

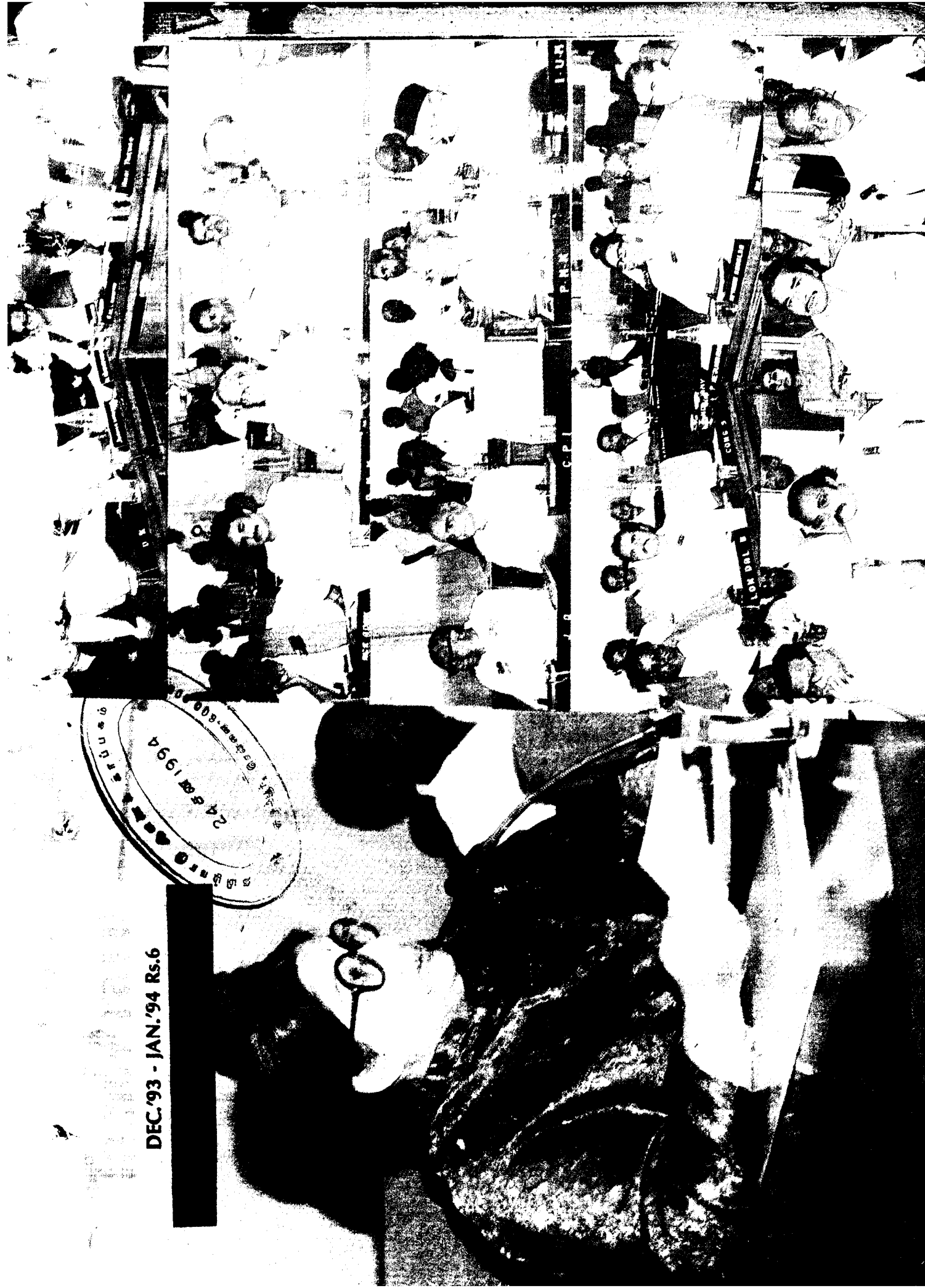
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TAMIL ARASU WISHES ITS READERS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

A HAPPY PONGAL



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024 - 2025
Karthigai - Thai
DECEMBER 1993 -
JANUARY 1994

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ 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

- ★ 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
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

- ★ 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
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

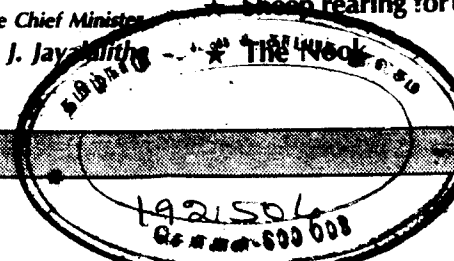
- ★ Tamil Isai - A forerunner to Carnatic Music.
- ★ Transform Police into a humane body and an instrument of Public Service.

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

- ★ Tamil Nadu Police effective in Enforcing Social Laws.
- ★ "Thirukkural" Munusamy passes away.
- ★ Increased Tamil Nadu Plan Outlay for 1994-95.
- ★ Computer Design Centre to help weavers keep pace with the times
- ★ Thirumalai Naicker Palace - Madurai
- ★ Inscriptions belonging to tenth century found.
- ★ Managing Jaundice

—Dr. S. Chandrasekaran,
Madurai Medical College.

- ★ Modernising operations to further service to the people.
- ★ A package of Agro-Engineering services to farmers.
- ★ Sheep rearing for uplifting the weaker section.



**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



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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.

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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. There 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.

M.A. மானிக்கவேலு

18-12-1993



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 literacy interest and works are many and varied. Her autobiographic serial, 'Manam Thirandhu Pesukiren', novels 'Uravin Kaithigal', 'Nenjil Oru Kanai' 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 to-day 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.

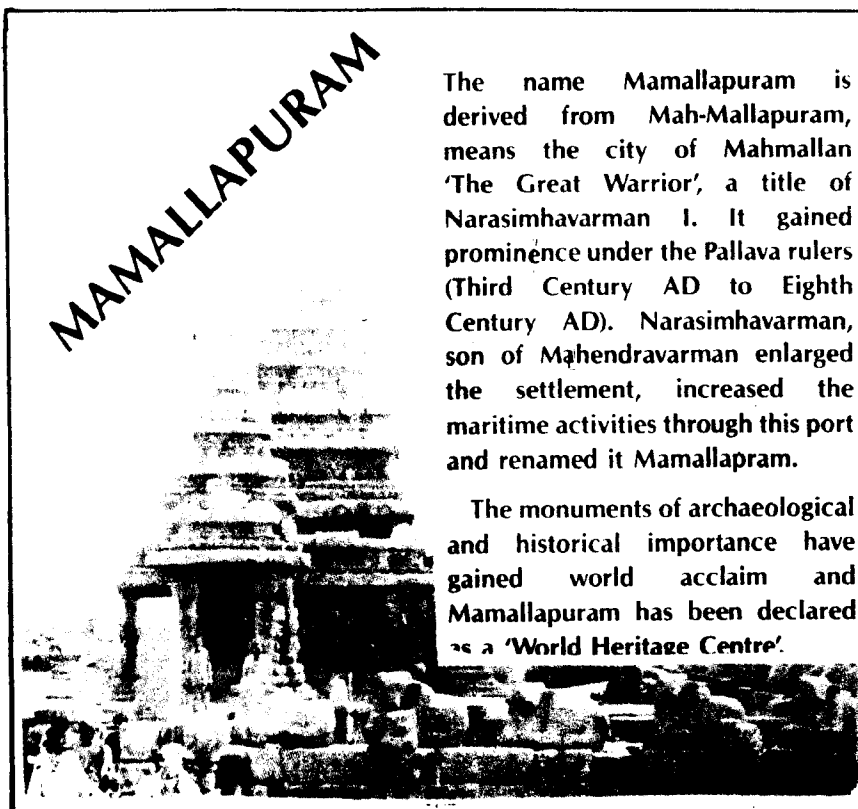
The policy of 69% of reservation adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu so far, has paved the way for the social and economic

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



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

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'.

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.



Lower 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

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

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.

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 T.V. Venkataraman 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



tegrated 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



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."

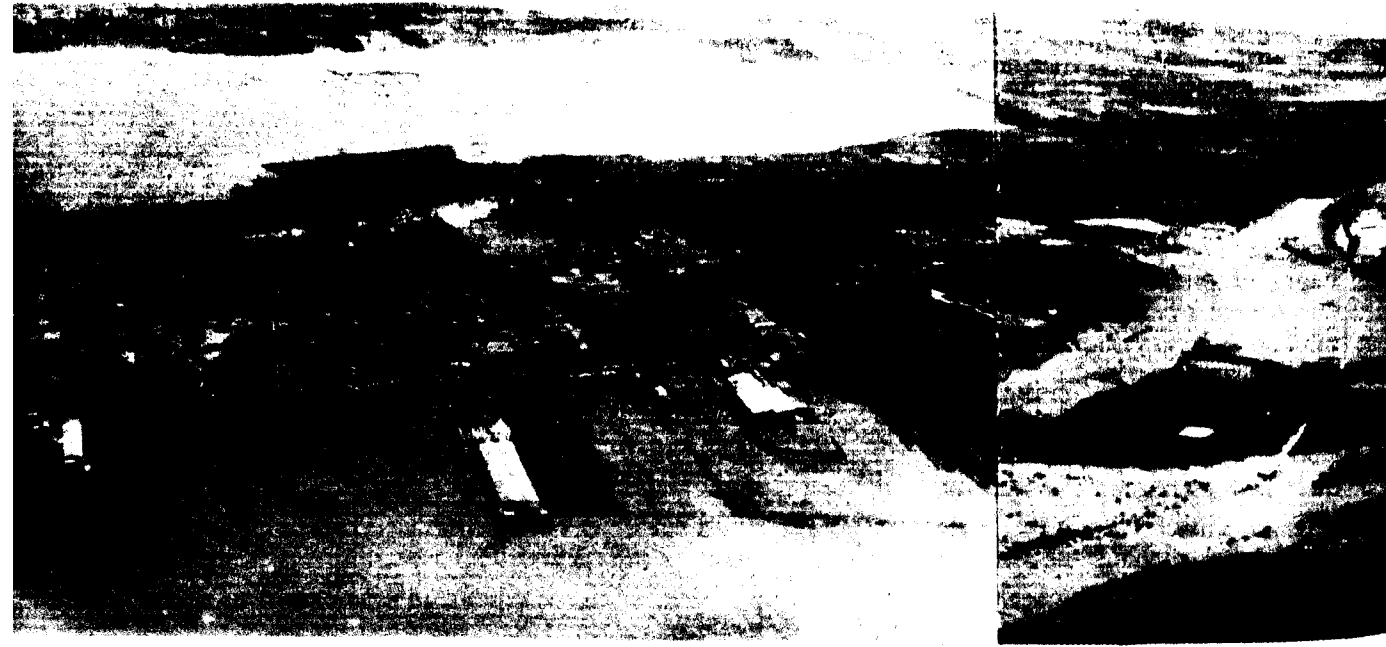
Hon'ble Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function.

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 T.V. 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.



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 10.30 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, Kurinjippadi, 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 706 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.

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

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

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



ThiruUstad 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 TV. 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
Mizoram	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 is 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 "Kalaimamani" 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 TV. 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

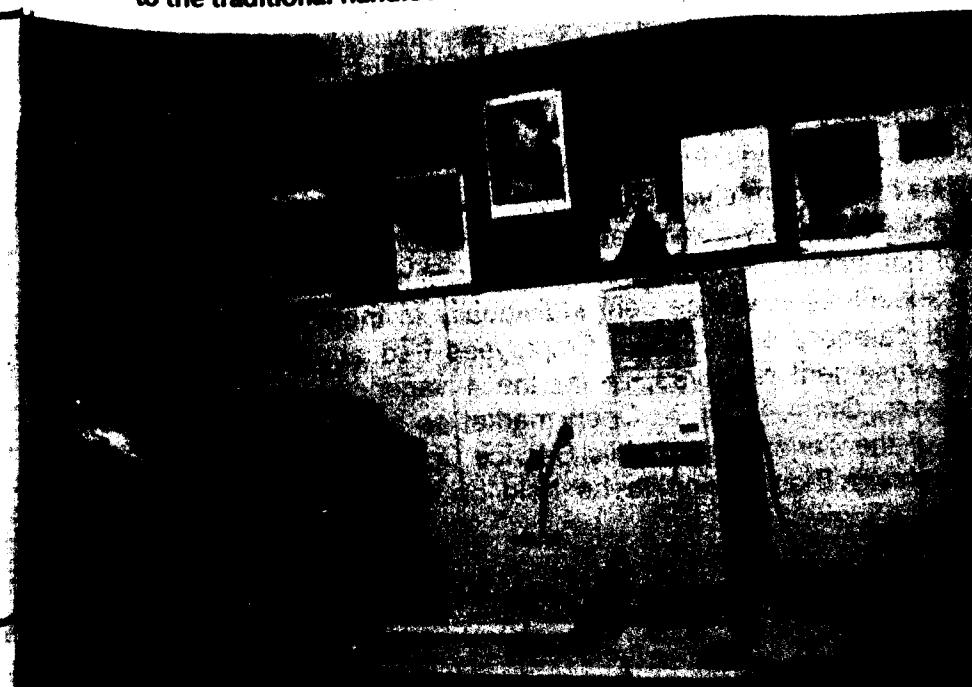
will go a long way in helping the handloom weavers to keep in touch with the changing times.

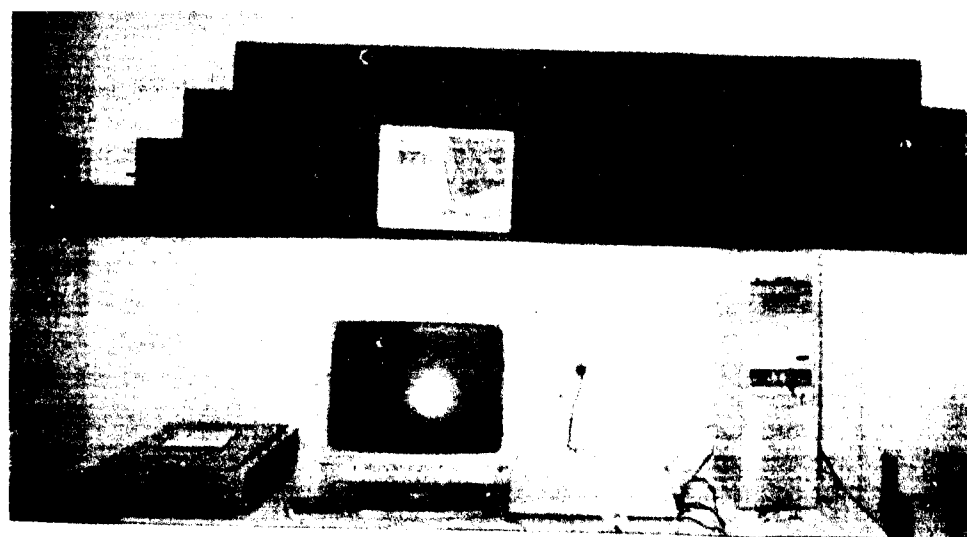
Traditionally, weavers used their environments and their knowledge and skill to produce fabrics. It is now sought to maximise the process of the design so that handloom weavers are able to design fabrics which keeps pace with rapidly changing fashion

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.

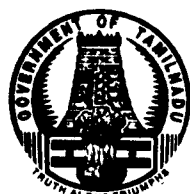
★ With this system, weaving designs consisting upto 2400 ends can be prepared.

★ 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.



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

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

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 Tirumalai 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 Naicker'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 main street. Here the palace guards were stationed guarding the entrance. There was also pavilion to store their weapons.

MAIN ENTRANCE AND NAUBATKHANA

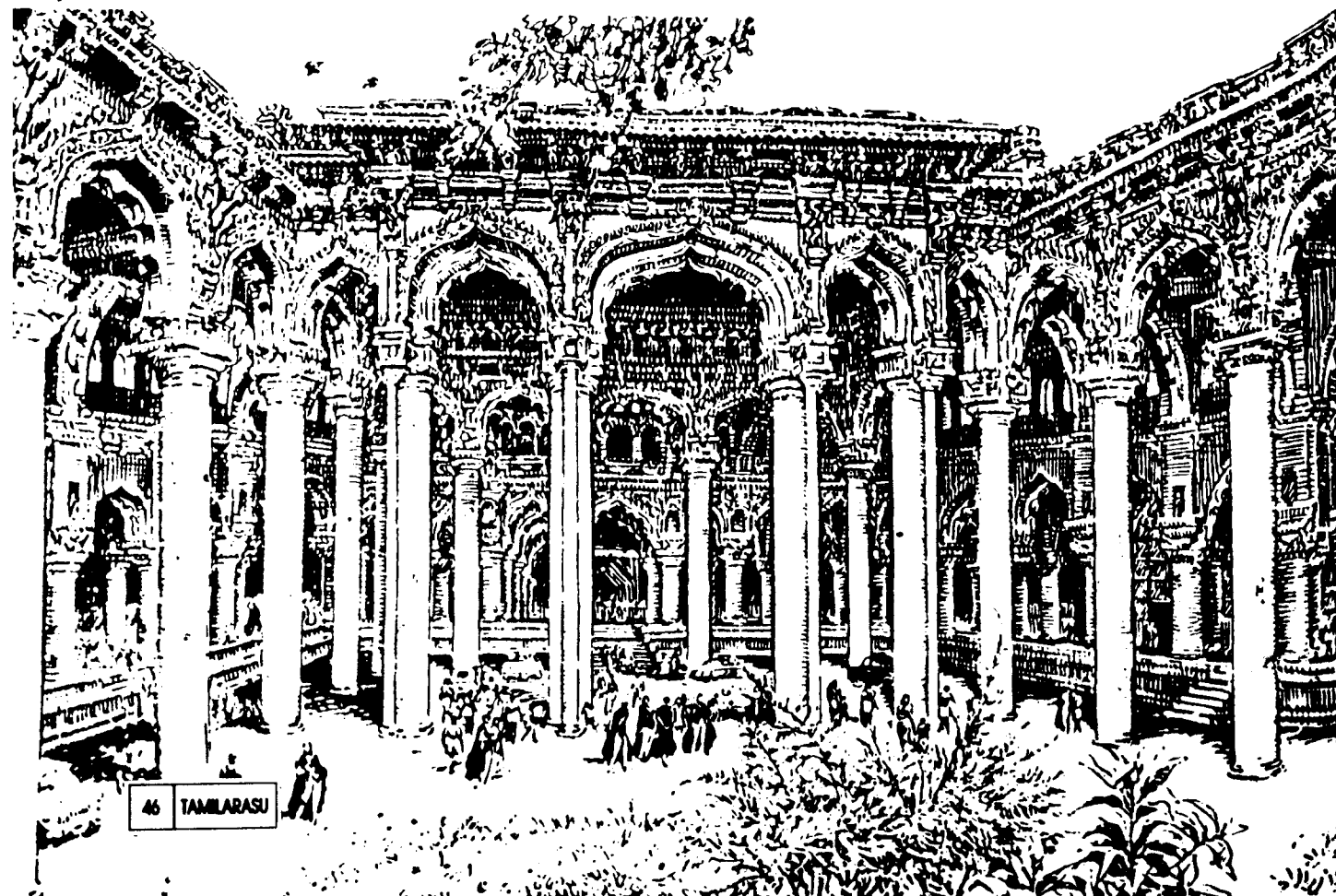
To the east of ten pillars was the main entrance and a pavilion where royal palanquins and other para phernalia were placed. There was another pavilion housing 18 different kinds of musical instruments that used to form part of the royal entourage. These pavilions existed in a somewhat dilapidated form, 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.

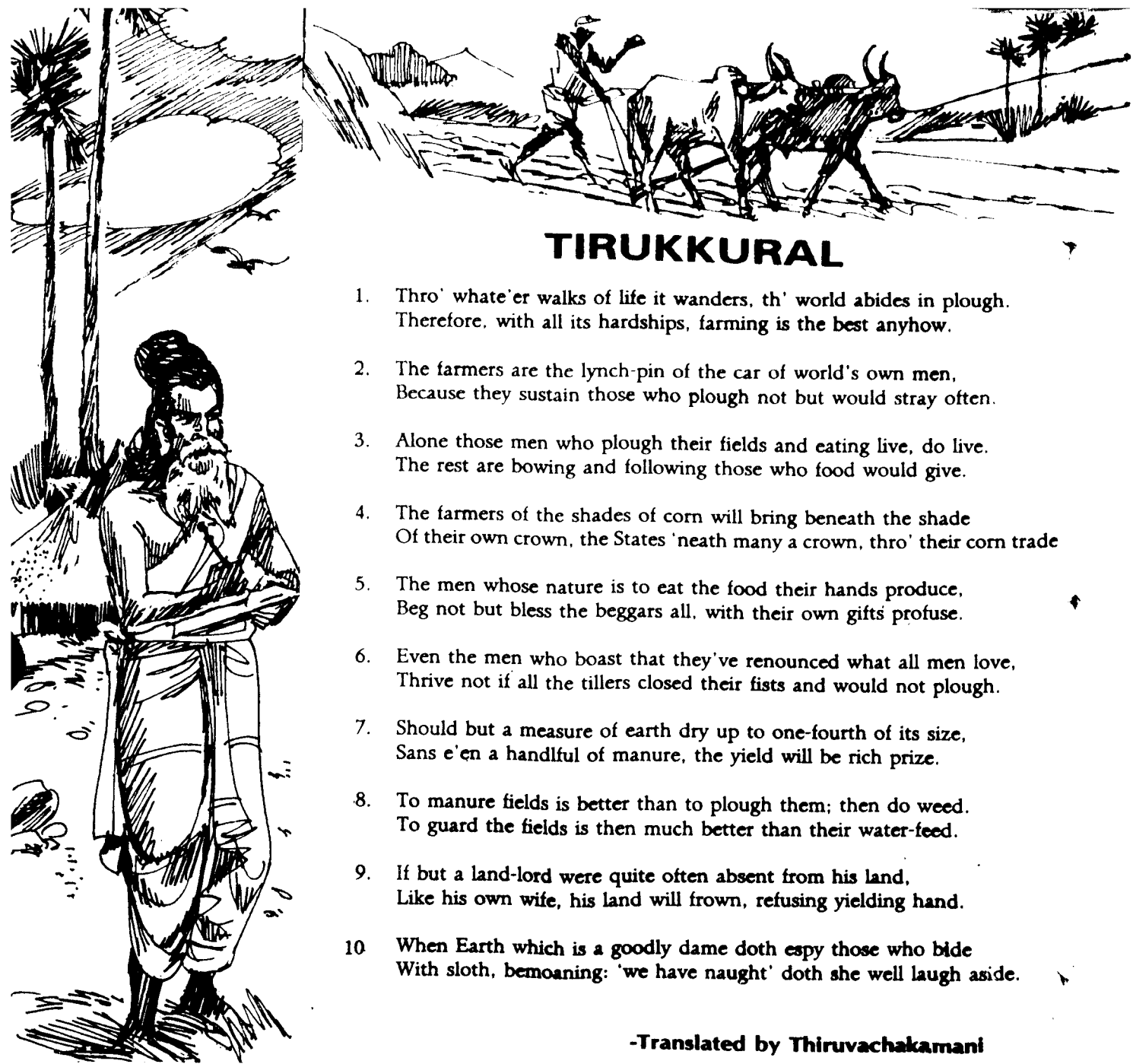
A part of the palace buildings, probably the Rangavilasa and its adjuncts were pulled down by Thirumalai Naick's grandson Chokkanatha Naicker, in order to carry the materials to Tiruchi, for erecting a palace there. Chokkanatha Naicker made Tiruchi his capital and removed the throne, costly jewels and 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

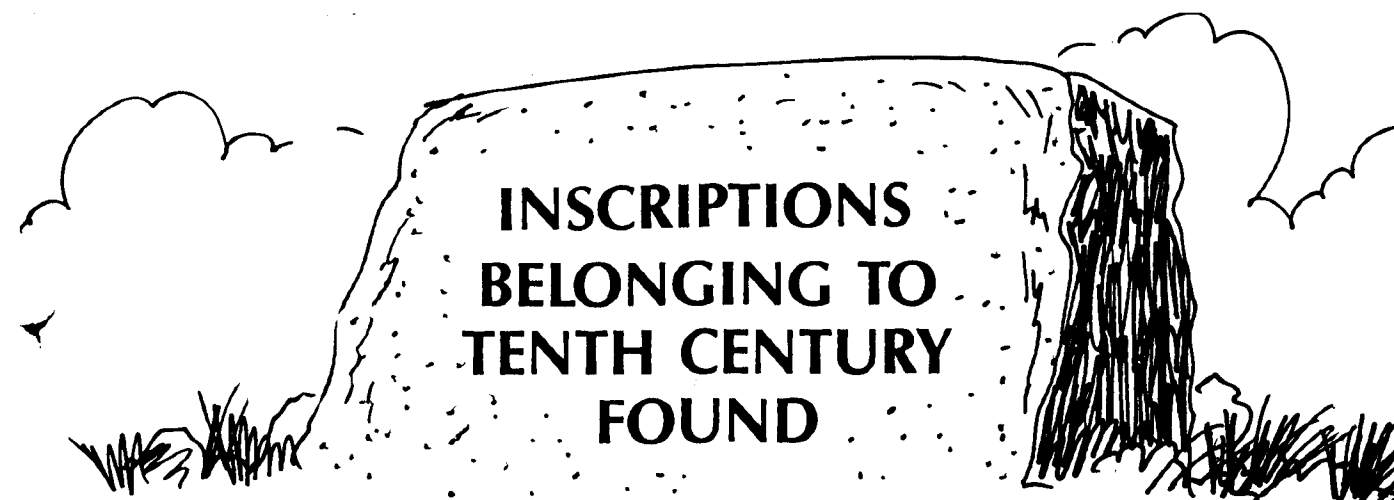
and a first instalment of Rs.10,000 for this purpose was entered in the budget for 1870-71. Thereafter annual allotments were made for continuing the work. Lord Napier took the greatest personal interest in the matter and in 1871, after visiting the palace, recorded an elaborate minute regarding the 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.



TAMILARASU 49

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

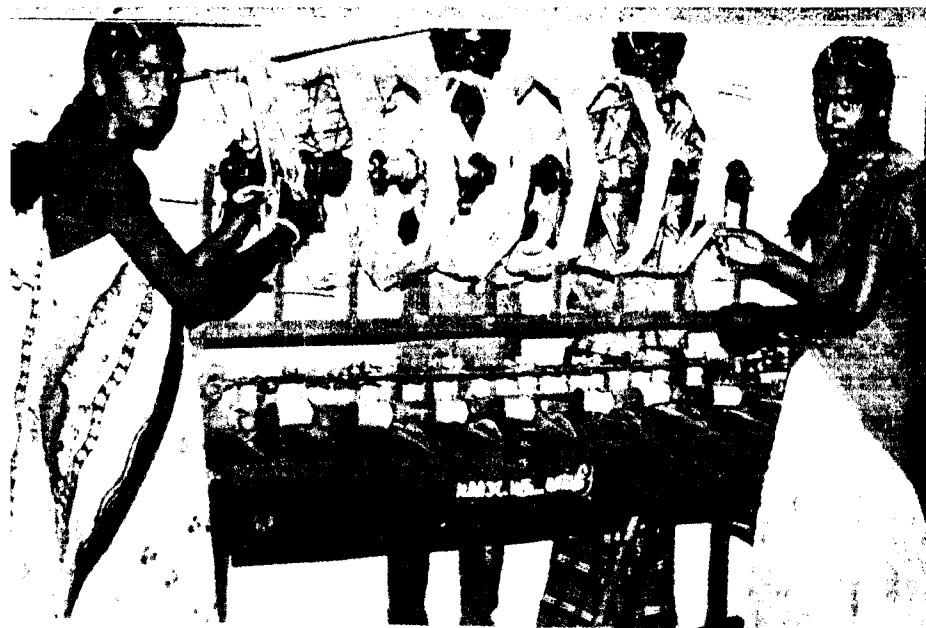
The Bank has mobilised a deposit of Rs.566.32 crore from the residents of Madras city as well as from the District Central Co-operative Banks in the State upto 31.7.1993. The borrowings of the Bank stood at Rs.355.32 crore as on 31.7.1993.

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 an



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 loanees 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.

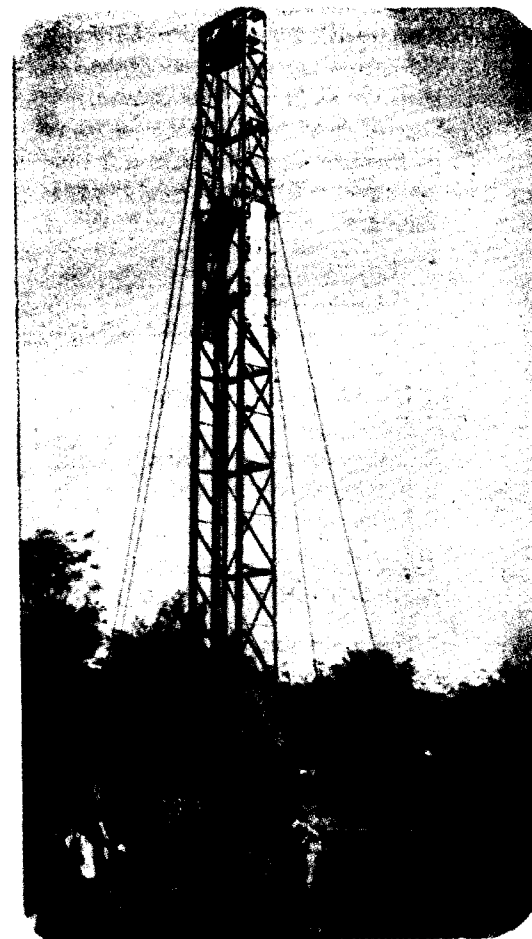
Other Activities of Encofed

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.12454 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.

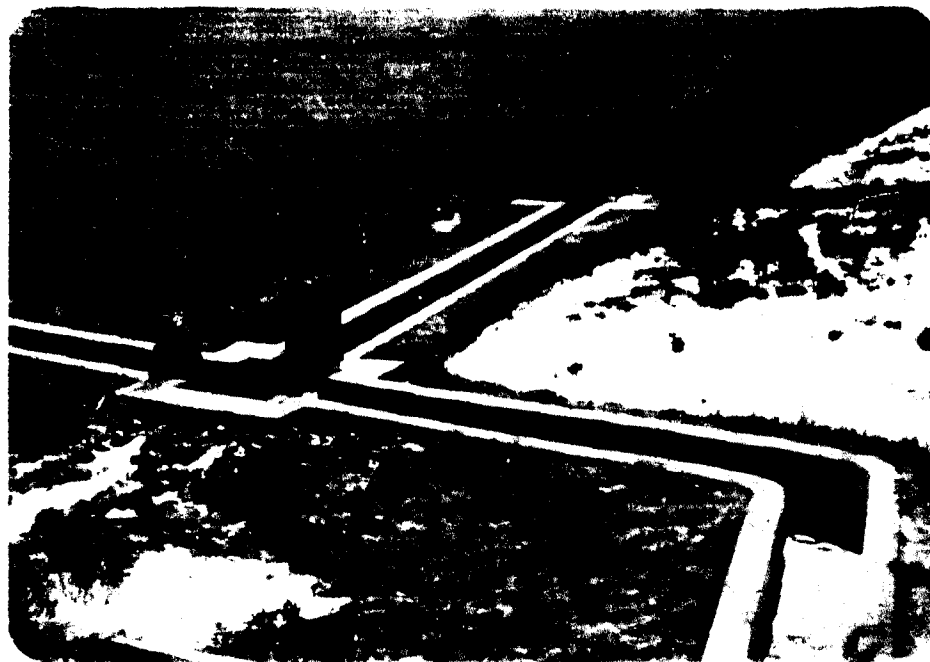
Other Activities

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.13992 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- Kattabomman, 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

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. Jayalalitha 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.

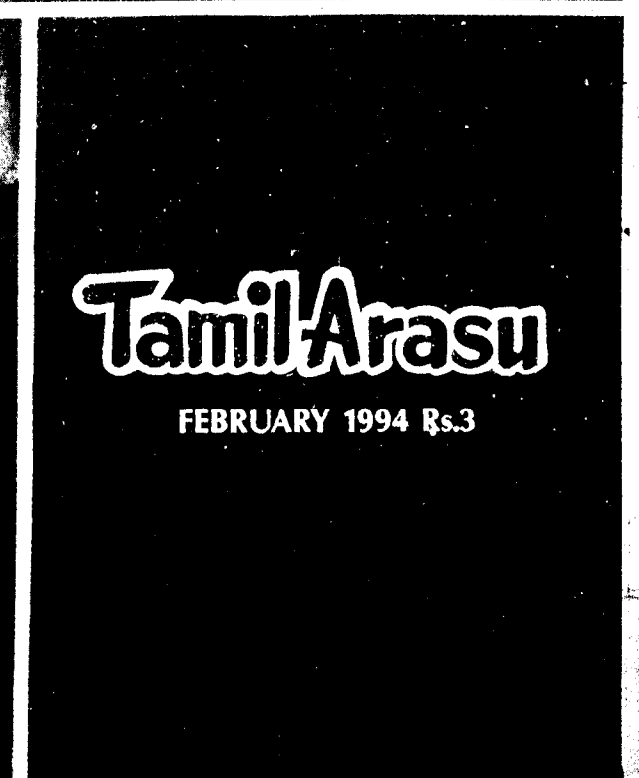
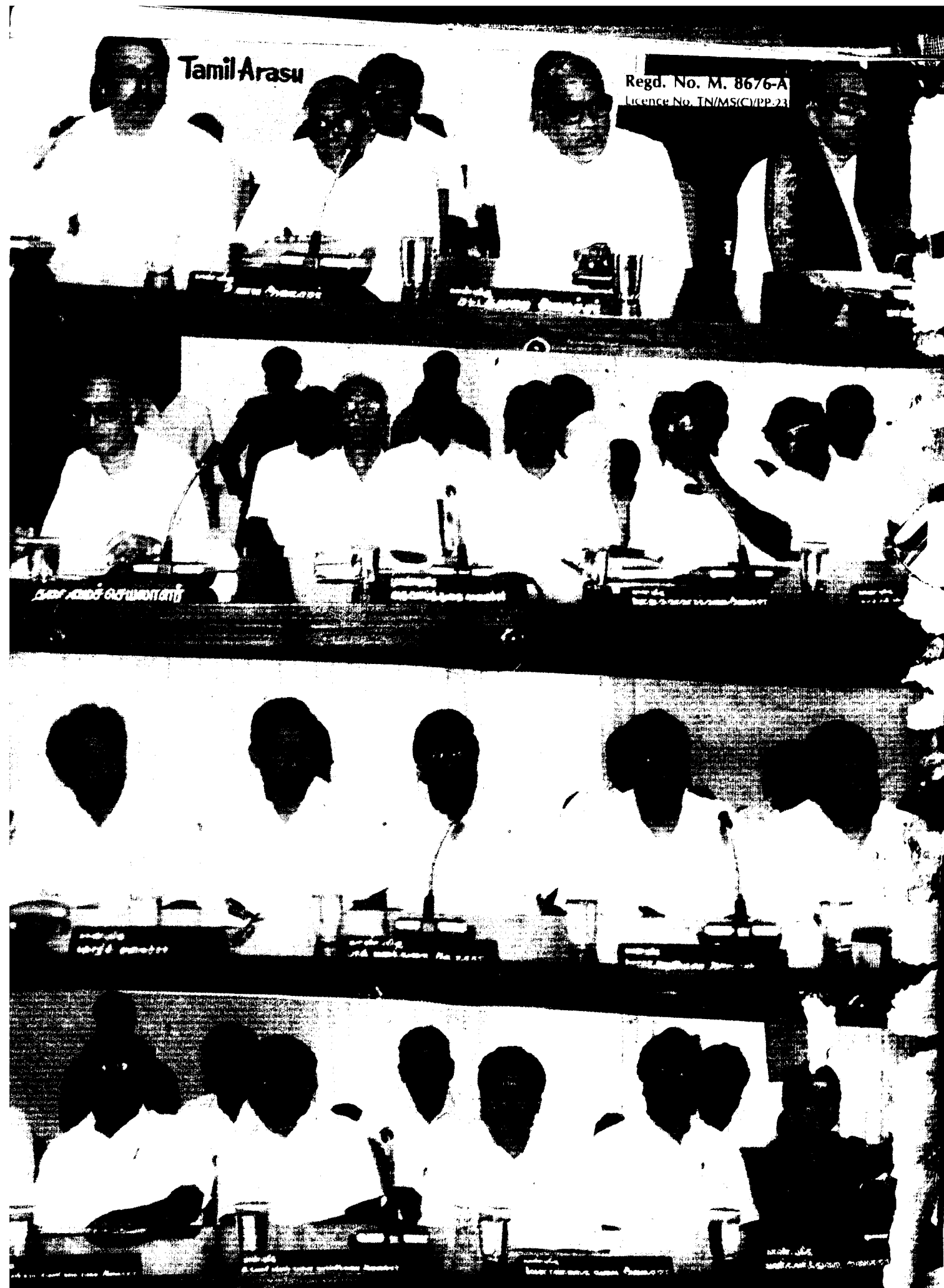
Chief Minister allocates Rs48 lakh for Adi-Dravida ryots

Hon'ble Chief Minister has allocated Rs48 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.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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





Tamil Arasu

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IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Mother Theresa lauds the services of Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- ★ State Film Awards Festival.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Assembly passes the Bill providing 69% reservation to Backward Classes.
- ★ A Multipurpose Photo Identity Card for voters ought to be introduced over a period of time.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's
Address to the Conference
of the Chief Ministers at New Delhi.

- ★ Hon'ble Chief Minister writes to Hon'ble Prime Minister cautioning on signing the 'Dunkel'.
- ★ Tamil Nadu hosts International Invitation Athletics Meet.
- ★ Children must learn to develop scientific temper.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's
Speech at the National Science Exhibition
for Children.

- ★ News in Pictures.
- ★ Thiruvalluvar Day Celebrations.
- ★ 20th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair.
- ★ Kalaimamani Awardees for the year 1993-94.
- ★ Pongal — The Tamil Festival.
- ★ Pongal Festival — A Day of rededication of service to society.

—Arignar Anna

- ★ Jallikattu — The sport of the brave.
- ★ Salem Dairy.

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2025 Thai - Maasi
FEBRUARY 1994



MOTHER THERESA LAUDS THE SERVICES OF HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

Head of the Missionaries of peace, Nobel laureate Mother Theresa met the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 20.1.1994. The Chief Minister received her with warmth and reverence and was closeted with her for about 30 minutes. Mother Theresa conveyed her sincere appreciation of the noble work being done in Tamil Nadu under the leadership of the Chief Minister for the welfare of the girl children, women, destitutes and old people. Mother Theresa was, in particular, very happy to learn about the Cradle Baby Scheme, which she said, was a great gift to girl children of the State and said that she would pray for the success of the Scheme.

Mother Theresa brought to the notice of the Chief Minister that the the Missionaries of Charity are occupying a house on land allotted by the Housing Board on a nominal lease and requested that the property may be gifted by the Tamil Nadu Government for the the Missionaries of Charity, so that they can

carry on the noble work in the interest of the poor in Madras City. Chief Minister readily acceded to this request.

Mother Theresa also requested for exemption from Entry Tax and Motor Vehicle Tax in respect of the vehicles used by the the Missionaries of Charity as ambulances. The Chief Minister promised to give utmost consideration to this request.

The Chief Minister invited Mother Theresa to be the Chief Guest at the function to be organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu on the occasion of International Women's Day on 9th March, 1994. Mother Theresa readily accepted the invitation.

Mother Theresa said that the Chief Minister and she were working for the same cause and were fulfilling the same noble goal and wished the Chief Minister Godspeed in all her endeavours. The Mother said that she would pray for the Chief Minister every day.

State Annual Film Awards Festival

TEMPER THE ARTISTIC FEELINGS OF PEOPLE AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH SOCIAL COMMITMENT

— Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha's advise to Film Industry



requested the Film Industry to make complete use of the facilities and concessions provided by the State. She recalled the various schemes being implemented by the State Government for the welfare of the Film Industry such as the grant for low budget films increased to Rs.3 lakh, reservation of seats in every departments of the Film Institute for the Children of those involved in the Film Industry

Do not Denigrate Police

The Chief Minister made a fervent appeal to all those in Film Industry not to portray the Police in any denigrating manner in Films. "From to-day onwards, the Tamil Film should ought to desist from portraying the police as villains". She said that the undesirable trend of denigrating the police by depicting them as anti-social elements,

The Film City, the ultra modern studio, with every conceivable facility being built at Taramani would be dedicated to the Film Industry 'very soon this year' the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha announced at the Star studded State Film Awards Function on 18.1.1994 at Madras University Auditorium.

Increase in Prize Money

Distributing the Annual State Film Awards for 1992 at the glittering function honoured by many Ministers, the Chief Minister announced that the Film City would have all the latest equipments. She

and the Single Window System for granting permission to Outdoor shootings. The Chief Minister also informed that there is increase in prize money from this year onwards for the Film awards.

cowards and persons fit-to be lampooned at. She explained that the arduous service of the police as a service of sacrifice. "They serve all the seven days in a week, all the 30 days in a month and 365 days in a

COVER STORY





year continually for the welfare of the people, without any rest. Unless the police kept law and order, no industry including the Film Industry could function well". There was also the danger of the Police becoming demotivated if they are not properly portrayed in the films and slackening of the vigil, the Chief Minister said. "The only way the Film Industry could discharge its debt of gratitude to the police to show how important its service is, is by inspiring the police into further excellence".

Be Socially committed

The Chief Minister also appealed to the Film Industry to raise above mere commercial interest and treat the powerful medium of film as a sophisticated tool to temper the artistic feelings of the people and combine film making with social commitment.

She said that the medium of Film combined both art and service. It provided employment to thousands and entertained and influenced lakhs of people. The Chief Minister wanted the Tamil Film world to make its mark in the International Film scene.

Earlier, giving the presidential address, the Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapati R. Muthiah recalled the efforts of Perarignar Anna and Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. M.G.R. to bring



honour and respect to the Film World, which at a time was considered infamous. The Speaker also hailed the Hon'ble Chief Minister for sorting out the vexious problem that was about to bring about the

Delivering the welcome address, Hon'ble Minister of Information, Thiru M. Thennavan described the Film world as the Home (Thaiveedu) of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. He asked the people to



collapse of the whole Tamil Film Industry last year and called her a pace-setter in bringing solutions to challenges.

Thiru. Justice S. Pratap Singh, Chairman of the State Film Award Selection Committee felicitating the artistes and award winners thanked the officers and staff of the Information Department for wholeheartedly providing the necessary support to the committee during the screening of all the 62 films.

take advantage of the golden rule of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru M. Thennavan and the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru R. Sampath presented mementoes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The Director of Public Relations, Thiru R. Sampath proposed a vote of thanks.

1992 FILM AWARDS

BEST FILMS

First Prize	: Roja
Second Prize	: Devar Magan
Third Prize	: Chinna Goundar
Special Prize	: Vaanamae Ellai

BEST ARTISTES

Best Actor	: Thiru.Kamalhasan
Best Actress	Selvi Sukanya
Best Actor (Special Prize)	: Thiru Nassar
Best Actress (Special Prize)	: Selvi Madhubala
Best Director	: Thiru Mani Rathnam
Best Story Writer	: Thiru Balachandar
Best Screen-Play Writer	: Thiru Panju Arunachalam
Best Music Director	: Thiru A.R. Rahman
Best Lyricist	: Thiru Kalidas
Best Playback Singer (Male)	: Thiru K.J. Yesudas
Best Playback Singer (Female)	: Selvi Minmini
Best Camera Man	: Thiru Santhosh Sivan
Best Sound Recordist	: Thiru J.J. Manickam
Best Editor	: Thiru R. Vittal
Best Art Director	: Thiru P. Chalam
Best Stunt Master	: Thiru Rocky Rakesh
Best Dance Master	: Thiru Raghuram

SPECIAL AWARDS

Arignar Anna Award	: Thiru Krishnan Tmt. P. Banumathi
Pavendar Bharathidasan Award	: Tmt. Jikki Tmt. S. Janaki
Kalaivanar Award	: Thiru. Vennira Adai Murthy Thiru. Y.G. Mahendiran
Raja Sando Award	: Thiru Vincent Tmt. Suhasini
M.G.R. Award	: Thiru T.R. Ramanna Tmt. Srividhya
Jayalalitha Award	: Thiru M.N. Nambiar Tmt. Manorama Thiru P. Vasu



Thiru Kamalhasan



Thiru Mani Rathnam



Selvi Sukanya

State Annual Film Awards Festival



Thiru Balachandar



Thiru J.J. Manickam



Thiru A.R. Rahman



Thiru Rocky Rakesh



Selvi Madhubala



Thiru Santhosh Sivan



'JAYABHARAT', A CLASSICAL KUTCHIPUDI IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER PRESENTED

The Glittering and Star studded State Annual Film Awards saw a cultural programme that lasted about 3 hours.

An hour long film music programme by Cine Music Director Thiru Deva and party was followed by couple of scenes from a play of Film Actor Thiru Y.G. Mahendran. A classical Kutchipudi dance by Thiru Raja Reddy and Tmt. Radha Reddy of New Delhi added colour to the evening. Thiru Raja Reddy and Tmt. Radha Reddy also gave a beautiful exposition in Kutchipudi in praise of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha titled 'Jayabharat'. Film Actor Thiru S.V. Sekar gave some scenes from one of his popular plays and later the young team of dancer belonging the Cine Dance Director Thiru Raghuram's troupe gave a breathtaking display of dance combining modern western with classical Indian.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha spontaneously presented a gold chain as a mark of personal appreciation to the young singer Selvi Sangeetha Sathya of Thiru Deva's party who enthralled the audience by singing an old Tamil song from the Film, 'Aashiyar'.



State Annual Film Awards Festival



Selvi Minmini



Thiru P. Vasu



Tmt. Pushpa Kandasamy



Thiru R. Vittal



Tmt. Manorama



Thiru M.N. Nambiar

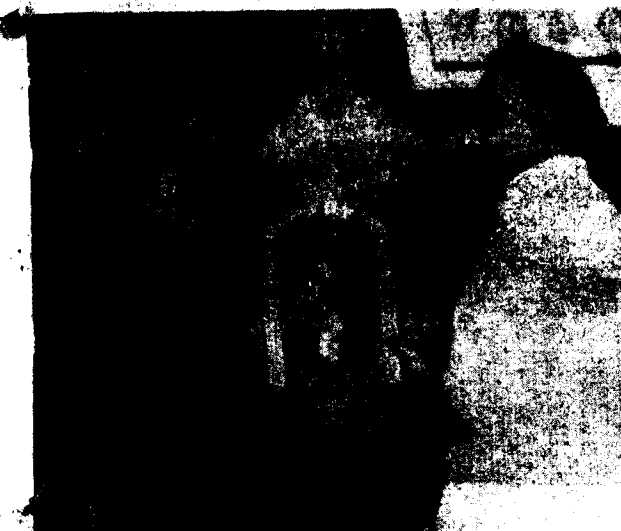
State Annual Film Awards Festival



Tmt. Srividhya



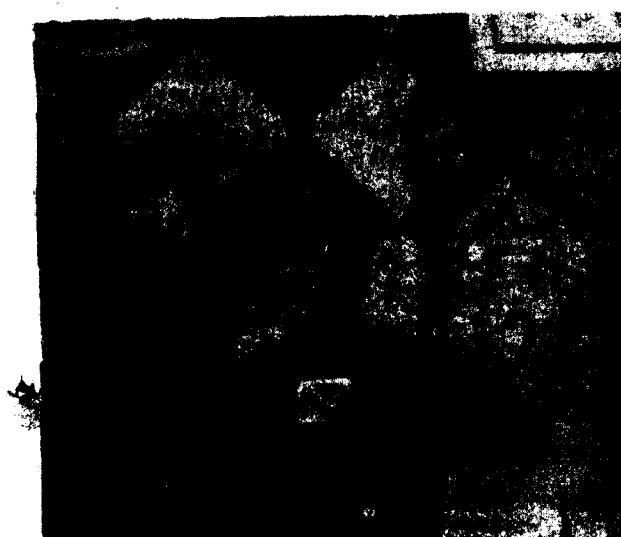
Thiru Kalidas



Thiru T.R. Ramanna



Thiru Krishnan



Thiru Nasser



Thiru Raghavan

State Annual Film Awards Festival



Tmt. S. Janaki



Tmt. P. Banumathi



Tmt. Suhasini



Thiru Vincent



Thiru. Vennira Adai Murthy



Tmt. Jikki



TAMIL NADU ASSEMBLY PASSES THE BILL PROVIDING 69% RESERVATION TO BACKWARD CLASSES

TAMIL NADU ENSURES THE ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State;

A Bill to provide for reservation of seats in educational institutions in the State and of appointments or posts in the services under the State for the Backward Classes of citizens and for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu.

WHEREAS the policy of reservation for the social, economic and educational advancement of the people belonging to Backward Classes of citizens in admissions to educational institutions in the State and for appointments in the services under the State has been under implementation in the State of Tamil Nadu for a long time;

AND WHEREAS the State of Tamil Nadu is a pioneer State in providing reservation for the under privileged and the first communal Government Order was passed in the year 1921 and the proportional representation for communities was made in the year 1927 in the State of Tamil Nadu;

AND WHEREAS a large percentage of population of Tamil Nadu suffering from social and educational backwardness for many years have started enjoying the fruits of the reservation policy and have been able to improve their lot and attain a higher standard of living;

AND WHEREAS clause (4) of Article 15 of the Constitution enables the State to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally Backward Classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

AND WHEREAS clause (4) of Article 16 of the Constitution enables the State to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any Backward Class of citizens

AND WHEREAS under clause (1) of Article 38 of the Constitution, the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life;

AND WHEREAS under clause (2) of Article 38 of the Constitution, the State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations;

AND WHEREAS under clause (b) of Article 39 of the Constitution, the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

AND WHEREAS under clause (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution, the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

AND WHEREAS Article 46 of the Constitution, the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;

AND WHEREAS the representatives of the various political parties and social forums representing

backward classes have requested the State Government to consider all the ramifications of the Supreme Court judgement dated the 16th day of November 1992 in *Indira Sawhney Vs. Union of India* (AIR 1993 SC 477) regarding reservations under clause (4) of Article 16 of the Constitution and take steps to protect their interests adequately;

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the State Government, Backward classes of citizens, and the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who constitute the majority of the total population of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State in proportion to their population in the State of Tamil Nadu;

AND WHEREAS the State Government have, after careful consideration, taken a policy decision that the existing level of sixty-nine per cent reservation in admission to educational institutions in the State and in the services under the State, for the Backward Classes of citizens and for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes, should be continued for ensuring the advancement of the majority of the people of the State of Tamil Nadu;

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

Short title, extent and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the Services under the State) Act, 1993.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.

(3) (a) Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of November 1992.

(b) Section 7 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 15th day of March 1993.

The Mamallapuram Dance Festival organised by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was inaugurated on 7.1.1994 by Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation, Thiru K.P. Pattabiraman. Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru Nagoor Meeran, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Secretary to Information and Tourism Department, Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, I.A.S. also participated in the function.



Declaration

2. It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles laid down in part IV and in particular, in Article 38, clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 and 46 of the Constitution.

Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Backward Classes of citizens" means the class or classes of citizens who are socially and educationally backward, as may be notified by the Government in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, and includes the Most Backward Classes and the Denotified Communities;

(b) "educational institution" means—

(i) any college or other educational institution, maintained by the State, or receiving aid out of the State funds, or affiliated to any university established by law including an university college and a constituent college; or

(ii) any institute or training centre recognised or approved by the Government,

with the object of preparing, training or guiding its students for any certificate, degree or diploma or other academic distinctions granted or conferred by any University, or authority established or approved in this behalf by the Government;

(c) "Government" means the State Government;

(d) "Scheduled Castes" shall have the same meaning as in the Constitution;

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" shall have the same meaning as in the Constitution.

Reservation of seats in educational institutions

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court or other authority, having regard to the social and educational backwardness of the Backward Classes or citizens and the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who constitute the majority of the total population of the State of Tamil Nadu the reservation in respect of the annual permitted strength in each branch or faculty for admission into educational institutions in the State, for the Backward Classes of citizens and for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, shall be sixty-nine per cent.

(2) The reservation referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in respect of the persons belonging to the

Backward Classes, the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, be as hereunder:-

(a) Backward Classes .. Thirty per cent.

(b) Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities .. Twenty per cent.

(c) Scheduled Castes .. Eighteen per cent.

(d) Scheduled Tribes .. One per cent.

Reservation in appointments or posts in the services under the State

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court or other authority, having regard to the inadequate representation in the services under the State, of the Backward Classes of citizens and the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who constitute the majority of the total population of the State of Tamil Nadu, the reservation for appointments or posts in the services under the State, for the Backward Classes of citizens and for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, shall be sixty-nine per cent.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this Act, "services under the State" includes the services under—

(i) the Government;

(ii) the Legislature of the State;

(iii) any local authority;

(iv) any corporation or company owned or controlled by the Government; or

(v) any other authority in respect of which the State Legislature has power to make Laws.

(2) The reservation referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in respect of the persons belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, be as hereunder.—

(a) Backward Classes .. Thirty per cent.

(b) Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities .. Twenty per cent.

(c) Scheduled Castes .. Eighteen per cent.

(d) Scheduled Tribes .. One per cent.

Reservations not to be affected

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 4 and 5, the claims of the students or members belonging to the Backward Classes of citizens or the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, shall also be considered for the unreserved seats, appointments or posts which shall be filled on the basis of merit and where a

student or member belonging to the Backward Classes of citizens or the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, is selected on the basis of merit, the number of seats, appointment or posts reserved for the Backward Classes of citizens or for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, shall not in any way be affected.

Classification of Backward Classes of citizens

7. The Government may, from time to time, based on the reports presented at the appropriate periods to the Government by the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission constituted in G.O. Ms. No.9, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare Department, dated the 15th day of March 1993, by notification, classify or sub-classify the Backward Classes of citizens for the purpose of this Act.

Power to make rule

8. (1) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(b) All notifications issued under this Act shall, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, come into force on the day on which they are published.

(3) Every rule made or notification or order issued under this Act shall as soon as possible, after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, the Assembly makes any modification in any such rule or notification or order, or the Assembly decides that the rule or notification or

order should not be made or issued, the rule or notification or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification or order.

Validation

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court or other authority, the reservation of sixty-nine per cent made, and anything done or any action taken on the basis of such reservation, by the Government for admissions into educational institutions in the State and for appointment or posts in the services under the State, for the Backward Classes of citizens and for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, during the period commencing on the 16th day of November 1992 and ending with the date of the publication of this Act in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, shall, for all purposes be deemed to be and to have always been, validly made, done or taken in accordance with law, as if this Act had been in force at all material times when such reservation has been made and such thing done or action taken.

Power to remove difficulties

10. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provision of this Act, the Government may, be an order published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to them to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of the publication of this Act in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

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

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



A MULTI PURPOSE PHOTO IDENTITY CARD FOR VOTERS OUGHT TO BE INTRODUCED OVER A PERIOD OF TIME

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER
PURATCHI THALAIVI Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

Home Minister Shri Chavanji, Chief Ministers and other Representatives from the Central Government and the State Government,

I am happy that the Union Minister has found it appropriate to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States in order to discuss the various issues arising out of the directive of the Election Commission of India for giving Photo Identity Cards to all voters in the Country before 1.1.1995. I am also happy that the Union Home Minister has responded positively to the request of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Chief Minister of Orissa and a few other Chief Ministers to get this matter discussed in detail in a Conference like this.

The issues arising out of the directive of the Election Commission of India have far reaching implications for the electoral process in our Country.

Every registered voter has a right to vote in a Parliamentary or Assembly election. Over the

decades, institutional arrangements have been designed and created to ensure the exercise of this right by every registered voter. Indian electors are familiar with these institutional arrangements and our democracy has functioned. I am not unaware of the flaws in the system. I am equally anxious that these flaws should be removed. Ultimately all political parties will have to subscribe to a system that identifies the genuine voter and gives him/her full opportunity in exercising his/her voting right. With this view, I do agree that changes can be brought about in the system if they help to mitigate the evils.

I believe that the Election Commission of India has envisaged the introduction of the photo identity card system only in this context. I agree that the principle behind the directive of the Election Commission is laudable, but the main problem is how to go about it.

The notes given to us here clearly highlight the magnitude of the problem. They raise legal issues and point out practical difficulties.

The implementation of the new system calls for enormous investment and huge recurring cost. Even assuming that the benefits that flow from the system will be commensurate with the cost, the question is: Can the Country afford to incur an expenditure of this magnitude? Even if somehow or the other, we decide to incur this expenditure, is it possible to make the system foolproof so that all the flaws associated with the electoral process, particularly in the matter of proper identity of the registered voter, can be eliminated? We also have to take note of the legal issues in enforcing this directive. More than the legal issues, the problem of photographing the registered voters, relating them to the Voters' List, ensuring the safe custody of the duplicates, handling problems in the course of change of residence of the voter, etc., I am afraid, are going to be really difficult to solve.

It is in this context that we have to decide how far to go in the matter of the issue of photo identity cards. I would prefer to have a

multipurpose photo identity card which takes care of many needs of the registered voter. But, such a scheme ought to be introduced over a period of time, carefully, with complete control against possible illegal duplication. In fact, I consider the possibility of illegal duplication to be a very serious threat to this scheme.

Therefore, I would like to say that this scheme should be tried on an experimental basis in select Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in every State, for a few years, before a decision is taken to

extend it throughout the Country. I would urge caution and I would not like this august assembly of Chief Ministers to take any decision in haste.

If however, a decision is taken to comply with the directive of the Election Commission of India, I would urge the Government of India to meet the expenditure fully, since it is impossible for the State Governments to foot the bill within a short time. If that is not possible, I would like to endorse the recommendation of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that 90% of the expen-

diture should be given as grant by the Central Government to the States and 10% must be given as a soft loan to the States.

Overall it seems to me that the Government of India should discuss this issue with the Election Commission of India and persuade it to agree to an experimental scheme.

(This Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister was distributed by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance when he attended the Chief Minister's Conference at New Delhi on 19.1.1994.)

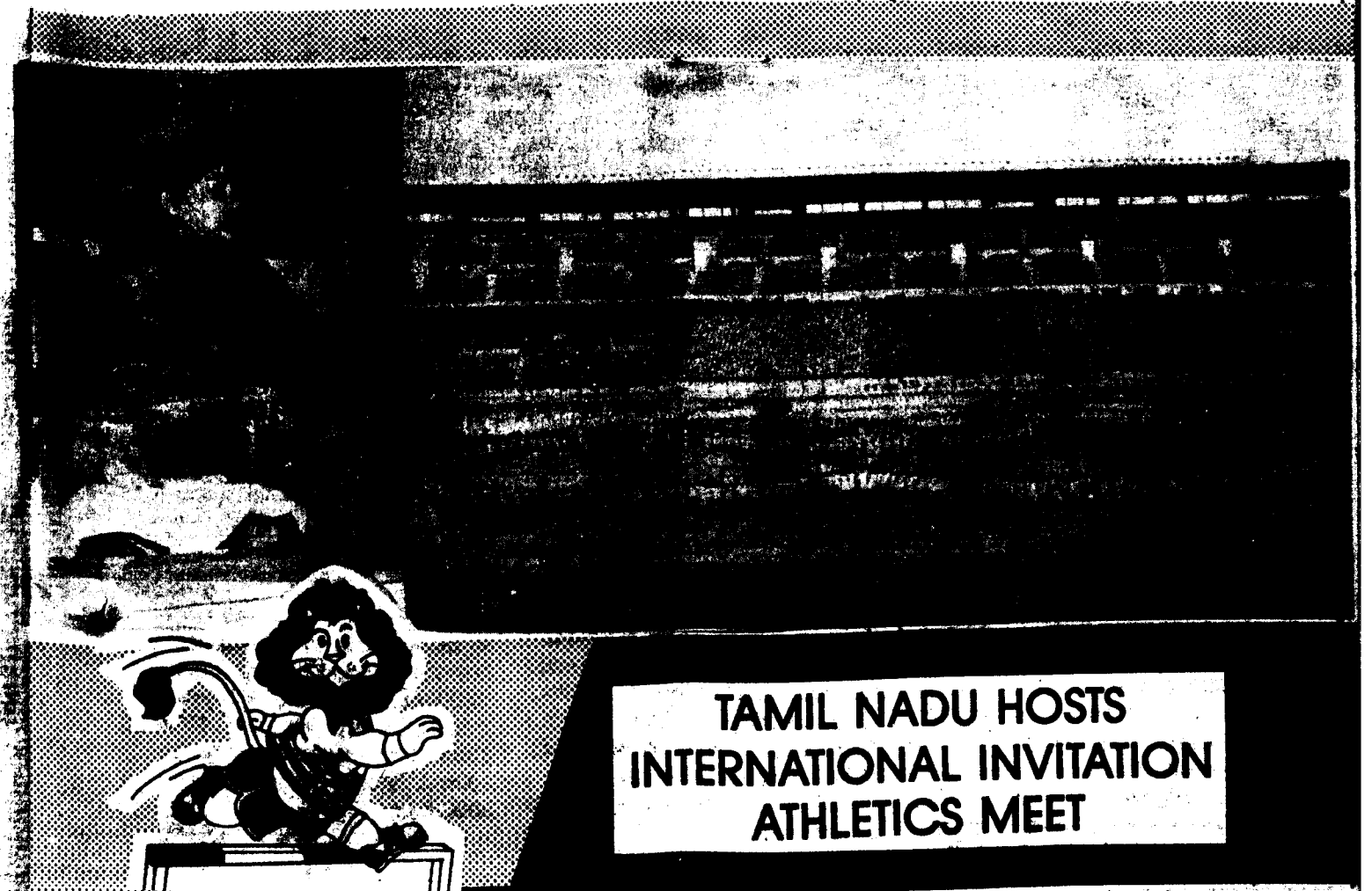


46 TAMILARASU

Hon'ble Chief Minister Writes to Hon'ble Prime Minister Cautioning on Signing the 'DUNKEL'

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narashima Rao on the Dunkel treaty being brought up at the General Agreement on Tariff's Trade (GATT) meeting at Uruguay. She has emphasized the after-effects of unanimously agreeing to the Dunkel treaty, on certain schedules that will affect our economic policy and the actions that may be taken to prevent the dangers.

In her letter, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has requested that 'the Centre consult all the states especially regarding the effects on Indian Agriculture Policies and Programmes, if the Dunkel Treaty is implemented by GATT'. 'And although the Government of India have been reassuring on the anticipation that Indian economy and Import-export trade won't be affected by 'Dunkel', the Centre must call for a meeting of the states to discuss the consequences of the treaty and allay all the doubts of the States', the Chief Minister has written in the letter.



TAMIL NADU HOSTS INTERNATIONAL INVITATION ATHLETICS MEET

Tamil Nadu is to host an International Invitation Athletics Meet and the 33rd Open National Athletics Championships. The International Meet and the National Championship will be held simultaneously from February 2nd to 5th, at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Madras.

As a prelude to the Sporting extravaganza, the mascot-the concept and choice of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha - Leo in hurdling action, was unveiled on January 17th 1994 by Hon'ble Minister Prof. K. Ponnusamy. The colours of the mascot convey restfulness (green), Cheerfulness (Yellow) and health, stability and conservation (brown).

About sixty athletes from over twenty countries and about 700

athletes from all over India are expected to compete in the biggest sporting event that Tamil Nadu has ever seen. This Big event is apparently a dress rehearsal to a bigger event - the South Asian Federation games to be held at Madras in December 1995.

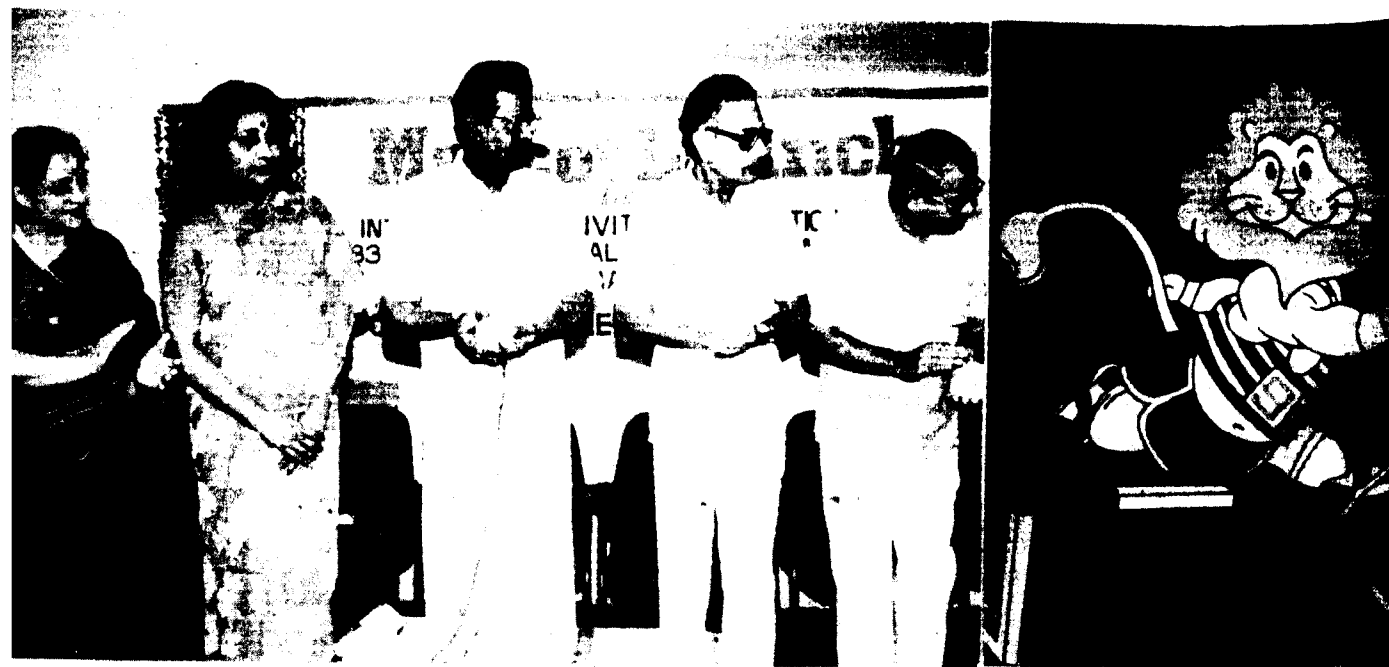
On February 2nd 1995, during the opening ceremony of the Meet and Championships, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha will inaugurate the most modern synthetic athletics track at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. The opening day's programme would begin at 2.30 p.m. and would last for about four hours. The Meet Flame would be lit at a specially erected cauldron atop a 40 feet high tower. The captain of the Tamil Nadu team

would take the oath 'to play the game in the spirit of the game' on behalf of all athletes. After the Inauguration, a spectacular and colourful programme involving 11,000 children, police personnel and Railway protection force would be held. As also, a colourful and meaningful placard display by about 3000 boys seated in the gallery opposite the V.P. stand. A 'Nadhaswaram recital' by Sheikh Chinna Moulana and party would be held from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., preceeding the inaugural programme.

Events on the Invitation International and National Open Meet Programme:

100m., 200m., 400m., 800m., 1500m., long jump, shot put, discus throw and javelin throw (all for men and women);

TAMILARASU 47



3000m., race and 400m., hurdles (women only) 3000m., steeplechase, 5000m., and 10,000m. (men only).

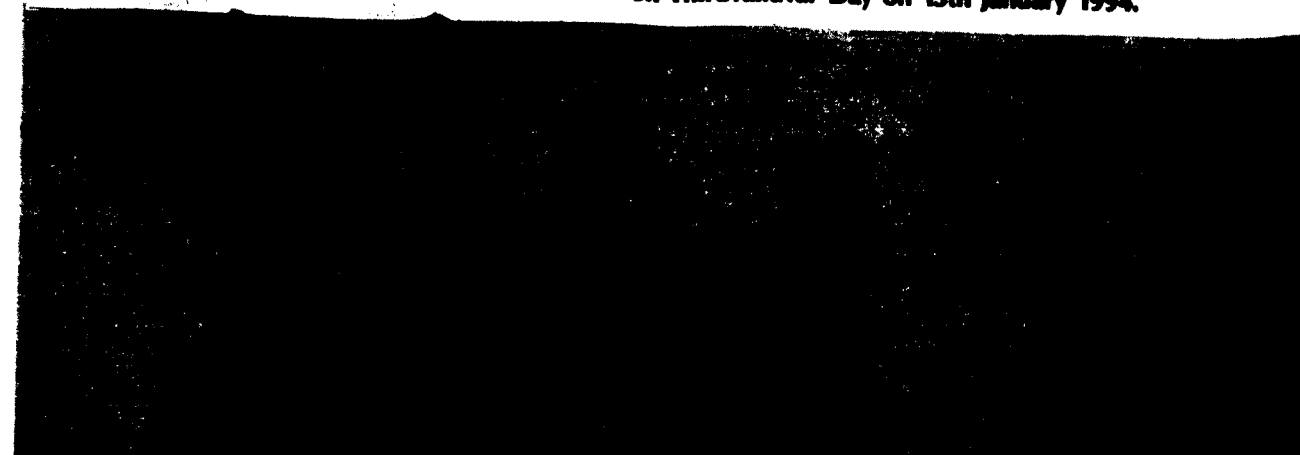
Some of the top foreign athletes taking part in the International Meet are: Chidi Imoh (Nigeria-100m - 10.18 secs.), Samson Kitur (Kenya - 400m - Olympic bronze), Paul Ruto

(Kenya - 800m - World Champion), Li Tong (China-110m hurdless - Asian Champion), Ade Olukoju (Nigeria - discus throw - 67-67m), Chelina Mondle (USA - 100m - 11-22 secs; 200m 22-66 secs.), Juliet Campbell (Jamaica - 400m - 50-1 secs.) and Larisa Bereznaya (Ukraine - long jump - 7m).

Top National athletes expect to participate in the meet are: Bahadur Prasad (1500m., 5000m., 10,000m.), Shakthi Singh (discus throw), Shiny Wilson (400m., 800m.), K. Saramma (400m., 200m.), Molly Chacko (1500m., 3000m.).



Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy and other Ministers garlanded the statue of Saint Thiruvalluvar on Thiruvalluvar Day on 15th January 1994.



CHILDREN MUST LEARN TO DEVELOP SCIENTIFIC TEMPER

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

mind and intellect and declared more than once that the future of our Country would be secure if it was based on scientific foundations. The annual conduct of the National Science Exhibition, where young children display their scientific talents, is the best tribute to his memory.

Science and Technology are transforming the world everyday. They are bringing about a revolution in our ways of thinking, in our attitudes and outlook, in material resources, in social life and in our personal lives.

It is not possible to live away from science or wish away science. This is not only because of the fact that growth and prosperity in the West are directly related to the development of science and technology. Science has become important, mainly because it connotes a new manner of thinking, the adoption of a particular kind of logic and a way of life, and all these are vital for all people, irrespective of where they live, so that the complex problems of a developing society can be sorted out uniformly. Science is also important because of the mental and intellectual discipline that it postulates. Such a discipline is greatly necessary in order that our minds, our skills, our wits and our intellect may be sharpened, and Society may benefit from the high energy flowing from lively minds

I am grateful to the Honourable Union Minister for Human Resources Development Thiru Arjun Singh, for giving us the privilege and the opportunity to organise this prestigious National Science Exhibition at Madras.

I wish to convey my sincere appreciation to the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for its initiative in sponsoring this Exhibition at Madras. I extend to all of you, and especially to the bright students gathered here from all parts of the Country, my hearty welcome. I thank you for your participation in this Exhibition.

The National Science Exhibition for Children is being organised every year, in different States of our Country, in commemoration of the

Birth Anniversary of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was our first Prime Minister.

As you know he was a friend of children. He had a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of children and gave them all his love and affection. He believed that the best hope for the future of India lay with the children of the Nation. He did his best to shape the economic and social policies of our Country, in order to ensure that the children grew in a proper, healthy, carefree and intellectually stimulating atmosphere, so that they could flower as the future leaders in Science and Arts, professions and specialities.

He was a true scientist. He gave importance to the growth of the rational faculties, the development of

and keen intellects. Science and technology have also contributed a great deal to the alleviation of the problems of poverty and unemployment, the two biggest problems of our Country. There is no doubt that scientific and technological solutions can be utilised successfully for tackling our economic problems.

When we talk of science, we need to underline the spirit of scientific enquiry. It is the proper cultivation of this spirit of scientific enquiry that fuels the vehicle of discovery and points out vast vistas of the future. We know that the spirit of enquiry is the primary quality of every child. It is important to see that this spirit of enquiry is properly canalised, is given proper motivation, and is coloured by scientific bias. So long as our system of education does not spot the spirit of enquiry in children or promote it, education cannot be deemed to have fulfilled its purpose.

History shows that the spirit of scientific enquiry leads to the development of a scientific temperament, which promotes and strengthens scientific research, discovery, and the adoption of scientific values by Society. Science is a precious heritage of humanity and is the result of incessant human labour, search and struggle for growth. The development of insight, reasoning and intuition that accompany the growth of scientific temper, have greatly benefited human society in a variety of ways.

It is therefore very necessary that our children must learn to develop a scientific temper. I can tell the young children gathered here today that there is something essentially attractive about science, and you will be impressed by it, the more you involve yourself in it. After some time you will find that there is beauty, simplicity, harmony and brilliance in science, and the pursuit of science can give you enormous pleasure. Besides, it can give you a goal in life and an attitude to cultivate.

Your own outlook will vastly change; your sense of humanism will increase, and your concern for other people will also grow. I would like to tell you that the proper pursuit of science can give you a philosophy that will be wholly satisfactory throughout your life. We all know, that in order to be a successful scientist, all that you have to do is to keep alive your sense of curiosity. The desire to know is the basic motivation of discovery in science. It is wonder that animates science.

The great Physicist Erwin Schrodinger observed: "Curiosity is the stimulus. The first requirement of the scientist is to be curious. He must be capable of being astonished and eager to find out." The capacity for wonder distinguishes every great scientist. Einstein's profound capacity for wonder is well known:

"From the time Einstein was fifteen or sixteen years old he puzzled over the question: what will happen if a man tries to catch a light ray? For very he thought about this year problem. Its solution led to the relativity theory. We see in this one example some important features of Einstein's genius. First, and above all, there is the capacity for wonder. Scientific

ideas are inspired by a sense of wonder and a regard for beauty. As one scientist wrote: Many of our speculations about the atoms and about our Universe were created because of Man's curiosity, because of his desire to penetrate deeper and deeper into the unknown."

The great scientific discoveries have been elegant but deceptively simple. But they call for a sense of wonder, a keenness for discovery and a profound application of mental faculties.

Then even simple tools become grand instruments for making major discoveries. That is why an exhibition like this is full of value. It gives an opportunity to young persons to conceive experiments and give a concrete shape to them. You derive a satisfaction which is the same as when you compose a piece of poetry, a poem, or when you solve a mathematic puzzle, or when you handle a musical instrument and render a composition of classical music. Therefore, you see that scientific experiments give you a satisfaction that is not possible of measurement in a purely utilitarian way.

At the same time, we must remember that science is intertwined with human culture in general.



Scientific findings, however advanced, are meaningless outside the cultural context. It is not enough if science is understood and practised only by a few learned persons.

Science and technology have to be used to solve human problems, the problems of health, the problem of poverty and the problem of want. Scientists acknowledge that science has to be related to the needs of mankind. There was a traumatic time during the Second World War, when science was being feverishly applied for the destruction of mankind.

Today, fortunately, the trend is changing. There is now a greater recognition that science must be used to bring people together to solve common problems of mankind. Here, the richer and poorer nations have to combine. The richer nations have to show a spirit of give and take. The poorer nations must learn to develop their essential human resources through education, so that more people can develop the scientific sense, and use science to solve their own problems. If you look at science from this angle, you will see that it can play a great role in bringing people together.

Young children who conduct scientific experiments, are making a valuable contribution to human progress by their understanding of the role of science in securing social needs.

We, in Tamil Nadu, have achieved several mile stones in the development and enrichment of science education for school children. Our Government has strengthened the school education system for effective science teaching, by establishing a Science City at Madras. We are also setting up Regional Science Centres in various places in the States. We have a plan to construct Science complexes in all Government schools.

The Government also provides laboratories and libraries for the

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

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

benefit of the students in High and Higher Secondary Schools.

The City of Madras can claim to have a very large number of scientific research institutions located in a cluster. We have decided to establish a Science City in the Taramani area of Madras, which will nurture and promote the growth of a proper scientific environment. Hundreds of scientists working in this place will be able to devote their time and attention to the cause of science and technology, in a congenial environment.

We have already set up a Science Centre, Science Exhibition galleries and a very well equipped Planetarium in this place. We are planning to expand our science exhibition with international assistance. I do not want science to remain the exclusive preserve of a few minds. I would like science to reach all children and all people. Our Science City will be so designed, that it will radiate the influence of science among all the people who come to study the scientific disciplines there.

I learn that over 450 students from about 300 schools from various parts of our Country, are participating in this National Science Exhibition, and a few hundred exhibits of science and technology are to be displayed. This is a unique event. I do hope that the children of our State will derive proper inspiration by visiting this Exhibition.

A well-known Chinese proverb says:

"I read, I forget,
I see, I remember,
I do, I understand."

A Science Exhibition helps students to understand the basic principles of science by interacting with the exhibits. It helps the children to gain an insight into the world of science, through entertainment and enjoyable participation. When children of many States gather together to demonstrate their scientific skills, their mutual understanding and appreciation grow. National integration becomes an actuality.

I wish to conclude by reiterating that science is born of a sense of wonder.

The sense of wonder drives a child to infinite possibilities and the child grows taller than itself. It comes to represent the oneness of humanity in its desire for discovery.

Therefore, all of us have to do everything possible to promote scientific interest in our children, so that their experience can develop science, and science will make them the true citizens of the world.

There are some words in John Lennon's music, which I wish to quote:

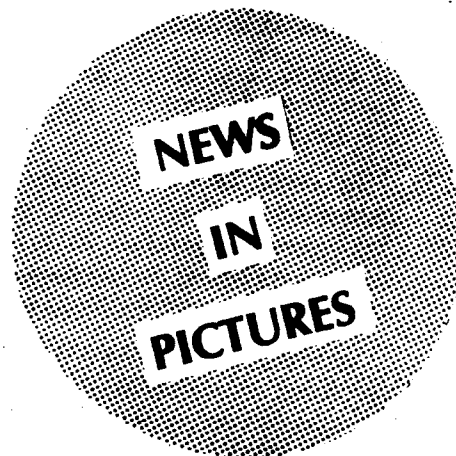
"You may say I'm a dreamer,
but I'm not the only one.
I hope some day you'll join us
and the world will live as one."

The same spirit must govern our scientific endeavour. I wish to convey my best wishes to all the children who are participating in this exhibition.

(Hon'ble Chief Minister's speech at the inaugural function of 21st All India Science Exhibition for Children at Madras on 19.1.1994.)



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha called on His Excellency the President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma at New Delhi on 15th January, 1994.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha received His Excellency the President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma who arrived at Madras Airport enroute to Tirupathi on 20th January, 1994.



To commemorate the Birth Anniversary of Bharat Ratna Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R., the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Dr. M.G.R. on 17th January, 1994.



THIRUVALLUVAR DAY CELEBRATIONS



THE TIMELESS RELEVANCE OF THIRUKKURAL RECALLED

Thiruvalluvar Day was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Kalahar Arangam on 15th January 1994. Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan presented the Thiruvalluvar Award for 1994 for Tamil Scholar 'Thirukkural' V. Munusamy posthumously.

The Award carrying Rs.20,000 cash and a citation is presented every year to Scholars for their role in popularising Thirukkural studies. Thiru Kumaraguruparan, son of Thirukkural V. Munusamy received the award from the Minister.

The Minister also gave away the Awards



for Outstanding Books to 38 Tamil authors and State Pension to 17 indigent Tamil Writers. Among the recipients of the Outstanding Books award was Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt. Indira Kumari for her book 'Bharathi Kanda Pudumai Penn'.

The Minister for Finance released two publications of the Tamil Development and Culture Department - 'A History of Tamil as Official language and its implementation' and 'A glossary of Administrative Terms (In English and Tamil)'. The Publications were handed-over to Tamil Scholar Thiru K.A.P.Viswanatham and Tmt.R.Indira Kumari respectively.

Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K. Ponnusamy presided over the function.

Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham and Dr. SV. Chittibabu, spoke on the timeless relevance of Thirukkural and recalled Thirukkural's contribution to popularising the work.

Thiru S.P. Elangovan, Secretary, Tamil Development and Culture Department welcomed the gathering. Dr. C. Selvaraju, Director of Tamil Development proposed a vote of thanks.

20TH ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR Madras



STRIDES ACHIEVED IN PEOPLE'S DEVELOPMENT IMAGINATIVELY PORTRAYED

Every year coinciding with the Tamil Pongal Festival, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is conducting the Pongal Tourist Fair in a grand manner. This year, the 20th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair has been planned in a unique style. The exhibition has attempted to portray the leading tourist attractions in India - as part of the Fair.

The Primary objective of this fair is to highlight various steps taken by the Government to improve the social and economic status of the people, and the progress made in the various fields by the state. The fair also aims to focus the attention of the Tourist both domestic and foreign to various tourist spots in Tamil Nadu and provides them with information and entertainment. The Fair is timed during the peak Tourist season - i.e. January - March every year.

The participants in this year's fair include 37 Departments of the State

Government, and State Government Undertakings. 5 Departments of Tourism from other State Government Departments. 6 Central Government and Central Government Undertakings. This year all Districts are participating individually. Besides these, handloom societies and private sector participants are also present. The Shopping arcade consists of 208 participants from all over the Country. This year the various Government Departments have put up their own exhibits in a unique manner.

In the permanent 'Arignar Anna Kalai Arangam' - daily cultural programme of Drama, dance and light music are being conducted to entertain the visitors.

Annai Indira Children's Amusement World

This amusement world has been created over a large area to enable children to play and simultaneously

acquire knowledge. It has been designed exclusively to attract children.

M/s. Madras Refineries Ltd, have fabricated a Science and Technology park in the Children's Amusement World. This Complex has designed to impart scientific knowledge to children in an entertaining manner.

This year, Fair also include Snake Park, Aquarium, Giant wheel and Merrygo-rounds, Children Train, Horse Rides etc.

Shopping Arcade

Colourful textiles, handicrafts, sports goods and modern kitchen ware from several states are grouped in shops in this complex. The fair is open daily from 3.00 pm to 10.00 pm on working days and holidays and Festival days the exhibition is open from 11.00 am to 10 pm.

The Pallavan Transport Corporation have made special arrangements



arrangements playing special buses for the convenience of the visiting public.

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

For the first time, the TTDC in association with Education Department has innovated a name called knowledge which is to be played by 10 lakh and more people who are likely to visit the Fair. General knowledge coupons are being issued free of cost along with the Entrance tickets to the public of these will be given daily prizes at the Special Counter. The winners will be made to participate in another Quiz programme and will be given very attractive prizes.

Last year, 40 lakh of people have visited the Fair and through which Rs.100 lakh revenue is earned. It is anticipated 50 lakh persons will visit this year Fair.

INNOVATIVE GAME "KNOWLEDGE"

The TTDC in collaboration with Education Department, Government of Tamil Nadu has innovated a novel project called "Knowledge" which is going to be played by the 10 lakh people who would be visiting the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1994 in the course of the next three months (January to March 1994). The programme involves answering of 5 simple but intelligence testing questions in the form of numbers 00 to 50 in the boxes provided on the coupons which will be given free of charge to each and every person who buys a ticket to enter the Fair. As a made of segregation 5% of these people will be selected on the basis of a lucky draw everyday which will be held at 7.00 pm at the Trade Fair Office and the results of which will be announced over the P.A. system as

also displayed on various boards both at the Trade Fair office and at various strategic points in the Fair. The winners of the lucky draw each day will be given a token gift worth Rs.10 to Rs.15 which is being provided by the sponsors. On verification of the correct answers, these winner participants will be called for a quiz programme to be held once every month at a venue which will be announced in due course. The finalists/winners of these quiz programmes will be asked to participate in a final quiz programme on tourism in the last week of the Fair and would be awarded with very fabulous prizes ranging from Maruthi car to VCRs, gold sovereigns, etc., etc. and 10 fabulous sarees worth Rs.2,000 to 2,500. These would also be other prizes exclusively for children belonging to various age groups. This is an innovative project initiated for the first time by the TTDC at Fair in collaboration with the Education Department.

Kalaimamani Awardees for the year 1993-94

Fifty artistes of various distinction are to be presented with Kalaimamani title by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha soon. The awardees are:

Thiru. La.Sa. Ramamirudham
Tamil Literature, Eyal
Tmt. D. Pattammal
Carnatic Music Teacher
Thiru. Cudalore. M. Subramaniam
Carnatic Music Teacher
Thiru. Thanjavur S. Kalyanaraman
Carnatic Music Artiste
Tmt. Sudha Ragunathan
Carnatic Music Artiste
Tmt. Radha Narayanan
Carnatic Music Violin Artiste
Thiru. K.S. Chellappa
Carnatic Music Mridangam Artiste
Thiru. V. Nagarajan
Carnatic Music 'Kanjira' Artiste
Thiru. Tiruchy R. Thayumanavan
Konnakkol Artiste
Thiru. Sheik Mehboof Suvani
Nadaswaram Artiste
Tmt. Kalisabi Mahboof
Nadaswaram Artiste
Thiru. Kizhvelur N.G. Ganesan
Nadaswaram Artiste
Thiru. Thiruvottiyur V.A. Balasundaram
Thavil Artiste
Tmt. Saroja Sundaram
"Thirumarai Devaram" Music Artiste
Tmt. N.C. Soundaravalli
Devotional Music Artiste
Tmt. K. Vyajayanthimala Narayanan
Music Discourse Artiste
Thiru. Na. Muthumani
'Bhagavatha Mela' Artiste
Thiru. Vempatti Chinna Sathyam
Kuchipudi Dance Teacher

Thiru. Bombay Kalyanasundaram
Bharathanattiyam Teacher
Tmt. Chandra Thandayuthapani
Bharathanattiyam Teacher
Selvi Melavika Sarukkai
Bharathanattiyam Artiste
Tmt. Abirami Rajan
Bharathanattiyam-Music Artiste
Thiru. R. Natarajan Pillai (Baroda)
Bharathanattiyam-Mridangam Artiste
Thiru. P. Sangeetha Rao
Kuchipudi Music Composer
Thiru. G. Nagarajan
Bharathanattiyam Flute Artiste
Thiru. K.P. Arivanandam
Play-Wright
Thiru. S. Prabhakaran
Stage Producer
Thiru. Kambar Jayaraman
Stage Actor
Tmt. J.G. Shyamala
Stage Actress
Thiru. 'Appachi' R.M. Krishnan
Stage Comedy Artiste
Thiru. 'Kathadi' Ramamurthy
Stage Artiste
Thiru. Dharmaraj
Stage Artiste
Thiru. Mohan-Natarajan (Anandhi Films)
Cine Film Producer
Thiru. R.V. Udayakumar
Cine Film Director
Thiru. Sarathkumar
Cine Film Actor
Selvi. Sukanya
Cine Film Actress
Thiru. 'Delhi' Ganesh
Character Actor
Tmt. C.K. Saraswathi
Cine Actress of Yesteryears
Thiru. 'Vietnam Veedu' Sundaram
Cine Film Dialogue Writer

Selvi. Swarnalatha
Cine Film Play Back Singer

Thiru. Pavalar Om Muthumari
Therukoothu Artiste

Tmt. A. Velkani
Villupattu Artiste

Thiru. V. Velu
Karagam Dance Artiste

Thiru. P.M. Veerachamy
"Naiyandi Melam" Nadaswaram Artiste

Thiru. P. Maruthappa
Music Drama Actor

Tmt. P.L. Ranjani
Music Drama Actress

Thiru. TV. Rathinappa
Music Drama Mridangam Artiste

Thiru. Aranthangi A.M. Yusuf
Music Drama Harmonium Artiste

Thiru. Paramasiva Rao
Paavai Koothu Artiste

Thiru. R.G. Moorthy
Vikada Artiste

Best Drama Troupe

"Azhagiri Drama Troupe" of
Thiru. 'Kanchi' Rangamani

Best Arts Academy

Sivakasi Arts Club, Sivakasi

Indigent Artistes who would get a cash grant of
Rs.5,000 each are:

Tmt. Gnanambal
Thirukkarakavur Thiru. T.G. Subramaniam

Thiru. P. Sundararaj Naidu
Thiru. T.P. Samikkannu

Portraits of 14 Yester Year's Artistes to be unveiled at
the Kalaimamani Awards Function

Ki.Va. Jagannathan
Literature

Panmozhipulavar Appathuraiyar
Literature

Tiger Varadachariyar
Music

Dr. S. Ramanathan
Music

Kunnakkudi Venkatrama Iyer
Music

Anandarama Deitchithar
Music Discourse

R.K. Venkatrama Sastri
Violin

Parur Sundaram Iyer
Violin

Karikudi Muthu Iyer
Mridangam

Chidambaram Selvarathinam Pillai
Bharathanattiyam

Y.G. Parthasarathy
Drama

'Devi Nadaka Saba' Rathinam
Drama

P.S. Ramaiah
Drama

V.A. Mahadevan
Musical Play



PONGAL The Tamil Festival

and fed with Sweet Pongal rice. They are then ceremoniously driven to various houses to the accompaniment of drums and other instruments. The cowherds and the cows receive sumptuous meals from the houses they visit.

The last day of the festivities is called 'Kannum Pongal' when people call on their friends and employers, before spending the rest of the day on a sight-seeing spree. This 'Kannum Pongal' is localised in Madras and Chengai MGR Districts only.

As with any other festival, there are legends associated with the origin of the Pongal festival also. It is believed that of the three important days of Pongal, Bhogi is dedicated to Lord Indra, the God of the Heavens; Pongal to Surya, the Sun God and Mattupongal to the cattle which are revered in Hindu mythology also formed the wealth of the people in ancient days.

These days, the four days of Pongal have come to be celebrated as a cultural festival with literary discourses, in an attempt to lay emphasis on the secular character of the festival.

Indian agriculture is entirely dependent on the monsoons and a good harvest is considered a boon not only to the farmer but to the land as a whole. The Tamil saying 'Thai Pirandhal vazhi Pirakkum' means 'There will be a way out of a problem when the month of Thai arrives' is a reflection on the hope held by farmers in Tamil Nadu.

Pongal, is essentially a thanks giving festival of the farmers soon after a seasonal harvest. It is celebrated on the 1st day of the Tamil month of 'Thai' (Jan. 14th to Feb. 14th or 15th) in the Tamil calendar when the sun enters the house of Capricorn. This year, Pongal falls on the 14th of January.

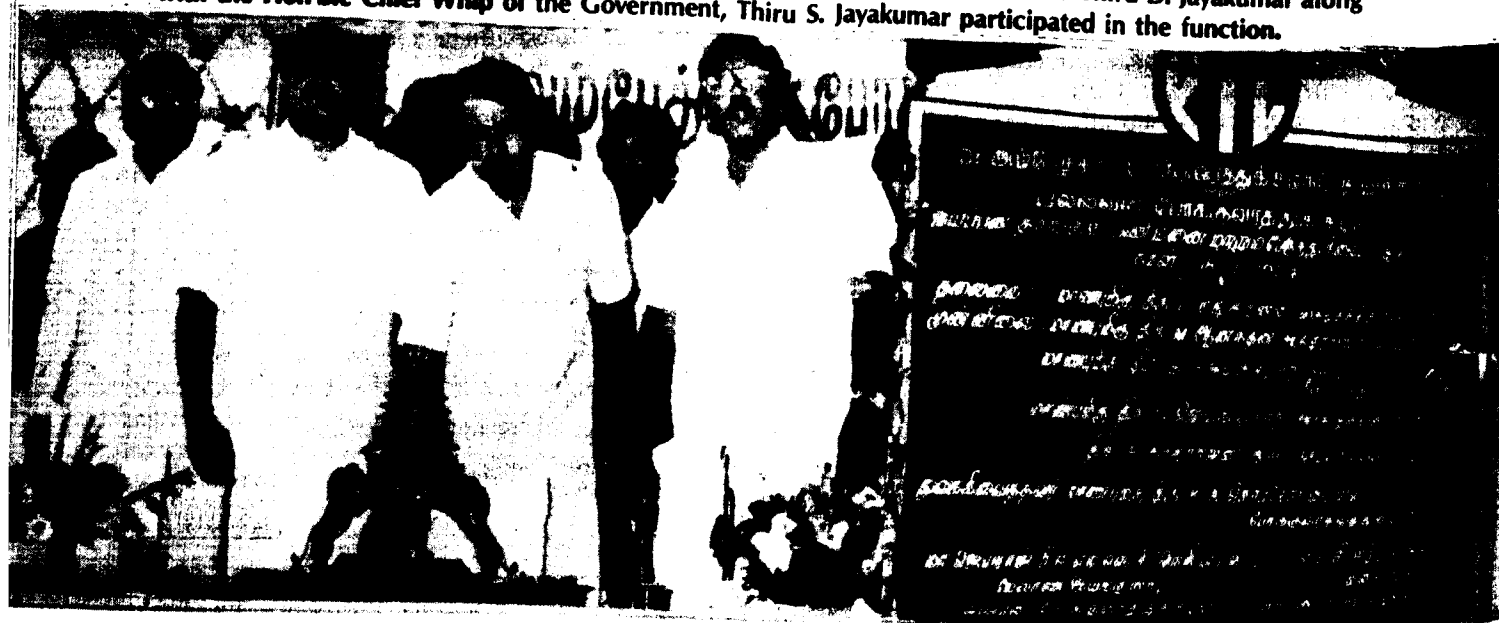
Pongal means 'upsurge' & the festival derives its name from the surging of the foam when rice is boiled in milk. On the day of the festival, all members of the household have an early bath and assemble to watch the lady of the house keep the rice pot on an open fire. The pot is watched constantly (not withstanding the proverb, the pot does boil) to observe the direction in which the froth rises first. An eastward frothing is popularly believed to be a sign of prosperity in the year to come. As the pot

boils, a conch is blown to the chorus cries of 'Pongalo Pongal' from all those around. An offering of the rice is made to Lord Surya, the Sun God as a mark of thanksgiving.

The Pongal festivities last for four days which are called Bhogi, Pongal, Mattu Pongal and Kannum Pongal. Bhogi is the prelude to the major festivities. On this day, old earthenware utensils, clothes etc are discarded into a big bonfire which is held in the night. The order of the day being, "Out with the old and in with the new". The 2nd day is the actual Pongal day, When the rice is cooked in every South Indian home.

The 3rd day of the festival is Mattu Pongal or the Pongal of the cattle. The animals are given a thorough wash and then gaily decorated with bells, garlands etc.

Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru K.A. Sengottayan, inaugurated the Dr. Ambedkar Transport Corporation on 18.1.1994. Hon'ble Ministers, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, Thiru M. Anandan and Thiru D. Jayakumar along with the Hon'ble Chief Whip of the Government, Thiru S. Jayakumar participated in the function.



PONGAL FESTIVAL: A Day of Rededication of Service to Society —Arignar Anna

I have visited the capital cities of many countries of the World not just once but thrice. Though a good number of festivals and celebrations take place there, none of such festivals or carnivals can be reckoned to be on a par with our golden Pongal festival; no festival as exquisite as Pongal is celebrated there. Merry festivals are there and exciting festivals are also there when people indulge freely in drinking bouts. But we do not come across any celebration of a festival there as our Pongal that is devoid of any sign of pretence or feignedness but colourful and novel at any rate. Everyone in the house takes part in Pongal festival freely and cheerfully mingling with each other.

Uproar in dancing halls; Demonical speed on highways, collision of vehicles and loss of lives; noisy business activity in shops all these are noticed there aplently. But we don't find any sight or hear any sound of any spontaneously raised cry as 'Pongal Oh Pongal', that we witness in every household here and the words that are uttered in chorus by old folk as well as young kids in our land.

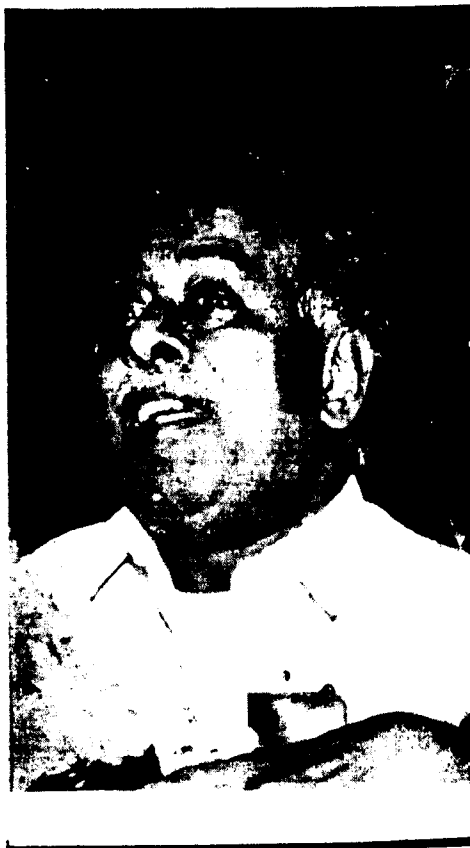
Younger brother, there is grinding poverty in our land; I don't deny it; I don't possess the resources for executing various schemes. I don't choose to hide the stark fact. We are

engaged in the process of finding out the ways and means of achieving prosperity. We do not yet see the twilight of the day when progress is an accomplished fact. Such is the bare truth of the situation as it prevails. The wealth of thought enshrined in our ancient classical lore is a refuge to us offering solace as well as the means to look ahead with a refurbished feeling of pride that others can't boast of.

I won't beat empty drums nor do I look down upon other parts of the country. I feel we should be aware of the uniqueness of our Tamil culture, rejoice over it and draw strength from it. I say these as I am convinced that our culture is worthy of being known and followed by people of other parts of the country and the world. Loss of such a treasure is a loss not only to our country but also of the entire World. Hence we should know the unique features of Tamil Nadu.

As Pongal day is most amiably fitted for recalling the salient features of our Tamil culture and propagate it to others, our elders have termed 'Pongal Day' as a great day for the Tamils.

It is not a day for the rich. It is the most suitable day for youngsters like you fired with a zeal to set right the various ills that plague the society. I know you go about your work of



service to society with the full realisation that time should not be wasted. My greeting to you and the members of your family; I call upon you to be resolute to work for the prosperity of the country, society and for the blossoming of an egalitarian society.

One should not waste even a minute. The reason for my saying so is that during a minute's time space the earth rotates itself at a speed of 950 miles; 100 persons die; 114 children are born; 14 marriages are contracted while 16 marriages are dissolved and 68 automobiles are manufactured.

Time is so precious and possesses the capacity to change the time for the better. As an elder brother I take the liberty to remind you of your duty and in so doing I derive pleasure and am sure you also feel happy over it.



An exciting sport, Jallikkattu or Manjavirattu is a major event in villages of Tamil Nadu and is held on the 4th day of the Pongal Festivities. It dates back to many years and is even referred to in Tamil Sangam literature, written more than 2000 years ago.

Analogous to the famous bull fight of Spain, Jallikkattu of Tamil Nadu has added an unique richness to the cultural mosaic of India.

The objective in this sport of the brave is to wrest the bounty tied in a cloth between the horns of the bulls. The sport is quite different from the bullfights of Spain and

Mexico in that there the matador is expected to kill the bull with his sword. By and large, no attempt is made in Jallikkattu to harm the bull. In fact, it is the valiant youths who get injured in their efforts to snatch the prize from the bull.

In preparation for the Jallikkattu event, bulls are bathed and decorated with beads, bells, garlands and kumkum before they are taken in procession to the village ground located at one end of a main street. Drummers and folk artistes play their instruments attempt to excite the bulls and get them worked up.

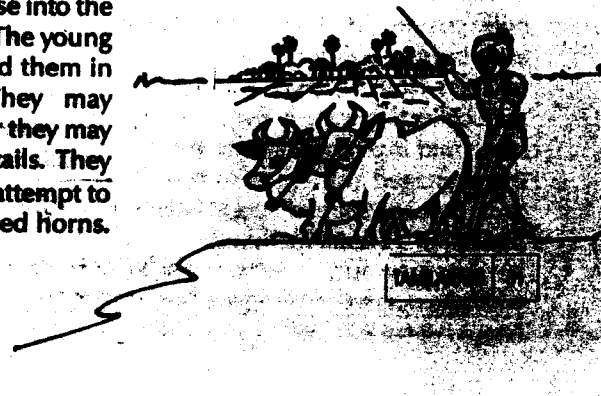
Prior to the start of the festival all the bulls are let out of the stockade one by one to provide a preview of the quality of the bulls to the participants and the audience. The first one to be let out is normally the temple bull of the village and it is generally allowed to take its path through the arena uninterrupted. The tacklers usually stand on either side of the exit gate and pounce on the other bulls as they emerge.

As the festival begins, the door to the stockade is opened and the ferocious bulls are let loose into the arena. They run amuck. The young and the valiant try to lead them in different directions. They may pounce on their backs or they may hold the bulls by their tails. They may seize their necks or attempt to hold of their oiled, pointed horns.

Somehow the bulls have to be tamed and the bloody battle between man and beast is on. Occasionally a tackler of the bull falls to the ground with his stomach ripped bloody open. Its all part of the risk involved in the sport of Jallikkattu.

Most often, the taming of a bull is a combined effort of two or three of the participants. The moment the bull is turned the winner unties the bundle of cloth from around the bull's neck or the bull's horn and takes away the money or gold sovereigns as prize money. This festival is also a test of the bravery of the young and in ancient Tamil Nadu, most young girls even chose their beaus from among the winners.

Jallikkattu is most famous and elaborate in the villages of Alanganallur, Siruvayal (Madurai District), Aralipparar (Ramnad District) and Thennalur (Trichy District) where a lot of time and money goes into the preparations for the sport and the excitement and anticipation is much more than normal during Jallikkattu.





The Salem District Co-operative Producers' Union Ltd., called as "Salem Dairy" is situated near Sithanur Village about 4 kms. east of Salem Steel Plant. The Union was registered on 10.7.1978 and started functioning on 7.10.1978. The commercial production of by-products viz. Butter, Ghee and Skim Milk Powder started on 16.8.1993.

In the beginning, the union procured a quantity of 33,100 litres of milk per day through its 227 primary milk producers' Co-operative societies. Due to gradual and concerted developmental activities it has reached a daily average of 2,08,501 litres during 1992-93 through its 976 milk societies and now the Salem Union is procuring on an average 2,48,669 litres of milk through its 991 societies.

The Dairy complex lies in an extent of about 50 acres of land bounded by Sithanur and Dhalavaipatty villages. The Dairy's handling capacity of one lakh litres of milk per day in 1984 is being increased to 3 lakh litres per day.

3,07,890 Members/Farmers have so far enrolled in 991 Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies. The milk poured in by the producers are being collected by hired vehicles from societies through 55 milk collection routes. The procurement and input operations are being managed through seven milk procurement team offices at Salem, Sankari, Namakkal, Mettur, Paramathivelur, Attur and

Rasipuram. Afterwards milk is delivered to the dock of the three chilling centres viz., Namakkal, P. Velur & Attur and Main Dairy at Salem for chilling and then chilled milk is diverted to the Feeder Balancing Dairy from the chilling centres for processing and pasteurisation.

The Dairy is having its machinery with a handling capacity of 2 lakh litres per day in processing, 10 tonnes in Skim Milk Powder production, 9 tonnes in Butter production and 6 tonnes in Ghee Production.

The balance quantity of milk standing after local sales (65,000 litres per day) and despatch to Madras is converted into products viz., Butter, Ghee and Skim Milk Powder. Ghee and Skim Milk Powder are being sold in the markets all over India by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., Madras with "Agmark" and "ISI" grades respectively under the famous brand name of "AAVIN".

An Aseptic Packaging Unit, a Sophisticated tetrapack packing plant imported from Sweden costing Rs.2 crore, the first of its kind in Tamil Nadu, is functioning in our Union. This unit is packing 200 ml Chocolate, Cardamom, Flavoured milk and 200 ml Standardised Plain milk and 1000 ml. Standardised milk with an enhanced shelf life of 90 days.

Artificial Insemination service, Input Veterinary service and Emergency Veterinary service are

being provided to the animals of the producers in societies by the Veterinarians of this Union. Further, artificial insemination with hybrid semen are also being done to the animals through 545 Artificial Insemination sub-centres of the primary societies, nutritious cattle feed is being supplied to the members at cost price and fodder slips and seeds are supplied to the societies at nominal cost.

A training centre is functioning within the dairy complex, to provide training to the farmers, society personnel, management committee members of the societies and other unions.

A wireless communication network system is functioning to monitor the dairy activities within the Salem District to save time and efforts.

A Liquid Nitrogen Plant with a capacity of 45 litres per hour is functioning and Liquid Nitrogen is being supplied to all other Sister Unions and Animal Husbandry Departments from this Plant.

A Computer Unit has been installed at our Union at a cost of Rs.12.5 lakh. Milk billing, Pay bill, financial accounts etc., of the Union are done through the Computer unit.

Under Operation Flood III Programme, the Salem Union has been sanctioned the financial assistance of Rs.5.24 crore by the National Dairy Development Board for expanding the processing capacity of Salem Dairy into 3 lakh litres per day, for improving the procurement operations and input activity of Salem Dairy into 3 lakh litres per day, for improving the procurement operations and input activities for expanding Attur Chilling Centre to 80,000 litres per day capacity and for constructing a new chilling centre at Namakkal etc. This Union has been adjudged as the best working District Co-operative Milk Producers Union in Tamil Nadu for the last three years.

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IN THIS ISSUE:

TAMIL ARASU
A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year - 2025
Massi - Panguni
MARCH 1994



—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's
Address at the International Invitation
Athletic Meet

- ★ Tamil Nadu to link Childhood Care System with Primary School System.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's
Speech at the Conference of the
Chief Ministers in New Delhi

- ★ Tamil Nadu launching Power Projects to ensure over all growth.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
at the foundation laying of Basin Bridge Power Station.

- ★ People are the Source of my Strength.

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

- ★ Tamil Nadu has taken effective step to hold the price-line

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

- ★ Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation Inaugurated. — A Report

- ★ World Bank appreciates the progressive policies of Tamil Nadu.

- ★ Thanthai Periyar Memorial at Vaikkom Inaugurated.

- ★ Periyar's Victory Over Untouchability — An Article.



International Invitation Athletic Meet and Open National Athletic Championship Inaugurated



SPORTS AND GAMES BRING PEOPLE TOGETHER

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

The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras wore a festive ambience. All roads in Madras city led to the Nehru Stadium on February 2nd 1994, to witness the turning

point in the progress of Sports in Tamil Nadu. The most modern Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium with its gleaming and sophisticated synthetic track was truly warming up

to witness a sports spectacle unimaginable three years ago. The colours, the mood and the spirit showed that a fascinating spectacle was to take place in the pleasant evening.

The Inaugural Ceremony for the first ever International Invitation Open Athletic Meet at Madras and Open National Athletic Championship was obviously designed to provide to all those present at the stadium a glimpse of the colourful cultural mosaic of the country as well as the ability of the Tamil Nadu to host an event of Olympic proportions. The ceremony began with the speeches of the VIPs present as per protocol, followed by igniting of the 'games'



fame, the ceremonial march past and finally the cultural fiesta.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Jayalalitha dedicated the newly laid sophisticated synthetic track to the athletics community and declared open the International Invitation Athletic Meet 1994 and 33rd Open National Athletic Championship. The Chief Minister pressed the button to unveil a replica of synthetic track to inaugurate the facility. The Chief Minister in her address, spoke:

"To-day is a 'Red Letter Day' in the annals of Sports in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has been given the pro-

ud privilege of hosting the International Invitation Athletic Meet and the 33rd Open National Athletic Championship. I am sure that the conduct of these two outstanding sports events at Madras will mark a turning point in the development of Sports in our State. I must, therefore, on this happy occasion, convey my sincere thanks to Thiru Sivanthi Adityan, President of the Indian Olympic Association, for the initiative he has taken to get these events to Madras and for his sincere commitment to sports. As the Vice-Chairman of the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu Thiru Sivanthi Adityan has been

providing great support to all our programmes for the promotion and development of sports and games. I must also express my gratitude to Shri Suresh Kalmadi, M.P. and President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India, for the readiness with which he came forward to support the holding of these two major sports events in Madras City, and for his help to us in organising the Meets. His standing and influence in the field of sports has been a source of strength to us in our efforts to conduct these two Meets on this grand scale. I am also happy that doyens of the world of sports from many countries have come here, in response to our invitation to witness the events, and to see what we can offer in terms of sports facilities, sports talents and hospitality. Their presence here speaks volumes of their friendship towards us and will inspire our athletes to perform better.

It is also a matter of great happiness that more than 750 of our best national athletes have assembled here, to participate in the 33rd Open National Athletic Championship. They are coming here, fresh from the National Games that were held recently in Pune and Bombay. I am sure they will do their best to

TAMILNADU 3





improve upon their previous performance and set many more records here. Our national athletes will have the added advantage of competing with international athletes, in some of the events during the next three days, and I do hope that this international competition will spur them on towards greater achievement. I am happy to extend my warm welcome to all the athletes from other countries. I convey my best wishes to all the national and international athletes. I hope you are happy about all our arrangements for your stay in Madras. I have no doubt that the pleasant and friendly atmosphere of this City and the warmth of its people will provide

you with a congenial environment and create the right mood to put you in top form and enable you to give a splendid and superlative performance.

We constructed this magnificent Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium within a period of just 7 months in 1992. It was inaugurated in January 1993, last year, by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. We have dedicated it to the people of our country. International sports Meets could not be held in Madras earlier, because the City of Madras did not have a stadium of this kind in the past. The construction of this new

stadium has made possible the conduct of international athletes events on this scale.

I call upon the young people of our State to make the best use of the vastly improved facilities that are available here, and to train and equip themselves sufficiently, in order to distinguish themselves in the national and international sports arena. We are planning to create further facilities of international standards such as a swimming pool, an indoor stadium, a velodrome, an Astroturfed hockey stadium and a modern tennis stadium, so that more and more international competitive fixtures can be held in the City of Madras.

You will also be happy to know that the City of Madras will be hosting the next South Asian Federation Games in the year 1995, and we hope to be ready with all our vastly improved and new facilities by that time.

Sports and Games bring people together. The participants vie with each other for honour and glory in their respective fields, with the pursuit of excellence as their only goal. They sink all their differences and seek to demonstrate to the world the infinite possibilities of BODY and SPIRIT. In their own turn, the spectators spontaneously acknowledge the great acts of physical and mental endurance that the athletes put forth without regard to colour, creed



or nationality. Such bonds of friendship between the sports persons and the spectators can truly promote peace and understanding in the world.

We need more of sports and games, not less. We need to develop more outstanding sports men and women, not only for the glory that they will bring to their Motherland, but also for the example that they set before the young people, as the embodiment of discipline and determination that they must display, in all their endeavours, in order to succeed.

Today, more and more young people are taking to sports and games in India. They do well at the national level, but they have a long way to go to be able to reach international standards. They must put in hard work and be prepared to go through arduous training. They need well qualified coaches in order to train them to international standards. Right talent has to be spotted well in time, and the State, as well as Society, in general, must help the talented young people to pursue their ambition in the right atmosphere. There has to be greater recognition of the fact that sports men and women bring glory and fame to the country, as much as

make it to the top during the next games.

The response of International athletes to our invitation has been overwhelming. In the next few days, sports lovers and spectators will have the opportunity to view some of the world class athletes in action, in this very stadium. Our Indian athletes will have a chance to compete with them. I am sure that this competition will help our Indian athletes to improve their performance. The participation of Indian athletes in international events such as this, will give them the necessary confidence and valuable experience which will stand them in good stead, in this era of competitive sports.

I have great pleasure, once again, in extending a warm welcome to all our guests here and to all the athletes both national and international.

I must convey my very special greetings and thanks to the several thousands of boys and girls, 12,500 in all, who will, in a short while, present some captivating cultural fare and a display of gymnastics. They have toiled very hard during the last few weeks and are waiting to present a spectacle of beauty and perfection. I also wish to say a very special "thank you" to the several thousands of young boys who are presenting a colourful placard



display before us. I would also like to thank Thiru A.R. Rahman for composing the music for the entire inaugural ceremony; Thiru K.S. Raghuram, for choreographing the dances to be performed by thousands of school children, which you will witness shortly; and poets Kavignar Naa. Kamarajan and Thiru Gomathi Nayakam, for penning the lyrics for the songs.

I must also express my gratitude to the personnel of the Tamil Nadu Police Force who will be presenting a dare devil display of motorbike riding while performing thrilling feats, as well as popular folk dances of Tamil Nadu, such as Karagam, Kavadi and dummy horse dances; and the personnel of the Railway Protection Force who will perform an exquisite torch light tattoo.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not thank the more than 500 school teachers and physical training instructors who have been training the children, and putting them through their paces for this inauguration ceremony.

I must convey my warm appreciation and gratitude to Thiru Walter Isaac Davaram, Additional Director General of Police, Law & Order, who is the Chief Co-ordinator of to-



day's spectacular inaugural ceremony, and Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, who has toiled ceaselessly, without respite, for the successful conduct of these Athletic Meets, and all the officers of the Government of Tamil Nadu who have co-operated with us. I would also like to compliment and thank the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, Thiru S. Sripal, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, Thiru R. Rajagopalan and

the Inspector General of Police, Intelligence, Thiru A.X. Alexander, for the excellent security arrangements, and convey my thanks to all the Police Men and Officers working under them. Above all, I wish to convey my sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narashima Rao, and the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, for kindly arranging for the live telecast of the inaugural and closing ceremonies of these Athletic Meets on the National Network of Doordarshan, and also for the telecast of the daily highlights every night on the national network of Doordarshan.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the newly laid Synthetic track, which, I am sure, will be instrumental in producing outstanding athletes in the near future. I am happy to inaugurate the International Invitation Athletic Meet and the 33rd Open National Athletic Championship. I wish to say that millions of people, all over the country, are looking forward to a magnificent and sterling performance by the athletes. My warm greetings to all of you"

Earlier, Thiru. T.V. Venkataraman, Chief Secretary to the Government



of Tamil Nadu welcomed the gathering. The Chief Secretary in his speech welcomed the Hon'ble Chief Minister as the Prime motivator to the holding of the Games and that but for her dynamism the international meet of such magnitude would not have become reality.

Thiru Suresh Kalmadi, President of Amateur Athletics Federation of India, thanked the Hon'ble Chief Minister for providing a splendid facility for athletics in Tamil Nadu.

Appreciating the Chief Minister's dynamism Thiru B. Sivanthi Adityan, President of Indian Olympic Association described the present



shown a unique creativity. It would be no exaggeration to say, that under her leadership today, it is the Golden Age of Sports in Tamil Nadu. Never before has so much been achieved by any person in such a short time. In fact, our Chief Minister has made a habit of breaking records.

It was only a year ago this magnificent Nehru Stadium was built, under the guidance of our Chief Minister, in a record time of 6½ months, and thereafter the sportsloving people of Tamil Nadu had the privilege of watching international football stars in action.

Today yet another record has been broken, with this prestigious



International Invitation Athletic Meet being held here under the auspices of our dynamic Chief Minister. It would be significant to point out, that never before have so many countries responded to our invitation to participate in an Athletic Meet in India. It is a matter of great pride for Tamil Nadu that over 60 internationally reputed athletes from 30 Countries, and 750 Indian Athletes will participate in these Championships. A veritable feast of athletics for our sports loving people.

An important part of our beloved Chief Minister's strategy in



can proudly host international competitions, in any discipline in future".

Giving a detailed picture of the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government to improve Sports, the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Prof. K. Ponnusamy said:

"Today is a milestone in the history of Tamil Nadu.

These has been a renaissance in the Tamil Nadu Sports scene under the Golden rule of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Jayalalitha.

A vast number of concessions have been granted to sports men and women. The Pension for



developing sports in our State is to create a permanent sports infrastructure, and offer constructive facilities to our sportspersons: along with inspiring our youth by organising prestigious competitions like this.

It is a part of this long term planning that this stadium was built and this wonderful synthetic track laid down. Future plans include the development of the Dr. J. Jayalalitha Sports complex adjacent to the stadium including a Swimming pool, an indoor stadium and Velodrome of international standards. Once these infrastructural facilities are completed Tamil Nadu

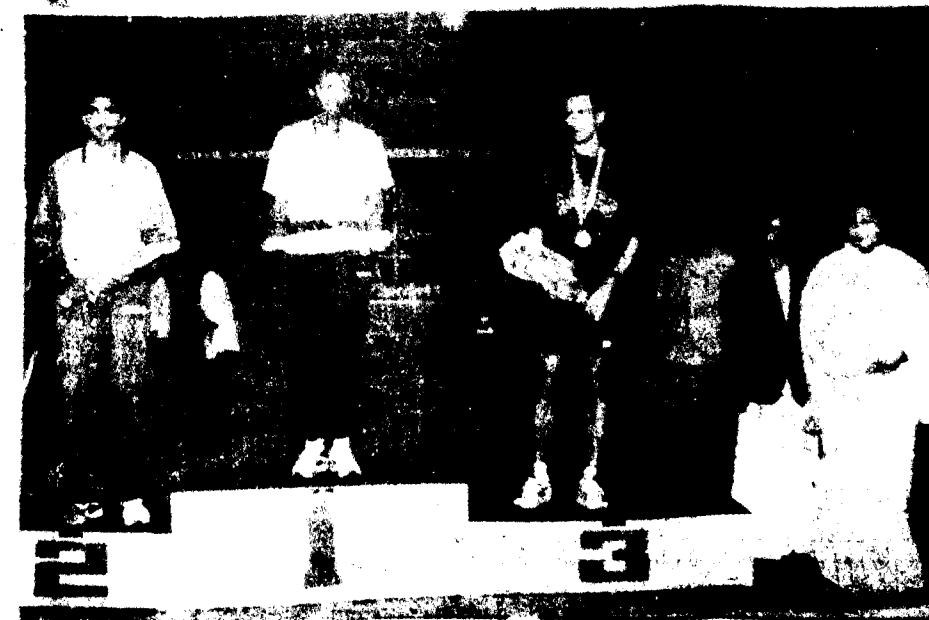


former sports persons has been increased. The Sports persons of the state are honoured annually by State Awards.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister created a record of sorts by constructing the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in 225 days at a cost of Rs.40 crores. And now a world-class sports meet is being held at Madras.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi for having consented to inaugurate the modern synthetic track as well as the Athletic Meet".

The Ceremonies began after the Hon'ble Chief Minister unveiled the replica of the stadium. A huge flag of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India was carried in an impressive march past by 16



police personnel. Following the Amateur Athletic Federation of India's Flag was the mascot in a motored vehicle- Leo in hurdling action which was followed behind by a group dressed in the costume of the mascot-Leo. Then came the march past of the competitors of the participating Nations, States and Public Sector undertakings.

The high point of the ceremony was igniting the Meet' flame. A torch relay featuring famous sportsmen and sports women of Tamil Nadu was held. They included B. Subramani, Balambal, Charles Borromeo, A. Rajen, T. Sundarraj, Nizar Pasha, Balasubramaniam, K. Natarajan, K. Gnanasekaran and Anusuya Bai. K. Gnanasekaran and Anusuya Bai received the torch from the Hon'ble Chief Minister which had been handed over to her by K. Natarajan, and then slowly jogged upto the specially designed 45 foot cauldron to ignite the 'Flame'. Before the participants left the arena, Angela Lincy and Nallusamy Annavi (high jumpers from Tamil Nadu) took the oath on behalf of the competitors "to play the games in the true spirit of sports".

The cultural celebrations began with a flag march by about 2500 boys and girls. Following the simultaneous release of balloons and pigeons, children drawn from various schools regaled the audience by presenting 'Garba' of Gujarat, 'Bhangra' of Punjab and Gypsy Dances. There was also gymnastics with human pyramid being appreciated by the audience. Karagam by Tamil Nadu Police, Torch Tattoo by Railway Protection Force and a colourful Fire works display kept the audience spell bound.

So was the breath-taking display by motorcycle riders. It would be under statement to say that the 50,000 audience at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was in an euphoric mood throughout the evening of 2nd January.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu
Madras
India.

5th February 1994

Re. International Invitation Meet and 33rd Open National Athletic Championships in Madras
2-5 February 1994.

Dear Chief Minister,

The beauty and benevolent demeanour of India and the Indian people is known and envied throughout the world. It was with this preconceived notion that we athletes and managers grasped vigorously the opportunity to visit and experience India and, in particular Tamilnadu.

Your foresight in inviting International Athletes coupled with the spectacular facilities and unparalleled organisation will ensure that Tamilnadu will trust to the forefront of Indian athletics.

The hospitality of you and your people has met and surpassed anything for which we could have wished. It is clear that Tamilnadu personifies all the best of India and that the Indian reputation is well founded.

We will leave Madras and Tamilnadu with fond memories and a yearning to return in the near future for some other athletic competition.

Yours sincerely,

Abdullah
Adenole
Chander Pal
Darinder Singh
Erica Konig
Pauline Davis
Shiny Wilson
Sushma Behra
Tapasi Bour
Venuste Niyongabo
Yotirmoy Sikdar

The International Invited Team of athletes and managers from Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, USA, Jamaica, Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland, Kenya, Russia, Ukraine, Germany, U.A.E., Denmark, Italy, New Zealand, Burundi, China, Bahamas, Iceland, Austria.

YOUR FORESIGHT WILL ENSURE THAT TAMIL NADU TOPS IN SPORT

International Athletes Thank
Hon'ble Chief Minister for
Hospitality



International Invitation Athletic Meet and Open National Athletic Championship

THE RESULTS:

Men:

Javelin Throw:

1. Dag Wenlund (Sweden) (77.02m)
2. Gagin Lovegrove (New Zealand) (75.52m)
3. Satbir Singh (Police) (71.86m)

High Jump:

1. Chander Pal (Railways) (2.10m)
2. K.M. Bopiah (Services) (2.00m)
3. Mathew Cherian (Services) (2.00m)

110 Hurdles:

1. Li Tong (China) (13.64s)
2. Darinder Singh (Railways) (14.68s)
3. K.S. Ajimon (Services) (14.80s)

400 Metres:

1. Narsiram (Railways) (47.67s)
2. P.I. Sebastian (Heavy Engg.) (47.78s)
3. D.K. Malaviya (Gujarat) (47.89s)

1500 Metres:

1. Venuste Niyongabo (Burundi) (3:38.70)
2. Bahadur Prasad (Railways) (3:40.06)
3. Vincent Malakwen (Kenya) (3:44.16)

Women:

400 Meters:

1. Pauline Davis (Bahamas) (52.27s)
2. Shiny Wilson (FCI) (52.41s)
3. H.G. Apsara (LIC) (54.60s)

1500 Metres:

1. Jyotirmoy Sikdar (Railways) (4:18.84) (Meet and National Record)
2. Erica Konig (Austria) (4:21.22)
3. Bettina Romer Anderson (Denmark) (4:23.84s)

110 Hurdles:

1. K.K. Geetha (Railways) (14.25s)
2. Chitra (Railways) (14.34s)
3. Mita Sadhu Khan (West Bengal) (14.55s)

Long Jump:

1. Larissa Bareznya (Ukraine) (6.34m)
2. Tapasi Bour (Railways) (5.86m)
3. M. Madhavi (Karnataka) (5.74m)

Javelin Throw:

1. Sushma Behra (FCI) (48.36m)
2. Gurmit Kaur (LIC) (44.94m)
3. Gurbari Hembran (Bihar) (44.26m)

Men:

100 Meters:

1. Salaam Gariba (Ghana) (10.47s)
2. Chidi Imoh (Nigeria) (10.67s)
3. Tao Wushiun (Taipei) (10.73s)

5000 Meters:

1. Ibrahim Kinuthia (Kenya) (13:54.41)
2. Bahadur Prasad (Railways) (13:54.72) (Meet Record)
3. Paul Donovan (Ireland) (14:18.19)

Pole Vault:

1. M.A. Eldo (Railways) (4.50m)



2. Ronnel Duarah (Heavy Engg.) (4.40m) 2. Vestin Hafsteinson (Iceland) (57.82m)
3. Raj Kumar (Services) (4.40m) 3. Ade Olukoju (Nigeria) (57.24m)

Triple Jump:

1. T.M. Martin (Kerala) (15.4m)
2. T.M. Thangavelu (Tamil Nadu) (15.36m)
3. Rambir Singh (Railways) (15.35m)

Discus:

1. Lars Riedel (Ger) (59.00m)

Decathlon:

1. Anil Kumar (Services) (6538 points)
2. Bhoop Singh (Services) (6396 points)
3. Jaiveer (Pondy) (6334 points)

4 × 400m:

1. Railways (Jude Carr, Bijumon, Ajit Singh and Narsi Ram); 2. Maharashtra

(Siddarth Basak, Anil Kumble, Firdous Mehta and Homi Mistry); 3. Services (M. Kunhi, R. Kumar, Vijay Kumar and Lallen Singh).

Women:

100 Meters:

1. Celena Mondie Milner (US) (11.75s)
2. Twilett Malcolm (Jamaica) (11.89s)
3. E.B. Shyla (FCI) (12.08s)

10000 Meters:

1. L. Leelamma (Railways) (35:30.23)
2. Usha Verma (Railways) (35:34.47)
3. V. Sathyabhama (Maha) (35:44.47)

Discus:

1. Aye Nwe (Myanmar) (50.46m)
2. Neelam J. Singh (Railways) (48.10m) (Meet record)
3. Promilla Bhairai (Railways) (44.14m)

Heptathlon:

1. R. Chitra (Railways) (4805 points)
2. B.N.S. Sumavathy (Karnataka) (4711 points)
3. Ancy Philips (Tamil Nadu) (4539 points)

4 × 400 Meters:

1. Railways (Beenamol, Minimol, K.Saramma, Jyotirmoy Sikdar)
2. FCI (K.S. Bijimol, Rinku Atta, Pranoti Mishra, Shiny Wilson)
3. Tamil Nadu (R. Rajasundari, K.K. Sunitha, K. Solaimuthu, Sangeetha S. Kumar).

A PAT FROM HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, lost no time in announcing an award of Rs.50,000 for each national record and Rs.25,000 for every meet record set at the Sports Meet.

Jyotirmoy Sikdar was awarded Rs.50,000 for her national record in 1500 metres, while a cash prize of Rs.25,000 was given to those who set meet records. They were Bhaduria, (Rs.25,000), Bahadur Prasad (Rs.50,000), Molly Chacko (Rs.25,000), Neelam J. Singh (Rs.25,000) and R. Chitra (Rs.25,000). A special award of Rupees one lakh was given to Shiny Wilson for settling down in Madras. All these awards were presented by the Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.



Chief Ministers' Conference on the goal of 'Education For All'

TAMIL NADU TO LINK CHILDHOOD CARE SYSTEM WITH PRIMARY SCHOOL SYSTEM

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

At the outset I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource

Development for having taken the initiative to convene this important meeting of the Chief Ministers to discuss all relevant issues con-

ning the achievement of the goal of "Education for All". I am glad that the Nation has at last understood the necessity to accord universal elementary education the primacy of place in national development.

The Indian Constitution made the provision of free and compulsory education for children, a directive principle of State policy. The Constitution lays down that the "State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of 10 years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years". It is a sad commentary on our perception of priority, that even after more than four decades of planned development, we are still in pursuit of the elusive goal of "Education for All". Despite the appearance of studies and reports on the subject of education at regular intervals, the commitment of the Governments, both Central and State Governments, and Society to the fulfilment of this important goal has been weak, and the

measures taken to reach the goal half-hearted, and progress in the implementation of the various schemes tardy. Further, the issues relating to education are complicated enormously by the vastness of the size of our population and disparities in the attainment of goals from State to State, region to region, and from community to community, and as between males and females. The problem is further compounded by the fact that the need for strengthening the professionalism of education has been mixed up with the kind of administrative arrangement by which this is sought to be done, and by our own lack of clarity as to the institutional framework which will have to be provided, in order to mobilise the support of the people, without which very little can be really done. I am, therefore, happy that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has come forward to listen to the views of the Chief Ministers on these important issues, so that some firm goal-oriented action programme can be formulated and implemented within a specific time-frame.

This august body will be happy to know that, in Tamil Nadu, we have initiated new legislation to make elementary education compulsory. I have been emboldened to take this far-reaching step as I firmly believe it is our bounden duty to ensure immediate realisation of the Constitutional directive. In Tamil Nadu, we have also launched an innovative 15-point programme for the Child, which is a comprehensive plan of action including education for the child, and women's literacy. We believe that the State Governments can take considerable local initiative and the Central Government should come forward to support the innovativeness, flexibility and pragmatism of the State Governments. I regard this as an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to this noble mission of achieving "Education for All" which will form the foundation for nation building.

We have on the agenda before us, the issues involved in reaching the goal of "Education for All", consideration of the report of the National Development Council Committee on Literacy, and the report of the Central Advisory Board on Education, (CABE) on Decentralised Management of Education. Let me first spell out my view on the issues involved in attaining the goal of "Education for All". The declaration on "Education for All" by 2000 AD, endorsed at the World Conference of Education in 1990, enjoins on us certain key tasks which include expansion and improvement of early childhood care, universalisation of elementary education, reduction in illiteracy, particularly in the 15-35 age group, provision for continuing education, creation of necessary structure and processes to empower women, making education an instrument of women's equality and improving the content and process of education to relate it better to the environment. In addition to the intrinsic merits of imparting basic education, we have to invest in basic education as a means to rapid growth.

There is plenty of well documented evidence which points out that basic education and its synergistic effects on the health and welfare of the community is an essential condition to propel a country forward on a higher growth trajectory. Keeping this in view, we, in Tamil Nadu, have adopted a holistic approach which covers every ingredient of the tasks involved in reaching the goal of, "Education for All". This has been set out in our action plan which was launched in 1993 for achieving universal elementary education in Tamil Nadu by 2000 AD.

I would like to briefly highlight what we have been able to do so far and how we propose to march ahead. Tamil Nadu has been in the vanguard of the movement towards early childhood care and education. I am glad to inform you

that, this year, the entire State will be covered by a comprehensive programme of early childhood care and education. With a World Bank supported nutrition project and with support under the Integrated Child Development Services, we have reached the happy situation of comprehensive coverage of all children in the age group of six months to six years throughout the State. In addition, the Puratchithalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Noon Meal Programme of Tamil Nadu covers all the school going children from 6 to 14 years; one of the largest programmes of its kind in the developing countries. We are also adding the element of education as an input in these centres so that they function not merely as nutrition centres but also as early education centres.

This is indeed a remarkable milestone in our progress towards "Education for All". In addition, I have also proposed to launch from this summer, a special programme to link the early childhood care system with the primary school system. We will ensure that the different sub systems reinforce each other in the realisation of the main goal.

We have already improved access to schools by ensuring that we have one primary school for every 500 population within a distance of 1 Km. I have very recently gone into the various reasons for drop-outs and I propose to launch a new multipronged programme shortly to ensure better school retention. This will consist of an attractive package of incentives including free midday meals, free text books, free bus travel, free uniforms and free footwear. It is a total package which we shall continue to provide, despite the constraints in resources.

Our focus is on girls, children of scheduled castes, tribes and disadvantaged groups. We have launched an innovative girl child support scheme under which financial support is given to girls throughout

their schooling years. I firmly believe that with the attention and resources we are now committing to this task, we can make a significant impact on the problem of drop-outs.

By the year 1994-95, there will be no single-teacher schools in Tamil Nadu and in the course of the next three or four years, it is the intention of my Government to appoint more teachers, so that ultimately we reach the goal of one class, one teacher. The in-service training of teachers will receive our continued attention, with focus on minimum levels of learning, multi-grade teaching, appreciation and acceptance of socially deprived sections like SC/ST and girls as equally competent to learn. I can say with all the force at my command that education of girls is absolutely essential for women's empowerment, and an empowered woman

can discharge her social obligations with utmost commitment and conviction. We are also implementing a Scheme of appointing only Women teachers upto Standard V.

My Government believes in the immense potential of teachers and has always been utilising them in all progressive measures. Our State is one of the few where the Class room primary school teacher is associated with text book preparation. We intend to involve them in a greater measure in curriculum preparation as well as in finding enforceable solutions to a variety of education-oriented problems.

I believe that community participation in education is the key to the success of the programme. I have called upon all the schools to constitute Mother-Teacher Councils and I am happy to report that such Mother-Teacher Councils

have been formed in all the primary schools in Tamil Nadu, and are playing a positive role in the improvement of facilities in schools. Their functions include ensuring enrolment of children, ensuring their attendance on all days, running Creches in schools and appointment of voluntary teachers on days when teachers go on leave.

Conscious of the need for a supporting non-formal system, we have launched a new comprehensive "educated volunteers service" scheme under which educated jobless youths are being enlisted to teach children who have dropped out. It is a very ambitious programme in which one lakh and fifty thousand youths are being involved in a major effort to tackle the drop out issue. I am sanguine that this effort will pay rich dividends and will be complemen-

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha called on the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao at New Delhi on 14th February, 1994 and sought speedy Central clearance for several projects in Tamil Nadu.



tary to the major effort we have launched within the school system.

I entirely endorse the view that it is not enough that we improve access and retention. It is necessary to qualitatively upgrade the school system and also build up reinforcing non-formal systems. In Tamil Nadu we have recently launched a massive effort to improve qualitative aspects of the school system.

We have endorsed the concepts of minimum levels of learning and multigrade teaching. Our teachers are being reoriented and retrained with these concepts in view. I have ordered a survey on the availability of the physical infrastructure. We intend to provide the facilities needed at the earliest. We shall undertake a comprehensive review of the curriculum and the text books needed. We shall keep in mind the gender issue. It is my keen desire that the girl child should be empowered in order to be a high achiever. I have every confidence that we can bring this about.

The 'Education for All' declaration also envisages a strong effort to combat the problem of illiteracy. We have to take note of the report of the National Development Council Committee on Literacy. We broadly endorse the recommendations of the Committee which cover all aspects of universal elementary education, literacy campaigns and the need to sustain the effort. In Tamil Nadu we have launched a massive campaign, under which 13 Districts involving 45 lakh people have been covered, and we intend to ensure State wide coverage before 1995. It is a colossal task covering 83 lakh persons in the literacy drive. What is more important is that we sustain the drive. I have in fact placed special emphasis on the post literacy campaign so that we can consolidate the gains achieved.

Social mobilisation which is at the heart of the total literacy cam-

paign has to be nurtured. We have constituted mother-teacher councils to harness the full potential of the community to strengthen the school system. We have also gone ahead and established 1363 Jana Shikshan Nilayams and we shall expand this network to cover the State.

The Tamil Nadu Government's strategy of involving Non-Governmental organisations and Voluntary Agencies, especially in the Literacy Movement, has been a fruitful and productive experience. The Voluntary Agencies who come forward to work in the field of literacy are being provided necessary technical help by the Department of Non-formal and Adult Education and State Resources Centre. It is worth mentioning here that Nine Voluntary Agencies have been entrusted with the total literacy campaign in limited areas in Madras, Trichy and Chengalpattu M.G.R. Districts. The Scheme of Grants-in-Aid given to Voluntary agencies is directly administered by the Government of India. Here I would like to suggest that the State Governments should be involved in financing, monitoring and evaluating the work of voluntary agencies.

Primary Education is basically a State subject. While the magnitude of the tasks today does call for a Central initiative, I am of the view that considerable flexibility should be allowed at the State level to implement State-specific strategies. The Centre should seek to assist the States to create a good management team at the State level and leave it to the States to devise detailed implementation plans. The States have not been associated with the scheme of grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies which is administered directly by the Centre. Since the States are fully involved in the field they should be fully associated.

I also hold the view that we can harness the potential of the mass

media including television much better in this effort. I suggest that the time allotted by All India Radio and Doordarshan for educational programmes be placed at the disposal of the State Government. This will enable the production of education programmes wholly in conformity with the needs of the children in the States concerned.

I would also like to express my appreciation of the well designed District Primary Education Project which is being formulated. Three Districts in Tamil Nadu will be covered under this Project. The Hon'ble Prime Minister may recall my plea that Tamil Nadu be supported to take up a comprehensive State Project at a cost of Rs.1200 crore. Our Project proposal is with the Centre to be forwarded to the World Bank. While we are glad that a beginning is made in three Districts, our State-specific situation is such that we have the ability to launch an all-out State-wide effort. I do hope it would be possible to allow us to go ahead, given particularly the earnestness which we have demonstrated in taking up the District primary education project.

I would now like to turn to the management of education which is a key issue in our endeavour to achieve the goal of 'Education for All'. I entirely agree that it is necessary to reinvigorate the management of primary education particularly in the current context.

On our part, we have taken note of the recommendations of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on decentralized management of education. At the outset, I would like to confirm that we shall be bringing forward in the ensuing Assembly Session, detailed new legislation, incorporating the various objectives enumerated in the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. Once the new legislation is passed, we will have the framework for the revised structure of local bodies.

The main suggestion in the CABE report is regarding the Constitution of a Village Education Committee which could also be the Panchayat Standing Committee on Education. We shall certainly constitute such a Committee to oversee primary education at the village level. I am also glad to see that the CABE Committee has recommended joint meetings of the Village Education Committee with other such Committees, relating to health and similar subjects, so that we can have a synergistic fusion of efforts at the micro level.

We shall also enhance the roles of all the three tiers of local bodies in primary education. At the same time we shall also give them an expanded role in non formal education, adult education and so on. I appreciate the spirit behind the recommendation of the Committee on decentralised management of education, relating to the transfer of funds to the Panchayat Raj bodies.

We had sought to achieve this, way back, in our 1958 Panchayat Act. Over a period of time, the need for professionalism on education began to dominate, with the result that the functional responsibility for the management of education came to be fully vested with the Government. Return of the focus with regard to education management to the Panchayat Raj institutions is welcome in principle. At the same time, in view of the developments that have already taken place over many years, we need to bring about the needed management system in a careful manner, by vesting the Panchayat Raj bodies with enough functions and responsibilities, and providing, at the same time, a proper and congenial atmosphere for improvement in professionalism and quality of education. We should definitely need much operational flexibility in ensuring the transition. In particular, we would have to tread somewhat cautiously in the management of teachers. May I



suggest that the States be allowed to formulate their own policies in this regard, taking note of the ground situation?

Another key dimension relating to the management of education is the question of resources. Most States have faced a very difficult time in contending with the trials and tribulations posed by the stabilization and structural adjustment process. In fact, it has been an uphill task to protect the outlays for the social sectors. Even within the social sectors, it has been the qualitative inputs which have faced tremendous pressure, as very little can be done to regulate salary costs.

It is in this difficult scenario that we have to examine the question of resources for primary education. I fully subscribe to the recommendation that our focus and priority has to be primary education. It has, therefore, been my endeavour to provide maximum resources for primary education, while requiring higher education to find resources on its own for its needs. The CABE has made certain recommendations on mobilisation of additional resources, and has highlighted the situation relating to the resources position of the local bodies. It would seem to me that in a situa-

tion where both the States and the local bodies have to struggle to find the resources even to maintain existing levels, we cannot dismiss the question of resources as merely one of transfer of resources from the States to the local bodies. May I suggest that, given the Nation building task that we are engaged in, a specific reference should be made to the Tenth Finance Commission to take note of the basic requirements of elementary education in its recommendations? Given the fact that the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission are to cover the period 1995-2000 and our goal is "Education for All" by 2000 AD, we should address ourselves to the resources question in a resolute manner.

There has been a suggestion with regard to levy of Education Cess. The Education Cess is generally levied on Land Revenue in many States. In Tamil Nadu, the Panchayat Unions have been permitted to levy a Surcharge on Land Revenue Cess and the collected money is wholly available with the Panchayat Unions. The Government gives them a Surcharge matching grant based on their Cess collection. Thus, in one form a Cess Surcharge is already in force



The Chief of the Army Staff, General B.C. Joshi, PVS, AVSM called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 2nd February, 1994.

in our State. Over and above this, the Government meets the entire expenditure on Education. It will be difficult, in addition to levy a Cess for Education, which will cast heavy burden on the rural people. The cost of education has to be met by other sources of funds. In Urban areas, it may be a different matter. It may be possible for Corporations/Municipalities to levy an Education Cess. But not in the rural areas. Moreover, in most States, Land Revenue has declined in importance and Cess collection will not amount too much.

I have conveyed my views somewhat broadly on the various concerns before us, as set out in the reports of the Committees. We have a National Policy on Education (NPE 1992). We have come a long way in establishing access to the school system. Our enrolment percentages are quite good. What is a cause of concern is that we are not able to ensure 5 years of schooling for a large number of children.

In addition, what is disturbing is that even those who technically complete 5 years of schooling do not possess minimum levels of learning. Given the size of our Country's population and the large

number of children involved, a massive task to transform this system is before us. In addition, the harder task of imparting qualitative dimensions to the whole structure and process of education has also to be faced. It is not going to be an easy task. We need to develop flexible approaches in the field, which will subserve the common objective of ensuring the minimum threshold levels of literacy we have set for ourselves. Innovative strategies developed at the micro level will prove to be the key to speedier progress.

In Tamil Nadu, I am personally committed to ensuring that we reach the 'Education for All' goal which has been incorporated in the 15-Point Programme for the Child which we have launched recently.

I wish to assure you that the comprehensive package of programmes that we have launched, represents a bold and imaginative new effort towards reaching our goal. We are marshaling all our resources, skills and the people's support towards realisation of this goal. As set out in our programme of action, it is our endeavour to achieve this goal by 1998. We are

confident that, with the significant new steps that we have already taken, and the new programmes we will launch this year, we shall attain this goal.

I am aware of the very many problems that exist, but I do firmly believe that basic education cannot be postponed from the agenda any further. As I have already mentioned, it is the first building block in Nation building and it is perilous to ignore this any further. In Tamil Nadu we shall rededicate ourselves to this goal of education for all, and leave no stone unturned in attaining this goal.

It shall be our united endeavour to see that the people fully participate in this Nation building task. I am confident that with the very many new measures that we have initiated, this goal will not be a distant dream, as it has remained in the past, but will actually be realised in the specified time-frame of five years.

(Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Conference of Chief Ministers on Education at New Delhi on 15th February, 1994.)

ECO-FRIENDLY GAS TURBINE POWER PROJECT COMING UP AT MADRAS



TAMIL NADU LAUNCHING POWER PROJECTS TO ENSURE OVER ALL GROWTH

Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

"Madrass Corporation would soon implement an action plan to produce electricity from garbage

and other wastes", the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha announced after

laying the foundation for the 120 MW gas turbine power station at Basin Bridge in January 30, 1994. "The scheme would have a capacity to convert 500 tonnes of waste and would be a forerunner to similar projects by Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations".

The Basin Bridge Power Project is to be a milestone in the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government to tap non-conventional energy sources and the Government understood and recognised the need for increasing the availability of power for the industrial development and overall progress of the state, the Chief Minister said.

"Even before coming to power, I had repeatedly reiterated the need for more projects to augment power supply. On assuming office, I immediately took steps to set the power sector on its leg. During the last 30 months, the Tamil Nadu Government has been steadily increasing the allocation for power projects and was also launching new power projects. Tamil Nadu has not just achieved remarkably in the power front but has also paved the way and ensured a revolutionary power cut free situation", the Chief Minister added.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also announced that work on the gas turbine project would begin "tomorrow". "The power project is being established to meet the peak hour demand for power in Madras

without polluting the environment" she said.

The Chief Minister appealed to the Central Government and the Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao to approve the Southern gas grid and peninsular river grid projects. She said that it would be 'enough' if the centre approved the Projects. "I would take the initiative to mobilise the Funds. I would arrange for the Chief Ministers of Southern States to contribute their share for the Projects. The schemes would herald an economic revolution in Tamil Nadu and The entire economy of the State would undergo a transformation", the Chief Minister stressed.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROJECT

★ Specially designed for use of multi fuel like Naphtha, H.S.D. and Natural Gas.

★ Designed to provide stability in power supply to the city of Madras and peak load requirement of the State, taking advantage of the infrastructure already available at the old Basin Bridge Thermal Power Station.

★ Generation of 172 Million Units per annum at 6 hours per day for 240 days, during peak hours.

The Chief Minister pressed a button unveiling a plaque to mark the foundation laying for the Rs.376 crore project, being implemented

★ Funded by Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan, 11/450 Million Japanese Yen has been sanctioned and an additional loan amount of 300 Million Japanese Yen is expected.

★ Allotment of 50,000 tonnes of Naphtha per year has been obtained to meet the peak hour requirements.

★ More Environment friendly than conventional Coal based Thermal Stations.

★ Planned diligently to start generation of power in 16 minutes.

with the assistance of the Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund. As she pressed the button a model of the project

simultaneously emerged from a decorated chamber behind the plaque.

Presiding over the function, the Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah said the power project would further promote industrial activity in North Madras and create more employment opportunities.

Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department Thiru S. Kannappan during his welcome address said that the Tamil Nadu Government is highly progressive as proved by many of the projects undertaken. The Tuticorin Power Station is being considered a super-thermal power station, a rare privilege for a power station under a state Government.

Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Thiru D. Jayakumar and Thiru D. Pandian, M.P., extolled the efforts of Hon'ble Chief Minister to get the Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Power Project going.

Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, Chairman, TNEB gave a detailed report on the Power Project. Thiru R. Arumugam, Secretary to Government, Energy Department proposed a vote of thanks.



CHIEF MINISTER VISITS KARUR

PEOPLE ARE THE SOURCE OF MY STRENGTH

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

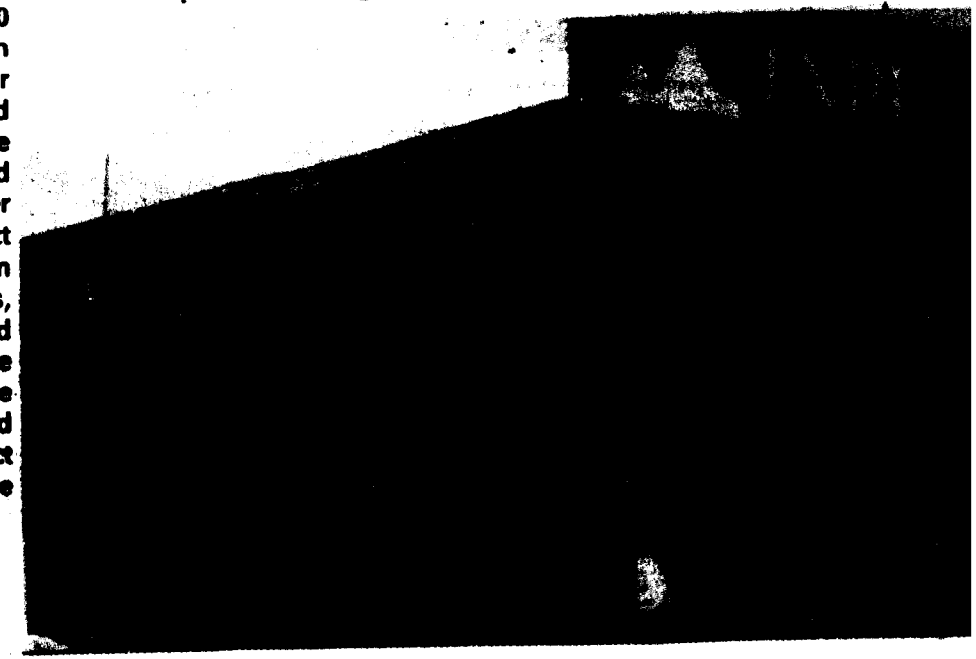
"Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha laid the foundation for several projects, inaugurated various welfare schemes costing Rs.801 crore and distributed Government's assistance to more than 50,000 beneficiaries at a grand function held at Kuzhanda Goundanur near Karur, Trichy District on 22nd January, 1994. In her speech, the Chief Minister said the 15MW wind power farm commissioned by her in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District was the biggest plan scheme in non conventional energy sources, established in India. She expressed satisfaction and hoped that the Rs.29 crore project to which she had laid the foundation would cater the need of the entire District and also would pave way for the growth of industries.

She said that the Government was implementing the Inam Karur drinking water project at a cost of Rs.55 crore, Pirattiyur drinking water project at a cost of Rs.4 crore, K. Abishekapuram drinking water

project at a cost of Rs.15 crore and Kallakkudi-Pullambadi Panchayat Union drinking water supply projects at a cost of Rs.15 crore. She said these schemes show the aim and efforts of the Government to provide protected water supply to all the rural areas. She informed that orders have been issued to put up, 1,000 borewells at a cost of Rs.2.5 crore with financial assistance from the World Bank.

The Chief Minister announced that a new industrial estate would be set up with infrastructural facilities at a cost of Rupees one crore in Athur village near Karur.

She also said that work on a new bye-pass road to connect the Karur road and the Salai road costing Rs.4 crore would be taken up soon to prevent the congestion in Tiruchy town. She said orders have already



been issued to establish a Science and Technology Park at Trichy at a cost of Rs4 crore.

Describing Tiruchy as a cultural heritage District with numerous temples, the Chief Minister said it was in the fitness of things to establish a Veda and Agama Padasala in Kambarasanpettai near Tiruchy. Apart from being a centre for learning, it would also take up research studies on the Vedas and Agamas, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister said she met the people in person and accepted petition, districtwise, to get first hand knowledge of their problems and visited the Districts to launch new schemes and hand over the benefits to beneficiaries in person.



She said more than 50,000 beneficiaries were given Government's welfare assistance worth

Rs.22 crore. She said the people were the source of her strength and it was her endeavour to satisfy their aspirations.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly presided. Thiru K.P. Krishnan, Minister for Agriculture, Prof K. Ponnusamy, Minister for Education and Tmt Indra Kumari, Minister for Social Welfare spoke on the occasion.

Thiru M. Chinnasamy, Minister for Industries welcomed the gathering. Thiru D. Rajendran, IAS, District Collector, proposed a vote of thanks.

The function was attended by Ministers, Chairpersons of State Boards, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and a vast gathering.



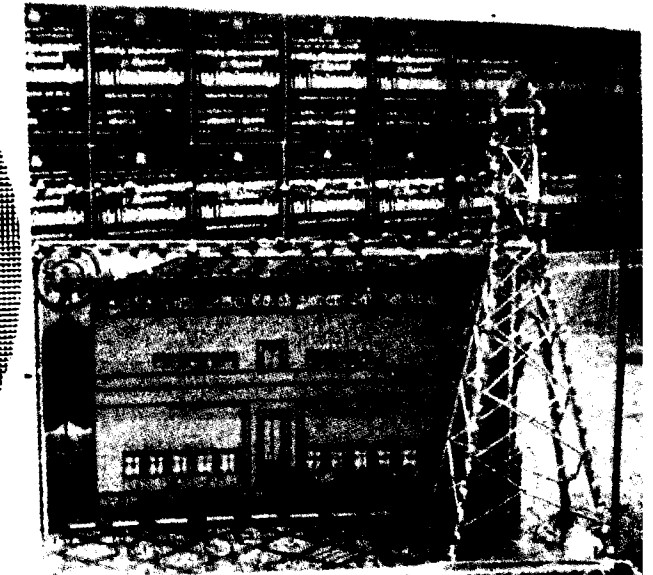
The Ambassador of Italy to India, Thiru G. Manegatti called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 31st January, 1994. Dr. Vannino Chiti, President of the State of Tuscany in North Italy and Thiru R.J. Sahney, Hon'ble Consul-General of Italy accompanied the Italian Ambassador.



Chief Minister Visits Pudukottai District

Tamil Nadu has taken effective steps to hold the Price-line

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



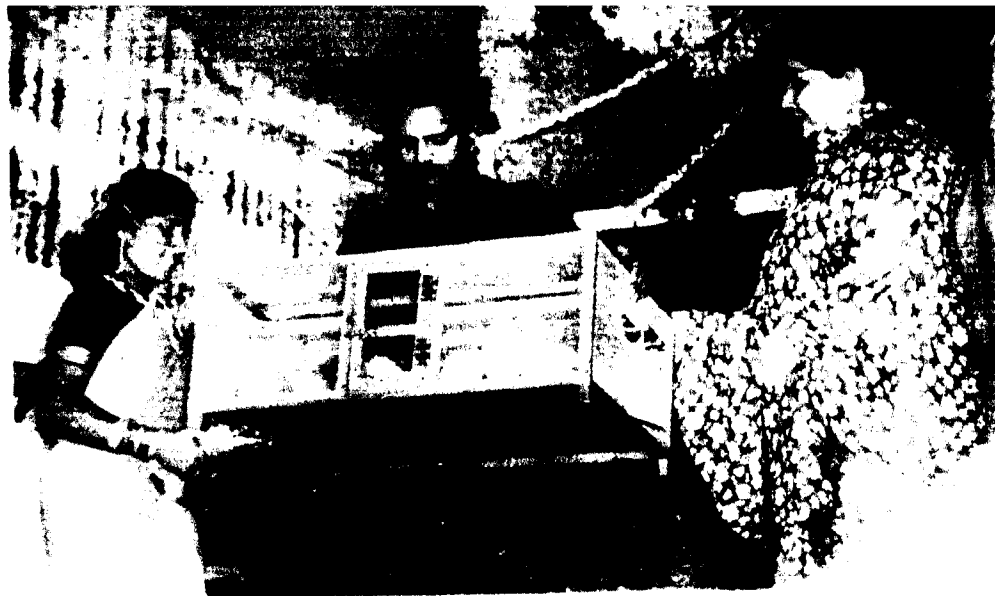
Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha laid the foundation for various projects, inaugurated development programmes at a cost of Rs.248 crore and distributed welfare assistance to more than 30,000 beneficiaries of Pudukottai District at a grand function held at Pudukottai on 7th February, 1994.

In her speech, the Chief Minister expressed her happiness in meeting the people of Pudukottai

who had welcomed her with a warm heart during all her previous visits. She said a group of people who had no faith in democracy and who were blind to the needs and welfare of the poorest in the State, were creating pin-pricks and problems to the Government. In spite of these, her Government which had the foresight and basic ideals of Periyar, Anna and MGR who had fought for the dignity of the common man, and hence was determined to go ahead with its plan to improve the

lot of the people. She said her Government was not suffering from 'short sight' or 'long sight' but had the foresight for the development of the State.

The Chief Minister said that for a state to be economically strong it should be in the forefront of industrial development and power generation. She highlighted the schemes and projects which had been inaugurated and introduced by her during the past 2½ years. She said the Planning Commission



had commended the excellent record of Tamil Nadu. On the implementation of the Eighth Plan Programmes, since the State had exceeded its targets. The Plan allotment for the State had gone up from Rs.1605 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 2750 crore for 1994-95. Everyone in Tamil Nadu should be proud of these achievements, the Chief Minister added.

"It was sad that the Central Government had hiked the prices of essentials. As I have understood the difficulties of the poor, I have appealed to the Centre to withdraw the increase in prices," the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister informed that the State Government has taken steps to hold the price line and prevent unscrupulous merchants making quick profits. She said the Government was ensuring that all shops exhibit the price list of essential commodities. The Government would not hesitate to take appropriate action if the merchants indulged in creating artificial scarcity to hike the prices, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister said the new schemes for Pudukottai District, viz Ponnamaravathi Town Drinking Water Project at Rupees one crore, Farmers Assistance Scheme at Rs.54 crore, and Power Sub-stations at Rs.20 crore would pave the way for the economic growth of the people

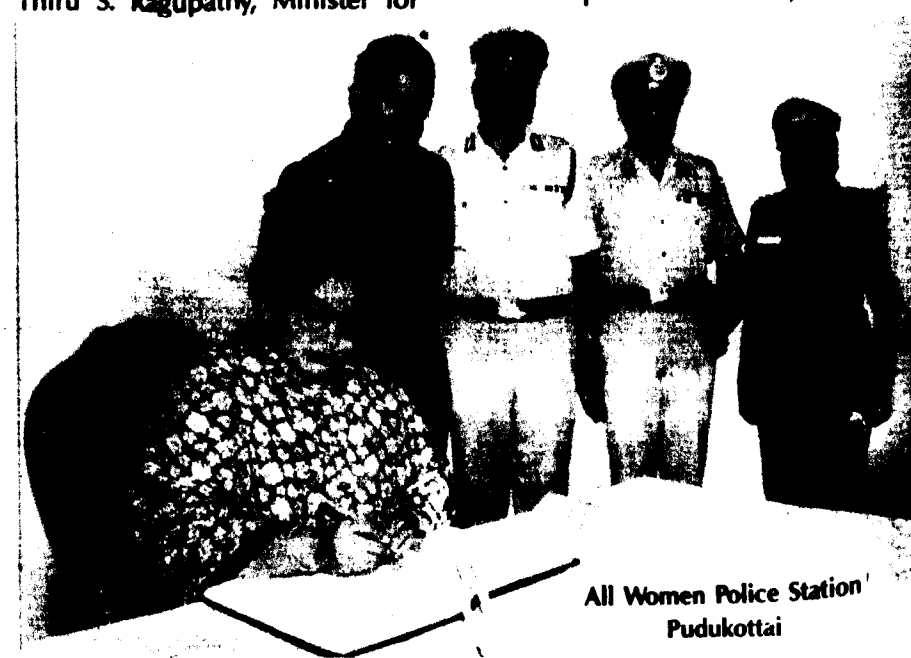
of Pudukottai. The Chief Minister desired that the 30,000 beneficiaries should make use of their benefits in a proper way and in turn prosper in life.

The Chief Minister congratulated Thiru S. Ragupathy, Minister for

The Chief Minister said the young entrants to political arena were impatient to reach the top. Few of them, when they failed in an organisation switched over to another. But there also, they were not accepted. If the young politicians work hard for the cause and steadfastly served the people, they would certainly come up in life. "Thiru Ragupathy is an example in this regard", she added.

The Chief Minister expressed her happiness in meeting the people and in handing over the benefits to beneficiaries personally. She said it gave her immense pleasure to meet them and served as an encouragement to server the public.

Thiru S. Ragupathy, Minister for Housing welcomed the gathering. Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the

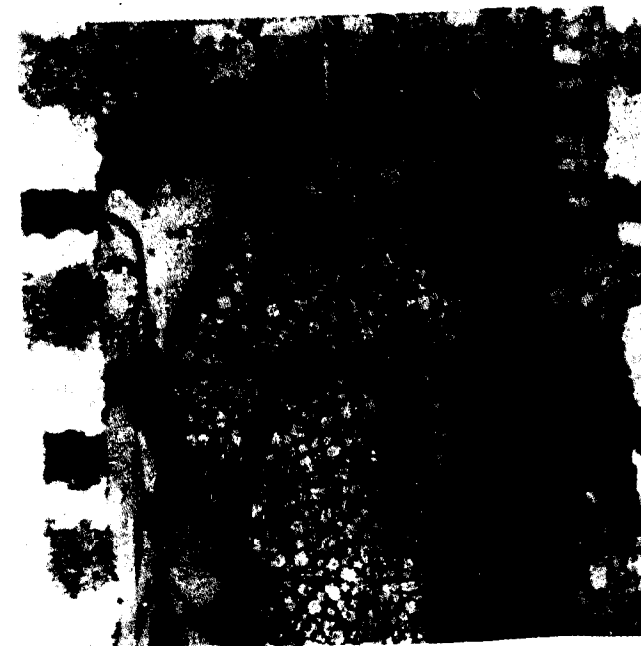


Housing, for the excellent arrangements made for the function. Praising Thiru S. Raghupathy, she described him as calm and collected, with pleasant manners. His unflinching loyalty and unshakeable trust in the high command as well as his excellent execution of the work entrusted to him have earned him a reputation. By his calm disposition and steady progress Thiru Raghupathi was an example to youngsters, she said.

Speaker presided. Ministers, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Thiru S. Kannappan spoke. The function was attended by a strong crowd of many thousands.

Before departing to Trichy, The Hon'ble Chief Minister declared open an All Women Police Station, in Pudukottai.

Another All Women Police Station was declared open by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi



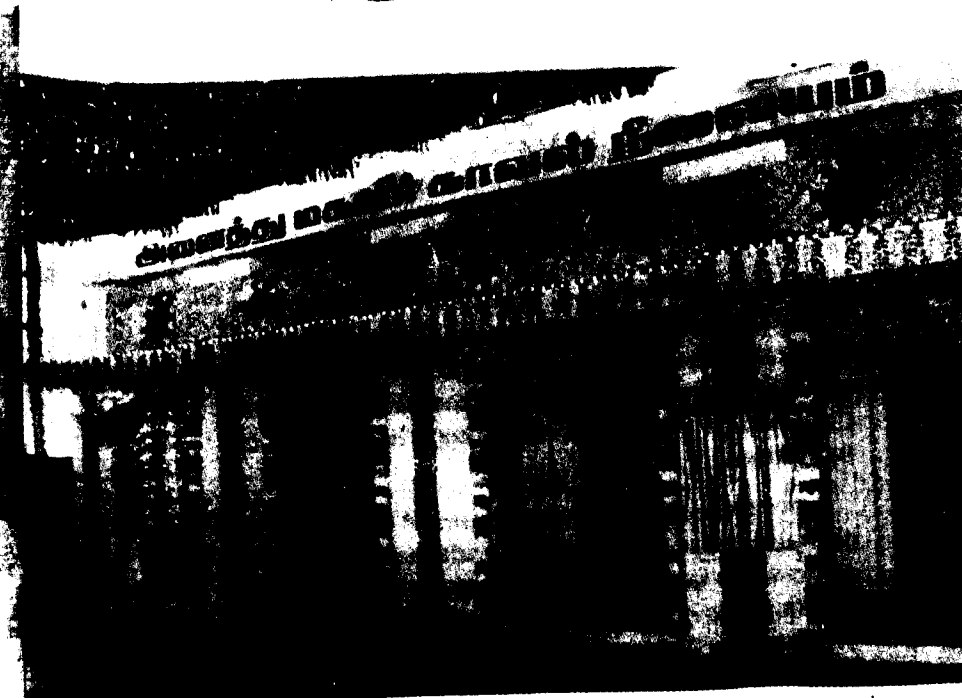
Nadu Government had designed many schemes to develop the police force and was keen to provide all the facilities to make it not only the best in the Country but also acquire a pride of place in the world arena.

The opening of All Women Police Stations in every District of the State was a step towards preparing the State Police to meet the needs of the 21st Century, she added. These All Women Police Stations were opened so that Women police get equal rights and that they could prove they could competently discharge all aspects of police work. Apart from women, these police stations were welcomed by the general public as women belonging to economically weaker sections, could easily approach them with their special problems especially those relating to women, she said.

The Chief Minister highlighted the schemes and welfare measures taken by her Government for the welfare of women and children. She said the police force was being modernised and she had so far opened 12 All Women Police Stations and provided vehicles and other essential facilities. She also highlighted the achievements made by her Government in the sports arena. She said the Government had taken a vow to improve the performance of the sports persons so that they would participate in Olympic games and win gold medals.

The Chief Minister expressed desire that the police personnel employed in All Women Police Stations should work in such a way that they earn name and pride to the police force.

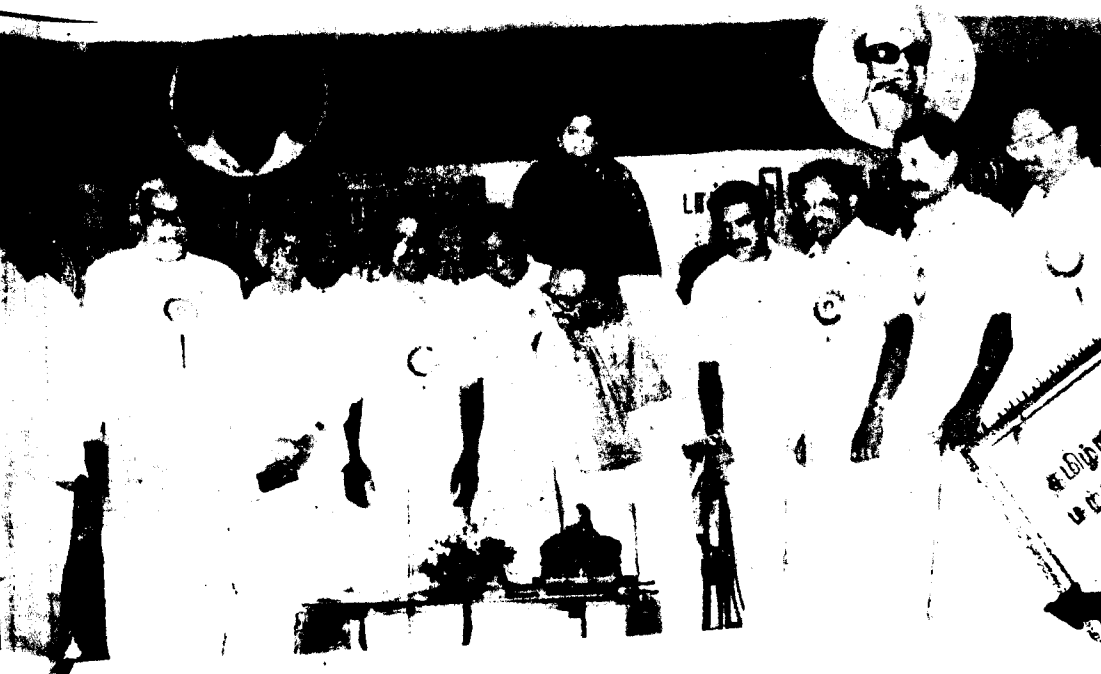
She appreciated the work done by Thiru K.P. Krishnan, Minister for Agriculture along with other Ministers, Thiru Chinnaasamy, Prof. K. Ponnusamy and the police officials, in arranging the function.



All Women Police Station Trichy

Dr. J. Jayalalitha in Trichy cantonment on 7th February, 1994. The Chief Minister after inaugurating various development programmes in Pudukottai, arrived in Trichy to open the All Women Police Station. Speaking on the occasion she said

that when she came to power, there was a great threat to life and property in the State from militants, and in response to this the Government and the police force by hard work and persistence have put them down. She said the Tamil



Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation Inaugurated

The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation was inaugurated on 27th January 1994 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr.V.R.Nedunchezhiyan at Madras.

"The Tamil Nadu's Transport Corporations have a nationwide reputation for efficiency and comfortableness and the new corporation would be a model", the Finance Minister said. The Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation (Dr.JJTC) buses would bring pleasure to long distance bus travel within the reach of the middle class, he added. "The Dr. J.J.T.C. buses were built at a cost of Rs.9.lakhs each while conventional models cost just about Rs.4.5 lakhs".

Presiding over the Function, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah said

The formation of Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation follows a decision by the Government that a separate corporation could take over the routes to neighbouring states from Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation which was operating a heavy fleet of 949 buses.

Among the features in the buses of the new corporation are more leg space with pushback seats, audio-video facility, safety luggage racks, protected drinking water, a choice of meals and beverages during journey and an attendant to respond to passenger's needs during journey.

The Dr. J.J.T.C. is to have 10 branches including one each at Bangalore and Trivandram with headquarters at Madras. The Dr. J.J.T.C. is to operate 157 ultra modern luxury buses to start with, on 54 routes linking Tamil Nadu to Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, covering a total distance of 1.08 lakh Kms. every day.

that the formation of Dr. J.J.T.C. was a mark of gratitude to the Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha for the steps taken by her for the welfare of the people. He pointed out that legislators from other states made a study of the working of Tamil Nadu's Transport Corporations during their committee tours.

The Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan outlined the spectacular growth of the bus service system in Tamil Nadu.

Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Hon'ble Minister for Law

Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy, Hon'ble Minister for PWD Thiru S. Kannappan, Hon'ble Minister for Handloom Thiru E. Madusudhanan spoke on the occasion.

The Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman welcomed the gathering. The Transport Secretary Thiru A. Nagarajan proposed a vote of Thanks.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha declared open the new building for Kasimedu Police Station at Madras on 31st January, 1994.





WORLD BANK APPRECIATES THE PROGRESSIVE POLICIES OF TAMIL NADU

Thiru Ismail Serageldin, Vice President, World Bank, Washington called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 3.2.1994. He was accompanied by Thiru Pierre Landell-Mills and Thiru Alexander Vander Osten. The Chief Secretary was also present during the discussions.

Thiru Ismail Serageldin expressed his appreciation for the progressive policies followed in Tamil Nadu. In particular he highlighted the initiatives taken by Tamil Nadu in the social sectors. He also expressed his appreciation for the new initiatives being planned in Tamil Nadu to ensure environmentally sustainable development.

The Chief Minister requested early clearance by the World Bank for both the Second Madras Water supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (New Veeranam) and the Third Madras Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Krishna Water Distribution and Transmission system). She highlighted the fact that these two projects were a must for Madras City to be rid of its chronic water shortages. She requested Thiru Ismail Serageldin to use his good

offices to secure early clearance of these projects. Thiru Ismail Serageldin endorsed the concern of the Chief Minister and indicated that the World Bank would give its best consideration to these projects.

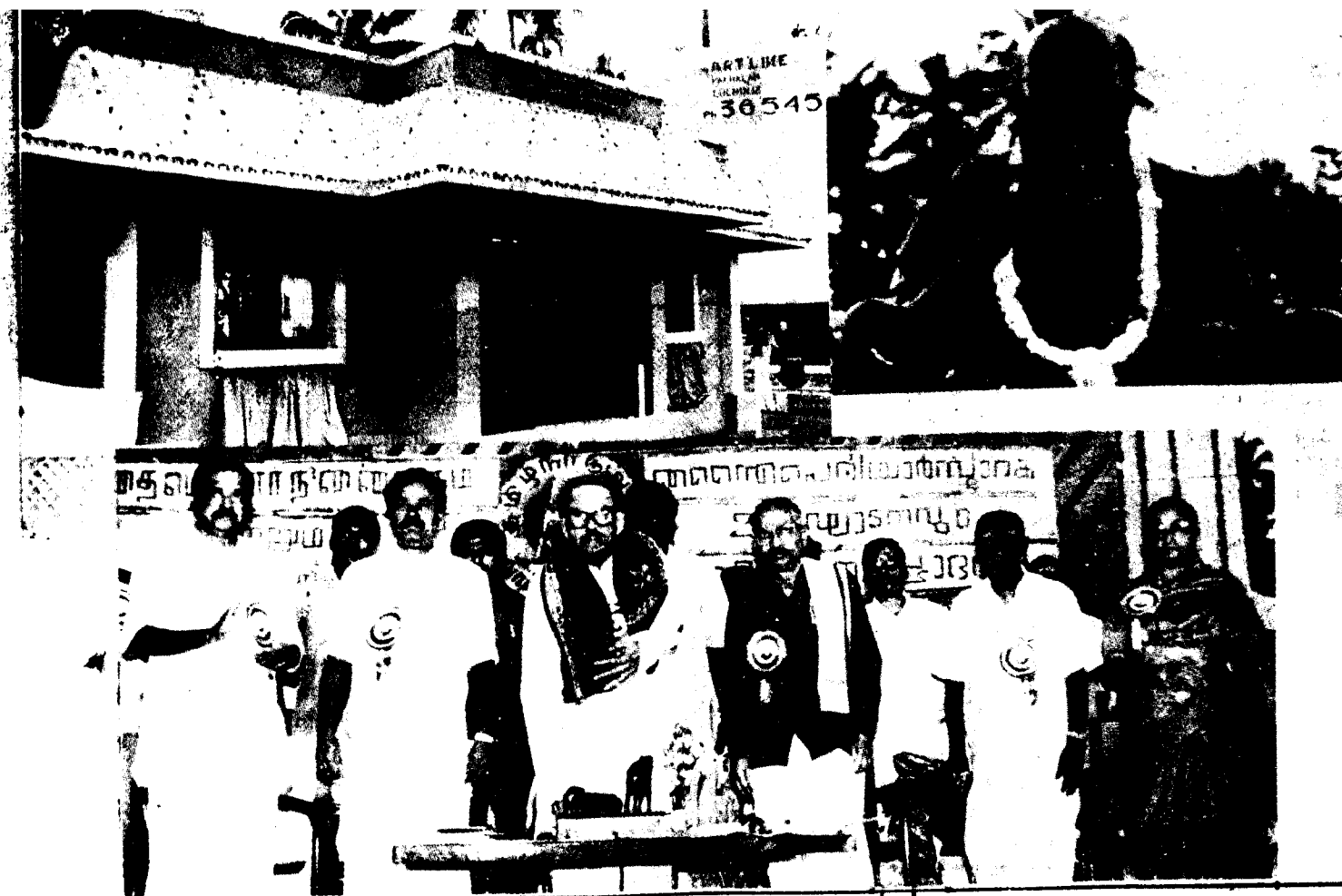
The Chief Minister also requested early consideration of the Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project with an outlay of Rs.1450 crores. She pointed out that this project was to ensure the efficient use of water in the river basins of Tamil Nadu and should be supported by the World Bank. Thiru Ismail Serageldin indicated that as water was likely to become a scarce resource it was essential to conserve and use the available water efficiently. He indicated that the World Bank would give serious consideration to the proposals of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister also invited attention to the problems relating to the City's water ways. She highlighted the need for special support from the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) to undertake the Madras City Water Ways Improvement Project. This was to remove sludge, prevent sewage outfall and keep the water ways clean. She pointed out that a com-

prehensive approach for cleaning Adyar, Cooum and closing the central stretch of the Buckingham Canal had been adopted. She requested World Bank support for this project.

The Chief Minister also drew attention of Thiru Ismail Serageldin to the preparation of an Integrated Coastal Area Development Programme. She highlighted the fragile nature of the coastal zone and indicated that the project proposal was now being drawn up with assistance from Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. She requested World Bank support for funding this project proposal. She felt that this would be an innovative project facilitating sustainable development. Thiru Ismail Serageldin expressed interest in this new approach.

Concerns about the environment and the need for sustainable development were expressed by the Vice President of the World Bank. He had detailed discussions with the Chief Minister on environmentally sustainable development and expressed his satisfaction that Tamil Nadu was addressing itself to all the major concerns relating to sustainable development.



THANTHAI PERIYAR MEMORIAL AT VAIKKOM INAUGURATED

NEED TO TRANSFORM PERIYAR'S DREAMS INTO REALITY STRESSED

The relevance of Periyar's teachings in the context of present conditions in India and the need to transform the dreams of Periyar into reality was stressed by Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan at the function to mark the unveiling of the statue of Thanthai Periyar and inauguration of his memorial complex on 31.1.94 at Vaikkom in Kerala.

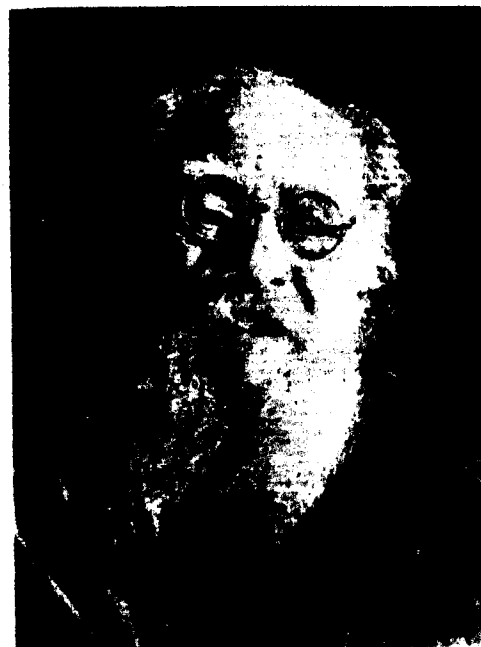
The Finance Minister attributed the slow progress of the Nation to the Social difference caused by caste. He added that by following Periyar, the Youth can further the Nations' Progress. "It is also the responsibility of the younger generation to transform Periyar's dreams into a reality", the Minister said.

The history of social revolution in India has been thoroughly changed by the Vaikkom Satyagraha', said Thiru K. Veeramani, the General Secretary of Dravidar Kazhagam, who presided over the function. He referred to role Periyar played in the historic Vaikkom Satyagraha seven decades ago and said that this Satyagraha had far reaching impact on the social reform movement in India, as a catalyst to many other social reform developments.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru M. Thennavan said that the oppressed and the backward sections of society would not have come to enjoy the benefits that they have today had it not been for the sacrifices and efforts of Thanthai Periyar.

Thiru Ramesh Chennithala, Member of Parliament, expressed his desire that joint efforts by both the Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments in association with other organisations to beautify and further develop the memorial complex.

Thiru. B. Jayapirakasam, Joint Director, Information Department welcomed the gathering. Thiru R. Annadurai, Deputy Director proposed a vote of thanks.



Vaikkom, 1924, then a bastion of casteist oppression in the Travancore Samasthan. A place in a period when social injustice was a largely uncontested creed. When upper caste hegemony was the order of the day. Where the sinful practice of untouchability was extended to the extreme, and the 'low-born' were barred entry not only into temples, but also into streets and avenues leading up to them.

However, in the Madras presidency, the 'non-brahmin movement' had made deep inroads into the hegemonistic orthodoxy. Sri Narayana Guru had played a corresponding role in Kerala.

It was in this milieu that the late rationalist leader and Dravidar Kazhagam founder, 'Periyar' E.V. Ramasamy, arrived 70 years ago to lead a movement demanding the right of the oppressed classes to enter the Vaikkom Mahadeva Temple.

It is in commemoration of this historic movement, which ignited the spark of progressive reformism in South India, that the Tamil Nadu Government has erected a memorial at Vaikkom as a monumental reminder of the dawn of liberal practices in a caste-ridden society.

Periyar's Victory Over Untouchability

Ironically, Periyar had not even started his self-respect and rationalist movement then. He was president of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee. By participating in the Vaikkom struggle at the invitation of local activists against untouchability, he earned a rebuke from his political mentor in the Congress, C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji), for 'exceeding' his jurisdiction and entering the princely state of Travancore.

Like all significant movements, the satyagraha had its genesis in a minor incident. Madhavan, an 'ezhava' advocate, was not allowed to enter a court situated in the Travancore Maharaja's Palace. Some ezhava community leaders and Kerala Congress Committee leader K.P. Kesava Menon decided to launch a Satyagraha against such practices. They chose Vaikkom which had a temple in the centre of the town square, with four approach roads leading to the four entries for the temple.

At Vaikkom, the vice was not restricted to the temple precincts. As the main Government offices, the local Court and Police Station were also located on the streets around the temple, ezhavas, acharis, vaaniyars, weavers and panchamas were ineligible for appointment as court staff, inspectors or constables or even as labourers in the shops in the temple's vicinity.

Periyar himself narrated the event in a series of public meetings 35 years later. He recalled that in the initial states, the administration had

no difficulty in suppressing the struggle by detaining its 19 protagonists.

Started on a small note by the advocate, Madhavan, and others like T.K. Madhavan, Kesava Menon and George Joseph, the movement was in danger of becoming a failure, as there was none to continue it after their detention.

Gravely concerned over this, they wrote from prison to Periyar who was then on a tour of Madurai District as a Congress leader. They said as he had already made a name for himself as a reformer against untouchability, superstition and obscurantism, he alone could give a fillip to their struggle. They feared that if he did not come, they might be forced to seek the king's pardon and withdraw the agitation.

Periyar did not hesitate even for a moment. He returned home to Erode and wrote to Rajaji that he was proceeding to Vaikkom and requested the latter to take charge of the Congress Committee in his absence.

A strange reception awaited Periyar at Vaikkom; the Inspector General of Police, a Britisher, welcomed him even as he got off his boat.

The Maharaja had instructed the Inspector General to provide all facilities for Periyar's stay. The king was reciprocating the hospitality he had enjoyed occasionally at Periyar's house at Erode on route to Delhi, which he visited frequently.

Periyar began his fierce campaign in his usual acerbic style against the abhorrent practice of banishing the lower castes from temples. Following his relentless attack, the dominant castes represented to the administration to restrain him. The Maharaja could remain patient only for about 10 days.

The administration clamped prohibitory orders within Vaikkom in a bid to stop the campaign. When Periyar violated the orders, he was arrested and detained for a month. He then sent his wife Nagammai and his sister S.R. Kannammal to continue the struggle.

By the time he was released, the movement had gained immense mass support. He ignored a letter from Rajaji asking him not to create disturbance in the Country. A group of Sikh activists came all the way from Punjab to participate in the struggle and Periyar's opponents alleged that he was inciting people from other religions against Hinduism. The Sikhs left on an appeal by Gandhiji to all non-

Hindus not to participate in the temple entry movement.

Meanwhile, Periyar was rearrested and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The temple Namboodiris staged a 'Shatrusamhara Yagna' to destroy the 'enemies' of the 'sacred' rules barring the lower castes from entering it. Ironically, Periyar recalled in one of his speeches, the yagna appeared to have no effect on the satyagrahis, but the Maharaja died. All prisoners were then released in the wake of his death.



It was clear that the struggle could only end in success and opposition to it, started weakening. The Diwan of Travancore wrote to Rajaji seeking his help in resolving the impasse. On a request from Rajaji, Gandhi arrived at Vaikom to discuss the issue with the Maharani. The Rani offered to open the roads to all the communities provided the agitationists did not claim any right to enter the temple.

In a bid get him to agree to the proposal, Gandhi called on Periyar, who refused to give up his demand for temple entry. However, he was prepared to give an assurance that there would be no agitation for the time being and he would go in for a fresh movement only after an in-

tense campaign to educate the people on the issue. The roads were immediately thrown open to all, bringing an end to the Vaikom struggle.

It was not until 1926 that an actual temple entry by harijans could be achieved. This was at Suchendram, Periyar attributed the decision to the advice given by the Diwan, late C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, that unless temples were thrown open to all, the lower castes would convert en masse to Islam.

A question then asked was why did Periyar, a militant atheist, support the temple entry movement when he believed that the temples were the "refuge of scoundrels",

as he himself explained. He was against the existence of temples, but as long as they existed, they should not be used as yet another instrument of caste-based discrimination.

Indeed, they were many of them who believed that religion was the exclusive preserve of the upper castes.

Though Vaikom did not witness the opening up of temples, it was the locale for a historic victory against untouchability. It was the beginning of a metamorphosis in the hitherto submissive lower caste psyche.

Courtesy: The Times of India dated, January 31, 1994



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha paid floral tributes to the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on Martyrs Day (28.1.94).

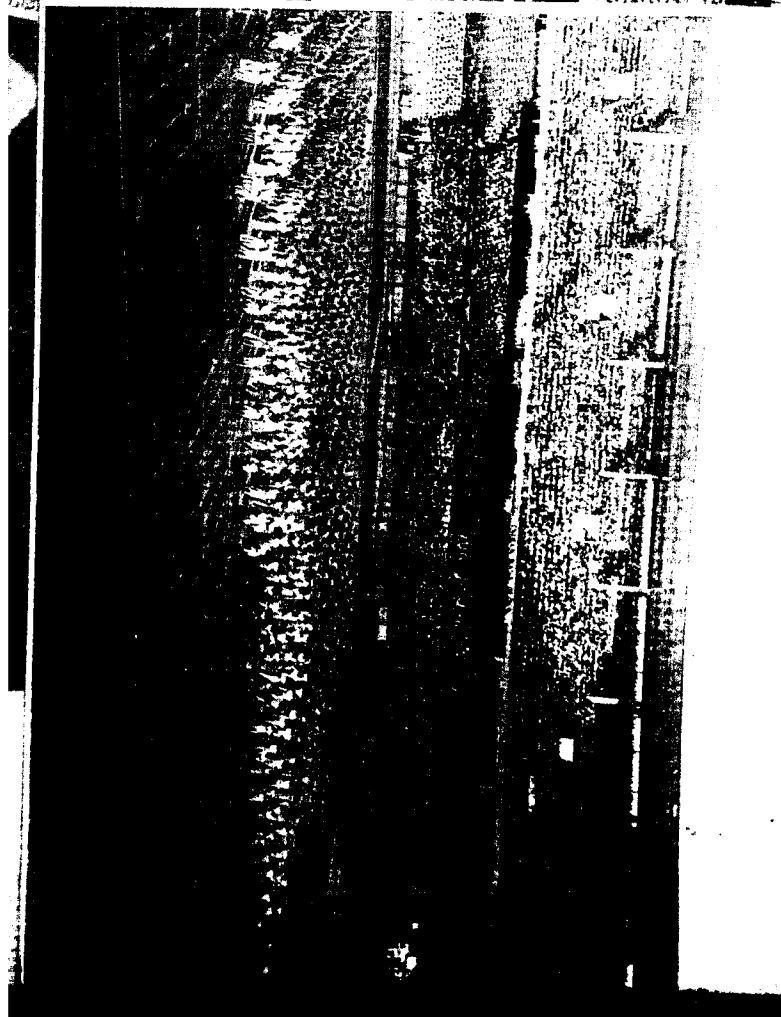
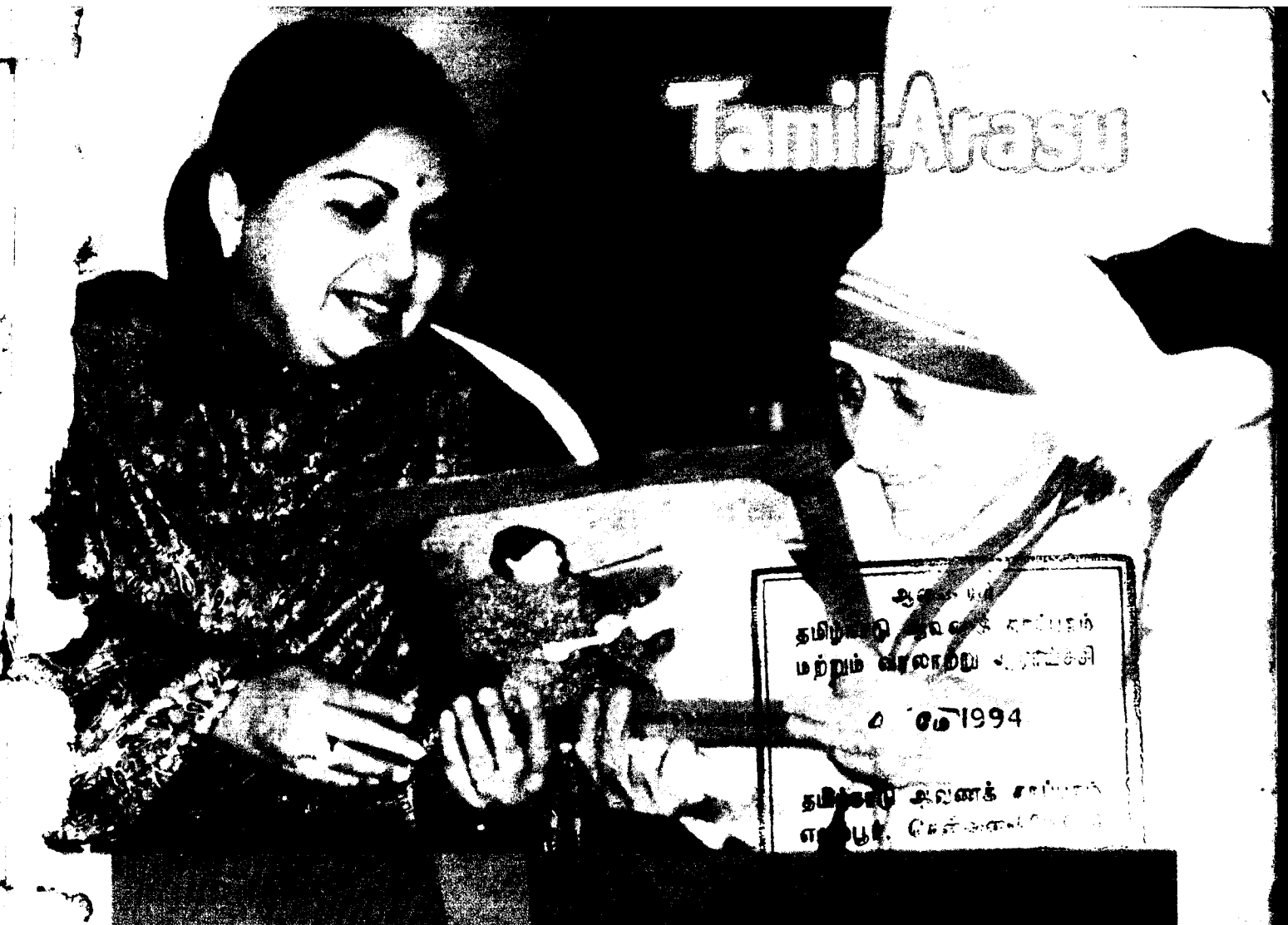
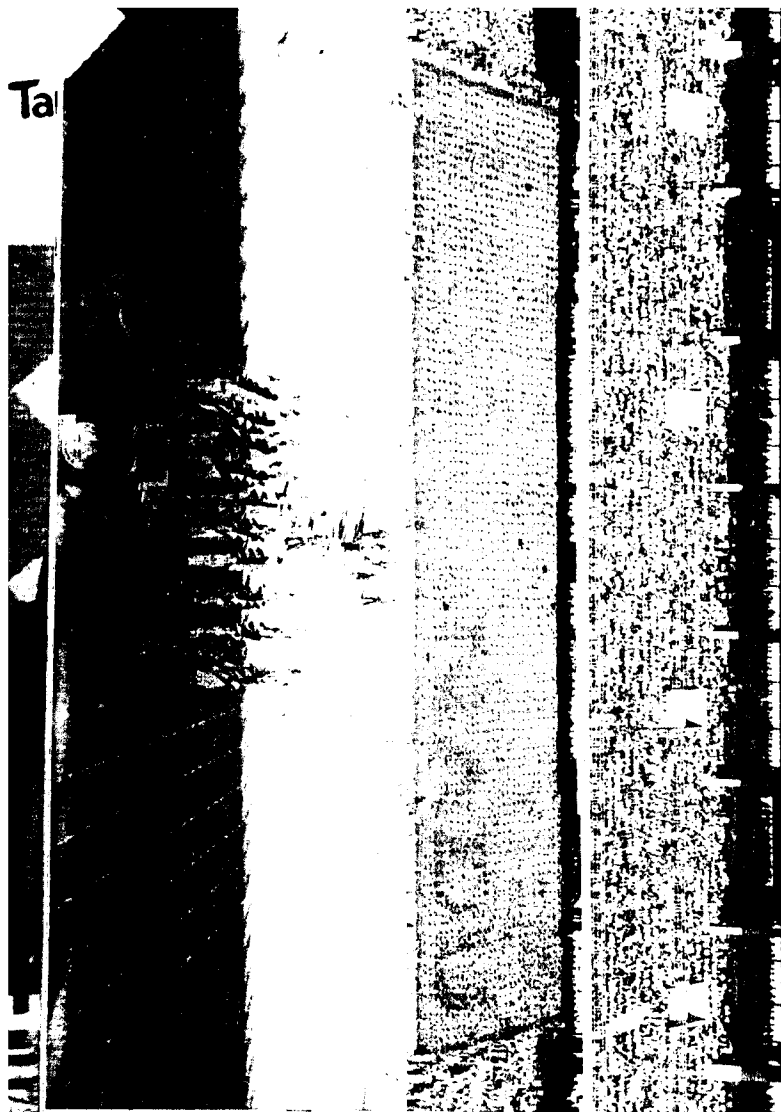
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IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Tamil Nadu Celebrates the Birth Day of Hon'ble Chief Minister
- ★ International Women's Day Celebrations at Madras.
- ★ Summit for Advancement of Women.
- ★ Chief Minister calls for permanent solution to problems of Fishermen.
— A Report on Chief Minister's visit to Ramanathapuram
- ★ Women's Guild of Exnora International felicitate Chief Minister.
- ★ Thrust to Primary Education and Industrialisation of Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District.
— A Report on Chief Minister's visit to the District
- ★ Madurai City being beautified at a cost of Rs.62 crore.
— A Report on Chief Minister's visit to Madurai District
- ★ The Centre must Discuss Dunkel's Draft with States.
— A Report on Chief Minister's visit to Thanjavur District
- ★ Chief Minister Calls for furtherance of Responsible Journalism.
— At the Foundation laying function for the Journalists Colony at Madras.
- ★ Governor's Address to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
- ★ Add Nobility and Sacredness to Doctor's Profession.
— Hon'ble Chief Minister at the 150th Anniversary of Government Hospital for Women and Children at Madras.

- ★ Treat Mentally Ill as you would Treat Children.
— A report on the Bi-centenary of Institute of Mental Health, Madras.
- ★ Stress Management
— Dr. N. Mathrubootham
- ★ Institute of Mental Health - 100 years in service of the Mentally ill.
— Prof. K.S. Subbiah



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TAMIL NADU CELEBRATES THE BIRTHDAY OF HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER PURATCHI THALAIVI DR.J.JAYALALITHA

"On 24.2.1994 the State of Tamil Nadu wore a festive look. Thousands of people from all over the State poured into Madras city and all roads led to Poes Garden, the residence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha. The occasion was the Chief Minister's Birthday". The Chief Minister who normally doesn't celebrate her birthday was touched by the people's response and as a mark of respect and affection to the people of Tamil Nadu responded as only the most popular Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu could.



The Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. Channa Reddy, Former President of India Thiru R.Venkataraman, Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, Thiru V.C.Shukla, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Thiru Veerappa Moily, and Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Welfare Thiru K.V. Thanga Balu were amongst the leaders and dignitaries who sent greetings to Hon'ble Chief Minister on her birthday.

Hon'ble Minister of Tamil Nadu, leaders of various political parties, senior officers of the Government,



Dignitaries from the Industry and the Film World, Members of the Fourth Estate, and a large gathering of public called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha and greeted her on her birthday.

Prasadam were brought and handed over to the Chief Minister after special prayers at Annai Velankanni Church, Nagore Durgah, Anna Salai Durgah, Sikkal Arulmigu Singaravelan Temple, Madras Arulmigu Parthasarathy Temple, Thirupathi Arulmigu Venkatachalapathi Temple and Madras Arulmigu Kalikambal Temple.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister on the occasion of her birthday took part at a function organised at 4.30 p.m. on 24.2.94 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to convey her appreciation of the wonderful display of talent by school children, police personnel and others at the inauguration of the Invitational International Athletic Meet and the 33rd Open National Athletic Meet held at Madras on 2nd February 1994.

The Chief Minister cut her Birthday cake to the chorus of 12,500 school children who wished her a 'Happy Birthday'. The Chief

Minister presented medallions and gifts to all the school children and teachers who were responsible to the grand display of the inauguration ceremony of sports meet. She also hosted a tea to the school children. Speaking on the memorable occasion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha said:

"This is a joyous and beautiful occasion. I wanted this function to be organised because I desired to meet you and personally thank

each and every one of you, especially the children, for all that you did to make the inaugural function of the International Invitation Athletic Meet and the 33rd Open National Athletic Championship a glorious success. But by deciding to celebrate my birthday today, you have made it a memorable occasion for me.

The last time I cut a birth day cake was in 1971, 23 years ago, when my mother was alive, my mother had hosted a birth day party for me in 1971. That was the last birth day I celebrated with my mother, because later that year my mother passed away. After my mother's death I stopped celebrating my birth day. I never threw a birth day party after that. I stopped wearing new clothes on my birth day and I did not indulge in any kind of birth day celebration. But after I entered politics and became a leader of a big political party, party men, members of my party, my followers and supporters and well wishers began thronging my residence on my birth day. In the beginning for the first one or two years, I did not agree to meet them even on my birth day. But later I felt that it was not right thing to do that. I had no right to hurt the feelings of those who came to wish





me well on my birth day. Though I did not give any party, I did not cut any birth day cake but I just used to accept the birth day greetings of all those who came to wish me well on my birth day. So today after 23 years, after my mother's death this is the first birth day on which I have accepted to participate in a birth day party, and cut a birth day cake and this is because I wanted to show you how much I am moved and touched by your sincere affection for me.

I will cherish all your affectionate greetings and your goodwill for the rest of my life. I want to say "many many thanks" to every one of you.

I also want to tell how proud I was, of you, on the evening of the 2nd February, 1994, at the time of the inauguration ceremony, when you performed in such a scintillating manner and your captivating performance captured the hearts of the thousands of people who witnessed your performance directly here in this stadium, as well as those of lakhs of people throughout the Country, who watched the live telecast by Doordarshan. This feeling of pride was fully justified, because you had very little time to prepare for the inaugural show. But you put your heart and soul into your perfor-

mance and the sense of rhythm and the grace of movement and the beauty of perfection that you displayed, showed your class, your dedication and your artistry.

Every guest whom we had invited on the inaugural day, showered encomiums and praise for the manner in which you put up that splendid display. I wish to pass on all the praise to you, and thank you once again. I must also convey my sincere appreciation to all the Police men and Police women who presented a delectable performance of Folk Arts for which they are well known in the Country, and the colourful spectacle of speed



and foot tapping rhythm which they produced enthralled one and all of us.

The Police Motorcycle riders deserve the highest praise for their dare devilry and skill and the torch tattoo presented by the Railway Protection Force was, as usual, a beautiful spectacle. I must convey my thanks to the men and women of the Tamil Nadu Police and the men of the Railway Protection Force, for their splendid contribution to the success of the Inaugural Ceremony.

A little more than a year ago, we inaugurated this landmark, this magnificent Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. The International Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation Foot Ball Tournament that followed the inauguration was a great success.

The Athletic Meets that we conducted recently opened the eyes of the people in this Country to what we could achieve in Tamil Nadu. The Foreign athletes who came here to take part in the Meets, wrote to me a personal letter, expressing their high appreciation of the standard of organisation of the Meets. "Your Foresight", They wrote in their letter, "In inviting international athletes coupled with spectacular facilities and unparalleled organisation will ensure that Tamil Nadu will thrust in the forefront of Indian athletics".

They also wrote, "the hospitality of you and your people has met and surpassed anything for which we could have wished. It is clear that Tamil Nadu personifies all the best of India and that the Indian reputation is well founded". They also expressed the hope that they would return to Madras in the near future for some other athletic competition.

There is a saying "bring a Tourist and send back a friend". Thanks to our International Invitation Athletic Meet, we brought reputed athletes from abroad who regaled us with some brilliant performances and



sent them back as permanent friends of Madras and Tamil Nadu. But I am sure, more importantly, they have left behind many youngsters who will yearn to be athletes of international standards in the near future. I can tell you that we already have one Amudha, who won the Gold Medal for the Triathlon in the Asian Games held in China recently, and we have young Kutraleeswaran, who is preparing to cross the English Channel. We have many more youngsters raring to go forward, in one sports event or the other.

I used to take a keen interest in sports in my school days. I am happy that I have played some part in creating conditions favourable for the development of sports among our children.

We will give you every facility so that you can make a mark at the National and the International levels. We will adopt budding youngsters who show promise and develop their potential. We went to make you happy so that you can be free from all worries, concentrate on sports and games and achieve notable success.

We want to develop sports in the rural areas, spot the rural talent and develop and project it at the National levels.

Sports and games are great builders of character. The spirit of true sportsmanship transcends all boundaries and obliterates all distinctions. The world loves a true sportsman or true sportswoman for the character and the conduct that he or she displays in winning or in losing. It is said that the manner in which a man wins life's battles shows something of his character and that the manner in which he loses, shows all. Also, a loss spurs on a true sportsman or a sportswoman to a win because perseverance always pays.

I think a new era is beginning in Tamil Nadu for glory in Sports and Games. I can see a new zeal, a new enthusiasm and desire among our children to excel in sports and games. It is my wish to provide all the help possible, to enable the fulfilment of this desire.

Towards the end of 1995, Madras will host the SAF games which will be a very major event. You will see many National and International Sports celebrities in action here at Madras. Once again you will be invited to give a glorious performance at this very venue.

I want every one of you to take a keen interest in Sports and Games and do very well in the near future and bring laurels to the Country. So, we will be meeting again.

I wish to thank you once again, for your participation, and thank you individually for making this a lovely evening for me."

Hon'ble Ministers, the Chief Secretary and Senior Officers of the Police participated at this gala function. It would be an understatement to say, that the Birthday of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha would stand in memory of all those who were at Nehru Stadium on 24th February 1994 for they were indeed touched by the generosity and warmth of the Chief Minister.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS AT MADRAS



**"Choice' and not 'Chance'
must determine a
woman's life "**

**— Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. JAYALALITHA**

The International Women's Day was celebrated on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu on the evening of 9th March, 1994 at Kalaivanar Arangam.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Women and Children's Welfare, Tmt. Basavarajeswari presided over the function. Nobel laureate and Internationally renowned social worker, Mother Teresa came to Madras, exclusively to attend the function.

Mother Teresa released a book "Vision 2000 - Advancement of Women in Tamil Nadu - Policy and Programme of Tamil Nadu". Speaking on the occasion, Mother Teresa

said, "Mother is the heart of a family. From taking care of her husband to bringing up the children, she shoulders immense responsibilities. But such a mother also faces problems and injustices forced by the society. Women ought to be given respect by the society."

Speaking on the occasion Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha said:-

"We are celebrating today, the International Women's Day, with the participation of our most revered Mother Teresa, who has just released our "Policy for the Advancement of women in Tamil

Nadu "Vision 2000". I have received the first copy along with her abundant good wishes and blessings.

Her loving presence among us, today, has filled the chalice of our hearts to the brim. It makes us ponder how great is our calling and how fortunate we are to be able to usher in this new policy. Henceforth we will redefine the roles of men and women.

The prayer that we have reproduced on the invitation card of this function, namely the prayer for peace, epitomizes the life of Mother Teresa herself: "Lord God, make me a channel of your peace, that where there is hatred, I may bring love; Where there is wrong, I may bring the spirit of forgiveness", - and so on, and concluding, "Lord, grant that I may seek rather to comfort than to be comforted; to understand than to be understood, to love than to be loved". At the Women's Summit this morning, I mentioned that it is a natural instinct and a way of life for women to share.

I have avidly read of many anecdotes in the life of our revered Mother Teresa. I wish to mention one, just one, that illustrates my principle of sharing. Someone came to Mother's place one day and said, "Mother, there is a Hindu family close by with eight children; they have not eaten for so long; do something". Mother took some cooked rice and vegetables and rushed to that family's house immediately. The children's hungry eyes began to shine as soon as they saw food. Their mother took the rice, divided it roughly into two halves, and went out. When she came back, in a little while, Mother Teresa asked her, "where did you go, what did you do?".

And that woman gave a very simple answer: "They, our neighbours, are hungry too". And who were those neighbours? They were a Moslem family, with a large number of children.

And now, Mother Teresa thought for a moment if she should go back and bring some more rice to replace what was given away, but she decided not to do so. Mother wanted this family to enjoy deeply the joy of sharing.

Under her guidance, wherever there is sorrow and suffering, her Missionaries of Charity rush with relief, like guardian angels. Mother Teresa herself, in the face of every adversity, keeps running to trouble spots of anguish and despair, from Bhopal to Beirut, and indeed to every corner of the world. In 1984, when a poison cloud of death enveloped the City of Bhopal, because of a leak from a pesticide factory, Mother Teresa and her sisters cared for all the people there, affected by that terrible tragedy, going from centre to centre. Without suffering and sacrifice on our own part, Mother Teresa says, all our work will be mere fashionable social work and not something that really redeems and transforms us.

Back in 1982 in Beirut, when



bombing and shelling was going on, Mother Teresa was there with her sisters. Her task this time was to rescue some mentally ill and handicapped children whose home was in the area of the shower of bombs and bullets.

She and her sisters braved this danger and rescued those unfortunate children, whom perhaps the rest of the world would have condemned as useless burdens. "I don't understand this", she exclaimed at that time; "I don't understand why people put so much money and effort into killing each other. We can use all that money and effort to provide food, shelter and clothing to make the world a happier place".

Today our calling in brief, is exactly that: To make this world a happier place. The world will not be happier place unless and until the quality of life for women improves greatly. The quality of life of women will improve only when the community respects and guarantees all the rights and freedom enshrined in the Constitution, and creates and sustains an environment congenial for their actualisation.

This is the core subject of our Summit deliberations, leading to

the Statement of Policy that has been released this evening by Mother Teresa and the goal of my Government is to strengthen the full and equal participation of women in the development of our Society and State.

In the historic past women held an honoured position in Tamil Society. The great historian Prof. K.A. Neelakanda Sastri observed that the women of ancient Tamilagam enjoyed considerable privileges and that many Poetesses distinguished themselves in the literary field.

Prof. M. Varadarasanar, the eminent Tamil Scholar remarked:

"During the period called Sangam Age, that is the period prior in the Second Century A.D., Tamil Nadu had attained a very high status in political, social and commercial spheres. A study of the literature of these days would amply prove that the women enjoyed a good deal of esteem and respect. More than thirty women poetesses flourished at various times in Ancient Tamilagam. In many fields women distinguished themselves along with the men to a considerable degree".

All that was however, during the Sangam Age. Later, times changed.

The status of women declined in India. Men began to assert themselves and women were forced to take an inferior position, various complex factors contributed to the decline of the status of women in India.

Independent India sought to correct this situation. The Constitution of India has provided the necessary correctives. The Constitution guarantees equality before Law, regardless of sex. Article 15(3) of the Constitution empowers the State to make any special provision for women and children. Article 16(2) forbids discrimination in respect of any employment of office under the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, etc.

Article 39(a) of the Constitution provides rights for adequate livelihood for men and women equally. Article 39(d) lays down equal pay for equal work both for men and women.

Although the Indian Constitution guarantees such rights, the actual position has been determined by the outlook of society with regard to the role of men and women, and this outlook has been conditioned over the millennia by religious, social, cultural and political factors.

The actual fact is that centuries of stereotyping and conditioning have ordered the self-esteem of women. If some have escaped this destiny - because of being born female - it has been more by chance than by choice. The Government of Tamil Nadu believes that this must be reversed, to make 'choice' and not 'chance' determine what a woman wishes to do with herself and her life.

Several steps have been initiated by the Tamil Nadu Government in the last decade for addressing the strategic concerns of women. These include assignment of surplus lands to women only; amendment of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, in its application to the State of Tamil Nadu, to confer equal rights to the daughter in Coparcenary Property and reservation in all services. Yet we have a long way to go in several areas.

The progress of women is inextricably interwoven with that of children. We in Tamil Nadu have amply recognised this and have drawn up schemes that take care of female children right from birth, saving them from the age-old evil of infanticide and helping them to get all the benefits of health and

education. We have sought to provide an economic insurance to female children by introducing a special scheme of financial assistance and securities that will provide proper and congenial conditions for the up-bringing of the girl child.

These features and programmes have been incorporated in my 15-Point Programme - a Policy frame for child welfare which the Government of Tamil Nadu has enunciated recently. This Policy for the advancement of women must be considered a twin to my 15-Point Programme for the child.

With a view to providing information about the various programmes of the Government from one source, we are releasing today a "HAND BOOK ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES" both in Tamil and English.

It covers adequate training in employment, schemes; marriage assistance schemes; widow rehabilitation schemes; educational incentives; programmes for the aged and the handicapped; Area Development Programmes; and Programmes that take care of the health and family welfare needs of the people. These are in addition to the major schemes that are being implemented in Tamil Nadu like the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project; the IFAD assisted Tamil Nadu Women Development Project and the SIDA assisted Integrated Child Development Services.

We, in Tamil Nadu consider that we have laid a secure foundation for the advancement of women by the various programmes that we are implementing. At the same time, we are of the view that we still have some way to go. We have felt the need for an integrated approach. We have found it necessary to conceive of a Policy Frame that will help, not only in the short run, but will also promote a conceptual change in our outlook towards women in the future.



That is the reason why we decided to formulate our policy for the advancement of women and the important guiding principles of this Policy will include the following:

1. Gender issues are to be treated as issues of Society, to be tackled by both men and women, as in the case of other societal issues.
2. All policies of the Government must reflect the full recognition of the equal partnership of men and women and work for realising the goal of 50% of representation of women at all levels and in all spheres.
3. In policy planning, special consideration must be given to women's multiple responsibilities and also to compensate for historic and current disadvantages experienced by them. Such consideration is also to be given to women from amongst Adi Dravida and Scheduled Tribes as well as to women living in extreme poverty, particularly in the rural areas.
4. Institutions fostering development, whether they be governmental or non-governmental, need to review their goals, structures and policies, with a view to ensuring sustained improvement in the well-being of women.

5. Promoting MAHAM, the Tamil Nadu Corporation for the Development of Women, as part of the institutional framework to strengthen existing machineries involved in the advancement of women, and to ensure the convergence of services by suitably coordinating with programmes of all agencies.

We will review all legislations/policies to identify gaps, and for the incorporation of progressive 'clauses' in them. In addition, voluntary organisations and professional bodies will be involved in social campaigns against violence towards women. We will promote counselling and legal aid and encourage groups of trained personnel in these areas.

All agencies will incorporate training that responds to woman's needs and situation, for all categories of professionals (both men and women) and for this purpose, will prepare modules and materials for use.

We will activate labour inspectorates and voluntary organisations to monitor "Equal Remuneration for Equal Work" provisions; and devise special training programmes for women at different skill levels and experience to prepare them to

eventually enter into general programmes open to both men and women.

We will commission a report on the status of women in Tamil Nadu to facilitate the design of projects, by taking into account the disparities between women and men as well as women and women in different communities and in different parts of the State.

Our educationists and planners should also re-examine our normal use of language with these ends in view. UNESCO has already come out with a call for the avoidance of gender specific language. Documents, laws, articles and records should avoid writing in a manner that may reinforce questionable assumptions about sex roles.

I have dealt with some of the principles that outline our Policy for the advancement of women. I would now like to urge the various departments of the Government to incorporate these principles in specific programmes for implementation. I would like to appeal to the Press, Voluntary Agencies and leaders of public opinion, to advise us on the manner in which we may mobilise public



opinion in our task of empowerment of women.

While saying all these, I do not wish to belittle the importance of women in the home or of the home for women. I do accept that it is desirable and necessary to create a Society that provides women with full opportunities to manifest and develop their potential, and that grants equal rewards for equal work. At the same time, the role of women in the home has to be given equal importance. The bringing up of children is a basic task

Women's empowerment, therefore, should not involve the breaking of women's ties with their homes and their families. On the other hand, it must help to strengthen the bonds in terms of education, training and occupational opportunities. Our efforts must be to create a Society which gives opportunities to women to give the fullest expression to their natural propensity in the home and with regard to the family.

I expect that the Statement of

Before I concluded I would like to tell you how happy I am to have our former Chief Justice Mrs. Kandha Kumari Bhatnagar her with us today and I wish to thank her for her most eloquent and inspiring address and for the many kind words she uttered about our Government.

I would also like to convey my appreciation and my sincere compliments to our Minister for Social Welfare Mrs. Indira Kumari for the efforts she has put in for the



which a mother alone can perform with satisfaction to the children.

The Mother's role in the home environment as the educator of her children in the early years of life, during which the child's character and temperament are formed, is irreplaceable. The child often absorbs with more sensitivity, the mother's teaching and training, her actions or emotions and the whole image of the human being. There is a proverb which says that "The Child is the mirror of the Mother". Institutions may conduct courses of education and may impart great knowledge to the children, but it is beyond their power to give all that the mother and the family can give.

Policy that has been released today by Mother Teresa will give us the right perspective with which to plan our actions.

I am deeply grateful to Mother Teresa and to all the dignitaries who have made it possible to attend our Summit here today. Their presence is a source of great inspiration to us.

In turn, I do hope that they will carry back with them happy memories of their stay in Madras, and of their participation in the purposeful Summit Meeting in the morning, and in this grand function this evening.

organisation of this function and for all the great efforts that she has undertaken over a period of more than two months to make this summit a success"

Earlier, the Social Welfare Minister, Tmt. Indira Kumari welcomed the gathering. Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Former Chief Justice of Madras High Court Tmt. Kandakumari Bhatnagar, Chairman of National Women's Commission Tmt. Jayanthi Patnaik, Director of UNICEF Thiru Jon Rhode and Poet Rosemary Wilkinson spoke on the occasion. Secretary to Social Welfare Department, Thiru Kirubakaran proposed a vote of thanks.



SUMMIT FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

REDEFINE THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND MEN AS EQUAL PARTNERS

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. JAYALALITHA
at Women's Summit at Madras
on 9.3.1994

"I am happy you are with me today in this Summit, to help us to take a timely and appropriate policy initiative for the advancement of women in Tamil Nadu. It is my hope that after our deliberations, each and every project and programme in our State will be designed in a manner that will redefine the role of women and men as equal partners. Our intention is to make the Government and all sections of the community work together, in perfect harmony, by increasing the numbers of women and their influence in the various decision making processes.

It was Victor Hugo who said: "Men has sight, but women have insight". Yes, and I would like to add, FORESIGHT too. This Summit is proof that we, women, have gathered together from different parts of the world to share and thereby enhance and enrich our 'foresight'. Our sharing today, is of our own insight and experience.

Fundamental rights for men as well as for women are enshrined in the Constitutions of many countries, but it is a fact that these fundamental rights, especially for women, are not yet being universally honoured. The right and the

freedom of women to choose a state of life, an occupation, or to acquire education, or other benefits equal to those recognised for men are circumscribed by the realities of the situation.

It has, therefore, become a matter of compelling necessity that we promote the enjoyment of constitutional freedom by women as well as men. There has to be a sharing of rights and freedom between men and women to a greater and greater degree. It is a natural instinct and a way of life for women to share. This desire and readiness for sharing is in the very nature of





every woman in our country, and it is our main strength as we proceed to plan for a more just society, with courage.

Our draft policy on women, with the theme of redefining women's role in development and peace, is already placed before you. The Policy Statement will be released in the evening, during the celebration of the International Women's Day.

As you know, we are the first State in our country to attempt the formulation of such a Policy. I hope our Statement of Policy would be a major contribution to the efforts of the Government of India to be in the vanguard for the articulation of the Third World's vision, during the Fourth World Conference in Beijing in 1995.

I wish to express my happiness that you are here, and my gratitude - especially to our friends from abroad who have accepted my invitation at such short notice. Other friends, while conveying their inability to be with us in person, have sent us very encouraging messages. UNIFEM (United Nations Development Forum for Women) has written congratulating us on this important initiative, and observed that the lack of a clear

Policy on Women has been identified as the major problem for the efficient working of the national machinery. UNIFEM says we have taken a lead in addressing this problem and promises all support. These words add encouragement to our effort.

We are not worried about the obstacles on our way. We are only trying to understand and analyse them. As Marie Curie said:

"Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood".

Ms. Domoto Akiko, Member of Japan's House of Councillors, has conveyed to us her great interest in what we are doing and has promised to get involved in our efforts.

Let me read out a poem sent by our Dr. Rosemary, who is here with us on this happy occasion.

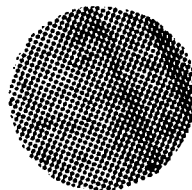
WOMEN

Women cannot say:
I want not your inspiration, Lord.
Women cannot refrain from:
I want to give you glory, Lord.
Women cannot refuse:
The sixth sense given them by God.
Women cannot refrain:
The Poetry of reverence in their heart.

Women cannot deny:
The magnificence of all the earth.
Women cannot live this
magnificence:
Without respect for man.
Women cannot love:
Without respect from man.
God made woman, yes,
God made woman
the complement of man.

This reminds me of an incident in which a mother, in the course of an argument with her teenage daughter, said firmly: "I don't want to be liberated". To which the daughter replied: "I too don't want to be liberated - at least not until I know how it feels to be captured".

I feel there is a worldwide interest in our Summit today. Once again I thank you all for being with us. Let us now begin the deliberations.



TAMIL NADU LEADS IN PROTECTING THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

"I have listened to your words with the greatest attention. I wish to assure you that the valuable suggestions you have made today are of immeasurable benefit to us and they will be carefully and properly included in our documents and

Closing remarks of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Women's Summit



adequate follow up will be ensured.

Since some references were made to statistics I would like to mention some specific figures. I would like to inform you that according to the statistics available with us the female literacy rate of Kerala is 86.9%. Kerala stands first in the country in this regard. I am

happy to inform you that the female literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is 52.3% and we stand second in the country. Maharashtra State was third with female literacy rate of 50.5%. The female literacy rates of other States are much below these. It is our aim to take Tamil Nadu to the first place in the next few years.

I would also like to tell you that

some of the salient features of the 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare, which we inaugurated last November, about which reference was made just now by Mr. T.V. Antony. I would like to point out that some of the features in this 15 Point Programme are reduction of anemia in children and mothers, to liberate women from the circles of early and frequent child bearing, the raising age of marriage for girls to 21 years, spacing of birth intervals to three years, raising of women literacy and status, the popularisation of the Girls Child Protection Scheme, eradication of the social evil of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu.

I would also like to share with you the information that in many



indicators, where national target have been set by the Government of India for the States to achieve by the year 2000 A.D. We, in Tamil Nadu have already achieved and even so fast, many of this national targets, with regard to Women's development and child welfare and we have set new goals to achieve for ourselves by the year 1996.

As part of our endeavour to protect the legal rights of women we have established All Women Police Stations throughout the State. We inaugurated the first All Women Police Station in April 1992. These police stations are started entirely by women police officers and personnel. These police stations have proved to be immensely popular with our women. We have above tremendous response from the public, especially women, because these police stations have given our women, the confidence, that for the first time they will be obtained sympathetic hearing and prompt redressal of their genuine grievances. We are the first State and the only State in the entire country where All Women Police Stations have been run. We have perhaps the first in the world to do this. It may interest you to know that after seeing the success of experiment, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mrs. Benazir Bhutto has



The need of the hour today in our country, is Primary Health Care. Health Care must be made available at the door steps of the people who need it, especially in the rural areas. For long, specialised medical and health care has been centering around the cities, serving 20% of the population. It is time we bestowed the same care and attention of the people in the villages. The UN Declaration of "Health For All By 2000 AD", is not merely a medical target. It is a social target. It has tremendous economic implications. Strengthening of Primary Health Care is the only way by which we can reach this target.

recently started one, only one All Women Police Station in Pakistan.

We are also implementing a programme to give 100 thousand Women, training in Self-Entrepreneurship so that they can become economically independent. It is firm and unshakeable belief and conviction that if we have to enhance and improve the status of women, they must be made financially, economically independent.

Some of you have come from far-off places to be with us today. My heart overflows with gratitude to you.

As I have understood from our deliberations, we have perhaps made just a beginning, and a very auspicious beginning, at that. Every word and phrase in our Policy paper is going to be a subject of further discussion and debate in the days to come.

It was not our intention to produce a comprehensive or final blue print that encompasses each and every point relating to the advancement of women. Today we have evolved a broad framework, a policy for policies. We have painted a broad canvas. The brush strokes have to be refined. The contours have to be drawn more beautifully. Areas of decision making have to be more precisely pinpointed. All these cannot be done in a day or two, or even in a month.

All the departments of the Government will have to deliberate on this Policy and work together, with their own workshops and seminars, as they are doing presently on my 15 Point Programme.

I assure you all here that I will personally monitor the continuation of this exercise. This summit has been a delightful experience for me, and I look forward to meeting you all again at the function organised for this evening".

"The best philosophy is the help that does the most good and the least harm, the help that nourishes civilisation at its very root, that most widely disseminates health, righteousness and happiness, that is not what is called charity. It is the investment of effort or time or money... to expand and develop the resources at hand and give an opportunity for progressive and healthful labour where it did not exist before. The fundamental thing in all help is education".

John D. Rockefeller



CHIEF MINISTER CALLS FOR PERMANENT SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS OF FISHERMEN

"Tamil Nadu in the forefront of Nonconventional Power Generation"

— Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Ramanathapuram
on 17.2.1994

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated developmental schemes for Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai Districts worth Rs.218 crores, at a grand function organised in

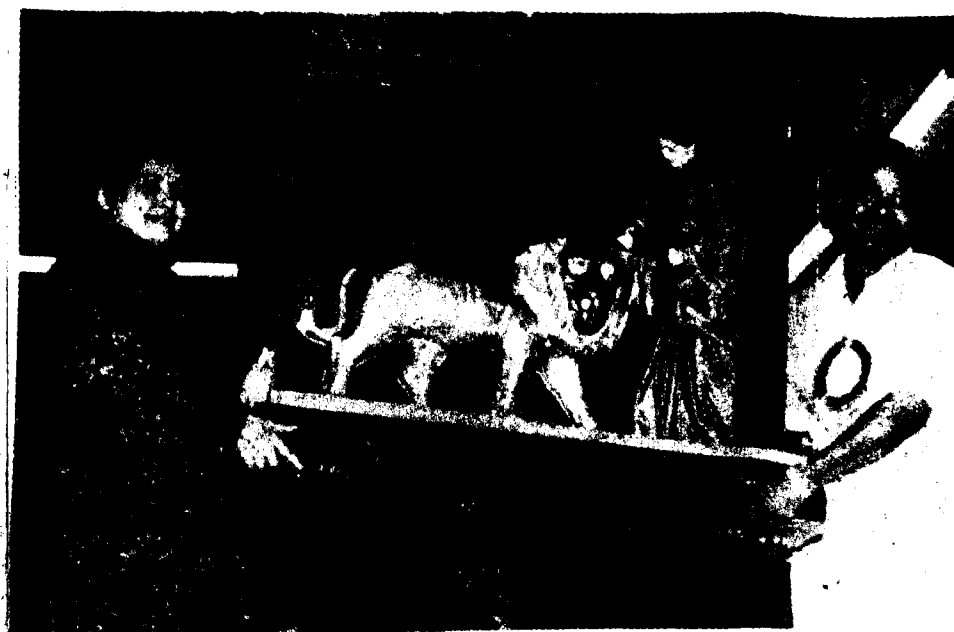
Ramanathapuram on 17th February, 1994.

After distributing Government's assistance to more than 50,000 beneficiaries, the Chief Minister in her speech expressed her hap-

piness in meeting the people of Ramanathapuram. She recalled that she had earlier constructed a nutritious Noon-meal Centre as her personal contribution 10 years ago and now, during this visit she had brought in gifts worth Rs.165 crores as Government Schemes.

The Chief Minister added that there were a few people whose only policy was to oppose all actions of the Government without thinking of the pros and cons, and these people criticize even developmental schemes meant for the welfare of the State. "The people should identify and determine the status of these critics" she added.

The Chief Minister said protected drinking water and facilities for fishing were the two major challenges faced by the people of the coastal Ramanathapuram District. She said she had laid the





foundation stone for Rs.10 crore desalination plant to be located at Naripayur and expressed confidence that the scheme would be expanded in future to satisfy the increasing needs of people. She said many organisations had been conducting research on the use of solar energy for the operation of desalination plants. Tamil Nadu which is already in the forefront in the generation of power using non-conventional energy sources in the country would definitely strive to improve the standard of living by using solar energy (for desalination plants), she added.

The Chief Minister said that she had been representing the plight of the fishermen who were subject to sudden frequent attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy, to the Prime Minister, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao. She added that she is for an agreement between the Government of India and Sri Lanka, with the assistance of the Tamil Nadu Government, to establish the rights of the Tamil Nadu fishermen. She said that the State would not be just satisfied with an agreement made up of mere words. She made a request of the Centre to find a

permanent solution to the problems faced by the fishermen.

The Chief Minister announced that the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation would soon open a diesel bunk for the benefit of fishermen at Rameswaram. She said she had also inaugurated a Rs.3 crore scheme to provide mechanised boats, fishing nets and engines for

the fishermen living in these areas and has also laid the foundation stones for the construction of 382 houses for fishermen to be distributed free of cost and for a surveillance station to track missing boats in high seas and also for Rs.15 crore worth saline water prawn farms.

She expressed her desire to implement several irrigation Schemes in the Districts. She said she had laid stone for constructing a dam across Kamudhi-Malattar costing Rs.16 Crore and on Uppodai in Pidaricery. She said a Rs.61 crore irrigation scheme would soon be implemented in the Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar Districts with World Bank assistance. Under the Scheme, the irrigation channels between Viraganur and Parthibanur in Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District and those under the Parthibanur regulator in Ramanathapuram District would be modernised, she added.

The Chief Minister said the making of a golden chariot for the Sri Ramanathaswamy Temple at Ramanathapuram at a cost of Rs.1 crore and the construction of the



Mantap in front of the Amman Sanathi would be taken up soon. She also announced that a Sports Stadium, named "Seethakathi Stadium" would be constructed at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs at Ramanathapuram. She expressed her desire that the people should work hard and work to better their life styles using the Government Assistance.

She congratulated the Ministers Thiru E. Sathiamoorthy, Minister for Commercial Taxes and Thiru M. Thennavan, Minister for Information and Publicity for the excellent arrangements made for the func-

tion. Praising Thiru Sathiamoorthy, the Chief Minister said he as a Minister for Commercial Taxes had all the details about his department in his fingers. "He is simple, pleasant and always duty conscious", she added. "Just like Thiru Sathiamoorthy is my dear brother Thiru Thennavan, who was also working for the organisation with patience and perseverance with deep rooted involvement and unshakable faith and trust faith in the leadership". "He is clear headed, bold and upright in carrying out his duties. He carries out the work entrusted to him neatly and elegantly. He has dedicated himself

propagating the ideals of the party. He easily steals the hearts of the audience by his speech. There are instances of the Members of the opposition benches after having walked out, returning to their seats to hear him address", she added.

Praising Thiru S. Kannappan, the Minister for Public Works, she said she had already spoken earlier on his loyalty, trust and knowledge regarding his portfolio kept at his finger tips. She said she felt happy to reiterate that Thiru Kannappan set an example to the youngsters with regard to everything. She concluded her speech expressing her happiness in meeting the people and wished them all success in their lives.

Hon'ble Speaker, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Hon'ble Ministers Thiru S.Kannappan, Thiru E.Sathiamoorthy and Thiru M. Thennavan spoke on the occasion.

Thiru L. Krishnan, I.A.S., Collector, Ramanathapuram District welcomed the gathering. Thiru M. Thangavelu, I.A.S., Collector, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District proposed a vote of thanks.

The function was attended by thousands of people.

WOMEN'S GUILD OF EXNORA INTERNATIONAL FELICITATE CHIEF MINISTER



"MADRAS BEING TURNED INTO A BEAUTIFUL CITY"

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

"I am confident that Madras will turn into a Beautiful city soon", assured the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha delivering the special address at the meeting organised by the Women's Guild of Exnora International to felicitate her on February 19, 1994 at Madras.

The Chief Minister referred to the Vision 2000 Project being implemented in this regard and said the important components such as improving the slums in an integrated manner, provision of pro-

per drainage, good maintenance of roads and strict pollution control measures are being laid special emphasis towards making Madras a beautiful city. She also said that new swimming pools and new playgrounds of international standard would be created by 1995 end to enable Madras host the South Asian Games.

"I do not believe in putting all eggs in one basket," said the Chief Minister conveying her reason for going for the new Veeranam scheme to augment the Madras city water supply. The Krishna water

Scheme would be completed by 1995 but the scheme is not enough to meet the city's drinking water needs. She recalled the 'Water crisis' that gripped Madras last year and felt that the Rs.800 crore new Veeranam Scheme can prevent its recurrence. The Chief Minister announced that the scheme would bring in 40 million gallons of drinking water per day and would be completed by the end of 1995. The Chief Minister said, "Water logging in Madras was prevented this year despite heavy rains as the drainage system has been repaired before the advent of the monsoon."

The Chief Minister reiterated her belief that Women's emancipation and liberation would have some meaning only if women become economically independent. She referred to the women's entrepreneurial scheme of Tamil Nadu Government for training one lakh women either to make them self employed or to start industrial units, in order to help them become economically independent.

The Chief Minister distributed awards to members of Exnora for their outstanding services to the society.

Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy and Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan paid rich tributes to the sagacity of the Chief Minister in several development and welfare schemes she had initiated.

Earlier, Tmt. Sulochana Ramaseshan, President of Exnora Women's Guild welcomed the gathering. Tmt. Manorama, film artiste, felicitated the Chief Minister. Thiru M.B. Nirmal, Chairman of Exnora International, presided over the Function. Thiru Subash, Chairman, President of Exnora International proposed a vote of thanks.



" THIRUVANNAMALAI ARUNACHALAESWARAR TEMPLE TO BE RENOVATED "



Thrust to Primary Education and Industrialisation of Thiruvannamalai

Sambuvarayar District

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 2.3.1994 at Thiruvannamalai

The Tamil Nadu Government has proposed to spend Rs.150 crore for the renovation of Arulmigu Aruchanalaeswarar Temple in Thiruvannamalai, the Chief Minister announced at a function at Thiruvannamalai on 2.3.1994. The amount would include the making of a golden chariot costing Rs.60 lakh and the renovation of Rajagopuram, Vimanams and Mandapams.

Distributing aid under various welfare schemes of the Government amounting to Rs.21.51 crore to more than 30,000 beneficiaries and inaugurating the laying the

foundation stone for new projects and buildings at a cost of Rs.88.49 crore, the Chief Minister said that Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District is one of the three Districts selected for the implementation of a Rs.38 crore scheme with World Bank aid for providing Compulsory Primary education to all children in the group of six to eleven years.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated literary classes under the total literacy campaign (Arivoli

lyakkam) aimed at imparting literacy to five lakh illiterates, through 40,000 centres.

For the speedy industrialisation of the District, the Chief Minister announced, that TIDCO would undertake a study on the feasibility of setting up a major industry in Thiruvannamalai, utilising the rich iron ore deposits available in the District. The Chief Minister added that a Rs.17 crore integrated Co-operative Development Scheme to



water supply schemes for the District at an estimated cost of Rs.7 crore.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly presided. Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Thiru S. Kannappan, Hon'ble Minister for Transport Thiru K.A. Sengottayan, Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Tmt. R. Indira Kumari, Chairman of Leather Development Corporation, Thiru K. Pandurangan and Members of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru

further agro-industries and marketing of agro-products. She said that a sum of Rs.45 lakh had been allotted for handloom workers living below the poverty line for buying new looms and implements and for training and construction of houses and provision of other amenities to Adi Dravida and Tribal welfare people.

The Chief Minister said that after her party came to power, the electricity board sub-station at Kanji has been upgraded to 110 KVA, to end the low voltage problem in the area. Another sub-station would be opened in Samudram Village near Thiruvannamalai, She said. The



Chief Minister announced that TWAD Board would start new

V.Kannan, Thiru C.K.Tamizharasan, and Dr.Jaison Jacob also spoke.

Thiru M.K.Sundar, Chairman of Tamil Nadu Plantation Corporation welcomed the gathering. Thiru Ramesh Kumar Khanna, District Collector proposed a vote of thanks.

Later, the Hon'ble Chief Minister declared open the new all Women Police Station at Thiruvannamalai, the 14th in the State. Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that as there was a shortfall in the equality ratio of men and women work force in the police, the women police stations brought down the difference in ratio and also helped women in trouble.



MADURAI CITY BEING BEAUTIFIED AT A COST OF Rs.62 CRORE

TAMILNADU LEADS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SCHEMES SUCH AS ARIVOLI IYAKKAM "

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi

Dr. J. Jayalalitha
at Theni on 7.3.1994

"The Government had so far spent about Rs.40 crore for the development of agriculture and rural economy in Madurai District. So far 310 drinking water supply schemes had been implemented at a cost of Rs.7 crore for the benefit of 3.2 lakh people. During the last 2½ years, 335 new schools had been constructed at a cost of Rs.4.23 crore in Madurai District alone," said the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Theni on 7.3.1994.

The Chief Minister said that the basic objective of the total literacy movement was to provide functional literacy for the target group in the State by the end of 1995. So far, she

said, 7 Districts had been successfully covered and in the second phase the movement was in operation in 8 Districts. She said the way in which the "Arivoli Iyakkam" was implemented bore testimony to the fact that Tamil Nadu was more successfully implementing National Schemes than other States. She said Tamil Nadu was the first State to implement the programme on total literacy in the Corporation area when other States had apprehensions over the success of the programme. She announced that Madurai was the first Municipal Corporation in the Country to successfully implement the total literacy.

The Chief Minister said 35.5 lakh children in the age group of 6 to 14 years who had not attended schools or dropped out for various reasons were being provided education in the non-formal method at a cost of Rs.20 crore with the objective of curtailing the percentage of drop-outs from the primary schools in the State, the Government had drawn a plan scheme of Rs.120 crore, with the assistance of the World Bank which would be implemented in three Districts.

The Chief Minister said that the Periyar Dam was constructed 100 years ago and the Periyar Reservoir had a capacity of 152 feet. But in the course of time the dam had weaken-

ed and the storage capacity reduced to 136 feet. She said the Central River Water Commission had suggested in 1970, certain temporary and permanent measures for storing water to the full, by the Central River Water Commission had been carried out by the Tamil Nadu Government in the Periyar Dam, and the completed works had been inspected by the Commission Officials. The Chief Minister said, storing of water to the full capacity in the Dam would be beneficial to the development of agriculture in Madurai District. The issue had also been referred to the Kerala Government and was under its active consideration, she added.

The Chief Minister expressed happiness in laying the foundation for nine transformers being built at a cost of Rs.5.91 crore and five substations to be built at a cost of Rs.23.58 crore in the District.

The Chief Minister said that all the 2,268 villages in Madurai District had been provided with at least a single water source by the inauguration of 16 more water supply schemes. She announced 43 additional water supply schemes at a cost of Rs.4.15 crore were being taken up.

The Chief Minister also announced that housing schemes under the urban development project were being taken up at Anuppanadi, Avaniapuram, and Villupuram in Madurai and construction of over bridges at Anna Nagar, Madurai, and on Madurai-Dindigul road would be taken up at a cost of Rs.43.87 crore soon.

The Chief Minister said she had also laid foundation for various beautification schemes in Madurai City costing Rs.62 crores.

She said she has taken great efforts to transform the police force to its present level. She said the Government had ordered setting up of 28 all women police stations, and that she had personally inaugurated 15 of the police stations. The Chief Minister hoped that the new All



Women Police Station she would declare open at Theni would cater the needs of the women in Madurai District.

Praising Thiru Kannappan, the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works and Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan, the Hon'ble Minister for Transport, the Chief Minister called them the brains behind every successful functions. Wherever and whenever a function was held these two Ministers would involve themselves singlemindedly in the work to make it a success, she added.

Speaking of Thiru V.R.Nedunchezhiyan, the Minister for Finance, the Chief Minister said, "he is spoken of as a Mobile University. His speeches contain, humor, intelligence and literature; whenever a situation arose in the Assembly prompting a pantomonium, Navalar would utter humorous statements and make everyone laugh, bringing down the tense atmosphere to normal," she added.

Referring to Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said, "he is the son of this soil. He is intelligent, a good orator and has the capacity to act promptly. He has proved to be a best Speaker of Assembly in a short time. He has the ability to analyse politics and provide suggestions to the high comman. First I thought of making him a Minister, and people were also expecting that he would be

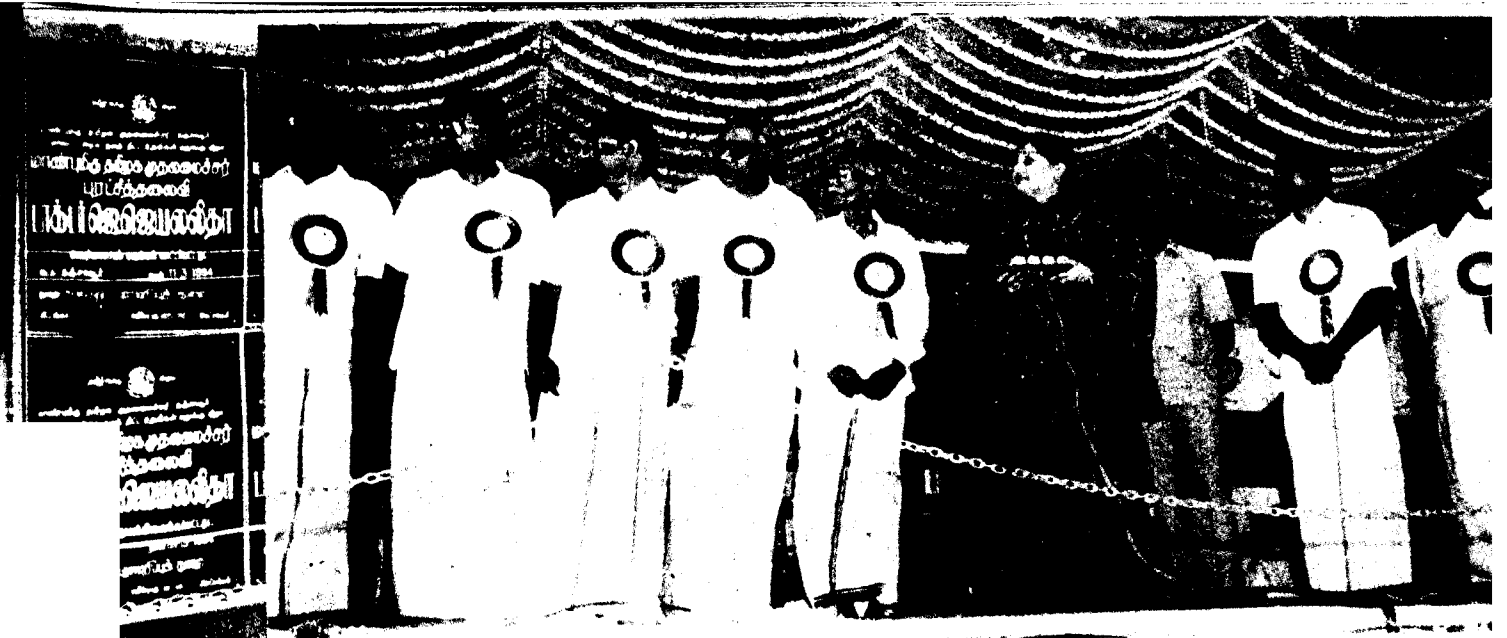
made a Minister but I had to select him as the Speaker. Navalar who had been a Minister and a Member of Legislative Assembly for long time has said that he had never seen such an able Speaker as Thiru Sedapatti Muthiah is. I feel proud of Thiru Muthiah who has gone beyond my expectations".

The Chief Minister also praised Thiru A.M. Paramasivan, Hon'ble Minister for Labour for his good work in arranging the function so well.

The Chief Minister expressed her happiness in meeting the people of Madurai District and especially of Theni and wished them success and happiness in their lives.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. The Minister for Labour Thiru A.M. Paramasivam welcomed the gathering. The Collector of Madurai District Thiru Krishnaswamy Rajeevan proposed a vote of thanks.

In the evening the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha participated in the Centenary Celebrations of late Thiru Karumuthu Thiagarajar Chettiar at Madurai. She also released a biography of Thiagarajar Chettiar, written by his wife, Dr. Radha Thiagarajan and declared open a Centenary Memorial Library named after late Thiagarajar Chettiar.



CHIEF MINISTER VISITS THANJAVUR DISTRICT

THE CENTRE MUST DISCUSS THE DUNKEL DRAFT WITH THE STATES

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 11.3.1994 at Thanjavur.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha laid foundation for various projects and inaugurated several welfare schemes costing Rs.133 crore besides distributing welfare assistance to more than 30,000 beneficiaries at function at Thanjavur on 11th March 1993.

The Chief Minister, speaking on the occasion said, that Cauvery was the life line of the people of Tamil Nadu. She said that due to the indifference of some people earlier, the people of Tamil Nadu had to fight for their genuine rights over the vital issue of Cauvery. She pointed out that as the farmers had suffered because of the injustice done to them over the Cauvery water issue, she undertook a fast to find a solution to the problem and the people of Tamil Nadu extended their full support to the

fast. And because of her fast the Centre had constituted a Committee to monitor the water flow into the Cauvery in Tamil Nadu. Since justice was on the side of Tamil Nadu rain come to their rescue, she added.

She expressed her happiness in inaugurating the Arivoli Iyakam which would benefit 4 lakh illiterates of Thanjavur District.

The Chief Minister announced that the Eighth world Tamil Conference would be held in Thanjavur and facilities such as conference hall, auditoriums and star hotels would be constructed giving a face lift to Thanjavur town in the process.

The Chief Minister said some clauses in the Dunkel Draft were against the Welfare of the farmers and so it could not be accepted. She demanded that the fertilizer subsidy given to

farmers should not be stopped. She said the Government was providing free electricity to farmers costing several hundreds of crores of rupees and also other subsidies to the farmers and that her Government would not stop both.

The Chief Minister said that she had written twice to the Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao to convene a meeting of Chief Ministers of all States and discuss the repercussions of accepting the Dunkel Draft.

She said she had inaugurated electric sub-stations in Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Papanasam and Ayyampattal built at a cost of Rs.3.73 crores and that she had laid stone for a high power sub-station at Thirukkanoorpatthi costing Rs. 25.38 crores and low power sub-stations in Madukur and Veera



Amarasanpettal costing Rs 2. crores. She announced that Rs.6.79 crores had been allocated for the maintenance of new roads. She said her Government had offered 1680 dwellings constructed at a cost of Rs.3.44 crores to the Adi Dravidars in the District and 132 drinking water schemes costing Rs.4.65 crores are being launched for the people.

The Chief Minister said she was going to inaugurate an all

women police station later in the evening, the 16th of its kind in the state. She wanted the police personnel working in the station to serve the public humanely.

The Chief Minister complimented the Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D.Somasundaram as a person of both equanimity and maturity. "He is a person with indefatigable energy and also a person who has a courage of conviction to

express what he believe is right to the high command" she said. "He is a great source of inspiration to me" she added.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided.

Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, the Minister for Revenue welcomed the gathering. Thiru D.Venkat-chalam, the District Collector proposed a vote of thanks.



CHIEF MINISTER'S VISIT TO THANJAVUR



PERIYAR'S REFORMIST THINKING RECALLED

In the evening of 11.3.1994 the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha declared open the Rs.60 lakh Periyar EVR Nagammaiyar students hostel at Periyar Maniammai Engineering College for Women at Vallam near Thanjavur.

Speaking on the occasion the Chief Minister said that Periyar had earned a name for India in the World arena by his reformist thinking and that Tamil Nadu

would have remained backward but for Periyar. She said that Periyar could be compared to world famous thinkers such as Socrates, Confucius and Jean Paul Satre.

The Chief Minister said that her Government was in the forefront of the entire Country in protecting the welfare of women and children and this is the reason for introducing the cradle baby scheme, free marriage schemes

and other welfare schemes for women and children. She added that women should not marry men for economic dependence and social security alone. The secondary treatment meted out to female child in a family should also be changed, she demanded. She appealed to the students to follow the principles of Periyar and Bharathi and transform themselves into revolutionary women.

The Chief Minister expressed happiness in declaring open the Periyar EVR Nagammaiyar students hostel constructed at a cost of Rs.60 lakh.

The Chief Minister said that the Central Government's approval is awaited for upgrading the College as an University named after Periyar.

Thiru K. Veeramani, President of the Periyar Maniammai Educational and Charitable Society, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, the Minister for Revenue, and Justice Thiru P. Venugopal offered felicitations.





Freedom of Press postulates that Press must not Misinform, Malign or Kindle baser emotions

— Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, at the Foundation laying for the Journalists' Colony at Madras on 21.2.1994.

Chief Minister Calls for Furtherance of Responsible Journalism

"I am happy to participate in this function, organised by the Madras Journalists Co-operative Housing Society. Your Office-bearers have been contacting me, periodically, for a date to organise this function. However, owing to pressure of work, I could not give you an earlier date. I am personally grateful to you for having waited this long. I find that the Tamil Nadu Government has allotted 5.5 acres of land, belonging to the Housing Board for the Madras Journalists Housing Colony. I also find that a sum of Rs.20 lakh was sanctioned as subsidy, towards payment of the cost of the land, on your own request. I do hope that with this, you would be in a position to expedite

the pace of construction and allotment of houses to your members.

The Press is an important institution in Democracy. Its Chief role is to inform the citizens and to be informed so that the citizens can exercise their democratic rights and fulfil their responsibilities, as enshrined under the Constitution, in a mature and balanced manner. The press seeks to actualise the various freedoms available to the citizen under the Constitution, and to help in the proper functioning of the democratic machinery. The Press should also concern itself with the dissemination of basic ethical values, so that the personal and social lives of the citizens are imbued with a sense of discipline, and concern for the best interest of the Nation, promoting, at the same time, a proper understanding of the role and the functioning of the Government. The power and strength of the Fourth Estate are best exemplified, not merely in

terms of the number of newspapers, journals and magazines which circulate in the Country; but also by the quality of their out-put and by the wholesomeness of the impact that they produce in the lives of the people, by their dedication to the cause of enlightenment of the people, and by their commitment to the principles of democracy. The Indian Press has functioned independently and has amply fulfilled its role as the guardian of democracy, and has succeeded in echoing the voice of the people. Western visitors are often pleasantly surprised by the freedom and the candour with which the Indian Press has been performing its role and the active response of the people towards the Press.

This in itself places a heavy responsibility on the Indian Press. Its accountability to the people should be more, not less, in the context of the growing neo-literate

population which is keen to know all about current affairs. There is a feeling, not wholly wrong that the Indian newspapers are highly political in their coverage and that they devote much of their attention to the politics of the day. Politics is important. But equally important are other areas such as Science, Technology, Economics, Sociology, History and the like. The Press can make a signal contribution to the education of the people in such areas, which will have the effect of strengthening the basic foundations of democracy.

It is also necessary that the Indian Press should display regard and reverence for basic democratic values and fulfil its responsibility in a spirit of humility, reporting the truth, honestly helping the people to decide for themselves and by shying away commercialism and sensationalism. The circulation of newspapers, magazines and journals of all kinds is growing in this Country, but not as much as the growth of the neo-literate population itself.

Nevertheless, the Press has proved to be an active participant in the democratic process and has begun to shape and influence the attitudes of the people. That is where the responsibility beings. Freedom of the Press means not only freedom from certain restraints, but also freedom for certain purposes. The purposes are to provide proper, correct and truthful information and education to the readers. The Press has a right

to make a value judgement, but that should be upon consideration of all the issues involved. Journalism, therefore is not only craftsmanship it is creative activity with a sense of responsibility. The profession owes it to the people to perform its duty to inform and educate the citizens in the proper functioning of democracy. Freedom to inform the people postulates the responsibility not to misinform, not to malign, and not to kindle the baser emotions in the people. Responsible journalism alone will pave the way for a proper understanding of democratic values. Such Journalism alone will take the Country forward.

Journalists like you have an important role to play. It is good that you consider yourselves as professionals belonging to a profession. But journalism is a profession with a difference. Its skills can be taught, only upto an extent. The rest of the skills have to come from experience.

The gathering of experience in the journalistic field often make this profession quite subjective in its attitude and approach. You are entitled to form your own opinion in respect of the affairs of the Nation, but you must be true to yourself with regard to your exposition. The citizen will value the freedom of the Press when facts are presented with truthfulness and sincerity. The least that you can do to reciprocate, is to stand for the very values which the citizen expects you to uphold. Considered in this way, journalism is not merely

ANGER — Anyone can become angry - that is easy, but to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way - this is not easy.

— Aristotle

a profession. It is a public service. I understand that the American Commission on the Freedom of the Press likens the newspaper industry to a public utility. The First Press Commission of India observed that the Press circulates not only the informative aspect but also the educational aspect. Newspaper influences shape and affect the action in the political, social, economic and cultural fields. People have a vital interest in the accurate and fair presentation of news and events. Therefore, public interest is the criterion that should regulate the thinking, motivation and performance of the journalist.

The Journalists of Tamil Nadu have a great tradition. Distinguished leaders have adorned this profession. They followed high standards of professional ethics which are there for every one of you to follow. Our aim should be to enhance the value of citizenship and raise the level of attitudes and behaviours of the people, and to lessen the areas of conflict and tension in society. I am sure all of you, present here today, will continue to keep up high standards of journalistic excellence, which alone will confer lasting benefits upon the people by helping to build sound democratic traditions in society.

Your Association has made a request for financial assistance for its members, to enable them to construct their houses on the plots already allotted. I have had this request examined and as a gesture of good will towards all of you, we have decided to give a grant of Rs.50 per sq.ft. of houses construction, with a ceiling of Rs.40,000 per house. We shall give this benefit to 136 members of your Association, and it will cost the Government a little over Rs.50 lakh. I am sure you will welcome this gesture. I have great pleasure in laying the foundation stone for the Journalists' Housing Colony.

I wish you peace and happiness in your new houses.



- ★ TAMIL NADU HAS REGISTERED ALL ROUND PROGRESS
- ★ THREAT POSED BY EXTREMISTS AND FOREIGN MILITANTS ROOTED OUT
- ★ THE PER CAPITA PLAN OUTLAY OF TAMIL NADU INCREASED WELL ABOVE NATIONAL AVERAGE

— Dr. M. CHANNA REDDY

Governor of Tamil Nadu, to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly
on 16.4.1994.

1. I have great pleasure in addressing you, at this, the first session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the year 1994. I extend my greetings to all of you.

2. During the year 1993, Tamil Nadu has registered all round progress and this has helped to uplift the standard of living of the poor and the downtrodden to a notable extent. I do hope that, with the continuing implementation of many development schemes, Tamil Nadu will maintain a steady pace of progress in all directions.

3. During the year 1993 maintenance of law and order was accorded the highest priority. Honourable Members are aware of the law and order situation that prevailed before this Government assumed office. As a result of strict vigil, firm and deterrent action, constant monitoring and a coordinated approach involving a number of agencies, the threat that was posed by foreign militants and extremists was rooted out. The Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha had been personally reviewing the situation frequently. A joint review by the Chief Minister and the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs in January, 1994 proved to be a fruitful exercise in coordinating the efforts of the State and Central agencies. It should be the continuous endeavour of the Government to protect and improve upon Tamil Nadu's proud record of being a State of peace and tranquillity.

4. Minor situations were effectively handled by the State Police which continued to have a firm grip over every situation that arose. The Government has embarked on a major task of completely modernising the State Police Force so that it can function as an effective force with a sense of vision

and purpose. A comprehensive plan for modernisation of the Tamil Nadu Police at a cost of Rs.80.45 crores was formulated and sent to the Centre for financial assistance. Although the Centre has released a sum of Rs.10 crores in 1991-92, further assistance has not been received. This Government also sent a proposal to the Government of India for the establishment of a full fledged coastal security system at a cost of Rs.12 crores. Meanwhile a State scheme for the modernisation of the Police force at a cost of Rs.10 crores has been launched this year. This multi-pronged plan providing for enhanced communication, vehicles, weaponry and training facilities vastly improved the functional efficiency of the Police force. 29 All Women Police Stations are planned of which 16 have already been started and the remaining will commence functioning before July, 1994. The All Women Police Station, the brainchild of the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha, is a new concept in policing for the purpose of protecting the rights of women which has proved to be a very successful effort and has received widespread appreciation. This Government will continue its effort to improve the capabilities of the police force imparting to it, at the same time, a humane and sympathetic approach.

5. This Government stands firmly committed to improving the conditions of service of the judiciary. Work on new Court complexes has been taken up at Salem and Ramanathapuram at a total cost of Rs.7 crores. The Chief Minister had taken up the issue of including a scheme under the State Plan to provide essential facilities to the judiciary. Members of the House will be glad to know that a Plan scheme has since been approved and a programme for the provision of

various facilities for the judiciary at a cost of Rs.3.66 crores has been taken up in the current year. I hope that the Government of India will provide support for a similar programme in 1994-95. A major housing programme in Madras for judicial officers at a cost of Rs.6.68 crores has been taken up this year. Further, several other facilities, including air-conditioning of the High Court at Madras at a cost of Rs.1.5 crores, are expected to be provided in the current year.

6. The Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister at least on five occasions on the need for the Government of India to take up the issue relating to the attacks on Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy. This has been an issue of great concern. She has requested urgent intervention by the Government of India with the Sri Lankan Government in the matter of payment of compensation to the families of the deceased and to the injured fishermen following the recent incident on the 19th February, 1994. The Prime Minister has replied on the 26th February, 1994 that the Government of India has conveyed its concern to the Government of Sri Lanka and advised the Sri Lankan side that such incidents should not recur and the concerned authorities should exercise restraint. The Chief Minister is personally monitoring the situation. All our sympathies are with the fishermen and this Government will continue to request the Government of India to resolve the problem amicably.

7. Another key issue of social policy which has great relevance to the furtherance of social justice is the scheme of reservation in employment and education for the Backward Classes. Members of the House may recall the unanimous resolution passed in the special session of this august Assembly

1993, and announced a package of assistance and resolved the complex dispute and was personally instrumental in restarting the activities of the film industry.

10. A new renaissance in the renovation, maintenance and administration of the temples of Tamil Nadu is being witnessed. The Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund, started by the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha in 1991, is being utilised for the restoration and maintenance of temples. Grants have been released from this Fund to take up renovation works for 48 temples of historical importance and to 512 temples for creation of a corpus fund for performing at least one pooja daily. This scheme to ensure conduct of daily pooja will be extended to cover 2500 more temples this year. There has been a major breakthrough in eliminating the persistent problem of temple thefts in the Southern districts of the State. The State police have successfully apprehended the gang responsible for thefts in 227 temples. A sum of Rs 5 lakhs has been sanctioned as a grant for the construction of compound walls and barbed wire fencing around Muslim burial grounds in order to prevent encroachments. Loans extended for this purpose in the past have been converted into grants. A revival plan for the State Wakf Board has also been undertaken.

11. The river Cauvery is the life-line of the people of Tamil Nadu. The Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal provided for certain flows to be released by the Government of Karnataka, to meet the basic irrigation requirements of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. When the Government of Karnataka did not take steps to honour its commitment as per the Interim Order of the Tribunal, in

on the 9th November, 1993, requesting the Government of India to bring a suitable amendment to the Constitution so as to enable this Government to continue the present scheme of reservation. In the All Party meeting convened by the Chief Minister on the 26th November, 1993, resolutions were passed requesting the Government to take all steps to protect the existing scheme of reservation including the enactment of a legislation under Article 31 B or 31 C. This House has enacted a new and historic legislation providing for the total reservation of 69 per cent for the Backward, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Denotified Communities in State Government services and in educational institutions. This legislation is awaiting the assent of the President.

8. The late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the assurance that Hindi would never be imposed on the people of Tamil Nadu. This Government has consistently endorsed the two language formula enunciated by our late Chief Minister Perarignar Anna. During the World Tamil Conference at Madurai, held in 1981, the late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi reiterated this assurance. We hope that the Government of India will keep up its assurance.

9. Hon'ble Members are aware that the film industry of Tamil Nadu provides employment to thousands of persons. A complex dispute arose in 1993 between the film distributors, exhibitors and producers, which brought the entire industry to a standstill for a while, posing a grave threat to the livelihood of the workers. The Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha personally intervened, held a marathon meeting for over 6 hours with the concerned representatives on the 21st June,

order to focus the attention of the Government of India upon this problem and to give a direction to the Government of Karnataka to honour its commitment, the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha had to enter on a fast unto death from the 18th July, 1993. The Hon'ble Members may recall the overwhelming support which the people of Tamil Nadu gave to the Chief Minister in that hour of crisis. The Union Minister for Water Resources called on the fasting Chief Minister and gave an assurance that the substance of Tamil Nadu's demand would be met. He also announced that two Committees - namely, an Implementation Committee and a Monitoring Committee, would be set up by the Government of India to take steps to implement the Interim Order. Certain steps have been initiated by the Government of India in this regard. Adequate flow of waters in the Cauvery River is vital for the economic well-being of the State particularly in the area of agriculture. We hope that the provisions of the Interim Order would be implemented by the Government of Karnataka during the coming season.

12. During the last few years Tamil Nadu has been successively battered by cyclones and floods. In 1991 following the cyclone and floods, a memorandum was sent to the Government of India seeking an assistance of Rs.390.53 crores. However the Government of India gave only a sum of Rs. 29.25 crores as assistance under the Calamity Relief Fund. But the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs.77.26 crores. Again in 1992, following the severe cyclones and floods, a memorandum seeking assistance of Rs.530.40 crores was sent to the Centre. Again the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs.94.97 crores although the assistance received was only Rs.43.88 crores, including an advance

release of Rs.14.63 crores under the Calamity Relief Fund. During the year 1993, the State was struck by two severe cyclonic storms in November and December. 277 lives were lost and 2.30 lakh hectares of agricultural crops were damaged. 5.32 lakh huts suffered damages. The damages to roads, bridges, buildings and irrigation works were severe. The Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha immediately visited all the affected areas and personally supervised the relief and rehabilitation operations. A memorandum seeking assistance of Rs.666 crores was given to the Centre. The State Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.75.37 crores for relief operations. The assistance received from the Centre under the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement is Rs.29.25 crores, including an advance release of Rs.14.63 crores due in the year 1994-95. Despite the severe financial strain and the lack of adequate resources, the Government has undertaken relief measures on a war footing. The restoration of the main highway to Coonoor by the Border Roads Organisation and the rapid completion of the Bailey bridge across the Kusasthalaiyar on the National Highway 5, are outstanding examples of the speed and dedication with which the flood relief work was undertaken. Although we have not received any special financial assistance from the Government of India, we have done our utmost to undertake flood restoration works. This Government has made detailed submissions to the Tenth Finance Commission on the inadequacy of the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement. We hope that a more useful dispensation will be evolved to be operative from 1995-96.

13. Honourable Members of the House are aware of the stagnation in the State's Plan Outlay when it entered the

Nineties. This Government has taken special efforts to take Tamil Nadu into a higher development trajectory. The plan performance in 1991-92 amounted to a sum of Rs.1725 crores, that is Rs.120 crores in excess of the approved outlay of Rs.1605 crores. The plan expenditure in 1992-93 was Rs.1935 crores, that is, Rs.169 crores in excess of the approved outlay of Rs.1766 crores. The State is poised to achieve the approved outlay of Rs.2101 crores in 1993-94. I am glad to inform you that the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha has succeeded in securing a greatly enhanced plan outlay of Rs.2750 crores for 1994-95. This represents a record 30.89 per cent increase over the approved outlay for 1993-94. It is even more satisfying to note that with this plan outlay for 1994-95, Tamil Nadu's per capita plan outlay will considerably exceed the national average of per capita plan outlay. It is indeed a most significant achievement that, in a period of 3 years, the per capita plan outlay has been pulled up from below the national average and taken into a higher growth path, well above the national average. In a situation of tremendous fiscal strain, when many States have had to cut back even on their approved outlays, Tamil Nadu stands out as a shining example of a State which has continuously exceeded the approved outlays. This has rightly merited special commendation from the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission when the Chief Minister discussed with him the State's Plan Outlay for 1994-95.

14. Despite the severe impact of the cyclones and the floods in 1993, thanks to the efforts of our farmers fully supported by the Government, we are confident that food grains production will reach an all time high of 100 lakh tonnes.

Rice production at 84.50 lakh tonnes will be another new peak. The production of sugarcane is estimated at 251.10 lakh tonnes. Cotton production will be 6 lakh bales. Oil seeds production will also register a new peak of 17 lakh tonnes. A breakthrough is the planting of oil palm on 2000 hectares. A strong effort to diversify the agricultural production base to high value crops and horticulture has been undertaken. At the same time a massive Integrated Watershed Development Programme to benefit dry lands has been launched. Farmers have greatly benefited from record prices for farm produce like paddy and sugarcane.

15. Tamil Nadu has accorded the highest importance to the planned development of the power sector. Tamil Nadu continues to be free of power cuts and this happy position has attracted industrialists to Tamil Nadu to start new ventures. It is the avowed policy of the Government to ensure that this happy state of affairs continues in the future. Several new initiatives have been undertaken to secure for Tamil Nadu sizeable additions to the capacity of the grid. An agreement to proceed with the Jayamkondam Integrated Lignite Mining and Power Generation Project in the associate sector was concluded in August 1993. This is a mega project with an investment of more than Rs 7500 crores, geared to generate 1500 MW of electricity. The detailed technical feasibility reports have been prepared. Financial appraisal of the project is under way. The Basin Bridge Gas-based Power Project with a capacity of 120 MW was launched on the 31st January, 1994. This project is being implemented with assistance from "Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund" (OECF), Japan. It will augment the State's power capacity

and ensure better quality of supply in the Madras area. A remarkable achievement is the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding to establish the first ever large scale Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant in the world. It is planned to establish a 100 MW plant estimated to cost Rs 800 crores. If this project proves successful it will be a significant breakthrough in harnessing the vast potential of the ocean. Based on the Government of India's approval, a 250 MW Thermal Plant is to be taken up in the private sector at Neyveli. This plant is estimated to cost around Rs 1200 crores and is expected to be completed in 1997. I am sure Members of the House will welcome the several initiatives undertaken by the Chief Minister to ensure that Tamil Nadu continues to make substantial advances in the power front during the next decade. This Government has already agreed to participate in the financing of the Koodangulam Nuclear Power Project. The Government would urge that an early decision be taken to commence work on this project.

16. The Madras Industrial Park which will be the actuation of the concept of a trade corridor with Singapore, is a major initiative which has been carefully planned by this Government. With the idea of making this park attractive to international investors, the State Government had proposed certain special initiatives. After discussions with the Government of India, some of the features to be incorporated in the new park have been modified. On the basis of the modified approach the Madras Industrial Park idea is now ready for take off. It will be the endeavour of this Government to expedite this project and ensure its early realisation. In the sugar industry Tamil Nadu's good record will

be strengthened by adding 5 new sugar mills in Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Thanjavur, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar and Chengalpattu-MGR districts. Proposals for these new sugar mills have already been sent to the Government of India. Under the new scheme announced by the Government of India, it is proposed to establish an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Gummidipoondi. Recognising the need for reforms at the State level to strengthen the process of accelerated industrial development, a wide range of measures have been undertaken. These include expeditious disposal of various clearances required at the State level, a good industrial relations environment and adequate infrastructure. Industrial relations in Tamil Nadu are excellent and the man days lost due to strikes, lockouts, etc., went down by 15.56 per cent in 1993, compared to the position that obtained in 1992. There is a clear and perceptible improvement in industrial relations. The Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha has suggested at the National Development Council the need to reorganise All India financial institutions on a regional basis, so that a regional focus is imparted to their lending outlook. For the Southern region, Madras is the ideal location for such a financial institution. It is hoped that the Government of India will react favourably to this suggestion. The Chief Minister has repeatedly emphasised the need to take up the Southern Gas Grid project. She has even suggested that the Southern States could co-finance the project. Apart from the clearance in principle no tangible progress has been made. This, Government reiterates the need to make an early start on this project.

17. Members of the House will recall the severe water crisis that overtook Madras city almost throughout the year

1993. The Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha personally reviewed the situation every week and took new initiatives in a well coordinated programme of action. Truly massive water supply operations were undertaken to alleviate the water scarcity situation. All out efforts were made to augment the water supply and to distribute the available water in a carefully planned manner. The whole programme of handling the water crisis was implemented at a cost of Rs 64 crores. The citizens of Madras who, at one stage faced the threat of evacuation, have responded in one voice to applaud the Government, particularly, the Chief Minister, for the splendid handling of an acute water crisis. In order to ensure that Madras does not suffer such an unprecedented water crisis again and to provide an adequate alternative source of supply, the Government has posed the New Veeranam Project to the World Bank for financial assistance. The appraisal of this project by the World Bank is scheduled to take place in April, 1994. Thanks to the unflagging efforts of the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha, the pace of implementation of the Telugu Ganga Project to bring Krishna Water to Madras city is being stepped up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has given an assurance that the Telugu Ganga Scheme will be completed by June 1995. The World Bank has been approached to undertake the associated Water Supply Distribution and Sewerage Project at a cost of Rs.751 crores.

18. Members of the House are aware of the macro economic changes initiated by the Central Government as part of the New Economic Policy. The stabilisation and structural adjustment measures have had a major impact on prices. The spate of increases by the Centre on

administered prices, particularly of rice in the public distribution system, diesel, LPG and freight rates of coal, have put the States in a difficult position. It has always been the endeavour of this Government to protect the poor. When the Centre increased the issue price of rice the State had no option but to revise the prices. Even after the revision of rice prices in the public distribution system, the rice price in Tamil Nadu continues to be among the lowest in the country. The public distribution system has been expanded and 27 lakh new ration cards have been issued to ensure complete coverage. This has redressed the long-standing grievances of lakhs and lakhs of people. As another measure of price stabilisation the Government has lifted monopoly procurement with effect from 1st May, 1993 and has allowed free movement of paddy and rice. At the same time parallel procurement has been introduced, so as to ensure that farmers get the support price assured. These measures have considerably helped to maintain stable price conditions in the whole State.

19. Tamil Nadu is one of the States which has undertaken a comprehensive package of protection to the poor and the downtrodden in the context of the new economic policy. Always alive to the threat posed to the quality of life of the poor, this Government has organised a comprehensive social safety net. It is a comprehensive arrangement to ensure food security, nutrition, primary health care and medicines, special inputs to secure universal primary education, social security measures, employment generation for the poor, basic drinking water, housing and shelter for the homeless and special programmes for identified weaker sections. Tamil Nadu's social sector expenditure is substantially above the national average. The emphasis in Tamil Nadu is on ensuring

minimum standards of living for the poor. Even though there have been fiscal constraints, the Government has ensured that the outlays for the poor are protected and increased in real terms. This Government will continue to take all steps to protect the lot of the poor against the adverse impact of the macro economic changes.

20. Tamil Nadu is the first State to have a comprehensive programme for child welfare. The "Dr.J.Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare" launched by the Chief Minister in November, 1993, is a well considered blueprint for the total welfare of the child. This is an integrated programme drawing together, in synergistic fusion interventions under different schemes. The effort is to pin-point specific goals and actuate mass field mobilisation to reach these goals. Tamil Nadu is well poised to march forward from the mere survival of the child to its robust growth and development. The new child development plan has drawn encomiums from international agencies like UNICEF and the World Bank. Mother Teresa, the great missionary of peace, has expressed her appreciation to the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha for the excellent work being done in the State for the welfare of girl children, women, destitutes and old people and stated that both of them were working for the same causes and fulfilling the same noble goal. Mother Teresa has expressed her happiness on learning about the "Cradle Baby Scheme" and hailed it as being a great gift to the girl children of the State. The Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.M.G.R. Nutritious Noon Meal Programme has been expanded to include pre-school education. Feeding for 6 months to 2 year old children with support from the World Bank has also been

included. The entire State will be covered under this expanded programme in 1994.

21. Tamil Nadu has done very well in the family welfare programme. It is a matter of great satisfaction that against the national goal of a birth rate of 21 per thousand population and a death rate of 9 per thousand population to be achieved by 2000 A.D., the birth rate in the State has already come down to 20 per thousand and the death rate to 6.8 per thousand in the year 1992. Again, as against the national target of reduction of infant mortality rate to 60 per thousand live births by 2000 A.D. Tamil Nadu has already brought it down to 48 per thousand in 1992. To put it succinctly, the national targets set for the rest of the nation to achieve by 2000 A.D., have already been achieved and surpassed by Tamil Nadu. The net reproduction rate has been brought down to unity. The success in population control and the improvement in health standards is truly remarkable. Tamil Nadu stands out as an outstanding example in the nation in achieving such significant results. Under the new scheme of organising health camps for women and children 1315 health camps have been conducted so far. These camps have achieved notable results in the area of diagnosis and treatment of diseases of women and children, especially in the rural areas. The Primary Health Centre system has been qualitatively improved, providing all the necessary support services. Special efforts have been taken to ensure that medical personnel are available in the Primary Health Centres.

22. This Government has set the target of achieving the goal of "Education for All" by 1998, in advance of the national

the people. Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront of implementing special programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government has undertaken the task of building a fitting memorial at Madras in the memory of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, a fearless crusader for social justice. Initially, this memorial was anticipated to cost Rs 1 crore. Detailed plans and designs for the memorial have now been firmied up at a cost of Rs 5 crores. A new Bus Corporation in the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has been launched. Work is underway to establish two major industrial estates to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes in Coimbatore and Periyar districts. 200 units will be established in the above industrial estates to manufacture knit wear. This major scheme will promote a new generation of self reliant entrepreneurs among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

25. The Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha has announced the decision to hold the 8th World Tamil Conference at Thanjavur, the renowned city of ancient Tamil culture and learning, in January, 1995. This conference was last held in Tamil Nadu in 1981. The city of Thanjavur has been chosen for its great historical and cultural importance. Preparations are afoot for the conduct of this Conference in a grand and memorable manner.

26. Members of the House may recall how with the initiative and determination of the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha, the new Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras was completed at a cost of Rs 40 crores in a record time of seven and a half months. This resplendent and magnificent stadium was the venue of the splendid International Invitation

goal. This is a major commitment as it seeks to ensure full enrolment and also full retention upto class VIII. A comprehensive programme of expansion and improvement of early childhood care, universalisation of elementary education, reduction in illiteracy and provision of continuing education has been launched. One lakh and fifty thousand unemployed youth are being engaged in this mass social mobilisation programme. These youths will be involved in the major task of conducting classes for drop out children from the schools. In addition they have also been entrusted with the task of spreading the message of the evils of drinking. A new project of establishing a Science City at Madras has been launched. Under this project, various scientific institutions functioning in the city of Madras will be drawn together into several common programmes. The effort would be to encourage the spirit of scientific enquiry and to promote the research work of the scientific community. A Science City Authority will undertake the programme. To ensure better coordination in higher education the State Council for Higher Education was launched by the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha in March, 1993.

23. The scheme of distribution of free saris and dhoties to the poor has served the dual purpose of protecting the poor and at the same time acting as a support to handloom weavers. This programme has been implemented despite financial constraints. This year 62.99 lakh women have been given free saris and 62.67 lakh men have been given free dhoties.

24. An essential feature of the social safety net is the special initiative taken to protect the weaker sections among

Athletic Meet and the 33rd Open National Athletic Championship held in February 1994. 31 countries participated in this Athletic Meet. 91 international athletes and 900 other participants came together for this event. Never has sports activity been given such importance as by this Government. It is a good augury for the future that Tamil Nadu has secured the third place in the National Games held recently at Pune. Plans are being drawn up to host the South Asian Federation Meet at Madras in December 1995. A comprehensive plan for the development of sports facilities and other infrastructure to enable the conduct of the games has been drawn up and will be implemented, well in time for the conduct of the prestigious South Asian Federation Meet.

27. This Government has placed the highest emphasis on the quality of performance of the administration. The performance of Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings has merited several awards. I would, in particular, like to mention the meritorious performance of the State Transport Corporations. They have won awards both in 1992-93 and 1993-94. They have won 5 out of 7 national level awards for various performance indicators. In social welfare, Tamil Nadu has the distinction of winning 22 awards for providing employment service to the handicapped and women and child welfare. The Department of Agriculture has bagged the certificates of merit given by the Government of India and the National Productivity Council for excellent performance in the fields of agricultural extension and production of bio-fertilizers. Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd., has received a special export award for the export of granite blocks. It will be the endeavour

of this Government to promote all round excellence in the performance of the various Government Departments and Undertakings and to inspire them to win many more laurels at the national level.

28. This Government extends a variety of benefits to the poor and the needy persons. It is of utmost importance to ensure that these benefits do in fact reach the poor and the needy persons. In a democracy, it is equally necessary to ensure that representations received from the public are given utmost consideration, as expeditiously as possible, and appropriate action taken wherever feasible. Beginning from March, 1992, the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha personally received petitions from the public at Madras and gave away benefits to a large number of people as per a programme covering all the districts on specific dates. In the second stage, the Chief Minister decided to visit district headquarters and personally distribute benefits to the poor and the needy persons. So far the Chief Minister has covered 13 districts. 3,00,377 beneficiaries have been given various benefits amounting to a sum of Rs.201 crores. This mass contact programme initiated by the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha is a notable achievement of this Government. Besides ensuring prompt redressal of public grievances, the system has ensured that the beneficiaries do in fact receive the benefits intended for them.

29. The proper functioning of democratic institutions at the grass roots level is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. Tamil Nadu has a long history of good and efficient local government at the Panchayat and Panchayat Union levels. The State Government has always

the State Government has done well to provide a complete safety net for the poor and the needy persons. The Government has courageously tackled every one of the major issues that arose in the wake of macro economic developments, besides ensuring a highly satisfactory law and order situation and handling deftly the critical financial condition, exceeding the approved plan outlays repeatedly. Tamil Nadu has earned well merited appreciation from various multilateral agencies like the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and others for its successful track record in the implementation of new projects and programmes.

33. This Government will maintain strict vigilance to ensure that peace and tranquillity is maintained without

There is a pressing need to involve leaders of all walks of life in the family welfare programme. A mass Movement to advocate family welfare is the need of the hour. We are not thinking in terms of compulsory or arbitrary sterilisation programmes. We must think in terms of reaching every individual in the privacy of his home, where the couple can practise the small family norm in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the community. We have the example of the success of the Total Literacy Campaign for National Family Welfare should be launched in the whole country, involving individuals as well as the whole community, backed by the support of professionals both from

insisted that an approach of flexibility should guide the pattern of the local government in the various States in the country. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India have now provided the basis and structure for the incorporation of the functioning of the democratic institutions at various levels in the States. I am glad to announce that necessary legislation incorporating the main features of the 73rd and 74th Amendments will be introduced in this Budget session of the Assembly.

30. Elections to the Co-operatives were notified by this Government on the 11th June, 1992. However, the conduct of the elections was stayed by the High Court in August, 1992. The issues have been referred to a Division Bench of the High Court. This Government will take appropriate action to conduct elections to the Co-operatives soon after the judgement of the High Court.

31. Tamil Nadu has entered a crucial stage in the area of economic development. The policy and measures of liberalisation announced by the Government of India are beginning to make their impact felt in the States and Tamil Nadu will ensure that the benefits of this liberalisation reach the State and help to raise the standard of living of the people. This Government will continue to maintain law and order in the most satisfactory manner as this is a precondition for the peaceful and orderly development of the State.

32. Notwithstanding the extremely critical financial situation which this Government has been facing all these years, compounded by the new developing macro economic factors,

blemish. This Government will place the highest emphasis on securing for Tamil Nadu its rightful share in national investments, resource flows to the States and at the same time participate fully in national initiatives.

34. I am sure that the Hon'ble Members of this House will applaud the bold and imaginative steps taken by this Government in many areas. We shall continue to take all steps to ensure that Tamil Nadu stands out as a model of accelerated economic development, providing for growth as well as betterment in the lives of the poor. I have every confidence that the deliberations in this House will be fruitful in securing for the State prosperity in the future. I also have no doubt that the discussions will be balanced, objective and purposive.

VANAKKAM.



the Government and from the private sector. A campaign of such dimensions alone will help us to meet this challenge successfully.

Record Outlay For Health Services In Tamil Nadu

"Add Nobility and Sacredness to Doctor's Profession"

— Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's call at the 150th anniversary of Hospital for Women and Children on 21.2.'94

The 150th anniversary of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras was celebrated on 21st February 1994 at the Hospital campus.

On this momentous occasion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, unveiled a bust of Sri A. Lakshmanasamy Mudaliar, the first Indian Superintendent of the Hospital and inaugurated the ELISA test wing for AIDS. She also laid foundation stone for a Multi-storeyed operation theatre complex and an intensive care unit at the hospital, and inaugurated a whole body scanner, an ambulance assistants training centre and cardio-thoracic and accident and trauma care centre at the Government General Hospital.

The Chief Minister, in her speech expressed her happiness in participating in the function and in inaugurating the ELISA - Enzyme linked immune Assay test wing set up at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs. She hoped that the construction of the multi-storeyed operation Theatre Complex costing Rs.2 crores for which she had laid the foundation stone would become a mile stone in the development of the hospital. She also expressed her happiness in inaugurating the whole body scanner costing Rs.1.3 crores, Rs.65 lakh ambulance assistants training centre and the cardio-thoracic and accident and trauma care centre costing Rs.2.5 crores at the Government General Hospital.

The Chief Minister observed that

the aim of the Government was to provide a healthy living for all the citizens. Health for all by 2000 AD. was the Governments motto, she added. She said India was in a backward condition in respect of medical facilities, compared to the developed countries and that was the reason for the State Government had been increasing the allocation for the Health Department every year.

The Chief Minister said, her Government had been increasing the allocation for the Health Department every year. She said in 1990-91, Rs.353 crores were allocated. And in 1991-92 this was increased to Rs.411 crores and it was further enhanced to Rs.469 crores in 1992-93 and in the current

financial year an all-time high of Rs.557 crores were allocated. The allocation for expenditure on medicine had been doubled to Rs.79 crores per annum in the current financial year from Rs.39 crores she added.

She said the Government was keen in providing better facilities to the Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres and it was in this context that the Government was implementing the scheme of medical camps which was inaugurated by her on 18th January 1992. She said about 10,000



It was with a far sighted approach to create a healthy future generation and noble intentions that the State Government was implementing the 15 Point Child Welfare Scheme to avoid the despair the parents concerned about the health of their children.

Speaking on the nursing profession the Chief Minister said it was common that the people of Medical profession are treated with utmost respect by the people.

The Chief Minister said some doctors gave more prominence to economic expectations instead of being service-oriented. She feared that this attitude would reduce the greatness of the medical profession. She said that no Country could accept that medical treatment and life saving drugs were only for the rich and the privileged. The poor, the weak and the have nots should get all the

medical facilities and for that, doctors should work with generous heart and brotherly affection, she added. She urged the doctors to add to the nobility and sacredness of their profession and said they should provide the same level of treatment to all patients, irrespective of their social status.

The Chief Minister said the doctors, nurses and other staff in Government hospitals should realise that the people expect good treatment and a service-oriented approach. The medical professionals should genuinely work as per the oath they had taken and use their skill, talent and time for the benefit of everyone, she added.

Praising Thiru S. Muthusamy, the Minister for Health the Chief Minister said he was clever, able administrator, and whatever be his portfolio he would strive to achieve success in the work entrusted with



Medical camps had been conducted in urban and rural areas and 55 lakhs persons had been provided free medical examination, and 2 lakhs people who were found to be suffering from various illness were being given treatment. She expressed her happiness that these Medical camps had created an awareness among the public.

She said the affection of the people towards her as an individual as an individual and as the Chief Minister gave her immense strength to gain victory over financial constraints and other challenges that came in the way of providing the best medical care of the people of the State.



him. She said Health Department was once a neglected Department but, now that Department was under Thiru Muthusamy it no more a neglected Department. She also added that it was not an exaggeration to say that he has given a new dimension to the Department by his administrative skill and hard work. Praising Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, the Minister for Handlooms, the Chief Minister said on his part he would be there behind all the successful functions held at Madras. She said he had risen to this level by his hard work and loyalty in the high command. She expressed her desire that this hospital should get acclaim not only in Tamil Nadu but become the best hospital in the world.

Thiru S. Muthusamy, the Minister for Health in his welcome address said, the Government have planned to conduct comprehensive health screening camps for all



school children from June this year. He also announced that a medical library would also be set up at a cost of Rs.50 lakh at the Kilpauk Medical College camps for the benefit of students as well as doctors.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker presided over the function. Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan,

the Minister for Finance, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, the Minister for Handlooms and Thiru S. Sivasubramanian, Secretary, Health Department also spoke on the occasion.

Dr.T.S.Mathurambal, Superintendent, Government Hospital for women and children proposed a vote of thanks.

"I want all People to be Indian First. Indian Last and Nothing else but Indian."

"The Emancipation of the Mind and the Soul is a necessary preliminary for the Political Expansion of the People."

"Discrimination is another menace which must be guarded against if fundamental rights are to be real rights."

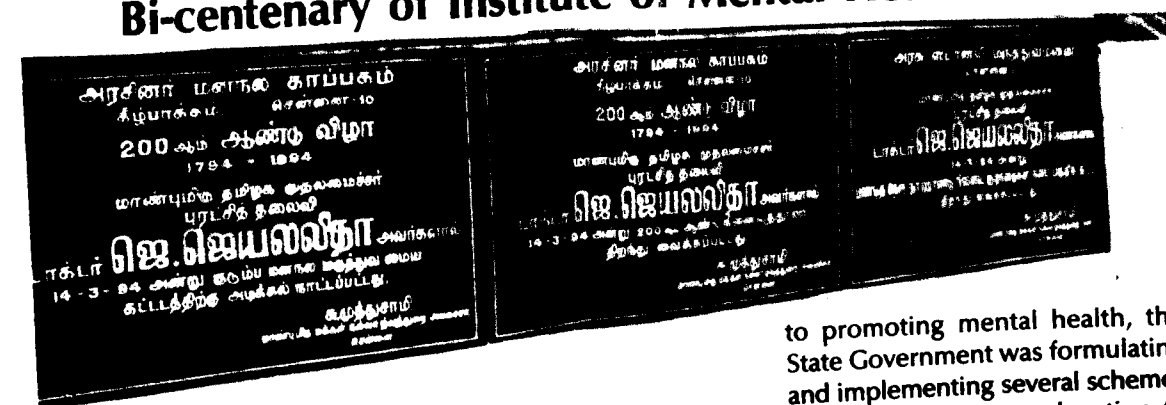
"The soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value."

"We have to be determined to defend our independence with the last drop of our blood".

-Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.



Bi-centenary of Institute of Mental Health



"Treat Mental Ill as you would treat children"

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

"Mental illness should be treated just as any other ailment. Dealing with the mentally ill as different from other illnesses would increase the degree of their afflictions. It is also necessary that mental patients should be treated as children to enable them get cured", urged the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha at the Bi-centenary Celebrations of the Institute of Mental Health at Madras on 14th March 1994.

The Chief Minister emphasized the need for disseminating knowledge about the early symptoms of mental illness through mass media and popular literature,

to help timely diagnosis. "In ancient times, there was less of problems, anxiety and tension in a person's social and personal life. Now, with scientific and technological developments, changes in the family structure, economic ideology and the domination of telecom have seriously affected social life. Hence the greater need to safeguard mental health in present day life", reiterated the Chief Minister.

Children, in particular must be imparted habits and provided access to good literature, and taught the fine arts to enable them grow skilfully and mentally, she said. The Chief Minister said that in order to create an environment conducive

to promoting mental health, the State Government was formulating and implementing several schemes to impart minimum education to the poor particularly women.

The Chief Minister said that Tamil Nadu is committed to find practical solutions by detailed analysis to every medical problem. It is this reason that has made the Government launch several schemes to control diseases such as Leprosy, Tuberculosis, AIDS and Blindness. A Rs.64 crore scheme is being formulated to control blindness. A Rs.1.1 crore plan has been drawn up to control AIDS. A Rs.70 crore DANIDA assisted welfare scheme in Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth and Dharmapuri Districts, and a Rs.45 crore scheme to expand the India Population Project V would further help the State to be in the forefront of Health Services, she said.

The Chief Minister praised the good work done at Institute of Mental Health, and conveyed her appreciation of the noble and humane service rendered by doctors, nurses and other staff. She ap-



pealed to them to continue their service to the mentally ill, with devotion and to the best of their ability.

Laying the foundation stone for a family therapy centre, a half-way

home and a rehabilitation and research unit to be put up at a cost Rs.1 crore at the Institute, the Chief Minister announced a grant of Rs.25 lakh for building the new facilities, from the Chief Minister's Relief

Fund. The Chief Minister also inaugurated, a 250 bed paediatric block put up at the Government Stanley Hospital at a cost of Rs.2.5 crore and also released a souvenir brought out to commemorate the Bi-centenary of Institute of Mental Health.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly presided over the Function. Dr. V.R.Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Finance offered his felicitations on the occasion. Earlier Thiru S. Muthusamy, Hon'ble Minister for Health welcomed the gathering.

Dr. V.S. Bashyam, Director of Institute of Mental Health proposed a vote of Thanks.

Bi-Centenary of Institute of Mental Health

STRESS MANAGEMENT

Stress in simple terms means an external force distorting a structure. In reference to human cognition and behaviour stress is an external event, what results of stress is a complex of unpleasant emotions and physiological changes. Stress or the external event or a condition may be purely physical, psychological or social. The event may not even be real, it could be the imagination of the individual. It need not be a event that have happened, it just could be a possibility of the future. Any external event produces certain amount of change in a person's internal milieu. This need not be considered harmful. This does not mean that a person should be totally free from stress. Life without stress could be blank, boring and meaningless. In fact functioning of the individual is better under stress but is upto a level only. Stress beyond a tolerable level produces decompensation and damage. Further stress is inevitable in

modern life. Being in a hurry and a habit of worry are the characteristics the man of today.

Though stress or the external event may be the same, the reaction of the stress differs from individual to individual. By mixing metaphors it could be said "One man's problem may be the other man's possibility." Stress felt by the individual depends upon various factors both external and internal. External factors are the intensity, severity, duration and number of stress, the context in which it occurs. Internal factors are the personality, early life influences, his defenses, coping patterns, basic mood state, his life style etc.

The major areas in life which produce stress are:

- (1) Performance in work, family, sex, interpersonal relationships.

Dr. N. Mathrubootham

Civil Surgeon Psychiatrist
Inst. of Mental Hospital, Madras-10

- (2) Perceived threat to one's life, work, security and self esteem.

- (3) Loss (perceived or real) of a person due to bereavement or separation of a love object.

- (4) Physical - disease, deformities or infirmities.

- (5) Frustration due to the inability to realise one's aims and goals and,

- (6) Boredom due to lack of adequate stimulations. As said earlier, even lack of stress could also be stressful.

As mentioned earlier, stress is manifested in physical and psychological spheres. This division is arbitrary as the stress or the reaction is a complex made up of physical and psychological factors. When a person perceives stress, a chain of events take place within the brain in three stages.

1. State of Alarm reaction.
2. State of Resistance.
3. State of Exhaustion.

The state of Alarm reaction: Emotional arousal takes place along with certain physical



changes such as increased muscle tone, increased heart rate, increased respiration, increased gastric secretions and by dry mouths. These are due to secretion of epinephrine from the adrenal gland. If stress is effectively countered, the second stage sets in.

The State of Resistance: The anxious effects of stress are countered and there is resolution of the damage occurred.

The State of Exhaustion: When stress is continuous, the persons' coping strategies fail as his capacities have a limit and beyond that decompensation takes place. Structural changes appear in the organs (e.g.) Peptic ulcers, myocardial infraction, arthritis, etc.

These reactions are mediated through the cortex of the brain, (outer mantle of the brain) which perceives the external event, the sub-cortex which appraises the threat, the limbic system which manifests emotions, the hormonal (Hypo-thalamo - pituitary - adrenal)

axis which secretes the hormones and the autonomic nervous system which produce manifold physiological reactions - namely the increased heart rate, force of its contractions, contractions of the spleen; release of glucose from the body stores to be utilised for muscular activities, diversion of blood supply from the abdominal organs to the muscles and brain etc. It is the body's way of combating the external threat.

As said earlier some individuals are able to tolerate stress more than others due to their heredity, upbringing, personality, etc. There are also individuals who have a personality which is prone for heart attacks. They are called as type -A- Personality and have the following characteristics:

- (1) They have an intense sense of urgency
- (2) An aggressive and at times hostile personality and motivated to achieve and unable to relax
- (3) An intense achievement motive.
- (4) Involvement in many and varied tasks at the same time.

Stress is measurable in many ways. The external event of the stress or is measured in many psychological stressor-measurement scales. The general objection to this is that a stress can produce different reaction in different people. So the feeling of stress is measured in other scales but the objection to this is that people's perceptions differ depending upon their emotional state and other factors. Despite all these objections, it can commonly be agreed upon on that a measure of objectivity is brought in by these scales.

Stress Management

When a person has stress, there are methods to adapt combat stress. Some of them are done under the supervision of professionals (i.e.) medications, psycho therapeutic methods, etc. Other counselling methods are:

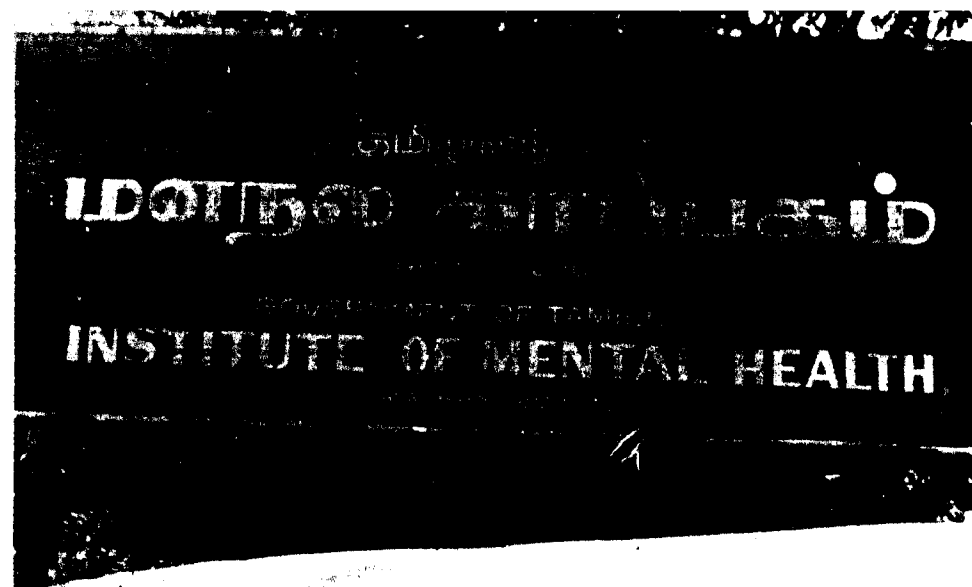
- (1) Techniques to minimise the frequency of stress responses:

1. Personality engineering
2. Social engineering

Means to minimize the intensity of stress response and reduce emotional reactivity:

- (1) Meditation
- (2) Bio feedback
- (3) Neuro muscular (relaxation) training
- (4) Autogenic relaxation training
- (5) Yoga

Stress management progress cannot be generalised. They must be tailored to individual needs and situation. They should be adaptable to newer stressors occurring in the environment and they should be multi-dimensional. Some general features of management are (1) Alter the perception of the individual to the stress, (2) Reduce the threat appraisal, (3) Use medications judiciously (4) Utilise methods that reduce the autonomic arousal and hormonal release. Sometimes scaling down goals and slowing down of pace helps.

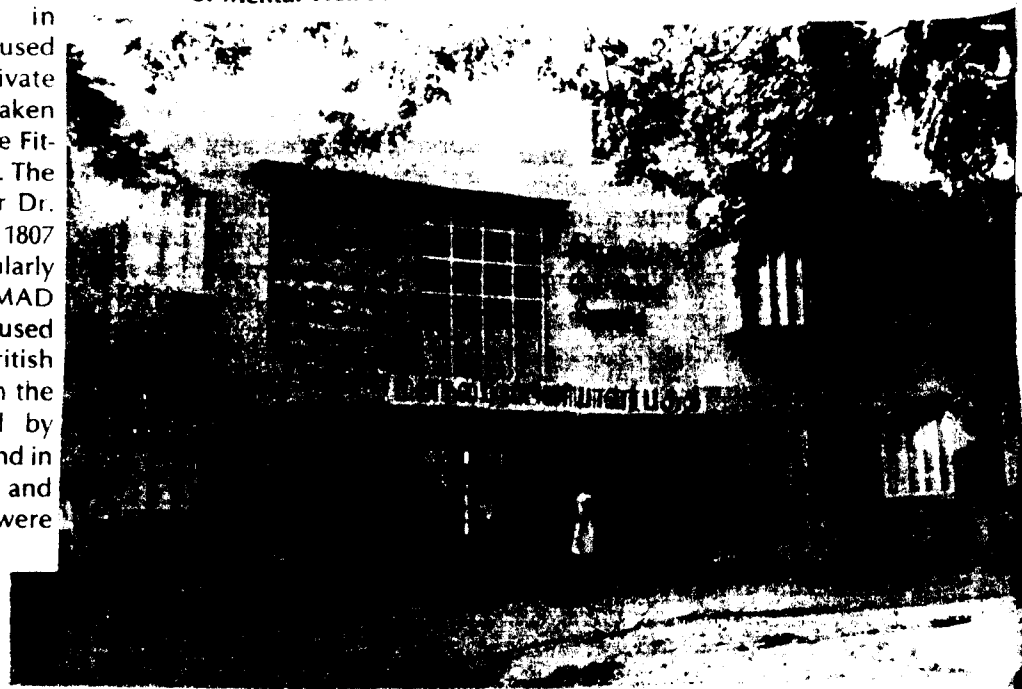


INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH 200 YEARS IN SERVICE OF THE MENTALLY ILL

The Institute of Mental Health commonly known as "MENTAL HOSPITAL" had a humble beginning in the year 1794. It was Dr. Valentine Connolly who envisaged a LUNATIC ASYLUM to house the Europeans who had become mentally ill, and who could not be transported back to Europe. Initially the hospital was housed in a small building in "PURASAWALKAM" and housed 20 patients. It was a private hospital, which was later taken over by Surgeons Dr. Maurice Fitzgerald, and Dr. John Goulde. The hospital attained fame under Dr. Dalton who managed it from 1807 to 1815. It was then popularly known as "DALTON'S MAD HOUSE". The Mad House housed about 54 patients. The British Government involved itself in the functioning of the hospital by regulating the fees collected and in maintainence. Both European and Indians were admitted but were housed separately.

Since the old building had become dilapidated and British officers who were also residents, felt the need for new buildings. When conditions become more con-

Prof. K.S. Subbiah,
Addl. Prof. of Psychiatry,
Madras Medical College & Institute
of Mental Health



ducive the hospital was shifted to "LACOCK'S GARDEN" in Kilpauk which is, It's present site, in 1867.

New buildings were completed in 1871. It was christened as "LUNATIC ASYLUM" in 1867. The Hospital was situated in an area of 100 acres then, and now has shrunk to about 33 acres.

In 1922 the hospital's name was changed to "MENTAL HOSPITAL" in keeping with the changing concepts about mental illness. It not only involved a change of name but also a change in the mode of treatment of the patients. The recently ill were no more chained and locked up but cared for with modern treatment facilities.

Dr. 'HENSMAN' took over as the Superintendent in 1924. He was one of the first doctors to be trained in psychological medicine. Dr. Venketta Subba Rao then took over as the superintendent. He was the first Indian to hold the post. He was also an academician and published an article in the British Journal of Mental Science now known as "British Journal of Psychiatry". Dr. Dhairyam assumed charge in 1939. He popularised voluntary admissions in the hospital. He was instrumental in starting the out-patient department, to cater to the needs of the public. The census of the hospital rose from 800 to 1800. Electro convulsive therapy was in-



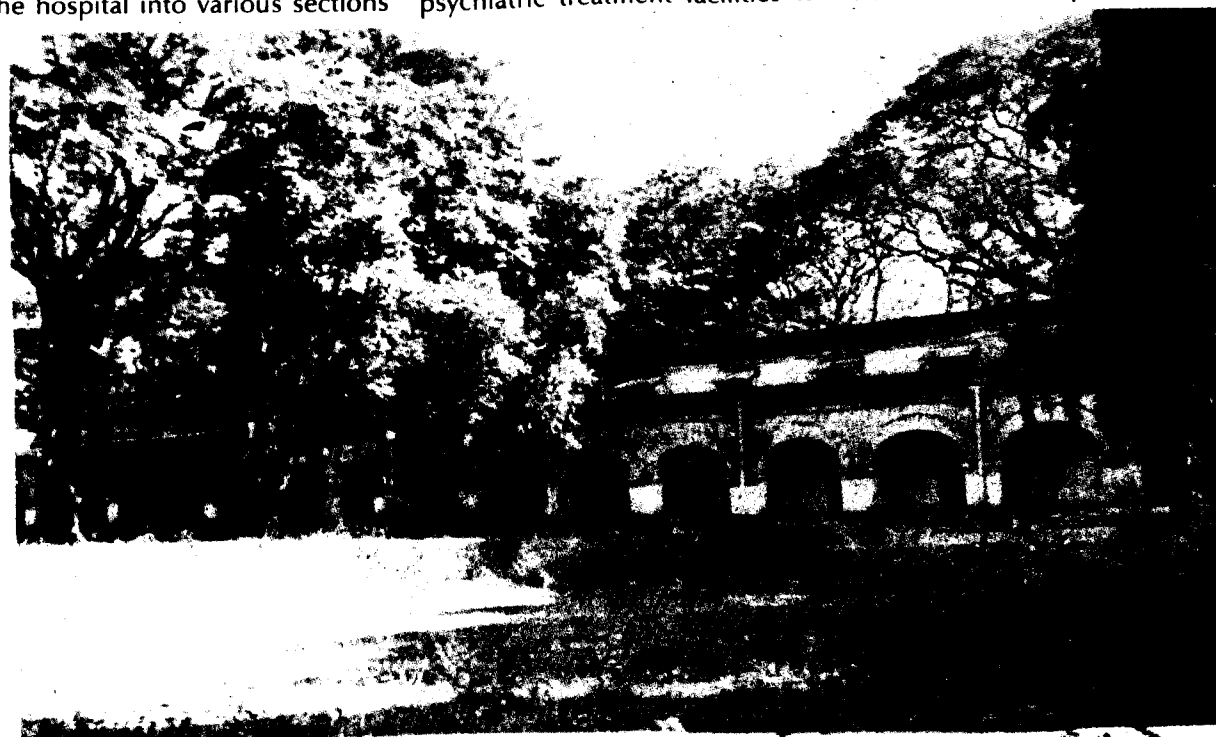
troduced in the hospital just within 10 years of it being invented. Dr. Johnson became the superintendent in 1949. He was best known for his punctuality, discipline and administrative ability. He divided the hospital into various sections

for better maintainence and care. The Closed doors of the hospital was thrown open to the people in the real sense. Patients were admitted when ill and discharged they became better, He extended psychiatric treatment facilities to

the General hospitals by opening psychiatric departments in Govt. General Hospital, Madras in 1953, and in Stanley Hospital in 1954. Dr. George assumed charge in 1957. The importance of psychology was recognised and psychologists were posted by him in the Hospital. He played an important role in the creation of the new psychiatry dept. in Madurai Medical College in 1957. He also started the posts of social workers to help in treatment of patients.

Dr. M. Sarada Menon took over in 1961 and had a long and illustrious career. She was the first lady to hold the post. Care of the patients, proper diagnosis, proper record maintainence, starting of post-graduate courses in psychiatry both at diploma and degree level, regular clinical society meetings, opening of new out patient block were some of her contributions.

Special clinics in Epilepsy, Neurosis, Adolescence, child guidance, X-ray department, Electro encephalography departments were also her contributions. Rehabilitation was always dear to her heart. She improved the oc-





occupational therapy unit and added weaving, mat weaving, book binding, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, to the existing facilities. Industrial Therapy centre was started in 1970 as it was felt that the patient should be taught some trade which would give him some means of earning all livelihood. Paper cover making, soap making, etc., and other work was started. The centre supplies the paper for Stanley Hospital apart from fulfilling the needs of the 1800 inmates of our hospital.

Prof. O. Somasundaram took up the superintendent's post in 1978. He is an academican par excellence trained in England and a

member of the Royal College of Psychiatry. Naturally academics gained importance, medical library was so well stocked, not in quantity alone, but also in terms quality. He ably taught, trained and guided post-graduates, in psychiatry post-graduates and under graduates in medicine, post-graduates in psychology and social work apart from criminology students. He had special interest in child psychiatry and Forensic psychiatry.

Some of Dr. O. Somasundaram's pioneering work in those fields are still quoted in academic circles. Research in psychiatry was given an impetus in his tenure. Many ar-

ticles of quality were written by him and published in journals of repute. He also published a book on mental health in Tamil to create awareness among public. He had authored a book on mental health as in ancient Tamil literature and Siddha medicine.

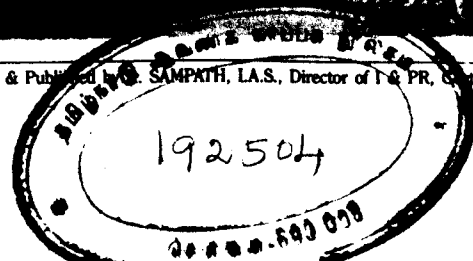
Dr. M. Vaidhyalingam popularly known as Dr. M.V. became the Superintendent in 1983. His tenure was a golden era for administrative reforms. A man of strong will and innate sense of fair play, he instilled a zeal in the staff of the hospital. His integrity was an example for others to emulate. He took a particular interest in maintenance of the hospital premises, and set the buildings in good repair and improved the gardens. It was so well maintained that it became the favourite spot for movie shootings. He saw to that patients were well fed by supervising the hospital canteen, and actively involved many voluntary agencies in feeding the patients on special occasions. He being a man of vision, started a Drug De-addiction centre, in response to the growing menace of Drug Addiction in Madras. Dr. (Mrs.) Tulasi Anantha Raman assumed charge in 1986. New buildings opened to house the library, and the laboratory in her tenure. A lady of good heart and thought, she administered well, having the welfare of the patients in her mind.

Dr. M. Peter Fernandez took over in 1989. He specialised in Hypnosis and popularised this method of treatment for neurotic disorders. Dr. V.S.P. Bashyam the present incumbent administers from 1991. His special areas of interest being teaching and patient care; he has also given a new impetus to academic activities. His doors are always open for persons who have problems.

In the Bi-centenary year of its existence the IMH is poised for new growth to serve the cause of mentally ill.



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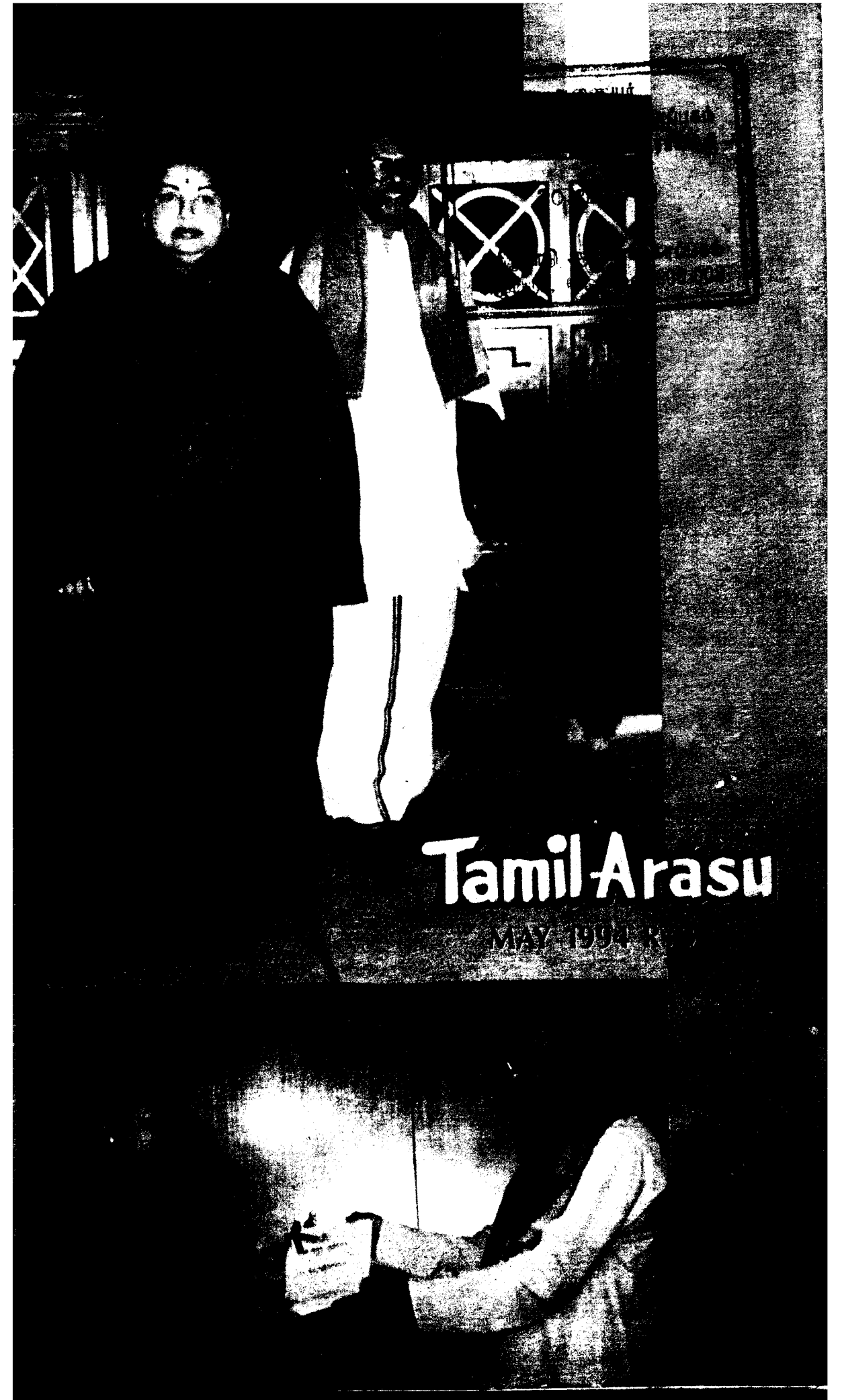
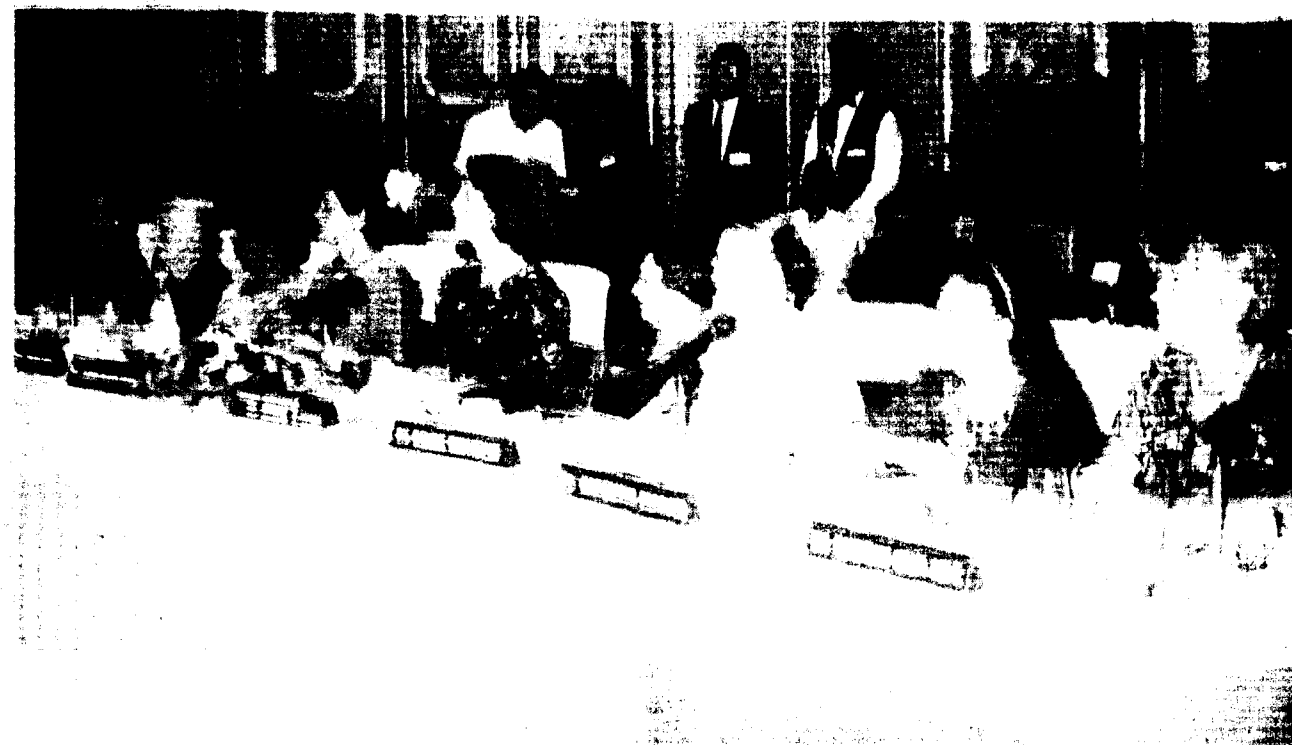
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While we must launch our search for excellence, we must also obtain a certain basic level of satisfaction in providing minimum facilities to everyone. Jean-Paul Sartre raised the question, which has now become famous; "What can literature do for the starved?" We may as well raise another question: "What can education do for the starved?" Posed in this dramatic manner, the question looks incapable of solution. We have first to feed the stomach, before the brain can be put to use; but both the tasks are equally important. I recognise that the educational policies so far implemented in our country, have to some extent helped to solve this problem of the vicious circle. I do admit that enormous strides have been made in shaping and tailoring education, to meet the specific needs of our people.

At the same time, we cannot help entertaining a feeling, that our educational system is contributing to the alienation of man from society. With excessive specialisation, emphasis upon short-term and temporary goals, our educational system may make students forget or ignore the essential values of living. A poor society such as ours, that takes all the trouble and pays for the education of the student, is morally right if it expects something out of the student, and out of the educational system, for the promotion of general welfare.

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

IN THIS ISSUE:

★ Tamil Nadu Budget 1994-95

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2025

Chithirai - Vaikasi

MAY 1994

TIRUKKURAL

The VIII World Tamil Conference is to be held at Thanjavur in January 1995 under the inspiration of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. Tamil Arasu is proud to present a series of articles on Tamil Language, Literature and Heritage in commemoration of the forthcoming World Tamil Conference. We begin by presenting you a choice of poetry from Thirukkural along with Commentary.

- Editor

நாடு - The Country

தளாள விளையுளும் தக்காரும் தாழ்விவாச்
செல்வரும் சேர்வது நாடு

The never-decreasing crops and men of
righteousness the grand,
And those of deathless wealth-what doth
possess these is a Land.

'Where there is ever-increasing agricultural
prosperity, where reside many noble and
virtuous men, where throng merchant princes
of immense wealth, that is the country which
is the national home of a State'.

COMMENTARY

Agricultural prosperity would be an insurance against
famine and scarcity of food. The presence of a large
number of upright noblemen would be a guarantee
against mal-administration and general social evils.
The presence of a plenty of wealthy merchants would
promote the economic stability of the State and a high
standard of living among the citizens.

பெரும்பொருளாற் பெட்டக்க தாகி அருங்கேட்டால்
ஆற்ற விளைவது நாடு.

A country is a place whose mighty wealth's
envied by all,
And which, quite free from ruin, hath a
producers' wind-fall.

'Land is that which always enjoys such plenty and
prosperity as to attract wealthy foreigners and which



always produces good harvest of foodgrains
undamaged by various causes'.

COMMENTARY

Damage to agriculture may be due either to too much
rain or to too little rain. Even when there is adequate
water supply and the crop is quite good, it may be
damaged by rodents and birds, or by cyclonic weather
at the critical moment. Agricultural wealth must be
protected from these avoidable damages, crops must
enjoy general favourable natural facilities in order to
produce plenty of food grains. Such a prosperous land
will no doubt attract foreigners who seek domicile in
such a country.

உறுபதியும் ஓவாப் பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சேரா தியல்வது நாடு.

A kingdom true is one which knows no
famine's ill-impact,
And which knows naught of endless plagues
or enemies' grievous act.

'Where there is no terrible famine, no cruel pestilence,
no foreign enemy to ravage, where peace always reigns,
that is the ideal land'.

COMMENTARY

Because of agricultural wealth, there is no famine.
Because of the State protection of public health there is
no pestilence. Because of the loyalty and patriotic
devotion of the citizens there can be no aggression from
a foreign enemy. Hence the land enjoys peace and
prosperity. Such must be the nature of the national
country.



TAMILNADU BUDGET 1994-95

Hon'ble Minister for Finance

Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan

Speech of Dr.V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Honourable Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu, presenting the Budget for 1994-95 to the Legislative Assembly on 23rd March 1994.

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

It is my pleasure and privilege to place the Revised Estimates for 1993-94 and the Budget Estimates for 1994-95 before this House for its approval.

சென்னைப் பேரவையின் முன்வைப்பு

These four, gifts, grace, right sceptre, people's care who has, to the light of Kings compare.

That leader is a light among rulers, who has these four excellences: munificence, gracefulness, justice and care of the people. These are the golden words of Saint Thiruvalluvar.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha has, since assuming office, followed the path shown by the Saint Thiruvalluvar. All impartial and well meaning observers are well aware that she has, to the great joy of the poor, rendered benefits and assistance; treated those with grievances with kindness and pleasant countenance; effectively provided an upright administration; and protected the weak and the downtrodden, in a splendid and efficient manner.

2. The people of Tamil Nadu have always extended their full support to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha who, embodying these qualities, has striven tirelessly to give the State an excellent administration. Perarignar Anna's policies and principles and Ponmana Chemmal Dr. MGR's humane and constructive programmes are the basic tenets followed steadfastly by this Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha.

3. Tamil Nadu stands out as an exceptionally successful State maintaining peace, law and order and unity while at the same time

achieving rapid all round economic development. It has been possible for the State to confidently move ahead achieving all round development with the basic assurance of perfect maintenance of law and order. The threat posed by foreign militants and extremists has been rooted out. No disruptive force has been allowed to rear its ugly head. Tamil Nadu today stands out as an oasis of peace and harmony and it is this wholesome situation that has enabled Tamil Nadu to march forward with strident steps.

4. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the severe national economic crisis which engulfed the nation in June, 1991. It was in the midst of this unprecedented crisis that this Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha assumed office. The new economic policy enunciated by the Centre in the wake of this major crisis incorporates some basic policies of stabilisation and structural adjustment. It has also envisaged a new long term vision of economic growth. We share the same vision of prosperity and rapid economic growth. It is imbued with this vision that we endorsed the policies to integrate the Indian economy with the global economy, secure a quantum increase in investment to promote employment and create a liberalised environment facilitating the growth process. At the same time, we have been most concerned about the situation of the poor and the under privileged in the wake of the stabilisation and structural adjustment processes. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has been pleading in every national and regional forum the need for restraint in implementing any policy measure that affects the poor. The recent increases in prices by the Centre on various items like rice in the Public Distribution System, diesel, LPG, etc., and increase of railway freight rates on coal etc., have put the States in a difficult situation. It has always been the endeavour of this Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha to protect the poor and down trodden from the effects of these price increases.

5. Despite an extremely difficult financial situation, this Government has increased the provision for subsidy for distribution of rice from Rs.105 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.400 crores in 1993-94. In view of the increase in procurement prices announced by the Centre in September 1993 and the increase in issue prices of rice by the Centre in the Public Distribution System from the 1st February 1994, this Government

47

best that States get assured resource flows and are allowed to handle the needs of these sectors on their own.

9. Recent trends in Centre-State resources flows leave us quite concerned. We are greatly affected by the slow down in the growth of Central Excise Duties which is the mainstay of Centre-State resource flows as recommended by the Finance Commissions. We are also concerned that the tax potential under Income Tax has not been fully realised. This situation has come about after the percentage share of States in both Income tax and Basic Excise Duties has remained stagnant for a decade. This is indeed a worrisome situation. This highlights the need to immediately take up the question of assigning to the States a share in Corporation tax. This has been a long standing demand of the States. The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has clearly recommended the sharing of Corporation tax with the States. Successive Finance Commissions have also seen the merit in this argument of the States but have been unable to move forward without any specific indication in their terms of reference. With delicensing, decontrol and a liberalised system, States are being informed that they would have to act quickly to upgrade infrastructure and provide the necessary support for industry to move ahead. It is all the more relevant that a share of Corporation tax is made available to the States at this juncture. We do hope that the Centre would make a specific reference to the Tenth Finance Commission even at this late stage on the question of sharing Corporation Tax with the States.

10. We are also deeply concerned about the situation relating to the levy of consignment tax. In our view, non levy of this tax leads to considerable evasion of central sales tax. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha has taken up this issue with the Union Finance Minister in December 1993. She has suggested that it would not be appropriate to reopen the settled decision to levy consignment tax reached in a conference of Chief Ministers presided over by the late Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. It would not be appropriate to link up the levy of consignment tax with other questions on inter State Trade. The unanimous decision already taken on the issue of levy of consignment tax needs to be implemented immediately. We would once again urge the Centre to bring forward necessary legislation in the current session of Parliament for the levy of consignment tax.

11. In a rapidly growing economy, it is a well known phenomenon that the relative share of the services sector will increase and

has had no option but to revise the prices in the Public Distribution System. Even with this revision, the provision for food subsidy in 1994-95 has been stepped up from Rs.400 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.440 crores. In addition, a provision of Rs.75 crores has been made in 1994-95 to discharge the arrears which have accumulated. The total provision in 1994-95 for food subsidy is thus Rs.515 crores, which is the highest provision ever made. It will be clear that this Government has done its utmost to protect the poor from the immediate effects of the increase in rice prices announced by the Centre.

6. It is absolutely essential to keep a close watch on prices particularly on the basket of commodities which are consumed by the poor. The Centre would have to exercise utmost vigilance in controlling the rate of inflation. The fiscal deficit in 1993-94 and the position anticipated in 1994-95 do lend cause for concern that price increases may again pose problems. The instruments of macro economic management are wholly with the Centre and even as steps are taken to stimulate the economy we would urge the Centre to take appropriate measures to hold prices in check.

7. It has always been our stand, consistent with the philosophy of a strong Union and prosperous autonomous States, that the Constitution would need appropriate changes to ensure that all the powers to protect and safeguard the sovereignty of the nation are with the Union, while the powers and responsibilities for growth and welfare remain with the States. We shall continue to reiterate this stand. Recent economic trends confirm this perception of the relative roles of the Centre and the States.

8. We are keen that Centre - State fiscal relations are anchored on sound principles of matching resource base and duties. In the context of the new economic policy, there has been a decided shift in the functions of Government with a clear tilt towards the social sectors. Conventionally, the States have had a much larger role to play in the social sectors. While Central initiatives in deciding national goals and the way we achieve these goals are always welcome, it is essential that the States have adequate resources to deal with the needs of these sectors on their own. It is in this context that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has pleaded forcefully that the States should be empowered with adequate resource flows to undertake such programmes on their own. It is not appropriate to introduce new centrally sponsored schemes in the garb of externally aided projects. It is

the rate of growth is usually the highest in the services sector. The Indian economy is no different. While raising resources to finance plans, programmes and essential activities of the Government, it becomes important that the services sector is also tapped. While welcoming the new direction in the Central Budget for 1994-95 to tax the services sector, we are concerned that this tax is to be levied, collected and wholly appropriated by the Centre. We are of the view that this is not in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution gives the States the right to impose taxes on the sale or purchase of goods. The sale of services is only a variation on the sale of goods. It would thus be clear that the power to levy and collect taxes on services should be with the States. No doubt, reliance could be placed on the residuary entry in the Union list but this would not be a logical construction given the nature of the sale of services. In a study entrusted to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, the question of taxation on services has been gone into in some depth and the States have pressed the view that the tax on services could be levied similar to the Central Sales Tax and could be collected and retained by the States. In the long run, in respect of those services where uniformity of taxation is necessary like financial services etc., these could be under a Central Act, but the tax on them can be collected and retained by the States whereas taxes on other services could be left to the States. Suitable Constitutional amendments are necessary to bring about these changes. Even as the matter has thus been under consideration, we are concerned that the Centre should proceed to levy a tax on certain services and fully appropriate the revenue. We are hopeful that the whole issue would be discussed in the right perspective. We are also deeply concerned that the Centre, in its drive to enlarge its resource base has been unmindful of the States' situation with a static resource base. A share in the tax on the services sector with a contribution of more than 40 per cent to the GDP cannot be denied to the States.

TENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

12. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that the Tenth Finance Commission is to give its report before June 1994. We have submitted a detailed memorandum, forecast and other information as desired by the Tenth Finance Commission. The Tenth Finance Commission is also likely to have its sitting at Madras in April 1994. The Tenth Finance Commission has a crucial role to play in view of the vast changes that have occurred in the resources base available to the Centre

Commission, with its terms of reference will render justice to the States. The fiscal situation confronting all States in the wake of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission is extremely troublesome and only a fresh and holistic view of the scheme of resource allocation to the States can rescue the States from their plight. We hope the Tenth Finance Commission will break new ground in evolving a resource transfer scheme which will take the States confidently into the 21st Century.

ANNUAL PLAN

14. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the extremely successful track record established by this Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha in exceeding the approved annual plan outlay year after year. Our record of achievement is indeed spectacular. In the year 1992-93, out of 15 non-special category States, 8 States could not actually complete the approved play outlay. Tamil Nadu stands out as one of the States which not only completed the approved plan outlay of Rs.1766 crores but went on to actually perform an outlay of Rs. 1935 crores, an excess of Rs.169 crores over the outlay. This singular fact will demonstrate our ability to implement plans and programmes for the maximum benefit of the people.

15. For the year 1993-94, we are confident that the approved plan outlay of Rs.2101 crores will be achieved. In fact the Revised Estimates for 1993-94 now provide for a total outlay of Rs.2140.30 crores. It is this record of performance that has enabled the Union Planning Commission to approve for Tamil Nadu a significantly higher plan outlay of Rs.2750 crores for 1994-95. This is a 30.89 per cent step up over the 1993-94 outlay. This enhanced plan outlay secured for the State by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J Jayalalitha has enabled us to move confidently ahead with the programmes and schemes for the benefit of the people. What is even more significant is that, under the Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha, the per capita plan outlay of Tamil Nadu in 1994-95 at Rs.492.30 will be considerably higher than the national per capita plan outlay of Rs.433.20. It is an extraordinary achievement that this Government, despite the severe financial difficulties has stepped up the investment through the plan from a situation much below the national average to a position of strength significantly higher than the national average. It is no exaggeration to say that Tamil Nadu has thus moved into a higher growth

and the States and the relative roles of the Centre and the States. We have noticed two pronounced shifts taking place in the fiscal scenario. Firstly, we are greatly concerned by the lack of buoyancy in the growth of Central tax revenues relevant to the States namely in the growth of basic excise duties and the delay in realising the full potential under Income Tax. Secondly there has been a marked and decided shift in favour of the States with regard to the responsibilities expected to be discharged by them. This is with particular reference to the enhanced role of Government in the social sectors and the increasing role of the private sector in areas earlier reserved for the public sector. It is thus seen that these trends have accentuated the fiscal difficulties faced by the States. While we have already presented our forecast to the Tenth Finance Commission and we shall again do so forcefully when the Finance Commission visits the State, it is relevant to highlight the fact that the States are facing an unenviable situation. On the one hand the rapid increase in administered prices of various commodities by the Centre and the general rate of inflation caused by the national economic crisis have posed tremendous pressure on the State's ability to contain expenditure growth and on the other hand the States are increasingly finding it difficult to mobilise additional resources from the conventional resource base allotted to them. The net result has been an extremely difficult financial situation for the States. Any plan to contain expenditure can only be implemented in the medium term. It is essential that in the transfer of resources between the Centre and States in the revised fiscal scenario, a forward looking scheme of rescuing the States from the financial crisis is evolved by the Tenth Finance Commission.

13. In particular, we have been greatly distressed by the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission as adopted and implemented. The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission proved to be most disappointing for Tamil Nadu. The Ninth Finance Commission assessed Tamil Nadu as a surplus State in the non-plan revenue account but the position has turned out to be one of large deficits. It has maintained the share of all States at the static level of 45 per cent in basic excise duties. Worse still the effective share of all States excluding the earmarked share of deficit States has really gone down from 40 per cent to 37.53 per cent. Thirdly, in its projections, the Finance Commission has assumed a low inflation level whereas the experience has been totally contrary. In addition, Tamil Nadu has also suffered due to the wrong estimation of surplus and thereby a denial of a substantial amount as plan revenue grant. We anticipate eagerly that the Tenth Finance

trajectory through systematic attention to planned development. It is a record which we have to protect with great care and caution even if some sacrifices are involved. It behoves us to ensure that the future of the State is safeguarded. I would like Hon'ble Members of this House to keep this central fact in mind when we have to inevitably prune some lower priority expenditure to find the resources to finance the plan outlay.

POLICE

16. Members of this House will acclaim in one voice the extraordinary effort undertaken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha to make the State police a humane and efficient instrument for the service of the people. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that the State police is functioning with a new sense of vision and direction. Minor situations that have arisen have been handled most competently. Peace and tranquillity which constitute the bedrock for rapid growth in the State have been ensured.

17. The Budget includes a total provision of Rs.387.19 crores for the police force in 1994-95 as against Rs.320.13 crores in 1993-94. Despite the fiscal difficulties, it has been the effort of the Government to provide maximum resources to enable the police force to be modernised. Members may recall that we had submitted to the Centre a modernisation plan estimated to cost Rs.80.45 crores. Against this we have received only Rs.10 crores in 1991-92. The experience in other States would amply demonstrate the need for early preventive action. It is for this reason that we have been urging for additional support from the Government of India. At one stage the Union Home Minister had also given the assurance that an additional amount of Rs.30 crores would be sanctioned. This amount has not yet been released. We would urge the Government of India to provide this amount at least in 1994-95. We have also submitted a separate plan for a Coastal Security Force, estimated to cost Rs.12 crores. We would urge the Government of India to accord early approval for this plan and extend the necessary assistance.

18. Even though we have been confronted by financial difficulties, we have accorded the highest priority to the modernisation of the State Police Force. An amount of Rs.10 crores has been incurred in 1993-94 under the State scheme of modernising the Police Force. This amount has been utilised towards providing 237 police stations with jeeps,

raising 2 new battalions, provision of modern arms and ammunition and essential infrastructure facilities. It has gone a long way in upgrading the capability of the State Police. We intend to continue the State scheme of modernisation of police in 1994-95. The effort will be to completely upgrade the mobility, communication capabilities, equipment availability and functioning arms and ammunition. No stone will be left unturned in ensuring that the Tamil Nadu Police is the best police force in the country.

19. The morale of the State Police Force stands considerably enhanced with the very many welfare schemes launched by this Government. The new massive programme of building residential accommodation for officers and police constables has made significant progress. 1000 police quarters have been completed at a cost of Rs 12.5 crores in 1993-94. This is the highest number ever completed in a single year. This scheme of construction of residential quarters will be continued in 1994-95 and the Budget makes a special provision of Rs. 5 crores for this purpose. The Uniformed Service Recruitment Board has completed the planned recruitment of 10,000 new police constables. The newly recruited constables have been trained and are now being positioned in the field. This has been a significant strengthening of the State Police Force and will considerably enhance the capability of the Police Force in tackling any situation. The Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is now in the process of completing the recruitment of 500 Sub Inspectors. This will further strengthen the capability of the State Police Force. Never has so much been done in so short a time to completely upgrade the Police Force and make it a humane and effective instrument to maintain peace and tranquillity in the State.

CYCLONE AND FLOOD RELIEF

20. Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly battered by severe cyclonic storms and floods. We have had to undertake massive relief and restoration measures far beyond our financial resources continuously from 1991. While we have presented a detailed memorandum every year, the assistance received has been only under the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement which has hardly been adequate. In the net result, we have had to spend considerable amounts in excess of the assistance available. It is for this reason that we had sent a detailed project report with an outlay of Rs.2,560 crores to the Government of India to be posed to the World

Bank. The World Bank has extended assistance to Andhra Pradesh for such a Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction Project. We also understand that the World Bank has recently agreed to extend assistance to the Government of Maharashtra for reconstruction following the earthquake in the State. Tamil Nadu's situation following the successive battering by repeated cyclones is equally serious. We are not quite able to perceive why Tamil Nadu's reconstruction plan cannot be approved. We do hope the Centre will prevail upon the World Bank to enable this Government to take up a proper reconstruction project.

21. The recent cyclones and floods in November and December 1993 have struck different areas and have caused widespread damage. We have already sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.75.37 crores for various relief and restoration operations. The assistance so far received is Rs.29.25 crores including the advance release of Rs.14.63 crores from the Calamity Relief Fund due for the year 1994-95. The World Bank has recently agreed to sanction Rs.31 crores under the Agricultural Development Project to take up flood restoration works. The Tenth Finance Commission will have to take note of the total inadequacy of the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement in the case of Tamil Nadu and provide for a substantially enhanced allocation to be operative at least from the year 1995-96. We have already made detailed submissions in this regard to the Tenth Finance Commission. We shall plead our case when the Tenth Finance Commission holds its sitting at Madras in April 1994.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

22. I have spelt out briefly the main policy issues that concern us as we enter the new financial year 1994-95. In order to save time I have set out the important plans and programmes under Agriculture, Food Processing, Irrigation, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests, Industries, Energy, Roads and Road Transport, Environment, Urban Development, Madras City Development, Housing, Education, Tamil Development and Culture, Health and Family Welfare, Drinking Water Supply, Women's Development, Child Welfare and Nutrition, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Welfare of Backward Classes, Welfare of Weavers, Labour Welfare, Credit Plan, Employment and Benefits to Government Employees in Part-B of my speech which may be taken as read out by me. Several new innovative programmes find place in the development plans in these sectors and in the

special programmes for different groups who need support. Members of the House will appreciate the several new initiatives being undertaken in this Budget.

23. While the details of these schemes are in Part-B of my speech, I would like to briefly highlight some of the major initiatives and programmes:-

- Food grains production has been increased to a record level of 100 lakh tonnes. The new thrust areas are increasing capital investment in agriculture, emphasis on production of high value crops, agricultural exports, water shed development, wasteland development and human resources development. A new Human Resources Development Project at a total cost of Rs.76 crores will be launched in 1994-95.

- The Water Resources Consolidation Project with a total outlay of Rs.952 crores is to be launched in 1994-95, with a budget provision of Rs.40 crores. This Government urges the Government of India to implement the Peninsular River Waters Grid, and the Pamba-Achankoil Vaigai link in particular, at the earliest. A major programme for standardizing 4,270 ex-zamin tanks will be continued.

- New legislations incorporating the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution will be introduced in this session. The District Decentralised Plan size has been doubled from Rs.20 crores to Rs.40 crores in 1994-95.

- A total area of 1.5 lakh acres will be covered under afforestation in 1994-95. A Tamil Nadu Forestry Project for the protection of biodiversity, at a cost of Rs.300 crores will be taken up with external assistance.

- The Madras Industrial Park, which will attract US \$ 1 billion investment will be established. We urge the Government of India to implement the Southern Gas Grid, at the earliest. A new growth centre is proposed to be established near Madras on 1000 acres. TACID will promote the Tiruppur Development Project with ILPS support at an estimated outlay of Rs.550 crores. Tamil Nadu

Newsprint and Papers Ltd.'s expansion plan will be implemented in 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.200 crores. A new leather industrial estate near Madras will be established.

- The highlight of the power situation in Tamil Nadu has been the absence of any demand or energy cuts. The plan outlay on this sector in 1994-95 will be Rs.625 crores, a 16 per cent increase over 1993-94. The first stage of the 3 x 210 MW North Madras Thermal Power Project will be completed in 1994-95 and one unit will be synchronised with the grid. Work on the 4 x 30 MW Basin Bridge Gas-based Power Project has started. The Jayamkondam Integrated Lignite Mining and Power Generation Project to generate 1500 MW with an investment of Rs. 7500 crores will be taken up in the associate sector. The memorandum of understanding to establish a 100 MW Ocean Thermal Energy Plant at a cost of Rs. 800 crores is a major initiative to attempt to harness and utilise a perennial renewable energy source.

- A substantial step up of 26 per cent in the allocation for road maintenance has been made in 1994-95 over 1993-94. A Roads Sector Project at a cost of Rs.880 crores has been formulated for World Bank financing to completely upgrade the road system in this State. In 1994-95, all villages with a population of more than 1000 as per the 1981 census will be provided with all weather roads.

- An Integrated Coastal Area Development Project will be taken up with external assistance. A Rs.112.50 crores project for cleaning the Madras City Waterways and to provide for sanitation has also been posed for external financing.

- The outlay on the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project will be Rs.150 crores. A new State Integrated Programme for the Urban Poor (SIPUP) will be launched in 1994-95 to cover one lakh urban poor families.

- The Madras Vision 2000 plan envisages an investment of Rs.4,000 crores in 6 years to make Madras the favoured destination in the country. The Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Corporation will be established to finance infrastructure

development in Madras City. The Budget provides Rs.15 crores as share capital for this Corporation to take its total capital base to Rs.60 crores.

• "Shelter for All" is the policy of this Government. In 1994-95 housing for 1.25 lakh families will be provided through a number of schemes.

• The District Primary Education Project will be launched in Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai-Samburayar, Villupuram-Ramaswamy Padayatchiar and South Arcot-Vallalar districts at a total cost of Rs.120 crores over 5 years.

• As already announced, the World Tamil Conference will be held at Thanjavur in a grand manner in January 1995. The Thanjavur Palace and Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal at Madurai will be fully renovated.

• The legislation to provide for compulsory enrolment and retention of children in schools, without penal provisions, will be introduced in this session of the Assembly. A new Women's College will be started at Ramanaathapuram in 1994-95.

• Every Taluk will be provided with at least one hospital with 32 beds in 1994-95. New Paediatric Neo-natal clinics will be set up in each Taluk Hospital. A World Bank assisted Blindness Control Project and an Aids Control Project will be launched.

• The Plan outlay for Drinking Water Supply will be stepped up to Rs.387.72 crores in 1994-95. The Budget provides Rs.110 Crores for the New Veeranam Project and Rs.100 crores for the Krishna Water Supply Project. The water supply schemes for Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai will be completed during 1994-95. All 1,239 habitations which do not have a protected water source will be covered during 1994-95, so that no habitation in the State will be without a protected source of water supply. A desalination plant of 1 million litres per day capacity is to be installed at Nariippaiyur in Ramanaathapuram district at a cost of Rs.10.75 crores.

the Family Distress Relief Scheme is being enhanced to Rs.25 crores to cover 50,000 beneficiaries.

• The total outlay on the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam in 1994-95 will be Rs.220.59 crores. All the employment programmes together will generate a record total employment of 10 crore man days in 1994-95.

SOCIAL SAFETY NET FOR THE POOR

24. In my last Budget speech, I had initiated the concept of a comprehensive Social Safety Net to safeguard and improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged. This specific attention to the standard of living of the poor in the situation following the stabilisation and structural adjustment policies initiated by the Centre as part of the new economic policy has been widely acclaimed by the people of the State. It shows the genuine care and concern and the special efforts by the Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha to consciously promote the welfare of the poor and the under-privileged. Most States have had to cut back on the financial allocations for the poor in the very difficult financial situation confronting the States following the national economic crisis. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha has insisted that the financial provisions for the safety net for the poor have to be enhanced to protect and improve in real terms the quality of life of the poor. Members of the House will be glad to know that the Budget for 1994-95 includes a record provision of Rs.1599 crores for the Social Safety Net for the poor.

25. The Social Safety Net for the poor we have organised is a comprehensive safety net encompassing

- Food Security
- Nutrition for the aged, expectant mothers and children
- Primary health care and medical services for the poor
- Universal Elementary Education
- Employment programmes for the poor
- Essential Drinking Water
- Shelter for the homeless
- Social Security programmes and
- Special programmes for the weaker sections

• Two new special incentive schemes to promote literacy among Scheduled Caste girl children will be launched. Scheduled Caste girl children in Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai-Samburayar, Villupuram-Ramaswamy Padayatchiar and South Arcot-Vallalar districts, who are most likely to drop out at the end of the II Standard will be given a special incentive of Rs.500 each on completion of Class III, IV and V. This scheme will cost Rs.1.50 crores. A monthly payment of Rs.100 will be made to all poor rural Scheduled Caste girl children entering VI Standard during the coming year. This scheme will cover 30,000 Scheduled Caste girls throughout the State and will cost Rs.3 crores.

• The programme of Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation will be stepped up to Rs.13 crores to benefit 10,000 persons in 1994-95. A special provision of Rs.1 crore will be made in 1994-95 for the provision of free house sites to Backward Class beneficiaries.

• In aquaculture, two projects to cover 150 hectares in the Palk Bay at a cost of Rs.13.88 crores and 50 hectares at Tharuvaikulam in V.O.Chidambaram district at a cost of Rs.2.20 crores, will be implemented.

• One lakh women will be assisted to improve their incomes through various self employment schemes in 1994-95. The Child Welfare Sub Plan which is the actuation of the Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare will be implemented in 1994-95 at a total cost of Rs.697.65 crores. The total outlay on the Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Nutritious Noon-meal Programme will be Rs.345.36 crores in 1994-95 as against Rs.312.42 crores in 1993-94.

• The Budget provides for Rs.46 crores for the scheme for the supply of free dhoties and sarees in 1994-95. The Budget also provides Rs.5 crores as assistance for Cooperative Spinning Mills.

• A new scheme for health cover for unorganised labour will be implemented through Primary Health Centres and Taluk Hospitals. The Budget provides Rs.1 crore for this scheme. The provision for

26. The outlay for 1994-95 represents a major step up over the level in 1993-94. The effort of the Government is to safeguard the poor and improve their quality of life. A recent study by the Reserve Bank of India shows that Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in providing the maximum outlay to the Social sectors. In 1993-94 the expenditure on Social Services in Tamil Nadu was 41 per cent of total expenditure, one of the highest among non special category States. We are proud of this record, namely, that even as we try to secure higher economic growth in the context of the new economic policy, the situation of the poor is being constantly monitored and every effort is taken to improve their standard of living. All the programmes undertaken in pursuance of the farsighted policy enunciated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha have greatly helped to strengthen the cohesive social fabric of Tamil Nadu.

FINANCIAL POSITION

27. I now turn to the difficult task of finding the resources for the ambitious plans and programmes that I have outlined and seek to balance the Budget. Member of the House will recall the extremely trying circumstances in which we assumed office. The State witnessed a near fiscal collapse and a plan cut was considered inevitable. We have succeeded in achieving fiscal stability and, more importantly, established a good track record of exceeding the approved plan outlay both in 1991-92 and 1992-93. We are poised to do so again in 1993-94. We have set forth an ambitious plan outlay of Rs.2750 crores in 1994-95. The performance of this enhanced outlay will call for considerable ingenuity and finesse.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

28. The Budget Estimates 1993-94 indicated total revenue receipts of Rs.6989.89 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs.8300.87 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of (-)Rs.1310.98 crores. Together with the estimated opening deficit of (-)Rs.275.94 crores, the net effect of transactions in all accounts at (-)Rs.359.95 crores and the expected net savings of Rs.80 crores on account of new tax and economy measures the overall deficit was expected to be (-)Rs.555.89 crores.

29. As the deficit to be tackled was high, we have had to undertake several measures to bring the situation under control without

sacrificing the plan outlay. The Revised Estimates for 1993-94 indicate total revenue receipts of Rs.7215.13 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs.8407.41 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of (-)Rs.1192.28 crores. It may be noted that we have attempted to contain the trend of continuously increasing revenue deficits. Together with the actual closing balance at the end of 1992-93 of Rs.32 crores and the net effect of transactions in all accounts at (-)Rs.228.82 Crores, the closing deficit at the end of 1993-94 is now estimated at (-)Rs.196.82 crores. It may be noted that we have succeeded in bringing down the overall deficit from the level anticipated in the Budget Estimates 1993-94, while at the same time providing for the approved plan outlay.

30. In the Budget Estimates 1994-95, revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.7844.37 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs.9083.53 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of (-)Rs.1239.16 crores. The net effect of transactions in all accounts in the Budget Estimates 1994-95 will be a deficit of (-)Rs.201.23 crores. Adding this to the anticipated closing deficit of (-)Rs.196.82 crores in the Revised Estimates 1993-94, the overall total deficit at the end of 1994-95 will be (-)Rs.398.05 crores.

31. Our earlier strategy with a widening revenue deficit was to tackle the situation taking recourse to additional borrowings. This was an essential step as otherwise we would have had to either cut the allocations for the poor or the plan outlay. As the Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was clear in her vision that we should not allow any shortfall in plan outlay and under no circumstances could we allow any decline in the outlays for the poor, we have had to take recourse to borrowings. These borrowings have added to our debt service burden. In my last Budget speech I had outlined our long term strategy to control the rate of growth of expenditure given the inelastic and inadequate nature of the resources base allowed to the States under the Constitution.

EXPENDITURE POLICY

“தான் அமலில் எந்தெந்த செயல்கள்
செய்ய வேண்டும்”

Incomings may be scant; but yet, no failure there,
If in expenditure you rightly learn to spare.

detailed review of all such schemes and ensure proper targeting of the benefits.

36. Thirdly, there are many services of the Government where the cost recovery is totally inadequate. It is possible to reduce the net cost to Government by levying appropriate charges. This can be done in the fields of higher education and medical services and certain economic services like irrigation. The effort will be to charge appropriate fees on those who can afford to pay without in any way affecting the services to the poor. Other services rendered by the Government will also be charged for suitably to reduce the net burden on Government. We shall improve the recoveries from fees and fines. Unauthorised occupation of land will be charged for at enhanced rates. We have to be alert in increasing receipts from all services rendered by the Government to the non-poor.

37. Fourthly, from the year 1994-95, we have decided to withdraw financial support to bridge losses of Public Sector Undertakings. In the past, we have extended such assistance to losing enterprises unmindful of the effect on the State's finances. In view of the rising debt service burden of the Government, we cannot afford to do so anymore. We have already implemented a turnaround plan in respect of Public Sector Undertakings to ensure that they do not incur cash losses. If certain public undertakings continue to make losses we will have to undertake steps to privatise these undertakings. We shall of course take this up on a case by case basis taking all aspects into account.

38. Fifthly, we shall place the highest emphasis on economy in Government expenditure. We have introduced a comprehensive set of measures to enforce economy. We shall implement these measures in right earnest.

39. Our effort with the package of measures I have outlined, is to effect savings to the tune of Rs.95 crores in 1994-95. We are hopeful we will find the support to achieve this target.

TAXES Sales Tax

40. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the far reaching reforms in the sales tax system of the State, which we had undertaken in the

We are internalising the ancient wisdom of Saint Tiruvalluvar: No harm comes by one's small earnings. Let not one's expenses out run income.

32. Hon'ble Members will no doubt support whole heartedly our expenditure policy that incorporates this essential principle.

33. We have actuated the expenditure policy statement that I had outlined last year. I wish to place some facts before this august Assembly. Non plan revenue expenditure in Tamil Nadu has grown at an annual average rate of 22.6 percent in the last 5 years upto the end of 1992-93. At the same time the State's own revenues have grown only at 19.2 per cent. This is the cause for the widening revenue deficit which has to be controlled. It has become imperative that we review all possibilities for controlling the rate of growth of expenditure. Hon'ble Members of the House will have to extend their full support to the Government in this task. I am aware that in practice, it is extremely difficult to bring about worthwhile expenditure control. The requests for more funds for various demands are pressing. We have to be very selective in ensuring that funds are secured for the poor and are not diverted to the relatively less deserving. Let me set out some priority areas for expenditure control.

34. We have to ensure that a new ethos of improved productivity is introduced in Government. It is with this intention that we have introduced the ZE-BAG process to weed out wasteful activities and secure the more efficient functioning of various departments. We had also introduced a ban on entry level recruitment to facilitate the process of downsizing and reengineering. As this was being wrongly interpreted as a denial of employment we have withdrawn the ban and instead taken up selective corrections wherever necessary. The important issue to remember is that the allocation for salaries, wages and pensions has gone up sharply in a period of 5 years and we have to undertake some corrective measures.

35. Secondly, due to a sharp increase in prices, the various concessions we have been extending have become much more expensive and are pre-empting the resources from being deployed for development purposes. Without in any way withdrawing these concessions we shall attempt to target these concessions to the really deserving needy and poor. In a situation of scarce resources, it becomes very important to ensure that the benefits go to the really deserving poor. We propose to undertake a

last budget. These reforms have been widely appreciated as a very major scheme of tax simplification. The rationalisation of the rate structure, the extension of concessional rates to more raw materials, consumables and packing materials, and enhancement of the exemption limit to a total turnover of Rs.1 lakh, have all been appreciated as a major reform package.

41. It is our intention to continue the process of tax reform and simplification. It is our aim to minimise cascading of taxes. As part of this process, we have decided to extend the concessional rate under Sec.3(3) to some mineral oils, as notified, and gases used as raw materials. At the same time diesel which is used as a fuel cannot be entitled to concessional rate under Sec. 3(3). To give effect to this, suitable amendments will be introduced.

42. Hon'ble Members of the House may recall that in my last Budget speech I had indicated the need to prevent evasion of sales taxes and, with this intention, I had proceeded to include a few items which are evasion prone under Schedule-VI. This measure has had good effect. We now propose to add the following items under Schedule VI.

S.No.	Goods	Rate of tax
1.	Pre-recorded cassettes (both audio and video) and compact discs.	3%
2.	Instant Coffee	5%
3.	Scented nut, roasted or scented seaval	8%
4.	Steel almirahs, office equipments etc.,	8%
5.	Biscuits, Toffees and other branded items	12%
6.	Soaps	12%
7.	Tooth pastes, tooth powders	12%
8.	Scents and perfumes, hair oils etc.,	16%
9.	Suitcases etc.	8%
10.	Vegetable oils	3%
11.	Timber	8%
12.	Cardamom	3%

It may be noted that there is no change in the rate of tax in respect of the above items. The change which is being made is to include them under Schedule VI to prevent evasion of tax.

43. The rate of tax on furniture will be stepped up from 8% to 12% and furniture will also be included as a separate item under Schedule VI.

44. Last year, as a measure of simplification we had introduced the facility of a compounding provision on an optional basis in respect of civil works contracts. The compounding rate of tax at 2% for civil works contracts was also introduced. The time allowed to exercise the option for 1993-94 was upto 30.6.1993. There have been representations to extend the period for exercising the option. We have considered these representations and have decided to allow time upto 30.6.1994 to exercise option for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

45. Hon'ble Members of the House may recall that in my last budget speech I had indicated that we would go into the whole question of exemption of various goods from tax, in order to bring to tax such of those items which do not merit exemption. In tax reform we should keep in mind the need to widen the tax base keeping the rates of taxation as low as possible. A large number of exemptions defeats this purpose. In the simplified system that we have implemented since last year it becomes all the more essential that unnecessary exemptions are withdrawn. The High Power Sales Tax Reforms Committee headed by Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, I.A.S., in its report recommended the complete withdrawal of almost all exemptions for goods and institutions. Even items of common use like paddy, rice, wheat, common salt etc., were recommended to be taxed. We have given careful thought to these recommendations and examined them in detail. We have decided to protect the poor from any possible increase in prices and therefore we have chosen to continue the exemption on a number of goods which are mainly used by the poor. The following goods will continue to be exempted from tax, by specific entries in Schedule III.

- Primary foodstuffs which are unprocessed such as cereals like rice, wheat, fresh milk, common salt, fresh meat, fresh vegetables and fruits etc.
- Some agricultural and horticultural produce
- Some agricultural inputs
- Simple agricultural implements

the merger of surcharge, additional surcharge and additional sales tax or passing on of additional sales tax. We shall examine all these issues together at the appropriate stage.

Luxury Tax

51. Cigarette smoking is injurious to health. It is not only a luxury, but a dangerous luxury. I have decided to impose a Luxury Tax on the supply of tobacco except beedies. The rate of tax will be 5%. This tax will be levied on all tobaccoists whose receipts on account of the supply of tobacco is above Rs.1 lakh per financial year. Suitable legislative amendments to the Tamil Nadu Luxury Tax Act will be brought in the current session of the Legislature.

Entertainment Tax

52. The High Power Sales Tax Reforms Committee had recommended that Cable Television should be brought under the Entertainment Tax Act, since the Cable Television network is fast expanding. The Government has decided to accept the recommendation and levy an entertainment tax of 40% on the gross receipts of the Cable Television operators.

53. With a view to encouraging the production of new films in the State and to enable low budget Tamil films to withstand the competition from films produced in other languages and dubbed in Tamil, it is proposed to levy a higher entertainment tax on dubbed films screened in the State by ten percentage points in each slab.

54. Suitable amendments to the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act will be brought in the current session of the Legislature.

Excise Duty

55. It is proposed to rationalise the rates of excise duty on certain categories of Indian Made Foreign Spirit (IMFS). The medium brands and premium brands will be charged at the same rate of Rs 75 per proof litre. The present rate for medium brands is Rs 70 per proof litre and for premium

- Animals other than race horses
- Pottery and some palm products
- Family Welfare items
- Blood and plasma, some life saving medicines, certain country drugs and all physically handicapped welfare prosthetics and appliances.
- Non-conventional energy devices and boilers using Municipal waste.
- Slates, slate pencils, wood covered lead pencils and chalk pieces.
- Cloth rags
- UNICEF Greeting cards and calendars
- Cycle rickshaw (without motor)
- Electrical energy
- Bangles other than those made of platinum, gold or silver.
- Kumkum and Khajal
- Readymade Thali

46. In addition to the above goods, synthetic gems, xerox copies, laser copies and computer print outs on paper that has been taxed, and inter-State sales of coconut will be exempted from tax.

47. The exact list of items which will continue to be exempted is notified separately in the notification included in the budget papers.

48. The items for which exemptions are being withdrawn are brought under Schedule I and a separate notification covering such items is also placed before the House.

49. Exemptions from sales tax to Institutions involves greater diversity and complexity. These will be reviewed later.

50. In the last budget the Union Finance Minister had indicated that the question of levying Value Added Tax (VAT) would be referred to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. There are very many detailed issues which have to be gone into, in the context of the consideration of implementing a Value Added Tax system. At this stage it would therefore not be appropriate to consider radical changes in the sales tax structure, like

brands is Rs 85 per proof litre. The revised rate will take effect from 1st April 1994.

Motor Vehicles Tax

56. It is proposed to make certain changes in the taxation structure of Light Motor Vehicles. The present rates payable are as follows:

Unladen Weight	Imported	Indian-made (Owned by)	Companies	Others
	(In Rs per annum)			
Not more than 700 kgs	1,200	800	400	
More than 700 kgs but not more than 1500 kgs	1,500	1,000	500	
More than 1500 kgs but not more than 2,000 kgs	1,800	1,200	600	
More than 2000 kgs but not more than 3,000 kgs	1,950	1,300	650	
More than 3,000 kgs	2,250	1,500	750	

57. The rates are proposed to be revised as follows:

Unladen Weight	Imported	Indian-made (Owned by)	Companies	Others
	(In Rs per annum)			
Not more than 700 kgs	1,500	1,000	500	
More than 700 kgs but not more than 1500 kgs	1,950	1,300	650	

More than 1500 kgs but not more than 2,000 kgs	2,250	1,500	750
More than 2000 kgs but not more than 3,000 kgs	2,400	1,600	800
More than 3,000 kgs	2,700	1,800	900

58. The existing rate of tax for ordinary motor cab (metered taxi) is Rs 120 per quarter. It is proposed to revise this rate to Rs 150 per quarter.

59. In the case of tourist motor cabs, the existing rate of Rs 150 per quarter is proposed to be revised to Rs 200 per quarter.

60. The existing rate of tax for tourist maxi-cabs of Rs 125 per seat per quarter is proposed to be revised to Rs 150 per seat per quarter.

61. The existing rate of tax in respect of all India tourist omni buses is Rs 500 per seat per quarter, it is proposed to revise this rate to Rs 1000 per seat per quarter to bring it on par with ordinary omni buses.

62. The tax structure in the case of goods carriages is proposed to be modified as follows:

Laden Weight	Existing rate (in Rs per quarter)	Proposed rate
Not exceeding 3000 kgs	520	545
More than 3000 but not more than 5500 kgs	845	885
More than 5500 but not more than 9000 kgs	1,290	1,355

65. Earlier, rig-mounted vehicles were treated as goods carriages. However, Government of India by a recent notification have reclassified them as non-transport vehicles. Therefore, it is proposed to incorporate a separate category in the First Schedule of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1974 to cover rig-mounted vehicles and to levy a lumpsum tax of Rs 2500 per annum on them irrespective of the laden weight.

66. The revised rates I have announced will take effect from 1st April 1994.

Electricity Tax

67. The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act 1962 provides for the levy of a tax on the consumption of electricity. The rate of tax is 4 per cent on the sale price of electricity. Meanwhile, we have in the last Budget brought the normal Sales Tax rates under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1958 to a standard rate system of 1,3,5,8,12,16,20,25,50 per cent. All rates have been brought into the revised system. Consistent with this change the rate of tax on consumption of electricity will be rationalised from 4% to 5% with effect from 1st April 1994. Domestic connections including hut connections, agricultural consumers and captive generation will continue to be exempted from this tax. Fresh legislation to provide for the revised rate of tax will be introduced in the current session of the Legislature.

Agricultural Income Tax

68. The rates for deduction of replanting expenditure under Section 5 (g) of the Agricultural Income Tax Act have been fixed based on the economic life of various plantation crops. Due to technological improvements in recent years and the development of high yielding varieties, many of the plantation crops now have a shorter economic life. It is therefore proposed to increase the permissible deduction for replanting expenditure under Section 5 (g) to 2.5 per cent of the acreage in the case of tea, 3.33 per cent for rubber and coffee and 10 per cent for cardamom.

More than 9000 but not more than 12000 kgs	1,690	1,775
More than 12000 but not more than 13000 kgs	1,840	1,930
More than 13000 but not more than 15000 kgs	2,190	2,300
More than 15000 kgs	2,190 plus Rs 50 per every 250 kgs and part thereof in excess of 15000 kgs	2,300 plus Rs.50 per every 250 kgs and part thereof in excess of 15000 kgs

63. The tax in respect of stage carriages is proposed to be revised as follows:

	Existing rate (in Rs per seat per quarter)	Proposed rate
Express services	300	360
Moffussil services	325	360
Town services	260	275
Metro services	50	60

The existing surcharge rates will continue unchanged.

64. For the vehicles belonging to recognised educational institutions, the rate of tax is proposed to be revised from Rs1500 per annum to Rs 2000 per annum. In addition it is proposed to revise the tax on vehicles belonging to unrecognised educational institutions to Rs 500 per quarter from the present rate of Rs 110 per quarter. This will bring the tax on vehicles belonging to both recognised and unrecognised educational institutions on par.

69. At present admissible interest on borrowed working capital is limited under Section 5 (k) of the Act to 9 per cent on an amount equivalent to 25 per cent of the Agricultural Income. In order to simplify matters we have decided to amend this clause allowing full deduction of the interest on working capital.

70. At present there are certain restrictions on admissibility of expenditure in respect of bonus, provident fund contributions, gratuity and other benefits to employees. We propose to amend the Agricultural Income Tax Act to bring it on par with the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of these items.

71. These changes will take effect from the assessment year 1994-95.

CONCLUSION

72. I had indicated earlier in my speech that the closing deficit for 1994-95 would be (-)Rs.398.05 crores. With the measures relating to economy in expenditure, better return on services rendered by Government and better targeting of schemes to benefit the poor the net savings will be Rs.95 crores. The net effect of the various taxation measures, I have outlined will be Rs.48 crores. The net final deficit for 1994-95 will be (-)Rs.255.05 crores. We shall seek to control the closing deficit for 1993-94 and thus keep the overall deficit in 1994-95 within manageable levels.

73. The continuously large revenue deficit indicates clearly that the Tenth Finance Commission would have to take note of Tamil Nadu's case for a grant to cover the recurring non-plan revenue account deficit. We shall take all the necessary efforts in our submissions to the Tenth Finance Commission to secure fiscal justice to Tamil Nadu.

74. We hope that in the coming year, the Centre would take steps to improve the collection of revenues under Basic Excise Duties so that the States get enhanced shares. We are relying on a greater buoyancy under this tax to provide some relief in 1994-95. We have already indicated to the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission, our intention to approach the market with bonds to finance urban infrastructure, water supply, power and other activities. We hope to be able to raise a sizeable amount by these

measures and with tight control on fresh non-plan expenditure, we should be able to contain the deficit in 1994-95 and at the same time ensure that the enhanced annual plan outlay of Rs.2750 crores is actually performed.

75. The people of Tamil Nadu gave a resounding mandate to the AIADMK headed by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha to take Tamil Nadu again on the road to prosperity. This Government has fully justified the immense faith reposed on it by the people. Peace and tranquillity have been restored. The threat posed by foreign militants and extremists has been rooted out. The people are supremely confident that this Government will strain every nerve to keep up this perfect record in the years to come. A comprehensive Social Safety Net has safeguarded the position of the poor and ensured the improvement of their quality of life. Planned growth has enabled Tamil Nadu to move into a higher growth trajectory as evidenced by the perfect record in enhancing it. It is a perfect record which we have to zealously guard.

76. Our pledge to the people is to ensure a better life for them. We have had to face many trials and tribulations. The Honourable Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha has tirelessly stood up for the cause of the poor and the underprivileged in every forum. It is her vision and selfless purposeful action that has enabled Tamil Nadu to move ahead from a difficult situation when this Government assumed office. Tamil Nadu today stands out as a peaceful State confidently striding ahead securing for its people the positive assurance of a better life. The policy of affirmative action steadfastly followed by this Government has enabled us to protect and improve the lives of the poor and the underprivileged. I have every confidence that the very many programmes we have launched in this Budget will further improve the standards of living of the poor and at the same time sustain Tamil Nadu's high growth performance. This Budget while incorporating a record plan outlay places emphasis on faster growth with stability. We shall strive ceaselessly to achieve the high targets we have set ourselves.

77. I hope that all the Hon'ble Members of this House who participate in the discussion on the Budget will give constructive suggestions based on the principles of justice, uprightness, integrity and truth. I request the Members to avoid intense heat in the course of the debate and shed great light instead.

PART B

AGRICULTURE

In spite of the severe cyclonic storms and resultant floods which affected Tamil Nadu during November and December 1993, the State is poised to achieve a record total foodgrains production level of 100 lakh tonnes. No praise will be too much for this splendid achievement of our farmers.

2. At the national level it has been suggested that we must move away from input subsidies on fertilizer, electricity and water to increased public and private capital investment in agriculture. It is being argued that the large amounts diverted to input subsidies is hindering our ability to invest in facilities for the farmers in the rural areas. The recent trend has been to improve the prices given for farm produce. In Tamil Nadu the procurement prices for paddy have been revised from Rs.270 to Rs.310 per quintal for coarse variety, from Rs.280 to Rs.330 for medium variety, from Rs.290 to Rs.350 for superfine variety. Procurement prices have thus doubled since 1990. The State advised price for sugarcane has been stepped up from Rs.345 per M.T. to Rs.450 per M.T. Farmers of the State have greatly welcomed these measures to improve prices for their produce which is the best reward for their hard work. Their dependence on input subsidies has been reduced. The terms of trade between agriculture and the manufacturing sector have improved.

3. We shall focus on the following key areas to accelerate agricultural development in the State. The effort to bring waste land under cultivation will be strengthened. A major drive to conserve scarce water resources and use these resources efficiently will be undertaken. Dry land farming will be upgraded through promotion of watershed development. A push towards high value crops keeping in mind the export potential will be launched. New scientific techniques including environment friendly measures will be promoted to bring down costs. A major thrust towards capital investment in agriculture will be provided. Human resources development will be given the highest priority. Special thrust programmes to improve production of different crops will be intensified. It is this policy package that we shall be implementing with vigour in 1994-95.

78. I have great pleasure in conveying my heartfelt thanks to the Finance Secretary Thiru N. Narayanan, I.A.S., and the officers and staff of the Finance Department as well as other departments, who have taken great efforts in assisting me in preparing these Budget proposals, in a splendid and perfect manner.

79. I earnestly request the House to kindly approve the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1994-95.



4. I should now like to spell out some of the highlights of the new programmes we shall undertake in 1994-95. Under the scheme for development of fallow and wastelands so far, 40,000 acres of fallow lands have been brought under cultivation. In 1994-95 an additional 25,000 acres will be brought under cultivation.

5. Water conservation has been given the highest priority. Under the various watershed development programmes we shall cover 2,14,250 acres in 1994-95. We have launched a comprehensive watershed development project to cover an extent of 25,700 acres with an outlay of Rs 13.51 crores in Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Ramanathapuram districts. A second phase project will commence in the coming year under which 1,06,000 acres will be covered with an outlay of Rs 41.72 crores in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and V.O. Chidambaram districts. The drip and sprinkler irrigation programme will be further strengthened. It is expected that 10,000 acres will be covered under this programme in 1994-95. This scheme is being extended to cover sugarcane as well from 1994-95. The outlay for this programme will be Rs.6.7 crores.

6. We have decided to launch a drive to increase agricultural exports. In order to increase the production and export of horticultural crops it is proposed to organise a new co-operative structure namely the Tamil Nadu Horticulture Producers Co-operative Enterprises Federation (TANHOPE). Cashew, mushroom, onion and horticulture development will receive priority attention. Seed processing and floriculture will be treated as industries ensuring financial support for development.

7. In the context of the new situation posed by the adoption of the Dunkel Draft, we have to secure for our farmers the availability of new and improved seeds in the future. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has directed that a High Level Committee should evaluate the existing research effort and set key result areas with a mission approach so that our farmers can continue to get good and improved seeds and technology. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has the record of developing the first hybrid rice variety "MGR" in the country.

8. Special efforts will be taken to promote environment friendly sustainable agriculture development in the State by popularising the use of bio-fertilizers and Integrated Pest Management practices by the farmers.

The Budget includes a provision of Rs.10 lakhs for the Integrated Pest Management programme. The Budget also provides Rs.25 lakhs to strengthen the Bio-fertilizer production units.

9. We have launched this year TANWA-II a project for training women in agriculture with assistance from DANIDA with a total outlay of Rs. 28.74 crores. This project with an outlay of Rs.1.80 crores in 1994-95 will, when completed, train 7.44 lakh farm women. We shall be finalising shortly a Human Resources Development Project with an outlay of Rs.76 crores with support from the World Bank. This project will completely upgrade the knowledge and skills of personnel in the Agricultural University, Veterinary University, Forest, Agricultural Engineering and Fisheries departments.

10. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project (TNADP), with a total outlay of Rs.310 crores supported by the World Bank, various activities to benefit the farm sector and rural areas have been taken up. A special drive in 1994-95 will be undertaken to identify low productivity areas and direct extension efforts to improve the productivity in these areas. The total outlay under the TNADP in 1994-95 will be Rs. 41.81 crores.

11. The Oil Seeds Production Programme will be implemented with an outlay of Rs.11 crores. A special feature is the programme for oil palm production. 2500 acres have been brought under oil palm in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth districts. Another 5000 acres will be covered in 1994-95.

FOOD PROCESSING

12. We have identified food processing as a key sector. It is our intention to identify 5 major product groups and encourage large scale foreign investment to come into this sector. We shall secure backward linkages to ensure that our farmers get better prices. A core group will be constituted to ensure early progress in this major new initiative.

13. The Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium will be promoted in Dharmapuri to undertake food processing industries.

The focus of the project will be to repair and restore existing irrigation systems, improve the performance of these systems, promote farmers' involvement in maintenance, conserve water and stabilise the assured irrigation. The project will also completely upgrade the capability of the Irrigation division of the Public Works Department as a specialised agency to ensure better service to farmers. The project will cover the following irrigation systems:-

- Palar Anicut System
- Cheyyar Anicut System
- Poiney Anicut System
- Lower Bhavani Anicut System
- Vaigai System
- Parambikulam Aliyar Project System

18. We are hopeful the World Bank will accord early clearance for this project.

19. We have to take steps to ensure proper maintenance of the irrigation systems. We have provided for the maintenance of large irrigation systems at the rate of Rs.265 per hectare in 1994-95, as against Rs.200 per hectare in 1993-94. We have decided to promote the ancient practice of securing the full involvement of farmers in the maintenance of irrigation works. This has become important as we seek to improve the efficiency of water use. We shall encourage the formation of farmers associations to maintain 'B', 'C' and 'D' class channels and the related distribution channels.

20. We have enacted legislation to provide for the extension of irrigation to the Fourth Zone under the Parambikulam Aliyar Project to cover an additional 1,75,000 acres.

21. We shall take up in 1994-95 the Vadakku Pachaiyar project to benefit 8,342 acres at a cost of Rs.27 crores. We shall also commence work in 1994-95 on the Adavinainarkoil project at a cost of Rs.37.69 crores. This project will benefit 5,625 acres. In 1994-95 work on the Periyar Vaigai Project Link Canal will be completed to benefit 5,400 acres.

22. The National Water Management Project implemented with assistance from the World Bank will be completed in 1994-95. We have

14. We shall implement a scheme to upgrade the parboiling system in the Polar Rice Mill of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at a cost of Rs.51.63 lakhs. Another major initiative will be to expand the capacity of the Ammanpettai Rice Mill of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation from 100 M.T. per day to 200 M.T. per day. This project will cost Rs.3.19 crores. It will also upgrade the parboiling system. These measures will improve the quality of rice and increase the out turn.

IRRIGATION

15. Tamil Nadu has virtually utilized its entire surface water potential. We have also very little balance ground water potential. We have to augment our water resources. Hon'ble Members of the House will recall the historic fast unto death undertaken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha in July 1993 to focus the attention of the Government of India to give a direction to the Government of Karnataka to implement the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The people of Tamil Nadu extended overwhelming support to the Chief Minister in that hour of crisis. The Union Minister for Water Resources called on the Chief Minister and announced that two committees would be set up by the Government of India to implement the interim order. We hope that the provisions of the interim order would be implemented by the Government of Karnataka in the coming season.

16. There has been no appreciable progress in implementing the Peninsular River Waters Grid. At least the diversion of the west flowing rivers should be undertaken without any delay. The Pamba-Achankoil-Vaigai link should be taken up immediately. We do hope that the Centre will give priority to the Peninsular River Waters Grid as a national project and take up the Pamba-Achankoil-Vaigai link as the first phase.

17. The plan outlay on Irrigation including minor irrigation in 1994-95 will be Rs.125.56 crores. We have to consider measures to utilize our surface waters efficiently. It is with this purpose that we have developed the Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (TNWRCP) with support from the World Bank. The Budget provides an outlay of Rs.40 crores for this project in 1994-95. The total cost of this project which is to be implemented in 7 years is estimated at Rs.952 crores.

taken up in 1993, work under this project in the Tholudur System at a cost of Rs.7.51 crores and the Chittar System at a cost of Rs.4.88 crores. Work will commence shortly on the Manjalar Reservoir System at a cost of Rs.1.23 crores. We are also planning to take three other sub projects under this project namely the Tirukoilur System, Pilavakkal Reservoir System and the Krishnagiri Reservoir System. The total outlay for this project in 1994-95 will be Rs.20 crores.

23. Irrigation tanks constitute an extremely important system. We shall continue to implement the Tank Modernisation Project with assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC). The outlay for this project in 1994-95 will be Rs.22 crores. So far 157 tanks with an ayacut of 20,700 acres have been taken up. In 1994-95, 130 tanks with an ayacut of 11,315 acres will be taken up.

24. I had announced in my last Budget speech the proposal to take up ex-zamin tanks and bring them under the control of the Public Works Department or the Panchayat Unions based on the area of the ayacut. This process is underway. Totally 4,720 ex-zamin tanks have to be taken over. We hope to complete a project for the standardisation and take over of these ex-zamin tanks in a period of 2 years. This will benefit 1.96 lakh acres.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

25. The accelerated development of rural areas is the highest priority programme of this Government. The plan outlay on Rural Development has been given a substantial increase from Rs.126.30 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.160.53 crores in 1994-95. We have successfully completed the Special Self Sufficiency Scheme with a total outlay of Rs.390 crores. This has provided basic services in all villages and habitations. We shall ensure that in 1994-95 a follow up programme is taken up to ensure that all basic assets which have been created are brought to good functioning order.

26. New legislations incorporating the main features of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution providing the basis and structure of the functioning of the democratic institutions at various levels in the State will be introduced in this session of the Assembly. The new law will provide for the constitution of a Finance Commission to look into the resources base of local bodies and provide for adequate devolution of

resources to these bodies. We have already taken several steps to strengthen the finances of local bodies. In addition we have decided to develop a new formula to allocate the local cess matching grant so that weaker local bodies are benefited and can take up proper maintenance and improvement works. In the coming year an additional allocation of Rs.20 crores for the District Decentralised Plan (DDP) will be made taking the total outlay to Rs.40 crores. This will be another major step forward in providing united resources for micro-level plan formulation and implementation.

27. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) with assistance from the Centre has been launched with effect from 1st October 1993 in 57 Panchayat Unions in 12 districts. The outlay in 1993-94 was Rs.3.50 crores. This will be stepped up in 1994-95. In view of the introduction of the Employment Assurance Scheme, the State Programme for Assured Employment (PAE) will be suitably modified to cover 50 other blocks in 9 districts in 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.10 crores.

28. We shall provide special attention to the maintenance of assets and support the local bodies in the maintenance effort. We have 98,475 deep borewell pumps, 36,325 filter point pumps and 26,462 power pumps. The Budget provides Rs.5.64 crores as assistance to weaker panchayats for the maintenance of these assets. In addition we shall pay special attention to the maintenance of street lights which are under the control of panchayats. We are working out special arrangements to ensure that street lights function properly.

29. We shall authorise the opening of a separate local fund account, with earmarked flow of funds, at the Panchayat Union level to ensure the proper maintenance of irrigation tanks under the control of the Panchayat Unions. This will enable all the 23,761 irrigation tanks under the control of the Panchayat Unions to be taken up for maintenance.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

30. We have identified Animal Husbandry as a key sector for development. Under the TNADP the outlay on Animal Husbandry activities will be Rs. 6.05 crores in 1994-95. The effort will be to strengthen artificial insemination facilities. Three frozen semen banks will be established at Sivaganga, Cuddalore and Saidapet. This programme will

Chengalpattu-MGR, Villupuram Ramaswamy Padayatchiar, North Arcot Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar districts. Fish seed supply is being stepped up to meet the total annual demand of 17 crore fish seeds.

36. We have supported sustainable aquaculture development in the private sector. As a means of providing alternative employment to 600 marine fishermen in the Palk Bay area, a project covering 150 hectares with aquaculture at a cost of Rs.13.88 crores has been taken up in Ramanathapuram district. This is a major project which is being implemented with assistance from the NCDC and the MPEDA. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation will establish an aquaculture estate at Tharuvaikulam in V.O.Chidambaranar district in an extent of 50 hectares at a cost of Rs.2.20 crores.

37. The Government has always accorded the highest priority to the welfare of fishermen. 2000 pucca houses will be given free to fishermen in 1993-94 at a cost of Rs.5 crores. 2000 more houses will be given free to fishermen in 1994-95. In 1993-94, a sum of Rs.13.20 crores has been disbursed to 1,11,000 fishermen at Rs.270 per month for 4 months to cover the loss of wages during the off season. This has been a major benefit, providing security for fishermen.

FORESTS

38. We have to protect our existing forests and expand the area under forests. In the current year, afforestation programmes have covered 1.36 lakh acres. In 1994-95 it is proposed to cover 1.5 lakh acres. The total plan outlay for forests in 1994-95 will be Rs.46.05 crores.

39. The Social Forestry Project Phase II assisted by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) will come to a close in 1994-95. The Budget includes an outlay of Rs.25.35 crores for this project. Under this project 7.5 lakh acres have been brought under community forestry schemes. We have now designed a new Interface Forestry Project which we hope will be financed by SIDA. The outlay on this project is expected to be Rs.265 crores.

40. We have also developed a Tamil Nadu Forestry Project with an outlay of Rs.300 crores, which we have posed for financing to the World

be taken up at a cost of Rs.74 lakhs. Members of the House will be glad to know that frozen semen technology has been extended to all the 2,770 artificial insemination centres in the State. The Eachenkottai, Orathanad and Hosur farms are being modernised. The effectiveness and efficiency of the artificial insemination service will be improved.

31. We have engaged services of experts in the fields of Animal Breeding, Embryo Transfer Technology, Fodder Production and Fodder Seed Production, Disease Diagnosis and Disease Epidemiology. These efforts will upgrade the quality of services in these key service areas.

32. Animal diseases prevention and treatment facilities are being improved. 400 mobile veterinary dispensaries and 10 new veterinary hospitals will be established. The Budget provides Rs.5.10 crores for the supply of drugs and medicines for animal care.

33. We have made rapid strides in dairy development. Milk procurement has gone up from 11.83 lakh litres per day in 1992-93 to 14.11 lakh litres per day in 1993-94. We shall lay stress on value added products so that the "White Revolution" is sustained. The major new dairy at Sholinganallur near Madras with a capacity of 4 lakh litres per day will be completed in September 1994 at a cost of Rs.25 crores. In the coming year 2 new chilling centres will be commissioned and overall capacity expansion of 3.72 lakh litres per day will be ensured.

FISHERIES

34. This Government has launched a major Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project with assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation at a total cost of Rs. 15.88 crores. This project will benefit 6050 fishermen. The outlay on this project in 1994-95 will be Rs.3.12 crores. This project will cover fishermen in Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, V.O. Chidambaranar, Chengalpattu-MGR and Kanniyakumari districts.

35. In 1994-95, we will launch a new Inland Fisheries Development Project with assistance from the NCDC and the EEC. This will be taken up at a total cost of Rs.6.60 crores and will cover tanks in

Bank. The project will provide for conservation of biodiversity by preventing destruction and degradation of species and habitat. The project will cover around 1.83 lakh hectares of forest area, and 800 interface villages.

41. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project we have provided an outlay of Rs.9 crores in 1994-95 for the forestry programme.

42. Special forestry programmes will be taken up under the Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris district. This will cover an extent of 1,375 acres at a cost of Rs.3 crores in 1994-95. Afforestation and soil conservation measures to cover 6,250 acres on the slopes of the Western Ghats will be taken up in 1994-95 at a cost of Rs.2.48 crores.

43. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the special project taken up by the Tamil Nadu Tea Corporation (TANTEA) to cover 7,500 acres with tea at a cost of Rs.60 crores. Under this project two new tea factories are being established at a cost of Rs. 6 crores. In 1994-95, 1,500 acres will be covered with an outlay of Rs.1.20 crores. We have secured assistance from NABARD for this project.

44. The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation has taken up a pulpwood area expansion project. In 1994-95 it is proposed to cover 12,500 acres with pulpwood. In addition cashew development work will be taken up in an extent of 15,000 acres in 1994-95.

45. We have taken special measures to safeguard our forest wealth. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been allocated in 1993-94 for various forest protection works. A similar amount will be allocated in 1994-95. We shall develop the State Forest Research Institute at Vandalur. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.10 lakhs for this Institute.

INDUSTRIES

46. Hon'ble Members of the House may recall the new State specific industrial policy set out by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in 1992. This has provided the foundation for rapid industrial growth in the State. The Centre has indicated that as part of the liberalisation process, States



should undertake a further stage of reforms at the State level. We have identified the key areas of action. We have succeeded in ensuring a good industrial relations climate in the State. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has evaluated Tamil Nadu as having one of the best functioning infrastructure in the country. Tamil Nadu is totally free of power cuts and it is our constant endeavour to keep this position intact. We shall bring forward necessary legislation to ensure single window clearance for all the clearances required at the State level.

47. The Madras Industrial Park, which is the actuation of the concept of the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor, will be taken up shortly. This industrial park will be established over an extent of 800 acres ultimately, and will draw U.S. \$ 1 billion of new investment into the State. We have shortlisted the co-promoters for this project and we hope to make an early start. We seek early approval of the Centre for this project.

48. Industrial development has to be viewed in the national scenario. There is need to increase the level of public and private investment to stimulate growth. We are hopeful that in 1994-95 Indian industry will pick up the gauntlet in a competitive spirit and register rapid growth.

49. The Southern Gas Grid is a vital project which will provide the feedstock for industrial growth in the Southern region and in Tamil Nadu in particular. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha has taken the initiative to suggest that the Southern States will even be willing to co-finance the project in a suitable way on the lines of the Konkan Railway Project. This project has been linked to the supply of gas from Oman. There is no certainty of gas supply from Oman. We would urge that the Southern Gas Grid be taken up based on the gas being flared at Bombay High. It can ultimately be linked to gas supply from Oman. It is necessary for the Government of India to take steps to ensure that this project is taken up immediately.

50. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.10 crores as equity support for the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID). This is to ensure rapid progress in the establishment of growth centres at Perundurai in Periyar District, Gangaikondan in Tirunelveli-Kottabomman District and Panangudi in Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District. Special growth centres at

leather industrial estate near Madras will be established. Technical assistance from the UNDP will be secured for this new project.

53. Tamil Nadu offers a very attractive package of incentives for the location of industries in the State. It has been the constant effort of this Government to make Tamil Nadu the best destination for industries in the country. Hon'ble Members of this House may recall that I had indicated that we would bring forward amendments to treat the deferred Sales Tax as deemed to have been paid for purposes of Section 43-B of the Income Tax Act. We had taken up this issue with the Government of India and based on their clarification we have now issued orders on the revised scheme which will enable the necessary benefit to be availed of by industries. I am sure industrial houses will welcome this initiative of the State. The system of deferral of Sales Tax is applicable to sick industries whose cases have been taken up by the BIFR. It is appropriate to correct sickness at the earliest stage. It is our intention to extend this to all such units which are considered sick as per the Sick Industrial Companies Act. As a measure to boost exports we have decided to grant for a period of 3 years reimbursement of Sales Tax paid on domestic area purchases from the Madras Export Processing Zone and other 100 per cent Export Oriented Units. We have also decided to exempt Sales Tax on inter unit sales within the Madras Export Processing Zone provided the ultimate sale is not in the domestic area.

ENERGY

54. Tamil Nadu continues to enjoy the happy situation of having no demand or energy cut. The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station has bagged the national productivity award six times in succession and is poised to do so once again. It has recorded a plant load factor of 76 per cent in 1992-93. The Mettur Thermal Power Station has also achieved a plant load factor of 64.2 per cent in 1992-93 and has thus become eligible for the productivity award. Constant monitoring of the supply of coal has ensured that the thermal plants have adequate stock and function continuously.

55. The Plan outlay for the energy sector in 1994-95 will be Rs.625 crores as against Rs.538.50 crores in 1993-94. The highest emphasis has been placed on augmenting the capacity available in the grid. The first stage of the North Madras Thermal Power Project, consisting of 3 units each of 210 MW totalling 630 MW, will be completed in the year 1994-95.

Nilakottai in Dindugal-Anna District and Bargur in Dharmapuri District have also been taken up by TACID. We are proposing to undertake a major new growth centre near Madras on an extent of 1000 acres as a special initiative to accelerate industrial development. TACID will also promote the infrastructure development project at Tiruppur with support from the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (ILFS). The estimated outlay for this development project is Rs.550 crores.

51. The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd (TNPL) has embarked on a massive expansion programme with an outlay of Rs.525 crores to double the capacity from 90,000 tonnes to 1.80 lakh tonnes. This project is being implemented with credit from the World Bank to the tune of U.S. \$ 75 million. The outlay on the project in 1994-95 will be Rs.200 crores. This project has been a major breakthrough and is regarded world-wide as a successful example of processing agro-waste in an environmentally friendly manner. Unfortunately in the recent Union Budget, the Excise Duty exemption for this unit has been withdrawn. We have urged the Government of India to allow the exemption to continue, particularly as a major expansion project is underway. We are hopeful that the Government of India will allow the exemption to continue, given the path breaking nature of this project.

52. It has been our constant endeavour to provide the right atmosphere for the rapid development of small industries. In fact, in the context of the new economic policy it is the accelerated growth of small industries which will provide the bulk of new employment. The scheme of ensuring prompt payment particularly by public sector undertakings has worked well. It has been possible to expeditiously settle 111 claims out of 115 cases brought to notice. The enhancement of sanctioned load allowed under low tension power supply from 130 hp to 150 hp has been greatly welcomed by industry. In the coming year, an Entrepreneurship Development Programme will be conducted to identify 1000 women entrepreneurs. SIDCO will ensure the construction of 200 workshops and allotment of 50 developed plots in 1994-95. A major achievement has been the completion of 156 workshops at Mudalipalayam near Tiruppur. SIDCO is also completing 120 workshops near Madurai for the hosiery industry. Another similar Estate is being established in Palladam taluk of Coimbatore district. SIDCO has also taken up construction of the Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Electronics Complex at Guindy. This project will provide direct and indirect employment to about 8000 persons. A new

We hope to have one unit fully synchronised in 1994. As a major initiative to supplement the peak capacity in Madras, we have initiated work on installing 4 units, each of 30 MW, totalling 120 MW at Basin Bridge. This project supported by Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (OECF) Japan will be implemented at a cost of Rs.367 crores. We expect this project will be completed in 1995. New Wind Farms with a total capacity of 20 MW will be installed in 1994-95.

56. Co-generation Projects in two Cooperative Sugar Mills viz. Sethiathope and Cheyyar Cooperative Sugar Mills, have been successfully completed for the first time in the sugar industry in our country at a cost of Rs. 10.68 crores. Three more co-generation plants in Mayiladuthurai, Kallakurichi and Harur Cooperative Sugar Mills will be installed at an estimated cost of Rs.18 crores. We expect to ultimately establish a co-generation capacity of 250 MW.

57. In planning the energy requirements of the State we have to keep the long term perspective always in mind. We have been successful in moving ahead on several major initiatives to take care of the long term requirements of energy in the State. The Jayamkondam Integrated Lignite Mining and Power Generation Project is a massive project being taken up in the associate sector at a cost of Rs.7,500 crores. This project will add 1,500 MW to the grid. The financial appraisal of this project is under way. We expect to make an early start to this project. The Government of India has approved the location of a private sector power plant at Neyveli. This lignite based 250 MW plant is expected to be completed in 1997. We are also examining the possibilities of implementing in the private sector additional units of 500 MW at North Madras and Tuticorin. We have plans to take up a 1,000 MW Thermal Power Plant at Cuddalore with an ultimate capacity of 2,000 MW. This project at Cuddalore will be associated with the Cuddalore Port Development as coal will have to be brought by the coastal route. During the recent visit of the High Level Japanese Economic Mission, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has suggested that the possibility of investing in a Coastal Thermal Station based on imported coal could be examined. This follows the reduction of the customs duty on imported coal from 85 per cent to 35 per cent by the Government of India. Hon'ble Members of the House will appreciate the very many initiatives undertaken by the Government to ensure for the State, a power cut free situation in the long term also.

58. We are greatly concerned about the delay in implementing various Central power projects in Tamil Nadu. We would welcome a dialogue on the implementation of the Third Mine-cut at Neyveli and the associated power generation project. We have already expressed our willingness to participate in the financing of the Koodangulam Atomic Power Plant. We hope the Centre would take an early decision on the implementation of this project. We have also expressed our willingness to participate in the financing of the Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka. We do hope the Centre will take the necessary action to revive investment in the power sector in the State.

59. A determined effort has been undertaken to reduce the transmission and distribution loss. This has been now brought down to 17.5 per cent as against the national average of 22 per cent. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is implementing a plan to reduce line losses to less than 15 per cent. The outlay on transmission and distribution schemes in 1994-95 will be Rs.198.60 crores.

60. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the intensive promotion of non-conventional energy sources in the State. As a major step, a *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* has been reached with M/s. Sea Solar Power, a U.S. Company, to tap ocean thermal energy. This project, estimated to cost Rs.800 crores, will establish a capacity of 100 MW. If successful, it will be a major breakthrough in getting cheap renewable energy from the vast resources of the ocean. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme will be implemented in 17 Panchayat Unions in 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs. Encouragement will also be given for installing Solar Water Heating Systems.

61. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the serious financial situation confronting the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Even after the tariff revision undertaken from 1.3.1994, the Electricity Board faces an uncovered resources gap of Rs.300 crores. This is an extremely difficult financial situation. This situation prevails despite the support of Rs.350 crores provided by the Government. In addition, interest waiver to the tune of Rs.100 crores is extended by the Government. The Government of India is insisting on charging 50 paise per unit supplied to farm pumpsets. Our analysis indicates that the annual overall rate of growth of consumption by farm pumpsets is 16 per cent, which is even higher than the rate of growth of energy use in industry. This points to the fact that there could be considerable wastage and misuse. In view of the

66. We have formulated a new project with an outlay of Rs.880 crores to be taken up with assistance from the World Bank. This project will provide for the double laning of 528 kms, strengthening of 1,293 kms of two-lane roads and reconstruction of weak and distressed bridges. This project will completely upgrade the road system of the State. The World Bank has expressed interest in financing the project. We hope to secure early clearance of the World Bank for this project.

67. We are also planning to take up stretches on some major high traffic density roads like the Nagapattinam-Gudalur Road, Coimbatore-Dindigul Road and Perambalur-Manamadurai Road for four laning with support from the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited, Bombay (ILFS). This will be a new initiative to upgrade the road system.

68. We have also accorded the highest priority to the upgradation of rural roads. We shall ensure that all weather rural roads are provided to all villages having a population of more than 1,000 as per the 1981 census in 1994-95. The outlay for the Rural Roads Programme in 1994-95 is Rs.18.50 crores. Under the Market Roads Programme as part of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project, 19 Market centre areas will be provided good roads at a total cost of Rs.45.28 crores. This will provide 800 kms of good roads in rural areas. The outlay in 1994-95 will be Rs.10 crores for this programme. The bus route improvement programme will be continued. The outlay for this programme in 1994-95 will be Rs.13 crores. 500 kms will be improved under this programme in 1994-95. Under the Sugarcane Cess Fund scheme an outlay of Rs.5 crores has been provided in 1994-95.

69. Traffic congestions in urban areas have to be corrected. These call for major improvements. We have taken up 37 works costing Rs.144.89 crores in 10 important towns as part of the TRAMP component under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. The outlay for this project in 1994-95 will be Rs.27.72 crores.

70. The East Coast Road between Madras and Cuddalore has been beset with certain technical, environmental and contractual problems. These are being resolved and we expect good progress in 1994-95. The outlay in 1994-95 for this road development project is Rs.15 crores.

State's own financial situation it has not been possible to increase the cash support given to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from the current level of Rs.350 crores. It is a difficult situation confronting the Government.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

62. The plan outlay on Roads in 1994-95 will be Rs.120.94 crores as against the outlay of Rs.110.16 crores in 1993-94.

63. Hon'ble Members of the House may recall that for the first time in 1992-93 we had provided funds for the maintenance of roads in excess of the minimum norms prescribed by the Ninth Finance Commission. We have updated these norms to current price levels. I am glad to announce that the budget includes provisions for maintenance as per these revised norms. The Budget for 1994-95 includes a total provision of Rs.183 crores for the maintenance of roads as against Rs.145 crores in 1993-94.

64. We had launched in 1991-92 a "Special Repairs Programme" with a total outlay of Rs.150 crores to be completed in a period of 5 years. So far, including the current year, a total amount of Rs.95 crores has been provided for this programme. The programme has covered 6,430 kms of roads. In 1994-95 the outlay for this programme will be Rs.41.46 crores. It is proposed to cover 3,500 kms in the coming year. The programme in 1994-95 will include special repairs to roads near industrial areas to cover 430 kms at a cost of Rs.5 crores. We have thus accorded the highest priority in the Budget to the repairs and restoration of roads taking into account the requests made by the Hon'ble Members of the House following the recent floods. The provisions made in the Budget will enable intensive maintenance and special repairs.

65. In the last Budget we had announced the launching of the "Bridges to the People" scheme under which one bridge would be constructed in each Assembly constituency. In 1993-94, 208 bridges were taken up at a cost of Rs.10.42 crores. The remaining 26 bridges which are located in Municipal and Corporation areas will be taken up during 1994-95 at a cost of Rs.1.30 crores. All the 234 bridges will be completed during 1994-95.

71. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the situation confronting the State Bus Transport Corporations following the revision of diesel prices from 1st February 1994. This has led to a situation where the Bus Transport Corporations will face a loss of Rs.60 crores in 1994-95. This situation will have to be corrected in due course as an immediate fare revision is not possible. It is very difficult to handle the repeated increases in diesel prices. This has told upon the performance of the Bus Corporations which are striving hard to provide efficient services. They are unable to replace buses adequately or take up new services because of the repeated increases in costs. We have to move to a situation where immediately in the event of an increase in diesel prices we have to provide for an automatic revision in bus fares.

ENVIRONMENT

72. We are drawing up a State action plan keeping the framework of Agenda 21 in mind. We shall seek assistance from the UNDP for the implementation of this plan.

73. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the status in respect of 17 groups of industries which have been considered highly polluting. 119 industrial units have been identified where major pollution control measures have to be installed. Significant progress has been made in clearing most of these units as pollution free. A common hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility is being established at Manalur. An emergency response centre is also being established at Manali.

74. Prevention of pollution by tanneries has been taken up in right earnest. 23 common effluent treatment plants are being set up for this purpose at a total cost of about Rs.47.74 crores. 6 plants will be completed in 1994.

75. In the textiles sector, in order to prevent pollution by dyeing units, 16 common effluent treatment plants will be established.

76. We have commissioned, with assistance from the Asian Development Bank, a detailed study on the industrial and hazardous waste

control programme to be implemented by the Government. Based on this study report which is due in April 1994, a detailed plan will be drawn up.

77. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the efforts we have taken to launch a pollution prevention project in the Cauvery river. A detailed project with an outlay of Rs.332 crores has been posed to the OECF Japan for financing. Meanwhile, a beginning will be made in 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.2 crores under the National River Action Programme. Under the MINARS Project, monitoring of water quality in major rivers and lakes has been initiated.

78. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha has directed the formulation of an Integrated Coastal Area Development Project. We have sought the assistance of the renowned expert Dr.M.S.Swaminathan to formulate this project. We shall pose this project for external aid in due course.

79. We have formulated a Rs.112.50 crore project for the cleaning of the City waterways, prevention of pollution of these waterways and also a sanitation programme in Madras City. The project is being considered for financing by the German Government. We now have the benefit of detailed studies by several agencies including a sludge disposal study. It is now the appropriate stage for us to undertake a major effort to restore these waterways.

80. We shall take up, with the Global Environment Fund, a project to prevent erosion of our coastal areas. This project, estimated to cost Rs.50 crores, will provide for permanent protection works in Madras, Kanniyakumari and other coastal areas of the State.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

81. Tamil Nadu with an urban population constituting 34.15 per cent of the total population has the third highest proportion of urban population in the country. If we have to tackle the problem of urban congestion and improve the living standards of the urban poor, massive investments are necessary. We have to harness all capital flows including private capital to ensure a major investment programme.

86. The components of the Madras Vision 2000 plan and the investments targeted to be completed before the year 2000 are set out below:

	(Rs. in Crores)
* Water Supply and Sewerage	1,600
* Strengthening of transmission and distribution of electricity and providing additional peak load capacity	650
* Upgradation and de-bottlenecking of road systems and traffic management systems	300
* Environmental sanitation including city water ways improvement	400
* Storm water drainage	75
* Housing development	525
* City transportation plan	300
* Other city improvement programmes	150
Total	4,000

87. The Madras Vision 2000 plan with an outlay of Rs.4,000 crores will be implemented to take Madras into the 21st Century. It is a comprehensive plan intended to ensure that Madras City becomes the favoured destination in the country. We are seeking to ensure that living conditions in the city are so improved that it will become the logical choice for location of new business and corporate offices. We also intend to strengthen the role of Madras as an alternative finance capital of the country.

88. As a means to finance the vast investment requirements we plan to establish a Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Corporation. Our intention is to provide the equity support for this Corporation. The Budget includes an outlay of Rs.15 crores in 1994-95. This is the State's share. Together with the Central share, a total capital base of Rs.60 crores will be available. This will be a major boost to the financing of infrastructure requirements of the city.

89. We have launched a project to generate power using municipal solid waste. This power plant with a capacity of 5 MW will be set up at Perungudi near Madras at a cost of Rs.16 crores. The plant will

82. The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, implemented with assistance from the World Bank, is one of the largest projects undertaken. The total outlay on this project in 1994-95 is expected to be Rs.150 crores. Under this programme, sites and services, slum improvement, traffic improvement, urban bus transport improvement and financing of urban infrastructure are the main components. We have planned to take up the Second Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project with an outlay of Rs.1,000 crores to take care of the needs beyond 1995.

83. One of the important gains of the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project is the establishment of new financing arrangements for creation of urban infrastructure. The Municipal Urban Development Fund has been created under the project to finance urban infrastructure. Simultaneously, the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO) has also been constituted to undertake financing of urban infrastructure. Certain problems have arisen in the repayment of loans by municipalities to institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation. The Government has had to pay these loans to discharge its obligations. We have to take note of all these aspects and see whether a common institution for financing urban infrastructure can be created. We shall appoint a Committee to examine these issues and make its recommendations to Government.

84. We propose to launch a new integrated programme for the urban poor. The State Integrated Programme for the Urban Poor (SIPUP) will seek to improve the living conditions of the urban poor, their economic condition and their quality of life. This programme will also bring together various initiatives being undertaken under different schemes and ensure a coordinated approach. We hope to cover one lakh urban poor families under this programme in 1994-95.

MADRAS CITY DEVELOPMENT

85. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the Madras Vision 2000 programme which has been launched with the idea of making Madras the premier metro city in the country. It is with this vision that we have set out to draw up a detailed investment plan. The Madras Vision 2000 incorporates this investment plan.

use pelletised solid waste. This project will be executed by TIDCO in the joint sector. This project is a major new initiative which combines waste disposal with power generation.

HOUSING

90. Shelter for all is the accepted policy of this Government. Housing is an important economic activity as recognised in many countries like Mexico as it provides considerable employment. We have therefore accorded the highest priority to housing development in the State.

91. We have commissioned a new survey to ascertain the exact demand for housing units and the total supply position. Based on this survey we hope to undertake a long range plan for improving availability of housing units and serviced plots. Under the new strategy we shall encourage the supply of ready built houses through public agencies like the Housing Board and Slum Clearance Board, supply of serviced plots, strengthening the cooperative movement to accelerate both rural and urban housing and extend full support to housing finance companies to enlarge their activities in the State. In this context I wish to highlight the fact that the position regarding housing finance, particularly with reference to the refinancing from the National Housing Bank, is not at all satisfactory. The Government of India would have to ensure that the lines of credit flow are declogged and adequate credit is made available through the commercial bank system and others for housing units. Our effort in 1994-95 is to provide housing for 1.25 lakh families.

92. In 1994-95, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board will provide 20,700 dwelling units at a cost of Rs.200 crores. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will construct 750 new tenements in 1994-95. In addition it will take up a slum improvement programme to cover 10,000 families in the coming year. 900 shelter units will be constructed under the "Shelter for Shelterless" programme at a cost of Rs.1.5 crores. 2,275 families will be covered under the pavement dwellers housing scheme. 4 Urban renewal schemes will also be taken up by the Slum Clearance Board in 1994-95. Urban housing cooperatives will support creation of 10,000 housing units in 1994-95.

93. We believe that the Rural Housing Scheme has to be reorganised on sound lines so that a much larger programme can be taken

up in future years. Towards this end recoveries of the loans have to be made promptly. We shall improve the functioning of the Rural Housing Scheme through the 165 Taluk Housing Co-operatives so that more houses will be taken up each year. The Budget provides an outlay of Rs.5 crores to take up 30,000 houses in 1994-95. We shall continue the innovative scheme namely "Shelter Upgradation in Rural Areas" (SHUPRA) to cover 10,000 houses in 1994-95. Under this scheme houses will be upgraded in rural areas.

94. In the coming year we intend to activate Primary Land Development Banks to take up lending for the housing sector in a big way. We have obtained necessary clearances for this purpose and we shall launch a major programme to support housing through the Cooperative Land Development Bank net work in 1994-95.

95. Hon'ble Member of this House are aware of the special scheme undertaken to provide new houses for the flood affected victims following the cyclone and floods. Under this scheme 18,000 houses will be built. This Government is to provide Rs.8.10 crores for this scheme. We have also taken up the question of financing additional houses under this scheme following reports of damage in the recent floods. We shall do so after obtaining clearance from the Government of India.

EDUCATION

96. The Budget provides for a total amount of Rs.2002.46 crores for Education. Education is the single largest sector accounting for 22.04 percent of revenue expenditure.

97. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha in a stirring speech at a recent conference of Chief Ministers held in February 1994 has set out the main priorities before the State. She has indicated that Tamil Nadu would strive to achieve the goal of "Education for All" by 1998. This involves a major effort to ensure the full enrolment of all school children and more importantly their actual retention in school up to the age of 14 years. Our priority will therefore be towards providing the necessary resources for achieving this goal.

98. We have identified the following key interventions to qualitatively upgrade the elementary education system:

- Implement the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme throughout the State from 1994-95.
- Ensure through a special drive in the summer of 1994 full enrolment in school of all children in the plus 5 age group.
- Take up an intensive drive in summer and after school reopening to ensure that higher retention rates are achieved.
- Strengthen the EVSS programme to ensure that non formal education is extended to those in the age group of 6 - 14 who are not in school.
- Provide for qualitative upgradation of curriculum, teacher training, teacher motivation, minimum level of learning (MLL) and parents involvement in the school system.
- Improve physical infrastructure based on the latest survey.

We shall ensure that we pay undivided attention to these key points of action so that the entire elementary school system is totally upgraded in the coming year.

99. Hon'ble Members of this House are aware that we had submitted a detailed project proposal with an outlay of Rs.1,200 crores to the World Bank to upgrade the elementary school system in the State. This project proposal is presently with the Government of India. We have been urging the Government of India to pose this project to the World Bank. Meanwhile with assistance from the World Bank it is proposed to take up a multi-State District Primary Education Project (DPEP) to cover districts where female literacy is lower than the national average. Under this project 4 districts, namely Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Sambuvayarar, Villupuram, Ramasamy Padayatchiar and South Arcot Vallalar will be covered. The outlay on this project for a period of 5 years will be Rs.120 crores. This will be a major new initiative to upgrade the elementary school system in these 4 districts with the specific objective of improving the enrolment and retention of girls.

100. Hon'ble Members of this House will be glad to know that in the coming year we will ensure that 766 new primary school buildings will be constructed. With this, every school will be provided with at least one pucca school building. Simultaneously we shall also be taking up 750 additional school buildings in the coming year. This will ensure substantial improvement to the physical infrastructure in primary schools. We shall also be requiring Panchayat Unions to set right the position under Local Fund Account-III so as to ensure proper maintenance of assets in the education sector.

101. In my last Budget speech I had announced that we would introduce new legislation to provide for compulsory enrolment and retention of children in primary schools. This step has been widely acclaimed. We have had detailed discussions on the nature of the provisions in this law. It will be our effort to make parents realise that it is their sacred duty to send their children to school. The provisions of the Act will be enforced through persuasive methods and community pressure, rather than the use of penal provisions. We are confident that the successful implementation of the law will be possible at this stage as we have established proper access to primary education throughout the State and created necessary conditions to ensure school enrolment and retention. We will be introducing legislation in the current session along these lines. Hon'ble Members of this House will welcome this path breaking effort to enact a new law to provide for compulsory education. It is a gift to our posterity we shall bequeath.

102. Under the "Ariyoli Iyakkam", the total literacy campaign has been extended to cover all the districts in Tamil Nadu except Madras. This campaign will cover a total of 83.68 lakh persons with an outlay of Rs.58.26 crores. Even as we are approaching the end of the campaign phase we have to realise that the literacy campaign cannot be a one-time effort. It has to be sustained by a proper post-literacy campaign so that the gains can be consolidated. We have ensured that post-literacy campaigns are undertaken so that the neo-literates are able to sustain their interest and can actually utilise their new skills.

103. We have also undertaken steps to ensure the upgradation of the High School and Higher Secondary School systems. In the coming year 28 Middle Schools will be upgraded as High schools and 12 High Schools will be upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools. Hon'ble Members of this House will be glad to know that the School Improvement Programme we

had launched last year has drawn unprecedented support from the public. We have benefited greatly by contributions in kind to the tune of Rs.76 crores. Likewise under the newly introduced School Patron Scheme, contributions to the extent of Rs.4.10 crores have been received. This overwhelming support from the public will greatly enable the qualitative upgradation of the secondary school system.

104. We have decided to utilise contributions from the public in an effective manner. The Budget provides an amount of Rs.75 lakhs towards construction of additional High School and Higher Secondary School buildings. This has to be augmented by local contributions. We expect to put through a programme of construction of additional buildings at a cost of Rs.4 crores in 1994 mobilising public contribution, and contributions from other programmes like Jawahar Velai Vaippa Thittam. This will be a substantial addition to the physical infrastructure available to the secondary school system. Under the CLASS project we have so far covered 14 schools. In 1994 it is proposed to cover 50 additional schools.

105. Hon'ble Members of this House are aware of the Educated Volunteer Service Scheme (EVSS) which has been launched in the current year. I am glad to announce that there has been overwhelming response for this scheme and 1.5 lakh youth are being mobilised to undertake the programme. It is a massive social mobilisation effort with the hoary objective of creating mass awareness on the importance of schooling, propagating the evils of drinking and actually undertaking non formal education. The Budget provides an outlay of Rs.13.80 crores for this programme.

106. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has accorded the highest priority to the development of sports in the State. The resplendent Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium built in a record time of seven and a half months was the venue for the International Invitation Athletic Meet and the 33rd National Open Athletic Championship Meet. Sports lovers in the State are rejoicing over the dynamic new initiatives taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Madras will be the venue for the next South Asian Federation (SAF) Games in 1995. A master plan to develop sports facilities at a cost of Rs.20 crores to host these games in a proper and fitting manner has been drawn up. Taking a leaf from the Chinese example of encouraging young sportsmen in rural areas, we have decided to launch an ambitious programme in the coming



year. Under this programme 388 rural sports centres will be created at a total cost of Rs.4 crores. Each Panchayat Union will have one sports centre. The sports centre will consist of a 400 metres athletic track with a suitable equipment room and will have a coach attached to impart proper training. The rural youth will be encouraged to participate in athletic meets. This is a bold new effort to encourage sports in rural areas. A new sports hostel of excellence will be launched in the coming year. This hostel with top class facilities will provide for complete support for young sports persons to achieve excellence. In 1994-95 district level stadia will be established in Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga and Pudukkottai Districts.

107. The State Council for Higher Education has been inaugurated by the Chief Minister in March 1993. This Council will undertake plans to improve standards in Universities and Colleges in the State. It will also provide support to the Universities to upgrade their facilities. A new Women's College will be started at Ramanathapuram in 1994-95. The Budget provides an outlay of Rs.35.57 lakhs for this. The Technician Education Project with the assistance from the World Bank is being implemented at a total cost of Rs.76 crores. In the coming year, the outlay for this project is Rs.9 crores. This will provide for improvements to 55 polytechnics.

108. In a meeting of the State Planning Commission presided over by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it was decided that a Science City would be established in Madras encompassing the very many scientific institutions existing in the Taramani area. The intention is to create an authority which will undertake inter-institutional and inter-disciplinary contact, encourage scientific exchanges, establish scientific links with the world and facilitate major scientific meets to take place. The Budget provides Rs.1 crore for the establishment of the Science City.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT - CULTURE

109. Hon'ble Members of the House will be glad to know that the Eighth World Tamil Conference will be held at Thanjavur on a grand scale commencing from 1.1.1995. The Conference will be conducted for 5 days. It will be graced by Tamil scholars and experts from around the globe. Plans are underway to conduct this conference in a magnificent manner befitting all the glorious traditions of the Tamil language. The Budget includes an initial provision of Rs.1 crore for holding the Conference.



on the success of the scheme, we are launching the Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha School Health Camps" in June 1994 to screen all school children in the 5-15 years age group. We are implementing a Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM) with support from World Bank and UNICEF. So far eight districts have been covered under this programme. The programme will be extended to seven districts, namely, Madras, Chengalpattu-MGR, Coimbatore, Periyar, Nilgiris, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth in 1994-95. As part of the effort to provide adequate coverage for women and children the India Population Project-V (IPP-V) has been extended to 15 municipalities with an outlay of Rs.10.26 crores. This project has enabled the provision of integrated maternal, child health care and family welfare services for the urban poor.

116. There are 1,417 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State reaching every rural nook and corner. Members of the House will be glad to know that 120 Primary Health Centre buildings will be completed in 1994-95. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.7.21 crores for this purpose. We will also be taking up construction of dispensary buildings for 12 Primary Health Centres at a total cost of Rs.1.45 crores.

117. It is the effort of this Government to ensure that maternal and child health care receives the highest priority. We have decided to launch a special programme in the coming year to ensure that a Neo-natal Paediatric Clinic is established in every Taluk Hospital in the State. As a first step we shall allocate some of the existing beds for this purpose and also provide the necessary equipment and doctor support. The outlay on this programme, which will be funded through the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP) and with DANIDA assistance, will be Rs.2.70 crores.

118. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that this Government had launched a programme to ensure that every taluk in Tamil Nadu has at least one Government hospital with a minimum of 32 beds. We have already taken up construction of new wards in 11 Taluk Hospitals under this programme. I am happy to announce that in 1994-95 this programme will be completed and we can give the assurance of minimum basic facilities being available in every taluk.



110. As part of the effort to preserve our heritage we will take up repairs and restoration works in the Thanjavur Palace with an outlay of Rs.61.90 lakhs. Restoration works of the Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai will also be taken up in the coming year at a cost of Rs.79.80 lakhs. Hon'ble Members of the House will greatly appreciate the significant allocation of funds which is being made to preserve these historical monuments.

111. We shall take up a detailed study to establish a new Buddhist Art Gallery incorporating the priceless Amaravati period treasures at the Madras Museum. Based on the detailed study, work on the establishment of this new Gallery will be taken up.

112. As a measure of encouraging drama troupes, we have extended a 50 per cent bus fare concession to members of such troupes when they have to travel to stage dramas.

113. In an effort to inculcate the spirit of Tamil learning among all our children, we have made the study of Tamil compulsory in all nursery schools.

114. The pioneering project to establish and document the sea-faring history of the Tamils is under progress in association with the National Institute of Oceanography. The third phase of this project will be completed at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs. A complete assessment of the findings will thereafter be presented.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

115. The total outlay on Health and Family Welfare in 1994-95 will be a record high of Rs.643.14 crores. The provision for drugs and medicines has been stepped up from the budgeted level of Rs.75 crores in the current year to Rs.88 crores in the coming year. The outlay on primary health care and family welfare has been increased from Rs.174.21 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.198.95 crores in 1994-95. The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha Mother and Child Health Camps have been extremely successful. So far 1,315 camps have been held and 2.11 lakh women and 2.19 lakh children have been provided health care. Based

119. Villupuram has recently become a District Headquarters. We shall be taking up construction of a new ward with 48 beds in the District Headquarters Hospital at Villupuram in the coming year. This is part of the continuing programme to provide a minimum of 200 beds in every District Headquarters Hospital. The budget also provides for various other facilities in District Headquarters Hospitals at a cost of Rs.83.85 lakhs.

120. The Health Care Project with assistance from DANIDA to cover Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth and Thanjavur districts at a cost of Rs.89.11 crores will be taken up in the coming year. This project will provide for the upgradation of the primary health care system in these three districts and will also support connected State-wide activities.

121. With support from the World Bank we shall be commencing shortly the Blindness Control Project with a total outlay of Rs. 64 crores. This project aims at reducing the incidence of cataract cases from 1.65 per cent to 0.3 per cent by 2000 AD. In order to achieve this objective, the project will provide for the creation of 1,696 additional beds as well as 48 operation theatres in Taluk and District Headquarters Hospitals.

122. We have to take adequate preventive action to hold in check the dreaded AIDS. We have created the necessary structure to implement an AIDS control project in the State. Of the 88 functioning blood banks in the State, we have provided equipment to 44 blood banks to achieve blood safety standards. During the coming year, it is planned to fully equip all the remaining blood banks with support from Government of India. Voluntary Health Services, a reputed Non-Governmental Organisation will undertake an AIDS control project with support from USAID. The project will also aim to achieve behavioural changes in high risk groups as well as awareness among the general public through the mass media.

123. It is now clear that we should use our scarce resources in those areas where the maximum benefits can be realised. The World Bank in its last World Development Report has also highlighted the need to employ resources in specific actions which will reduce dramatically the burden of disease in the community. We have recognised that priority interventions, to have maximum impact in reducing morbidity within the available

resources, would be in the areas of mother and child care, treatment of leprosy, malaria and tuberculosis and in prevention of AIDS. This is where we will have to concentrate the maximum attention. Unfortunately there continues to be considerable demand for new equipment and buildings in larger hospitals. In view of the resource constraint, such new facilities will have to be charged for suitably so that they can be self financing.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

124. This Government has placed the highest emphasis on the provision of safe drinking water supply to the entire population. The outlay on Water Supply in 1994-95 will be Rs.387.72 crores as against Rs.276.21 crores in 1993-94.

125. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the extraordinary efforts undertaken by the Government to alleviate the water crisis faced by the people of Madras following the failure of the North-East monsoon in 1992. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha personally monitored every week, the progress of the various initiatives she took to ensure augmentation of the water supply to the city and its proper distribution. Citizens of the city rose in one voice to applaud the splendid efforts to rescue them from the extreme shortage of drinking water.

126. The Chief Minister has initiated steps to ensure that Madras does not again face such a crisis. She has impressed upon the Managing Director and the Vice President of the World Bank the urgent need for a major investment programme to augment water supplies to the city. The World Bank is due to appraise the Second Madras Water Supply and Sanitation project based on supplies from the Veeranam lake in April 1994. We shall shortly make a start on this Rs.720 crores project to bring 40 million gallons per day to Madras city. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.110 crores for this project in 1994-95. Simultaneously we are also taking action to expedite the supply of Krishna Water to Madras city. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.100 crores in 1994-95 consisting of payment of Rs.70 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for works in Andhra Pradesh and Rs.30 crores for the works in Tamil Nadu. The World Bank is also to appraise the Third Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project in April 1994. This Rs.751 crore project will ensure treatment and distribution of the Krishna Water in Madras city and also

source. In addition, 1,761 partially covered habitations will also be provided with full coverage in 1994-95.

130. In 1993-94 we had urged the Centre to allocate at least Rs.75 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The actual allocation however was only Rs.32.68 crores. It now appears that the allocation for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1994-95 may only be around Rs.39 crores. We once again urge the Centre to substantially step up this allocation and provide at least Rs.50 crores so as to enable us to cover a larger number of partially covered habitations during 1993-94.

131. A major sewerage scheme is being implemented in Coimbatore City. This scheme will be completed in 1995. A scheme for provision for sewerage in Udhamandalam town has been taken up at a cost of Rs.7.61 crores. The works have been speeded up and the scheme is expected to be completed by September 1995. We shall examine whether additional towns can be taken up using the mode of joint sector companies.

132. Members are aware of the efforts taken by this Government to improve water supply in Ramanathapuram District. After a detailed consideration of the technology and funding options, it has been decided to install a desalination plant of one million litres per day capacity at Narippaiyur at a cost of Rs.10.75 crores. This will be implemented with assistance from the Government of India.

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT, CHILD WELFARE AND NUTRITION

133. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha has set out this Government's policy on women following the Women's Summit held on 9th March 1994. This is a comprehensive document setting out the policy objectives of the Government. We have also constituted a State Commission for Women headed by Justice Sengottuvelan.

134. This Government's policy statement on women envisages that women will be helped to improve income levels through training, development and better employment opportunities. Our strategy is to support the promotion of self employment opportunities through groups

the associated sewerage works. Hon'ble Members of the House will appreciate the significant steps being taken to permanently solve the water supply problem in Madras city.

127. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply Project is being implemented with World Bank assistance at a cost of Rs.322 crores. This project has been extended upto 31st December 1994. Under this project 44 towns have been provided with water supply facilities and 14 towns have been provided with low cost sanitation. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.35 crores has been provided. Members are aware of the long delay in completing the schemes for augmenting water supply in Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem which were started in 1987-88. I am happy to inform the House that due to the special efforts taken by this Government, the schemes are now nearing completion. The scheme for Coimbatore will be completed by December 1994 and will provide an additional 131.25 million litres per day to Coimbatore Corporation, 20 other towns and 523 rural habitations, benefiting 22.35 lakh people. The scheme covering Madurai City will provide an additional 71.6 million litres per day benefiting 12.8 lakh people. The scheme for Salem is nearing completion and will provide an additional 88 million litres per day, benefiting 12.93 lakh people in Salem Municipality, 11 other towns and 264 rural habitations. The water supply schemes for Kancheepuram and Sankarancoil have been completed. The schemes under execution in Pudukottai, Thiruvannamalai, Manaparai and Pollachi Municipalities will be completed during 1994-95.

128. Out of 101 Municipalities in the State, 99 have been covered with basic water supply facilities. Works in respect of Padmanabhapuram Municipality will be completed during 1994-95. In respect of Thiruthuraiipoondi Municipality a revised scheme is under consideration. In 1994-95, ongoing schemes in 23 Urban Town Panchayats and 64 Rural Town Panchayats will be completed.

129. Members may be aware that there have been differing opinions and figures regarding the exact level of coverage of rural habitations with protected drinking water. To ascertain the correct position, we had carried out a comprehensive new survey on rural water supply status as on 1.4.1992. As per this survey, there are still 1,239 habitations not covered by protected water supply, as on 1.1.1994. We propose to cover all these 1,239 habitations during 1994-95, so that there is not a single habitation in the State without even one protected water

of women. This strategy has worked very well in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported project for women's development which has been implemented in Dharmapuri, Salem and South Arcot districts. It has recently been extended to Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme there is an associated scheme, namely the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas which is also being implemented on the same basis of group formation. We are approaching the European Economic Community for financing another similar project. We are hopeful of securing assistance from various agencies to finance the women's development programmes. We shall integrate all these efforts and ensure that in 1994-95 one lakh women are assisted to improve their income through self employment programmes.

135. The Scheme to provide assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers will be continued in 1994-95 with an enhanced provision of Rs.6 crores.

136. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the worldwide acclaim received by the Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the 14th November 1993. UNICEF has expressed its deep appreciation to this Government for being the first State in India to have brought out such a specific and purposeful plan of action. I am glad to announce that we have given substance and depth to this plan of action and incorporated it as a sub plan in the Budget for 1994-95. It is with great pleasure that I wish to announce that a Child Welfare Sub Plan will be implemented in 1994-95 with a total outlay of Rs.697.65 crores. The components of the sub plan are given below:

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
• Provide for safe birth and enhance birthweight of a child to 3 kg.	65.86
• Elimination of Vaccine preventable diseases	4.57
• Reduction of infant mortality to less than 30 per 1000	6.00
• Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among children	305.21
• Elimination of micro nutrient deficiencies	8.08

- * To make all hospitals and maternity centres "Baby Friendly" 2.70
- * To liberate women from the shackles of early and frequent child bearing 80.03
- * Universalisation of compulsory primary education 81.32
- * Raising women's literacy and status 42.71
- * Safe drinking water supply and better access to sanitary facilities to child welfare centres 91.70
- * Elimination of child labour 0.13
- * Implementation of Girl Child protection scheme 4.00
- * Eradication of social evil of female infanticide 0.22
- * Prevention of childhood disability and early detection for rehabilitation 4.87
- * Early identification of congenital heart diseases 0.25

Total Child Welfare Sub Plan 697.65

137. Hon'ble Members of this House will welcome this tremendous initiative which has been launched by this Government to ensure that Tamil Nadu's effort is not merely on child survival but on the healthy growth and development of every child.

138. The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha Scheme for the Girl Child has been well received. The Budget provides an outlay of Rs. 4 crores. Under the improved scheme the benefits extended are:

- * At first birth day of the girl child. One gold ring of 2 gm. weight worth Rs.800
- * On enrolment in school Rs.250/-
- * On enrolment in VI Standard Rs.500/-

Entrepreneur Development Scheme(EDS)	1,500
Placement of unemployed ITI Qualified Technicians	500
Free House-site Pattas	75,000
Free Houses for Adi-Dravidars	25,000
Provision of Drinking Water	1,500 habitations
Provision of Link Roads	200 habitations
Provision of Street lights to habitations	All Adi-Dravidar habitations already covered
Provision of one light per hut	35,000

142. The vigorous implementation of the 10 point programme will ensure all round development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

143. Hon'ble Members of this House may recall that in the last Budget, I had announced a new investment programme to encourage Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. I am glad to announce that this scheme of promoting self reliant Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs has been launched. Two industrial estates each with 100 units are being established in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. The land needed for these two estates has been acquired. Land development works are in progress. The total cost of this project is Rs.80 crores. Financing has been tied up with the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation. Totally 1,097 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries have been assisted so far under the scheme of sericulture development. We propose to continue this scheme in 1994-95 and ultimately extend support to a total of 10,000 beneficiaries.

144. The importance accorded by this Government to education programmes to benefit Scheduled Castes is well known. The special coaching camps and the special guides scheme have brought about a sea change in the performance of the students. I am glad to announce that the pass percentage of Scheduled Caste students in the 10th standard has gone up from 57 per cent in 1991-92 to 70 per cent in 1992-93. 20 new hostels for Scheduled Caste students will be opened in the coming year at a total cost of Rs.47.51 lakhs. 500 additional places in existing hostels will be created in 1994-95. The Budget also includes a special provision of Rs.28.31 lakhs to provide basic amenities in the secondary grade Scheduled Caste Welfare schools.

- * From IX to XII Standard for 4 years at the rate of Rs.50/- p.m for 10 months of each year. Rs.2,000/- (to be spread over 4 years)
- * On completion of the 20th year. Rs.20,000/-

139. This new and improved scheme will provide continuous support for the girl child and will simultaneously promote family welfare measures.

140. The Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme and the associated Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project implemented with World Bank assistance will have an enhanced outlay of Rs.345.36 crores as against Rs.312.42 crores in 1993-94. This indicates the enhanced emphasis given for the Nutrition Programme. In 1994-95 all districts will be covered under comprehensive nutrition programmes for the 6 months to 3 year age group. Tamil Nadu is one of the few States in the country which has a comprehensive nutrition programme covering children in the age group 6 months to 6 years. The nutritional content has been improved by the inclusion of soya flour and corn rava. Hon'ble Members of this House will greatly appreciate the several measures taken to ensure proper nutrition cover for the children of the State.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

141. This Government had initiated a 10 Point Programme for the Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Castes. I am glad to announce that we have achieved substantial progress under the various components of this 10 Point Programme during the current year. We shall continue this programme in 1994-95. The components of the programme and the targets for 1994-95 are set out below:

Item	Programme for 1994-95
Economic Development Scheme	65,000 families
Irrigation Wells Scheme	1,000 wells

145. With support from the World Bank, we will be launching a District Primary Education Project in 4 districts. We have decided to launch a new special incentive scheme to promote literacy among girl children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in these four districts. Under this scheme, poor rural girl children belonging to Scheduled Castes who are most likely to drop out of school at the end of Standard II will be given a special incentive of Rs.500 on successful completion of each class from Standard III upto Standard V. Alongwith the introduction of the momentous new legislation on compulsory education, this should have a dramatic effect in improving the retention of Scheduled Caste girl children belonging to poor families in primary schools. This scheme is expected to cost Rs.1.5 crores in 1994-95. It is also seen that girl children are often not allowed to stay in school beyond the V Standard as they are seen as an economic asset for the family. We shall launch a new State wide scheme under which monthly payment of Rs.100 will be made for poor rural Scheduled Caste girl children, who would otherwise drop out at the end of Standard V, entering the VI Standard during the coming academic year. This scheme will provide an economic substitute for the income earning capacity of these children providing an incentive for their families to keep them in school. The scheme, which will cover 30,000 Scheduled Caste girl children throughout the State, will cost Rs.3 Crores in the coming year. Hon'ble Members of this House will welcome this bold new measure to directly tackle the problem of illiteracy among Scheduled Caste girl children.

146. We shall launch in 1994-95 a new programme to provide land to landless Adi-Dravidars to undertake farming and improve their economic condition. This programme will be implemented through voluntary agencies to ensure that there is good follow up work in improving and cultivating the land. This new scheme will cost Rs 1 crore and will support 1,000 Scheduled Caste families.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

147. It is the keen commitment to the welfare of the Backward Classes that led to this Government bringing forward fresh legislation before this House to protect the existing reservation for Backward Classes in education and employment opportunities. This historic legislation is awaiting the assent of the President.

148. We stand committed to promote educational opportunities for Backward Classes. A total of 804 hostels are being run for Backward Classes. 16 new hostels will be opened in 1994-95. 30 hostel buildings are under construction at a cost of Rs. 3.41 Crores. 12 more hostels will be constructed in 1994-95 at a cost of Rs.1.72 crores.

149. Under the scheme of provision of house site patta a special provision of Rs.1 crore has been made in 1994-95. The income eligibility limit under this scheme has been revised from Rs.6.40K/- per annum to Rs.12,000/- per annum.

150. Economic improvement schemes have been given a new thrust. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation has been revived. The programme for 1994-95 will be stepped up to Rs.13 crores and assistance will be extended to 10,000 persons.

WELFARE OF WEAVERS

151. The problems posed to the weavers by the steep hike in the price of cotton and consequently yarn have to be resolved. This Government has taken up this matter with the Government of India indicating several steps to be taken. On our part, four yarn depots have been opened for selling hank and cone yarn at concessional prices. We have also prevailed upon the mill sector through SIMA to supply yarn at concessional rates to handloom weavers. We have urged the Government of India to arrange for the immediate import of 50,000 tonnes of viscose staple fibre on a duty free basis to stabilise the price situation. We once again urge the Government of India to take urgent steps to protect the weavers.

152. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has been instrumental in implementing the scheme for the supply of free dhoties and saris to poor rural agricultural labour and the urban poor. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.46 crores to supply free dhoties and saris in 1994-95. The scheme will provide work for handloom weavers in the State as the entire supply will be organised by Co-optex from within the State. It is also an essential part of the Social Safety Net for the poor.

158. The drive to fix minimum wages for various categories of employment continues. So far 67 types of employment have been brought under the Minimum Wages Act by the Government. This Government has also fixed the minimum wage for any employment not to be below Rs.20 per day. During 1993, minimum wages were fixed for the first time for employment in coconut peeling, polythene processing, foam and plastic manufacturing, carpentry and blacksmithy and the food processing industry. We have also fixed the minimum wages in 1993 in respect of employment in beedi rolling, cashewnut industry, building and maintenance of roads, synthetic gem cutting and timber industry. Minimum agricultural wages have been revised in 1993. We have taken up the fixation of minimum wages in the sea food industry.

159. We have made significant progress in the abolition of child labour. 44 prosecutions have been launched in 1993 under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. This has had a salutary effect on the control of child labour.

CREDIT PLAN

160. This Government has always accorded the highest importance to the smooth flow of credit for accelerating the growth process of the economy. Hon'ble Members of this House are aware of the significant changes taking place in the financial sector of the economy. We welcome the measures taken to strengthen the capital base of the nationalised banks so that they can perform their role effectively.

161. We have relied on the Potential Linked Plan for each district drawn up by NABARD in arriving at the District Credit Plan. We have tried to ensure that the District Decentralised Plan, under which untied funds are available at the district level will support the credit plan. The intention is to integrate local area planning with the credit system and thus ensure better convergence.

162. We have urged that Tamil Nadu's Credit Plan for 1994-95 should be at least Rs.3,000 crores. In particular we have requested enhanced allocation for minor irrigation, horticulture and other developing

153. We have taken major steps to promote the welfare of weavers. The Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme introduced by this Government has been welcomed. 22,790 have enrolled themselves in this scheme. More weavers will be brought under this scheme. The Weavers House-cum-Workshed will be continued in 1994-95 and 1000 such houses will be provided. Another scheme for improvement of weaver's residential areas has been taken up. 64 borewells at a cost of Rs.22.40 lakhs have been provided in these areas.

154. The Budget provides for Rs.5 crores as assistance to revive the Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State.

LABOUR WELFARE

155. The new economic policy has inevitably led to the restructuring and reorganisation of industry. We have always emphasised that under no circumstances should the interests of labour be endangered. We have sent proposals covering 3,497 workers in State Public Sector Undertakings at a cost of Rs.28.97 crores for support from the National Renewal Fund to meet the cost of voluntary retirement schemes. We would urge early approval of these proposals. 8,163 workers in 12 closed factories have been given assistance to the tune of Rs.32.65 lakhs at the time of Deepavali from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

156. The overall industrial relations situation in the year 1993 was good with the total number of man days lost due to strikes and lockouts coming down by 15.56 per cent.

157. We have decided to launch a new scheme of health cover for unorganised labour implemented through Primary Health Centres and Taluk Hospitals. The Budget includes a provision of Rs.1 crore for this purpose to provide essential drugs and medicines. This is part of our overall effort to provide a comprehensive Social Security System for unorganised labour. The Budget provides Rs.25 crores under the Distress Relief Scheme to provide Rs.5,000 each to 50,000 families on the death of a breadwinner. We shall expand the Destitute Agricultural Labour Pension Scheme to provide pension to unorganised rural labour. Hon'ble Members of the House will welcome the comprehensive social security net we are providing for unorganised rural labour.

sectors. The intention of the Government is to secure enhanced capital investment in Agriculture.

163. During the last year, we have been able to revive the long term credit structure for agriculture. As against 42 Primary Land Development Banks in 1991-92, 142 Primary Land Development Banks have now become eligible for NABARD refinance in the current year. The total lending of these institutions has also increased from Rs.41.32 crores in 1991-92, to an anticipated level of Rs.122.57 crores in 1994-95. In a further attempt to improve the capital structure of the Primary Land Development Banks, we will be approaching the long term operations fund of NABARD for share capital assistance. This is expected to further give a boost to availability of credit for medium and long term agricultural needs.

EMPLOYMENT

164. In my last Budget Speech, I had spelt out the strategy to promote the growth of employment. We have been successful in promoting a higher growth in the primary sector. Our effort is to actively support the production of high value crops and push the growth of the non-farm sector. We have mobilised rural credit flows with support from NABARD to promote the non-farm sector in rural areas. The Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam (JVVT) will be implemented in 1994-95 with a total outlay of Rs.220.59 crores. Together with the Intensified Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam, the total employment to be generated in the coming year will be 850 lakh mandays. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Programme for Assured Employment (PAE) will together generate 150 lakh mandays in 1994-95. Thus a record total of 10 crore mandays will be generated in 1994-95.

165. The Rural Industries Sub-Plan (RISP), we had launched to provide self employment in rural areas has been successful. One lakh persons have been assisted in 1993-94. The Rural Industries Sub-Plan (RISP) will be continued in 1994-95 to cover 1.25 lakh persons.

166. I am glad to announce that as per employment exchange data as at the end of June 1993 when compared to June 1992 there is a clear reduction in the number of graduate unemployed in the live registers. Further there is a sharp reduction in the rate of growth of additional

persons registered in the employment exchanges in 1992-93 in respect of SSLC or equivalent categories and undergraduates. We are assured that our employment strategy is showing good results. Under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, 15,000 persons will be assisted to become self employed.

167. As a means of providing socially useful work to unemployed youth, we have launched the Educated Volunteer Service Scheme (EVSS). 1.5 lakh youth have been mobilized under this programme. They will be usefully engaged in non-formal education and propagation against the evils of drink.

BENEFITS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

168. This Government has always followed a fair policy in dealing with the conditions of service of Government employees. Several requests of the employees were gone into in detail in December 1993. Despite the difficult financial position the employees have been given interim relief of Rs 100 per month with effect from 1st January 1994. Proportionate interim relief has been given to other categories of employees. The cost of this major benefit is Rs 120 crores per annum. The difficulties relating to the payment of Profession Tax by Government employees have been satisfactorily resolved. The leave travel concession scheme has been expanded to cover travel outside the State with a limit of 400 kms.

169. As already discussed with Government employees in December 1993, we have decided to enhance the medical allowance to all Government employees from Rs 15 per month to Rs 30 per month. This will involve an additional cost of Rs 10 crores per annum.

170. The Government had stepped up the rates of house rent allowance with effect from 1st April 1993. This major revision had cost Rs 33 crores per annum. We have decided to extend to Grade III towns lying within the Panchayat Union area within 32 kms/16 kms/8 kms of Grade I(A), Grade I(B) and Grade II towns respectively, the same rates of house rent allowance as for the corresponding Grade I(A), Grade I(B) and Grade II towns. This will settle a long pending request.

171. The advance for warm clothing will be raised from Rs 500 to Rs 1000 or two months pay whichever is less.

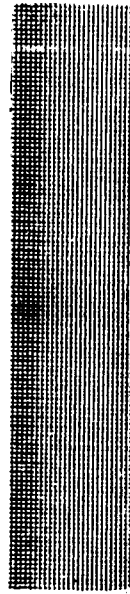
172. We have also decided to extend an adhoc increase in honorarium to all employees on consolidated wages and honorarium every time a dearness allowance increase is sanctioned to employees on time scales. This will benefit nearly 3 lakh part time employees on consolidated payments including all noon meal workers.

173. We have decided to establish a new Department of Pensioners' Grievances and Retirement. This Department will ensure that pensions are settled promptly in case of retiring employees by ensuring advance action.

174. This Department will function in close association with the office of the Accountant General. We have also decided to enhance the medical allowance granted to pensioners from Rs 15 per month to Rs 30 per month. This will take effect from 1st April 1994 and will involve an additional cost of Rs 3.5 crores per annum.

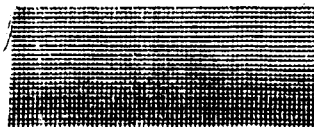
Madras,
23rd March 1994,
Panguni 9,
Thiruvalluvar Era 2025.

VR.NEDUNCHEZHIAN,
MINISTER FOR FINANCE.



"I do firmly believe that basic education cannot be postponed from the agenda any further. It is the first building block in Nation building and it is perilous to ignore this any further. In Tamil Nadu we shall rededicate ourselves to this goal of education for all, and leave no stone unturned in attaining this goal".

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



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Thiruvalluvar Year 2025

Vaikasi - Aani

JUNE 1994

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Tamil Nadu believes in growth with sensitive caring for the poor.
- Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Meeting with the Tenth Finance Commission
- Education ought to bring about Socio Economic Change
- Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Pachaiyappa's College on 6.5.94
- Tamil Nadu's Quality of Infrastructure best in the Country
- Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- Chairman of NABARD appreciates Tamil Nadu
- Tamil Nadu Committed to Adi-Dravidar Welfare
- Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the unveiling of Dr. Ambedkar's Statue on 30.4.94
- Information and Public Relations Department
- Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru M. Thennavan
- Result of Bye-Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly
- Tirukkural - Excerpts
- O! God! Bless me with a female child
- Dr. R. Madhivanan
- Paintings of Raja Ravi Varma
- Thiru M. Mohan
- 1400 Years Old Iyeshtha Discovered
- Schizophrenia - The Maze and its Management
- Dr. Rajkumar
- Mental Health Problems in old age
- Dr. S. Nambi
- Alcoholism

CHIEF MINISTER CALLS FOR EMPOWERMENT OF STATES TO FACE FISCAL CHALLENGES OF FUTURE

TAMILNADU BELIEVES IN GROWTH WITH SENSITIVE CARING FOR THE POOR

**-Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
on 30.5.94 to the Tenth Finance Commission.**



Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission, Shri K.C. Pantji, Members of the Commission, Shri Debi Prosad Pal, Shri Vithal, Shri Manu Shroff, Member-Secretary Shri Arun Sinha, Officers of the Commission, My Cabinet colleagues and Senior Officers of the Government,

At the outset may I extend a cordial welcome to you, to Tamil

Nadu? We shall ensure that your brief visit to the State is comfortable. We are keen to have meaningful discussions on various aspects, poised as we are, at a critical juncture, in the evolving tapestry of Centre-State fiscal relations. I have every hope that, under the distinguished leadership of Shri K.C. Pantji, justice will be done to the States. We have already presented to you our Memorandum, detailed forecast, information on various points, and a separate report on our requirements

for the upgradation of administration.

As a background to our discussions, I would like to briefly highlight some of the key indicators relating to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is one of the most densely populated States. With just 4% of the land area, it accounts for nearly 7% of the population. The urban population in the States as a percentage of total population, is the third highest in the country. The State has an unem-

ployment rate of 9.52% which is among the highest in the country. The Expert Group of the Union Planning Commission has estimated the proportion of the poor in the State in the year 1987-88 at 45.13%, which is one of the highest in the Country. The State's water resources are almost totally exhausted. It has to depend on distant coal and steel supplies. It suffers from a comparative disadvantage in the Indian common market. While these are major handicaps, posing a severe developmental challenge, we have cause to be proud of our achievement in

for the poor. We have, no doubt, had to face severe fiscal challenges, but we do believe that our blend of growth with sensitive caring for the concerns of the poor is probably the ideal model.

It is well recognised that the States have been confronted by a very disturbing fiscal situation in the Nineties. Several causative factors have been behind this overall trend. The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission have gone awry, as inflation has been far beyond the levels projected. This has

cult, as the States are that much more in direct contact with the public. The lack of adequate buoyancy in vertical transfers to the States is yet another cause for disquiet. I have chosen to highlight the overall fiscal position of the States as, more than ever before, your deliberations will have to be governed by a far sighted vision of the future, where the States as, more than ever before, your deliberations will have to be governed by a far sighted vision of the future, where the States are fiscally empowered, commensurate with their increased responsibilities.

I am aware that we have to work within the hard realities of the fiscal position of the Centre and the States taken together. However, the Tenth Finance Commission will have to take note of the total stagnation in the scheme of vertical transfers, between the Centre and the States, for more than a decade. We have shown in our Memorandum how the total transfers to the States, based on the recommendations of the Finance Commissions, have stagnated at 25% of the total tax revenues of the Centre. There is absolutely no truth in the position that the Centre's worsening situation is due to the increased transfers to the States. I would like to refer, in particular, to the share of the States in Basic Excise Duties. This has remained at 40% since the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. No doubt, the Eighth Finance Commission added 5% but allocated it exclusively to the deficit States. What is worse, the Ninth Finance Commission expanded the exclusive allocation to the deficit States from 5% to 7.475%, and reduced the allocation to all States from 40% to 37.525%. This has made the position of many States most vulnerable. With the background I have highlighted, may I suggest that the share of States in basic excise duties be stepped upto 60% from the present level of 45%, and no exclusive allocation for deficit States need be made? We are at

population limitation. Tamil Nadu is next only to Kerala in achieving the lowest population growth rate in the decade 1981-1991. Our achievements in the social sectors are well-known. Despite the several fiscal difficulties we have had to face, Tamil Nadu has established an excellent track record in the recent past, exceeding the approved plan outlay in each of the three years from 1991-92 to 1993-94. At the same time, we have not compromised on the effectiveness of the social safety net we have provided

left the States in a very vulnerable fiscal situation. Following the new economic policy, there has been a marked shift in the division of responsibilities, with a clear tilt towards the States. It is now well accepted that it is in the social sectors that the Government should concentrate its role. Traditionally the social sectors have been largely the sphere of the States. Thirdly, the effect of the stabilization and structural adjustment programmes have been passed on to the States, where the adjustment is much more diffi-

that point in history, when a quantum jump in vertical transfers to the States has to be made. It is my considered view that the Tenth Finance Commission will have to take this far reaching decision, if the States are to avert fiscal chaos in the latter half of the Nineties. May I also venture to suggest that, as a measure to enable the Centre to adjust to the increased transfer, the share of the States can be increased to 52.5% from 45% in the first two years, that is between 1995-97, and then

moved up to 60% in the last three years between 1997-2000?

I would now like to turn to certain other aspects of vertical transfers to the States. In our Memorandum, we have accepted the position that the share of the States in Income Tax cannot perhaps go beyond 85%, as at present. What is important is to realise the full potential under this tax, following the report of the Tax Reforms Committee which has identified substantial potential under this

tax. The States remain most aggrieved that Corporation Tax has still not been made shareable. This is despite specific suggestions by previous Finance Commissions, and a categorical recommendation by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, that the Corporation tax be made shareable. I had raised this issue in the Southern Zonal Council meeting held at Madras in November 1992, when the Union Home Minister indicated that this

was a matter for the Finance Commission. In the context of the new economic policy, rapid urbanisation, export promotion, and the increasing pressure on the States to provide sound infrastructure, it is imperative that the States get a share in the Corporation tax. May I suggest a specific recommendation by the Tenth Finance Commission, that 20% of Corporation Tax be given to the States?

While dwelling on vertical transfers to the States, I would like to highlight the need for a thoroughgoing review of the potential under Articles 268 and 269 of the Constitution. Our detailed views on the possibilities of strengthening the State's resources position, through better mobilisation under Articles 268 & 269 have been given in our Memorandum. I would also like to highlight the need for immediately implementing the consignment tax, as already agreed upon in the conference of Chief Ministers in February 1989, presided over by the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. A conference of State Finance Ministers presided over by the Union Finance Minister, has been held on 27th May, 1994, to consider this question. In my view, considering the overall fiscal context, it is imperative that the consignment tax is brought into force without any further delay. I would also like to draw attention to the need to step up the annual grant, in lieu of the tax on railway passenger fares, to Rs.750 crores, based on the detailed calculations we have set out in our Memorandum.

I have dwelt at length on the need for a significant step up in the vertical transfers. I wish to reiterate that this would be the only certain way to empower the States to face the latter half of the Nineties with dignity and composure. I shall now turn to the principles which should govern the distribution between States. Our Memorandum setting out our detailed views on this issue



is already with you. I would only like to highlight some of our main concerns. In our view, the main factors which should govern the horizontal distribution should be the 1971 population, urban population, per capita State Domestic Product (SDP) or poverty percentages worked out by the Expert Group, applied to the 1971 population, composite index of backwardness as determined by the Ninth Finance Commission and tax effort. It is absolutely essential that States like Tamil Nadu, which have done well in population limitation, are not penalised. To do so, it is essential to adopt only the 1971 population as prescribed in the terms of reference. I am also of the view that the 1971 population should be used in deriving the per capita SDP, if it is to be used in the distribution formula. An alternative to using per capita SDP would be the poverty percentages, as set out in the report of the Expert Group 1992, as applied to the 1971 population. It will be a good idea to directly address the poverty issue. There is a specific case for utilising urban population as an indicator in the distribution formula. In the case of income tax, urban population at 10% can replace the 10% weight for contribution.

You will be visiting some of the problem slum areas tomorrow. The externalities associated with urban areas have to be recognized by extending a weight to urban population. Tamil Nadu has a splendid tax effort record. The tax - SDP ratio of Tamil Nadu is easily among the highest in the Country. In recognising the tax effort, the State Excise revenue needs to be excluded, to be fair to States which have implemented Prohibition. I have no doubt that the progressive suggestions we have made will strike a responsive chord in your final deliberations, when the distribution formulae are set out.

I would now like to briefly refer to the question of Additional Excise Duties. As you are no doubt aware, a specific proposal to implement a State Value Added Tax is under consideration involving, among other issues, the withdrawal of additional excise duties and giving the power to the States to levy value added tax on these commodities. It is now quite evident that if the power to tax is returned to the States, the yield would be higher. When this new proposal is under consideration, it is even more appropriate that the entire yield from additional excise duties is given to the States, on the

TENTH FINANCE COMMISSION ASSESSES TAMIL NADU REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FUTURE

Thiru K.C.Pant, Chairman, Tenth Finance Commission accompanied by Dr. Debi prosad Pal, Thiru B.P.R.Vithal and Thiru Manu R.Shroff, Members, Thiru Arun Sinha, Member Secretary, and the officers of the Commission visited Madras on 29th May, 1994. Tamil Nadu was the 22nd State the Commission was visiting, with the purpose of ascertaining the views of the State Government on the issues arising out of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, to assess the States' requirements for the Commission's award period i.e. 1995-2000, as contained in the State Government's Forecast and Memorandum and also to have an on-the-spot appraisal of some important on-going projects it visits.

On 30th May, 1994, the Commission had detailed discussions with the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, assisted by her Cabinet colleagues, the Chief Secretary and other senior officers of the State.

Welcoming the Commission to Madras, the Chief Minister apprised the Commission of the fiscal situation of the State and its requirements for the period 1995-2000. She called for the enlargement of the divisible pool and suggested a gap grant to the State. She sought changes in the devolution formula for inter-se distribution of shareable taxes.

In his opening remarks, Thiru K.C. Pant, Chairman, Tenth Finance Commission, said that Tamil Nadu has been a cynosure of all for

its rich, ancient traditions. He pointed out that the Commission had an arduous task to perform in apportioning the available resources so as to strike a balance and is committed towards providing a just and fair treatment for all the States after taking into account various divergent viewpoints.

The Chairman pointed out that the diversity in rates of Sales Tax leads to tax evasion as well as unhealthy competition amongst the States leading to loss of revenue. Operating with two or three slabs will make enforcement easy and evasion difficult. It may also lead to increase in tax revenues.

Thiru. Pant expressed his anxiety over the burgeoning non-plan expenditure which was mainly due to the mounting Salary bills and interest payments. He pointed out that Salary bill exhausts almost 40% of the revenue expenditure of the State. He said that Debt relief requested by the State offers only temporary reprieve to avoid strain on finances of the State and loss in revenue due to prohibition. He asked the State to consider instituting a system of user-charges on provided public services. He said that this will enable the State to provide and extend these services. Thiru Pant called for desirability of seeking larger returns from investment in public enterprises. He lauded Tamil Nadu for commendable growth in tax revenues. He further expressed the view that debt relief offers only temporary reprieve and one must keep the borrowings to the minimum.

basis of contribution, and no redistribution should be attempted. The most suitable proxy to determine the contribution would be the States' sales tax collections. It is also necessary to point out that the Ninth Finance Commission, while employing population as a factor in the distribution of additional excise duties, erred in using the 1981 population. If population is to be used at all, it has to be only the 1971 population.

I would now like to turn to the specific situation faced by Tamil Nadu in the period 1995-2000. I would like to highlight the fact that, contrary to the projections of the Ninth Finance Commission, Tamil Nadu has had to contend with post-devolution deficits in the Nineties. Our forecast indicates a staggering pre-devolution deficit in the forecast period 1995-2000. Even with a scheme of vertical transfers and horizontal distribution as I have set out, Tamil Nadu will have to contend with a massive post-devolution deficit. It is essential that this position is recognized and our recommendations enable Tamil Nadu to meet the fiscal challenge of the latter half of the Nineties.

We have had to contend with an unenviable revenue account deficit since we assumed office in 1991-92. It has been a Sisyphean struggle with no respite. Tamil Nadu is confronted with one of the largest revenue deficits amongst all States. We have made valiant all round efforts to bring the situation under control

and roll back the revenue deficit. It will take us some more time to put through the adjustment process. Until such time as we are able to fully do so, Tamil Nadu will have to be supported through grants. May I suggest that you extend to Tamil Nadu the benefit of your best consideration, in tiding over this difficult fiscal situation? I wish to emphasise that this difficult fiscal situation is with us, despite our extraordinary effort to mobilize new resources and the prudent expenditure policy we have followed. Support in the form of a gap grant will be essential for the State to face the future.

One difficult issue which has to be addressed is the fact that the Eighth Plan would come to an end by 1996-97 and a new five year plan would be launched with effect from 1997-98. In our view, the committed liability on account of plan schemes in the revenue account would need to be taken note of. We are also anxious that new tax effort which is undertaken by the State is wholly earmarked to finance the plan, and should not be assumed, to finance the non plan expenditure. We have assumed, based on our reading of the terms of reference, that the Finance Commission would concentrate on the non plan revenue account, leaving the Planning Commission to undertake the plan financing. It will be useful if the thinking of the Commission, in dealing with the plan revenue component, is spelt out clearly during these discussions.

I would like to draw specific attention to the question of a special grant to cover the loss on account of Prohibition. The Ninth Finance Commission did not do enough in merely marking down the revenues. The scheme of compensation of the loss on account of Prohibition has also been discontinued by the Government of India. With the Centre having withdrawn its scheme, it is but appropriate that a specific scheme of compensation is evolved by the Tenth Finance Commission. We have set out our detailed views on this issue in our memorandum. At least 50 per cent of the estimated loss of revenue should be compensated by a specific grant. May I appeal to you to take a fair and just view about this issue?

I would caution against any arbitrary views on the discontinuance of subsidies. While I agree that in the medium term, given the fiscal imperatives, we have to be cautious about subsidies, there can be no abrupt change or roll back. I have already highlighted how much more difficult it is for the States to cut back subsidies, as they are that much closer to the people. Our policy is to hold the absolute level of subsidies at the current level. May I suggest that this approach be endorsed as the only pragmatic and realistic approach? Even this would call for skilful and adroit management, taxing all our skills.

Under your terms of reference you are obliged to keep in mind the



Freedom of the Press means not only freedom from certain restraints, but also freedom for certain purposes. The purposes are to provide proper, correct and truthful information and education to the readers. The Press has a right to make a value judgement, but that should be upon consideration of all the issues involved. Journalism, therefore is not only craftsmanship it is creative activity with a sense of responsibility.

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



need for ensuring reasonable returns on various investments by the States. I would like to draw specific attention to the position of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). We are forced to extend a compensatory subsidy to the TNEB, to meet the extra cost of transporting coal from distant Eastern coal fields, by a complicated rail cum sea cum rail route, to the thermal plants in the State. The TNEB's average per unit realisation from the sale of energy is among the highest in the Country. The performance parameters of the Board's thermal plants have received all India acclaim. At one time, freight subsidies were extended to cover the increased transportation costs. These have been withdrawn. In a common market, Tamil Nadu is left with a comparative disadvantage. The subsidy extended, only attempts to neutralise this disadvantage to some extent. Conscious of the overall fiscal situation, we have decided to hold the absolute level of the subsidy at the current level. Given this commitment on our part, I should think the Finance Commission will allow this level of subsidy in the State's forecast. We are, of course, ensuring a real and effective cash return on the State's investment in the TNEB, through an electricity tax paid by the Board.

In the case of the Transport Corporations, we do not extend any subsidy to cover losses. We do, of course, cover the cost of concessional travel, in respect of a few categories. The operational parameters of the State's Bus Transport Corporations are among the best in the country. This has enabled us to extend the best service at the lowest fares. The repeated increases in the administered price of diesel have, however, posed a very difficult situation. This has been a direct consequence of the adjustment process. We have had to revise fares in December 1993, but a further diesel price hike in February 1994, has again posed a new problem. It will take us considerable time to tide over these repeated cost increases. It would not be realistic in this situation to assume financial returns in what is an essential service for this common man.

As for other public sector undertakings, it shall be our policy to ensure that there is no budgetary support to cover losses. Most of these Corporations are promotional corporations, and it will not be realistic to assume financial returns from these Corporations.

I shall now turn to another aspect relating to the State's expendi-

ture in the forecast period. We have provided detailed estimates of fresh expenditure. Included in this are revisions of dearness allowance, and other items like the revision of house rent allowance, which have already been implemented since cut off date of 1st January 1992, set by the Commission. These items will have to be taken note of, in the expenditure forecast, as items already committed upon. In addition, I wish to bring to your specific notice that, based on the Central pattern, we have already extended an interim relief of Rs. 100 per month to our employees, pending the next pay revision. Our pay scales are on par with the Central pay scales, and the next pay revision will be alongside the Central Pay revision. The full commitment on account of the future pay revision will have to be taken into account, as part of our expenditure forecast. We have provided full details of fresh expenditure, giving only those items on which there appears no choice. These have to be allowed in full, if the forecast is to be realistic.

Under the terms of reference, you are required to consider the requirements of the States for modernisation of administration. We have made detailed submissions covering various aspects, involving a total requirement of Rs. 3,448 crore in the forecast period. As you are aware, we have taken special efforts to modernise the State Police Force, and make it an efficient and humane force. Our projections to modernise the Police Force involve a total outlay of Rs. 427 crore. Based on certain recent decisions that we have taken, we would need a further sum of Rs. 70 crore to provide a Coastal Security System, a Highway Patrol System and a Police Check-post System on the highways. Our total requirement is thus Rs. 500 crore. Besides this we would need Rs. 240 crore for Police Housing. I wish to emphasise that, considering the situation that had developed in Punjab and the situation now in Kashmir, it is better to take advance

preventive action. Tamil Nadu has had to contend with an equally serious problem posed by foreign extremists. We have had signal success so far in rooting out this threat. We have done this on our own. Our efforts have to be supported. May I request a special problem grant to cover the costs of Police Modernisation? It will be useful if this grant is provided outside the general scheme, so that it is actually available each year for the specific purpose. We have made detailed submissions, on various aspects of modernisation of the administrations, which I hope will merit your best consideration.

I have been greatly pained by the inadequacy of the existing arrangements to provide for relief expenditure in the event of natural calamities. Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly devastated by cyclones and floods. At the same time we had several districts affected by drought. What is worse, Madras City had to go through one of the worst water scarcity situations in 1993. This has meant an impossible burden on the State. Our recent experience has thus been quite traumatic, with the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement being totally inadequate. We have made detailed suggestions on the

computation of the contributions to the Calamity Relief Fund. These have to be constantly updated for changes in price levels. May I suggest that a forward looking scheme be evolved, which covers the requirement of a State like Tamil Nadu? Following the repeated devastation of our coastal areas, we had submitted a detailed project report to the World Bank for Rs.2500 crore. Unfortunately, while World Bank assistance has been facilitated in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu has not received any special support. May I therefore suggest the constitution of a National Calamity Fund, based on annual contribution by the Centre? This Fund should extend special support when a calamity of unusual severity is experienced.

The debt burden of the States has assumed alarming proportions. Tamil Nadu has registered one of the fastest increases in the interest burden. We are deeply concerned that, in the near future, the net flows could turn negative. The Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations on debt relief were very nominal. The hardening of the terms of new debt has accentuated the problem. With the pronounced shift

towards social sectors where financial returns are not easily possible, it is necessary that the loan grant mix of Central Plan assistance is made 50:50, instead of 70:30 as at present. Small Savings loans should be treated as loans in perpetuity, and 90% of the net amount of collections should be given to the States as loan. These changes will only give some relief in the future. The problems posed by the existing debt can be addressed by writing off 50% of the existing debt due to the Centre, as on 31st March, 1995. The Tenth Finance Commission will have to make path breaking recommendations in extending substantial debt relief to the States.

I have spelt out our views on the main issues before the Tenth Finance Commission. It is my considered view that the Tenth Finance Commission would have to take a bold and imaginative stand, in specifying the vertical transfers to the States. The States have been finding themselves adrift in a sea of fiscal turmoil, and have been awaiting eagerly the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission for succor. I have every hope that, under your distinguished leadership, the States will get full justice. We do hope that, in developing a scheme of vertical transfers and horizontal sharing, the Tenth Finance Commission will further embellish the principles of equity, adequacy, elasticity and certainty, that should govern Centre-State fiscal relations. Adjustment has to be undertaken with a human face, and this is particularly relevant at the State level, in a federal polity like ours. It is now left exclusively to the Finance Commission, to provide the States with the wherewithal to face up to the adjustment process. We are fully conscious of our fiscal responsibilities, and we are taking every effort to adjust to the new situation. It will take us time. It is in this interregnum that the States should be empowered to face the fiscal challenges of the future.

It is necessary that the Indian Press should display regard and reverence for basic democratic values and fulfil its responsibility in a spirit of humility, reporting the truth, honestly helping the people to decide for themselves and by shying away commercialism and sensationalism. The circulation of newspapers, magazines and journals of all kinds is growing in this Country, but not as much as the growth of the neo-literate population itself.

***-Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr.J.JAYALALITHA***

POST-CENTENARY GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE, MADRAS



EDUCATION OUGHT TO BRING ABOUT SOCIO ECONOMIC CHANGE

The post-centenary golden jubilee celebrations of the Pachaiyappa's College was held on 6th May, 1994 at the College campus.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated at the celebrations and laid foundations for the buildings to be constructed for Trust educational institutions at a total cost of Rs.1.71 crore and declared open new buildings constructed for the institutions at a cost of Rs.1.23 crore. The Chief Minister released a jubilee souvenir to mark the occasion which was received by Speaker Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah. She also released a video cassette of

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 6.5.1994.

Legislative Assembly and a book Thiru K. Ponnusamy and Thiru on late Pachaiyappa. The Kamalakara Rao, the Principal Hon'ble Education Minister received the first copies





respectively.

In her jubilee address, the Hon'ble Chief Minister said the State Government would recommend to the Centre to upgrade the institutions of the Pachaiyappa's Trust as a Deemed University. She promised all help from the Government in this regard. She was responding to the plea made by the Chairman of the Pachaiyappa's Trust Thiru V. Palanichamy that the institutions be elevated as a Deemed university.

She announced a Government grant of Rs.20 lakh for the construction of a complex to mark the celebrations. Another Rs.5 lakh would be donated on behalf of the AIADMK, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister said the State Council for Higher Education was created to have all round growth and qualitative improvement in education. She said education was not for merely amassing degrees or creating job opportunities but for bringing about Socio-economic changes, apart from removing the ignorance of the individual. She expressed hope that the present generation of students will take Tamil Nadu to the top.

Paying tributes to late Pachaiyappa, the Chief Minister said it was a lofty act of philanthropy by Pachaiyappa that opened the doors of education to all. The trust founded by him with his assets had grown into an

intellectual abode for society, she said.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the Speaker presided over the function. Thiru K. Ponnusamy, the Minister for Education spoke on the occasion. Dr. S.V. Chittibabu, Vice Chairman, TANSCHIE offered felicitation. Dr. A.P. Kamalakara Rao, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College presented the annual report.

Thiru V. Palanichamy, Chairman, Pachaiyappa's Trust welcomed the gathering. Dr. C. Palanivelu, Director of School Education and Member, Managing Trustee of the Trust proposed a vote of thanks.



TAMIL NADU'S QUALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE BEST IN THE COUNTRY

''PRIMACY TO ACCELERATE EMPLOYMENT THROUGH GROWTH PROCESS NEEDED''

I congratulate the Confederation of Indian Industry, Southern Region, for having taken the initiative of organising a Conference on "The States: Strategy for Growth", a subject of great topical importance. I am aware that the Confederation of Indian Industry has forged ahead as the Premier Representative Body of Indian Industry. I am happy that captains of Industry of the Southern states are present here today, to discuss the role of the states in Industrial growth, in the context of the liberalisation policy of the Government of India.

The new economic policy, with its emphasis on liberalisation has brought in its wake several new challenges. The first stage of the reforms, namely, delicensing and deregulation was, probably, the easier stage. The second and more difficult phase will be to create the right conditions to foster rapid growth. In addition the growth process has to be meaningful to the vast majority of our people.

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Confederation of Indian Industry's Southern Region's 20th Annual Meeting on 13.4.94

The State Governments have an important role to play in the second phase, in accelerating the provision of infrastructure and in ensuring that the benefits of progress reach the masses for whom they are intended. Industrial growth must lead to more employment opportunities. The emphasis should be on creating new jobs within the country. Even Western Nations are finding it difficult to deal with problems of jobless growth. In a developing country like India, where poverty alleviation must receive the highest priority, we should give primacy to the strategy to accelerate the provision of employment through the growth process. There-

fore, in my view, we must focus on quickly building up manufacturing capability in such a manner, that facilitates the creation of jobs. May I appeal to the captains of industry, who are assembled here today, to move ahead and deepen the growth process so that the beneficial impact on employment is felt as early as possible? Without this the growth process, as part of the new economic policy, will not strike a responsive chord among the people.

A sound functioning infrastructure is an absolute minimum requirement to foster industrial growth. Secondly, the climate of industrial relations must help to build mutual confidence between industry and labour. Thirdly, the whole gamut of clearances and inspections should be streamlined, so that efficiency and a business-like approach characterise the system. Lastly, easy access to some principal factors of production should be facilitated. These are probably the four key areas where the State's contribution

can count significantly in quickening the growth process.

I would now like to highlight some of the issues which govern the strategy for growth at the State level, keeping the Tamil Nadu context in view. Social harmony and proper maintenance of law and order are basic requirements for any growth process. In Tamil Nadu we have a perfect record in ensuring peace and tranquillity. We are confident that we will continue to maintain law and order in a perfect manner, and you can make all your investments here without the least anxiety in this regard.

We, in Tamil Nadu, are doing our best to build a sound infrastructure. Available indicators show that the quality of infrastructure in Tamil Nadu is one of the best in the Country. The CMIE index gives Tamil Nadu 139 points for infrastructure, as against 100 being the all India average. We will continue to concentrate on issues such as energy, transportation, availability of water and urban infrastructure. A reference has been made to the Mandays lost during 1992. It is stated that Mandays lost is next to West Bengal. I wish to clarify that due to prolonged strike in Textile Industry, the Mandays lost in 1992 was higher and this has been set right in 1993.

Planning for energy has, in the past, been somewhat of a chicken and egg situation. It has been the practice to wait for demand to build up and then to address the issue. Our State has now chosen to take the initiative to build up new capacity in anticipation of demand. Tamil Nadu has pushed ahead with a massive energy development programme. We have taken the initiative to launch, in the associate sector, the massive Rs.7500 crore Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project with a capacity of 1500 MW. In addition, we have facilitated the establishment, in the private sector, of a coal based 1000 MW power plant

at Cuddalore, and a 250 MW lignite based plant at Neyveli. A gas based

300 MW power station near Nagapattinam is also being encouraged in the private sector. Similar coal based thermal power stations at North Madras and Tuticorin will be entrusted to the private sector. You will notice that, in Tamil Nadu, we have taken a calculated risk in planning ahead for a high capacity addition, with the specific intention of ensuring adequate energy availability for the foreseeable future.

We hope that the Government of India would review the situation in respect of the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant and the third mine cut at Neyveli, so that early starts can be made on these projects. We have also taken the decision to participate in the Kaiga Nuclear Project. We are confident of securing a capacity addition of 5,000 MW in a period of 10 years. While power generation has been given the highest emphasis we are not ignoring the problem of the quality of power. In Tamil Nadu, a major effort to improve transmission and distribution is under way with assistance from the Asian Development Bank.

While discussing the energy issue, I would like to highlight the fact that the Southern Gas Grid is of critical importance to the Southern States. I would like to emphasise that this project has to move quickly from the drawing board to actual execution. To start with, it should be based on the surplus gas at Bombay High. The linkage to gas supply through a submarine pipeline from Oman or Iran can be viewed as an ultimate solution.

I was the first person to suggest co-financing by the Southern States in initiating this project. I do hope that the Government of India will recognise the importance of this project as the harbinger of new industrial growth in the Southern States.

A good communication net work

with a well developed road system attracts industrial investment significantly. We have developed a road transportation project at a total cost of Rs.880 crores and we have posed it to the World Bank for financing. We are also planning, in association with the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited, the development of some major corridors. We are hopeful of making an early start on this project. We have taken steps to study in depth the potential of Cuddalore Port, from the point of view of increased coal handling as well as hinterland development.

Ensuring adequate availability of water for industry has posed a major challenge in Tamil Nadu. We are confident that the Krishna Water Scheme and the new Veeranam Project will be implemented in 1995. I am sure these massive projects will help to permanently resolve the water shortage situation in the Madras Metropolitan area.

We anticipate that industries in the Madras area will benefit from the abundant ground water supplies released, once these projects become operational. Major water supply schemes for Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai will be completed in 1994. I am happy to record that my suggestion to industry to use secondary treated sewage water has been well received and projects are underway. This trend needs to be accelerated.

I am also happy to announce a joint sector initiative to establish a desalination project, to supplement the water availability in the Manali area. Tamil Nadu has thus moved ahead with a major investment plan which should resolve the chronic water shortages of the past.

We have placed special emphasis on developing urban infrastructure. The Madras Vision - 2,000, project with an investment of Rs.4,000 crores, is designed to make Madras the most favoured

Metro destination. We have placed emphasis on creating the necessary urban infrastructure in 10 major towns.

The second substantive issue I would like to cover is the Industrial relations environment. We shall seek to foster a culture where downsizing and reengineering together do not constitute an end by themselves, but eventually promote new employment opportunities that follow investment in technology upgradation. I am hopeful that your Confederation will help to identify specific areas and focus on employment oriented growth. This will be essential to ensure peaceful industrial relations. This could render redundant any need for a formal exit policy. A vibrant job market with easy mobility is the right answer. Our approach to industrial relations has been greatly appreciated. We shall continue to foster a culture of healthy industrial relations in our State.

Industrialists have spoken to me of the need to quicken clearances. We have taken the initiative to constitute GUIDANCE as an escort agency, so that there is easy access and quick clearance. We have already given executive instructions to operate the single window concept. We hope to put this on a statutory footing soon. Simultaneously, a core group consisting of the Industries and Energy departments and the TNEB will be constituted, to monitor and ensure the speedy clearance of new applications for power connections.

In addition, you may be aware that we have gone ahead boldly to develop Industrial growth centres to tackle this issue. Growth Centres at Gangaikondan near Tirunelveli, Perundurai near Erode, Nilakottai near Madurai and Bargur in Dharmapuri are ready to take off. We have now planned a massive new growth centre near Madras. Developed land, properly serviced, will not be a con-

straint in Tamil Nadu.

The State specific industrial policy which I set forth in 1992, covers the full range of incentives and the taxation policy we have adopted. Tamil Nadu offers a truly attractive package of incentives to foster industrial development. This package is acknowledged as among the best in the country. We have a splendid record of delivering promptly on what is promised, whether it be capital subsidy or any other incentives. We have set in motion a clear policy of tax reform.

In the last two State Budgets we have taken significant strides forward in tax reform. The tax structure has been properly codified and is now quite transparent. The Sales tax rate structure has been greatly simplified with just 5 common rates. Despite serious revenue implications, we have gone ahead boldly in eliminating cascading by extending to a wide range of goods concessional treatment meant for raw materials. Please understand that this reform process has been undertaken despite the extremely difficult fiscal situation we are facing. Our tax reform package has been widely appreciated. We keep an open mind in pushing further the tax reform process.

In Tamil Nadu, I do not see any serious factor inhibiting growth. I understand that some laws and regulations like the Urban land Ceiling Act are regarded as anti-growth by industry.

I feel that if we can ensure rapid expansion of employment opportunities, we should not be blinkered in our vision, holding on to concepts which are shopworn. At the same time, industry will have to be conscious of its social debt, as for example, in conforming to environmental regulations. The reform process also calls for a mature and responsible response from industry.

We will take speedy action to give a concrete shape to our Madras Industrial Park Project. We are sure that the Madras Industrial Park will stimulate the economy of our State, and help to bring global technology and finance to our door-steps. I do hope the Government of India would appreciate the uniqueness of this project and give it all the help that we have been asking for.

I wish to conclude by saying that it shall be our joint endeavour to work out a forward looking strategy for rapid and meaningful growth in our State.

Some suggestions have been put forth by Mr. Godrej and Mr. Sheshasayee. I wish to assure you that we will keep all your suggestions in mind, in particular a remark was made that Tamil Nadu should aim at being a global player and not domestic player. That is precisely our aim and intention. Reference was also made that the Punjab Chief Minister having made spontaneous donation to the Regional Head Office of the Confederation being setup in Punjab. I wish to assure you that even though I am quite sure that the confederation of Indian Industry not lacking in finance, if you do come forward to setup your Regional office at Madras we shall be happy to give you any assistance that you may wish for and though I would not like to specify that how much now, I would like to tell you we can offer you much more than the Punjab Chief Minister.

I express the hope that you will have meaningful deliberations which will focus on the key areas which are relevant, to impart speed and momentum to the growth process in Tamil Nadu in particular.

I am happy to announce that Tamil Nadu Government will contribute a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for the Regional office of the confederation of Indian Industry at Madras.



Chairman of NABARD Appreciates the smooth flow of Credit to Farm Sector in Tamil Nadu

The Chairman National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Thiru P. Kotaiah called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha in the Secretariat on 6th April 1994.

The meeting covered various aspects of agriculture and rural development in Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister pointed out the significant progress made in Tamil Nadu in restoring health to the rural credit system and improving the lending to farmers, weavers and rural artisans. The Chairman of NABARD expressed his appreciation for the progress made in ensuring smooth flow of credit to the farm sector in Tamil Nadu. He assured NABARD's full support for the State's annual credit plan of Rs.3000 crore for 1994-95.

The Chief Minister requested NABARD's full support for the scheme of providing self-employment to one lakh women in 1994-95. In this context the Chairman of NABARD expressed his appreciation for the significant strides made in Tamil Nadu in Dharmapuri District and in other districts in encouraging self-help groups of women. He assured full support for this rural

employment drive in the non-farm sector.

The Chief Minister also requested support from the Long Term Operations Fund to strengthen the Primary Land Development Banks in the State. The Chairman of NABARD indicated that this request would be given the highest consideration.

The Chief Minister indicated the significant steps taken to improve the position of weavers in the State. She pointed out that a record amount of Rs. 54.18 crore had been released as handloom rebate claims in 1993-94 so that the weavers of the State would be benefited. She requested NABARD's continued support for the schemes to benefit weavers.

The Chief Minister also requested NABARD's support for financing the Integrated Coastal Development Programme. The Chairman of NABARD assured that this proposal would be given due consideration.

The Chief Minister also called for support from NABARD for the project to rehabilitate fishermen in the Palk Bay area in Ramanathapuram District. The Chairman of NABARD assured full support for this project.



TAMIL NADU COMMITTED TO ADI-DRAVIDAR WELFARE

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

"Dr.Ambedkar was an epoch in the field of law, a revolutionary chapter in politics and a turning point in social reform" hailed the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha after unveiling a lifsize bronze statue of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar on 30.4.94 at the Koyambedu 100 feet Junction at Madras. Dr.Ambedkar wrote a new chapter in the Indian constitution for the uplift and social and economic development of Adi Dravidars while Thanthai Periyar gave a new meaning and thrust to social reforms in Southern India.

The Chief Minister reaffirmed her commitment to the uplift of the Adi Dravidars and assured that her Government will continue to work for the economic emancipation of the depressed classes and also for protecting their rights and welfare. The Chief Minister said that through the 10 Point Programme by which

Adi Dravidars have been provided with exclusive Industrial Estates, Prawn Farms and sericulture Farms, her Government is committed to the welfare of the Adi Dravidars.

The Chief Minister said that all the Adi Dravidar colonies in the State have been provided with atleast one source of protected drinking water supply. The Tamil Nadu Government has increased the allotment for the development of Adi Dravidars thereby showing a deep interest in them, she said.

Earlier, the Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar welfare, Thiru. M.R.Anandan welcomed the gathering. During his speech the Minister said that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been visiting Districts to meet people and ensure that welfare measures reach the people thereby protecting the welfare of the people.

Thiru.S.K. Tamil Arasan Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Republican Party of India thanked the Chief Minister for unveiling the statue and said that the unveiling of the statue was a dream fulfilled for more than one crore Adi Dravidars in the State.

Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru. Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. The Speaker said it was the Dravidian movement that stood by Dr.Ambedkar when he was sidelined at a point of time and in the same Dravidian tradition, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was protecting the social justice.

The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru R.Sampath, I.A.S., proposed a vote of thanks.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

New Announcements made in the Assembly by
Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru M. Thennavan

■ Exhibitions were regularly conducted in big cities of Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore till last year. The Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced in the Assembly last year that during the year 1993-94, Exhibitions would also be conducted at Tirunelveli and Trichy. Accordingly these exhibitions were conducted. In the year 1994-95 it has been decided to conduct exhibitions in two more cities also thereby increasing the total number of major exhibitions to seven.

■ Last year the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced in the Assembly that a sound and light programme illustrating the life and achievements of Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. would be conducted. A committee of 21 persons under the leadership of the Hon'ble Minister for Finance has been constituted for this purpose. The sound and light programme of Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G.R. would be organised as per the committee's recommendations.

■ The Birthday of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar was celebrated only in Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar Districts till now. As per the announcement made by Hon'ble Chief Minister, the birthday of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar will be celebrated as State Level function hereafter in addition to the functions in these three districts.

■ The Government have proposed to acquire the house of poet Ramalingam Pillai at Namakkal. The land acquisition process has begun.

■ For several years now, the Rajaji Hall is in a state of disuse and is kept closed. None of the customary function is being held. A decision has been taken to preserve and conserve one of the oldest and most magnificent buildings of Tamil Nadu, Rajaji Hall. Efforts are now on to renovate and restore the glory of Rajaji Hall.

■ In order to modernise the mailing system, a Computer with Printer to Print addresses of subscribers and agents of Tamil Arasu Magazine is to be purchased.

■ There is a demand from those already involved in Video profession to start a part-time course on Video production technology. In response to the demand, it has now been decided to start the course during the current year at the Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu on self-financing basis.

■ It has now been planned to undertake repairs to the State Information Centre Building and purchase new 16 mm films, new projectors as well as new books to enrich the library.

■ The Film city being established at Taramani is to be named after Hon'ble Chief Minister as 'Jayalalitha Film City'

■ A Museum is to be established at Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Samadhi on the lines of the museum established for Arignar Anna at Anna Samadhi.

■ A Function will be organised at the Periyar memorial at Vaikom, every year, in celebration of the victory of Vaikom Satyagraha.

■ The birth place of leader P. Jeeva at Bhoothapandi in Kanniyakumari will be turned a memorial in honour of the leader.

■ The Birthdays of Freedom Fighters Puli Thevan and Alagu Muthukone will be celebrated at Tirunelveli. The Birthday of Rebel Muthuramalinga Sethupathi will be celebrated at Ramanathapuram.

■ During 1994-95 Multimedia campaigns will be held at Dindigul-Anna, Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Villupuram Ramasamy Padaiyatchiar Districts.

RESULT OF BYE-ELECTIONS TO TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

13. MYLAPORE

Date of Poll	:	26.5.1994
Electorate	:	1,88,193
Votes Polled	:	1,05,955
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,947
Rejected Votes	:	1,008

BALASUBRAMANIAN V- AIADMK ELECTED

Name of the candidate	Party Affiliation	No. of votes secured
Balasubramaniam V	AIADMK	40,756
Eramajayam N P	DMK	35,021
Thiagarajan R	INC	12,436
Dhanu S	IND	10,471
Appan M R	IND	1,766
Raghupathy T	JP	1,080
Sundarrajan P	IND	910
Selvaraj S	PMK	564
Sivakumar P	IND	233
Ravi, Mylai S	IND	158
Rajagopalan N	IND	149
Nirmala Arul Prakash, Mrs Dr.	IND	119
Vasu D	IND	111
Thiagarajan V	IND	75
Paramasivam P	IND	71
MazhaimeniPandiyan S	IND	56
Paulnadar P	IND	54
Sivasankar T J	IND	45
Chandran T	IND	43
Kilnaamakkarar Gridathi Anandar	IND	42
Ramesh M C	IND	40
Gnanavelu R	IND	37
Kumaresan Mani K	IND	36

Bangarusamy K	IND	33
Dhandapani M	IND	33
George (alias) George Bush	IND	29
Manmadhan M	IND	29
Krishnamurthy S P	IND	26
Daruman Patthar K	IND	24
Keerthivasan T V	IND	24
Ramalingam R	IND	24
Iniyadayalan G	IND	23
Rayappan M	IND	23
Amankhan Dr.	IND	21
Kalaiarasan M	IND	20
Murugesan Yadhav R	IND	20
Haneefa M	IND	19
Antony Edward	IND	18
Raju C	IND	18
Kumar V	IND	17
Nagoor Meeran Peermohamed U	IND	15
Sundar Raman S	IND	15
Vallivelan S	IND	15
Jagat Jyothi	IND	13
Punidhavelu M	IND	13
Subramani S P	IND	13
Malligammal M	IND	12
Umarhathab K A	IND	12

Harikrishnan P	IND	11
Manak Chand Nahar	IND	11
Natarajan S	IND	11
Deenan I	IND	10
Inas A K	IND	10
Padmarajan Dr K	IND	10
Perumal A	IND	10
Vincent Jose V	IND	10
Ganesh Kannan M S	IND	9
Suriyamoorthy R N	IND	9
Varadaraj T	IND	9
Jayachandra Naicker	TIND	8
Loganathan (alias)		
Vaiyagatharasu R	IND	8
Veerappa		
Gounder V T R	IND	8
Sakthivel G	IND	7
Varadadesikan O A	IND	7
Selvam M	IND	6
Anandan S	IND	4
Arulmani M	IND	4
Kumar D S	IND	3

119. PERUNDURAI

Date of Poll	:	26.5.1994
Electorate	:	1,69,417
Votes Polled	:	1,22,318
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,20,443
Rejected Votes	:	1,875

PERIASAMY P-AIADMK ELECTED

Name of the candidate	Party Affiliation	No. of votes secured
Periasamy P	AIADMK	55,730
Kandasamy V.M.	IND	23,452
Nallappan T.K.	CPI	20,449
Gaandhi C.	INC	12,371
Subramaniam V.M.	Ambedkar Peoples Movement	1,969
Nacchimuthu C.	PMK	1,895
Elangandhi, E.K.	BJP	754
Balasubramaniam S.	IND	505
Rajan C.	IND	446
Mani K.M.	IND	361

Selwakumar Prabhu L.	IND	276
Duraisamy O.C.	IND	267
Vellingiri K.A.	IND	238
Mahendran P.	IND	188
Thamu A.	IND	172
Chinna Ponnu		
Vathiyar, V.M.	IND	170
Perumal A.	IND	142
Nallasamy		
Gounder K.S.	IND	112
Palanisamy R.	IND	108
Chinnadurai P.	IND	88
Palanisamy O.C.	IND	78
Veerappa		
Gounder, V.T.R.	IND	77
Ganesan K	IND	76
Samuelraj G.	IND	63
Nagoor Meeran Peer		
Mohamed U.	IND	58
Padmarajan Dr. K.	IND	58
Karutha Pandian T.	IND	51
Kandasamy K.	IND	50
Kilnaamakkarar		
Gridathi Anandar G.	IND	41
Raja R.	IND	35
Arumugam N.K.	IND	29
Ramasamy N.	IND	28
Muthuswamy K.	IND	26
Jayaraj K.M.	IND	21
Varadaraj T.	IND	17
Muniraj M.	M.G.R. Munnetra Kazhagam	15
Sadhaashivam M.S.	IND	14
Antonysamy M.	Republican Party of India	13

A man should never be ashamed to own he had been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.

— Jonathan Swift



TIRUKKURAL

இல்வாழ்க்கை The Household Life

தென்புலத்தா தெய்வம் விருந்தொக்கல் தான் என்றாங்
கைம்புலத்தா றோம்பல் தலை

To serve the fivefold beings like one's manes, the gods, the guest,
One's kin and self is one's own duty that's the supremest.

'A householder lives true to his virtue when he supports the ascetics, the indigents, and the destitute ones who take refuge in his house in their last moments.'

COMMENTARY

The Tamil word 'Thenbulathar' is identified with the pitrus, the late ancestors to whom the householder is supposed to make ceremonial offerings annually. This pitrudarpana is not altogether unknown in the South Indian Society of Jains, but the Jaina commentator whose commentary is published herewith interprets Pitrus as the elders in throes of death. The householder is supposed to nurse them in their last moments and give them peace of mind so that they may have a chance of better life in the next birth because, according to Jaina metaphysics, the ideas presented

at the last moment of a man's life are determining factors as to the nature of his future life. Therefore the householder is expected to do his duty by attending to the needs of the elders at the last moment and thus help them to secure a desirable future birth after their death. The term 'Deivam' may be interpreted as God in the temple to whom the householder is supposed to offer Puja and religious offerings. It may also be interpreted as the great ascetics, or Mahamunis, who are also referred to by the Tamil term 'Kadavul'. The Tamil classics such as Silappadikaram and Chintamani, written by Jaina authors, use the word 'Kadavul' as Mahamunis, the Jaina Rishis, Munis. Even the great Tamil Poet, Kambar, who is a non-Jaina, uses the word 'Kadavul' in that sense. If the term 'Deivam' is identified with kadavul then it may be interpreted as the absolute ascetics, or Mahamunis, in this couplet also. The third and the fourth, the Guest and the Dayadhis, require no explanation. The householder himself, as the fifth item, is entitled to share the household property and resources. The householder must be considered an important shareholder in the common household property because without him the other four have no chance of getting anything.

அன்பும் அறனும் உடைத்தாயின் இல்வாழ்க்கை
பன்பும் பயனும் அது.

If one's own household life were blest with love and charity.
They will but constitute its duty and its fruit's beauty.

'If home life is based on love and virtue, then that life will have its perfect grace and reward.'

COMMENTARY

Love refers to the love towards his wife without which there could be no harmonious home life. Dharma, Virtue, refers to the discharge of the householder's duties such as offering food to the great ascetics, which discharge of duties will not be possible without the co-operation of his better-half. The householder who has his affectionate wife to discharge his duties will have the satisfaction of leading a graceful home-life and will achieve the gain which is the reward for the virtuous householder life.

அறத்தாற்றின் இல்வாழ்க்கை ஆற்றிற் புறத்தாற்றிற்
போலும் பெறுவ தெவன்

If but the life of householder were lived in
righteous way,
what is attained, if into the rest of orders one did
stray?

'If one wants to live as a householder, let him
live according to the path of righteousness
prescribed for him. What benefit would he achieve
by adopting any other path?'

COMMENTARY

Real happiness in home-life depends upon
adopting a just and virtuous method of acquiring
wealth for the family and utilizing it in a proper and
beneficial way for the good of all. Such a course
adopted by a householder would represent the
noble and happy course which will be the proper
reward for home-life. Life not associated with such
a correct path of virtue would certainly frustrate the
purpose of the householder.

இயல்பினால் இல்வாழ்க்கை வாழ்பவன் என்பான்
முயல்வாருள் எல்லாம் தலை.

The one who leads an household life in all its
nature blest.
Is deemed among all men who strive for
salvation, the best.

'If a householder lives his life without swerving
from the path of righteousness ordained for him,
he will occupy the foremost place among all those
that strive for spiritual realization.'

COMMENTARY

An ideal household life is considered by the author
to be even better than the life of a homeless ascetic
as a means of spiritual development.

I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow
creature, let me do it now.

— Etienne De Grellet

ஆற்றின் ஒழுக்கி அறன்இழுக்கா இல்வாழ்க்கை
நோற்பாரின் நோன்மை உடைத்து.

The household life which, sinning not, doth
make others' lives pure

Is more enduring than indeed the lives which
pain endure.

COMMENTARY

One who lives the faultless home life according to
the path of righteousness and shows to others how
to walk the correct path, will have his domestic life
nobler than that of the ascetics who practise stern
austeristics.

அறன்எனப் பட்டதே இல்வாழ்க்கை அஃதும்
பிறன்பழிப்ப தில்லாயின் நன்று

It is the household life alone which virtue's
name deserved

And that too would be better could no blame be
there observed.

COMMENTARY

Domestic life par excellence is that which is based
upon virtue. The other course of the ascetics if
faultless is also praiseworthy.

வைத்ததுள் வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ்பவன் வாழ்றையும்
தெய்வத்துள் வைக்கப் படும்.

The one who leads an ideal household life upon
this earth,

Should will be deemed indeed as one of heavenly
gods of worth.

'He who enjoys on earth a faultless domestic
life may claim the citizenship of heaven with the
Gods'

COMMENTARY

This chapter on domestic life lays down the duties
of the householder by pointing out that his life is
not merely for himself but for the whole of society.
Thus the author lays down a sound economic basis
which will conduce to social harmony. The
householder is guaranteed a happy life not only
here but also hereafter, as he is sure to be born as a
Deva among the Devas according to his virtuous
conduct here.

The Tamils of the Sangam age
loved and preferred the female child.
It will be interesting to know that the
American Anthropologist Morgan
developed his Matriarchial theory af-
ter getting information on the pri-
macy of women in Tamil society and
matriarchial kinship patterns from
the Missionary Scudder who worked
in North Arcot District in the 19th
Century.

The Tamils actually sought the
female child as a blessing from God.
Ainkurunooru, one of the Sangam
classics (380 BC - 200 AD) refers to
such an episode.

Poet Kapilar in poem 257 of
Ainkurunooru, says that the cute
young angel-like girl who plays in the
courtyard of the humble hut of the
poor Kurava tribesman was really a
heavenly gift bestowed by God in an-
swer to his earnest entreaties. The
poem reads,

'kunra kuravan kadavut peni
irandanana petra elvalai kuru
magal'.

This means: the Kuravan of the
hill prayed to the god and begot this
beautiful little female child.

A female child to the ancient
Tamils was a gift to be sought from
God, and had priority over gold dia-
mond. While other nationalities ab-
horred the female child, it will be a
pleasant surprise to learn that the
Tamils of yore prayed for female
child.

The Tamils worshipped the
Mother Goddess and venerated fe-
males in society. It was the woman
who was the head of the household
'Ilal' (Owner of the house). In San-
gam times a man was introduced as
'the husband of such and such illus-
trious housewife and he felt shy'.

The famous Tamil epic Silappad-
higaram mentions that the Chera
King Senguttuvan first sought the ad-

vice of his queen, on how to honour
the goddess Kannagi who had en-
tered heavenly bliss after having
reached his country. He did not seek
the first opinion from his ministers or
from other counsellors. Among cer-
tain castes in southern Tamil Nadu
a favourite course is to say: 'May your
family go extinct without female is-

sues'. This shows that the Tamils val-
ued only female progeny and descent
through females.

This primacy of females should
have contributed to the culture of the
ancient Tamils and made the Sangam
age memorable as the golden period
in the History of Tamil Nadu.



A vignette from Sangam Literature

O! GOD! BLESS ME WITH A FEMALE CHILD

-Dr. R.MADHIVANAN,
Director,
Tamil Etymological
Dictionary Project.



PAINTINGS OF RAJA RAVI VARMA

M. Mohan,
Curator, Gallery of Contemporary Art,
Government Museum,
Madras - 8

state. In 1866, he married the youngest sister of Maharaja of Travancore. He belongs to the Royal family. He studied art under an English painter named Theodore Jenson in 1868, who was on commission at the Court of Maharaja of Travancore State. Ravi Varma copied the Western techniques in his art work, but he chose for his subject themes from Hindu mythology. He won the British Gover-

The Government Museum, Madras has a good collection of paintings representing the Tanjore, Mughal, Rajput and paintings belonging to school of Modern art. Among the modern paintings, works of eminent painters like Jamini Roy, Roy Chowdhury, Nandalal Bose, Hussain, Jaya Appaswami and others are on display. Apart from the above mentioned paintings, the Museum will be proud of the art work of Ravi Varma's seven original paintings and sixty two photo prints. Four paintings of Ravi Varma are on display in the Gallery of Contemporary Art.

It was felt that a separate gallery for the modern paintings was necessary. The gallery of Contemporary Art was established in 25th January 1984. This Gallery of Contemporary Art traces the growth of contemporary art in India from the time of Ravi Varma down to the present. The veteran of the Indian painting in the 19th Century was Raja Ravi Varma. He was famous for his art work on Hindu mythology and epic. Ravi Varma was born in April 1848 at a Kilimanur Village, twenty four miles from the town of Kottayam in Travancore



nor's prize in the year 1873 for an oil painting at the age of 25. His work was acclaimed at the Poona exhibition of 1880 and at exhibition held in Vienna and Chicago in 1892. The rulers of Mysore and Travancore appreciated his numerous picturisation of Hindu mythology. Ravi Varma's paintings of 'Sakuntala', 'The Miser', 'Lady with the Mirror' and 'Yesodha and Krishna' are on display in the Gallery of Contemporary Art, Government Museum, Madras.

The picture 'Sakuntala' is an oil painting on canvas. The painting illustrates a scene from poet Kalidasa's Sakuntala in Sanskrit. The heroine Sakuntala seated under the tree. Her facial expression shows that she is lost in her thoughts and at the background sage Dhurvasa is entering into the hermitage. The artist was very much influenced by the western technique and composition.

The portrait 'The Miser' done by Ravi Varma is an oil painting on canvas. The painting reveals that, the Miser is holding the money bag tight and with an expression that he is possessive. The influence of Dutch school is found in the colour combination.

One of the finest art work painting of Ravi Varma is 'The Lady with the Mirror'. It is an oil

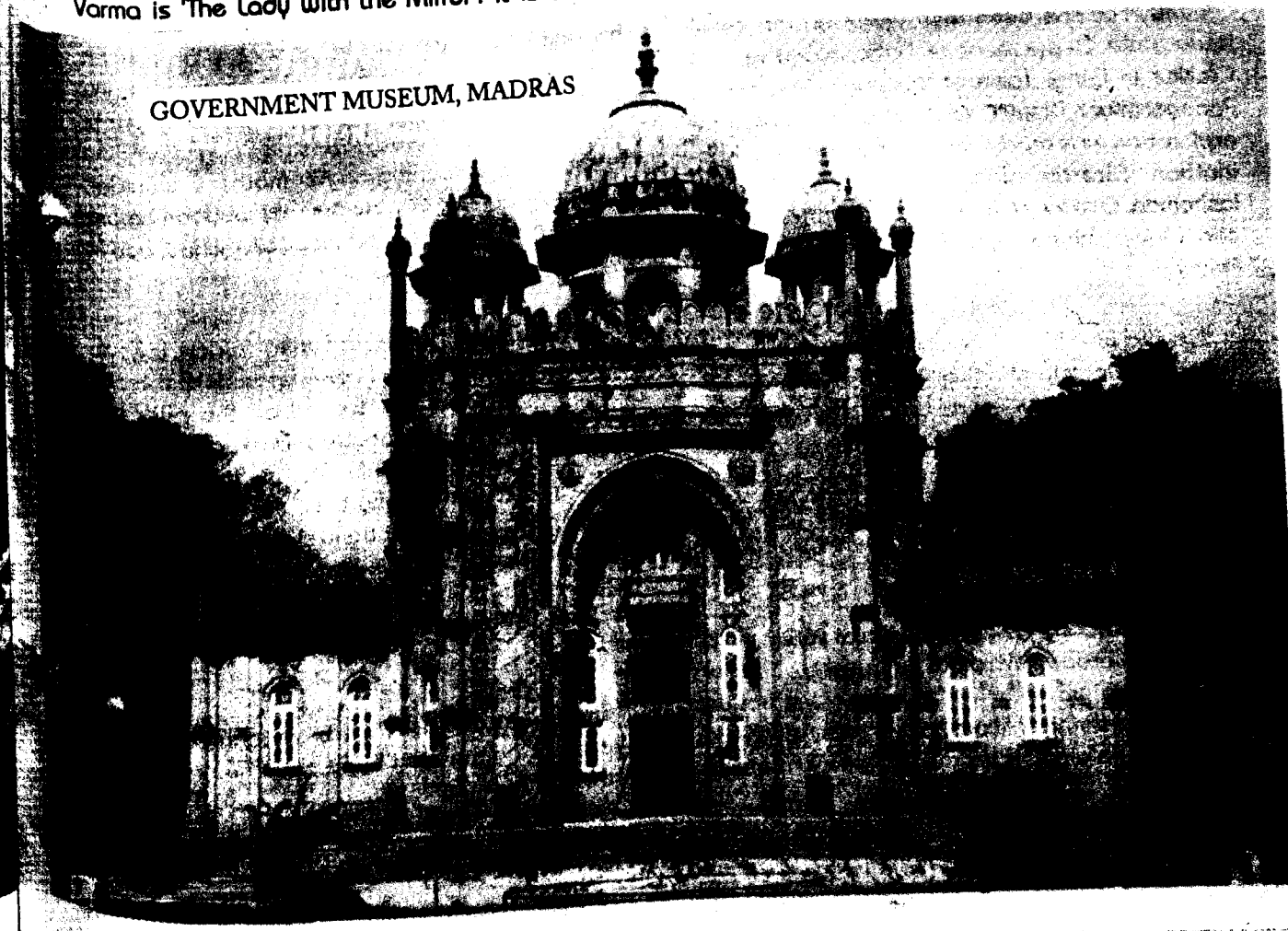
painting. It illustrates, that a lady is holding a mirror and combing her flock of hair. The beauty of the hair style is impressive.

The portrait painting of 'Yesodha and Krishna' is an oil painting. Ravi Varma was influenced by the great Italian artist Raphael, who painted Madonna and child. Ravi Varma painted it in Indian way, as Yesodha and Krishna. The artist has used dark background in the painting in order to give relief to the main figures which are light yellow. The painting shows, the hand holding the child's arm is not naturalistically done by the artist.

During his last days Ravi Varma could not devote much time to painting, as he became the guardian of the next ruler of Travancore, who was then a minor. He died in October, 1906 at Attingal near Trivandrum.

Besides the paintings of Ravi Varma, in the Government Museum, his art works can be studied at the Shri Chitralayam Gallery in Trivandrum, the Laxmi Vilas palace at Baroda, the palace at Mysore, the Udaipur Palace and the Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad. Two of his paintings are on display at the National Gallery, New Delhi.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS





1400 Years Old Jyeshta Discovered

A rare image of Jyeshta assignable to 6th-7th Century A.D. has been discovered by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology at Mel Olakkur in Gingi Taluk of Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District, while the archaeological exploration was conducted by Thiru. Natana. Kasinathan, Director along with Messrs. D. Thulasiraman, Curator of Poondi, Pre-Historic Museum and Muthu Ethirasan, a Retd. Tamil Teacher of Aviyur.

Jyeshta worship in Tamilnadu seems to be as old as the worship of Koravai. Jyesthai was worshipped as the Goddess of Water while Koravai was as the Goddess of War. These two Goddesses were the earlier forms of Sakti in Tamilnadu. In course of time Jyeshta was replaced by Saptamatrikas and Koravai was by Kali.

The celebrated epic Manimekalai refers to a shrine dedicated for Mudiyal i.e. Jyeshta. Tirumugarpupadai which gives the detail description of six sacred shrines of Lord Muruga also mentions Jyeshta as Palaiyol. A rock cut panel sculpture of

Jyeshta is in existence at Tirupparankundram, one of six sacred shrines. On the same hillock there is an inscription of Jatilavarman Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan of 8th Century A.D. recording the establishment of the shrines Durga and Jeyeshtadevi which were caused to be made by Nakkankorri. On the north wall of the main shrine of Kailasanatha temple built by Rajasimha Pallava during 8th Century A.D. there is an excellent image of Jyeshta seated on a pedestal having two hands in Abaya and Varada mudras. A figures of Jyeshta is found carved in a group of panel sculptures located at Velanjeri in Chengai-M.G.A. District. This panel could be dated to 6th-7th Cen. A.D.

Jyeshta is believed to be the elder sister of Sridevi (Lakshmi) and is also known as Alakshmi, one who is bestowing inauspicious influences. She is referred to in Tirukkural as Thavvai and Mamukadi. This is the earliest reference to Jyeshta in Tamilnadu.

The present image of Melolakkur is significant in many respects. The face of her son Gulikan is found in human form as against his usual bovine head. The second unusual feature is his position in the panel. His figure is shown in equal size with his mother's figure and he is seated on the left side as against the usual position of her right. Similarly her daughter Mandi is shown on the right side as against the usual position of her left. She is shown as if leaning on her mother's shoulder. Jyeshta's banner of crow and her weapon brome are seen on right and left respectively just above the shoulders of Jyeshta.

Jyeshta is soon seated with folded legs in crossed position which is also unusual. Generally she will be shown as seated on the pedestal hanging her two legs aparted. Decked with necklaces and ear ornaments she is shown having large breasts with flabby belly. Her right hand is shown hanging on the right side of folded right leg while the left is made placed on the left folded leg. Her son is holding a big mace in his right hand. He is also seated with folded legs placed on the pedestal.

The groups of those figures are found carved in a space of one metre height and one and a half metre width.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha hosted a party to the Members of the Legislative Assembly on 4.5.94. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Ministers and the Members of Legislative Assembly witnessed a dance programme.



NEWS IN PICTURES

Hon'ble Union Minister for Finance Dr. Manmohan Singh, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 6th June, 1994.



The Managing Directors of Government Transport Corporations handed over the trophies which had been won by the Corporations in the State and Central level, to Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 2.5.94. Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan accompanied them.

Women's empowerment, should not involve the breaking of women's ties with their homes and their families. On the other hand, it must help to strengthen the bonds in terms of education, training and occupational opportunities. Our efforts must be to create a Society which gives opportunities to women to give the fullest expression to their natural propensity in the home and with regard to the family.

-Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr.J.JAYALALITHA



Bi-Centenary of Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk

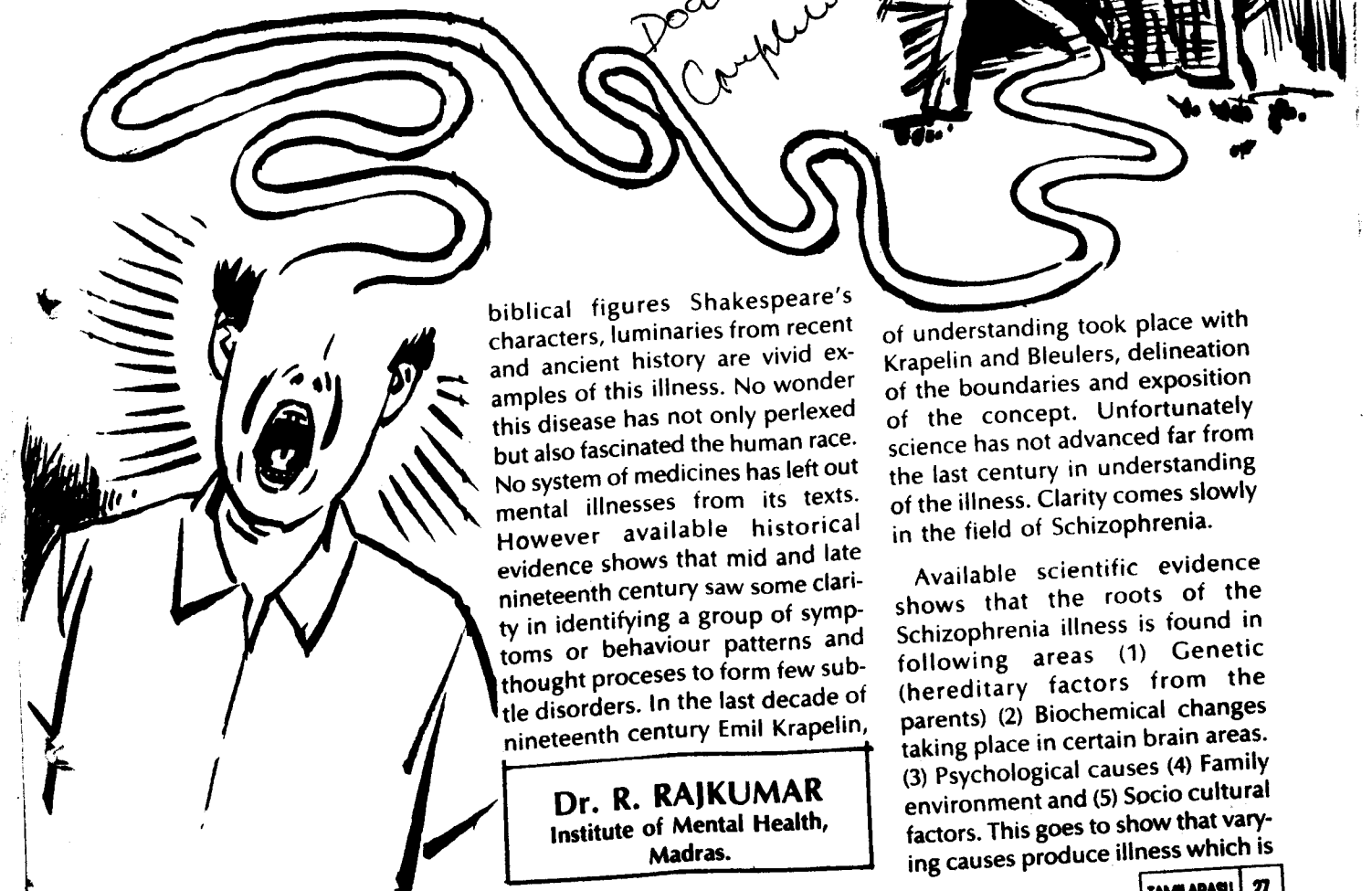
Maze or labyrinth characterises the major mental disorder called Schizophrenia. In a maze a person meets blind alleys and dead ends when he chooses the apparently right path. This confusion and perplexity characterises the patient's understanding about his illness, the relatives understanding of the patients behaviour and professionals understanding of the causation of the illness.

A person who enters a maze

could never have his journey's end in sight, till he reaches there, and some times already trodden paths may be travelled again. This is the state of patients' and others when they are confronted with this illness. The mind, the highest seat of a person itself is plagued by sickness. This makes him lose his reasoning and his thought process is severely disturbed.

This disease has its mention in ancient literatures. Some of the

SCHIZOPHRENIA - THE MAZE AND ITS MANAGEMENT



biblical figures Shakespeare's characters, luminaries from recent and ancient history are vivid examples of this illness. No wonder this disease has not only perplexed but also fascinated the human race. No system of medicines has left out mental illnesses from its texts. However available historical evidence shows that mid and late nineteenth century saw some clarity in identifying a group of symptoms or behaviour patterns and thought processes to form few subtle disorders. In the last decade of nineteenth century Emil Krapelin,

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a German Psychiatrist crystalised our understanding of the symptoms and named it DEMENTA PRAECOX (Deterioration of intellect in young adults), Eugen Bleuler - a Swiss Psychiatrist coined the term SCHIZOPHERNIA - as he thought that the essence of the illness was dissociation of thought processes. In any field of science, identification and classification forms the first step. The beginning

of understanding took place with Krapelin and Bleulers, delineation of the boundaries and exposition of the concept. Unfortunately science has not advanced far from the last century in understanding of the illness. Clarity comes slowly in the field of Schizophrenia.

Available scientific evidence shows that the roots of the Schizophrenia illness is found in following areas (1) Genetic (hereditary factors from the parents) (2) Biochemical changes taking place in certain brain areas. (3) Psychological causes (4) Family environment and (5) Socio cultural factors. This goes to show that varying causes produce illness which is

same or similar. A person with Schizophrenia goes through pre illness phase where he is reset with unpleasant emotion and feeling of strangeness. Though the onset of the illness is gradual in many cases, it might be sudden in a few cases. He starts being influenced by his pathological thinking. His perceptions also become abnormal. The thoughts are perceptions alter his mood and behaviour. Behaviour becomes odd and abnormal. Thought processes and perception corrupt a person's behaviour. This behaviour which is apparently strange is misunderstood by his relatives. Lack of understanding leads to ill conceived means of coping, such as the person being ostracized, shut in side rooms, or even chained. Since the patient is ridiculed by the society in general there is a sense of shame and embarrassment amongst the relatives. This ill feelings are expressed by anger and revulsion by the family members. Most of the patients are brought for treatment when problems become unmanageable and out of control. Since the behaviour is strange, stranger methods are adopted to tackle the illness. Shamans and practitioner of magico religious rituals become the first choice. Frequently patients complain of some imaginary enemies influencing by black magic on them. This is understandable because when a person is not able to utilize reasonable processes to understand his problems, he resorts to unreasonable processes to reason out. His relatives also believe in this and accept this behaviour.

Though the causation and manifestation is enigmatic, identification and management is clear. There is withdrawal and unexplained irritability. Talk becomes irrelevant. Hostility and suspicions cloak the persons activity occasionally. Emotion may become a liability and laughing and crying occurs due to internal cues. Imagined fears prevent the patient from carrying out



"Democracy is not merely a form of Government. It is primarily a mode of associated living of conjoin communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellowmen."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

his normal work. His relationship with others become strained due to his suspicious and irritable behaviour. Early detection of abnormality and a wise decision to treat the patient by medical means go a longway in the success of the treatment.

Though understanding of the causes helps in cure of a Schizophrenic disease, at times effective treatment precedes identification of an abnormality. As of today identification of anatomical structural disturbance is lacking in the case of Schizophrenic disorders.

Functional disturbances are well understood. These are effectively tackled by medical means. Gone are the gloomy days when a person diagnosed as a psychotic was incarcerated in the dingy cells of a mental hospital. It is the norm today to make the patient functional to live and lead a healthy life in his own environment.

When a patient is brought to a psychiatric physician effort is made to elicit a detailed history. There are

no laboratory or investigative procedures available, proper information is sufficient to make an accurate diagnosis. When medications are given to a patient sufficiently early in the converse of the disease, patients usually improve. They are then discharged if they are hospitalised and sent home. Regular followup in a psychiatric hospital and medications are advised. Many patients do well on medications and work. In a few cases residual symptoms persist. The family members are involved in identifications of relapse of symptoms and advised to bring the patient for intensive treatment methods.

Patients who are unable to leave the hospital due to the nature of the disease and of lack of social support are rehabilitated.

Occupational therapeutic methods are utilised, along with social skills training to make a patient a person who is worthy. The paths through the maze might by torturous and amazing, but effective management could go a long way in treating Schizophrenics.

Bi-Centenary of Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk

Human Ageing, a progressive loss of adaptability in an individual, is due to complex interplay between intrinsic (mainly genetic) and extrinsic (mainly environmental) factors. Longevity is not in all cases a factor of blessing. Old age has always been fraught with problems - medical, Psychological, social and economical. Today many of these problems are intensified by the pressures of modern society and the changing attitudes.

A definition of 'Ageing' depends upon how it is viewed from different perspectives. In India, it has been convention to take 60th year of living as the point of turning old. The proportion of people aged 60 and above has increased in India. Those above the age of 60 constitute 7% of the total population of India and number about 50 millions today. This number is expected to reach 60 million in 2000 A.D.

MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE ELDERLY

Epidemiological studies have estimated the prevalence of mental morbidity among the aged at 89/1000 yielding a figure nearly 4 million in the Country to be severely mentally ill. (Venkoba Rao et al 1982).

Affective disorders (mostly depression and to a lesser extent mania), Paranoid states and organic mental disorders constitute the bulk of mental illness in the elderly. Depression is most frequent with the prevalence rate of 60/1000. Dementias formed 20% of the total mental morbidity among the hospitalised patients. (National Task Force Report ICMR 1988).

Psychopathology increases with age organic mental disorders as well as functional psychosis increases in frequency with aging. Suicide rates rise sharply with age. Neurotic reactions are also a problem as the old person's adaptability wanes so that minor stresses precipitate depression and anxiety states. Thus age alone does not mean that



MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN OLD AGE

patients emotional disorders is due to a dementing irreversible process. Depression, Paranoid reactions and anxiety states should be as vigorously treated in the old as in the young. Psychiatric illness in old age is not to be viewed in isolation. The mental health problems of the aged have to be examined along with the prevailing social system. In view of the multiple system involvement, including Psychiatric illness and also in view of the social, economic

and the nutritional problems, the care of the elderly to be meaningful needs to be a comprehensive one.

The two major mental health problems in old age are:

1. Depression, 2. Dementia

DEPRESSION IN OLD AGE

Depressive illness is a major mental illness in the elderly. The occurrence of depression in the elderly has been found to vary from 13% to 22%. Severe major depression present in 2% to 3%, depression needing professional intervention in 10% to 15% while substantial depressive symptoms may be

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seen in 20 to 30% of elderly people in general population.

The three important factors associated with depression in old age are:

1. Emotional Factors -

- Feeling lonely
- Dissatisfaction with life
- Self pity.

2. Physical Factors -

- Deterioration in health
- Difficulty in self care
- Difficulty in mobility
- Sensory deficits

3. Socio Economic Factors -

- Widowed state
- Loss of social status
- Loss of income
- Retirement
- Bereavement

CLINICAL FEATURES OF DEPRESSION IN OLD AGE

Depression in old people may present in ways which are rather different those seen in younger patients. The patient may be extremely agitated with bizarre delusions concerning guilt, worthlessness or bodily disorder. Sometimes the depression may be hidden behind an array of vague symptoms of anxiety or other neurotic complaints.

When the symptoms are vague with no specific under lying cause the diagnosis could be depression in elderly, hence the use of the term 'Masked Depression'. Sometimes the perplexity, the apparent lack of awareness and the total disregard of surroundings give the picture of a dementing illness. This is called as 'Pseudo Dementia'.

MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION IN ELDERLY

Drugs play an important role in addition to psychological and social support. Antidepressants with less Anticholinergic and less cardiotoxic side effects are preferred. Electro convulsive therapy is safe if given with proper care in selected cases.

STEPS TO MINIMISE DEPRESSION IN ELDERLY

- Regular and periodic check by of

- physical health.
- Proper planning of Retirement.
- Low cost health insurance scheme for old people.
- Encouragement of traditional values and joint family system.
- Advise to engage old people in religious activities and reading habits.

DEMENTIA

Dementia is identified as a major public health problem in old age. Dementia is an organic mental impairment with involvement of Brain. Dementia is defined as 'an acquired global impairment of intellect, memory and personality without impairment of consciousness. Dementia is a dying mind in a living body. Dementia is not normal ageing or accelerated ageing, but a qualitative and quantitative change in intellectual function.

The Common causes of Dementia in old age are:

Primary cerebral cortical degenerations

- Alzheimer's disease
- Pick's disease

CEREBRO-VASCULAR DISEASE

- Multi-infarct dementia
- Binswanger's disease
- Cranial arteritis
- Other cranial angitis
- Congophilic angiopathy

PRIMARY SUBCORTICAL DEGENERATIONS

- Parkinson's disease
- Multiple system atrophy
- Huntington's disease
- Progressive supranuclear palsy
- 'Punch-drunk' syndrome

CEREBRAL INFECTION AND INFLAMMATION

- Neurosyphills (GPI)
- Post-encephalitic
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- Limbic encephalitis
- Multi-focal leucoencephalopathy
- Multiple sclerosis

ALCOHOL

Toxic and Metabolic

Hypothyroidism

Hypocalcaemia
Chronic hepatic encephalopathy
Chronic uraemia + dialysis
Vitamin B 12 deficiency
Pellagra

Malabsorption syndrome
Anticholinergics and levodopa
Anticonvulsants and barbiturates
Neuroleptics

TUMOUR AND HYDROCEPHALUS

Meningiomas
Benign gliomas
Para-pituitary tumours
Intra-ventricular tumours
Pineal and midbrain tumours
Secondary deposits
Subdural haematomas
Giant aneurysms
Aqueduct stenosis
Communicating hydrocephalus

After excluding secondary Dementia the most common among the primary Dementia are:

- Alzheimer's disease and
- Multi infarct Dementia

The Diagnostic Features of Dementia are:

- Demonstrable evidence of impairment in short and long term memory.
- Impairment in abstract thinking, judgement, higher cortical functions and personality change.
- Disturbances that significantly interfere with work and social activities.
- Not a part of delirium. (i.e) there is not change in consciousness.
- Evidence of organic change.

MANAGEMENT OF DEMENTIA IN ELDERLY

Drugs have a limited role to play in the management of Dementia. Drugs are helpful in managing associated Psychosis, Behavioral problem and to improve the Cerebral Blood Circulation.

PSYCHO SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF DEMENTED ELDERLY

Dementia is often accompanied by a behaviour supervised by psychotic symp-

toms. Management in addition to psycho pharmacology should include a total psycho social approach.

Psycho social intervention in Dementia includes:

- Behavioral methods
- Milieu therapy
- Activity engagement
- Physical exercise
- Problem oriented approach
- Reality orientation and
- Organisation of psychiatric services.

BEHAVIORAL METHODS

Much rehabilitation is based on the analysis of problems and the setting of goals. Behavioral methods share these

principles but add specific procedures to modify particular aspect of behavior. Recently these methods have been directed to improve deficits of memory (Eg.) use of lists and reminders and by practice. Methods have been identified for training patients with problem in eating, continence or social skills. Folsom (1967) described reality orientation therapy which is intended to reduce confusion and improve behavior.

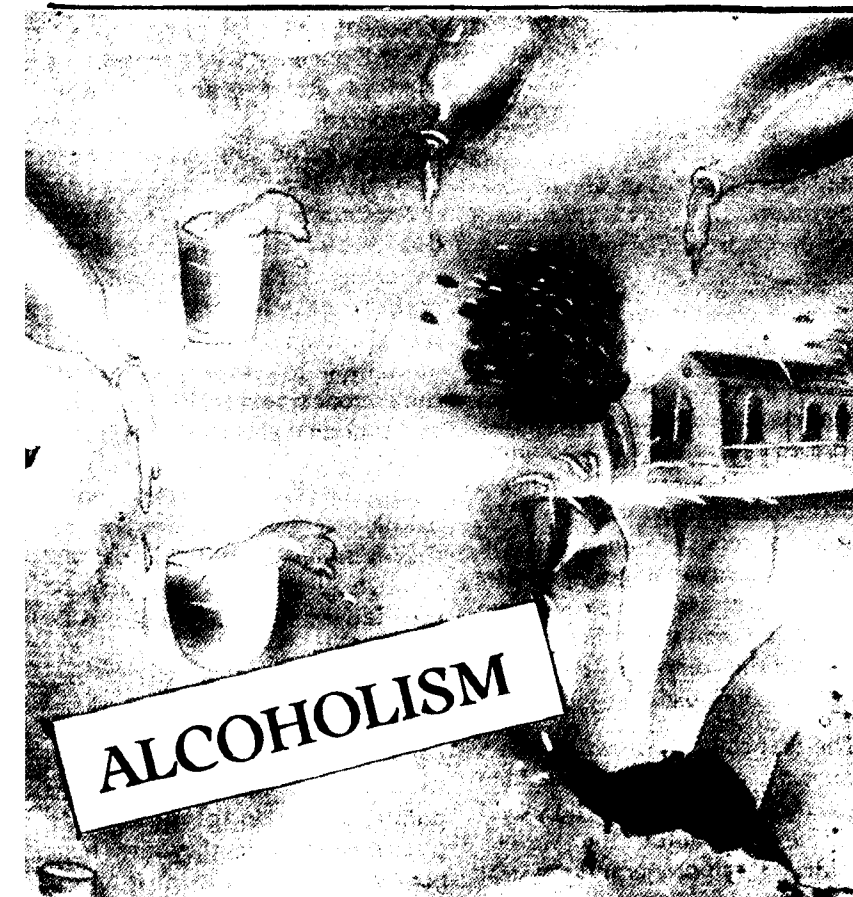
As the illness progresses the patient may be incapable of managing activities of daily living. Activities which entail potential danger must be avoided, such as driving a car, using power tools, smoking and using a stove. Leaving the house unaccompanied may prove a potential

risk. Patients daily routine should be continuously monitored, simplified and regularised to maintain well learned behaviors and to minimise stressful charges. The family members and other care givers should be fully involved in these charges. Dementia affects the entire family. Education of the patients and the family is essential.

Supportive psycho therapy to demented patients with clearly defined aims many be required.

Organization of supportive services for demented patients wherever available would go a long way in sharing the burden.

Bi-Centenary of Institute of Mental Health, Kilpauk



Alcoholism technically (medically) known as Alcohol dependence is a complex bio-psycho-social process involving the chemical "Alcohol" which is ethylalcohol and the person, who is influenced by his

physical and psychological drives and social processes. We call a person as Alcoholic or alcohol dependent, when he drinks alcohol continuously or excessively, to the point of requiring a large dose to

have any effect and developing untoward effects if he does not take alcohol (i.e.) drinking to function normally rather than drinking to feel the effect.

THE SUBSTANCE: Alcohols are organic compounds of which Ethyl alcohol or ethanol is the one that is used. Whether it is the costliest liquor or the cheapest illicit liquor the basic ingredient in "ethyl alcohol" which causes the effects. The additives, coloring, flavouring agents are the ones that make it more palatable and desirable. Percentage of Ethanol makes a particular drink more or less potent. Alcohol is absorbed without any need for digestion (i.e.) breaking down to simpler products. It pervades all tissues but the effect on the nervous system and the brain is what is desired by the drinkers.

Alcohol depresses the nervous system and the brain and causes sedation initially, later induces sleep and even causes coma in higher doses. Initially there is disinhibition, euphoria or a sense of well being which is soon followed by sedation and sleep.

Alcohol is absorbed by the stomach and small intestine and is converted to energy and waste products. Alcohol is used like food in the body with a difference that it cannot be stored for later use and it

lacks in vitamins, and minerals commonly present in food. Alcohol acts in the body by affecting the function of nerve cells mainly and disrupting the biochemical process of all the cells in the body. Alcohol is broken down into carbon dioxide and water in the body.

Alcohol drinking has psychological and social meanings. Situational social drinking is seen in many cultures. They accept alcohol but no culture permits excessive drinking, may it be once or on a permanent basis. When alcohol is taken due to psychological problems, drinking is more, complications are more and persons drink in spite of complications. Alcohol dependence is a stage in a person's drinking history. Most have a drink once, in social situations or when influenced by their peers, or due to a sense of adventure and wanting to know what alcohol does to them. This is known as experimental stage. Some progress from this to the stage of social drinking. They drink for occasions sake, as during a festival, function or a party and not for alcohol's sake. The Third stage is when a person drinks regularly but takes care to avoid any disruption in his physical health, his work or his family. These people are able to avoid drinking, when they have to. And the fourth stage is when the person is drinking for alcohol's sake. He has no control over his behaviour and is unable to stop even when his health fails, and gets into physical, family, work or legal problems. Alcohol causes complications physically, psychologically and socially.

The concomitant issue in the tolerance and withdrawal. Tolerance is the quality of requiring more alcohol to experience the desired effect. This means that a person who was able to feel high in one drink would require more and more drinks to get the feeling high. Tolerance is only for the intoxication and harmful effects do not require higher doses. Withdrawal is the phenomenon where the person

gets unpleasant effects which are diametrically opposite to the effects of the drug, when the person suddenly stops taking the drug. This makes the person seek alcohol in spite of his wish.

Physical complications of alcohol are many but the important are the gastrointestinal and neurological. Alcohol causes gastritis, hepatitis, cirrosis and gastrointestinal bleeding.

Affection of the peripheral nerves, and the brain are the most damaging complications of alcoholism. Alcohol also affects the heart, muscles and blood. Deficiency diseases like malnutrition, vitamin deficiency are caused because the alcoholic neglects his food intake due to a loss of appetite, either due to gastritis or being fulfilled of his caloric needs by alcohol itself. Some drinkers avoid food because they have money only for alcohol.

Being dependent on alcohol is a disease by itself. The person also might have psychological complications such as psychosis, mood disorders, dementia or failing intellectual faculties due to the toxic effects of alcohol on the brain.

In handling the problem drinker, it is of prime importance to make the patient realise that he has a problem with drinking and avoiding alcohol is the only option. When a person seeks professional help or he is made to seek help, the treatment process is in two stages. The first stage is to withdraw the person from alcohol and treat the withdrawal effects and the complications of prolonged alcohol use.

The first stage is known as short term management. This is best done by medical professionals who would be able to identify the various withdrawal symptoms and physical complications and treat them effectively. During this period he can be assessed to form an overall treatment strategy. This is best done under in-patient setting because immediate medical attention is possible and he can be prevented from taking alcohol.

ble and he can be prevented from taking alcohol.

Next stage is the beginning of long term management where the doctor sets the goal of preventing relapse and altering the lifestyle to sober living. The person is treated for long term complications, and counselled to handle the situations that arise in his day to day living which might cause relapse. Persons who are on treatment for alcohol dependence usually relapse because they have stopped drinking only, without altering their out look behaviour, or lifestyle. Most of them expect to go back to the stage in life when they had never taken a drink. It is imperative to make them understand that what made them drink in the first place and made them continuously drink, is with them still and that has to be effectively corrected. Staying sober needs the patients' effort and family's co-operation. Some families view the person the same way as before. Some families expect the persons to atone forever for his past. Some over burden him with their expectation, expecting him to be perfect. The realistic attitude is to know that he has given up drinking but is still vulnerable to relapse. To identify the factors which made him drink and counter it effectively. With view of sensitising the family, usually the family members are counselled to handle the person at home. Some of the families would have gone through great stress and may be traumatised. They also need to be handled.

Alcohol dependence does not happen in a day. The drinker has a whole life style characterised by impulsivity, seeking immediate pleasures even if they are temporary, and an attitude that makes him blind to many illeffects on him and his family. It is a long drawnout process to attempt correction of all these. Stopping drinking is an important step but only a step in the treatment process.

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