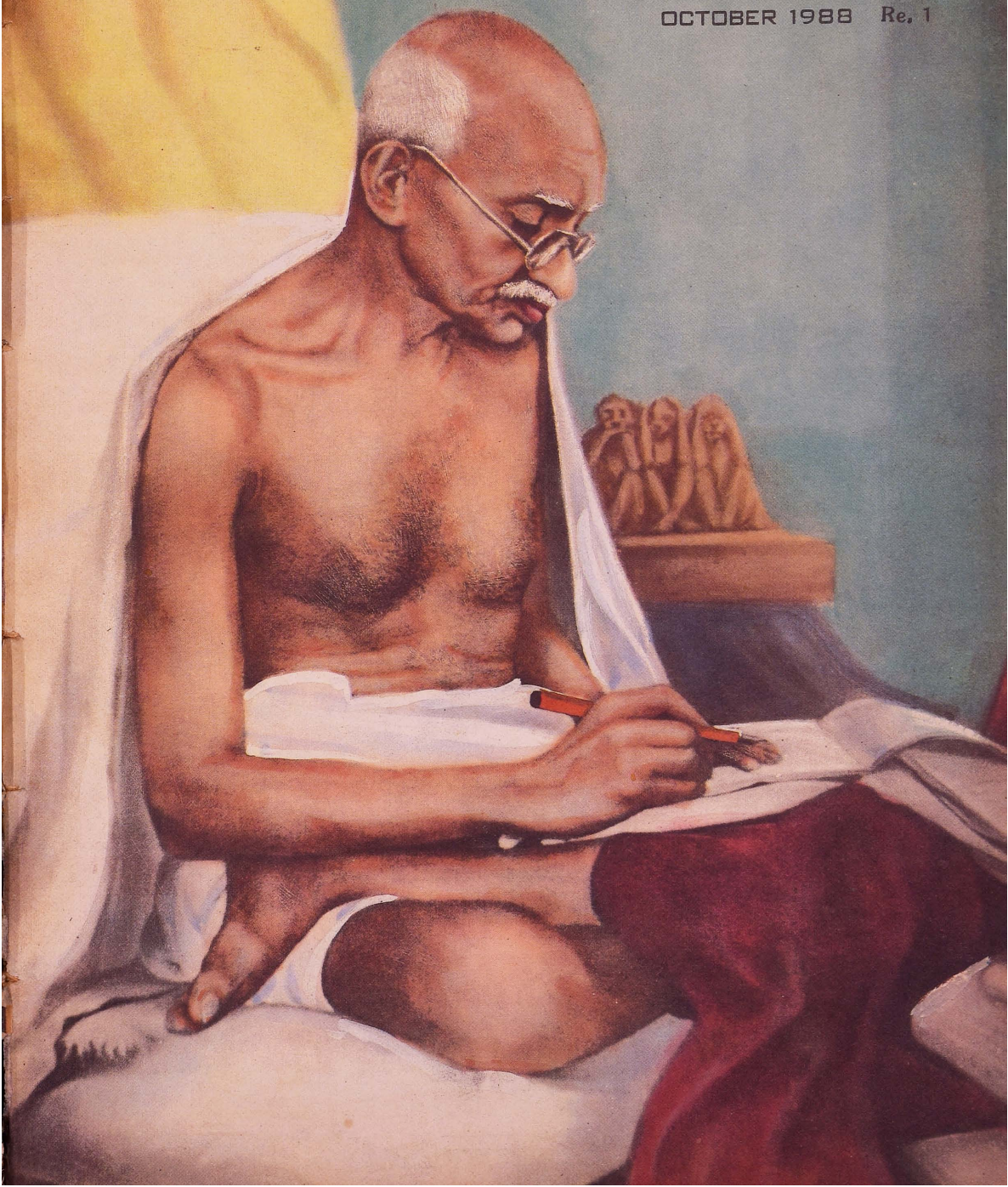
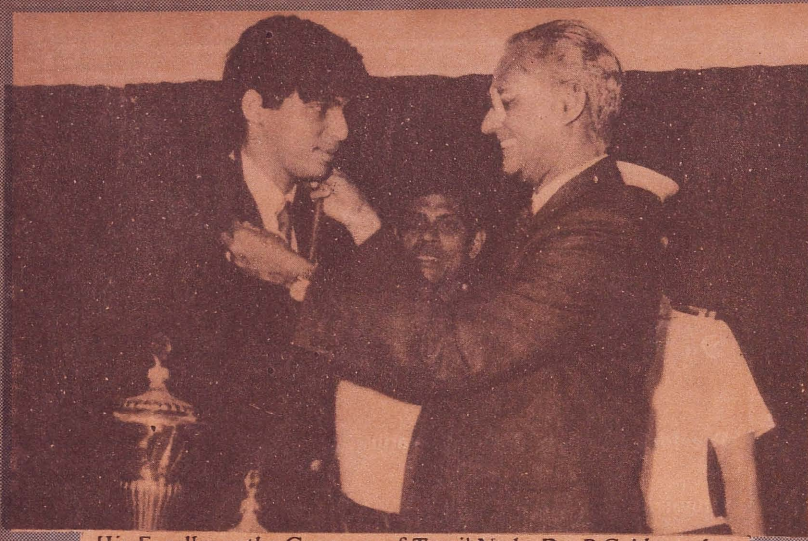


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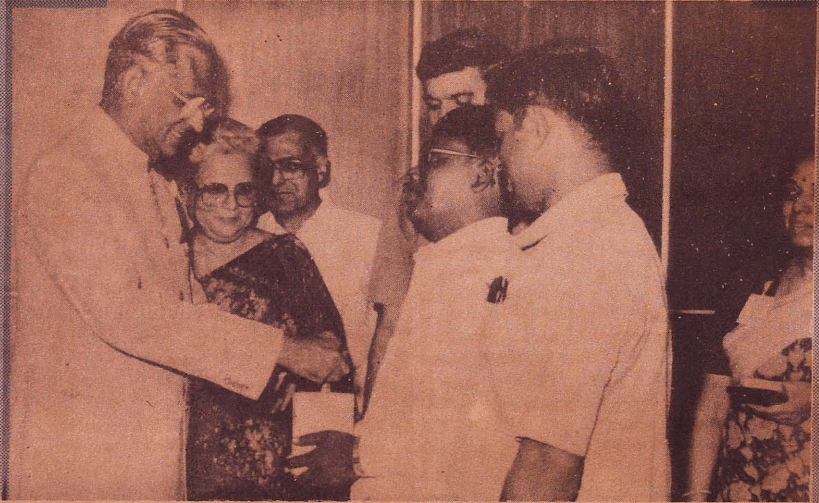
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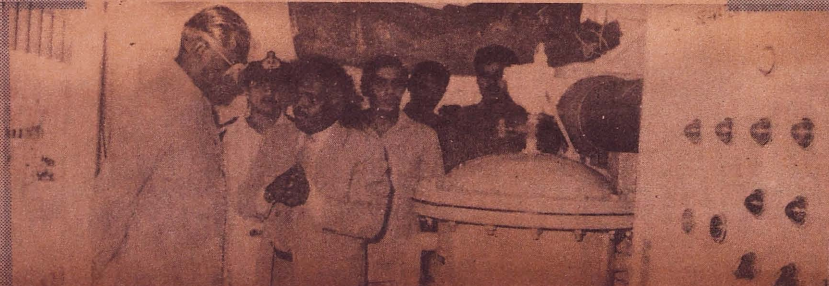


His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C.Alexander is presenting the Gold Medal to the Chess Player Thiru Viswanathan Anand, on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government on 6.9.'88.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr.P.C.Alexander inaugurated the Flag Day Fund of the National Association for the blind on 12.9.'88.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C.Alexander is seen watching the desalination plant, for converting sea water into drinking water on 12.9.'88 in Madras.





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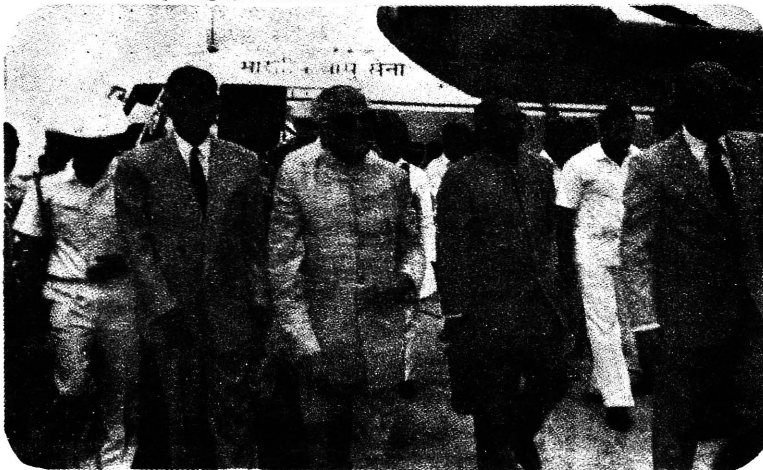
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Thiruvalluvar Year 2019

October, 1988

Re. 1

PRESIDENT'S VISIT IN TAMIL NADU



His Excellency, the President Thiru R. Venkataraman arrived at Coimbatore by a Special Indian Air Force on 28th August 1988 along with his wife Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P. C. Alexander, and his wife. On his arrival at Suler Airport, he was received by Thiru R. Prabu, Union Minister of State for Fertiliser, District Collector, Thiru N. Govindan and other officials.

Later the President participated at the birth centenary celebrations of the late P. S. G. Ganga Naidu, noted industrialist and founder of the P. S. G. Educational Institutions, and unveiled a life-size statue of the late G. R. Damodaran, Former Madras University Vice-Chancellor and Managing Trustee of the P. S. G. Institutions.

Tmt. Venkataraman inaugurated the centenary celebrations by lighting a Kuthu Vilaku.

Thiru G. Varadarajan, M. P. Managing Trustee welcomed the gathering.

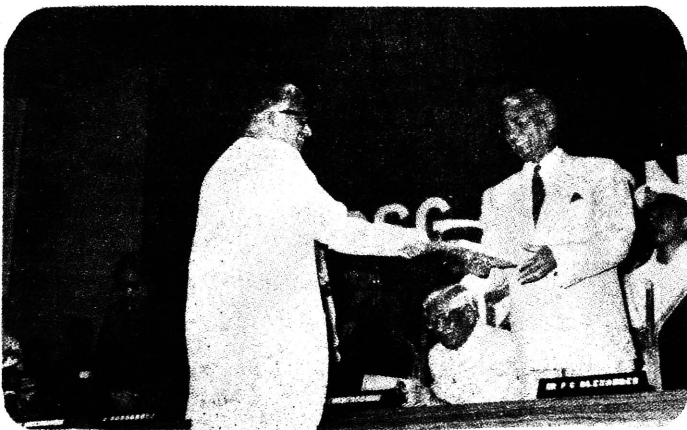
Former Union Minister Thiru C. Subramaniam released a book titled "Profiles of Society and Technology" brought out by the organi-

sers of the function. The first copy was received by the President.

The Governor, in his presidential address, emphasised the need to provide priority for Primary Health Centres, in both urban and rural

Thiru G. N. Venkatapathy, Executive Trustee proposed a vote of thanks.

The President inaugurated the Machine Tools industry at Arasur near Coimbatore established at a cost of Rs. 30 crores, on 29th August



areas and women's education, in fund allocation.

The President in his speech called for absorption of imported technology and improving the technical skill of manpower to achieve the country's industrial development.

1988. Tmt. Venkataraman lighted a kuthu vilaku.

The Governor in his presidential address pointed out that these industries should produce standard product.

The President in his address said: "since the Industries play a vital role

in Indian economic development, the Government is giving importance to industrial development next to agriculture". He also said that the Government is undertaking various measures to nationalise the mills. Union Minister of State for Fertiliser Thiru R. Prabu, Thiru Mori, The President, Lakshmi Machine Works, Thiru KaikuTrinkler, Representative, Japan also spoke. Thiru Venkata Rangappan, Director of the Company proposed a vote of thanks.

Later the President declared open the Kasthuri Sreenivasan Trust at Peelamedu. His Excellency the Governor presided over the function.

Tmt. Venkataraman lighted a Kuthuvilaku and Tmt. Akkamma Alexander released the souvenir.

Emphasising the need for preserving ancient culture the President said that the fine arts, music and dance ennobled life. He also congratulated Chitra Sreenivasan for having translated Thirukkural in English.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Fertilisers, Thiru R.Prabhu also spoke.

AVINASHILINGAM DEEMED UNIVERSITY

The Avinashilingam University at Coimbatore was inaugurated by His Excellency the President of India on 29th August 1988. The function was conducted under the presidency of Thiru T.S. Avinashilingam, University Chancellor. His Excellency the Governor participated in the function as Chief Guest, Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman lighted a Kuthu Vilaku. The Registrar Dr. K. Kulandaivelu read the messages. A cheque for a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of Girl's High School was handed over by Tmt. Akkamma Alexander.

The University Vice-Chancellor Tmt. Dr. Rajammal Devadoss presided over the function. Hon'ble Union Minister Thiru R. Prabu, former Minister Thiru C. Subramaniam, Tmt. Lakshmana Menon, Dr. M. Aram also spoke on the occasion.



The Governor released a book titled 'Arivuchudar Ettirya Avinashilingam Perunthagai' written by Thiru C.N. Krishnabharathy, I.A.S.. The first copy was received by the President. Thiru V. Poongudi Subbiah publisher of the book was honoured by the President with a ponnadai.

In his inaugural address the President said "Women's education is not only for their income it should also raise the standard of living. The organisations for the development of rural women are very few. Therefore all of us should make efforts to better standard of living, education, family welfare etc.

Tmt. Godavari Kamalanathan, University Director proposed a vote of thanks.

The President paid a visit to the Amir Mahal, the residence of the Prince of Arcot. On his arrival the President and his wife Tmt. Janaki Venkataraman were received by the Prince, Thiru G.M. Abdul Khadar. A large gathering of prominent citizens attended the reception. The distinguished invitees included the Governor, Dr. P. C. Alexander, his wife Tmt. Akkamma Alexander, the Chairman of the High Level Committee for Tamil Development Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, the three Services Chiefs of the South, Members of the Parliament and other dignitaries.



ANNA UNIVERSITY

The President also participated in the discussions held at Anna University.

Political Leaders, Industrialists, Writers, Members of the Parliament and other dignitaries also participated in the discussion held at Vivekananda Mandapam.



125TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT

The 125th Anniversary of the Madras High Court was celebrated in a fitting manner on 30th August 1988. The function was inaugurated by His Excellency the President.

The statue of 'Manu Neethi Chozhan' was unveiled by the Governor Dr.P.C.Alexander.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Thiru R.S.Pathak welcomed the gathering.

Thiru B. Shankaranand, Union Minister for Law and Justice unveiled a commemorative plaque at the function.

The function started with a Nāthaswara recital by Thiru Namagiri-pettai Krishnan.

Tmt.M.S. Subbalakshmi rendered the invocation song. Thiru S.Ratnavel Pandiar officiating Chief Justice of the High Court welcomed the gathering.

The Chief Secretary Thiru M.M. Rajendran I.A.S., top Officials, Members of the Parliament, Judges of the High Court, and Advocates were present.

In his inaugural address the President referred his cherished association with the Madras Bar as an advocate. He stressed: "If the brick and mortar for our temples of Justice were once borrowed from England, its presiding deity today is our own awakened conscience". He recalled how the Bar all over India had indentified itself with the freedom movement.

Talking of the role of the lawyers in Madras during the freedom movement the President said, they were in the fore front of the Movement and made special mention to the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir C.P. Ramasamy Iyer, Rajaji, Satyamurti and C.R. Das.

He said the Bench and Bar were two pillars on which the edifice of justice stood. The sheer weight of number of pending cases threatened to 'damage the image of the judiciary'. The aggrieved, the down-trodden, the indigent and the exploited sections of society must have confidence that the doors of justice are always open to them and he called for a strong and independent bar.

His Excellency the Governor, Dr.P.C.Alexander, unveiled the statue of King 'Manu Neethi Chozhan', installed in the High Court complex, to commemorate the 125th year celebrations of the Madras High Court. The Governor in his speech said: "According to

historians, Manu Neethi Chozhan lived 2000 years ago. This statue has been chosen as a symbol of Justice."

Referring to the tendency of the public to seek redress against the executive at every stage, and the judiciary's upholding of their pleas, the Governor said people might lose confidence in the former's functioning. There would be a tendency to go on shifting the areas of redress of grievances and bring the institutions into disrepute.

The strength and vitality of democracy depend on the degree of involvement and participation of ordinary people in matter of public interest. This was what was known as participate government and it should become a reality in our infant democracy. He referred to the people's participation in countries like the U.S. and the U.K. where every important subject was discussed in the press, the trade unions among lawyers and in every conceivable forum.

The Governor said the cynicism and indifference attitude of the intellectuals was unfortunate. So long as they were not affected they remained aloof, if people remained passive to corruption society would perish, as happened in ancient Babylon and Sparta.

Presiding over the function the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Thiru R.S. Pathak said: "the nation could grow only through democracy and the rule of law, guaranteed by judicial institutions. It was thus imperative that the judiciary played its proper role in securing the rights of citizens."

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Law and Justice unveiled a commemorative plaque said, "Though the country had attained political freedom, people could not get economic justice. This was because social inequality was being perpetuated through the caste system. The creation of a new social order was the challenge before the nation".

Thiru B.Shankaranand, Union Minister for Law and Justice observed that economic justice which eluded the people despite the nation's political freedom could be obtained by creating a new social order which was to challenge before the nation.

THE VELLORE JAIL

The President, was overtaken by nostalgic memories of the days he had spent in the central prison, during the freedom struggle when he visited the Vellore prison on 31st August 1988.

On his arrival at the Central Prison, the President was received by Thiru S.Sripal, Inspector General of Prison, Thiru K.Vidyasagar, DIG of Prisons and Thiru N.Adikesavalu Superintendent of the Central Prison, Vellore. He was given a guard of honour by the prison guards. Later he planted a sapling on the prison campus.

SALEM

The President and his entourage reached Salem by a helicopter. They were given a hearty welcome by the District Collector Thiru Farooqui and others.

A public reception was given to the President at Moovendar Kalai arangam. The President was honoured by the various religious groups.

The President in his address said: "Salem was the birth place of a number of freedom fighters like Rajaji, Vijayaragavachariyar, etc.. It was because of their sacrifice that people could become the President. Industrialists should come forward to start more Electronics and computer based industries. 70% of the population are agriculturists, atleast 20% of them should take up industries."

The Cauvery issue should be settled early and Tamil Nadu can flourish only after it gets its due share of water.

Thiru R.Jeevaratnam welcomed the gathering. Thiru G.Karuppaiya Moopanar, M.P., Vellore Corporation Chairman Thiru V.M.Deveraj, former Minister Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar, Theerer Satyamurthy's daughter Tmt. Lakshmi Krishnamoorthy also participated in the function. Thiru A.Jayamohan, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks.

The President in his address said Mahatma Gandhi in his tributes to Satyamurthy said that the British would have quit India if there were ten Satyamurthys in the parliament. The President also said that the



UNVEILING SATYAMURTHY'S STATUE :

The President unveiled the statue of late S.Satyamurthy at Vellore on 31st August 1988 and participated in a public meeting.

legislators and Parliamentarians should try to emulate Satyamurthy.

Governor Dr. P.C.Alexander in his address said that it was due to the leadership of great leaders like Satyamurthy and Kamaraj that Tamil Nadu was in the vanguard of the freedom movement.

Mementoes were presented to the President on the occasion.

MEENAKSHI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN :

The President inaugurated the second computer centre at the Meenakshi College for women in Madras on 31st August 1988.

Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Secretary presided over the function.

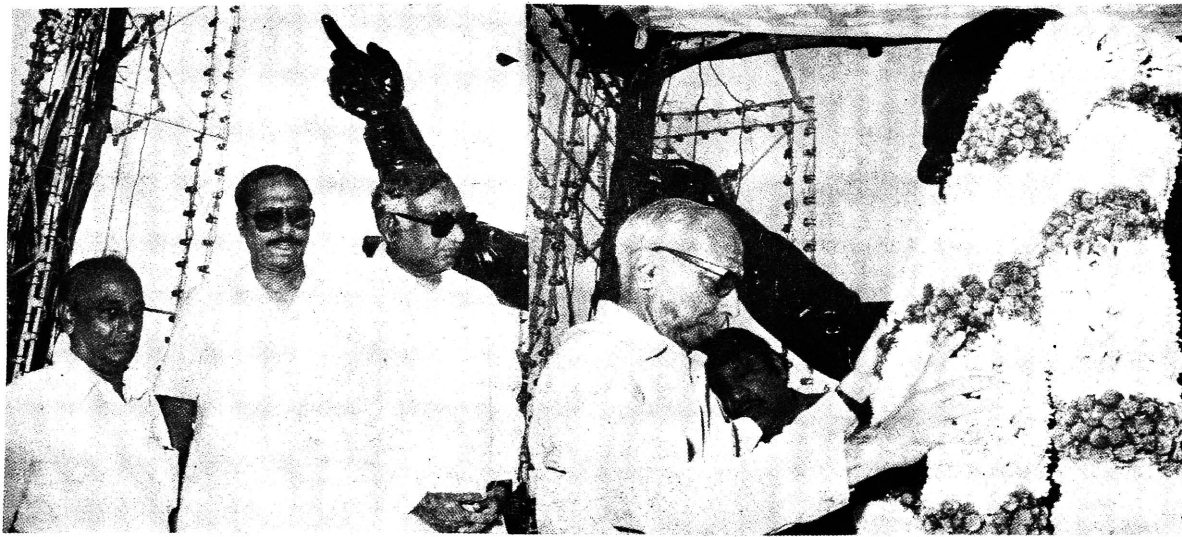
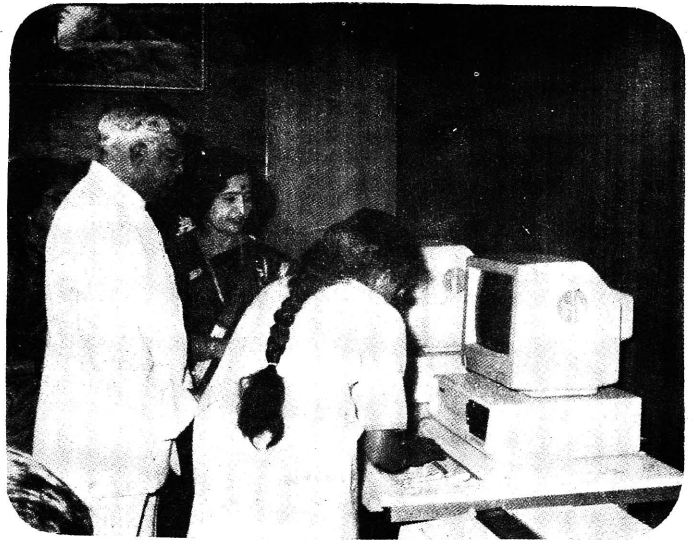
Dr.A.Venugopal, Member, Managing Committee welcomed the gathering, Selvi.K.S.Lakshmi, Principal, read the report. Dr.H.B.N.Shetty, I.A.S., Education Secretary, Dr. A. Gnanam, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University Dr. V.C.Kulandaiswamy, Vice-Chancellor, Anna University spoke on the occasion.

The President in his inaugural address referred to the fantastic developments in several areas such as space research, defence, medicine and industrial development, thanks to computers. Immense employment opportunities could be found in the development of software.

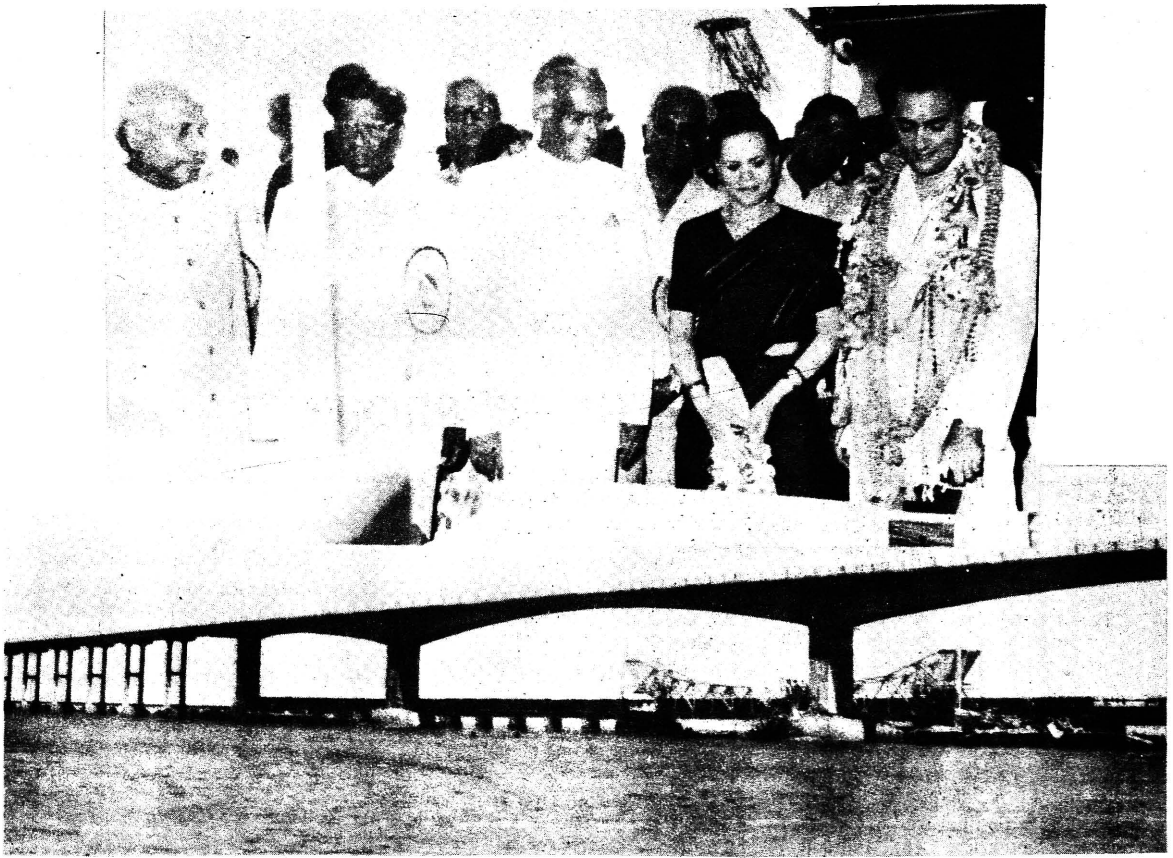
Thiru K.R.Sundararajan of the Ganapathi Educational Trust proposed a vote of thanks.

The President after his four day tour in Tamil Nadu left for Delhi by a special plane on 31st August 1988 at about 4.30 p.m.

The Governor Dr.P.C.Alexander, Adviser to Governor Thiru A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary, Thiru M.M.Rajendran, I.A.S., Chief Justice of High Court in charge Thiru Ratnavel Pandian saw him off at the Airport.



On the Birthday of Perarignar Anna (15.9.88), the Advisers to the Governor, Thiru G.V.Ramakrishna I.A.S., Thiru A.Padmanabhan, I.A.S., the Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru C.N.Ramdas, I.A.S., and the Director of Information and Public Relations Thiru C.N.Krishnabharathi, I.A.S., garlanded the statue of Anna at Anna Salai.



Inauguration of Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge

Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, dedicated to the nation, the new 2.4 km Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge connecting Rameswaram island with mainland at Mandapam on 2nd October 1988.

After dedicating the Annai Indira Gandhi Bridge Thiru Rajiv Gandhi addressed the meeting. He said that, in the 20 years after Independence, the State had set an example to the nation in both agriculture and industry. He attributed this to the leadership of stalwarts like Rajaji, Kamaraj and Bakthavatsalam.

He said that during the Governor's rule there has been rapid improvement in the administration and many schemes for the welfare of Adi-Dravidars, women and the weaker sections of the society had been implemented. New schemes were

being thought of to help the poor and the depressed classes in addition to on going slum improvement, water supply and anti-poverty scheme.

Praising the Sethupathy kings who ruled this part of the land and their role in achieving independence, he said their contribution to development of Tamil culture was well known and hence the State Government had named the highway stretch between Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram as Sethupathy Highway.

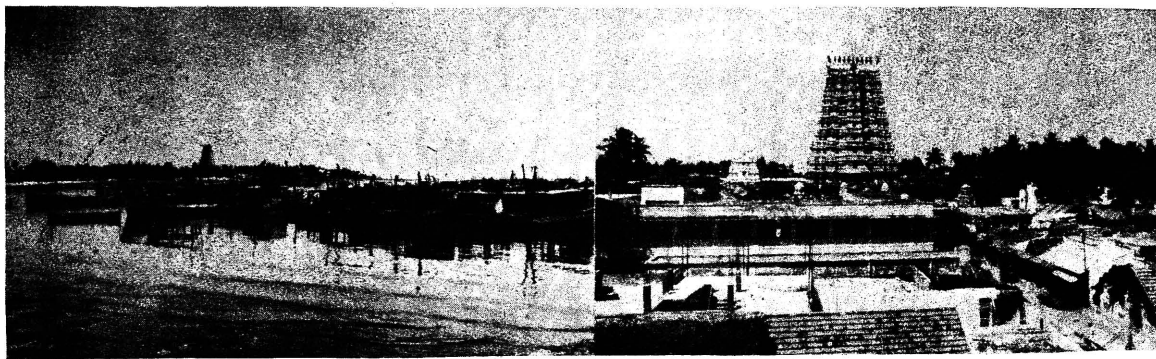
Tmt. Indirani, Rani of Ramanathapuram Samasthan thanked the Prime Minister for this grand gesture and presented a shawl to him.

His Excellency the Governor Dr. P. C. Alexander presided over the

meeting. He said that excavations near Rameswaram had revealed that this area had links with the northern parts of India as also abroad which dated back to the second or third century B.C.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Surface Transport Thiru Rajesh Pilot, said that in 1980, only 26 percent of the travellers used road transport and the remaining used rail transport. The situation has reversed now. At the end of Sixth Plan, Rs. 1,600 crores was spent for road development and in the current plan, so far Rs. 1200 crores had been spent.

Dr. V. Rajeswaran, MP., welcomed the gathering and presented a memento to the Prime Minister.



PAMBAN BRIDGE PROJECT

Rameswaram Island which forms the first link in the chain of islets and rocks which was part of the mainland till the year 1480. A violent tidal storm breached the Isthmus and subsequent storms rendered the breach permanent.

In order to have accessibility to the Island, the former South Indian Railway Company contemplated the construction of railway bridge to connect the Rameswaram Island with the mainland. The construction of Railway bridge was commenced in the year 1911 and completed in December 1913 and opened to traffic in February 1914.

The Rameswaram Island is a well known pilgrim centre with both historical and mythological backgrounds. Situated in this Island is the famous Shri Ramanathaswamy temple.

The only communication link between the main land and Rameswaram Island is the existing railway bridge consisting of 445 spans of 40 feet and 2 leaved Scherzer rolling lifts span of 200 feet. The total length of the bridge is 6777 feet.

The palk strait across which the existing meter gauge railway bridge is located experience frequent cyclone storm and tidal waves. In December 1964 a catastrophic cyclonic storm crossed the Rameswaram Island. During that cyclone the entire village of Dhanushkodi was washed away and the existing railway bridge suffered extensive damages.

P. Kanakaratham, B.E., F.I.E.,
Chief Engineer, Pamban Bridge Project.

The NH.49 starts from Madurai and ends at Dhanushkodi with a distance of 188 KMs. Absence of a road bridge across Pamban Strait resulted a missing link in the NH.49. A proposal was initiated by Government of TamilNadu to the Government of India through the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for construction of a high level road bridge across Pamban strait. The Government of India after taking into consideration various aspects approved the proposal and accorded financial sanction in March 1972 to construct a high level road bridge at a cost of Rs. 532.87 lakhs.

In the road bridge, a minimum vertical clearance of 17.68 M above high tide level is provided for the easy movement of ships in the span over the navigation channel and this height is negotiated by providing approaches suitable grade on either side.

The bridge is located about 51 metre south of the railway bridge and runs nearly parallel to it in the sea portion and crosses the railway track in land portion on Pamban side. There are totally 79 spans.

Soil exploration was made to study the nature of sub soil. Geological survey of India also conducted borings. Open type foundation were adopted for all the piers of non-navigation span and abutment. For the Anchor and Navigation

span the foundation were deep well foundation taken to the lower sand stone layer to a depth of 15 Metres. Open foundation were adopted with the use of well type coffer dam circular in shape. For Anchor pier well with outer diameter of 9.4 Metres and for navigation piers well with outer diameter, of 13.6 Metres were adopted. All the 4 wells were sunk without any difficulty. Bottom plugging for wells were done with concrete of 1:2:4 mix. Wells were covered with suitable capping slab.

The abutment on either side is of the RCC counter fort type with suitable front side protection. The piers in the non-navigation span were constructed in RCC 'H' type of varying height to fit in with the gradient on either side and capped with capping beams. The piers in the Navigation and Anchor spans are of different designs and shape so as to house the pier heads and the diaphragm respectively, which form part of the box girder superstructure.

The piers are solid structure upto splash zone and above with hollow. The concrete adopted in the sub-structure is of strength of M.350.

Neoprene bearings were provided for the non-navigation spans. Over Anchor pier PTFE bearings were adopted, and below suspended span imported spherical pot bearings were adopted.

Superstructure for non-navigation spans consists of 4 prestressed concrete T beams joined together by

transverse prestressing to form a single composite unit. The longitudinal pre-stressing of the girders consists of 1217 high tensile steel wires with 14 cables for outer girder and 13 cables for inner girders. The beams on Mandapam side were precast on casting yard with suitable ducts for inserting the cables. Steam curing was used for obtaining early strength and speed up casting of beams. After grouting the cables the beams were launched using the special type of launching girder, and placed in their respective position in the spans. On Pamban side the beams were cast over staging in respect of spans and then side

shifted to position.

A single cell box girder superstructure has been provided for navigation, anchor spans and for cantilever portion supporting suspended spans. The box girder is of varying depth and soffit of the girder has a parabolic profile. The over all width of the bottom of the right angled box section is 5.5 metres. The depth of the box girder varies from 7.225 metre at the pier head to 2.07 metres at the cantilever tip and of 2.825 metres at the closure unit. In the Anchor span the depth varies from 3.775 metres to 3.000M at the articulation in the suspended span

side. The box girder over the navigation pier was cast monolithically with the navigation pier. The pier head over navigation pier act as diaphragms for the box girder. The design of box girder is done as per provisions contained in B.S. 5400.

Cast in situ construction of the cantilever box girder is carried out using a suspended cantilever construction gantry from where the complete form work scaffolding for box girder were suspended from the already cast box unit with the help of the cantilever gantry. The stressing of the 12T 13 stand cables were done in stages as and when each unit is added on either side.

ABOUT THE BRIDGE PROJECT

Rameswaram is a well-known pilgrim and tourist centre in the southern part of the country, attracting thousands of pilgrims and tourists daily. The National Highway 49 from the Temple City of Madurai to Dhanushkodi pier in the Island of Rameswaram has been without a road bridge across Pamban Strait. The only link to the Island has been the Railway line, apart from occasional ferry service. The pilgrims and tourists coming by road transport have to necessarily converge at Mandapam Station and take a train to Rameswaram. Thus, there has been a fervent expectation for a road bridge in this missing link of NH49 for a long time.

Considering the significance of the need, the Government of India (Ministry of Surface Transport) sanctioned the bridge project in 1972.

★ The foundation stone for the bridge was laid on 19.9.73 by the Hon'ble Late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

★ The total length of the bridge is 2.345 km consisting of 79 spans

★ The bridge provides sufficient head room for the navigation in the Pamban channel. This bridge is first of its kind in open sea under construction in severe corrosive environment in India.

★ The bridge will cater for two lane traffic road width of 7.5 metre with 1.5m width footpaths on either side for pedestrians.

★ The final cost of construction is Rs. 19.98 crores.

For foundation and substructure works, special variety of cement viz., Sulphate resistant cement is used to overcome the corrosive effect of the sea water and the marine atmosphere.

About 3300 MT. of M.S.Steel 454 MT of H.T. steel and 124 MT of H.T strands and 20,100 MT of cement have been used for the construction of this bridge.

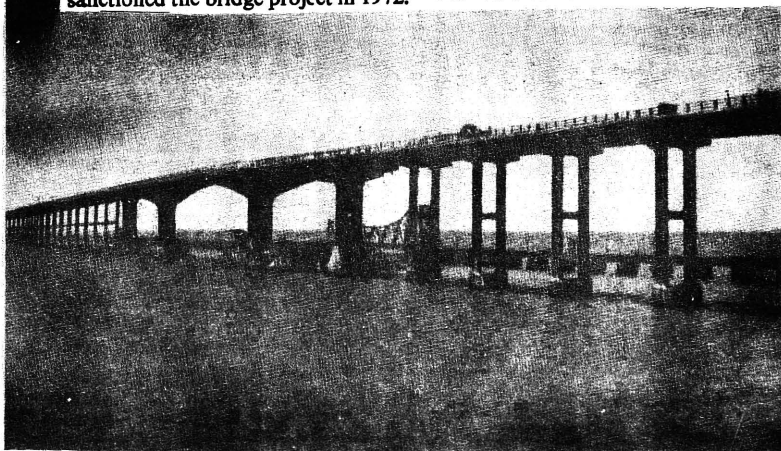
The bridge has been connected on either side with suitable approaches. The approach on Mandapam side is 6.06KM long and on Pamban side 2.26 KM long respectively.

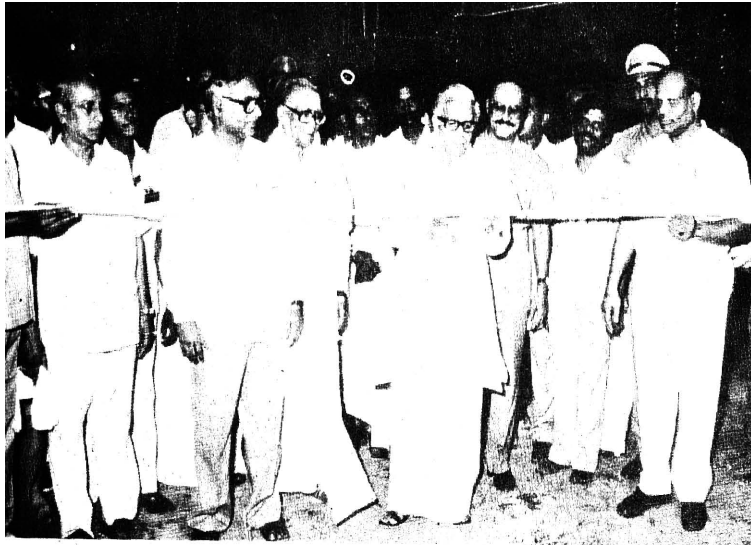
The construction of this bridge with a most sophisticated design with indigeneous know how adopting modern technique was a challenging task to the Engineers under the most adverse and hazardous climatic conditions. The bridge has been completed with the dedicated services of the Engineers of the Tamil Nadu Highways and Rural Works Department and with active association of Ministry of Surface Transport others particularly Railways.

It is fitting to the occasion to recall the dreams of Maha Kavi Subramania Bharathi which runs as follows:

“Singala Theevunukor Palam
Amaippom
Sethuvai Meduruthi Veedhi
Samaippom

The dream of the great poet has become a reality today by the completion of the bridge.





Birthday Celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu from 2nd October 1988 to 9th October 1988 at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy, Madras in a grand manner. On 2nd October 1988, the function began with the garlanding of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the Marina by Thiru G.V.Ramakrishna, I.A.S. and Thiru A.Padmanabhan, I.A.S., Advisers to the Governor, Thiru C.Rajadurai, Sri Lankan Minister, Thiru. P.Ramachandran, former Kerala Governor, Thiru M.P.Sivagnanam, Chairman of the High-Level Committee for Tamil Development, Members of Parliament also garlanded the statue.

A procession was taken out by the College and school students from the Gandhi statue on the Marina to the Gandhi Mandapam

via Santhome and Adyar. Thiru Ramdas, I.A.S. Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government Information and Tourism flagged off the procession. Thiru C.N. Krishnabharathi I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations and Thiru K.Gopalan, Director of School Education were among those present on the occasion.

Presiding over the inaugural function of the 8-day long Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations the Adviser to the Governor Thiru. A.Padmanabhan, said that the State Government had appointed a committee to develop the Gandhi Mandapam at Guindy, which would act as a centre to propagate the Gandhian ideals in a better way.

He stressed the need to popularise the concept of national unity and

patriotism, particularly among the youth and said both the Centre and State Government had initiated many programmes for rural development.

Former Union Minister, Thiru. C.Subramaniam inaugurated the Exhibition. In his inaugural address he said the existing social defects could be rectified if Gandhian philosophy was strictly followed.

The concept of ahimsa alone could solve disputes between the nations and eliminate the threat of nuclear holocaust. The fears of the Mahatma about consumerism, pollution and other ill-effects of modernisation had come true and it was imperative that scientists, intellectuals and students were involved in spreading the message of Gandhi.

Thiru O. V. Alagesan, former Union Minister said there was need to restructure Indian society on Gandhian lines. He regretted that people's power came to the fore only during the elections and was allowed to remain dormant at other times.

Tmt. Vijayanthimala Bali, M.P., recalled the tremendous moral courage shown by the Mahatma when he went to Nahokali to defuse communal riots. Gandhian ideals should be followed if the country had to progress.

Thiru. Ramdas, I.A.S., Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering. Thiru C. N. Krishnabharathi, I. A. S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

Views of Gandhiji



Gandhi was primarily influenced by the great religions of the world, particularly the classics of Hinduism.

He had also, the impacts of the great philosophers of the West, Tolstoy, Ruskin and Thoreau.

Gandhi, however, was not a mere philosopher or utopian and his ideas did not grow out context with the great national struggle of India which he led for about 30 years.

In Gandhi's political thought, the philosophy of an idealist and the programme of a realist tended to emerge.

Gandhi's philosophy is largely based on morality and religion.

In Gandhian philosophy, the means and ends are actually convertible terms. The two are inseparable and should be equally pure.

Out of his emphasis on ends and means came Gandhi's philosophical devotion to non-violence. Non-violence, as defined by Gandhi, is "avoiding injury to anything on earth, in thought, word or deed".

The culmination of the Gandhian approach on non-violence is conception of the non-violent state.

It should be noted at the outset that Gandhi was primarily engaged in a struggle to end British rule in India, and a few months after freedom, when he was alive, his entire attention was devoted to communal peace.

Gandhi attached no particular value to parliamentary democracy as such.

Gandhi expressed his preference for the indirect system of election.

Gandhi also laid considerable emphasis on the quality of those who wanted to be elected. They should be self-less, able, incorruptible; they should be free from the craze of office, self-advertisement, running down of opponents, and psychological exploitation of the voters.

Special emphasis is laid by Gandhi on the status of minority.

The policy of Gandhi's conception would be composed of believers in

non-violence. They would be servants and not masters of the people.

As regards judiciary, Gandhi wanted as much of the judicial work as possible to be transferred to the Panchayats. It was Gandhi's view that our present-day legal system taught immorality.

It is in the idea of swadeshi that much of Gandhi's approach to economics can be found. Gandhi believed in the self-sufficiency of the country and of the village.

Gandhi was against movement to large cities and his slogan was "back to the village". It was his belief that India's prosperity and welfare must be based on the prosperity and welfare of the rural masses and this in its turn must be created through an added emphasis on village life.

Gandhi had his own views about restriction of consumption. He preferred austere life and was against the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices and meat.

The constructive programmes in India, as envisaged by Gandhi, essentially consisted of village work, Gandhi included eighteen items under constructive programme and each of this was considered vital in the emancipation of the nation through non-violence. The eighteen items are:

1. Communal unity
2. Removal of untouchability
3. Prohibition.
4. Khadi
5. Other village industries.
6. New or basic education
7. Adult education

8. Village sanitation.
9. Service of backward tribes.
10. Uplift of women
11. Education in hygiene and health
12. Propagation of Rashirabhasha
13. Love of one's language
14. Working for economic equality
- 15-17 Organizations of kisans, labour and students.
18. Nature cure.

It would be interesting from an analysis of these eighteen items that Gandhi had tremendous concern not only for national freedom but for the solution of the Indian society. Politically, he would wage a relentless struggle against fissiparous tendencies and social stratifications.

Gandhi's constructive programme was primarily based on the needs of India, but the main principles were neither local nor temporary in character. The ultimate aim was the regeneration of society through non-violent means and creation of a decentralised economic structure and social equality based on the right kind of education.

Gandhiji was an inveterate critic of the present university education system. He considered the education in arts as sheer waste which destroyed the mental and physical health of the students and led to unemployment. It did not fit people for independence but only enslaved them. In 1944, Gandhi suggested that the scope of his basic education movement should be extended and it should become "literally, education for life". This should include prebasic, post basic and adult education. It should extend from the moment a child conceived to the moment of death. The Gandhian scheme of basic education shows among many other things that did not always rule out the use of the state as an instrument of bringing about social revolution.

The essence of Gandhi's theory of trusteeship was that while the rich man would be left in possession of his wealth, he could use only that part of it which he requires for his personal needs and will act as a trustee for the rest to be used by the society at large. This essentially would be based on a change of heart among the wealthy people and such a society would assume honesty on the part of the trustees. This was

a non-violent way to bring about a social revolution, pursuance of the rich to share their wealth out of their own volition with the poor.

Gandhi believed in the existence of class-trouble, but never believed that it was necessary to foment and keep it up.

Gandhi was intensely conscious of the need for improving the status of women in Indian society.

Gandhi regarded woman as the incarnation of Ahimsa which meant infinite love. Infinite love in its turn means infinite capacity for suffering.

Gandhi's view of the ideal marriage was that which aimed at spiritual union through the physical. It is worthwhile to quote from his Autobiography: "The wife is not the husband's bond-slave, but his companion and help-mate, and an equal partner in all his joys and sorrows-as-free as the husband to choose her own path."

Gandhi was for child marriage to be declared null and void from the beginning. Gandhi would actually lay down twenty as the age for marriage.

Gandhi was also irrevocably opposed to the dowry system. He thought the dowry system was intermixed with the problem of intercaste marriage and it was his view that the boys and girls would have to break the bonds of caste if the evil was to be eradicated.

Gandhi considered marriage to be a natural thing in life and it was wholly wrong to consider it derogatory. It is much better to look upon marriage as necessary to but lead a life of self-restraint after marriage.

On "divorce" Gandhi believed that if it was essential and the only alternative for moral progress, he would not hesitate to accept it.

Gandhi was a strong believer in "widow remarriage". It was a paradox, according to him, that Hindu society which worried so about cow protection bothered so little about the young widows. In the name of religion, widowhood was forced on lakhs of Indian girls who

could not even understand what marriage was. It led to secret vice and degraded religion. Gandhi believed that child widows should be treated as virgins, not only to be remarried but really duly and well married.

Gandhi was also against 'pardah'. Chastity, according to Gandhi, could not be protected by the surrounding wall of the pardah.

Gandhi taught that for 'co-education' to be successful without undesirable results, it was necessary to bring up boys and girls within the family freely and naturally. Then only co-education could become real.

Gandhi was vigorously opposed to 'contraception'. He did not believe that India was over populated. He would advocate self-control instead of birth-control.

Gandhi stood for 'inter-marriage' among the castes because restrictions on inter-marriage stunned Hindu society.

'Sex urge' was recognised by Gandhi to be a fine and noble thing and there was nothing to be ashamed of. It was meant only for the act of creation. Any other use of it would be a sin against God and humanity.

"True religion", according to Gandhi, is one which purifies, which



binds one indissolubly to the truth and to righteousness.

The great thing about Gandhi's approach to religion was that he believed that it had intense connection with practical affairs.

Gandhi stood for religious tolerance.

Gandhi did not believe in conversion through propaganda.

Gandhi had tremendous faith in Hinduism which, to him, is a living organism liable to growth and decay, and subject to laws of nature.

"Untouchability" roused in Gandhi great fury and he believed that Hinduism had sinned in giving sanction to it. It had degraded us, made us pariahs.

Gandhi was opposed to animal sacrifice and corruption in religious institutions.

Gandhi believed in corporate sanitation and would frankly express his preference for the Western system of municipal sanitation.

All true art should be expression of the soul.

He was for mass singing and teaching of mass music. Gandhi was also for teaching and music at the primary level.

It should be remembered that Gandhi himself was a great journalist and used to edit the "Young India" and the Harijan journals, which were

of very great significance in rousing national consciousness of Indians.

Gandhi was against running public institutions with borrowed money.

The people of all the provinces belonged to India and India belonged to all. However, there was the condition laid by Gandhi that no one could go and settle in another province to exploit it or to rule it or to injure its interest in any way. Gandhi believed in progressive blending of Indian people as indeed of the people of the world.

Gandhi believed that it would be ruinous to adopt European civilization.

Gandhi used to believe in plain living and high thinking.

MAHATMA GANDHI, THE FATHER OF THE NATION



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Kathiawar on Second October 1869. His father, a Diwan of Porbander State, sent Gandhi to England to study law. In England he qualified himself as a barrister and returned to India to be an unsuccessful lawyer. Therefore, he shifted to South Africa and saw with his own eyes that humiliating treatment was being accorded to his fellow country men. It was only in South Africa that Gandhiji prepared himself for the battles he fought for his motherland. After returning to India in 1915, he plunged

himself into Politics, though Indian Politics seemed to be so stagnant in the early 1915. Within five years of his return from South Africa, Gandhi became the dominant figure in Indian Public life. Those who came under his spell were great lawyers and parliamentarians like C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, humanitarians like Madan Mohan Malaviya and Rajendra Prasad, realists like Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajagopalachari, idealist like Jawaharlal Nehru and Jeyaprakash Narayan.

As a result of his active and

diligent work, and the great sacrifices India had made during the First World War, some sort of self-rule to India was granted by the British Government, though India had to face all sorts of repressive laws. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi launched his "Satyagraha Movement" or Non-violent civil disobedience movement. The Indian National Congress accepted his leadership and plan of action. Gandhi undertook whirlwind tours and his eloquent articles in the Press kindled the hearts of people. The agitation ended in a stalemate because of



certain acts of violence committed by irresponsible persons at Chauri Chaura.

For several months, the official hierarchy had been debating the pros and cons of Gandhi's arrest. In "Young India" Gandhi wrote "It is a matter of no pride or pleasure to me but of humiliation that the Government refrains from arresting me for fear of an outbreak of universal violence."

Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to six years imprisonment. According to Gandhi arrests were to be



courted "not rudely, roughly, blushing, certainly never violently, but peacefully, quietly, courteously, humbly, prayerfully and courageously". On entering the Yeravda Prison, he was told that he could not use his spinning-wheel nor sleep in the open. He was allowed to keep a few books on religion, an old dictionary and urdu manual. He was even denied a pillow.

Gandhi started his next agitation 1930-"the violation of the unpopular salt act". The historic march of Gandhi to Dandi, begun a country wide movement.

Thousands of people went to Jail, shops selling foreign cloth, liquors, were picketed and schools, colleges, courts were boycotted.

Gandhi decided to lead the first band of Satyagrahis from Ahmeda-

bad to Dandi on the sea-shore. The Satyagrahis were selected from Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhi began the 241 mile march to Dandi on the sea shore. The seventy nine Satyagrahis included scholars, newspaper editors, weavers and untouchables. Gandhi announced that he would not return to Sabarmati Ashram until the Salt Tax was repelled. Due to the great success of this non-violent movement, Government had to make peace with him and he attended the second round Table Conference in London. "In the last fight" Gandhi warned a mass meeting in Bombay, 'that the people have to face lathis, but this time they would have to face bullets'. In the last battle, which was fought in 1942, Gandhiji advised the Britishers to 'Quit India', Mahatma Gandhi was put into prison and the people continued the movement, obeying directions of their "underground leaders". Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose fled from India and formed Indian National Army. These circumstances, among others forced the British Government to grant Independence to India on the 15th August 1947. A becoming pageantry was to mark the transfer of power from Britain to India, but Gandhi was in no mood to think of bands and banners. The day for which he had longed and laboured had come, but he felt no elation. Three bullets from the revolver put an end to his life in 1948. He met a martyr's death. He was hailed as the father of the Nation. The real significance of the Indian freedom movement in the eyes of Gandhi was that it was waged non-violently.





Sardar Patel

Vallabhbhai Patel was born on October 31, 1875 at Nadiad in the Kheda district of Gujarat. His parents Jhaverbhai Patel and Ladbai came of peasant stock.

Vallabhbhai was the fourth son in a family of five brothers and a sister.

He received his early education at Karamsad and then at Petlad, a small town some eleven kms away, in a school where English was taught up to the fifth standard. He matriculated from the Nadiad High School.

He passed the District Pleaders' Examination and took up practice of law at Godhra, later shifted to Borsad.

Vallabhbhai Patel was a self-made man. In 1893, when only 18, he married Jhaverbai. In 1909 when he was about 34 years old, his wife died.

Vallabhbhai passed his final Bar-at-Law examination. Patel specialised in criminal cases and soon had a flourishing practice.

It was in 1917 that Patel first came into contact with Gandhiji. Gandhiji became the President of the Gujarat Sabha. Vallabhbhai was appointed as its Secretary. The same year, he was elected a member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Board. Later, he became its President. He organised very successful relief operations during floods, drought and epidemics.

Vallabhbhai's political career had a modest beginning. The first campaign organised jointly by Gandhiji and Patel was the Kheda satyagraha from March to June, 1918.

Vallabhbhai, gave his whole-hearted support to Gandhiji's non-co-operation movement programme. Then came the Borsad satyagraha of 1923, when Gandhiji was in jail, and later in 1928, on a much more impressive scale, the Bardoli satyagraha.

Bardoli, in fact, was a unique personal triumph for Vallabhbhai. It was in acknowledgement of the efficiency with which he conducted the movement that he was acclaimed as the 'Sardar' the leader, a title by which he came to be known to the nation ever since.

The Dandi march, in 1930, electrified the people with a new self-confidence. After the symbolic breaking of the salt law by Gandhiji on the Dandi beach on April 6, the spirit of defiance spread like wildfire throughout the country.

Prominent women of Gujarat organised picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor booths and, by their disciplined strength, brought about a change in women's status which a century of reform movement had failed to achieve. The achievement was largely Vallabhbhai's.

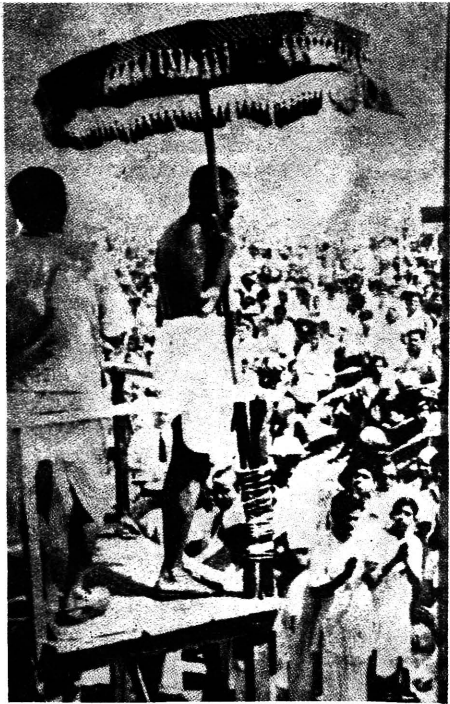
When civil disobedience came, Sardar Patel was among the first national leaders to be arrested.

Gujarat's massive contribution to the national movement was gratefully recognised by the nation when the Sardar was made President of the Congress which met at Karachi in the last week of March 1931 to consider and approve the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

The Government had made advance preparations to crush the civil disobedience movement, and within a week of Gandhiji's landing in Bombay, all the leaders were arrested. This time Vallabhbhai was lodged in Yeravda Jail with Gandhiji.

When the Congress decided to contest the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly in November 1934, the main burden of the election campaign fell on Vallabhbhai and though he himself had never been a whole-hearted supporter of the Parliamentary programme, he became, from now on, more and more involved in Parliamentary activity. Later, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Board, Vallabhbhai was in overall charge of the Congress election campaigns both in 1937 and 1946 and established an efficient machinery not only for winning the elections but also for co-ordinating the work of the ministries and ensuring that the latter faithfully carried out the Congress policies and worked under the direction of the national organisation.

The 'finest hour' in the life of Sardar Patel came when he had to deal with the incorporation of over 560 princely states in the Indian Union. Lord Mountbatten, who had frequently discussed this subject with him, has written: "We were, of course, particularly closely associated in dealing with the future of the 565 Indian States. My instructions from the British Government were to hand back paramountcy to all the rulers on the transfer of power to British India. This would then in theory have created 565 entirely independent sovereign states within the borders of the Indian subcontinent. There is no doubt that the high-minded statesmanship which Vallabhbhai Patel displayed throughout these very difficult negotiations made it possible to find a solution".



AT PUBLIC RECEPTION

Gandhiji in Tamil Nadu

AT SRI RAMAKRISHNA VIDYALAYA-
FOUNDATION STONE LAYING FUNCTION



WITH RAJAJI



WITH THIRU SRINIVASA IYENGAR AND
THEERAR SATYAMURTHY IN MADRAS



WITH KAMARAJ AT AVADI

HEROIC ADDRESS AT RAILWAY STATION



AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN MADRAS



Wild Life Sanctuaries

Tamil Nadu State is 1,30,069 sq. kms. in extent of which only 20,910 sq. kms. i.e. 16% of the total land area is forest. Nevertheless in having a varied topography ranging from the massive high ranges of Western Ghats with its highest point, Doddabetta Peak 2,633 metres down to near desert conditions in Ramnad District, and the tidal swamp forests in its coast with their own special floristic composition, the State lends itself to a great many types of forests.

These forests provide the home for a diversity of animals that include Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Cheetal, Black Buck, Four Horned Antelope, Nilgiris Langur, Nilgiri Tahr, Lion tailed monkey etc., and a number of birds and reptiles.

Consequent to the implementation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, Tamil Nadu has made good progress in establishing a separate Wild Life Wing and appointment of Wild Life Wardens whose main job is to afford full protection to all the wild life under their respective jurisdictions. New sanctuaries were also created.

If there is any one facet of Nature that has suffered most under the garb of development, it can safely be said to be forests and with it, its wild life. Realising that if species once lost are lost for ever, Tamil Nadu has set apart quite a few sizable areas as wild life sanctuaries.

There are eight sanctuaries and seventeen waterfowl refuges. The total land area covered by these sanctuaries is a little over 10% of the total forest area, which perhaps is a record for any State in India.

MUDUMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Nilgiris district. 65 kms. from Ootacamund on the Ooty-Mysore Road.

Area

321 sq. kms.

Forest type

Primarily moist deciduous. Tends to become dry deciduous towards Bandipur. Mainly Teak forests with Bamboos and miscellaneous species.

Animals found

Tiger, Panther, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Chital, Dhole, Barking deer, Sloth Bear, Python, Otter, Crocodiles (Mugger) and a variety of birds and reptiles.

Best Season

Between February and June.

POINT CALIMERE WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Thanjavur District

Area

17.26 sq. kms.

Forest type

Consists of tidal swamps and dry evergreen forests.

Animals found

Sanctuary is famous for Flamingoes and Black Buck. A vast con-course of water birds such as Teals, Gulls, Terns, Plovers, Stilts etc. can also be seen during winter months. Other mammals include Chital, Wild Pigs etc.

Best Season

For water birds November to February. For Black Buck and Chital-all the year round.

ANAMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Coimbatore district. 60 kms. from Coimbatore.

Area

958 sq. kms.

Forest type

Varies from deciduous to semi-evergreen and evergreen containing Teak and miscellaneous species.

Animals found

Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Panther, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Nilgiri Langur, Lion tailed Monkey, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Chital, etc. and a host of birds.

Best Season

April to June

KALAKADU WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Tirunelveli district

Area

223 sq. kms.

Forest type

Tropical wet evergreen forests—
Changes to tropical dry deciduous
forests along the foot hills and to
thorn forests further down.

Animals found

Famous for Lion-tailed monkey.
One place where the four monkeys
(Common Langur, Nilgiri Langur,
Bonnet Macaque and Lion-tailed
Macaque) can be seen together.
Other animals include Nilgiri Tahr,
Sambur, Sloth Bear, Gaur,
Elephant, Tiger, Flying Squirrel,
Panther, Wild Dog, Pangolin, a
variety of birds and reptiles.

Best Season

September to March

VEDANTHANGAL BIRDS SANCTUARY

Location

Chingleput District—86 kms. from
Madras.

Area

0.3 sq. kms.

Forest type

A tank having a compact grove of
Barringtonia trees.

Animals found

The sanctuary is famous for its
breeding heronry including Cormo-
rants, Egrets, Grey Herons, Open
Billed Storks, Darters, Spoonbills,
White Ibis, Night Herons, Grebes,
Grey Pelicans etc.,

Many migratory birds like Garganey,
Teals, Shovellers, Pintails, Ducks,
Stilts, Sand Pipers etc., are also
common.

A variety of resident birds like
Coots, Moor Hen, Terns etc., can
also be seen.

Best Season

November to February.

MUNDANTHURAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Location

Tirunelveli District

Area

567 sq. kms.

Forest type

Dry deciduous

Animals found

Tiger, Macaque, Langur, Slender
Loris, Sloth Bear, Sambur, Chital,
Wild dog etc. Excellent area for
bird watching.

Best Season

October to January.



GUINDY NATIONAL PARK

Location

Madras City

Area

2.82 sq. kms.

Forest type

Scrub and Thorn Forests

Animals Found

Black Buck, Chital, Jackal,
Pangolin and a variety of birds.

Best Season

All through the year.

VETTANGUDI WATER BIRD SANCTUARY

Location

Ramnad District, 55 kms. from
Madurai

Area

Small tank

Forest type

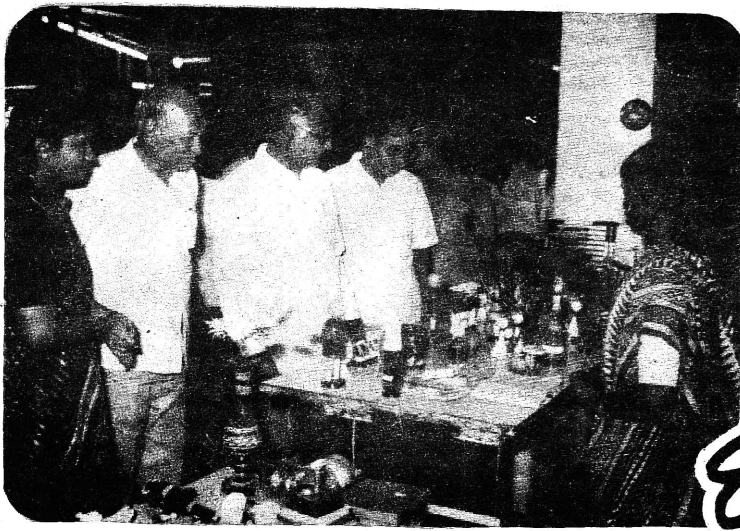
Grove of Babul trees.

Birds found

Cormorants, Herons, Egrets, Spoon-
Bills etc.

Best Season

November to March.



Dolls Exhibition

The dolls exhibition at Kuralagam was inaugurated by Thiru A. Padmanabhan, Adviser to Governor on 12th September 1988.

Tmt. Sheela Balakrishnan, Chief Executive Officer of Khadi Board, said that the sales during 1987-88 was Rs. 8.25 lakhs, as against Rs. 4.50

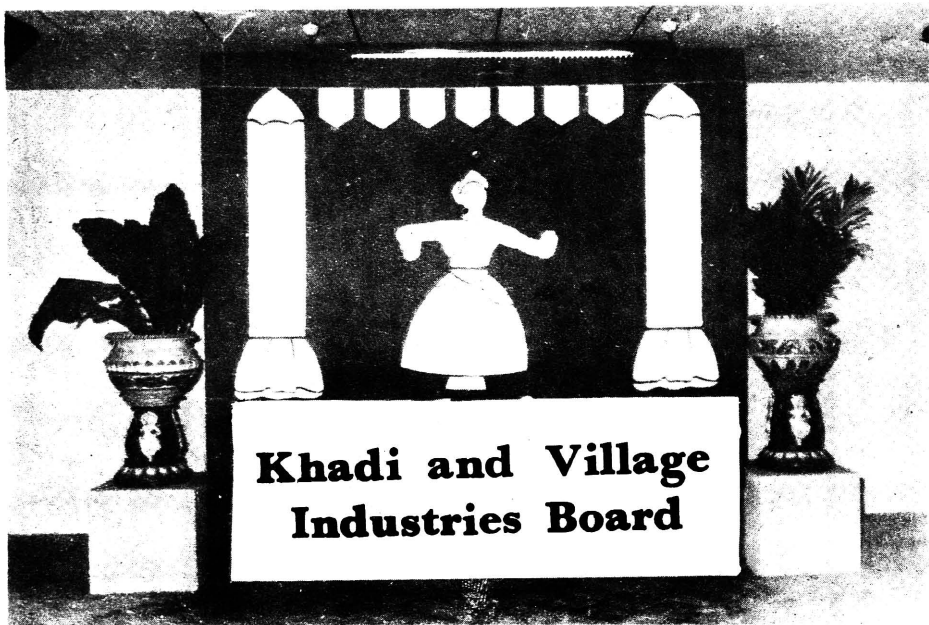
lakhs during 1986-87. 150 varieties of dolls were now on display with the prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1500/- The production and sale of Khadi and Village Industries articles during 1987-88 were of the order of Rs. 184.51. crores and Rs. 200.58 crores respectively. Export orders for dolls have been received

from West Germany, Japan and other countries.

Thiru. M. Paramasivam, I.A.S., Commissioner and Secretary to Government Handlooms, Handicrafts and Khadi welcomed the gathering



Tmt. Akkamma Alexander, inaugurated the Dolls Exhibition at the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at Anna Salai on 16-9-88. Tmt. Vijayanthimala Bali, M.P., was also present on the occasion.



At all India Level, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board occupies the top place in the production of Khadi and Village Industries articles. The production and Sale of Khadi and Village Industries products during 1987-88 were of the order of Rs. 184.58 Crores and Rs. 200.58 Crores respectively.

The Board has provided continuous

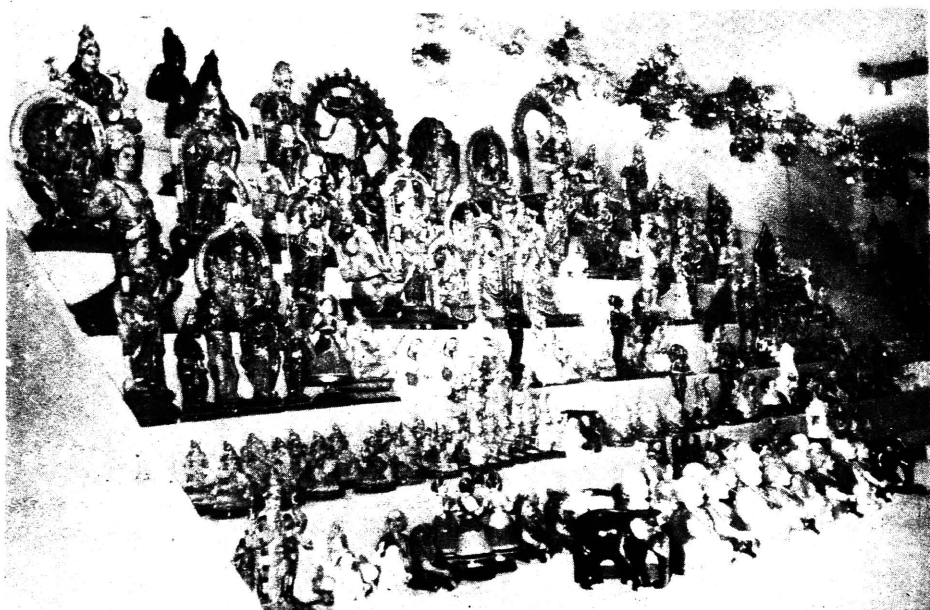
employment opportunities to the Rural Artisans.

Total employment provided	
Adi-Dravidars	8,05,454
Tribals	86,097
Women	7,008
	3,01,093

Every year the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board conducts an exhibition of dolls in the

premises of the Khadi Kraft, Kuralagam in connection with the Nava-rathiri Festival. As it is a customary in this State to display dolls during the festival days in houses and in public places, this season is utilised by the Board to sell dolls made by artisans benefited under the board's Programme.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has so far





assisted 7648 artisans in the Pottery Sector and of these 1140 artisans are engaged in making dolls, both out of clay as well as papier machie. The dolls made by these artisans are Marketed by the Board through various outlets in the City of Madras and in major district Head quarters.

Each Pottery artisan is being given financial assistance as follows:

	Rs.
Grant	3,765.00
Loan	5,765.00
Total	9,530.00

The Board has extended financial assistance to these artisans during 1987-88 as follows.

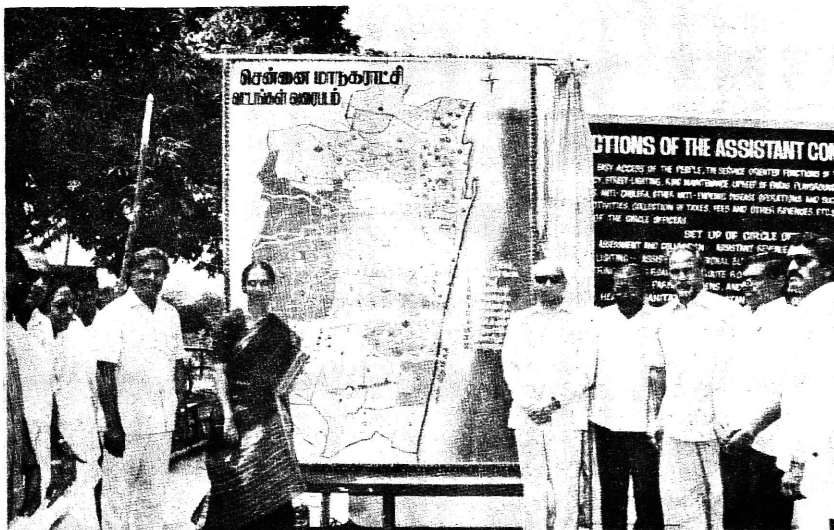
Grant	Rs. 25.76 Lakhs
Loan	Rs. 48.92 „

The production of pottery articles, glazed pottery and clay dolls etc., during 1987-88 was worth Rs. 853.47 lakhs.

The major production centres for dolls are Kosapettai in Madras, Cuddalore, Panruti in South Arcot district, Kanchipuram in Chingleput district, Vellore, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri districts. Dolls are also procured from other States like Karnataka, West Bengal and Orissa.

During 1986-87, the Board achieved in the sale of dolls at the Dolls Exhibition and in 1987-88 Rs. 8.25 lakhs was the proceeds achieved. This year a sale of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is expected.

This year the dolls exhibition is also being conducted in major district headquarters like Madurai, Coimbatore, Vellore and Tiruchi.



Adviser to the Governor Thiru G.V.Ramakrishna, I.A.S., inaugurated the 10 circles of the Corporation on 15.9.88 at Richards Park, Madras.



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NAMAKKAL RAMALINGAM PILLAI

'a patriotic poet'

Ve. Ramalingam Pillai popularly known as the Namakkal Kavignar (the poet of Namakkal) lived in an age of political turmoil, social unrest and cultural revival in India. Born in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, he came under the influence of social and religious reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sivananda Saraswathi, Rabindranath Tagore, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda. He imbibed their ideas and developed a love for Indian culture and especially Tamil culture in which he was nurtured in his younger days. In the prime of his youth he came under the influence of Bankimchandra Chatterjee whose song "Bande Matharam" stirred in him a patriotic fervour. He became an ardent admirer of extremist leader such as Aurobindo and Balagangadhar Tilak whose writings he avidly read, while pursuing his

Prof. K. R. Hanumanthan.

higher studies, influenced by their ideas, he also believed that Indian independence could be achieved only by a violent revolution. But later on he came under the spell of Mahatma Gandhi and accepted non-violence as the only creed which could fetch freedom for India. He became an ardent follower of Gandhiji, participating directly and indirectly in the national movement he started. His writings came to be so surcharged with patriotism and Gandhism that the people of Tamil Nadu called him Theseeya Kavignar (patriotic poet) and Gandheeya Kavignar (Gandhian poet). Thus his political ideas were influenced by the Moderates of the Indian National Congress, such as Gokhale and Gandhiji.

Namakkal Ve. Ramalingam Pillai

was born on 19th October 1888 at Mohanur, a tiny town on the banks of the Cauvery, in the Salem District. His father Venkatarama Pillai was a Head Constable at Mohanur. His mother was Ammaniammal, a pious lady from Salem. He, a poet laureate of Tamil, was also a novelist, short story writer, playwright, biographer and critic.

After his primary education at Namakkal he joined a High School at Coimbatore.

He passed the matriculation examination in 1907. He joined the S.P.G. College (later known as Bishop Heber College) at Tiruchy.

While he was doing the Intermediate his father forced him to marry his sister's daughter, Muthamalai. The marriage took place in 1909.

His father insisted on his acceptance of the post of Sub-Inspector of Police. He bluntly refused. Then his father got him the post of a clerk in the tahsildar's office at Namakkal. He resigned this post. His father later, secured for him the post of a teacher in a local elementary school. Even as a teacher he was not happy. Often he participated in political meetings and talked of revolution. The headmaster dismissed him because of the extreme views expressed by him.

In the social and cultural fields he came under the influence of the Renaissance movement, which was spreading from Bengal to the other parts of India. He developed a hatred for social evils such as early marriage, sati, infanticide, untouchability, the dowry system, and earnestly advocated interdining and intermarriage between castes, widow remarriage and temple entry for the untouchables. The constructive programme of Gandhiji, such as Prohibition, Village uplift, promoting khaddar was admired and advocated by him in his speeches and writings. The catholicism in the religious field as preached by Ramakrishna and Vivekananda in the North, and Ramalinga Swamikal in Tamil Nadu appealed to him very much. Thus in the social and religious fields he was influenced by the prevailing ideas of reform and revival.

In the literary field he followed the



footsteps of the Bengali writers and wrote a number of novels and short stories in simple Tamil, easily understandable to an average Tamilian. His poems and songs were composed in such a lucid style that when sung, even the illiterates could easily understand the spirit behind them. In this he followed the footsteps of the Renaissance poets of Tamil Nadu such as Subramania Bharathi and Desika Vinayakam Pillai. After the death of Bharathi, the great national poet of Tamil Nadu, it was Ve. Ramalingam Pillai who continued his tradition of simple prose and poetry in Tamil. Modern poets such as Ramalinga Swamikal and Thayumanava Swamikal and medieval poets such as Kampan and Pugalendi have also left an indelible impression on his mind.

He was quite opposed to separatism and fanaticism. He was not at all in sympathy with fissiparous tendencies of any kind. A strong and united India was always present in his vision.

Before Ramalingam became a poet he was an artist par excellence. He had an innate urge for drawing pictures and composing poems even from his childhood. The adage that the child is the father of the man is very true of him. Ramalingam showed his poetic talents from childhood. As a young boy he used to delight in watching the street theatre of wandering amateur players.

It was in 1930, that he shot up to fame and was publicly acclaimed as a patriotic poet. Following the

footsteps of Gandhiji who marched to Dandi for manufacturing salt in order to break the salt law, a group of young men from Tamil Nadu organised a procession from Tiruchi to Vedaranyam. The procession started from Dr. Rajan's house at Tiruchi, under the leadership of Rajaji. The satyagrahis wanted to have a marching song to inspire them during their long trek. Ramalingam gave a song which was sung by all throughout the march. The song was surcharged with Gandhian spirit and patriotism. It may be roughly translated as follows:

Bloodless and swordless, a battle
is a comin'
Those who trust in truth, com ye
and join in
Nor bullets, nor bayonets nor a
whit of Killin'
War in a new style, the world with
wonder is fillin'

Rajaji was so much impressed with the soul thrilling poems of Ramalingam.

Freedom Fighter

It was in 1906, that his patriotic instincts propelled him into active politics. The partition of Bengal had created much unrest in the country. The fiery articles of Aurobindo published in his magazines called 'Karma Yogi' and 'Vandematharam' stirred the hearts of all patriotic young men including our poet and kindled fire in them. He read with avidity the speeches of great leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, C. R. Das, Lala

Lajpat Rai, Dadabhai Nauroji, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak and his heart became surcharged with love for freedom for the country. His friend Thiru Nagaraja Iyengar, an advocate at Namakkal, further whipped up his patriotic spirit. Both of them decided to dedicate their lives to the service of the country and the fight against British rule. The poet undertook a whirlwind tour of Tamil Nadu and made patriotic speeches wherever he went. People applauded him for his rousing speeches.

He went to Pondicherry, met extremist leaders like V.V.S. Iyer, and Subramania Siva and drew inspiration from them. But he was rather disappointed as he could not meet Sri Aurobindo and poet Bharathiar. He was indeed a veritable pillar to the Congress organisation in Tamil Nadu. The way in which he chided British misrule in his political meetings, his ringing voice and spell-binding oratory interspersed with his songs, drew large crowds. He organised the Tiruchi District Political Conference with the help of Thiru Rajalingam Chettiar, the zamindar of Ilampalli. Mrs. Annie Besant addressed the Conference. In an exhibition organized during the occasion some of the Paintings of the poet were also displayed. George Arundel, a leader of the Theosophical Society, hailed his pictures as great works of art and awarded a gold medal to him. Mrs. Annie Besant took away as souvenir some of his portraits.

In spite of his continued participation in the national struggle, the poet was not imprisoned for quite a long time. At last, his participation in the Satyagraha movement in 1932 forced the Government to imprison him. He was convicted by the sub-divisional magistrate of Namakkal on two counts of non-cooperation for one year. He served the imprisonment at Vellore and Madurai Jails as 'B' class prisoner. For sometime at Vellore, he was sick owing to the poor quality of the food and also due to the mental agony caused by his sister's sudden death in his absence.

It was on the 24th August 1972, a full moon Friday, that he breathed his last at Madras, in the house of his son-in-law.

Dewan Bahadur Pattu Kesava Pillai of Gooty, hailed as a Deenabalu of South India, was an out-standing *National Leader* who did remarkable, pioneering political and social service among the people of the Composite Madras State from 1880 till his demise in 1933.

Pattu Kesava Pillai was born in the year 1860. He came of a peasant family. His parents Thiru Venkatachalam Pillai and Subbammal were living at Pattu Village in North Arcot District. After passing his Matriculation in 1877 at Chittoor District High School, he became a clerk in Government on a salary of Rs. 15/- He, however, soon felt the urge of patriotism and public service, so much that within few years, he resigned his post. He passed the Secondary Grade Pleadership Examination and later joined the Bar. He practised for an year in Salem District and then settled permanently at Gooty in Anantapur District in 1882.

He was a member of the Legislative Council both under the Minto-Morley Reforms and under the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.

He served, as an active member (from 1883) of Madras Mahajana Sabha. A forerunner of Indian National Congress, he was also a founder (1883) and a long term Secretary of Gooty peoples Association. He participated in the first historic session of Indian National Congress in 1885. He also acted as an All India Joint Secretary during 1917-1918. He was an ardent associate of Tmt. Annie Beasant, the theosophical and Home Rule movement leader. He was a member of Madras Forest Committee. He was the President of the Madras Presidency Association (1918-1920). He was also one among the founder-leader of Madras Labour Union (1918) and thus in various other capacities he did a yeomen service to the upliftment of the common people, constantly fighting for their real causes with sincere zeal.

Pillai was known as "The Champion of the poor, the downtrodden and the oppressed." The two great reforms with which his name would ever be associated were those connected with the Forest and Jail



P. Kesava Pillai
Gooty

KESAVA PILLAI - A CHAMPION OF THE POOR

Administrations of this Presidency. He had such a thorough mastery over these subjects, that even the heads of departments would think twice before trying to controvert his arguments. He was a member of the Cardew Committee. The lot of the prisoner, which of late, had been much ameliorated, was always next to his heart. Many of the reforms, which that committee advocated were due to Pillai's advocacy and zeal.

He was probably the first legislator in the whole of India, who sought to ventilate the grievances of the uncared for prisoners, thus inducing the Government to grant

them, incourse of time, better food, clothing and living conditions.

Due to his ardent interest in the welfare of the emigrant labourers and his popularity among them his British friends called him the "Coolie King".

Pillai, 'a democrat of democrats, a social reformer, a highly pious and religious man.' died on 28th March, 1933.

He helped the peasants and villagers by urging the Government to grant them tax remission during adverse seasons.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E),

TAMILNADU, MADRAS-600018

ATTENTION

ALL TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT

PROVIDENT FUND SUBSCRIBERS

It is notified for information of all Subscribers that the work of despatch of GPF Slips for the year 1987-88 has commenced in this office. Our aim is to place these Account Slips in your hands before the end of October '88. They are being sent to the Heads of offices where you worked in February'88.

Utmost care has been taken to ensure accuracy of accounts. However, for reasons beyond our control, should you notice any discrepancies in your accounts, you are advised to write to the following officer of this office immediately, with full particulars of recovery, through your Head of Office.

Compliance with these requirements will enable this office to ensure timely settlement of your Missing Credits. All your letters may be superscribed 'PROVIDENT FUND COMPLAINT' to enable us to have your case looked into promptly and advise you of the position, expeditiously.

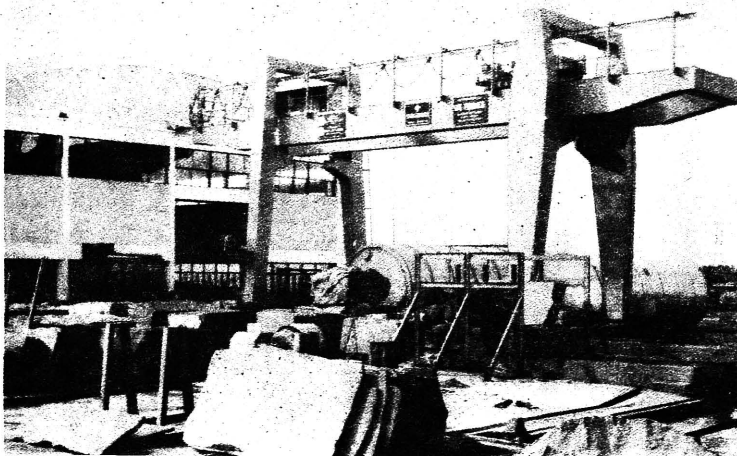
Assuring you of our best attention at all times.

Shri S. NATARAJAN,
Accounts Officer, F.M.I. Section,
Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E)
261, Anna Salai, Teynampet.
MADRAS-600 018.

Note:

HAVE YOU FILED YOUR GPF NOMINATION?

Accounts Officer.



Prof. Dr. S. SARAVANAN

M.Sc., Ph.D., F.M.S., F.G.S., Dip. in German
Chairman & Managing Director

Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd., was founded in 1978 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the objective of mining minerals found in the State by applying scientific methods, besides providing rural employment and creating resources for industrial development.

Soon after formation, the State owned Corporation took over the quarrying and export of Black granite found in Tamil Nadu. The black granite scientifically known as 'Dolerite' has a good demand in foreign countries. The dolerite rock occurs in the form of dyke in Tindivanam, Attur, Dharmapuri and Mettur areas of Tamil Nadu. Their quality is comparable with the world best black granites of Sweden and the market for Indian granites has been well established in foreign countries mainly in Japan. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are the other States exporting granite to foreign countries and TAMIN's share is one sixth of the total export from India.

The black granite can be cut into thin slabs ranging from 1 cm. These slabs take excellent polishing under machine and are used as wall panels, floor tiles, kitchen slabs and also for decorative purposes. In Japan, granite slabs are mainly used in monuments.

Prior to 1978, the granite trade in TamilNadu was in the hands of few private parties. When the demand for our granites increased in foreign countries only a few private parties were enjoying the profit. With the only motive of making profit, they ignored the welfare of the State and workers, and have failed to apply scientific methods for minimising wastage and conservation for future. In the export trade no strategy was followed to match the demand pattern and to promote consistency of supply. Buyers were dictating terms exploiting the situation prevailed and our material could not get the optimum price.

The scenario in export trade was totally changed after TAMIN introduced the system of global tender for marketing their black granite. The highest price in the world was offered to our granites. TAMIN maintains quality and strictly follows international business ethics. This has greatly helped to change the buyers market that prevailed, into sellers market. Today TAMIN operates forty black granite quarries in the districts of Chengalput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Periyar. Grey Granite which is well distributed in Dharmapuri district was utilised only as building stone and road metal. Now TAMIN established stable market for this rock in Western Countries and a quantity of 3500 CBM are exported annually to West Germany.

When the granite is exported in cut and polished form, it fetches a value added price, four times higher than the raw block. TAMIN established a 100% Export Oriented

Factory with imported machineries at a cost of Rs. 640 lakhs. The factory is located at Manali near Madras and commenced its commercial production in March 1986.

Besides granites, TAMIN is also exploiting and marketing major minerals from 20 mines spread all over TamilNadu. Limestone, Quartz, Feldspar, Clay, Vermiculite, Silica sand and Limeshell produced from these mines are the raw material for many industries in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States. TAMIN is the sole producer and supplier of Indian Standard Sand to the Cement factories and construction companies in the country for testing the quality of cement.

Another ambitious project of TAMIN is "TAMIN Graphites", a 100% Export Oriented Project, to be located at Sivaganga in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district. This project will beneficiate 200 MT of raw ore per day to obtain 28 MT of high purity beneficiated graphite per day with a fixed carbon content of 96 to 99% with a tie up arrangement with the leading industrial grant of the world in the mineral processing, M/s. HUMBOLDT WEDAG AG of West Germany who will transfer the technology to TAMIN. The raw ore for this project will be mined from 1000 acres of area in Sivaganga district where a reserve of One million

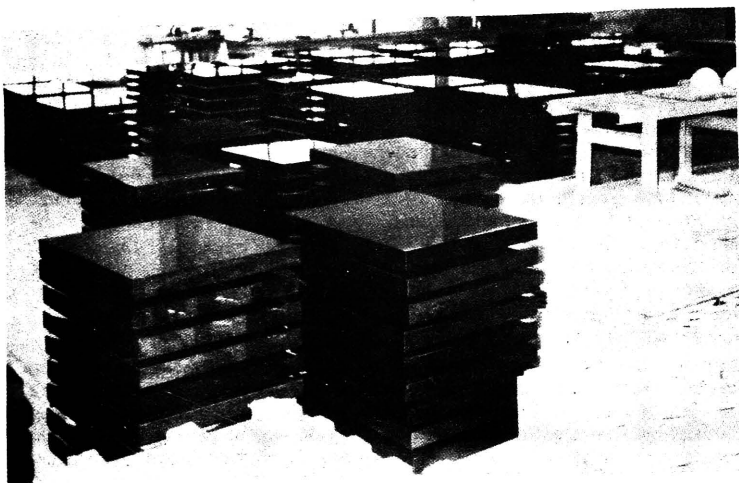
tonnes of graphite has been proved. The scheme will be implemented as a three tier project viz., mining, beneficiation and the manufacture of end products such as crucibles, lubricants, electrodes etc. which have vast export and domestic potential. The TAMIN graphites project will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores and expected to give employment for more than 600 rural people.

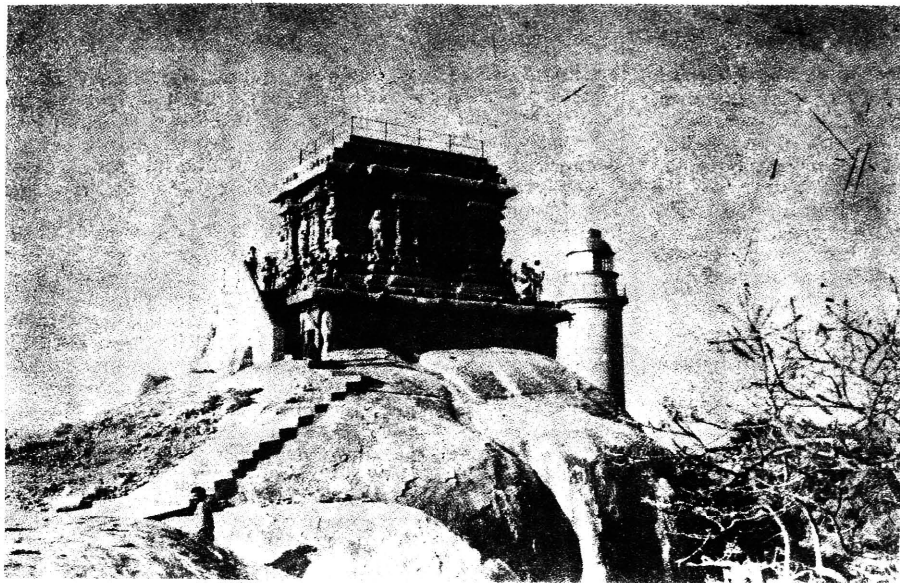
The mines and quarries of TAMIN are located in rural areas and more than 3500 rural people are

given employment. The workers are getting many benefits like medical facilities, holidays, uniforms, bonus etc. besides higher wages. TAMIN also contributed liberally for the social welfare schemes like TARRA and Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres.

During the initial stages of TAMIN, private mine owners waged relentless legal battle against the Corporation. However the policy of the State Government to form a Corporation and reserve the black granite deposits in the Government land for TAMIN was upheld by the Supreme Court. Apart from creating mineral resources for various industries, TAMIN has earned impressive profit year after year overcoming the losses of the first year. Eighty five per cent of the sales is through export and thus the Corporation earns valuable foreign exchange for the nation.

TAMIN established itself as a leader among all State Mining Corporations, particularly in the granite field. Tempted by TAMIN's success in this field, more and more States are following Tamil Nadu and began exploiting granite resources. Today on completion of one decade of service to nation, TAMIN looks back with proud of its achievements and it has set a model Mineral Development Corporation for the whole India.





Mahabalipuram Light-House

Mahabalipuram, also known as Mamallapuram was an ancient flourishing seaport with a brisk maritime trade with countries in South East Asia and the Mediterranean. It was built by the Pallava Kings in the Seventh Century A.D. and is well known for its monuments hewn out of solid rock. Its rock-cut temples, pavilions and relief sculptures created 12 centuries ago are among the best of their kind.

The temples, though ravaged by the elements, bear testimony to the ancient culture of South India. Arjuna's Penance, Varaha Mantapa, Krishna Manatapa, the Five Rathas, Mahishasura mardhini Cave and the Shore Temple are among the most important among the several places of interest.

East Coast of India is subjected to frequent storms and cyclones necessitating great care while navigating in the region. In the ancient times to guide the ships visiting the then flourishing Mahabalipuram port, log fires from the high rocks of Mahabalipuram used to be employed for several centuries. These log fires were the first form of lighthouses at Mahabalipuram.

Coming to the modern period, after ports started functioning at

Nagapattinam, Pondicherry, Madras and further North, the need for a modern lighthouse at Mahabalipuram was keenly felt to guide the vessels proceeding to Madras and further North from South and those proceeding from Madras and other ports Southernwards.

The first conventional lighthouse at Mahabalipuram was established in May 1887 on the top of the ancient "Olakaneeswar Temple". This functioned from the top of the temple upto the end of the 19th century. The construction of the present lighthouse was completed in 1900 and a highly efficient P.V. operated equipment was installed on its top. This tower constructed on the top of a rock is a fine example of lighthouse architecture. It is a circular dressed stone masonry tower, 26 metres in height. This is the only one of its kind in that its outer face is left unpainted unlike the other lighthouse towers in the country to ensure that dressed stone masonry surface blends with the rocky mounds and monuments-the place is famous for. This stone masonry tower is even today in an excellent condition.

The optical equipment installed on the above tower in 1900 served there upto 1937. In 1937, a revol-

ving 3-panelled lens apparatus of focal length 700mm was procured from Chance Brothers, U.K. and this replaced the old equipment. This equipment is installed inside a large 3.5 M dia lantern with a 2 Tier glazing arrangement.

In 1940, it was found necessary to change the character of the lighthouse to avoid possible confusion with Pondicherry Lighthouse which was then under the control of French. The main solution normally available was to procure another equipment with a different character and install it at Mahabalipuram Lighthouse and shift the equipment in use to some other station. However the Indian Lighthouse engineers and the technicians of the Madras Lighthouse Workshop rose to the occasion in 1940 and carried out major modifications in the available equipment itself by resetting the optic panels in a new angular position, changing the position of the clock work machine and providing new gear wheels and spurs. Thus they had changed the triple flashing character to single flashing. This type of work was never attempted before. For several years, the lighthouse was known as "Seven Pagodas" Light-house.

The present Lighthouse tower built in 1900 and the equipment originally installed in 1937 and modified in 1940 are still in an excellent condition and the lighthouse has been serving the cause of the mariners and ensuring the safety of shipping ever since. Besides, it continues to draw huge crowds of visitors from far and near daily.

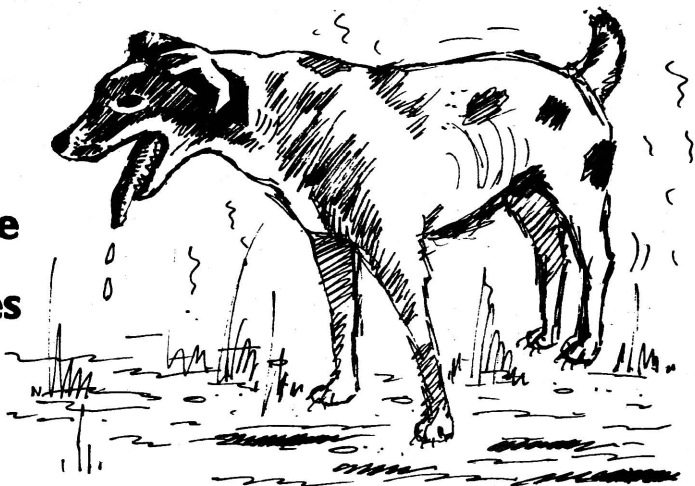
The Completion of 100 years of useful service by Mahabalipuram Lighthouse since it was first established, is an event of great significance in a country with a long maritime tradition and history. The Department of Lighthouses and Lightships which is responsible for

the establishment, modernisation, improvement and operation of Lighthouses and other aids to navigation in India is the National Lighthouse Authority in the Country and it has several achievements to its credit. The Indian Lighthouse Service is the most modern and the aids maintained by it have a high degree reliability. This is one of the few services in the world, which maintain all types of aids, namely Lighthouses, Fog Signals, Light Vessels, Buoys, Marine Radio Beacons, Decca Navigator Chains, Racons etc., They have also introduced Solar energy and wind power for the operation of the aids to navigation. In recognition of the various achievements and the contribution

made by the department, India has been elected as a Member of the executive Committee of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities for a second consecutive term of five years—a singular honour.

On the occasion of the completion of a century of service to the shipping community of various nations, Centenary Celebrations were held at Mahabalipuram on the evening of the 24th September 1988. In this function, a brochure on Mahabalipuram Lighthouse was released and the Lighthouse was rededicated to the nation by Thiru P.Namgyal, Hon'ble Union Deputy Minister for Surface Transport, Government of India.

Tissue Culture Cannine Rabies Vaccine



Producing more and more vaccines for human alone is not an answer to rabies eradication. Effective protection of pet dogs and elimination or immunization of stray dogs alone will solve this problem. Realising this fact, the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor has recently released tissue culture cannine rabies vaccine.

Atleast 5,00,000 persons undergo treatment for dog bites every year in India and atleast 25,000 persons die of rabies every year. The problem of rabies control is a serious one when one realises that 40 to 50 million dogs roam all over the country and 97% of the rabies transmission is by dog bite. At present there is no effective potent

vaccine to protect pet dogs. But the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor which was started as a WHO/UNDP project in 1982 has now made the first step in the field of Tissue Culture Rabies Vaccine by producing the Tissue Culture Rabies Vaccine for pet dogs, which is adequately tested in the Institute as well as by the National Control Authorities and declared as potent.

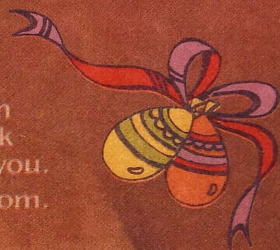
More appropriately, Thiru S. S. Dhanoa, Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Chairman of the Institute) releasing the vaccine on 16.7.1988 at the Institute's premises in a well organised function, said this vaccine was a step forward in the eradication of

rabies. He added that the Pasteur Institute could also manufacture anti-polio vaccine and take up research on controlling AIDS. He also declared open a hostel for trainees worth Rs. 7 lakhs at the Institute. Dr. V.R.Kalyanaraman, Director of the Institute who welcomed the gathering said the Institute was planning to develop effective baits for the immunization of stray dogs and preliminary steps had already been taken. Dr. A.K.Thomas presided over the function and Dr. G.V.J.A. Narshavardhan offered felicitations.

Thiru V.Govinda Prasad.
Information and Public
Relations Officer,
The Nilgiris.

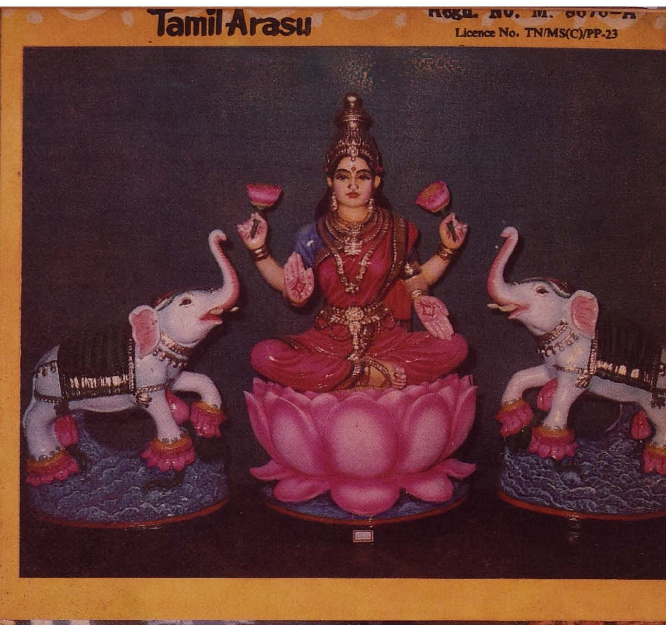
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Dolls Exhibition

At Kuralagam, Madras.

