

சுவிஸ்
Arasu



Thiruvalluvar Year—2014
Margazhi - Thai, Dhundubi



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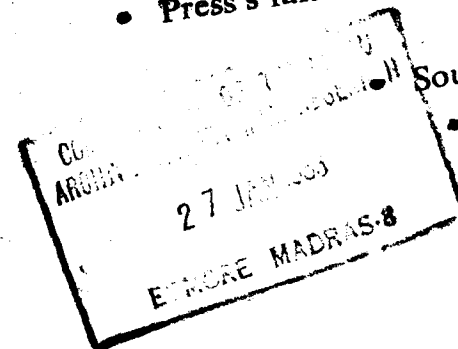
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Tamil Arasu VOL: XIII... NO. VII... JANUARY 1983

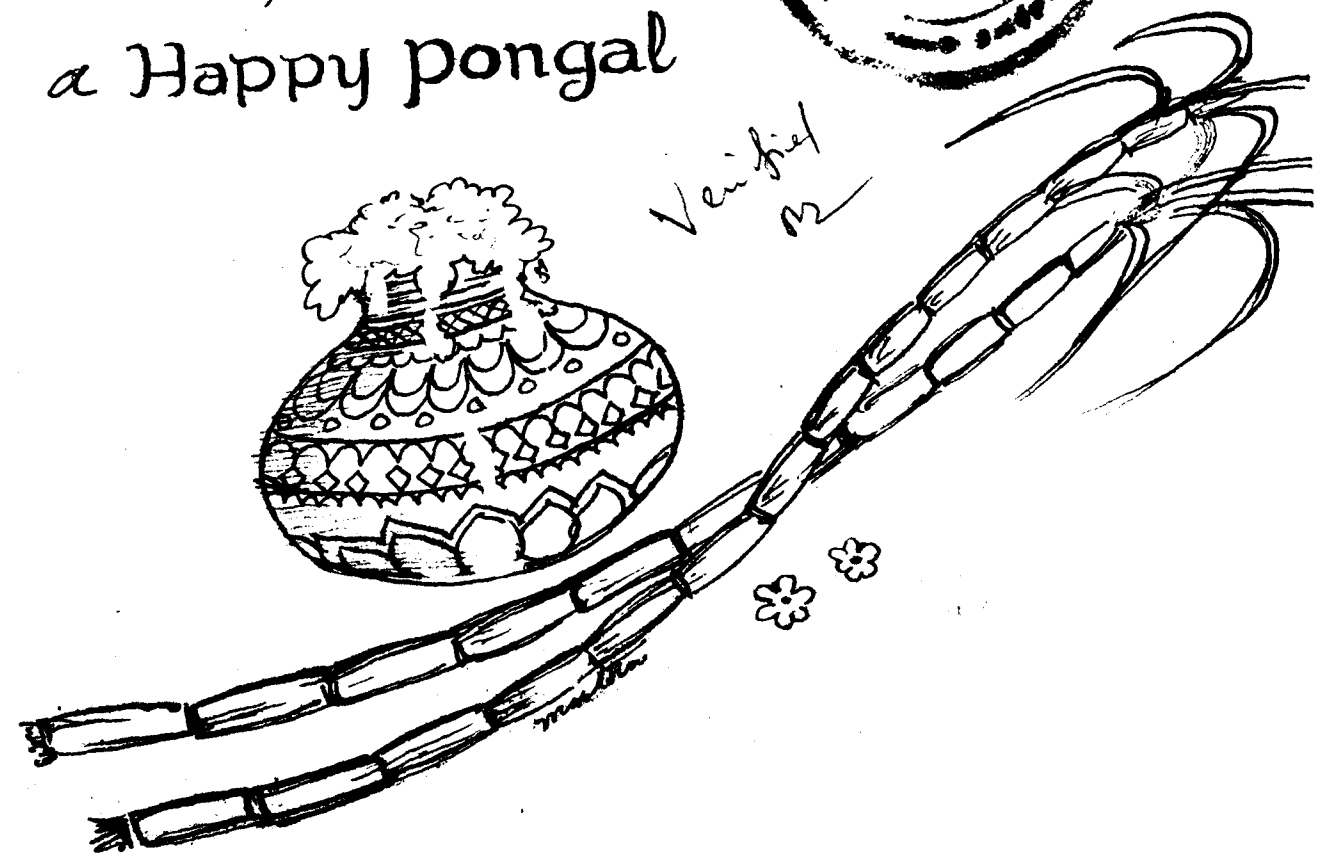
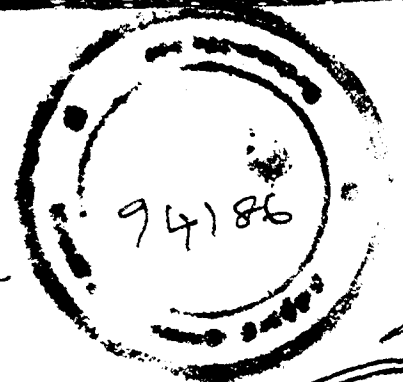
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Tamil Arasu

*Wishes its Readers
a Happy pongal*





Radical change in Educational Pattern

CM's Convocation address.

Your Excellency the Chancellor of the Madurai Kamaraj University. Honourable Pro-Chancellor! Vice-Chancellor! Learned Professors of the Various Faculties! My beloved students who have assembled here to receive their degrees!

It is always a delightful experience for me to meet you the young men and women of the present generation, that too a generation that is on the threshold to shoulder the great task of shaping the future of the society. I have not studied much in educational institutions; as I was forced by circumstances to work hard and eke out my living myself, I lost the opportunity of completing my education in youth. On seeing you all, fresh graduates, I feel elated like an educated parent without a degree who sees his children graduating after a successful period of higher education.

In memory of the great leader Kamaraj who worked selflessly in a spirit of sacrifice for the freedom of the country and who strove to provide free education to the poor, I to deliver the first Convocation address of this University which is situated in Madurai, the city

which narrated Tamil through the establishment of Cankam) to function in his name. The people of Tamilnadu ardently supported this noble idea. It was a matter of distinction for Tamilnadu indeed to have a University named after a person who had no college education.

I as one who has lost the opportunity to have higher education, deem it an honour and a privilege to have been invited to deliver the Convocation address of the University named after Kamaraj.

By conferring such privileges on persons like me, I take it that the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor do want to demonstrate to the world in particular the fact that formal education and knowledge of research are not gained only through working for a degree.

It is our great duty to recall on this occasion that the immortal Perarignar Anna was called upon to deliver the first Convocation address of this University fifteen years ago. Perarignar Anna repre-

sents an era in the history of Tamil Nadu. He was a great thinker who was tutored in the illustrious traditions of the School of Periyar and who later evolved for himself distinct ideals of his own and who exemplified his ideals through his own practice; "Duty, discipline, dignity", "To have the heart to face any crisis", "The jasmine blossoming in the neighbour's garden smells sweet"; "Forget and forgive"; "Long live detractors"; "Live long wherever you be" - these are not mere ornate-verbal phrasings but living principles of his life, they constitute a philosophy of life advocated by him for the benefit of all. That is the reason why he is still remembered as a great man with a great heart.

The views on education, the code of conduct for the student community propagated by him on platforms and forums like this university are worth remembering and emulating. Following in his footsteps under the inspiration of his leadership, I have nothing new to add to what he has already said on these matters. Yet it is my duty to place before you a few ideas keeping in mind the present social situation.





number. But there is no corresponding vigour in our progress. Year after year the amount of money spent on education has been steadily increasing. But our advancement has not been commensurate with this expenditure. The reason is that the service of our educational institutions has not reached the villages which are the heart of our country. I, therefore, feel that fundamental changes in our syllabi and methods of teaching are required. Two thirds of the Indian population live in villages. We should find out the ways and means of imparting basic education to the illiterate men and women of our villages. We should gradually change the present situation in which education can be had only by going to school. Schools and colleges should offer research oriented scientific and technical education. Facilities should be provided for one's acquisition of non-formal basic education from home or through evening school. This will enable one to learn while earning. When you after graduation lead your lives as experts in various fields, you should use your leisure time to teach adult men and women. By this you will be doing a great service to the nation. I believe that this is a practical suggestion for spreading education.

Even an ordinary citizen should have the opportunities to keep abreast of the development in scientific, technological and agricultural fields in different parts of the world. He should be given the facilities to learn all these in Tamil. For this we should write a large number of books in Tamil. Mahakavi Bharati has said that students should be taught such subjects in Tamil. If Japan has now been able to

compete with developed nations like the United States in various fields, it is because all branches of knowledge including advanced sciences are there taught in their mother tongue. There it is possible for an ordinary citizen to enjoy the fruits of education and to improve his knowledge. It seems we can bring about a revolution in the world of knowledge by adopting this method. We should keep in mind the words of Bharati at least during his Birth Centenary Celebrations: "The great works of the intellectuals of other countries should be translated into Tamil. We should compose in Tamil books that will never perish."

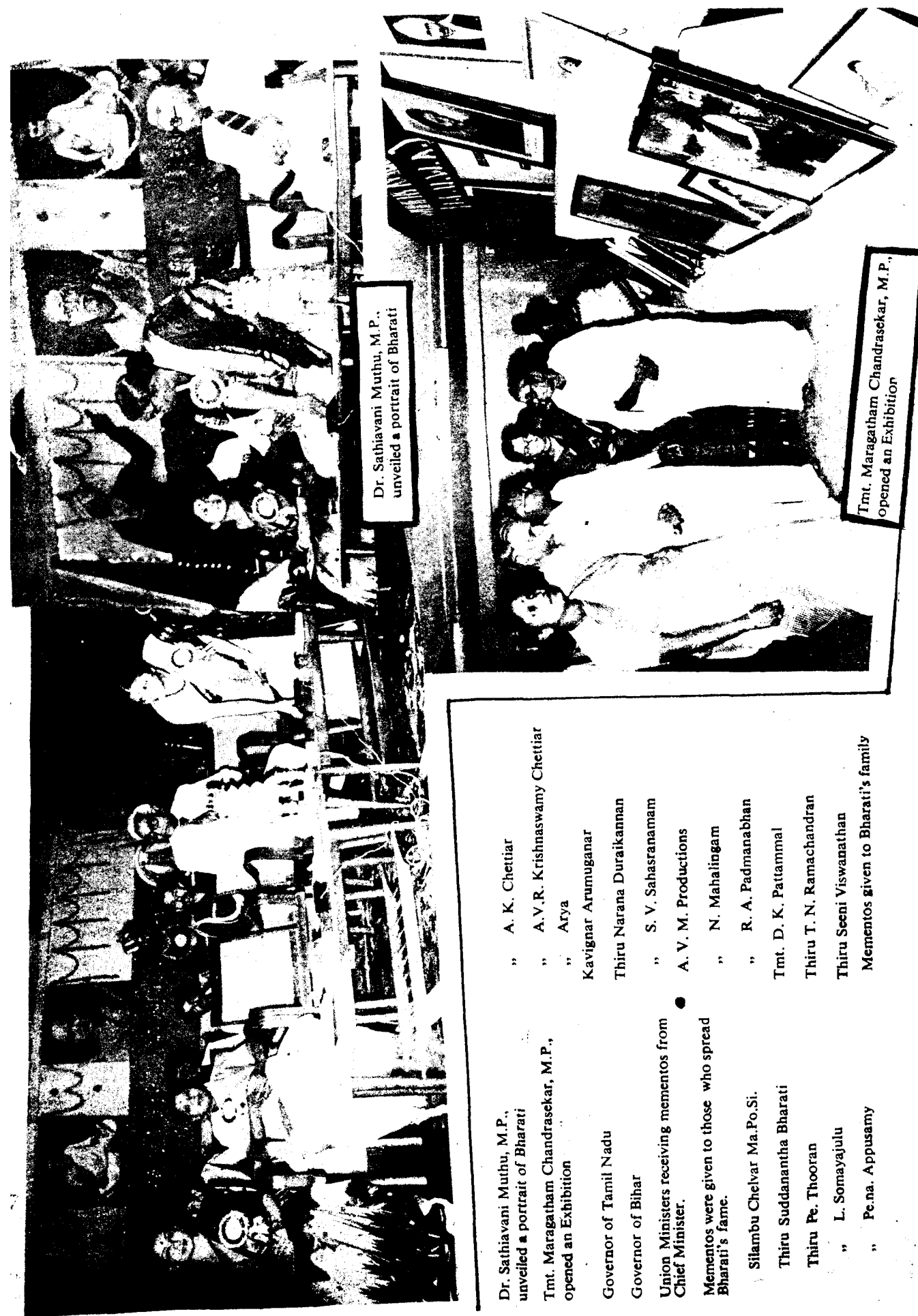
Our young men have been brought up under the wrong conception that to get education or to get a degree is meant only for acquiring a job. If education and degree are meant for this purpose alone, none in the country needs education.

During the British regime they gave educational opportunities only to those whom they needed for administrative purposes. If the unemployment problem is posing a more and more serious threat one of the reasons may be our belief in the old notion that education is for employment. There should be an expansion of technological education. Educational institutions should foster the idea that education is a fundamental need of man whereas technological education is required for life. I, therefore, would like to state here that there should be revolutionary changes in our thoughts about education. Educated youngmen should go to villages or stay in their places spreading learning or start industries or go into business.

The government is implementing a number of schemes to help them. If you take the initiative to start an industry on your own you will pave the way for your own progress and also the prosperity of the nation.

On this occasion let me remind you of the memorable words of Anna about the role of the youth! "Educated young men should become teachers and introduce the world to the villages, they would become doctors and cure the body as well as the mind; they should construct bridges and dams and revolutionize agriculture. They should liberate tactfully the common people from the stranglehold of the traditionalism, teach them the necessity for change and thus usher in a new world. For bringing about this change, courage and ability are essential".

When after graduation you prepare your selves to enter society, you will meet with some problems. The most serious of them are dissensions of caste and creed, the situation unknown to you as members of the student community. Even though we won our political independence 35 years ago, we are still occupying a back seat in the comity of nations. You should plan a programme of action with a determination to change this situation. You should never encourage religious and caste differences which have long affected our way of life. This is necessary because such differences have disturbed our unity at all levels, weakened our integrity, ruined our creative potentialities and undermined our progress. To bring about this change demands mental courage. Gandhiji has said:



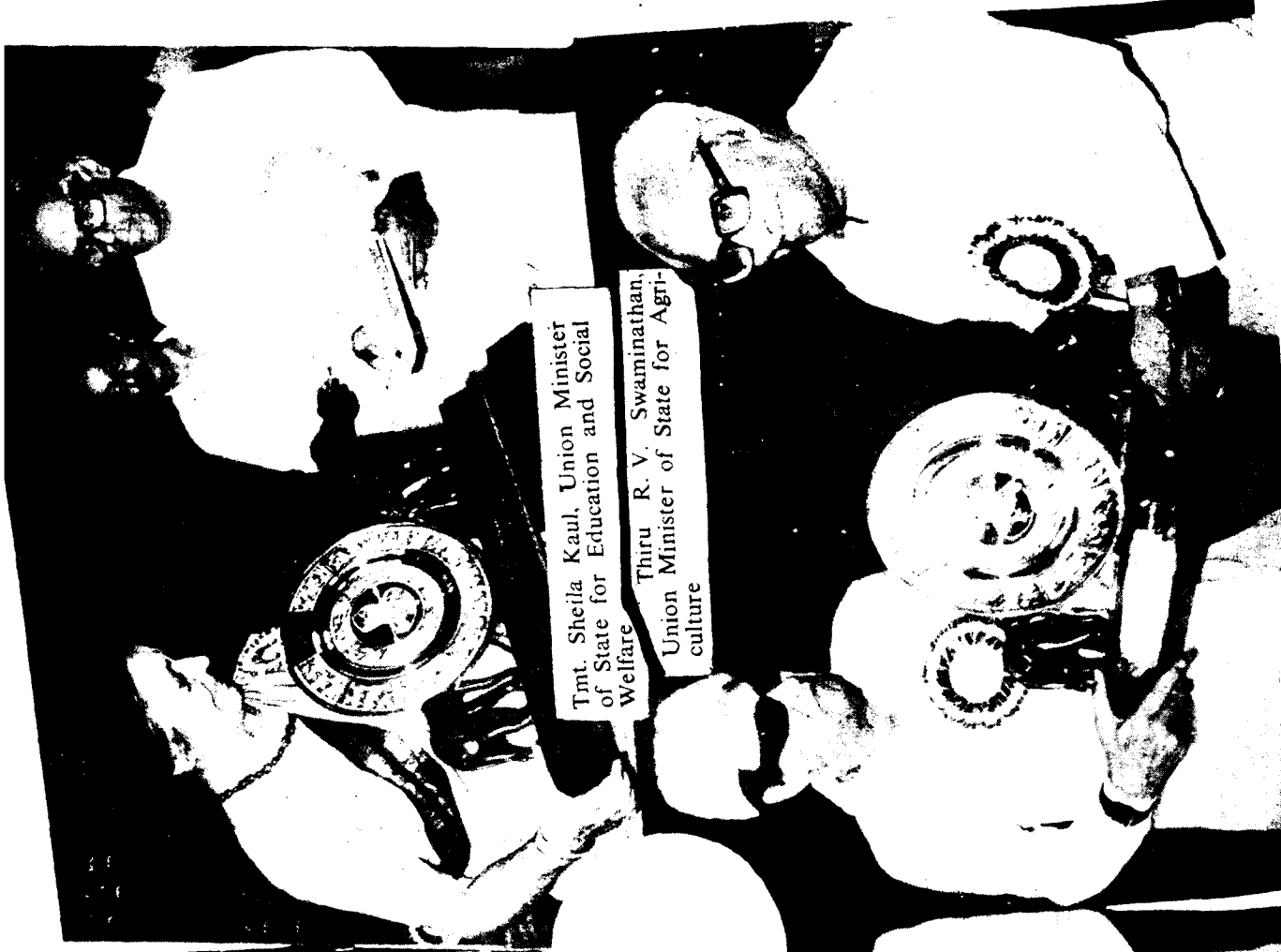
Dr. Sathiyani Muthu, M.P., unveiled a portrait of Bharati

Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar, M.P., opened an Exhibition

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Dr. Sathiyani Muthu, M.P.,
unveiled a portrait of Bharati | A. K. Chettiar |
| Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar, M.P.,
opened an Exhibition | A.V.R. Krishnaswamy Chettiar |
| Governor of Tamil Nadu | Arya |
| Governor of Bihar | Kavignar Arumuganar |
| Union Ministers receiving mementos from
Chief Minister. | Thiru Narana Duraikannan |
| Mementos were given to those who spread
Bharati's fame. | S. V. Sahasranamam |
| Silambu Chelvar Ma.Po.Si. | A. V. M. Productions |
| Thiru Suddanantha Bharati | N. Mahalingam |
| Thiru Pe. Thooran | R. A. Padmanabhan |
| " L. Somayajulu | Tmt. D. K. Pattammal |
| " Pe.na. Appusamy | Thiru T. N. Ramachandran |
| | Thiru Seeni Viswanathan |
| | Mementos given to Bharati's family |



Governor of Tamil Nadu
Governor of Bihar



Tmt. Sheila Kaul, Union Minister
of State for Education and Social
Welfare
Thiru R. V. Swaminathan,
Union Minister of State for Agri-
culture

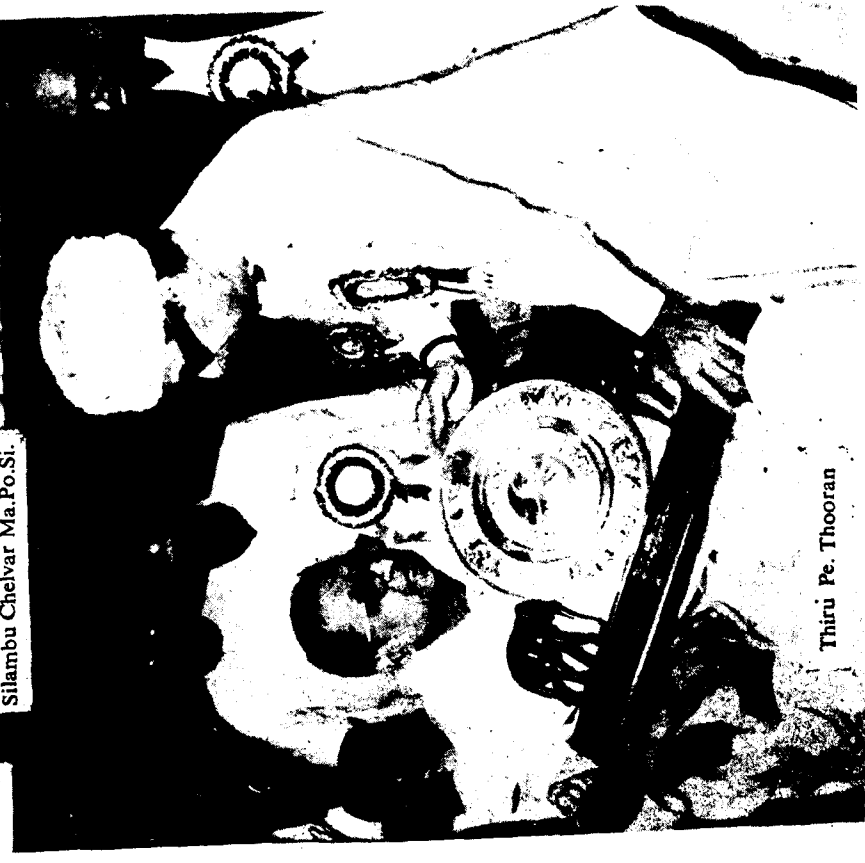


Silambu Chelvar Ma Po.Si.



Thiru R. Venkataraman, Union
Minister for Defence.

Thiru N. K. P. Salve, Union
Minister for Information



Thiru Pe. Thooran



Mementos given to Bharati's family

Thiru Seeni Viswanathan





Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments who presided sought to differentiate between the Tamil Nadu and Bihar press bills, in reply to Thiru Salve's query how there was upsurge against the Bihar bill when there was no uproar against similar bills in Tamil Nadu and Orissa. He pointed out in the Tamil Nadu bill there was a clear demarcation between the executive and the judiciary. A Journalist charged and imprisoned by an executive officer under the Tamil Nadu Act could seek redress and bail before an independent judiciary, while it was not so in Bihar where the executive officer was armed with judicial powers too.

The Minister said the press in Tamil Nadu had full faith that the legislation would not be misused. He wanted the press in the state to realise that government would use the Act only against those elements which had crept into the journalistic fold and were misusing the rights of the profession to make slanderous and baseless allegations against men in power.

The press law should be viewed as a reasonable restriction to weed out the erring minority and not as a threat against the responsible majority of the fourth estate. The state government would stand by the press in protecting press freedom as long as the freedom was used to inform and educate the public. "We are also for free dialogue with the press on such controversial matters as the appointment of committee to review the press bill" he said. "At the same time I can project myself against scurrilous writing" he said.

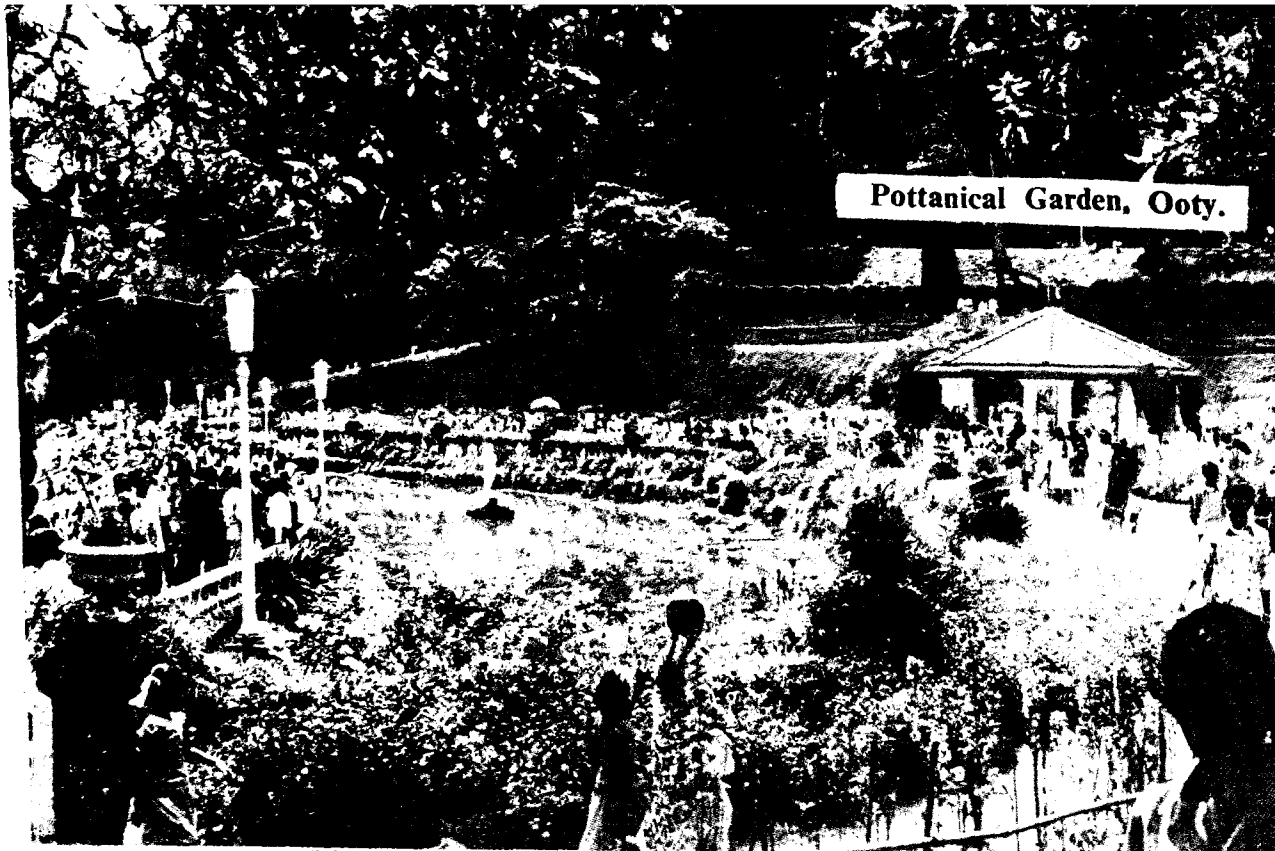
He wanted the press to remember that freedom of expression finally boiled down to upholding public cause.

Thiru Salve, Union Minister for Information and Broad Casting released the silver jubilee souvenir of the Guild. Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments inaugurated the health insurance scheme of the guild for its members. Thiru P. R. Sundaram of Enfield India and Thiru G. V. Rao of New India Assurance company, explained the scheme.

Founder members and past presidents of the guild were honoured.

PRESS' FAITH IN FAIRNESS OF TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT

As long as the press in India ensured that fearless newsreporting was swayed only by the sole criterion of responsibility, all the press bills enacted by the various governments would fall as dead-letter, Union Information Minister Thiru



South to join hands to promote **TOURISM**

Respected Chairman of the Conference, Union Minister for Tourism Hon. Thiru Khursit Alam Khan.

Our Host and Minister for Tourism Karnataka Hon. Thiru Veerappa Moily.

My fellow Ministers for Tourism from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry.

Distinguished participants, and friends:

At the outset, let me thank the hosts, Government of Karnataka for organising this timely conference at the gracious City of Bangalore and for giving us all an opportunity to exchange views on the various steps to be taken collectively to improve tourism in this part of the country. We, in Tamil Nadu feel close to Karnataka our host not merely geographically, but also culturally and emotionally. The conference cannot be better -timed because, of late, new trends and challenges are noticeable in the fields of both domestic and foreign tourism. In the past the Zonal Conferences

have tended to be occasions for us to meet and pass pious resolutions with little follow up action. I hope this Conference will be different and be marked by the participants engaging themselves in useful deliberations and evolving a suitable plan of action for a meaningful co-operation among the Southern States in all activities connected with promotion of tourism. Our aim should be to ensure for South India its due and prominent place in the tourist map of the world.

Mr. Chairman, it is an obvious fact that South India is not attracting enough share of the tourists visiting India in spite of the unique tourist attractions present here. All the four Southern States are blessed with beautiful scenic tourist centres that range from the cool Nilgiris and Mysore to sunny Madras and Trivandram. Also we have a rich cultural heritage depicted in the innumerable holy shrines and sculptural marvels scattered all over the region. Hampi in Karnataka and Mallapuram in Tamil Nadu are but two examples of these eternal attractions.

Tourist statistics point to the fact that infrastructural facilities in the Southern States need urgent improvements to motivate the foreign tourists to visit the Southern States. The Government of Tamil Nadu is fully aware of the need to develop



Thiru. R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and Religious
Endowments.

தமிழரசு

தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் திங்களாசிரிசுமுறை ஏடு



1983 நாடகாட்டி

ஜனவரி												
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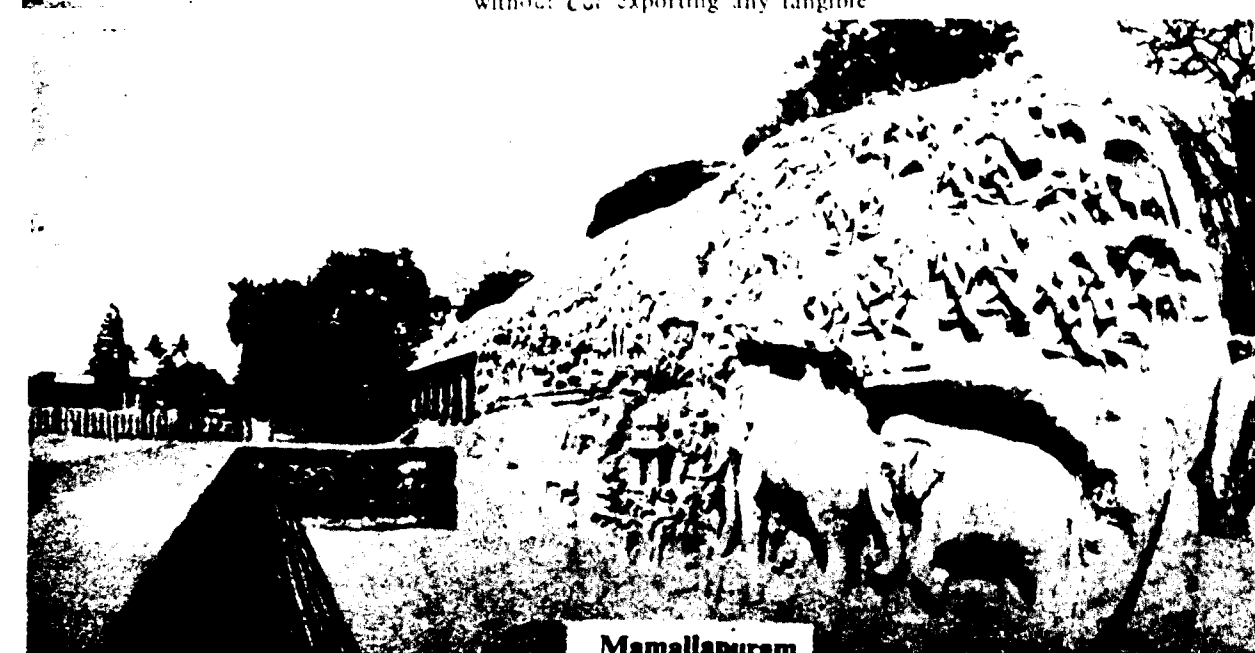
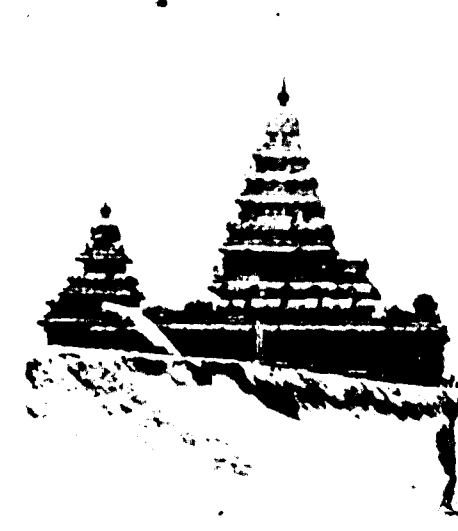
பிப்ரவரி												
சூரிய	திங்கட	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	சனி	சனி	சனி	சனி	சனி	சனி	சனி	சனி
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Mamallapuram

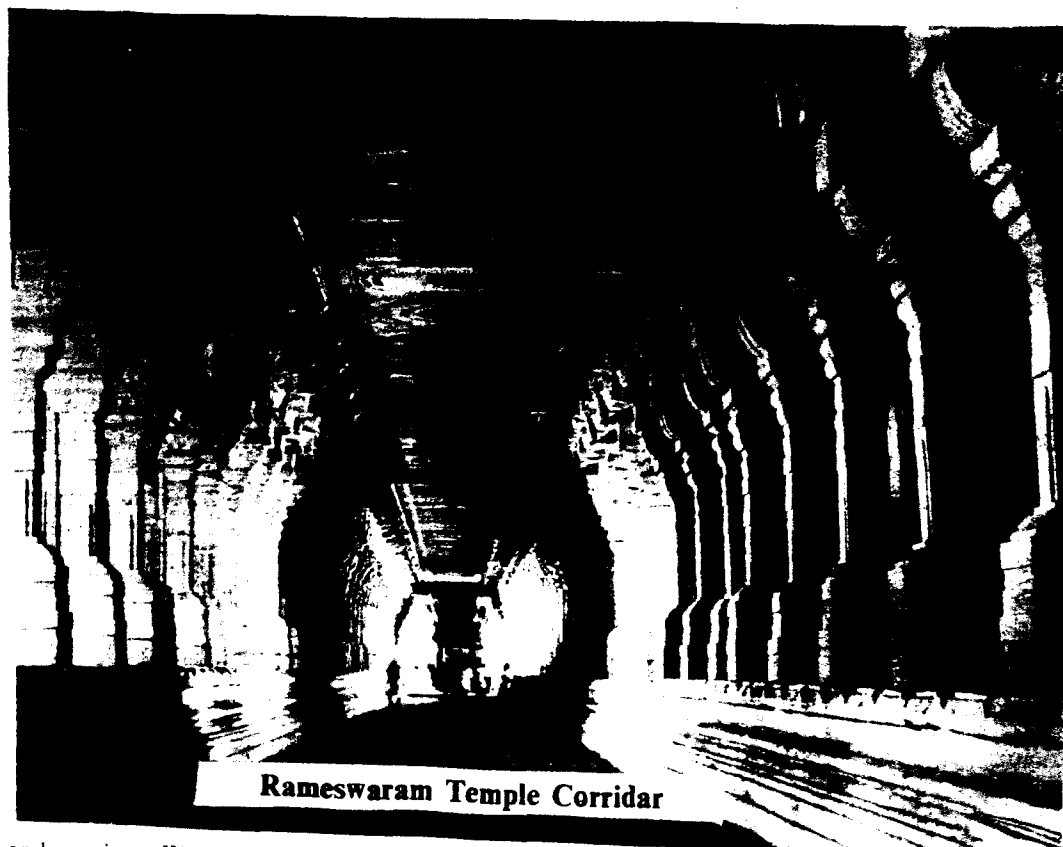


tourist centres. We have formulated Master Plans for large scale development of the major centres in our State. These include Mamallapuram, Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and Uththamandaram. We are of the firm view that once these Master Plans are implemented, these centres will be equal to any other renowned tourist spots of the world. But their implementation calls for resources that are beyond what the State Government can mobilise. It is in this context that we expect Government of India to come up with adequate assistance.

Tourism, as a single industry earns the largest share of foreign exchange without exporting any tangible



Mamallapuram



Rameswaram Temple Corridor

goods and services. We would like to reiterate our view that tourism should be declared as an industry entitled to all the financial concessions and assistance that are available for other industries, which make even less contribution to either foreign exchange earnings or promoting national integration and international understanding. Moreover, within Government this crucial sector should be accorded due priority in the allocation of budgetary resources. This is a subject which requires urgent attention by the Government of India. Resolutions on the subject in the past have not been acted upon. I hope that the new Minister of Tourism of Government of India and the dynamic Union Secretary of Tourism (who for unfortunate reasons is not with us today) will now do the needful.

I firmly believe that the four Southern States can gain a lot by active mutual co-operation in the promotion of tourism. I hope that the Conference will arrive at concrete decisions to set in motion a series of Joint-promotion plans. In order to ensure effective follow up action, it might be worthwhile setting up an inter-state Committee at the official level which can submit a progress report to the next meeting of Ministers.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that a modest beginning on collective

action can be made in the field of publicity by exchange of publicity materials among the States. Publication of combined tourist information literature, production of documentaries and promotion of combined package tours will go a long way in projecting to the foreign tourists, an integrated view of Southern India.

Thiruparappu water falls
Kanniyakumari

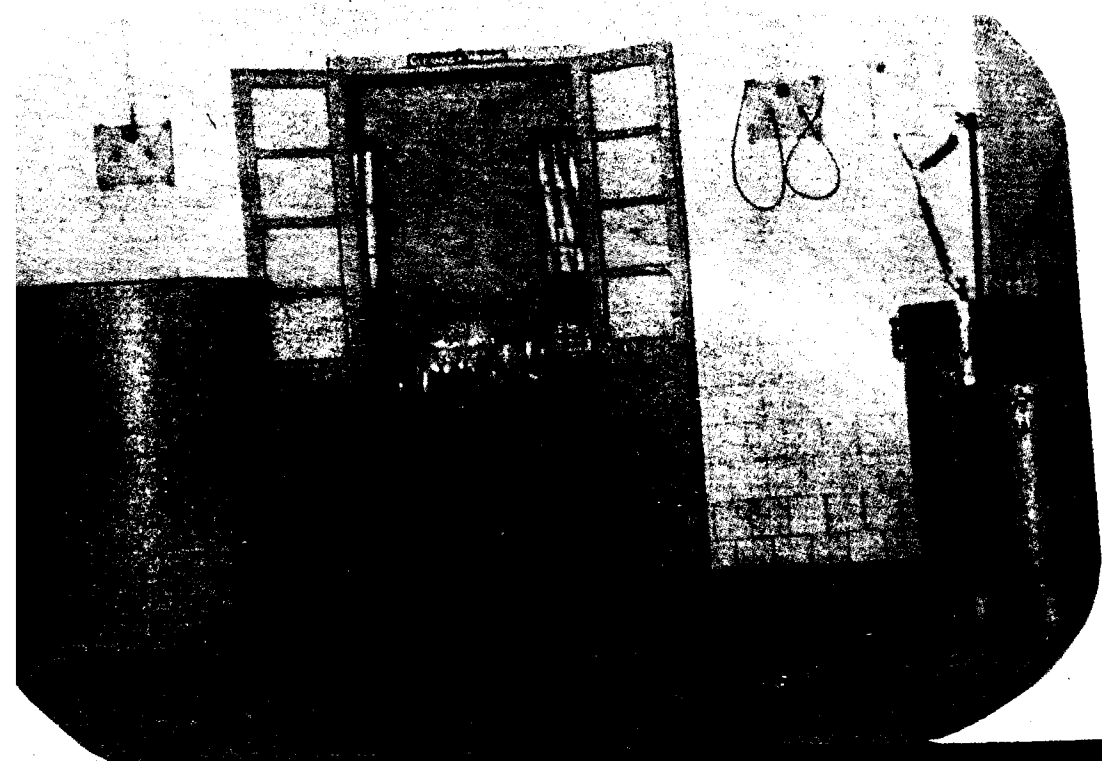


Another step in this direction would be organising joint tourist fairs and festivals in the four Southern States on a rotation basis. Already some States are conducting their own tourist fairs and there may not be much problems in converting these fairs into joint ones.

Tourism Corporations of the four States can conduct joint package tours, do reciprocal marketing of their services and also concentrate on exchange of valuable know-how on these services. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation would be happy to discuss co-operative arrangements with sister organisations in the region for promoting co-ordinated action.

We have proposed for discussion in this Conference once again the major unresolved issue of financial assistance from Government of India for tourism promotion plans of the State Governments. The Government of Tamil Nadu believe in developing tourism at the State as well as on an All India basis. We have prepared detailed plans for the development of 3 travel circuits and about 54 tourist centres in our State on the lines suggested by the Government of India. These travel circuits and tourist centres are complementary to the Master Plans which we have already prepared and presented to the Government of India for





CARE OF MUSEUM OBJECTS

One may not realise it: that the two buildings near the rear gate at the back of the Museum Campus house a unique section of the Museum: the Chemical Conservation and Research Laboratory where the work of preserving the Museum's antiques and art objects is carried on. It is fifty years since this Laboratory was set up for this work of art conservation, and recently the Golden Jubilee of the Laboratory was celebrated on December 23rd and 24th to coincide with an All India Seminar on "Conservation of Textiles and Related Materials". An exhibition of the work and achievement of the Laboratory was organised and a brochure about the Laboratory was released during the time of the Seminar.

An art object is the best embodiment of the culture of a people of any region or time, and preserving art objects is the best way of ensuring the continuity of knowledge of a culture. It is this realization, way back in the late 1920's by Dr. F.H. Gravely, the then Director of the Government Museum, Madras which led to the establishment of the Chemical Conservation Laboratory of this Museum.

This Museum has the best collection of South Indian bronzes, and these bronzes are the acme of Indian art. They are mostly obtained for the museum through treasure trove finds, and as they are dug out of the earth, they come covered with thick crusts of corrosion products which hide details and threaten the existence of the bronzes itself if allowed to be active. It was Dr. Gravely's concern for these masterpieces that led him to take measures for preserving these bronzes. After a few preliminary studies, he found that there was necessity for a full-fledged Laboratory to take care of these bronzes. The result of these efforts was the establishment of the Laboratory in 1930, which was at first located in a temporary three-room structure. The preliminary studies had also shown that electrolytic treatment was the best for bronzes. In the U.S. where this method was developed, it was used for small bronzes about 12 to 18 inches in height, but the Madras Museum bronzes were nearly 3 feet in height and more in some cases. Therefore the American method had to be suitably modified and the required equipment designed specially. This

was done by Dr. S. Paramasivan who was the first Archaeological Chemist to be appointed in charge of the Laboratory. When it was found later that more accommodation was required for the expanding work in the Laboratory, a separate building was constructed in 1937 and the Laboratory was set up in it. At this time, the Chemical Conser-

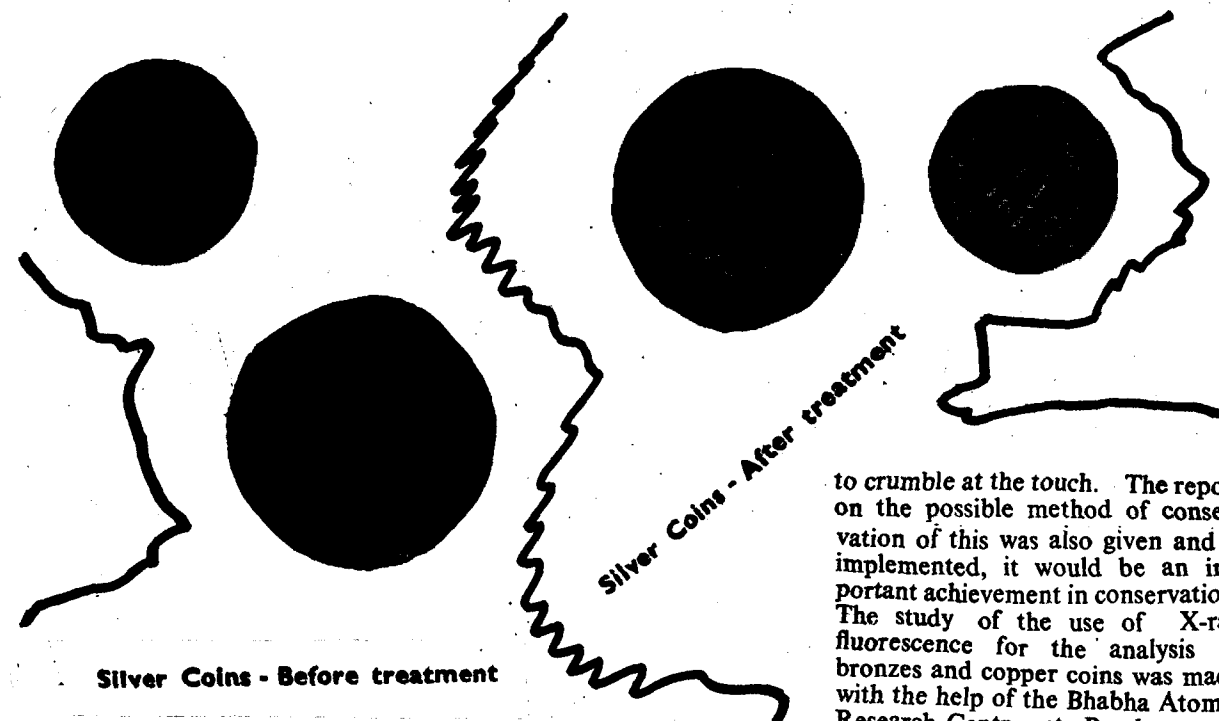
N. HARINARAYANA,
Director of Museums,
Government Museum, Madras

vation Laboratory of the Madras Museum was the first to be established in a museum in our country for this work of preserving art objects.

Gradually the scope of work in the Laboratory was extended to include the treatment of objects made of other materials in the collection. It was also found that the treatment of any object necessiated a knowledge of its composition and

the state of its preservation. This led to scientific studies of objects, and as early as 1934 Dr. S. Paramasivan undertook X-ray studies of Nagapattinam bronzes so as to be able to treat them properly.

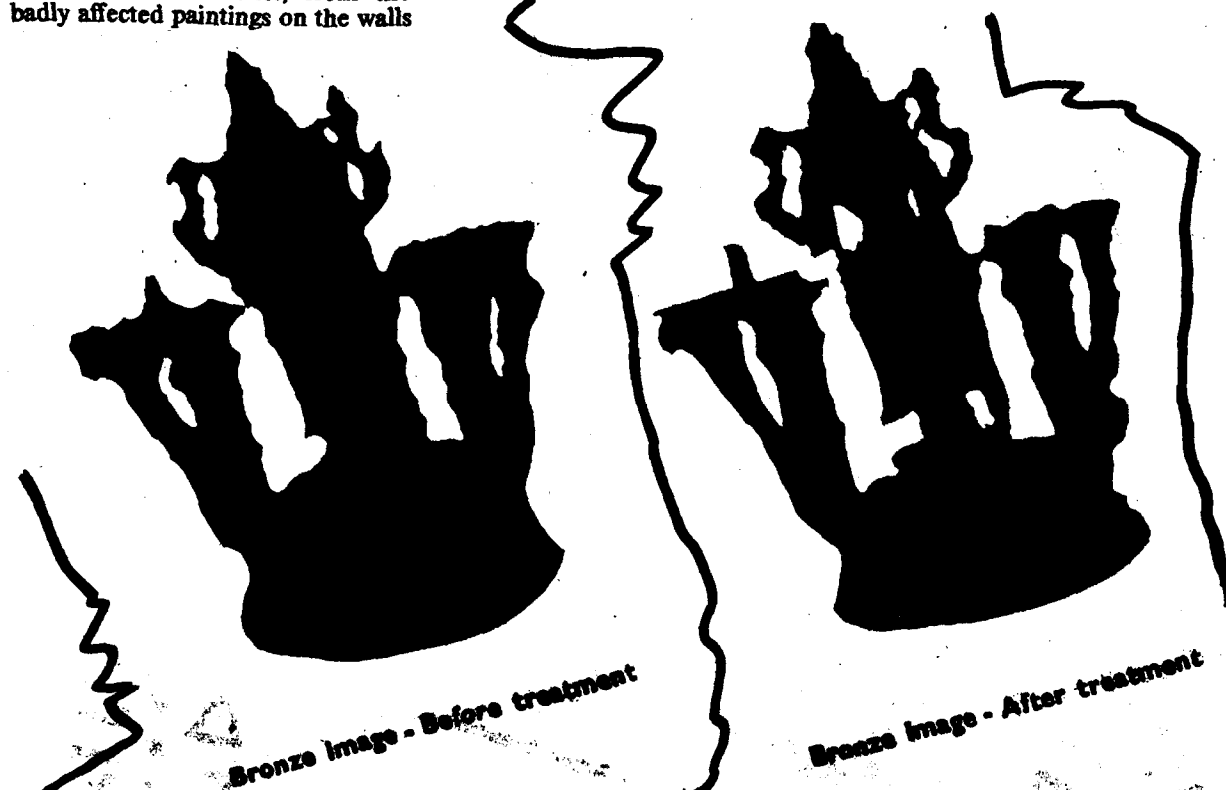
At about this time, there was a request from the Pudukkottai Durbar to the Madras Government through the Archaeological Survey of India for someone who could study and preserve the ancient wall paintings at Sittannavasal. Dr. Gravely deputed Dr. Paramasivan for this purpose in 1937, and this was the beginning of a series of studies of wall



and the then Curator not only treated these paintings but also studied the paintings in other parts of the same temple and prepared a detailed report on the action to be taken to preserve them. Other tasks undertaken ranged from the study of salt-encrusted pillars in the temple at Thiruvallur near Madras to the damaged temple car at Nedungudi in Pudukkottai District, from the badly affected paintings on the walls

around the Golden Lily Tank in the Madurai Temple to the stained marbles in the St. George's Cathedral and the discoloured prints in the Raj Bhavan. The most interesting study was that of salt-encrusted granite pillars in the Thiruvallur temple. The effect of this salt was such that the granite surface has been greatly weakened and is found

to crumble at the touch. The report on the possible method of conservation of this was also given and if implemented, it would be an important achievement in conservation. The study of the use of X-ray fluorescence for the analysis of bronzes and copper coins was made with the help of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay so as to assess the possibilities of correlating metal composition of objects with their date and provenance. Further studies on the same lines were carried out in collaboration with the Forensic Laboratory in Madras and the Electronic Corporation of India Limited who brought their portable XRF equipment for this purpose.

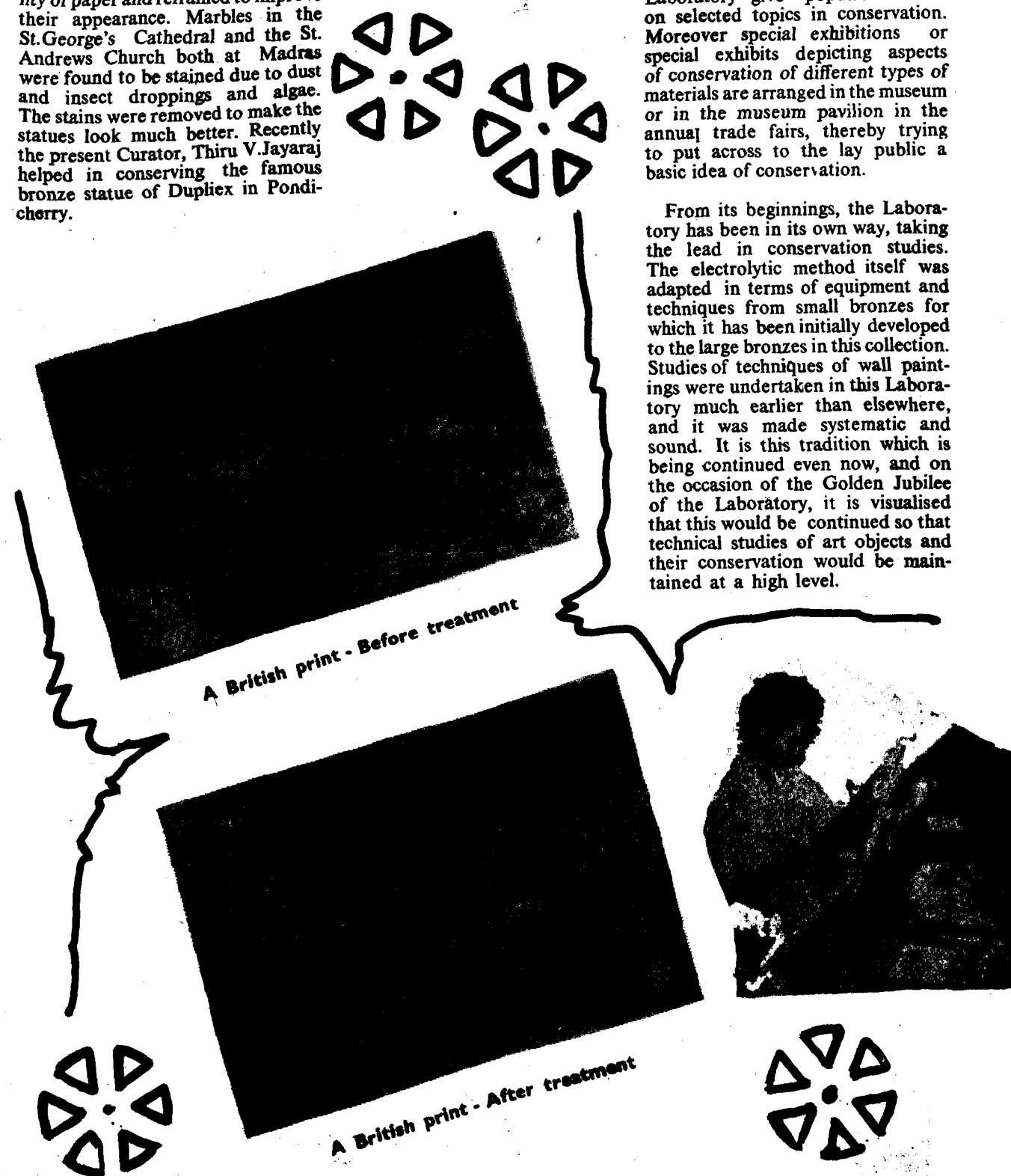


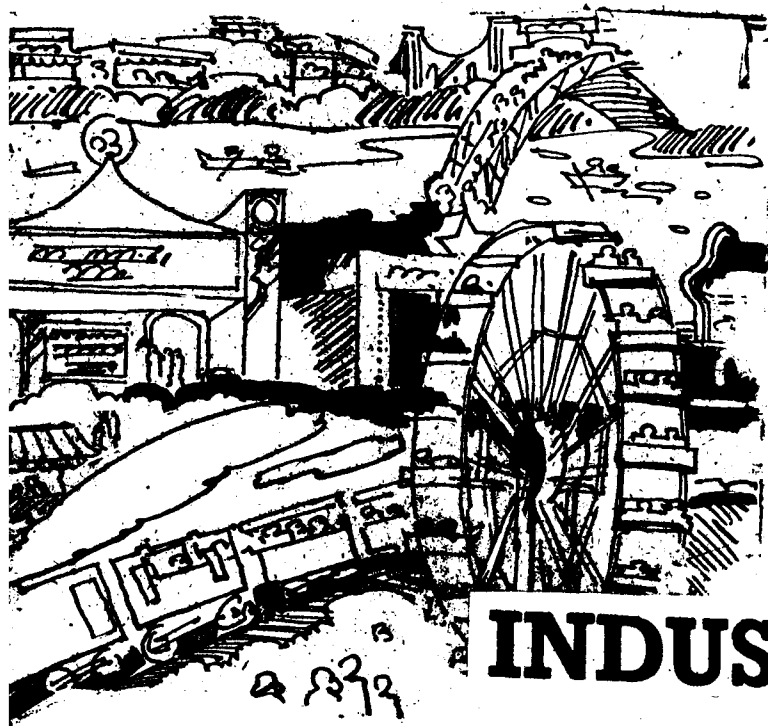
On the conservation side, the restoration of 12 oil paintings of the British Governors of Madras previously kept in the Rajaji Hall, was an important piece of work. Sixty-eight, 13th Century British prints in the Madras Raj Bhavan were treated for discolouration and fragility of paper and reframed to improve their appearance. Marbles in the St. George's Cathedral and the St. Andrews Church both at Madras were found to be stained due to dust and insect droppings and algae. The stains were removed to make the statues look much better. Recently the present Curator, Thiru V. Jayaraj helped in conserving the famous bronze statue of Dupliex in Pondicherry.

The Conservation Laboratory has not only interested itself in helping preserve objects and examining art materials but also in disseminating knowledge about conservation especially among personnel from other museums and allied institutions. This has been done primarily through

an annual Refresher Course entitled "Care of Museum Objects". The first of these courses was organised in 1974, and these have been held yearly ever since and have attracted curators, chemists etc. from museums universities and other institutions in different parts of the country. Regularly the Curators of the Laboratory give popular lectures on selected topics in conservation. Moreover special exhibitions or special exhibits depicting aspects of conservation of different types of materials are arranged in the museum or in the museum pavilion in the annual trade fairs, thereby trying to put across to the lay public a basic idea of conservation.

From its beginnings, the Laboratory has been in its own way, taking the lead in conservation studies. The electrolytic method itself was adapted in terms of equipment and techniques from small bronzes for which it has been initially developed to the large bronzes in this collection. Studies of techniques of wall paintings were undertaken in this Laboratory much earlier than elsewhere, and it was made systematic and sound. It is this tradition which is being continued even now, and on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Laboratory, it is visualised that this would be continued so that technical studies of art objects and their conservation would be maintained at a high level.





ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

TENTH ALL INDIA TOURIST & INDUSTRIAL FAIR 1983

The Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation (an undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu) has organised the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair for the Tenth year in succession since 1974. The Fair is held in Madras during the Pongal Festival, the peak tourist season in Tamilnadu. The Tourist and Industrial Fair is designed to highlight the tourist attractions in the State and also its industrial progress. The response from the Public to the Fair is on the increase year after year. The Fair attracts over 20 lakh visitors from different parts of India as well as from abroad and is considered to be one of the biggest Fairs organised in the country.

'Fair Lands', the site where the Fair is held, extends to an area of about 22 acres on both the

sides of the River Cooum, opposite the War Memorial and is easily accessible to the public by road and rail in view of its central location.

This year, the Fair covers a bigger area than last year and the number of participants has also increased from 338 to 400. The participants include 54 State Government Departments, 16 Districts and 40 State Government Undertakings, 10 other State Government Departments and Undertakings, 14 Government of India Departments and Undertakings and 30 leading private sector units.

Prominent among them are Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Southern Railway, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Teleprinters, Coal India Limited, Madras Fertilisers and Southern Petro Chemicals and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAVILIONS Government of India Departments and Undertakings

The pavilion of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting presents an exhibition entitled "Man and Animal—Partners in progress."

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation in its pavilion displays working models of machines used for mining operations.

The pavilion of the Coal India Limited describes the origin, preparation and utilisation of coal and its by-products.

The highlight of the Southern Railway Pavilion is the exhibit of 35 ft model of electrical multiple unit train.

State Government Departments and Undertakings

The Agriculture Department has put up a pavilion which contains a model of drip irrigation system and also highlights the importance of dry land farming.



NURSING THE LEPER

PIONEER IN (LEPROSY WORK

Leper is a word of bad odour. India is perhaps a home of lepers next only to Central Africa. Yet they are as much a part of society as the tallest among us. But the tall absorb our attention though they are least in need of it. The lot of the lepers who are much in need of attention is studied neglect. I am tempted to call it heartless, which it certainly is, in terms of non-violence. It is largely the missionary, who it be said to his credit, bestows care on him. The only institution run by an Indian, as a pure labour of love, is by Shri Manohar Diwan near Wardha. It is working under the inspiration and guidance of Shri Vinoba Bhave.

In this revised edition I am deliberately introducing the leper as a link in the chain of construction effort. For, what the leper is in India, that we are, if we will but look about us for the modern civilised world. Examine the condition of our brethren across the ocean and the truth of my remark will be borne home to us. (Constructive Programme Selected works of Mahatma Gandhi Vol.IV.)

Spirit of Service

My profession progressed satisfactorily, but that was far from satisfying me. The question of,

further symplifying my life and of doing some concrete act of service to my followmen had been constantly agitating me, when a leper came to my door. I had not the heart to dismiss him with a meal. So I offered him shelter, dressed his wounds and began to look after him. But I could not go on like that indefinitely. I could not afford, I lacked the will to keep him always with me. So I sent him to the Government Hospital for indentured labourers. (An autobiography Vol.I)

During his earlier tour of Tamil Nadu, Gandhiji learnt that a senior-founder member of the Indian National Congress was suffering from leprosy. Gandhiji went to his house while making enquiries, with the ends of his own garments, he wiped the patients wounds. Rt. Honourable Srinivasa sastri who was present at the time has described the incident as follows:

"He (Gandhiji) knows no fear and shrinks from nothing which he advises others to do. In fact his love of suffering and hardships as a means of spiritual progress is almost morbid"

"His compassion and tenderness are infinite like the ocean, to use an eastern simile. The present writer stood by as he wiped the sores of a leper with the ends of his own garments."

In 1927 Gandhiji visited a leprosy home in Bengal. The inmates numbering about three hundred and fifty had assembled to hear him speak. Gandhiji began to address them, "Brothers and sisters....but stopped immediately.

Looking at the person

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Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.,

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Madras 600 024.

Phone: 427305/427010/427104



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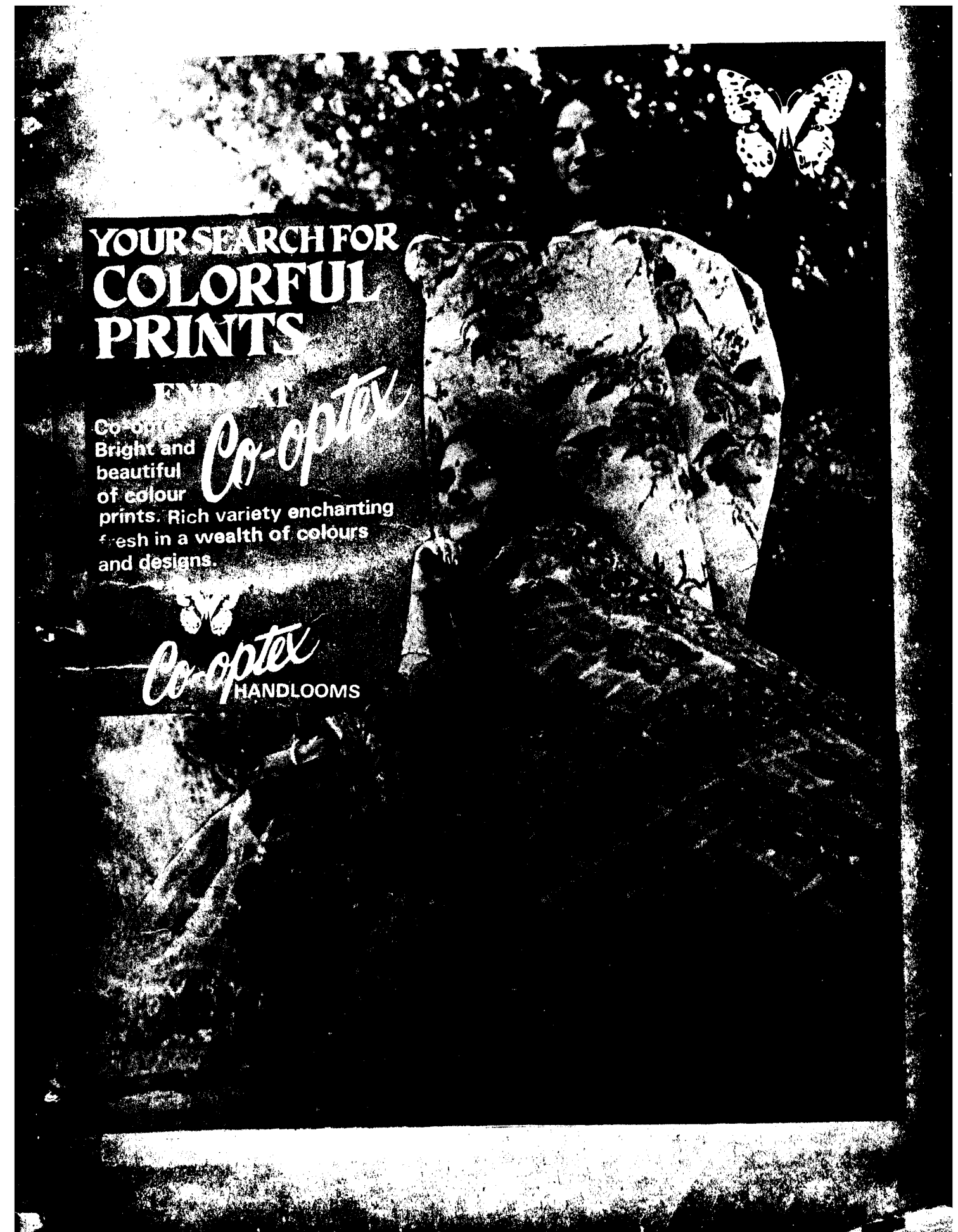
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Rs 190 crore plan for drought relief

ADDRESS BY
Thiru SUNDER LAL KHURANA
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU

Honourable Members of the Legislature,

Since taking over as Governor of the State, this is my first opportunity to meet all of you at a Joint Session. I would like to, at the outset, wish all of you, a happy New Year and a very happy Pongal.

The year 1982 has witnessed the successful implementation of various schemes in the State, in different spheres of activity. The most striking achievement has been the implementation of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (CMNMP) which was launched in the rural areas of the State from 1st July 1982 and which was subsequently extended to the urban areas from 15th September 1982. At present, around 23 lakh children in the age group two plus to four plus in 27,800 pre-school centres and 42 lakh children in the age bracket five plus to nine plus in over 33,700 school centres, are daily fed a nutritious and wholesome meal. The feeding is conducted on all the days of the year excepting on certain important Government holidays when the centres remain closed. But on the eve of these holidays, the children are given pre-cooked carry home food packets, to ensure that they get the nutritious food on all the days throughout the year. This programme has created additional employment opportunities for over 1,40,000 persons, largely in the rural areas, most of whom are women. A large number of widows, destitutes and those belonging to the Backward Classes, Adi-Dravidar communities and Scheduled Tribes have benefited from the fresh employment opportunities generated under this scheme.

3. In order to relieve the Headmasters and the teachers from the responsibility of the feeding programme in

schools and to enable them to concentrate exclusively on academic activities, it has been decided to appoint organisers in the various school feeding centres. Apart from giving complete relief to the Headmasters and the teachers, this move will give employment to about 35,000 persons. The CMNMP has conferred immense benefit on the poorer sections of the society. Thanks to this scheme, now, after decades of independence, the poor young children are in a position to enjoy one square meal once a day, unknown to many of them before. The parents are now able to engage themselves in full time work without having to worry about feeding



or taking care of their young children during working hours. As mentioned earlier, employment opportunities have been provided to many people, mainly in their own places of living, which normally would not have been possible in any other scheme and that too in such large numbers. The State will also gain by having a new generation of well-fed and well-taught healthy children. The additional enrolment of 2.63 lakh students in the schools during this year has been mainly due to the impact of this scheme.

4. This Programme has drawn appreciation from all sections of the enlightened public and the press. Generous donations from various people are also pouring in and as on date, over Rs. 2 crores have been received as contribution towards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Fund. This welfare programme has also been extended to the old age pensioners in the State from 15th January, 1983.

5. The feeding centres have also been used, in the rural areas, for the distribution of free tooth powder which was inaugurated from 14th November 1982. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme is likely to cost about Rs. 112 crores during the current financial year. The Government is convinced, that this amount is well spent for a very noble cause. In view of the magnitude of the programme,

recognition when UNESCO selected Tamil Nadu for the prestigious Krupskaya Literacy Award for 1982.

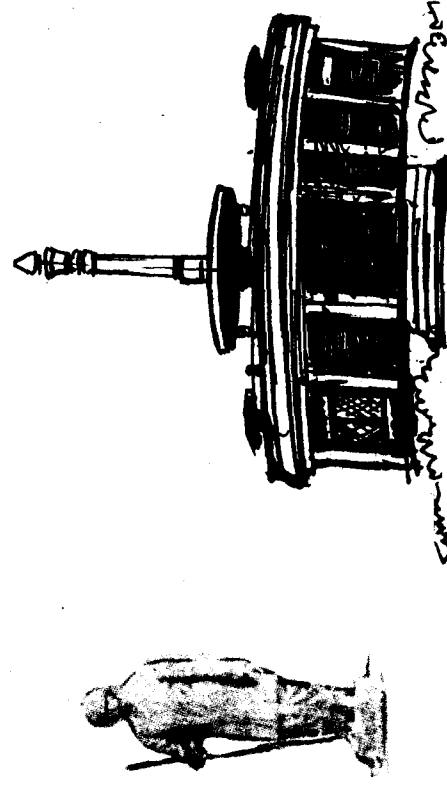
8. While every effort has been made to increase the employment opportunities in the State during the last few years, the Government feels that a new thrust is necessary to give further impetus to create fresh job openings. It has now been decided to start a massive scheme to provide one job for each family. A beginning will be made in this direction, during the next financial year, with a budget provision of Rs. 15 crores.

9. The Self-Sufficiency Scheme which was launched in the rural areas during 1980-81 for creating infrastructural facilities in the villages for the speedy socio-economic development, will be phased out during 1982-83. While 69 blocks were covered in the first year, 150 blocks came under this programme during 1981-82 and 159 blocks during 1982-83. Hence all the 378 blocks in the State have been fully covered. As a next step, the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to town panchayats with minor modifications and during the current year, 146 town panchayats were taken up with a provision of Rs. 5 crores. During the next financial year, this will be increased to Rs. 10 crores.

10. A massive scheme for the construction of public conveniences in every revenue village, primarily for women, was formulated during the current year at a total cost of

a constant vigil is being maintained and the programme is being regularly monitored by a high power committee headed by the Chief Minister himself.

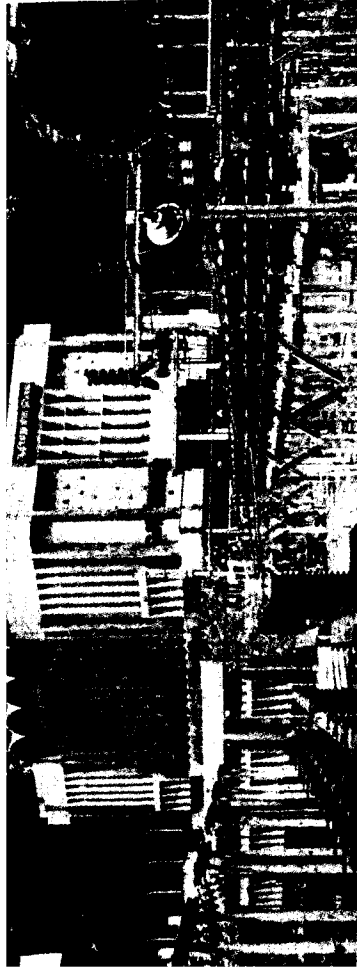
6. Yet another landmark in 1982 was the culmination of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar Centenary celebrations. The Centenary year from December 1981 to December 1982 was declared by the Government as the National Integration Year. It is heartening to note that many other States of the country have also organised functions to celebrate this centenary. Cultural troupes have also been sent to various countries as part of these celebrations.



7. Again, during 1982, the State Government won laurels in the field of education. The efforts of the State Government in eradicating illiteracy and the excellent work done in the field of adult education got international

municipal areas, from August 1982 till the beginning of this month. In addition, in the metropolitan city of Madras, tube wells, deep bore wells, etc., have been sunk for increasing the water-supply to the city. Further the Collectors have been authorised to deepen the public drinking wells and to form ring wells and mini-wells, in the coastal districts. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has also been sanctioned for the construction of separate feeder power lines for the water-supply works in the municipalities. The Government recently sanctioned yet another sum of Rs. 1.50 crores for grant of loans to small and marginal farmers, for sinking one thousand filter point tube-wells, to save the standing crops in Thanjavur district. A comprehensive drought relief programme costing Rs. 190 crores has been worked out and the Government of India have also been informed about this. Considering the seriousness of the drought situation prevailing in the State which is one of the worst in recent memory, it is hoped that the Central Government will render assistance on a generous scale to tackle this natural calamity. The situation is undoubtedly serious, but everything possible is being done by the State Government to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

12. With regard to the sharing of Cauvery water between the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, this Government



cent on demand and 60 per cent on energy, on HT industries. Till the onset of the next monsoon, the power position is bound to be difficult. However, the Government is doing its utmost to ensure maximum generation of power at the thermal stations. But, this continuing power cut which the State is experiencing for many years now can be solved only by setting up fresh thermal units in various parts of Tamil Nadu.

In order to achieve this objective, the State Government has drawn up several schemes to step up power generation, which the Central Government is also emphasising. For the successful implementation of this programme and for ensuring the efficient operation of the existing units, the co-operation and assistance of the Government of India and its agencies, are of considerable importance. For instance, it is now noticed that the supply of coal to the thermal stations falls short of the linkage allowed by the Government of India to fulfil the needs of stations. The quality of coal supplied is also not good. In view

has always held and continues to hold the view that the 1924 agreement is valid under law and is also enforceable till a new agreement is reached. In a situation wherein, the Cauvery delta is experiencing drought conditions due to scarcity of water, the Karnataka Government is attempting to block and deny Tamil Nadu its legitimate share of Cauvery waters. It is the view of this Government that the Centre, apart from mediating in this dispute, should find solution to this problem at the earliest. Further, this point was also stressed by the Chief Minister during the conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation held in Madras on 15th December 1982 when the Union Minister for Irrigation had agreed to take early steps in this direction.

With a view to mitigating partially, the hardships faced by the people, the Government is also considering the question of building dams across the tributaries of Cauvery lying within the limits of Tamil Nadu with a view to utilising the available water for their benefit.

13. The power situation in the State has suffered a serious set back due to the successive failure of monsoons, lower releases of water from Karnataka, non-availability of power from Kerala, etc. Consequently, the Government had no alternative excepting to impose power cut on all categories of consumers, the cut being as high as, 75 per

of these reasons, the State thermal units have been forced to switch over, partly, to the costly process of generation of electricity through fuel oil. The proposal of the State Government for, a one time, import of coal to serve as buffer stock has not yet been accepted. It is earnestly hoped that the Government of India would take an early decision to help the State Government in this regard.

14. In this connection, it must also be remembered

difficult option of increasing the power tariff, to make good, part of the spiralling annual deficit of the State Electricity Board, running to crores of rupees. The Union Planning Commission has also been urging the State Government to go in for an upward revision of electricity rates. The Government has necessarily to accept this advice, as it is inevitable.

15. At the moment, the State is passing through a critical food situation. Honourable Members are aware that the successive failure of monsoons, in the last two years, has resulted in a steep fall in foodgrain production. It has been estimated, for example, that the area under Kuruva cultivation in 1982 fell by about 20 per cent. The position relating to Samba crop is not very encouraging either. Hence, over a period of time, rice production in the State has been showing a distinct downward trend. The problem on the food front has been accentuated by the higher off-take through the public distribution system. During April 1982, the off-take was of the order



Recently, after discussions with the Union Planning Commission, the Plan Outlay for 1983-84 has been finalised at Rs. 845 crores registering a 18.87% increase over the approved outlay for the current year. The State has the distinction of performing far in excess of the approved plan outlay during the last few years. This happy trend is likely to continue in the coming years also.

17. This Government fully supports the new 20 point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister of India. The progress of the programme is being closely monitored by the Chief Minister himself and a regular review is undertaken, to see that the tempo of development does not slacken.

18. I would now like to refer to certain important spheres of economic activity in the State. Agriculture, which provides occupation for the majority of the State's population continues to receive special attention from the Government. The Training and visit system, a World Bank aided scheme, which aims at improvement of the extension system in Agriculture, has now been extended to the entire State from July, 1982. As a logical follow up of the extension work, the State has been providing marketing facilities to the agriculturists through construction of rural Godowns within regulated markets. This will go a long way in enabling the farmers to bring their produce and store them properly till they get an attractive price.

of 36,000 tonnes, it has now shot up to 86,000 tonnes. This higher indent on the public distribution system by the consumers is likely to continue in the future months as well. The combination of low production and the high off-take has caused the depletion of rice stocks on hand. At the moment, it is just about 1 lakh tonnes of rice and 2 lakh tonnes of paddy and these stocks are not likely to last long. In spite of the continuous and persistent efforts taken by the State Government and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation with Government of India, at the official and ministerial levels, there has been no allocation of rice whatsoever, to the State, from June 1982 onwards. It is hoped that the Government of India would come forward at this stage to lend a helping hand to the State Government, in its hour of need, without any further delay and immediately allocate foodgrains in sizable quantities. At the same time, I would also like to assure the Honourable Members that the State Government is doing its level best to keep the food situation under control.

16. In spite of the difficult conditions confronting the Government like failure of monsoons, non-availability of raw materials like coal, cement etc., developmental works have been going on at a rapid pace. While the approved Plan Outlay for the current year is Rs. 711 crores, the plan performance is likely to exceed this figure.

19. The State has embarked on a Rs. 44 crores "Operation Flood-II Programme" aided by the Indian Dairy Corporation and technically assisted by the National Dairy



With this, there will be one Horticulture farm in each of the districts of Tamil Nadu.

20. The Government is committed to the implementation of progressive land reform measures to help the agriculturists. In order to speed up the implementation of the land ceiling legislation, the Government has decided to constitute a Special Appellate Tribunal under Article 323-(b) of the Constitution of India. This Tribunal is vested with appellate powers against the proceedings of Land Tribunal, Land Commissioners and Land Board. Necessary legislation in this regard, will be undertaken shortly.

21. The updating registry scheme which has been found to be very helpful to the ryots, has been extended to the entire State, excepting to the recently re-surveyed areas and the areas covered under the intensive sub-division scheme. For this, the Government have sanctioned 80 new units besides strengthening the existing 28 units, involving an expenditure of Rs. 5.17 crores.

22. The deforestation and reckless cutting down of



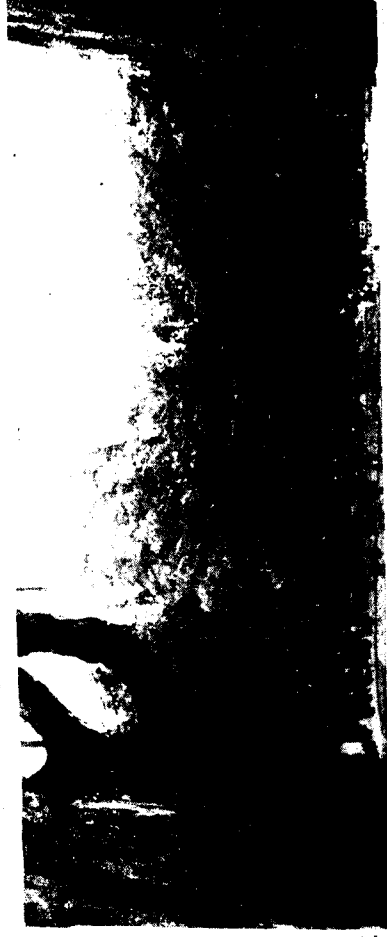
on the development of roads. During the current financial year, 500 KM. of rural roads will be improved at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. In addition, nearly 18,927 KMs. of link roads have been constructed and improved at a cost of over Rs. 43 crores under the Self-Sufficiency Programme. Taking into account the economic importance of the inter-State road system, the Government of India have approved a scheme costing Rs. 300 lakhs for improving certain stretches of the East Coast Road, 50% of the cost being financed by them, through a loan to the State Government, the balance amount being met by the State itself.

25. Development of the industrial sector is very vital for the economic growth of the State. Central investment in this State has been coming down over the years. The State Government was hopeful that the colour film unit

trees have caused ecological imbalance and undesirable consequences. The Government is very keen to undertake planting of trees as extensively as possible. In spite of poor south-west and north-east monsoons, 8.2 crores of seedlings have already been planted. Every possible effort is being taken to achieve the target of 11 crore seedlings.

23. Various schemes for the development of fisheries are already under execution. To provide the infra-structural facilities, the State Government had forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a landing jetty at Pazhayar in Thanjavur district involving an outlay of over Rs. 67 lakhs. This has been cleared by the Government of India and the work is expected to start soon.

24. A well laid out network of roads is very important for the economic development of a State. The Government is spending a sizable amount of money



of the Hindustan Photo Films would be located in Uthagandalam, but we now understand that it is likely to be established in another State. South India produces more than 50 per cent of the films in the country, and location of the unit here, according to expert opinion, would have the great advantages of a ready contiguous market and supportive infrastructure. In view of these facts, the State would urge the Centre to locate this unit and some other

been set up at Kamuthi in Ramanathapuram district. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu, a Public Sector Corporation, has obtained a letter of intent for manufacture of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors. The cost of the project is expected to be about Rs. 179 lakhs. The trial production is continuing and commercial production is likely to start by March-April of this year. The Government has also obtained letters of intent for setting up two sugar mills in the State.

27. As a part of the multi-faceted strategy for the uplift of the Adi-Dravidas, the Government is implementing the Special Component Plan. Since 1980-81, the Government is following the objective of, helping 50 per cent of the Adi-Dravidar families to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and for providing basic amenities and facilities in the Adi-Dravidar colonies. This is ensured by mobilising the resources and efforts of all the agencies of the Government. The size of the Special Component Plan during the current financial year is Rs. 104.84 crores and during the next financial year it is expected to touch a figure of Rs. 120 crores. To diversify the occupational pattern of the Adi-Dravidars, small industries, group projects and Family Oriented Economic Development Programmes, etc., are encouraged by extending liberal financial assistance. This is done mainly through special Central assistance released by the Government of India. During

the current year, this assistance is expected to be Rs. 10.20 crores while during the next financial year, it is likely to be Rs. 11.20 crores.

28. A survey was conducted to find out the infra-structural requirements of the Adi-Dravidar colonies so that the minimum needs of these colonies can be met by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Further, financial assistance is also being extended to them for the construction of houses in the sites assigned to them.



29. Likewise, the uplift of Tribals has also been taken up on a priority basis. The Tribal Sub-Plan will be implemented with the objective of helping 4,200 Scheduled Tribe families, to cross the poverty line during 1983-84 and also to improve the tribal areas. A sum of Rs. 6.50 crores is expected to be spent during 1983-84 under the Tribal Sub-Plan. All tribal habitations will be provided with drinking water facilities within two years. Many schemes for the benefit of the Backward Classes,

continue to be implemented by the Government. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited has now been established for the economic development of the Backward Classes. The Government have also constituted a Backward Classes Commission to review the existing list of Backward Classes, reservations, etc.)

30. There are about 2,700 wakfs which are financially weak. The State Government, over a period of time has given financial assistance to about 650 wakfs for repair and renovation of their properties. With a view to helping the remaining wakfs, the Government has decided to undertake a crash programme through a financial grant of Rs. 1 crore in a period of two years.

31. Tourism Development has always received special treatment at the hands of the Government. The Government has drawn up Master Plans for providing infra-



structural facilities in identified major tourist centres like Mamallapuram, Kaniyakumari, Rameswaram and Uthagamandalam. The total outlay required for these Master Plans is likely to be about Rs. 80 crores. The Government of India has been approached for



32. The need to discover new and reliable sources of energy cannot be over-emphasised. Energy Planning is an important area which needs the attention of the Government, if the growing gap between the energy demand and supply is to be met. A suitable mix of energy technology for each location, after taking into account the available energy resources, is absolutely necessary for the development of the State, particularly the rural areas. Although several experiments and research studies have been carried out in various technical institutions regarding Energy Planning very little has been done to implement the results of these projects in the field. This Government has decided to take up a project on Energy Planning, during the next financial year, in a few select areas with the hope that it would signal the beginning of a comprehensive energy system for the whole State.

33. Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate this Government's commitment to Anna's two language formula. In spite of assurances given to the people of this State by the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, that Hindi would not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people, it is felt that insistence by the Railway Administration that its employees should pass the Hindi examinations to qualify for annual increments and the increasing importance given to Hindi in AIR and TV amount to direct and indirect imposition of Hindi by some departments and are inconsistent with the assurances given. This Government would therefore like to urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps for adhering to the assurances given earlier.

34. I have placed before you, in my address, the achievements of the Government, the difficulties confronting it and the programme the Government has in mind for the future. I do hope that all of you would jointly strive to help the Government in implementing the Plans and the Programmes for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Thank you.

24th January 1983



Nutritious meal for the Aged

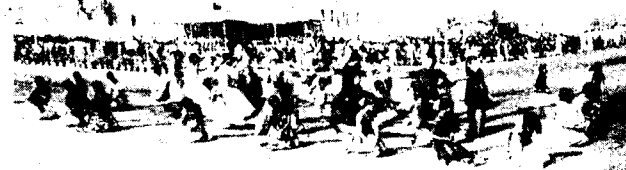
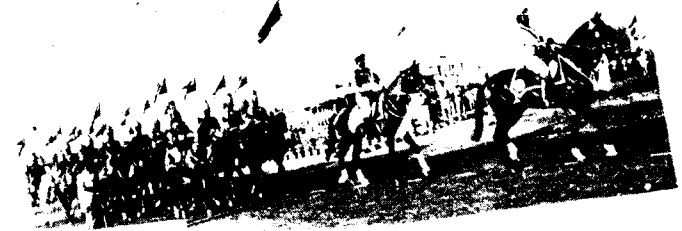
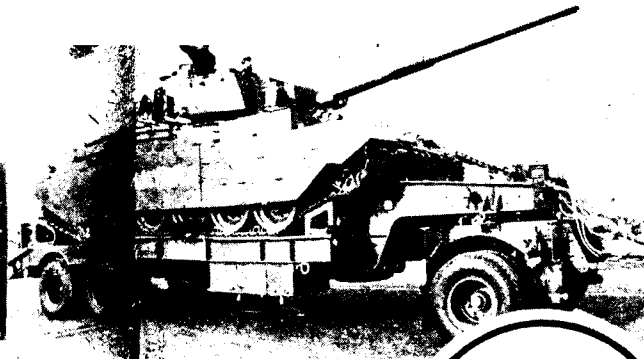
The Government of Tamil Nadu in addition to served a Nutritious Meal in the Child Welfare Centre the concessions granted to the destitute aged persons of the Village in which the Old Age Pensioners do now decided have to extend the existing Nutritious Meal Programmes to cover the Old-Age Pension and those who are affiliated with leprosy will be provided beneficiaries also in the state with effect from 15-1-1983. The Physically Handicapped who are immobile with dry ration only.

There are 1,99,158 beneficiaries under the four categories of Old Age Pension in the State.

The Government accordingly direct that from 15th January 1983, a Nutritious Meal be supplied to all the 1,99,158 old age pension beneficiaries in the state, free of cost.

The ingredients of the Nutritious Meal will contain the following :—

1. Rice	200 grams
2. Oil	14 grams
3. Dhall	15 grams



REPUBLIC DAY
IN CITY



26 JAN '83





FINANCIAL AID FOR TAMIL WORKS

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Minister said it was not fair to say Ramachandran said that it was a that there should be no regional misconception that regionalism and parties. It had to be remembered rise of regional parties ran counter that without the States and the to the concept of national integra- regions there would be no nation. tion.

Participating in the Thiruvallu- var day celebrations at Valluvar Kottam, on 15.1.83 the Chief Minister said that he would shortly write to the Prime Minister urging her immediate inter- vention to arrest certain indirect

efforts being made to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Reiterating the State Govern- ment's stand on Hindi and refer- ring to the order which required railway employees to pass Hindi examinations to be eligible for incre- ments, the Chief Minister said com- munication networks like the Rail- ways were national services in which people belonging to all States were employed. It was not just to deny them increments simply because they did not learn Hindi.

The State Government, he said, would do everything possible to promote Tamil and help Tamil scholars. It would also extend finan- cial assistance to publish works by Tamil scholars and for research.

On the power crisis in the State, the Chief Minister said Tamil Nadu had the knowhow to design and execute new power projects, but it had to wait for approval from the Centre. It would be better if the State had more powers to decide about such matters, he added.

The State had made Tamil the language of administration so that there would be greater participation by the people in the governance in a truly democratic fashion, he said.

The Chief Minister released the second volume of History of Tamil Nadu and a Tamil glossary of administrative terms brought out by the Tamil Development Depart- ment and a commentary on Tirukku- ral 'Ulg Podumarai Tirukkural by Thiru V. Munusamy. He distri- buted a monthly grant of Rs. 250 each to 30 aged Tamil scholars. He said the Government was consi- dering a proposal to set up an orga- nisation to promote research work in Tamil.

Thiru S. Ramachandran, Minister, for Electricity said all the languages mentioned in the Schedule of the



Constitution should be given the status of the official and administra- tive languages.

The Education Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, said if Hindi and Urdu could be permitted the official languages for the sake of minority community in Uttar Pra- desh, English could also be recognised as the official language for non- Hindi speaking people.





The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Thiru Aneerudh Jeganath called on Governor Thiru S.L. Khurana and the Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran at the Raj Bhavan on 11.2.'83.

The 19th All India Dairy Industry Conference was held on 11.2.'83 at Kalaivanar Arangam. The Chief Minister presented awards to the meritorious students in Dairy industry.

The President of the Tamil Nadu Hotel Association presented a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as gift towards the Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme to the Chief Minister on 13.2.'83, on behalf of the Association.

In this issue

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Drought relief Operations..
Elcot - The pace Setter for Dew.
Tamil nadu Budget - 1983-84.
Research on dryzone afforestation.
Pioneer in book - publishing
kudos to Tamil Arasu from Gujarat
Chief minister.*

Tamil Arasu

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