



Tamil Arasu

July 1998 Rs.3





**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி:
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
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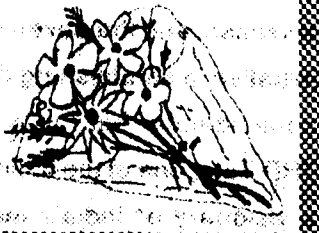
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**WE WILL HAVE TO MASTER THE
NEW TECHNOLOGIES WITHOUT LETTING TECHNOLOGY
TO DETERMINE OUR LIFE - STYLE AND
OUR TIME - TESTED VALUES IN LIFE**

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- His Excellency the President of India, Thiru.K.R. Narayanan
at the inauguration of the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre and
laying the foundation stone for the Biotechnological Park for
Women Entrepreneurs, at Chennai on 29.7.98.

M.S.Swaminathan Research Inauguration of the JRD Tata Ecotechnology & Biotechnology Park



I am happy to be here today at the inauguration of the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre of the M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation. May I congratulate Dr.M.S.Swaminathan, one of the world's best known agricultural scientists and the doyen of Indian Science for his initiative in establishing this Centre. It is a happy co-incidence that today is the 90th birthday of JRD Tata, one of the builders of modern India and a visionary of India's industrial greatness who was bestowed by the nation the Bharat Ratna

Award. I am also happy on this occasion to lay the foundation stone for the Biotechnology Park for Women Entrepreneurs. May I congratulate the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Kalaignar Karunanidhi for this initiative taken by his Government in co-operation with Bio-Technology Department of the Government of India and M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation.

The Constitution of India has laid down that it is the duty of every citizen to protect and

improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion to living creatures. This was a reflection of the values cherished by the Indian civilization over the ages. But the protection of the environment from the aggressive inroads of industrialisation and the idea of a clean and healthy environment as a positive input into sustainable development are relatively new concepts.

Mahatma Gandhi had, however, cautioned as early as 1929 that if "India should ever take to industrialisation after the manner of the West.... and to similar exploitation it would strip the world like locusts". Faced with such a prospect the world has been for some years seeking methods of averting an environmental disaster as a consequence of reckless industrialisation and economic development Prime Minister Nehru in the 1950's had warned the nation of the kind of development that destroyed man's natural environment. India has been taking active interest in international conferences and adopting measures for preserving the environment while going ahead with India's economic development plans. Our efforts in this regard were largely Government initiated and implemented. Of late the judiciary has been on the side of the angels and has issued judgements and directives in favour of environmental causes. There has also been a degree of people's activism in this field and non-governmental organizations have indulged in agitation on some specific issues.

But the large and rapidly expanding sphere of private enterprise in India has not been as much involved as the State in environmental causes and activities. JRD Tata had, however, made clear his concern for environment in the following statement he made in 1992 :- "I believe

that the social responsibilities of our industrial enterprises should now extend, even beyond serving the people, to the environment. The need is now fairly recognized, but there is still considerable scope for most industrial ventures to extend their support not only to human beings but also to the land, to the forests, to the water and to the creatures that inhabit them". In the hey-day of industrialisation in the West it was private industry that exploited natural and human resources recklessly without restraint polluting the environment for generations to come. Scientists now admit that the threat of global warming that is facing mankind today is a cumulative result of all human development processes that have happened since the industrial revolution.

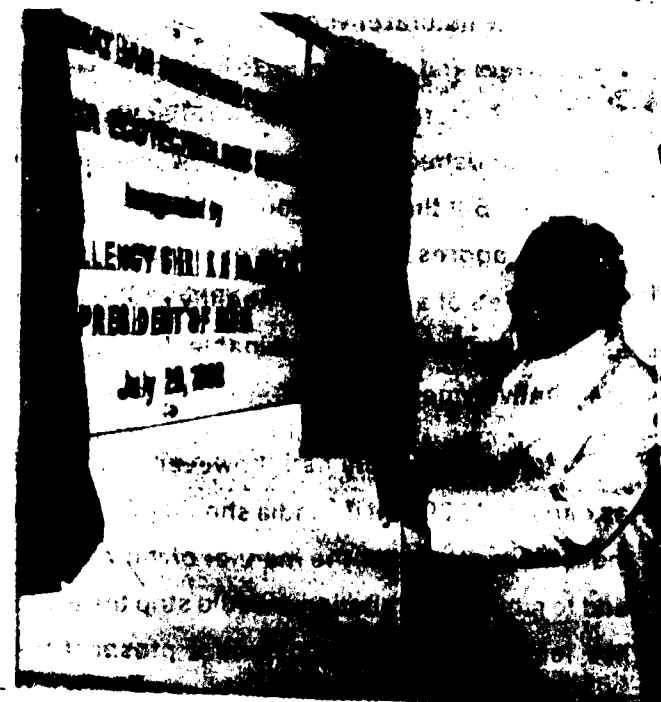
It has been suggested that the answer, atleast a partial answer, to these problems created by technological development is technology itself - adoption and application of new environment-friendly technologies. Ofcourse the developed countries of the world has had a head start in this and they have developed such technologies. In our own country, there are several recent examples of the employment-generation potential of ecotechnologies. I would like to refer to the gradually spreading photovoltaic revolution, for instance. Experience in different parts of India shows that installation of photovoltaic cells is increasingly cost competitive, especially in villages that have not been connected to electricity grids. I am glad that both in this building and the adjoining building of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, solar power is being used to run computers and for other purposes where

uninterrupted power supply is needed. I congratulate the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources and the Government of Tamil Nadu on their pioneering role in harnessing both solar and wind energy.

Sustainable management of forests and village common property resources is another area where opportunities exist for new livelihoods. We have nearly 26 years of experience in participatory Forest Management. This experience has clearly established that Joint Forest Management leads to the creation of many new livelihood opportunities to communities living adjoining forests.

I am glad the Centre is according high priority to the conservation, enhancement and sustainable use of natural resources, particularly water. Water is becoming a severe constraint in efforts to improve human food and health security. Water conflicts are likely to grow at the local, national and regional levels and it will be prudent to take active steps to avoid them. One vital step is improving the conservation of rain water and enhancing the efficiency of water use. A recent book by Anil Agarwal and Sunita Narain of the Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi titled "Dying Wisdom" cites striking examples of the effectiveness of the traditional water harvesting and saving procedures in vogue in the past in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country, and their relevance to contemporary needs.

The conservation and sustainable and equitable use of water should receive high priority in all parts of our country. According to some computer simulation models, changes in rainfall patterns are likely to be adverse to India. We should initiate anticipatory action in meeting the



impact of climate change and promote for this purpose a national water harvesting, saving and sharing movement. Much of the action in this area will have to be taken at the local level, and hence Panchayati Raj institutions should be empowered to play an active role in stimulating community cooperation in all aspects of water conservation and use.

Emission from motor vehicles is one of the main causes for urban air pollution contributing to global warming. Western countries are taking growing interest in zero - emission cars energised by batteries or fuel cells in order to cut down air pollution. But in Asia as millions of people in the non-motorised sector become wealthy enough to buy motorised forms of transport they will first buy scooters rather than cars. Not surprisingly, Indian cities are today, chock-full of scooters and this need for cheaper motorised forms of transport will remain with us well into the foreseeable future. Infact India could and should aim to become the first country in the world to develop and use zero - emission scooters.

I am glad, on this occasion, to have also been invited by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to lay the foundation stone for the Biotechnology Park for Women Entrepreneurs, which is being set up jointly by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu and the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation. In the last two decades, major breakthroughs have taken place in biotechnology research and development and as we move into the next millenium, there would be a bio-industrial revolution world over. All-round progress in the field of biotechnology in terms of research, demonstration and commercialization would be the main agenda for the next century for the scientists, economists, social scientists and planners.

In India, Government has made a major effort to promote research and development in biotechnology particularly in the areas of healthcare and agriculture. This biotechnology project at Chennai is a unique initiative for the first time in this part of the world to organise and train women scientists and technologists, women entrepreneurs and young women both from rural and urban areas. I hope the Chennai example will be emulated by all our major cities. I am particularly happy that the Chennai Biotechnology Park will be tailored to foster environmentally sound and socially compatible biotechnologies that would enable our farm families to produce more under conditions of diminishing per capital availability of arable land and irrigation water.

Friends, 1998 marks the bi-centenary of Thomas Malthus's essay on population. There is renewed concern now about India's capability to feed itself under conditions of diminishing per capita availability of arable land and irrigation water. It is clear that we have to produce more but produce it differently, since the excessive and improper use of chemicals, particularly

pesticides and mineral fertilisers, results in long term ecological harm. I cannot but share with you my anguish at the deaths by suicide of several families in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, as a result of despair caused by the failure of their technology-intensive crops. I am hence happy to learn that this Centre is concentrating on the development and dissemination of precision farming techniques which can help to maximise output per units of water, land, nutrients and energy without adverse environmental consequences. Under the leadership of Shri. C. Subramaniam, the Bharat Ratna laureate, our scientists and farmers proved the prophets of doom wrong in the mid sixties. We must do this again in the decades ahead, when the population supporting capacity of our ecosystems will be under severe stress.

We need new and environment - friendly technologies. But technology is not the exhaustive remedy for the problems faced by India and the world. The Malthusian threat to humanity is still there, though the world has so far contained the threat. Besides the multiplying population there is the question of the multiplying wants of the population. As Gandhiji observed the human mind is a restless bird. It wants more and more. As he said further "there is enough in this world for everyone's need but not for everybody's greed". This is partly a spiritual problem. India is the one country that is eminently fitted by its history, tradition and philosophy to address this fundamental problem. But we will have to master the new technologies and learn how to use them efficiently without letting technology to determine our life - style and our time - tested values in life.

May I, once again, felicitate and thank Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, on this major new initiative of his. I would also like to compliment, once again, the Department of Biotechnology Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the far-sighted Biotechnology Park for Women Entrepreneurs. I wish these ventures every success.

THE BENEFIT OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND FINDINGS MUST REACH THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

- Her Excellency the Governor, Justice Selvi M.Fathima Beevi,
at the inauguration of the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre

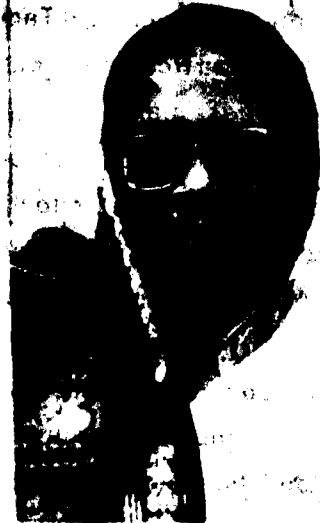
I take great pleasure in being here on an occasion when the research and training facilities available in the Taramani Institutional area are being further strengthened by the inauguration of the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre by His Excellency the President of India.

We all are aware of the outstanding contribution made by the House of Tatas to the industrial development of our country. JRD Tata was a great visionary, himself a pioneer in India's civil aviation movement and in many other fields. He believed that the fundamental principle in all help should be education. The JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre is designed just for the purpose of helping people to attain self reliance, through promotion of opportunities for ecologically and socially sustainable livelihoods in villages.

I wish to congratulate Dr.M.S.Swaminathan for his yet another achievement in his meritorious service to humanity. The M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation is a landmark in the scientific history of India. For the past ten years, the foundation has been pioneering efforts in making optimum use of Science and Technology for environmentally sustainable development.

India is one of the twelve countries identified as the mega-centres of biological diversity. Ours is an agricultural economy. Agriculture and rural development are our primary concern, while industrialisation is a major concern in many countries. The conservation and enhancement of natural resources, promotion of sustainable livelihoods, gender equality and empowerment of rural people have significant part in our country's development process.

The subject of ecotechnology is new to our people. As ecotechnology involves blending techniques such as information, space and bio-technologies with the ecological practices of the local communities, a lot depends on the education of the largely ignorant rural masses. Only people's participation will bring success to any effort in development. The benefit of the scientific research and findings must reach the public, especially the economically and socially disadvantaged sections of the society. I am happy to note that the M.S.Swaminathan



Research Foundation has special programmes in this regard.

I understand that the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre seeks remedies for environmental degradation, endemic hunger and extensive human deprivation, feminisation of poverty etc. The Women's Bio-Technology Park for which His Excellency the President will lay the Foundation today will provide opportunities to qualified women for taking to a career of self-employment in the field of bio-technology. Since women's education and economic empowerment are pre-requisites for achieving the goal of a productive and healthy life for all this part will be great significance to our development process. Initiatives such as these are the means for taking the benefits of new technologies to the field. Both these centres, the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre and the Women's Bio-Technology Park are rooted in the principles of ecology, economics and gender equity. I would like to congratulate our Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi for his generous help to M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation for creating these centres of hope for the future.

On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and myself, I convey my gratitude to His Excellency the President of India for his visit to the State and for his inspiring participation in the programme.

I thank the organisers for this memorable opportunity and wish you all the very best in life. ★

LET US BUILD A PRODUCTIVE AND FRUITFUL PARTNERSHIP WHICH BENEFITS EVERYONE AND LEADS TAMIL NADU TO PROSPERITY

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalam M.Karunanidhi at a function to inaugurate
the JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre and to lay the foundation stone for the
Golden Jubilee Biotechnology Park at Chennai on 29-7-1998.



Today is a very important day for Tamil Nadu. The first Women's Biotechnology Park in the country is being established here.

Our happiness multiplies with the President of our Republic laying the foundation stone for this pioneering project.

I congratulate the Government of India, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and TIDCO for having taken concrete steps for setting up this Park for Women.

It is all the more appropriate that this Biotechnology Park is being set up in the Golden Jubilee Year of our country's independence.

I recall that when Dr.Swaminathan met me last year to seek support from Government of Tamil Nadu for

establishment of an exclusive Biotechnology Park for women, I immediately ordered that this concept has to be given physical shape and implemented early.

The ability of our women to set up industries and manage them successfully has never been in doubt. I believe that this helps to empower women, who can develop their personality and use their inherent talents.

With this in view, I encouraged Dr.Swaminathan to go ahead with this project and immediately allotted twenty acres of land for this project.

I have also announced our intention to help Dr.M.S.Swaminathan to set up this park in my budget speech on 27.3.1998.

On behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu, TIDCO is contributing equity in this project.

It is assisting in the implementation of the same. Government of Tamil Nadu is providing land.

I would like to thank Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resources in selecting Tamil Nadu as the first State for establishing this biotechnology park exclusively for women through the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India.

I have been informed that a company in the name and style of Golden Jubilee Biotechnology Park for Women has been incorporated and it is proposed to have an investment of over Rs.10 crores in this company.

I am also happy to note that this Park is expected to provide employment to about 1000 women.

I have been informed that this foundation, established in 1988, has grown into a large research organisation within a short span of 10 years.

This foundation is the first in Asia to receive the 1996 Blue Planet Prize of Asahi Glass Foundation of Japan.

I also learn that this foundation has specifically focussed its activities on new technological innovations.

Their aim is to take the benefits of scientific research to the economically and socially disadvantaged sections of society.

The foundation's priority lies in the areas relating to women, children and eradication of hunger.

This foundation has a very innovative feature in its functioning as a 'foundation without walls'. Such a concept goes to show that the activities of the foundation are taking place in a wide range of institutions as well as in the villages.

National, international, public and private organisations are the donors of this foundation.

This is because of the recognition won by this foundation from various national and international lies.

I am also happy to be here, because on this occasion His Excellency the President of India is also inaugurating the J.R.D. Tata Ecotechnology Centre.

Government of Tamil Nadu have offered two acres of land for this centre.

I am told that this centre will build training facilities to blend modern methods of training and development with traditional systems of communications.

I am sure that the approach this foundation is following in computer-aided training along with traditional folk media is the appropriate methodology to be followed in Tamil Nadu.

I am indeed happy to note that this centre will concentrate on seeking remedies to some of the contemporary development problems including Environmental degradation, population explosion and so on.

I also wish to congratulate Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, who have liberally funded the centre and the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology for extending financial support for the construction of the building.

Through partnership and participatory research this centre has programmed to develop methods of promoting job-led economic growth.

It is my fond hope that this centre will blaze a new trail in sending message through mass communication methods available with our villagers.

Tamil Nadu is of late making rapid strides in industrialisation.

Therefore, we are also aware that two sunrise sectors which will ensure our rightful place into the next century will be Biotechnology and Information Technology.

We have taken a series of initiatives to give a thrust to these sectors.

I wish to utilise this opportunity to assure all prospective investors, from India and abroad, that we will extend our most sincere and earnest support in making your investments successful.

I wish to announce that the last Indian Science Congress session of this Century will be held in Chennai in January, 1999.

The Anna University will be the host. We will extend all support for the success of the session.

Let's build a productive and fruitful partnership which benefits everyone and leads Tamil Nadu to prosperity.

I keenly look forward to inaugurating this Biotechnology Park sometime next year and wish the Research Foundation and other connected organisations great success in the years to come.

I extend my warm greetings and sincere wishes to these centres of excellence. I am very confident, like the broad and big heart of the President of India, these centres, being inaugurated by him would also grow in heights and broaden their activities.

KALAINAR An able Administrator Leader of the Masses

Her Excellency the Governor Justice Selvi M. FATHIMA BEEVI, at a function to present Kalaimamani Awards.

I take great pleasure in participating in this memorable function and in distributing the "Kalaimamani" awards today.

We, the people of India, take great pride in that we had a developed culture even 5000 years ago and our heritage miraculously remains to adorn our country till now. Only culture breeds a society, thereby constitutes a country. The basic ingredients of a developed culture are artistic creations which are born when ordinary and simple human feelings are expressed through specific patterns and innovations. It is natural that, through the universal language of art, different peoples and cultures come closer to each other. Several arts have played a major role in the development of Indian Culture. Indians, by virtue of the ancient civilisation, attained a high level of culture that provided the right atmosphere for some outstanding creations in literature, arts and crafts. The Tamil people are the most privileged in this context since they have a unique language which is distinctive in every linguistic aspect.

The story of Tamil is different and incredible. It has remained unaffected throughout several millenia. The language of Tamil



has built its survival around the strength of its literature. It was not at all influenced by Sanskrit as found in the case of other Indian languages. The old Tamil was



unique and the Sangam literature was composed between 500 B.C. and 200 A.D. Apart from being fine poetry, they also serve as the record of social and political history of ancient Tamil Nadu. The three constituents of Tamil, namely Eyal, Isai, Natakam were integral part of the Tamil society as early as the Sangam age.

The unique verses in Tamil literature have a rhythmic structure. "Pannisai" was in vogue long before the birth of Carnatic music. Folk music and songs existed here from time immemorial. Drama finds a reference in Sangam literature itself, but it gained popularity and growth very late in Tamil Nadu.

Surprisingly, Cinema, the scientific evolution of drama, has become inseparable from the lives of Indians, not to say the people of Tamil Nadu. Today Chennai and Mumbai are competing with Hollywood in the production of feature films. Our creators have won many awards and have brought honour to the State. I would like to bring to their attention that it is the best that matters in creativity. There is nothing called old or new in the realm of arts. I am saying this because too many creations look and sound alike, unnecessarily following some so called formula. Create anything good; people will readily receive it.

The language of Tamil has proved that it can survive any onslaught. At the same time, we must be conscious that the literary creations, the treasure of Tamil Nadu, should be preserved and presented to the coming generations. The countless works of Tamil literature have to be reprinted and redistributing among the people. It should be a continuous process. A streamlined publication of all exemplary works in Tamil literature should be taken up. Their preservation by using modern scientific methods must be a priority.

State patronage of art and culture is crucial in modern times. Accordingly, the department of culture at the Centre and the States and various autonomous bodies like Eyal, Isai, Nataka Manram were established. The Eyal, Isai, Nataka Manram is doing commendable job of

fostering and developing the cultural wealth of Tamil Nadu. It also contributes a considerable share to the promotion of national integration by organising exchanges of cultural troupes with other States.

This Manram which was originally called 'Sangeetha Nataka Sangam' when it was established in 1955 got its new name of 'Eyal Isai Nataka Manram' in 1973 from the Chief Minister of

Her Excellency the Governor, Justice Selvi **M.FATHIMA BEEVI** and the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaigiar **M.KARUNANIDHI**, distributed the coveted 'Kalaimamani Awards', Gold Medals, Rolling Shields and Shields to 75 cine, drama, folk and rural artistes, at a glittering function held at Valluvar Kottam organised by the Tamil Nadu - Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram on 10-7-1998. The Hon'ble Minister for Tamil Development and Culture, Thiru Tamizhkudimagan presented shawls to the awardees.

Thiru Rama Narayanan, Chairman, Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram welcomed the gathering and Thiru K.Sornam, Deputy Secretary, Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram, proposed a vote of thanks.

Tamil Nadu, Dr.M.Karunanidhi. It can be cited as a minor instance to the immense contribution he has made to the language of Tamil as an author, poet and playwright par excellence. He is so versatile that he has earned countless number of distinctions in extremely different fields; He is an able administrator and leader of the masses; still, as you all know, he prefers to be called as 'Kalaigiar'. Such a passion for the arts! Tamil Literature, arts and crafts are assured of a patronage, exactly as they need it. The art tradition of the State will, I am sure, gloriously continue in all its richness and authenticity.

I congratulate the artistes and writers who have received 'Kalaimamani' award today and convey my best wishes to them. □

Artistes

should

be

united

at

all

times

This is the first time ever since the establishment of Valluvar Kottam that this function is being held here which was usually organised in small mandapams. Thiru RM.Veerappan while speaking requested to remodel the Valluvar Kottam with additional facilities.

You are all aware of the fact that the construction work of Valluvar Kottam was started during the year 1972 and completed in 1976. But I could not attend the inaugural function and only after 13 years I could enter this building. In between that period for five years Valluvar Kottam was neither repaired nor renovated and was not in good condition. This was not disclosed by me but the newspapers and weeklies pictured the fact.

It is painful to say that this building was misused by various people for certain activities during the past four or five years. But now due to the earnest efforts taken by this Government, it has been renovated and being maintained at a cost of Rs.80 lakhs. As requested by RM.Veerappan, Valluvar Kottam will be Air-conditioned and I hope that it would certainly serve as an International Conference Venue in future.

Thiru. Chandrasekar, Member Secretary and Actor while speaking put forth some demands and he may have confidence that his demands will be fulfilled on behalf of the Government just because his demands cost not in crores but in lakhs only.

I would like to convey a message to the people in the world of arts. Today 75 artistes are awarded and among them are senior artistes, present artistes, musicians, carnatic artistes, folk artistes, film producers, drama artistes and social workers. But of very much regret about the absence of non-awardees from the filmdom at this function. Though their presence is not possible this year, atleast from next year onwards artistes should turnout in large number for such ceremonies. Just like all the artistes took out a rally recently unitedly for their demands, they should also participate in these functions which will be an encouragement for the recipients of awards.

Some have written letters saying that they are proud to receive awards from me and here also while receiving the awards, they said that they are very proud for getting an opportunity to distribute awards to you and I extend my blessings again and again to the awardees.

(Hon'ble Chief Minister **KALAI GNAR** at a function to present Kalaimamani Awards)



THE EFFORTS OF THE GIRL STUDENTS TO OBTAIN TOP RANKS ON PAR WITH BOY STUDENTS INSPIRE US

-Hon'ble Chief Minister KALAIgnAR



Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaigmar M. Karunanidhi presented cash assistance and certificates to 235 students who secured first three ranks (in the state level and district level) in the Tenth and Plus Two examinations held this year at a function held at Rajaji Hall, Chennai on 27-7-1998.

The Government will bear the entire educational expenses of these award winning students under a scheme introduced by this Government in 1996. Top rankers in the Tenth Standard would get their Plus Two education expenses reimbursed and the college education including professional education expenditure of Plus Two rankers would be reimbursed by the Government.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister congratulated the awardees and said he was very happy to know that half of the awardees were girls. "The competition of the girl students with the boy students in securing top ranks gives an encouragement and cheer to achieve the aims of this Government", he said.

The Chief Minister said, this scheme was being implemented from 1996-97 to provide free higher education to top rankers who had studied Tamil as a subject.

"This year the Government will incur, the college education expenditure of 96 Plus Two rankers and

Higher Secondary School expenses of 139 SSLC students who have excelled in studies. The joy is greater to know that 235 students have secured top ranks".

Consenting to a request made by a student of IIT, K.N. Krishnam, a non-tamilian, hailing from a poor Backward Class family and studied Tamil throughout his school career for financial assistance to continue his B.Tech. course, the Chief Minister, as a special gesture, said the Government was presenting him a cheque of Rs.1 lakh.

The Chief Minister announced that the Government has decided to enact a law against eve-teasing which had resulted in the death of a college girl. This law will be similar to the legislation enacted to prevent ragging in educational institutions in the wake of the death of an university student two years ago.

"Comparing to the student population, 80,000 strong police force cannot give individual protection to all the students. The public too has a responsibility of curbing this menace. Without taking the law into their hands the public should catch the eve-teasers and hand them over to Police", the Chief Minister said.

"The Government is in the process of framing the law to ban eve-teasing which would be issued soon", he said. He concluded by congratulating the students for their achievement.

P.S.Kumarasamy Raja's life is a lesson to the present younger generation

- Hon'ble Chief Minister KALAIgnAR



The birth centenary of the former Chief Minister of Madras State P.S.Kumarasamy Raja was celebrated on behalf of the Government at Rajapalayam on 8th July 1998.

Speaking on the occasion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaigmar M. Karunanidhi expressed his happiness and thanked the organisers for arranging the function in a grand manner. He said he had never failed in honouring the national leaders who had sacrificed for the cause of country's freedom and for the cause of Tamil language.

The collectorate building had been named after Kumarasamy Raja in 1989 itself. Other name that finds a place in the people's heart was Omandur Ramasamy Reddiar, affectionately called as "Periyar without beard" by the leaders of Dravidian parties. His centenary celebrations came in 1995 and the then Government had allocated Rs.3.5 lakh but the function was not conducted and the amount was not spent. The Chief Minister announced that Omandur Ramasamy Reddiar's birth centenary would be celebrated in a grand manner on 25th August in Chennai.

Paying rich tributes to the memory of P.S.Kumarasamy Raja, the Chief Minister said Raja's life was a lesson to the present younger generation. He expressed his anguish over the attitude of the majority of the present day youth. He said we live in the world where youngsters indulge in pleasure seeking activities like cinema, drama, luxury etc. which had to be changed. He believed that the youth life of Raja would be a lesson to the youngsters.

The Chief Minister gave a new explanation to the initials of P.S. Kumarasamy Raja and said he considered the initials 'P.S.' as 'Public Servant', such was the contribution of Raja to the society. He had viewed success and defeat with an equanimity of mind who gave importance only to serve the country and the society. The Chief Minister also announced that, the 'Greenways Road' in Chennai where the residences of Hon'ble Ministers situated, would be named as P.S.Kumarasamy Raja Road.

★

**RS. 156 CRORES WORTH
DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES DURING
THE PAST TWO YEARS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT**

- Chief Minister Kalaignar



Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi distributed assistance under welfare schemes to the beneficiaries at a function held at Cuddalore on 6.7.98.

The Chief Minister in his speech expressed his happiness in meeting the people of Cuddalore and said developmental works with regard to Cuddalore District were being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs.156 crores during the past two years.

He said the elected representatives of the people, officials and concerned staff should co-operate and involve themselves with dedication in implementing these schemes, to get the appreciation of the people. Pointing

out the speech made by the District Collector, Thiru. Sandeep Saxena, in Tamil, whose mother tongue was not Tamil, the Chief Minister said the Collector had learnt the Tamil language by putting himself to hardship, and had pronounced the names of the schemes, viz 'Anna Marumalarchi Thittam' and 'Namakku Naame' very clearly only because of his involvement with these schemes. That was why he was able to pronounce those words clearly, when other words uttered by him were mispronounced. The Chief Minister hoped that other District Collectors also have this involvement and dedication in implementing developmental schemes meant for the poor and downtrodden.

The Chief Minister announced that permissions have been granted for the construction of Singarathoppu bridge at an estimated cost of Rs.9 crores and to call for tender. He said a detailed study was being undertaken for the development and upgradation of Cuddalore Port. Permissions have also been granted for Rs.17 crores scheme to solve the drinking water problem of Cuddalore Town, which was announced in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru.K.O.Si. Mani. Permissions will also be granted within this year under a scheme to provide electricity to atleast 500 pumpsets for which the Chief Minister said, he had placed an order with the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru. Arcot N. Veerasamy. Speaking on the works being carried out in the Vadavaar, the Chief Minister said, a mere desilting and dredging alone will not suffice, since the water should not get absorbed and deviated as it had to fill the Veeranam lake, for the utilisation by the people of that area. That was why 20 to 22 km stretch of the Vadavaar was being laid with concrete bedding with cement as being done to the sides of the river. He said he was jubilant and enthralled to see the concrete stretch, that would allow free flow of the entire water into the Veeranam lake. The Chief Minister said that nowhere in India a river bed had been laid with cement upto a stretch of 22 km. He said he was

so jubilant to see the concrete stretch that stimulated a desire to drive the car on the river bed. He said, after seeing the bunds of soil on either side of the river, he asked the Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru.K.Ponmudi, if it was possible to operate mini buses along the stretch of the river, so as to connect the villages situated nearby for which the Minister had replied, regular bus services could be operated after the completion of the work and till then mini buses could be operated.

"Many schemes are being framed and implemented with an aim of improving the life styles of the poor, downtrodden and farmers, knowing that if the farmers are taken care of, then the whole nation and the people would become prosperous. On this basis during the past two years Rs.156 crores were sanctioned and the same amount will be spent in the forthcoming year", he added.

The responsibility of monitoring the welfare and developmental schemes, whether it reaches the beneficiaries in time or not, lies with the elected representatives. That was why election to the local bodies were held soon after this Government assumed office. The elected representatives should continue to discharge their duties so as to supervise, monitor and encourage them for the early completion of the works, the Chief Minister said.

★ ★ ★

CHIEF MINISTER INSPECTS THE DESILTING WORKS IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDALORE, THANJAVUR AND PERAMBALUR



Hon'ble Chief Minister **KALAIgnar M. KARUNANIDHI** along with Hon'ble Ministers and Officials inspected the desilting works being carried out in the Districts of Cuddalore, Thanjavur and Perambalur on 5-7-1998.

The Chief Minister first inspected Vadavaar, Veeranam lake and the Paravanaar and then the Perumal lake where the desilting works were being carried out. The Chief Minister was given a rousing welcome throughout his tour.

Speaking to press persons, the Chief Minister said the work on the 22 km. stretch of the Vadavaar was being carried out in 5 stages and the remaining stretch will be covered in the coming years. He said after desilting the

Vadavaar and rising the banks of the Veeranam lake, road topper will be laid to operate mini bus service and efforts would also be taken to operate regular bus service. The Chief Minister also explained the 'Silk Drap' constructed on the river bed upto a distance of 22 km. with 36 metre length and 16 feet height, to block the sand getting deposited, reducing the depth of the river.

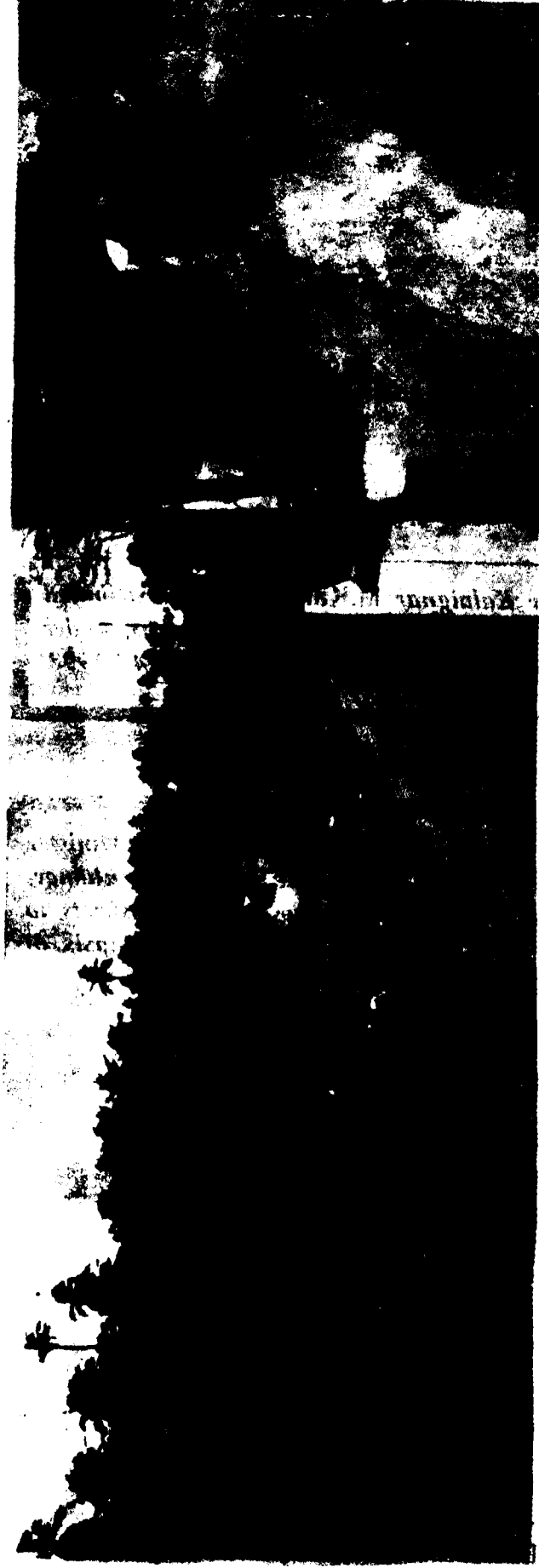
The Chief Minister also informed that drinking water will be supplied through pipelines in the Districts of Villupuram and Cuddalore.

The desilting operations at Veeranam lake are being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs.110.95 crores.

The Chief Minister later inspected the Paravanaar and said Rs.1.26 crores had been allotted for desilting it to a length of 12 km. with a width of 40 metres and a depth of 3 metres. He also visited Perumal lake being desilted at an estimated cost of Rs.56 lakhs.

The Vadavar - Veeranam Canals are being renovated at an estimated cost of Rs.26.39 crores. The Veeranam lake is being renovated and improved at an estimated cost of Rs.10.68 crores. The distribution irrigation canals of Vadavaar and Veeranam lake are being modernised and improved at an estimated cost of Rs.26 crores.

CHIEF MINISTER INSPECTS THE MASSIVE DESILTING WORKS OF VAIGAI RIVER



Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi** accompanied by Hon'ble Ministers and top officials inspected the works being carried out in Viraganur Regulator near Madurai on 8.7.98. From Viraganur Regulator, he visited the sites in Manalur, Thattankulam, Thirupuvanam, Viladane ndhal, Thiruppachethy, Sembarayanendhal and Muthanendhal where the desilting works were going on.

The Government have undertaken a massive renovation works in the canals of the Vaigai and 374

irrigation tanks at an estimated cost of Rs.42.70 crores. By these works, 1,39,550 acres of land will be benefited.

Agriculturists of Madurai, Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram Districts will be benefited by these massive desilting works. These works are being done in 21 stages.

The Viraganur Regulator was declared open by Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar in 1975. The banks of river Vaigai was devastated in the floods of 1979 and for the past two decades it had not been renovated, which is now being done.

The Chief Minister inspected the desilting works upto a distance of 45 KM. This is the third inspection by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, in person at worksites, and in his previous visits he inspected the Cauvery Delta areas of Thiruvavur, Nagapattinam and Thanjavur Districts. The Chief Minister has proposed to visit various sites of desilting work that are being carried out throughout the State. The efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister are appreciated by the farmers whole - heartedly throughout the State.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M.Karunanidhi distributed 2500 cycles to Anganwady Centres at a cost of Rs.38.75 lakhs, under the Integrated Child Development Scheme, at the Secretariat on 4.7.1998.

An agreement was signed in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar, by the State Highways Department with the IL & FS Consultancy, for upgrading 500 km length of major highways in four districts to international standard, on 'Build, Operate and Transfer' basis at Secretariat, Chennai on 20.7.1998.



NEW SCHEMES ANNOUNCED BY **KALAINGAR** FOR THE UPLIFTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar issued orders to implement five new welfare schemes, apart from various schemes already in vogue for the benefit of the registered construction workers in Tamil Nadu.

Enhancement of Insurance Amount:

Under the consolidated individual insurance scheme the insured amount will be enhanced from Rs.50,000 to Rs.1 lakh.



Marriage Assistance:

Rs.1000 will be granted as marriage assistance from Construction Workers' Welfare Board fund for the marriage of son/daughter (two heirs) of the construction workers.



Maternity Assistance:

Women construction workers will be granted Rs.1000 as maternity assistance from Board's fund. This benefit will be given for two child births.



Educational Assistance:

Son/daughter of the construction workers, who have passed 10th standard will be given Rs.750 and 12th standard Rs.1000 as educational assistance. This scheme is applicable for two children.



Funeral Assistance:

The heirs will be granted Rs.500 on the death of the construction workers, to meet out their funeral expenses.

Construction workers! Register your names to avail the benefits of the above schemes.

**For registration, contact :
'Construction Workers' Welfare Board Office'
at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi,
Salem and Tirunelveli.**



Naladiyar

பாலோ டனாயநீர் பாலாகும் அல்லது
நீரால் நிறந்தெரிந்து தோன்றாதாம் - தேரின்,
சிறியார் சிறுமையுந் தோன்றாதா நல்ல
பெரியார் பெருமையைச் சார்ந்து.

Water with milk seems milk.

Commingled with milk water becomes milk; at least, it shows no more as water by its hue. Look close, the mean men's meanness shows not if they join themselves to greatness of the good and great.



கொல்லை இரும்புனத்துக் குற்றி அடைந்தபுல்
ஒங்காவே ஆகும் உழவர் உழுபடைக்கு;
மெல்லியரே ஆயினு நற்சார்வு சார்ந்தார்மேல்
செல்லாவாஞ் செற்றார் சினம்.

The society of the good a protection.

Grass close around the stump in the field adjoining the house will not be destroyed by the ploughshare of the farmer; (thus) though men are weak, if they get under safe protection, the wrath of their foes will not reach them.



மனத்தான் மறுவிலர் ஏனுந்தாஞ் சேர்ந்த
இனத்தால் இகழப் படுவர்; - புனத்து
வெறிகழ் சந்தனமும் வேங்கையுமே வேமே,
ஏறிபுனத் தீப்பட்டக் கால்.

Evil association brings ruin.

Though themselves pure in mind, even good men incur contempt because of their associations. So in the woodland glade when a conflagration takes place (not the worthless brushwood only, but) the fragrant Sandal and Vingai too are consumed.



உறப்பருங் காவத்துப் பூற்றுநீர்க் கேனி
இறைத்துணியும் ஊராற்றும் என்பர்; - கொடைக்கடையுப்
சாஅயகக் கண்ணும் பெரியார்போன் மற்றையார்
ஆஅயகக் கண்ணும் அரிது.

Good men are unfailing fountains of beneficence.

The well of springing water serves the town that draws and drinks, even in time when rains are scant; so great men in adverse hour dispense due gifts that others give not even in their best estate.



உறுபுன றத்துவ கட்டி அறுமிடத்துப்
கல்லூர் றுநீரையும் ஆறேபோற் செல்வம்
பலர்க்காற்றிக் கெட்டுவதற்குக் கண்ணுஞ் சிலர்க்காற்றிக்
செல்வம் செயற்பா லவை.

Great men do not neglect duties because of poverty.

The river pours forth a mighty stream and feeds the world; and when it is dried up, if men dig in its bed, streams gush out! So good men, when rich, give to many; and, when ruined, give still at least to some, and do what should be done.

OUR GOVERNMENT DOES WHAT IT PROPOUNDS AND TELLS WHAT IT DOES

implemented by Public Works Department, in the districts of Coimbatore, Tiruchy, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Theni, Thirunelveli and Thiruvallur.

★ Orders have been issued allocating Rs.5,000 per annum, for the first time, to each of the 1,288 Police Stations in Tamil Nadu, to meet out the contingency expenses.

★ The Government, have decided to construct buildings for 40 Police Stations, which are in possession of sufficient land at a cost of Rs.6.40 crores, for which Rs.1.60 crores have been allocated.

★ The Police personnel from the ranks of Constables to Inspectors are being provided 12 kgs of rice at subsidised rates and 8 kgs of rice under Public Distribution System, every month. The Government have issued orders to provide 20 kgs of rice at subsidised rate to the Police personnel hereafter.

★ Orders issued, enhancing the uniform allowance - for Police Superintendents, Additional Police Superintendents, Deputy Police Superintendents from Rs.40 to Rs.60; for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from Rs.30 to Rs.50; for Head Constables and Constables from Rs.30 to Rs.40.

★ Rs.5 crores allocated for the better maintenance and for renovation works of



police quarters and police department buildings. Rs.1.67 crores allocated to provide fan facilities to 11,140 quarters.

★ Orders issued enhancing the grant amount given to Police personnel under the Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund Scheme from Rs.30 lakhs to Rs.50 lakhs.

★ The monthly pension given to elders with no one to support, physically handicapped, widows, destitute women, elderly agricultural labourers etc. has been enhanced from Rs.100 to Rs.150 from 21.4.1998.

★ According to an order dated 23.4.98, widows without re-marriage, women living separately from their husband for more than five years,



divorced women, destitute women, even if they have heirs who have completed 20 years of age, are eligible for availing old age pension.

★ An egg will be provided with, to benefit 73 lakh children, the nutritious meal, once in a week at a cost of Rs.45 crore,

★ All eligible students belonging to Backward and Most Backward Class, hailing from families of first generation graduates and diploma holders, with an annual family income of not more than Rs.25,000 will be provided free education in Government and Government aided Polytechnics, without any prescribed ceiling.

★ Integrated drinking water scheme, costing Rs.21.26 crores to benefit 109 village tenements in Ammapettai - Anthiyur ondiums of Erode District.

★ An allocation of Rs.13.56 crores ordered for special minor irrigation schemes to be

A **NEW** **SCHEME** **BY** **KALAINAR**

Participation of Industrial units in the maintenance of Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres

List of Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres adopted by industrialists

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS :

- ★ Ashok Leyland, Chennai - Hosur (Dharmapuri);
- ★ Sri Ramachandra Educational and Health Trust - Poonamalli, Thiruvallur;
- ★ Chettinadu Cement Corporation - Kaanadu-kaathan, Pallathur (Sivagangai);
- ★ Madras Cements - Rajapalayam (Virudhunagar), Senthurai (Perambalur);
- ★ Sterlite Industries - Tuticorin
- ★ T.V.S.Suzuki - Hosur (Dharmapuri)

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES :

- ★ India Cements Limited - Moothaloor (Tuticorin), Mannoor, Koodankulam, Rajavallipuram (Tirunelveli), Chinna Goundanoor, Kidaiyoor, Thevoor, Vadugapatti (Salem), Padaveedu (Namakkal), Marava Perungudi (Virudhunagar), Manakudaiyan, Kulumboor, Idaiyankurichi, Irumbulikulichi, Andimadam (Perambalur);

- ★ Indian Foods (P) Limited - Thiruppuvanam (Sivagangai);
- ★ Sri Ramachandra Educational and Health Trust - Mugalivakkam (Kancheepuram);
- ★ NEPC (India Limited, Chennai) - Aaralvoimozhi - Kanniyakumari;
- ★ A.V.Thomas & Company - Thisaiyanvilai, Idaiyankudi - Sub-Health Centre (Tirunelveli);
- ★ A.V.Thomas Industrial Products - Pudukavalli (Sub-Health Centre) - (Erode);
- ★ Sakthi Trading & Company - Chithodu (Erode);
- ★ Simson & Company - Vikramasingapuram, Kadaiyam (Tirunelveli);
- ★ Swamy Group of Company, Thirumakkottai (Tiruvarur);
- ★ Chettinadu Cement Corporation - O.Siruvayal, Shanmuganathapuram (Sivagangai), Uppidamangalam, Velliyanai, Velayudampalayam (Karur), Orathur, Vadalur (Cuddalore);
- ★ T.T.K. Company - M.Pudupatti (Virudhunagar), Minjor (Tiruvallur);
- ★ T.V.S. Suzuki - Thirukurugudi (Tirunelveli), Petmanagaram, Azhwarthirunagar (Tuticorin), Padavedu (Sub-Health Centre) (Tiruvannamalai);
- ★ Titan Industries - Pagalur, Kamanthotti (Dharmapuri);
- ★ Padanalam Welfare Trust - Kuttakuzhi, Kannanur, Thiruvattaru, Petchiparai (Kanniyakumari);
- ★ Meenakshi Mission Hospital, Madurai - Othakadai (Madurai);
- ★ Madras Cements - Aavudaiyarpuram, Kanniseripudur (Virudhunagar);
- ★ M.R.F. Company - Peerakuppam, Melkesavaroyapettai, Manali New Town (Tiruvallur);
- ★ Sterlite Industries - Pudukkottai, Mapillaiyurani, Pudiamputhur, S.Kailasapuram, Meelavittan (Sub-Health Centre) - (Tuticorin).



Formation of an Integrated Development Agency for Tribal Welfare

Resolved at a State Level Meeting

A meeting of the Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Adi-dravidar Welfare Thiru Samayanallur S.Selvaraj to discuss various problems faced by this community and to find suitable solution was held at Salem on 29.6.1998. Hon'ble Minister for

- ★ Enactment of a legislation for a separate loan assistance scheme for tribal population.
- ★ To prevent difficulties faced by the tribals in obtaining tribal certificates, proper instructions should be given to the officials to visit the areas where tribals live in large numbers and issue tribal certificates.



Agriculture, Thiru K.Veerapandi Arumugam also participated and spoke in detail about the problems of Scheduled Tribes.

In this meeting, seventeen non-officials (including three MLAs), Secretary to Government, Director of Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Managing Director TAHDCO, Special Officer (Tribal Welfare) and Director of Tribal Welfare, Tribal Research Centre, Ooty participated. After detailed discussions, the following resolutions were passed.

- ★ To prohibit the sale of land belonging to them to other communities. To acquire those land that have already been sold and transfer it back to tribals.

- ★ Establishment of schools in all tribal tenements to ensure education to all tribal children upto 12th standard. Opening of model schools to provide good and standard higher education.
- ★ The multi purpose Co-operative Societies should grant full rights only to the tribals to collect smaller products and not to private parties. Instructions be given to the forest department to provide all assistance to the Co-operative Societies.
- ★ Formation of an Integrated Development Agency with adequate staff to implement tribal welfare schemes effectively.
- ★ Establishment of Boarding Schools on par with public schools in various tribal areas to provide good, standard education from 6th to 12th standard for the development of tribal children in various fields.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU ABSTRACT

Government Medical Institutions - Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres - Scheme for adoption and maintenance by Industrialists - Orders Issued.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

G.O. Ms. No. 349

Dated 22.6.98

ORDER :

The Government, as a policy, decided to involve Industrialists in the maintenance of Primary Health Centre and Government Hospital buildings and equipment in order to improve the health services to the public. Several Industrialists have expressed their willingness to participate in the scheme during the meeting held by Honourable Chief Minister on 1.11.97 with the Industrialists in Tamil Nadu. For the effective implementation of this scheme, a Special Cell was set up at the Secretariat under the control of Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department.

2. The following models were worked for the Industrialists to choose an appropriate method for adoption based on the choice of the Industrialists concerned.

MODEL 1 :

Meeting the total expenditure on Primary Health Centres or Government Hospitals by Industrialists which would incur expenditure on staff cost, medicines, equipment and civil works including construction of staff quarters, maintenance of buildings etc.,

MODEL 2 :

Meeting expenditure on staff will be by the Government; private industrialists will be meeting the

cost of medicines, equipment and will be undertaking civil works including construction of staff quarters and annual maintenance of the buildings.

MODEL 3 :

Meeting expenditure on staff cost and medicines will be by Government; the private industries will be providing equipment, civil works and will undertake periodic (annual) maintenance of the buildings.

3. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed with the Industrialists depending upon the model to be chosen by them has also been prepared in consultation with the Government Pleader, High Court, Chennai. A copy of it is enclosed in the annexure.
4. The Government direct the improvement and maintenance of building and equipment of Primary Health Centres / Government Hospitals entrusted to Industrialists concerned as part of adoption should be based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be executed as in Para 3 above.
5. Permission is also granted to the Directors concerned to effect changes in the pattern of maintenance and MOU as and when necessary based on the requirements of the Industrialists concerned. They are further permitted to prepare and examine revised Memorandum of Understanding for each case after incorporating necessary notification as above under intimation to Government.
6. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.36223/Health-1/98-1 dated 11.6.98.

(By order of the Governor)

N.SUNDARADEVEN
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities - Education - Job Oriented Training Schemes - Special Training in Telephone Operator Course for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates - Continuance of the Scheme for 1998-99 - orders - issued.

Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare (MW2) Department

G.O.(D)No.47

Dated:30-6-1998

Read:

(1) G.O.(D)No.53, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare dated 3-10-1997.

Read also:

(2) From the Director of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities letter No. D2/4409/98 dated 15-5-1998.

ORDER:

In the Government Order read above, orders were issued for the continuance of the scheme of Telephone Operator Training Course to 100 Backward Classes and 100 Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities for 30 days through Government recognised institutions during 1997-98.

- 2) The Director of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities has sent proposals for the continuance of the scheme to impart training to 200 Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates through the Government recognised institutions for 30 days at the rate of Rs.1200 as course fee per candidate and to accord sanction for the payment for the year 1998-99. The total expenditure for the scheme for the year is Rs.2,79,600.
- 3) The Government after careful examination accept the proposal of the Director of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities and accord sanction for the continuance of the Telephone Operator Training Course through Government recognised institutions to 100 Backward Classes and 100 Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.25,000. The candidates should have passed +2 and should be within the age limit of 18-25 years. Sanction is also accorded for a sum of Rs.2,79, 600 (Rupees Two lakhs Seventy nine thousand and six hundred only) as detailed below:

For Backward Classes :

	Rs.
(i) Course fee at the rate of Rs.1200 per candiate for 100 candidates	1,20,000
(ii) B&L charges at the rate of Rs.198 per month per candidate for 100 candidates	19,800
	<u>1,39,800</u>

For Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities

	Rs.
(i) Course fee at the rate of Rs.1200 per candidate for 100 candidates	1,20,000
(ii) B&L charges at the rate of Rs.198 per month per candidate for 100 candidates	19,800
	<u>1,39,800</u>

Total for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities	2,79,600
--	----------

- 4) The Government also direct that the B&L charges is not eligible to the city candidates living with parents within 5 kms. distance as per rule 4 at page 27 of the departmental manual.
- 5) Necessary funds will be provided in RE/FMA 1998-99 for Backward Classes.
- 6) The Director of Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare should include the amount sanctioned in para 3 above relating to Backward Classes, while sending proposal for RE/FMA 1998-99 without fail.
- 7) The Director of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities should include the expenditure in advertisement charges while sending proposal for RE/FMA 1998-99.
- 8) The expenditure sanctioned in para 3 above shall be debited to :

For Backward Classes:

"2225. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes - 03 - Welfare of Backward Classes - 277 - Education - I - Non-Plan-BN-Job Oriented Training Courses to Backward Classes-72 Training-04. Telephone operator training (DPC 2225 03-27-BN 7245)

For Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities

"2225. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes - 03 Welfare of Backward Classes - 277 Education - I - Non-Plan-B.L.Job Oriented Course to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities - 72 Training - 04 Telephone/Telex Operator training (DPC 2225-03 277 BL 7249)

- 5) This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.207/DS(RP)98 dated 16-6-1998.

(By order of the Governor)

N.Murugan
Secretary to Government

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has ordered to Constitute 12 Courts under Part-II Scheme

The Government have issued orders for the constitution of 12 courts during this year under Part-II Scheme as per the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Kalaignar M.Karunanidhi**, at the following places:

Place & District	Name of the Court
Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvannamalai District	Sub-Court
Gudiyatham, Vellore District	"
Madurantagam, Kancheepuram District	"
Ponneri, Thiruvalluvar District	"
Ilaiyandur, Sivagangai District	Judicial Magistrate Court
Sathankulam, Thoothukudi District	"
Boothapandi, Kanyakumari District	"
Uthirapatti, Theni District	Addl. Judicial Magistrate Court
Nagapattinam, Nagapattinam District	"
Vridhachalam, Cuddalore District	"
Pennagaram, Dharmapuri District	Dist. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court
Manamadurai, Sivagangai District	Addl. Dist. Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court

The Government have also sanctioned Rs.34.34 lakhs towards the purchase of furniture for these Courts.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPENDANTS OF MISSING GOVERNMENT SERVANTS UNDER COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS

The scheme of compassionate ground appointment was first introduced in the year 1972 with a view to give immediate relief to the family of the Government Servants who died while in service. The Government have also issued various orders from time to time extending the scope of the scheme to various categories of posts.

2. In the meantime, the Government have been receiving applications from the dependants of the missing Government Servants seeking employment under compassionate grounds. As the family of the missing Government Servant will also be facing the same financial crisis as faced by the family of the deceased Government Servant, the Government have examined the requests in detail and considered it necessary to extend the scheme of compassionate grounds appointments to the dependants of missing Government Servants also. The Government accordingly direct that the scheme of providing employment assistance be extended to the dependants of the missing Government Servants also. The following procedures shall be followed:

- The legal heirs or dependants of a missing Government Servant may be considered only when a competent court declares that the missing Government servant is dead in view of the provisions of sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- The application seeking appointment under the scheme should be made within three years from the date of declaration made by the competent court declaring the missing Government Servant as dead.
- The other conditions stipulated under the scheme of compassionate grounds and also the conditions issued from time to time are also applicable to these cases and they are eligible to get appointment in the post for the educational qualification possessed by them.



Thirukkural

The code of conduct for the mankind

இன்றி அமையாச் சிறப்பின் ஆயினும்,
குன்ற வருப விடல்.

indri yamaiya chirapina ayinum
gundra varuba vidal.

"Even if the course of conduct which is generally considered to be indispensable to living is found to be in conflict with his own personal honour it should certainly be avoided".

COMMENTARY

It is emphasised that if there is conflict between life and honour one must be prepared to save one's honour even at the cost of one's life. Here the person is expected to choose between the flesh and the spirit. To save one's body and lose one's soul is not the noble ideal that ought to be followed by man. After all the body is subject to decay and death, whereas the spiritual value is eternal.

★ ★ ★

சீரிலும், சீர் அல்ல செய்யாதே, சீரெனடு
பேராண்மை வேண்டி பவார்.

Sirinum siralla seiya seerodu
peranmai vendu bavar.

"Persons who desire to combine glory with honour do not commit inglorious deeds though such deeds are generally considered to glorious".

★ ★ ★

புகழ்இன்றால் புத்தேனாட்டு உய்யாதால் என்மற்று
இவ்வாறின் சென்ற நிலை.

pugazhinral puthenattu uiyadha enmatru
igazhvarpin cendru nilai.

"What is the use of being at the beck and call of men who despise you? Such self - debasing conduct neither brings any praise in this world nor does it lead to the world of the devas - the hereafter".

COMMENTARY

A person must have as his object in life either fame and praise from his fellow-beings or happiness in future by being born in the world of devas as the fruit of his good conduct here. The slavish mentality adopted by a person who follows another man who has nothing but contempt for him is not justified by either of these objects.

★ ★ ★

பெருமை உடையவர் ஆற்றுவார் ஆற்றின்
அருமை உடைய செயல்.

perumai yudaiyavar atruvar atrin
arumai yudaiya seyal.

"Men who are really great will carry out brave and difficult tasks (even in adverse circumstances)".

COMMENTARY

This couplet emphasises the fact that it is the privilege only great men to achieve great things. A person endowed with moral strength will never

give up his task even in the midst of adverse circumstances. If in the course of the execution of a great plan he finds his resources are dwindling, even then he would not lose heart, he would struggle hard and finish the task undertaken. This is the characteristic of a really great man.

★ ★ ★

பனிமுகம் என்றும் பெருமை சிறுமை
அனியுமாம் தன்னை விடும்.

paniyumam endrum perumai sirumai
anियumam thannai viyandu.

'Greatness is always associated with humility. Meanness always adorns itself with self - flattery'.

COMMENTARY

This couplet emphasises the fact that humility is the genuine characteristic of greatness of soul. A really great man even when he is endowed with great wealth and learning, which may justify his assumption of pride in his possessions, will never know about any society, humility recognising merit in others and never indulging in feeling of pride in his own good fortune. But in the case of a small man these possessions will completely turn his head. He will move about in society with conceit and self-flattery looking down upon others from his prosperous situation. This conceit is the mark of a low soul.

★ ★ ★

பெருமை பெருமிகும் இன்மை சிறுமை
பெருமிகும் ஊர்ந்து விடும்.

perumai perumidham innai sirumai
perumidham orndhu vidal.

'The mark of greatness is the absence of conceit. Whereas smallness of soul will drive in a chariot of self conceit'.

COMMENTARY

A person may be proud of his birth in a wealthy family, or he may be proud of his own learning and capacity or personal beauty and so on. All these cases of pride must be absent in a really great man. He should not pretend to be superior to others because of his possession and accidental character. In spite of all these, really great men will be associated with humility and will never show any action either as superiority of caste or immensity of wealth, or great learning. But in the case of a small man, though he does not possess these characteristics to any appreciable extent, still he will be so very proud as to proclaim his possession in self-flattery, as if that would elevate him in the estimation of people at large.

★ ★ ★

அற்றம் மறைக்கும் பெருமை சிறுமைதான்
குற்றமே கூறி விடும்.

attram maraikum perumai sirumaidhan
kuttrame kuri vidum.

'Greatness will always screen the faults of others, whereas meanness will proclaim such faults to all the world'.

COMMENTARY

It is naturally characteristic of great men to be aware of the truth 'To err is human'. Hence a great man will not condemn the faults of another, because his hope in human nature is so great that it will always come out successful in his fight against evil. Such a magnanimity cannot be found in small men. They take the earliest opportunity to discover faults in others and proclaim these faults from house tops. Indulging in such a malicious pleasure is the innate characteristic of low men.

★ ★ ★

கடனென்ப நல்லவை யெல்லாம் கடனாரிந்து
சான்றநாறும் மேற்கொள் பாவம்.

kadanenba nallavai yeallan kadanarindhu
sandranmai merkol bavarku

'A great man who realises what is true virtue and goodness in the virtuous path will consider every good act as his duty. Such is his nature they say'.

COMMENTARY

Goodness of nature naturally consists in goodness of conduct. A righteous man whose nature is full of goodness will naturally consider it his duty to do good to others. Doing good may ordinarily be considered as an extraordinary merit in a man, more than what he is expected to do as a matter of duty. But in the case of a great soul which knows what is really good will not so

consider a good act. Equipped with true knowledge of the nature of goodness, adopting that ideal as his own, he will not make any distinction between ordinary duties and extraordinary benevolence. He will realise that it is his duty to do good to others without taking any pride in doing anything more than what is expected of him by society at large.

★ ★ ★

கூனாலம் சான்றோர் நலனே சிறுநலம்
எந்நலத்து உளதெனும் அன்ற.

kunanalam sandror nalane piranalam
ennalathu ullathuvum andru.

'In the case of perfect men what is really good is the inner excellence. All the other good is only good in name'.

COMMENTARY

The real worth of a human personality consists in the excellence of the inner nature. The quality associated with this inner aspect of personality really determines the goodness and beauty of human personality. His body does not come into the picture at all. His body may be beautiful to look at. People may appreciate his physique but in assessing the real value of his personality the body does not matter at all even if it is considered to be good and beautiful'.

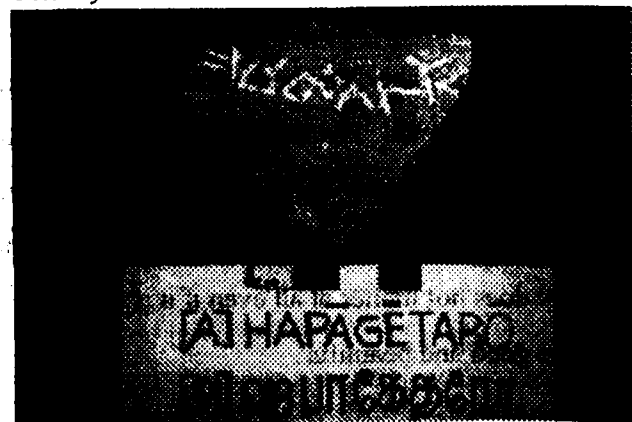
★ ★ ★

Invaluable discoveries from Archaeological Excavations

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has unearthed some outstanding artefacts in the current season of excavation being carried out at Alagankulam, Ramnad District, Kodumanal, Periyar District and Pumpuhar, Nagapattinam District.

The most significant discovery of this season is a stamped pottery depicting some decoration. Two ladies are seen standing side by side turning their faces to the right being one lady carrying a jar like object by her left hand while the other one holding a fan or a mirror in her left hand. Another lady figure should also have been there as another fan or mirror is found on the right side of the second lady figure. On all side of these figures palleys are seen. The figures are very slim, wearing thick bangles on their fore arm and thick neck ornaments. They are seen wearing only lower garment having circle like patterns. Their faces are elongated having thick opened lips. On stylistic is ground one is tempted to compare these figures to the exquisite painting figures drawn in the Egyptian Pyramids. But there are some distinct differences between them such as the pattern of the lower garment and the type of the bangles. However, these figures seem to be of definite foreign origin, datable to 2nd - 1st century B.C.

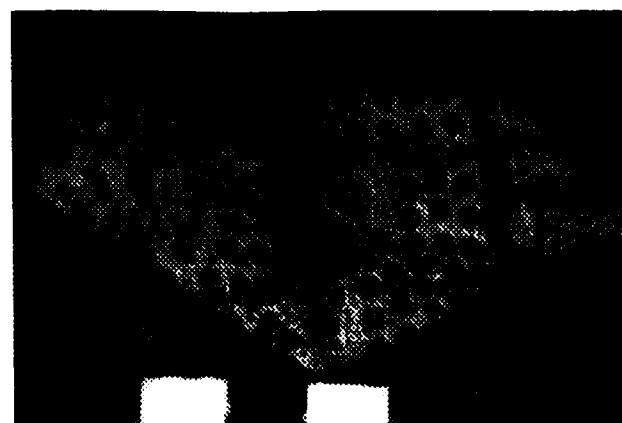
Another invaluable discovery of Alagankulam is the figure of a masthead deeply engraved on a red coarse ware pottery. The mast of the ship is decorated with different designs. On the top of the mast a flag is seen flying. Oars are found placed at one end. This is the second such find at Alagankulam. While the first one is assignable to 2-3rd century A.D. this engraving could be dated to probably 4th-5th Century A.D.



The excavation at Kodumanal is being held both at habitational and burial sites. While the habitational site is yielding number of inscribed and graffiti bearing potsherds, the burial site brought

to light long iron awards associated with Black and Red ware bowls and legged jars. Five awards have been exposed so far. For the first time this site yielded a piece of NBP ware suggesting its commercial contact with Mouryan region.

An outstanding discovery of a pot sherd bearing a legend written in Asokan Brahmi character in Prakrit



language has been made from Pumpuhar, the ancient capital and port of Sangam Age Cholas.

The tentative reading of the legend is as follows:

(A) HAPAGETARO

It is difficult now to interpret the meaning of this legend. It is presumed that the legend may probably denote some message relating Buddhism. However the discovery of a sherd bearing the legend is the most important as far as Pumpuhar is concerned since no such sherd has as far been found at this site.

Besides, these three above sites have yielded number of deer horns which are believed to be exported to foreign countries, handle pieces of amphorac of foreign origin, bone arrow heads, beads of crystal, agats, camelian etc. Above all, a few pieces of N.B.P. ware and a Roman coin of glori Arome Norum of 5th Century A.D. have also been procured from Alagankulam. All the above artefacts corroborate the evidence found in Tamil Literature that the Tamils had commercial as well as cultural contact with Gangetic region in India and abroad even from 4th-3rd century B.C.

Thiru NATANA KASINATHAN,
Director of Archaeology Department



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3/1
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**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
41, பாரதிபாளையம், சென்னை - 600 002
தொலைபேசி : 568926, 568927, 568928, 568929
41, பாரதிபாளையம், சென்னை - 600 002

Madurai TNSACS 625098

TAMIL ARASU

Magazine of the Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2029

Aadi-Aavani

August 1998

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The year long celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence came to an end with an extravagant show of colour and splendour at Marina on 11.8.1998.

Runners from different parts of India bearing "freedom torch" were flagged off at War Memorial, to the venue at Seerani Arangam on the Marina, by the worshipful Mayor of Chennai **Thiru M.K.Stalin**.

Aircrafts of Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard flew past the stage with one of them showering flowers on the dais. A replica of the infamous cellular jails of Andamans and the gallows where many martyrs were hanged, with light effect added colour to the function.

The formal function in which, Her Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar participated followed. The whole function was organised by the South Zone Cultural Centre in association with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The programmes were launched by the traditional drum beat by the Governor of Tamil Nadu Justice **Selvi M.Fathima Beevi**, the Chief Minister **Kalaignar**, the Governor of Karnataka **Thiru Kurshed Alam Khan** and the Lt.Governor of Pondicherry **Tmt.Rajani Rai**.

Chief Minister **Kalaignar** in his address said, he was happy in

announcing that the draft for the Cauvery issue had been approved and notified by the Central Government just half an hour back. He said, he received the information from Delhi and wanted to thank all concerned, particularly, the Prime Minister of India on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu.

GRAND FINALE OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

He said the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's independence had been marked by various social welfare schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Most Backward Sections and honouring and erecting memorials for the freedom fighters.

Her Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Justice **Selvi M.Fathima Beevi** in her address said:

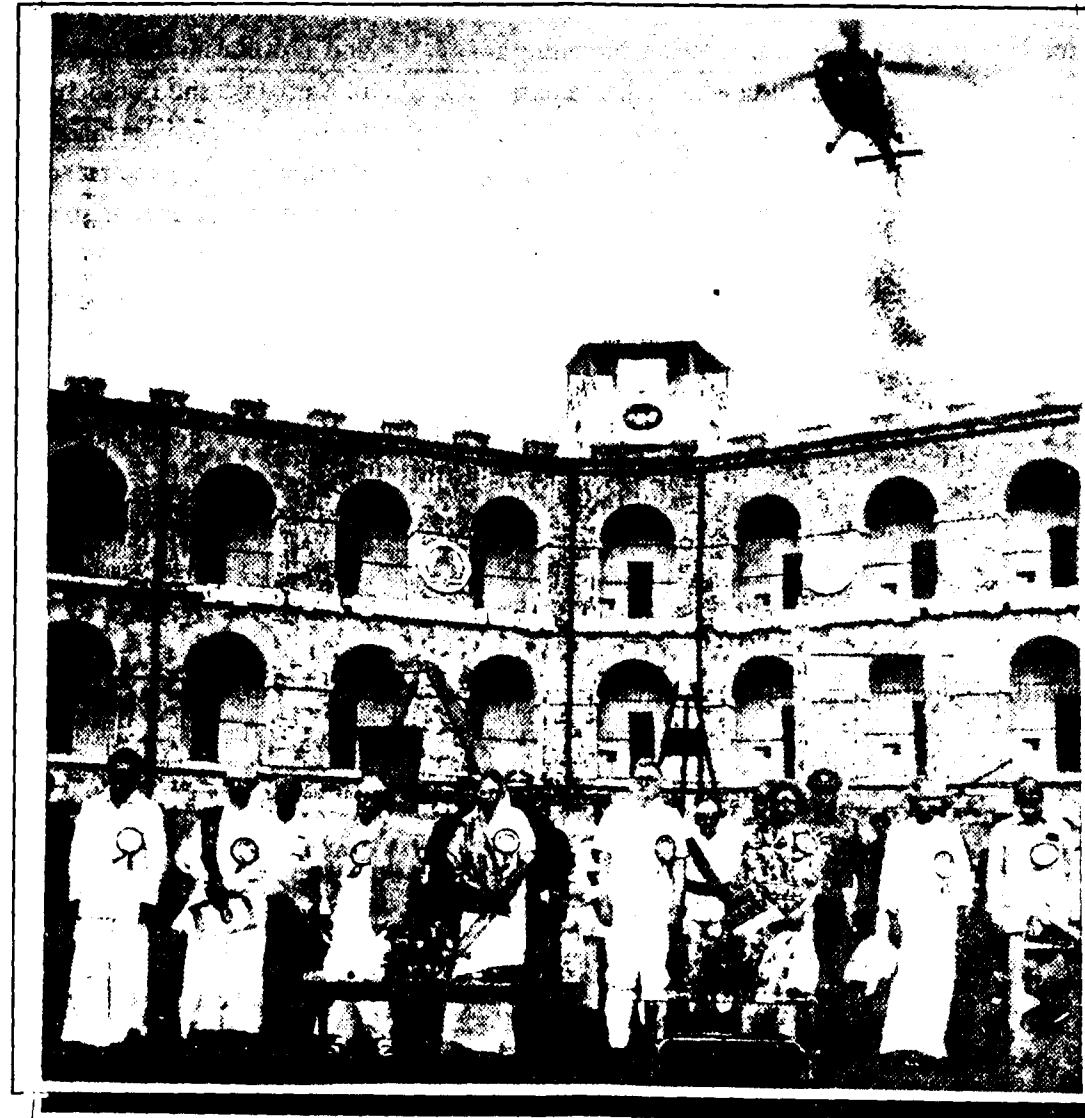
"I deem it an honour to participate in this Grand Finale Celebrations of the Golden Jubilee Year of our Independence which will be embedded for ever in the memory of all of us who are present on this most joyous occasion.

Let us all salute the memory of those brave freedom fighters, who sacrificed every thing they had in possession, for the sake of

the country - for its Independence. The backdrop of this function - the Andaman Cellular Jail, that was home for many of the freedom fighters condemned to utmost sufferings by the British, brings to us memories of a glorious struggle. It is a duty of every citizen of India to be well-aware of the history of our freedom struggle,

History will tell us about one of the most eventful and unique struggles for freedom, staged by one fifth of the human population. It is imperative to look back at our past in order to evaluate the present and plan the future.

The story of our freedom struggle is a saga of fierce patriotism, unmatched courage and countless sacrifices. It was a confluence of many different streams that attained solidarity only at the later stages during which period, Gandhiji led the Movement. Through selfless efforts of the leaders, wholeheartedly supported by millions of our countrymen, Mother India got her rid of the chains of colonial rule, after two hundred years of social and political deprivation and economic exploitation by the British Imperialists. As heralded by Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai, it was a war without a sword or blood.



The contribution of Tamil Nadu, with its unique language, culture and people who are aware and sensitive, to the freedom struggle of India was remarkable with active participation from all quarters and in all stages. The first revolt seeking freedom from the British Imperialism, was the Panchalankurichi Revolt led by Veerapandiya Kattabomman, who symbolized the spirit of freedom inherent in each Indian. Velu Thambi Dalava, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, Kittu Chennamma continued the epic struggle

against the British that attained larger proportion in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. We must also recall that Allori Seetharama Raju in Andhra Pradesh showed the British what really the people's power could do, by gathering the common folk against them, unlike in the earlier revolts that involved trained soldiers. These freedom fighters of earlier periods should find their deserving place in the history of our freedom struggle.

When the Freedom Movement received a new

dimension after involving number of highly educated persons, V.O. Chidambaram was there to lead from the South. He even ran a shipping service defying the British monopoly. The spirit of freedom among the people of Tamil Nadu was best expressed in the immortal verses by Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiyar. Each and every individual on this land must have a complete knowledge of our freedom struggle and of the noble deeds of our ancestors.

During the past 50 years of Independence, India slowly

emerged out of economic misery and has become self sufficient in many requirements of a modern State. This incredible achievement has been made possible only through the collective efforts of the commonfolk of the country. In India, the prospects of a better life always lie with the common man.

Ours is a society built upon the virtues of tolerance, mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence. Our system have successfully withstood numerous crises and calamities, even while burdened with social inequalities and economic shortcomings. Our ancient civilizations of a high order and the 5000 year old heritage have stood by our society in good stead. We are bound by the immortal "Indianness", not by any rule of law. We have survived earlier and will do so at any future challenge to our unity and integrity.

When India got her freedom, it was the dawn of a new world ending the era of British Imperialism. We took our first step towards progress alongwith so many counterparts in other parts of the world. As expected, our country took the mantle of leadership among the third world countries and has gracefully played the vital role so far. We have achieved over the past 50 years, a Union of States,

a Secular, Democratic Constitution, providing a successful Parliamentary democracy and have founded the nation on the deeprooted sense of national unity among the people. We have managed this despite the stranglehold of poverty gripping millions in our country. We have repeatedly proved all prophecies of doom wrong. The future looks promising for India in the 21st century to which we have taken the right direction.

We have successfully implemented green revolution; have joined the elite of nuclear technology; have become self-reliant in space and the economic liberalisation has set the country in motion towards a brighter future. We have become a major partner in the International process of change and development. I am confident that our country will, in near future, reach her goals and become a global power in many fields. Let us all unite to work for that future, for the better life of the common man of India.

I congratulate the Government of Tamil Nadu and the South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur for having organized this momentous function in a befitting manner.

I once again convey my gratitude to the freedom fighters who toiled, suffered, sacrificed and got us freedom".

Thiru Kurshed Alam Khan and Tmt. Rajani Rai, Governors of Karnataka and Pondicherry recalled the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters and advised the younger generation to realise the dreams of those martyrs to see a strong and vibrant India.

Hon'ble Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Hon'ble Minister for Tamil Development and Culture, Thiru M. Thamizhkudimagan and the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru V. Mullaivendan also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru S. Rajarethinam, IAS, Secretary, Information Tourism Department, proposed a vote of thanks.

The function was followed by vocal recital by K.J. Yesudoss. A Bengali dance drama enthralled the audience. It was followed by a play on the Andaman Jail, by the Song and Drama Division of the Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry, a play on Viswanatha doss and colourful performances by School Children. This was followed by a daring display of martial arts, folk song recitals, followed by violin concert by Mastero Kunnakudi Vaidhyathan and patriotic songs turned by Film Musician M.S. Viswanathan. The show ended with a spectacular display of fire works after midnight.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS CONCERNED WITH PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF NOT ONLY THE PEOPLE OF TAMIL NADU BUT ALSO THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

- Chief Minister Kalaingar



Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi unfurled the National Flag and addressed the gathering from the ramparts of Fort. St. George, Chennai on 15th August, 1998 on the 51st anniversary of India's Independence. In his spirited independence day speech, he quoted Anna's writings published in "Dravida Nadu" in 1947. He said he was grateful to the people of Tamil Nadu for electing him to the power to serve the people at the time of celebrating the Silver Jubilee in 1972 as well as Golden Jubilee of India's Independence. He

recalled the Country's progress in the last 50 years. The industrial growth has paved way for more exports and Indian experts in the Computer field have established their talents in various parts of the world.

He recalled various welfare measures taken for the freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu - enhancement of pension, family pension, construction of memorials, free health care and concession to travel free in Government owned transport corporation buses to the legal heirs,

erection of statues etc. Apart from this the Government has also nationalised the books of eminent writers who had induced the patriotic feelings in the readers.

The Chief Minister said that the Government is concerned with protecting the interests of not only the people of Tamil Nadu but also the entire country. He said the Government is striving to promote cordial relations with the neighbouring states. Only by this cordial relations, Krishna water from Andhra Pradesh is let to the capital of Tamil Nadu - Chennai. Ending 30 years of dispute over sharing of Cauvery water, the remedy arrived at the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry in the presence of Prime Minister, to implement the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal which has not been awarded for 7 years, is only due to this cordial relationship. On this basis the beginning of the talks between the Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala

with regard to the Mullai Periyar Dam has been satisfactory, he added.

Before concluding his speech, the Chief Minister called upon the people to pledge themselves to the welfare of the poor and common man, as also to the freedom fighters who had brought unity in linguistic, caste and communal diversity.

Having delivered the speech, the Chief Minister gave away the cash prize of Rs.5 lakhs each to the families of 11 eminent writers whose works have been nationalised. Later he honoured 50 renowned freedom fighters with shawls. He also distributed sweets to physically handicapped children.

Chief Justice of the Chennai High Court, Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Government officials and public in large number attended the function.

The Worshipful Mayor of Chennai, Thiru. M.K.Stalin flagged off the runners from various parts of India bearing "freedom torch" at War Memorial, to the venue of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, at Seerani Arangam on the Marina, on 11.8.1998.



KALAIgnAR'S Investor - Friendly Industrial Policies to provide a healthy and productive environment for foreign investments

***H**on'ble Chief Minister, KalaigNar unveiled the plaque to Mark the foundation stone laying ceremony for TIDEL Park (Information Technology Park) at an estimated cost of Rs.280 crores, at Taramani, Chennai on 21.8.1998.*

The Hon'ble former Union Minister for Industries and Member of the Parliament, Thiru. Murasoli Maran, presided over the function.

Chairman, Public Enterprises Selection Board and Chairman, TANITEC, Thiru. N. Vittal and Executive Director, NASSCOM, Thiru. D. Dewang Mehta delivered special address. Thiru. T.R. Baalu, Member of the Parliament, Thiru. M.A. Vaithialingam, MLA and Thiru.M.S. Srinivasan, I.A.S. Secretary to Government, Industries Department, felicitated.



The Chief Minister, in his address :

"We are in the dawn of the information age. Information Technology is poised to become the technology of the future. The development of "Information Super Highways" based optical fibres, VSAT Networks, Cable TV Networks, the integrated voice, data and video links has made the world a global village. The output of global electronics is expected to reach about US \$ 1300 Billion by the year 2000. With the value addition growing at 6% annually, the Indian Electronic Industry is expected to reach the production level of US \$ 20 Billion by the year 2000.

In recent years, Tamil Nadu has emerged as a major recipient of investments and become one of the most favoured investment destinations particularly for Foreign Direct Investment. Several multinationals such as Ford Motors of USA, "Hyundai of Korea, Mitsubishi of Japan and Saint Gobain of France are setting up their base in Tamil Nadu. This is because of the State Government's investor - friendly industrial policies which have been able to provide a healthy productive environment for foreign investments. Tamil Nadu's other advantages such as good infrastructure facilities, excellent corporate culture, highly skilled affordable manpower and cordial

industrial relations make it an important destination for Information Technology industries.

Out of the 23,000 engineers who graduate every year from Tamil Nadu. 13,000 are from Information Technology - related disciplines, coming from institutions of excellence such as IIT, Anna University, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, etc. Software exports from Tamil Nadu have increased from a mere Rs.36 crores in 1994-95 to a phenomenal Rs.400 crores in 1997-98 and continues to grow at a CAGR of over 70%. The hardware exports in the year 1997-98 are in excess of Rs.700 crores. With over 15,000 professionals presently working in Tamil Nadu, we have one of the largest pools of software professionals in the country.

Realising the importance of Information Technology as a key to rapid industrialisation of the State, my Government has recently introduced an innovative and industry - friendly Information Technology Policy. Infrastructure Development has always been on top of our agenda in Tamil Nadu and the new Information Technology Policy addresses this concern by encouraging the setting up of State - of - the art hi-tech parks. These parks will be equipped with full fledged facilities with adequate provision for software development as well as space for non-polluting hardware units, commercial and residential areas, schools, convention and business centres as well as the connectivity required for global communications. To this end, ELCOT and TIDCO have floated a new company called Tidel Park Limited to develop 1.00 million Sq.ft. of space for IT industries in the heart of Chennai at Taramani at a cost of Rs.280 crores.

Taking note of the need for skilled manpower for IT, my Government has taken a major initiative in setting up the Tamil Nadu Institute of Information Technology (TANITEC) as an Institute of Excellence for producing high quality manpower, TANITEC has been set up as a company to facilitate participation of private IT companies in its management. We are very keen that major IT players participate in this innovative

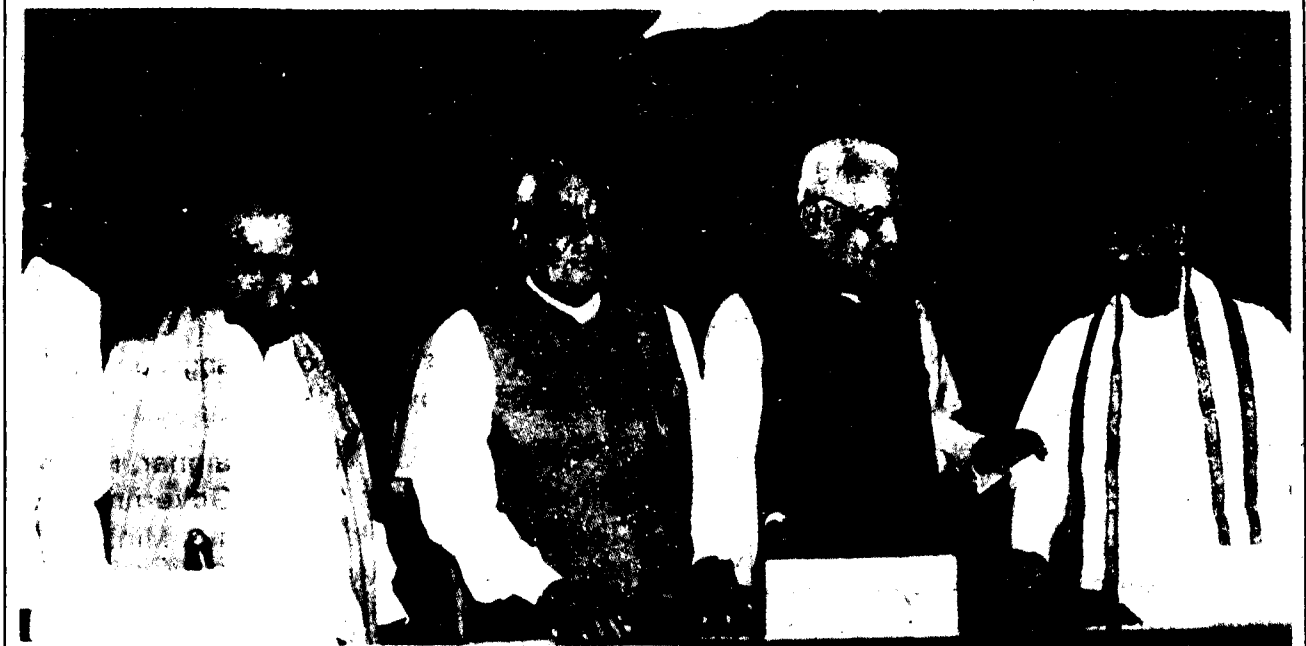
Institution so that Tamil Nadu can be in the forefront in developing the skills required for this important sector.

VSNL is in an advanced stage of implementing augmentation facilities from Chennai. For this purpose, they are installing another Standard - A earth station at Ambattur. Also under installation is a Standard -B antenna which will provide both data and video uplinking facilities. These facilities costing about Rs.60 crores are to become operational by early next year. DOE have also come forward to set up an earth station in Chennai. I am sure that these initiatives would go a long way in strengthening our telecommunication infrastructure so essential for this industry. We are indeed very happy that the National Task Force of the Information Technology has selected Chennai as one of the 5 centres for setting up of a hi-tech habitat in rural hinterlands with modern telecom and communication infrastructure for a flourishing IT manufacturing base in the country.

Another major initiative taken by us is the setting up of Tamil Nadu Venture Capital Fund to provide Venture Capital Support to fledgeling software companies which would give a special impetus to the growth industries in Tamil Nadu. We hope that this Venture Capital Fund is utilised by IT players planning to set up their operation in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu is as of now the third most industrialised State in India. Not content with this, we have initiated a series of policy measures aimed at enhancing our competitive edge through requisite interventions. We are revamping our industrial policy with the sole objective of moving up further and reaching the top slot as expeditiously as possible. At the same time, in conscious recognition of the critical role that the sunrise sectors, viz., biotechnology and information technology are going to play in the coming decades, we are providing a facilitating environment to orderly and speedy growth of these two domains which will help us claim our rightful place into the 21st century. The growth of these sectors will usher in an era of prosperity for the whole State of Tamil Nadu apart from benefiting the investors in industry in Tamil Nadu. •

The untiring efforts, cordial approach and political diplomacy of Kalaingar proved success in Cauvery water dispute



The problem in sharing of Cauvery waters started in 1968. More or less thirty years from now, 31 rounds of discussions held in the span of 30 years but without success.

□ The Chief Minister Kalaingar having decided that no further talks would be fruitful, put forth the idea of setting up a tribunal on behalf of the Government in 1971. Thiru Renganathan, Secretary of the Farmers' Association of that region filed a case with the Supreme Court demanding for a tribunal. The Government of Tamil Nadu also aligned itself with that case.

□ The Government passed a resolution in the Assembly, "there is no use for further talks, Tribunal is essential, we insist the Central Government to form a tribunal" and was immediately sent to the Prime Minister. This was suggested to the Supreme Court by the Central Government which ordered the setting up of the tribunal.

□ The Tribunal inquired and passed an interim order on 25.6.1991. The interim order:

□ The Karnataka Government should provide 205 tmc of water from its reservoir to Mettur Dam from June to May (a period of 12 months as below).

June - 10.16 tmc, July - 42.76 tmc, August - 54.72 tmc, September - 29.36 tmc, October - 30.17 tmc, November - 16.05 tmc, December - 10.37 tmc, January - 2.51 tmc, February - 2.17 tmc, March - 2.40 tmc, April - 2.32 tmc, May - 2.01 tmc

□ A total of 205 tmc ft. of water to be let into Mettur Dam during the period of one year. Tamil Nadu has to

provide 6 tmc of water to Pondicherry. As on May 1991 the irrigated area in Karnataka State - 11 lakh 9 thousand acres should not be increased. Karnataka said it could not go by the interim order of the Cauvery water dispute tribunal and strongly opposed it.

□ Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States to discuss on the revised draft, as the Supreme Court had asked the Central Government's suggestions, on this matter on 12 of August, this year. So the Chief Minister Kalaingar convened an all party meeting at Secretariat. The following two resolutions were passed at the meeting.

□ The Chief Minister can participate in the meeting convened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 6.8.1998 at New Delhi, since the meeting was in pursuance of the directives of the Supreme Court and also in the context of the efforts to enforce the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and to get the draft scheme notified.

□ The Chief Minister can initiate steps to finalise the draft scheme providing for the constitution of the Cauvery River Authority and its notification.

□ The discussions of the Chief Ministers continued for the second day at New Delhi chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7.8.1998. The discussions proved fruitful and paved way for the formation of a committee headed by the Prime Minister with four Chief Ministers of the concerned States. A monitoring committee has also been formed and the notification has been published in the Gazette of the Central Government. With this the Karnataka Government has agreed to let 205 tmc of water to Mettur Dam. □

CAUVERY ISSUE (1890-1997)

1890 - Mysore Samasthanam inaugurates new irrigation schemes.

The first agreement was signed between Chennai Presidency and Mysore Samasthanam on Cauvery Issue.

Krishnaraja Sagar dam project to store 39 tmc of water is sent to Chennai Presidency for approval.

1911 - Chennai approves the dam project to store 11 tmc of water - foundation stone is laid.

1921 - Rules regarding the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam is framed. Mysore Samasthanam does not accept the conditions. Talks continue.

1924 - A new agreement is signed between the two administrations.

1931 - The construction of the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam gets completed.

1934 - Mettur Dam to store 93.5 tmc of water is constructed.

1956 - November -1. State boundaries are altered and formed. Kerala State is formed. Kudagur becomes a part of Karnataka State.

1956 - Legislation for river water dispute among States and river board legislation enacted.

1958 - Kabini dam project begins (gets completed in 1975)

1964 - Harangi dam project commences. The Central Government disapproves due to Tamil Nadu's objection.

1965 - Hemavathi dam project commences (gets completed in 1976)

1966 - Tamil Nadu asks for the Kabini and Swarnavathi project details. Karnataka says it

would do so only if Tamil Nadu provides the details of Lower Bhavani and Amaravathi projects. Though Tamil Nadu provides these details, Karnataka refuses to furnish details on its part.

1967 - Swarnavathi dam construction begins (finished in 1973)

1968 - Construction of Harangi dam begins (construction over by 1973)

1968 - August - Thiru Kalaingar, Hon'ble Minister for Public Works, Government of Tamil Nadu and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Thiru. Veerendra Patil discuss on Cauvery Issue - the first talks on Minister level. Thiru. K.R. Rao, Union Minister of Irrigation presides. Kerala complains for not including her in the discussions.

1970 - Further, 5 rounds of discussions. Kerala also participates. (Pondicherry participates from 1978 onwards)

1970 - February. Tamil Nadu insists the Central Government to form a Tribunal, having decided that nothing could be achieved by discussions. Kerala also stress the same in August.

1971 - The Government of Tamil Nadu files a writ petition in the Supreme Court to order the Central Government to form a Tribunal. The agriculturists of Thanjavur also does the same. Kerala also goes to the Court.

1972 - Hon'ble Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi - suggests the Chief Ministers of concerned States to meet and discuss. The Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala - Thiru. Kalaingar, Thiru. Devaraj Urs and Thiru. Atchutha Menon meet on May 29.

1972 - June - The Central Government forms a Cauvery fact finding committee. The first report of the committee is submitted in

December. Chief Ministers request the details to be reconsidered. Tamil Nadu withdraws its writ petition from the Supreme Court.

1974 - November - The Central Government places the draft agreement.

1975 - February - Discussions on the draft agreement among the States. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka refuses to accept this.

1976 - August - The Central Government put forth the corrected draft agreement. Hon'ble Union Minister for Irrigation Thiru. Jagajeevanram announced in the Parliament on August 27 that a committee will be formed to formulate plans regarding the distribution of water and formation of Cauvery Valley Commission.

1978 - August - Meeting of the Chief Ministers to discuss the Cauvery Issue. Pondicherry also participates. Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru. M.G.R. rejects the 1976 draft agreement.

1978 - September - 1980 December - Four rounds of discussions by the Chief Ministers in the presence of the Union Minister for Irrigation.

1983 - April - Hon'ble Union Minister for Irrigation Thiru. Ram Nivas Mirda presides a meeting.

1986 - June - Another round of discussions in the presence Union Minister Thiru.P.Sankarananth.

1986 - November - Tamil Nadu Cauvery Delta Farmers Welfare Protection Committee, appeals to the Supreme Court to order the Central Government to form a tribunal. Tamil Nadu supports this with a petition.

1987 - The Central Government suggests for discussions on both the sides. Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. refuses, since no headway has been seen by the earlier talks.

1988 - December - The discussions between the Chief Minister of Karnataka and the Governor of Tamil Nadu failed. The Governor of Tamil Nadu insists for the formation of a Tribunal.

1989 - Tamil Nadu once again insists Central Government to form a Tribunal.

1990 - April 24 - Supreme Court orders the Central Government to form a Tribunal since the discussions among the States proved fruitless.

1990 - June 2 - formation of Tribunal.

1990 - August - The Government of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry files a writ petition in the Supreme Court requesting it to order the Tribunal to pass an interim order. The Supreme Court orders the Tribunal to pass an interim order.

1991 June 25 - The tribunal passes an interim order to provide 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu.

1991 July 25 - Karnataka passed a legislation to protect 8.49 lakh Ha of irrigation land.

1991 July - September - Karnataka files a writ petition in the Supreme Court objecting the interim order of the Tribunal.

1991 - July 27 - His Excellency the President of India sends Karnataka's legislation to the Supreme Court, asking its suggestion whether the legislation is acceptable. Difference of opinion among the Cabinet Members. Thiru Vazhapadi Ramamoorthy resigns opposing it.

1991 - November 22 - Supreme Court in its judgement says the Karnataka's legislation is against the Indian Penal Code.

1991 - December 11 - The interim order of the Tribunal is published in the gazette of the Central Government; Unrest in Karnataka; call for bandh on December 13. Karnataka

Government orders closure of all educational institutions for 10 days.

1991 - December 12 - Organisation of big procession in Bangalore. Unrest in Mysore (24 and 27.) The Government of Tamil Nadu announces bandh on 27th. Human Rights Commission estimate the loss as Rs. 17 crores due to violence in both the States.

1991 - December 23 - BJP leader Thiru. H.N. Nanje Gowda files a writ petition in the Karnataka High Court opposing the interim order of the tribunal.

1991 - March 28 - A meeting of the representatives of agriculturists of both the States and experts under the Chairmanship of V.R. Krishana Iyer held in Bangalore. The demands of the citizens with regard to Cauvery is released.

1992 - June 5 - Thiru. H.D. Deve Gowda, Member of Parliament appeals to the Karnataka High Court to stop the activities of the Tribunal and to stop the interim order.

1993 - October 4 - The Government of Tamil Nadu files a petition with the Supreme Court to order Karnataka Government to release water as per the interim order.

1995 - August 1 - Tamil Nadu files yet another petition

1995 - November - Tamil Nadu appeals to the Supreme Court to order Karnataka to release 30 tmc of water immediately to protect the standing crops.

1995 - December 14 - Supreme Court takes up this appeal for inquiry. It suggests to discuss this problem in the meeting of the Tribunal conducted on the same day.

1995 - December 19 - The Tribunal discusses the demands of Tamil Nadu. It orders immediate release of additional 11 tmc of water. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu writes letters to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of

Karnataka and Hon'ble Prime Minister stressing to implement this order.

1995 - December - Tamil Nadu files another petition in the Supreme Court. Supreme Court takes up for discussion on 28 and suggests for a meeting of the Chief Ministers within 2 days and arrive at a solution.

1995 - December 30 - Chief Ministers meet in the presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru. Narasimha Rao. The meeting proved fruitless.

1996 - January 1 - Prime Minister writes to Karnataka to release 6 tmc of water by releasing 1 tmc per day.

1996 - January 23 - Tamil Nadu appeals to the Supreme Court to order Karnataka to release the balance 5 tmc of water. The inquiry is postponed.

1996 - June - The Chairman of the Tribunal Thiru. Sitadosh Mukherjee resigns.

1996 - July 8 - Tamil Nadu files yet another petition with the Supreme Court to order Karnataka Government to implement the interim order, since the irrigation works have not been started due to lack of water in Tamil Nadu.

1996 - July 31 - The Chief Justice who heard the petition advised both the States to talk and solve the problem.

1996 - September - 1997 January : Five rounds of talks between Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Thiru. Kalamangal and Karnataka Chief Minister Thiru. J.H. Patel. Talks fail. Chief Minister Kalamangal announces that there will not be any more talks.

1996 - December - Supreme Court Justice, Thiru N.P. Singh appointed as the Chairman of the Tribunal.

1997 - January 7 - 10 : Tribunal resumes the discussions. Karnataka participates.

Courtesy: "Dinamani"

Cauvery Water Agreement

LEADERS' APPRECIATION

I felt immensely happy when I learnt that a solution has been arrived at, for the Cauvery river water dispute. You (Chief Minister Kalamangal) have disproved my idea that politicians cannot solve this problem. You have found solution to the problems of lakhs of farmers by this result.

C. Subramaniam
Former Governor

★ ★ ★

A favourable situation has been created by the talks held by the Prime Minister Thiru. Atal Behari Vajpayee with the concerned Chief Ministers, regarding the sharing of the Cauvery River Waters. It is an important mile stone in the efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Karnataka who were unable to solve the problem for more than 30 years, to have agreed to compromise on some basic matters.

I convey my congratulations on behalf of the TMC to the Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee, Chief Minister Thiru. Kalamangal, Chief Minister of Karnataka, J.H. Patel and Chief Ministers of Kerala and Pondicherry who have come down from their stand, overriding political inhibitions to find a solution acceptable by all.

G.K. Moopanar
Tamil Manila Congress

★ ★ ★

The Marxist Party welcomes the agreement, resulted in the discussions by the Chief Ministers of four States in the presence of the

Prime Minister. The Marxist Communist Party feels that this agreement is a very good arrangement.

This agreement in the Cauvery dispute serves as an example to other States that have problems in sharing river water.

According to this agreement, the Karnataka Government has agreed to let 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu, as per the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. This is an important decision. The importance of this agreement will be felt when we think of the resolutions passed by the Karnataka Government twice not to give 205 tmc of Water to Tamil Nadu.

Sankaraiyah
Marxist Communist

★ ★ ★

This welcome agreement is a mile stone in the way of finding a permanent remedy to the Cauvery Water dispute. A hope has been given to the Cauvery Delta farmers who had been fighting continuously for a long time, for the required water. Cauvery River Water authority has been formed to implement the interim order of the Tribunal so as to safeguard the welfare of the farmers of both the States.

The Karnataka Government had been ignoring the interim order of the Tribunal to provide 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu including Karaikal. It is gladdening that Karnataka's acceptance of this agreement has assured a good harvest to the farmers of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister's untiring

efforts, with the welfare of the State in mind taking into consideration, all the feelings of the people, and the responding administration of the Government of Tamil Nadu were the cause of this agreement. The State Working Committee of CPI welcomes this.

CPI

★ ★ ★

An agreement has been arrived at, in the discussions held by the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry in the presence of the Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee. Chief Minister Kalam has pointed out the plight and feelings of the farmers and people of Tamil Nadu, and have paved way for a favourable decision. The people of Tamil Nadu are obliged and grateful to the Chief Minister.

Abdus Samad
Indian Union Muslim League

★ ★ ★

Cauvery river, apart from supporting the lives of farmers, have been an integral part in the literature and history of Tamil folks. "Ponniyin Selvan" Kalam has broken all the efforts that were on to destroy this. The Chief Minister Kalam, who has been striving for the cause of the welfare of the Tamils in numerous ways will attain a place in history by this success achieved by his untiring efforts and brilliance.

M. Abdul Latheef
Indian National League

★ ★ ★

It is a gladdening news to Tamil Nadu that an agreement has been arrived at to the long disputed Cauvery Water issue. It is very good

that the remedy has been provided by the order of the Supreme Court. We congratulate the Chief Minister Kalam for this.

Thindivanam Ramamoorthy
Tamil Nadu Congress

★ ★ ★

It gives me immense happiness to see a remedy to the long disputed Cauvery Water issue. A scheme to connect the remaining waters of both the States by channels has to be taken up and named "Independence Canal".

Kumari Anandan
Tamil Nadu Congress

★ ★ ★

We congratulate and thank the Prime Minister who ensured Tamil Nadu 205 tmc of water - the interim award of the tribunal. I also thank and congratulate the Chief Minister Kalam who got this assurance through the Supreme Court; who also strained hard for the establishment of the Tribunal; The Interim Order and to implement the Interim Order, in his period as the Chief Minister.

RM. Veerapan
M.G.R. Kazhagam

★ ★ ★

Tamil Nadu Janata Dal appreciates the settlement arrived at in the discussions of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Pondicherry and Kerala in the presence of the Prime Minister. I congratulate the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for his efforts to achieve this without endangering the welfare of the State and by understanding the feelings of all parties and Tamil Nadu.

G.A. Vadivelu
Janata Dal

★ ★ ★

A way has been paved for solving the Cauvery Water dispute, which was thought as never ending problem. Chief Minister Kalam's diplomacy and the Chief Minister of Karnataka Thiru. Patel's cordial approach have gained success.

We should also be grateful to the Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee who was present during the discussions for more than 9 hours, hoping for an amicable settlement.

Tiruvarur Thangarasu

★ ★ ★

We welcome the implementation of the interim award of the tribunal which had taken 8 long years.

S. Thirunavukkarasu
MGR ADMK

★ ★ ★

The working committee of Pattali Makkal Katchi thank and congratulate the Chief Minister Kalam for his victory in the discussions held among the Chief Ministers in the presence of the Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee on the awarding of 205 tmc of water, the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, which had not been implemented for the past 7 years. The working committee also congratulate and thank the representatives of all the parties and different farmer's associations who had co-operated with the Chief Minister enabling him to participate in the discussions. The working committee of Pattali Makkal Katchi (2) award the Chief Minister with the title "Kaverikondan"

with great pleasure, for his success in establishing the rights of Tamil Nadu over Cauvery River Water.

Dheeran
PMK (2)

★ ★ ★

The dispute over sharing of Cauvery River Water was solved by the Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee. Chief Minister Kalam has succeeded. This victory is for Tamil Nadu and this was achieved by the Prime Minister.

L. Ganesan
BJP

★ ★ ★

The favourable remedy arrived at in the Cauvery water dispute is a success to the untiring efforts and cordial approach of the Chief Minister Kalam.

Bishop Esra Sargunam

★ ★ ★

The remedy to the Cauvery Water dispute is a gladdening news to the people of Tamil Nadu. It is as though a wonder has happened, to think that the Cauvery water dispute has been solved. Chief Minister Kalam is an achiever to the dictum "anything can be achieved by perseverance" Chief Minister's Kalam has created a record in the history of Tamil Nadu by finding a solution to the Cauvery water dispute. His efforts with the co-operation of fair minded leaders of various parties have gained great success.

Vai. Balasundaram
Ambedkar Makkal Iyakkam.

★ ★ ★

Tamil Nadu Farmers' Association welcomes the agreement formulated between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to implement the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

The agreement formed in 1924, expired in 1974. The Karnataka Government had been emphasising that Tamil Nadu has not got any rights over cauvery waters. By this recent agreement Tamil Nadu has been assured of that right. This victory was achieved by the silent agitation of the cauvery delta farmers over 25 years.

This agreement will help to form a good relationship among the neighbouring States and for the National Integration. Lakhs of cauvery delta farmers and agricultural labourers will be joyed.

Tamil Nadu Farmers' Association

★ ★ ★

The Tamil Nadu Farmers ' Association express its happiness to the agreement arrived at the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry, chaired by the Prime Minister on 6.8.98 at New Delhi on the implementation of the interim award of the Tribunal of the Cauvery water dispute which had been unsolved for a long time.

The formation of the River Water Authority with the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers of four States to implement 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu will safeguard the agriculture in Tamil Nadu. This agreement would foster

goodwill among the States and would pave way for a permanent solution.

V.Ā.Karuppusamy
Farmers' Association

★ ★ ★

The farmers of cauvery delta area and the people of Thanjavur region congratulate the Chief Minister for his victory in the cauvery water dispute and for establishing the rights of Tamil Nadu over cauvery water. With those people, we also take pleasure in congratulating the Chief Minister.

Tamil Manila Muslim League

★ ★ ★

Uzhavar Uzaipalar Katchi on behalf of the farmers of Tamil Nadu, congratulate and thank the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for being the protector of farmers by bringing an end to the Cauvery water dispute by his political maturity.

R.P. Ramasamy
Uzhavar Uzhaipalar Katchi

★ ★ ★

We congratulate the Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee and the Chief Ministers of four States for their efforts to bring the Cauvery Water dispute to an end, which had not been solved for the past 30 years. The Chief Minister has approached the Cauvery water dispute without aiming for political gains but with an aim of national interest, which shows his political maturity.

Loksakthi

★ ★ ★

Cauvery water Agreement

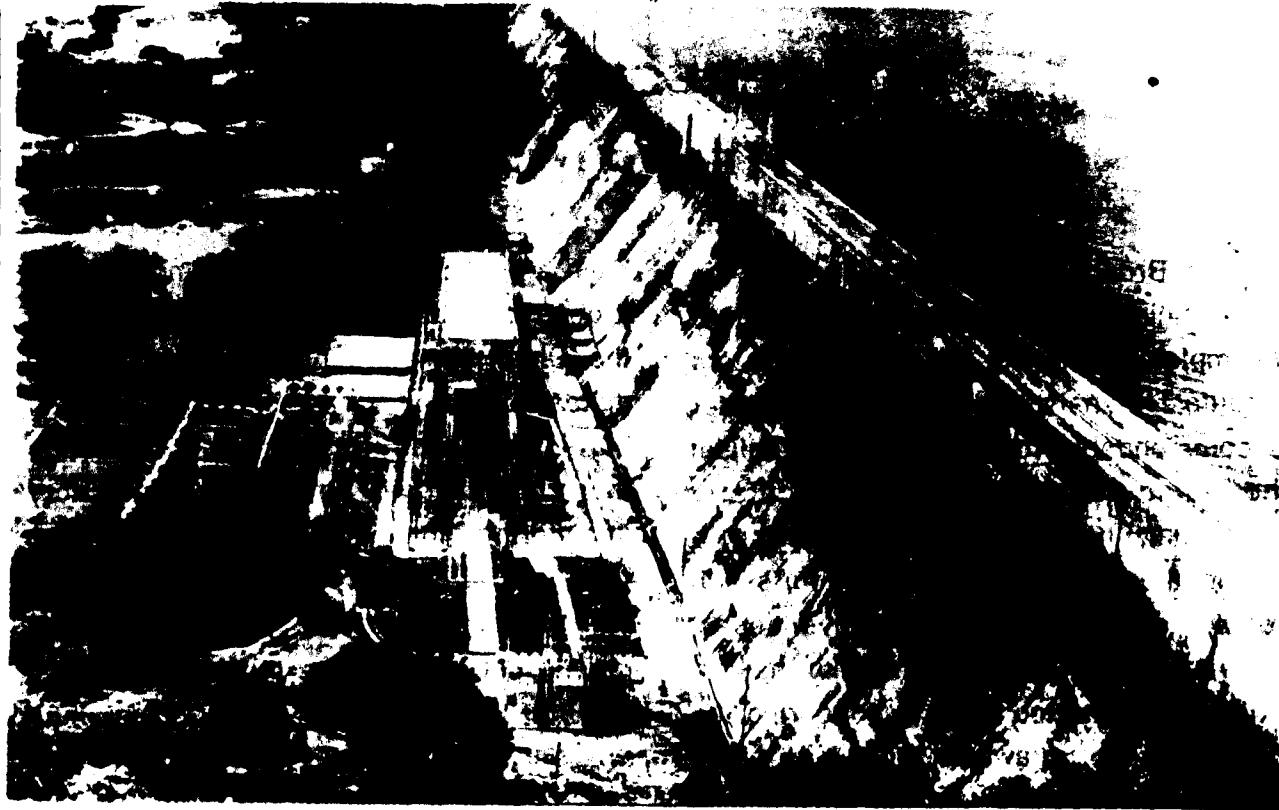
APPRECIATION FROM THE PRINT MEDIA

The Broad Agreement reached at the Chief Minister's meeting over the "scheme" for implementation of the Cauvery Waters Dispute Tribunal's June 1991 interim order is commendable for the sense of realism the disputant States, particularly Karnataka, have shown in resolving a conflict that prolonged needlessly for seven years. By far the most positive aspect of the accord is that Karnataka has at long last committed itself to honouring the Tribunal's interim award which it all along refused to recognise and this in practical terms means its agreeing to release 205 tmcft to Tamil Nadu during a water year - and this is a "gain" from Tamil Nadu's viewpoint. It was just as well that the upper riparian resiled from its patently unacceptable position of total non-compliance with the Tribunal's order - which could well have been seen as a defiance of the adjudicatory authority - and resisted the temptation of stonewalling the creation of any mechanism for ensuring the implementation of that order. If Karnataka had persisted any longer with its obviously negative attitude, there would have been the real prospect of the State landing itself on the wrong side of the judiciary and harming its case in the main dispute now being adjudicated.

The framework agreed upon at the Delhi meeting differs from the modified draft scheme formulated by the Centre in that the Cauvery River Authority would

have a political complexion, comprising as it does the Prime Minister (Chairman) and the Chief Ministers of the basin States, instead of being a representative body of bureaucrats and technocrats. Assisting the Authority will be a non - statutory 'monitoring committee' made up of the designated officers of the States concerned. Structurally speaking, however one is not sure if this scheme marked a definite improvement over what was envisaged by the modified draft which provided for a Regulation Committee and a Review Committee, besides the Authority. Presumably, the monitoring panel now contemplated will be akin to the "regulation committee", in the draft scheme. Whatever the rationale for making the Authority a political body, the arrangement is bound to create practical problems and militate against its effective functioning, given the preoccupations of and pressure the Prime Minister - or for that matter the Chief Ministers - will be working under. It was at the Review Committee stage that the 'draft' brought the political executive into the picture, and that too with the Union Water Resources Minister at the helm.

With both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu agreeing, without much ado, on the nitty - gritty of the monitoring committee's role despite the serious differences perceived in their declared positions, the Centre is all set to fulfil its statutory obligation of



formulating and notifying a 'scheme' for enforcing the Tribunal's interim order. Going by the kind of functions assigned to the monitoring panel - they are confined to such routine areas as data collection and setting up of a well-designed hydro meteorological network in the basin - it is clear that all decision - making and dispute - resolving powers vest with the political executive of the governments represented on the Authority rather than with regimented mechanism. This, together with the fact that the Authority has been left free to evolve its own functional methodology - indications are that its decision would be by consensus - does make for a flexible and non-coercive system. In effect, what has evolved is a scheme that seeks to formalise an initiative which the Prime Ministers of the day are known to have been employing, either on their own or at the behest of the apex court, in an attempt

to settle specific contentious issues. The real test of the Authority, whose scope is restricted to the implementation of the Tribunal's interim order, will come when monsoons fail and it is called upon to apportion the diminished water flows equitably.

- The Hindu (10.8.98)

★ ★ ★

It is good news for the coalition Government at the Centre. The breakthrough reportedly achieved in the Cauvery talks gives the Government a reprieve from the recurrent threat posed by the riparian dispute. With the parties concerned displaying good sense, a political crisis has been averted. The accord enables the Government to meet the deadline fixed by the apex court on the river water dispute. Particularly deserving of commendation is

the political will behind the patient and persevering efforts of the Prime Minister. The personal intervention by Atal Behari Vajpayee has certainly helped rescue the issue from a persistent stalemate spelt by provincial politics. Not to be sneered at is the significance of the exercise that has brought to an end the seven year - old conflict over the basic question about the implementation of an interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. By agreeing to the setting up of a Cauvery Basin Authority for such implementation, Karnataka has clearly signalled its acceptance in principle of the award at last. Tamil Nadu has, for its part made the CBA possible by dropping its earlier insistence on making it appear a dire statutory threat to the upper - riparian State. The accord has not left Kerala and Pondicherry aggrieved at their interests being ignored.

- Indian Express (10.8.98)

★ ★ ★

Constructive decisions have been arrived at for the first time in the cauvery water dispute. Chief Ministers of four States under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister have finalised the implementation of the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. It is an achievement to be applauded.

The Karnataka Government has agreed to give 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu. The fear of losing the control over the irrigation reservoirs, by the farmers of Karnataka has been wiped off. Though the previous talks to protect the welfare of the farmers of both the States have failed, this time it has been successful. This agreement can be

taken as the gift to the farmers in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence. A hope has been dawned that this type of approach would be taken in implementing the final order of the Tribunal...

- Dinamani (10.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

It has taken seven years to bring into practice the interim order passed by the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal in 1991.

The powers provided to the Cauvery Monitoring Committee in the interim order was not accepted by the Karnataka Government. 205 tmc of water has to be let to Tamil Nadu. The Monitoring Committee was empowered to act on its own to force the Government to let the water. It is no wonder the Karnataka Government opposed this power given to the Monitoring Committee.

The concerned four States have agreed for the formation of Cauvery River Water Authority, with the Prime Minister as the Chairman, with changes to the objectionable powers given to the monitoring committee. This has happened only due to the involvement of the Supreme Court and its dead line of August 12.

BJP Celebrates this as a victory; Tamil Nadu Chief Minister welcomes it; As expected Selvi. Jayalalitha has severely criticised the fresh agreement. What would have happened if the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal had been implemented as such..? The problem will be politicised and as if waiting for this one and the tamilians living in Karnataka will face the wrath of the miscreants and agitators. A large scale destruction of the properties and

lives of Tamilians will take place including unemployment.

Agreement made anyway would have resulted in disappointment and dissatisfaction to one faction. We can say the present agreement has reduced the dissatisfaction to the minimum to both the factions. So, opposing this, just for the sake of opposing will not add pride to Selvi. Jayalalitha, but will only reduce it.

- Kalki (23.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

Just one word "Cauvery" evokes so many names in memory - Karikalan, Raja Rajan, Elango, Kambar, Ganasambandar, Azhwargal, Thayumanavar, Thiyagaiyar, Arunachala Kavirayar, Gopalakrishna Bharathi, Oothukadu Venkatasubbaiyar, Vu.Ve.Sa. Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai, Kalki, Na.Pitchamoorthy, T. Janakiraman. Kaveri has enriched their works. For Tamils- Cauvery is not water, it is mother's milk. Cradle of culture. It is a music, literature, devotion, history, wisdom and intelligence. The fear that cauvery water will prove to be a mirage to Tamils, was nullified last week. The discussions which started doubtfully ended amicably, for which everyone is happy. Elder leaders with their experience and patience have brought this result.

- Kumudam (20.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

An opportunity has arised after many years to minimise the complications in the Cauvery water dispute. It will be childish to think that the problem has been solved, at the same time it is purely arogance if it is not viewed as

a breakthrough in solving the dispute. It is no doubt that this agreement is an achievement, when this issue has been grown to entertain enmity among the States over the years. Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru. Vajpayee with his trieless efforts, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. Karunanidhi with his political diplomacy and the Chief Minister of the Karnataka Thiru. Patel who acted boldly, the three of them have strived hard, putting their political inhibitions aside in rendering justice to the people of both the States.

According to the interim order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, Karnataka has to give 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu. Even if it had agreed to provide a lesser quantity of water, Tamil Nadu would have accepted it, so as to bring to an end to the dispute. This had been our position. But now Karnataka has agreed to provide 205 tmc of water with no need for Tamil Nadu to compromise for lesser quantity of water. Karnataka which was adamant in this regard for seven years has now relaxed its attitude.

We don't say the Cauvery water dispute has been solved. But as we had mentioned earlier, a way has been paved for it. Obstacles will arise in the path which has to be set right by talks. Acceptance by the Karnataka to provide 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu is a wonder which did not happen for seven years. When Karnataka has compromised in this regard, it is not a mistake if Tamil Nadu too compromise in future when problems arise.

It is a welcome agreement at this time, when both the States have been induced enmity over the issue. The appreciation goes to the Prime Minister Thiru Vajpayee,

Chief Minister Thiru Karunanidhi, Thiru Patel, Chief Ministers of Kerala and Pondicherry.

- Thuklak (19.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

A good ending after so many years, after many struggle, stubbornness and politics. Just to think of it, the heart is flooded with Cauvery waters.

Let Cauvery come; ensure a good harvest. Let Cauvery quench the thirst of the earth. And let us rejoice over it. No function can equal the history, when, it notes down that Kalaignar brought in the Krishna Water for the human beings; and Cauvery water for the lands.

- Savi (20.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

A Cauvery River Water Authority with the Prime Minister as Chairman and a monitoring committee is to be setup. The interim order of the Tribunal - 205 tmc of water is being let to Tamil Nadu. After seven years the interim order is being implemented.

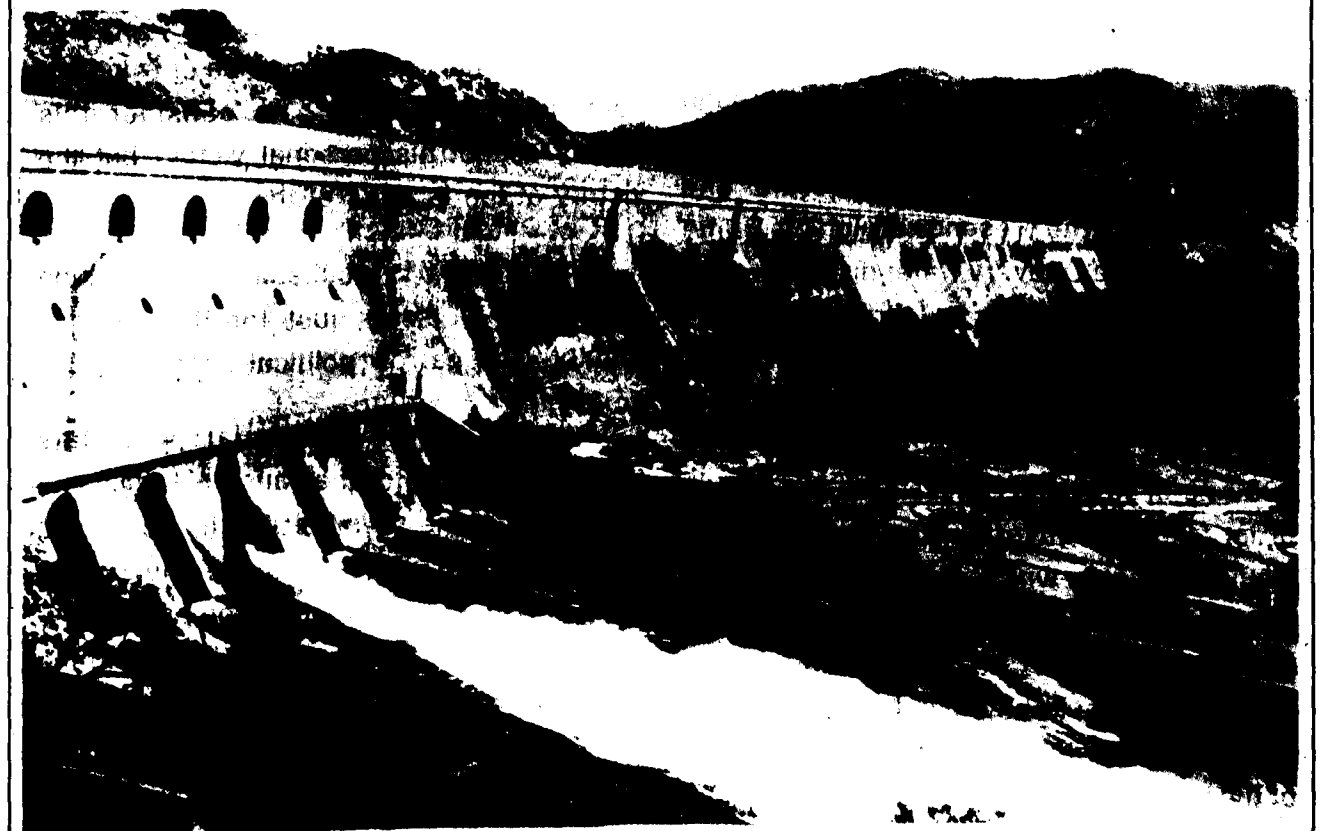
The problem will be solved if the people of both the States think 'we will approach the problem without allowing it to be politicised...and arrive at an agreement'.

At the time of concluding the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, if this issue also comes to an end, then this itself is the Golden Jubilee gift to us.

Anandavikatan (16.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

A remedy to the Cauvery water dispute after several years. A silent war has come to an end. A sense of joy among the people.



Prime Minister Vajpayee has proved that he respects his promise more than the vote bank. This has been accomplished by discussions of the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister. The Central Government also published the revised draft in the gazette, journals and people welcome this joyfully.

- **Kungumam** (21.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

A new turn has taken place in the Cauvery water dispute. A victory for Tamil Nadu - A remedy has been arrived at for the long disputed problem. News are being flashed that the Central Government is going to submit the draft to the Supreme Court. If everything goes well without any set back to anyone, amicably, then the happiest one will be the Dravidar Kazhagam.

Viduthalai (10.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

An agreement has been signed through the discussions held by the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister, in the Cauvery water dispute, which had been disputed for a long time. It is a welcome thing that the concerned States have accepted the agreement. It is noteworthy that this agreement has assured 205 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu, the interim order of the Cauvery water tribunal. The Cauvery dispute which concerns four States cannot be solved by Court action alone. Marxist Communist had been insisting that the problem could be solved by discussions alone, taking into consideration the welfare of the people of both the States. Accordingly,

the Chief Ministers of four States have discussed and have formed an agreement.

- **Theekathir** (11.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

A good remedy has been arrived at in the Cauvery water dispute due to the concentrated efforts of the Prime Minister Thiru Vajpayee, intelligent approach of the Chief Minister Kalaingar and the cooperation of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Kerala.

The people, and various print media have welcomed this agreement with appreciation. Various party leaders have also appreciated this agreement which has joyed lakhs of farmers.

Chief Minister Kalaingar, who had tirelessly worked for solving the Cauvery water dispute, which had been testing the lives of farmers since 1968 for 30 years has been repeatedly telling not once or twice but continues to say that, he consider this victory as not his personal victory but the victory of the farmers of the four States.

In what way it is justifiable, in politicising this Cauvery issue, just for the sake of enmity and narrow political ambitions?

Chief Minister Kalaingar who has dedicated his life for the cause of tamils is a fire. If some one says that the fire is sought after by flies, their questionable intelligence will clearly be understood by the people. As a whole - Finding fault with Kalaingar in the Cauvery issue, is like doubting one's mother.

Murasoli (12.8.1998)

★ ★ ★

"THE AMITY PREVAILING AT THESE VILLAGES WOULD MAKE INDIA ITSELF A SAMATHUVAPURAM"

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, **Kalaingar**, on 17.8.1998, inaugurated the State's first "**Samathuvapuram**" conceived to facilitate harmonious co-existence of people belonging to various communities at Melakottai Village in Thirumangalam Taluk of Madurai District.

While addressing, the Chief Minister said that the objective behind creating Samathuvapuram was towards reaching the goal of making Tamil Society live as a homogeneous one. Samathuvapuram which is being created first in Madurai District will be implemented in every District, he added.

The Chief Minister expressed his confidence that the village which caters to the essential needs of the people such as the primary school, fair price shop, public library and health centre situated in the Samathuvapuram.

The Chief Minister appealed to the beneficiaries to realise the spirit behind the Samathuvapuram and called upon them to co-operate with the Government in its efforts in creating good citizens from the Samathuvapurams. The amity prevailing at these villages would be a model for the whole country and these efforts would make India itself a Samathuvapuram he concluded.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated the Primary School, fair price shop, public library and health centre.

The District Collector, Thiru.Kasi Viswanathan I.A.S., welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru. P.T.R. Palanivel Rajan presided over the function. Hon'ble Ministers Thiru. Arcot N.Veerasingam, Thiru. Durai Murugan, Thiru.Pasumpon T.Krishnan, Dr. M. Tanizhkudimagan, Thiru.R.Rahmankhan, Samayanallur Thiru.Selvaraj, the Worshipful Mayor, Thiru. P. Kuzhandaivelu were also present on the occasion.

FIRST SAMATHUVAPURAM (EQUALITY VILLAGE)

IN TAMIL NADU CREATED

Hon'ble Chief Minister K. Karunanidhi's
announcement taking concrete shape

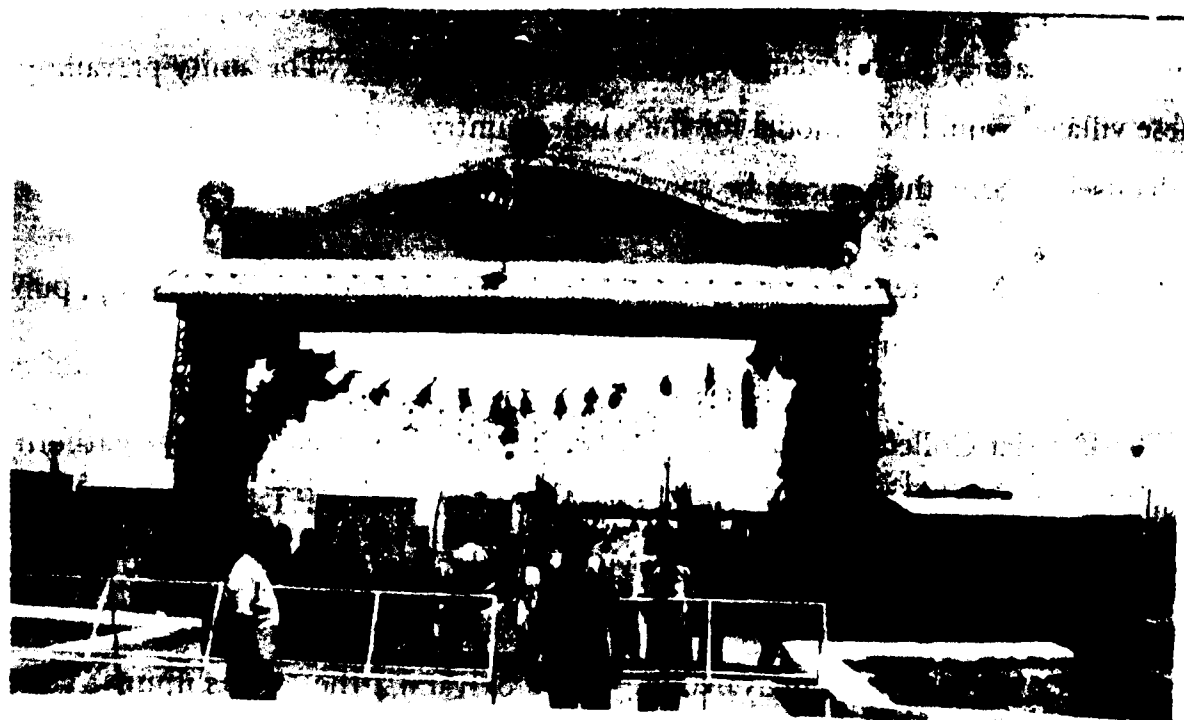
On the National Highway from Madurai to Tirunelveli, 6 Kilometers from Thirumangalam, rows of newly constructed and beautifully coloured houses have come up in a mini town "Samathuvapuram".

A Massive Welcome Arch

The entrance to the town has a massive welcome arch with "Samathuvapuram" inscribed on it.

The houses, constructed using modern techniques, tar-topped roads, noon-meal centre, library, community hall, mosaic tiled street water fountains, all form part of this beautiful small town.

Among the several steps taken by the Government to stop the communal riots which rocked the Southern Districts in Tamil Nadu, creation of Samathuvapuram was one. Chief Minister K. Karunanidhi announced that such Samathuvapurams, where members from all religions and communities would live in harmony without any differential treatment, would be created in all the Districts in Tamil Nadu in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence. The Madurai District Collector has taken the lead in implementing the Chief Minister's announcement.



The First Samathuvapuram in Tamil Nadu

Although it was announced that Samathuvapuram would be created in every District, the pride of setting up the first Samathuvapuram in Tamil Nadu belongs to Madurai District.

This Samathuvapuram has been created over an area of 10 acres at Melakottai.

100 houses have been built here at a cost of Rs.35,000/- per house.

Each house has been constructed on 5 cent plot with a built-up area of 259 sq.ft. By the entrance to the house is a large hall, attached to which is a small kitchen, followed by a bath room and toilet with modern flush. The houses have concrete roofing, cupboard facility, with doors and windows made from Kongu Wood.

The front and rear portion of each house has trees planted by the Forest Department. They have grown to 4' height.

100 Poor People Given a House Each

These houses in Samathuvapuram are being allotted free of cost to 100 people living below the poverty line in 8 villages of Madurai District.

All facilities like an overhead water tank, street water fountains at 13 places, have been provided in Samathuvapuram. A very big community hall has been provided to conduct family functions of the inhabitants.

People belonging to various religious groups will not be allowed to construct places of worship and instead be expected to use the community hall for their prayer.

A primary school with play ground has been constructed here. Other facilities include a

beautiful library, a sub-health centre, fair-price shop, noon-meal centre with attached class room, a colour television set for recreation purpose with a small room, a park and playground with a modern fountain for children to play games and for relaxation for the old people as well.

10 streets, all tar-topped, are at this Samathuvapuram. These streets have literary names like Silapathikaram, Seevakasinthamani, Valayapathy, Kundalakesi, Manimekalai, etc.

Almost 1,000 trees have been planted at Samathuvapuram. Tubelights and sodium vapour lamps, have also been provided.

Strict Guidelines to Select the 100 poor Beneficiaries

The officials directly visited the villages, convened Gram Sabhas and selected 100 beneficiaries, all living below the poverty line. Of these 100 houses at the Samathuvapuram, 40 houses have been allotted to Adi-Dravidars, 25 houses to Backward Classes, 25 houses to Most Backward Classes and 10 houses for people belonging to other communities.

These houses are being allotted serially to Adi-Dravidar, followed by a Backward Class Person, then a Most Backward Class person... and so on.

Undertaking By the Inhabitants

The Madurai District Collector has obtained an undertaking from each of the 100 families who would live at Samathuvapuram. The beneficiaries have given an undertaking in writing as below :

- ★ Not try to or give consent or permit the setting up of statues of religious or community leaders.

- ★ Neither sell or pledge the house for a period of 15 years.
- ★ Accept a common burial ground or a cremation ground.
- ★ Not to create a separate place of worship for each community or religion.
- ★ Not to consume liquor.
- ★ Not let out the house on rent.
- ★ Keep Samathuvapuram clean and hygienic.
- ★ For violation of rules, agree that property be taken over by the Government.

The Government has not collected any money from the people selected to live at Samathuvapuram. A total sum of Rs.410/-, comprising Rs.300/- towards electricity connection and Rs.110/- towards house tax has only been collected.

Quality Houses - Basic Amenities

People below poverty line from 8 villages have been selected to be housed here.

To avoid malpractices the entire construction work was handed over to the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation, laying emphasis on the quality of construction.

A town bus will ply to Samathuvapuram from Madurai via Karisalpatti. In addition to this, all buses plying on the National Highway will stop over at Samathuvapuram. To facilitate this halt, bus shelter will be provided in front of Samathuvapuram. Post office and telephone facilities will also be provided.

A dairy farm is being set up at Samathuvapuram. In the first phase 30 inhabitants will be provided with milch cows. These beneficiaries will milk the cows and supply it to the dairy farm.

The youth living at Samathuvapuram, will be extended loan facility for their self-employment. The Government is also willing to provide various facilities for the overall economic growth of all inhabitants.

★ ★ ★

Samathuvapuram constructed in Just 150 days

The Madurai District Collector visited the site 57 times to inspect the progress of work and constantly motivated the officials for speedy completion of various works.

The construction work which commenced during the month of December 1997 was

stopped due to the instructions from the Election Commission for 3 months during January, February and March, 1998 due to election. The work was re-started and taken up during April, May, June and July 1998, thereby completing the total work in just 150 days.

People Belonging to 18 communities live together in Samathuvapuram

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| ● Adi-dravidar | ● Priamalai Kallar | ● Brahmin | ● Reddiar |
| ● Maruthuwar | ● Tommara | ● Nadar | ● Muslim |
| ● Raja Kambalam | ● Agamudaiyar | ● Pillaimar | ● Kammalar. |
| ● Vannar | ● Gounder | ● Padmasaliyar | |
| ● Kullaalar | ● Naidu | ● Chettiyar | |

"Construct bridge between religion and create a casteless society"

- Chief Minister Kalam



The Hon'ble Chief Minister, **Kalam** inaugurated a rail over bridge and other completed works and laid foundation stones for various developmental works to a tune of Rs.28 crores at Dindigul on 16-8-1998.

The Chief Minister listed out some significant projects particularly in the irrigation and road infrastructure that have been implemented during his regime and assured that his Government was committed for total development of the State and said that this Government would devote its full time and capability to serve the people.

Referring to the blessings of his well-wishers for his long life, the Chief Minister said that his desire is only the speedy implementation of welfare schemes for the people as long as he holds office.

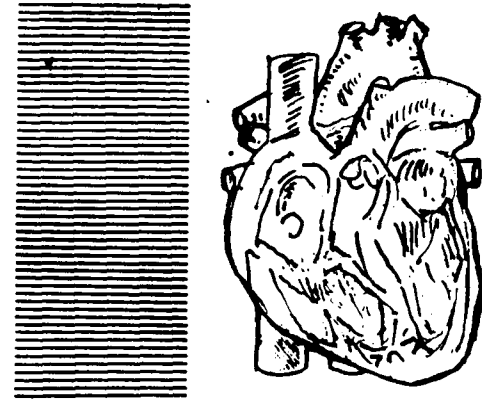
He said that most of the over bridges have been constructed only during his regime. 30 to 35 bridges have been completed and 7 more are to be completed. But these are not sufficient. People should come forward to build a bridge to plug the chasm existing among castes and religions in the society. The message of religious amity and unity should be disseminated and people should help in constructing such a bridge, he added.

The Chief Minister also recalled the services rendered by great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Periyar, Perunthalaivar Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Perarignar Anna who had devoted themselves to usher in a casteless society in the State and Country.

The District Collector, Thiru. A.S.Jeevarathinam, I.A.S., welcomed the gathering. The Hon'ble Minister, Thiru. I.Periyasamy presided over the function. The Hon'ble Ministers Thiru.T.Krishnan, Thiru. Durai Murugan, Thiru. Arcot. N. Veerasamy, Thiru. Rahman Khan and Thiru. Thamizhkudimagan offered felicitations. Thiru. Balakrishnan, Chief Engineer, Highways, proposed a vote of thanks.

The Chief Minister also laid foundation stone for a Women's College at Nilakottai and distributed welfare schemes to the beneficiaries. He also declared open an Intensive Cardiology Care Building constructed at a cost of Rs.7 lakhs by the Health Department. Four new buses were flagged off. In total, he inaugurated 201 projects and laid foundation stones for various schemes.

STENTING FOR CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL



Stenting is a non-surgical procedure in the management of Coronary Artery Disease. It is done by Cardiologists in a high tech Cardiac Catheterisation Laboratory using costly consumables.

Stenting is a new procedure, after the invention of balloons to dilate the narrowed blood vessel (PTCA). Stenting prevents recoil of the vessel wall and narrowing of the lumen, which is responsible for 30% of failures (restenosis) following PTCA.

This is one of the latest techniques done by the Cardiologists to reopen and sustain the opening of the diseased vessel segment as against 'by passing' the narrowed area in surgery by the Cardiothoracic Surgeons. The entire procedure is done under local anesthesia while the patient is fully conscious and comfortable. Stenting with balloon dilation is done through the femoral artery in the groin, without any scar after the procedure. In addition, the patient is fit to be discharged on the second day after the procedure.



Prof. **S. D. JAYARAJ**, M.D.D.M.
Professor and H.O.D.
Cardiology,
Government General Hospital,
Chennai.

Stenting the narrowed (diseased) coronary artery is done for the first time by the Cardiologists in the Department of Cardiology, Government General Hospital, Chennai, for a poor patient who is working as a sweeper in an orphanage.

The "Bestent Artist" (Medtronic) used by us is made of stainless steel and attached to a catheter which is used for dilating the diseased narrowed proximal left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery; and then the stent is deployed over the dilated area and the balloon catheter is removed.

We are thankful to Medtech - Medtronic Company for their generosity in providing their "Bestent" with other accessories costing nearly Rs.65,000 free for this poor patient. The entire procedure in a Corporate Hospital will be approximately Rs.1.5 lakhs.

If these costly consumables (stents and balloons) are available in Government Hospitals, we are prepared to do the same for our poor patients, as it is done for affordable persons in Corporate Hospitals.

We are happy to inform that the Tamil Nadu Government is shortly introducing this privilege for poor patients in Government Hospitals through our Chief Minister's Health Fund Scheme.

Tamil Nadu meets the Challenge of Malnutrition

The entire world is observing "Nutrition Week" every year during 1st week of September. From 1982, the Government of India have been celebrating the "National Nutrition Week". However from 1996 onwards only, there has been a focus on certain themes. The theme for 1996 was - "Child Care Practices" for 1997, the theme was "Nutrition, Health and Sanitation". For this year, the theme is slightly on a different note. It is "Nutrition Promotion Role of Family and Community". This is to create an awareness in the family and the community on their important role and responsibility for women, child health and nutrition.

Malnutrition is a multifactorial and multifaceted disease. Lack of food and infection result in growth failure. The consequences of growth failure and stunting, especially in women during pregnancy and labour are well recognised for several decades. However only of recent, the effects of malnutrition especially iodine and iron deficiencies on child's ability to interact with and learn from the environment, leading to lower intellectual ability have been universally recognised and accepted. This scientific revelation has only helped to add to the worries we already have!

Tamil Nadu has been very conscious of the problem of malnutrition. The Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced in 1982 to provide a regular noon meal to the children aged 3+ to 4+. However its benefits are more likely to be social rather than developmental from a physical or intellectual perspective. The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which started in 1980 in one block in Madurai District has expanded to 318 blocks over a period of 17 years, as project-I from 1980-1989, Project-II from 1991-1997.

S. SURYAN, IAS,
PROJECT COORDINATOR, TINP.

The Project which ended in December 1997 was evaluated by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. Though the results are yet to be published, the interim report indicates that the incidence of severe malnutrition which was around 16% in the age group of 6-36 months in the early 1980 has been brought down to 3%. However moderate and mild malnutrition are still problems to be tackled. There are also interdistrict variations which indicate that we have to address to district specific issues. It is also heartening to note from the Terminal Evaluation that the Project has contributed through its awareness campaigns and educational activities to narrow down the gender gap between the male and female child. We are also aware that there are certain pockets in Tamil Nadu where female infanticide is still a problem. The project, through coordination with health department has contributed to a reduction in rural infant mortality rate from 103 to 60 over a period of 17 years. Immunisation programme has been very successful in Tamil Nadu and the incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis has been brought down to 0.45 and neonatal tetanus to 0.69 per lakh population at risk.

The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project created infrastructural facilities in

19,500 villages spread over in 24 districts. The project while providing employment opportunities for nearly 60,000 women in the rural areas, helped to improve the health and nutrition status of women and



children. At a point of time, about 13.5 lakhs of children 0-36 months and 7 lakhs of pregnant and nursing mothers get the benefit of the project services.

Tamil Nadu has been selected as one of the five States for implementing a new Women and Child Development Project from 30th September 1998. The Project will be implemented by the Government of India

with World Bank assistance. The purpose of including Tamil Nadu in the Project, it has been mentioned in the document, is to facilitate the transfer of experiences. We propose to focus in the new project on the 3 themes namely

Child Caring Practices

Nutrition, Health and Sanitation

Role of Family and Community in Nutrition Promotion.

Our Country especially the State of Tamil Nadu is blessed in the sense that there is food scarcity at the national or state level. However it is our common knowledge and experience that there is inequitous distribution of food between men, women and children in the family. Social customs, beliefs and cultural values have contributed to these paradoxical situation of food security at national or state level and food insecurity at family level. The new Project in Tamil Nadu proposes to empower women and enable them to decide about their fertility, their family size and child caring practices including prevention and management of diarrhoeal diseases and child feeding during health and disease. A change of focus on growth monitoring and promotion from the institutional level to household level will be the strategy to be followed. The family and

community have to be educated on the rights of the child to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services. It is impossible for mother to provide high quality child care if she herself is poor, uninformed, anaemic and unhealthy. It is rightly said that if care of children by the mother is to be realised, the care of the mother is to be addressed. Maternal malnutrition and anaemia contribute to low birth weight. This, in turn, affects subsequent growth and development of child. Therefore, the new project aims to address this specific problem by not only addressing to the health and nutrition status of pregnant mothers, but also to help the nutrition status of adolescent girls. Special intervention activities like iron folic acid supplementation and deworming are proposed, in addition to creating awareness on personal hygiene, health and nutritional requirements of this special group in the community and also to inculcate the habit of self monitoring of weight periodically. As I have already mentioned before, malnutrition adversely affects the development and intellectual capabilities of young children, we are planning to provide facilities for early childhood development and preschool education at the home and the institution, we have created so far.

★ ★ ★

Breast feeding has been the most natural response of a mother to satisfy the emotional and nutritional needs of her infant. This natural food has proved to be the complete and protective food for the baby. That this can even save us money, is perhaps not thought of. It becomes important because health programmes have interpreted breast feeding as a preventive promotive measure.

Recent research has revealed and is still revealing the many advantages to the mother who suckles and the infant who is suckled. In the last 50 years Breast feeding has undergone a drastic decline due to variety of factors, the key of which is undisputedly, unethical and aggressive marketing by multinational infant food industry. Mr. James P Grand former Executive Director UNICEF said "Bottle feeding is a major killer. The resulting death is enormous

**Daily death toll equals Bhopal Chemical disaster
Weekly death toll equals Armenian earthquake
Monthly death toll equals Hiroshima Atomic Explosion".**

The dangers and tragedy of bottle feeding does not make such news to arrest the attention of people.

An important component of global effort to protect breast feeding is the W.H.O. international code of marketing breast milk substitutes. In India the code has become law which is a comprehensive piece of legislation enacted for the "protection of Child Consumer". Maternity Hospital based programme "Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative" tries to make the act effective.

Economic benefits

- ★ Every year in India 25 million mothers excrete more than 12,000 crores rupees worth of milk 6 to 7 times more than the total Health Budget of the Nation and saves Foreign exchange- A major contribution to the Family and National Economy.
- ★ Wasteful expenditure on bottle feeding is prevented. A mother has to spend Rs. 1,000/- every month on infant food and another Rs. 250/- to 500/- for water fuel, detergent, brush nipples and bottles. With this amount she can feed 6 family members. The mother spends on medical care as the child falls ill often and many times she loses wages - breast feeding saves this expenditure.

Health Benefits

- a. **Prevention of diseases.** The infant in the womb lives in an aseptic atmosphere and is born into an atmosphere polluted by germs. The milk secreted in the first few days after birth called "Colostrum" is very rich in antibodies and special extra nutrients capable of protecting the infant from infections. In bottle fed infants the incidence of diarrhoea

Breast Feeding The Best Investment

pneumonia and other infections are 5-10 times higher than breast fed infants. In poor societies UNICEF says that babies are 25 times more likely to die if they are bottle fed. Artificial baby milk is observed to be contaminated by harmful bacteria, chemicals, foreign bodies and irradiation and furthermore contaminated by water used for mixing, making bottle feeding dangerous.

Allergic disease : Breast feeding prevents allergic diseases like Asthma and Eczema in childhood and in later life.

Other health benefits : Breast milk provides in childhood and in later life protection against a variety of Cancer and lesser risk of heart diseases, Diabetes, hypertension and others.

Nutritional Benefits

The milk of every Mammal is formulated for its own young. Breast milk is specifically made to suit the human young. It is the perfect food providing exactly the right nutrients in biologically correct amount for growth and brain development. Breast milk is dynamic living fluid, the constituents change to suit the needs of the baby. Infant formula is an inert chemical.

Protection of Environment : Breast feeding prevents environmental pollution as there is no need for fuel water and throwing away waste.

Mothers : Breast Feeding provides a variety of health benefits for the mother.

- ★ Breast feeding is a natural contraception ideal for birth spacing. If all the mother in India successfully and adequately breast feed their children, **five million births can be prevented annually**, improving maternal and child health.
- ★ Breast fed mothers have significant decrease in the incidence of cancer of the breast ovaries and uterus.
- ★ Breast Milk, builds up infant mother bonding and relieves psychological stress for women.

World Breastfeeding Week 1-7 August, 1998



◆
PURE
silk

PURE
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Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.

◆
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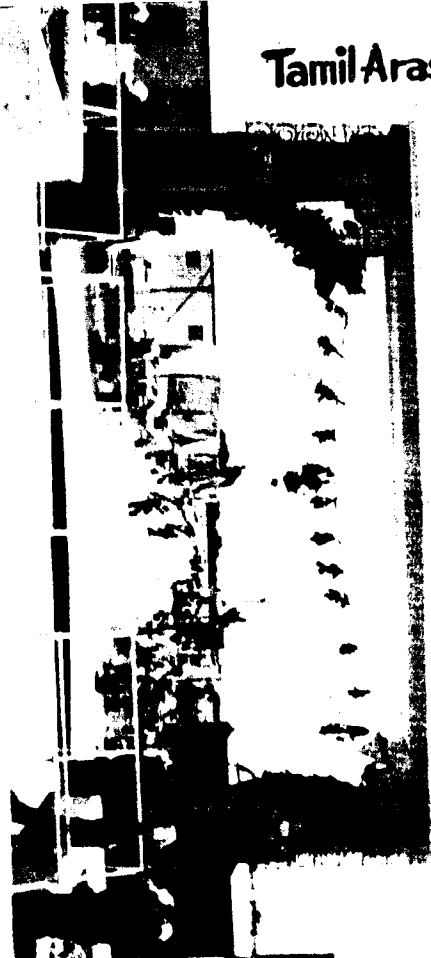


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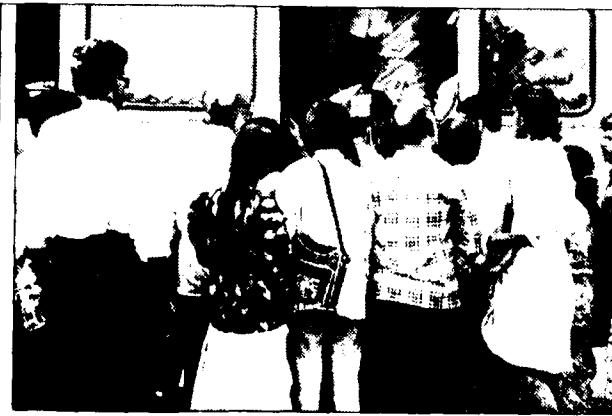
SEPTEMBER 1998 Rs. 3



சென்னை

சென்னை





**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஒட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
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Thiruvalluvar Year 2029 - Aavani-Purattasi
September 1998

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DO YOUR DUTIES WITH GOOD HEART AND FAITH - I AM BEHIND YOU

- Hon'ble Chief Minister **KALAINGAR**



Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaingar M.KARUNANIDHI** distributed the Anna Medals to 97 Awardees including 10 gallantry awards on 30.9.1998 at Tiruchi. The awardees included 64 police personnel, nine each from the Fire and Prisons Departments and five Home Guards.

In his address the Chief Minister Kalaingar said though the Medal is called as the Chief Minister's Police Medal, he desires to call it as Anna Medal.

He said, he had been voicing for the welfare of the Police Personnel even from his earlier social life including when he was in the opposition for which he had been put to difficulties. His writings and plays in favour of the police had been banned by the then ruling Government. That was why Tamil Nadu Police has been provided pay scale on par with Central Pay Scales. He said Tamil Nadu was the first State in the Country to sanction Central Pay Scales for the Police Personnel. He said during the last two years, 23,071 new recruits

have been made in the Police Department, including 13,400 Police Personnel selected during the previous regime and who had not been appointed. He also disclosed that 10,000 new recruits would also be inducted in the Police Force.

Apart from this, 55 promotions in the level of Additional Superintendent of Police, 130 promotions with regard to Deputy Superintendent of Police, 255 promotions in the Inspector of Police (Taluk) level, 53 promotions with regard to Inspector of Police on reserved, 173 promotions in Sub-Inspector of Police (Taluk), 208 promotions in Sub-Inspector of Police level, 1000 promotions in the Head Constable Cadre, 10,106 promotions in Grade I Police Constable Cadre, 400 promotions in the Women Head Constable Cadre. In all, 20,500 Police Personnel have been promoted. The actual strength of the Police Force is 90,325. 25.52 percent of this strength has been benefited by these promotions. 9,000 Constables who have put in 15 years' service have been promoted as Head Constables, as announced by this Government last year. Now the Head Constables

are requesting the Government for their promotion. The Government considering their request sympathetically have decided to promote them to Special Sub-Inspectors, those who have put in 10 years of service as Head Constables, enabling them to avail pay scales on par with other Sub-Inspectors. By this, a recruit of Grade-II Police will attain the post of Sub-Inspector in 25 years by promotion, added the Chief Minister listing out various benefits to them.

He said, a few of the Policemen may commit certain mistakes for which the entire force was being held responsible. Policemen are also humans. Doctors, Lawyers, Politicians are also humans. Few of these people may commit mistakes but if a few of the police personnel commit a mistake, the entire police force is blamed. The entire force is held responsible for the mistake of few policemen. So we have the responsibility of averting such policemen from committing such mistakes. This Government warns such people, if necessary will punish them. I request the co-operation of the police department for this.

The Coimbatore bomb blast was a blot on the police force, this Government and also on this State. The Government formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the bomb blast. The SIT arrested 165 accused in the cases. 8 have been killed in the blast. It has been investigated that the bomb materials have been brought in secretly from Karnataka, Kerala. The SIT has arrested 11 accused from Kerala, two from Karnataka, three from Andhra Pradesh and one from Calcutta. In all 17 accused have been arrested from other States which goes on to disprove that only CBI could effectively make arrests from other States. Orders have been issued to establish two Special Courts - in Coimbatore and in Chennai to conduct trial in the cases.

He requested the Police Personnel to carry on with their duties with good heart and faith having in mind that this Government considers the Police Force as a member of the family which would redress their grievances. I am behind you, he concluded. □



KALAINGAR'S GOVERNMENT -

"PROTECTOR OF THE POLICE"

- ★ Tamil Nadu is the first state to implement pay scales to Grade II Police, on par with Central Government.
- ★ Tamil Nadu is the first State to evolve a policy of "Career Progression" for constables through promotions on seniority basis.
- ★ 20,500 promotions to police personnel, in the past 2 years.
- ★ Rs.151 crores spent for the welfare of police personnel in just 2 years.
- ★ Construction of New Housing colonies for 5,000 police personnel at a cost of Rs.85 crores.
- ★ Rs.7 crores will be spent for the maintenance and repair works to the police owned buildings and police quarters.
- ★ Rs.4.18 crores allocated for providing separate-EB Meters to 13,932 police quarters.
- ★ Provision of fan facilities to 11,140 police quarters at a cost of Rs.1 crore.
- ★ New buildings were constructed for 81 police stations, at a cost of Rs.15.29 crores, during the past 2 years.
- ★ Construction of 40 police stations at a cost of Rs.1.60 crores during the current year.
- ★ 57 new police stations created during the past two years. 18 new police stations in the current year.
- ★ Allocation of Rs.5,000 per annum to each police station, for the first time, to meet out the contingency expenses.
- ★ An allocation of Rs.2.46 crores for the purchase of chairs, tables and almirahs in all the police stations.
- ★ Rs.47 crores spent for the modernisation of the police force during the past two years. Rs.10 crores allocated for the modernisation this year.
- ★ The historical building housing the DGP Office has been renovated at a cost of Rs.1.50 crores.

OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO MAKE OUR STATE CENTPERCENT COMPUTER - LITERATE



*Address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister,
KALAINAR
at the meeting on Information Technology,
at Secretariat, Chennai on 4-9-1998.*

I am very happy to extend a warm welcome to all of you. I consider this a very important day, as, I am meeting with the leaders of India's most dynamic Information Technology industry.

As you are all aware, Tamil Nadu has, of late, been making impressive progress in industrialisation. Today we are the third most industrialised State in the country. However, we do not wish to rest on our laurels. We are taking all necessary steps to reach the first slot. Given our good infrastructure facilities, excellent work culture, skilled manpower, suitable industrial climate coupled with our transparent and investor-friendly industrial policy, I am confident of achieving this. It is in this context that the term Information Technology becomes relevant.

Information Technology, which emerged during the Seventies as something more than a mere concept, is today omnipresent. Every segment of any industry is linked and nurtured by the Information Technology sector. It has now become an integral part of the global economy of the Nineties. Information Technology has opened up a lot of opportunities in human resources development, finance, inventory management, marketing, banking or capital market. In fact, any industry without Information Technology forming the backbone today is outdated. For a large and populous country, sound infotech system assumes greater importance. Not only this, Information Technology has the potential to change for the better the way Government serves the people - be it delivery of services like health care and education, enforcement of rules and regulations with a view to ensuring peaceful and orderly life of citizens, and so on.

The Information Technology sector has been growing steadily in the State. Software exports from Tamil Nadu, were a mere Rs.36 crores in 1994-95. It has grown to over Rs.425 crores in 1997-98. The hardware exports from Tamil Nadu amounted to over Rs.750 crores.

Given our intrinsic strength in terms of education and industrial infrastructure, we are keen to take Tamil Nadu to even greater heights in Information Technology. With this objective, we have worked out a series of initiatives aimed at making Tamil Nadu a major software centre in both domestic and export markets.

Our thrust to this sector consists of the following major components :

- * As a measure of our complete commitment to Information Technology industry, my Government, has recently announced an Information Technology policy with very substantial incentives and concessions in the form of complete exemption from stamp duty, transfer of property tax, and registration charges on infrastructure projects by user Information Technology companies, exemption from sales tax, exemption from powercuts, relaxation from town planning guidelines etc.

This policy package has been carefully formulated to promote your interests. I am glad to inform you that this has been received very well by the industry.

* The second initiative taken by my Government is provision of quality and skilled manpower. Out of the 23,000 engineers graduated every year from the State, over 13,000 are from Information Technology - related disciplines coming from institutions of excellence, such as Anna University, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore and Regional Engineering College, Trichy.

With over 22,000 Software professionals now working here in Tamil Nadu, we have the largest pool of software professionals in the country. We have recently set up the Tamil Nadu Institute of Information Technology (TANITEC) as an institute of excellence at an investment of Rs.70 crores. This is being modelled along the lines of leading learning centres of the World. Our objective is to make this an industry driven facility. Towards this end, we invite Information Technology companies to invest in the equity of TANITEC and participate in its activities by establishing labs, chairs and fellowships. I am happy to inform you that the PG Diploma course of TANITEC commenced yesterday and the PG degree programme will start from the coming academic year.

Our third initiative is provision of world-class infrastructure in the form of Tidel Park. It will provide 1 million sq.ft. space of state-of-the-art software technology office space within the city at affordable rates. We propose to allot infrastructured land of over 200 acres at Kelambakkam village, about 25 km from Chennai to Information Technology companies which want to set up their own facilities in a phased manner including housing for employees.

In recognition of the crucial role played by venture capital in promoting Information Technology industry globally, we have set up a software venture capital fund jointly between TIDCO, SIDBI and ILFS with an initial fund of Rs. 30 crores. This fund would be available for starting new Information Technology companies, expanding existing companies, and for designing and developing software products in Tamil Nadu.

We hope that this facility would be utilised by the industry for promoting their ventures.

* Adequate availability and quality of basic telecom services are a key to the progress of Information Technology. With a view to improving the basic telecom sector in our State, we have requested the Government of India to bring this circle under MTNL. We are confident that in a few months' time, this will be through, paving the way for excellent telecom facilities.

As I mentioned earlier, Information Technology has the potential to improve services delivery by the Government to the citizens. We are speeding up the diffusion of Information Technology culture in Government. We have also decided to take the services closer to the people whom we serve. On 7th September, we are signing an MoU with Mr. Sam Pitroda with a view to providing community internet access centres in every nook and corner of the State in the next 24 months. I am sure, this will speed up better awareness of the Information Technology industry at the grassroots level. This will also help everyone realise and exploit its potential.

We are not going to be content with making Tamil Nadu a 100% literate State within the next 10 years. Our objective is more. We want to make our State 100% computer-literate within the next 10 years. Therefore, we have decided to make Information Technology subject a part of the school and college curriculum from the next academic year. We propose to involve private sector Information Technology companies in a big way in this exercise.

We live in a very exciting time. As members of the fastest growing, most dynamic industry in history, we are witnesses to a new revolution - a revolution of Information and Knowledge. We are part of the leadership and therefore responsible for the direction of the Information Technology industry.

I request you all to please share with us your valuable thoughts and considered suggestions on the direction we are proposing for our Information Technology industry, and for our children's education. Because the future belongs to today's children. It is our duty to equip our children to enable them to gain and retain their competitive edge. The future belongs to Information Technology. Hence we would like to make every effort which will help us claim our rightful place in the 21st Century. I invite all of you to participate in our purposeful venture by investing in this progressive state.

Tamil Nadu attaining rapid growth through Information Technology

- Hon'ble Chief Minister **KALAINAR**



The Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaingar M. KARUNANIDHI** declared open the first-ever exclusive infotech institute in the country - Tamil Nadu Institute of Information Technology (TANITEC) at the ELCOT complex at Perungudi on 11.9.1998.

While Inaugurating, the Chief Minister said that at present Tamil Nadu holds third place in industrial growth in the Country. He listed out some of the concessions and incentives extended by his Government to those entrepreneurs who are interested in establishing their industries in Tamil Nadu such as :

- ★ Tax exemption from stamp duty, transfer of property, registration fee for infrastructural facilities.
- ★ Exemption from sales tax
- ★ Exemption from power cut

- ★ Exemption from the rules pertaining to Town and Country planning.

The Chief Minister also said that this institute will be futuristic institute for multimedia in the country and Tamil Nadu will attain rapid industrial growth only through information technology.

The Institute will later be upgraded to a deemed university. Tamil Nadu is already ahead of other States in turning out computer, electronics and 'Infotech' Engineers. Of 16,355 engineers from the three fields in the country, 8448 were from Tamil Nadu, he added.

The former Union Minister for Industries and Member of the Parliament, Thiru. Murali Maran, Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru. K. Anbazhagan also spoke on the occasion. □



1879 - Born on 17.9.1879 to Venkata Naickar and Chinnathayammai.

1890 - He was asked to discontinue his school education, to involve him in the wholesale - commission business.

1898 - Married Nagammai at the age of 19 and begetted a female child at 21. The child died after 5 months. No other children.

1904 - Due to a difference of opinion with his father, he went to Calcutta and Kasi at the age of 25 and was brought back by his father. Venkata Naickar Mandi - their wholesale business was renamed E.V. Ramasamy Naickar Mandi and he was asked to look after the business.

1911 - His father demised. The superstitious beliefs of the people seen by him at Kasi strengthened his rationalistic thinking.

THANTHI ALPERIYAR BIO DATA

1914-1918 - Organised Congress Conferences. He was the Erode Municipal Chairman for several years. Held 28 honorary posts.

1919 - Joined Congress, resigning the post of Municipal Chairman.

1920 - Resigned from all honorary posts and participated in non-co-operation movement organised by the Congress.

Became a disciple of Gandhiji and started dressing in Khadi clothes and insisted his family members to do the same. Involved himself in the establishment of Khadi Ashram in Thiruchengode and sold Khadi clothes. When Gandhiji organised prohibition campaigns, he cut down 500 income generating coconut trees in his garden.

1921 - He was the Secretary of Tamil Nadu Congress. Organised demonstration against toddy shops in Erode and served prison terms.

His wife Nagammaiyar and his sister Kannamal participated in the demonstration and were imprisoned.

1923 - Became the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress. His house in Erode became the party office of the Tamil Nadu Congress.

1924 - Staged demonstration against untouchability in front of Mahadevan Temple in Vaikom, Kerala and was imprisoned twice. He was praised as 'Vaikom Hero'.

1925 - Participated in all the Congress Conferences in Tamil Nadu and delivered stirring speeches. Started a weekly 'Kudiarasu' in Erode and spread self respect messages.

Quit the Congress Party at a Congress Conference at Kancheepuram for not accepting his resolution on communal reservations.

1926 - Started Self Respect Movement to eradicate casteism in the society.

1927 - Untouchability can be abolished only by the abolition of casteism, he said to Gandhiji.

1928 - Started an English Journal 'Revolt'.

1929 - Self Respect Movement's first State Conference at Chengalpattu. Perarignar Anna who was a college student participated as a spectator. He propogated Self Respect in Malaysia in December.

1930 - Second Conference of the Self Respect Movement was chaired by him at Erode.

1931 - The third Conference of the Self Respect Movement at Virudhunagar.

1932 - Went on for a 11 month world tour to Srilanka, Egypt, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, France, Portugal and England.

1933 - Propogated for equality through a weekly 'Puratchi'. Death of his wife Nagammaiyar.

1934 - Started 'Pagutharivu', a weekly. published 'Pagutharivu' as a daily for a short period.

1935 - Offered his support to Justice Party. Started a monthly 'Pagutharivu'. Congratulated Arignar Anna for

his involvement in self respect movement at a Conference in Thirupur.

1936 - His mother died

1937 - A Conference was organised by him against the imposition of Hindi in Kancheepuram.

1938 September 26 - Staged demonstrations against the imposition of Hindi and courted arrest. He was elected as the President of the Justice Party, even while he was in prison. The Self Respect Movement merged with Justice Party. He was awarded the title 'Periyar' at a Women's Conference headed by Dr. Dharmambal in Chennai.

1940 - Met Dr. Ambedkar in Bombay with Arignar Anna.

1944 - By the resolution of Arignar Anna in the Salem Conference, the Justice Party was renamed as 'Dravidar Kazhagam'.

1949 July 9 - He married Maniammai. Arignar Anna and others quit the party.



1950 September 18 - He was imprisoned with a sentence of six months term, for his book 'Periyar's sayings and later released after 10 days.

1951 - Staged agitations for communal reservations which resulted in the amendment of Constitution of India.

1954 - Supported Perunthalaivar Kamarajar's regime.

1967 March - Arignar Anna, being elected as Chief Minister, called on Thanthai Periyar and received his well wishes.

1973 December 19 - Periyar delivered his last speech at Theagarayar Nagar, Chennai.

December 24 - Thanthai Periyar died at 7.22 a.m. He was 95. His mortal remains were placed at Rajaji Hall,

Chennai for the public to pay homage to the great leader.

In a way of honouring Thanthai Periyar....

1974 - The ship bought by the Government of Tamil Nadu was named 'M.V. Tamizh Periyar' by the then Chief Minister Kalaigal M. Karunanidhi.

1975 - The house where Thanthai Periyar lived was acquired by the Government. Periyar - Anna Memorials were inaugurated by the then Chief Minister Kalaigal M. Karunanidhi on 17.9.1975.

1978 - Periyar Centenary was celebrated throughout Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India honoured him by releasing a stamp on him on September 17.

The then Chief Minister Dr. MGR announced the implementation of the changes made by Periyar in Tamil alphabets, at the inaugural function of the centenary of Thanthai Periyar, on 18.9.1978.

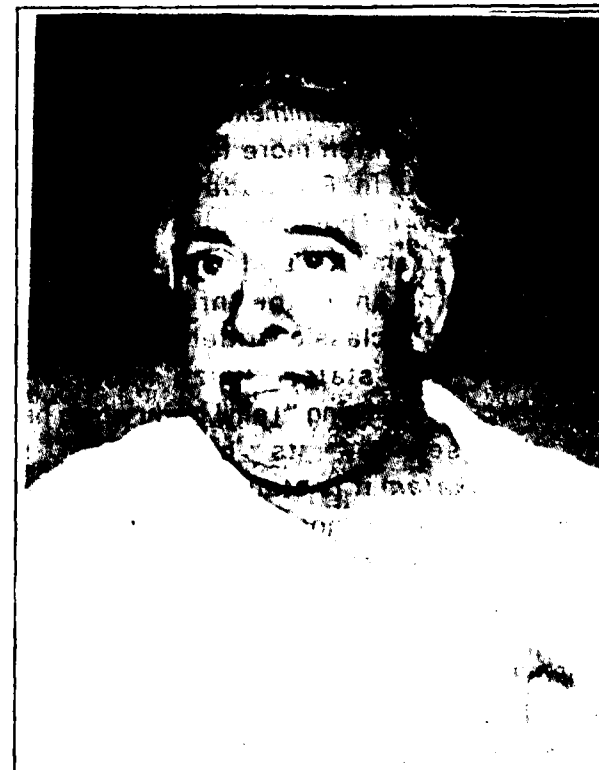
1979 September 24 - A new district with headquarters at Erode, the birth place of Thanthai Periyar was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister Dr. MGR.

Memorial Pillars for Periyar with his sayings were erected in all the District headquarters. The sayings of Thanthai Periyar were published both in Tamil and English.

1980 - The portrait of Thanthai Periyar was unveiled in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

1994 - A memorial constructed by the Government of Tamil Nadu was declared open and a Statue of Thanthai Periyar was unveiled at Vaikom, Kerala.

CALL MY STATE 'TAMIL NADU'



ANNA'S impassioned defence of the Bill to call the Madras State by its rightful name 'TAMIL NADU', will long be remembered for its sincere emotion and clear-cut reasoning.

argument to fight against the Bill is that their party or their State Government has not instructed them to act in this way. I can well understand the political tremor in their hearts, but that is no argument against the Bill. The arguments advanced by the sponsors of the Bill for renaming Madras Tamil Nadu have not been answered by any one of the speakers who spoke about it.

SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE : I have answered it.

ANNA : I cannot understand - I very rarely understand - your language and, therefore, I do not know whether there is logic or not but I would say that some of the arguments advanced were not proper. One Hon.Member was saying that there are Telugu-knowing people in Tamil Nadu, Malayalam and Kanarese - speaking people and, therefore, to name Madras Tamil Nadu will create a sort of tremor in their hearts. May I inform this House through you, Sir, that all these arguments were advanced and shattered in my part of the country? All these arguments did not stand the onslaught of reason and logic. For the sake of informing this House, I may inform you, Sir, that on the 24th February, 1961 the Leader of the House in the State Assembly stood up to say that he was accepting part of the non-official resolution brought forward not by the DMK or any other political party which is considered to be inimical to the Congress, but by a PSP Member. That PSP Member brought forward a non-official resolution for renaming Madras as Tamil Nadu and it was discussed for many days and finally the then Finance Minister and Leader of the House, Mr.C.Subramaniam, stood up to say that he was accepting a part, or the spirit, of the resolution and added that thereafter all

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am rarely in full agreement with my Hon.friend, Mr.Bhupesh Gupta, but today I rise to support him wholeheartedly, fully and sincerely. The only weakness of the Bill is that it is a non-official one. I would have liked an official Bill to have been brought forward for this very necessary and very simple thing that would have satisfied millions of Tamilians in Tamil Nadu. Many arguments that were advanced against the Bill brought forward are perhaps more due to the colour of the mover rather than the arguments advanced for its support. One Hon.Member was saying that he was not moving a bill which the Madras State has asked him to move. I regret very much that sometimes it becomes necessary to explain some rudimentary principles. The Madras Government will never ask a non-official bill to be brought forward on its behalf. If the State Government wants the Bill to be brought forward, there are the State representatives in this assembly and they would have brought it forward; and therefore, to say that the Bill cannot be supported just because the Madras Government has not asked Mr.Gupta to bring this Bill, shows that their only

publications of the Madras Government would appear in the name of the Tamil Nadu Government. It is in such a way that all the publications in Tamil in the Tamil Nadu Government are being printed and published. As a matter of fact, after making that historic declaration on the floor of the Madras Assembly on 24th February, the very next day the Finance Minister had to present his Budget and in presenting the Budget, the opening words of the Finance Minister were, "In consonance with the declaration made yesterday, I am now presenting to you the Budget of Tamil Nadu". Therefore, all the arguments that the Telugu-speaking people, the Malayalam-speaking people, and the Kanarese-speaking people will be up against this change in name, fall to the ground because part of this has been accepted by the Government. The part relating to the amendment of the Constitution: the word 'Madras' to be deleted and the word "Tamil Nadu" to be inserted: was not accepted. Therefore, the sentimental arguments advanced cannot be accommodated even by the Government much less by the Madras Congress leaders. Sir, I am really surprised to see how ill-informed my hon. friends are, those who advanced arguments against the Bill. One Hon. Member stated here that Kollegal is in Tamil Nadu. That Hon. Member, unfortunately, is not present in the House at present. I may tell him, and his friends may tell him, that Kollegal today is part of Mysore. It has been taken away from the composite State of Madras and, after the formation of linguistic States, has gone to Mysore. If my Hon. friend is so ill-informed about Kollegal, I am not surprised at his arguments that nowhere in Tamil literature does the word Tamil Nadu occur. A politician who cannot understand that Kollegal today does not form part of Tamil Nadu cannot be expected to be conversant with Tamil literature. For the edification of the House and for his own edification, I will point out the names of certain books wherein the word "Tamil Nadu" is to be found. These are books written 1,800 or 2,000 years ago. I am reading the name in Tamil but the Hon. Member who made that allegation is a Tamilian Congressman and he can understand

and the Hon. Deputy Minister who will perhaps be making the reply. She being also a Tamilian, may tell him. The names of *Paripadal*, *Pathitru Pathu* and the more popular names of *Silappathikaram* and *Manimekalai*. These are all Tamil classics written more than a thousand years ago and in *Paripadal* it is stated "Thandamizh veli Thamizh Nattu akamellam" which means "Tamil Nadu which is surrounded by sweet Tamil on all the three sides". In *Pathitru Pathu*, a classic written about 1,800 years ago it is stated 'Imizh kadal veli Thamizhagama' meaning "Tamil Nadu which has got the sea as its boundary". In *Silappathikaram* it is stated "Then Tamizh nannadu" meaning "good Tamil Nadu" and in *Manimekalai* it is stated "Sambuththeevinul Tamizhaga marungil": Tamil Nadu which is called "Sambuththeevu". If my Hon. friends would like to have more popular illustrations, I would like to refer them to the poems of the poet Kambar and Sekkizhar both of whom have definitely used the word Tamil Nadu. It was only afterwards that there were three kingdoms, the Chera Nadu, the Chola Nadu and the Pandya Nadu. Tamil Nadu is to be found in the classics of Tamil. It is not that there is poverty of ideas in the classics. It only shows that my Hon. friend does not spend much thought or time over the Tamil classics. I may point out for the edification of the House, that when the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu purchased the Jaipur palace at Ooty known as Aranmore Palace, they immediately renamed that palace, 'Tamizhagam'. I am pointing this out to say that the Congress there is trying to assuage our feelings, is trying to carry the Tamil Nadu people along with them by saying that they have renamed the Aranmore palace Tamizhagam, that they are publishing all the Tamil manifestos as Tamil Nadu Government publications; that only for international correspondence, they want the name 'Madras'. They are not prepared to amend the Constitution. If the arguments advanced by some of the Tamil Nadu Congress people were to be read by the Chief Minister of Madras, he would turn round and say "You too, Brutus". All

the arguments advanced for not renaming it fall flat on the ground because even the Congress Government there does not approve of these arguments.

Another peculiar issue was raised here that the Bill is brought forward only as a publicity stunt of the Communist Party. Why don't we appreciate the Communist Party for its sense of political expediency? Are not all political parties interested in getting political publicity? If publicity a heinous crime? Why do you publish reports and books on the Five-Year Plans? Is that not publicity, done at public cost? Yet you accuse other political parties, saying that this is publicity. But let me tell this House through you, that even though you defeat the Bill, he has gained that publicity. You are not going to rob him any more of that publicity. When he comes to Tamil Nadu he can conveniently face the Tamilians and say, "I pleaded for you but it was the ruling party that let you down". Therefore you have unawares walked into Mr. Gupta's snare. I would have appreciated it if the ruling party had approached Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, and stated, "Do not bring in this non-official Bill; we ourselves are interested in it. We will bring it forward".

Then Mr. Santhanam pointed out that we had an uphill task in retaining Madras; we had to fight with so many people and we retained Madras. I can claim some amount of credit in that fight and when I was in the thick of the fight, I did not find Mr. Santhanam by my side.

AKBAR ALI KHAN: At the cost of Andhra.

ANNA: With the consent of the Andhras. I can say that. That is because the present Government there is providing even today, in the border areas, measures for safeguarding Telugu culture and for imparting the Telugu language. Therefore though Madras has been taken by Tamilians, we have no enmity with the Andhras. But my friend Mr. Santhanam was saying that it was such an uphill task, retaining Madras, that we would like to keep Madras. This is not a question of keeping Madras or giving it up; this is the question of keeping Madras in Tamil Nadu and renaming the state

as Tamil Nadu. Madras after all, is the capital city of Tamil Nadu, just as Ahmedabad happens to be the capital city of Gujarat, as Chandigarh happens to be the capital city of Punjab. If this logic of naming the State after the name of the capital city, is to be followed, Kerala should be renamed Trivandrum, Andhra is to be renamed Hyderabad, Punjab is to be renamed Chandigarh and Gujarat should be renamed Ahmedabad.

BHUPESH GUPTA: And Bengal should be renamed Calcutta.

ANNA: My Government, my Congress Government in Madras, is interested in bilingualism. That is because its head Government is interested in having two names for everything; India that is Bharat, Jana Gana mana and Vande Matharam. They always want to keep two blocks. Take something from here and take something from there. So the Madras Government is having Tamil Nadu for the consumption of the Tamilians and Madras for all-India consumption.

It is a very awkward word 'duplicity'. And that is why my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was saying that some of the Congress people talk in one way there, and talk in another way here. No Congress member can face a Tamilian audience and say that the name 'Madras' should be retained. I challenge it.

T.S. PATTABIRAMAN (MADRAS): We have faced it during the agitation of the Tamil Arasu Khazhagam and my friend knows it. What he is saying is a complete travesty of facts.

ANNA: I know how Mr. Pattabiraman faces agitation; I won't say it. Let us not face each other as Congress and DMK. Let us face the Tamilian public on this single sanctified issue of renaming the State and if you carry along with you 51 percent of the people, I am prepared to bow my head before you. This is not a party issue at all. The renaming of Madras as Tamil Nadu has been accepted by the Communist Party, by the DMK, by the PSP and you will be surprised, by the Madras Branch of the Swatantra Party too. Therefore all parties are one on this issue of renaming Madras as Tamil Nadu.

T.S.PATTABIRAMAN: None of them put it in their election manifesto.

ANNA : I would present a copy of the DMK election manifesto to him tomorrow. I am sure Mr.Pattabiraman knows Tamil. This has been an issue in the Tamil Nadu for more than 10 to 15 years. He was saying that only the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam was fighting for it. It is true partially because it was only the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam that started an agitation for it, but all other political parties were immensely, intimately interested in this issue. They have printed it in their manifestos, in their political speeches and no district conference of the DMK took place without passing this Resolution for renaming Madras as Tamil Nadu. Therefore it is not simply on the spur of the moment that I am pleading for it. My sorrow is that my friend Mr.Bhupesh Gupta, has stolen the thunder from me by sponsoring this Bill. But for that, I would like to present before this House that this has been the issue all along in Tamil Nadu. And they have not answered Mr.Bhupesh Gupta: *What do you lose by renaming Madras Tamil Nadu? Nobody has answered that.*

N.M.LINGAM (MADRAS) : Anyway what do you gain by renaming it as Tamil Nadu?

ANNA : What do I gain? What have you gained by renaming Parliament Lok Sabha? What have you gained by renaming the Council of States Rajya Sabha? What have you gained by renaming the President Rashtrapati?

Therefore I say, "What do you lose?". That is important, because if you were to lose something precious, we would not press for it. If you do not lose something fundamental, we will press for it. That other point that was raised was, what do you gain? We gain satisfaction sentimentally; we gain the satisfaction that an ancient name is inculcated in the hearts of millions and scores of millions of people. Is that not enough compensation for the small trouble of changing the name? Therefore all the arguments that have been advanced have been shattered.

They have advanced an apologetic argument saying that if the State Government

had come forward with this, we would have accepted it.

And they are perfectly aware of the composition of the State Legislature where the Congress Party is in a majority. Would you ask the Congress Member in the Madras State Legislature to vote for such a Bill if it were to come there, without the party whip? No.

T.S.PATTABIRAM : Your party members could have brought forward a resolution in the House and changed the name. Why have you not done it for the past seven or eight years?

ANNA : I am coming to that. When we present such a Bill to the Madras Legislature, they say that if you want to rename, an amendment of the Constitution is necessary and an amendment of the Constitution is possible only when you go to Parliament.

T.S.PATTABIRAMAN : I am saying a resolution, not a Bill. A resolution can be made.

ANNA : I may say for the information of the Hon.Member that we pressed this point during the discussion on a non-official Bill of the PSP. In fact we even staged a walk-out. The DMK and the Communist Party joined together in the walk-out. That is our numerical position there.

When the non-official resolution was discussed in the Madras Assembly, we pressed for the constitutional amendment, and the only explanation offered to us was that it is possible only at the level of Parliament. And when we come to Parliament, we are asked to go back to the State Legislature. We are asked to go to Parliament because you are entrenched in both places, not because your logic is sound, not because your justice is sound, but simply because you are entrenched in both places.

G.RAJAGOPALAN (MADRAS) : We are entrenched because the people vote for us. It has been discussed even during the elections. There had been fasts by certain members and one person even lost his life after fasting. Even after that, we won the election. That shows that the people still want it as it is - not for the

satisfaction of some politicians who want a slogan.

ANNA : Madam Deputy Chairman, I am very glad that the discussion is becoming very interesting. But I may say, for the information of the House that the DMK has got nothing to do with fasting. The fasting was undertaken by a non-party man, in fact a relative of the Chief Minister of Madras, Mr.K.Kamaraj, Mr.Sankaralinga Nadar.

And to say that *in spite of the fasting you have not changed shows how human you are*. Therefore, the question was discussed there. We were asked to go to Parliament. When we come to Parliament, we are again sent back to the Legislature. In both places, the answer is as my Hon.friend has stated, "The people have voted for us". Well, that is a fact, a tragic fact, a black fact which ought to be seen.

G. RAJAGOPALAN : In spite of you, the tragedy is still there.

T.S.PATTABIRAMAN : He says that the tragedy will be permanent. The tragedy of the Congress' getting a majority at every election will be a permanent feature and we are prepared to accommodate you.

ANNA : Madam Deputy Chairman, my friend was saying that this tragedy is going to be permanent. Woe to the country and to the people. That is all what I can say. But I would like to press this point that a Constitution amendment can be thought of and made only through Parliament. That is why we have approached Parliament. If any amendment is brought forward on this, or any suggestion is given that it should be circulated to gather public opinion, we take up that challenge.

I do not ask you to take this as an election issue. Do not be afraid of that.

Interruptions

ANNA : We are not making it an election issue. This is an issue to be taken to the people

for getting their consent or otherwise. That is not going to affect your offices. Nobody thinks about that. You may remain there.

This is not a question of an analysis of our different parties. This is a question wherein a particular issue has to be referred to the public. Are you prepared for that? That is what we ask. You are not prepared for that and that is why I say-

N.M.ANWAR (MADRAS) : Madam, on a point of information. I have got the highest respect and regard for my good friend, Mr.Annadurai. But will he kindly explain what there is in retaining this name 'Madras' which has got such worldwide publicity? How is he going to meet that point of view? Where is the difficulty in retaining this world-wide name of Madras?

Interruptions

ANNA : The only point in answer to the Hon.Member, Mr.Anwar, is this. What we gain is, we gain sentimental satisfaction and status for our ancient land. If in Madras we change the name of China Bazaar into Netaji Subhas Chandra Road, nothing is changed in the street but ~~something~~ is changed in our thinking, in our soul, in our fibre. That is why we are pressing for it, not because we think that keeping Madras there will be wrong.

N.M.ANWAR : My question is not that. We agree that there is something good in calling it Tamil Nadu. But what is your allergy to Madras which has got a world-wide publicity?

ANNA : My allergy is, if Madras is used as the name of the State, you confuse the capital with the State. Madras is the name of the capital city, Tamil Nadu is the name that ought to be given to the State. There ought to be a distinction between the name of the State and its capital, and therefore I wholeheartedly support the Bill brought forward and I would commend it to the House. ★

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN TAMIL NADU

Marketing infrastructure plays a pivotal role in fostering and sustaining the tempo of rural and economic development. Marketing is as critical to better performance in agriculture as farming itself. Agricultural Marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all the aspects of market structure or system. Agricultural Marketing includes pre and post harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage transportation and distribution. By performing these operations on farm products it adds value to the produce in terms of time, place and farm utilities. Also the objectives of price stability, rapid economic growth and equitable distribution of goods and services cannot be achieved without an efficient marketing system.

The primary consideration for the development of Agricultural Marketing is to organise the existing system to ensure the farmer, his due share of price paid by the consumers and subserve the need for planned development.

Marketing has taken a long time to become an economic philosophy. Agricultural Marketing has to keep pace with the production technology. In India small farmers have to be made much more market oriented to break the syndrome of subsistence farming. The need for an efficient marketing system has been realised even in the pre-independence period.

The Royal Commission which was set up in 1928 recommended protection of farmers from the hands of the traders and for the provision of better marketing facilities, basic infrastructure etc.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations the Government of Madras enacted the "Madras Commercial Crops Market Act, in 1933. According to the Act a regulated market for cotton at Tiruppur in Coimbatore District was initially formed and the second regulated market for groundnut at Villupuram in South Arcot District was also started. Later in the year 1959, the 1933 Act was modified as Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Act 1959. This act envisaged the formation of Market Committees at District Headquarters with functions of identifying agricultural produce, notifying them under the Act, establishing regulated markets in important assembling centres for regulating market transactions.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

With the aim of ensuring remunerative price to farmers and producers and to regulate the Agricultural Marketing in an efficient way, an independent Agricultural Marketing Department was formed in 1977. Prior to this the activities of Agricultural Marketing were looked after by the Directorate of Agriculture as part of their work. The Agricultural Marketing Department is helping the farmers in selling their agricultural produce to the licenced traders, for better remunerative price with correct weighment and immediate payment.

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing was headed by an Additional Director of Agriculture upto 1993 and is now headed by an I.A.S. Officer.

The main activities of the Department of Agricultural Marketing are as follows

1. Establishing and maintenance of regulated markets in order to regulate buying and selling of Agricultural produce for the benefit of the farming community.
2. Commercial grading of agricultural produce in the regulated markets and at farm holdings to help the producers to get remunerative price for their produce.
3. Publicity and propaganda, market surveys and development of markets by the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, aiming at increased arrivals and better utilisation of regulated markets.
4. "Agmark" grading of agricultural, animal husbandry and forest products, for the benefit of the consumers.

The 1959 Act has been modified as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987 and Rules 1991 and was brought into force from 1.2.1991.

MARKET COMMITTEES AND REGULATED MARKETS

Under the control of Department of Agricultural Marketing there are 14 market committees at District level with 270 regulated markets, 15 sub-markets and 44 checkpoints covering entire State except Chennai and Nilgris Districts. Most of the regulated markets offer

the basic infrastructural facilities required for agricultural marketing such as drying yards, transaction sheds, godowns, rest sheds, payment counters, sanitary arrangements, drinking water, cattle shed, cycle sheds etc., to the farmers and traders.

Almost all the important agricultural commodities like Paddy, Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Turmeric, Chillies, Sugarcane, Jaggery, Cashew etc., in all totally 30 commodities have been notified under the Act.

As per the Act each market committee is headed by a Chairman and the administration of the market committee is looked after by the Secretary. From 1987 onwards the post of Chairman has been superseded by appointment of Special Officers in the cadre of Joint Director of Agriculture.

The market committees which were collecting Re.0.45 per Rs.100/- worth transaction from the traders as per the old Act are now collecting Re.1.00 per Rs.100/- worth transaction from the traders and by this, the income of the market committees has increased considerably.

There is a provision in the Act to implement compulsory marketing in the State but this provision has not been implemented yet. Despite this fact, over the years there is significant increase of both arrivals of agricultural produce into the regulated markets and income of the market committees.

The arrivals of the market committees which was 4.68 lakh M.Ts. during the year 1991-92 has increased to 9.0 lakh M.Ts. during 1996-97. On the same line, the receipts of the market committees which was Rs.11.80 crores during 1991-92, has gone up to Rs.30.47 crores during 1996-97.

PLEDGE LOAN SCHEME

In order to motivate the farmers to sell their agricultural produces in regulated markets where they are ensured a fair deal, time and again Government have introduced various schemes through Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. One such scheme which received wide welcome from farmers is pledge loan scheme.

The pledge loan scheme, which is in operation in 137 regulated markets has been introduced in the State to prevent the farmers from making distress sale. Under this scheme, the farmers stock their agricultural produce in the godowns in the regulated markets for a maximum period of 6 months and take

pledge loan. For the first 15 days there is no interest and for the rest of the period the interest rate ranges from 12-14.5%. The pledge loan amount is limited to 75% of the value of the produce stocked by small and marginal farmers and 50% of the value of the produce stored by other farmers. In all cases the maximum loan amount extended is Rs.25,000/-

This scheme is very popular among the small and marginal farmers. The achievement on issue of pledge loans which was Rs.1.15 crores during 1991-92 has increased to Rs.11.58 crores during 1996-97.

COMMERCIAL GRADING

Grading of agricultural produce on the recognised standards is a prerequisite for orderly marketing. The object of the scheme is to help the producers to get better price for their produce according to grades. Grading agricultural produce makes farmers quality conscious. There are 96 Commercial Grading Centres in Tamil Nadu and these centres are located in the regulated markets. The Graders of these centres collect the samples of notified agricultural commodity from the arrivals in the regulated markets and also from the farms and fix grades according to the commercial grade specifications. The percentage of refractions viz. foreign matter, broken, admixture, immature, moisture, discoloured and damaged are worked out for the sample and grades assigned to the lots. The commodities graded are paddy, groundnut, chillies, gingelly, millets, turmeric, cane - jaggery, potato etc. The grading is done free of charge. The producers are able to gain Rs.10 to 15 more per quintal by grading their produce before sale.

Grading of cotton is extremely difficult and it requires skill and experience. Cotton, being a very important commercial commodity, grading has to be done with scientific equipments to decide on quality factors like fineness, colour, moisture, staple length, ginning percentage and presence of foreign matter. The cotton growers who lack market knowledge because of absence of proper market information service, are exploited by the traders. The Government of Tamil Nadu has established 11 Kapas grading centres with a view to help the growers to secure better prices to commensurate with the quality of Kapas. As a general rule, all the Kapas grading centres are located in the regulated markets only. The grades A,B,C & D are assigned to the Kapas samples after calculating the total marks they obtain for the factors mentioned above. Grade cards are affixed on the lots or issued to the farmers for guidance. The producers are able to gain Rs.15 to 20 more per quintal by grading their Kapas before sale.

One tobacco grading centre is also functioning in a regulated market located in a tobacco growing area to help the growers to grade their tobacco before selling.

AGMARK GRADING

The Government of India, with the main object of helping the consumers to get quality products, enacted the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act in 1937. This Act empowers the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India to fix standards for various agricultural and animal husbandry produces, and grading is done on the basis of these standards. Such graded products are known as "Agmark Products". The Agmark label bears a guarantee from the Government, regarding the quality of material so marketed.

In Tamil Nadu the following commodities are being graded on voluntary basis under Agmark Scheme.

Centralised Commodities	Decentralised Commodities
Gingelly Oil	Rice
Groundnut Oil	Pulses
Coconut Oil	Potato
Castor Oil	Eggs
Ghee	Fruits
Ground Spices	Arecanut
Honey	Cane-Jaggery
Sago	Cardamom
Wheat products (Atta, Maida, Suji)	
Desiccated Coconut Powder	
Tamarind	
Coriander	
Turmeric	

The Grading of centralised commodities which requires chemical analysis is carried out at the State Agmark Grading Laboratories. Thirty State Agmark Grading Laboratories are functioning in Tamil Nadu in important places and they are manned by specially trained Agricultural Officers (Chemistry). There are more than 1000 authorised manufacturers or traders grading various food products in the State under Agmark. This department has also established one Principal Laboratory to co-ordinate the activities of all State Agmark Laboratories. Any manufacturer or trader of the above listed commodities has to get a certificate of authorisation which is free of cost, for taking up grading under Agmark. This certificate of authorisation is issued by the Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India to the traders on the recommendation of State Directorate of Agricultural Marketing.

Agmark grading of decentralised commodities like pulses, rice, eggs, fruits etc., is being carried out by Agricultural Officer (Marketing). Decentralised commodities

are graded mainly on physical character of the produce which are classified by the presence of foreign matter, moisture, admixture, broken, damaged and discoloured etc. Top grade is assigned to a sample which has the least proportions of these refractions and vice versa. Appropriate AGMARK Labels are then affixed or tied on the packages before sale.

ADVANTAGES OF AGMARK GRADING

- ★ Agmark grading helps the public to get quality products.
- ★ The Agmark symbol gives a guarantee to the buyer on the quality and weight of the products.
- ★ Agmark creates confidence among the buyers and sellers.
- ★ Above all, Agmark helps to prevent adulteration.

NEW SCHEMES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. International Flower Auction Centre at Chennai

It has been proposed to set up an International Flower Auction Centre near Chennai Airport in a 30.00 acre site at a cost of Rs.20.00 crores to cater the needs of flower growers to market their produce both in domestic and international markets. It will be a whole sale market cum auction centre for fresh flowers - both traditional flowers and cut flowers grown in controlled atmosphere and marketing of flowers for domestic and export destinations. The project cost will be shared by APEDA, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu Government and Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board.

2. Paddy Marketing Complex at Madurai

A Paddy Marketing Complex will be established in the outskirts of Madurai City at a total cost of Rs.9.28 crores. The existing Paddy Market at Nelpettai will be shifted to the new site, to ease congestion and to provide more space. An area of 9.0 acres has been selected for this complex. The project cost will be met from Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF) and surplus funds of Madurai Market Committee. The techno economic feasibility report is being prepared by Agricultural Finance Corporation.

3. Jaggery Market Complex at Trichy

It has been proposed to establish a Jaggery Market Complex in an area of 7.52 acres at Trichy in the existing Sub-Jail lands in the heart of the Trichy Corporation. The estimated cost of the project will be Rs.13.30 crores. The project will ease the congestion at the present Vellamandi area. It is proposed to seek financial assistance from APEDA, New Delhi, for this project.

4. Turmeric Marketing Complex at Erode

It has been proposed to set up a Marketing Complex for Turmeric at Erode in Periyar District. Turmeric Market transactions are concentrated only in Erode, and creation of an exclusive complex for Marketing Turmeric will meet the long felt need of Turmeric growers. Suitable site is being located near Erode for the purpose and the techno economic feasibility study will be taken in this regard.

5. Bifurcation of Market Committees

At present 14 market committees are functioning in 29 Districts of Tamil Nadu. With a view to provide greater service to farmers and also for administrative convenience, it is proposed to have one market committee for each District. The process of bifurcation of the market committees at Thanjavur, North Arcot and South Arcot has already started. Besides this Madurai, Trichy and Tirunelveli market committees will also be bifurcated during this year.

6. Post Harvest Technology Information Centres

All the Commercial Grading Centres at present functioning in the regulated markets will be converted in to Post Harvest Technology Information Centres with immediate effect. Cotton Kapas Grading Centre and Tobacco Grading Centres will also function as Post Harvest Technology Information Centres. In these centres training will be imparted to the farmers on post harvest technology and scientific storage of agricultural produce. Farmers will be much benefitted by this training, as this would create awareness on minimising the post harvest and storage losses.

7. Payment of Transport Cost to Farmers as Advance

Farmers who bring their agricultural produce for sale in the regulated markets will be paid advance to meet the cost of transport. The scheme will be implemented on a pilot basis in five districts. The advance paid will be recovered from the farmers from the cost of their agricultural produce at the time of payment.

8. Providing Drying Yard facilities in Rural Areas

To minimise post harvest losses of agricultural produce it is programmed to construct 50 numbers of drying yards as a pilot measure in rural areas, utilising the market committee funds. These drying yards will be maintained by the village Panchayats. Utilisation of drying yards will improve the quality of the farm produce and minimise thrashing yard losses.

9. Free Medical Aid to Farmers

As an incentive to the farmers bringing agricultural produce to the regulated markets, free medical aid will be provided in the regulated markets by engaging approved medical practitioners. The expenditure will be borne from the market committee funds. This welfare measure will be implemented in 10 regulated markets as a pilot measure.

10. Extending pledge loan facility in all the Regulated Markets.

At present pledge loan facility is available in 137 regulated markets. As this scheme is availed by farmers to their best advantage, the pledge loan facility at present available in 137 regulated markets, is being extended to the farmers in all the 270 regulated markets of Tamil Nadu. The present loan ceiling of Rs.25,000/- remains the same in the regulated markets functioning in rented buildings but it is being enhanced to Rs.35,000/- in the regulated markets with own buildings. This facility will greatly help the farmers in scientific storage and marketing their produce when higher prices prevail.

11. Information Network

It has been programmed to provide STD, Computer billing facility and FAX facility to 37 regulated markets. It is proposed to provide computer network as a pilot measure in two market committees and four regulated markets to receive and disseminate market information.

TAMIL NADU STATE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD, CHENNAI (TANSAMB)

Function

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Marketing Board is an apex body of the market committees and serves as an effective and crucial link among Government, Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Market Committees for ensuring

uniformity in practice and procedure in the day to day administration of market committees.

The powers and functions of the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board

- ★ The Co-ordination of the working of the market committees and other affairs thereof including programmes undertaken by the market committees for the development of markets and market areas.
- ★ To undertake the State level planning of the development of agricultural produce and markets.
- ★ To administer the Market Board Fund and the Market Development Fund.
- ★ To the giving of direction of market committees in general or any market committee in particular with a view to ensure improvement thereof.
- ★ To supervise and guide the market committees in the preparation of plans and estimates of construction programme undertaken by the market committees.
- ★ To execute all works chargeable to the Market Board Fund.
- ★ To maintain accounts in such forms as may be prescribed.
- ★ To publish annually at the close of the year, its progress report, balance sheet and statement of assets and liabilities and send copies thereof to each member of the Board and the Government.
- ★ To make necessary arrangements for propaganda and publicity on matters related to regulated marketing of agricultural produces.
- ★ To provide facilities for the training of officers and staff of the Market Committees, Board, Department of Agricultural Marketing, producers and traders in the State.
- ★ To prepare and adopt budget for the ensuing year.
- ★ To grant subventions or loan to market committees for the purposes of the Act on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.
- ★ To arrange and organise seminars, workshops, exhibitions etc., on subjects related to agricultural marketing.
- ★ To impart education in regulated marketing of agricultural produce.
- ★ To promote schemes for processing, grading and standardization of agricultural produce.

★ The collection and dissemination of market information.

★ For the publication of market statistics and studies.

★ The levy of subscription for collection and dissemination of information relating to agricultural marketing.

★ To conduct market research and market surveys.

★ To do such other things as may be of general interest to market committees or considered necessary for the efficient functioning of the Board.

★ Any other function specifically entrusted to it by the Act; and

★ Such other functions of like nature as may be entrusted to the Board by the Government.

Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Scheme

Under this scheme the farmers / tenants who sell their agricultural produce of one metric tonne or more through regulated markets in a financial year will be eligible for a grant of a lumpsum amount of Rs.25,000 in case of death / permanent disability occurring due to accident during the period of one year from the date of completion of one metric tonne sale of agricultural produce through regulated markets. In the event of death, the nominee of the farmer / tenant and in the absence of nominee the legal heir of the family will become eligible for the lumpsum grant. This scheme is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board and a fund called "Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Fund" with an initial amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been created in the Board. The farmers need not pay any amount to get enrolled in this scheme but for every farmer / tenant Rs.5/- per annum will be contributed towards this scheme by the concerned market committee and another Rs.5/- will be contributed from the Market Development Fund of the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board. □



THE TAMIL NADU STATE APEX CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

Salient Features of the Bank as on 31.8.98

The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd., was started in November 1905 and has completed 92 years of useful service to the Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of agricultural credit, both short term and medium term and has contributed in a big way to the "Green Revolution" in the State. It has also contributed to a greater extent to the progress of the Co-operative sugar mills and spinning mills by providing working capital refinance. The role of the Apex Bank in the service of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Cooptex is significant. Similarly, the Apex Bank has been playing a major role by providing refinance facility for the successful running of the public distribution system in the State.

Share Capital

The Authorised Share Capital of the Bank is Rs.25.00 crores. The Share Capital of the Bank on 31.8.1998 is Rs. 18.74 crores, as against Rs.18.74 crores as on 31.8.1997. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs. 1.26 crores in the share capital of the Bank.

Reserve Fund and Other Reserves

The Reserve Fund of the Bank as on 31.8.1998 amounted to Rs. 80.62 crores as against Rs.72.50 crores as on 31.8.1997. The amount available in the Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) fund was Rs.48.53 crores as against Rs.44.38 crores as on 31.8.1997 and other reserves amounted to Rs.37.59 crores. Reserve fund and other reserves amounted to Rs.166.74 crores.

The deposits of the bank as on 31.8.1998 stood at Rs.1,942.18 crores as against Rs.1,359.76 crores as on 31.8.1997. The increase in deposits amounted to Rs. 582.42 crores registering a growth of 42.83%.

Borrowings

The borrowings of the Apex Bank stood at Rs.336.31 crores as on 31.8.98.

A major portion of the borrowings was raised from the NABARD. It has sanctioned:

- ★ a limit of Rs.265.85 crores on behalf of the DCCBs under ST SAO for the year 1997-98 and our borrowing as on 31.8.1998 is Rs. 74.40 crores.
- ★ Our borrowings from NABARD under medium term conversion loans sanctioned to CCBs amounted to Rs. 27.49 crores as on 31.8.98.
- ★ a limit of Rs. 305.16 crores for the year 1998-1999 for financing Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies (PWCs) through DCCBs and borrowings as on 31.8.1998 is Rs. 45.00 crores.
- ★ a limit of Rs.139.00 crores to the Apex Bank on behalf of the Co-optex for the year 1998-1999 for procurement of handloom and powerloom cloth and trading in yarn. The borrowings as on 31.8.1998 is Rs.60.02 crores.

The NABARD is also providing necessary guidelines and assistance to the SCB/CCBs in formulating various schemes in addition to providing financial assistance for implementation of various programmes like non-farm sector/

IRDP/MAP/Bio-gas Development Programme etc.

- ★ The borrowings from the NABARD under the schematic lending amounted to Rs. 88.49 crores as on 31.8.1998.
- ★ The borrowings from NABARD for financing non farm sector activities amounted to Rs.15.03 crores as on 31.8.1998.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has come forward with a scheme to improve the storage capacity in Tamil Nadu under World Bank Storage Project III Assistance. The Apex Bank has been identified as an implementing agency. The TANFED, Co-optex, Sagoserve, Incoserve, various co-operative spinning/sugar mills besides 134 PACBs were very much benefited by the assistance. The borrowings from NCDC as on 31.8.1998 was Rs.6.42 crores.

The Apex bank is availing refinance for construction of hospitals, hotels, nursing homes etc from the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The advances made to the Small Road Transport Operators through the CCBs and Urban banks are also refinanced by the SIDBI. For the year 1998-1999 SIDBI has sanctioned a limit of Rs.5.00 crores and the outstanding borrowings as on 31.8.1998 was Rs.8.13 crores which includes the amount of borrowings relating to previous years also.

PURPOSE	LIMIT	OUTSTANDING
1. Employees Societies	117.20	81.97
2. Pubic Distribution System	31.95	26.37
3. Non - PDS	16.80	11.31
4. Jewel Loans through PACBs	359.20	273.82
5. Jewel Loans through branches of CCBs	129.45	57.18
6. Jewel loans through CUBs	5.85	--
7. Spinning Mills	--	--
8. Sugar Mills	126.00	39.73
Total	786.45	490.38

Investments

The Bank's investments in Government Promissory Notes (both Central and State), Debentures of the State Land Development Bank, bonds of the TNEB and other Trustee Securities, shares etc., aggregated to Rs.500.09 crores as on 31.8.1998 as against Rs.380.00 crores as on 31.8.97.

Advances

The total advances of the Bank stood at Rs.1,329.43 crores as on 31.8.1998 as against Rs.1,446.89 crores as on 31.8.1997.

In addition to routing the funds provided by NABARD for financing seasonal agricultural operations, medium-term agricultural loans, medium - term conversion loans and weaver's finance, the bank has been advancing for various non-agricultural purposes from its resources to the DCCBs, Apex Co-operatives etc.

a) The Apex Bank has sanctioned limits aggregating Rs.786.45 crores to CCBs for various Non-Agricultural purposes such as, Jewel loans, Employees Societies, Spinning Mills, Sugar Mills, Wholesale Stores, Public Distribution System, etc. The DCCBs have availed Rs.490.38 crores as at the end of August 1998. The purpose - wise limits sanctioned and the outstanding as on 31.8.1998 are furnished below :

(Rs. in crores)

The Bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.2.50 crores to TANSI under consortium basis where Canara Bank is the leader and the outstanding as on 31.8.1998 is Rs.1.75 crores. The Apex Bank continued to retain a sum of Rs.5.00 crores under Food Credit Consortium with State Bank of India, Mumbai, which is the leader of the consortium. The Apex Bank has sanctioned Term loan of Rs.5.00 crores to Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills Unit II. The bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.4.60 crores to Arignar Anna Co-operative Sugar Mills under Consortium basis where IOB is the leader.

The bank has been providing direct term finance to Spinning/Sugar mills in the State. It has also been providing project finance pending disbursement of loans by IDBI/IFCI/ICICI. The Bank has been accepting usance bills by the Spinning/Sugar Mills for purchase of machinery under deferred payment terms.

The Bank has sanctioned cash credit limits directly to the following Apex Co-operatives Institutions for the year 1998 and the limits sanctioned and the outstanding as on 31.8.1998 are indicated against each :

Name of Institution	Limit Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Outstanding
T.N. Co-operative State Land Dev. Bank	0.50	NIL
T.N. Co-operative Marketing Federation	10.00	NIL
T.N. Consumer's Co-op Federation	0.50	0.05
T.N. Industrial Co-op Bank	--	--
T.N. Co-operative Housing Federation	--	--

Working Capital

The Working Capital of the Bank increased to Rs.2,570.22 crores as on 31.8.1998 as against Rs.1,956.11 crores as on 31.8.1997.

Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme 1990

The Apex Bank submitted a claim for Rs.211.21 crores under the scheme on behalf of the DCCBs in the State to NABARD, out of which the NABARD has released Rs.203.18 crores to the Apex Bank.

Non - Resident Indian Accounts

With a view to mobilising deposits from the Non Resident Indians and to extend the Banking facilities the Bank had obtained licence from the RBI to introduce Non-Resident (ordinary) A/c and Non-Resident (External) A/c. This scheme has been introduced in 6 select branches in the first phase.

Affiliates Development Programme

- a) The Bank is providing 50% subsidy to PACBs selected in Intensive Development Programme for putting up of modern banking counters and provision of furniture and fittings. The total subsidy provided by the Bank amounted to Rs.42.74 lakhs benefiting 787 PACBs upto 31.8.1998.
- b) The Apex Bank has supplied four vehicles each to all CCBs to enable them to make use of the same for effective collections at a cost of Rs.315.81 lakhs.
- c) The Apex Bank has supplied 150 jewel safes to 150 PACBs to enable them to diversify their activities at a cost of Rs.60.00 lakhs.
- d) The Apex Bank has provided Computers & Printers, Air Conditioners, UPS etc. to all the DCCBs to computerise their operations at a total cost of Rs.32.07 lakhs.

e) The Apex Bank has supplied Electronic Photo Copier to all the CCBs at a total cost of Rs.20.07 lakhs.

f) The Apex Bank is paying the premium towards the corpus fund for the deposits mobilised by the PACBs from the year 1991-92. The total premium paid by the Apex Bank upto 31.8.1998 aggregated to Rs.53.79 lakhs.

Creation of Primary Co-operative Development Fund

In order to strengthen the Primary Co-operatives in the State, "Primary Co-operatives Development Fund" has been created at the Apex Bank Level. The Apex Bank DCCBs are to contribute 5% of their net profit from the year 1990-91. The outstanding as on 31.8.98 amounted to Rs.867.36 lakhs.

Branches

The Bank is catering to the needs of the public in Chennai through its network of 40 Branches situated in and around the city.

Profit

The Bank earned a net profit of Rs.18.43 crores for the year 1996-1997 as against Rs.35.11 crores for 1995-96.

Dividend

The Bank has paid a dividend of 15% for the year 1996-1997.

BEST PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Apex Bank

i) The National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Ltd (NAFSCOB) has instituted a scheme of performance awards to Apex Banks since 1982-83. It may be noted that the bank has been getting an award from the NAFSCOB continuously from 1985-86 as detailed below :

1985 - 86 : Third Prize for overall performance
1986 - 87 : Second Prize for overall performance
1987 - 88 : Third Prize for overall performance
1988 - 89 : Second Prize for overall performance
1989 - 90 : Special Award for the outstanding performance under "Social Goal Development".
1990 - 91 : Second Prize for overall performance
1991 - 92 : First Prize for overall performance
1992 - 93 : Special Award for the outstanding performance under "Social Goal Development".
1993 - 94 : Special Award for the outstanding performance under "Operational Efficiency"
1995 - 96 : First Prize for overall performance

ii) The NAFSCOB has selected our Bank and awarded First Prize for Best Performance under "All India Mutual Arrangement Scheme" for the year 1996-97.

iii) The NABARD has instituted a scheme of performance awards to Apex Banks since 1995-96. It may be noted that the Bank has got Second Prize for overall performance for the year 1995 - 96.

DCCB

In order to create a healthy competition among the Central Co-operative Banks, it was decided to institute Best Performance Awards from the year 1990-91 onwards. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection, Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, was constituted to select the best Central Co-operative Banks. The committee has selected the following DCCBs as the best performing DCCBs in that order for the year 1994-95 :

Tiruchirapalli DCCB First
Salem DCCB Second
Kumbakonam CCB Third

PACBs

As part of Development Action Plan being implemented by the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks in the State and in order to give encouragement and to promote further growth among PACBs, the Apex Bank has instituted Best Performance Awards to PACBs from the year 1994-1995.

The Apex Bank has issued detailed guidelines to the DCCBs for selection of one PACB in each District. The Annual Awards in the form of shields have been given to the selected PACBs upto the year 1996-97.

Agricultural Co-operative Staff Training Institute

The assistance extended by the World Bank through the National Co-operative Development Corporation was made available to our State from the year 1987-88 onwards. Our Bank was chosen as the Nodal Agency for implementing the NCDC Project III. The project also envisages training of personnel of PACBs. The NCDC came forward to meet the cost of training and also indicated to sanction outright grant of Rs.30 lakhs for purchase of land and Rs. 90 lakhs for construction of building, in case our Bank opts for constructing own building for the Training Institute. The ACSTI started functioning from November 1989 onwards in a rented premises. Taking advantage of the offers made by NCDC, the Bank decided to go in for own building at Madhavaram and approached the Government of Tamil Nadu for allotment of land at reasonable price. The Government of Tamil Nadu was generous to allot 4.86 acres at Madhavaram and the land was allotted at a concessional rate. The total cost of the Training Institute was estimated at Rs.245 lakhs. The

Bank approached the NCDC for sanction of subsidy both for purchase of land and for construction of the training Institute. The NCDC was kind enough to sanction a total sum of Rs. 110 lakhs.

The balance amount of Rs. 135 lakhs was involved from the own funds of the Bank. The Bank is proud to have its own Training Institute and the same has started functioning from November 1992. By the end of 31.8.1998 the ACSTI was successful in giving training to 11176 personnel of the Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu.

Development Action Plan

As desired by the Government of India/ NABARD, the Apex Bank requested all the DCCBs to prepare Development Action plans for a period of five years, i.e., from 1994-95 to 1998-99. Accordingly, the DCCBs have prepared Development Action Plans for themselves and for all PACBs functioning in their area of operation. Based on the above, the Apex Bank has prepared a State Action Plan.

The Apex Bank and the State Government have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NABARD assuring successful implementation of the Development Action Plan in the State. District Level Monitoring and Review Committees have been constituted to review the progress made by the DCCBs and the PACBs under DAP. A State level Monitoring Committee has also been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Tamil Nadu. The above Committee meets once in a quarter to review the progress made in the implementation of various covenants of the MoU as well as the progress made under DAP by the Apex Bank, DCCBs and PACBs.



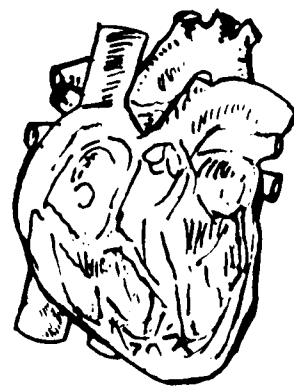
RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

Much is talked about in this modern era of angiography/angioplasty/Bypass surgery, about coronary artery heart disease. However the publicity for another major category of cardiovascular problem, namely Rheumatic Heart Disease is relatively low. The point of stressing this is that RHD is a major cause for morbidity and mortality in the young and middle aged people and also in women of child bearing age group. Furthermore, there is the possibility of preventing the Rheumatic heart disease by relatively noncostly simple procedures like improving hygiene, treating promptly sorethroats and by penicillin prophylaxis all which does not demand costly and sophisticated infrastructure and trained personnel.

Rheumatic heart disease occurs as a consequence of common sore throat caused by a penicillin susceptible bacterium - Group A - β Haemolytic Streptococci. Infection with this organism produces acute streptococcal pharyngitis which is commonly called "sorethroat". Failure to treat this might result in a serious heart disease! Even though this statement is surprising it is a truth.

Infection with streptococci in the throat leads to development of antibodies in the body against various components of streptococci. Unfortunately as the basic structure of some of these components resembles that of heart valves, joint capsules, subcutaneous tissue of skin, this leads to a hypersensitivity/allergy reaction which leads to inflammation of joints and heart valves.

Inflammation of joints leads to fever, pain, swelling and immobility of joint in the acute stage of the disease. This usually responds to any analgesics, specifically to Aspirin and may subside even without treatment. However the sad part of the story is the development of inflammation of heart.



In acute stages development of inflammation of heart may be asymptomatic or may produce cardiac failure. A small proportion of patients (1% pts with heart failure) can die during this acute stage. With appropriate treatment the patient usually recovers and gets into a stage of chronic inflammation and scarring leading to disruption of valves of the heart - the "Hallmark" of rheumatic heart disease.

Normally the heart can be considered as two pumps connected in series with 4 chambers and 4 valves. The function of these valves is to favour uninterrupted forward flow of blood through the heart into body. These valves get affected by rheumatic inflammation process. The portions of valves can become scarred, thickened and stick to each other leading to narrowing of orifice - called "stenosis".

Dr. N. SWAMINATHAN, M.D., D.M. (Cardiology)
Government Hospital, Royapettah.

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Rheumatic heart disease occurs as a consequence of common sore throat caused by a penicillin susceptible bacterium - Group A - β Haemolytic Streptococci. Failure to treat this might result in a serious heart disease!

-99-

Or else the valves may become scarred and shrunken leading to leaking of the valves - "Regurgitation". The most commonly involved valve is mitral valve leading to either mitral stenosis or regurgitation.

Failure of the valves to function normally can lead to failure of the heart to function normally - leading to breathlessness, edema, sudden death, syncope.

In pregnant patients, the greater demand of pregnancy placed on these diseased hearts once again leads to cardiac failure manifesting as breathlessness which might prove detrimental to child and mother. Hence it is strongly advisable for women in the reproductive age group to undergo sterilisation procedures once they have got one or two children. However it is much more preferable for their husbands to undergo vasectomy.

Having discussed in general about the ill effects of Rheumatic heart disease we can consider the management.

Once the disease is established the treatment in the acute stage consists of aspirin, corticosteroids, bed rest, penicillin and antibiotics.

In the chronic stage of valve dysfunction stenosed valves can be split by balloon, closed or open heart surgery. However leaking valves need to be replaced, which involves lot of cost and also postoperative follow up.

PREVENTION

Measures that can be taken to reduce the infection of streptococcal sore throat includes better hygiene, better housing condition and improving the standard of living.

Streptococcal sore throat can be treated promptly by oral / parental penicillin in adequate doses for adequate period.

Continuous administration of parental penicillin once in 21 days after the occurrence of acute rheumatic fever prevents the development of severe heart diseases in vast majority of patients. Penicillin may have to be administered upto 25 years of age or sometimes life long depending upon the situation. However the cost of treatment involved is very cheap when compared to the effort involved in the management of fully established Rheumatic Heart disease.

Hence the message of this article lies in the fact that streptococcal sorethroat in children needs to be recognised and treated promptly with adequate doses of penicillin for adequate periods to prevent the occurrences of rheumatic fever and when rheumatic fever first occurs continuous administration of penicillin prevents the development of Rheumatic Heart Disease - the major cause for valvular heart disease in our country. ❄

"Rheumatic fever licks the joint, but bites the heart"

GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHEME FOR DRINKING WATER



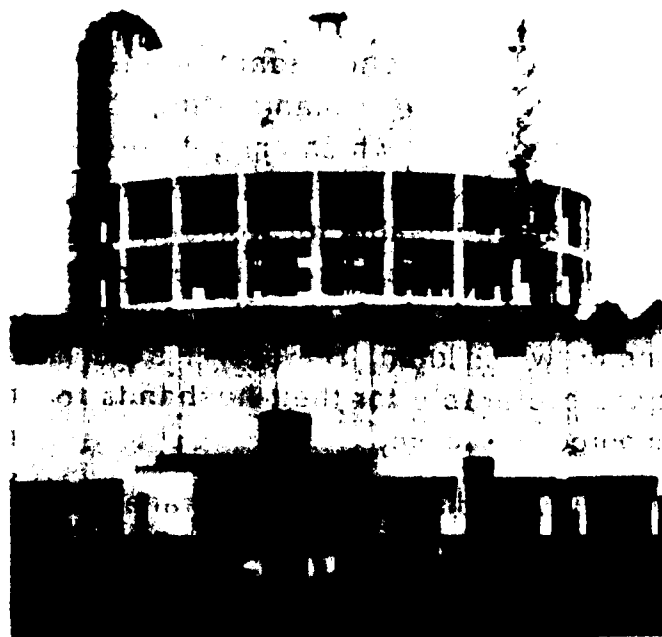
The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaingar declared open the Mega over-head tank near Valluvar Kottam in Chennai on 24.9.1998.

While addressing, the Chief Minister said that since the inception of Metro water in 1978, the total expenditure was Rs.411 crores. But, in the last 28 months, a sum of Rs.611 crores had been spent. It reveals the fact that the announcement by his Government while assuming office to provide the basic amenity of safe drinking water is being implemented, he added.

In the forth-coming years the scheme will be extended further in the year 1999-2000 to a tune of Rs.458 crores, in the year 2000-2001 Rs.504 crores and during 2001-2002 Rs.304 crores. This will enable increasing the per capita drinking water supply in the city to 110 litres in 1999 and 140 litres in 2002, he said.

He also said that villages receiving daily water supply less than 90 litres per capita and 40 litres per capita will be identified and the supply would be increased

to meet the drinking water requirements. The scheme will be called as 'Golden Jubilee Scheme' and will be implemented in three phases. The first phase of the scheme will be effected at a cost of



Rs.200 crores to augment sufficient water supply to Villages, Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. □

Archaeological Discoveries

1100 Years Old Ayyanar and Durga Sculptures Discovered

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has brought to light two significant sculptures namely Ayyanar and Durga from Arasur in Villupuram District. Villupuram District has been continuously yielding Ayyanar and Durga sculptures for the past two years. Especially Alakkiramam a small village in Dindivanam Taluk of Villupuram district have already brought to light two superb sculptures of both Ayyanar and Durga of 7th - 8th centuries A.D. Recently one more Ayyanar sculpture has been located at Killiyanur of the same

district. Hence it is evident that this particular district is to be thoroughly probed for the discovery of ancient sculptures and we can hope that more number of ancient sculptures and artefacts could be noticed in the near future.

The current Ayyanar sculpture of Arasur assumes more importance as it is found carved in association with an elephant, a horse and a dog. In addition to them, he is flanked by a male and female attendants on either side. This Ayyanar is datable to the traditional period i.e. from late Pallava to

earlier Chola period. This panel makes us to understand the gradual evolution of the Ayyanar sculpture. In the earlier period Ayyanar is usually shown only with a horse and a dog. No elephant figures is found in the earlier ones. Further he is found in earlier period as having his right leg bent and placed on the pedestal and resting his right hand on the knee of it-while the left leg is bent and placed on the pedestal resting his left hand on its knee in the late period. Yogappatta going around the body and the left leg is also seen in this Ayyanar sculpture. The most exciting feature of this panel is the throne on which Ayyanar is seated. The seat of the throne is shown with two front legs which are fascinatingly carved. Back of the throne is

Thiru. NATANA KASINATHAN
Director,
Archaeology Department

also seen with the carvings of ramphant yalis on both sides attached with the side frames. Ayyanar is also found leaned towards a Dindu like pillow placed on the throne itself. Dog is found in cowchant position in front of his seat while the figure of elephant is on his right and the figure of horse on his left. The male attendant is seen probably standing just behind his seat on his right and the female attendant is standing just behind the seat on his left.

Another significant change found in this Ayyanar sculpture is the style of the head gear. Usually the Ayyanar could be found with Jatabhandam or Jatabharam but in this figure he is shown with a peculiar style of coifure resembling a ball.

Hence in all respect this sculpture of Ayyanar assumes great



significance and paves the way for the deeper study of the evolution and change in character in every era.

The image of Durga is also an enchanting one. Standing on Mahisha it has eight hands armed with an implement in each hand. Four are on the right and four are on the left. Both Chakra and Conch are in prayoga position. Head is adorned with Karanda amakuta. The dress and the

ornaments are the clear indicative of Late Pallava style. Practically in all places where the old Ayyanar is found, the Durga image is also found by the side of it.

3000 Years Old Pre-historic Paintings Discovered

Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has made an outstanding discovery of the Pre-historic paintings drawn in red ochre

assignable to 1000 B.C. on a rock in Melvalai in Villupuram District.

About 200 Metres away in the north eastern direction from the rattapparai where paintings have been noticed early, the present painted rock is lying. It is not very easy to see the present

paintings one has to lie on the surface of the lower rock and move into the gap between the upper and lower rocks. The viewer could be able to see the paintings only in lying position. The paintings depict four human figures.

One human figure is found drawn on the northern and while the second and third figures in a group are in the middle and the fourth is

at the southern end. Among the four, the figures that are at the end are taller than the middle. Even among the middle figures the figure at the right is taller than the other. All the four figures have beak like noses. Their hands are hanging to the level beyond the knees and the fingers of the hands are in spread out position. In between the figure at the northern and the figures in the middle there are a few figures probably representing children raising their hands over their head as if they are worshipping something. In addition to them it appears that there are some animal and birds figures.

These are found drawn in deep red ochre. In nature and style they are quite similar to the human figures drawn in the paintings of the other rock discovered early. Hence these paintings are datable between 1000 B.C. and 500 B.C.





COURTESY

This chapter deals with the good quality of harmonious life. Harmony implies both within and without. Harmony within, means a happy co-ordination of all the qualities of personality making for a perfect and integrated unity. Harmony without, implies a life of co-operation with outside society, without hitch or hindrance. Such a happy life characterised by peace and harmony both internally and externally is described in this chapter.

என்பதத்தால் எய்தல் எளிதுஎன்ப, யார்மாட்டும்
பன்புடமை என்னும் வழக்கு

enbadhatha leidha lelidhenba yarmattum
panbudaimai yennum vazhaku

"Those who are easily accessible to all will find it easy to walk the right path of kindness because good natured courtesy will come to them of its own accord."

COMMENTARY

This verse refers both to the prince as well as to the peasant. Courtesy born of good nature is marked by the quality of being easily approachable by all persons. Persons in the State who want to secure redress of their grievance must be able to approach without difficulty the king and his offices who are responsible for the welfare of the state. Even in the case of an ordinary citizen this quality is necessary for the purpose of adjustment of duties between him and other members of society. Such a harmony in life will be guaranteed to one who is endowed with good-natured courtesy.

★ ★ ★

THIRUKKURAL

The Code of conduct for the mankind

உறுப்புஒத்தல் மக்கள்ஒப்பு அன்றால், வெறுத்தக்க
பன்ஒத்தல் ஒப்பதாம் ஒப்பு.

Urupothal makkaloppu andral veruthaka
panbothal oppatham oppu.

"Corporeal similarity - similarity of the body and its members, will not constitute a similarity with real man. It is the similarity of the inner nature that constitutes a real identity".

COMMENTARY

In the world of living beings man occupies a high status. To be born as a man is a very rare privilege. This rare privilege of being born as a man should not be judged by the worth and beauty of the human body. That by itself will not make an ideal man. The rare and valuable human body must be associated with equally rare human nature.

★ ★ ★

நயனோடு நன்றி புரிந்த பயன்உடையார்
பன்பு பாராட்டும் உலகு

nayonodu nandri burindha bayanudaiyar
banbu barattu ulahu.

"The world will praise the good quality of those whose life is guided by justice and virtue and hence will be beneficial to society as well as self".

COMMENTARY

This verse also must be taken to be applicable to both prince and common man. A person's conduct if determined by the ideal of justice is bound to be beneficial to society at large. He will neither act unjustly nor brook

unjust action in others. Life guided by the ideal of dharma or virtue will ensure spiritual development in the self. Such a conduct will result in good to oneself and others. Naturally the world will praise such good people.

★ ★ ★

நகைபுள்ளும் இன்னாது இகழ்ச்சி; பகையுள்ளும்
பன்புள பாடறிவார் மாட்டு.

nahaiyullum innadhu ihazhtchi pagaiyullum
banbulla badarivar mattu.

"Contempt even in sport is an evil. Therefore persons who know human nature very well will not show contempt even to an enemy".

COMMENTARY

Contemptuous talk about another person even if it is uttered as a joke is an evil to be avoided. It will cause pain to others and it will be degrading the nature of the speaker. Hence a person who is well acquainted with human nature and his reaction to the environment will never commit such an unwise act even when provoked by a hostile situation.

★ ★ ★

நன்புஆற்றார் ஆகி, நயம்இல செய்வார்க்கும்
பன்புஆற்றார் ஆதல் கடை.

nanbatrar ahi nayamila seivarkkum
banbatra radhal kadai.

"Even to those persons who are unfriendly to you and who do wrong you must show human sympathy and goodwill. Otherwise you will disgrace yourself."

COMMENTARY

The ethical quality manifesting kindness and goodwill to others which is the intrinsic quality of a man as a social and moral being must not be selective and narrow. Even towards a person who is inimical to you you must express the same kindness as if he were disposed to you favourably. You must do good to all whether friend or foe. That is true human nature.

★ ★ ★

நகல்வல்லர் அல்லார்க்கு, மாயிரு ஞாலம்,
பகலும்பாற் பட்டன்று இருள்.

nahalvalla rallarku mayiru gnalam
bahalumbat pattan dirurul.

"He who is not able to experience the joy of life by living in harmony with the rest of the world, will find the gloom of darkness even in the bright sunshine of life".

COMMENTARY

A man endowed with the real human nature of ethical quality will experience joy in life. To live in co-operation and harmony with other beings in society will be the enjoyment of perpetual pleasure. To live is to be happy. One who has not got this element of kindness and goodwill will find his life in the world gloomy and he will be denied the happy sunshine of life. He will have to drag on his existence in a gloomy valley of sorrow and wretchedness.

★ ★ ★

பன்பிலான் பெற்ற பெருஞ்செல்வம், நன்பால்
கலந்திமை யால்திரிந் தற்று.

panbilan petra perunselvam nanbal
kalandhimai yatrarin dhatru.

"Pure milk when poured into a dirty vessel will get spoiled and become useless. Similarly great wealth if it falls in the hands of a worthless person will be utterly useless".

COMMENTARY

If the vessel is impure and dirty, the milk which is sweet and pure when poured into it gets impure and dirty, and becomes unfit for consumption. The worthless nature of the container is transferred to the pure milk which is contained in it; then the milk becomes unfit for drinking. Similarly a person who is lacking in the moral quality of sympathy and goodwill makes his hoarded wealth utterly useless both to himself and to society at large. Such wealth is not good for anybody.

★ ★ ★

NALADIYAR

ஒருவன் இடைவிடாது நன்முயற்சி செய்வான் ஆயின் அவன்
செல்வமுடையவன் ஆவதற்கு ஐயம் இன்று.

ஆடுகோ டாகி அதரிடை நின்றதூஉம்
காழ்கொண்ட கண்ணை களிறனைக்குங் கந்தாகும்
வாழ்தலும் அன்ன தகைத்தே, ஒருவன்றான்
தாழ்வின்றித் தன்னைச் செயின்

By energy a man makes himself.

What once stood by the wayside, a twig
that bent to every touch, when its core is
developed within, may become a stake to
which they tie an elephant. Life too is thus, if
man himself, unfailing make himself.!

★ ★ ★

ஒருவன் தனக்கு கிடைத்த அற்பத்தொழிலை அவமதியாமற்
செய்ய உடன்படுவானாயின் மேண்மையாகிய தொழிலுங்
கிடைக்கப் பெறுவான்.

உறுபுலி ஊனிரை இன்றி ஒருநாள
சிறுதேரை பற்றியுந் தின்னும்; - அறிவினால்
காற்றெழில் என்று கருதற்க, கையினால்
மேற்றெழிலும் ஆங்கே மிகும்!

Stoop to conquer.

The huge tiger, when lacking flesh for food
one day, may even seize a little frog and eat it.
Think not "By (all my) knowledge I only gain
menial tasks;" to the skilful hand nobler
employments shall even there abound.

By faithfulness in the performance of
humble tasks, you prove your fitness for nobler
things.

★ ★ ★

சிதலாலே தின்னப்பட்ட ஆலமரத்தைத் தன்னிழுது பறறாகத்
தாங்கினாற் போலத் தந்தையிடத்தில் தளர்ச்சி தோன்றில்
அவன் பெற்ற புதல்வன் பாதுகாக்கக் கெடும்

சிதலை தின்பட்ட ஆல மரத்தை
மதலையாய் மற்றதன் வீழ்நி யாங்குக்
குதலைமை தந்தைகட் டோன்றிறான் பெற்ற
புதல்வன் மறைப்பக் கெடும்.

*The worthy son conceals his sire's defects,
and sustains his weakness.*

If the banyan's trunk be eaten by the gnawing
ant, its 'branch - root' bears it up, like a
buttress; even so, when decay appears in the
sire, the son he has begotten shall hide it, and
weakness is no more.

★ ★ ★ ★

அறிவுடைய மேலோர் வறுமைக்காலத்தும் பிறர்பழித்தற்கே
துவாகிய முயற்சிகளைச் செய்யார்.

ஈனமாய் இல்லிருந் தின்றி விளியினும்
மானத் தலைவருவ செய்பவோ, - யானை
வரிமுகம் புண்படுக்கும் வள்ளுகிர் நோன்றாள்
அரிமா முகை யவர்?

Poverty but not dishonour.

The lion's pointed claw and mighty foot will
wound the spotted face of an elephant; those
who have power like his, - though bereft of all,
they die in want within their home, - will they do
deeds that bring disgrace?

★ ★ ★ ★

முயற்சியில்லாத கீழோர் மானமின்றி இரந்துண்பர்;
முயற்சியுடையார் அதனாற்கிடைத்த நீரை ஆயினும் உண்டு
மானங் கெடாது வாழ்வர்.

பெருமுத் தரையர் வெரிதுவந் தீயும்
கருணைச்சோ றர்வர் கயவர்; - கருணையைப்
பேரும் அறியார் நனிவிரும்பு தாளாண்மை
தீரும் அமிழ்தாய் விடும்.

*The scant fare of the laborious is the diet
of the gods.*

The base feed full of rice and savoury food,
that men, great lords of the triple lands, with
generous gladness give; but water won with
willing strenuous toil by those who know but
savoury food by name even, will turn to nectar.

★ ★ ★



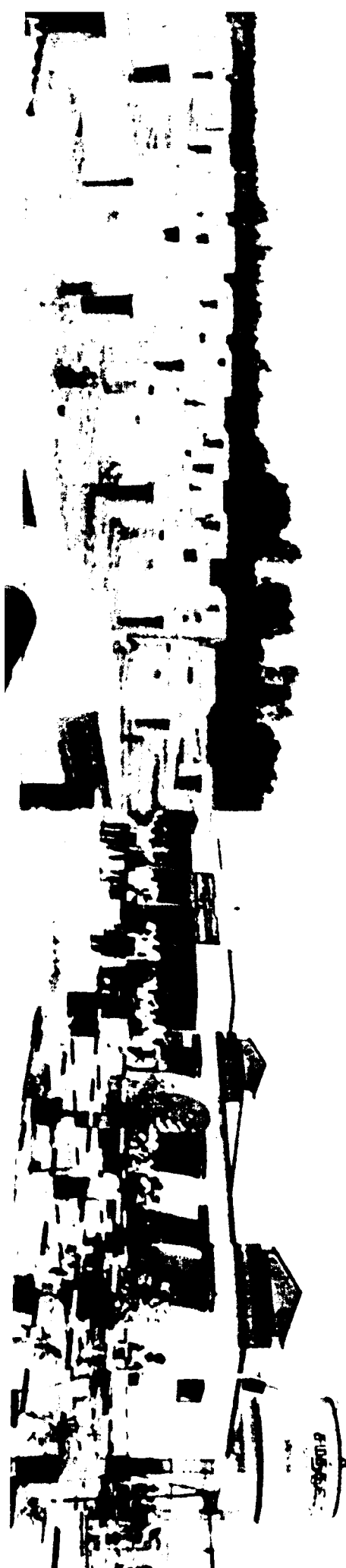
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சாமிநாதன்
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**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஒட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



பெற்று விவரங்களுக்கு அலுவல் பிணையுரைப்புகள்
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
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மத நல்லினக்க சமூக இந்ருமைக்கான
அனைத்துக் கட்சித் தலைவர்களின் ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டம்

நாள்: 22 ம்நாள் 26 10 98



All party Meeting to Promote Unity and Religious Harmony among People

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar **M.Karunanidhi** convened an all party meeting at Secretariat, Chennai on 26.10.1998 to solve the problem of caste violence. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions to promote unity and religious harmony among people. The resolutions are :

- ★ To take severe action against caste associations and their leaders instigating violence.
- ★ A ban on processions which may inflame caste and communal feelings leading to violence.
- ★ Stern action against display of posters and wall writings which provoke caste violence.
- ★ Installation of new statues should be done only after obtaining prior permission of the Government. The maintenance of these statues should be taken care by the individuals or the organisation which install them.
- ★ The State Government should urge the Central Government to make suitable changes in the conduct Rules of officers to prevent retired IAS and IPS Officers participating in the activities and meetings of caste organisations.
- ★ All political parties should cooperate with the Government in its effort to eradicate the evil of untouchability. Plays can be staged, as in family planning programme, to foster communal harmony.
- ★ Setting up of peace committees at village levels to preserve communal harmony, and eradicate untouchability.
- ★ Setting up of more industries in the southern districts in order to create better employment opportunities.
- ★ The meeting sought the cooperation of the media; it stated that newspapers, radio and television should desist from giving exaggerated versions of caste clashes and violence, as such publicity would have negative effect.

TAMIL NADU IS A LEADING STATE IN AUTOMOBILE AND AUTO ANCILLARY INDUSTRY

- Her Excellency the
**Governor of Tamil Nadu,
Justice Selvi M.FATHIMA BEEVI,**
at the inauguration of
**Hyundai Factory at
Irungattukottai**
on
9.10.98

I have great pleasure in participating in this momentous function which marks the beginning of yet another chapter in the industrial history of Tamil Nadu that will be a part of the success story of Indian economy soon.



The third world economy has been witnessing

dramatic changes in the recent past. For its part, India included, in its new economic policy, liberalisation, encouragement of private industry, new industrial policy etc. that facilitated attempts to inject an element of competition in all entities of Indian economy, keeping in pace with the economic globalisation and emerging world order where economic power reigns over political power.

The new industrial policy was a response to the internal problems of industrialisation and to the emerging global trends. Realising the significance of globalisation, we have opened our doors to multinational companies. International Co-existence is inevitable in the modern era in which distant nations are coming closer to each other with every new scientific invention. Foreign investment in India will also contribute to more employment opportunities for the large number of technocrats available in India and will help bring about the much - needed structural adjustment towards globalisation. Every additional investment by multinational companies will lead to a substantial increase in the aggregate output of our country. Furthermore, Foreign investment helps in meeting the investment needs without creating further debts and brings to the country new technologies and expertise.

India's new policy measures and follow-up actions have started to yield results, enabling our nation to put its competitiveness to performance in the world market and to attain cost reduction and efficiency improvement. Our country has adopted new procedures to win foreign investments from competing nations and I am sure that the development of infrastructure and the "investor-friendly" approach will tilt the balance in India's favour. There is also the major asset of the Indian industry, the abundant manpower so far unutilized and underutilized for want of capital and enterprise,

which can bring success and profit to ventures of any magnitude.

It is true that India has survived so far by virtue of its 5000 year old cultural heritage. But the next century will not be an easy passage as in the previous millenia. We are poised to enter into a challenging future where economy will rule human life. The Indian industrial sector is expected to play the pivotal role in the ensuing process of the economic development of the country.

The automobile industry is one of the fast growing industries in India; it is actually leading the boom in consumer products. Personal vehicles are in demand, as they had never been in the past. We now have many multi-nationals bringing series of new models and designs to the Indian consumer. Suddenly our country has become a highly competitive

market for two wheelers and passenger cars. But the manufacturers of automobiles can be assured of an equally large demand for vehicles, provided a thorough research is done on the potential buyers and the type of vehicle they would prefer.

The Hyundai Group of Companies has the corporate philosophy of creativity, willpower and enthusiastic drive which has proved itself right and has taken Hyundai to its present status at world level. I hope the Indian industries sector will take note of the fact that Hyundai pursues the development of its own technology and values the consumer very high, and will follow the example set by Hyundai.

The Hyundai Motor India is a 100% subsidiary of Hyundai Motor Company, Korea, with an investment of Rs.2400 Crores, the largest investment for Hyundai outside Korea. The factory employs around 1200 persons and will provide indirect employment to several thousand people. Tamil Nadu is a leading State in automobile and auto ancillary industry. I am sure Hyundai will contribute a great deal in future to the industrialisation in Tamil Nadu, by expanding this factory in the following years and also by investing in other businesses in the State.

I wish to congratulate Thiru Y.S.Kim and his colleagues for making this mega project a reality in record time. I wish the Hyundai Motor India Ltd., a very bright future.

Hundai Motor India Ltd., built at a cost of \$614 million, the largest overseas investment made by Hyundai Motor, the plant has an annual production capacity of 120,000 cars and 130,000 engines and transmission sets.

The plant also has a 130,000 annual capacity aluminium foundry that manufactures cylinder heads for the sophisticated Hyundai 'Epsilon' engine to be used in its debut product - the Santro.

The engine production line will manufacture the new Hyundai 'Alpha' engine from next year when Hyundai Motor India launches its second model for the Indian market.

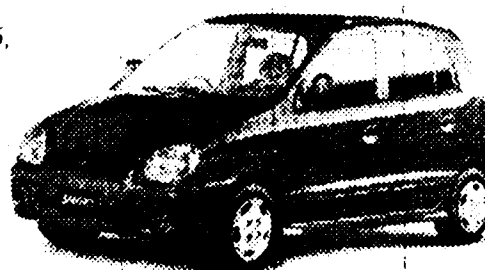
In keeping with its export commitments, Hyundai Motor India plans to begin from this year exports of Epsilon engine parts and components from its Chennai plant to Hyundai Motor Company, Korea.

The second phase of investment will include the setting up of a research and development centre in the plant to bring in product engineering and development capabilities along with expansion of manufacturing capacity.

This will take the total investment in the facility made by Hyundai up to US \$1 billion.

The Chennai plant, which saw its groundbreaking ceremony on December 10, 1996, achieved its pilot production of the Hyundai Santro on May 27, 1998, within a record-breaking 17 months.

The integrated automobile manufacturing facility at Irungattukottai incorporates a press shop, a body shop, a paint shop, final assembly shop, engine and transmission lines, aluminium foundry and plastic extrusion unit. □



New employment opportunity to 1.25 lakhs persons due to the fast growth of industrialisation in Tamil Nadu

- Chief Minister KALAIgnar



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaigñar M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the Rs.2,300 crores State-of-the-art Car manufacturing unit of the Hyundai Motor of India in the presence of Her Excellency the Governor Justice Selvi M.Fathima Beevi, at the SIPCOT Industrial Park at Irungattukottai, near Chennai on 9-10-1998.

Commissioning the plant, the Chief Minister in his address said that 11 out of 33 industrial projects for which the Government entered into agreement, in the last two years, have started their production. He said investments to the tune of Rs.35,000 crores have been made for various

industrial projects in Tamil Nadu that would provide employment to 1.25 lakh persons, while 2.50 lakh persons would benefit indirectly.

As electricity is important requisite for providing basic infrastructure to industries, the Government is pursuing a power generation - cum - mining project in Jayamkondam and an LNG terminal at Ennore. He quoted PT Gallop's report that Tamil Nadu which occupied the fifth position in industrial development in 1995 had risen to the third position. He said, Mark Nicholson, a well known journalist, had written in the 'Financial Express' that Car industry in Tamil Nadu is

fast growing competing with other States and 'within three years new production lines near Madras will roll out 2,40,000 a year'.

The Chief Minister said, Rs.300 crore State-of-the-art Hindustan Motor's Lancer Car Plant setup with technical collaboration with Mitsubishi Motors Corporation of Japan launched its Car on 4-9-98, the first Car manufactured in the State after 14 years. After that Hyundai Motors is the second to be inaugurated.

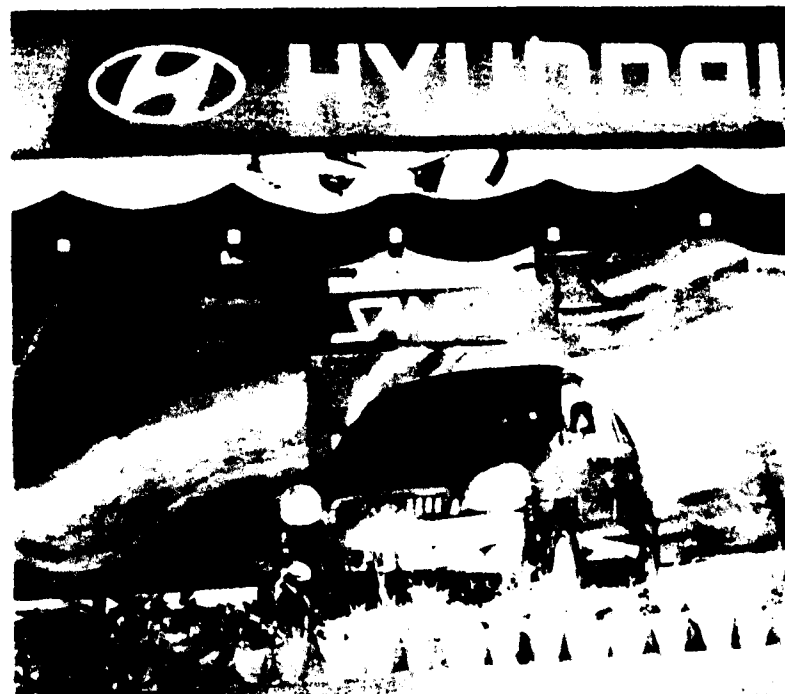
He lauded the Hyundai Motor India for its policy in providing top priority to locals for jobs. He said, 1,238 people were employed at the plant of whom 91.32

percent belonged to Tamil Nadu. The company has plans to impart training to its employees in phases. The plant has also given indirect employment to 637 persons

hailing from nearby villages. He thanked Hyundai Motors for providing direct and indirect employment to locals in large number.

The Chief Minister lauding the Hyundai Motor India said that plant had started its production in a record time of 16 months from the date of its laying of foundation for the construction of the plant, which was an exemplary achievement. And this was made possible by Thiru Kim and his team, he added. He wished for the goodwill and co-operation between the Koreans and Tamil Nadu continue and grow further.

The former Union Minister for Industries, Thiru Murasoli Maran, M.P. who was the guest of honour, presided over the function. Thiru Y.S.Kim, Managing Director, Hyundai Motor India, Thiru Dae Wha Choi, Ambassador of Korea and Thiru Mong Gyu Chung, Chairman Hyundai Motor Company also spoke. ★



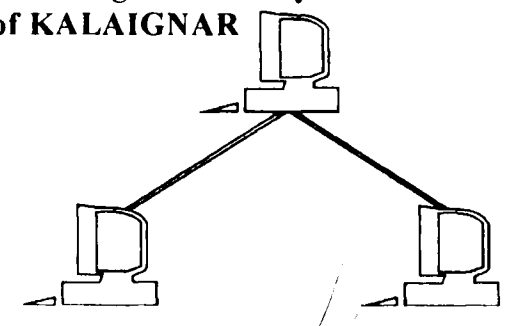
The Birth Anniversary of **MAHATMA GANDHI** was celebrated at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy, on October 2. Her Excellency, the Governor **Justice Selvi M.Fathima Beevi** and Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaignar M.Karunanidhi** paid rich tributes to Gandhiji and called upon the youth to follow the principles of **Gandhi**, to create a society of non-violence and Equality.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

COMMUNITY INTERNET CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

A 'MOU' was signed with the 'World Tel' for establishing Community Internet Centres throughout Tamil Nadu in the presence of **KALAINAR** THROUGH THESE CENTRES :

- ★ People living in Tamil Nadu will easily get communication facilities.
- ★ All the Government Orders published by the Government can be obtained.
- ★ Application forms for availing welfare schemes can be easily obtained.
- ★ Helps in exchange of informations between the Government and the public.
- ★ Employment opportunities to 50,000 youth.
- ★ Tamil Nadu is the first State in India, establishing Community Internet Centres.



TAMIL NADU LEADS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (GOLDEN TRIANGLE)

Rs.126 CRORES ALLOTTED FOR DESILTING AND STRENGTHENING OF BANKS IN PUBLIC TANKS - Rs.1 LAKH FOR EACH PANCHAYAT

- ★ 10,653 tanks in 8,233 Panchayats are being desilted at a cost of Rs.94 crores.
- ★ Works in the remaining 4,360 Panchayats will be taken up soon.
- ★ All the tanks will be desilted within this financial year.



- ★ **TIDEL PARK** at an estimated cost of Rs.310 crores at Taramani, Chennai.
- ★ 55 acres of land at Sholinganallur have been allotted through ELCOT to those entrepreneurs who are interested in establishing Information Technology Centres.
- ★ Basic amenities provided in Kelambakkam on an area of 220 acres through SIPCOT, for Information technology and electronics industrial entrepreneurs.
- ★ **Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited** of Central Government and Electronics Department, in collaboration, are providing Satellite Communication facilities at a cost of Rs.60 crores at **TIDEL PARK**, Taramni.
- ★ Venture Capital to a tune of Rs.30 crores, to efficient persons in Software Technology.
- ★ Establishment of Tamil Nadu Information Centre (**TANITEC**) at ELCOT Complex, Perungudi, Chennai for higher studies and research in Information Technology.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR

652 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

AT A COST OF

Rs. 50 CRORES.

■ **S**IPCOT leads, in providing basic infrastructural facilities for the development of Industries.

■ SIPCOT, since its inception in 1971, had acquired 9,160 acres of land for Industrial complexes.

■ 866 Industrial agents are allotted 5,370 acres of land.

■ Rs.813 crores is disbursed as Principal loan through SIPCOT, for 1,366 industrial schemes.

- Agreement signed in the presence of Chief Minister **Kalaignar** for loan assistance to a tune of Rs.500 crores for urban drinking water schemes through HUDCO.
- Improvement of drinking water schemes to a tune of Rs.650 crores will be undertaken in 26 Municipalities getting less than 50 litres of water per head per day.

■ In the past 2 years, 4,60,352 free house site pattas have been distributed.

■ This year, so far, 95,655 free house site pattas are being distributed.

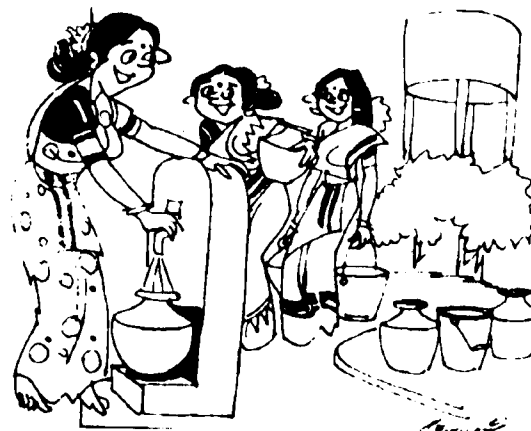
■ 18,434 free land pattas have been distributed during the past 2 years.

■ This year, so far, 6,149 free land pattas are being distributed.

- 250 Primary Health Centres are functioning round the clock.
- In addition, 174 Primary Health Centres will be functioning round the clock.



And in 104 Town Panchayats getting less than 40 litres of water per head per day, in the first phase.



GANDHIAN

THOUGHTS AND

KALAINGAR'S

EXEMPLARY SCHEMES

The subject of the leaders of freedom struggle will invariably be on the depletion of the Country's degradation of economy, atrocities and injustice thrust upon the people by the imperialists.

When the fight for freedom was being organised in India, while voicing for the freedom of the Country, Mahatma was the only leader who taught the principles of Swadeshi, Swarajya, Self sufficiency and voiced for the Socio-economic uplift of the people. He never withheld from pointing out the illiteracy, suppression of women, untouchability that was prevailing invariably in the Country.

Gandhiji had repeatedly said that he saw India in villages. He said he was convinced that if India was to attain true freedom, the sooner or later, the fact must be recognised that people would have to live in villages - 'There should be equality between the town-dwellers and villagers in the standard of food, drinking water, clothing and other living conditions.' Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaignar's ANNA RENAISSANCE SCHEME** to provide all basic amenities to villages, has brought in the reality of Mahatma's ideals, that, "Independence must begin from the bottom. Thus every village will be a republic. It follows therefore that every village has to be self sustained and capable of managing its affairs even to the extent of depending itself".

The objective of **Anna Renaissance Scheme** is to select a village in each Legislative Assembly Constituency every year, and develop it into a modern village by providing basic amenities such as protected drinking water, primary education, primary health care, nutritious food, street lights, link roads and fair price shop.

In the last year, 3,477 works have been implemented in 212 villages in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.192 crores. This year, the works are being taken up and implemented at a fast pace.

The **Self Help Programme** introduced by **Kalaignar** (during 1997-98) has brought into





practice the doctrines of Mahatma that 'Every village has to be self sustained and capable of managing its affairs...the public should be educated to become self reliant. Once they know that they have got to stand on their own legs, it would electrify the atmosphere...No more individual effort is going to suffice. And above all, villagers must be taught to feel their own strength by combined effort to their villages as self sufficient'.

Chief Minister **Kalaignar's SELF HELP PROGRAMME** is not a scheme, it is a new approach so as to prepare the rural masses to improve their know-how regarding the responsibility of creating a better society. The rural people in the form of Grama Sabha will assemble in a common place of the village and have elaborate discussions to prioritize the needs and decide on the developmental schemes to be implemented. This is the basic

concept of the Self Help Programme'. This Programme is a 'new diamond in the crown of democracy'. It creates awareness, self thinking; a new encouragement which involves a large number of masses in planning and execution, with a new spirit.

As Gandhiji said, 'True democracy cannot be worked by twenty men sitting at the centre. It has to be worked from below by the people of every villages', the plans are not prepared in the 'Air-conditioned' chamber of Government buildings, but in the open grounds of the rural hamlets. By implementing this ideal scheme the common man gains a knowledge of the scheme and apart from getting a chance to execute, awareness to maintain, protect and finally getting benefited.

By this 'Self Help Programme', irrigation tanks, inflow channels got desilted, village roads got a face lift, pathways to burial and cremation grounds were repaired, damaged school buildings got repaired. Works on Public library, Television rooms, shelter for travelling passenger at bus stop etc. were also taken up and completed. In total 3,664 works were taken up last year and completed in 2,699 villages at a cost of Rs.23 crores. The contribution of the public is Rs.8 crores. This year works are apace with an allocation of Rs.10 crores.

Kalaignar's Self Help Programme is a proven reality of Mahatma's doctrine on Sarwodaya.

Gandhiji said, "I saw clearly that if the mankind was to progress and to realize the ideal of equality and brotherhood, it must adopt and act on the principle of the 'Unto this Last'.

It must take along with it even the dumb, the halt and the lame".

His idea of Swaraj is that, it is a complete republic. He said " We must have a proper picture of what we want, before we can have something approaching it. If there ever is to be republic of every village in India, then I claim verity for my picture in which the last is equal to the first, or in other words, no one is to be the first and none the last.

The equalism visualized by Gandhiji in villages, has been brought into practice by the creation of **Samathuvapuram (Egalitarian Habitat)** announced by the Chief Minister **Kalaignar** in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, where members from all religions and communities live in harmony without any differential treatment. The 100 houses constructed at a cost of Rs.35,000 each in the Samathuvapuram are allotted free of cost to people living below poverty line. 40 houses are allotted to Adi-draavidars, 25 houses for Backward Class and 25 houses for the Most Backward Classes which include people from various religions. The remaining 10 houses are allotted to other communities that include the higher castes like Brahmins, Mudaliars etc.

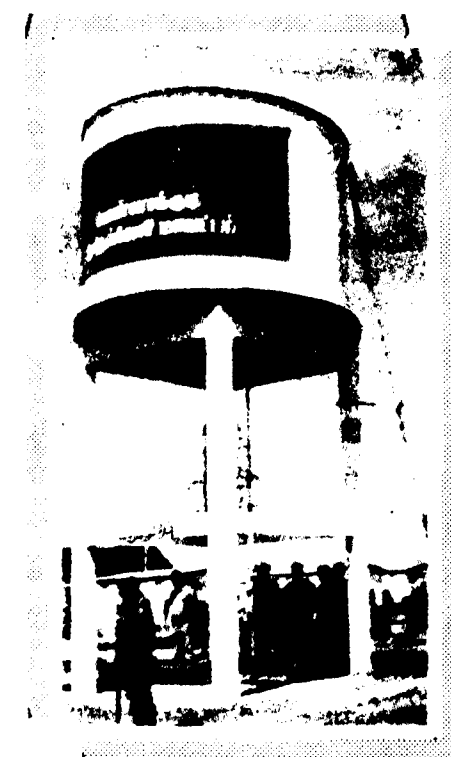
As **Gandhiji** visualised, there is neither higher class nor lower class, there is no first or the last, there is no untouchability, everybody is equal in Samathuvapuram.

Gandhiji's idea of village '**Swaraj**' is that it is a complete republic. The village should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation, public hall, school, clean water. There will be no castes such as we have today with their graded untouchability. According to this ideal of **Gandhi**, the **Samathuvapuram** is created with all the basic amenities like overhead tank, street water taps, street lights, school with a play ground, community hall, library, health centre, fair price shop, noon meal centre, television room with a TV set, park etc. people belonging to various religious groups are not allowed to construct places of worship and instead be expected to use the community hall for their prayer. People living in Samathuvapurams have to use the common burial or cremation grounds.

People living in Samathuvapuram are also extended loan facilities under various programmes for their economic upliftment.

Samathuvapurams are created in all the districts. Eight Samathuvapurams have already been inaugurated and others are getting shape at a fast pace.

Chief Minister **Kalaignar** while inaugurating the Samathuvapuram expressed that he was involved in this task with a desire to accomplish



a casteless society. He said 'My wish is that the entire district should become a Samathuvapuram and not alone that, the entire State and above all the entire Nation and the World should become a Samathuvapuram'.

These **Samathuvapurams**, the '**brain child**' of **Kalaignar**, no doubt have brought into reality the ideals of Gandhiji. Tamil Nadu, apart from being in forefront in various sectors, have shown a way to the Nation and the World by this outstanding scheme.

- Junior Choumian & Rajasekaran

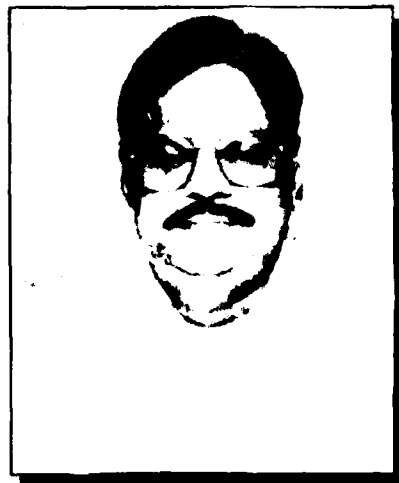
Reserve a permanent

30 minute weekly slot to

Tamil Nadu News magazines

- Appeal by

Information Minister



- Address by the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity, Thiru. V. Mullaivendan at the Conference of State Information Ministers at New Delhi.

It is my privilege to participate in the 23rd Conference of State Information Ministers, organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. On this august occasion, it is also my pleasure to greet the Hon'ble Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Hon'ble Ministers for Information and Officers representing various States, on behalf of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Government appreciates the Union Government for having declared "Cinema" as an Industry thereby enabling the film industry eligible for assistance from financial institutions. Our Government will be taking a decision on this soon.

The moment, we grant industry status to the film sector, they approach the State Government for availing of various concessions and subsidies. In this

connection, may I request the Ministry to extend financial assistance to the State Governments to the extent possible.

About the idea of bringing Cinema into the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, our State Government have already conveyed its opposition to any attempt to disturb the existing arrangements. India is a vast country with varied culture, habits and languages. Taking into account the diverse social, cultural and geographical division prevailing in the country, the framers of our Constitution have consciously included Cinema in the State list. The State Government continues to support Cinema industry and has taken many positive measures for its innovation and growth. Under these circumstances, I do not find any compelling reason to bring Cinema under the concurrent list.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is always sympathetic to the problems faced by the Cinema Industry.

Recently, Film personalities met the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and represented among other things a review of the Entertainment Tax structure, in view of the present recession in Film production and distribution. Responding to the representation of the Film Industry, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced certain tax concessions under Entertainment Tax Act and accordingly Tamil Nadu has promulgated an ordinance on 24th July 1998 granting substantial tax concessions.

I would like to state that any further reduction in the existing rate of Entertainment tax adversely affect devolution of funds to the local bodies.

I am happy to inform you that to sort out and settle disputes in the Cinema Industry, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted State and District level committees under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Information and Tourism Department and District Collectors respectively.

Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in curbing Video/CVD piracy following the guidelines given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. As the act of Video Piracy can be punished only under the Copyright Act of 1957, which is a Central Act, the Government of India should enhance the minimum penalties under

section 63 & 63 A of this Act, as the State cannot enact a separate Act. Meanwhile the Tamil Nadu Government has proposed to instruct the Director General of Police to implement the Act vigorously to prevent video piracy. Some of the other steps taken in this direction are :

It has been made mandatory for Video parlours / Cable operators to telecast only legal cassettes with commercial video rights; further permission is not being given to the opening of new video parlours / theatres.

A separate cell to deal with video piracy established in the Police Department at Headquarters with cells in five important Districts.

The tentacles of the Cable Television Networks has now reached out to rural areas. Recently, the Cable Operators in Tamil Nadu have formed associations and have come to an understanding where in a particular operator alone would serve a particular area. This is against all ethics and norms of consumer interest. A way has to be found out immediately to deal with such vagaries as well as the area monopoly thrust by cable television operators on the people.

During our last meeting, I had emphasised that due to the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act of 1995, the States are unable to implement the provisions of the Act. We had requested

that the District Collectors in the Districts and the Commissioner of Police at Chennai may be made registering authority instead of the Head Post Master. It is unfortunate that the Government of India has not granted such powers so far.

Regarding the remark in para 10(1) of the Agenda that Tamil Nadu has not yet notified the Authorised Officer, I must mention that we have already issued notifications under section 18 and 19 of the Act authorising the Commissioner of Police, Chennai in respect of Chennai city and Collectors in respect of Districts.

It is common knowledge that some of the feature films and Documentaries produced by the Films Division of India are often out of focus and do not often reflect the culture and habits of the region that they attempt to portray on. Hence, it is my earnest suggestion that films and documentaries that attempt to portray such sensibilities, may co-ordinate with the Films Division of the related State and thereby make the exercise of film and documentary making, more relevant.

The Tamil Nadu Films Division produces Video News magazines, reels, every month that are telecast by Chennai Doordharshan on payment. I request the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to instruct Chennai Doordharshan to allot a permanent 30 minute weekly slot during prime time to Tamil Nadu Films Division for screening

the News magazines and give the rights to sell this slot. A 30 minute slot every month may also be allotted to Tamil Nadu Films Division for screening video documentaries on subjects like public health, nutrition, agriculture and other Centrally sponsored schemes.

The Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu is a full fledged Institute with a standing of over 38 years. It conducts courses on all areas of film production.

But, even the first class diploma holders of this Institute with experience are not being considered for vacancies to the technical posts in Doordharshan Kendras. I request the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to consider the diploma holders of Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu for filling up the vacancies in Doordharshan Kendras.

Similarly, the sound recording and sound engineering diploma students of the Films and T.V. Institute should also be recognised for postings in All India Radio as Engineering Assistants. The Diploma courses in Direction and Screenplay writing, editing and Certificate courses in acting of this Institute should be recognised by the Centre and UPSC for the Central Government employment.

I also appeal to the authorities concerned through this conference that the Films and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu

with such high standing should be recognised by the All India Council of Technical Education as a special Institute to enable the staff to receive pay scales on par with other technical Institutes, as also for the procurement of advanced equipments under Technical Education Programme. Moreover the exemption in excise duty and customs duty provided for Government educational institutions has to be extended to this Institute at the earliest for the import of sophisticated equipments, in order to upgrade this Institute.

Regarding integration of publicity efforts and resources of Central and State Media units, we in Tamil Nadu Government have been reiterating this necessity over the years. Effective coordination mechanism should be arranged as suggested in the agenda notes and as demanded by me earlier. Fixed time slots on Doordharshan for the State is essential if the State has to reach out to the grass root level.

As for the Prasar Bharathi Board we are of the opinion that the State Governments need to have representatives in the Board. Moreover, a general Council with representatives of State and Central Governments, Universities and Cultural Organisations may also be setup to advise the Board on formulation of policies and programmes.

The Censor Board set up by the Film Certification Authority has no representative

from the State Government. Hence, there is an urgent need for State representation in this Board. It is my plea, that as at the Sahitya Academy which has State representation, the Regional Censor Boards may have representatives of the State Government as their nominees and as some of the Members of the Board.

There is a long pending demand for setting up of an "All India Radio Station" in Salem in Tamil Nadu - I hope that the Minister will clear the proposal early and thus fulfill the aspirations of the people of this area.

I have got one more request, In Tamil Nadu some areas do not receive quality transmission of Doordharshan Programmes. One such area is Hosur on the Western corner of our State. May I request you Madam to sanction installation of a L.P.T. in Hosur during this financial year.

I am happy that this meeting of Information Ministers has provided the forum for expressing and exchanging views on host of issues relating to the Electronic and Print Media in our country. The Tamil Nadu Government headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalamazhar M.Karunanidhi would continue to support all such progressive measures undertaken by the Central Government in this regard.

★ ★ ★

**Message of the
Hon'ble Chief Minister
on
WORLD THRIFT DAY**



World Thrift Day is celebrated on October 30 with an aim of creating an awareness that *'Todays' savings becomes tomorrow's security'*

**‘ஆகாறு அளவிட்ட தாயினுங் கேடில்லை
போகாறு அகலாக் கடை’**

In this Thirukkural, Thiruvalluvar quotes that, if a person without a clear knowledge of the sources of his own income begins to spend extravagantly, his life may have the appearance of prosperity for a time, but may suddenly collapse leaving him in ruin. He must be careful to see that his expenditure does not exceed his income.

‘Increasing the savings by cutting down the expenses’ must be nurtured as a principle of life.

People belonging to different walks of life viz. the poor and the downtrodden, the middle class and higher income group, merchants, pensioners and agriculturists,

etc. can make their life happy and prosperous only by savings alone. They should realise the importance of savings and practice it in their day-to-day life

In order to give impetus to this, the Central and State Government's Small Savings Departments are implementing various types of Small Saving Schemes with the assurance of security to yield high benefit to all categories of people, thereby creating an awareness on the importance of savings. The amount collected is being utilised in the way of improving the economy of the Country and also to provide basic amenities, through implementing welfare schemes to benefit the public.

On this day, I request all of you to take a pledge of realising the truth that, ***'savings is the security for life'*** by adhering to thrift and save for our life and for our Country.

All Indians are happy and proud that the 1998 Nobel Prize for Economics has been awarded to Amartya Sen, now 'Master of Trinity College' at Cambridge. Sen can justly be remembered as one of the many outstanding economists of the post-war world. His early contribution to the 'Choice of Techniques', his later work on Welfare Economics, initially with Kenneth Arrow and later independently his outstanding empirical research on 'Famines' - all these stamp him as far above most of his contemporaries in the domain of economics.

"His contribution ranged from axiomatic theory of social choice over definition of welfare and poverty indices to empirical studies of famine" the citation by the Royal Sweedish Academy of Sciences said.

Dr. Sen will be presented with a medal and a cheque for 7.6 million Sweedish Kronor (\$9,38,000) at an official ceremony in Stockholm on December 10th on the 102nd death anniversary of founder of the prizes - Alfred Nobel.

Born in Santhinikethan on November 3, 1933, Sen

was educated at Santhinikethan, founded by Nobel Laureate Tagore, Presidency College at Calcutta and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a full professor at Jadavpur University at the age of 23, has held Professorships at Jadavpur, The University of Delhi, The London School of Economics and The University of Oxford and a Professor at Harvard

IV WRAPPER

The People's Economist
Dr. Amartya sen



before being nominated Master of Trinity College earlier this year. The position of master of

Trinity College in Cambridge is a 'Royal appointment' and is considered the highest academic appointment in the United Kingdom.

Sen has authored 20 books and published more than 225 research papers. He has held several academic positions such as President of International Economic Association, the Econometric Society, the Development Studies Association, the American Economic Association and the Indian Economic Association. He had adorned many editorial boards.

Contributions and Influences

Sen's published work includes contributions to Economic Methodology, Social Choice Theory, Welfare economics in general; economic measurement; axiomatic choice theory; food; famines; and hunger; family economics and gender discrimination; economic development; project evaluation and cost-benefit analysis; education and manpower planning; employment; Indian economy and Society and moral philosophy. It is impossible to summarize his himalayan contributions in the space of few columns.

Dr. K.M.PATHUSHA

There are many influences - those of contemporaries as well as earlier figures. With respect to the earlier figures the strongest influence is, in a sense, that of Adam Smit, Karl Marx and James Stuart Mill.

Sen's doctoral research in Cambridge in 1950's was supervised by Joan Robinson and greatly influenced by his teacher, particularly Maurice Dobb.

Human Development Index

Sen's work on capacities and on public action as the basic means of enhancing human development played a foundational role in the formation of the Human Development Index, which is computed every year by the United Nations Development Report. The index reflects the view that poverty and human development cannot be measured in terms of incomes alone; any measure of development requires that poverty and deprivation be measured in terms of a range of variables, including, for instances, the educational and health achievements of individuals in society. Sen has worked closely with UNDP in constructing the concepts behind the annual human development report. "The concept of

human development is deeply rooted in professor Sen's work" says Gustave Speth, Chief of UNDP.

The Bengal-born economist reminisced at length about the effects that the 1943 famine had on him as nine year old child when he witnessed a sudden appearance of emaciated hordes of people who died. "It touched me personally. It is a very shaking experience about society", he said. "It made me think about the politics of human society specifically about what causes famine". He wrote for the school magazine about how there was no food shortage and yet people were dying. "Famine is very divisive Phenomenon", Sen emphasized. Sen's best known work in this area is his book from 1981. "Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation". Here, he challenges the common view that a shortage of food is the most important (sometimes the only) explanation for famine. On the basis of careful study of such catastrophes in India, Bangladesh and Saharan countries from 1940s onwards, he found other explanatory factors. He argues that several observed phenomenon cannot infact be explained by a shortage of food alone, eg. that famines

have occured even when the supply of food was significantly lower than during previous years (without famines) or that famine-stricken areas have sometimes exported food.

Sen shows that a profound understanding of famine requires thorough analysis of how various social economic factors influence different groups in soceity and determine their acutal opportunities.

In 1989, Sen and his close friend Jean Dreze published "Hunger and Public Actions", a study of worldwide hunger and its prevention. Sen showed that 29 million people had died during Mao's Great Leap Forward in China because there was no press or Opposition party to highlight distress. By contrast, India avoided famine because the press and opposition gave early warning of distress, and democracy obliged ruling parties to act quickly or risk loosing the next election.

Left wing economist like Dr. K.N. Raj joined took issue with Dr. Sen for his criticism of Mao, but the Nobel laureate stood his ground. It is simply wrong to describe Sen as leftwing, as many have done. He is better viewed as a "Champion of liberty and humanism".



Small Savings Celebrates World Thrift Day by thanking each one of their investors for their prudence

Post Office Monthly Income Scheme

- ★ 13% interest per annum payable monthly
- ★ Maturity period six years
- ★ 10% bonus on maturity
- ★ Interest exempt u/s. 80 L of I.T. upto Rs. 12,000 p.a.
- ★ Bonus treated as interest and exempt u/s. 80 L of I.T. Act
- ★ Minimum Rs. 6,000 and multiples. Maximum Rs. 2.04 lakhs in single and Rs. 4.08 lakhs in joint accounts.
- ★ Total yield approximately 16%

Kisan Vikas Patra

- ★ Money doubles in 5½ years
- ★ 18.18% Simple and 13.87% Compound Interest
- ★ Certificate in denominations of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 500, Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 50,000. No maximum limit
- ★ No TDS
- ★ Total yield more than 20%
- ★ Can be encashed any time after 2½ years.
- ★ Can be used as collateral for loans from banks

Indira Vikas Patra

- ★ Money doubles in 5½ years
- ★ 18.18% Simple and 13.87% Compound Interest
- ★ Certificate in denominations of Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1000, Rs. 5,000
- ★ No maximum limit. Can be purchased at half the face value from Post Offices
- ★ No TDS
- ★ Can be purchased by individuals, institutions and trusts
- ★ Can be used as collateral for loans from Banks

National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue)

- ★ 12% Compound Interest
- ★ Investment upto Rs. 60,000 per annum qualifies for 20% I.T. rebate u/s 88 of I.T.
- ★ Interest upto Rs. 12,000 per annum exempt from I.T. u/s 80 L of I.T.

- ★ No maximum limit
 - ★ No TDS
 - ★ Can be used as collateral for loans from Banks
 - ★ Total yield approximately 21%
- #### 15 Year Public Provident Fund
- ★ 12% Compound Interest
 - ★ Investment upto Rs. 60,000 per annum qualifies for 20% I.T. rebate u/s 88 of I.T.
 - ★ Minimum Rs. 100/- and maximum Rs. 60,000 per annum
 - ★ Interest fully exempt from I.T. u/s 10 of I.T. Act
 - ★ Loans available from 3rd Financial Year
 - ★ Open for NRIs also
 - ★ No TDS



- ★ Total yield about 22.66%
- #### Post Office Recurring Deposit Scheme
- ★ 12.5% Compound Interest per annum (compounded quarterly)
 - ★ Maturity period 5 years
 - ★ Minimum Rs. 10 or any amount in multiples of Rs. 5
 - ★ No maximum limit
 - ★ Interest upto Rs. 12,000 exempt u/s. 80L of I.T. Act.
 - ★ Loan facility available after 1 year
 - ★ Total yield more than 14%



INSTITUTE FOR WATER STUDIES

The Institute for Water Studies is a research organisation under the Water Resources Organisation which is a part of the Public Works Department under the State of Tamil Nadu, in India.

The Institute for Water Studies (IWS) was established in the year 1974 in order to plan, assess and manage the water resources of Tamil Nadu in a scientific manner. This Institute is headed by a Chief Engineer & Director in the rank of Head of the Department of PWD and under him a team of Engineers, Hydrogeologists, Geochemists, Geophysicists, Environmental Engineers, Photogeology and Remote Sensing Scientists and a Agro Economist are working. The sanctioned strength of this Institute at present is 85. It is a multi-disciplinary organisation under the Water Resources Organisation (WRO) of PWD. This Institute is located at Tharamani, in Chennai city.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Institute for Water Studies are:

- ★ Development of a set of broad principles for planning and management of water resources
- ★ Assistance in the formulation of water management policies
- ★ Fostering or undertaking research related to planning and policy making in those areas where the needed work is not already being done and coordinating the efforts that is already underway.
- ★ Development of training programmes particularly in connection with water planning and policy making.

- ★ Advice to Government on specific policy matters referred to it such as the development of principles for water allocation on the merits and costs of water diversion schemes and water usage schemes.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Institute for Water Studies are:

- ★ Assessment of water potential
- ★ Evaluation of water needs, present and the future
- ★ Preparation of master plans for water for river basins
- ★ Formulation of water policy and law
- ★ Identification of methods of augmenting and conserving the water resources
- ★ Research and Development including conducting training programmes
- ★ Publication of water bulletins

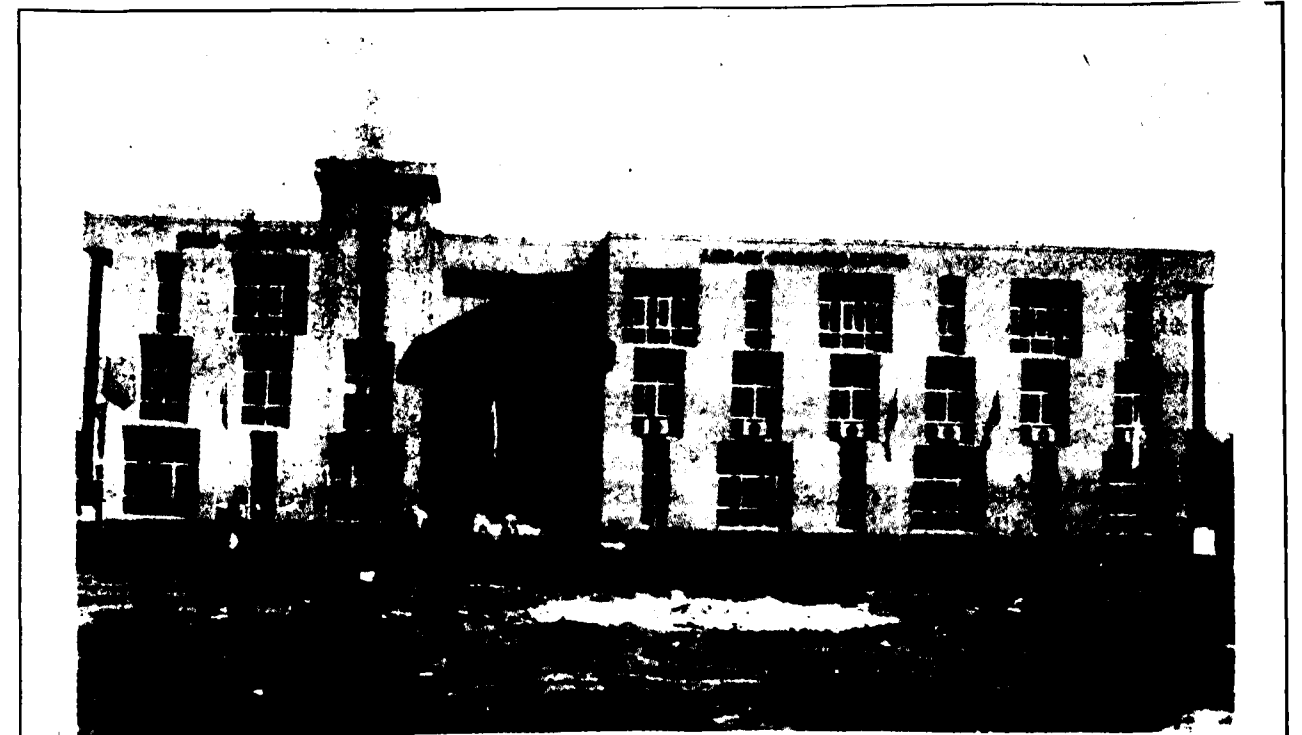
*Hon'ble Minister for Public
Works Thiru. Durai Murugan
declared open the New Building,
housing the Computer Centre and
the Library, constructed at a cost
of Rs.1.919 crores
on 27.10.1998.*

ACTIVITIES

Water resources Assessment Studies

There are 33 river basins in Tamil Nadu including minor river basins. For study purposes, the nearer minor basins have been grouped together into 17 major river basins and the details of river basins that are grouped into a major basin is furnished below:

10. Vaigai	18. Manimukthar
11. Gundar	19. Kottakaraiyar
	20. Vaigai
	21. Uthirako samangaiyar
	22. Gundar
	23. Vembar
12. Vaippar	24. Vaippar



Major River Basin	Name of River Basin
1. Chennai Basin Group	1. Araniyar 2. Kusaithalaiyar 3. Cooum 4. Adayar
2. Palar	5. Palar
3. Varahanadhi	6. Ongur 7. Varahanadhi
4. Ponnaiyar	8. Malattar 9. Ponnaiyar 10. Gadilam
5. Vellar and Paravanar	11. Vellar
6. Cauvery	12. Cauvery
7. Agniyar	13. Agniyar 14. Ambuliyar 15. Vellar
8. Pambar	16. Koluvarar
9. Kottakaraiyar	17. Pambar

13. Kallar	25. Kallar
	26. Korampallam Aru
14. Thambaraparani	27. Thambaraparani
15. Nambiyar	28. Karmaniar 29. Nambiyar 30. Hanumanadhi
16. Kodaiyar	31. Palayar 32. Valliyar 33. Kodaiyar
17. PAP	West flowing river

Detailed water resources assessment studies have been conducted by Institute for Water Studies in the following basins:

- ★ Palar river basin
- ★ Ponnaiyar river basin
- ★ Vellar river basin including Paravanar river basin
- ★ Pambar and Kottakaraiyar river basins

- ★ Vaigai river basin
- ★ Gundar river basin
- ★ Vaippar river basin
- ★ Thambaraparani river basin
- ★ Nambiyar river basin
- ★ Kodaiyar river basin
- ★ Parambikulam-Aliyar Project basin. (PAP basin)

A rapid assessment of the water potential of the following river basins were carried out and the reports are finalised in order to finalise a State Frame Work Water Resources Plan for Tamil Nadu State.

- ★ Chennai basin
- ★ Varahanadhi river basin
- ★ Agniyar river basin
- ★ Kallar river basin
- ★ Studies on Cauvery river basin is deferred.

Collaborative Studies Done by Institute for Water Studies

- ★ Developing procedures for sustainable water resources in Vellar River Basin in collaboration with HR Wallingford, U.K.
- ★ Effect of large scale extraction of Groundwater on Surface water in Manimukthanadhi Minor Basin in collaboration with National Water Development Agency (NWDA) New Delhi.
- ★ System studies of Vellar Basin in collaboration with Central Water Commission (CWC) New Delhi.
- ★ Pollution studies in Palar Basin area in collaboration with National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) Roorkee.

Consultancy Services undertaken by Institute for Water Studies

- ★ Water Resources Management Study (WRMS) Project - Phase I in Ponnaiyar, Vaigai and Thambaraparani River basins - A World Bank funded project through TWAD BOARD.
- ★ Water Resources Management Study (WRMS) Project - Phase II in Vaippar, Nambiyar and Kodaiyar River basins - A World Bank funded Research Project through TWAD Board - (1992-94) - Cost Rs. 10 Million.

- ★ Computer Aided Hydrological Study on inflows into Sathanur Reservoir for National Water Management Project (NWMP) - (1991-92) - Cost Rs. 40,000/-

- ★ Computer Aided Rainfall Analysis in the command Area of Wellington Reservoir for National Water Management Project (NWMP) - (1993-94) - Cost Rs. 1,00,000/-

Role of Institute for Water Studies in Water Resources Organisation (WRO)

The role of Institute for Water Studies in Water Resources Organisation is to provide policy and advice to Water Resources Organisation and Government on all water related issues including environmental issues. The Institute for Water Studies is responsible for preparing basin water resources assessments, preparing and maintaining a State Water Plan which will serve as a general guideline for the water resources development of the State. The Institute will prepare basin assessments in co-ordination with the regional Chief Engineers and other Government agencies for all river basins in the State. It will also establish planning standards. In addition to this, special studies will also be taken up by this Institute on specific problems referred by the different wings of water resources development agencies.

Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (TNWRCP)

The State is water short severely in some areas and has almost fully developed its water potential. Future economic development depends on the best allocation of water between Sectors and efficient use by the main sectoral user namely agriculture. To achieve this

- ★ Comprehensive water planning on river basin basis and Irrigation productivity enhancement are needed to improve the agriculture growth. So in this context Government of Tamil Nadu approached the World Bank for financial assistance and the project namely, Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (TNWRCP) was formulated. This project would assist the State to plan, develop and manage its water resources more efficiently and improve the productivity of the irrigation sector and environmental sustainability of land and water. The total cost of the project is Rs. 807.49 Crores.

Strengthening the Institute for Water Studies under TNWRCP

TNWRCP includes the component of strengthening the Institute for Water Studies at a cost of Rs. 23.478 Crores. Strengthening the Institute consists of training the staff of the Institute, technical assistance, purchase of scientific equipments and materials and providing building facilities. Under this provision Government have accorded sanction of Rs. 276.2 lakhs for the purchase of immediate requirement of scientific equipment and construction of computer centre building etc. This work has been taken up and it is progressing. The Phase II proposal for strengthening the Institute for Water Studies has been formulated at a cost of Rs. 14.17 Crores and the proposal has also been approved by Government for consultancy, training documentation, purchase of equipments, maintenance of equipments, purchase of technical books, vehicles and maintenance of vehicles etc. and the various components of this work are progressing.

Water Resources Control and Review Council (WRCRC)

In order to take an integrated view on the utilisation, development and distribution of the scarce water resources in the State with reference to a well defined order of priorities, the Government have established a Water Resources Control and Review Council (WRCRC) with Honourable Chief Minister as the Chair Person. Honourable Minister for Public Works, Honourable Minister for Local Administration and Honourable Minister for Agriculture are the Vice Chairmen for the Council. There are other 33 members including the Chief Secretary and heads of Departments.

Environmental units in Institute for Water Studies under TNWRCP

It has become necessary to modernise the existing irrigation system and to manage them effectively for increasing the food production. During improving irrigation system under TNWRCP, greater emphasis is given for the impact on the environment and the ways to restore the eco system. In order to carry out this activity, an environmental unit has been formed in Institute for Water Studies.

- ★ Advising the Government on all policy matters including preparing guidelines procedures and codes contributing to new policy or legislations concerning environment.

- ★ Liaising with all Central and State Government and Non Government organisations concerned with environmental issues.

- ★ Preparing list of environmental experts and reviewing Environmental Impact Assessment reports related to water resources projects before they are presented to the Government for approval.

- ★ Managing research programmes on environment aspects in basin with other Government research agencies and universities.

- ★ Maintaining data bank of surface and ground Water Quality information.

A proposal for strengthening the Environmental unit over a period of three years 96-97, 97-98 and 98-99 has been approved by Government involving a total cost of Rs. 95.00 lakhs under WRCRC

Other activities of IWS

★ Tamil Nadu Water Policy

The Institute drafted the policy that was approved by the Government in July 1994 and the Institute is the implementing agency for Tamil Nadu Water Policy.

★ WRCRC

This Institute is the Technical Secretariat for the Water Resources Control and Review Council (WRCRC).

★ Nodal Agency

The Institute is the Nodal Agency to co-ordinate Water Resources Planning Studies.

Facilities available at Institute for Water Studies

- ★ Computer Centre with computers, CD ROM, File Server, GIS Software facilities
- ★ Remote Sensing Laboratory with latest Software Erdas Imagic digital processing software, Intergraph, GIS Software and Plan variograph
- ★ Geo-chemical Laboratory Special Equipments:
 - Skalar Analyser
 - Atomic Absorption Spectra-photometer
 - Portable Water quality equipments
- ★ Library
- ★ Training Aids

An Alternative to Potable Water

Drinking water has become a scarce commodity. Various methods like bore wells, tube wells are being dug to meet the demand. But this has resulted in depletion of the ground water tables. A better and safer alternative is desalination of seawater.

Anglian Water Plc, East Anglia, England, recently commissioned its first seawater desalination plant at Felixstowe, Suffolk, a seaside resort and fishing port on England's east coast.

The pilot plant costing \$100,000 uses reverse osmosis (RO) to treat water drawn from beach wells and is capable of producing enough water to fill 2.5 lakh glasses a day. If proved commercially viable, the system will be used to supplement the

we plan to treat raw seawater by using a more sophisticated plant designed to remove not only salt, but all the other debris present."

Key to the enterprise is the revolutionary membrane plant developed by Fluid Systems, and Anglian Water International subsidiary, and supplied by Purac, Anglian Water's engineering arm. Its hollow ultra-filtration fibre membranes are designed to produce 20 per cent more potable water than conventional membranes and also to remove both suspended solids, bacteria and viruses.

"The process consists of two stages. The first comprising the hollow fibre membranes, which remove everything but the salt and other dissolved chemicals and the second, which uses specially manufactured RO membranes designed to produce water that is almost of distilled quality," said Mr. Murrer.

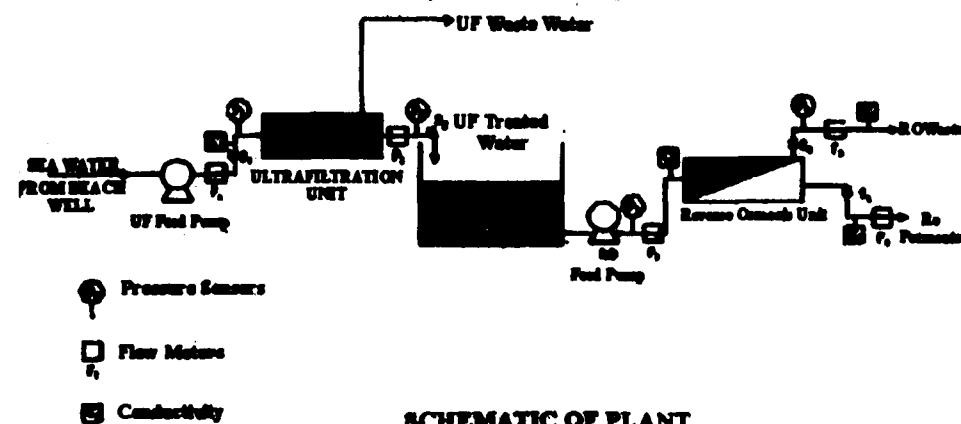
Disposal of high concentration brine from seawater desalination can sometimes be difficult but in this instance Murrer does not consider it to be a

problem. "We still have to negotiate with the UK Environment Agency in this respect as the brine has twice the natural salt content of the sea but there is plenty of water out there to dilute it".

The pilot plant is only the beginning. The next stage is to construct a unit 10 times larger (and costing one million to two million pounds sterling) than the initial one and capable of treating 1,000 cubic metres a day.

Courtesy : Science Express

MOBILE DESALINATION PILOT PLANT



SCHEMATIC OF PLANT

area's diminishing potable water resources, believed to be a direct result of global warming and reduced rainfall.

"Initially this mobile plant will take maximum advantage of the natural filtration characteristics of the shoreline sand as pre-filter," said John Murrer, Anglian Water's Membrane Project Manager.

"The pilot plant will be completed towards the end of this year after which it is designed to operate as a research unit for a further two or three years. In the meantime, as a second stage,

MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS IN KANCHEEPURAM

Silk industry, a special feature of Kancheepuram District employs mainly illiterates and uneducated children. To impart education to these children, the District Administration had started Moon-light schools which is

a great success with good response.

The school has all the basic facilities like tube light, fan, black board, etc and the students are supplied with books, note books and other stationary items, free of cost

20 part-time teachers are engaged in this task. At present 156 students learning in these schools have applied through 'Arivoli Iyakam' for appearing private examination for eighth standard, to be conducted during December 1998.

Actions are on to start a moon light school in Sevilimedu Town Panchayat limit, to impart education to students living in the suburban areas of Kancheepuram, who are eager in learning.



Pillaiyarpalayam Moon light School

We will introduce an Egalitarian Tamil Nadu and India to the World

- Chief Minister KALAINAR

Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M.Karunanidhi declared open the Thiagigal Manimandapam, near Gandhi Mandapam at Guindy, Chennai on 2-10-1998.

The Chief Minister in his address said that at a function held last year Thiru Kumari Anandhan had placed a request for the establishment of a Manimandapam for renowned freedom fighters for which the Chief Minister had in his speech, assured him that necessary actions would be taken at the earliest. He said they had never restrained from paying respect to the freedom fighters whether they are in the office or from outside. He thanked Thiru

of the freedom fighters as books with a minimum price tag and place it in the Manimandapam for the use of the visiting public.

By seeing the photographs of the freedom fighters and learning their sacrifices they have made for the cause of freedom, the youth who visit the place will be kindled with a sense of such emotion, instigating them to follow their path with a longing for the display of their photos too in near future. That was why the Mandapam had been built and the photographs displayed, he added. The majority of the present youth, involved themselves in gaiety and parties. This Manimandapam is built to foster the



Kumari Anandhan on behalf of all the freedom fighters who had provided the maximum number of photographs displayed in the Manimandapam. He said, the Mandapam had the capacity to display 1,250 photographs, whereas only 250 photographs had been displayed. He requested the freedom fighters and their descendants to collect photographs and send it through Thiru Kumari Anandhan or directly to the Government. He said, he had instructed the Minister for Information and Publicity, Thiru V.Mullaivendan to print briefly, the history

sense of sacrifice and duty to the younger generation, towards the society.

He said the hard earned freedom should not be wasted by the religious and caste clashes which had to be stopped. He said, the Manimandapam would educate the youth and foster communal and religious harmony among the people. He said, he is of belief that an egalitarian Tamil Nadu and an egalitarian India would be introduced to the World, in near future. □



THIRUKKURAL

The code of conduct for the mankind

THE GAUGING OF POWER

A king who conforms to all the conditions must also have a clear knowledge of the four kinds of power herein dealt with before he begins any action.

வினைவலியும் தன்வலியும் மாற்றான் வலியும்
துணைவலியும் தூக்கிச் செயல்.

*Vinaivaliyum dhanvaliyum matran valiyum
Dhunaivaliyum thuki seyal.*

'The power that may be required to achieve his plan, his own power, the power of the enemy and the power of his allies, he should weigh carefully all these before he goes to war. Without having a clear comparative knowledge of the forces on his side and the forces against him he should not hastily declare war.'

★ ★ ★

ஒவ்வது, அறிவது அறிந்து, அதன் கன்றங்கிச்
செல்வார்க்குச் செல்வாதது இல்.

*Olva dhariva dharindhadhan kantangi
selvarku selladha dhil.*

'With a clear knowledge of the object aimed at and of adequate means to achieve the same, if a person decides to act, there is nothing impossible for him to achieve.'

★ ★ ★

உடைத்தம் வலிஅறியார், ஊக்கத்தின் ஊக்கி
இடைக்கண் முறிந்தார் பலர்.

*Udaitham valiyariya rukathin ooki
Yidaikan murindhar palar.*

'Many a king was routed in the middle of the operations because he hastily went to war without a clear and comparative knowledge of his own strength'.

★ ★ ★

அமைந்துஆங்கு ஒழுகான், அளவறியான், தன்னை
வியந்தான், விரைந்து கெடும்.

*Amaindhangozhugan alavariyan thannai
Viyandhan viraindhu kedum*

'A king who cannot maintain peaceful relations with his neighbours, ignorant of his own strength, imagines himself to be more powerful, when he provokes the alien to war, is sure to meet with his ruin.'

COMMENTARY

It is always advisable for a king to maintain peaceful relations with his neighbours. If a conflict is inevitable with neighbour, he must proceed to war only after getting a clear knowledge of the comparative strength. Otherwise it would be courting ruin.

★ ★ ★

பிலிபெய் சாகாடும் அச்சத்திற்கும், அப்பண்டம் சால மிகுத்துப் பெயின்.

Pilipei sahadum achirum apandam sala mihuthu peyin.

'A heavy waggon if it is loaded with such light stuff as peacock feathers beyond the limit, the axle will break.'

COMMENTARY

If a king proud of his military strength number of enemies to ally together, when allied together they the strength of the powerful

him than earlier pay

uyirkirudhi yam vidum

'If a person after climbing to the topmost branch of a tree attempts to climb up still further, he will do it at the cost of his life.'

COMMENTARY

If a king after winning the battle pursues the enemy beyond the limit, he himself will walk into a trap of destruction. He must therefore consolidate his gain on the spur of a proper moment and desist from pursuit of military glory.

★ ★ ★

ஆற்றின் அளவுஅறிந்து ஈக, அதுபொருள் போற்றி வழங்கும் நெறி.

Atrin alavarin dhiha adhuporul potri vazhangum neri.

'Spend your wealth in gift in reasonable proportion to your financial resources. That is the proper way to guard your wealth.'

COMMENTARY

A king is expected to divide his revenue into four parts, two parts he must make use of for meeting his current expenses, one part

he must keep in reserve, to meet any financial crisis and he must spend the fourth for charitable and other benevolent purposes.

★ ★ ★

ஆகாறு அளவெடுத்தது ஆயினும் கேடல்லை போகாறு அகலாக் கடை.

Aharu alavitithu ayinum kedillai poharu agala kadai.

'There is no danger for a king even if the channel of his income is narrow, provided the channel of his expenditure is not very wide. If he spends beyond his means, surely there will be financial ruin. He must carefully prepare his budget of expenditure within his revenue.'

COMMENTARY

If a person without a clear knowledge of the sources of his own income begins to spend extravagantly, his life may have the appearance of prosperity for a time, but may suddenly collapse leaving him in ruin.

Even if a person does not put by a portion of his income as a saving still he must be careful to see that his expenditure does not exceed his income. Otherwise there will be ruin. This practical wisdom is necessary not only in the case of a ruling king but also in the case of an ordinary man in maintaining his domestic budget.

★ ★ ★

உளவரை தூக்காத ஒப்பர வான்மை வளவரை வல்லைக் கெடும்.

Ulavarai thukadha vopura vanmai valavarai vallai kedum.

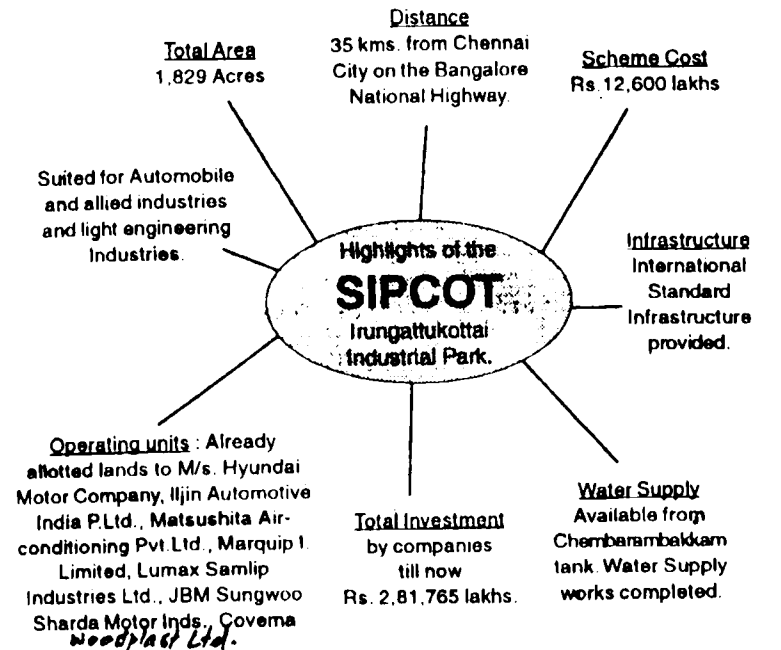
'A person who becomes famous by maintaining beyond his means extravagant expenditure by way of charity, will be confronted with a situation in the future when his seeming prosperity will be completely ruined beyond repair.'

★ ★ ★

TAMIL NADU'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE IN FAST FORWARD

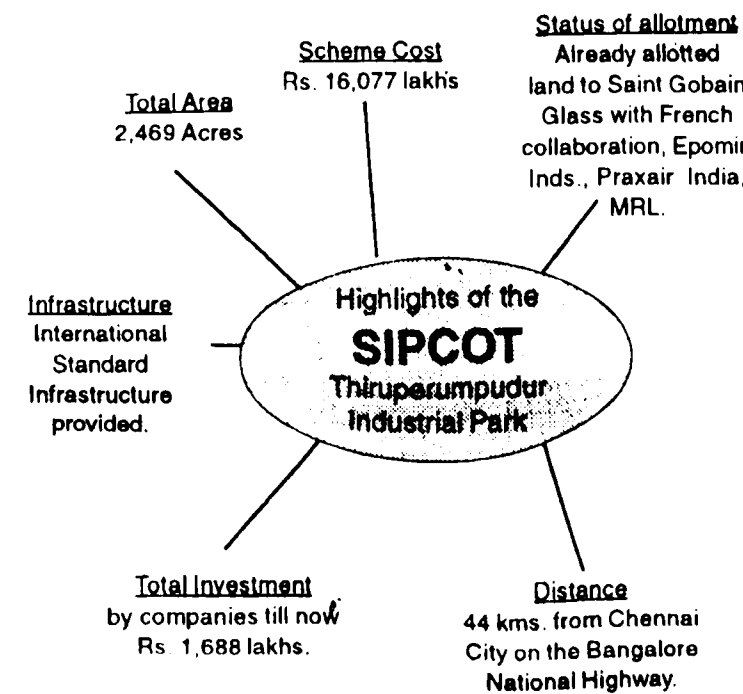
Stupendous growth. Accelerated investments. Well-developed infrastructure. A booming industrial sector. Probably why every other day, smart investors, both foreign and domestic are setting up their industry here. Resulting in a sharp rise in economic growth. More and better employment opportunities, and higher standards of living. Tamil Nadu's progress curve at the moment is almost straight upwards.

Spearheading the State's surge in the Industrial front is the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. (SIPCOT). SIPCOT's zeal has overseen 7 industrial complexes, covering an area of over 7,657 acres. 4 industrial parks/township spanning 8,078 acres are under formation. Another exclusive SIPCOT project is the Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) at Gummidipoondi, on an area of 224 acres. Every one of these industrial parks is well equipped with



international standard infrastructural facilities, like power and water supply, communication, transport. Important social infrastructure like clinics, restaurants, entertainment centres and schools.

There's more SIPCOT has done for the State. Over the years several backward areas have turned into developed areas, thanks to SIPCOT's Industrial Parks and Complexes. Since its inception in 1971, SIPCOT has granted around Rs. 81,320 lakhs as term loans. In addition to the Sales tax deferral / waiver schemes, SIPCOT has also provided subsidies and financial incentives for hundreds of industrial projects. With an investment of Rs. 11,000 crores, 866 Industrial Units are functioning in the various SIPCOT complexes, generating employment for 1,00,000 people. □



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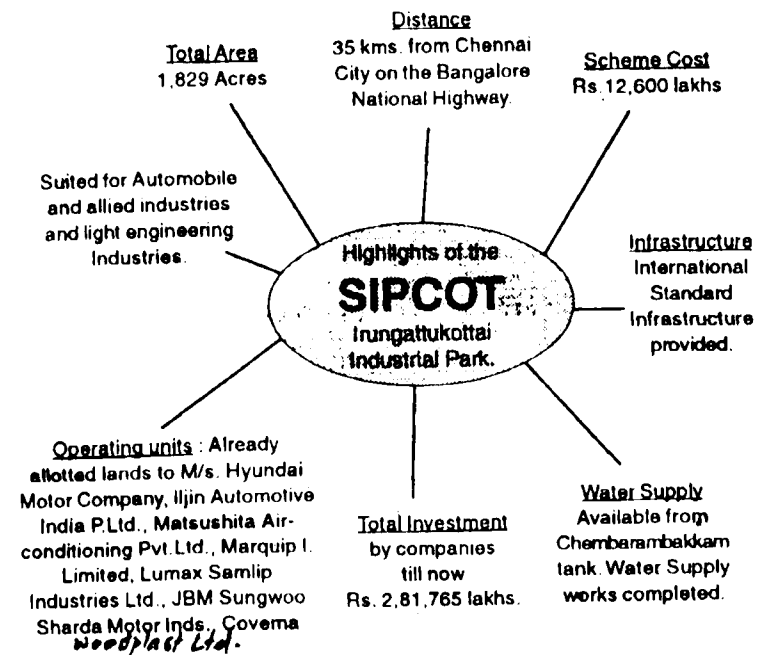
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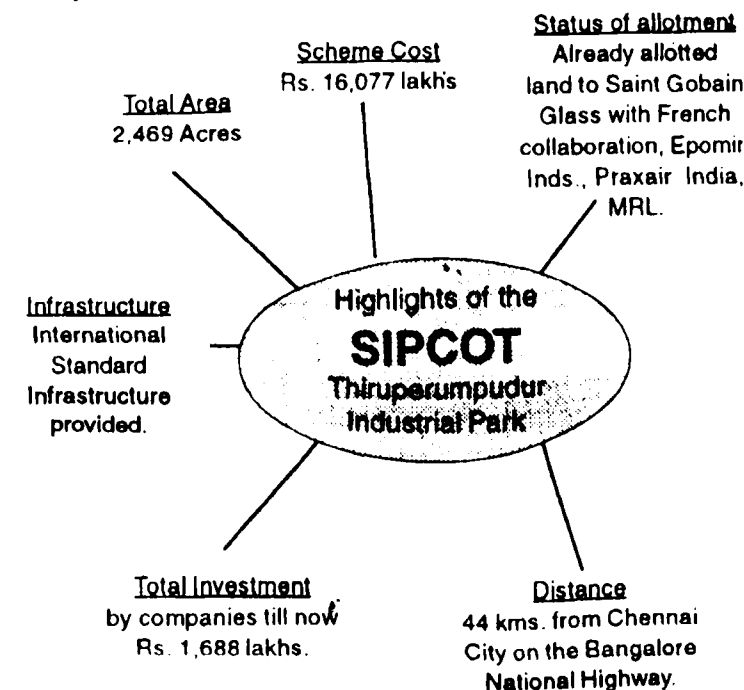
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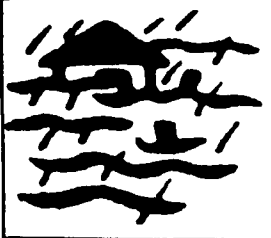
international standard infrastructural facilities, like power and water supply, communication, transport. Important social infrastructure like clinics, restaurants, entertainment centres and schools.

There's more SIPCOT has done for the State. Over the years several backward areas have turned into developed areas, thanks to SIPCOT's Industrial Parks and Complexes. Since its inception in 1971, SIPCOT has granted around Rs. 81,320 lakhs as term loans. In addition to the Sales tax deferral / waiver schemes, SIPCOT has also provided subsidies and financial incentives for hundreds of industrial projects. With an investment of Rs.11,000 crores, 866 Industrial Units are functioning in the various SIPCOT complexes, generating employment for 1,00,000 people. □



MAKE YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY SAFER BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES

World Disaster Reduction Day,
October 14, 1998.



FLOOD

- ☛ Listen to the radio for advance information and advice.
- ☛ Disconnect all electrical appliances and move all valuable personal and household goods and clothing out of reach of flood water, if you are warned or if you suspect that flood waters may reach the house.
- ☛ Move vehicles, farm animals and movable goods to the highest ground nearby.
- ☛ Prevent dangerous pollution - move all insecticides out of reach of the water.
- ☛ Turn off electricity, gas if you have to leave the house.
- ☛ Lock all outside doors and windows if you have to leave the house.
- ☛ Do not enter flood waters on foot if you can avoid it.
- ☛ Never wander around a flood area.



CYCLONE

- ☛ Listen to the radio for advance information and advice. Allow considerable margin for safety. A cyclone

may change direction, speed or intensity within a few hours, so stay tuned to the radio for updated information.

Preparation

- ☛ If the storm-force winds or severe gales are forecast for your area.

- ☛ Store or secure loose boards, corrugated iron, rubbish tins or anything else that could become dangerous.
- ☛ Tape up large windows to prevent from shattering.
- ☛ Move to the nearest shelter or vacate the area if this is ordered by the appropriate government agency.

When the storm hits:

- ☛ Stay indoors and take shelter in the strongest part of your house.
- ☛ Listen to the radio and follow instructions.
- ☛ Open windows on the sheltered side of the house if the roof begins to lift.
- ☛ Find shelter if you are caught out in the open.
- ☛ Do not go outside or into a beach during a lull in storm.

Cyclones are often accompanied by large storm surges from the ocean or lakes and the precautions listed for floods should be taken if you live near the coast.



EARTHQUAKE

What to do before an earthquake?

- ☛ Learn about its causes and effects. Speak about them in a calm and composed manner.
- ☛ Keep in a handy place a torch and a portable transistor radio.
- ☛ Arrange your home in such a way that it is possible to move more easily, keeping corridors clear of furniture and toys.
- ☛ Attach shelves, gas cylinders, vases and flowerpots to the walls of your home.

- ☛ Place heavy or bulky objects on the floor or on the lowest shelves.
- ☛ Teach all members of your family how to turn off the electricity, water and gas supply.

What to do during an earthquake?

- ☛ Keep calm and keep others calm.

If you are at home or inside a building or auditorium.

- ☛ Do not rush to the doors or exit; never use the lifts; keep well away from windows, mirrors, chimneys and furniture.
- ☛ Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.

If you are in the street:

- ☛ Walk towards an open place, in a calm and composed manner. Do not run and do not wander round the streets.
- ☛ Keep away from buildings, especially old, tall or detached buildings, electricity wires, slopes and walls, which are liable to collapse.

If you are driving:

- ☛ Stop the vehicle away from building, walls, slopes; electricity wires and cables, and stay in the vehicle.

What to do after an earthquake?

- ☛ Keep calm, switch on the transistor radio and obey any instructions you hear on the radio.
- ☛ Keep away from beaches and low banks of rivers. A huge wave may sweep it.
- ☛ Expect aftershocks.
- ☛ Turn off the water, gas and electricity.
- ☛ Do not smoke and do not light matches or use a cigarette lighter. Do not turn on switches. There may be gas leaks or short-circuits.

- ☛ Use a torch.
- ☛ If there is a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, call the fire brigade.
- ☛ If people are seriously injured, do not move them unless they are in danger.
- ☛ Immediately clean up any inflammable products that may have spilled (alcohol, paint etc.)
- ☛ If you know that people have been buried, tell the rescue teams. Do not rush and do not worsen the situation of injured persons or your own situation.
- ☛ Avoid places where there are loose electric wires and do not touch any metal object in contact with them.
- ☛ Do not drink water from open containers without having examined it and filtered it through a sieve, a filter or an ordinary clean cloth.
- ☛ Eat something. You will feel better and more capable of helping others.
- ☛ If your home is badly damaged you will have to leave it. Collect water containers, food, and ordinary and special medicines (for persons with heart complaints, diabetes etc.)
- ☛ Do not re-enter badly damaged buildings and do not go near damaged structures.
- ☛ Do not walk around the streets to see what has happened. Keep clear of the streets to enable rescue vehicles to pass.

**Prevention begins
with information**

NALADIYAR

உயிர் நீங்கிய உடம்பு பயன்படாதழியும்
ஆதலின், அஃதுள்ள பொழுதே அழியாது
உயிருடன் செல்லுதற்கரிய அறப்பயனைச் செய்து
கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

அரும்பெறல் யாக்கையைப் பெற்ற பயத்தால்
பெரும்பயனும் ஆற்றவே கொள்க!-கரும்பூர்ந்த
சாறுபோற் சாலவும் பின்னுதவி; மற்றதன்
கோதுபோற் போகும் உடம்பு.

Virtue is the gain. The body mere refuse.

As the gain from the mortal frame now
reached - and which is so hard to reach -
with all thy might lay hold of virtue's lasting
good. As the juice expressed from the
sugarcane 'It will afterwards be thine aid,
when the body goes like refuse flung away.

★ ★ ★

செய்யக் கூடுமான அறங்களை விரவிற செய்து
கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

இன்றுகொல், அன்றுகொல், என்றுகொல், என்னாது
பின்றையே நின்றது கூற்றம்என் நெண்ணி,
ஒருவுமின் நியவை, ஒல்லும் வகையான்
மருவுமின் மாண்டார் அறம்.

Death stands waiting behind you.

'This day?' 'That day' 'What day?' O
question not the time! Bethink you death
stands behind you ever waiting! Put from
you every evil thing; and with all your powers
embrace the virtue which sages teach.

★ ★ ★

ஒருவன் சற்பாத்திரத்தில் அறஞ்செய்யின்
அவ்வறஞ் சிறியதாயினும் அவரது தகுதி
அளவாகப் பெருகும்.

உறக்குந் துணையதோர் ஆலம்வித் தீண்டி
இறப்ப நிழற்பயந் தாஅங்-கறப்பயனூந்
தான்சிறி தாயினுந் தக்கார்கைப் பட்டக்கால்
வான்சிறிதாப் போர்த்து விடும்.

*A benefit conferred by the worthy on
the worthy.*

The banyan seed, though it be minute as
one might see in dreams, grows to a mighty
tree of amplest shade; so gifts from a virtuous
hand, received by a worthy hand, though
small, will hide the diminished heavens.

★ ★ ★

தம்மை அவமதிக்கும் கீழோரைக் கோபியா
திருத்தலே அறிவுடையோர்க்குமுகு.

மதித்திறப் பாரும் இறக்க! மதியா
மிதித்திறப் பாரும் இறக்க!-மிதித்தேறி
ஈயந் தலைமேல் இருத்தலால் அஃதறிவார்
காயுங் கதமின்மை நன்று.

Who pass esteeming us, let them pass on!
And those who condemn and trample on us as
they pass, let them too pass on! If even a fly
(especially unclean) should climb, trampling
on their head, it is well that the wise who know
its worth, should feel no wrath.

★ ★ ★

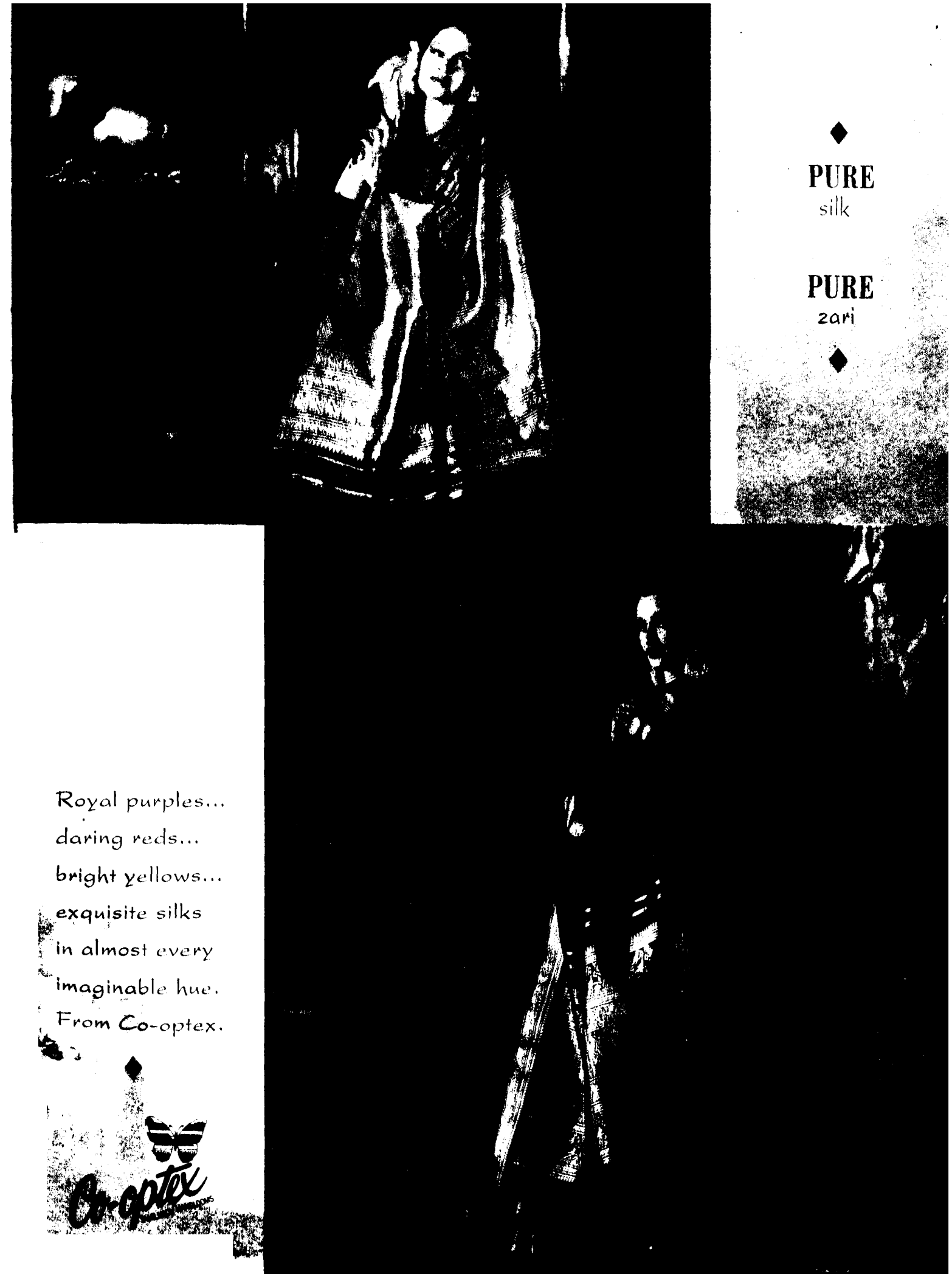
பிறவித்துன்பங்களை மனவெறுப்பின்றிப் பொறுப்பர்
உயர்ந்தோர்.

தண்டாச் சிறப்பிற்கும் இன்னுயிரைத் தாங்காது
கண்டுழி எல்லாந் துறப்பவோ?-மண்டி
அடிபெயரா தாற்ற விளிவந்த போழ்தின்
முடிகிற்கும் உள்ளத் தவார்.

*Resolute men bear meekly the evils of
life.*

Although disgraces throng thickly, and
may not be repulsed, will those whose minds
are set upon finishing the work begun,
renounce sweet life's unfailing worth in their
impatience, whenever they see (evils)?

★ ★ ★



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silk

PURE
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Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.
From Co-optex.

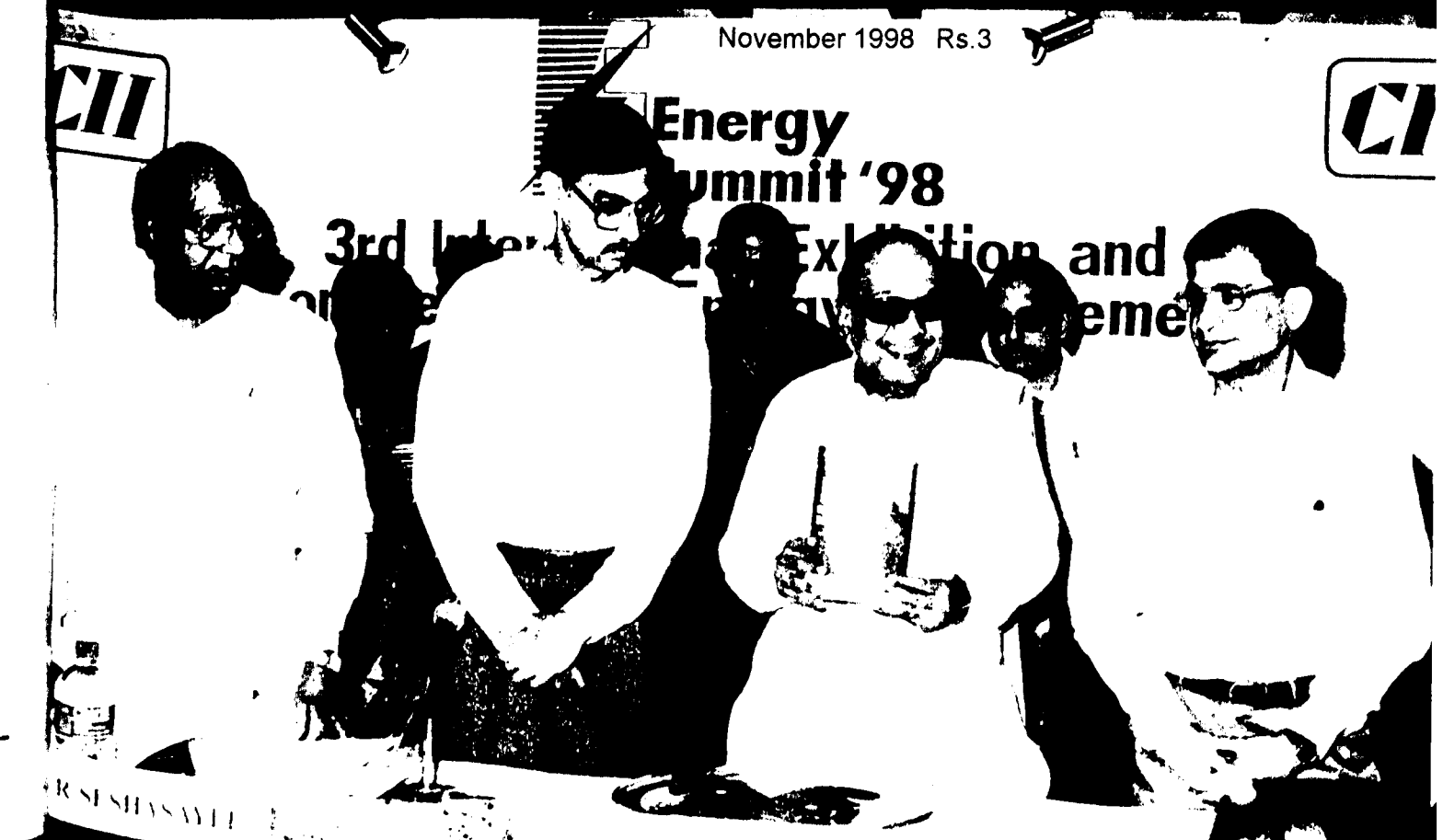
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Tamil Arasu

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



November 1998 Rs.3





**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாரதிபுரம் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
தொலைபேசி: 554567, 82552611, 8254917.
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TAMIL NADU - A MODEL STATE FOR ENERGY - CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi at the Energy Summit 1998



I am very happy to be with you today on the occasion of the inaugural session of the Energy Summit 1998. I take great pleasure to note that this summit is being held in this glorious city of Chennai for the third time in succession. I recall that I had inaugurated the Energy Summit in 1996 also.

Energy in all its forms, thermal or electrical, is essential to the development of a country. I am glad that the Confederation of Indian Industry has rightly chosen

- Energy Efficiency and Management,
 - Policy Framework for the Power Sector, and
 - Renewable Energy
- as the themes for the Conference.

As developing economies grow, they will begin to catch up with the levels of energy consumption and industrial production of high-income countries. In today's industrial countries, the main period of industrialisation saw quickly increasing pollution. How far can the developing countries

avoid repeating that experience? How far can they benefit from the ways in which the richer countries have learned to reduce pollution from energy use and industrial production even as output expands? This issue becomes critical today, when our focus is on sustainable development. It is my keen desire that all the distinguished experts gathered here, focus their attention on this important aspect also. Economic development and sound environmental management are complementary aspects of the same agenda.

All these themes are very important to our country in general and Tamil Nadu in particular. Improving the energy efficiency and renewable energy are the two most useful ways of reducing the gap between supply and demand.

As the famous futurologist Alvin Toffler observed in his celebrated work 'The Third Wave', the Second-Wave energy-base was on sources, which could not be renewed. It drew from highly concentrated, exhaustible deposits. It relied on, expensive and centralised technologies. It was non-diversified, resting on a few sources and methods. These were the main features of the energy-base in all Second-Wave nations throughout the industrial era. But, the fossil-fuel era is fast coming to a halt. He goes on to say that the Third-Wave energy-base will be characterised by renewable sources and not by exhaustible sources. Instead of

depending on concentrated fuels, it will draw on a wide variety of sources. Instead of depending on tightly centralised technologies, it will combine both centralised and decentralised energy-production. And instead of relying on a handful of methods, it will be radically diversified in form. This very diversity will make for less waste to meet the different needs. Wind energy, geothermal energy, energy based on waste heat recovery, co-generation and biomass are areas which offer tremendous scope.

I understand that some of the leading equipment-manufacturers in the country and abroad are displaying their products in the Exhibition. This will attract a large number of business delegates from all over the country and abroad. I am sure, this is an excellent opportunity for energy-users and equipment-manufacturers to understand each other. They may be able to contribute to the national cause of energy-efficiency and environmental-protection.

The Tamil Nadu Government is determined to provide an investor-friendly environment to promote industrial growth and overall development. As industrial growth depends on availability of adequate power, we are taking all possible steps to provide this.

The present total installed capacity of Tamil Nadu is 6917 Mega Watts. The peak demand met so far is 4965 Mega Watts. The Working Group on Power appointed by

the Government of Tamil Nadu has projected an annual load growth of 10%. Based on this, the peak demand requirement in Tamil Nadu at the end of year 2006-2007 will be about 13,000 Mega Watts. This means we have to increase the existing capacity almost two-fold by 2007. I am very happy to state that several projects totalling over 3000 Mega Watts are now under implementation. Out of this, the capacity of Basin Bridge Diesel Engine Power Project will be 200 Mega Watts; Parsons Valley Hydro Electric Project will be 30 Mega Watts.

With a view to keeping our energy options open and also protecting our environment in the coming decades, we are in the process of selecting a suitable promoter through international competitive bidding for setting up an LNG Terminal at Ennore with a 2000 Mega Watts Power Plant. This is expected to be commissioned by the year 2004. Also, using the vast lignite reserves of Tamil Nadu, we propose to generate power to the tune of over 1500 Mega Watts through the Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project. This is expected to go to stream in 2003. There are also Independent Power Projects. They are expected to be commissioned during the Ninth and Tenth Plan periods. All these projects will add to the total capacity by 6000 Mega Watts.

I am pleased to mention that the transmission and distribution losses in Tamil Nadu are 17.3%. The losses are

much lower than the national average of 23%. But there is no room for complacency. We need to work towards further bringing down these losses by adopting latest technologies. TNEB is already working on this. It is proposed to bring down the losses to 15% before the end of Ninth Plan period.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has always been trying to get the maximum out of its installed capacity. The overall plant load factor or PLF of thermal power stations for 1997-98 was 67.96%. The PLF of Tuticorin and Mettur thermal stations has always been above the all-India average. The Board had gone in for an elaborate renovation programme at Ennore Power Station. This is expected to be completed in 1999-2000. Thereafter, the PLF is expected to reach 75%.

Our Government had planned 20 liquid fuel-based projects, through Independent Power Projects. We planned these projects to meet the increasing energy-demand in the short-term. For this we went in for a totally transparent process of international competitive bidding. The process was completed quickly. However, fuel-linkages have been accorded only for 7 projects by the Government of India, totalling 800 Mega Watts. Our Government is taking all efforts to get fuel linkages for the remaining 13 projects also.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been one of the few states in the country to

have made energy audit mandatory for all H.T. industrial and commercial establishments. This is one more step towards the goal of energy-conservation.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is closely monitoring the fulfillment of this measure. I am glad to note that TNEB and CII have taken up a joint initiative to promote the Energy Audit Scheme. I am sure this measure will greatly benefit the industries in Tamil Nadu. It will make Tamil Nadu a model state for Energy-conservation activities in the country.

Our Government is taking energy-conservation seriously. We are fully aware that energy-conservation results in reduced-investment; It helps better environmental management.

Coming to the renewable energy front, Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront in promoting power-generation extensively using wind-mills. TNEB encourages purchase and wheeling of power, which provides the necessary momentum for development of renewable energy. I am informed that the wind-power potential available in Tamil Nadu is about 2000 Mega Watts. About 700 Mega Watts has already been tapped. Tamil Nadu is the second highest wind-power state in India, after Gujarat. In respect of solar energy, about 165 Kilo Watts of photovoltaic cells have already been commissioned.

Tamil Nadu has been one of the few states to encourage co-generation in the sugar industry. Several sugar mills in the state are exporting power to the grid. This is because of the encouragement given by the Government. We have recently formed a joint venture with ILFS to generate another 250 Mega Watts of power using the co-generation concept in our sugar mills.

In conclusion, I would say that the theme chosen for this summit is of great importance. The recommendations that will emerge from the deliberations in the next four days will be of great interest to my Government. We shall study and use them as expert-inputs for decision-making. We will catalyse energy-conservation efforts and augmentation of power.

I wish to reaffirm that we welcome investment in the energy-related areas in the state from the Indian and foreign investors. I wish to reassure you that my Government will readily provide the necessary support and assistance.

I wish the SUMMIT all success. With this, I am really happy to inaugurate the ENERGY SUMMIT 1998.

★ ★ ★

CHANGING INDIA

November 14
Birthday of
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

August 1947 brought independence to India. In spite of the long-drawn-out struggle that preceded it, it came in peace and goodwill. Suddenly all bitterness of past conflict was forgotten and a new era of peace and friendship began. Our relations with Britain became friendly and we appeared to have no inherited problems and conflicts with any other country.

We had been conditioned for thirty years by Mahatma Gandhi and his gospel of peace which had left a powerful imprint not only on the minds of those actively interested in politics but also on the mass mind. Our success in attaining freedom through peaceful methods confirmed this way of thinking. Thus we entered the family of independent nations with a clean slate, without any inherited hatreds or

Jawaharlal Nehru

enmities or territorial or other ambitions, determined to cultivate friendly and cooperative relations with all countries and to devote ourselves to the economic and social progress of



India without getting entangled in national or international conflicts.

India had become free, but there were still some small parts of it under French and Portuguese control which were under

colonial domination. Thus in our minds the freedom of India was not quite complete. We felt certain that France and Portugal would also follow the British example and that these enclaves of colonial territory would inevitably, and through peaceful methods, join independent India. We made the necessary approaches to the French and Portuguese Governments. The French enclaves became a part of the Union of India peacefully by agreement with France. Portugal proved much more intractable and gave a lot of trouble...

August 1947 brought long-cherished freedom to our country. But in the wake of it came the Partition of India and, immediately after, mass killing on both sides of the new frontier and vast migrations. We had hoped that the Partition of India, which was brought about by agreement, would lead

to the creation of two states which would be friendly neighbours and would cooperate with each other. That was natural, as not only geography but a common history and culture and the same language and many other factors common to both would, we thought, inevitably lead to friendly cooperation.

But this was not to be. The events after the Partition left a trail of great bitterness. We were trying to get over the immediate results of the Partition when the State of Kashmir was suddenly invaded from Pakistan and a new conflict arose. To us, trained and conditioned as we had been by Mahatma Gandhi, this came as a shock, for we had hoped that there would be no military conflicts with any other nation. After fourteen months, a cease-fire was agreed to and actual fighting stopped. Since then, although the Kashmir problem remained with us and gave a great deal of trouble, feelings in both countries gradually lost their bitterness and approached normality, in so far as the people were concerned.

We devoted ourselves to the major problem that confronted us - economic and social progress and the betterment of our people. Even before independence, we had given much thought to this matter and had come to the conclusion that we should proceed by the method of planning. Our resources were limited, and we wanted to utilize them to the best advantage to attain declared objectives. After independence, a Constituent Assembly was formed to draw up the new Constitution of India; this declared that India was to be a sovereign, democratic Republic which should secure for all its citizens: justice-social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity. And among them all it was to promote fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

On January 26, 1950, this new Republic came into existence and all our efforts were directed toward realizing the objectives laid down - political democracy and

economic justice. We called the objective socialistic without adhering to any doctrinaire definition of the word. The system we evolved was consciously directed toward the welfare of the common man rather than to enrichment of the few; it is democratic because its processes are ultimately controlled by public discussion and by Parliament elected on the basis of universal adult franchise, and not by the secret purposes of a privileged minority.

While benefiting from foreign experiences-more especially, in the constitutional sense, from England and the United States - we did not wish to copy any foreign models. We believed that India had, by virtue of her long history and traditions, an individuality of her own and we should retain this without adhering to outworn ideas or traditions. We realized that the world was rapidly changing and we must keep pace with these changes without being swept away by them. We wanted to help, however modestly, in this

developing pattern of international relations. We had no desire to interfere with other countries or impose our views on them. Thus, India started changes in her own life and institutions that are so decisive and far-reaching in their scope and intent that they may well be considered revolutionary, especially when viewed against the background of

an ancient civilization and its ingrained conservatism. In foreign affairs, in a period when cataclysmic conflicts seem never too far below the horizon, she has invariably taken her stand with those who are striving for the maintenance of peace and for reconciliation and cooperation.

The twin policies which have guided us since

independence are, broadly, democratic planning for development at home and, externally, a policy which has come to be named, rather inadequately, "non-alignment." Like the basic policies of most countries, these are not the product of any inspiration or arbitrary choice, but have their roots in our past history and way of thinking as well as in fundamental national exigencies. India's over-riding and most urgent task is to raise the standard of living of her people and in order to achieve this, to carry out structural and organizational reforms not only as speedily as possible but with maximum popular support and participation. In foreign affairs, we had no interest other than to cultivate friendly cooperation with all countries and to help to keep world peace, as the sine qua non of everything else. In our approach to these problems, our attitude and ideas had inevitably been shaped by our own recent struggle for freedom, as well as by the accumulated

experience of centuries, and above all by Mahatma Gandhi's teachings.

It is no sign of complacency to recognize that these policies have met with an encouraging measure of success. India, with a population of four hundred and forty six million and an electorate of over two hundred million, remains the largest functioning democracy in the world. Without deviating from democratic principles and procedures, she has launched upon extensive programmes of modernization which are already bearing fruit. Far-reaching land reforms have taken place and our economy, still predominantly agricultural, is being steadily transformed by the spread of industrialization and the completion of vast new projects in the fields of power, transport and irrigation. Our Community Development schemes represent a rural reconstruction programme which promises to transform the countryside and the vast population that live there. Recently, the Community

Development movement has been extended to what is called *Panchayati Raj*; that is, there has been decentralization in favour of village-elected councils which have been given authority and resources to carry out schemes of development. Both industrial and agricultural production have increased substantially in volume as well as variety, and every effort is being made to ensure that the benefits of an expanding economy are shared equitably by all classes of the population. Education has spread remarkably at all stages and there are at present over fifty million boys and girls in schools and colleges. Special attention has been paid to scientific and technical education. The health conditions of the people have also made substantial progress. In the 1940s the expectation of life in India was thirty-two; now it is approaching fifty. Our planning, designed to equip the country with the technical skills and the productive facilities of a modern society, is essentially welfare-oriented...

We have other positive aims also, such as the promotion of freedom from colonial rule, racial equality, peace and international cooperation, but "non-alignment" has become a summary description of this policy of friendship toward all nations, uncompromised by adherence to any military pacts. This was not due to any indifference to issues that arose, but rather to a desire to judge them for ourselves, in full freedom and without any preconceived partisan bias. It implied, basically a conviction that good and evil are mixed up in this world, that the nations cannot be divided into sheep and goats, to be condemned or approved accordingly, and that if we were to join one military group rather than the other it was liable to increase and not diminish the risk of a major clash between them. Essentially, "non-alignment" is freedom of action which is a part of independence. This attitude no doubt displeased some people to begin with, but it has been of service to the cause of

world peace at some critical moments in recent history. A large number of countries, including most of the newly independent states of Asia and Africa, have adopted a similar outlook on international affairs. It is possible that India has influenced their thinking to some extent in this matter; but, however that may be, "non-alignment" is now an integral part of the international pattern and is widely conceded to be a comprehensible and legitimate policy, particularly for the emergent Afro-Asian states...

Consistent with our policy of promotion of peace and international cooperation, we welcomed the end of the civil war in our neighbouring country China and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China in December 1949. We began developing friendly and cooperative relations with our northern neighbour...

We are far from being averse to change, we have embarked upon far reaching changes and we propose to persevere with our plans and programmes; but we are convinced that

the methods by which changes are brought about are at least as important as the changes themselves. Means are more important than ends - this was the basic policy on which Mr. Gandhi laid constant stress. We believe that any change should come through our own volition, as a result of our own experience, and that it should not be foisted on us through any kind of force or pressure. In the pursuit of change, we should seek to carry the mass of the people with us and win their support. This way of dealing with our problems may not result in as swift or spectacular transformation as we might wish, but at least the progress achieved will have a solid basis in the nation's consent and avoid a degree of dislocation and disorganization that we can ill afford.

It is in this spirit that we have set our hands to the task of developing, in this ancient land, a system combining political democracy and economic justice.

Can this enterprise survive the new strains and tensions? The

question goes to the heart of the issues involved in the present conflict, and the answer lies only in part, though perhaps in large part, with us in India. I am confident in my own mind that we cannot let ourselves be panicked into abandoning either the goal or the methods of our policy as I have stated it...

In India there are groups which may be called Right and others which may be called Left. But the antithesis between Right and Left is not so clear-cut as in some other parts of the world, or as widely permeating in its intellectual and political language. To the vast mass of our people, the reality is a deeply felt but undogmatic demand for better economic and social conditions...

The defense of our freedom and the social progress to which we aspire can best be assured in our view by the flexible democratic structure that we have evolved for ourselves. This is not only in conformity with our larger interests, but also with the larger interests of the world. ★

Speed up Setting up of Peace Committees in all Villages to maintain communal harmony

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. KARUNANIDHI at the Conference of District Collectors on 14-11-1998.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. KARUNANIDHI chaired an one-day conference of the district collectors at Secretariat on 14.11.98 to review the law and order situation in the State and to assess the flood relief measures taken by the District administration in the flood affected Districts.

The Chief Minister, speaking to media persons, later, said, because of the desilting of waterways in the districts of Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur

of water tanks etc. during non-monsoon periods so that it can collect and hold more quantity of water in the monsoon days, apart from carrying out relief operations during the flood. As the monsoon rains are expected again during the month of December, the damaged roads could be repaired on temporary basis at present and could be repaired on permanent basis later, after January.

Some of the Collectors spoke about the continued existence of untouchability in some villages in their Districts, in the form of tea shops



and Cuddalore, major destruction of life and property was averted during heavy rains. He said, he had instructed the District Collectors to carry out desilting

keeping separate cups for serving different castes for which they had initiated action. The Chief Minister had instructed the Collectors to identify such villages

and take appropriate action to eradicate that habit, and send a detailed report on the matter, to the Government. He also instructed the Collectors to ban the transportation of people in lorries to participate in conferences, meetings and processions organised by political parties and caste based organisations. On violation, the lorry is to be seized and permit cancelled.

As few Collectors had voiced that caste clashes are prompted during temple festivals, it was decided that the temple officials should meet the Collector and police officials well in advance to take precautionary measures.

The Chief Minister said the District Collectors had been directed to allot free house sites to Adi Dravidars, Backward Class, Most Backward Class and Forward Community living below poverty line side by side so that they are made to live together in the same area.

Based on the complaints made by some Collectors, that some of the aided educational institutions were spreading caste and communal feelings, the District authorities were asked by the

Chief Minister to bring such institutions to the notice of the Government.

They were also asked to organise Youth festivals and Youth camps which would foster caste and communal harmony among the youngsters.

He instructed the Collectors to speed-up the setting of peace committees in all villages to maintain communal harmony. It was decided to improve irrigation facilities to enhance employment opportunities in the agricultural sector and to establish industrial units to provide jobs to educated unemployed, to put down the menace of illicit liquor and caste clashes.

The other subject that came for discussion in the meeting was 'Mini-Bus Service' scheme, for which a stay had been granted by the Court. The District administrations were asked to initiate necessary action to vacate the stay, so that the scheme could be implemented to benefit people living in rural hamlets.

Samathuvapuram Scheme, Anna Renaissance and Self Help Programmes and the progress

registered in the schemes were discussed in the Conference.

Uniform Design for Samathuvapuram

Establishment of Samathuvapurams in all the Districts were almost over and the second phase of Samathuvapurams would be completed before January 1999. The Chief Minister said the houses in Samathuvapurams may have uniform design and he insisted that it should be established adjacent to habitations and not in isolated places.

Anna Renaissance Scheme

During 1997-98 out of 30,227 works taken, 27,661 works have been completed. The Collectors were advised to take necessary action to complete the pending works, before the end of the year. 27,419 works were taken costing Rs.239.13 crores so as to benefit 12 lakh people during 1998-99. Works to provide basic amenities viz: drinking water, road, street lamps, school buildings, fair price shop, public health etc. should be completed before March 1999 to all these 212 villages.

The Chief Minister said the Collectors should also concentrate on the villages, where Anna Renaissance Scheme is not in vogue for providing social and human resources development. They should frame a time table and organise regular health camps and implement scheme - education for all by conducting periodical meetings with agriculturists committees Self Help Committees, Women Committees, etc.

Self Help Programme

The District Collectors have expressed that the Self Help Programme has become very popular among the people and people's contribution to the scheme is much higher, and requested the Government for more fund to implement the scheme on large scale with greater success. They were assured of a fund of Rs.4 crores in addition to Rs.10 crores already allocated.

The works of Makkal Nala Paniyalargal was also discussed in the Conference. 13,491 Makkal Nala Paniyalargal in 12,598 Panchayats should be briefed of the developmental and Welfare schemes of the Government viz: Adult education, small savings, prohibition and rural development schemes; so that they enlighten the public of these schemes. The filling up of the vacant posts of Makkal Nala Paniyalargal will be decided by the Government soon.

The Collectors said that new ration cards had been distributed to 98 percent of the families and the rest would be given after necessary clarifications. It was also decided that: those who were given free dhotis and sarees last year should be given this year also and no new conditions should be added that may reduce the number of beneficiaries.

Marriage Assistance

The Chief Minister ordered the District Collectors to clear all the pending applications to the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme and disburse the assistance at the earliest.

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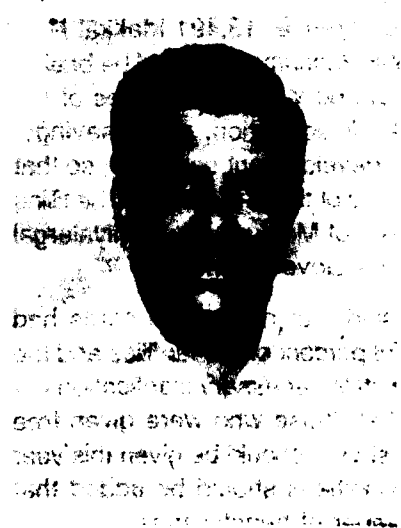
*Untouchability is not a sanction
of religion, it is a device of
Satan...*



*The moment we have restored
real living equality between
man and man, we shall be
able to establish equality
between man and
the whole creation.
When that day
comes we shall have peace
on earth and goodwill to men.*

- Mahatma Gandhi





Tamil Nadu Co-operative Movement in the path of developing the economy of the rural masses

Thiru K.N. NEHRU
Hon'ble Minister for Food and Co-operation

Tamil Nadu is the pioneering State in the effective functioning of the Co-operative Movement in the Country. Co-operatives play a vital role in the economic development of the rural masses.

The various types of Co-operatives extend a helping hand to all classes of people in the state.

It is rightly said that "Co-operation is Everywhere and in Everything" and the Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu have pervaded the life of the people in full measure.

The first co-operative society at 'Tirur' in Tiruvallur District was started in the year 1904 and now the co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu occupies an exalted position spread like a great banyan and has 27,000 co-operative societies in its fold. The societies are doing yeoman service to the people of the State.

During the current financial year (1998-99) target has fixed to issue agricultural loans in Tamil Nadu as:

	(Rs. in crores)
Short term loan	925.00
Medium term loan	100.00
Long term loan	248.60
Jewel loan	3,400.00
Non-farm Sector loan	130.00

Till 30.9.98 loans issued:

	(Rs. in crores)
Short term loan	331.00
Medium term loan	27.13
Long term loan	24.39
Jewel loan	1,344.64
Non-farm Sector loan	49.77

Loan amount sanctioned

	1996-97 (Rs. in crores)	1997-98 (Rs. in crores)
Short term loan	592.40	697.99
Medium term loan	66.32	100.74
Long term loan	205.55	191.60
Jewel loan	2,535.22	2,979.97
Non-farm Sector loan	79.30	93.94

Following the assumption of office by the Chief Minister Kalaingar for the fourth time till 30.9.97, short term loan of Rs.1,621.39 crores, medium term loan of Rs.194.19 crores and a long term loan of Rs.421.54 crores, totalling a sum of Rs.2,237.12 crores has been made available to the farmers of Tamil Nadu. It is indeed a great achievement.

During the rest of this financial year a sum of Rs.891.08 crores towards short term, medium term and long term loans will be sanctioned.

Marketing of Agricultural inputs:

During the current financial year (1998-99), target fixed to distribute agricultural inputs such as:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Fertilizers	280.00
Seeds	2.50
Pesticides	5.50
Agricultural implements	0.95

The achievement made in marketing of inputs upto 30.9.98.

Fertilizers	Rs.115.92 crores
Seeds	Rs. 130.69 lakhs
Pesticides	Rs.100.46 lakhs
Agricultural implements	Rs. 24.45 lakhs

During the last two years, agricultural inputs marketed.

	1996-97 (Rs. in crores)	1997-98 (Rs. in crores)
Fertilizers	209.00	235.00
Seeds	2.07	1.69
Pesticides	4.68	2.23
Agricultural implements	0.63	0.69

Marketing of Agricultural Produce

The Co-operative Marketing Societies have undertaken the task of profitable marketing of the agricultural produce. Out of a sales target of Rs.525 crores, sales to the value of Rs.239.89 crores has been made till September '98.

During 1996-97 the sale value of agricultural produce worth Rs.425 crores and in 1997-98 it was worth Rs.410.39 crores.

It is planned to provide 1808 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks with iron gates and a proposal to grant subsidy towards this to 570 banks has been sent to the apex bank.

A target to erect vaults and also to fix iron gates in 1324 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks has been fixed and 36 more primary banks have been added to this and a proposal has been sent to the apex bank. Till 30.9.98, subsidy has been released to 615 of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks.

In the interests of the rural people, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks which have attracted deposits of Rs.1 crore and more are now offering housing loans to their members towards repair, renovation, construction of houses and also to purchase consumer products.

Out of a target of Rs.70 crores fixed towards giving hypothecation loans against farm produce, till 30.9.'98 a sum of Rs.10.66 crores has been sanctioned. During 1997-98 Rs.21.80 crores has been sanctioned.

Such of those Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks which have a deposit of Rs.5 crore and more are now issuing vehicle loan to buy buses, jeeps etc., and loan against original deeds, purchase of agricultural land, loans to repay the earlier dues and towards marriage purposes and also provide education loans to the wards of their members.

The Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks which have a deposit of Rs.1 crore and more have been instructed to sanction loans upto Rs.10 lakhs to doctors to undertake own medical practice.

Urban Co-operative Banks

In Tamil Nadu 125 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning. They have 113 branches. As on 30.9.'98 the total deposits in these banks stood at Rs.1,661.78 crores.

It is proposed to extend housing loan to an extent of Rs.60 crores through these banks during 1998-99 and till 30.9.98 a sum of Rs.37.38 crores has been sanctioned.

Further a target to provide a total of Rs.55 crores towards professional loans to self employed was fixed and till 30.9.98 a sum of Rs.12.87 crores has been sanctioned.

The target of Rs.105 crores was fixed towards provision of housing loans through Primary, Urban and Central Co-operative Banks and an amount of Rs.41.30 crores has been sanctioned till 30.9.98. During 1997-98, a sum of Rs.52.09 crores has been sanctioned in this regard.

District Cooperative Unions have been formed in the 12 newly constituted Districts of Thuthukudi, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Theni, Dindigul, Karur, Perambalur, Namakkal, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai and Thiruvavur. The Chennai District Co-operative Union which was dormant has been reorganised. At present Co-operative Unions are functioning in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Co-operative Banks have been permitted to extend jewel loan on gold jewellery upto a maximum of Rs.1 lakh. But a ceiling of Rs.250 per gram of gold has been fixed.

Industrial Training Institutes at Burgur, Pattukottai and Tiruchuzhi are being run by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union and 339 boys and girls are benefitted every year.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered establishment of a Polytechnic at Lalgudi in Thiruchi District on a 14 acre land at a cost of Rs.3.90 crores. The preparatory work is on.

There are 10 Co-operative Diploma Training Institutes in Tamil Nadu. Annually about 8,881 students both men and women are receiving

training and 4,250 employees of the Co-operatives have been enrolled to receive distance education.

In the interests of the student community, a branch of the Salem Nachiyappa Institute of Co-operative Management has been opened at Namakkal District.

Similarly, a branch of the Tirunelveli Media Thalavai Kumarasamy Institute of Cooperative Management will be opened shortly at Nagercoil.

New Institute of Co-operative Management will function from next year at Nagercoil.

It has been decided to enroll 175 scheduled caste and 25 scheduled tribe students and give them co-operative higher diploma training free of cost and during this year 100 students have joined at Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management, Chennai and another 100 students at Madurai Institute of Co-operative Management and are receiving training. The cost of the training is borne by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union and THADCO.

Under the Integrated Co-operative Development Programme 1,000 members of managing committees of Co-operative societies have been selected and were given a day's training in co-operative leadership and management procedures in Coimbatore District.

Buildings have been constructed for 1603 fair price shops under the employment guarantee scheme and Jawahar employment scheme. During this year, buildings would be constructed to 1,698 fair price shops under employment guarantee scheme and for another 527 fair price shops under Jawahar employment scheme.

The total deposit in all the Central Co-operative Banks of Tamil Nadu (as on 30.9.98) is Rs. 4,168.11 crores. Likewise, the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks during the same period has a total deposit of Rs.1,920.48 crores.

A target was fixed to provide a financial aid of Rs.21.43 crores to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe community members through 18 LAMP Societies. Till 30.9.98 a sum of Rs.9.03 crores has been sanctioned. During 1997-98 similar financial aid to an extent of Rs.16.90 crores has been sanctioned.

In 1996-97, it was decided to construct modern buildings to 50 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks and 48 of them provided a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs each from out of the Co-operative Research and Development Fund and the Development fund of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks. Efforts are on to provide such help to 50 more Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks during this year.

Elections have been conducted to the Co-operative Societies under the control of 13 Functional Registrars and the managing committees duly constituted.

Newly elected managing committee members of Primary Co-operatives have been given a day's training in the functioning of Co-operatives, and its procedures by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union. Presently elections to Central and Apex level societies are being conducted and managements are being taken over by the Boards. It is programmed to complete this process by January '99.

Essential Commodities are provided to 146.6 lakh family card holders in the State through 21,245 Co-operative fair price shops and 1091 fair price shops run by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. Apart from this there are 3,419 part time fair price shops and 180 women retail fair price shops, 30 mobile fair price shops and 56 kerosene distribution depots functioning in Tamil Nadu. Besides these, Fishermen Co-operatives, Palm Product Producers Co-operative Federation

and Khadi Department are running 125 other fair price shops.

Under the system of replacing new family cards for old ones, 1.28 crore new family cards have been distributed out of 1.33 crore cards. Besides, the second verification on 24 lakh applications for fresh family cards is underway since 26.10.98.

In the year 1996-97 Primary Co-operative Societies and District Co-operative Wholesale Stores have sold controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.1,42,267.06 lakhs and non controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.38,214.37 lakhs.

In 1997-98 controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.1,34,196.92 lakhs and non-controlled commodities to the value of Rs.49,931.87 lakhs have been sold. During this year upto 30.9.98 controlled commodities to the tune of Rs.67,766.91 lakhs and non controlled commodities to the value of Rs.23,142.82 lakhs have been sold.

The Government have taken steps to rehabilitate 6 consumer co-operative stores viz., Chinthamani in Coimbatore, Amaravathy and Chinthamani in Trichy, Pandian in Madurai, Parktown stores in Chennai and Chandra sekarapuram in Kumbakonam to run them on profitable lines.

Under Voluntary Retirement Scheme, an amount of Rs.389 lakhs has been sanctioned to Coimbatore Chinthamani stores and Rs.289 lakhs disbursed. Further Rs.62.68 lakhs has been sanctioned to Trichy Chinthamani Stores and fully disbursed. Steps have been taken to sanction Rs.6.50 lakhs to Madurai District Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

The State Government has decided to implement the Integrated Co-operative Development Project with the financial assistance

of the National Co-operative Development Corporation for 5 years in Kancheepuram District with an outlay of Rs.11.24 crores through the Central Co-operative Bank. Under this scheme Rs.2.60 crore has been released this year.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned a similar Integrated Co-operative Development Project in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs.9.83 crores. The Government proposes to implement this scheme in this financial year.

During this year, it is targetted to open 25 new branches to the District Central Co-operative Banks. Till 30.9.98 sanctions have been given to open branches of the Chennai Central Co-operative Bank at Kolathur and R.V. Nagar, the branches of Kumbakonam District Central Co-operative Bank at Melaiyur in Poompuhar and the branches of Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank at Pagalur and Sulagiri.

New buildings for 50 branches of District Central Co-operative Banks and 50 Urban Co-operative Banks will be constructed during this financial year.

During the current year upto 31.10.98, grants and loans issued from the Co-operative Research and Development Fund and Co-operative Education Fund are given below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Societies	Grant	Loan
1. Dindigul Lock Workers Industrial Co-operative Society (to improve business)	1.50	-
2. M.R.K. Co-operative Sugar Mills (to construct the building for Mill's School)	4.75	-
3. Coimbatore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores (V.R. Scheme)	-	100.00

Societies	Grant	Loan
4. To install computers at TUCS, NAMCO, Parkdown and Kancheepuram Co-operative Wholesale Stores	2.80	-
5. Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board (for business improvement)	-	5.00
6. To construct modern buildings for 43 PACBs	53.75	-
7. To provide strong room and fix iron grill doors for 615 PACBs.	138.37	-
8. To purchase 14.16 acre of land for Lalgudi Polytechnic	36.60	-
9. Trichy District Co-operative Wholesale Stores (V.R. Scheme)	-	62.68
10. Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Federation (to purchase computers)	2.80	-
11. Co-optex (to prepare Study Report on warehousing system)	2.25	-
12. Tiruppur Co-operative Housing Society (for College)	25.00	25.00
13. Coimbatore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores	-	89.00
14. Tamil Writers Co-op. Society (for rehabilitation)	3.00	-
15. Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management (to organise Students Forum)	5.00	-
16. Madurai Institute of Co-operative Management (to construct building and to purchase computers)	27.78	-
17. Kancheepuram District Co-operative Union (to construct building)	5.00	-
	308.40	281.68



The Chennai Central Co-operative Bank was registered in the year 1930 and it has completed 68 years of service in the city of Chennai. Till the beginning of seventies, its operations were chiefly co-operative-focussed and it functioned as a financing bank to the Employees Co-operative Societies and other types of societies functioning in the city of Chennai. Over the past 20 years, its functions and perspective became market-driven in the sense that the internal resource-raising through deposits has become significant and almost the entire advances are internally funded keeping the borrowings from outside agencies NIL. As a result public contacts have become manifold and the spiral is growing.

The Trait Marks of the

Chennai Central Co-operative Bank

Advances to Employees

Co-operative Societies

The Bank has been advancing loans to the employees co-operative societies and other Non-credit institutions in Chennai City. Totally 526 co-operative Societies are affiliated to the Bank including 285 Employees Co-operative Societies. Year-wise loan issues and outstanding are given below :

Rupees in Crores

Period	Issue	Outstanding
31.03.1995	112.55	124.08
31.03.1996	115.94	143.36
31.03.1997	131.58	164.28
31.03.1998	164.43	206.89
30.06.1998	34.20	206.85
30.09.1998	73.78	209.49

Jewel Loans

The Jewel Loans to the individuals are quite popular in the city of Chennai. Amidst the prevalence of over 3000 pawn brokers, scores of Benefit funds, multitude of Nidhis and other agencies in the unorganised financial market, the Bank has been issuing loans to the individuals against pledge of gold jewels through it's Branches. The year-wise issue and outstanding of Jewel Loans are :

Rupees in Crores

Period	Issue	Outstanding
31.03.1995	169.88	121.06
31.03.1996	162.68	114.63
31.03.1997	181.42	127.09
31.03.1998	149.56	109.30
30.06.1998	40.14	106.57
30.09.1998	79.62	105.64

The Bank has come to play a significant role in the provision of Jewel Loan to the middle class and lower middle class people who have so far been dependent on the pawn brokers and other funds and Nidhis. For the past 5 years, goal-directed measures have been conceived and pursued to wean away the middle income groups from the convert exploitation of the aforesaid agencies by issuing Jewel Loans significantly. Till six years ago, the average issue of loans per day was only Rs.6.00 lakhs and monthly issues stood at Rs.150 lakhs. In order to make the

Co-operative Presence felt in this functional sphere, the per day issue of loans has been stepped up to Rs.45 lakhs and in certain months maximum issue stood around Rs.17.00 crores. The collection is also prompt.

Full Deployment of Funds

The C C C Bank though sharing the common problems with other CCBs, is different from others in its functional peculiarities. The Chief, among them, is its self-dependent operational capability. The Bank's advances which soared from Rs.4 crores in 1970-71 to Rs.374.53 crores in 1997-98 (31.03.1998) were almost entirely internally funded. This may be evident from the Banking paradigm of Credit Deposit Ratio measurements.

The Inter-year Credit Deposit Ratio stood at

1994-95	...	97.30%
1995-96	...	90.95%
1996-97	...	89.39%
1997-98		82.10%

The sustained maintenance of the Credit Deposit Ratio in the neighbourhood of 100% is indicative of the Bank's capacity to earn sizeable profit year after year. It may also be seen that deployment and funds utilisation is relatively high among the CCBs.

Deposit-predominant Working Funds

- The working capital of the Bank is Rs.735.70 crores now rising from a level of Rs.4.65 crores in the year 1970-71 and Rs.35.00 crores in 1980-81. The significant component in the composition of Working Capital is the level of deposits. The Deposit position stood at Rs.456.20 crores and owned funds at Rs.118.88 crores as on 31.3.1998. This deposit raised to Rs.542.81 crores and owned funds to Rs.121.50 crores as on 30.09.1998. Together they constitute

90.30% of the working capital. Thus the Bank manages advances through funds, both indegeously available and generated.

- There are countless number of non-banking financial institutions and Mutual Benefit Funds and Nidhis which attract deposits offering far higher rates of interest. Almost all major business houses have their separate institutions to raise funds. To the choice of the informed sections in the city these agencies provide a relatively higher profitable scope. To the CCC Bank functioning in the city of Chennai and finding all the advances mainly through the Deposit Resources, the collection of deposit is a survival need. The Bank finds it very difficult to withstand the invasive impact of non-banking financial institutions and mutual benefit funds. In the recent months, the Bank has been witnessing tremendous problem in the collection of deposits due to almost epic competition from the above institutions. With all these constraints, the Bank is in the fore-front in the collection of deposits when compared to other CCBs and it stands first in the mobilisation of deposits in the State.

- To tap more deposits, the Bank intends to popularise banking habits among the bottom layer of the population in the city. Through the Mobile Banking Services, the Bank has begun to operate services in unbanked areas. Besides the Bank has planned to open ten more Branches in the next two years.

Profitability

By careful and judicious deployment of resources the Bank has been able to generate adequate surplus and earn substantial profit. The

net profit which was to the extent of Rs.10.58 lakhs in the year 1970-71, touched the level of Rs.110 lakhs in 1980-81 Rs.600 lakhs in 1990-91 and Rs.2223.92 lakhs in 1997-98. The ever increasing trend in the profit position of the Bank could be seen from the following figures:

1994 - 95	...	Rs.1,256.25 lakhs
1995 - 96	...	Rs.1,722.21 lakhs
1996 - 97	...	Rs.2,136.54 lakhs
1997 - 98	...	Rs.2,223.92 lakhs

It is worth mentioning here that the net profit exceeded that of the TNSC Bank during the years 1993-94, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Internal Cost of Capital

- Another functional peculiarity relates to rates of interest on lending and borrowing. The Chennai Central Co-operative Bank's advances, as indicated earlier, are mainly sustained by internally generated deposits and by its own funds. Owing to this context, every deposit interest hike always carries an element of sensitivity to its operations. In this context, the profitability and sustained commercial viability of its lending programme are clearly at the mercy of lending rates keeping pace with the borrowing rates. Its earnings have therefore compulsions to meet the cost of capital (owned or borrowed) continuously. Effective insulation against ups and downs in income generation may be possible when the aforesaid margin is kept at a desired level.

- Interest on Deposits of various dates :

Sl.	Date of Revision Announced	Mini.	Maxi.
1.	18.04.95 (Min. 46 days)	12.5%	12.5% (1 Year & above)
2.	31.10.95 (Min. 46 days)	13.0%	14.0% (1 Year & above)

3.	21.07.97 (Min. 30 dyas)	8.5%	13.0% (2 Years & above)
4.	22.06.98 (Min. 15 days)	5.5%	12.5% (3 Years & above)

- Not willing to remain affected continuously, the Bank had launched a drive to collect minimum - cost deposit especially Savings Bank Accounts. The position of inter-year cost of Capital is as follows :

Year	Cost of Capital
1994 - 95	9.53%
1995 - 96	9.39%
1996 - 97	10.63%
1997 - 98	10.34%

The Bank's Strength

This Bank was the first CCB being licensed by the Reserve Bank of India. From the year 1991-92 onwards the Bank has been declaring dividend on shares to Co-operatives and Tamil Nadu Government at 17.5% which is the highest when compared to other CCBs and TNSACB. The profit to the working capital, is nearly 3.58% which is also a record when compared to other Banks.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Branch Expansion

The Bank is rendering banking services to the residents through its 57 Branches in the city of Chennai. The Bank has proposed to open more Branches in the city of Chennai and steps are being taken to identify the unbanked areas.

Diversification of Advances

The Bank has proposed to diversify its lendings. It is envisaged to issue housing loans upto Rs.4 lakhs per individual for construction of dwelling houses in the city of Chennai.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION NO.1

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation was organised and registered on 18.3.1959 as an Apex Body for Housing Co-operatives in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Federation started its functioning from 15.7.1959.

Objects of the Federation

The Federation is extending financial assistance for construction of houses both for Rural and Urban Housing Societies. The Federation is giving Long-Term loans to the members of 511 urban housing societies for construction of houses, purchase of flats and new houses. The individual maximum loan is Rs.5 lakhs. The period of repayment is 18 years. Under Rural Housing Scheme, the Federation is issuing loans to the EWS beneficiaries of the 186 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies. The ceiling cost of the construction is Rs.14,000 out of which a sum of Rs.10,000 is disbursed as loan. The Government extends financial assistance by way of subsidy at the rate of Rs.2,000 per house. The balance amount of Rs.2,000 will be met by the beneficiary as their own contribution. The Federation is also issuing a sum of Rs.70,000 as loan to LIG and a sum of Rs.1,20,000 to MIG members respectively. The entire area of Tamil Nadu is covered by 511 Urban Housing Societies and 186 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies.

Loans from Credit Agencies

The Federation is getting funds from LIC, HUDCO, HDFC, National Housing

Bank and Nationalised Banks for implementing Urban and Rural Housing Schemes and disbursing through the primaries.

Loans Disbursed To Primaries

A sum of Rs.1,935 crores have been disbursed upto 31.8.98 for construction of 9,14,290 houses under Rural and Urban Housing Scheme as detailed below : The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation is the only Federation in the country disbursing highest amount in the Co-operative sector.

Scheme	No. of Houses	Loans disbursed
(Rs. in Crores)		
Rural	6,88,737	571.41
Urban	2,25,553	1,363.49
Total	9,14,290	1,934.90

Government Assistance

- The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs.5 lakhs as Share Capital initially during the formation of this Federation. At present Government Share Capital participation stood at Rs.2.83 crores.
- The Government have also exempted from payment of stamp duty and registration fees for loans received from Life Insurance Corporation for the Floating Charge Deed executed by the Federation.

- The Government have announced certain concession to Economically Weaker Section beneficiaries under Rural Housing Scheme that if the beneficiary has paid 50% of the loan inclusive of the amount already credited towards loan amount, the balance 50% of the loan and interest will be fully waived by the Government.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation No.1 Apex Federation

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation has made steady progress and tops the list among all the State Co-operative Housing Federations in the country in mobilisation of share capital, raising of funds from Credit Agencies, issue of loans to the primaries, number of houses constructed etc. Out of the houses completed by the finance through Housing Co-operatives in the country more than 50% of the houses have been constructed in the State of Tamil Nadu with the financial aid given by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation.

National Award to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation is the Only Co-operative Housing Federation in the Country to win fifth time "Hudco National Award" for all round Excellent Performance for the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively.

In view of the excellent performance, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing

Federation has been adjudged as the "Best Managed Apex Co-operative Housing Federation" in the country by the National Co-operative Housing Federation and given the "National Award" for 1994-95. Besides, four more special awards have been bagged by the Federation in the "All India Low-cost Housing Competition".

Programme for 1998-99

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to an extent of Rs.458 crores as detailed below

Scheme	No. of Units	Loans to be disbursed
(Rs. in Crores)		
Urban Housing	15,000	260.00
Urban E.W.S.	12,000	33.60
<u>Rural Housing</u>		
a) E.W.S.	45,000	63.23
b) L.I.G.	6,500	45.50
c) M.I.G.	3,000	36.00

Loans provided under

<u>Samathuvapuram</u>		
Scheme		
	10,000	20.00
Total	91,500	458.33

The Federation has completed 39 years of its useful service to the public. The Federation will do better - service in the years to come.

★ ★ ★

Among the various schemes implemented for the welfare of the women by the Director of Social Welfare providing employment to women especially those who are living below poverty line by organising co-operative societies is the main object of the Special Programme of this Department. At present 1997-98, 137 co-operative societies are functioning under the control of Social Welfare Department.

The goods produced by these societies are being supplied to Government sponsored schemes like free supply of uniforms to children studying in Std. I to VIII under Nutritious Meal Programme and supply of weaning food and energy food to the children of age from 6 months to 3 years.

Types of societies functioning in the Social Welfare Department (1997-98)

Women Tailoring Co-operatives	78
Weaning Food Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	26
Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	6
Stationery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	20
Miscellaneous type of societies	7
Total Co-op. Societies	137

**Tailoring Co-operative Societies
(Supply of Free Uniforms)**

There are 78 Tailoring Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. About 36,657 women are members in these societies. These societies are engaged in stitching of uniforms for the school going children studying in Std. I to VIII under Nutritious Meal Programme and also for children studying in the schools run by the Directorate of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Working of Women Co-operative Societies

Every District has been supplied free of cost with automatic cutting machines and cloth is cut in the cutting centre located in the District. The cut clothes are distributed to women Development Co-operative Societies for stitching.

Apart from stitching of uniforms these societies are undertaking stitching orders for bags from Co-optex, manure bags from Agricultural Department etc. for providing continuous and gainful employment to these women. During the year these societies have disbursed Rs.426.3 lakhs as wages to the members.

Weaning Food Co-operative Societies

Children between the age of 6 months and 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers are being

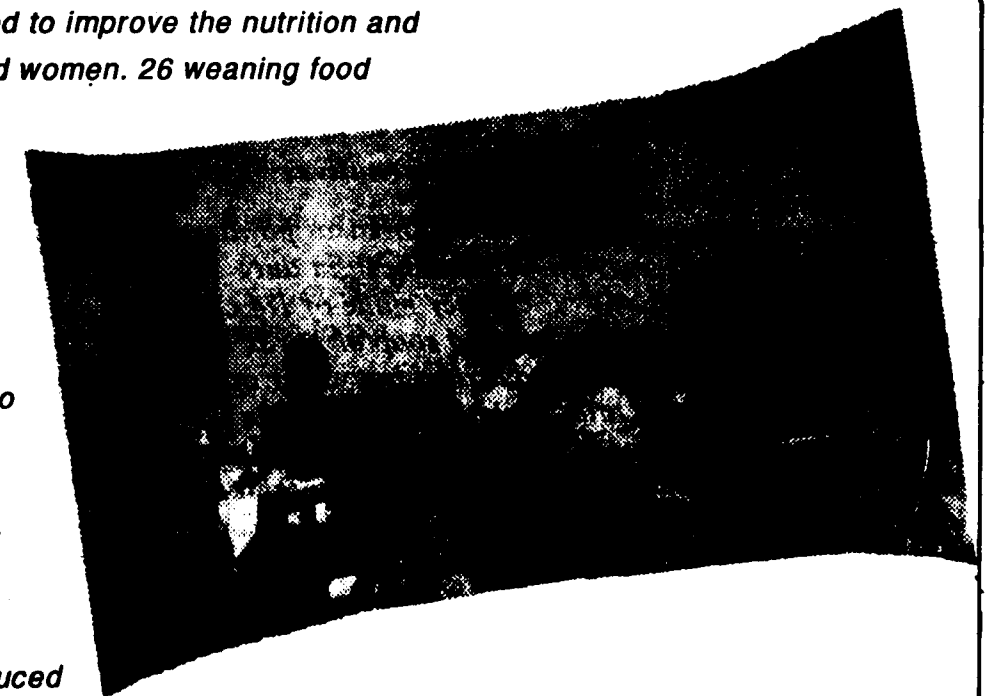
supplied weaning food to improve the nutrition and health of children and women. 26 weaning food societies are functioning in this Department for production of weaning food. Over 1,660 members of these societies also work and earn wages in production of weaning food. During the year 1997-98 about 8,664 M.Ts. of weaning food is produced and Rs.47.47 lakhs was paid as wages to the members. The scheme of free supply of weaning food to children and women are being implemented with the funds provided by the World Bank, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu.

Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies

6 Chalk Crayon Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of this Department and there are about 172 women members in these societies. During the year 1997-98 Rs.0.18 lakhs has been paid to members as wages.

Stationery Societies

20 Stationery Co-operative Societies are functioning in this Department. These societies have a total membership strength of about 1038. In this 13 societies have been equipped with printing machines, double ruling machines and envelope making machines at free of cost by Government. During the



year 1997-98 the members of the societies have earned Rs.7.23 lakhs as wages.

Coir Societies

2 Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies for women are functioning in Nallur and Thirunageswaram at Thiruvavur and Thanjavur Districts. There are about 993 women members in these societies and a sum of Rs.3.07 lakhs has been paid as wages in these societies.

Coir Board is offering 20% rebate on sales effective by the Nallur Society. It has also sanctioned Rs.2.95 lakhs as subsidy for setting up of a model coir village at Nallur. There are also 5 other societies engaged in various miscellaneous activities.

Henry David Thoreau said : "Most of the luxuries and many of the so-called comforts of life are not only dispensable, but hindrances to the evolution of man kind".

Over 55,000 chemicals are contained in everyday convenience products and over 1,000 more come into the market each year and many can cause damage to the health. For example, use of household or garden pesticides can increase childhood leukemia sevenfold, according to the National Cancer Institute, USA.

Most of the all - purpose cleaners contain ammonia (which attacks lungs) and chlorine, which combine to form cancer-causing compounds and deadly chloramine gas.

Dish washing detergents contain harmful colours and fragrances, which can cause child poisoning. Glass cleaners contain glycol and naphthalene, toilet cleaners have chlorine and hydrochloric acid which burn-skin and eyes. Drain cleaners

contain hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which burn tissues, explode and harm children.

Safe alternatives

Use Shikakai powder, wood-ash, light duty cleaner made of 1/4 cup liquid soap or borax in a quart of hot water and a table spoon of white vinegar or lemon juice to cut grease; two table spoons of washing soda or borax in three cups water. Use simple soap powder (without detergents) to wash dishes.

Disinfectants contain highly toxic ammonia, chlorine, cresol and phenol. Substitutes like baking soda white vinegar or fresh lemon juice; 1/2 cup borax mixed in one gallon hot water can be used. Use neem oil + soap solution mix.

Synthetic Cloth

Synthetic cloth such as polyester, acrylic vinyl chloride and nylon contain synthetic dyes, pesticides and formaldehyde. Instead cloth made of cotton, wool, silk and linen can be used.

Toxic paints and thinners contain more than 300 toxic chemicals and 150 carcinogens. Non-toxic, vegetable based paints and stains, finish woods naturally with oil or wax make



substitutes.

Polystyrene foam cups (styroform cup)

It is made from benzene, a carcinogen. It is completely non-bio-degradable (even after 500 years). A safer substitute would be to use stainless steel cups at work-place or during travel.

Moth balls (naphthalene)

Avoid skin contact with moth balls. Substitute it with camphor pellets, dried neem leaves, crushed chithirathai or garlic.

Pesticides

Avoid toxic pesticides like DDT, BHC, Dieldrin, Endrin and Aldrin. for ants, sprinkle red-chilli powder, borax and



peppermint. Use Organic pesticides like neem oil + soap solution spray; Cow urine. For beetles and weevils, use by leaf/neem leaf in containers of flour and grains. For controlling cockroaches, use equal parts of baking soda and powdered sugar. Use boric acid powder near sinks.

Pyrethrin is a safe bug-killer. (It is derived from chrysanthemum, Marigolds and aster.) Garlic and mint can be grown in gardens to repel ants and insects.

Room fresheners

These contain aerosols, ammonia and synthetic scents, which are all toxic. Natural fresheners like a bowl of pot pourri (mixture of dried flowers, herbs and spices); sachets of fragrant dried herbs like Tulsi, mint, lavender; spices like cinnamon, cloves; flowers like roses, hibiscus; chrysanthemum and marigold.

Mosquito Problem

Use mosquito net; put net - screens on windows and doors.

Burn oil of citronella rings or dried neem leaves

or sambarani. Spray pyrethrin; neem oil + soap solution.

Rat menace

Avoid poison baits; use rat - traps; stuff rat holes with steel - wool or raw papaya.

Laundry products

Contain ammonia, non-bio-degradable detergents, naphthalene and phenol which are toxic. Use natural soap with small quantities of borax, baking soda, or washing soda. A drop or two of vinegar in water will prevent colour from fading.

Formaldehyde

This chemical is used in synthetic glues, paints, draperies, synthetic clothings, particle board, wood panelling; fiber-board; carpets; upholstery. Use natural products like wood, cotton, wool and silk. Avoid Synthetic products.

Asbestos

It is an extremely dangerous substance and can cause lung cancer and asbestosis. It is used in roofing and pipes. It has been banned in USA, UK and Europe. Use tiles, light roofing, PVC roofing, PVC pipes, filler - slab roofing and corrugated iron sheets.

Metal polishes

Contain toxic ammonia, ethanol, petroleum distillates and sulphur compounds. Polish aluminium with soft cloth dipped in lemon juice or white vinegar.

For brass and copper goods, use a paste of lemon juice and salt or baking soda. Leave it on for five minutes. Wash off with warm water and dry with a soft cloth. Rub chrome with lemon peel and polish with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar. Wash gold in warm soapy water and polish with a chamois cloth. Clean silver with tooth-paste applied on a soft cloth. Wash with warm water. Floor and furniture polish contain phenol which causes cancer. Instead, blend one spoon lemon oil with one pint mineral oil and use or blen one cup linseed oil, 1/2 cup white vinegar and 1/2 cup rubbing alcohol.

Permanent felt tip markers contain toxic solvents. Substitute them with water-based markers. Instant paper mache contain asbestos like fibers. Substitute it with natural paper mache, made from newspapers and paste. Turpentine, benzene expoxy glues are toxic, use water-based products and natural wood-gum.

Courtesy : Science Express



PALM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

During the year 1947 the Government of Tamil Nadu implemented total prohibition in the State of Tamil Nadu. On account of this action, the Toddy Tapper who were solely depend upon the Palmyrah trees lost their jobs. Considering the plight of toddy tappers, the Government have organised Palmgur Co-operative Societies throughout Tamil Nadu and the erstwhile toddy tappers were enrolled as members.

The Palmgur Co-operative Societies were under the control of Co-operative Department till 1956. Thereafter the Palmgur Co-operative Societies were placed under the control of Industries and Commerce. During 1960 they were brought under the control of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

To improve the efficiency in the administration as well as to take adequate steps to help the Palmgur artisans, the Government have established Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board and functioning with effect from 6.1.1995.

As on date 1509 Primary Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies, 7 District Palmgur Co-operative Federations and one State Level Apex Palmgur Co-operative Federation are functioning.

The District Palmgur Co-operative Federations are functioning in the following places :

- Kanniyakumari District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Kuzhithurai.

- Tirunelveli District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Tuticorin.
- Ramanathapuram - Sivagangai District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Ramanathapuram.
- Madurai District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Madurai.
- Salem District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Salem.
- Coimbatore - Erode District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Kunnathur.
- Dharmapuri District Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Dharmapuri.

During this year 1998-99 election has been conducted in the above said Co-operative Federations, and the Chairman and Members have been elected.

The apex level Tamil Nadu State Palmgur and Fibre Marketing Co-operative Federation functioning with Head Quarters at Chennai having 21 Branches throughout Tamil Nadu.

The Palmgur Co-operative Society members are financed with the funds provided by KVIC, Mumbai and by State Government to improve their earning capacity.

Under Part II Scheme, the Government of Tamil Nadu during the year 1997-98, financed Rs.19.47 lakhs and Rs.7 lakhs in 1988-89 as grant and generate employment to 3500 artisans.

In 1997-98, there were about 169.88 lakhs of production and 191.55 lakhs of sales in

Palm Products such as Neera, Plamgur, Brushes, Palm Leaf articles etc.

Rs.38 lakhs worth of Palm Fibre were exported during the year 1997-98 to the countries like U.S.A., U.K., Belgium, France, Italy.

The four Palm Sugar Plants which were idle for a long time are being revived with the assistance given by the Government. The Sugar Plant at Mathur in Dharmapuri District and another Plant at Kadapakkam having 1/3 Tonne capacity are now running. Further, arrangements are being made to revive the Sugar Plant at Kalikkanaicken Palayam in Coimbatore District. The Sugar Plant at Madhavaram near Chennai with one Tonne capacity of production is running with effect from 13.5.1998. Altogether at the time of running in full capacity, the four sugar plants may provide employment to nearly 500 artisans.

Due to off-season, the Sugar Price is fixed at Rs.78 per K.G. The rate may come down during the Neera Season.

The Palm brushes produced by the State Federation have got good marketing potentiality due to its quality.

The State Palmgur Federation is supplying Palm Brushes to the State Government Transport Corporations besides Driver and Conductor Seat made out of Palm Naar.

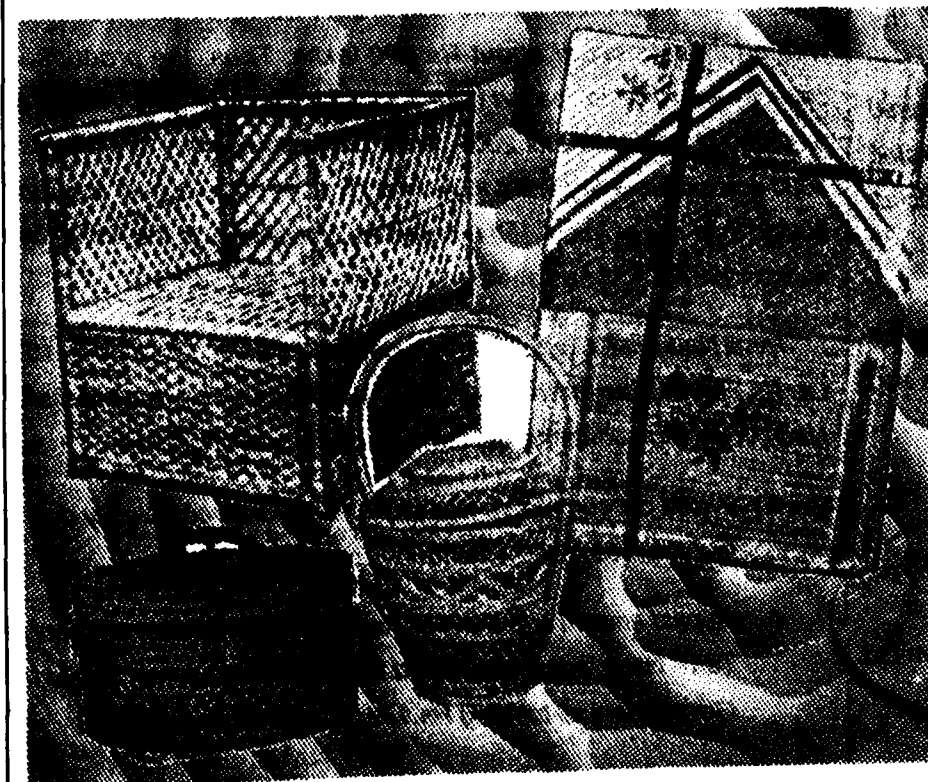
Owing to the formation of Palmgur Development Board, research works are being conducted to improve the efficiency and productivity of Palmgur artisans.

For example, to reduce the period of crystal growth, and to get more yield, Anna University, Chennai has been requested to explore the possibilities.

To dwarfening the Palm trees as well as to get Neera throughout the year, the Agricultural University at Coimbatore is conducting research work.

Further to keep the Palm Nun for a longer time in shelf life the Bio-chemistry Department of Chennai University is conducting research.

The Government have formulated certain guide lines to avail loan from the Government by the artisans in village panchayat and panchayat union areas.



TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) was set up during the year 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to exploiting the potential available for the production of salt and salt based byproducts. Keeping in view the need to generate employment opportunities and to give an impetus to the development of the backward area of Ramanathapuram District, it was decided to produce salt in the coastal area where the industrial development or the agricultural operations could not provide sustainable employment. In order to ameliorate the economic conditions of the people by providing employment in the salt pan and other salt based activities, TNSC was incorporated on 22.7.1974. The main object of TNSC is to manufacture both edible and industrial grade salt from brine and deal in all varieties of salt, salt based chemicals and byproducts thereof.

Dr. V. Palanichamy, IAS,
Chairman
Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd.

TNSC has completed 24 years of functioning and 1998-99 is the Silver Jubilee year for TNSC.

TNSC started functioning with an Authorised Capital of Rs.50.00 lakhs in 1974-75. The present Authorised Share Capital and the Paid up Capital are Rs.400 lakhs and Rs.317.01 lakhs respectively. The entire Share Capital is contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. TNSC is at present manufacturing Industrial Grade Salt and other Fortified Salts viz., Iron Fortified Salt, Diethyl Carbomycine Medicated Salt, Double Fortified Salt and Common Iodised Salt. Out of the effective area of 4,825 acres available for salt development at Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex, Valinokkam, Ramanathapuram District, so far we have developed 2,315 acres. With the potential that the area is having to produce Industrial Grade Salt and increase in demand for it by the Chlor Alkali Industries for manufacturing Caustic Soda and Soda Ash and also to generate employment potential, it has been programmed to develop the remaining 2,510 acres at Valinokkam in a phased manner spread over a period of 5 years during 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002 with an investment of about Rs.200 lakhs. Thus, the production capacity would be increased from the existing level of 1,50,000 MT to 3,00,000 MT at the end of 2002. Work has been commenced to utilise 1000 acres additionally and it includes 275 acres of condenser area and putting in to use of about 150 numbers of crystallisers in the first phase during 1998-99.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has declared Maiden Dividend of 10% i.e. Rs.22.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Other important highlights of TNSC are :-

- ❖ Wiped out cumulative loss of Rs.12.05 lakhs completely during the year 1997-98.
- ❖ Repaid entire Term Loan of Rs.58 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu, besides remitted Interest/Penal Interest due to the Government all totalling Rs.179.35 lakhs during 1997-98.
- ❖ Declaration of Maiden Dividend of 10% for 1997-98.

Two decades of working of TNSC had witnessed an increase in production of IG salt from a level of 550 tonnes in 1976 to 1,06,973 tonnes in 1997-98. TNSC has started earning profit from 1991-92 onwards and for the eighth year in succession, the Company has earned a profit of Rs. 90.04 lakhs (before Tax) which is the highest in the history of the Corporation, after we started producing salt and realising better price in a significant manner. This is due to to unsustained efforts made in producing quality salt.

Thiru. S.V.S. Raghavan Committee Report

The Government of Tamil Nadu constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Thiru. S.V.S. Raghavan, I.A.S., (Retd) formerly Chairman of BHEL & MMTC for undertaking a comprehensive review of the performance of the Public Sector undertakings and that of the Co-operative Spinning Mills and to make suitable recommendations to the Government.

The Expert Committee has observed the performance of TNSC as under :

- ❖ "This is a success story in Public Sector".
- ❖ "From a negative net worth of Rs.66 lakhs in 1987, the corporation has turned round, wiped out cumulative losses and will show a net profit of Rs.53.71 lakhs in 1997-98. Not only that, the Company has repaid the entire outstanding term loan of Rs.58 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu, besides, Interest and penal Interest due as on 31.3.1997 totalling Rs.1.70 crores during the current year 1997-98".
- ❖ "Indeed, an example from whom not only the other State Government Undertakings but also Private Sectors can benefit".
- ❖ "Since the Company is working remarkably well, the Committee has nothing to recommend except to commend the Management of the Company".

Special highlights of the ongoing projects Iron fortified Salt (IFS)

With the technical know-how provided by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad

and Food and Nutrition Board of India, TNSC is continuously producing and supplying IFS to Noon Meal Centres of Government of Tamil Nadu since 1991 through TNCSC which would be an important step in tackling anaemia. The annual production is in the range of 3000-4000 MT.

Diethyl carbomycine medicated salt (DEC)

Under the technical guidance of the Director, Director of Public Health, Tamil Nadu, TNSC is continuously producing DEC Medicated Health Salt and supplying through fair price shops in Kanniyakumari District through TNCSC, with the object of controlling Filariasis among the people in Kanniya kumari District. The annual production is in the range of 5000 MT.

Double Fortified Salt (DFS)

TNSC has initiated action to produce DFS based on the technical know-how provided by NIN, Hyderabad. Initially, a quantity of 3 MT has been



produced and supplied to NIN, Hyderabad during 1997-98 for community study and the results are encouraging. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already permitted TNSC to produce and supply DFS to PT MGR Noon Meal Centres in the four goitre prone Districts of Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichy. DFS production would further be streamlined from 1998-99 onwards and DFS would be supplied in other Districts also.

New Projects

Iodised Salt Production for Common People

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is a major health problem in India. About 167 million people are exposed to the risk of IDD, out of which, 54 million, have goitre, 2.2 million have cretinism and 6.65 million have mild neurological disorders. Iodine deficiency is also responsible for lowering i.q. high incidence of abortion, congenital anomalies, prenatal mortality and infant mortality, still births, impaired learning, energy loss, mental retardation, cretinism, squint, disphlegia, dwarfism, co-ordination, abnormalities, goitre etc.

Iodine deficiency during pregnancy leads to decreased availability of Iodine in the foetus. This leads to decreased synthesis of thyroxine, an essential hormone

manufactured by the thyroid gland of foetus. The decreased availability of thyrodine products affects the normal development of the foetal brain and body. Such foetal brain damage is permanent and irreversible and irrevocably limits intellectual growth in later years.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has already issued orders including "Iodised Salt" as an essential commodity under Item No. 19 under Tamil Nadu Scheduled Commodities (Regulation and Distribution by Card System) Order 1982.

TNSC has got adequate infrastructure facilities and expertise to produce Iodised Salt and supply to the family card holders under PDS scheme. The proposal of TNSC for supply of Iodised Salt through TNCSC under PDS scheme throughout Tamil Nadu has been considered by the Government. The Government has now issued orders directing that the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd. shall deliver Iodised Salt in one kg. packets at the Taluk Godowns of TNCSC at Tiruchirappalli District.

Iodine Deficiency disorder (IDD) awareness campaigns

TNSC is playing a vital role in educating the rural population of Tamil Nadu about the importance of the use of the iodised Salt and the need to controlling Iron/Iodine deficiency disorders by organising awareness campaigns and also human chain programmes at District Head Quarters with the help of District Collectors and by co-ordinating with the officials of the Salt Department, GOI, UNICEF and the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, TNSC has so far conducted such awareness campaign in six Districts viz. Tuticorin, Ramnad, Theni, Karur, Perambalur and Sivagangai and there is overwhelming response from the school children, women, public and media persons. Such awareness campaign programme would be conducted in other Districts also before the end of March 1999.

Meanwhile, TNSC has taken action to make available its common Iodised Salt under the brand name "Arasu Salt" in all the District Co-operative Wholesale stores outlets at M.R.P. Rs.2.50 per kg. from July '98 onwards.

In Tamil Nadu about 20% population are using Iodised Salt. Once common iodised "Arasu Salt", is made available in the PDS at the affordable price of Rs.2.50 per kg, Tamil Nadu will achieve 100% in usage of Iodised Salt by the year 2000.

Thus, TNSC has turned itself into a viable proposition thereby having come to the threshold of growth phase. ●



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**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஒட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி :
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
தொ.பே : 8255467, 8255261, 8254917.
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December 1998

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**“We will not attain total freedom
till we eradicate untouchability”**

- Mahatma Gandhi

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PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD COME FORWARD TO PATRONISE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN LARGE SCALE

*-Her Excellency Justice Selvi. M. Fathima Beevi at the Inauguration of the
Sixth International Symposium of Central Electrochemical Research Institute
at Chennai on 26.11.98*

ADVANCEMENT OF ELECTROCHEMICAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
CENTRAL ELECTROCHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE



I have great pleasure in participating in the inauguration of the Sixth International Symposium on "Advances in Electrochemical Sciences and Technology", jointly organised by the Society for Advancement of Electrochemical Science and Technology, Karaikudi and the Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.

The founders of modern India had the foresight to establish this laboratory as early as 50 years ago and it is gratifying to see the remarkable growth the institute has attained. The CECRI, Karaikudi, has, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, become

a premier institution for research and development in Electrochemical Science and Technology, not only in India but in the region of South Asia itself.

No one can afford to ignore Science today, for Science alone can cover every aspect of economy and guide us towards prosperity. Science and Technology improve the quality of human life. For a nation's economic progress, the application of Science and Technology to agriculture, industry and transport and other economic and non-economic activities is essential.

The future belongs to Science and Technology. Science has grown with astonishing rapidity, particularly in the 20th century. The process of upgrading technology has been continuous. Science and Technology is a major source of change and it is now the password to the next century. Scientists in India, renowned for their ingenuity, have appreciably been able to meet the demands of the changing times.

However, the maximum utilization of the powers of Science and Technology is somewhat lacking in our country. After USA, India ranks second in the world as regards qualified Science and Technology manpower. Hardly six percent of this manpower is engaged in research and experimental work in our country, compared to the 32 percent in USA. More research facilities should come up to develop indigenous technologies and thereby enhance productivity in all sectors. By developing technologies of our own, instead of borrowing technology from outside, our country can have a judicious mix of large scale, medium scale and small scale technologies. The Government has recognised the paramount importance of Science for development as is evident from its support to our dedicated Scientists and from its unwavering faith in our Scientists who are equal to those in any country.

The CECRI has a tradition of exceptional contribution to the national development

process. The Institute is offering world class Research and Development. It is on the part of the manufacturers to make good use of it. The CECRI is a multi and interdisciplinary laboratory serving in the fields of corrosion science and engineering, industrial metal finishing, electrochemicals etc. CECRI has been a major contributor to the substantial growth in various fields. The Institute has made a significant contribution to the Space and Atomic energy programmes through the Development of strategic technologies and materials. I need not elaborate on our country's competence in this area. Several technological developments made by CECRI have been successfully commercialised. The Scientists of this research facility have proved their mettle and have inspired many enthusiastic young scientists towards building up a modern, self-reliant India.

We have a long tradition of Scientific research which began hundreds of years ago. It is my earnest wish that Research and Development facilities in all relevant fields must be set up covering all regions of our country, providing larger number of opportunities to our aspiring Scientists and enabling larger interface with industry.

A constant link between Scientists and manufacturers is imperative to keep pace with the changing global environment. The manufacturers should equally participate in such symposia on Science and Technology.

Private sector should come forward to patronise scientific research in large scale; industries should organise research independently. CECRI can be taken as a model Research and Development establishment to follow.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of CECRI for the vital role it plays in the technological process of our economy. I am delighted to convey my greetings to the society for the Advancement of Electrochemical Science and Technology, which acts as a vital link between electrochemical research and

industry. The society disseminates information of interests to the members and organises activities to foster the advancement of electrochemical Science and Technology. I convey my hearty greetings and good wishes to all the members of the Society for success in all endeavours.

I am happy to note that more than 350 delegates from several countries are taking part in the symposium. I wish the Symposium and the Electrochemical Industrial Fair, successful dissemination of information.

★ ★ ★

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu



Love of Tamil

"I hope that the love of Tamil lovers will prove lasting and stand the severest strain. The superficial knowledge that I have of Tamil has enabled me to the language. To neglect it would appear to me to be criminal".

"No other Indians can equal the performance of the Tamils in this fight. It therefore occurred to me that I should read Tamil with close attention, if for no other reason than to tender sincere thanks to them atleast mentally. Accordingly, the last one month was devoted mostly to the study of Tamil. The more I learn it, the better I appreciate the beauties of this language. It is a very fine and sweet language, and from its structure and from what I have read in it, I find that the Tamils have produced, and still produce, a large number of intelligent thoughtful and wisemen. Moreover, since India is going to be one country, some Indians outside Madras should also learn Tamil".

- Mahatma Gandhi



Tamil Nadu in the forefront of

Industrial Development in the Country

This International Conference will encourage Research and Development. This will provide a platform for interaction and presentation of Development of Science and Technology in Rubber. If the wheel was the discovery of primitive man, the modern man took the credit for capping it with rubber. This has made the wheel more efficient and productive. Rubber is known to have been used by the natives of Central Mexico from the sixth century. But, Rubber remained unknown till the Industrial revolution in Europe. From there, the use of natural rubber, for the benefit

and comfort of mankind, has evolved. India ranks fourth among the largest producers of natural rubber. It is next to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Rubber occupies over one-fifth of the cultivated area in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This is concentrated in the southern parts of these two States. This is a most important crop of the two States in terms of area, income and employment. This State has always been in the forefront of Industrial Development in the country.

Our Government has always been encouraging development of infrastructure and

environment, ideal to the growth of Industries. Our Government aims at providing an efficient administration. This could be seen from the higher level of productivity in many areas and also from the excellent industrial relations.

In India, over 10 million people depend on rubber directly or indirectly for their livelihood. I learn that the productivity of rubber is the highest in India. The average yield is 1.3 tonnes per hectare. The Rubber Scientists of various research institutes and also the farmers take the credit for this achievement. The overall production of natural rubber is 6 lakhs and 50 Thousand Metric Tonnes in India. The consumption is over 7 Lakhs and 80 Thousand Metric Tonnes. The short-fall is being met from imports. The global recession in economy, slow industrial growth with synthetic substitutes have affected consumption of natural rubber.

But, I am sure, this is only a temporary phenomenon. The overall demand for natural rubber is likely to go up in course of time. I can quote one example. An area where the demand is already existing but not being met. Just last week, I was having discussions for the observance of the WORLD AIDS DAY. I came to know that the global production of condoms is less than 13 billion pieces. The estimated requirements is 16 billion pieces. I do not have

to say that natural rubber is an important raw material for the manufacture of this item in Aids prevention.

Another area is Automobile Tyre. There is a very good scope for increase in capacity-utilisation and production. It is understood that the Tyre Industries in India are running only at Two-Thirds of their capacity.

With improved tyre quality and the global competition in the market, the tyre-manufacturers in India can definitely create a record in the international market.

Currently, the Indian Rubber Industries enjoy an export-market of Rupees One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Crores. This is less than 1 per cent of our total export. I firmly believe that there is a considerable base for improving this. Against this background, this International Conference is timely. You may be able to discuss such issues for effective and corrective steps.

(Excerpts from the speech of
Hon'ble Chief Minister KALAINAR at the
inauguration of
the International Rubber Conference
on 7.12.1998)

★ ★ ★

SEVVAZHAI

- Arignar Anna

Sengodan, a poor agricultural labourer was growing a sapling of plantain at the backyard of his hut. The sapling was revered as a pet child by him. The moment he returns home, his first work would be to go to the backyard and inspect the sapling to see if it is sufficiently watered. Only then he talks to his four children. His joy increased with the growth of the sapling. While watering and digging around the sapling his eyes would glow with happiness. His wife Kuppy was surprised and even felt jealous that her husband was showing more affection towards the plant than their first son Kariyan.

Sengodan would caution Kuppy to take care of the sapling and be vigilant to prevent cattle from tramping it. Describing the fruits, he would tell her that Sevvazhai would be big and round and very tasty- 'just looking at it would fill the stomach', he would add.

Apart from acknowledging their father, the conversation of his four children with other children would always be centred on Sevvazhai, with pride.

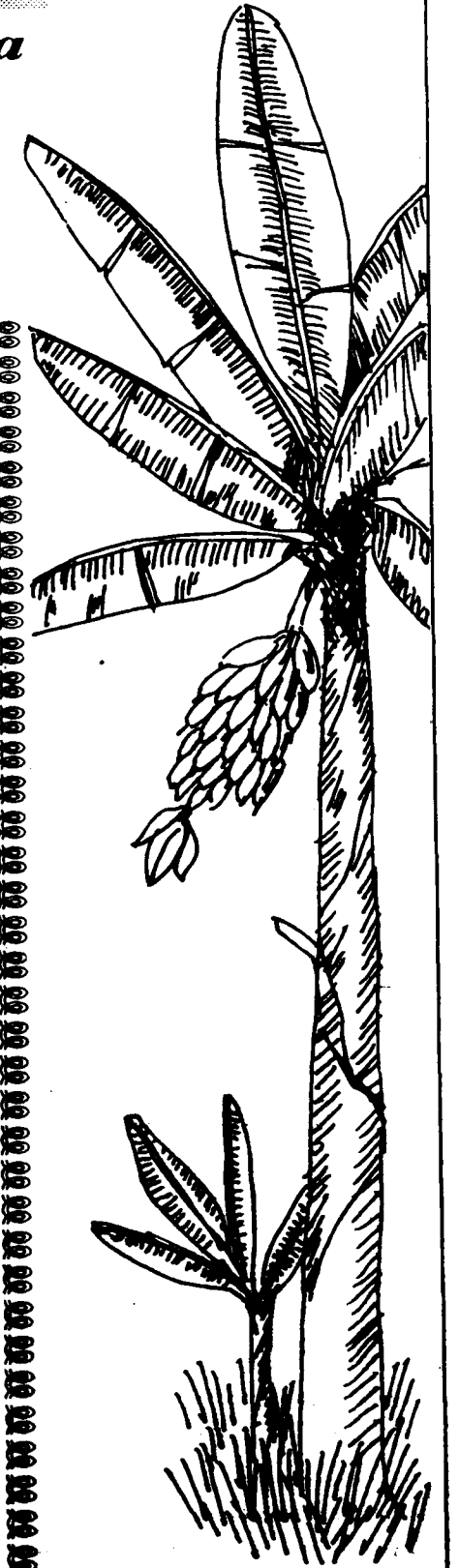
- Children of an agricultural labourer - what will be the topic of their conversation?

- Will it be on the new motorcar bought by their father?

- Or the diamond necklace of their mother, or the radio bought by their brother? What will they talk of? Only the Sevvazhai.

It was their motor car, radio, necklace and all other luxuries.

Kariyan, his eldest son would say that he would take one full bunch of bananas when it becomes ripe. Ellappan from his neighbouring hut would say: 'Won't you give me atleast one fruit? Don't forget I have given you mango and fried



groundnut! But Kamatchi, his younger sister would say: "You know, if it is one bunch for you, I'll get two bunches - I'll take one from mother and one from father!"

The third son Muthu would say, "Don't get disappointed thinking of the bunches, who knows what would happen to the bananas before it get riped".

He had decided to eat more number of bananas than others if needed by stealing it-

Sevvazhai grew as the darling child of Sengodan. Tiresome work in the fields. Stern and pompous farm Manager - He would tolerate with pain - but he would forget all the hardship and pain, the moment he sees Sevvazhai. When his children cry, he would console them by showing the plantain tree. Even to admonish his mischievous children, Sengodan used Sevvazhai.

Sengodan was thinking of the joy with which his children would eat the fruits. His master's children would be given grapes and apples. How can Sengodan afford such costly fruits and so he thought he could satisfy his children with this plantain. Only with this thought in his mind he was showing so much care for the plantain sapling. Sengodan, being a labourer, even if he works overtime could not save the 'money' much needed for

buying fruits and eatables. His earnings can only fill half the empty stomachs. His wife Kuppy's earnings could only lessen the burden. This was their plight.

The fruits of his labour goes to the land lord. A large portion of the benefit goes to the landlord. Only by this plantain he would reap the full benefit of his labour. The landlord could not demand a share in this because, he spent time for it only after toiling in the fields and he takes care of the plantain only during his resting hours, after a heavy day's work. He felt glad that atleast in this 'Sevvazhai' he was able to reap the full benefit of his labour.

All these ideas did not come to his mind clearly. Like a smoke screen it would come and go. This was the reason why he felt proud and happy when he looks at the plantain.

The plantain tree grew as also his happiness. Now, the children's play area was the place where Sevvazhai grew. As flowers and honey attract women and bees, the children always played around the tree. Kariyan would ask "will the plantain come out in one month's time?"

Sengodan would say "It would take two months dear". For him the plantain was more precious than Muthuvijaya's diamond necklace. The

plantains were growing bigger and bigger and children's appeal to either their father or mother for their share were also becoming frequent. His daughter would ask, "when will it ripe?". His son would ask "for how many days it should be on the tree?" I should cut it at the right time and keep it for riping. Sengodan would think. This was his labour. He was going to benefit fully from his labour. There was no agent who would ask for his commission - No landlord who would demand a lion's share. In the fields, his is only the labour, the benefits were reaped by the landlord. Only the balance left by him was his for taking. But in this case 'Sevvazhai', the labour and the benefit goes to him alone. He decided to cut the bunches in two days time. The children jumped with joy. The news spread to other children - they started giving Kariyan all sorts of eatables - asking for banana.

Nothing equals this joy. "I laboured and I am going to reap the benefit. Likewise If I am to benefit from the toil in the fields, how exhilarating it would be! The labour spent for growing the plantain is not even one hundredth of what I had toiled in the landlord's fields. Eventhough I work in the fields, since the land belongs to him, a large share of benefit goes to him. This plantain has grown in my garden by my labour and so I

am going to benefit - Likewise If I had a piece of land as my own, how happy it would be. Will a time come stating that the land belongs to the labourers and without labouring, a man or a land lord cannot own lands. Will such time come?" Sevvazhai slowly instigated all these thoughts in Sengodan's mind. But for children it caused watering in their mouth.

At the time when Sengodan was joyously watching the plantain, the landlord Paranthamar was preparing for the birthday celebration of his daughter-in-law Muthuvijaya. He had informed the 'Iyyar' for conducting 'abishekam' in the Ambigai temple. He asked his accountant to prepare the list of items. While preparing the list, won't 'fruits' come to the mind? The landlord said "two bunches of plantain".

"There is no good plantain in the shop. They sell only the green bananas", said Sundaram, the accountant.

Ok! Buy two bunches - where else you get good plantain! Before waiting for the landlord to complete his sentence, the accountant said, "there is a very good Sevvazhai in our Sengodan's house - we can take it.

• 'Ok!' said the landlord. Sengodan's Sevvazhai! His dream!!



His labour's benefit!!

The joy of the children!!

Sundaram had rung the death bell.

The whole family of Sengodan had been joyfully watching the growth of the plantain. And Sundaram has come as a Murderer. Sevvazhai - the cause for happiness, pride, belief is endangered.

When Sengodan and Sundaram are taking on the street the children did not know, their conversation would be over the plantain! Sengodan's head was spinning - He was tongue tied - words which started coming out got jammed in the throat.

"Daughter-in-law's birthday pooja' reasoned Sundaram. What can

Sengodan do. What can he say? The longing that grew with the plantain - The longing that tempted children's mouth to water - eagerly waiting for the day to ripe - which of that can he say. The person who is asking for the plantain is the landlord.

He imagined as if the whole village is scolding him. "The landlord without any discrimination, respecting you as such have asked for a plantain. But you refused to give. Provider of your daily meal. How can you be so thankless. After all a plantain. For his wealth and status - this is nothing".

"Father, don't cheat us. I too had watered the plantain tree - prevented cattle from stamping over it - you only said that the plantains would

be as sweet as Sugarballs. It was so dear to our sister. Even looking at upward would cause watering of mouth - You told us you would give us but now you are cheating us. Did we ask you to buy grapes or oranges from shops. All we asked was the plantain which we grew in our garden", wailed his children in his mind.

"Is it fair that you are making the children cry like this?" his wife asked him angrily in his mind. But the man standing in front of him was the land lord's accountant.

He went to the place where he kept his sickle. Children shouted in joy that their father is going to cut the bananas.

Sengodan's eyes started to burn with tingling tears. He cut the banana stalk and brought it to the hut. Children jumping with joy asked him to put it down so that they can touch it. Sengodan pated Kariyan's back and said, "Dear, our landlord wants these bananas, I am taking this to him - Don't cry, the next sapling will grow in a month and I'll give you that fruit" with these words he comes out of his hut before, the wailing of the children shatter his heart.

That day, Sengodan's house resembled a death house. He gained guts only very late to return to his hut. He saw the children sleeping tiredly after

crying for so long. His eyes started to water. Wiping it he laid down and shifted restlessly - with thousand thoughts in his mind. 'Sevvazhai' - having grown as a darling child - what is the use....!

Landlord could afford to buy not one, but thousand such plantains. But for Sengodan...? How much had he suffered for this - How many nights had he dreamt of it - How many times had he shown the fruits to his children with longing! so much labour! so much care! Everything wiped off in a second!

After four days Azhagu Muthuvijaya went to - Ambigai temple with the bunch of 'Sevazhai' for her birthday pooja.

Even after four days of consoling the children did not stop crying. Kariyan was very adamant for a plantain. Kuppy sent him with a quarter Ana to the shop for a plantain.

Kariyan ran to the shop.

The 'Sevvazhai' bunches are majestically hanged in the shop. The accountant had earlier taken four bunches of Sengodan's plantain from landlords' house and sold it to the shop. Kariyan stood in front of it with longing!

"A fruit, cost one Ana boy - Sevvahai will not be available for quarter ana - go!" said the shop owner and chased him.

Kariyan, poor chap, he could not understand how the plantain grown in his garden came to the shop. How many days had he watered it for this fruit. The fruit is there. But out of reach to him. He returned home munching fried nuts and saw Sengodan coming out of garden with the other banana sapling.

"Is this also for the landlord"? asked Kariyan.

"No, my son! Our Parvathi paati had expired. This sapling is to tie in the paadai".

The decorated paadai (used for taking the dead body to the cremation ground) hosted the 'Sevvazhai sapling'.

The paadai was surrounded by wailing people. Kariyan and other children were standing in the rear.

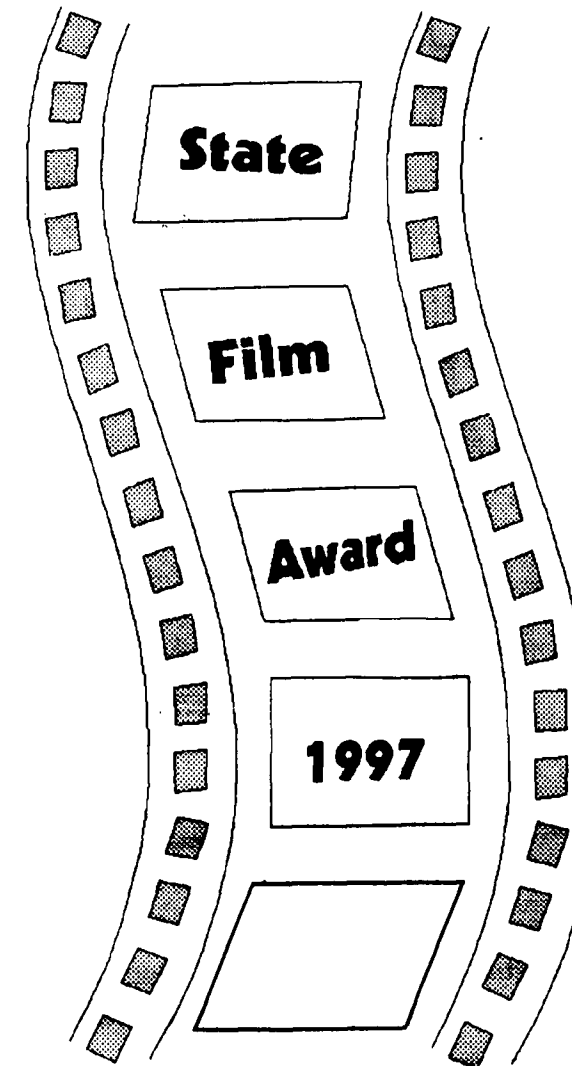
Kariyan pointing the paadai said, "that is our Sevvazhai".

"The plantain we grew in the garden we gave it to our landlord's house and the tree we tied it with the paadai", said Kariyan proudly.

Poorchap - he is only a boy!! He could not understand that Sengodan's Sevvazhai is a common occurrence in the life of labourers.

Translated by :
Junior Choumian &
Rajasekaran

* * *



The Government of Tamil Nadu selects and presents awards to best films, artistes and technicians every year.

The awards for the year 1997 were given away to artistes and technicians of the Film Industry on 8-12-1998 at Valluvar Kottam, Chennai.

Her Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Justice Selvi. M. Fathima Beevi presided and distributed the awards for the best films and special prizes for films portraying women in a

positive light. Each award carried a cash prize and a scroll.

Her Excellency the Governor in her presidential address, said :

"Cinema is a mass medium that can substantially add, as an instrument of communication and as one of the industries based on modern technologies, to the development of the society and the nation. Like all communication systems, cinema should serve the needs of the people without the influence of commercialism. Cinema is recognised as an integral part of the society. Though the feature films offer a look into the private lives of individuals, they are visual reflection of the inner space of societies.

The responsibility vested with the film makers is enormous. They must equip themselves to meet the professional challenge. To deal with cinema, in its full dimensions, film makers and their co-workers in movies must be sufficiently





for negative featuring of human life.

Cinema should be both entertaining and educative; its overwhelming influence should be utilised for public good. Cinema is vital, in the present conditions, for the development of the individuals. The future Indian Cinema will no doubt have technical fineness; it should also clearly depict the social meaning of the plots and look at the future in a constructive manner so

qualified. Specific methods are necessary and skills and knowledge can be better acquired in an academic environment. When the Government of Tamil Nadu realised this significant factor in film production, the present Film and Television Institute was established. It is now a renowned centre of excellence in producing numerous personnel who have become successful and popular in many categories.

It is our foremost duty to preserve this heritage for posterity. But among the so many social factors that often threaten the protection of our tradition and values, cinema is increasingly becoming prominent. It is extremely disappointing to see the quality and contents of many movies produced now-a-days decreasing to allow violence and vulgarity overshadow any virtuous presentation. We must avoid opting

that the reality of tomorrow's modern life is brought in advance with a positive outlook.

Technologically, Tamil Cinema has progressed in leaps and bounds. Our film personalities have won many awards at national level. Many inspiring names have hit the national



headlines. They have proved their mettle in many categories such as acting, direction, cinematography and music direction. I am confident that the representatives of Tamil Cinema will continue to carve a niche for themselves in the annals of feature films and inspire the film-loving public to aim and achieve greater things in life. I congratulate the winners of this year's State Film Awards for their excellent performances. I wish to place on record my appreciation of the Government of Tamil Nadu

In his address, he explained the steps taken by the State Government for motivating the Tamil Film Industry. The Government has provided insurance cover for film artistes and workers and granted Rs.1 lakh from the Chief Minister's Relief fund for the stunt artistes who die in accidents during film shooting.

At present the Government has also increased the monthly pension for film artistes from Rs.75 in 1971 to Rs.500. Entertainment Tax has

been reduced to 30 percent, despite the Government incurring a loss of Rs.40 crores. Similarly, the fee for outdoor shooting has been reduced to Rs.500 from Rs.2000 and for shooting at heritage centres like Mamallapuram the fee has been reduced to Rs.1000, he said.

He also pointed out that the Government has increased the grants for quality low-budget films to Rs.5 lakhs. Films with social message are given a total



for such encouraging efforts to promote a powerful mass medium in order to serve the public better.

I am happy to extend my greetings and best wishes to all of you for a happy and prosperous life."

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi presented the awards to the best individual artistes and technicians in various categories besides awards for long-term achievement. The awards carried a five sovereign medallion and a scroll.

waiver of Entertainment Tax, he added.

Super star Thiru Rajni Kant felicitated the award winners.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information, Publicity and Printing, Thiru V. Mullaivendhan welcomed the gathering.

Thiru C. Rajarethinam, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department proposed a vote of thanks.



ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAYS

- ★ The post of a separate Minister and Secretary, exclusively for Highways Department exist only in Tamil Nadu, in India.
- ★ Allocation for works relating to Highways - during the past two years:Rs.1,114 crores, this year:Rs.831 crores.
- ★ During 1996, repairing of roads in a permanent manner, to a stretch of 1,543 k.m. in the 8 flood affected Districts have been completed.
- ★ Road works to a stretch of 6,600 k.m. and construction of 54 bridges in 28 Districts, at a cost of Rs.500 crores with the financial assistance from NABARD.
- ★ Railway bridges in 6 places at a cost of Rs.33.40 crores.
- ★ Construction of 106 bridges throughout Tamil Nadu to a tune of Rs.350 crores.
- ★ Improvement of 8 Radial Roads reaching Chennai, at a cost of Rs.212 crores, with the financial assistance from HUDCO.



- ★ Tamil Nadu leads in India, under BOT scheme with private investments.

NEW WELFARE SCHEMES FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

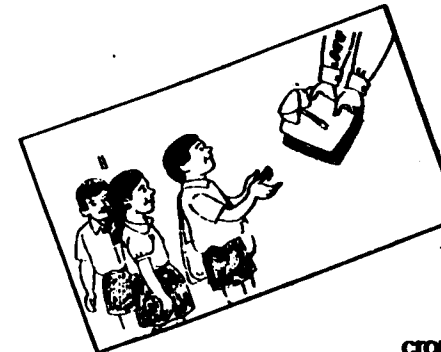
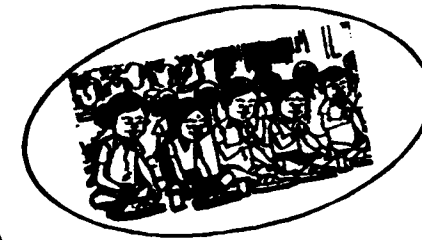
- ★ Rs.1 lakh as insurance amount to the family of the deceased dying in accident.
- ★ Rs.500 as funeral assistance.
- ★ Formation of creches for children in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.
- ★ Rs.750 to the students who pass 10th standard and Rs.100 who pass 12th standard as assistance, to the children of construction workers.
- ★ Rs.1,000 as marriage assistance towards the marriage of son or daughter.
- ★ Rs.1,000 towards maternity assistance for women construction workers.



To avail these assistances

Get Registered in the Offices of the
Deputy Commissioner, (Labour Department)
in the cities of Chennai, Tiruchi, Madurai, Tirunelveli,
Salem, Coimbatore, on payment of Rs.25.

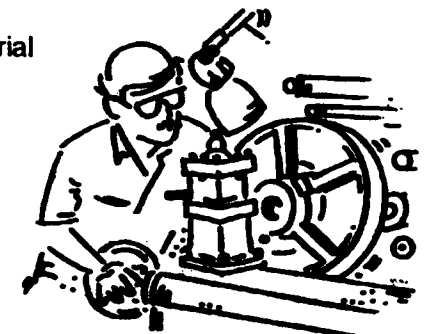
Social Welfare Schemes for the people



- Free nutritious meals for 80 lakh children to a tune of Rs.464 crores;
- An egg, every week for 78 lakh children at a cost of Rs.42 crores;
- Nutrition Programme through 34,500 centres for 20 lakh children (6 months to 6 years old) and 5 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers, at a cost of Rs.101.60 crores;
- Free uniforms to 64 lakh students to a tune of Rs.56.72 crores.

Small Scale Industries in the path of development

- Permanent registration certificates to 62,253 small scale industries at an investment cost of Rs.1,446 crores, which generates employment opportunities to 5 lakh persons. During the current year, so far permanent registration certificates has been issued to 13,182 small scale industrial sectors at an investment cost of Rs.283 crores.
- Postponement/waiving of sales tax to a tune of Rs.105 crores to 719 small scale industrial sectors.
- Rs.48.50 crores capitation grant to 2,846 small scale industrial sectors.
- Rs.12.50 crores subsidy for electricity to 7,024 small scale industrial sectors. For the current year Rs.7.50 crores is allocated.
- Subsidy for purchase of generators to 452 small scale industries to a tune of Rs.1.75 crores. For the current year, the allocation is Rs.70 lakhs.
- 2,500 women industrial entrepreneurs will be trained; training to 1,500 women started this year.



To avail these concessions

Approach:

District Industrial Centres

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAYS

- ★ The post of a separate Minister and Secretary, exclusively for Highways Department exist only in Tamil Nadu, in India.
- ★ Allocation for works relating to Highways - during the past two years:Rs.1,114 crores, this year:Rs.831 crores.
- ★ During 1996, repairing of roads in a permanent manner, to a stretch of 1,543 k.m. in the 8 flood affected Districts have been completed.
- ★ Road works to a stretch of 6,600 k.m. and construction of 54 bridges in 28 Districts, at a cost of Rs.500 crores with the financial assistance from NABARD.
- ★ Railway bridges in 6 places at a cost of Rs.33.40 crores.
- ★ Construction of 106 bridges throughout Tamil Nadu to a tune of Rs.350 crores.
- ★ Improvement of 8 Radial Roads reaching Chennai, at a cost of Rs.212 crores, with the financial assistance from HUDCO.



- ★ Tamil Nadu leads in India, under BOT scheme with private investments.

NEW WELFARE SCHEMES FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

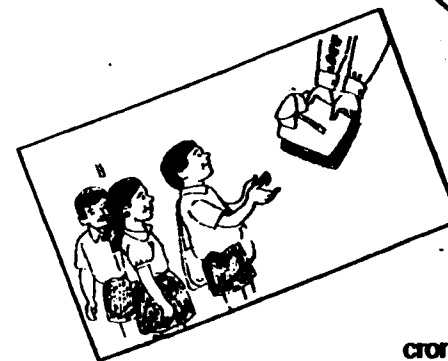
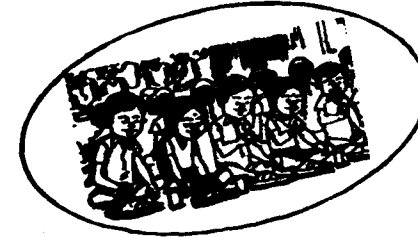
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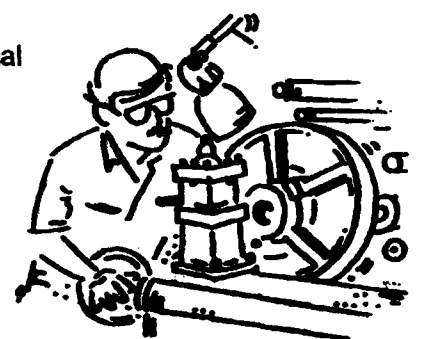
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District Industrial Centres

SAMATHUVAPURAM

- for promoting equality among the people

Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi inaugurated three Samathuvapurams established in Salem District, laid foundation stones for various schemes and distributed Government assistance to beneficiaries at Salem on 4.12.1998. In his address, he said :

"It is essential for each and everyone to take up a profession

"Samathuvapuram scheme has been conceived to facilitate harmonious co-existence of people belonging to various communities. The objective of Samathuvapuram is to achieve the goal of making people live as a homogeneous one. The amity prevailing at these villages would be a model for the whole country and these efforts would make India itself a Samathuvapuram".

- Chief Minister Kalaingar



and people who stood divided by professions has now been divided by Castes. This Casteism has created communal hatred that leads to violence. These hatred and violence cannot be tackled by enforcement of law and police actions alone.

Maturity of mind is most essential, and a feeling of equality would arise only then.

'So far six Samathuvapurams have been inaugurated. Today I have inaugurated three more in this Salem District totalling it to nine Samathuvapurams. 900 poor families belonging to all communities have benefited'. It is for you to cooperate with this Government which is involved in the task of bringing equality among all communities.'

Thanthai Periyar introduced various social reforms and strived for equality among the people and fought for the eradication of casteism. Following his footsteps, **Arignar Anna** served for the welfare of the people. Samathuvapuram conceived in the minds of Chief Minister **Kalaingar** brought into practice the ideals of these great leaders, where members from all religions and communities live in harmony without any differential treatment. 100 houses are constructed in each Samathuvapuram and allotted to 100 beneficiaries - 40 houses to Adiravidars, 25 houses to backward classes, 25 houses to most backward classes and 10 houses for people belonging to other communities.

Three Samathuvapurams have been constructed at a stretch, in Salem District - the first District in the whole of Tamil Nadu.



Samathuvapurams have been established in Neikarapatti, Katheri and E.Konur in Salem District. Neikarapatti is a village 5 km from Salem on Salem-Erode National Highway.

Katheri is 15 km from Sangagiri, 2 km away from Salem - Erode National Highway near Samiampalayam. E.Konur Samathuvapuram is situated on Mettur-Salem highway 5 km from Mettur. All these three Samathuvapurams have been constructed amidst beautiful natural surroundings and airy places. Basic facilities like tar topped road, drainage, children's park, TV and library room, community hall, child care centre, drinking water, electricity, garbage bins, cremation and burial grounds, etc., have been provided. A primary school and fair price shops have been established in E.Konur

Samathuvapuram. Tree saplings have been planted in all these Samathuvapurams. Health Sub-Centres are also situated near all these Samathuvapurams.

Nationalised Banks like Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and Canara Bank have come forward to adopt Neikarapatti, E.Konur and Katheri Samathuvapurams respectively to take care of the maintenance and development of these Samathuvapurams.



As we approach the new millennium, three major revolutions in science and technology will influence agricultural technology in a fundamental manner. They are;

i) The gene revolution - which provides a molecular understanding of the genetic basis of living organisms, as well as the ability to use this understanding to develop new processes and products for agriculture, the environment and for human and animal health.

ii) The information and communications revolution which allows a rapid growth is the systematic assimilation and dissemination of relevant and timely information, as well as a dramatically improved ability to access the universe of

goals of natural resources conservation and food security.

The Gene Revolution

The past ten years have seen dramatic advances in our understanding of how biological organisms function at the molecular level, as well as in our abilities to analyse, understand and manipulate DNA molecules, the biological material from which the genes in all organisms are made. The entire process has been accelerated by the

AGRICULTURE BOUQUET OF MORROW

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan

knowledge and communicate through low cost electronic networks, and

iii) The ecotechnology revolution - which promotes the blending of the best in traditional knowledge and technology with modern science.

In principle, these three types of advances - when coupled with improvements in management science and governance - greatly increase the power of a scientific approach to genetic improvement, agronomics the integrated management of natural resources and ecosystems, and the management of local and regional development policies. However, these scientific revolutions seem to be proceeding at an ever increasing pace, with most of the action occurring in a few places in industrialised nations. Developing countries should lose no time in harnessing these technologies for achieving the twin

Human Genome Project, which has poured substantial resources into the development of new technologies for working with human genes. The same technologies are directly applicable to all other organisms, including plants. Thus, a new scientific discipline of genomics has arisen. This discipline has contributed to powerful new approaches that can be used in agriculture as well as in medicine and has helped to promote the biotechnology industry.

Several large corporations in Europe and the United States have made major investments in adapting these technologies to produce new plant varieties of agricultural importance for large-scale commercial agriculture. The same technologies have equally important potential applications for addressing food security in the developing world.

The key technological developments in this are:

- **Genomics** : The molecular characterisation of species.

- **Bioinformatics**; Data banks and data processing for genomic analysis.

- **Transformation** : introduction of individual genes confirming potentially useful traits into plants, trees, livestock and fish species.

- **Molecular breeding**. Identification and evaluation of useful traits by use of marker assisted selection, which greatly speeds up traditional breeding processes.

- **Diagnostics** : Identification of pathogens by molecular characterisation.



- **Vaccine Technology**: use of modern immunology to develop recombinant DNA vaccines for improved disease control against lethal diseases of animal and fish.

Developing countries must exploit these techniques and develop partnerships with advanced research institutions for this purpose. There are widespread public concerns about the potential adverse impact of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on human health and the environment. Some of these concerns are genuine.

In order to take advantage of recombinant DNA technologies without associated harm to human or ecological health, it is important that every country has in place suitable institutional structures and regulations for biosafety, bioethics and biosurveillance. A recent statement issued by the Royal Society of London on "Genetically modified plants for food use" provides guidelines for the safe handling of biotechnological applications (Royal Society, 1998)

The Information Technology Revolution

New communication and computing technologies will have profound implications in everyday research activities.

- Access to the Internet will soon be universal, and it can provide unrestricted low cost access to information, as well as highly interactive distance learning. The Internet will not only facilitate interactions among researchers, but also greatly improve their ability to communicate effectively with the potential users of their research knowledge.

- Computing makes it possible to process large - capacity databases (libraries, remote sensing and GIS data, gene banks) to

construct simulation models with possible applications in ecosystem, modeling, preparation of contingency plans to suit different weather probabilities and market variables.

- The software industry is continuously providing new tools that increase research productivity and create new opportunities for understanding complex systems of growing conditions.

- Remote sensing and other space satellite outputs are providing detailed geographic information useful for land and natural resources management. All countries should take advantage of these opportunities.

The Ecotechnology Revolution

Knowledge is a continuum. There is much to learn from the past in terms of the ecological and social sustainability of technologies. At the same time, new developments have opened up uncommon opportunities for developing technologies which can lead to high productivity without any adverse impact on the national resources base. Blending traditional and frontier technologies leads to birth of ecotechnologies with combined strength in the following areas.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| • Economics | • Ecology |
| • Equity | • Employment |
| • Energy | |

For example, in the area of water harvesting and sustainable use, there are many lessons to be learnt from the past. In the desert area of Rajasthan, drinking water is available even in areas with 100 mm annual rainfall, largely because women are continuing to harvest water in structures called kunds. In contrast, drinking water is scarce during summer in some parts of the North East India with an annual rainfall of 15,000 mm. Thus, there is need to conserve traditional wisdom and practices, which are often tending to become extinct (Anil Agarwal and Sunita Narain, 1996). The decision of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to explore the intellectual property needs, rights and expectations of holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and culture is hence an important step in widening the concept of intellectual property.

Principles of ethics and equity demand that this invaluable component of IPR gets included when the TRIPS agreement (Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights) of the World Trade Organisation comes up for review in 1999. FAO has been a pioneer in the recognition of the contributions of farm families in genetic resources conservation and enhancement by promoting the concept of "Farmers Rights". Like WIPO, UPOV (Union for the Protection of New varieties of Crops) should also undertake the task of preparing an integrated concept of breeders' and farmers' rights.

Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture involves a systems approach to experimental design and agronomic practices. It needs inter-disciplinary research drawing on expertise in a range of subject areas such as agronomy, plant science, genetics, soil science, entomology, meteorology, weed science, plant physiology, plant pathology, ecology and economics (National Research Council, 1997).

Agricultural extension workers using information technology will play an

increasingly important role in crop production and natural resource management.

The curricula of agricultural schools and colleges need to be modified to make precision agriculture the road to an ever-green revolution. Precision agriculture is particularly valuable for increasing opportunities for skilled employment in the farm sector. For example, computer software development, equipment fabrication and sales, custom hiring of software and farm equipment, local production of biofertilisers, biopesticides and drip irrigation equipment and consultancy services can all provide new opportunities for unskilled workers to become skilled.

Precision farming methods have to be based on scientific land and water use planning. It will need concurrent attention

to natural capital stocks and nature's services. Examples of stocks include: soils and soil nutrients, biodiversity, water, minerals, forests and oceans. Examples of nature's services include: water cycles, nutrient cycles, carbon sequestration and waste recycling, Agro-forestry and other sustainable systems of land management need to be popularised in areas experiencing varying degrees of desertification.

Costanzo et al (1997) have assessed the value of 17 ecosystem services and flows for 16 biomes (desert, tundra, ice/rock excluded) at \$33 trillion per year. By comparison, global GNP is now \$18 trillion per year. Food production services of crop lands is \$ 0.13 trillion per year. Thus, the need to conserve ecosystem services and flows under varying agro-ecological conditions through precision farming practices can hardly be over-emphasised.

In the emerging knowledge intensive agricultural era, international cooperation is vital for taking the benefits of new technologies to those who have so far been bypassed by new knowledge and techniques. Women farmers and farm labour need particular attention in any agricultural extension and development programme designed to reach the unreached. The gender dimension needs to be internalised in all research, educational and development programmes intended to promote natural resources conservation based advances in agricultural productivity and production.

Sustainable agriculture in the 21st century will be based on the appropriate use of biotechnology, information technology and ecotechnology.



Advancements increase the power of a scientific approach to genetic improvement

Practical achievements in bringing about the desired paradigm shift will depend upon public policy support and political action. Regulation through legislation, social mobilisation through local level community organisations and education through the mass media and information shops will all be needed to meet the dual demands for food and ecological security.

STATE-WIDE PULSE POLIO IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME



The Hon'ble Chief Minister K. J. Somasundaram inaugurated the first phase of Pulse Polio Immunisation Campaign for 1998 in Tamil Nadu on 6.12.1998 by administering polio drops to children at the Government Royapettah Hospital, Chennai. For the second year in succession, the programme was inaugurated by the Chief Minister.

About 6.5 lakh children received oral polio vaccine drops at about 40,000 centres in the first round of the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme in the State. The entire exercise will cost Rs.6.13 crores. The intensified Pulse Polio Immunisation is part of the total eradication of polio from the Country by 2000 A.D.

The second phase of the programme is on January 17, 1999.

INTENSIVE PULSE POLIO PROGRAMME

The mass immunisation programme to eradicate the polio has been in operation in the country from 1995-96. This time, the strategy has been modified to ensure 100 percent coverage of all children under five years. Renamed as Intensive Pulse Polio Programme, it will concentrate more

on children in unreached and underreached areas. Para-medical workers will go door to door for giving polio vaccine in areas where the coverage was less than 90 percent during the last time or there are reported cases of polio and in thickly populated slum areas.

The opinion leaders have a significant role to play in the Implementation of the Programme.

They can easily convince the parents who may be ignorant or sceptical about the effectiveness of the programme. These opinion leaders include village elders, local panchayat people, teachers and priests. To make these persons realise their responsibility of convincing others, it is necessary that the field officers connected with the campaign, meet and convince them first. Sustained efforts towards this end are sure to result in 100 percent coverage. A massive campaign has already begun to create awareness about the programme. Media publicity, rallies and seminars are part of this campaign.

ARRANGEMENTS IN TAMIL NADU

Over 65 lakh children under five years are to be immunised in Tamil Nadu. For this, about 40 thousand immunisation centres including about 850 in Chennai are being set up throughout the State. About 2 lakh persons including doctors and para-medical workers are being pressed into service. Besides mobile centres, immunisation booths will be set up in railway stations, bus stands and airports to vaccinate the children on the move.

CARE MORE FOR YOUR CHILD

- V. Sankaran

Kumaran is a self-made man. At 45, he does hard labour in undertaking repairs to bicycles in Madurai to earn a living. He was born a normal boy to a textile mill worker, but fate willed him

otherwise. Two years after his birth, he was laid down with high fever and taken to a hospital. Doctors diagnosed him polio affected. No medicine was available to cure the disease. Even today, it is so. Kumaran survived the attack but had to contend with a life-long trauma of being handicapped. He could only walk like a hunchback, with one hand supporting the leg. Despite all odds, he walked to his school, a kilometre away, to complete schooling. Last January, during the Pulse Polio Programme, looking at a queue of mothers having babies in their arms, he remarked, "Had I been vaccinated against polio during my childhood, I would now be like any other normal person". The pity is that an effective and safe oral polio vaccine was invented by Dr. Albert Sabin only in 1954.

What happened to Kumaran can also happen to your child. If you want to make sure that such a thing will not happen to your child, there is only one option available to you. You must be aware of the ongoing campaign for the polio immunisation programme. Polio drops are given to all children under five years on two days, one on the 6th December, 1998 and the other on the 17th January, 1999 between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm. Your job is very simple. Take your child to the nearby immunisation centre on these two days. For your convenience, these two dates have been fixed to fall on Sundays. Even if you have some very urgent work on these two days, take sometime off for the sake of your own child and get it vaccinated against

polio. It takes a few minutes only and costs you nothing.

Your child might have been given polio drops earlier. In that case, you may have the doubt whether the child should be vaccinated again on these two particular days. Yes. It is absolutely necessary that your child should be given polio drops on these days without fail. Medical experts say that a child must be given two doses with an interval of one to two months to ensure that the child gets 100 percent protection against polio. No need to worry about the extra doses during the mass immunisation programme in case the child has already been given polio drops. Additional doses do not do any harm to the child and absolutely there are no side effects. Even the sick children must be given pulse polio vaccines. Illness like cold, cough, fever, diarrhoea and vomiting are no contra indication to polio vaccination. Such vaccination is safe for the child and effective for combating polio.

Also, you should give oral polio vaccine to your child at the immunisation centres set up by the Government and not anywhere else. Polio drops administered in these centres will be very effective, as they are always kept under 8 degree centigrade and handled by trained persons. you cannot be sure that such a sensitive vaccine will be handled so carefully anywhere else.

You may ask why polio drops should be given to children on the notified days. This is because the Government wants to make India a polio-free country. For this, wild polio virus must be eradicated from the environment. This cannot be achieved if all children are not vaccinated simultaneously. Mass vaccination on a single day will destroy the wild polio virus and thus prevent it from spreading to polio free areas. When polio is eradicated completely, even the routine immunisation against polio can be stopped.

The Government is spending a lot of money on this programme for the well-being of the children to whom the future belongs. When massive efforts are taken for protecting the children from the crippling polio, is it not the duty of every parent to do what is expected of him or her? You will be doing a great service not only to your child but also to your country just by getting your child vaccinated against polio. If you are a parent of a child under five, do remember - the dates are the 6th of December and the 17th of January. Also, ask your neighbours to do the same if they do have children under five. Your cooperation will spare many children from becoming handicapped.

★ ★ ★

THIRUKKURAL

The code of conduct for the mankind



மறத்தல் வெகுளியை யார்மாட்டுந் தீய
பிறத்த லதனால் வரும்.

marathal vehuliyai yarmatun dhiya
piratha ladhanal varum.

*"Give up wrath in all cases, because it will
beget a series of unending evils".*

COMMENTARY

As a general statement it is said that it is good to restrain anger in all cases, whether a person is more powerful than yourself, or weaker than yourself, or equal to yourself in strength and status. It is to be avoided because of its evil potency. The emotion of anger is destructive of all spiritual values. It clouds the consciousness. The person is not able to discriminate between what is true and what is erroneous or what is good and what is evil. Thus, he lacks right knowledge and hence the capacity to adopt right conduct. Thus, that emotion of anger diverts the individual from the right course of conduct and punges him into the wide ocean of Samsara.

★ ★ ★

தன்னெத்தான் காக்கிற் சினங்காக்க காவாக்கால்
தன்னையே கொல்லுஞ் சினம்

thannaitthan kakir cinankaka kavakal
thannaiye kollun cinam.

"If you want to guard yourself, then guard against wrath, for wrath will kill him who is not able to guard against it".

COMMENTARY

An ascetic who is not able to restrain anger will fail in his object, will slip down from his high spiritual ladder and get involved in the misery of Samsara of birth and death. Hence one who wants to save his soul must guard himself against anger. Otherwise his whole life will end in frustration and misery.

★ ★ ★

சிறப்பினுஞ் செல்வம் பெறினும் பிறர்க்கினளா
செய்யாமல் மாசற்றார் கோள்.

Sirapinun selvam perinum pirarkinaa
seyamai masattrar kol.

"It is the considered belief of men of spotless purity that no evil should be done to other beings even though it will bring in great wealth that will yield glory".

COMMENTARY

This injunction applies both to the householder and the ascetic. Neither of them on any account should cause injury to other living beings. Securing of wealth by such means by the

householder would imply ordinary riches. It will given him an important status in society. Not causing injury is considered to be greater value than the possession of all those powers.

★ ★ ★

இன்னா வெனத்தா னுணர்ந்தவை துன்னாமை
வேண்டும் பிறன்கட் செயல்

inna venatha nunarntavai dhunnamai
vendum priankat seyal.

"Whatever is known to be bitter pain by his
own experience should not be done to others".

COMMENTARY

This also emphasises the identical nature of
living beings. If a person knows that something
is bitterly painful as felt by himself, he must
realise that the other living beings in a similar
situation would also feel the same pain. Hence
just as he dislikes pain himself he should see that
there is no pain caused to other living beings.

★ ★ ★

எனைத்தானு மெஞ்ஞான்றும் யார்க்கு மனத்தான
மாணாசெய யாமை தலை.

enaithanu mengandrum yarku manathana
manaasei yamai dhalai.

"Never to cause wilfully any kind of evil to
any living being, this is the greatest virtue".

COMMENTARY

Here the emphasis is laid on wilfully doing
evil. That ought to be avoided. In an unconscious
moment or involuntarily injury may be caused to
living beings. Such an injury is not done wilfully
and hence ought not to be considered as really
sinful. The idea of doing evil is considered more
important than the real action causing pain.

★ ★ ★

தன்னுயிர்க் கின்னாமை தானறிவா னென்கொலோ
மன்னுயிர்க் கின்னா செயல்.

thannuyir kinnamai dhanariva nengolo
mannuyir kinna seyal.

"A person who has personally experienced
what is injurious to his own life, why should he
inflict injury on other living beings".

★ ★ ★

பிறர்க்கின்னா முற்பகற் செய்யிற் றமக்கின்னா
பிற்பகற் றானே வரும்.

Pirar kinna murpahar chieyir tramakinna
pirpagar rane varum.

"If a person does evil to others in the forenoon,
he will be confronted with evil in the afternoon.

COMMETNARY

That the result of evil-doing is inevitable and
immediate is pointed out here. 'As he soweth so
must he reap' is a moral principle that can be
never escaped.

★ ★ ★

ஒன்றாக நல்லது கொல்லாமை மற்றதன்
பின்சாரப் பொய்யாமை நன்று.

Ondraha nalladhu kollamai matradham
pinsara poiynamai nandru.

"Not to kill is the one good deed par
excellence. Next to this comes the virtue of
speaking the truth".

★ ★ ★

Research Highlights

LEATHLEAF BLIGHT OF COCONUT

A new leaf blight disease of coconut
was identified during the year 1995 at
Ponnapuram and Angalakurichy villages
of Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore District of
Tamil Nadu. The leaf blight inciting
organism was isolated from the infected
leaflets, rachis and seed nuts. The organism
was identified as Botryo-diplodia
theobromae from cultural and
morphological characters (IMI 321848).
The infection was noticed on the seed
nuts, Seedlings and trees.

The symptoms on the Seedlings initially
appear on the lower most leaf as brown
spindle shaped necrotic spots of various
sizes running parallel to the longitudinal
veins, with dark brown margin surrounded
by yellow halo. During the advanced stage
of infection, the lesion extend to the rachis
and lead to the death of the seedling.

The symptoms on the tree appear as
follows

- Symptom initially appear on the
lowermost frond as a spindle shaped
lesion on leaflets of various size,
surrounded by dark brown margin
with yellow halo and grey centre.
- Later the lesion enlarge in size,
coalesce and gives a blighted



appearance with dark brown wavy
margin accompanied with yellow halo.

- On the blighted portions numerous
black coloured minute pycnidial
bodies were seen.
- The lesion spreads to the entire frond,
the leaflets roll inward from the
margin and get blighted.
- As the fronds get blighted, the
symptom spread to the rachis also. It
was followed by the dropping of the
affected frond and falls down.
- Infection subsequently spreads to the
inner whorl and two to three fronds
alone were retained on the crown. It
was coupled with shedding of nuts
and buttons.
- Finally the crown topples down and
leads to the death of the tree. And
the tree dies within three years after
infection.

Courtesy : TNAU, News Letter

PEST MANAGEMENT FOR VEGETABLES

Vegetables grown in Kerala are highly susceptible to attack by pests, but a sizeable quantity of vegetables brought to the market are free from insect attack. The farmers try to control pests using chemicals. This leads to side-effects like pest resurgence, secondary pest outbreak, pesticide residue, wiping out of natural enemies and environmental pollution.

There is need for educating vegetable growers to follow eco-friendly plant protection practices for the management of pest which help in ensuring a pest free crop in a cost effective manner.

As a part of the integrated pest management (IPM) strategy, some of the eco-friendly measures suitable for the effective control of major pests affecting vegetables have been identified. These practices were tried on a participatory basis in bittergourd, cowpea and amaranthus.

Bittergourd

The major pests affecting bittergourd are leaf hopper, aphids, mites, whiteflies, fruit flies, pumpkin caterpillar, semilooper, pumpkin beetles and epilachna beetles. The pest problem aggravates during summer making the cultivation of this crop difficult.

The eco-friendly pest management has proved that the crop can be cultivated during

summer. The practices include rational rotations of different treatments, trapping, mechanical control and covering of fruits.

Neem seed oil emulsion and garlic mixture

Neem seed oil emulsion is prepared by dissolving 60 grams of ordinary soap in 500 ml water and adding this to one litre of neem seed oil. The emulsion obtained is diluted by adding 40 times water to obtain 61.5 L of spray solution. The solution is mixed with 1.25 kgs of well crushed garlic and filtered. This is applied on the lower surface of the leaves when leaf hopper, aphids or whiteflies are noticed. This treatment is also helpful in controlling the incidence of epilachna beetle.

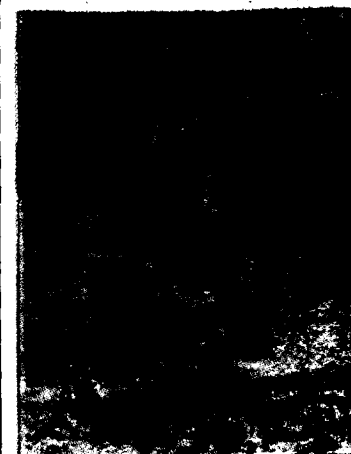
The mechanical collection of epilachna beetle adults, grubs, pupae and eggs helps in managing the pests.

The adults of pumpkin beetles which feed on leaves are managed by collecting the beetles using a seep net. Burning the pits before sowing of seeds control grubs.

Plant Extract of *Andrographis paniculata* L. and cows urine solution

Mix one litre of cow's urine with one litre of *Andrographis paniculata* L. and dilute it with 10

**Prof. P. Regunath
Dr. C. Gokulabalan**



litres of water. To this add 10 grams of crushed hot chilli (*Capsi scum frutescens* L.). Filter the solution and apply on both surfaces of the leaves. This controls mites, pumpkin caterpillar, leafhopper, snake gourd, semilooper and white flies.

The interval of application of the above organic formulations is decided based on strict surveillance and assessment of the pest population and damage caused.

Spraying water on the lower surface of the leaves at weekly intervals has been found to be useful in washing out the mite population.

Spraying of Magnesium sulphate solution

One per cent $MgSO_4$, obtained by dissolving 10 g of $MgSO_4$ in one litre water, is sprayed on both surfaces of the leaves twice, during twining stage and after a month. This treatment is effective in controlling the foliar yellowing caused by sucking pests.

Traps and covers

Banana/Ocimum/Jaggery traps suspended alternatively on trellises trap large populations of fruit flies.

Banana trap

Cut a ripe banana into four horizontal pieces. Coat one surface of each piece with carbofuran

granules (0.5g) Place each piece in a coconut shell and suspend in the trellis.

Ocimum trap

Crush 30 grams of Ocimum leaves. The extract, along with the crushed leaves, is placed inside a coconut shell. About 50 ml water is added to prevent the extract from drying. Add 10g of well powdered jaggery and 0.5g of carbofuran. The traps are suspended in the trellis.

Jaggery trap

Fill one-fourth of a coconut shell with starch solution (rich gruel water) and add 10g of powdered jaggery and 0.5 g carbofuran.

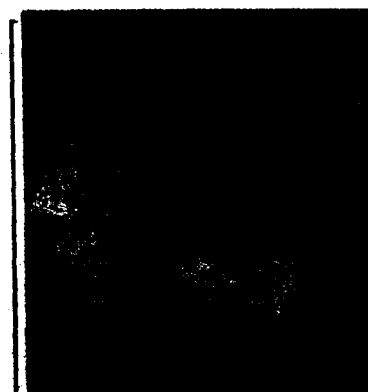
In addition to these traps, the fruits are also covered with polythene or paper cover. This prevents adult fruit flies from laying eggs. Damaged fruits are collected and destroyed.

Cowpea

Some of the major pests affecting vegetable cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata var sesquipedalis*) are American serpentine leaf miner aphids, pod bugs, pod borers, basal swelling, wilt and mosaic. Insecticide application often fails to yield good results, sometimes aggravates insect pest incidence.

Major pests of cowpea can be managed by spray application of insecticide of plant origin.

Neem seed oil emulsion



prepared as mentioned earlier, applied at 10 per cent strength (diluting neem seed oil emulsion with 10 times water) as fine spray is effective against American serpentine leaf miner and pea phids. The incidence of other pests like pod borers and pod bug was also found to be less in neem seed oil emulsion treated fields. Application of neem seed oil emulsion at 10 percent strength is also effective for suppression of mosaic disease symptom. With neem emulsion, a prolonged protection of the crop can be achieved reducing the need for frequent pesticide applications. This also ensures the survival of the existing natural enemies.

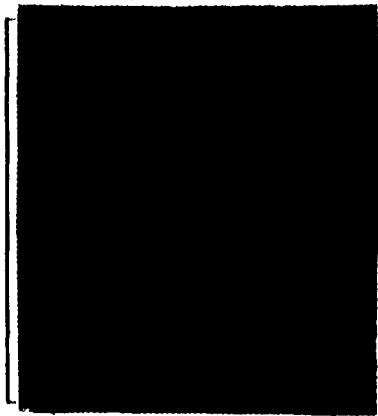
One litre plant extract of *Hyptis suaveolens* with soap solution (one litre of plant extract + 60 gm of bar soap dissolved in 1/2 litre water) diluted ten times in water applied as fine spray is found to be effective for controlling pea aphids and adult stem flies.

The basal swelling and wilt disease of cowpea often makes cultivation very difficult. The soil and air borne fungus viz. *Fusarium* spp which causes the malady can be effectively managed by the following practices.

- Burning the trash in pits
- Before sowing, drenching the pits with one percent Bordeaux mixture / 0.4 percent copper oxychloride.



- Drenching the base of the plants with one percent Bordeaux mixture / 0.4 percent copper oxychloride along with a spray application with the same fungicide at the same concentration.



- The practice of growing cowpea in the same field should be avoided and proper rotation should be followed.

Once the disease is noticed, the affected plants should be removed and destroyed.

Amaranthus

The major problem affecting amaranthus is leaf spot disease caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, a common soil borne plant pathogen. The leaf spot symptoms appear and spread due to the air borne spores of this fungus. This disease is found to be very serious in the amaranthus growing tracts of Kerala. The following management strategies are suggested

- The Co-1 variety of green amaranthus is highly tolerant to the disease.
- The highly preferred red amaranthus raise the green Co-1 amaranthus in combination with red amaranthus or raise Co-1 and the red amaranthus in alternate rows. Avoid splash irrigation.
- As soon as the disease symptoms start appearing apply 0.4 percent of the



commercial fungicides, Dithane M 45 or Indofil m 45 in cowdung supernatant (suspend one kg of fresh cowdung in 10 L of water, filter the supernatant and add 40 gms of the fungicide to prepare the spray solution) so as to cover the entire plant as fine spray. A waiting period of 15 days before harvest. The harvested crop should be washed thoroughly in running water before use.

The usual practice of the farmers to apply high doses of inorganic fertilisers has to be discouraged. Instead different forms of organic manures like cowdung, poultry manure, neem cake, vermicompost in combination with reduced dose of inorganic fertilisers including adequate potash fertilisers can be used. This practice helps in reducing the damage caused by foliar fungal pathogens.

General IPM strategy for vegetables

- Burn the pits/beds
- Drench the pits/bed with 1 percent Bordeaux mixture wherever the problem due to soil fungi is severe.

- Practice clean cultivation.
- Use resistant varieties if available.
- Select healthy seeds from healthy gardens.
- Give more importance to organic manure.
- Following IPM strategies for the control of pests by integrating suitable methods.
- Chemical pesticides should be the last resort.
- Conserve the natural enemies seen in the field.
- Collect the natural enemies from places they have assembled in large numbers and release them in places where they are not seen.
- Subject the crop to frequent conservation and decide on the type of control measures to be adopted.
- When insecticide application becomes necessary select a suitable, effective insecticide which will cause only least damage to the natural enemies and the environment.
- Select a suitable equipment in good working condition for application of pesticides.
- Harvest mature fruits before applying pesticides and allow the waiting period before the next application of pesticides.

Courtesy : Science Express

ஈகை யில்லார்க்கு வீழல்லை.

நட்டார்க்கு" நள்ளா தவர்க்கும் உளவரையால்
அட்டது பாத்துண்டல் அட்டுண்டல்;-அட்ட
தடைத்திருந் துண்டொழுகும் ஆவதின் மாக்கட்
கடைக்கும்ஆம் ஆண்டைக் கதவு.

*Share your food with friends and foes. To the
selfish heaven's gate is closed.*

To eat your own meal, after sharing what you
have cooked, to the extent of your ability, both with
those who are friends and those who are not friends,
is 'cooking and eating' (is = real house-keeping). To
the good-for-nothing human beings whose habit of
life it is to shut themselves-up, and eat alone what
they have cooked, the door of yonder world will be
shut.

**He who regards his own welfare should not
eat alone. With two or three or may let a man eat
his meal.**

★ ★ ★

ஈயாதானுக்குத் தான் தேடியபொருளான் இகழ்ச்சியே
அன்றிப் புகழ்ச்சியில்லை.

துய்த்துக் கழியான் றுறவோர்க்கொன் றீகலான்
வைத்துக் கழியு' மடவோனை - வைத்த
பொருளும் அவனை நகுமே, உலகத்
தருளும் அவனை நகும்.

The miser contemptible.

The senseless man who spends not his time in
enjoyment (of his wealth), and who gives nothing to
pious devotees, but hoards and dies, - *him* his
hoarded wealth derides; *him* all that is gracious in the
world derides.

**What is the use of wealth that one neither
gives nor enjoys?**

★ ★ ★

ஒருவன் அதை அனுபவியாமலும் ஈயாமலும் இருந்தால்
அப்பொருள் அவனுக்குடைமையன்று.

எனதென தென்றிருக்கும் ஏழை பொருளை
எனதென தென்றிருப்பன் யானுந் - தனதுயிற்
றானும் அதனை வழங்கான், பயன்றுவ்வான்
யானும் அதனை அது.

Whose is the miser's wealth?

As to the property which the wretched churl
claims, saying 'It is mine, it is mine', I too chime in
with 'it is mine, it is mine;' for if it is his, he himself
spends it not, nor enjoys the benefit of it; and I, too,
neither spend nor enjoy it!

**If they are (called) wealthy because of wealth
buried in their house, why are we not (esteemed)
wealthy because of that same wealth?**

★ ★ ★

ஈயாதசெல்வர் பொருளாற் பலவித இடுக்கண் எய்துவர்.

வழங்காத செல்வரி னைச்சுரந்தார் உய்ந்தார்:
இழந்தார் எனப்படுதல் உய்ந்தார்; - உழந்ததனைக்
காப்பய்ந்தார்; கல்லுதலும் உய்ந்தார்;தங் கைநோவ
யாப்பய்ந்தார் - உய்ந்த பல.

Poor men better off than churls.

The poor have escaped much from which rich
men that dispense not suffer.

They have escaped the reputation of having lost
(their substance).

They have escaped the toil of saving it.

They have escaped (the labour of) digging (to
hide it).

They have escaped the ache of hands securing
it from powerful plunderers.

Many are the (sorrows) they have escaped.

★ ★ ★

பெரும்பாலும் செல்வருக்குப் பொருளார் பல
வகையினும் துன்பமேயன்றி இன்பமில்லை.

ஈட்டலுந் துன்பமற் றிட்டிய ஒன்பொருளைக்
காத்தலும் ஆங்கே கடுந்துன்பம்; - காத்தற்
குறைபடிற் றுன்பங் கொற்றான்பந் துன்பக்
குறைபதி மற்றைப் பொருள்.

Wealth is the source of many sorrows.

Gathering it together is trouble, and even so the
guarding of resplendent wealth is severe trouble. If
the guarded heap diminish, it is trouble. If it perish,
it is trouble. Wealth is trouble's very dwelling place!

★ ★ ★



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PURE
silk

PURE
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Verified
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Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.
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