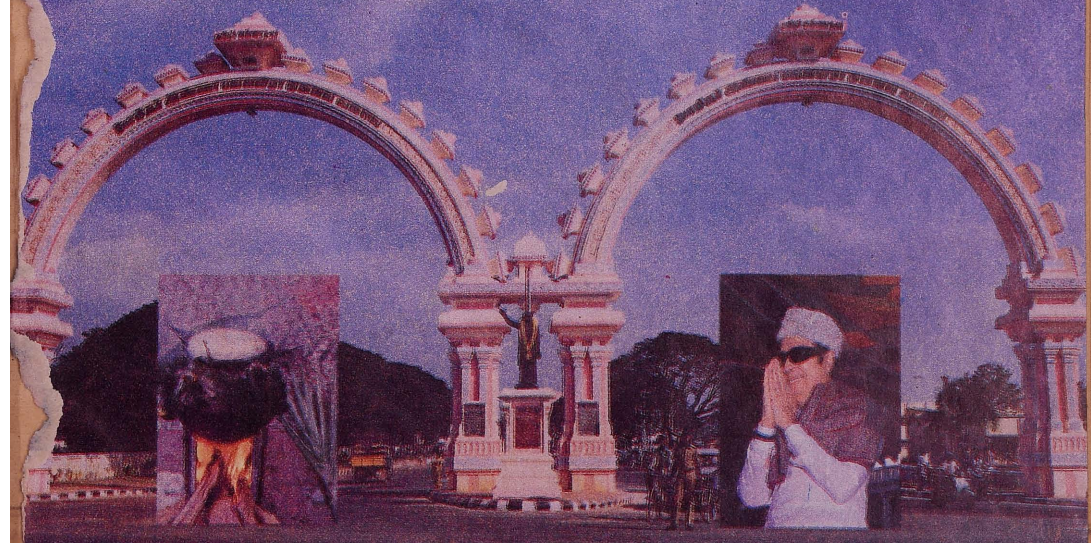


TAMIL ARASU JANUARY -1986



இனிய பொங்கல் வாழ்த்துக்கள் !

உள்ளம் கொள்ளை கொள்ளும்
வண்ணங்களிலும் மசைகளிலும்
பொங்கல் பண்டிகைக்கென
சி:பான், பாலியெஸ்டர், பட்டு
மற்றும் பருத்தி நூல் சேலைகள்

புதிய எண்ண
நூல்
வகைகளுக்கு

கோ-ஆம்பிக்ஸ்
கைத்தறி

Tamil Arasu

In scope this month

Arches in honour of Anna

The Chief Minister, Dr. MGR formally dedicated the decorative arches at Anna nagar. A report on the function.

2

Late. Tmt Indira Gandhi honoured

The Prime Minister, Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi dedicated the second phase of the Kalpakkam nuclear reactor to the nation and named the Test reactor after late Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

4

Tamil Nadu wins championship

Tamil Nadu, the hosts of the X Women's National Sports Championship at Coimbatore raised themselves to glory when they won the National Championship. A report.

11

The Tamil Nadu Success Story

Tamil Nadu leads in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme. The 110% achievement is a model to other states for emulation. An essay.

20

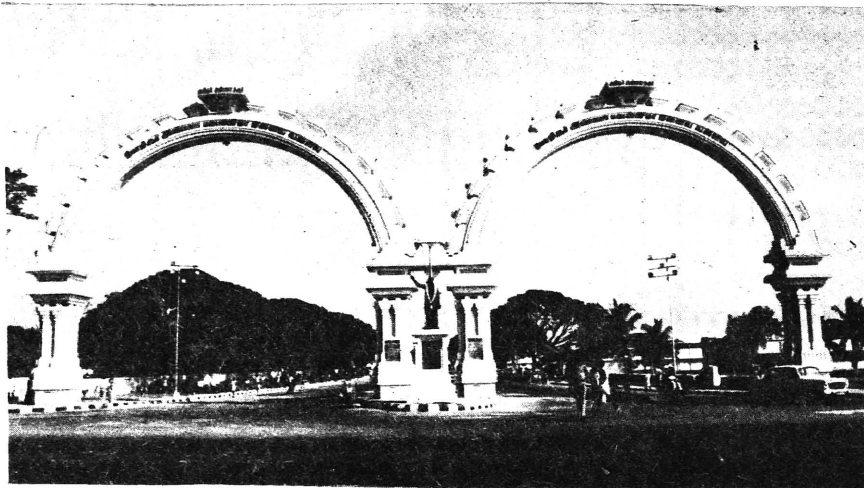


Thiruvalluvar Year 2016-2017

Markazhi-Thai

JANUARY 1986

75 P.



Ornamental Arches in Honour of Anna

A pair of ornamental arches erected by the Madras Corporation at the entrance to Anna Nagar in the city at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, to commemorate the platinum jubilee of the late C.N. Annadurai, was declared open on first of January, 1986, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.Ramachandran.

The arches, depicting the

ancient art and architecture of Tamil Nadu and constructed by the engineers of the civic body, is 57 feet high and built with the approval of the Structural Engineering Centre of the CSIR, Adyar, to withstand cyclones.

Presiding over the function, the Hon'ble Local Administration Minister, Thiru P.U.Shan-

mugam, said the inauguration scheduled to be held last year had to be postponed following the ill-health of the Chief Minister. Tracing the contribution made by Annadurai to Tamil language and literature and his services to the people, he said, it was Dr. M.G.Ramachandran who followed the preachings of the late leader.

Praising the Corporation's



Special Officer, Commissioner and other officials for untiring work during the November floods, the Minister said the civic body had proved that it could do wonders in the face of heavy odds. The Corporation's relief works came in for praise even from its critics.

Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Finance Minister, and Dr. RM. Veerappan, Hon'ble Tourism Minister, referred to the love and affection Annadurai had for the Tamil people. Dr.K.Kalimuthu, Hon'ble Agricultural Minister, said the present Government had been acting like a shield against Hindi imposition.

Thiru K. Chandrachoodan, IAS, Corporation

Special Officer, welcoming the guests, said that for the first time in Tamil Nadu, RCC rods had been cuplinked instead of the traditional overlapping method to construct the intricate arches, and this is considered an engineering feat. The arches were designed by the Principal of the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram, Thiru Ganapathi Stapathi, and completed in a record time of 105 days. It was considered to be the biggest and tallest in the whole country, he said.

Thiru M.Bhoopal, Chairman of the Joint Action Council of the Madras Corporation Employees Associations, in a welcome address presented to the Chief Minister, pleaded for a site

in the city to build houses for the Corporation staff. Thiru Chandrachoodan and Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair, Commissioner, who proposed a vote of thanks, presented a memento to the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister honoured Thiru Ganapathi Stapathi by presenting him a shawl. Dr. M.G.R., who also unveiled a full-size statue of Annadurai on the road junction, came to the microphone and greeted the people wishing them a Happy New Year and said "Anna. Namam Vazhaga"



ISRO COMPLETES WORKS IN MAHENDRAGIRI

All the civil works in the construction of Indian Space Research Organisation's huge complex at Mahendragiri, off Nagercoil have been completed. The testing of liquid propellant engines for PSLV rockets will be done at Mahendragiri after six months signalling a breakthrough in the indigenisation of India's space programmes. The validation tests of the liquid

engine for the second stage of PSLV are currently being done by the Societies Europeane de Propulsion of France.

The liquid engine test stand, the integration facility and liquid propellant storage facilities are ready at Mahendragiri. The complex is of three parts. One consisting of offices, labora-

tories and the integration facilities. The other consists of three test stands—a 60 tonne liquid propellant test stand to test engines upto 60 tonnes an auxiliary test stand to check sub-systems and a liquid upper stage test stand.

The third part had storages for liquid propellants, which would have to be taken from the storage to the test stand. The storages were in a higher elevation and away from the main road to give adequate safety zone.

Strict precautions have been taken to avoid spillage of liquid propellants, which, however, would be diluted before they got to the ground in the event of spillage. Stringent measures have been taken to monitor ground and air pollution.

When full-fledged cryogenic projects take shape later, the required facilities for that also would be located at Mahendragiri.

CENTRE FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH

ATION TO THE NATION OF

AS ATOMIC POWER STATION

FAST BREEDER TEST REACTOR



KALPAKKAM REACTOR RESEARCH CENTRE

NAMED AFTER LATE INDIRA GANDHI

At Kalpakkam, our scientists have produced a new monument to India, The Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said, recalling Jawaharlal Nehru's description of industries as the temples of modern India. He pointed out that Kalpakkam, sitting next door to one of the nation's oldest temples (Mahabalipuram), was the symbol of progress, of self-reliance and the commitment to development.

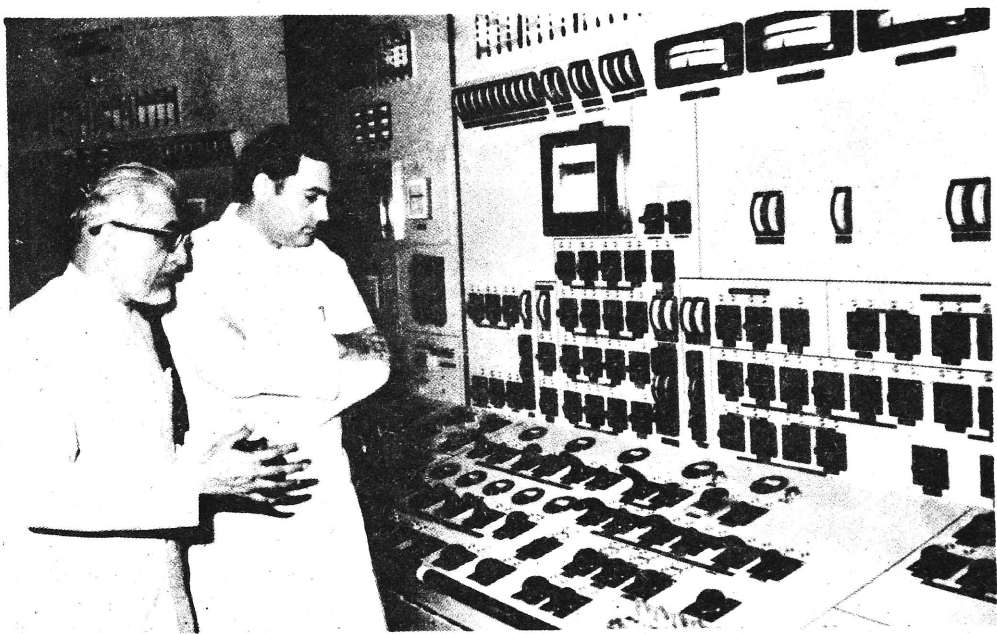
Stretching the comparison further, he noted that while at Kalpakkam, energy was harnessed from the atom, in Mahabalipuram, the temples were constructed to harness another

form of energy; spiritual energy. Many of the problems the world faced today is because of the gap between the harnessing of the two types of energy. The question was whether mankind would be able to develop spiritual strength at the same rate as it is developing scientific and technical knowledge. And whether it would be able to develop control over the knowledge generated.

Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi, who renamed the Reactor Research Centre as the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, on 16.12.1985 noted his mother's dedication to developing Indian science and technology, not

just as a back-up to imported technology, but to pushing it right to the frontiers of knowledge. In a number of spheres, she was successful in taking Indian science and technology to those limits, The Prime Minister said. The reactors at Kalpakkam all showed the nations' keenness to be self-reliant. The rigidity with which our scientists stuck to specifications and commissioned them is comparable in quality to any in the world, showed that given the drive, our scientists were capable of reaching great heights.

The Prime Minister stressed that nuclear energy must supple-



ment the nation's fossil and hydel resources. Nuclear energy gives us a clean, and potentially cheap power. Environmentally too, our record was good, a tribute to the high standards maintained by the scientists. But he pointed out that the target of supplying 10 percent of the nation's energy needs by the end of the century with nuclear power was "too low", since other nations were already averaging 14 percent. "With FBTR we hope the restrictions of fuel supply will be overcome and the nuclear programme can be accelerated", he said.

Welcoming the gathering, which included delegates to the international symposium on fast breeder reactors that followed the Prime Minister's function, Dr. Raja Ramanna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, made special reference to the contribution of France in the designing and initial construction of the fast Breeder Test Reactor. "The

first to congratulate us sincerely and enthusiastically were the French scientists not only for getting the reactor to operate but also on developing a new mixed carbide fuel, which for the first time in the world had been used to fuel a complete reactor".

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. participated in this inauguration of FBTR. His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu,

Thiru S. L. Khurana presided over the function.

Thiru. C. V. Sundaram, Director, Reactor Research Centre, said, that the Centre, which has established for the research and development of all aspects of the fast breeder reactor, would be designing and building the 500 ME. fast breeder reactors, which would deliver large blocks of power in the coming century.

Dr. M.R.Srinivasan, Chairman, Nuclear Power Board, warned that failure to use nuclear energy for power production in an increasing measure could jeopardise India's efforts at eliminating poverty and providing a better quality life to the masses.

The Prime Minister later planted a banyan tree sapling, a tree that symbolises permanence and immortality, and went round the various scientific facilities at the Kalpakkam complex.

WARNING

Deforestation today
is drought tomorrow
and famine the day after
Laurent Fabius



ANNA LIBRARY AT ANNA SQUARE

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. garlanded the statue of Mahakavi Bharatiyar at Marina on 11.12.85 in remembrance of the Mahakavi's

Birthday.

Later, the Chief Minister inaugurated the Perarignar Anna Library and a Special Book shop to sell book of Anna

on the Anna Square. Dr.M.G.R bought Rs. 2,000 worth of books at the Book shop.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr.Navalar Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Electricity Minister, Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Industry Minister, Thiru K.K.Rajaram, Hon'ble Health Minister Dr .H. V. Hande, Hon'ble Education Minister Thiru Aranganayagam, Hon'ble Handloom Minister, Thiru V.Swaminathan, Hon'ble Social Welfare Minister, Tmt.Gomathi Srinivasan, Hon'ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly Thiru P.H.Pandian, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council Thiru V.V.Swaminathan and the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Antony, IAS., participated in the function.

The Library has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 86,000 to enable people learn about the ideals of Perarignar Anna.





The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi on December 16th dedicated to the nation the expanded project of the Madras Refineries Limited costing Rs. 170 crores.

The Prime Minister was happy to note that the expansion had been completed within the time frame and financial allocations. The Prime Minister

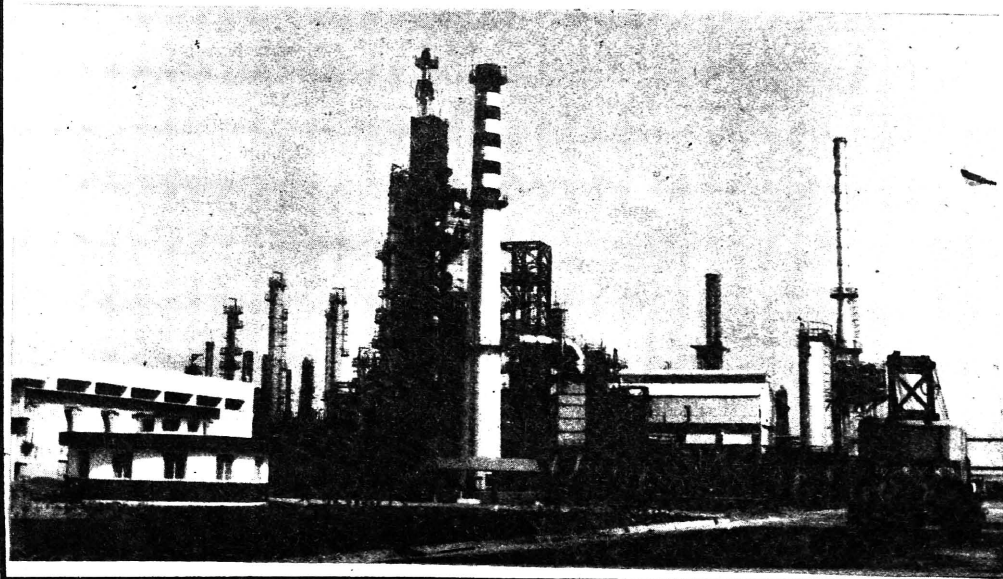
Madras Refineries Limited Expanded

was glad that the labour-management relations at MRL is

fine. "My congratulations to you all-both management and labour", he said.

The Government has provided Rs. 12,500 crores for oil exploration and development in the Seventh plan as against Rs. 8,500 crores in the sixth plan.

His Excellency, the Governor



of Tamilnadu, Thiru S.L. Khurana presiding over the dedication ceremony complimented MRL on their capability to absorb hi-technology and for having expanded their capacity from 2.98 million tonnes to 5.4 million tonnes.

The Hon'ble Minister of State for petroleum, Thiru Nawal Kishore Sharma said that the oil refining industry was a critical link in the energy

chain of a developing country like India. The MRL was one of the four launched during the 6th plan for self-sufficiency and is the first to complete the expansion scheme. The unique features of MRL include the fact that it is the first refinery to set up facilities for sulphur recovery to reduce atmosphere-pollution. The operational & safety records of MRL were also excellent.

Welcoming the Chief Guest

and the gathering, the Chairman and Managing Director of MRL, Thiru Deenadayalu said that adoption of micro processor based computer controlled instrumentation, modern equipment of pollution control, optimised energy conservation have contributed to MRL's reputation as a technology advanced refinery. The Chairman presented a memento to the Prime Minister.

—M.Nagesh



TAMIL NADU

FORGES

AHEAD

IN

I.R.D.P.

(Excerpts from the speech of Thiru P.U. Shanmugam, Minister for Local Administration at the Annual Conference of Minister of Rural Development in the States at New Delhi)

In Tamil Nadu, we have taken effective steps to plug the loop-holes in the implementation of I.R.D.P. (Integrated Rural Development Programme.)

I have noticed four deficiencies in the functioning of Banks in the villages. They are:

Despite clear guidelines by

the Reserve Bank of India and Government of India, the Banks have not issued individual pass books to the I.R.D.P. beneficiaries;

Banks have a tendency to recover the loans within twenty four months as against the stipulated period of 36 months. This goes against the spirit of Anti-Poverty programmes;

Most of the rural bank branches are poorly staffed. They are unable to cope with the burden of loan applications; and

Neither pro-inspection nor

post disbursement follow-up is possible because of inadequate staff in banks and non-availability of transport in Banks.

To sum up, I would request the Government of India to issue immediate orders on the following;

to suitably strengthen the staff position in the rural bank branches;

to sanction a jeep collectively for two or three rural bank branches in each Block to enable them to have mobility to suitably cross-check and cross-verify the assets created under I.R.D.P.

We agree that a higher level of investment of Rs. 6,000/- per family is absolutely necessary for new beneficiaries. We also agree that there is need for supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during the Sixth Plan but who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own. But if we have to provide for the this scale of assistance (i.e.) Rs. 6,000/- per family during 1985-86, we require an additional allocation of Rs. 479 lakhs.

I am happy to note that Government of India have increased the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30% under

I.R.D.P. Our beloved Chief Minister Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R. had already fixed a percentage of 33 1/3 for women beneficiaries ever since the inception of this programme. We have been adhering to it strictly.

We have created grievance cells at State, District and divisional levels.

Tamil Nadu Government is not in favour of making non-officials as Chairman of District Rural Development Agencies. We want the status-quo to continue.

In order to streamline the existing system of selection of beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme and also to make it more scientific and rational, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders constituting a Committee of officials and non-officials and bank officials in every block for finalising the list of beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

We are shocked to hear that there is a proposal to give up capital subsidy and switching over to interest subsidy. This will be a retrograde step. This will add to the financial burden of the beneficiary and the ad-

ministrative burden of the banks and the Governmental agencies. This has been confirmed by the evaluation conducted by the State Bank of India recently. Corruption cannot be eliminated by the simple switch over from capital subsidy to interest subsidy. The problem is to restrain the strong and strengthen the weak. The proposed measure will only strengthen the already strong vested interests and weaken the already weak Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries. Mahatma Gandhi said that we must wipe every tear from every eye. We know that is difficult. But let us not add to the tears of our teeming Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries. Let the status quo be continued in the interest of Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries.

The old, handicapped, widows and destitutes among the poor constitute the poorest sections of the population. A working group set up by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission (EARC) has made entirely feasible recommendations for creating an appropriate social security for India in terms of old age pension, survivor benefits and other basic social security entitlements. We request the Government of India to take

quick final decisions in the matter.

In addition, I would like to press the following policy issues relating to Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

All projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are now cleared by the Central Committee of the Government of India. I request that the State Government may be delegated with sufficient powers to sanction all the projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in order to avoid delays.

We are of the view that assistance must be given under social forestry to cover the lands of small farmers and marginal farmers in order to ensure complete participation by the people as desired by our beloved Prime Minister.

I'm very happy to see that the Government of India are planning to give 2 million tonnes of wheat as an additionality next year. As Tamil Nadu, is a rice eating State I request that atleast 50% of these additional resources be in the shape of rice.

Do you know?

★ A recent WHO survey states that India is the largest donor of medical manpower to industrialised and other countries with at present over 1,50,000 Indian physicians working abroad.

★ Only 9.9% of the teachers in schools have joined the profession willingly and the rest are teaching because of a lack of choice according to the interim report of the National Commission in Teachers submitted for the use of planning commission in 1984.

★ The number of universities shot up from 20 in 1947 to some 140 in 1984.

★ As of on 1976-77, we had a total of 2.3 million scientists and engineers with a break up of 61% scientists, 26% engineers, 8% medical and 5% agricultural professionals.

TENTH NATIONAL SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN INAUGURATED



Gaiety and colour marked the inauguration of the 10th National Sports championships for women at Coimbatore on Dec. 27th, 1985. Over 2000 women clad in strikingly contrasting hues marched past the chief guest, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. MGR who specially flew in for the occasion.

After Dr. M.G.R. declared the games open, an impressive march past of women officials from National Institute of Sports, Patiala was followed by those of the State teams in alphabetical order. Tamil Nadu team turned out in smart navy blue track suits.

Tamil Nadu's athlete Annamma handed over the

torch of the meet to Daphna, a fellow athlete who lit the flame. National hurdler, Yasmin Saifuddin of Tamil Nadu took the sportsmen pledge on behalf of all participants.

The Coimbatore schools presented a variety of cultural shows. A judo demonstration, a choir on National Integration and display by different band



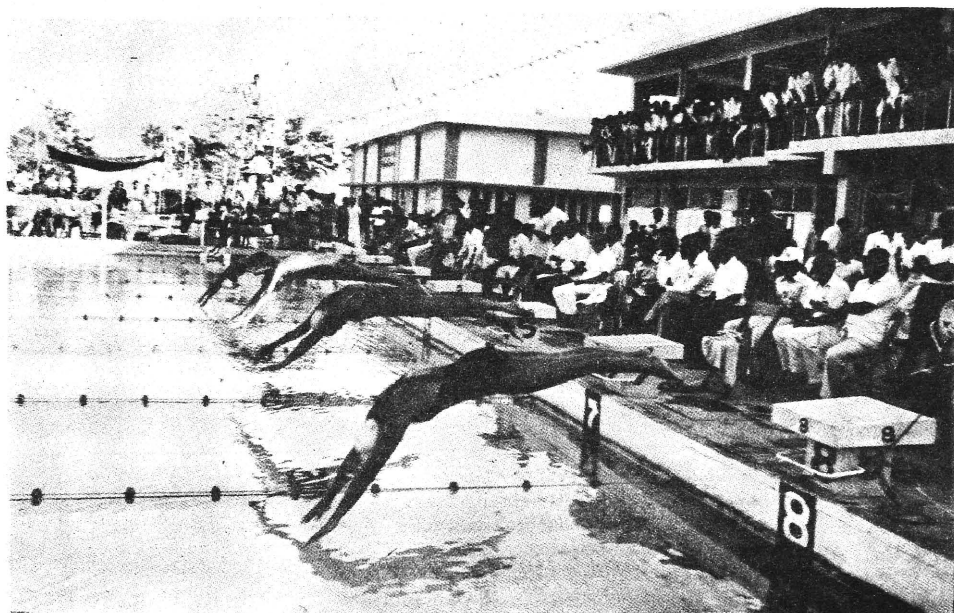
units were part of the cultural show. The inauguration that began at 4.30 PM ended at 7PM.

Earlier, Thiru B.Sivanthi Adityan, Chairman, TamilNadu

Sports Development Corporation welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru C.Aranganayagam delivered the Presidential address. The Director of Sports, Thiru

R.Nagarajan IAS later proposed a vote of thanks.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR, after declaring the meet open, announced gifts for all the participants. The total gifts were worth Rs. 2 lakhs.



TamilNadu Wins National Championship

The 10th National Women's sports championship ended on 31st Dec. in a blaze of glory for the host Tamil Nadu. Besides winning gold medals in basketball, volleyball and tennis the home-team performed creditably in athletics also.

Tamil Nadu bagged the overall championship; indeed a New Year gift for the host. Thiru

B.Sivanthi Adityan, Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation, handed over the shield to Thiru R. Nagarajan, IAS Director of Sports. TamilNadu had a tally of 31 points followed Karnataka (18).

In athletics, Tamil Nadu topped with 93 points. Uthar Pradesh was far behind with 45

while Kerala was 3rd. Tamil Nadu athletes were to the focus the glory on the concluding day. But of all them Suman Rewat of Himachal Pradesh excelled with a tally of three golds. Today she triumphed in the 3000m, a new event for the competition. She earlier emerged victorious in 1500m and in 800m.



Nearly 50,000 people watched athletics and the closing function in the Nehru Stadium. Another 20,000 could not gain entry.

The closing ceremony was impressive. Thiru. Sivanthi Adityan gave away the prizes. He also released the championship souvenir and presented the first copy to the District Collector, Thiru. Abdul Hassen. Thiru. G.K. Sundaram, Managing Director, Lakshmi Mills, welcomed the gathering. Thiru. Nagarajan proposed a vote of thanks.

Andaman and Nicobar and Arunachal Pradesh were awarded special prizes for their impressive show in the march past on the opening day.

—M. Nagesh

A new look bus designed on aero-dynamic principles to reduce wind resistance has been introduced by the Jeeva Transport Corporation, one of the transport corporations owned by Tamil Nadu Government.

According to the Managing Director the plane-like front of the bus helps to minimise

disturbance due to air resistance and reduce fuel consumption. It is anti-corrosive and is fully insulated against noise with soft thermal insulating material in the interior. The bus has seating capacity of 37. The reclining seats for comfortable overnight travel, reading lights above each seat, call buttons on the panel and several fans are added comforts.

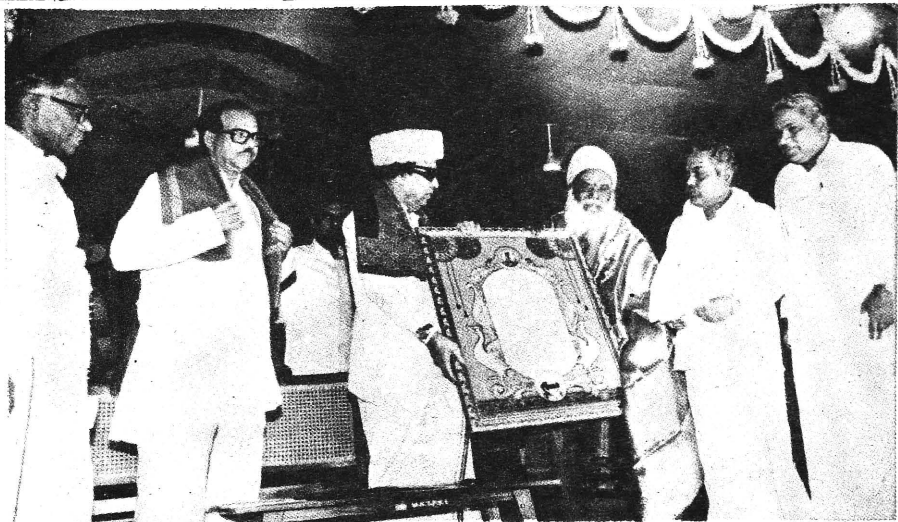
Another feature is the provision of a three-inch diameter air suction pipe from the front to the rear on both sides of the under chassis to supply a jet of cool air to the tyres. This would increase the tyre life, says the Managing Director.

The Corporation has a fleet of 490 buses at present and 115 more are proposed to be introduced this year.

AIRBUS ON ROAD



To economise on fuel consumption, the JTC has started a fuel saving wing and 12 expert-drivers who underwent training in fuel economy at the Petroleum Consumption Research Institute, Madras, have been appointed instructors to train the crew to get approximately 4.30 km per litre.



Thiruvalluvar Award Presented

The best writer of commentary in any language on Thirukkural or the best research paper on the immortal Tamil work will be given a cash award of Rs. 10,000 by the Tamil Nadu Government from next year.

An announcement in this regard and the presentation of this year's "Thiruvalluvar award" to Sri Kundrakudi Adigal by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, marked the Thiruvalluvar Day celebrations organised by the Directorate of Tamil Development on January 15th.

The citation presented to Sri Kundrakudi Adigal praised his efforts in propagating Thirukkural for over four decades and the setting up of various centres for this purpose.

The Chief Minister distributed monthly pension to indigent Tamil scholars and gave away prizes to authors and publishers of good Tamil books and translators.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V.R. Nedun-

chezian, said that the institution of "Thiruvalluvar award" and the celebration every year in remembrance of various poets demonstrated the dedication of the Government to promote Tamil. Nearly 240 Tamil scholars and poets had so far been given a monthly pension of Rs. 250.

A Tamil translation of an English book on criminal investigation and an index of Tamil literature brought out by the Tamil Development Department were released by the Chief Minister.

The Hon'ble Minister for Tourism and Religious Endowments, Thiru R. M. Verrappan, regretted that the Union Government had not yet come forward to give Thirukkural the status of "national literary work". There could not be a better work to bring national integration than Thirukkural. "We have made several appeals and it is sad that the Centre has not committed even to the extent

of saying that it will examine the plea."

Stressing the need for reconsidering the national language policy, Thiru Verrappan suggested that the Prime Minister could initiate a national debate on the lines of the new education policy. An exercise on what should be the national, official, and the link languages would now be timely.

The Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, presided, Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy and the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council, Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam participated.

Sri Kundrakudi Adigal said that in recognising Thirukkural, the Union Government should not consider it as any religious work.

Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development Culture Department, welcomed the gathering.

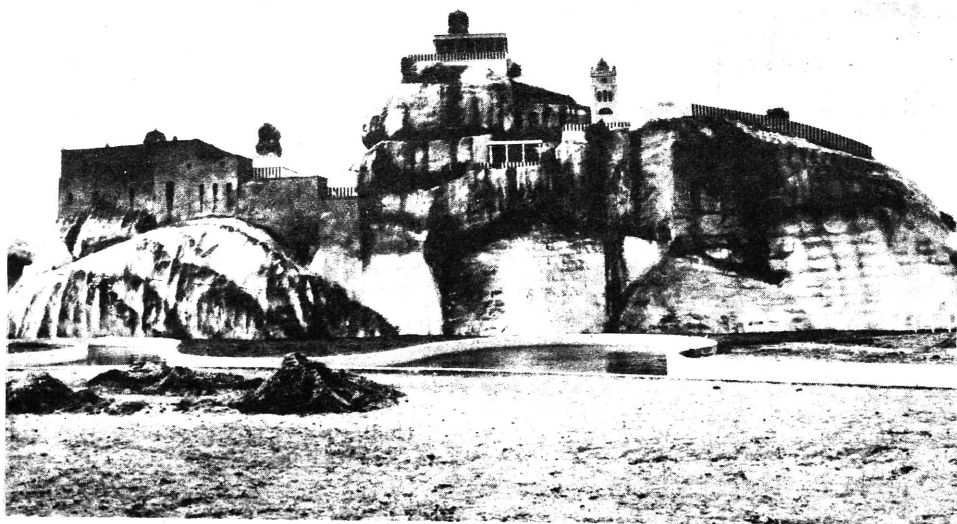


XIII All India Tourist and Industrial Fair Inaugurated

His Excellency, The Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana, on Jan. 9 stressed the need for

introducing mini-air services connecting four major tourist centres in the State-Mamalla-

puram, Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and Uthagamandalam. He hoped that the Centre



would tender necessary assistance in this regard.

Inaugurating the 13th All-India Tourist and Industrial Fair on 9th January, Thiru Khurana said since tourism had been accepted as an industry by the Central and State Governments, it was necessary for both to work out a package plan to provide facilities for attracting foreign and domestic tourists.

The scope was vast for development of tourism in India, as only 0.3 per cent of foreign tourists visited the country. On the socio-economic front, tourism was a foreign exchange earner and also helped bring about national integration and international understanding as also employment opportunities.

Thiru Khurana said Madras was the venue of the national rowing championship recently and it was also proposed to conduct the Asian rowing competition in the city.

The Governor commended the State Government's plans to start district excursion centres and hoped that various departments would coordinate their efforts in providing facilities, accommodation, transport, etc.

He asked the State Government to take the fullest advantage of the Centre's scheme and set up more dharmasalas, yatri nivas and hostels. He expressed happiness over the Centre's increased allocation of Rs. 326 crores for tourism during the Seventh Plan as against Rs. 187 crores in the previous plan.

Thiru. Khurana said he was glad that Tamil Nadu was in the second place next to Delhi in organising an annual fair on such a big scale. He called for participation of more States in it. The fair would not only be entertaining but also educative, informative and a place for marketing.

The Tamil Nadu Minister for Tourism, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, who presided, appealed to the Centre to approve the Government's master-plan for tourism development in the State.

Either the Centre itself should provide the necessary funds as loan or grant or at least ask financial institutions to help. It should also encourage Tamilians living abroad to participate in the implementation of the master-plan, he said.

The State Government was keen that the fair was not

turned into a gambling den in the guise of having skill games. It was also against the private sector conducting fairs without informing the State Government but coming to it faced with problems.

The Minister regretted that the room-streth in hotels in the State was not commensurate with the flow of tourist traffic. The State Government would be glad to help Tamilians living abroad, in constructing hotels.

The minister said 70 Central and State Government, and private sector pavilions and 200 shops and entertainment stalls were part of this year's fair. He expected that 75 lakhs people would be visiting the fair this year and that the net income would be about Rs. 28 lakhs as against Rs. 24 lakhs last year. He said the number of tourists had increased by 30.4 per cent in 1985 while it was 7.7 per cent less in 1984.

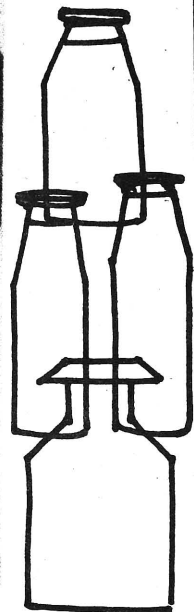
He said the inauguration of the fair was postponed by two weeks because of the Congress exhibition in Teynampet.

Thiru R. Kirubhakaran, Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, which has organised the fair, welcomed the gathering.

Cheyar By - Election Results

16.12.85

Total elctorate:	1,22,382	B. Manak Chand Nahar	
Votes polled:	1,00,478	(Ind)	269
Invalid	2,129	A. R. Narayanan	
		(Ind)	212
V. Kuppuswamy		E. Jaganathan	
(AIADMK)	59,043	(Ind)	183
V. Anbazhagan		R. Selvam	
(DMK)	37,675	(Ind)	137
N. Nalini		G. Rajasekaran	
(Ind)	312	(Ind)	119
T. Karuthapandi		Pulavar A. Maniezhilan	
(Ind)	304	(Ind)	95



Milk Producers

Co-op. Societies

in Coimbatore Circle

In Coimbatore District 342 Milk Coop. Societies are functioning for the benefit of its members of which society is functioning as Milk Supply society and 3 societies for Adi Dravidar. There are 49,243 members in these societies.

In Coimbatore District Coop. Milk Producers Union, there are three teams functioning for the purpose of formation of New societies and procurement of milk. After formation of this circle at Coimbatore, 128 new Producers' Coop. Societies have been organised.

Details of production and

Sale of Milk for the past 3 years are given below:

Milk Production (in litres)

1982-83—	1,42,79,223
1983-84—	1,73,66,486
1984-85—	1,77,11,448

Milk Sales (in litres)

1982-83—	1,43,76,352
1983-84—	1,72,65,555
1984-85—	1,78,89,545

More than 25,000 members of the Milk Societies are being benefitted by the Mobile Veterinary units in Coimbatore District. 24 Milk Collection Routes are functioning in Coimbatore District. 4 Milk Chilling centres

are working at Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Sultanpet and Shanmugapuram. Subsidy has been allotted and disbursed at Rs.1250/- each under the Social welfare scheme and THADCO Scheme for the Adi Dravidar members for the purchase of milch animals during the year 1983-84 by which 114 members were benefitted.

During the year 84-85, subsidy has also been sanctioned for the same purpose to 252 Adi Dravida Members at Rs. 1250/- each.

Efforts are being taken to sanction subsidy for 300 Adi Dravida Members during the current year.

During 84-85, 50 percent subsidy has been sanctioned to three Adi Dravida Milk Producers' coop. societies for the purchase of Milk Cans amounting to Rs. 2439.60.

During the year 83-84 Fodder subsidy of Rs. 2455/- has been sanctioned to Milk Producer



Coop. Societies consisting of 30 for the members.

An Adi Dravida Milk Producers' Coop. Society has been organised in Nov. '83 exclusively for Adi Dravida women at Thennamanallur village near Coimbatore and it is functioning successfully. Subsidy at Rs. 1250/- for the purchase of milch animals has been sanctioned and disbursed to 50 Adi

Dravida women members of this society during the year 84-85 and the same amount has been sanctioned for 50 members during the year 84-85 also.

A new Dairy Complex is to be started soon for handling a capacity of 1 lakh litres of milk per day at Pachapalayam near perur under the operation Flood II scheme at a cost of Rs.3 Crores.



Under the Rural Dairy Extension scheme a sum of Rs.30,000/- has been sanctioned and disbursed as loan to the Kovilpalayam Milk Producers' Coop. Society for the construction of office cum-Dairy Building. This society is now functioning successfully in its own building.

Under the above scheme a sum of Rs. 60,000/- has been allotted as loan for the current year of which a sum of Rs. 20,000/- has already been allotted to Tiruppur Coop. Milk Supply Society for the purchase of Van and the balance amount will be utilised shortly.

Proposals for organisation of new Milk Producers' Co-op Societies in Valparai area for collection of Milk under the Integrated Rural Development Programme at the cost of Rs. 7,50,000 (50% subsidy, have been submitted to the Govt. through the Milk Commissioner and Govt. orders are awaited.

1. One No. of 4000. litres of capacity Can cooler and installation of Rs. 3,00,000

2. Cost of 2 Vans Rs. 4,00,000

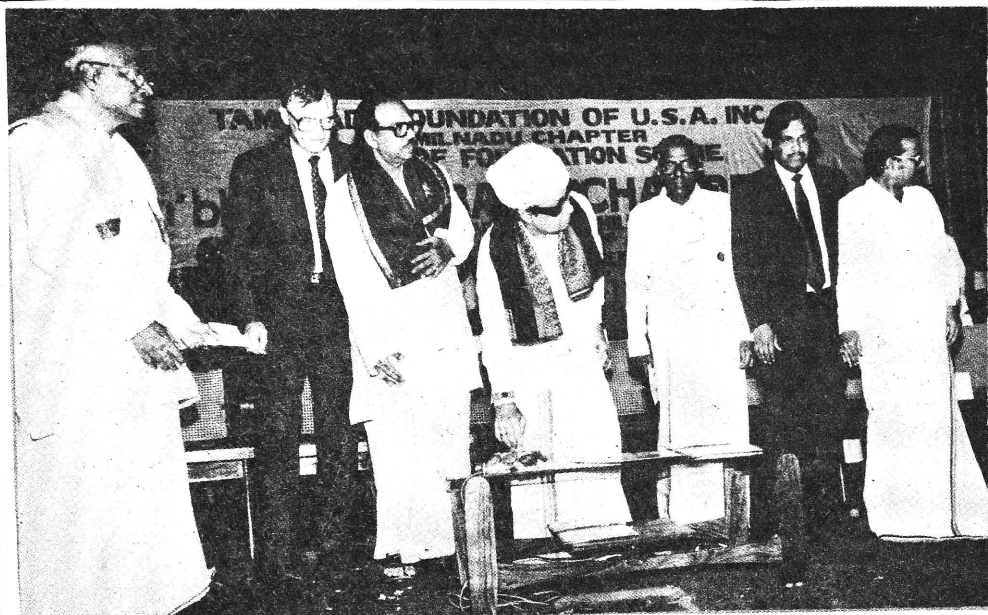
3. Cost of 100 Nos. Alloy Aluminium Cans Rs. 50,000

Total Rs. 7,50,000
50 percent subsidy
Rs. 3,75,000,

Under the Western Ghats Development Programme (VII Plan) proposals have been submitted to Govt. for setting up of a Chilling Plant at Annur with a Capacity of 10,000 litres at a cost of Rs. 27,00,000/- and the Govt. have been requested to allot a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1985-86 for implementation of this scheme and Govt. orders are awaited.

I think the main conquest is between man and himself. The fact that he is overcoming a technical problem on Himalayas, Antarctic or a river is incidental to the fact that the man is trying to overcome his own fears. The greatest challenge is within.

Sir Edmund Hillary



U.S. based Tamils organisation starts centre in Madras

The Tamil Nadu Foundation, an American based organisation sponsored by expatriate Tamils and founded in 1974 with the objective of promoting educational, social and other charitable projects in Tamil Nadu, has set up its Tamil Nadu Chapter in Madras.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. to a function in Kalaivanar Arangam on January 14th laid the foundation for the Rs. 15 lakh building that would house the Tamil Nadu Chapter.

Dr. Palani G. Periasamy, Director of the Foundation, said the Madras Centre, which would come on a three-ground plot in Taylors Road, among other things, would establish a well-stocked library and provide help to the young people of Tamil Nadu interested in pursuing advanced studies

abroad, would hold workshop, seminars and meeting when they visit Tamil Nadu and thus transfer their skill and talent to the students and others here.

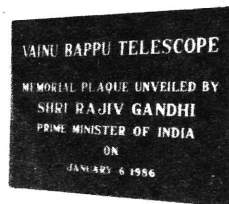
Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism appreciated the yeoman services rendered by expatriate Tamils in raising the image of the Tamils the world over. He said a World Tamil Sangam would be formed at Madurai shortly to bring together the Tamils living in over 30 countries. A sum of Rs. 1 crore had been allotted for the purpose. Land has been set apart.

Dr. V. R. Nedunchazhian, Hon'ble Finance Minister, and Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Hon'ble Law Minister, said it was good that the Tamils abroad had not forgotten their motherland and that they were helping in its

social and economic progress.

Dr. John D. Stempel, U.S. Consul-General, Madras, surprised the audience by speaking a few words in Tamil. He said the Tamil living in the U.S., like other ethnic groups, had been instrumental in building strong bonds between the U.S. and India.

Thiru N. Mahalingam, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Chapter of the Foundation, presiding, said that with researchers in Western countries getting increasing interested in Tamil, its literature, culture and history in recent times, there was immediate need to collect the relevant materials. He urged the Chief Minister to use his good offices and get financial and other help from the Central Government for this endeavour.



SIGNIFICANCE OF KAVALUR

The Kavalur observatory was established in 1963 to overcome the difficulties faced at Kodaikkandal where viewing time was limited because of cloudy skies.

Regular observations at Kavalur started in 1968 initially with a locally fabricated 38-cm reflector telescope in 1972 a 102-cm telescope was added.

Tamil Nadu led the field of developing astronomical telescopes starting in 1792 when the first observatory came up

in Madras under the East India Company.

For more than a century, the Madras observatory did yeoman service and the Government astronomer, Mr. Taylor, completed his catalogue of positions of 11,000 stars by 1844. The important solar eclipses visible in India were all observed from here.

With the development of solar physics, the need for a new observatory to study tropical skies was felt more and more.

So the Kodaikkandal observatory was established at the turn of the 19th century.

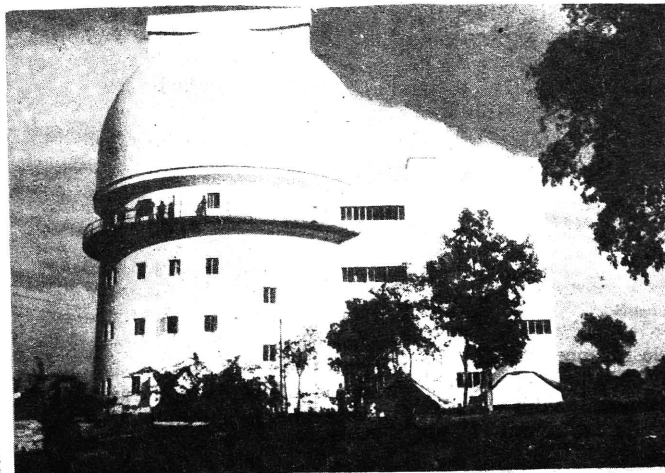
Kodaikkandal became world famous in 1901 when Evershed discovered the radical motion of the sun spots. From here, the astronomers have gone to Kavalur, where they are poised to achieve greater heights in astronomical observations.

The Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) Bangalore, is responsible for the birth of the Kavalur observatory which can obtain stellar images 20 times bigger than what can be seen by the naked eye against the 15-fold image at the kodaikkandal observatory.

Kavalur also offers spotless blue skies, and more than the double viewing time at Kodaikkandal. Moreover star images have minimum tremor here.

The Kavalur telescope is 2.34 metres in diameter (94 inches) and weighs about 120 tonnes with its various appurtenances. It has three foci, each one designed to make specific observations.

M.N.





SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN TAMILNADU

Hon'ble Health Minister, Dr. H.V. Hande

The Family Welfare Programme is a wholly sponsored scheme of the Central Government. It is being implemented from 1956 on the lines prescribed by the Central Government. Right from its inception, TamilNadu has been implementing this programme very successfully. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that TamilNadu is ahead of all other States in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. Many State Governments and the Central Government have appreciated Tamil Nadu for its successful implementation of this programme.

In Tamil Nadu, the Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on a purely voluntary basis. All political parties, various religious groups, voluntary and service organisations, women's organisations and Government servants give their full support to the implementation of the programme. Com-

munity participation in the programme is increasing day by day and the movement in support of discarding old practices and adopting the planned family norm as a way of life is gaining momentum.

Programme Objectives:

According to the 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. This amounts to a growth rate of 17.50 percent over the 1971 population. The national growth rate for the same period is 24.50 percent. The birth rate and the death rate of Tamil Nadu as per the 1981 census are 26.1 per 1000 and 10.9 per 1000 respectively, as against 33.9 per 1000 and 12.5 per 1000 for India. The National Health Policy aims at achieving the Net Reproductive Rate of Unity by the year 2000. In TamilNadu, the objective is to achieve Net Reproductive Rate of one by 1990. For this objective, the birth

and death rates have to be brought down to 21 and 9 per 1000 respectively. The other parameters to be achieved are to bring down the infant mortality rate from 90.9 to 60 per 1000 live births and to increase the couple protection rate from 34.2 percent in 1984 to 60 percent. To achieve all these, especially a couple protection rate of 60 percent by 1989-90, the following targets under the various contraceptive methods have been worked out:

Programme Implementation:

A review of the past performance shows that right from the inception of the Family Welfare Programme in 1956, TamilNadu has been a top-ranking State. For example, between 1956 and March, 1984 42.47 lakhs sterilisations have been done in TamilNadu. Only Maharashtra with a performance of 69.83 lakhs sterilisations, and Andhra Pradesh with

44.94 lakh sterilisations are above TamilNadu. It is pertinent to note that Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have much larger population than that of TamilNadu. Further, except these two States all other states are below TamilNadu in this respect, though many of them are much larger than TamilNadu in population.

The excellent performance in the past years has culminated in TamilNadu securing the first prize of Rs. 2.5 crores awarded by the Government of India for

Birth Rate per 4000 Population

<i>Year</i>	<i>TamilNadu</i>	<i>All India</i>
1977	29.3	33.0
1978	28.9	33.3
1979	29.1	33.2
1980	27.1	33.5
1981	26.1	33.9

Similarly, the successful implementation of the Family Welfare Programme is also reflected in the growth rate of TamilNadu which is the lowest in the country as per the 1981 census. The comparison of the growth rate figures for TamilNadu and All India are shown below:

Couple Protection Rate Percent

<i>Year</i>	<i>TamilNadu</i>	<i>All India</i>
1981-82	28.9	23.7
1982-83	30.2	25.9
1983-84	34.2	29.2
1984-85	30.0	Not available

Present Strategy:

The present strategy to implement Family Welfare Programme in TamilNadu is five pronged:



best performance during 1984-85.

The main objectives of the Family Welfare Programme is to reduce the birth rate. A significant reduction in the birth rate is an indicator of the success of the programme. In TamilNadu, there has been a steady reduction in birth rate. This reduction is even more remarkable when compared with the All India figures, as seen below:

Decennial growth rate

<i>Decade</i>	<i>TamilNadu</i>	<i>All India</i>
1961-71	22.3	24.8
1971-81	17.5	25.0

Another important criterion for the assessment of the success of the programme is the couple protection rate. There has been a steady increase in the couple protection rate in TamilNadu and this is also much higher than the All India average:

1) Communication

Mass communication plays a very important role in motivating couples to plan their family size and to adopt the small family norm. For this, audience specific messages have been prepared and are being propagated successfully. For example, the message of "One Family-One heir" appeals to the farming community whereas stopping child birth about 25 years before the age of superannuation appeals to the

salaries employees. The Mass Education and Information Officer in each district propagate these audience specific messages with the aid of films, dramas, debates, youth clubs, rural leaders camps etc. Television and radio are also utilised as the media for propagating these messages.

2) Extension:

Extension follows mass communication. Extension is achieved by inter-personal contacts between the eligible couples and the field staff of the Family Welfare Department. For this purpose, eligible couple register are maintained at each Primary Health Centre and these registers are being updated periodically. The field staff divide the area of the Primary Health Centre among themselves and they contact every eligible couple in their respective areas. During their field visits, the workers explain in detail about the various contraceptive methods and the service facilities and incentives available.

The workers also carry condoms and oral contraceptive pills during their field visits for distribution.

3. Services:

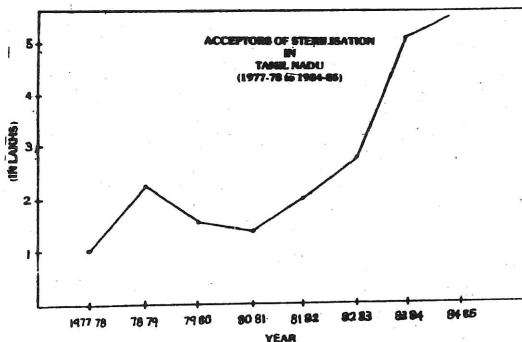
Once the eligible couples are motivated and convinced about adopting the small family norm, there should be good service facilities to enable the acceptors to adopt the contraceptive method best suitable to them. At present, sterilisation facilities are available in almost all Government Hospitals and Several Primary Health Centres. In addition, local bodies such as Corporations and Municipalities, and Voluntary Organisations also offer sterilisation facilities and they receive Government grants for this purpose.

At present, the existing facilities are being expanded wherever they are felt to be inadequate and new facilities are created wherever necessary. Two major schemes are expansion and creation of post-partum centres in hospitals and conversion of IUD Vasectomy rooms into Operation Theatres in Primary Health Centres. The other Schemes are provision of generators and construction of acceptors sheds at Government

life. When the fear of losing a child due to illness is eliminated, parents are willing to restrict their family size. Hence, in TamilNadu, child health care is being offered as part of the Family Welfare Programme and the facilities are available in all Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres.

Service Facilities:

Under the Post Partum Programme, 56 Post-Partum Centres are functioning in Tamil-



Hospitals. In addition, the help of Voluntary Organisations and Philanthropists is sought to provide recreational facilities such as Television and Vedio in Post-Partum wards. The over all aim of providing good service facilities within a short distance is being achieved in TamilNadu.

4. After-care:

The acceptor is fully satisfied only when proper after care- is provided. To ensure this, field workers and medical staff contact the acceptors at periodic intervals. Thus a satisfied acceptor motivates others to adopt contraceptive methods.

5. Maternal and child health care:

To motivate couples to adopt the small family norm, we must ensure that every child born will survive and lead a healthy

Nadu. They are functioning exceptionally well, both qualitatively and quantitatively. However, the available bed strength is highly inadequate and provision of additional beds is an urgent necessity.

Similarly, there are 245 Urban Family Welfare Centres in Tamil Nadu. In addition, there are 383 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the Primary Health Centre. In 400 Primary Health Centres, the existing I.U.D., Vasectomy room is being converted into a Tubectomy Operation theatre at a cost of Rs. 24,000 per Primary Health Centre. Some of the other on going schemes are the formation of new Post Partum Centres, construction of acceptors' sheds in Taluk Hospitals, provision of generators for Government Hospitals etc.

TamilNadu is a pioneer in Laparoscopic Tubectomy. At present, there are 162 Laparoscopes in use and there are as many as 157 trained Laparoscopic teams in Tamil Nadu.

Green Card Scheme:

The suggestion of the Government of India to issue green cards to acceptors has been implemented by the Government of TamilNadu. The emphasis is on providing follow-up medical case to the acceptors as well as their children by frequent visits by the peripheral health workers to their families. The green cards distributed to the acceptors will entitle such visits to their families by the peripheral health workers.

Awards For Features/Films And Dramas:

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to encourage producers of regular feature films to produce films highlighting the "Small Family Norm" or "Planned Family Concept" by giving awards. Similarly the Government have also decided to encourage drama troupes to produce dramas highlighting the above concepts by giving the following awards:

Awards for Best Feature films

	Rs.
i. Award for the best feature film	4,00,000
ii. Award for the second best feature film.	50,000
iii. Award for the third best feature film	25,000

Total Rs. . .4,75,000

Awards for Best Dramas:

	Rs.
i. Award for the best drama	15,000
ii. Award for the second best drama	10,000

Total Rs. . .25,000

Mass Education And Information Programme:

In creating awareness, educating and motivating the eligible couples to adopt the "Planned Family Concept" the Mass Education and Information wing plays a crucial role. It keeps constant touch with the Mass Media, the All India Radio, Doordarshan and Newspapers, to focus the attention of the public to the Family Welfare Programme. It also undertakes display of hoardings, posters, wall paintings and display in Transport Vehicle besides using slides in Cinema theatres. Special attention is paid to the propagation of temporary methods of Family Planning among younger couples with a view to bring down birth rate to which the Government attach great importance.

Exhibitions, Folk Plays and dramas and projection of Special Films are an essential part of the Mass contact programme. The co-operation of Voluntary agencies is also enlisted in the propagation of planned Family Norm.

Innovative Publicity:

The Family Welfare slogans are being displayed on cement slabs, display on bigger hoardings etc. Inter departmental co-ordination, particularly between the Dairy Development Corporation, Agriculture Depart-

ment and the Family Welfare Department is very much evident in putting up the hoarding and other display materials.

Innovative publicity by the use of the State-owned Helicopter in showering pamphlets with Family Welfare message among the urban slums created a great awareness among the masses. Similarly, processions organised by the various service organisations in the district and the state headquarters displaying banners, and other publicity materials in favour of a Planned Family have had very good effect. The Women's Voluntary Organisations joined together and conducted a big procession in Madras city pleading for deliverance of the women from giving birth to unwanted children while which proved a great success.

It is a heartening feature that many of the private industrial houses and charitable organisations are coming forward to equip the Post-Partum Centres in the hospitals as a recreational cum-educational centre. The State Government have issued instructions to the Public Works Department that special maintenance effort should be taken to improve the general atmosphere of the Post Partum ward in every hospital which should be made the best possible and most comfortable place in the hospital. Private donations have been found for equipping the Post-Partum centres with colour T.Vs., V.C.Rs., fans, wall decoration materials etc. so that the acceptors, during the time they stay in the post-partum will be able to spend the time in a very enjoyable manner.

Audience specific messages:

The year 1984-85 saw a great stride forward in developing audience specific messages for various targets in the state. The Village of Ayyampudur in Periyar District came in as a handy model for spreading the message of one heir one family, among the land holders of the State. Ayyampudur village is situated near the municipal town of Gobichettipalayam in Periyar district in the west of Tamil Nadu. The people of this village are systematically adopting the planned family norm over a period of at least two decades with the result that there has been no fragmentation of land among them ever since they started the practice of "One heir-One family". A documentary film on this village brought out by the State Government has proved tremendous success in spreading the message among the agriculturists that more children born to them would mean

fragmentation of their holdings thereby resulting in progressive reduction in land holdings.

Similarly, the various Service Associations of the State Government Employees pledged themselves to a conception-free year in 1984 and no child birth year in 1985. They also appreciated the message that a Government employee who is bound to retire at the age of 55 should not beget children after 33 years of age as otherwise they will not be in a position to settle the last born child in life before they retire from service. Similarly, the working women were told that the best period for begetting children is between 20 and 25 year of age and if a woman adopts sterilisation at or about the age of 25 she would be free to pursue her working life without being compelled to spend sleepless nights on the new born child and undergoing untold misery.

Action Plan for the Current Year :

In TamilNadu, the responsibility for achieving the targets is fixed on the District Collectors. All the Collectors in Tamil Nadu are taking special steps to exceed the targets this year. At the field level, the Collectors are ably assisted by the Block staff. The revenue staff are also contributing their share in achieving the target. The paramedical staff at the Primary Health Centres contribute about 40% of the total achievement. While the Block and Revenue staff under the control of the Collector contribute another 40% the rest being done by other agencies. All these functionaries are highly committed to the programme and the successful implementation of the programme in the past years is largely due to their efforts. They are doing very well this year too and this has resulted in better performances than the last year.

Do you know?

India had a population of 68.5 crores in March 1981 and it had been growing at the rate of 2.28 per cent per annum.

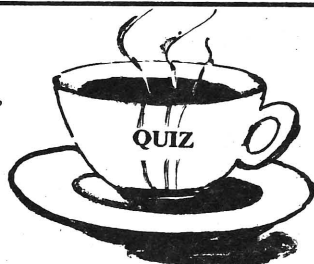
During 1971-81 itself, 13.7 crore people were added to our population—an increase which is more than the total population of Japan!

Thus, every year we had to feed 1.37 crore more mouths.

If the population continues to grow at this alarming rate, by the year 2000 A.D. it may cross the staggering mark of 95 crores!

So, India has launched a National Family Welfare Programme which is the first and the largest of its kind in the world. It aims at bringing down the birth rate of 35 per thousand in 1981 to 21 by 2000 A.D.

TEA



TIME

1. Which particular Nataraja-Siva cosmic dance pose has become a symbol of Indian art the world over.

2. Which Boston born Englishman who founded famous American University, was also the Governor of Madras?

3. Name the world's largest bas relief?

4. Where is "Dansbog castle"?

5. Nandi, is the mount of Lord Siva. Where is the largest Nandi located?

6. Courtallam is famous for its waterfalls, that from part of a river. Name the river.

7. Sweat glands secrete sweat. Name the glands that secrete tears?

8. Acoustics is the study of sound and Epigraphy is the Study of inscriptions. What is the study of grasses called?

9. A city in India is called the city of six islands. Which city?

10. What is the similarity between the following words? Lilangeni, Ouguyia, Colon, Ekuele, Birr, Koruna, Yuan

12. Identify the person in the photo given below



13. In economics, what does stagflation mean?

14. Name the popularity in the following photo?



15. Name the cup to be awarded to the winner of 1987 World cup Cricket organised by India & Pakistan?

17. What does this road-traffic sign mean?



18. These two persons have been selected to represent India-in what?



19. Where is Pakistan's nuclear power project located?

20. Which famous Asian city is sinking every year because of the excessive exploitation of underground water?

11. Name the Soviet spaceship by which Sqn.Ldr. Rakesh Sharma became India's first cosmonaut?

16. What is the capital of Assam?

21. Name India's longest train?

Turn to Page 32 to check your answers.

Anna's Bastion of Tamil Studies

P. Sundaresan

No sooner Arignar Anna, the late charismatic Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, said at the Second World Tamil Conference held in Madras that there was need for a Tamil Organisation similar to the famous French Academy, than done!

THE IMMORTALS

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established in October 1970 with a well-defined Board of Governors. With the Tamil Nadu Education Minister as chairman and the Vice-Chancellors of Madras Annamalai, Madurai-Kamaraj and Tamil Universities as Vice-Chairman, the governing council as its members;

LANGUAGE LAB

Ardent students of research through there like young birds with mouths agape in expectation of food. The 10-booth language lab gifted by the UNESCO is a boon both to the foreign nationals and non-Tamil speaking Indians. More than 150 students from abroad, besides a host of others, have had the benefit of a first-class education in what is styled as **TAMILOLOGY**. They have learnt how to pronounce properly, how to acquire a working knowledge. The six cassettes of basic lessons and a couple of self-help Manuals specially prepared by the Institute could be enough to whet the learner's appetite.

RICH ACADEMIC SOIL

Scholars of repute from abroad are admitted to Fellowship here for three months at a

stretch in a year. Dr.Kamil.V. Zvelebil of Netherlands and Dr.A. Veluppillai of Paradeniya University (Sri Lanka) were among those visiting professors who delivered lectures under this Fellowship. A guide book for foreign students tailored by the Director in collaboration with the visiting professor Dr.Jaroslav Vacek of Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia is in the offing. The Institute has been recognised by the Madras University for doing Ph.D. At least 20 scholars owe their doctorates to this Institute.

ENDOWMENTS

With the increase in Endowments, which have now reached 10, the scope of the Institute has expanded considerably. Special needs engender special endowments to provide for the search of pearls pregnant with Tamil values. On date the Institute is engarlanded by lovely compilations of 8 Endowment lectures.

LIBRARY

The Institute's library housing over 25000 volumes, both English and Tamil, is a manna to research scholars. The library also extends reference services such as preparing bibliographies to all scholars in quest of research.

PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPTS

Thanks to the indefatigable curator Prof.M.K.Raman, the Institute has acquired not less than 300 rare palm-leaf manuscripts not canny to the uninitiated. The Director has pioneered a full-time tenmonth diploma course on Manuscriptology for the conduct of which this curator was the obvious choice.

The following classification is available manuscripts into various categories: 60% Medicine 20% Religion and Astrology. 5% History. 5% Mathematics. 10% literature.

TRANSLATION

The ten-month Translation courses conducted here also leads to a diploma. The Institute had the unique privilege of getting invaluable guidance from the noted nonagenarian Prof. P.N. Appuswamy. His translation of "Sangam Literature" is in the press.

The trainees for the diploma courses in other Manuscriptology or Translation are each paid a stipend of Rs. 2000/- for the entire duration of the courses.

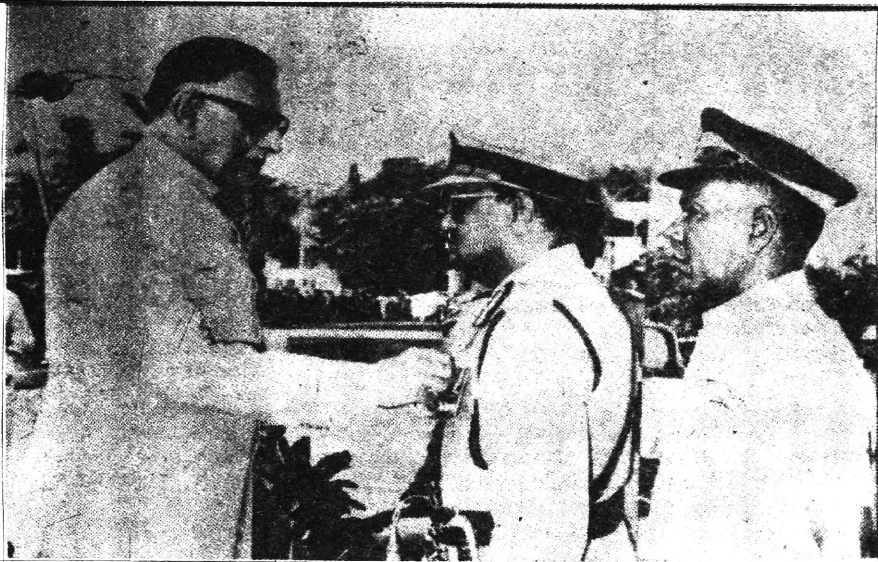
JOURNAL

"The Journal of Tamil Studies" is a biannual window of the world throwing vistas of the current trends in the ocean of Tamil literature. It is certainly a good buy. Membership is open.

RANDOM PUBLICATIONS AND TOMES

There are about 20 on **TOLKAPPIYAM**, the oldest surviving Tamil grammar, which may be as old as the 3rd Century B.C. "Heritage Series" on all the three great spheres of Tamil Literature which has touched 8 is a continuing process. What tomes on **TAMILAR ISAI** (The musical tradition of the Tamils, **KANN MARUT-TUVAM** (Ophthalmology practised by ancient Tamils), **SIDDAH MEDICINE** (a detailed survey of this system of medicine), Tamil Drama, Panorama of World Tamil Development every year in the 1980s and the like!

IF **DANVANTRI KULAN-DAI VAAKADAM** is on paediatrics, **VARMA CUUTTIRAM** traces the origin of Karate to Kanyakumari District. **CHIT-TIRAKKAVIGAL** is poetry in comic strips reminiscent of this genre launched by the late "Parithimarkkalaigarn" over eight decades ago.



GOVERNOR ASKS POLICE TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

His Excellency, The Governor Thiru S. L. Khurana, called upon the State Police to step up the percentage of recovery of stolen property, as it was not commensurate with the two-fold increase in the strength of the police force.

The Governor referred to the decline in the number of recoveries from 40,000 in 1983 to 25,000 this year and said it should be possible to increase the recovery rate with the modern gadgets and methods available to them.

Addressing the officers and men after presenting them with medals at the Rajarathinam Stadium, Egmore on 22nd December the Governor said the awards were a clear recognition of their hard work, devotion to duty and exemplary character.

He was happy over the reduction in murder cases in the State. The number of murders had come down to 53 in the nine months of this year from 62 in 1984. Similarly, in respect of detection of dacoity and robbery cases, the performance of the police was good. There was a fall in these crimes since 1983.

Outlining the welfare measures implemented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R., the Governor said that while the authorities would look after their interest, they should improve their performance. He asked the police to register every crime and gain the confidence of the people.

Among the recipients, Thiru. K. Bhaskara IPS, Inspector General of Police, was given

the President's medal for distinguished service, while 21 officers and men of the Police, Home Guards and Fire Services received awards for meritorious services.

The Governor was received on arrival by the Director General of Police, Thiru V.R. Lakshminarayanan, IPS and Thiru K. Mohandas IPS, the Inspector-General of Police, Thiru S. Sripal, IPS, and the Commissioner of Police, Thiru W.I. Devaram, IPS.

The Governor inspected a guard of honour presented by the police personnel and took the salute of the ceremonial parade and march-past. The parade was commanded by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Armed Reserve), Thiru R. Subbarayan.



The World of Press Conferences



New Tourism facilities

Thiru R.M. Veerappan, the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism told newsmen that the Centre had approved Tamil Nadu's tourism schemes, costing Rs. 127.32 lakhs in the last two years and released Rs. 56.28 lakhs so far. They included: water sports at Muttukadu (Rs. 6.39 lakhs), landscaping at Mamallapuram (Rs. 15.32 lakhs), wayside facilities at Tirukkalikundram (Rs. 4 lakhs) and Tiruttani (Rs. 4 lakhs), boating at Udhagamandalam (Rs. 5 lakhs) and at Pulicat (Rs. 3 lakhs), and eight beach cottages at Kanyakumari (Rs. 13.36 lakhs)

The schemes for which sanction had been promised were provision of facilities for reception and dormitory accommodation for tourists at Rameswaram (Rs. 20 lakhs), wayside facilities at Pitchavaram and Chidambaram, replacement of the board Tamraparni which was used to ply to the Vivekananda Rock Memorial (Rs. 20 lakhs), floodlighting of the Rock Fort at Tiruchi (Rs. 5 lakhs) forest lodge at Mudumalai (Rs. 23 lakhs) and provision of trekking equipment (Rs. 5 lakhs).

The Minister said the Centre proposed to portray the cultural heritage of the Pallavas by creating "Pallavapuram Village" at Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The State Government would provide the land.

Thiru Bhagat and Thiru Veerappan later addressed delegates from 10 States to the three

day National Youth Travel Festival.

Thiru Veerappan gave away prizes to delegates who had distinguished themselves in cultural shows and sports competitions held during the festival. Five delegates were awarded "Vayudoot" tickets to travel to places of their choice.

Insurance cover for workers in unorganised sector

The Hon'ble Labour Minister, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswami on 6.11.85 received from the Zonal Manager of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Thiru R. Narayanan, a "master policy" covering four lakh workers in the unorganised sector of the State under a special insurance-cum-retirement scheme considered "unique" in the country.

The Minister said the scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. on Independence Day in 1984, had been finalised to benefit small and marginal farmers, agricultural workers, village artisans, building workers, loading and unloading workers, cart pullers, washermen, lorry drivers, cleaners and auto drivers, and persons selling vegetables and fruits. The LIC had agreed to provide insurance cover of Rs. 5,000 to those covered by the scheme.

The Labour Secretary, Thiru A. Balraj, IAS, explained that those, who desired to join the scheme, should pay Rs. 10 a month till they completed the age of 58. The first subscription

should be given to the Special Tahsildar appointed for the purpose, who would give a number to the member and an account book. The members should then pay the subscription to the village administrative officer concerned. At the district level, the scheme would be implemented by the Collector. The Labour Secretary would be the group policy holder.

BENEFITS: The benefits under the scheme for the workers would be that on completion of 58 years, a member would be paid a lump sum depending upon the period of contribution. For instance, a member, who contributed for 10 years would get Rs. 1,200, for 20 years Rs. 4,300, for 35 years Rs. 20,400 and for 40 years Rs. 33,500. In case of death, the nominee of the workers would be given a lump sum of Rs. 5,000.

Thiru Narayanan said originally it was proposed that if a member failed to contribute his subscription continuously for three months, he should cease to be a member of the scheme. The three-month period had now been extended to six months.

The Minister said the Tiruchi Collector had enrolled 1.99 lakh persons under the group insurance scheme up to the quarter-ended September 30 and the North Arcot Collector 1.36 lakh persons. The enrolment had now gone up to 6 lakh. The number of workers in the unorganised sector in Tamil Nadu was estimated at over one crore. Efforts would be made to bring all these people under the welfare scheme, he said. According to Thiru T.S. Balasubramanian, Divisional Mana-

ger in-charge of Group Schemes in LIC, said no other State had provided such a special insurance -cum-retirement cover to the workers in the unorganised sector. It had been decided to give effect to the scheme from April 1, 1985. The LIC had settled 206 claims so far, paying the insurance benefit to the nominees of the workers who died after joining the scheme.

150 New PTC Buses replace aged Vehicles

About 150 new buses have been put on the road in Madras by the Pallavan Transport Corporation in the last 6 months Thiru K. Ravindran, Chairman, PTC, told newsmen on 2nd January.

Over half of them have power assisted steering which makes driving through congested streets less tiring. He said the PTC was also trying out a new rear-engined bus, with doors that would be operated remotely. These buses were replacements for aged vehicles, and would not therefore help increase the 2,100 metro bus fleet.

He pointed out that passenger traffic had actually declined in the past year, that PTC carrying an average of 29 lakh commuters a day in 1985 compared to 30 lakh commuters a day in 1984.

The decline was perhaps brought about by the introduction of the five-day week and by passengers switching to two wheelers. Yet, Thiru Ravindran said the peak-hour rush was worsening. "The only solution to this is for schools and colleges to begin classes earlier in the day at least from the next academic year, an oft-repeated plea

that has so far met little response. About 1.8 lakh students use the bus twice a day jostling for space with office goers.,

Thiru Ravindran said that if the students, who constitute about 12 per cent of PTC's clientele, could go to school or college an hour earlier, the ride on the bus would be more comfortable for everybody. "I know that parents and teachers could have some problems with an earlier start, but other cities have had these timings for a long time."

The PTC released its first bus guide, which lists every bus route in the city and the frequency of service on each of them. The guide also sets out the various buses that one can take to the important destinations in the city such as hospitals, temples, tourist spots and railway stations. It is being sold at PTC terminil and season ticket counters. A Tamil edition is to be brought out soon.

Stray cattle menace will be checked

Rounding up stray cattle has thrown a challenge to the City Police. It takes an hour to trap an animal on a busy thoroughfare like the NSC Bose Road.

The hide and seek game between stray cattle and trained catchers of the Corporation of Madras sometimes results in traffic jam during peak hours. And bus passengers and motorists, when they find themselves caught in a traffic snarl, lose no time in giving public display of their anger.

Cross all these road blocks, go to court and get the offender punished. The satisfaction over a job well done and seen to fruition is, alas, shortlived as

the impounded cattle are back on the same wretched street in a short time. The vigilant owners pay small amounts as fine and get their cattle out from pounds.

Recounting all these hurdles, the Commissioner of Police Thiru W.I. Devaram, told newsmen on 2nd January that he was determined to end the menace soon at least on major thoroughfares.

The joint operation stray cattle drive by the City Police and the Corporation should continue with renewed vigour, he said.

Teachers to get salary for strike period:

The Tamil Nadu Government passed orders authorising the managements of educational institutions to pay the salaries of teachers for the period of their strike during November-December.

The Hon'ble Education Minister Thiru C. Aranganayagam told newsmen on 22nd December, order was being issued on condition that the teachers would work on holidays to compensate the loss of working days during their absention from duty.

The teachers called off their 38 days-old agitation earlier this month following the talks their representatives had with the Chief Minister. One of the conditions agreed upon was that they would take classes on holidays to make up for the number of days lost during the strike.

Compiled by
-M. Nagesh

Govt. Machinery geared to meet 'Crisis' in Cauvery Delta.

Never in the history of the Mettur reservoir had the farmers of the Cauvery delta faced such a critical situation as this year and the administrative machinery had been fully geared to meet this unprecedented crisis and save the standing samba crop, Thiru Y.S.M. Yusuf, Hon'ble Irrigation Minister, told pressmen on December 23rd.

The Minister pointed out against an average of 250 to 300 tmc.ft. of water coming to the delta, this year only 137 tmc.ft. had been made available for irrigation. As a result the farmers had been put to great difficulty, Kuruvai cultivation could be taken up only on 2.5 lakh acres. Further the three irrigation systems were not at all opened for kuruvai crop in Tiruchi district.

The authorities were taking all steps to help the farmers to the maximum extent. The release of water of delta irrigation had been increased to 10,000 cusecs. Pumpsets had been installed and they were awaiting power connection. To energise the maximum number of pumpsets it had been decided to divert 150 transformers from other districts on a priority basis to the Thanjavur District Electricity Board Officials.

The Minister appealed to farmers to extend their full cooperation to the authorities in the proper management of the available water and its most economical use. It had been decided to appoint 300 persons to ensure that the available water in the delta was properly regulated.

The Minister said that in view of the "very grave situation," it had been decided to approach the Central and Karnataka Governments for release of as much water, as possible from the Karnataka reservoirs.

A special committee would be set up to draw an emergency plan to save the thaladi crop which would require water for a longer period.

The Irrigation Minister said the Tamil Nadu Government was awaiting the clearance of the Karnataka Government for the first phase of the Cauvery modernisation scheme which was expected to cost Rs. 138 crores.

The State Government had also appraised the Union Government of the need for speedy clearance of the Plan which would ensure better and more economical use of the available water. The first phase aimed at modernisation of the seven river systems in the delta during the Seventh Plan period.

The water level in the Mettur reservoir on 23rd December was 16 feet which was the lowest recorded so far. The inflow was a meagre 630 cusecs. The present storage was 3 tmc.ft.

The Minister said immediate steps would be taken to revive 51 community irrigation wells.

Sugar mills' good show

Co-operative and public sector sugar mills in Tamil Nadu have registered a 47 per cent increase in production; as against 2.09 lakh tonnes in 1983-84, the 14 mills produced this year, 3.08 lakh tonnes. The performance is indeed quite impressive, Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Industries told newsmen on 4-11-85.

The mills crushed 12.08 lakh tonnes during the year as against 22.05 lakh tonnes last year. Together, the 14 mills-11 under cooperative and three in the public sector-have earned a profit of Rs. 1,019.94 lakhs. The increase in profit was Rs. 651.52 lakhs.

Only two mills incurred losses, attributable to gestation period in which the mills operate Tiruttani Sugar mills, a newly started unit, and Madura Sugars, taken over by the State Government and subsequently expanded to higher capacity-had enormous interest commitment on capital investment and other depreciation changes, he said.

The Minister announced that based on productivity and profitability. Rs. 166.21 lakhs will be paid as bonus this year benefiting 11,540 workers. The quantum of bonus will vary from 8.33 per cent to 20 per cent. The increase in bonus this year works out to Rs. 52.54 lakhs.

With regard to cane price, Thiru Rajaram said that the Government of India had not yet announced the statutory minimum price for 1985-86. Last year, the minimum cane price was fixed by the Centre at Rs. 140 per tonne, linked to the recovery of 9.5 per cent over and above this the Tamil Nadu Government announced a support price of Rs. 45 per tonne, in addition to a subsidy of Rs. 10 per tonne.

Of the total sugar production in the country, Tamil Nadu accounted for roughly 10 per cent. The yield per hectare of sugarcane in the State was by far the highest in India as against the all-India average of 57.0 tonnes. Tamil Nadu produced 115 tonnes during 1984-85.

The sugarcane recovery, the most essential and singular

parameter in assessing the economic viability of mills, the Minister said, had shown marked improvement. The Co-operative and public sector mills had done better than the private sector units in the State; their recovery rate was 9.60 per cent. and that of other mills 9.54 per cent. The production of sugar in the State during 1984-85 was 6 lakh tonnes.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken a policy decision to recommend to the Government of India for setting up 30 more sugar mills in the State. The establishment of the mills will be mainly on the basis of no sugar mills district and untapped vast sugarcane potential in areas where already sugarcane mills are in existence.

Tuticorin Thermal Unit save on oil consumption

Oil consumption per unit of power generated at the 630MW Tuticorin thermal station has been reduced substantially, yielding a good Rs. 16.33 crore savings to the State Electricity Board during 1985.

While the per unit consumption in 1984 remained a high 50.7 millilitres (ML), it was brought down to as low as 5.7 ML in December 1985, thanks to special efforts initiated on greater economics and a systematic continuous monitoring maintained by the Board's headquarters.

Board Chairman Thiru B. Vijayaraghavan, explaining the breakthrough achieved in reducing oil consumption, said on January 7th that if the level of December, 1985, could be maintained in 1986, the Board would be able to save Rs. 23 crore during the current year, for an expected generation of

3,800 million units (at the current rates for coal and oil).

At the current prices of coal and oil, for the total of 3,550 million units generated in 1985, the net savings amounted to Rs. 16.33 crore, and the cost of generation came to 48.2 paise per unit.

During the current year (1986) Tuticorin's coal requirement will be 24.24 lakh tonnes. (Rs. 170 crore) and oil 21,660 KL (Rs. 7.26 crore) and the per unit cost will work out to 46.76 paise.

He said that one-time imported coal received from Australia (60,000 tonnes) by

Tuticorin station has not brought about any significant relief. The station's total requirement ran to 20.94 lakh tonnes of coal.

Thiru Vijayaraghavan also disclosed that coal stocks received at Tuticorin continued to contain a lot of stones, resulting in considerable loss. While in 1984 an average of 1,089 tonnes of stones per month was received in 1985, this had gone up to 1,339 tonnes. In both the years, "total collections" of stones touched 30,000 tonnes. The landed price of coal per tonne came to Rs. 700/- and hence the loss to the Board on account of the stones alone amounted to Rs. 2.1 crore.

For your information

Institutes for mentally retarded children and centres for rehabilitation in your area. This is not an exhaustive list. Further details can be got by contacting the institutes directly.

Anita School, Opportunity Section
(Correspondent), Balar Kalvi Nilayam,
2 Ritherdon Road, Madras 600 007
(Admit Boys 6 to 16 years)

Bala Vihar, (Hon. Secretary),
Hall Road, Kilpauk, Madras 600 010.
(Admit 9 to 12 years)

Rehabilitation Department, Govt. Mental Hospital,
(Superintendent), Madras 600 010.

Institute of Pediatrics (NQ), (Director),
Govt. General Hospital, Madras 13.

Ambagam, Institution for the
Mentally Handicapped Children,
Race Course, Madurai 625 002.
(Admit 6 to 26 years)

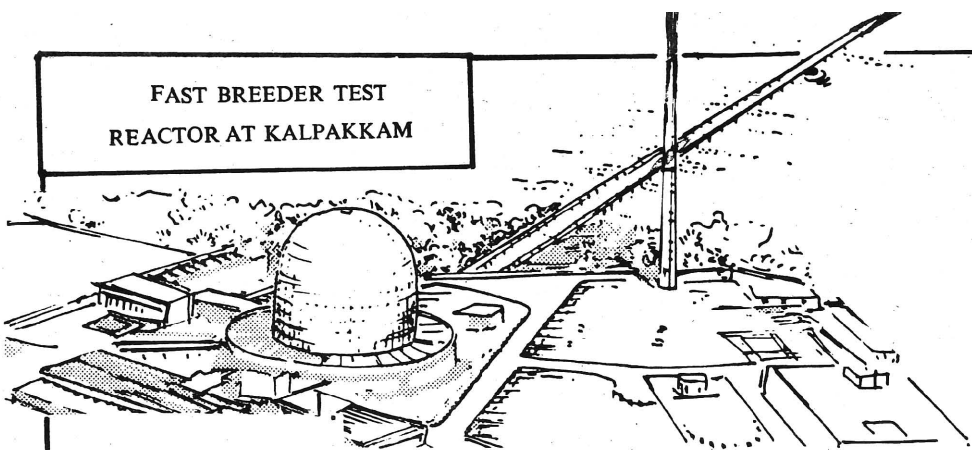
Dr. G.D. Boaz Memorial Hospital School, (Director),
29 1/2nd Main Road, Gandhinagar,
Adyar, Madras 600 020.

'Kamakoti' - School for the
Mentally retarded, (Director),
Sadhana, 9-E Edward Elliot Road, Madras.

Mahabodhi Institute for Mentally
Handicapped Children,
10 Kennet Lane, Madras 8.
Abagam Sathamangalan (NQ),
Shivganj road, Madras 1.

Sathamangalam, (NQ)
(Director)
Ambagam, Madurai 13.

FAST BREEDER TEST REACTOR AT KALPAKKAM



Considering the crucial role that FBTRs are expected to play in India's future energy mosaic, the Department of Atomic Energy had established the Indira Gandhi Centre Fast Atomic Research at Kalpakkam, 60Km south of Madras, for the indigenous development of LMFBR technology. The main facility at this Centre is the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) with a capacity of 40 MWt and 13 MWt. The purpose of constructing FBTR is to use it as an irradiation facility for the development of the FBR fuel cycle, and to gain experience in the design, construction and operation of LMFBRs.

FBTR has been designed and constructed with French collaboration and is similar to the RAPSODIE reactor in France. However, a number of design-modifications have been incorporated in FBTR including the addition of sodium heated steam generators and a turbo-generator to produce electricity.

The emphasis during the construction of FBTR has been on maximum indigenisation. Almost all the major components have been manufactured within the country with the assistance of Indian industries. Names of the industries associated with the manufacture of key components in India are given at the

end. Fuel pins have been fabricated by Radiometallurgy Division of BARC, and the core subassemblies by Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad.

The cost of FBTR is Rs.687.2 million excluding the cost of the fuel and other core subassemblies. The import content of about 22 consists of payments for design and manufacturing know-how, raw materials, proprietary items and a few manufactured components.

The successful commissioning and operator of FBTR is a important stage in the efforts to establish the LMFBR as a viable solution to meet the future energy requirement in this country.

1. Nataraja-Siva bronze of Chola Period (10th century) at Madras National Art Gallery

2. Elihu Yale

3. Penance of Bhaghirata' at Mamallapuram (80 x20)

4. Tranquebar, near Chidambaram.

5. Lepakshi, near Anantapur

6. Chittar.

7. Lachrymal glands

8. Agrostology.

9. Bombay

10. There are all monetary units of some nations.

11. Soyuz T-II

12. Air Chief Marshal La Fontaine, Chief of Airstaff.

13. The existence of a high rate of inflation along with a high level of unemployment in an economy.

14. Tmt. Najma Heptullah

15. Hinduja Cup.

16. Pragjyotishpur (Disputy)

17. The nature of road is dangerous.

18. Mr. Bhat & Mr. Radhakrishnan. One of them will become India's second astronaut aboard a U.S. space ship.

19. Chashma, 320 km. from Rawalpindi.

20. Bangkok.

21. Himsagar Express-Kanyakumari to Kashmir Jammu Tawi-3,868 Km. in 68 hours.

—M.Nagesh

TEA TIME



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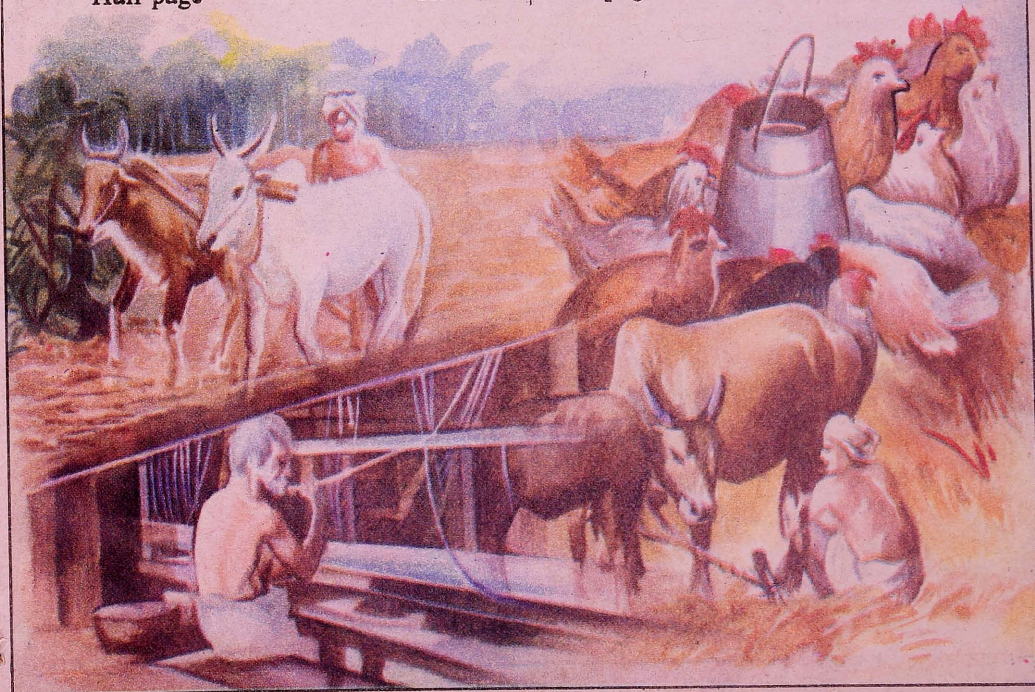
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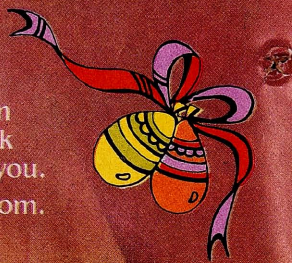
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