her speech on August 15, at Fort St. George, was made a stick to beat her with parochialism by certain opponents. But a perusal of that lecture would render their malicious claim meaningless. Devoid of hypocrisy, is it wrong to plead for re-opening the issue of Kaccha Teevu and restoration of status quo ante in Cauvery Issue? A purple passage quoted from Bharathiyar as the finale of her grand speech is indicative of her unsullied patriotism. But still, the Centre's passing of Nagar Palika Act escaped not her condemnation as that questionable legislation duplicates besides encroaching the powers of the State.

In an address to Entrepreneurs, her cataloguing of factors such as man-power, loan facilities, power-supply, liberal policies and above all an effective guidance are a shot in the arm. The political stability,

she maintains is a veritable boon even to up-coming industrialists. The State is bound to march ahead under her ablest stewardship. More than anything else, the CM's fraternal love and affection that exudes in all her lectures, confirms her leadership-quality. Her unassuming humility in calling herself a loving sister of Tamils, is sure of winning her an additional political leverage in the long-run. These two anthologies, thus prove to be a manifesto of a great leader's blue print for a bright future of the State.

Women's welfare, subsidy to widows and destitutes, Health-care, Literacy campaign, support to Minorities, increased Pension and Industrial development are the items that she has taken care of. The administration of the State, perfectly maintained in all these two years and more is bound to have a smooth sailing even up to two decades, if the present stability is a barometer.

Some of the essays with little trimmings may even be transported to the text-books at higher secondary and collegiate classes. CM's address to CRPF in the Tamil version seems to have been translated from English. True translation never betrays that it is so. It should be as natural as that of the target language in its thought and expression.

At times, the rendition is flatulent and occasionally clarity becomes a casualty (Page.64, 6-10; 71-last).

Though printing errors are almost nil in both the texts, I cannot but point out an amusing rather misleading mistake in page 26 where in 1.3, 'need' should have been printed 'heed'. Better it would be if the Information Department attempts to distribute the copies to all the libraries, both privately-run and state-owned, as these booklets are news-crammed, readable and interesting.

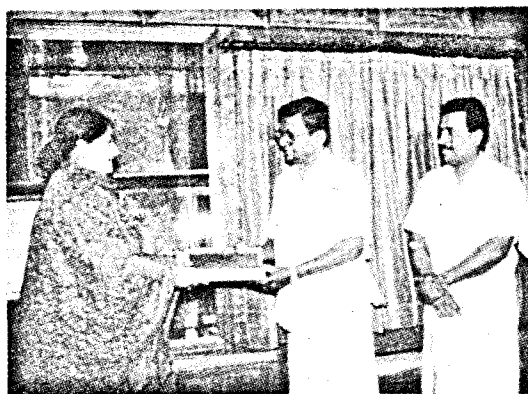
—Dr. Palany Arangasamy
Professor & Head
Department of Translation
Tamil University
Thanjavur.

TAMILARASU 15

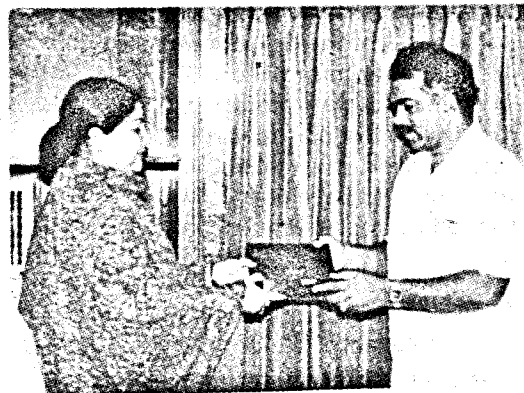
JAYALALITHA SPEAKS

தொகுதி - 2
Volume - II

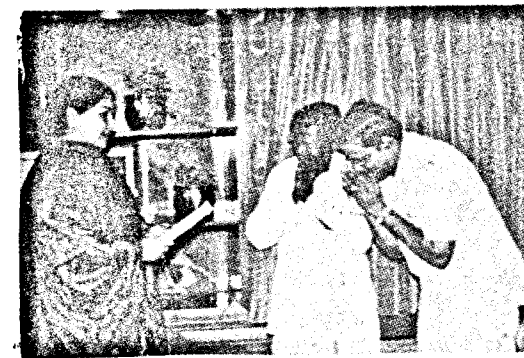
**AT THE REQUEST OF THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EARTH QUAKE VICTIMS' FUND POURED IN
A HELPING HAND TO THE SUFFERING MULTITUDE!
A MONUMENTAL EXAMPLE OF PHILANTHROPY!**



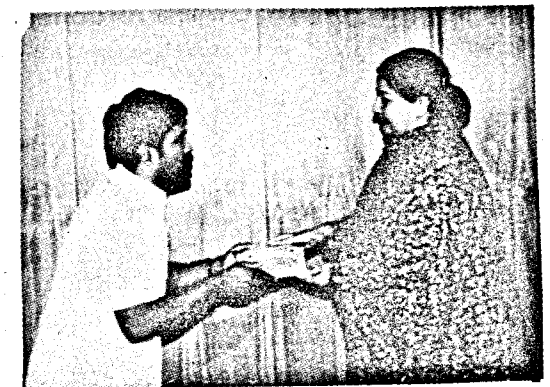
**Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries
Thiru. Durai Ramasamy**



**Hon'ble Minister for Forest
Thiru. Lawrance**



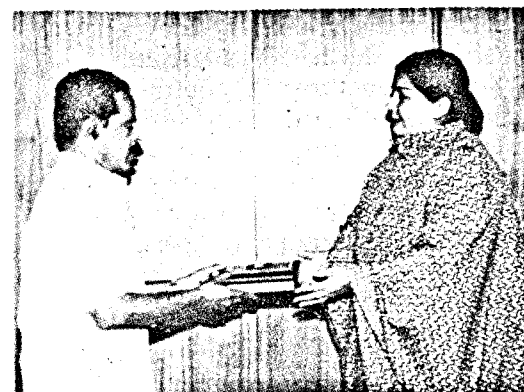
**Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare
Thiru. M. Anandan and
Thiru. V.P. Duraisamy
Chairman, TAHDCO**



**Hon'ble Minister for Khadi
Thiru. P. Eswaramoorthy**



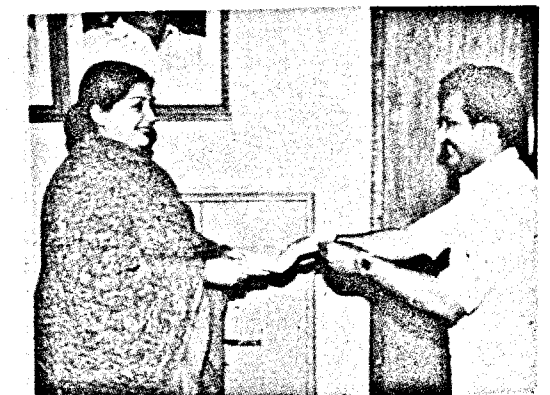
**Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture
Thiru. K.P. Krishnan**



**Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation
Thiru. Ka.Pa. Pattabiraman**

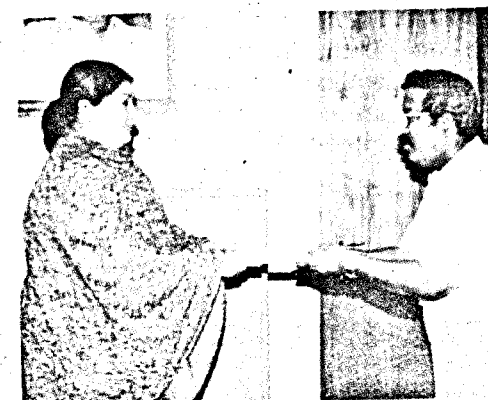


**Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries
Thiru. T. Jayakumar**

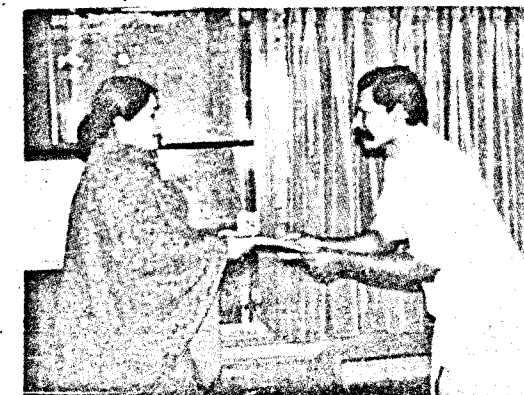


**Thiru. S. Jayakumar
Government Whip
Tmt. Sulochana Sampath
Managing Director,
Tamil Nadu Text Book Society**

**Hon'ble Minister for Dairy Development
Thiru. T. Janarthanan**

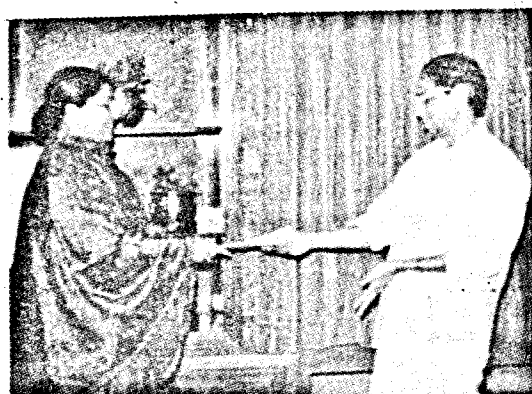


**Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration
Thiru. T.M. Selvaganapathy**



**Hon'ble Minister for Tourism
Thiru. S. Nagoor Meeran**

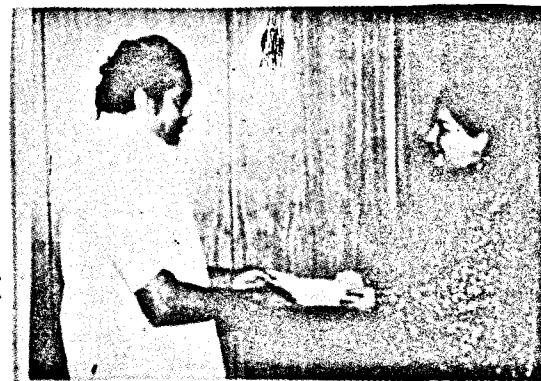




Thiru. D. Ramanujam
President
Tamil Nadu Theatre Owners Association



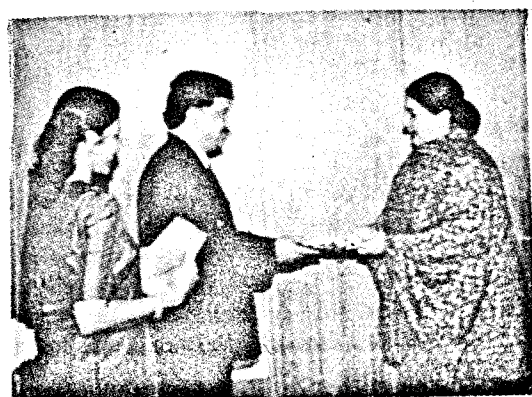
Dr. M.A.M. Ramasamy



Thiru. B. Sivanthi Adhithan



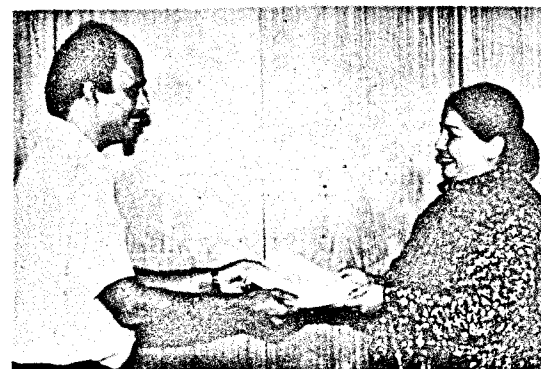
Thiru. P. Obul Reddy



Dr. Ramamurthy
Malar Hospital



Dr. K. Chockalingam
Devaki Hospital



Thiru. M. Manickam



Thiru. S.K. Mayilsamy



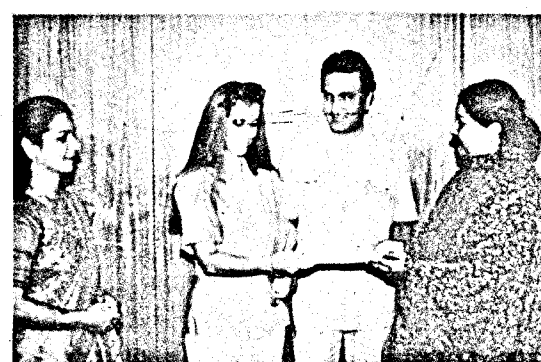
On behalf of Melmaruvathur Adhi
Parasakthi Institutions, son of Thiru.
Bangaru Adigalar, and Thiru. A.K.
Vengatasamy, Treasurer

Thiru. Nalli Kuppusamy



Dr. Pradap C. Reddy
Apollo Hospital

Thiru. Viji and Dr. S. Rengaras.

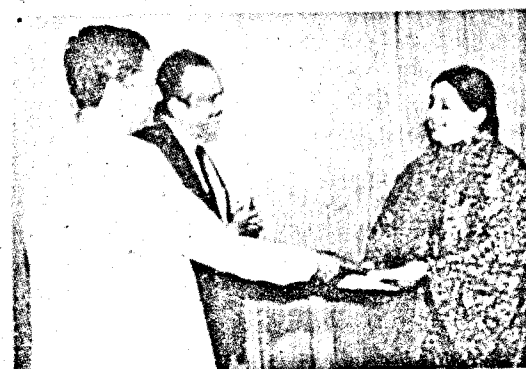
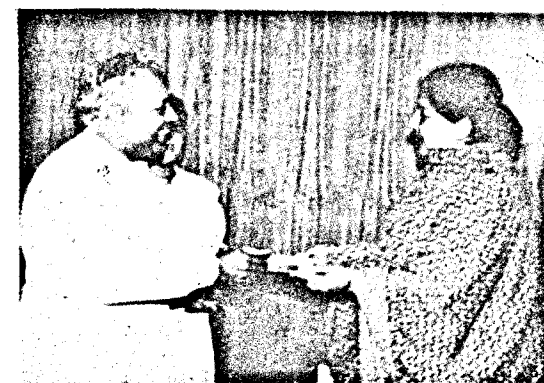


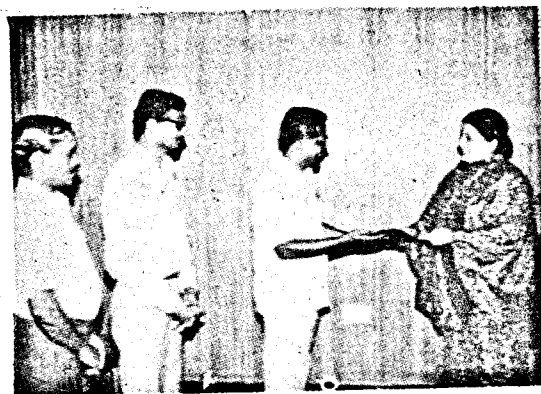
Thiru. and Tmt Abdul Ali and Tmt. Ram.

Thiru. Vijavakanth



Thiru. Kamalahasan





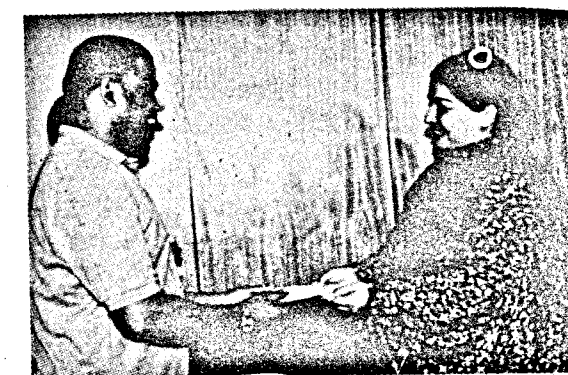
President Secretariat Employees Association



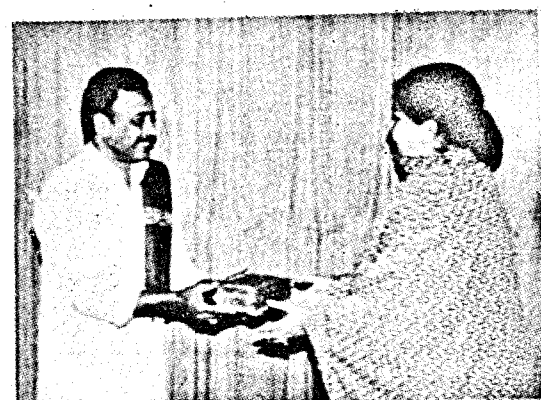
Thiru. P. Nagi Reddy



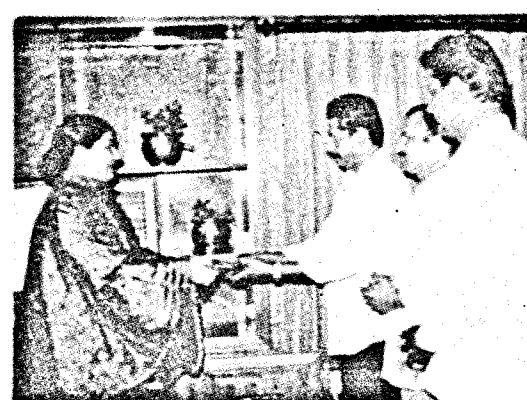
Thiru. Sarath Kumar



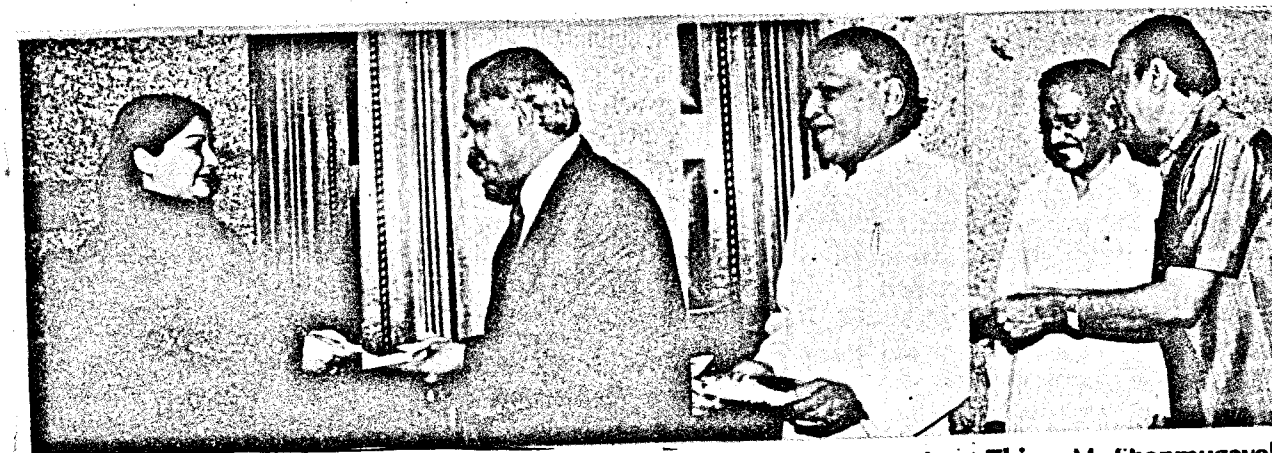
Thiru. P. Vasu
Film Director



Thiru. Sellamuthu
Chairman, Encofed



Thiru. Ayyappan Pillai
Ashok Leyland Workers Union

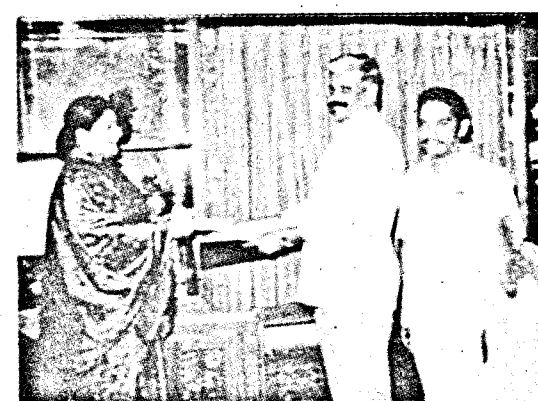


Dr. G. Palani Periasamy

Thiru. Vasanthlal Mehta Thiru. M. Shanmugavel
Thiru. R.K. Kumar
Makkal Kural



Thiru. Sabesan and Thiru. Sadagopan
T.J.K. Pharma



Thiru. A.C. Chinnasamy
Tamil Nadu Thevar Peravai



Thiru. M.V. Arunachalam

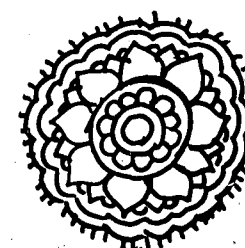
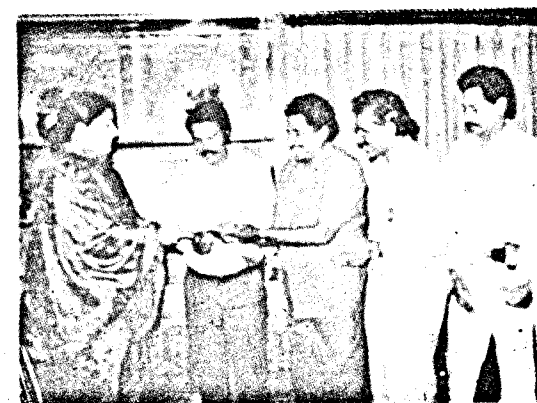
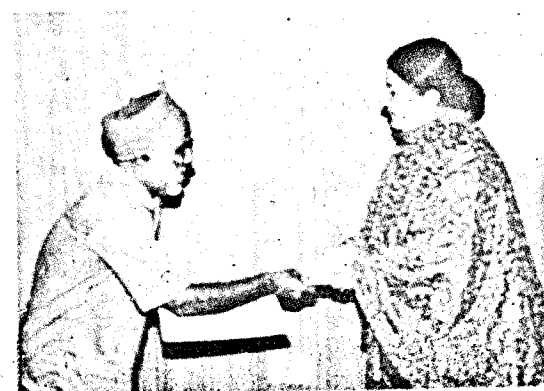
Thiru. S.V. Balasubramaniam Tmt. Y.G. Parthasarathi

Thiru. Ragupathy
Narikuravas Association

Advocates

Thiru. T.R. Jawahar
News Today

Thiru. M. Sundaram



MEETING OF THE STATE ADVISORY BOARD FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presided over the meeting of the reconstituted State Advisory Board for National Savings on 22.10.93 at the Secretariat, Madras. The Minister for Finance Dr.V.R.Nedunchezhiyan welcomed the participants. The Vice Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings Thiru V.K. Chinnaswamy also took part and proposed a vote of thanks. Non-official members of the Advisory Board participated in the meeting and gave their suggestions. The Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman I.A.S., and other senior officials also participated.

In her opening remarks the Chief Minister highlighted the fact that Tamil Nadu was able to actually achieve Rs.1935 crore as plan performance against the plan outlay of Rs.1751 crore in 1992-93 thanks to the record all time high mobilisation in Small savings of Rs.615 crore. She appreciated the significant effort undertaken. She wanted the effort to be intensified in 1993-94 to ensure the performance of the small savings target of Rs.590 crore.

The Chief Minister stressed the need for according a special niche status to small savings amidst the plethora of savings options as small savings go to create basic public infrastructure. On the Chief Minister's suggestion the Advisory Board considered the question of the special benefits which need to be given to small savings by the Government of India. The Board decided to forward to the Govern-

ment of India the package of measures which can restore to the small savings movement a special status. These proposals seek to give an edge to small savings in the savings market. This package could include

a) A special allocation within the total amount of Rs.60,000 exclusively for small savings under Section 88 of Income Tax Act.

b) A special provision of Rs.3,000 exclusively for the interest earned on small savings scrips under Section 80(L) of the Income Tax Act within the total of Rs.10,000.

c) An exclusive allocation of 15% for small savings out of the collections under the Employee Provident Fund.

d) State Governments may be given 90% of collections as loan in 1993-94 as against the usual 75%.

e) The money invested in Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) should double in a period of five years as before instead of five and half years.

While commending the cooperation extended by the Postal Department, the Chief Minister highlighted the importance of modernising the postal network to render efficient customer service. The Board discussed various steps that could improve the service level in post offices.

The Chief Minister announced that the agent force would be revitalised with the induction of 5000 new active agents. She placed special emphasis on the need for

prompt payment of agent incentives. She also indicated that the Tamil Nadu Government's special incentives for small savings agents which were the best in the country would be continued till 1995-96. The Board decided to recommend to the Government of India measures to improve the disbursement of incentives to agents by the National Savings Organisation (NSO).

The Chief Minister announced that the 2% incentive for investors would continue for the year 1993-94, throughout the year. Attractive prizes for investors in the form of package tours to Malaysia, Singapore and destinations in Tamil Nadu would be included.

The Chief Minister announced that the existing allotment for the schemes of decentralised district plan would be further enhanced in 1994-95 and linked to performance in small savings collections by the districts. The Chief Minister also announced a new village development scheme under which Rs.1 lakh will be given to provide infrastructure facilities to villages which achieve 100% enrolment and retention in the small savings schemes.

The small savings publicity for 1993-94 was also discussed. It was decided to enhance the publicity budget from Rs.1.60 crore to Rs.2 crore for 1993-94 so that a professionally managed intensive campaign can be launched in the current year.

The State Advisory Board also discussed measures to enrol students in the savings movements. The Chief Minister announced a special new incentive of providing basic sports equipment to every High School and Higher Secondary Schools which achieves 100% enrolment and retention under the Sanchaiyaka scheme. The State Advisory Board also endorsed the suggestion that the Government of India may introduce a special small savings scheme for the girl child.

D.A. to Government Employees

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, announced the sanction by the Government of Tamil Nadu of one additional instalment of Dearness Allowance to employees of the State Government with effect from 1.7.93 at the same rate as announced by the Government of India. Accordingly, employees will be paid revised Dearness Allowance at the rate of 97% of pay as against 92% now drawn for pay upto Rs.3,500 and at the rate of 73% of pay as against 69% now drawn for the employees drawing pay above Rs.3,500. This will give a minimum benefit of Rs.38 per month and a maximum benefit of Rs.228 per month.

The revised Dearness Allowance will apply to all Government employees including Teachers in Local Bodies and aided educational institutions. This will benefit about 10 lakh employees.

The total additional commitment will be Rs.71.32 crore per annum and Rs.47.55 crore in the current financial year 1993-94.

The arrears from 1st July 1993 will be paid in cash immediately.

Similarly Pensioners and Family Pensioners will be paid Dearness Allowance increase with effect from 1.7.93 as given to Central Government Pensioners. Accordingly, Pensioners and Family Pensioners drawing pension/family pension upto Rs.1,750 will be paid revised Dearness Allowance at the rate of 97% as against 92% now drawn; those drawing above Rs.1,750 and upto Rs.3,000 will be paid revised Dearness Allowance at the rate of 73% as against 69% now drawn and those drawing above Rs.3,000 will be paid revised Dearness Allowance at the rate of 63% as against 59% now drawn. This will give a minimum benefit of Rs.19 per month and a maximum benefit of Rs.156 per month.

The revised Dearness Allowance will apply to all Tamil Nadu State Pensioners/Family Pensioners including those of local bodies and aided educational institutions and to those families of deceased Contributory Provident Fund/Non-Pensionable Establishment beneficiaries of State Government and former District Board who are in receipt of ex-gratia payment of Rs.150 per



month. This will benefit about 2.67 lakh of Pensioners/Family Pensioners.

The total additional commitment on account of Pensioners will be Rs.10.90 crore per annum and Rs.7.26 crore in the current financial year 1993-94.



TANFED — A FARMER'S FRIEND

The Indian economy is mostly dependent upon Agriculture. Though industrial sector has flourished on rapid speed in the last two decades, the predominance of Agriculture is as green as ever and in this process the Agro-industries has also come to the top along with other industries. Whereas the agricultural and industrial productions have got their growth both in public sector and private sector to the best advantage of the development of our economy, the marketing of the products especially agricultural products remains doubtful as to whether the private trade and public sector organisations have contributed to the equitable distribution of the available produces among people. Having felt the evils of the brutal domination of the unscrupulous private traders which cause cut throat competition, artificial scarcity, hoarding, exploitation of the farmers by paying them low prices and exploitation of the consumers by charging higher selling rates, the Co-operative movement especially the marketing Co-operatives rose to the occasion and dedicated

themselves to the task of eliminating the middlemen and more reasonable and remunerative prices to the farmers for their outputs viz., agricultural produces the result of various inputs applied including sweat and toil. The marketing Co-operatives at Primary level are serving the farmers by making them their members and serving them by (a) arranging for the marketing of their products at remunerative prices (b) advancing loans on the pledge of their produces (c) effectively recovering crop loans advanced to the farmer members by the Primary Co-operative Banks through sale of their produce (d) distributing input requisites (e) undertaking processing of agricultural produce and (f) supplying the basic necessities of the farmer members as well as the general public.

On the part of TANFED, it has the onerous responsibility of utilising the services of the member societies in its procurement of agricultural commodities of the farmer members, sell them to get remunerative prices to the farmers but at the same time also disposing these produces preferable through Co-operative

Wholesale Stores and other Government and Co-operative channels to see it also benefits consumers by sidelining the middlemen. Wherever, the internal supplies are inadequate, the Federation steps outside the State to see the requirement of the State is also brought in. The basic requirement of agriculture is the vital inputs and that of the farmers is to get remunerative prices for their produces. TANFED has very merrily taken up these tasks and is doing systematic distribution of inputs in kind viz., Fertilizers, Seed, Pesticides and implements, manufacturing of its own Pamani brand fertilizer viz., Pamani 17:17:17, mixing and supplying manure mixtures known as TANFED mixtures for using in the cultivation of plantation crops, and after supplying the inputs, marketing the outputs viz. the agricultural produces at appropriate times under the most cherishable concept of supplying of all inputs and marketing of agricultural commodities under one roof.

Agricultural Marketing

During the last three years TANFED



has marketed agricultural commodities as detailed below:

1990-91: Quantity - 15,925.150 tonnes
Value - Rs. 1686.96

1991-92: Quantity - 14,325.030 tonnes
Value - Rs. 1501.48

1992-93: Quantity - 15,925.150 tonnes
Value - Rs. 1686.96

It is worth to point out that having forced to transfer its edible oil production and trade to TANCOF as per new policy then evolved and implemented some years back, TANFED has been able to concentrate in the procurement of Sunflower seeds since 1982-83 for supply to either the Public Sector Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation (TAI) or to some leading manufacturers of sunflower refined oil (Golden Harvest brand of Oil) on large scale. In the last three years since 1990-91, TANFED has procured and supplied sunflower seeds worth Rs.467.45 lakh, Rs.187.71 lakh and Rs.834.93 lakh. During the current year, TANFED has procured Rs.412.34 lakh worth of Sunflower seeds in the first 5 months alone and this is expected to touch all time high during this current year.

Similarly TANFED has also done its best in helping cotton farmers inspite of fluctuating fortunes. It supplied cotton to Co-operative Spinning Mills and as well as the Mills of National and Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporations. It is also in export

field since the year 1979 and exported cotton, chillies, turmeric, groundnut-extractions, cashewnuts, coriander, onion etc. In the last years since 1989-90 baring 1991-92, TANFED exported 7919 bales of cotton lint worth Rs.428.78 lakh to USSR, Geneva, Checkoslovakia, Nepal, Philipines and Indonesia. In all TANFED has procured cotton worth Rs.392.82 lakh, Rs.730.61 lakh and Rs.419.61 lakh since 1990-91. The other major commodities covered by TANFED to help the farmers are turmeric, raw cashew, chillies, groundnut, toor and maize.

Besides business support, TANFED is also disseminating market information to all Co-operative Marketing Societies as well as to Co-operative Wholesale Stores in order to get mutual benefit from each others in their business process of supply, purchase and sales.

DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS Chemical fertilizers

TANFED is in the field of distribution of farm inputs especially fertilizers since 1967. Since 1973 TANFED turned a full-fledged wholesaler of fertilizers with a view to ensure supply of fertilizers at the very doors of farmers. The viable and potentially viable rural credit societies were appointed as retailers from 1976 and the Co-operative Marketing Societies, which ceased to be the wholesalers in their area of operations previously were also permitted to become the retailers of the Federation. The issue

of cultivation loans to farmers by the Government was linked to the distribution of fertilizers to farmer members and this largely influenced the success of distribution operations. Generally TANFED covered 25% of the total quantity of fertilizers distributed in Tamil Nadu. The system and the professionalised mangement adopted by TANFED has helped to maintain uniform prices and uninterrupted and quality supply. Any problem arising out was solved by TANFED with its long experience with the full co-operation of Government.

In the year 1992-93 alone, TANFED distributed chemical Fertilizers of 3,87,200 tonnes worth Rs.151.62 crores.

On 25.8.92, the Government of India decontrolled the prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. This led to the increase of fertilizer prices two to three folds. To check up this alarming trend, Government of India announced fertilizer concession schemes with effect from 1.10.92. Under this scheme TANFED has been able to pass on Rs.10.83 crore to the farmers. By selling of a quantity of 1,37,656 tonnes of fertilizers consisting of D.A.P., M.O.P. and complex fertilizers worth Rs.95.94 crore TANFED could pass on the concession of Rs.10.83 crore to farmers. This concession scheme has been extended to the year 1993-94 also with effect from 12.6.93. Concession has been availed to an extent of Rs.1.64 crore in the first three months alone.

Further towards service to the farmers and for the improvement of agro-economy and in line with Government policy, TANFED, with the Co-ordination of Central Co-operative Banks and Regional Joint Registrars arranged opening of 100 Agro Super Markets by the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks in the State excluding Thanjavur, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth and the Nilgiris Districts to ensure the successful mobilisation of the concept of supply of all agricultural inputs under one roof. Under this scheme TANFED spent Rs.20

lakh for supplying name boards, price exhibition boards, banners, wooden pallets, bi-cycles, uniforms to sales personnel etc. to the Agro-Super Markets. It is also proposed to impart training to the personnel through Co-operative training centre at Madurai. Adequate quantities of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implement are made available in these Agro markets. Under this scheme, inputs worth Rs.1.50 crore towards the close of the year 1992-93 and Rs.2.06 crore during the first 5 months of the current year 1993-94 were distributed to the farmers. During the current year, distribution of fertilizers alone is aimed at 5.40 lakh tonnes to the value of about Rs.254 crore by TANFED. By the year 1997-98, TANFED, it is hoped, will distribute 12.65 lakh tonnes of fertilizer in that year.

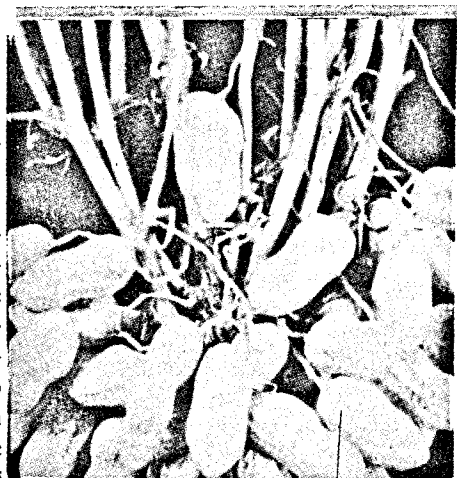
Further it has been programmed to open farmers service centres by select Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu with financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation by allowing more margins and financial assistance.

Import of Fertilizer

The outstanding feature of fertilizer distribution activity during 1992-93 is the import of 35,000 tonnes of D.A.P. from Jordan and U.S.A. which has helped to maintain stability in supply and check up private exploitation during crucial situation. It is evident from the fact that a bag of 50 kg. D.A.P. was sold to farmers at the rate of Rs.340 by Co-operative channel when the market rate prevailed then was around Rs.368 per bag in January 1993.

Distribution of seeds, pesticides and implements

The Agricultural Department as well as the seed farms maintained by them and other leading organisations in this field are engaged in multiplication and supply of quality seeds certified by the Department. Similarly institutions like TUCAS and other private organisations undertake supply of pesticides. ENCOFED and others are engaged in production, dealership and supply of agricultural implements. However, TANFED as a well



established organisation with its vast infrastructural facilities and the principle to be a distributor of all inputs under one roof is also distributing pesticides, seeds and some implements and in a small measure producing certified seeds in Thanjavur District.

In the last three years TANFED had made the distribution of these inputs as given below:

Year	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Seeds	Pesticides	Implements
1990-91	21.19	216.03	11.19
1991-92	15.00	461.76	13.36
1992-93	15.95	501.94	9.93

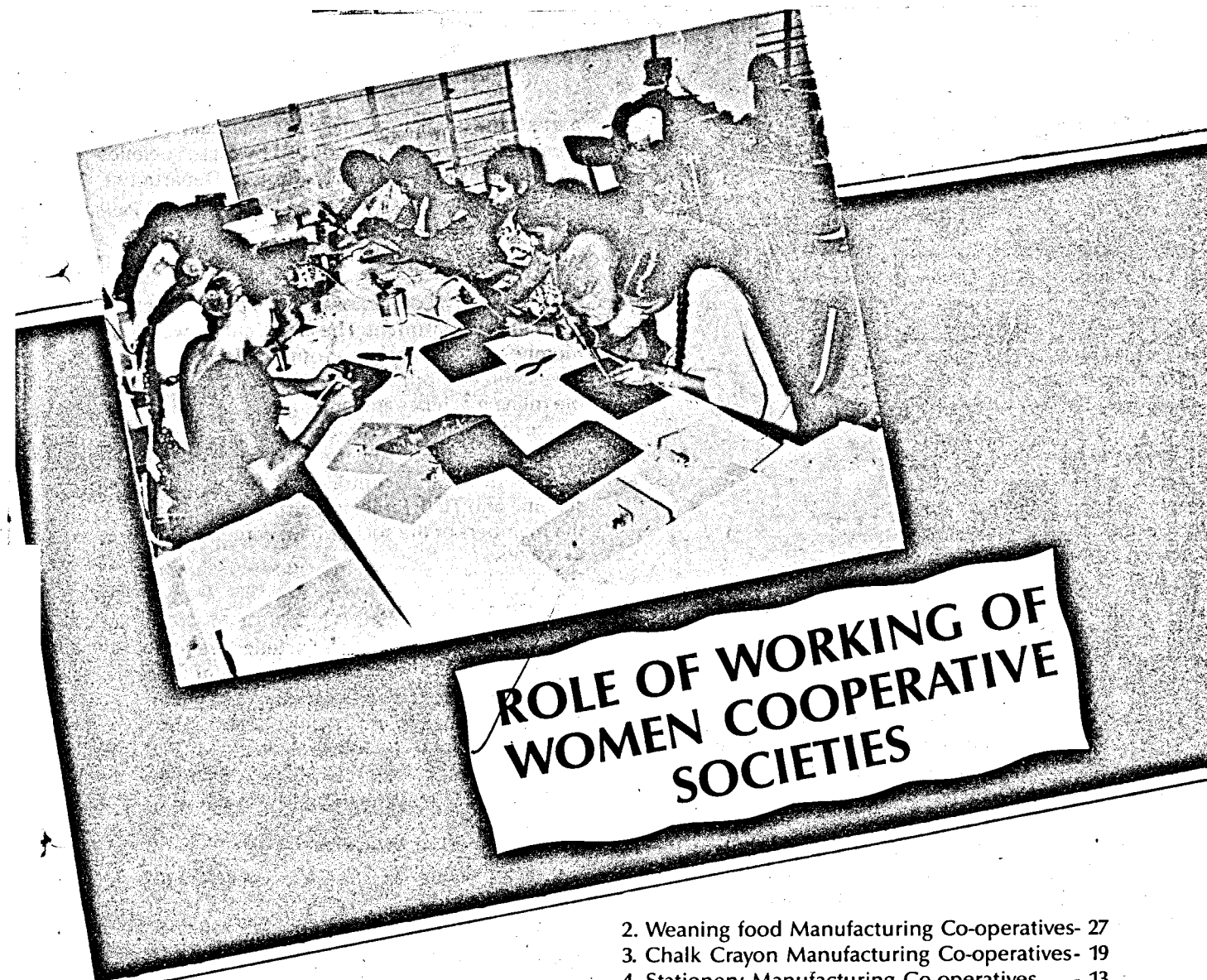
Storage

For any organisation engaged in the



supply of goods, storage facility remains on the top of the list of infrastructures necessary. Apart from being systematically stored in the godowns, some goods especially perishable need to be preserved scientifically in order to be in storage for a long time without losing their quality so that they can be supplied to the market during non-season. The Cold storage facility helps for this purpose. TANFED has 35 storage godowns with a capacity of 26,560 tonnes throughout the State. This enables to maintain the inventory stock the fertilisers to the optimum level and ably manage the supplies. Apart from this TANFED is also having a Cold storage of 1250 tonnes capacity in Madras City where perishable items like potato, tamarind, fruits and vegetables, egg, milk products, wet dates, dry fruits, grains, pulses, spices etc. are stored. This storage mainly serves the consuming public in Madras City. Apart from TANFED's products, the products brought by the traders are stored on a rental basis. This storage has overwhelming demand. Realising the increasing need and in order to further create awareness on the benefits of scientific storage, TANFED is raising another large sized cold storage with a capacity of about 2500 tonnes at a cost of about Rs.170 lakh at the ideal venue of the new wholesale Market Complex coming up at Koyambedu in Madras. This complex is being established by the Government on a big scale through the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA) for the dual purpose of getting relieved from the busiest and congested Kothaval Market area in Madras and replacing it by a massive well planned and organised market for the trading of fruits and vegetables, flowers, grains and pulses and other major products. TANFED has acquired 22 grounds of land for having this prestigious facility which will attract the trading community and popularise the Cold storage culture.

TANFED does not advance loans but offers its services in kind. Hence all its service straightaway go to the benefit of farmers eliminating intermediaries. Hence it remains and continues to be truly a farmers' Organisation.



Introduction:

Among the various schemes, implemented for the welfare of the women by the Director of Social Welfare, providing employment to women especially living in below poverty line by organising Co-operative Societies is the main object of the Special Programme of this department. At present (1992-93) 175 Women Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of Social Welfare Department.

The goods produced by these societies are being supplied to Government sponsored schemes like free supply of uniforms and free supply of footwears to children studying in standard I to VIII under Nutritious Meal Programme and supply of Weaning food and Energy food to the centres run under ICDS Scheme and TINP. Thereby these societies are having assured market for its products.

Type of Societies functioning in the Social Welfare Department (1992-93)

1. Women Tailoring Co-operatives - 75

2. Weaning food Manufacturing Co-operatives-	27
3. Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Co-operatives-	19
4. Stationery Manufacturing Co-operatives	- 13
5. Footwear Manufacturing Co-operatives	- 38
6. Liquid Soap Manufacturing Co-operatives	- 1
7. Nallur Coir Manufacturing Co-operatives	- 1
8. Mathur Sago & Papad Making Industrial Co-operative Society	- 1
Total	175

Tailoring Co-operative Societies

There are 75 Tailoring Co-operative Societies functioning in the state. These societies are engaged in stitching of uniforms for the school going children studying in standard I to VIII under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme and also for children studying in the schools run by the Directorate of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Every District has been supplied free of cost with automatic cutting machines and cloth is cut in the cutting centre located in each District. The cut pieces of cloth are distributed to women Development Co-operative Societies for stitching.



About 26,257 women are engaged in the stitching works. Government have permitted disbursement of 90% as advance of the wages to the members of the Co-operative every year. Apart from stitching of uniforms these societies are undertaking advertisement bags from Co-optex seeds and manure bags from Agricultural Department etc for providing continuous and gainful employment to these women. During the year 1992-93 these societies have disbursed Rs.602.80 lakh as wages to the members.

Weaning Food Co-operative Societies

Children between 6 months and 5 years and pregnant and lactating women are being provided with Weaning food to improve the nutritional and health status of children and women. 27 Weaning food societies are functioning in this Department for production of Weaning food. Over 1,350 women members of these societies also work and earn wages in the production of Weaning food. During the year 1992-93 about 10,374 metric tonnes of weaning food is produced and Rs.54.35 lakh has paid as wages to the members. The scheme of free supply of weaning food to children and women are being implemented with the funds provided by the World Bank, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu.

Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies

19 Chalk Crayon Co-operatives are functioning under the control of this Department and employing about 1052 women. 1 month training was im-

parted and a stipend of Rs.100 was paid to each members. The Chalks produced by these societies are supplied to schools of Education Department. During the year 1992-93, Rs.0.53 lakh has been paid to members as wages.

Stationary Societies

13 Stationary Co-operative Societies are functioning in this Department. These societies have a total membership strength of about 700. These societies have been equipped with printing machines, double ruling machines and envelope making machines at free of cost by Government. The Stationery goods produced by these societies are supplied to noon meal centres and centres run under the ICDS scheme and TINP Projects. During the year 1992-93 the members of the society have earned Rs.4.93 lakh as wages.

Footwear Co-operative Societies:

38 Footwear Co-operative Societies are functioning in this Department for production of footwear to be distributed free to school children studying in standard I to VIII and awaiting Nutritious Meal under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme. About 2,000 Arunthadiyar Women belonging to Scheduled Castes were given training for 1 month with a stipend of Rs.200 and they were also provided with free tool kits worth of Rs.250. During the year 1992-93, 3,00,000 pairs of footwears were produced and Rs.14.23 lakh was distributed as wages to members.

Coir Co-operative Societies

One Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies for women is functioning in Nallur at Thanjavur District. This society serves both as a training centre as well as a production centre. 115 women are provided continuous employment through this society. The society has got three branches. During



the year 1992-93, Rs.1.77 lakh was paid to members as wages.

Coir Board is offering 20% rebate on sales effective by the society. It has also sanctioned Rs.2.95 lakh as subsidy for setting of a model coir village at Nallur.

Liquid Soap Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society

The Chengalpattu Rural Development Women Liquid Soap Industrial Co-operative Society is functioning in Chengalpattu MGR District since 1987 and employing 30 women members. The Government have issued orders in G.O.Rt.No. 147 B.C.&NMP & SWD dated 7.7.89 for supply of cleaning powder to all noon meal centres in Tamil Nadu by this society as a measure of marketing tie up to enable the society to provide employment to its members. During the year 1992-93 the society has paid Rs.0.34 lakh as wages, to members.



The Mathur Sago and Papad Industrial Co-operative Society

The mathur Sago and Papad Industrial Co-operative Society was originally registered in the Industries Department and subsequently transferred to the administrative control of Social Welfare Department. At present the society is providing employment to 35 women.

Performance of Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of Social Welfare Department for the year 1992-93

Types of Society	No. of Societies	No. of beneficiaries	Disbursement of wages to members (Rs. in lakh)
Tailoring Co-operatives	75	26,257	602.80
Weaning food & Energy food Society	27	1,350	54.35
Chalk Crayon Co-operative Societies	19	1,052	0.53
Stationary Co-operative Societies	13	700	4.93
Footwear Co-operative Societies	38	3,513	14.25
Liquid Soap Co-operative Societies	1	30	0.34
Coir Indl. Co-operative Societies	1	115	1.77
Sago & Papad making Co-operative Societies	1	35	Newly started
Total	175	33,052	678.98

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 participation 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 Village and Small Scale Industries sector by NABARD.

The broad categories of Industrial Cooperatives financed are listed as under:-

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

Branches:

The Bank besides its Head office at Madras has Twelve Branches at the following places:

1. Coonoor
2. Kovilpatti
3. Sattur
4. Madurai

TAICO BANK'S ADVANCES TO INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AS ON 30.6.1993)

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Sanctioned limit	Out-standing
a. Tea	485.16	382.51
b. Starch & Sago	426.75	756
c. Matches	71.25	51.97
d. Polythene	149.61	93.82
e. Taxi & Auto	53.96	53.58
f. Coir	38.22	30.82
g. Brick & Tile	152.02	99.24
h. Metal	37.04	42.26
i. Women & Tailoring	12.50	9.59
j. Printing & Stationery	40.82	13.48
k. Leather	31.69	31.39
l. Handicrafts	8.20	6.92
m. Engineering	18.00	12.29
n. Miscellaneous	102.14	99.66
o. Liquidation, Decreed and others		327.86
Total	1627.36	1262.95

5. Trichy
6. Salem
7. Chepauk, Madras-5
8. Vellore
9. Nagercoil
10. Coimbatore
11. Thanjavur
12. Tirunelveli

Growth:

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

Thus it has become a force a 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.

Working of the Bank:

The TAICO Bank provides the following types of financial assistance to Industrial Cooperatives functioning under the administrative control of the commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

a. Term loan:

Term loan is sanctioned in general for the purpose of purchase of land, plant and machinery and construction of building. 25% margin money should be met by the society. 75% alone will be given as term loan. The assets created out of term loan should be given as collateral security.

b. Cash credit loan:

Cash credit is provided to the society for the purpose of working capital against the hypothecation of stock-in-trade. 60% value of stock coverage is reckoned for the purpose of release of funds against the sanctioned cash credit.

Bills discounting:

Bills discounting is facilitated to mitigate the working capital problem at the time of slump in trade. 90% value of bills on any negotiable instrument such as Railway Receipt, Lorry receipt etc. will be given under Bills discounting.

d. Bridge loan:

Bridge loan is given well in advance pending release of funds on the sanction of loan already committed by financial institution like TIIC, NCDC, THADCO, TABCEDCO, NBCFDC for the speedy implementation of the scheme and with a view to arrest escalation cost of the project.

e. Key loan:

Key loan is given under double lock key system keeping the stock in godown and 90% loan against the value of goods will be given.

f. Bank guarantee:

Bank guarantee is given to certain Industrial Cooperative Societies for payment guarantee to Government Departments, Public sector undertakings.

As on date there are 417 societies on roll as members of this Bank.

The following are the rates of in-

terest charged by the Bank for the loans and advances:

availing refinance facilities made available through NABARD.

Size of limit		Rate of interest with effect from 8.4.1993 (% per annum)
a.	Upto and inclusive of Rs.25,000/-	12%
b.	Over Rs.25,000/- and upto Rs.2,00,000/-	16%
c.	Over Rs.2,00,000/-	17% (minimum)

Assistance from State Government

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

1. State participation in the share capital structure of the Bank Rs.233.30 lakh
2. Guarantee for repayment of clean cash credit accommodation availed from State Bank of India, Anna Salai, Madras-2 Rs.20.00 lakhs

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. Tiruchirapalli
3. Ramanathapuram
4. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam
5. Virudhunagar Kamarajar
6. Nellore Kattabomman
7. V.O.Chidambaram and
8. Nilgiris.

The Bank has identified several expansion programmes especially in Tea Factories and Polythene for

Expansion Programmes:

It is a common factor that any development and growth of an organisation is interlinked with expansion and increase in business activities. TAICO Bank has got some ambitious expansion programmes like introduction of jewel loans, loans to other cooperative societies not coming under the administrative control of the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5, loans to tiny sectors, consumer loan, salary loan, etc. Recently the Government have permitted the TAICO Bank for issue of jewel loans duly framing Rules and Regulations with proper management control. If the jewel loan is issued, more branches can be opened throughout Tamil Nadu besides making the existing branches economically viable.

The Bank has got a proposal to introduce Safe Deposit Lockers in all branches as the same is very much in demand and there is overwhelming response from the general public for allotment of lockers. The investment in purchase of Safe Deposit Locker will be minimised when compared with income generated on account of introduction of safe deposit lockers. It is expected the Bank will be in a position will recoup the investment within a period of 2 to 3 years and thereafter it will be a regular source of income and profitability of the income will raise besides helping

the Bank to maximise the deposits both under Short Term and Medium term from prospective customers seeking allotment of lockers. Necessary proposals were already submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu through the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce for the sanctioning of financial assistance of Rs.3.00 crores by way of State participation in the share capital structure of the TAICO Bank for financing TINY sector which needs credit assistance in the wake of reluctance shown by other financial agencies in financing this category.

refinance assistance in the following cases.

Conclusion:

The TAICO Bank poised sustain-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a. Block capital requirements in 8 recognised Districts	16735
b. Block capital requirements in other unrecognised District	102.32
c. Working capital required by Industrial Cooperative Societies in the State of Tamil Nadu	1283.80
d. Finance required for new as well as expansion of existing Industrial Cooperative Societies in the State of Tamil Nadu	90945
Total requirements of fund	2462.92

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.

The Bank has submitted proposals to NABARD for availing

Building

The Bank has owned a building measuring 5,000 Sq.ft. in the M.M.D.A. Complex valued at Rs.470 lakhs. In keeping with the proposed expansion activities of this Bank, it has been proposed to construct a multi-storied complex in the newly purchased Navamani Building (purchased value Rs.54.00 lakhs) at Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras.

ed and balanced growth and in the coming years it is expected to play a pivotal role in the development of Industrial Cooperative Societies in general and Industrial Cooperative Societies formed for the benefit of artisans and workers and landless labourers residing in rural areas by forming Coir Industrial Cooperative Societies, Handicrafts, etc. The expertise of District Industries Centres will be utilised for attaining these objectives.

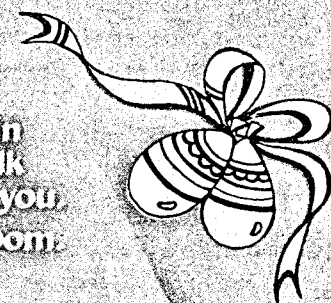
I like being with children and even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child. Old people have a habit of delivering sermons and giving good advice to the young. I remember that I disliked this very much long ago when I was a boy. Nothing saddens me so much as the sight of children who are denied education, sometimes denied even food and clothing. If our children to-day are denied education what is our India of to-morrow going to be? It is the duty of the State to provide education for every child in the country. And I would add that it is the duty of the State to provide free education to every child in the country. Unfortunately, we cannot do all these things quickly and suddenly, because of our lack of resources and lack of teachers. But we have to get going.

I am fond of children



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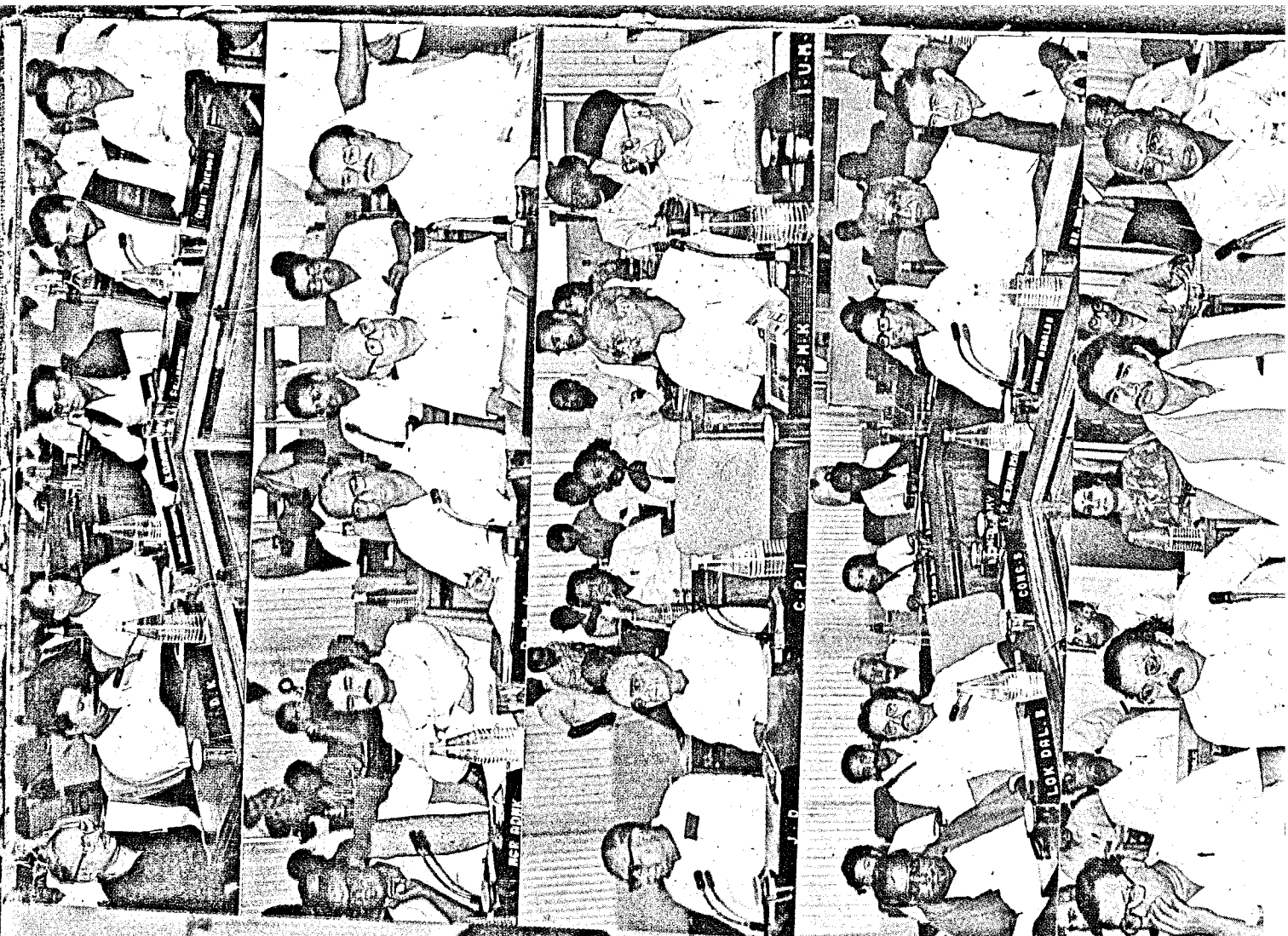
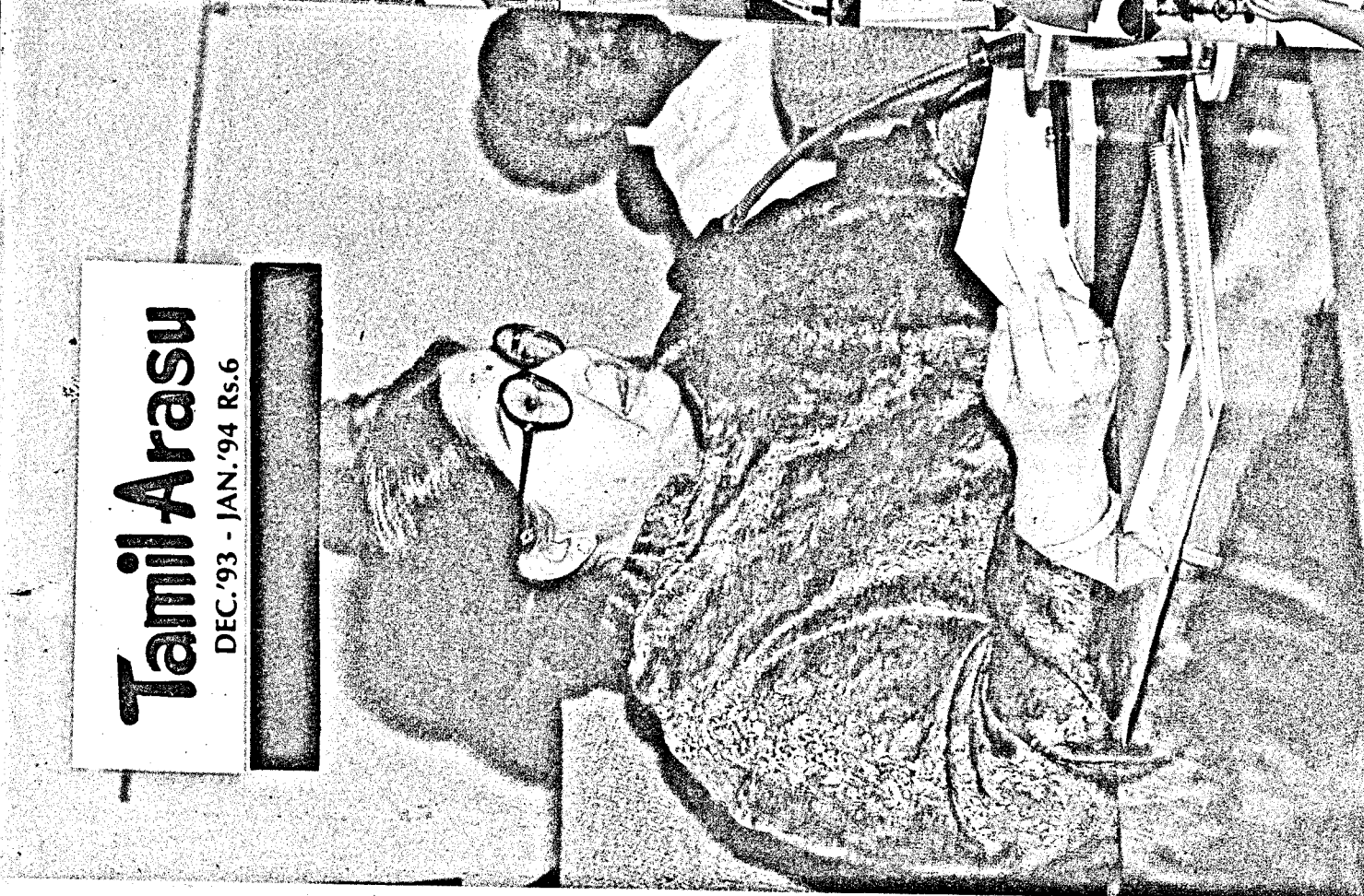
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TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024 - 2025
Karthigai - Thai
DECEMBER 1993 -
JANUARY 1994

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- ★ Dr. J. Jayalalitha-the Finest Crown Jewel of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ Amendments should be made in the Constitution to confirm 69% reservation to Backward Classes.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
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- ★ Tamil Nadu united for continuation of 69% reservation for Backward Classes.
- ★ All Party Meeting held.
- ★ "Dr. J. Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare" launched.
- ★ Hon'ble Chief Minister personally directs efforts on a war-footing to ameliorate calamity caused by cyclone.
- ★ Tamil Nadu in the forefront of extending speedy justice.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
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- ★ Tamil Isai - A forerunner to Carnatic Music.
- ★ Transform Police into a humane body and an instrument of Public Service.

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

- ★ Tamil Nadu Police effective in Enforcing Social Laws.
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- ★ Increased Tamil Nadu Plan Outlay for 1994-95.
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MEDICINE REQUIRES THE COOL AND RATIONAL BASIS OF SCIENCE.

IT MUST ALSO MANIFEST WARM HUMAN SENTIMENTS

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

I am honoured by your invitation to inaugurate the 53rd Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India. I am deeply grateful to you for the same. I am happy that the Association is holding this Conference at its own headquarters in the City of Madras.

Madras has been the home of many distinguished physicians and surgeons ever since systematic medical practice began in this country, and their contribution towards the advancement of medical knowledge and the alleviation of human suffering will fill many pages in the medical history of our Country. The names of eminent leaders of the medical profession such as Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Dr. Pandalai, Dr. Rangachari, Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar and Dr. K.S. Sanjeevi are only a few that come to my mind. Many others have played a notable part in the building of a sound structure of medical education, diagnosis and treatment.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Madras has been in the forefront of development of medical science, medical research and the provision

of proper medical and health care to the community.

Phenomenal progress has taken place in medicine throughout the world during the last 50 years. The City of Madras has not lagged behind in the absorption of the ever expanding medical knowledge, and in availing of the modern and latest facilities for the health of the community.

Young Medical Professionals of our State have been appropriately influenced by the winds of change blowing across the field of medicine. They have been quick to master the essentials of this development and have been able to utilise their knowledge and skills in the best interests of the patients. The chief attraction for them, of course, has been the Western world with its facilities for learning, its intellectual environment and its congenial atmosphere for concentration on one's profession and for upgrading one's skills.

This has, no doubt, resulted in some BRAIN DRAIN. Many young and aspiring medical professionals have gone abroad in pursuit of higher learning. But the BRAIN DRAIN has not been without its ad-

vantages. After all, the home of modern medicine is the Western world, particularly the USA and the European Countries. The knowledge explosion and the advances that are taking place there have been spectacular.

It is but appropriate that our young medical professionals should display a natural inclination to participate in the exciting process of learning and mastering the newest skills and in enhancing the scope of their knowledge. While it is sad that some of them have stayed back there, it is reassuring that many of them have been returning to our Country in order to use their skills for the benefit of our people, no doubt, inspired by a spirit of service, giving up a good income and an affluent lifestyle.

We must acknowledge this spirit of patriotism and service. I do not mind more medical professionals



going abroad for higher education. That is good for them and good for our country. I would only like to appeal to them to acknowledge that a poor country like India has given them a good foundation in medical education at high cost, and naturally expects them to provide some service to the people in return. This expectation they must fulfil, sooner or later, since the foremost responsibility of any human being, to day, is to help another human being in physical or mental distress.

I am, at the same time, heartened by the increasing trend of BRAIN RETURN, if the recent impressive growth in the number of private hospitals, equipped with high-tech facilities and staffed by highly qualified physicians and surgeons returning from foreign countries is any indication.

New hospitals are being built out of private or public funds, inspired either by generosity or by commercial considerations. Sophisticated equipment is being installed in many centres to aid in the proper diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

These centres are serving as magnets, drawing highly qualified medical professionals to their fold. One would say that this is a desirable trend and ought to be encouraged. I am all for private investment in the field of medical facilities and would like to encourage it by all means. We must have centres of medical excellence where the latest knowledge of medicine and medical technology is available for the benefit of every one. I have no doubt that these centres of excellence will produce the

much needed multiplier effect, and stimulate aspiring young professionals to qualify themselves in areas of specialisation, which will further spur them on in the competitive race for acquisition of knowledge.

However, I must bring to your notice two disturbing trends. One is the tendency of these hospitals to congregate in metropolitan centres. Many new hospitals are coming up, for example, in the City of Madras, mainly because there is de-



mand enough to utilise these services and people are willing to pay for the services.

One would say that the demand has created the supply. But it is equally true that the supply of these medical facilities and medical expertise is also creating its own demand. But a system that ought to take care of the poor and the needy, of the people who cannot pay the market price for medical services, cannot be based only on the demand and supply equation. Society and the State have a responsibility to ensure that these services are, in fact, made available where they are needed most, even in cases where the people are not able to afford to pay for them.

The concentration of these services in the urban areas has created an imbalance which will have to be rectified. Our State Government is doing its best to remedy the situation by improving the medical facilities in the rural areas, in the district hospitals, the taluk hospitals and the Primary Health Centres, but paucity of financial resources is our major constraint. Also, the high cost of medical equipment makes it difficult for us to instal these at many centres.

The State Government has also to meet the competing demands from the different medical specialities for equipping them. And this is a hard choice to make. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the eminent medical persons who are assembled here today, particularly those wishing to set up new hospitals, to go to rural areas and semi-urban areas where the demand is growing. The positioning of such services will confer great benefits upon the community. Incidentally, that trend will also encourage young Doctors to go to smaller towns and rural areas, where their services are most needed.

The second disturbing trend relates to the rising cost of medical services. This is an acute problem in the Government Medical Institu-

tions. However, since the medical service provided by the Government is availed of largely by the poor, it is not possible to charge fees which will provide a reasonable return on the incremental investment that the Government would like to make in the medical sector.

At the same time, many Government Doctors are exceptionally well qualified, and their services can be put to better use only if they are provided with adequate equipment. The Tamil Nadu Government has seriously considered this problem and, inspite of financial strains, has been providing equipment and other medical facilities in the hospitals, well beyond its financial capacity.

I must acknowledge that private hospitals have taken the lead in acquiring costly medical equipment and in mastering advances in medical technology. While I agree that they must get a return on such investment, I would like to stress that the private hospitals do have a social responsibility too, to make available these facilities to those who cannot afford payment for them, and who in any case need them, at least on a concessional basis, if such services cannot be provided free to a limited extent.

I have underscored this need on earlier occasions, before different gatherings, and I would like the Medical Professionals to apply their minds to this problem, and come forward to render their valuable services to poor and needy people, on a voluntary basis, even foregoing remuneration where it is necessary.

The proliferation of private hospitals in the private sector has brought to the forefront the important question of maintaining the standard and quality of service, and the upholding of professional ethics.

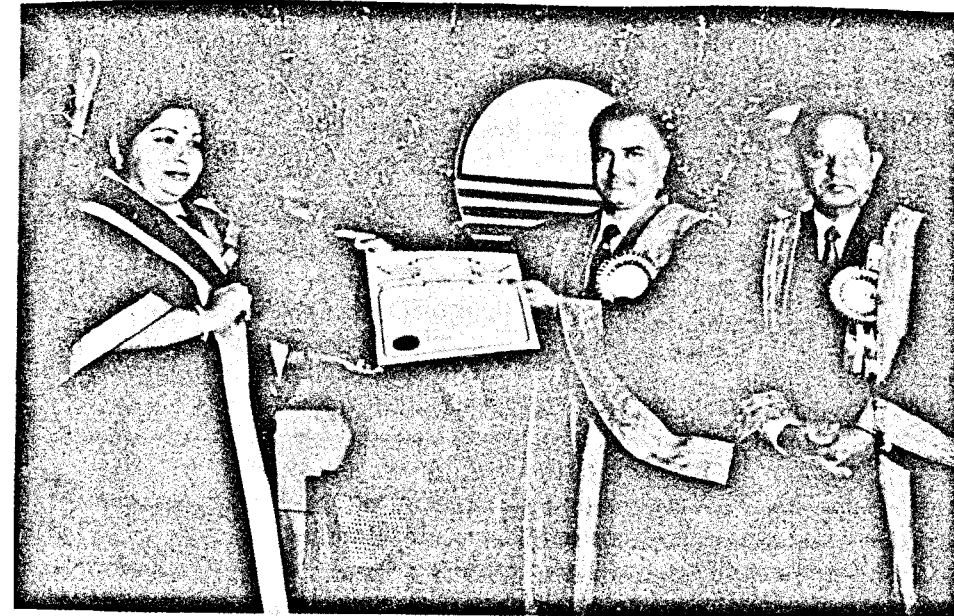
In some sense, both these issues are related. They concern the ob-

jective and the purpose for which the private hospitals are set up, and the vision which these hospitals have to develop. The Doctors serving there, no doubt work for the hospitals, but they also work for the patients; they work for the community. Their skills will have to be utilised in helping the patients obtain proper diagnosis and treatment in quick time and at low cost. Redundancy and waste of all kinds will have to be avoided, proper patient care being the only consideration.

The Government would like the advice of eminent professionals as to how to go about the problem of maintaining standards in private hospitals. I would like to suggest, that the Association of Surgeons must set up suitable institutional arrangements, which will help the various hospitals to maintain uniform standards, avoid competition, reduce wastages and minimise the cost of patient care.

This takes me on to certain larger issues. The advances made in physiology, immunology, bio-engineering, medical technology, new genetics and in many other fields of medical science have been phenomenal during the last 50 years. These advances have contributed to the physical health and longevity of people in the Western world, and the benefits are now beginning to flow to the developing countries. Dramatic advances in the field of surgery have resulted in new surgical techniques that have made surgeries easier, ensuring comfort and minimal risk for the patient.

The simultaneous development of anaesthesia has been the essential ingredient in the advancement in the field of surgery. But these developments are raising many moral and legal issues, and the Western medical experts are grappling with them. Apparently, we are in a better position with regard to these issues, and we are not facing the kind of moral dilemma that is



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was conferred the Honorary membership of the Association of the Surgeons of India on 27th December 1993.

being witnessed in the West on account of bio-engineering, genetic engineering, transplantation and the like.

Our problem is different. Our problem is one of providing health and medical service to the large mass of people who are living below the poverty line in our country. We have to look at this problem, not in terms of curative exercises, but in terms of prevention of diseases. In countries like India, poor health is often the result of poor nutrition and unhygienic environmental conditions. The problem of health is often the problem of providing elementary civic services like clean drinking water and sanitation.

It is also the problem of providing education, so that the essential principles of health and hygiene are learnt by parents and children, and many diseases can be avoided at relatively low investment. Control and eradication of infectious diseases, for example, can contribute a great deal to improvement of the health of the people. So in

a country like ours, policies that accelerate income growth and reduce poverty, make it possible for people to enjoy better and healthier living conditions and better health care.

Policies to expand educational opportunities, particularly for girls, help the people achieve healthier lives by increasing their access to information, and their ability to make good use of it. Similar policies which help to provide effective and accessible basic health services for all, contribute to the health of the community substantially. When all these policies are combined, they create a virtuous cycle in which reduction of poverty and improvements in health reinforce each other.

My biggest concern in Tamil Nadu has been the Child. By nurturing the physical and mental potential of the child, by minimising environmental constraints, by promoting a positive health milieu, we want to provide a firm and solid foundation for the proper development of the child. Tamil Nadu has done extremely well with regard to

child care. But we are not satisfied with what we have already achieved. I went into this question in great detail.

With the assistance of the UNICEF, we have been able to develop a 15-Point Programme for Child Welfare, and I had the pleasure of inaugurating this programme a few weeks ago. Through the proper implementation of this programme, the Tamil Nadu Government aims to ensure that every child in Tamil Nadu will have the best possible opportunity for healthy growth.

I mentioned this mainly to highlight the fact that a health policy, oriented to the provision of some basic public health service, can, in fact, achieve a great deal; can make possible the prevention of many diseases, and can ensure better health among growing children with better capacity for resistance to diseases. The Government of Tamil Nadu will give the highest importance to this programme in the months ahead.

Simultaneously we have been taking all the necessary steps to identify the areas of priority for curative service, so that proper facilities can be provided for treatment. In 1992, our Government launched a scheme of free health camps all over the State, and we achieved remarkable results in extending curative service to the entire population in the rural areas. In the process, we have been able to collect valuable information regarding the state of health of the people, the incidence of disease, the gaps in the provision of clinical services and the steps to be taken to fix specific goals and to attain them in a short span of time.

In our programmes, we have carefully maintained the distinction between health care as an industry and health care as a social service. In today's conditions, the concept of health care as an industry appears to dominate the global scenario. To some extent this has distorted the real goal of health care. The concept of health care as an industry, puts the power of knowledge and technology in the hands of the medical expert. But excessive power carries with it a grave danger.

That is the danger of losing responsibility for human life and lowering ethical standards. That is the danger of the physician or the surgeon losing his personal vision, which ought to require him to make the service of his fellow human beings his first concern. The lowering of the dignity of the profession is also brought about, when he gives priority to earning, far in excess of his needs. Medicine is a healing art. Medical treatment ought to be based on personal communication between the Medical Practitioner and the patient.

When the Doctor regards human life as something purely material and he considers himself the most expert technician, the true goal of medical science is lost. Medicine

no doubt requires the cool and rational basis of science. But it must also manifest warm human sentiments.

Dr. Arnold Toynbee says:

"There must be a desire to regard the life of any human as something subjective and a mental posture that venerates spiritual communication among people".

While medical advances overwhelm us, experts, even in the West, are beginning to think in terms of Eastern Wisdom, in terms of a holistic outlook. They are increasingly realising that future health care would have to concentrate on improving the scope of conventional medicine, in order to deal with a large population.

Fritjof Capra says: "Medical Science would not need to abandon the study of the biological aspects of the illness in which medical science excels, but would have to relate these aspects to the general physical, physiological condition of human beings in their natural and social environment".

There is, therefore, need to look at Eastern medical disciplines such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicine, and seek to understand their basis better, so that their help in the prevention and cure of diseases can be further mobilised, in an inexpensive manner.

I must admit that Western Scholars are already impressed by this idea. For example, the mind-body relationship in the treatment of illness is now being recognised, more than ever before. Most of the experts agree that there is a mind-body relationship in illness and health.

The Indian concept of "Prana" and the Chinese concept of "Ch'i" are examples of traditional terms which refer to subtle energies, the imbalances in which are said to produce diseases. Eastern wisdom looks at the individual, not as a static structural or material point in

space-time; it regards the human being as a continual flow and change in essence. Eminent thinking minds are beginning to acknowledge the need to look at the patient as a holistic individual, whose problems are not just problems of one or the other of the patient's limbs or parts, but problems which need to be looked at and handled as a whole.

These are some of the observations that I wish to make at this inaugural session. The concern that I have expressed about certain matters is worthy of your consideration. Nobility should be the hallmark of the medical profession. The Doctor who inspires by personal example can change the world of the patient, his/her attitude and his/her outlook.

The Doctor's job is not merely to prescribe medication. The Doctor's job is to heal a patient and it does not stop there. "Getting well is not the only goal. Even more important is learning to live without fear, to be at peace with life and ultimately death. This means that the Doctor will have to overcome his own problems and master his own mind". Carl Jung, the great Psychologist said:

"The physician may no longer slip out of his own difficulties by treating the difficulties of others. He will remember that a man who suffers from a running abscess is not fit to perform a surgical operation".

This abscess can be both internal and external. I would only request you to evaluate your role as a leader of the community, dedicating yourself to providing service to the community, in whatever manner you choose, without regard to your eminence, professional skills or achievements, but inspired only by simple human consideration. Then every hospital will be a temple of healing, every physician or surgeon will be a true healer and a purveyor of happiness.

Before I conclude, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the President and the Members of the Association of Surgeons of India, for conferring upon me the privilege of Honorary Membership of the Association. I sincerely appreciate your generous gesture and I greatly cherish it. I salute the medical profession for the momentous service it has performed and continues to perform towards the welfare of mankind.

At the same time I am offering some unconventional ideas so that you may consider them, and help to clarify the role of the medical profession in terms of the needs of our own society. Both as the Chief Minister of a State as well as a private person, I shall continue to discharge my obligations towards the medical profession, so that all of you, in turn, can contribute your best to the welfare of Society.

I am aware of the request of your Association to extend the lease period by another thirty years. I am happy to accept your request. The Government will issue orders accordingly.

The Government will give utmost consideration to your request for fixing the lease amount at a reasonable level.

I note that you are in financial difficulty. With a large membership of influential Surgeons from all over the country, you ought not to be in such difficulty. Nevertheless, I am happy to announce a Contribution of a sum of Rs.5 lakhs from Government to tide over your financial situation.

I wish your Conference all, success and express the hope that your deliberations will be fruitful and useful.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's keynote address at 53rd Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India at Madras on 27th December, 1993.



At a function held on 18th December to mark the birth centenary of the Former Minister Thiru M.A. Manickavelu Nayagar, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented a shawl to Thiru Manickavelu Nayagar and honoured him. Former President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman received the souvenir released on the occasion by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

“ Dr. J. JAYALALITHA – THE FINEST CROWN JEWEL OF TAMIL NADU ”

(Citation presented to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Conference of Association of Surgeons of India)



“She is a rare amalgam of artistic finesse, political acumen and administrative efficiency. Above all, she is truly a guardian angel to the needy and downtrodden.

Her excellence in education was borne out by fact that she stood first in the Church Park Convent Matriculation Examination. She won the Government of India Scholarship which would have led her to a successful legal career. Family compulsion and responsibilities made this youngster at the tender age of 16 the provider for the family, which she did by entering the celluloid world. Whatever path she chose, she came to be known for dedication, concentration and devotion which put her a class above the rest. She has acted in more than 115 films, playing the lead roles in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and one each in Hindi and English films.

She is a versatile Bharathanatyam exponent, who had her arangetram at the young age of 12 with equal proficiency in Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri and Kathak forms of classical dance.

Her literary interest and works are many and varied. Her autobiographic serial, 'Manam Thirandhu Pesukiren', novels 'Uravin Kaithigal', 'Nenjil Oru Kanal' and many short stories have won and continue to win acclaim. She has contributed many informative articles to several periodicals. She has a very fine collection of books on varied subjects in her personal library. Her sharp intellectual acumen, her restless personality ever seeking to know, learn and understand, have all helped to acquire fast knowledge and profound learning.

Two important personalities played a great role in her life. One was her dynamic affectionate mother Veda (Sandhya) Jayaram who passed away in the year 1971, an irreparable loss which she bore with great fortitude deriving inspiration from the study of philosophy of Gandhiji, Vivekananda and Ramakrishna Paramahansa. The study helped her to develop poise and equanimity to face the difficulties that lay ahead of her. Her second mentor was, 'Puratchi Thalaivar' Dr. MGR who inducted her into politics correctly spotting her innate qualities of leadership and humanism. On a path strewn with thorns, she marched from the ranks to the position of the Propaganda Secretary in 1983. She was elected to the Rajya Sabha representing AIADMK. She became the General Secretary of the AIADMK Party in 1988 after the death of her mentor.

As the leader of the Opposition, she was subjected to humiliation which only helped to strengthen her resolve and mould her personality. In her Dharma-yuddham victory was hers and she became the first elected Lady Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1991. That was a turbulent period. Thanks to her tireless and firm drives and action terrorism was rooted out of the soil of Tamil Nadu.

Her achievements in the administration of the State are many but to name a humanitarian few: Her concern for baby girl protection.

The Chief Minister by offering to adopt these unwanted children by Government by the 'cradle baby scheme' and offering incentives for girl child upbr-

inging, has opened a new line in welfare thinking - which has won acclamation from world organisations like the UNICEF.

Her only concern is the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. Nothing has deterred her from fighting for the righteous cause of the people. Nor has she hesitated to undergo personal suffering in the interest of her people. Her compassion and her love for the people have endeared her to the millions of people of Tamil Nadu. A very warm-hearted person, she is an advocate of peace and firmly believes in the peaceful solution of problems.

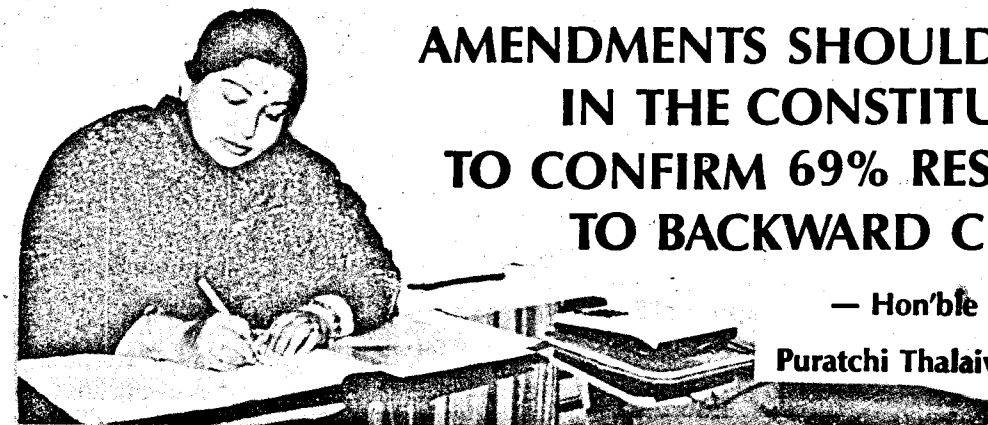
Tender heart to render help for tender ones. By organising All women police stations, she has shown herself to be an undisputed leader in the cause of justice for women. Immediate humane attention and help for those in need at the imminent time of tragedy, ensuring that succor reaches people at the right time and place.

Her priorities are many, ambitions for the people are manifold and her services are awaited with great eagerness. Her sorting out of problems one by one will make everybody happy in the years to come. 'This great daughter of Dravida' who is versatile and proficient in Tamil, English, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindi is a symbol of National Integration and harmony. Her political career will not stop with Tamil Nadu alone, but will take her to the highest offices in India which she rightly deserves and the days are not far ahead to realise this truth.”

AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION TO CONFIRM 69% RESERVATION TO BACKWARD CLASSES

— Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha



Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

Reservation for the backward classes to enable them receive education and job opportunity, obtained by Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna after great struggle, was enhanced to 50% by Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. At present in Tamil Nadu, the special privilege of 69% reservation for Backward Classes has been harmed by the move to restrict it. In order to overcome this hardship the Cabinet meeting of Tamil Nadu was held on 4.11.1993 and a resolution was passed to convene a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly. I convey my heart-felt thanks to you for accepting my request and having convened this special meeting of the Legislative Assembly. I convey my thanks through the Hon'ble Speaker to all the Hon'ble Members belonging to all political parties for having participated in this meeting and rendering their valuable suggestions even though the invitation was given at short notice.

To-day we have assembled here at a critical time to take stock of a crucial situation. A set back and a crisis have been created to the reservation policy formulated and implemented for the social, economical and educational development of the majority of the people of Tamil Nadu, that is of the Backward Classes. To-day we are in a compelling situation to find out ways and means to save several crores of people belonging to

Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu from the present trial and to take appropriate decisions.

Hon'ble Members are all well aware of the fact that to-day in Tamil Nadu there exists 18% reservation for Scheduled Castes, 1% for Scheduled Tribes, 30% for Backward Classes and 20% for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Community and 31% in the open quota in Government jobs and in educational Institutions.

We are also well aware that Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in the Indian Sub-continent in introducing and implementing the reservation policy. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront not only in the reservation policy but also in formulating and implementing several welfare schemes for the uplift of the Backward Classes.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned there is a 'hoary' tradition as regards to the reservation policy. This tradition starts a hundred years back. In the year 1854, when the British ruled, the then Board of Revenue sent a circular to the District Collectors on Reservations and laid the foundation of the tradition. In 1920 when the justice party won the elections, the reservation policy took a new dimension. And preference was given to communal representation.

The reservation which was initially prevalent in Revenue Department was extended to all Government Departments and its subor-

dinate offices. The Communal G.O. issued in 1921 provided for classifying the Government Employees into 6 groups. The number of employees appointed in each group were subjected to review. This order is the First Communal Government Order. And this is the first charter of rights of the Backward Classes.

The communal reservation which provided for entering Government services alone was made applicable for promotions as well. And this is the second communal G.O.

Then, on 4.11.1927, the Government accepted the Demand for job reservations suggested by all the parties that the job reservation should be based on the population of respective communities and this was implemented as follows:

if 12 posts fell vacant in Government

5 posts are reserved for Non-Brahmins;

2 posts for Brahmins, 2 posts for Anglo-Indians and Christians.

2 posts for Muslims and one post for weaker sections. This system of reservation was continued till 1947.

Madras Provincial Backward Class league established in 1934 was persistently demanding for separate reservation to Backward Classes. This demand was accepted by the Government and a new category, the Backward 'Hindu' was included in the existing list of job reservations and the job reserva-

tion system was revised during 1947. I would like to point out that the reservation system on communal basis already in force was being implemented by the First Congress Government headed by Elder Statesman Rajaji in Tamil Nadu

The Backward Class movement had a turning point during the year 1951. As soon as the Indian Constitution came into force, some persons moved the court against the implementation of the G.O. on communal reservation. The issue of reservation in the Educational Institutions was raised in the Supreme Court in the case referring to "Champakam Dorairajan Vs State of Madras". Similarly, the issue of reservation in Government jobs came up in the Supreme Court through the case of "Venkataraman Vs State of Madras". The Supreme Court after examining both the cases held the view that the Constitution of India adopted after the Independence, the G.O. on communal reservation is not valid. Thanthai Periyar rose in revolt over this great blow to the up-liftment of Backward Classes. All those interested in the up-liftment of the Backward Classes were united under the dynamic stewardship of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna. Perunthalaivar Kamarajar also expressed his feelings in an appropriate manner in the interest of the people of Backward Classes. The strong feelings of concern by people of Tamil Nadu over the possibility of the progress of Tamil Nadu being hindered had made not only then State Government but also the Centre to found over the problem.

The then Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who paid heed to the sentiments voiced by the people of Tamil Nadu had paved the way for bringing up the first amendment to the Constitution of India. This provided for the insertion of a new section 15(4) in the Constitution.

The new sub-section of 4 inserted in section 15 of the Constitution is as follows:-

"Nothing in this Article or in Clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".

The reservation system was revised in Tamil Nadu as soon as the new Section 15(4) was inserted in the Constitution. As per the revised system, reservation was made as follows: i.e. 15% for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, 25% for Backward Classes and 60% for others. Thus we are all aware of the fact, that the reservation received as per the Constitution was a success achieved by the struggles of the Dravidian Movement and this could not be denied by anybody.

After the Re-organisation of the States during 1954 the reservation pattern was revised based on the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The reservation of job was revised as follows:-

For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it was raised to 16%, for Backward Classes it was maintained at 25% and the general pool was lowered to 59%.

The Sattanathan Commission constituted during the year 1969, submitted its report to Government in 1970. One of its recommendations was accepted and the reservation system was accordingly revised on 7.6.1971. As per the revised system, the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was increased to 18% and 31% for Backward Classes and reservation for others was reduced to 51% and this system was implemented accordingly.

At this stage, I would like to bring to the notice of this House a matter of historic importance pronounced in the judgement given by

Justice Thiru Fazal Zali of the Supreme Court in a famous case, i.e. Kerala Vs N.M. Thomas".

"Decided cases of this Court have no doubt laid down that the percent of reservation should not exceed 50%. As I read the authorities, this is however a rule of caution and does not exhaust all categories. Suppose for instance, a State has a large number of Backward Classes of citizens which constitute 80% of the population and Government in order to give them proper representation, reserves 80% of the jobs for them, can it be said that the percentage of reservation is bad and violates the permissible limits of clause (4) of the Article, 16. The answer must necessarily be in the negative. The dominant object of this provision is to take steps to make inadequate representation adequate".

The judgement pronounced by Justice Thiru Fazal Ali has that the policies adopted by the Government for the welfare of the socially Backward Classes people would be by no means contrary to the Constitution of India. So it is clear that the reservation policies followed by the Tamil Nadu Government would not be a subject of controversy to anything on any account.

After thinking on the basis of the judgement delivered by Justice Thiru Fazal Ali, the then Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. had increased the reservation for Backward Classes to 50% in February 1980 from 31% and the total reservation to 68%. On the basis of this judgement, some of the other States had also raised the reservation over and above 50%.

In accordance with the judgement delivered in a case during 1990. Specific reservation of 1% was made for tribal community and thus the reservation of general pool was reduced to 31% which was 32% till then.

Thus, if we trace out and review the evolution and growth of reservation we can realise that only upward revision had been made in respect of reservation for the majority of the people who belong to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and that it had not been reduced by any State, is a historical fact.

We are aware of the fact that we have neither accepted the orders issued by the former Central Government on 13.8.90 providing for the reservation of 27% on the basis of the recommendations made the Mandal Commission for Backward Classes in Central Government Departments and Undertakings nor the Orders issued by the present Central Government on 25.9.91 for the reservation of 10% for economically Backward Classes people in toto.

To reflect the unanimous feelings of the Backward Classes communities in Tamil Nadu. I had proposed a resolution in this House that ".....This House reiterates its demand to the Central Government that while implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission reservation of 50% instead of 27% should be accepted and 50% reservation should be made as a policy for not only in jobs of Central Government Departments and its undertakings but also for admission into all educational institutions" and you were all aware that the resolution was unanimously accepted by the members belonging all political parties. I had forwarded the said resolution to the Prime Minister of India Hon'ble Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao. In addition I had also sent personal appeal along with the resolution.

In cases filed in the Supreme Court in connection with the Mandal Commission recommendations the Constitutional Bench comprising of Nine Judges delivered its judgement on 16.11.92. In that

judgement the following important points are found: "Within four months from the date of order of the judgement a permanent commission shall be constituted to examine the additions and deletions of the castes in the Backward Classes lists.

Within a period of six months the creamy layer shall be removed from Backward Classes list. Reservations shall be provided subject to the condition that the total Reservation does not exceed 50%.

The important features of the Supreme Court judgement was discussed elaborately in detail by the Tamil Nadu Cabinet Meeting held on 7.1.93. In the Cabinet meeting it was decided to file a review petition in the Supreme Court against the decision of 50% as ceiling of reservation and against the removal of creamy layer. In addition, it was decided to constitute a Permanent Commission on the basis of Supreme Court Judgement.

According to the decision taken in our Cabinet Meeting, Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission was constituted w.e.f. 15.3.93. Hon'ble Members are all aware of this fact. The announcement to this effect was made only in this House. A review petition was filed in the Supreme Court on 22.3.1993. In addition to that, a clarification petition was also filed in the Supreme Court on 23.4.1993. Though it is stated that the review petition has been rejected by the Supreme Court. So far no communication has been received from the Supreme Court by this Government in this regard.

The following arguments have been placed before the Supreme Court by the Government of Tamil Nadu in its review petition on the issue.

In the Mandal Commission cases, the reservation for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes has

not come up for consideration by the Supreme Court.

In the Constitution of India there is no ceiling for the reservation. The issue which has come up the consideration of the Supreme Court is only the reservation for the Backward Classes in Employment and not the issue of reservation in Educational Institutions.

When an organisation in Madras had raised an issue regarding the admission in Educational Institutions in the High Court, Madras, the High Court, Madras in its judgement Dated 26.7.1993 had clarified that the Supreme Court has not fixed time limit for reducing the reservation limit as 50%. Hence in respect of the reservation, for the current year the Government of Tamil Nadu may continue the policy which has already been adopted; that the reservation limit should be reduced as 50% from the year 1994-95. On the basis of this judgement, the arrangements in connection with the admission to the Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been made expeditiously.

An organisation in Madras has also filed a Special Leave petition in Supreme Court against the judge-



“In the Constitution of India there is no ceiling for the reservation. The issue which has come up the consideration of the Supreme Court is only the reservation for the Backward Classes in Employment and not the issue of reservation in Educational Institutions.”

ment delivered by the High Court of judicature, Madras. The Government of Tamil Nadu have also filed a Special leave petition in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court, considering the plight of the Backward Classes, the present reservation policy should continue for ever.

On behalf of our Government the leading advocates Thiru Kapil Sebal and Thiru Soli Sorabjee have been appointed to represent our cases in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has ordered that the reservation for the admission to the Colleges should be 50% as the interim order passed on the Special leave petition filed by an organisation in Madras in the Supreme Court.

An Organisation in Madras has filed a contempt petition stating that the students are being admitted on the basis of the 69% reservation already followed for the admission to the professional colleges in Tamil Nadu, contrary to the interim order of the Supreme Court and the same is also pending before the Supreme Court.

I would like to state here with great concern and regret that there is a dead lock on the policy implemented by this Government for the benefit of the Backward Classes. This situation is analogous one which prevailed when there was a Supreme Court Judgement pronounced against the Communal G.O., which was the brain child of the Dravidian Movement conceived during the days of Self Respect Movement.

It is not the aims of this Government to neglect or denigrate the judgements given by the Courts. I would like to State clearly that this Government at all times, have given due respect to all the Hon'ble Courts in this Country, and have adopted a very respectful and dignified attitude towards all the Hon'ble Judges and will continue to do so in future also.

At the same time, what are the ways to redeem the people of Backward Classes who are a vast majority in Tamil Nadu from the present trial and serious set back to the reservation issue. It does not strike me that there is any way out of the impasse than to bring an appropriate amendment to the Constitution of India which shall ensure the continuation of the policy of 69% reservation.

In such circumstances, I would like to request this house to remember the incidents of the past and the actions taken to remove these obstructions.

I would like to highlight in this House, that in the course of time changes will occur in the society according to the aspirations and desires of the people and such changes are not only inevitable, but also unavoidable. In consonance with such changes, bringing in appropriate amendments to the Constitution of India or in any of the Act or changes in the Government policy shall be political sagacity that is the need of the hour.

As I quoted earlier when the Supreme Court gave its verdict stating that the communal G.O. is contrary to the Constitution of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, in response to the feelings of Tamils paved the way for amending the Indian Constitution, for the first time. It is a historic truth that the cause for making the first amendment in Indian Constitution is only one of the steps taken by Tamil Nadu, to safeguard the interests of the Backward Class people.

Tmt Indira Gandhi had tried to abolish privy purse. Is it not a revolutionary Scheme? Many problems arose as a result of this scheme. But did Tmt Indira Gandhi go back in her attempt? No.

Tmt Indira Gandhi had initiated to nationalise 14 Banks. Is it not a great socialistic measure? The ob-

jections to the same are many fold. But did Tmt. Indira Gandhi worry about all those objections. No! She made historic achievement by nationalising banks.

How? During the year 1971 she brought in the 25th and 26th Amendments to Indian Constitution to remove all these impediments and succeeded in her attempt.

Telengana people in Andhra Pradesh indulged in continuous agitation during the year 1973. I want to bring to the notice of this August Assembly the efforts of Tmt. Indira Gandhi after having completely understood the social problems and demands of Telengana people, strived hard to bring in the 32nd Amendment to the Constitution and passed the same so as to satisfy the Telengana people.

I wish to point out in this house that the present threat to the reservation policy followed in Tamil Nadu for a long time had brought to my mind the achievements made by Tmt Indira Gandhi.

We need not hide our feelings. I feel that it is my duty to give the hint that to-day such a tendency is gaining ground in Tamil Nadu.

The yard-stick and conditions of reservation should be in such a way so as to further the developments of the people concerned. And they should not be contrary to their expectations and requirements.

India is a vast Country. It has people belonging to several races, religions and languages. If the social problems of the different kinds of people are to be fully solved in course of time they should be solved by bringing necessary changes politically and on the basis of law, keeping in mind the changes taking place from time to time. Then only we can bring peace mind and satisfaction among the people of this big Country. Reservation is totally a social issue. Both the State Government and the Central

"In a democracy neither the Constitution nor the Government is supreme, it is the people who are supreme and they have the right to change the Constitution partially or completely. The pre-condition for a Constitution to be really democratic is that it is adaptable and responsive to the people's will and the Government set up under it is not the Government of one or of the few but of all by all and for all"

Government have equal responsibility in solving this social problem. To-day people expect that the Central Government should help the State Government by bringing in proper constitutional amendments.

Article 15(4) of the Constitution states that the State Government can taken all necessary steps for the social and educational development of the Backward Class people and that the other Articles of the Constitution should not stand in the way of development. When the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru moved the first constitutional amendment before the Parliament by incorporating this Article 15(4) he emphasized this intention.

Nehru Spoke:

"If this amendment is passed, the State Governments concerned will have a certain power to go ahead with the laws that they have already passed. We shall help them in examining them and dealing with them. They should, if necessary amend their laws, here and there so as to deal with these hard cases".

There is an urgent need for the present Central Government to give effect to the assurance given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru very clearly on that day. At that time Jawaharlal Nehru said that in these hard tasks the Central Government would help the State Government

to solve the problems faced by State Governments and to make amendments to the laws here and there. From this it is clear that the Central Government should aid the State Governments to amend the Acts.

I hope that you will accept that an imperative need has arisen today not only in Tamil Nadu. But also throughout the Country that suitable amendments have to be made to the Constitution by the Central Government.

It is the prime and foremost duty and responsibility of the Government of Tamil Nadu to continue the reservation to the required extent considering the social upliftment and economical development of the Backward Classes who are the majority in Tamil Nadu. At this juncture it is necessary to bring suitable amendments to the Constitution of India as stated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that could be an acceptable one. We have no intention of ignoring the judicial verdicts. Our foremost responsibility is to specify the rights of the Backward Classes, protect them and take all measures to implement the same. At present the same steps should be taken to bringing amendments to the Constitution as was done when the amendment to the Constitution was brought to protect the communal G.O.

That is why, we are in a position to make known in a proper manner, that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to assure the 69% reservation that would be the only solution to heal the wounds caused in the hearts of Backward



Classes and this is the only way to rescue them from the set back they are now facing. I wish to emphasize the same again and again.

"In a democracy neither the Constitution nor the Government is supreme, it is the people who are supreme and they have the right to change the Constitution partially or completely. The pre-condition for a Constitution to be really democratic is that it is adaptable and responsive to the people's will and the Government set up under it is not the Government of one or of the few but of all by all and for all".

I humbly bring the above said democratic principle to your esteemed notice and propose it in this house. This historically important resolution consists of actions which we have to take immediately in the present situation.

The above address was delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 9.11.1993 at the Special Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly convened to Discuss the Reservation Policy.

TAMIL NADU UNITED FOR CONTINUATION OF 69% RESERVATION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES



**RESOLUTION ON RESERVATION POLICY MOVED
IN THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE TAMIL NADU
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 9.11.1993 BY THE
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER**

Reservation in Government jobs and in educational institutions is in vogue for a long time in Tamil Nadu for the social, economical and educational development of Backward classes. At present, the reservation policy followed in Tamil Nadu provides 18% reservation for the Scheduled Caste, 1% for the Scheduled Tribe, 30% for the Backward Classes, 20% for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Community and 31% for Other Community. The people in Tamil Nadu who had been depressed and suppressed for many centuries are now only, that is in the 20th Century, getting proper benefits and better standard of living and are developing due to the continued implementation of reservation policy. When we analyse the evolution in reservation policy adopted in Tamil Nadu, the historic truth will be known that the percentage of reservation had only increased upward in each and every stage in accordance with the needs of the majority and had never been reduced at any stage till now.

A resolution so as to reflect the overall feelings of the Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu was passed in this August Assembly on 30.9.91 unanimously with the ardent support of the members of all political parties. The resolution states "This August Assembly urges the central Government that the Central Government should accept as a policy to make 50% reservation for Backward Classes instead of 27% in implementing Mandal Commission recommendations and 50% reservation for Backward Classes should be made not only in jobs in Central Government Departments and Central Government Undertakings but also in admissions in all educational institutions". This resolution was forwarded to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, and a request was also made.

In the cases filed in connection with the Mandal Commission recommendations, the Supreme Court passed an order on 16.11.92 stating that the total reservation should not exceed the maximum limit of 50%. But the Supreme

Court did not fix any time limit to give effect to this Order. When the issue of giving admission in educational institutions, in this year was raised in the High Court, Madras. The High Court held that in respect of reservation of seats, the reservation policy already pursued by the Government of Tamil Nadu may be followed for the current year and that the reservation should be restricted to 50% in the academic year 1994-95.

The State Government which has been maintaining a firm stand that the present pattern of reservation should be continued for the sustained progress of the people of Backward Classes has appealed to the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court of Madras. The Supreme Court, by an interim order has directed that the reservation should be within 50 percent, while admitting students in the colleges.

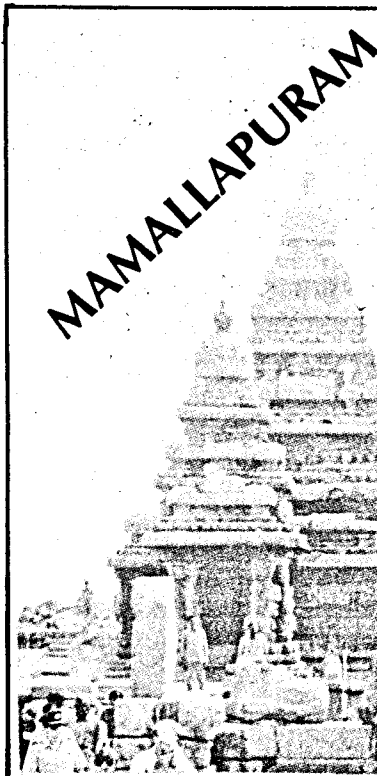
The policy of 69% of reservation adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu so far, has paved the way for the social and economic

upliftment, the people of Backward Classes remained as an effective instrument for the betterment and prosperity of their life. This is a historical fact of Tamil Nadu. Hence, this House is of the view that only by the continued implementation of this policy, the life of the majority of the people of Tamil Nadu could be improved. Hence, this House considers that there is no other alternative than to bring in a Constitutional amendment, providing for the policy of 69% of reservation to be adopted and implemented continuously, which has been the policy adopted so far by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Social changes that may occur in the natural course, due to passage of time are rather inevitable. With a view to protect the interest of the majority of the people, it is necessary to bring in Constitutional amendments, enact new legislations and enforce changes in their methods of functioning by the Central and State Government. In the annals of India, such changes have occurred on many occasions.

Therefore, in this situation, considering the social reforms which are taking place as a continuous process in Tamil Nadu, the August House request the Government of India, to bring in suitable amendments to the Constitution of India, so that the progress of the people of the Backward Classes shall not be affected in any manner, and the 69% of reservation in Government service and Educational Institutions shall also be continued as before as well as for ever.

In this hour of ordeals and distress endangering the development of the Backward Classes, I appeal to the Hon'ble Members belonging to various Political Parties to unanimously support and approve the resolution proposed by me, I would also like to share my feelings that this opportunity should be availed of to reveal to the world that entire Tamil Nadu stands united as



The name Mamallapuram is derived from Mah-Mallapuram, means the city of Mahmallan 'The Great Warrior', a title of Narasimhavarman I. It gained prominence under the Pallava rulers (Third Century AD to Eighth Century AD). Narasimhavarman, son of Mahendravarman enlarged the settlement, increased the maritime activities through this port and renamed it Mamallapuram.

The monuments of archaeological and historical importance have gained world acclaim and Mamallapuram has been declared as a 'World Heritage Centre'.

a single entity on this issue.

While proposing this resolution with the fond hope that it will be accepted unanimously by all the Hon'ble Members of this House, I am bound to convey to this House, another important decision taken by the Government in the Cabinet Meeting.

We have decided to call for a 'bandh' on 16.11.93 to express our reasonable sentiments behind this resolution has been shared not only by the Members present here and political parties, but also the whole of Tamil Nadu is in solidarity with it and also to show that the emotions of the people of Tamil Nadu which erupted high, the Leadership of Thanthai Periyar, in the year 1951, have neither dwindled nor diminished but have remained as such till date. I request the support and co-operation of everyone for the proposed 'bandh' for upholding the special privilege enjoyed by Tamil Nadu, for many generations.

The Backward Class people of Tamil Nadu are not prepared to lose what they have enjoyed so far, I

wish to inform that in order to retrieve the loss, we will continue to strive in all fronts and in all manner possible and will raise our voice as a single front.

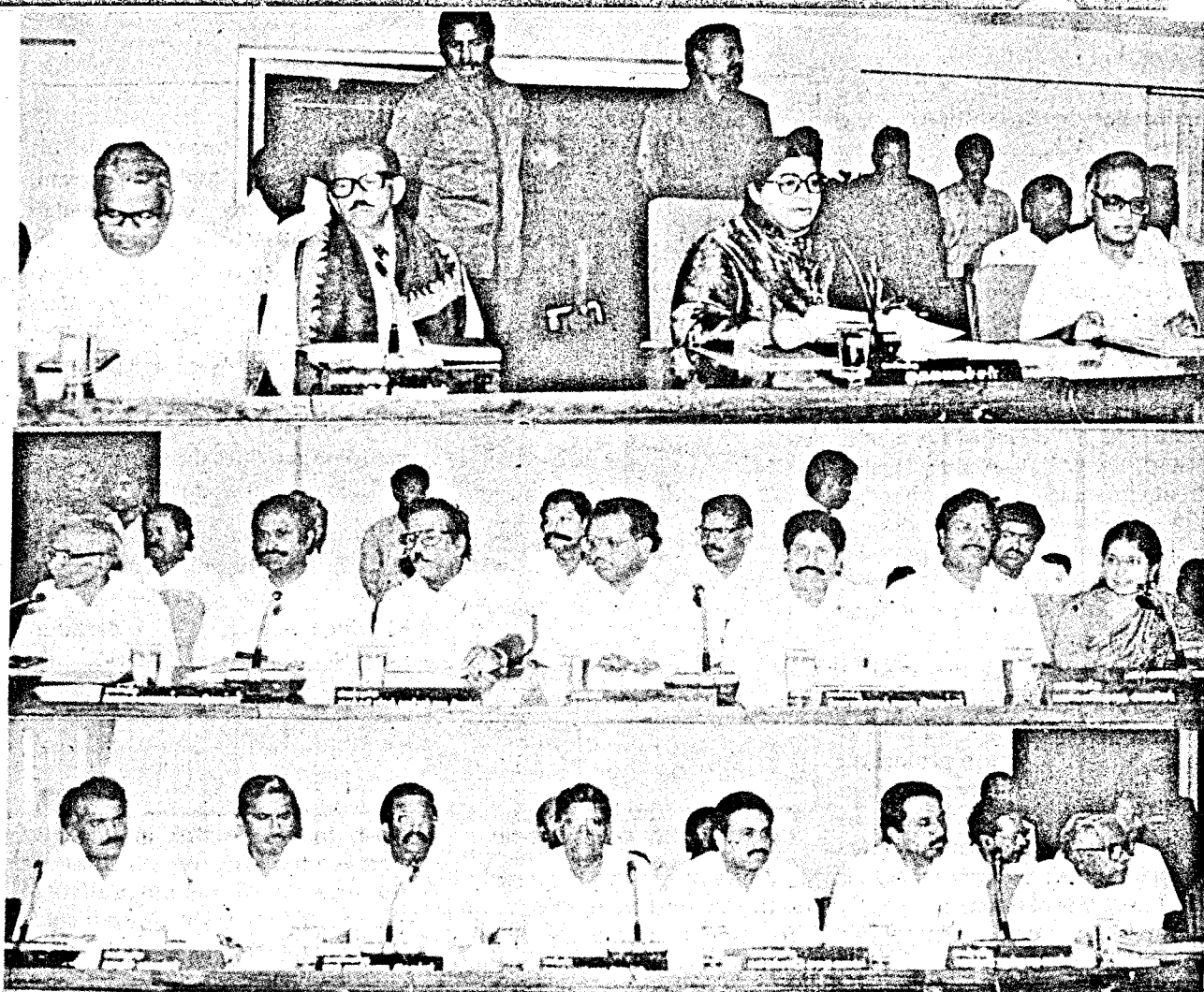
Hon'ble Speaker,

The Hon'ble Members of all the parties have expressed their views in support of this resolution brought forward for protecting the privilege of reservation enjoyed for a pretty long time by the people belonging to Adi-dravidars, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes of Tamil Nadu.

Though some of the Hon'ble Members have expressed their views referring to certain political issues, when I suggested that these problem could be discussed on some other occasion, they willingly accepted it, and supported this resolution.

I do express my thanks to all of them.

I request the Hon'ble Members through the Hon'ble Speaker to unanimously pass this resolution which is of a very great historical importance.



Cover Story

ALL PARTY MEETING HELD

Tamil Nadu Government committed to continue 69 percent Reservation

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha convened an all party meeting at Secretariat on 26 November 1993 and discussed the Supreme Court's order on the reservation issue. The representatives of 44 parties including the Congress (I), D.M.K., CPI (M), CPI, DK and PMK pledged their wholehearted support and

co-operation to the efforts taken by the Chief Minister and the State Government on the issue. A resolution that was adopted at the end of the five hour meeting asked the State Government to take all appropriate measures to either get the Constitution amended or pass a State legislation under Article 31 (b) or 31 (c) for protecting the ex-

isting 69 per cent reservation for SC/ST, MBC and Backward classes.

The resolution said that the parties while wanting to respect the Supreme Court's order on the reservation issue was also equally emphatic that the reservation should be continued and the social, educational and economic progress of the deprived classes should not be affected.

With a view to strengthening the existing 69 per cent total reservation for these classes, the meeting urged the State Government to take steps to get the Constitution suitably amended in this regard.

In the alternative, it wanted the Government to enact a law under Article 31 (B) or 31 (C) get the assent of the President and take follow-up action to move the Centre so as to get Constitutional Protection for



reservation.

The meeting also urged the State Government to examine the adverse findings of the Supreme Court in the Mandal case that affected the promotional chances particularly of the SC/ST and take protective measures.

The Chief Minister said that it was the duty of the Centre to bring in a Constitutional amendment. But this was not feasible immediately. At the same time the

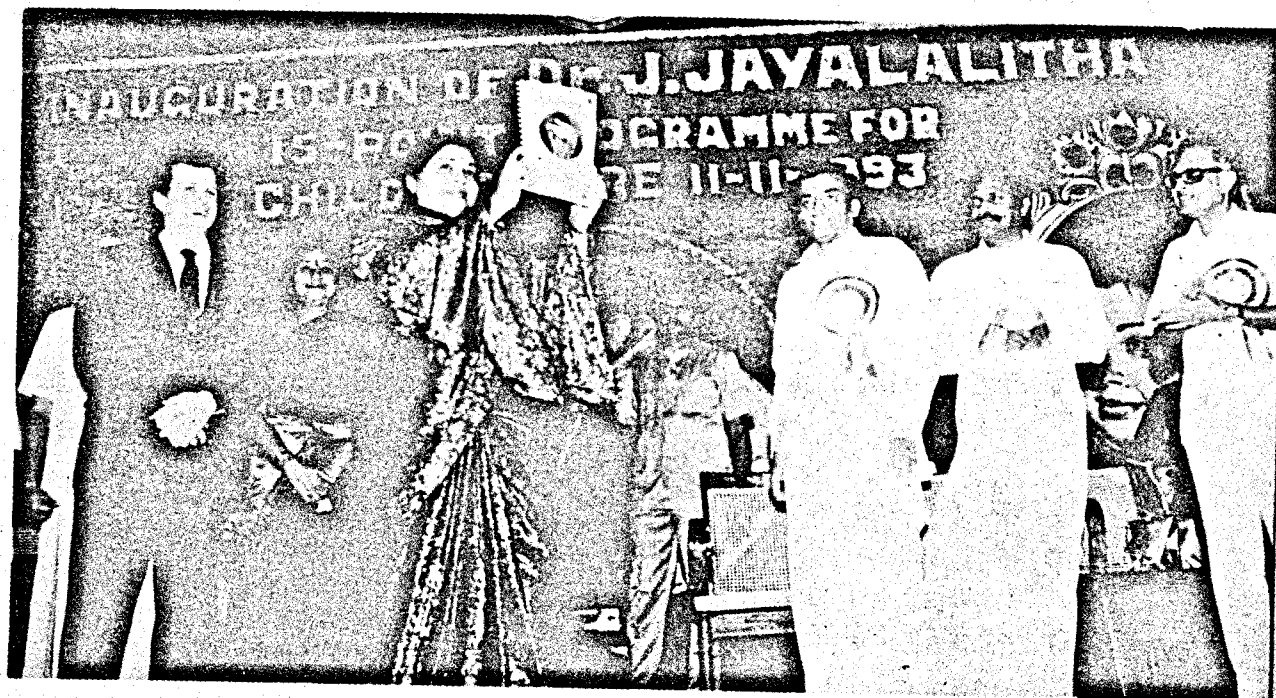
reservation policy being implemented in Tamil Nadu could not be allowed to suffer any doubts. Nor could it brook any delay.

The Chief Minister said that the Government was also considering the enactment of a law under Article 31 (c) to protect the existing level of reservation as a Constitutional amendment would take time.

As some Constitutional experts had expressed doubts over whether adequate protection could

be obtained even after the enactment of a law under Article 31 (c) the Government was also examining whether a legislation could be enacted under Article 31 (b).

A law under Article 31 (b) after getting Presidential assent would still require Constitutional amendment for getting included in the Ninth Schedule. "Whatever be the problems, the State Government is committed to continue the 69 per cent reservation", she said.



"Dr. J. JAYALALITHA 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR CHILD WELFARE" LAUNCHED

"Dr. J. Jayalalitha 15-Point Programme for Child Welfare" was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 11th November 1993 at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras. Inaugurating the 15 POINT PROGRAMME the Hon'ble Chief Minister delivered the following inspiring speech:

This function, organised to inaugurate the 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR CHILD WELFARE in Tamil Nadu, is an occasion of deep emotional significance for me. It marks the culmination of a process, which was initiated at my instance, to draw up a specific action programme for Child welfare in

young Children have been treated alike and shown the same kind of consideration necessary to keep them happy and healthy. The child, in the Indian tradition, is not viewed in isolation but was and is considered as part of a larger matrix in which the mother-child unit is the very foundation.

Measures to promote the child's growth or to alleviate its distress are required to be directed towards this unit, with the centre of protection shifting gradually from the mother to the child.

Tamil Nadu. It seeks to give a concrete expression to my long felt urge to look at the needs of children in all their totality, and to reaffirm our commitment to fulfil these needs in a meaningful manner, so that the child of today will become the leader of tomorrow.

In the Indian tradition, the Child and God are one. Early childhood is vested with Divinity and Society gave all indulgence to the child, according it a primacy of consideration and treatment. For Example, children, women, the aged, the sick and the infirm were grouped together for enjoying the protection of Society to the same degree. Similarly, pregnant mothers and

Unfortunately, the noble conceptualization of childhood, as found in the Indian tradition, has remained largely Utopian. The practical experience of the child in Indian society has been very different.

The gravest draw-back of the Indian tradition has been its relative rejection of girls, leading to the practice of violence against female children in some cases. More often, the Indian tradition has been guilty of ambivalence towards girl children, in a subtle and insidious manner. The protection and indulgence offered to children have been an indirect expression of the self-centred needs of Indian parents, with their economic and social expectations

of their own children. Parental dominance, social compulsions bordering on superstition, and economic necessities, have produced a deep divergence between profession and practice in our treatment of children.

Today, the situation is no doubt changing. There is a greater degree of awareness of the problems of children, and of the necessity to solve them, and of the creative and constructive potential in young people, and of the need to develop them, so that they can grow into bright and active citizens.

In recent times, international organisations, including the United Nations, the UNICEF and the World Bank, and many Nations including India, and many State Governments including Tamil Nadu and eminent experts, have been increasingly turning their attention to child development, based on the realisation that investment in the child would be a critical factor in determining the health and competence of Society.

Today, there is more clarity in our thinking and in our approach towards the problem of the child. Thanks to the international focus



upon the child, we are able to see where the path of progress lies, and what steps are necessary to shape this path, so that all our plans and actions can be designed to help the Child take to this path of progress.

The lesson that we ought to derive from our experience in the implementation of the Child Welfare Programme in the past, is that; there is not much meaning in pursuing half-conceived and adhoc programmes, programmes which only touch the fringe of the problem. We now know that the needs of the child are many and varied, and that they have to be looked at from a total perspective, and that a programme of action for the Child must produce a total and satisfying effect upon the physical, emotional and mental development of the Child.

It should be our endeavour to see that all children grow not only in size, but in courage, confidence, competence, resourcefulness and understanding.

Some two years ago, I came across an avoidable tragedy that arose as a result of employment of children in a fireworks factory at Sivakasi. I told our Social Welfare Minister and the officers, that Society and the State Government must assume full responsibility for this tragedy, and take all steps to prevent its recurrence in the future.

During the last one year or so, our Minister for Social Welfare and the Officers of the State Government have been engaged in some deep and critical thinking. They also had the benefit of guidance and consultation with the Representatives of UNICEF and other international agencies promoting Child Welfare Programmes.

The result is the 15-Point Programme for the children of Tamil Nadu.

It gives me great pleasure to renew the commitment of the Tamil Nadu Government to the children who represent our future and our hopes and our aspirations. This renewal of commitment is not just a





verbal expression but a very concrete 15-Point Programme for the mother and the child and an Action Plan for all the Departments of the State Government.

We are the first State to have formulated such a detailed Plan for the Child.

We have set our sights on major goals to be achieved before the end of this century - just seven years ahead of us. We have also set milestones for specific goals to be achieved by the year 1995, the middle of this decade, and by 1998, the end of our current Eighth Year Plan period. We have already crossed the National Targets for 2000 AD in many indicators. To give you a few examples, against the National Target of Infant Mortality Rate at 60 per thousand for 2000 AD, we have already arrived at 57.

Against the targeted National Birth Rate of 21 per thousand, we have already reached 20.7. We have a death rate of 8.8 per thousand of the population, against the targeted National death rate of 9 per

thousand by 2000 AD. Against the targeted National Maternal Mortality Rate of 2 we have arrived at 1.1. In some basic immunisation goals, the National target is 85% for 2000 AD, but we have already achieved 100%. Tamil Nadu has blazed new trails in many of these fields and will continue to be a leader in the future also.

Some of the points in my 15-Point Programme, like the one on Child Labour, have already been announced by me in one form or another. Now I am attempting a coherent synthesis for interlinking all the points, ensuring a total perspective for the harmonious development of the mother and the child.

First of all, we need to pay attention to the health and nutrition of the children. Experts advise me that a birth-weight of a 3 kilograms will greatly increase the chances of child survival and reduce infant mortality.

Therefore, our FIRST GOAL is that by 2000 AD, the average birth weight of the children born in

Tamil Nadu shall be 3 kg. We shall take all steps to ensure this.

SECONDLY, we shall eliminate all kinds of Vaccine Preventable diseases, and will be the first State in India to eradicate Poliomyelitis and Neonatal tetanus.

Our current level of Infant Mortality Rate of 57 per thousand is fairly low, compared to other States.

At the same time, we are setting up a new goal of reduction of Infant Mortality, to less than 30 per thousand live births, by elimination of deaths due to diarrhoea in children under five years, and elimination of deaths due to acute respiratory infection. This is our THIRD GOAL.

As the FORTH GOAL, we propose to eliminate all micronutrient deficiencies such as Vitamin-A deficiency, Iodine deficiency, and Iron deficiency in children and mothers by 30% from the current levels.

More and more mothers are using infant feeding formulae and there



is a decline in the practice of breast-feeding. We must educate the mothers to make them recognise the dangers of bottle-feeding and the benefits of breast-feeding. As the SIXTH GOAL, we will ensure that Tamil Nadu will be the first State in India to make all Hospitals and Maternity Centres "BABY FRIENDLY"

The age of marriage is crucial for the health of the mother and the child.

Similarly, spacing of birth intervals is crucial. Our SEVENTH GOAL will be to liberate young women from the shackles of early and frequent child bearing, by raising the age of marriage for girls and spacing birth intervals to three years. Thereby we hope to achieve reduction of the crude birth rate to less than 15 per thousand.

Literacy levels and the mother's understanding of the issues of child birth and child rearing are closely connected. However, disparity between the male and the female is still glaring.

In Tamil Nadu, thanks to our concerted efforts, the drop-out rate at the primary level has declined steadily to 19.3% in 1991. We need

to give a final push as a matter of highest priority, to improve the quality of education, to achieve the universalisation of compulsory primary education, in order to guarantee 5 years of primary education for every child, by legislation and by campaign. This will be our EIGHTH GOAL.

It is our experience that, as female literacy increases, the birth rate and the infant mortality rate fall. Also, a literate mother is more likely to ensure that all her children get an education. We shall, therefore, endeavour that Tamil Nadu will achieve 100% Female Literacy by 2000 AD. This is our NINTH GOAL.

As an important concomitant, in the interest of the health of the mother and the child, we will take all steps to ensure that safe drinking water supply and better access to sanitary facilities will be made available through village-based community services and at all children's centres. This will be our TENTH GOAL.

Bonded child labour, child labour in hazardous industries and employment of children under 12 in all industries will be eliminated. This will be our ELEVENTH GOAL.

As our TWELFTH TASK, we propose to popularise the Girl Child Protection Scheme, to improve the status of the girl children and achieve equal sex ratio by 2000 AD.

As you know, the State Government has taken commendable steps to eradicate the evil of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu. Steps taken will be continued. This is our THIRTEENTH TASK.

Childhood Disability is a cruel and painful experience for the child. All steps will be taken to improve the rehabilitation facilities in the villages. The FOURTEENTH GOAL set for ourselves is to prevent Childhood Disability, and to provide for early detection and rehabilitation of the affected children in all cases by 2000 AD.

And finally I want to tell you something that comes from deep within my heart. I have witnessed the tragic death of young children on account of congenital heart diseases.

Advanced facilities for diagnosis and treatment are now available in our State. Therefore, we shall eliminate heart diseases in children, by making available open heart surgery, free of cost for children in

all cases. The Government will bear the entire cost of heart surgery for children. We will be the first State in the Country to do so.

You will see that our 15-POINT PROGRAMME gives special attention to the needs of the children who are most deprived and are most in need of protection.

The administrative machinery will be geared to provide the proper arrangements, for the achievement of all the goals that I have just spelt out.

I also want to tell you that even though I am announcing an in-

and trying to improve it even further. I am happy to announce today that the initial deposit under the scheme will be enhanced from Rs.2,000 to Rs.5,000 and the final lumpsum payment will be increased from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000.

Further, instead of payment of cash of Rs.250 on the first birthday of the girl child, a gold ring weighing 2 grams valued at about Rs.800 will be presented to the girl child. The deposit amount of Rs.5,000 will be entered in a pass-book on enrolment, and a token system will be introduced to claim the periodical

I acknowledge the services of the World Bank, which has been assisting us in the unique Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. We are hopeful of continued assistance from the World Bank, which will help us in our endeavour to achieve the goals set by us today.

I must also express my deep sense of gratitude to UNICEF and to Dr. Jon Rohde. I must say that the approach of UNICEF, and the devotion and affection of its officers, have motivated me to a great extent in conceiving and formulating this integrated plan for

best investment of our Society. I appeal to you to come forward to support our effort, so that the Child of Tamil Nadu has all the opportunities and all the facilities to grow into an active and useful citizen of our Nation. It is in the stages of infancy and childhood that we must begin to develop our valuable human resources.

Our revered Chief Minister, the late Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. MGR recognised this truth, and that was the reason for his implementing the Free Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme for school going children in Tamil Nadu.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the First Prime Minister of India said:

"Somehow, the fact that ultimately everything depends upon the human factor gets rather lost in our thinking of plans and schemes of National Development, in terms of factories, machines and general schemes. It is very well important that we must have them, but ultimately, of course, it is the human being that counts and if the human being counts well, he counts much more as a child than as a grown-up".

Let us now give our Children what they need and deserve.

Our Chief Secretary Mr. TV. Venkatraman began by quoting

Robert Frost.

I would like to complete the quotation for him.

The woods are lovely dark and deep but I have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep and miles to go before I sleep

This was one of the favourite quotations of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru too.

So today, this quotation applies not only to me but all the officers of Government of Tamil Nadu who are involved in the implementation of the 15-Point Programme for

Child Welfare. So to all of you, I say, we have promises to keep and miles to go before we sleep. It is my solemn promise to the children of Tamil Nadu that indeed we will not sleep until we have succeeded in achieving the goals that we have set for ourselves today and I seek the Co-operation for all the people of Tamil Nadu in achieving our goals."

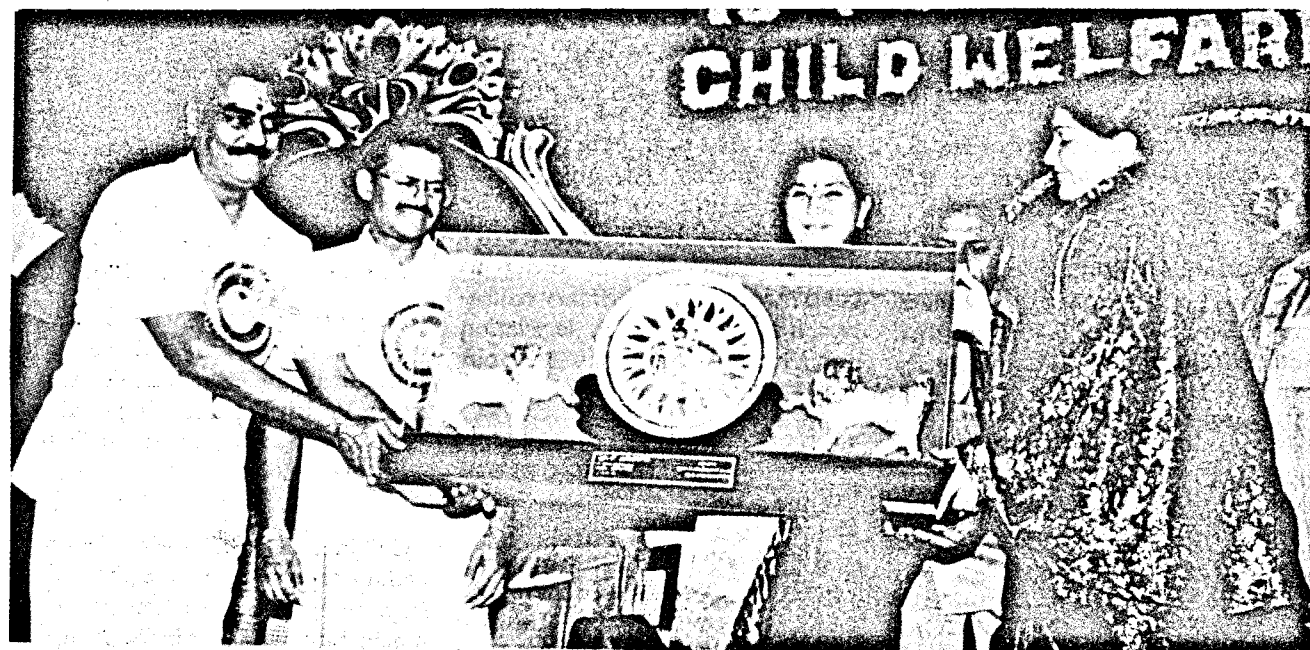
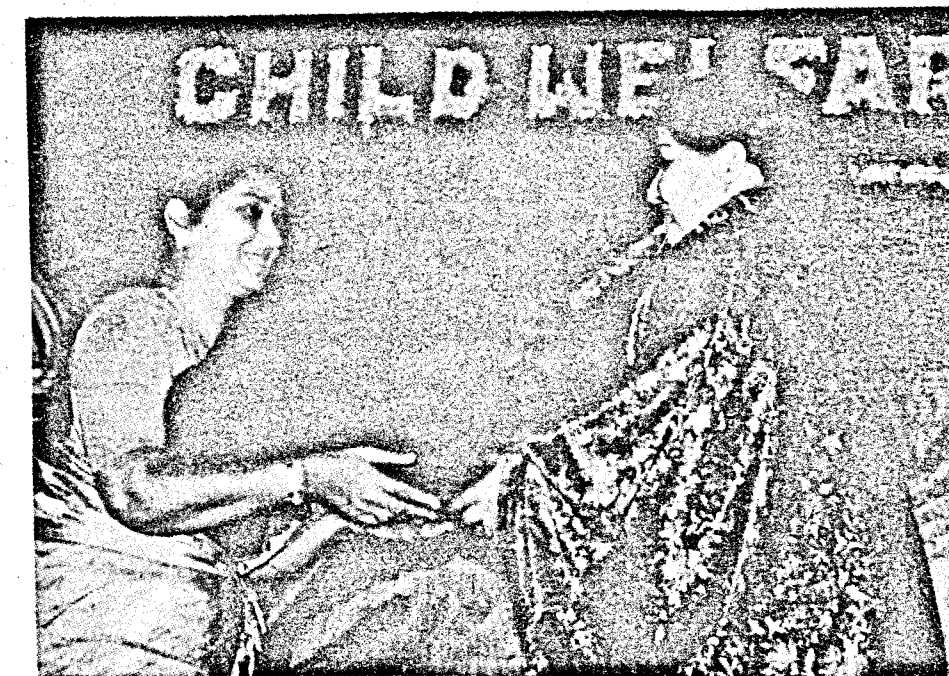
Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function.

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Tmt Indira Kumari, welcomed the gathering.

Hon'ble Ministers Thiru S.Muthusamy, Thiru K. Ponnusamy and the Chief Secretary Thiru TV. Venkataraman, IAS, spoke on the occasion.

The UNICEF Representative of India Dr. John Rohde and the Chief of the World Bank Review Mission, Thiru David Klaus, Congratulated Tamil Nadu for being the first State to develop such a specific, detailed action programme.

Thiru R. Kirubhakaran, IAS, Secretary, Social Welfare Department proposed a vote of thanks.



egrated programme today, we have taken many steps to progress toward the goals even earlier. I have been keen to introduce an incentive to mothers who undergo sterilisation after having one or two daughters, an incentive that will be powerful enough for the mothers to stop further pregnancy.

We have already introduced a special incentive scheme, which provides for a deposit of Rs.2,000 for each girl child and periodical payments for education, and a final lumpsum payment of Rs.10,000 when the girl completes her twentieth year.

I have been looking at this scheme

payments. Also, the age limit of the parent, for eligibility under this scheme, will be increased from 35 years to 40 years.

I do hope that with these changes, the GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME will prove to be even more successful in paving the way for family limitation, and for the enhancement of the status and living conditions of the girl child.

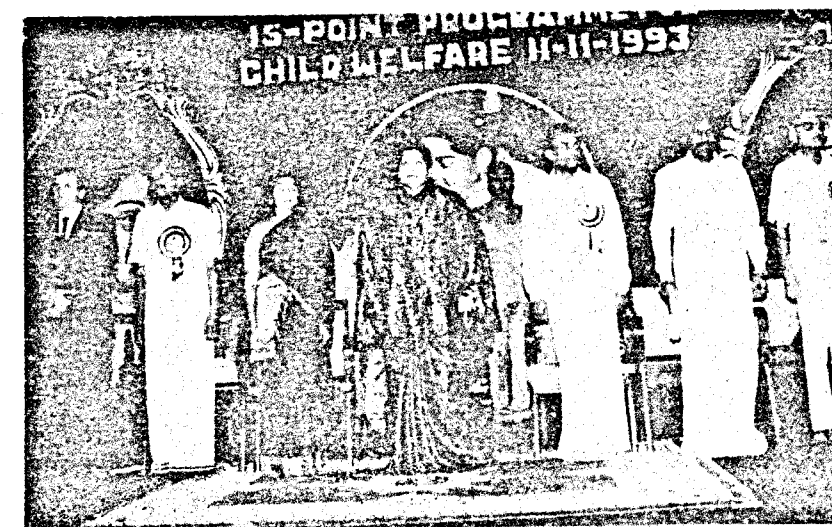
I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Dr. David Klaus and his team, forming the World Bank Mission on the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project, for participating in this function and being with us today.

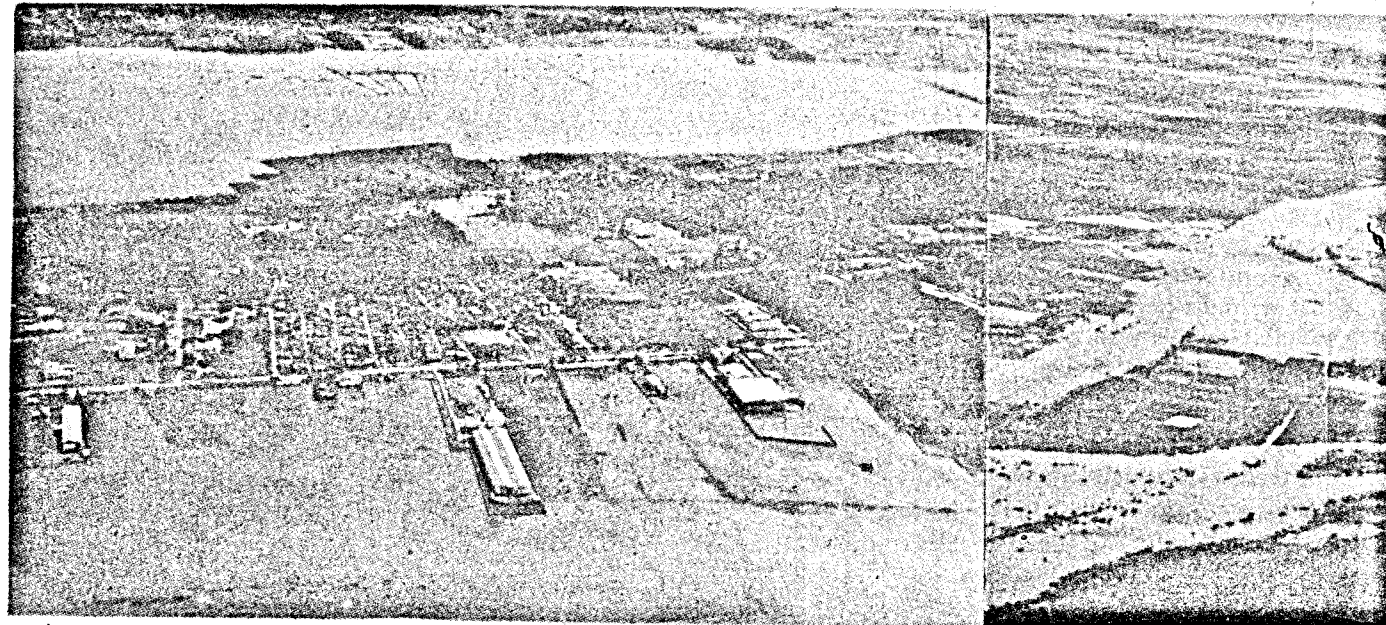
the Child.

I was inspired to take on this challenge, thanks to the initiative of the UNICEF Representative to India, Dr. Jon Rohde, who met me in August this year. The challenge was that Tamil Nadu should be the first State in India to prepare a STATE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE CHILD. I think we have met the challenge.

We now have to begin the task of achieving the goals we have set for ourselves, in right earnest.

I would like to appeal to every one of you, to accept this commitment to the Child as the





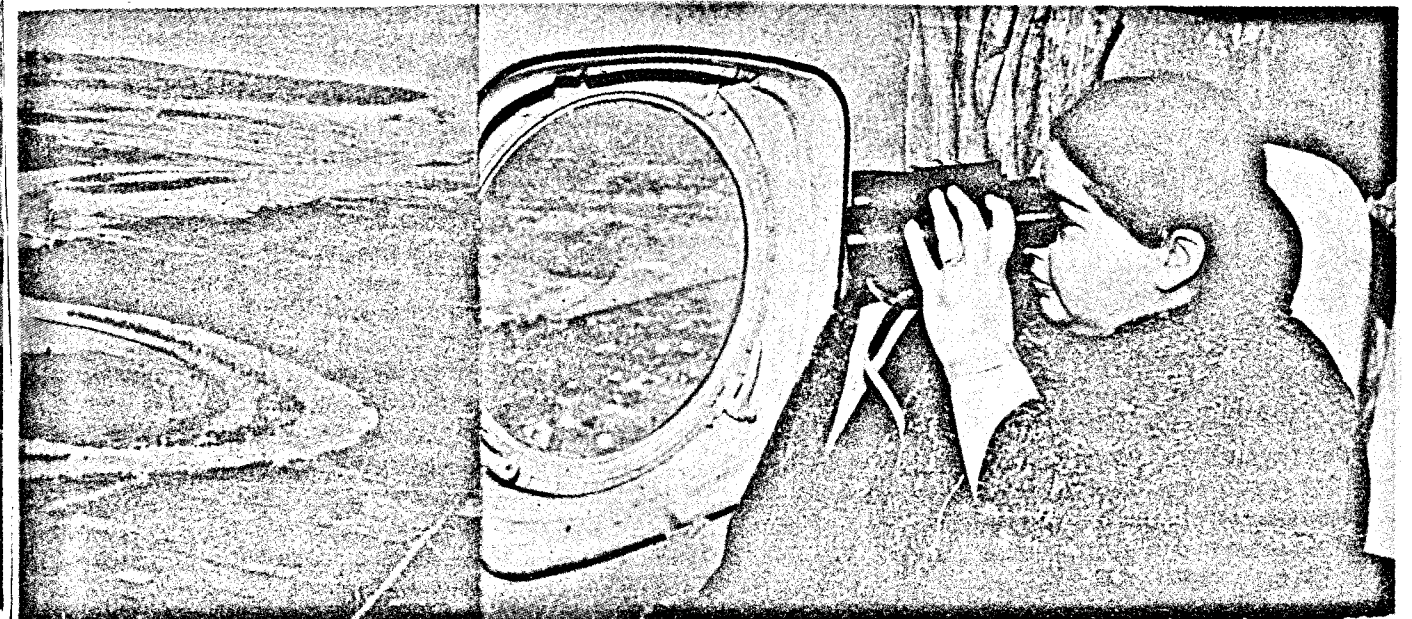
HONBLE CHIEF MINISTER PERSONALLY DIRECTS EFFORTS ON A WAR-FOOTING TO AMELIORATE CALAMITY CAUSED BY CYCLONE



The severe cyclonic storm located at 210 km east-south east of Nagapattinam at 1030 pm on Friday 3rd December intensified further and moved in a west - north westerly direction and crossed the Tamil Nadu coast near Karaikal at around 11 am on Saturday 4th.

Revenue and Public Works Department authorities in the coastal Districts of the State had been instructed to take all precautionary measures. Collectors had been asked to keep ready adequate quantities of rice, kerosene and sarees and dhoties to initiate relief operations. Public Works Department authorities in the Districts had been asked to arrange round the clock patrolling of major irrigation sources for preventing breaches.

The cyclonic storm devastated rural infrastructure, uprooted thousands of trees, affected standing samba and thaladi paddy crops and banana and rendered thousands homeless. Stretches of paddy fields in Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth and Thanjavur Districts seemed a vast sheet of water. Most rivers were flooded eroding long stretches of roads and highways on their course. Road traffic was almost nil due to thousands



of uprooted trees. The telecommunication and power systems were totally affected not only in all the coastal Districts but also in Vallalar and Ramasamy Padayatchiar Districts.

The cyclonic storm which weakened gradually into a deep depression and lay centered near Salem on Saturday evening, moved further away in westerly direction and emerged into the Arabian Sea as a well marked low pressure area on Sunday.

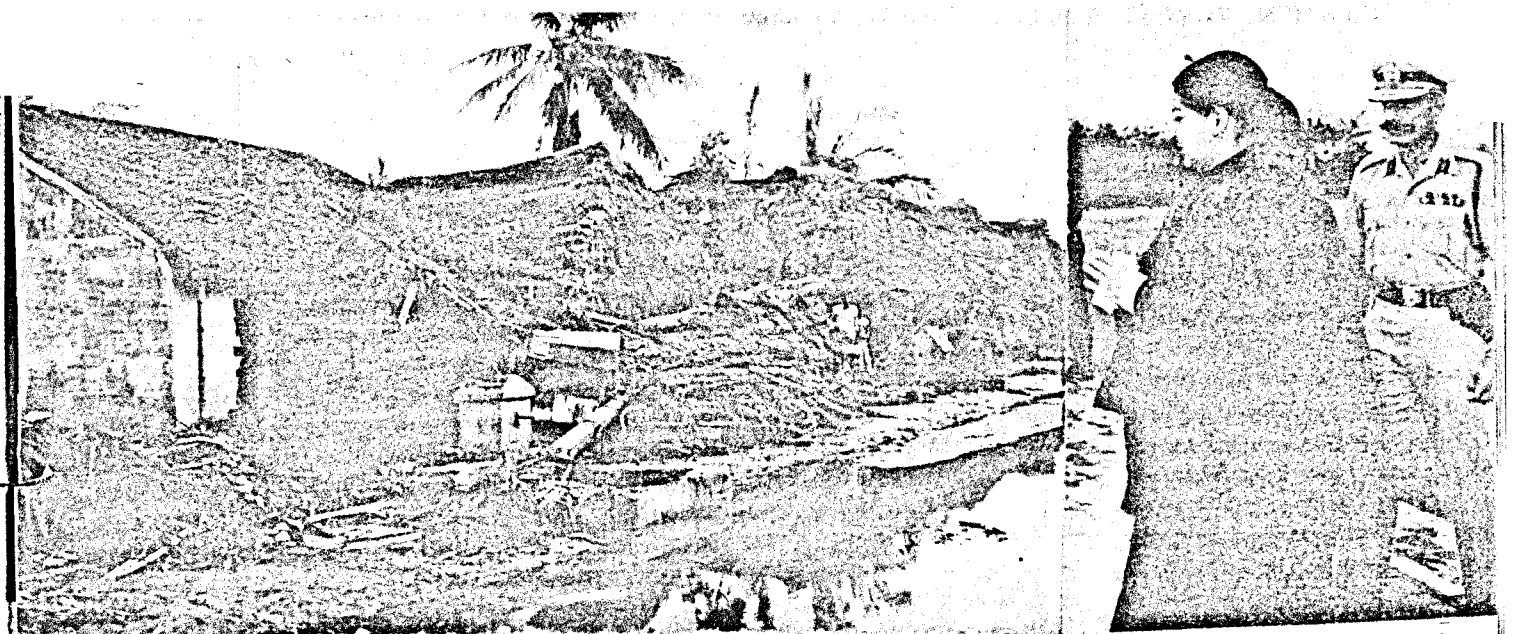
Poompuhar and nearby places in

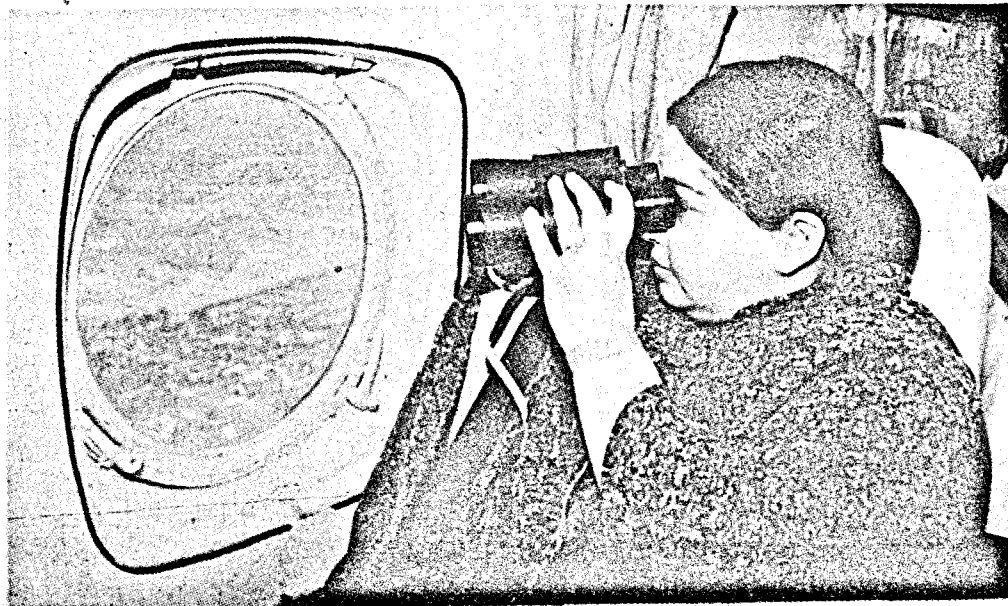
Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District and Karaikal region were worst affected and the latter was not accessible by road till 5th afternoon.

Relief operations were carried out on a war footing. Work started on restoring the affected roads and traffic was restored on Monday 6th December from Nagapattinam to different destinations. Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram was deputed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to organise relief measures.

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Thiru C.N. Ramdoss and the Joint Commissioner, Thiru M. Abdullah Sha enlisted the help of ham radio operators for quicker relief works in far-flung areas.

Road and rail traffic from Madras to destinations in South Tamil Nadu remaining disrupted even on 6th following a large number of beaches. All trains from Madras Egmore were cancelled. The movement of express buses were also stopped in many parts of the state.

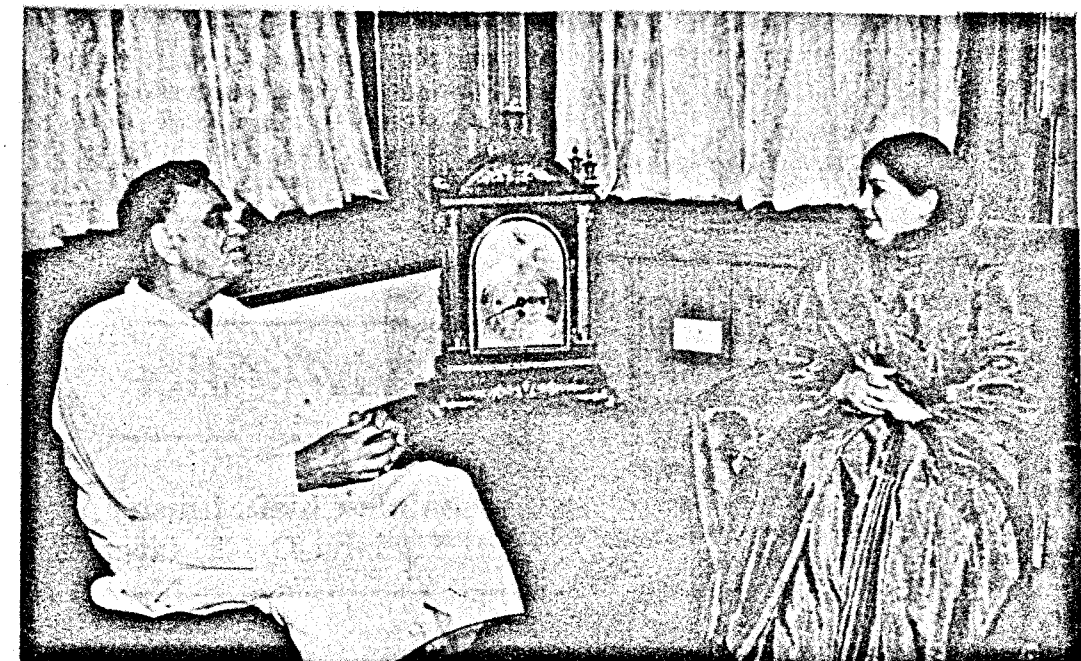
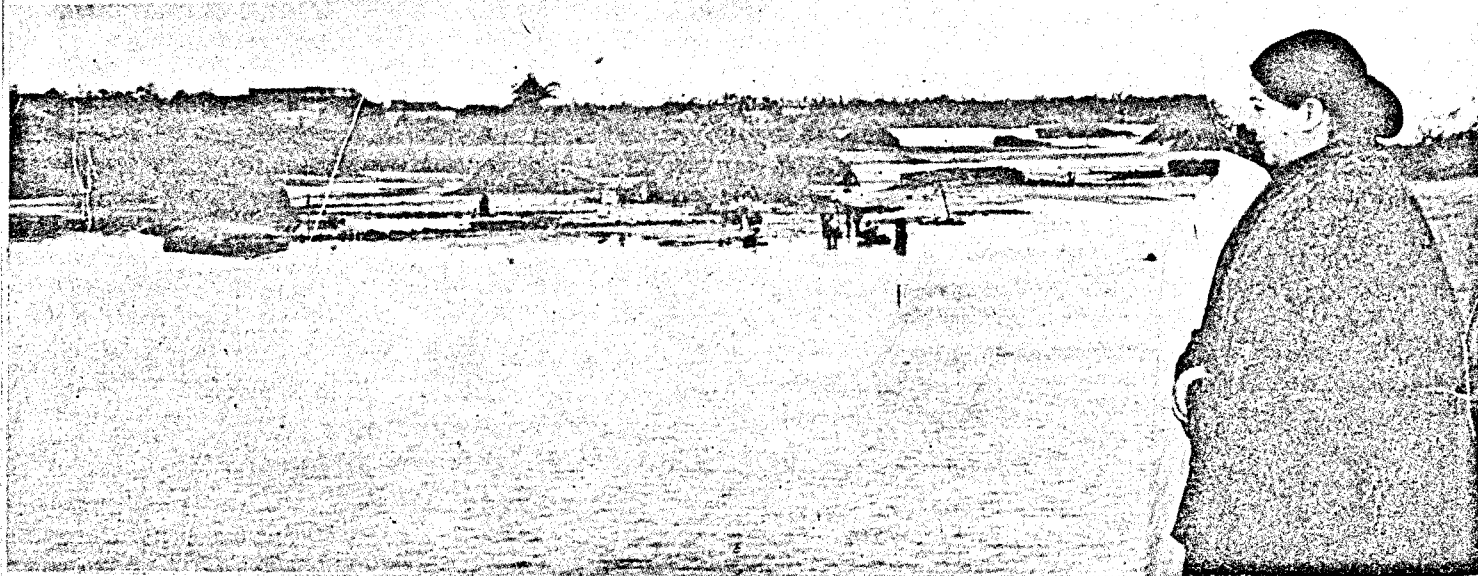




Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha made an aerial survey of the cyclone ravaged areas of Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth, Thanjavur and South Arcot-Vallalar Districts on 6th December. She left at 10.30 a.m. and after making an aerial survey of the cyclone affected areas such as Cuddalore, Kurinjipadi, Chidambaram, Parangipettai and Nagore reached Nagapattinam around 12 noon. She was received by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, the commissioner of Revenue Administration, Thiru C.N. Ramdoss, Additional

DGP, Thiru W.I. Davaram and the District Collector, Thiru Savarkar. The Chief Minister listened to the grievances of the affected people. She gave away dhoties and sarees worth Rs.2 lakh, rice and cash compensation to the tune of Rs.5 lakh. She also gave Rs.10,000 each to the kin of persons died in the aftermath of cyclone and personally supervised relief operations. She instructed the officials on the relief measures to be taken. She directed the officials to collect details on the loss of life and damage to boats. She also directed that boats and nets be provided to fishermen at

subsidised rates and to farmers whose crop land had been affected be supplied with seeds and fertilizers at subsidised rates. She ordered increased supply of kerosene to the people through the public distribution system. Highways officials were asked to undertake repairs to damaged roads on a war-footing. For early restoration of power supply the Hon'ble Chief Minister directed that the services of two hundred personnel of Electricity Board be requisitioned from the neighbouring Districts. She said two hundred doctors and other medical staff



should be additionally pressed into service in the affected Districts. At the meeting with the officials, she assessed the damage caused by the November rain and floods and the recent cyclone at Rs.666 crore.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister lauded the District Collector for initiating necessary precautionary measures because of which the devastation was considerably reduced. Before returning to the City, she made an aerial survey of Velankanni, Muthupettai, Vedaranyam, Point Calimere and the stretch between Tiruchi and Chidambaram.

During the past two months, because of frequent rain and flood 2.06 lakh hectare of cultivating land have been damaged and 7.06 lakh farmers affected. 238 persons have lost their lives and 2.62 lakh huts damaged.

The Union Minister for Agriculture Hon'ble Thiru Balram Jakhar made an aerial survey of the cyclone ravaged Districts on 9th December. He met the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at

Secretariat. The discussion extended to 45 minutes.

The Chief Minister presenting a photo album and also a video cassette containing details about the destruction caused in different Districts, pointed out that from 1991 the State had been facing natural calamities every year and the damage caused during 1992 was around Rs.540 crore. Although a detailed memorandum was submitted to the Centre seeking liberal assistance, the Centre only allowed an advance of Rs.14.65 crore from the Calamity Relief Fund for 1993-94 in addition to an advance of Rs.50 crore. The Chief Minister expressed the hope that atleast during this year, the Centre would come forward with liberal funding. The memorandum of requirement of financial assistance for Rs.666 crore was submitted to him.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao at New Delhi on 10th December and discussed with him the recent cyclone havoc in the State and the

relief and rehabilitation assistance expected from the Centre. She submitted a memorandum. She had put the damage at Rs.666 crore. She presented him with a shawl and congratulated him for his party's performance in the recent assembly election. She also gave him a set of photographs and video cassettes on the damages caused by the cyclone.

The Chief Minister also urged the Prime Minister to help the State create a "Indo-Singapore Corridor" a free trade zone and extend the necessary concessions which would enable the State attract foreign investment.

The Chief Minister also informed the Prime Minister regarding the unanimous resolution passed in the State Legislature recommending the retainment of 69 percent reservation by appropriate amendment to the constitution and also of the All-Party Meeting held on the issue. She requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister for his support to further the welfare of Tamil Nadu by appropriate actions for continuing the 69 percent reservation policy.

R. Rajashekar

TAMILARASU 27



Tamil Nadu in the forefront of extending speedy justice

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

It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to address this august gathering, in the presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts in India and other distinguished delegates. I cherish this opportunity and do hope that the many luminaries present here today will provide the right atmosphere for a discussion on matters of far reaching importance.

The primary object of our constitution is to secure to all citizens, speedy justice, social, economic and political. Accumulation of arrears of cases in different courts causes undue delay in rendering justice to the citizens which in effect results in denial of justice. It has, therefore, become imperative to expedite the disposal of cases in different Courts without much delay. To achieve this objective, effective modifications of the provisions and procedures of law which are responsible for the delay in rendering speedy justice to the citizens have become imperative. The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Thiru Malimath has indeed analysed the different aspects for reduction of pendency in courts and has suggested valuable judicial reforms.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate and express my sincere thanks to the Government of India for having made a bold departure in the annals of the Judiciary by including this sector under the PLAN and for having allocated funds for the year 1993-94, though not adequate. The Government of Tamil Nadu has at the instance of the Centre, forwarded the proposals for a sum of Rs.83 crores for the implementation of projects for the judiciary during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for sanction. I hope that the Government of India will consider sympathetically these proposals and allocate a sizable quantum of funds so that a definite face-lift can be given to the Judiciary and a good beginning can be made in provision of better infrastructure facilities.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is generally in agreement with the judicial reforms suggested by the Committee, particularly, those relating to the modalities to be followed in the matter of appointment of Judges, periodic review of the strength of Judges, abolition of the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature and doing away with the multiplicity of the appeals. It would be desirable for the purpose of uniformity, that Central legisla-

tion is undertaken for implementing the recommendations of the Committee.

I would also suggest that in order to reduce the arrears in the High Court, which are in the nature of writ petitions and appeals pending for more than a decade, an alternative Forum or Tribunal may be setup both under Articles 323-A and 323-B of the Constitution to reduce the pendency and for earlier relief required by the citizens by way of remedy under Article 226 of the Constitution.

It is also suggested that the procedure for disposal of cases including writ petitions and writ appeals may be simplified and decisions given at an early date. We should strive to ensure that no cases are pending in any Court for more than a year.

Vacancies in the Courts including the High Court should be filled up without delay. Whatever the reasons that existed previously for non-filing of the posts of High Court Judges, steps should now be taken to fill up those vacancies immediately. If the present situation of accumulating the arrears for several years is not handled effectively, the people will lose confidence in the judicial

system as obtaining to-day.

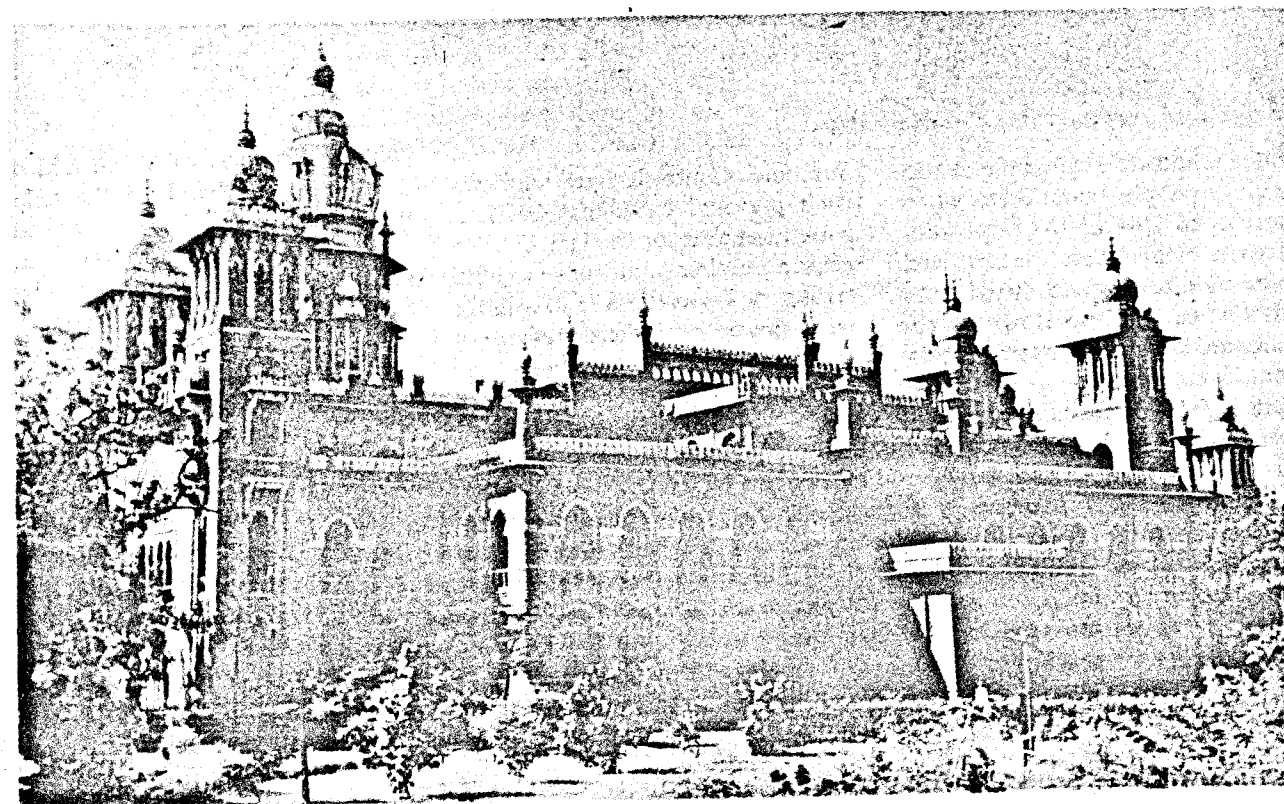
I would like to point out that the welfare of the people should be the primary concern of a welfare State. A social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall be the objective of the State will have to be brought about as speedily as possible. The legislature, the judiciary and the executive, being the three limbs of the State have to function in perfect understanding and mutual regard for each other. If the progressive measures either legislative or executive, undertaken by the Government for the upliftment of the oppressed and the downtrodden and the weaker sections of the society are stalled by vested interests, merely by approaching the Courts and getting orders of stay or injunction, the fruits of such measures will not reach the poor and the deserving, and this is bound to create discontent among the people which will have far-reaching social and political consequences. In the words of Justice M.C. Chagla, who pleaded for judicial activism,

"Today the Judge has to consider the social or economic policy of the State and to consider the law in the

light of the policy. It is absurd to suggest that the Judge must sit on the Bench ignoring the social and economic needs of the people and the desire on the part of the Legislature to satisfy these needs. That is a standard of judicial detachment, which is both unattainable and in my opinion entirely undesirable. In my opinion, the duty of the Judge is to help the Legislature to satisfy the needs of the time. He should not set himself as a brake against social progress. He should not justify the criticism that judiciary in India is a Third Chamber which exercises the power of veto over the legislation passed by the elected representatives of the people. While resisting unjustifiable encroachments of the executive upon the freedom of the individual the Judge should not forget that he is also a citizen of the country as interested as any one else in the great social and economic adventure upon which we are launched, and it is not enough that he should do legal justice, which he must, but he must also try to do social and economic justice, if he can, without hurt to his judicial conscience."

I would therefore like to make an

earnest request to all of you, to the effect that ex parte stay or injunction may be granted by the Courts only in exceptional cases and in cases where non-granting of stay or injunction would result in undue hardship. Where such interim stay or injunction is granted, it will have to be ensured that both sides are heard without delay and the interim orders must be got either vacated or confirmed forthwith. Otherwise, the judicial forum which has been established to render justice, social, economic and political to all citizens will be used for getting ex parte interim orders for the benefit of certain individuals by stalling the important progressive measures intended for the benefit of the public. While respecting the independence of the judiciary, I would like to make a request through this forum that the Courts may take into consideration the objects of the measures taken by the Legislature of executive in the interest of the public while granting orders of stay or injunction. It is pertinent to point out that granting of innumerable adjournments and interim orders of stay and injunctions in a routine manner by the courts, without regard to the balance of convenience, not only leads to



delay in dispensing justice but also causes undue hardship to the litigant public. Similar is the case in granting of bail without duly weighing the gravity of the crime committed and the effect it has over the Society at large.

The State of Tamil Nadu is a fore-runner in extending speedy justice, social, economic and political to the public at large. It is needless to say that the policy of the Government should reflect the will of the people. In this context it will not be out of place to refer the policy of the State in the matter of reservation of seats in educational institutions and employment in public services,

for the backward classes of people who constitute the majority of the population.

Of late there is uncertainty in the law by reason of the judgments of the Supreme Court over-ruling settled positions under the earlier decisions by the Apex Court.

In this connection, I quote the views of one of the eminent jurists H.M. Seervai in para 9.340 Vol. I 4th Edition (1991) where he states as follows:

"9.340. Article 141 postulates that the Supreme Court declares the law which then binds all courts. This demands judicial discipline from

is obvious that courts exist to decide disputes between litigants. And in the complex laws governing our society, litigants must turn to lawyers for advice. If a final court creates a situation in which there is no settled point of law and no certainty as to what the decision would be till the judgment is delivered, lawyers cannot advise with any confidence and the court has failed to perform the function for which it exists. Courts exist to give relief to litigants; litigants do not exist to provide opportunities to judges to develop the law according to the individual philosophy of judges".

The recent judgment on the reservation issue in the Mandal Commis-



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Goa, Dr. Wilfred D' Souza called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 27th December, 1993.



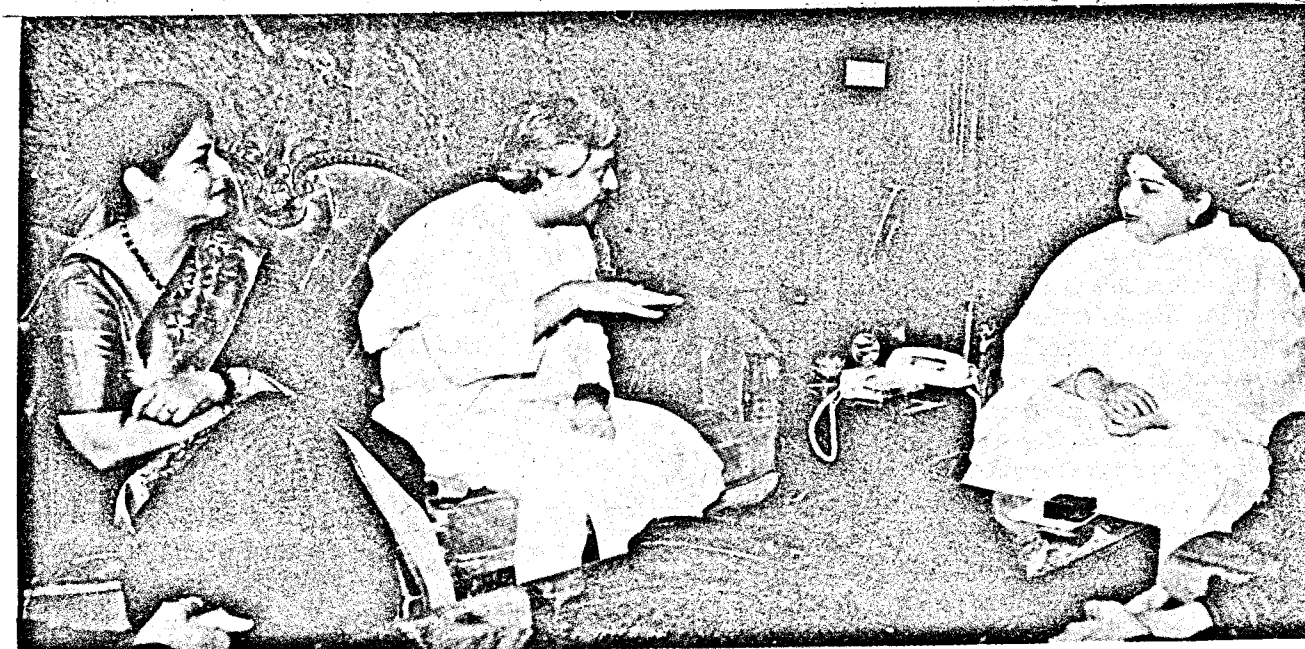
sion case has over-ruled the settled position which has held the field under earlier decisions for several years. Thus a situation has been reached where the benefits given by a State Government to the weaker sections of the society with reference to Article 46 of the Constitution have to be taken away to the detriment of the weaker sections of the society.

The courts can only declare the laws and not assume the power of the legislatures which is purely within the domain of the Legislatures of Parliament.

In this context it will be relevant

Supreme Court Judges whatever their personal views may be. It is submitted that for the last 12 to 15 years a number of judges who hold strong views on the role of a judge with power of judicial review of legislation, and on "the values of the Constitution" or the "philosophy of the Constitution" have felt themselves free to disregard judgments by which they are clearly bound. A position is being reached where there will be no settled point of law on matters of great constitutional importance. The position of a judge vis-a-vis our Constitution will be considered presently, but it

which reflects the will of the majority of the people. In our State, where more than 75% of the population consists of backward classes, such reservation has necessarily to be based on the proportion of the backward classes in the total population. The reservation policy of the State of Tamil Nadu cannot be compared with that obtaining in certain other States where the percentage of Backward classes of citizens may be less. You know that the Government of Tamil Nadu has been the champion in the matter of a reservation policy as an effective instrument in achieving the goal of social justice



Thiru Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Sarod Maestro, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 27th December, 1993.

to point out, in the words of Justice Krishna Iyer:

"Law is a means to an end and Justice is that end. But in actuality, Law and Justice are distant neighbours, sometimes even strange hostiles. If Law shoots down justice, the people shoot down law and lawlessness paralyses development, disrupts order and retards progress. This is the current scene".

Hence to maintain the credibility of judicial forums and to create absolute confidence in the minds of the general public, justice acceptable to the majority of the public should be rendered by the Courts. As between the court's verdict and verdict of the people, only the verdict of the people will have to prevail, because the verdict of the people is final in a democratic set up. The courts of justice should have social vision and while interpreting the legal provisions the courts should bear in mind the social philosophy enshrined in the constitution. If decisions of the courts in the matters of socio-economic policies, are not acceptable to the public at large, this may lead to discontent among the people and may seriously affect the credibility of the Courts and erode the confidence of the people in the Judiciary. The social consequences

of such an emerging situation can be quite serious.

Modernisation of the facilities in the different Courts has become imperative, for the purpose of the expeditious disposal of litigations. Speedy steps are being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard. Conceding the request of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, our Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.1.28 crores towards the airconditioning of the High Court, Annexe building and the chambers of the Judges and Advocate-General in the main building of the High Court, Madras. Similarly recent orders for construction of buildings for Courts and for residential accommodation of the judges are some of the examples to show that this State is marching forward towards modernisation of Courts.

I can proudly say, that our Government has given top priority to the administration of justice. This will be evident from the fact that this Government has so far established 35 Subordinate Courts within a period of thirty months from the date of its assumption.

Our Government is in favour of the recommendations of the Work-

ing Group II for establishment of a Committee consisting of, among others, the Advocate-General of the State, the Secretaries in-charge of Law and Administration of Justice to go into the question of institution of frivolous cases and to suggest appropriate remedial measures. The offences should be made compoundable and the victims of the crimes duly compensated by exploring the ways and means. The Government of India may consider the need for bringing a Central legislation to amend sections 320, 321, 357, 358 and 359 of Cr. P.C. In this context I would emphasise the need for a judicial conference to be held periodically at State level, comprising a High Court Judge, the Advocate-General of the State, a member from the Bar Council and Secretaries in-charge of Law and Justice, to review the pendency of cases before the High Court. At present such a review takes place by judges of the High Court only. As the Government is the major litigant, the participation of Government nominees and law officers in such a review meeting conducted by the High Court judges are necessary.

The concentration of cases in the hands of a few senior lawyers also contributes to the delay in the

disposal of cases. The recommendations of Working Group III that the Bar Council should address itself to the problems of inordinate concentration of work of some members of the Bar Council is fully endorsed. Furthermore this Government also ventures to suggest that, in order to avoid the unpleasant situation of strikes by the lawyers, the Government of India may consider the feasibility of appointing a committee to evolve a suitable code of conduct for the lawyers which will solve the problem. Availing of this opportunity, I would also like to suggest in this learned forum that the erstwhile system of apprenticeship of lawyers with seniors may be revived and made mandatory, so that well trained minds will be made available to the galaxy of advocates which may help to avoid untoward situations like strikes by these enlightened members of the community.

Speedy Implementation of Legal Aid Programmes with a well organised net work of lawyers, social workers and judges and the constitution of the Legal Aid Board has won the appreciation of the then Chief Justice of India. I would like to point out that the pendency of matrimonial cases in our State has considerably been reduced, consequent on the constitution of the Family Courts. However, I would like to emphasise that unless the Government machinery is fully involved in the implementation of the Legal Aid Board activities, the objects of this laudable movement cannot be carried to the rural areas. In order to streamline the functioning of the Legal Aid Board system, the Government of India has been engaged in bringing forth an amendment bill to the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Central Act No.39 of 1987), for quite sometime and this bill has been introduced in and passed by the Rajya Sabha and is awaiting the approval of the Parliament. May I appeal to the Hon'ble Prime Minister through this forum that the proposed Central legislation may be brought forward without fur-



"Discrimination is another menace which must be guarded against if fundamental rights are to be real rights."

"The soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value."

ther loss of time, so that we may have a well balanced and uniform pattern of legal aid systems throughout this sub-continent?

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been pressing the Government of India to establish a Bench of the High Court at Madurai from as early as 1972, mainly to redress the grievances of the litigant public hailing from the Southern parts of Tamil Nadu. The Madras High Court has also constituted a Judges Committee for making its recommendations to this Government. I do hope that the Madras High Court will forward its report to the Government very soon and the long felt demand of the people of the Southern districts of the State will be fulfilled early.

Similarly, I would like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider the long pending demand of this State for the setting up of a Bench of the Supreme Court at Madras mooted by my mentor and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. I know that the Hon'ble Prime Minister is fully seized of this matter. I would like to emphasise that the establishment of a Supreme Court Bench at Madras will meet the needs of the litigant public of the Southern States, who have perforce to go to New Delhi to get their grievances redressed and Madras city occupies an important place among the States of the Southern region.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Government of India has set up the National Judicial Academy at Delhi. I would like to avail of this opportunity to request the Government of India to locate this Academy at Madras. The National Academy and the Training Institute likely to be started by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in consultation with the High Court of Madras, at Madras, will be fully utilised so that trained intellects will always be available to the judiciary in the disposal of its important constitutional function viz., rendering justice to the litigant public at large.

In conclusion, I am happy to inform you that the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken all the possible positive efforts to ensure that the people of Tamil Nadu are provided with easy access to the Courts. While so, I would like to appeal to the Government of India through this forum to be more sympathetic in releasing funds of higher quantum so that the needs of the judiciary can be met in full.

I thank the Chairman for having given me this opportunity to present the views of the Government of Tamil Nadu in this forum of distinguished delegates.

(Hon'ble Chief Minister's speech readout by the Hon'ble Minister for Law Thiru. K.A. Krishnasamy at the Chief Ministers' and Chief Justices' conference for consideration of the Malimath Committee Recommendations at New Delhi, on 4th December 1993.)



"Those who are not attracted to music, cannot carry in themselves the finer sensibilities that go to make a human being", declared the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurating the 51st annual festival of Tamil Isai Sangam at Madras, on 21st December 1993. She also presented the title of "Isai Perarignar" to the Nadaswaram maestro Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana.

"Fostering Tamil Isai does not mean ignoring music in other languages; our aim should be to protect all forms of music with their singularities", the Chief Minister said. "Tamil Isai, like Tamil literature has a long tradition and what passed on now as car-

natic music was only a manifestation of Tamil Isai that saw perfection about 25 centuries ago".

The Hon'ble Chief Minister complimented the Tamil Isai Sangam for patronising Tamil Isai during its 51 years of existence, especially during times when our society was under the impact of a foreign language and an alien cultural invasion. She hailed the Tamil Isai Sangam as a movement by itself.

The Chief Minister said that Tamil Isai should be a linkage between tradition and modernity, by accommodating progressive ideas and responding to the sentiments of the present generation.

Promptly responding to the sentiments of Nadaswaram maestro, Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana, The Chief Minister directed that henceforth Nadaswaram would be played before the commencement of all Government Functions.

Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana in his presidential address, urged all exponents of Indian traditional music to guard the youth from other diversions and make them take to our traditional forms of music.

Earlier, Thiru P.R. Gokulakrishnan, President of the Sangam and former Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court, welcomed the gathering. Thiru L.P.K. Ramanathan Chettiar read out the citation on Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana. Thiru Sheik Chinna Maulana presented prizes to winners in various competitions. Thiru A.C. Muthiah, Honorary Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.



CONFERENCE OF
POLICE OFFICIALS



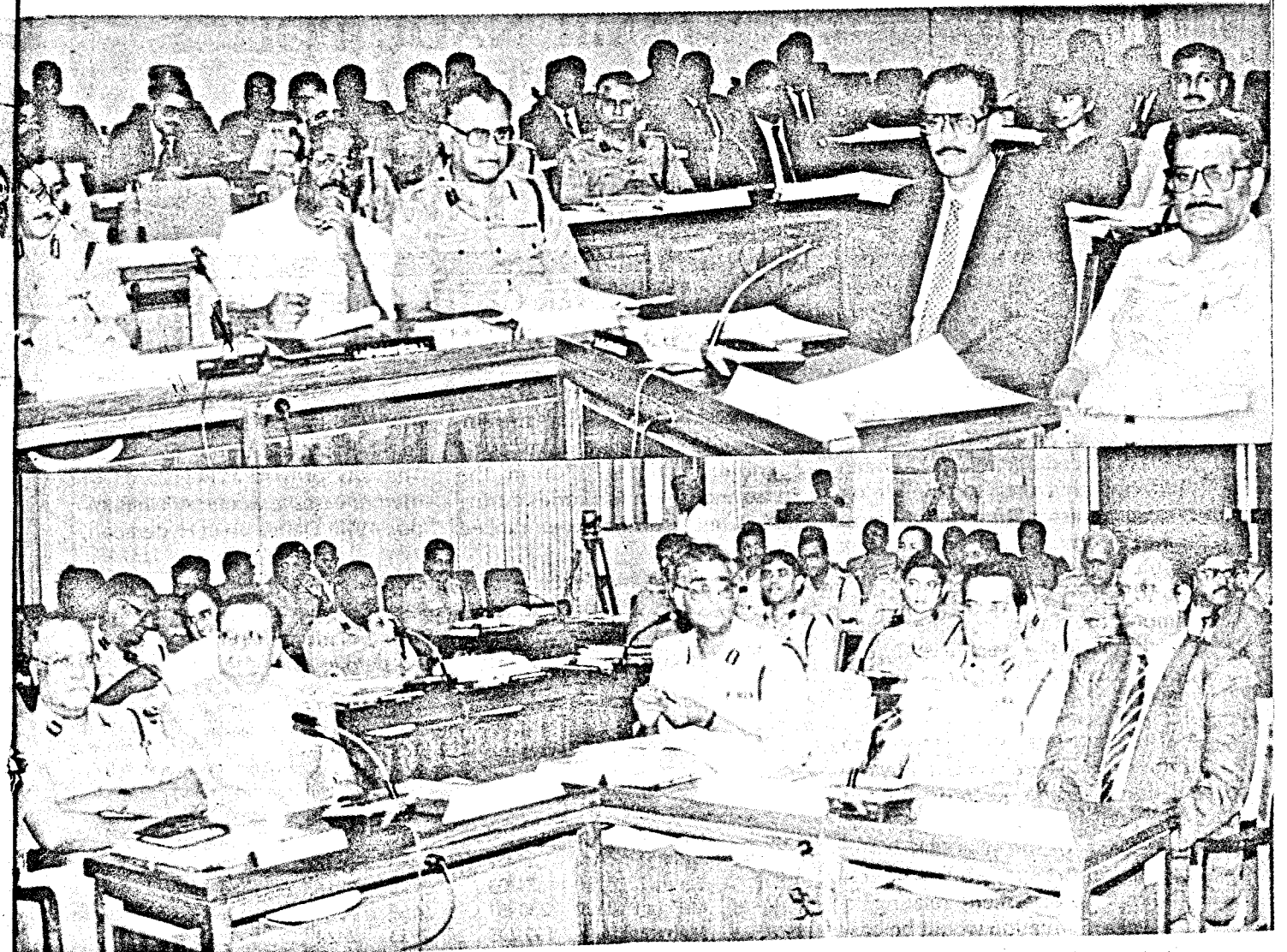
TRANSFORM POLICE INTO A HUMANE BODY AND AN INSTRUMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

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

"I am committed to transform the Police Force as a humane body and as an instrument of Public Service", the Hon'ble Chief Minister said at the inauguration of the Conference of Top Police officials at the Secretariat on 28.12.1993. During her inaugural speech, the Chief Minister recommended the officers of the responsibilities of the Police especially under increasing public demand, and asked them to reorient themselves to face the challenges ahead.

The Chief Minister also listed the steps taken by the Government to modernise the Tamil Nadu police force, that has earned the reputation as the best in the country.

The conference attended by the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, the Home Secretary, Thiru K. Malaichamy, the Director General of police Thiru S. Sripal, Additional D.G.P. Thiru Walter Davaram, was also attended by IGs of Police, Range DIGs and



SPs in the State. The Chief Minister during the nine hour deliberations repeatedly reiterated her vision of transforming the police force in to a modern and humane body.

In her concluding remarks in the evening the Chief Minister said that she was well aware of the additional man power and vehicle requirements of the police. "We are also taking steps to see that jeeps are made available to all police stations. I have ordered for the purchase of 200 vehicles before the end of March 1994. The rest will be purchased during 1994-95".

The Chief Minister announced that Room heaters would be provided at all police stations in Nilgiris District, Kodaikanal Hill Area, Yercaud, Thalaivadi, Burgur, Valparai and Asanur. She also announced the removal of ceiling on telephone calls made from residences of Range DIGs as they have to cover

three or four districts.

The Chief Minister ordered that direct IPS officers posted to the Districts as Superintendents of police be granted a special allowance of Rs.300, a month. Additional funds would be made available in a phased manner for undertaking minor repairs to police quarters and lines.

The Chief Minister concluded her speech by assuring the police officers that, "the Government will stand by you for all action that you may undertake in the impartial, fearless and proper discharge of duties to the public".

The SP of Q Branch, Thiru K. Ramanujam proposing a vote of thanks, conveyed the gratitude of the Police Officers to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for allotting a full day for the deliberations and for permitting more than 48 officers to come forward with their ideas and suggestions at the conference.



“TAMIL NADU POLICE EFFECTIVE IN ENFORCING SOCIAL LAWS”

THE LETTER OF THE CHIEF MINISTER TO THE UNION HOME MINISTER

In a news item that appeared in some of the newspapers on the 23rd of December 1993, it has been reported that the Hon'ble Union Home Minister Thiru. S.B. Chavan gave a written reply in the Lok Sabha stating that Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry rank the highest among the States and the Union Territories in the average volume of total cognizable offences during 1990-92.

The statistics with respect to crime in India are compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau and published annually. The report published for the year 1991 is the latest report on the subject. Therefore a statement relating to the 1990-92 situation would be based partly on published data and partly on unpublished data of the National Crime Records Bureau.

In the case of the published data for the year 1991 as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau, the information is furnished in respect of crimes under the Indian Penal Code and in respect of other special and Local Acts separately. It will therefore be wrong to compile all the figures together and draw a normative conclusion. The incidence of crime is directly related to population size. Taking into account the effect of the population increase for a balanced assessment, the volume of crime is shown as “incidence of crime per lakh of population”.

From the analysis of the incidence and volume of total cognizable crimes (IPC) in the States and Union Territories during 1991, Tamil Nadu has been ranked 13.

The incidence and volume of total cognizable crimes, population in lakhs and the rank of criminality as worked out by the National Crime Records Bureau are furnished below:

States	Incidence of total cog. crime	Estimated mid-year population in lakh	Volume of total cog. crime	Rank of criminality
Goa	3,805	11.7	324.4	4
Gujarat	1,24,472	413.8	300.8	6
Kerala	74,103	291.2	254.5	9
Madhya Pradesh	2,18,431	666.9	327.5	3
Maharashtra	1,92,295	793.3	242.4	12
Mizhoram	1,781	6.9	257.7	7
Rajasthan	1,13,617	441.8	257.2	8
Tamil Nadu	1,33,284	558.8	238.5	13

Therefore to say that Tamil Nadu tops all the other States in the volume of cases is incorrect and misleading. The picture for the year 1992 in respect of IPC cases is not likely to be different from the one obtaining in 1991. Even if we analyse the position of specific crimes in respect of Tamil Nadu during the year 1991, as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau, we can find that the position is quite satisfactory when compared to that obtaining in other States. As against the total number of 9994 murders in Uttar Pradesh, 4430 in Bihar, 3415 in Madhya Pradesh, 3044 in

Maharashtra, 2794 Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu registered 1650 cases. The City of Madras registered 61 murder cases as against 473 in Bombay, 417 in Delhi, 170 in Hyderabad,

and 143 in Nagpur during the year 1991.

Under Dacoity, the number of cases reported for Tamil Nadu is 116, whereas it is 2353 for Uttar Pradesh, 3182 for Bihar, 884 for Maharashtra, 455 for Gujarat and 337 for Karnataka.

Under each one of the heads like murders, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, theft and other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, the position of Tamil Nadu is much better than that of the other States. This position has not been

clearly reflected in the reply given to the Parliament.

The report of the National Crime Records Bureau deals with the crimes under the Local and Special laws separately and the analysis of the trend therein is given separately.

As is mentioned in the report, 15 specific crime heads have been selected, such as the Prohibition Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act, Arms Act, Indian Railways Act, Registration of Foreigners Act etc. for compilation of statistics. Under all these Acts the Tamil Nadu Police has been taking stringent action against offenders. In particular the drive against offenders under the Prohibition Act is being given the highest importance in Tamil Nadu. There is a system of free registration of cases under which all Station House Officers are required to register all complaints and take appropriate action. The Special Police Wing dealing with the prohibition Act also has been registering a large number of cases under this Act. This explains why the number of cases registered under the various Local and Special Laws in Tamil Nadu is high. This figure as per the report is 7, 59, 849 in respect of Tamil Nadu. This is clearly because the State Police have been given strict instructions to enforce effectively the various social laws. The Police have been pursuing effective action. For instance 2, 71, 231 cases have been registered under the Prohibition Act. A reference to the relevant statistics under this Act and similar Acts of social legislation in the case of other States, will clearly reveal the fact of strict enforcement work carried out by the Tamil Nadu Police. In Tamil Nadu the enforcement is purposive and is intended to achieve specified social objectives. Therefore, figures relating to enforcement under the various Acts of social legislation should not be aggregated with figures of “offences of criminality”.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

First I must refer to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's refutation of the statement of the Union Home Minister in Parliament to the effect that Tamil Nadu, among all the States, has the highest crime rate. Though her reply has been well publicised, I felt, having raised the subject last week in this column, that I should record it here. The Chief Minister points out that the high number of cases registered because of the vigorous enforcement by the police of various local and special laws. Prohibition offences, for instance, contribute to the bulk of the cases registered. This is in line with the Government's objective of achieving specified social objectives. Such cases should not be aggregated with figures of “offences of criminality”. With regard to the latter, Tamil Nadu has very low figures. In 1991, Tamil Nadu registered 1,650 cases of murder as against, for instance, 9,944 cases in Uttar Pradesh. There were 81 murder cases in Madras as against, again for comparative purposes, 473 in Bombay. I think the Chief Minister has made out a very good case for her contention, and clubbing figures of cases under various Acts with figures of cases under the Indian Penal Code certainly does not seem valid.

—S. Krishnan,
‘The Hindu’

Dated: January 3, 1994

The volume of registration of cases under the Special and Local laws will only go to show that the State Government has a clear objective in effectively enforcing these laws.

In the light of the above, it is not correct or fair to aggregate all figures and report the total. What is more important is to refer to the volume of the cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code which alone gives a correct picture of “true criminality”.

In respect of Local and Special Act cases, the position is bound to vary from State to State depending upon the State Government's policy and priority relating to enforcement.

The enforcement of Local and Special Acts, naturally, varies from State to State. Clubbing the figures under these Acts with the figures under IPC is not correct and does not give a correct picture of real Crime incidence.



"Thirukkural" Munusamy passes away

Noted Tamil Scholar, 'Thirukkural' Munusamy died due to a cardiac arrest at the Government General Hospital, Madras on January 4, 1994.

Affectionately called 'Thirukkuralar', Thiru Munusamy had dedicated his life to the propagation of Thirukkural. He was a member of Parliament, elected from Tindivanam constituency in 1952.

Munusamy, who had been propagating Thirukkural for the past five decades, had authored 36 books on various aspects of the Tamil classic including 'Thirukkuralarin Chinthanaigal' (the thoughts of Thirukkuralar), and 'Thirukkural Moolam'. He was conferred the 'Kalamamani' title in 1983-84 by the Tamil Nadu Sangeetha Nataka Academy and was the

recipient of the States Governments' 'Thiru vi Ka' award in 1982.

Thirukkural V Munusamy was the Director of the Thirukkural propagation Centre till its dissolution in January 1989. He was reappointed as the Director of the centre when it was revived in April 1993.

The State Government had chosen him for the Thiruvalluvar award for 1993 and he was to receive the award on January 17, 1994, the Thiruvalluvar day.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha visited the Madras General Hospital and placed a wreath on the body of Thirukkuralar. In a condolence message the Chief Minister said that Munusamy had his own style in Tamil literature and his death was an irreparable loss. She conveyed her condolence to the bereaved family.

Thirukkuralar, who was 81, is survived by his six sons and two daughters.

**'DEATH IS SIMILAR TO SINKING INTO DEEP SLEEP,
AND BIRTH AGAIN IS LIKE WAKING UP FROM
SLEEP'**

—Thiruvalluvar

PLANNING COMMISSION COMMENDS TAMILNADU'S PLAN PERFORMANCE



INCREASED TAMIL NADU PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1994-95

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha met the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at New Delhi on 11th December, 1993 and discussed with him in detail the Plan outlay for 1994-95 for Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister was accompanied by the Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, the State's Special Representative, Thiru P. Kuzhandaivelu, the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Finance Secretary, Thiru N. Narayanan and the Secretary to the Chief Minister Thiru R. Varadarajulu.

The Commission approved the increased outlay taking into account the excellent performance by Tamil Nadu in 1992-93 and in the current year.

The Chief Minister stressed the need for the Country's economy to register at least 8 per cent growth rate as against the present rate of less than 5 per cent. She highlighted the need for the early clearance of the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor at Madras. The other points stressed by the Chief

Minister to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission were: the gas grid, an early start to the Peninsular River Water Grid with particular reference to the west flowing rivers, innovative financing for the third mine cut at Neyveli and fuel linkages for private sector

The Union Planning Commission cleared a Rs.2,750 crore Plan outlay for 1994-95 for Tamil Nadu, marking a 30.89 per cent increase over the current year.

power plants planned in the State. She highlighted the excellent performance of Tamil Nadu in utilising non-conventional energy sources, particularly the wind energy.

The Chief Minister also requested a special Central assistance of Rs.50 crore for the new Metro City Programme for Madras for 1994-95. She also suggested the floating of bonds on the model of the Konkan Railway Project for the Metro City Programme. She highlighted the special problems

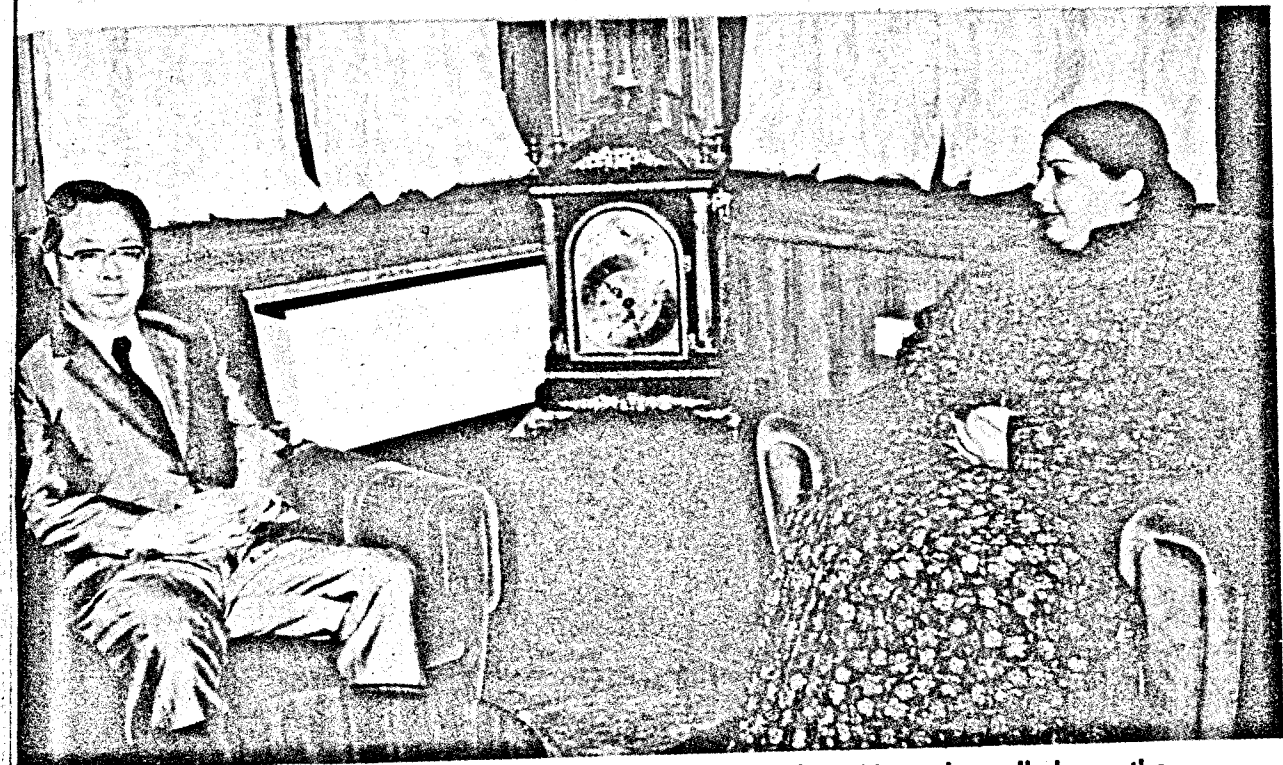
faced by Tamil Nadu particularly the higher incidence of poverty, a long coastline with special environmental problems, sea border problem and repeated damages to infrastructure through cyclone and floods. She requested a special Central assistance of Rs.100 crore to undertake certain long term flood restoration works as part of the 1994-95 annual Plan.

After a detailed discussion with the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha and after taking into account the excellent performance of Tamil Nadu both in 1992-93 and in the current year, the Union Planning Commission cleared a Rs.2,750 crore Plan outlay for 1994-95 for Tamil Nadu, making a 30.89 per cent increase over the current year.

The following are the allocations for the different major sectors: Agriculture, rural development and irrigation - increased from the 379.93 crore to Rs.424.77 crore; Industries and Power - increased from Rs.662.36 crore to Rs.891.09 crore; transport and communication - increased from Rs.212.79 crore to Rs.293.47 crore; social sectors - increased from Rs.268.23 crore to Rs.312.68 crore; housing and urban development - increased from Rs.99.09 crore to Rs.149.96 crore; and water supply and sanitation - increased from Rs.276.21 crore to Rs.456.90 crore.



At a function held under the auspices of Tamil Nadu Special Security Group, the DGP, Thiru Sripal presented a memento to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 28th December, 1993.



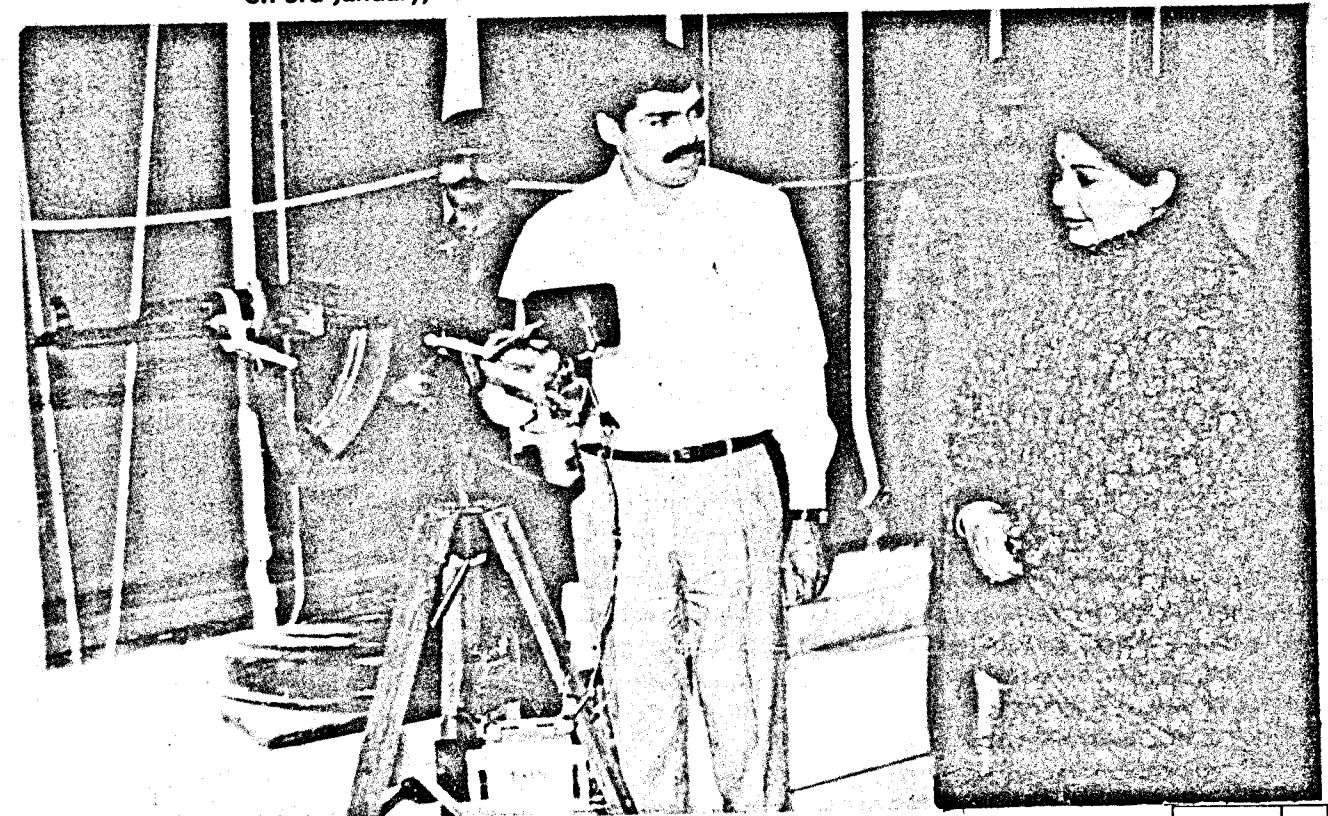
The Consul General of Japan at Madras, Thiru Akira Nagasaka called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 3rd January, 1994.



Hon'ble Minister for Education, Prof. K. Ponnusamy handed over the South Asian Federation Games torch received by him at Dhaka SAF Games to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 31st December, 1993.

News in Pictures

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inspected a remote control AK-47 rifle designed by the Technical Wing of the Special Security Group, at Secretariat, Madras on 3rd January, 1994.





Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inspected the water reservoirs of Poondi, Puzhal and Cholavaram (on 24th December, 1993) and held discussions with the officials on raising the embankments, which would increase the storage capacity of the reservoirs.



Modernisation of the facilities in the different Courts has become imperative, for the purpose of the expeditious disposal of litigations. Speedy steps are being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard. Conceding the request of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, our Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.1.28 crores towards the airconditioning of the High Court, Annexe building and the chambers of the Judges and Advocate-General in the main building of the High Court, Madras. Similarly recent orders for construction of buildings for Courts and for residential accommodation of the judges are some of the examples to show that this State is marching forward towards modernisation of Courts.

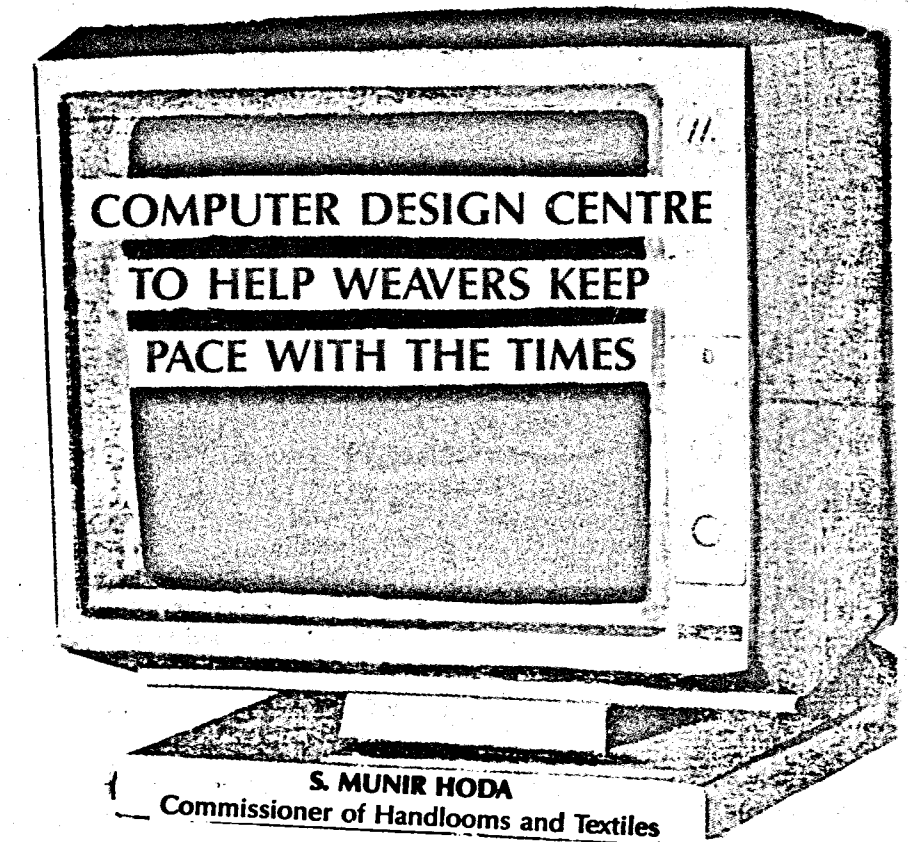
— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

From the very beginning of civilisation, Agriculture and Handlooms have existed side by side as an integral part of India's Agrarian economy maintaining the balance and economical life in the country side. It is imperative therefore to appreciate the importance of handlooms for maintaining the critical balance of the country's Agrarian economy. Unlike natural life, which can be regenerated, it would be impossible to revive the handloom industry, if it were to become obsolete. Therefore, the attention of our Government had been drawn towards the modern technologies to serve the handloom weavers in reducing day-to-day drudgery and produce goods which are in great demand. Keeping this in mind, schemes such as modernisation of looms, training of weavers, use of high quality dyes and evolution of sound market strategy based on market research have been put in use.

Further, towards the above mentioned objective, the Department of Handlooms and Textiles has taken steps to introduce Computer Technology in designing for direct application by handloom weavers, Powerlooms and Textiles mills. The availability of advanced technology to the traditional handloom sector

will go a long way in helping the handloom weavers to keep in touch with the changing times.

Traditionally, weavers used their environments and their knowledge and skill to produce fabrics. It is now sought to maximise the process of the design so that handloom weavers are able to design fabrics which keeps pace with rapidly changing fashion

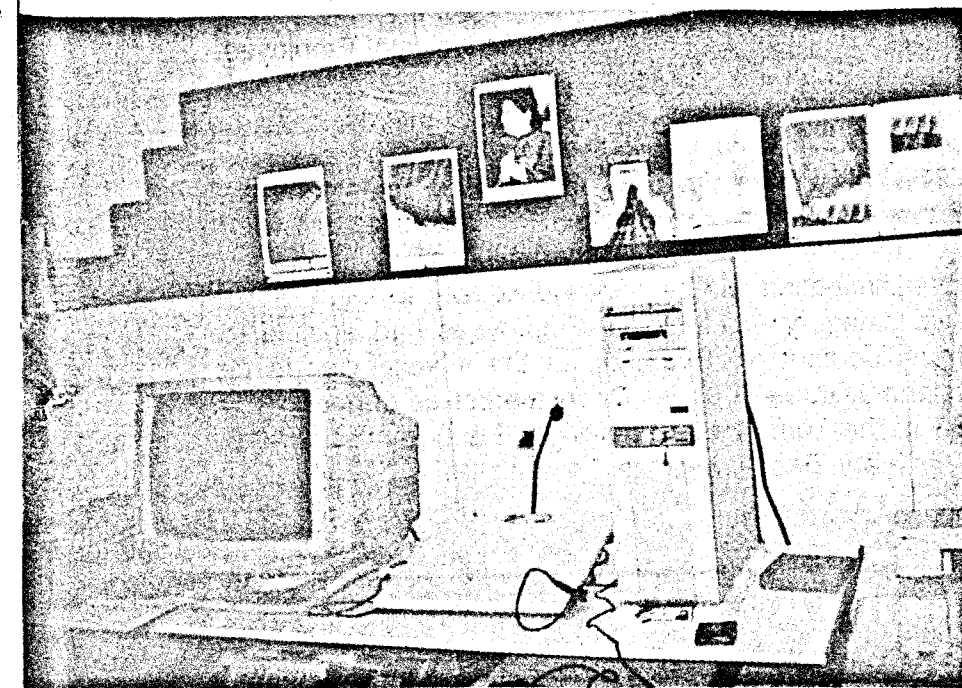


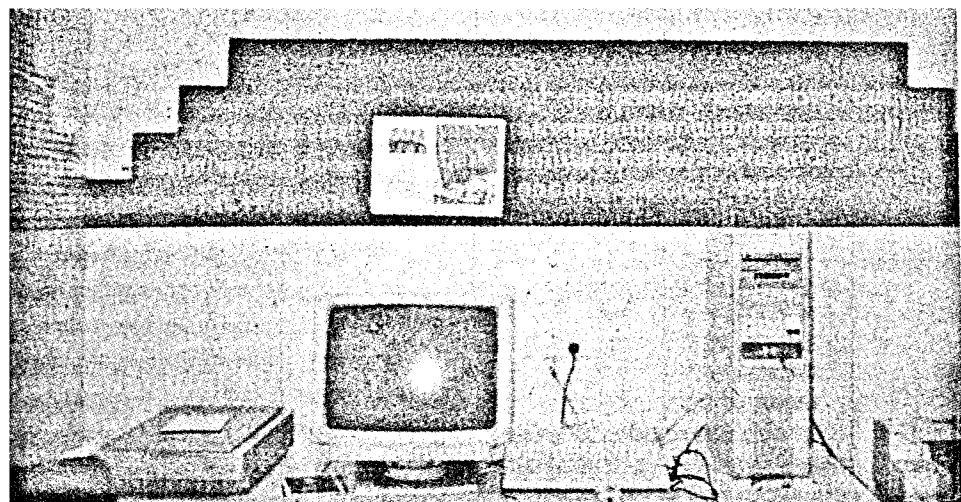
S. MUNIR HODA
Commissioner of Handlooms and Textiles

trends. The Computerised Textile Design Centre that was inaugurated on 22nd November 1993 by the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles Thiru E. Madhusudhanan will help in producing large number of design within a short span of time and will be a boon to the textile industry in Tamil Nadu.

This Computer Textile Design Centre has the following features:-

- ★ Reduces time and fatigue of designers in the creation of new designs.
- ★ With the help of this system new designs can be created in the computer screen or can easily be modulated and the old designs altered into new ones.
- ★ With the inbuilt capacity, this computer is capable of displaying 256 simultaneous colours from a palette of 16 million colours.
- ★ Through this system, a single design can be projected on the screen in different colours or colour photographs can also be taken.





★ Weave changes in a design are self operational in the computer. In this system, the Weave selection is automatic according to the design. The image of the original motif comes upon the fabric as it is.

★ There is facility for storing designs in the computer. This will be useful for the exporters to transfer designs to foreign buyers in floppy.

★ For dobby design checks or strips can be designed in one colour and then the effect can be

studied in many colours and weaves.

★ Avoids fatigue in converting designs into weaving through the system of automatic conversion of designs into weave pattern.

★ Gives printout of warp, colour, heald and life plan.

★ Warp and Weft colours can be changed individually and instantly.

★ This system has made use of the formula of one or more layers of fabric weaving, as the card cutting

process had become extremely simple and the card cutter does not need the knowledge of weave for card cutting and in comparison to old system, the work is accomplished in less than half the time.

★ With this system, weaving designs consisting upto 2400 ends can be prepared.

★ The system allows the user to change any of the weaving parameters such as number of picks and ends per inch etc. and visualise the new design instantly.

★ This system is able to give the cost of fabrics from the cost of various raw materials as input for a particular design.

★ Instant preview of front and Reverse of fabric.

This facility will increase the efficiency of the handloom sector and will help to preserve the ancient tradition of weaving and also help to have perspective production programme in tune with the fast changing fashion.

A MARVEL IN CHUNNUM

THIRUMALAI NAICKER PALACE - MADURAI

This Palace was built in circa 1636 by Thirumalai Naicker (1627-1659), the greatest of Naicker rulers of Madurai. This palace is considered the most marvellous secular building South of Bombay. According to tradition Thirumalai Naicker is said to have taken the help of an Italian Architect to design this building.

The building that we see today was the main palace building, where Thirumalai Naicker lived. But it is believed that the original palace complex was four times bigger than what it is to-day. The grand palace as built by Thirumalai Naicker consisted mainly of two parts, namely Swargavilasa and Rangavilasa.

Besides these two royal residence, there were a theatre, a palace shrine, queens' apartments, an armoury, a building for housing palanquines and the like and royal bandstand, quarters for relatives and servants, a pond, gardens etc. The whole was enclosed by walls on all the four sides.

The enclosure walls are said to have survived till a hundred years ago, when they were pulled down, as they were badly dilapidated the enclosure called Pari Madil, was 900' in length east-west and 660 feet in width north-south and 40 feet in height. To the west of this enclosure, there was a flower garden with a pavilion in the centre.

MAIN PALACE

The surviving building with a rectangular court-yard in the centre, flanked by huge and tall colonades was the main palace

portion. The Original entrance to the palace, was said to have been to the North of the present building. The present entrance was repaired during the last century. The courtyard measures 150 feet east-west, by 100 feet north and south surrounded on all sides by arcades, of great beauty. The pillars which support the arches are of stone, 40 feet in height and are joined by foliated brick arcade of great elegance and design, carrying a cornice and entablature rising to upwards of 60 feet in height. The whole of the ornamentation is worked out in the exquisitely fine stucco called CHUNNAM or shell lime which is a characteristic to Tamil Nadu. On either side of the courtyard, are rectangular pavilions, topped by finials were, originally covered with gold.

SWARGAVILASA

On the west side of the court stands the Swargavilasa i.e. celestial pavilion. It measures 235 feet from north to south by 105 feet across. The large central dome is supported by twelve columns, enclosing a square 64 feet across. These columns are first linked together by massive saracenic arches. Four similar arches are then thrown across the corner and the octagonal drum rises from these are pierced by a clerestory. Above this at the cornice 45 feet up, the octagon is changed to a circle and the dome rises in the centre to 75 feet from the floor. The celestial pavilion is approached by a flight of steps guarded by sculptures of horse riders, now damaged.



An ancient description of the Palace in Tamil records that this pavilion is so constructed as to cause it to be said that in no other country is there a court equal to it, by reason of its splendid ornaments, their excellence, number, extent, curious workmanship, and great beauty. To the west, in the midst of a great dome-shaped hall, is a square building of black stone, inside which is a chamber made of ivory. In the middle of this is a jewelled throne, on which the king is accustomed to take his seat at the great Navarathri festival surrounded by all his banners or ensigns of royalty, and before which all kings are accustomed to do homage.

SCEPTRE FESTIVAL

This great Naick ruler, instituted a number of special festivals



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT

It is hereby informed that in respect of certain categories of Municipal Employees who had applied to the Commission for the four vacancies in the post of Municipal Commissioner, Grade-III exclusively reserved for them as announced in the Advertisement No.26/93 of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, a Main Written Examination only will be held separately, followed by an Oral Test (Interview). They need not appear for the Preliminary Examination to be held on 8.1.1994, though they are in receipt of hall tickets. A communication regarding the scheme of examination and date of examination will be sent individually to them in due course. However, if the said category of Municipal Employees had applied for the posts mentioned in Advertisement No.16/93, or for the 4 vacancies in the post of Municipal Commissioner, Grade-III under Open market as announced in the Advertisement No.26/93 of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, they should appear for the Preliminary Examination to be held on 8.1.1994.

DIPR/2141/MS/93

In the temple of Goddess Meenakshi, among which the Chitrai Festival was the most celebrated. This festival used to last for a number of days, in the eight day of the festival the goddess used to be specially decorated and placed in a special pavilion of the temple. The king would visit the temple and after special worships, receive from the hand of the Goddess, the royal sceptre (set with precious gems). The sceptre would be brought to the palace on the royal elephant accompanied by a great procession. The sceptre would be placed on the throne and would receive special worship from the hands of the king. The dignatories, commanders, poets and other palace servants would receive gifts and royal titles on the occasion. The sceptre will remain enthroned in this celestial pavilion the whole day and after due worship will be returned to the temple the next day. This function was symbolic of the country

being ruled by Goddess Meenakshi, and the Naick ruler administered the country as a servant of the Goddess. This festival was continued even in the 18th Century by his successors like Queen Mangammal.

NAVARATRI FESTIVAL

The Naick ruler used to hold the Navaratri (nine night's) festival in the month of Purattasi (September) with great pomp. The king used to bedeck himself with costly jewels and garments and be seated in audience in this celestial pavilion on all the nine days. This was the occasion when the feudatories present gifts to the king.

Besides as a part of daily routine the king used to appear in the evenings, in the courtyard when the palace guards used to salute him with torches and show various feats with torches.

HAREM

To the west of the Swargavilasa

the queens apartments were located. They have since disappeared. But in the south west may be seen a room, with black polished columns supporting the roof. The queens used to hear music and literary discourses in this portion, during the mornings.

NATAKASALA

At the north-west corner of the building is placed the splendid hall. The hall itself is 135 feet long by 68 feet wide and its height to the centre of the roof is 70 feet. The roof is a pointed arch of brick work strengthened by granite ribs springing from a double series one above the other of other pointed arches supported on columns. Behind the upper series of these arches runs a gallery.

One tradition says that this room was Tirumala Naicker's sleeping apartment and that his cot hung by long chains from hooks in the roof. One night, says a favourite

story, a Kallan made a hole in the roof, swarmed down the chains and stole the royal jewels. The king promised a jaghir to any one who would bring him the thief, and the Kallan then gave himself up and claimed the reward. The king gave him the jaghir and then promptly had him beheaded. For many years this chamber was used as the District Court.

From an ancient record it is seen that this splendid hall was used as a Natakasala (theatre) where the king accompanied by his queens and guests, used to witness dances.

PALACE SHRINE

To the north-east of it is a building which is traditionally believed to have been the retiring apartment of the royal personages.

But in all probability this is a part of the palace shrine dedicated to Goddess Rajarajeswari and other Gods. This shrine was richly carved with stone work and its dome and final were covered with gold. Thirumalai Naicker used to offer worship to Goddess Rajarajeswari and other Gods daily in the morning.

To the west of the theatre were an armoury, a pond, a wrestler's pavilion, a pavilion for cock fights, and servants quarters; all have since disappeared.

RANGAVILASA AND TEN PILLARS

Further north, in a lane may now be seen ten tall pillars of stones. Originally this portion was a part of the big palace. To the west of these stood a palace similar to the celestial pavilion but some what smaller. This was called Rangavilasa. The ten pillars that survive, formed part of the courtyard of that palace. Thirumalai Naick's younger brother, Muthialu Naicker resided there. To the west of it were a

harem and a platform, called CHANDRIKAI MEDAI.

An entrance was provided in north, with an opening to the present south masi street. Here the palace guards were stationed guarding the entrance. There was also pavilion to store their weapons.

MAIN ENTRANCE AND NAUBATKHANA

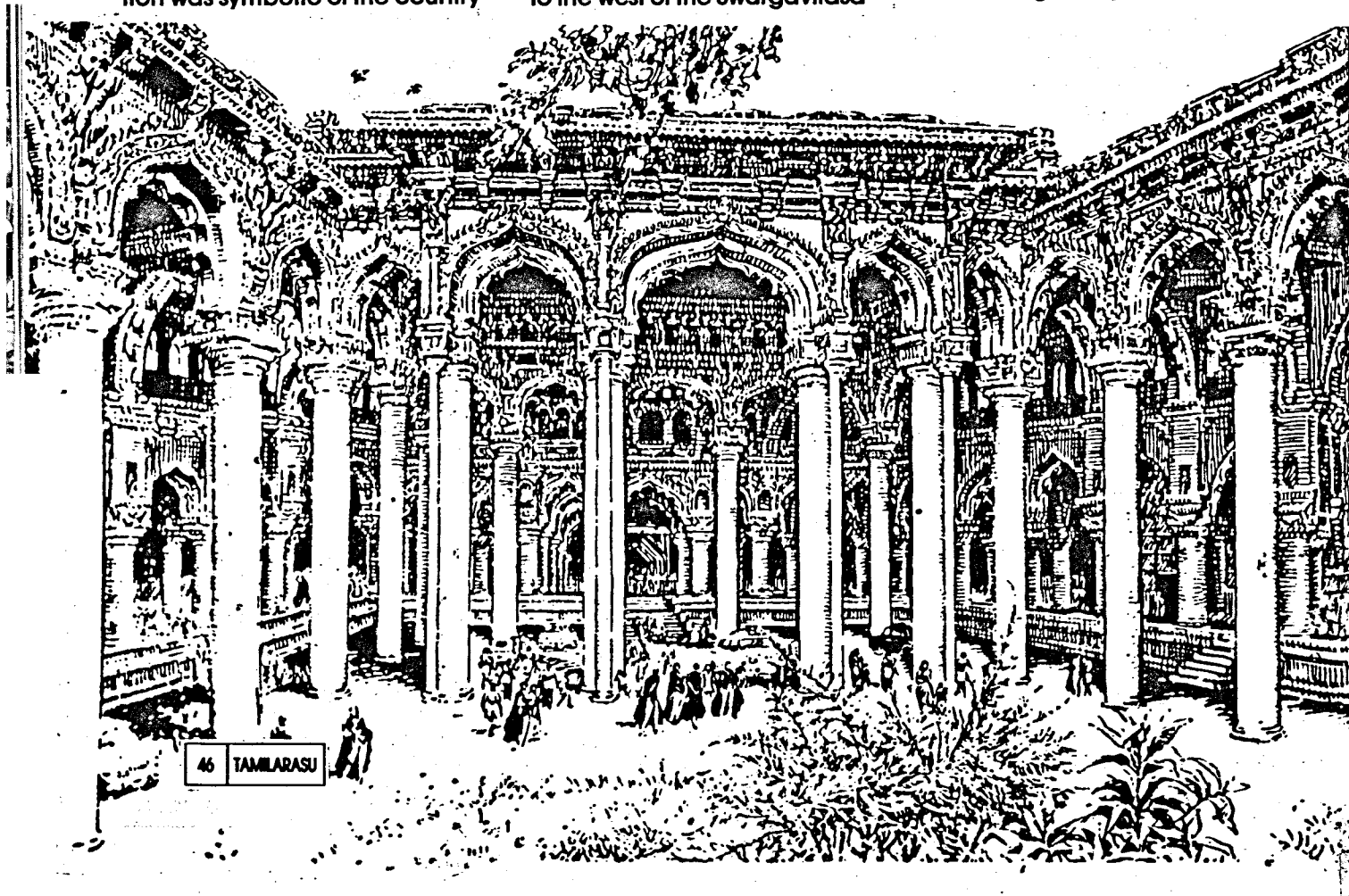
To the east of ten pillars was the main entrance and a pavilion where royal palanquins and other para phernalia were placed. There was another pavilion housing 18 different kinds of musical instruments that used to form part of the royal entourage. These pavilions existed in a somewhat dilapidated form, till a hundred years ago and were called Naubatkhana. The Naubatkhana, was so dilapidated in the fifties that the American mission declined to take it as a gift. It was then restored by Mr George Fisher for the use of a school and was taken by Government in 1858 for the use of the new Zilla school. When the new building for this latter was put up, the Naubatkhana was used for sometime as the police head-quarter office. It was eventually sold as being past repair and the Patnulkaran's primary school now occupies its site.

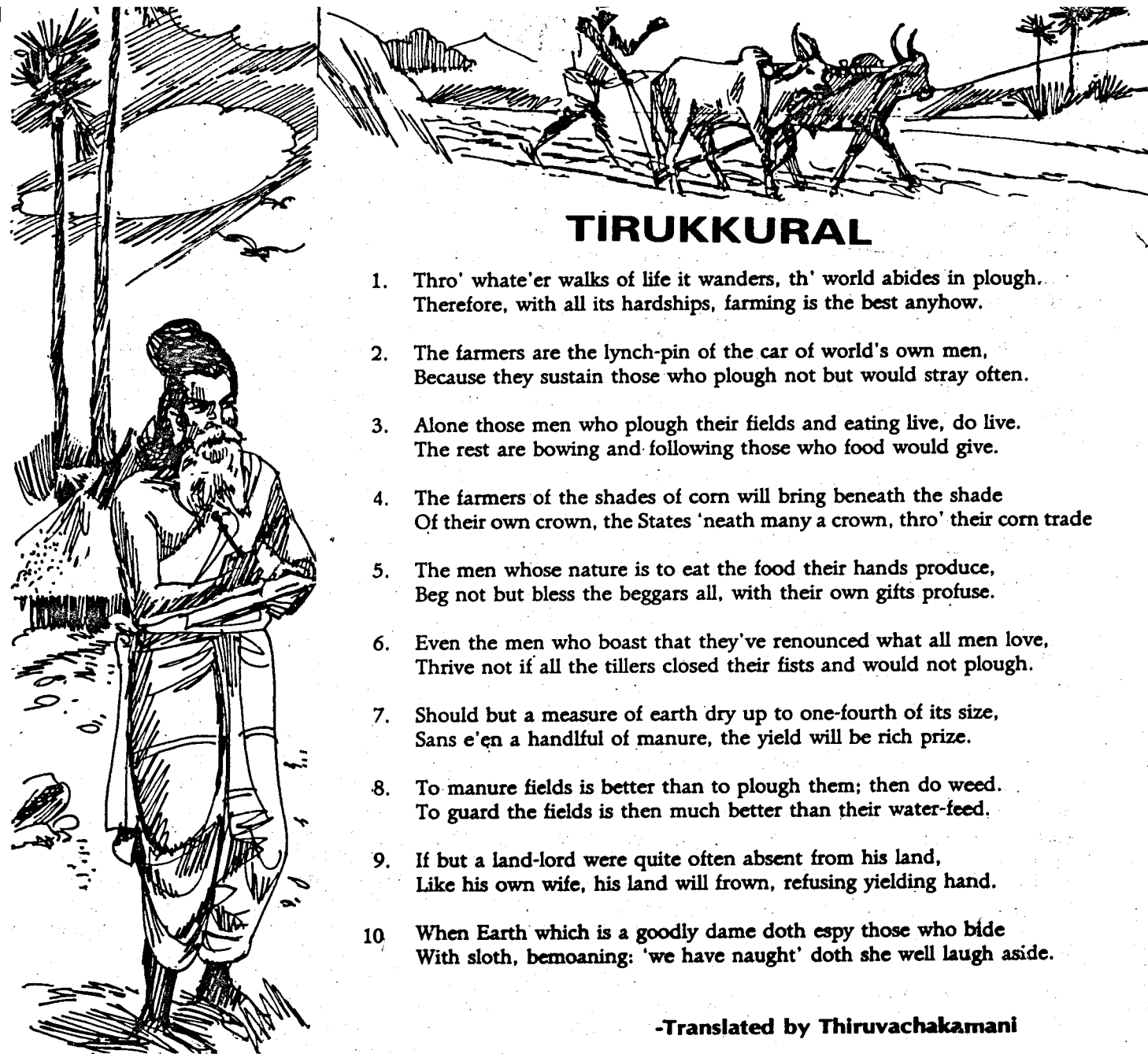
A part of the palace buildings, probably the Rangavilasa and its adjuncts were pulled down by Thirumalai Naick's grandson Chokkanatha Naicker, in order to carry the materials to Tiruchi, for erecting a palace there. Chokkanatha Naicker made Thiruchi his capital and removed the throne, costly jewels and other treasures there. Due to passage of time and neglect a number of other parts disappeared. In the last century, a part of the building to the west of the celestial pavilion collapsed in a torrential rain.

LATER HISTORY OF THE PALACE

"The Palace was an absolute ruin before the British acquired the Madura country. It was utilised as barracks, and the Survey Account of 1821 states that part of it was occupied then by a paper factory, worked by convict labour. In 1837 Mr Blackburne (then Collector of Madurai) reported that it was used by the weavers for their work, and obtained leave to demolish the great walls (40 feet high, 900 feet long on the east and west and 660 feet on the north and south) which surrounded it and which threatened to collapse. In 1857 it was stated that almost every part of the building was so cracked as to be dangerous and that the only really safe part of it was so cracked as to be dangerous that the really safe part of it was the inner cloister. The courts of the District Judge, Sub-Judge, Sadr Amin and Munsif were, however, held in it and the Zilla school occupied the north-east corner of the cloisters. The amount required to restore the palace was estimated at two lakh. In 1858 heavy rain did much damage and brought down the west wall of Tirumalai Naicker's bed-chamber and the Judge reported that portions of the building fell so frequently that approach to his court was positively dangerous and that the Sub-Judge and Munsif had had to move elsewhere.

In 1858 Lord Napier, the then Governor of Madras wrote an emphatic minute on the necessity of restoring ancient ruins in general and this palace in particular and Mr Chisholm, the Government Architect, was sent down to report on the possibility of saving what remained of the building. His account led the Government to decide to repair the palace to render it suitable for the Revenue, Judicial and Municipal Offices of the town,





TIRUKKURAL

1. Thro' whate'er walks of life it wanders, th' world abides in plough. Therefore, with all its hardships, farming is the best anyhow.
2. The farmers are the lynch-pin of the car of world's own men, Because they sustain those who plough not but would stray often.
3. Alone those men who plough their fields and eating live, do live. The rest are bowing and following those who food would give.
4. The farmers of the shades of corn will bring beneath the shade Of their own crown, the States 'neath many a crown, thro' their corn trade
5. The men whose nature is to eat the food their hands produce, Beg not but bless the beggars all, with their own gifts profuse.
6. Even the men who boast that they've renounced what all men love, Thrive not if all the tillers closed their fists and would not plough.
7. Should but a measure of earth dry up to one-fourth of its size, Sans e'en a handful of manure, the yield will be rich prize.
8. To manure fields is better than to plough them; then do weed. To guard the fields is then much better than their water-feed.
9. If but a land-lord were quite often absent from his land, Like his own wife, his land will frown, refusing yielding hand.
10. When Earth which is a goodly dame doth espy those who bide With sloth, bemoaning: 'we have naught' doth she well laugh aside.

-Translated by Thiruvachakamani

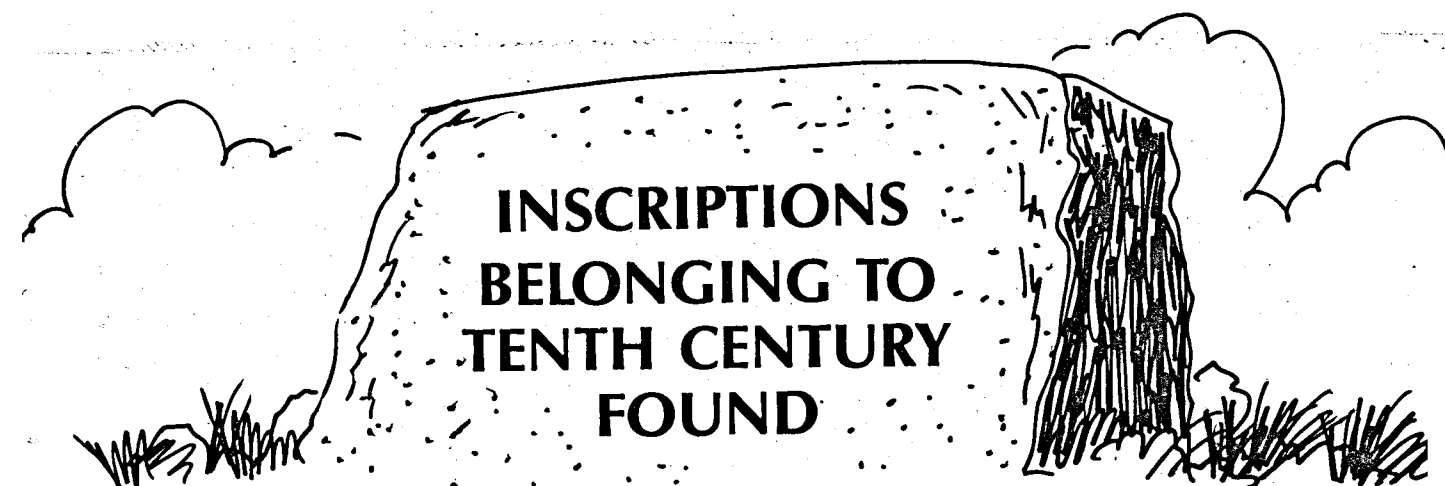
and a first instalment of Rs.10,000 for this purpose was entered in the budget for 1870-71. Thereafter annual allotments were made for continuing the work. Lord Napier took the greatest personal interest in the matter and in 1871, after visiting the palace, recorded an elaborate minute regarding the offices which were to be located in it. By 1882 Rs.2,13,000 had been spent, iron ties had been inserted to hold the structure together, the ruined had been restored on the original lines and the entrance

on the east side of the great court-yard had been surrounded with an ornamental gateway. This entrance had been cut through the solid brickwork in comparatively recent times. Mr Chisholm found evidence to show that the original opening had been on the west behind the three great domes.

By 1886 a sum of Rs.5,31,000 had been spent on, or sanctioned for, the palace, and shortly afterwards the Collector's office was at length moved into it. The space available was, however,

found to be quite insufficient and eventually it was removed back to its former quarters.

The District Courts continued to function in the building till 1970, when they were shifted to the new building. Since 1971 the palace is pre-served as a monuments by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology. The palace is kept open to the public from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Photography with hand cameras is permitted. However prior approval is required for using stand or movie cameras.



The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology discovered three important inscriptions at KOODANAGAR of Kudiyatham Taluk in North Arcot Ambedkar District.

While the first inscription has been copied from a slab standing near THICKAMMA temple, the second from the slab standing near the land of Valliammal.

The third is a fragment that lies by the side of the second epigraph.

All the three are written in Tamil language and in Tamil character. Of the two full inscriptions one is assignable to Mavali Vanaraya and the other belongs to Kopparakesari. The first inscription is engraved in Saka year 825 corresponding to 903 A.D. It describes about the endowment of a land for the maintenance of the tank of KUDANAGAR, made by GANGA CHIRU MAVARIYAN in response to a plea made by one Araiyan, probably a local chief, while he was ruling Adaiyur Nadu during the region of his brother Mavalivarayan Isaiyithaiyyan.

The second inscription refers to the death of a hero namely NIKANAVAN who was living in Koodanagar. He met his miserable death after having rescued the cattle of his village. This epigraph written in 14th regional year of KOPPARAKESARI PANMA could be assignable to either VIJAYALAYA CHOLA or PARANTAKA.

This inscription is found written on three sides of the figure of the

hero who is holding the bow in his left hand while an arrow in his right. He is shown as if he is aiming an arrow on his enemy. The turf of his headgear is very prominent. Another sword is found tucked on his waist. Lower garment is seen up to his thigh. The style of the here also attests to the fact that this inscription could be dated to 9th-10th century A.D.

The above two inscriptions are

significant since they reveal the political as well as the social aspects of those period in North Arcot Ambedkar District.

These Epigraphs were discovered by Thiru G. Arjunan, Epigraphist, Thiru M. Srinivasan, Junior Epigraphist and Thiru P. Murugesan, Epigraphical Attender at the instance of Tmt. Valliammal of Koodanagaram.



MANAGING JAUNDICE

Dr. S. Chandrasekaran, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor of Microbiology,
Madurai Medical College.

Some facts on a new variety of jaundice: Prolonged fever and renal failure.

It is a common belief that for treating jaundice we think of taking extract from Keelanalli leaves or tablets of Liv52 along with avoiding oily foodstuffs and having bed rest. The jaundice which is to be talked about here cannot be cured by the above treatment.

Symptoms

One should have had a sudden onset of fever, severe headache, body pain and vomiting for a week before developing this type of jaundice. Some people will have the above symptoms without jaundice. Due to renal failure some persons may die. Many suffer from the above symptoms if they did not receive suitable treatment. Some people developing jaundice due to this germ along with Hepatitis B Virus may also die.

The disease causing germ

It is different from viral jaundice and similar to typhoid causing germs. Hence indigenous medicines like Keelanalli leaves will not cure the disease. Bactericidal drugs like Penicillin, Doxycycline etc., give good relief if used for a few weeks.

Spread of germs

When children play in the sand and water contaminated with the urine from rats, dogs, cows and pigs

affected by these germs, or when farmers, lorry or van cleaners and certain occupational groups of persons who work in water or land contaminated with the urine from these infected animals, these germs enter into the body through minute abrasions in the skin and also through eyes, nose or mouth. Even if persons touch the urine contaminated parts of these infected animals these germs can attack them. Water tanks and wells constructed in houses are likely to be contaminated with the infected rat's urine if they are not kept closed. When persons take bath in the contaminated water or in swimming pools not properly maintained or in rivers and ponds they can get the disease. Doctors and paramedical staff can acquire the disease when the patients affected by these germs are surgically operated or when blood samples are collected for testing. Statistical data show that the school going children and actively working males and females are more affected by these germs.

Preventing methods

Firstly we should keep our hands and legs as clean as our face always. Chappals should be worn. Wounds and scratches should be covered with plaster. We should not take bath in rivers, streams and ponds. Water from these sources should be heated and allowed to cool before using for taking bath. Swimming pools and water-tanks should

be periodically cleaned with bleaching powder and kept clean. Water-tanks should be completely covered. Doctors and paramedical staff should wash their hands after examining each patient. One can prevent this disease and also the diseases due to other germs by acquiring these sanitary habits. "Cleanliness gives Health".

Methods of curing the disease

These patients should seek advice from doctors. They in turn should send the patient's blood samples for testing★ and diagnose the disease and treat it with adequate doses★★ of drugs like Penicillin, Doxycycline etc. Earlier the disease is diagnosed, quicker will be the cure with these simple drugs. Delay in diagnosis leads to delay in removing the germs from our body. Continuous treatment only can help to control the disease.

In conclusion we have to bear in mind that we should acquire sanitary habits to prevent the disease and if one gets the disease it has to be cured with the help of drugs prescribed by the doctors.

★ Testing can be done in laboratories equipped with dark ground microscopes and experienced personnel as in the Institute of Microbiology, Madurai Medical College.

★★ As per Communicable Disease Report from London dated 26th Feb 1993 the following treatment schedules are prescribed: Panenteral Benzyl Penicillin (900 mgms), Ampicillin (1 gm) or Erythromycin (500 mgms) six-hourly or oral amoxycillin (500 mgms) eight-hourly or Doxycycline (100 mgms) twice daily, for seven days is usually adequate. Severe infections may require intensive therapy, including correction of electrolyte and fluid imbalance and monitoring of cardiac and renal function. Dialysis may be required and bleeding complications merit haematological advice.

MODERNISING OPERATIONS TO FURTHER SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE

In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, The Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd., was registered on 23rd November 1905 as an Urban Society under India Act X of 1904. Its main object was to collect funds for financing Co-operative Credit Societies established in the rural areas. From 1931 onwards it was called as The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., to function as the Provincial Apex Bank for the Province of Madras. In 1951 the name of the Bank was changed to The Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd., and subsequently as the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Ltd. Taking into consideration of role of the Bank at the apex level of the Co-operative banking in the State, the name has

now been changed as The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The 'TNSC Bank' as it is known to millions of people all over the State is playing its role of Apex Bank true to its character by putting all efforts in the development of All Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SELECT AREAS

Share Capital

The Share Capital of the Bank is Rs.5.83 crore against the Authorised Capital of Rs.6 crore.

(The share holders of the TNSC Bank are only the District Central Co-

operative Banks and the Government of Tamil Nadu.)

Reserves

The total reserves of the Bank was Rs.84.88 crore at the end of 31.7.1993

Deposits & Borrowings

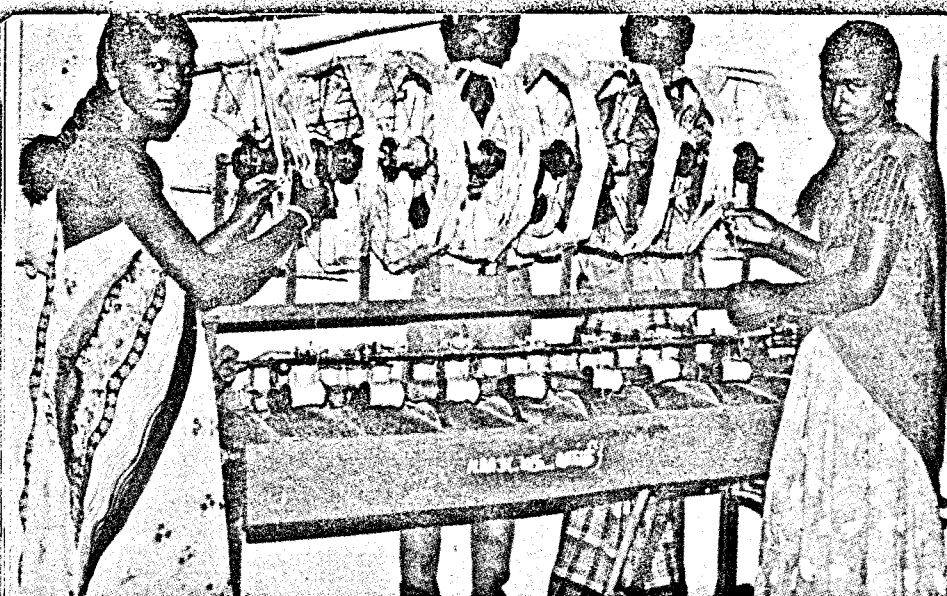
The Bank has mobilised a deposit of Rs.566.32 crore from the residents of Madras city as well as from the District Central Co-operative Banks in the State upto 31.7.1993. The borrowings of the Bank stood at Rs.355.32 crore as on 31.7.1993.

Working Capital

The working capital of the Bank has risen to Rs.1063.04 crore. The investments in Government Trustee Securities for taking care of the liquid assets requirement has reached a level of Rs.175.91 crore.

Advances

The Bank is trying to fulfil its objectives of rural development on sus-



tained agricultural growth and it is highly amplified by the fact that the advances of the Bank has attained the level of Rs.757.13 crore as on 31.07.93. The Bank sanctions credit limits to all District Central Co-operative Banks from its own funds apart from availing re-finance limits from NABARD for financing agricultural activities as well as for financing Handloom Co-operatives.

In the sphere of non-agricultural advances also, the finance provided by the Bank is increasing every year and the District Central Co-operative Banks have availed refinance of Rs.260.50 crore as at the end of July, 1993 under this category of lending.

Both under agriculture and non-agriculture advances, credit is provided on short term, medium term and long term basis. Special drive is given for development of tiny/small scale industrial units in Rural and Semi Urban areas through District Central



Co-operative Banks and CUBs.

Development of affiliates

The TNSC Bank is providing subsidy to PAC Banks to put up modern banking counters and for purchase of jewel safes. A separate 'Primary Co-operative Development Fund' has been set up in Tamil Nadu for which the State Co-operative Bank and all the District Central Co-operative Banks are contributing 5% of their net profits every year. The fund is administered by the TNSC Bank.

Under 'Affiliates Development Programme' the TNSC Bank has also provided computers to all the District Central Co-operative Banks for computerising certain banking operations. Further, jeeps have also been provided under this Affiliates Development Programme to DCCBs for improving their ST loan recoveries.

The TNSC Bank has set up an Agricultural Co-operative Staff Training Institute exclusively for imparting

training to the employees serving in Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu including PACBs.

The Bank is acting as a clearing house for the banking operations of all the CCBs and Co-operative Urban Banks in the State, as the CCBs and CUBs are having only limited area of operation. The TNSC Bank has introduced a State Drafts Scheme to enable the bank and its branches, CCBs, CUBs and branches to issue and honour DDs on each other as well as collect cheques and bills under a mutual arrangement scheme. There are 700 participant Offices in the scheme. The TNSC Bank is playing the key role of debiting the issuing bank's account and crediting the paying bank's account. Due to efforts taken by the bank by improving systems and procedures, 99.5% of DD issue advices get debit/credit at the level of TNSC Bank within 4 days from the date of issue of DD. This is one of the redeeming features of the scheme. The operations at TNSC Bank and CCB's Head Offices in the scheme are computerised.

The bank is a member of the All India Mutual Arrangement Scheme of the NAFSCOB which enables the TNSC Bank/its branches, CCBs/CUBs/branches to issue and honour DDs on other participant banks in other States and also collect cheques/bills.

In the area of Branch reconciliation, the bank has made record breakthrough. With 38 branches, all in the city of Madras, the bank has completed branch reconciliation as on 31.3.93 on 1.4.93. There were no pending items in branch reconciliation 31.3.93. In regard to reconciliation of Current accounts with 22 SCBs under AIMAS, the bank has completed reconciliation as on 31.3.93 by 30.4.93. There has been perceptible improvement in the area by systematic elimination of pending items.

A PACKAGE OF AGRO-ENGINEERING SERVICES TO FARMERS

The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation Limited (Encofed) was formed during the year 1972 as an apex Level body with 19 district level Societies and 187 Block level Agro Centres throughout the State. The main objective of the Federation is to provide a package of Agro Engineering Services to rural farmers by setting up Agro Service Centres at Block and District levels. These Agro Service Centres serve the farmers in the rural areas by providing custom hiring of Agricultural implements and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and plant protection equipments. The Directorate of Agro Engineering Services is entrusted with the responsibility of statutory functions of all the affiliates of Encofed including the apex Federation.

Share Capital and Membership

The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rupees one crore. The Federation's membership and share capital as on 31.3.93 were 283 and Rs.18.12 lakh respectively and 'B' Class membership and share capital as on 31.3.93 were 80 and Rs.8,000 respectively.

Commercial Activities of Encofed:

i) Channelisation Scheme:

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O.Ms.No.715, Co-operation Department, dated 12.10.1976 have given monopoly right to Encofed to channelise the supply of diesel engine electric motor pumpsets and other accessories to the loanes of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of Encofed's services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. 102 Diesel engine pumpsets and 30 electric motor pumpsets were supplied during 1991-92.

ed's services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. 102 Diesel engine pumpsets and 30 electric motor pumpsets were supplied during 1991-92.

ii) Pump-sets

Apart from Channelisation Scheme, 39 No. of pumpsets have been supplied to various Government Departments.

iii) Sprayers

Encofed had supplied 5113 Numbers of Power operated for Rs.187 lakh and 45009 hand operated sprayers valued Rs 445 lakh to Government Departments, district and block level centres during the year 1992-93.

Other Commercial Activities during the year 1992-93

Pipes, accessories, tyres, tubes and batteries etc., worth Rs.31.46 lakh have been sold during the year 1992-93.

Fertilizers and Pesticides

During the year 1992-93, Encofed has distributed fertilizers through affiliates for Rs.55 crores.

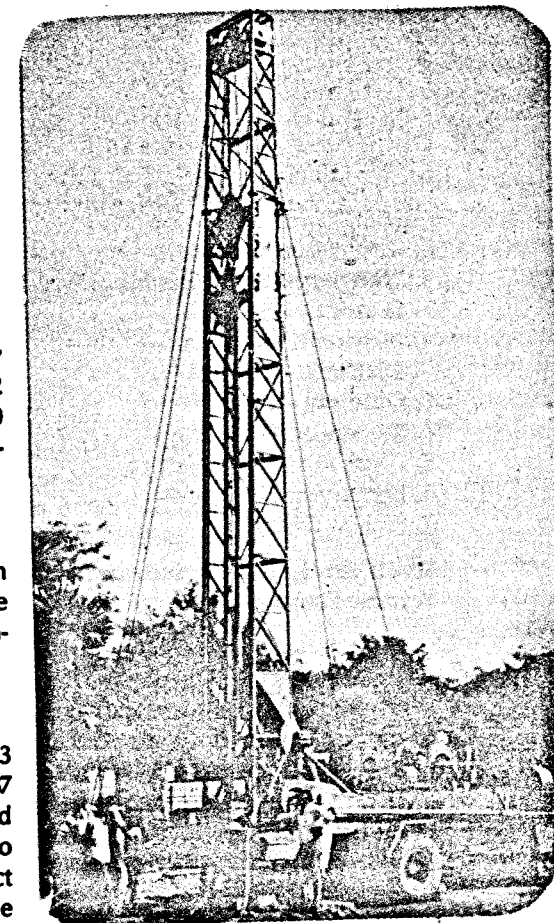
Other Activities of Encofed

i) Road Roller Hiring

The Federation is in possession of six Road Rollers for hiring to the Panchayat Unions/Panchayats for laying of better roads. The Road Rollers have earned average of Rs.2.25 lakh in a year from 1982-83 onwards. In 1992-93 we have earned hiring income of Rs.5.50 lakh.

ii) Sinking of borewells

During the year 1992-93 about 170



borewells have been drilled at a total value of Rs.37-34 lakh for TWAD and for District Collectors under various schemes.

Hiring of tractors to Madras Corporation

The tractors of the affiliates were hired-out to Madras Corporation for the removal of garbage in the year 1992-93 and earned an income of Rs.156-99 lakh.

Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Popularisation of Agricultural Implements:

i. Establishment of farmers Agro Service Centres and providing custom hiring machinery.

ii. Conducting demonstrations with improved Agricultural implements and hand tools.

iii. Popularising the improved agricultural implements and hand tools at subsidised rates to the farmers.

iv. During the year 1991-92 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.21 lakh to establish 7 District level Agro Service Societies in the following districts and they were also registered during the year 1992-93.

1. Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District
2. Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District
3. Dindigul Anna District
4. Kamarajar District
5. Chidambaranar District
6. Kanyakumari District
7. Periyar District

Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres

The main stay of the Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres have been the trading in agricultural inputs and custom hiring services. During the year 1992-93, Encofed Affiliates have done trading of various agricultural inputs to the tune of Rs.124.54 crore.

The total income by way of custom hiring of agricultural machinery by the affiliated Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres and District Co-operative Agro Service Societies expected during the year 1992-93 is Rs.163.73 lakh.

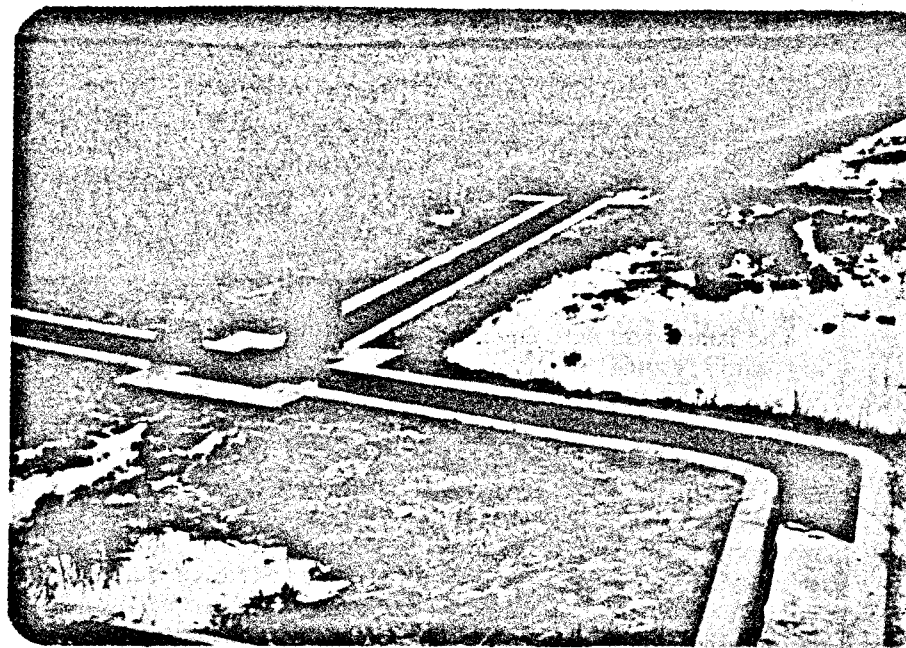
Other Activities

Encofed is undertaking trucking-out Railway track materials for Southern Railways. On this account Encofed has earned an amount of Rs.0.77 lakh during 1992-93.

Distribution of fertilizers

To distribute fertilizers at subsidised rates Encofed has received advance subsidy of Rs.13.992 crore from the Government. The fertilizers are distributed to the small and marginal farmers through the affiliated centres. The federation has supplied fertilizers worth Rs.55 crore to the small and marginal farmers.

Further Government have allot-



ted Rs.360 lakh to the Federation to supply DAP, MOP, and complexes at concessional rates. The first instalment of Rs.61.21 lakh received from the Government has been fully disbursed to the farmers. The second instalment of Rs.139 lakh received from the Government has been fully disbursed to the farmers.

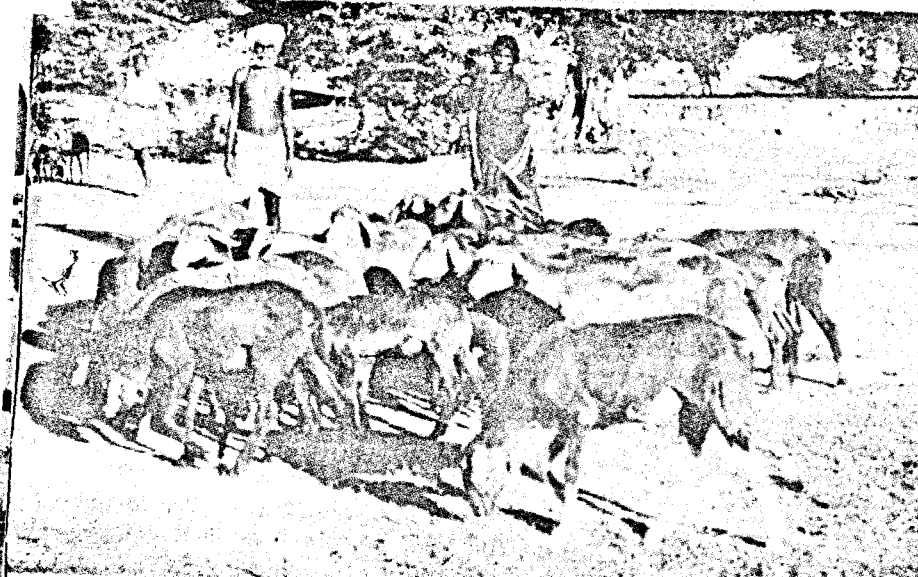
The Agriculture Department has formulated a scheme for distribution pneumatic tyre-carts for supply to the small and marginal farmers with 50% subsidy. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs.3 crore. Encofed

is implementing the scheme. The first batch of 18 carts was supplied on 24.2.93, the birthday of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha. It is worth mentioning here that the carts were greatly appreciated by the beneficiaries.

Government have sanctioned Rs.340 crore to supply hand/power sprayers by the Encofed to small and marginal farmers with 50% subsidy under centrally sponsored scheme.



"In a nutshell, alcohol ruins one physically, morally, intellectually and economically".
- Mahatma Gandhi



Sheep rearing for uplifting the weaker section

Sheep rearing plays a major role in the rural development in Tamil Nadu. Sheep rearing provides employment opportunities to a large section of the people particularly to the weaker sections of the community in hills, drought prone and dry areas. In order to uplift the economic conditions of the weaker sections. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing various schemes through 'Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies, Poultry Breeders Cooperative Societies, Duck Breeders Cooperative Societies and so on.

The Cooperative Societies for breeding of Sheep, Poultry, ducks, dogs, piggery etc. are functioning under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry from 1964 itself. The Director of Animal Husbandry is the functional Registrar for these Societies. Powers of the Registrar under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act and Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Rules have been delegated to the Regional Joint Directors of Animal Husbandry at regional level and to the Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry at the

divisional level. Accordingly, the registration of Cooperative Societies, inspections, enquiries, execution, liquidation works are all done by the departmental officers.

There are 1,426 Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies in Tamil Nadu. Most of them are in Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli- Kat-tabomman, Dindigul-Anna, South Arcot-Vallalar, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Chengai MGR, Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. It includes Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies formed exclusively for the benefit of SC/ST members and Women members. There are 1,65,215 members in all the 1,463 Cooperative Societies inclusive of poultry, duck, dog and piggery societies functioning under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry Department.

The main object of the Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies is to raise the economic condition of the members through Sheep Breeding. The societies arrange for purchase as well as sales of high breed sheep. The Sheep Breeders' Cooperative Societies help their members to avail of the subsidies

and other concessions extended by the Government and other financing institutions for purpose of sheep development. Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies arrange for common grazing lands for the sheeps of their members and also help to provide nutritious feed. The members of the Sheep Breeding Cooperative Societies are given good training in profitable sheep rearing practices with the help of the Animal Husbandry Department officials in charge of the Veterinary Hospital adjoining the Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies. These societies make arrangements for preventive vaccination to the Sheep against contagious as well as non-contagious diseases.

The Animal Husbandry Department is implementing several schemes for development of Sheep Breeding. The Special Centrally assisted scheme is one of the important schemes. The financing institution issues loans at the rate of Rs.8,000 per unit of high bred varieties of sheep like Madras Red, Mechery, Mondiya etc. and Rs.7,500 per unit for other local breeds. Twenty ewes and one ram constitute one unit of sheep 50% of the unit cost is given as subsidy through the Animal Husbandry Department. And 4% of the unit cost is given for insurance. The subsidy was sanctioned for

1. 3,268 units in 1988-89
2. 2,099 units in 1989-90
3. 6,250 units in 1990-91
4. 1,550 units in 1991-92
- and
5. 1,900 units in 1992-93.

Apart from the Special Centrally assisted scheme, the Animal Husbandry Department also is encouraging sheep development through the European Economic Community scheme and Tribal Monitoring Scheme.

S.P. Anbumani
Director of Animal Husbandry
Madras

Verified
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THE NOOK

Pension to Musicians in Temples

The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted a five member committee for selecting 100 temple musicians in indigent conditions and grant them a monthly pension. The Constitution of the Committee follows the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, of pensions for musicians of Temples under the HRCE control. The criteria for eligibility for pension is that the aspirants should be above 60 years of age and should have served more than 20 years.

Former Judge to head Women's Welfare Commission

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalitha has appointed former Judge Thiru R.S. Sengottuvelan as Chairman of State Women's Welfare Commission. The other members are: Thiru Chitti Babu, Tmt. Rajamal Devadoss, Tmt. Lakshmi Pranesh, IAS., Tmt. V. Saroja, Tmt. Beatrix D' Souza, Tmt. Latika Saran, IPS, Tmt. Malini Ganesh and State Minorities Commission Chairperson Bader Sayed.

Job for maimed woman's husband

Hon'ble Chief Minister has provided a regular means of income to the family of Rajalakshmi who lost both her legs in ghastly train accident in September 1993. Her husband Ravishankar has been given a permanent job as helper in the PTC in Madras. The Chief Minister also handed over the cheque for Rs.25,000 that she had promised the women after hearing of Tmt. Rajalakshmi's plight.

Chief Minister Orders auction of fallen trees

Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered spot auction of trees that fell during the recent cyclone in Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quide-e-Milleth District. About 17,000 trees had fallen in Thanjavur District and 33,000 in Nagapattinam Quide-e-Milleth District. The forest department has been instructed to ex-

pedite the clearing work and a special monitory unit has been set up for the purpose.

National Award for Tamil Nadu Khadi Board

Tamil Nadu Khadi Board has won an award for outstanding performance during the year 1992-93 from the Centre. The Board had exceeded its target of production by Rs.15 crore by achieving Rs.325 crore. During the Festival rebate season this year, the Khadi Board had a sales turnover of Rs.32 crore, Rs.55 crore more than last year.

Tamil Scholar and Siddha exponent made Siddha Board Chief

Hon'ble Chief Minister has appointed Thiru K.A.P. Viswanathan as Chairman of Siddha Board for a period of one year, considering his services to the development of the Siddha System.

Chief Minister's Gesture to handicapped Women

Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered that a 21 year old polio affected woman, N.S. Lalitha, be provided a job as Junior Assistant in the Madras Central Co-operative Bank.

The woman, who was afflicted with the disease at the age of three, had done well in the apprenticeship training programme conducted by the bank. She had represented to the Chief Minister that she be given the job, relaxing rules, as she was handicapped. The Chief Minister sanctioned the appointment in appreciation of Lalitha's self-confidence and determination.

Chief Minister allocates Rs48 lakh for Adi-Dravida ryots

Hon'ble Chief Minister has allocated Rs.48 lakh as 50 per cent subsidy for providing oil seeds, coconut saplings and pesticides to Adi-Dravidar agriculturists. The allotment, made under a special scheme, is for the year 1993-94.

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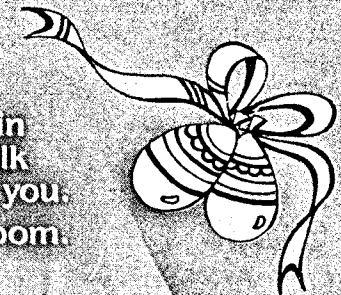
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