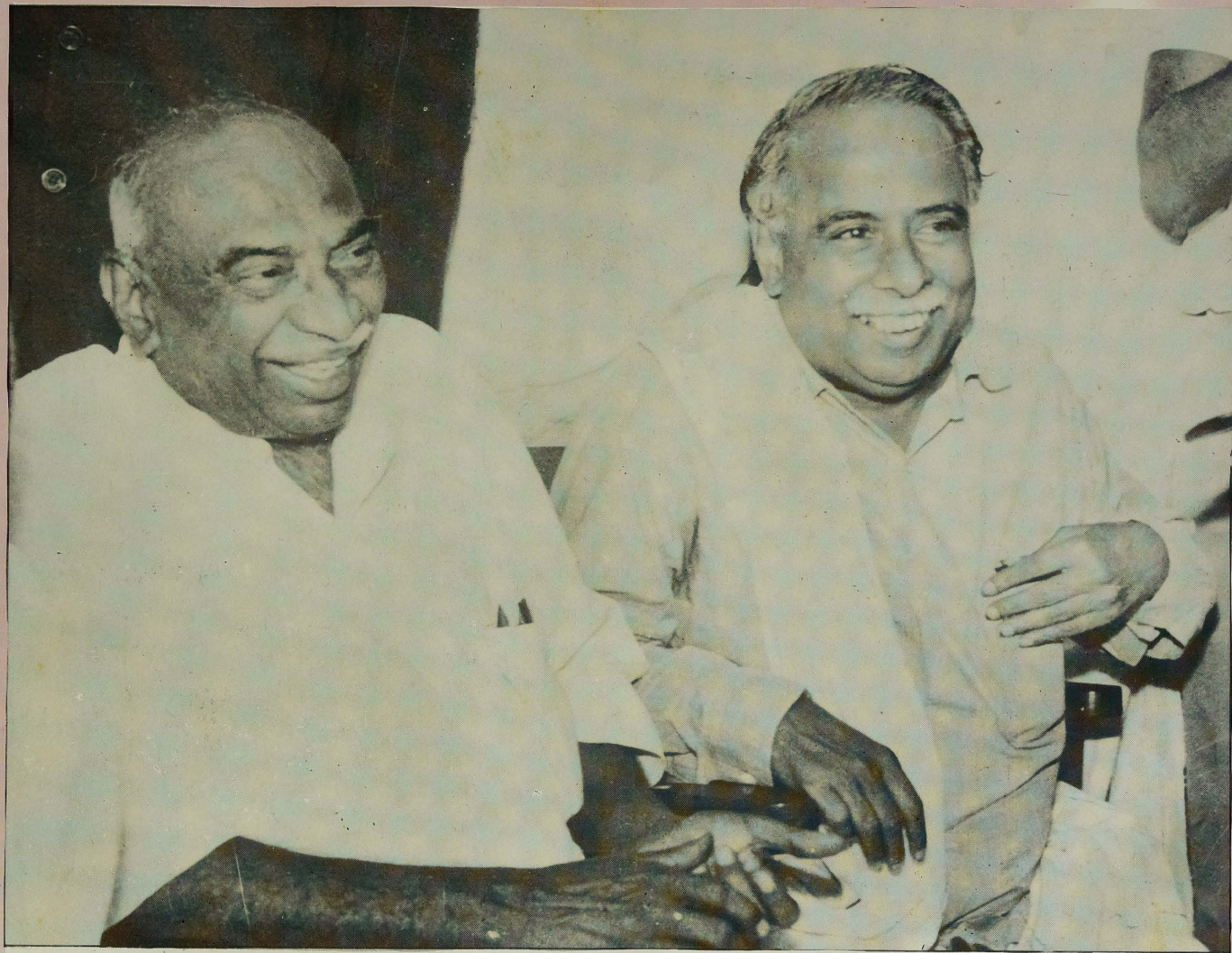


Tamil Arasu

AUGUST 1990 Re. 1





Perunthalaivar Kamarajar with Perarignar Anna.

Swami Sahajananda Ex. M.L.A.

Born:
29.1.1891

Died:
1.5.1959



Swami Sahajananda

A crusader against caste and creed
A Protector of the downtrodden
An Advocate of Social Justice

An Erudite Scholar and Educationist
A symbol of Dedicated Service
A Guiding Star to Parliamentarian
A Madathipathi whose concern was the
wellbeing of the mass
A Sanyasi with the motto that
'Service to people is Service to God'

First Cover :
Perunthalaivar Kamarajar

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Babu Jagjivan Ram's statue unveiled.
- ★ The Chief Minister visits the refugee camps.
- ★ Debt Relief.
- ★ The Chief Minister's speech on National Housing Policy.
- ★ The Union Urban Development Minister's speech on National Housing Policy.
- ★ Madras - Centre of Pleasure and Treasure.

*Thiru K.N. Nehru,
Minister for Information
and Labour*

- ★ Energy '90.
- ★ 88th Birth Anniversary of Kamarajar.
- ★ A Sketch of Kamarajar.
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu.
- ★ Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills.
- ★ New Collectorate complex for North Arcot-Ambedkar District.
- ★ Muthu Mandapam for Vikrama Raja Singha.
- ★ The Detonators and Detonator Fuses Project Commissioned.
- ★ Mighty Minds of Old.
- ★ Announcements and Achievements.
- ★ Pallava Sluice is discovered.
- ★ Eminent Poet of Tamil Society
— *Thiru Tojo Balu*
- ★ Government Museum, Vellore
— *Thiru V. Jeyaraj,
Curator, Government Museum,
Vellore.*
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission - Advertisements.

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Aadi - Aavani

AUGUST - 1990

BABU JAGJIVAN RAM'S STATUE

UNVEILED

The President of India, Thiru R. Venkataraman unveiled a life size statue as also a portrait of Babu Jagjivan Ram, former Deputy Prime Minister of India at Chepauk on 28th June 1990. The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi presided over the function.

The President, Thiru R. Venkataraman, called upon the people to help remove social imbalance in the country. Social injustice could not be totally wiped out through enactment of legislations alone, he said.

ameliorating the conditions of oppressed classes.

He pointed out that as Union Minister, Jagjivan Ram introduced the Minimum Wages Act for farm labourers because he was of the firm view that it would benefit lakhs of backward class people, who were mostly labourers. He believed that all concessions should be extended to labourers and he was responsible for registration of the Plantation Labour Union in Madras, he said.

and Babu Jagjivan Ram, casteism was yet to be rooted out. Jagjivan Ram suffered indignities from his school days till even after he became a Union Minister, the Chief Minister said.

Tmt. Meera Kumar, daughter of Jagjivan Ram, said her father dreamt of building a casteless society. "We should continue to strive for making that dream a reality", she said. Her father had great affection for the people of Tamil Nadu who had reciprocated it by installing his statue, she said.



The President said the crusade against social inequalities launched by leaders like Jagjivan Ram should be carried on by all till the dream of an egalitarian society became a reality.

Recalling his association with Jagjivan Ram for well over four decades, the President said the late leader fought against human injustice even as a student. He served the Harijan Seva Sangh and other associations which strove for

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi, who presided, said his party was second to none in honouring those who fought for the freedom of the country and worked for the uplift of the common men. The people of Tamil Nadu Cherished in their hearts the great services rendered by Jagjivan Ram, for the benefit of the down-trodden.

The Chief Minister regretted that even after great efforts of leaders like Periyar, Anna, Dr. Ambedkar

Thiru. Chandram, MP, Com-mended the Chief Minister for naming a Law College and also a district in Tamil Nadu after Dr. Ambedkar.

Thiru A. Balraj, Chairman of the Madras Port Trust and Thiru M. Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of Indian Bank, also paid rich tributes to Jagjivan Ram. Thiru M. Kuppusamy, Convenor of the Statue Erection Committee, welcomed the gathering.



The Chief Minister Visits the Refugee Camps

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, visited the refugee camps at Muttukkadu, Nemali and Saluvankuppam and had talks with refugees on 21st July 1990. He told presspersons at Mahabalipuram that he met about 500 refugees who gave him an affectionate welcome. They had told him that innocent Tamils were being bombed by the Sri Lankan Air Force causing severe damage to lives and property. According to them, Tamil girls of 15 years and above were taken away by Sri Lankan soldiers and they did not know their whereabouts, he said.

The Chief Minister has said Rs.3 crores would be distributed as doles to the Sri Lankan refugees in the camps in Tamil Nadu from today and under a State Government special programme, dhotis and sarees to adults and uniforms to children would be given to them according to their requirements, on August 15.

The Chief Minister said that when he asked them whether all of them were poor, they said

most of them were from the middle income group with all facilities but had lost their property. The refugees were fishermen, agriculturists or businessmen. They had paid Rs.700 each to the boatmen who brought them to India.

For the refugee children, the Chief Minister said the Tamil Nadu Government would open primary schools, while for children studying in standard VIII upwards facilities would be provided for their admission from 23rd July 1990.

The Chief Minister said the refugees had expressed satisfaction at the facilities provided in the camps.

The Chief Minister was accompanied by Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labours, Thiru. Veerapandi S. Arumugam, Minister for Agriculture and Thiru. P. Sundaram, Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare. On arrival at Muttukkadu, the Chief Minister was received among others by the Collector Thiru. Sameer Vyas.

DEBT RELIEF

Debt Relief Scheme upto Rs. 10,000/- for the Co-operative sector: benefit 12 lakh farmers, weavers and artisans.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have recently announced the Debt Relief Scheme upto Rs. 10,000/- for the Co-operative sector benefiting 12 lakhs farmers, weavers and artisans. The Chief Minister has directed the concerned officials to expedite the process of giving relief to the above borrowers. On his direction, a meeting was convened with the Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and the Co-operative Banks and a Schedule for implementing the scheme of Relief has been drawn up.

Bulk of the Debt Relief would be available to chronic overdues, i.e. overdues for more than 3 years as on 2.10.89. There is no need for any certificate for this relief. Besides this, relief will also be given on the basis of 'Annawari' certificates already issued by the Collectors. The Collectors have been issuing 'Annawari' certificates from time to time depending upon the drought conditions in their districts.

The Collectors have been asked to compile the list of 'Annawari' certificates issued from 1.4.86 to 2.10.89, before 10th July 1990.

The bankers have been requested to collect the 'Annawari' certificates from the Collectors.

It will take about 15 days for individual banks to identify the borrowers eligible for relief under the scheme. This would therefore, be completed before 25th July, 1990. The next step is to have Co-ordination

meetings among bankers to assess the quantum of relief to individual borrowers. Instructions have been issued by the Government that there should be frequent meetings of the Block Level Co-ordination Committees to expedite the process of relief. It has been estimated that this would take atleast a month. The work of write off will, therefore, be completed before the end of August '90.

The State Government is keen that the process of Write-off is speeded up, so that the farmers, weavers and artisans get the benefit of the scheme quickly. To expedite the process further, the Minister for Food and Co-operation has convened a meeting of Commercial and Co-operative Banks at Madurai on 12th July '90.

As necessary steps have been taken by the Government departments and banks, the borrowers need not submit any application for relief under the scheme. Applications would, however, be needed in cases of death or declaration of insolvency. In these cases, the legal heirs of the borrowers and insolvent borrowers are requested to make an application in writing to the concerned banks.

The Debt Relief is not applicable to loans becoming due after 2.10.89. All borrowers are, therefore, requested to pay such dues. Borrowers who are ineligible under the scheme are also requested to make payments.

Speech of

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

at the

"Southern Regional Conference of Experts and Officials on the draft National Housing Policy"

on

22-6-1990

**Honourable Union Minister for
Urban Development, Honourable
Deputy Chairman of the Union
Planning Commission and Friends,**

I have great pleasure in welcoming all of you to Madras and in inaugurating the Southern Regional Conference of experts and officials on the draft National Housing Policy.

Shelter is a basic need and is as important as food and clothing. Moreover, housing generates a significant volume of employment and encourages household savings. Although, at our present stage of development, it may not be feasible for Government to guarantee the right to housing, all steps must be taken to progressively ensure that the poorest sections of the people are assured of shelter. It is in this spirit that the Election Manifesto of the National Front referred to housing as a 'Right' and made the commitment to give high priority to housing with special reference to the needs of the rural and urban poor and slum dwellers.

It is welcome that, within a few months of the new Government coming to office, the Ministry of Urban Development has prepared the draft Housing Policy for wide discussion throughout the country. The document contains a number of concrete policies and recommendations for the development of housing in the

public and private sectors. I am confident that your discussions, and similar discussions in other regional centres, will help to evolve and implement a comprehensive approach for the development of this vital sector.

The document has drawn attention to the massive tasks that face us in the housing sector. The backlog to be covered in 1981 for the whole of India is 2.33 crore dwelling units and it will be

Shelter is a basic need and is as important as food and clothing. Moreover, housing generates a significant volume of employment and encourages household savings.

necessary to plan for an additional 6.38 crore units to cover the requirements between 1981 and 2001. In Tamil Nadu, our State Planning Commission has estimated the backlog in 1981 as 9.17 lakh units and that it will increase to 10.98 lakh units in 1991 including 2.44 lakh units which will be required to replace old houses.

In the light of the large unsatisfied demand for housing and the limitation of resources, we have to follow very strict priorities in the use of the Government's finances in this sector. Highest priority has to be given for providing house sites and houses to the rural poor with special

reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the resettlement and improvement of urban slums, and to housing for economically weaker sections in urban and semi-urban areas. Along with such direct measures, the Government will have to take a number of steps to promote the growth of housing in the private sector which accounts for about 90 per cent of the investment in this field. These include housing finance, land acquisition and development, provision of essential facilities such as water supply, sanitation, roads and lighting, and legal and institutional arrangements that will stimulate increased activity in housing in the private sector.

In Tamil Nadu, we have made good progress on all these fronts. We have provided housesites to the rural poor in a number of ways. It was our Government that enacted the Kudiyruppu Act in 1971 which confirmed ownership of housesites on tenants. Under

this legislation, 1.81 lakh families have benefitted. We have recently extended the Act upto April 1990. In addition, house sites are assigned from poramboke lands currently at a level of about 3 lakh house sites per annum. Under the scheme for acquiring land for distribution as house sites to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families we are distributing 40,000 house sites free of cost. Our Government initiated the scheme for providing free houses, with concrete roofing to Adi Dravidars and Fishermen in 1974. Under this scheme and under rural employment schemes more than 3 lakh free houses have been provided so far and 50,000 houses will be

constructed in the current year. Our Government was also the pioneer in establishing the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in 1971. The Board has so far constructed about 50,000 tenements for slum dwellers and has carried out environmental improvements to benefit about one lakh families of slum dwellers. In the past few years, the Slum Clearance Board was constructing only 1,000 tenements a year in Madras City. In the Current year, we have significantly expanded its activities and it will be taking up the construction of 12,000 tenements. In addition, 94,000 families will be benefited from slum improvement programmes in ten major urban centres in the State. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has implemented a number of programmes for the economically weaker sections and for low income and middle income housing in Madras City and in a number of towns throughout the State. The Board has so far allotted about 2 lakh plots and dwellings and is currently implementing a programme of 20,000 units per annum. Co-operative Housing Societies have so far financed 2.92 lakh houses in rural areas and 95,000 houses in urban areas. In the current year, 30,000 houses will be financed in the co-operative sector with an outlay of Rs.100 crores.

The conservation and upgradation of existing housing stock has hitherto been a neglected area. The new shelter upgradation scheme introduced by the Union Ministry of Urban Development is therefore very welcome. In Tamil Nadu, we will be benefitting one lakh families in the current year under this programme. We hope that the scheme will be liberalised in the coming years both in regard to the quantum of assistance and the coverage of towns.

We are aware that while these achievements are impressive, they have been able to meet only a small proportion of the needs of the rural and urban poor for

house sites, new housing, improvements to houses, and for the repair and renewal of old houses. The most important constraint that Tamil Nadu, and all other States in India, face is a shortage of resources not only for housing but for essential infrastructure that needs to accompany it such as water supply, sewerage, and roads. We can hope to overcome this problem only if we look to innovative methods for raising resources. In this connection, it is welcome that the draft policy document refers to the proposal to tap undeclared income and wealth or 'black money' for purposes such as slum clearance and housing for the poorer sections. In as much as a considerable amount of black money is generated from speculation in urban land housing, it is logical that housing should have the foremost claim in the use of such resources. I hope that a concrete scheme in this regard will be announced soon by the Central Government.

Capital gains that accrue from the sale of urban land and property is another source that can be utilised for slum improvement and housing. Such capital gains are now allowed tax exemption by the

shelters". Such a levy can be linked to measures for capturing at least a portion of the capital gains that accrue from the sale of urban land and property. It can also be linked to a levy on houses and land that are owned and enjoyed by the affluent in excess of reasonable ceilings that may be laid down for the purpose. In this connection, the statement in the policy document, that not only minimum but also maximum norms are proposed to be enforced for plots and dwelling units is a step in the right direction. As the Prime Minister has recently pointed out, we need to think of an affluence line if we are to succeed in elevating the weakest sections above the poverty line. This is particularly the case in housing where we can not allow the richest sections to monopolise scarce land, finance and materials.

It is very appropriate that the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission, my esteemed friend Thiru Ramakrishna Hegde is initiating a national debate on this vital issue. I am sure his valuable experience as a Chief Minister, and now in the Planning Commission will guide us to evolve a pragmatic Housing

Our Government was also the pioneer in establishing the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in 1971. The Board has so far constructed about 50,000 tenements for slum dwellers and has carried out environmental improvements to benefit about one lakh families of slum dwellers.

Central Government if they are invested in approved securities for prescribed periods. We would urge the Centre to share these funds with the States so that they can have resources, on a revolving basis, to promote housing for the urban poor. The Election Manifesto of the National Front also referred to the possibility of "a new levy on the urban rich to develop slums into livable

Policy and ultimately find a lasting solution to this complex problem.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the Union Minister for Urban Development for having formulated this very progressive draft policy statement and for arranging a nation-wide debate on all elements of housing policy with all those who are concerned with it. I wish your deliberations all success.

SPEECH OF
**THIRU
MURASOLI MARAN**

UNION MINISTER
FOR
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AT THE

**SOUTHERN REGIONAL
CONFERENCE
ON
NATIONAL HOUSING
POLICY**

ON 22-6-90



I am extremely happy that we have been able to convene this important meeting of representatives from four Southern States, Andaman & Nicobar, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep for discussing various issues relating to the draft National Housing Policy. We are fortunate that both the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission have found it possible to give us the benefit of their illuminating views and we hope to listen to the inspiring speech of Justice Krishna Iyer. Their presence will set the tone for the conference and the ensuing deliberations will be of considerable benefit to my Ministry as well as the participants.

In a vast country like ours with wide variations in geoclimatic conditions, life style and resource endowments, the Housing Policy requires a broad based and intensive National debate in order to take note of various strands of opinion and local requirements. Moreover, in a federal set up, housing and urban development are State subjects and National Housing Policy is required to be im-

plemented primarily by State agencies, and it is possible to evolve the Policy only on the basis of interaction with State Governments. It is in order to facilitate this process of interactive discussion that I have convened regional meetings of experts and individuals interested on the subject in Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

During the 8th Five Year Plan, the housing needs in terms of numbers is estimated to be 217.7 lakhs dwelling units i.e. 159.5 lakhs new con-

During the 8th Five Year Plan, the housing needs in terms of numbers is estimated to be 217.7 lakhs dwelling units i.e. 159.5 lakhs new construction and 58.2 lakhs upgradation and renovation of unserviceable and old housing stock, with a total investment of Rs. 77,500 crores.

struction and 58.2 lakhs upgradation and renovation of unserviceable and old housing stock, with a total investment of Rs. 77,500 crores. Thus, our needs are staggering, indeed.

However, the silver lining in the dark cloud is that in our country the people are constructing their own houses inspite of the Government. For example, Government agencies like Housing Boards, Development Authorities and formal agencies construct only about 10 lakhs units in rural and urban areas every year. But, on the other hand 2 to 3 times of that number is estimated to be constructed by the people themselves with their own resources, without recourse to Government agencies or financial institutions.

Therefore, the draft housing policy recognises that bulk of housing is produced by the people themselves and therefore the role of the Government is to be an 'enabler' or 'facilitator' to support their activity by providing increased supply of land, finance, materials and infrastructure and

this factor should be a primary focus of our shelter strategy.

Although any national shelter strategy must be concerned with total housing supply, upper income groups can usually obtain housing with little difficulty. The most serious problems are among poor and lower-middle income families who constitute the majority. While the housing policy will have to address a spectrum of housing needs of different income groups the Government has to assume direct responsibility to improve housing conditions of disadvantaged sections.

In this context, what is needed is a shift in our perceptions and a scaling up of our initiatives. For example;

- Should Housing Boards and Developing Authorities spend their resources and time in constructing houses for the better-off sections of society?

- Should they not concentrate in offering developed plots with appropriate infrastructure?

- Should we waste enormous time in litigation in the case of acquisition of lands? Instead, should we not have a built-in mechanism for arriving at a negotiated price?

- How to approach slums and squatter settlements?

- How to devise a legal and regulatory system conducive to housing?

- How best we can make the Urban Land Ceiling Act serve the ends of land policy instead of freezing land supply?

- How to mobilise additional resources for housing in a climate of resource crunch and competing demands? In this context, how far can we assure concessional finance to the poorer groups through a system of cross subsidy?

- Can scarce resources be used for luxury housing and how to curb ostentatious construction?

Thus, we have to raise several questions from our experience and find new answers.

The Draft Housing Policy has tried to place housing in the larger context of regional planning and employment generation schemes in both rural and urban areas. It has recognised the mutually supportive role of housing and development and the contribution of housing to employment and incomes in contrast to the popular view of housing as a welfare goal.

The Policy elaborates in great detail the elements of housing finance system and the nature of constraints to larger flow of finance. It also elaborates different impediments to increased supply of developed land and refers to fiscal and other measures for combating speculation and profiteering. It has

from 34% in the first Five Year Plan to 9% in the Seventh Plan. Even though achievement of the level of investment both in the public and private sector of over Rs.15,000 crores per annum during the 8th Five Year Plan seems to be staggering, it is well within the realm of possibility because the estimated level of capital formation in housing is around Rs.10,000 crores during 1987-88. What is needed is political will and determination to achieve this. We hope, in the Eighth Plan the public sector investment in housing will be commensurate with the importance assigned to housing. With the blessings of the Planning Commission, we hope that public investment can atleast be

The Draft Housing Policy has tried to place housing in the larger context of regional planning and employment generation schemes in both rural and urban areas.

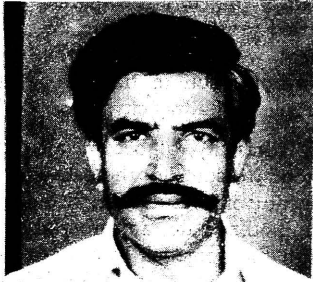
addressed the importance of scaling up technical advances and new materials for reducing the cost of construction and for optimising the use of scarce resources. In the field of rural housing the draft policy has recognised the importance of access to natural resources and the link with environmental regeneration. We have to give due importance to the community sector and the expanded role for the local bodies in decentralised execution. It has elaborated various amendments necessary for laws regulating or affecting housing activity. Finally, it has recognised the need to reorient the public institutions in the interest of enabling the shelter process.

It is true that most ambitious schemes have foundered on the rock of insufficient resources. Unfortunately the percentage of total investment in housing has declined

doubled during the current financial year and conditions can be created for augmenting private capital formation in this sector. It is also envisaged that percentage of housing investment financed by various institutions like the National Housing Bank, LIC, HUDCO and Commercial Banks will be raised and additional household savings are substantially mobilised through various instruments like Home Loan Account Scheme.

I hope that, with the help of valuable suggestions received from the regional meetings in Madras and other places, my Ministry would be in a position to finalise the Housing Policy. We hope to draw inspiration from all the experts and professionals gathered here.

Thank you.



MADRAS CENTRE OF PLEASURE AND TREASURE

THIRU. K.N. NEHRU
MINISTER FOR INFORMATION & LABOUR

Madras, one of the beautiful four Metropolitan cities of India has the glorious history of being the birthplace of the great Tamil Poet Saint Thiruvalluvar, who lived 2000 years ago and authored the "THIRUKKURAL" containing 1330 couplets that has been hailed by western scholars as the "BOOK OF MANKIND" with moral teachings surpassing the bounds of caste, race, religion, time and territory.

After the Britishers came to settle in Madras, it was transformed into a busy commercial centre and it became the Chief British Settlement for laying the foundation for Britain's Indian Empire.

It must also be noted that Madras is the capital of the Tamil land

where the first rebel against the British imperialism, Veerapandia Kattabomman was born and fought for the freedom and sacrificed his life.

Madras is the city enriched with natural beauty and gorgeous mansions. Madras has the Marina Beach which is the second best beach in the world.

In spite of having been enriched with beauties of nature and architecture, Madras has come to be marred by the slums and nauseating Coom.

For decades together, nobody made any attempt to clean the Coom or to remove the slums and rescue the slum-dwellers. Drinking

water problem has also been there for decades together.

It can be proudly said that it was the D.M.K. Government under Anna and Dr. Kalaignar that projects were first implemented for providing water for Madras, with the Veeranam Project and to replace the slums by forming and mobilising the Slum Clearance Board.

The slums and the Coom were the pestering sores of the Metropolitan city of Madras. During his earlier regime in the seventies, Dr. Kalaignar created the Slum Clearance Board that built multi-storied buildings with thousands of tenements for slum-dwellers. Thereby, the slums started



vanishing and slum-dwellers were enabled to occupy tenements in the multi-storeyed buildings. The missionary works of slum clearance is still going on, and in this year the construction of 12,000 multi-storeyed tenements will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 50 crores.

It was again during the earlier rule of Dr. Kalaignar that the major project of cleaning the Cooum was launched. Now, on the basis of the recommendations made by a team of British experts for removal of pollution in the Cooum, Adyar and other waterways in the Madras city.

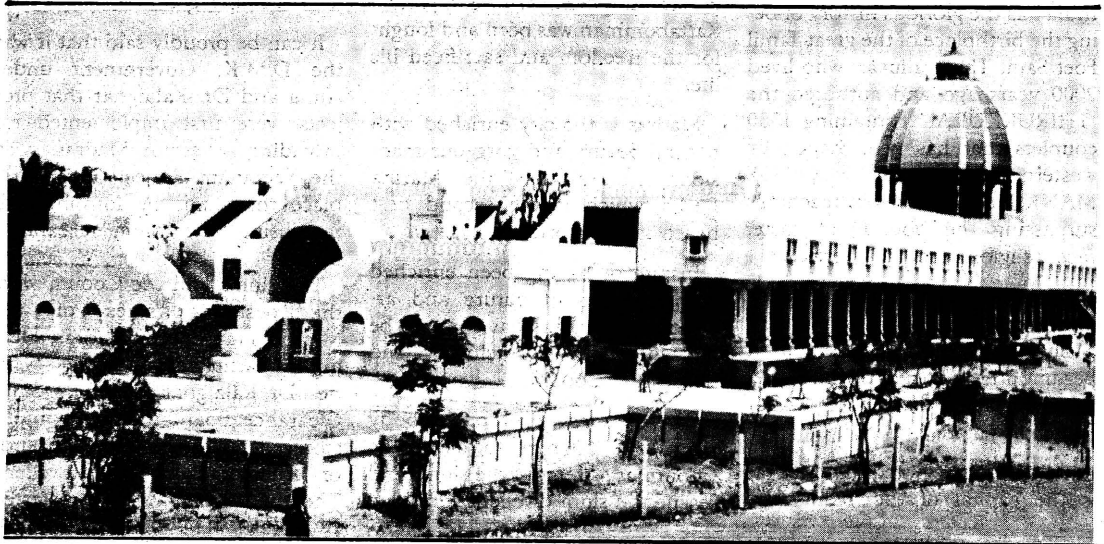
The Chief Minister accords top priority to overcoming the problem

ment Thiru Murasoli Maran said that the Centre is keen on providing assistance to slum improvement schemes which should include site and service programmes, environmental improvement of slums and helping slum-dwellers to purchase tenements through hire purchase.

Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar inaugurated recently the 505.46 crore Metrowater scheme designed to provide transmission treatment and arrange the distribution network for the Krishna water and to carry out the waste water management works. He also laid the foundation for three projects for the

Ganga project. The package of varied projects for urban development would bring about a new transformation in the life of the people of Madras city.

Madras city will become a city of proud treasures for the natives and a centre of pleasures for the visitors from other states and from abroad with the gorgeous Valluvarkottam that symbolises the greatness of Thiruvalluvar and the grandeur of Tamil literature and architecture, with the reverential memorials of great leaders Anna, Periyar, Rajaji, Kamarajar, Dr. M.G.R. and with the statues of great Tamil savants and poets.



of the deteriorating civic conditions of the city. He has taken special steps to revive the Krishna Water Scheme which had been put in the cold storage by the previous Governments.

With the implementation of the Telugu Ganga Project, the agony of the water-starved citizens of Madras will end by the beginning of the year 1993 when 12 tmc. ft of Krishna Water will start flowing in.

A new project to locate an additional 90 million litres of water at the Kilpauk water works has also been inaugurated. Recently the Union Minister for Urban Develop-

ment Thiru M. Maran said that the Centre is keen on providing assistance to slum improvement schemes which should include site and service programmes, environmental improvement of slums and helping slum-dwellers to purchase tenements through hire purchase.

Of the three night shelters, two will be at Kannappar Thidal and the other at Basin Bridge with all basic facilities. Under the pavement-dwellers rehabilitation scheme, it is proposed to build over 8000 houses at Velachery, Kodungaiyur and Ezhil Nagar. It is expected that the per capita consumption of water in Madras would go upto 100 litres as against the restricted supply of 40 litres after the implementation of the Telugu-

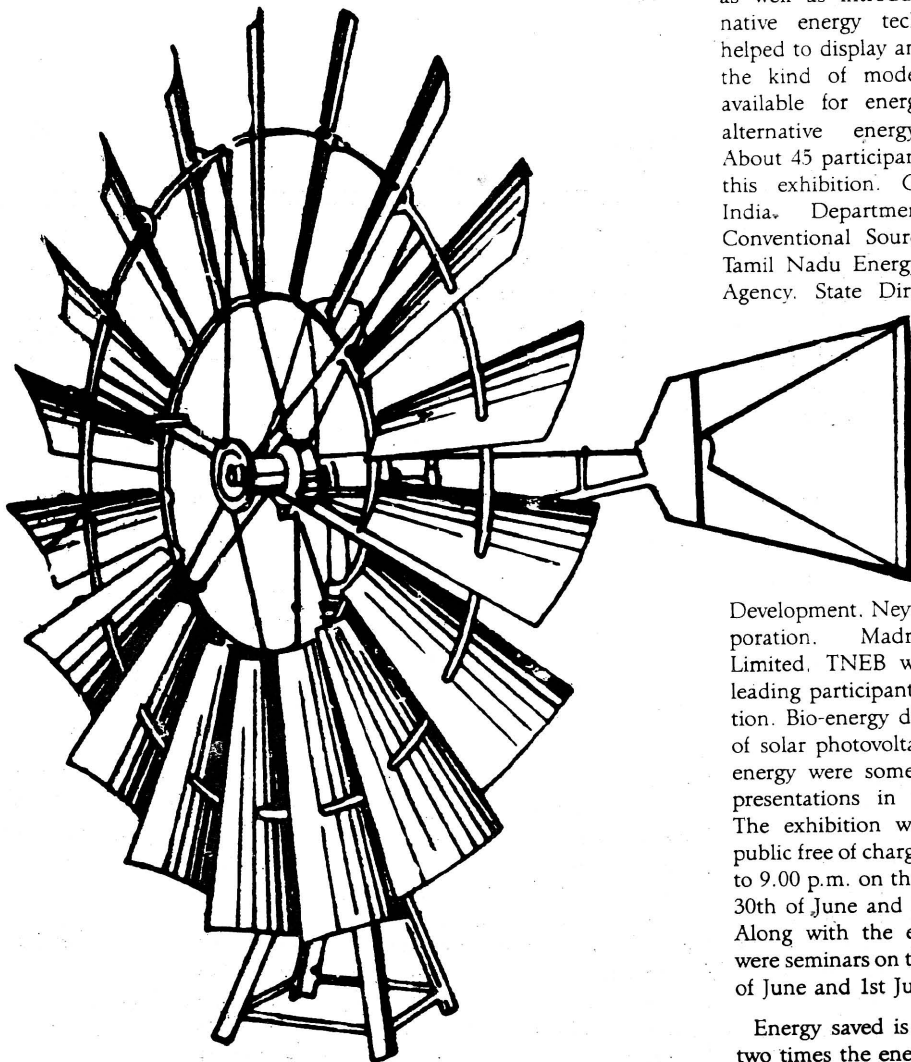
Ganga project. Behind these memorials and statues lies recorded the fact that it is the great Tamil scholar-statesman Dr. Kalaignar who erected all these memorials to perpetuate the glory of the great personalities and also the glory of Tamil land, literature and culture. He found pleasure in erecting all these memorials and has created treasures for Madras city and the citizens, and he will continue his mission of glorifying Tamil culture and literature from Kaniyakkumari to Kashmir.

Courtesy: Indian Express
Dated 1st May 1990.

'ENERGY 90'

Energy 90, an Exhibition-cum-Seminar, the first of its kind in Madras was organised by the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Madras Refineries Limited and Industrial Development Bank of India, Madras. It was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the 28th June at Valluvarkottam. The function was presided over by Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works.

The Exhibition highlighted the need for adoption of energy saving as well as introduction of alternative energy technologies and helped to display and demonstrate the kind of modern equipment available for energy saving and alternative energy equipment. About 45 participants took part in this exhibition. Government of India, Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, State Director of Rural



Development, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Madras Refineries Limited, TNEB were among the leading participants of this exhibition. Bio-energy development, use of solar photovoltaic energy, wind energy were some of the leading presentations in this exhibition. The exhibition was open to the public free of charge from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th of June and 1st of July 1990. Along with the exhibition, there were seminars on the 29th and 30th of June and 1st July.

Energy saved is almost equal to two times the energy produced.



88th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF KAMARAJAR

The 88th birth anniversary of Kamarajar was celebrated by the Government at Kalaivanar Arangam on 15th July '90. Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education distributed the cash awards to 347 top rankers in the 10th and Plus Two examinations in the function.

The Minister for Education called for greater interaction among teachers, students and parents so that the students could fare better.

He said students of those institutions where there was good interaction between them and teachers fared well. He felt that the interaction was not up to the expected level in others. He wanted regular parent-teacher meetings held to review the performance of students.

The Minister said there was a general feeling that the quality of

education in the State was not up to the expected level. The State Government had taken several steps to tone up the quality. It was thinking of introducing the examination system even in the primary level. The teachers training had been restructured.

The Education Minister said he had instructed the authorities to look into complaints or criticism regarding syllabi.

The Speaker of the State Assembly, Dr. Thamilkudimagan, who presided, paid tributes to the Tamil Nadu Government for making education free to students. He said steps must be taken to make it compulsory for parents to send their wards above the age of five to schools. Through such a measure, cent per cent literacy could be achieved within 10 years.

The Adi-Dravidar Welfare Minister, Thiru K. Sundarām, said Kamaraj introduced free education as he realised that only through education could the masses be uplifted.

The PWD Minister, Thiru Durai Murugan, said that prizes were being given to top rankers in examinations not only with a view to appreciating their effort but also to motivate fellow students.

Speakers paid glowing tributes to Kamarajar for his services in the cause of education and the State.

The Education Secretary, Thiru V. Sankarasubbaiyan, who welcomed the gathering, said that cash awards were being given to toppers in vocational subjects also from this year.

Thiru V.A. Sivagnanam, Director of School Education, proposed a vote of thanks.

A SKETCH OF KAMARAJAR

**Three term Chief Minister, Freedom
Fighter, Elder Statesman
from Tamil Nadu.**



Kamarajar, popularly known in Tamil Nadu as "Perunthalaivar" meaning "The Great Leader" fits this axiom more appropriately than anyone else. Born into a simple family in one of the most backward areas in India, Kamarajar lost his father when he turned six and later had to discontinue even his school education. But, nothing could deter him from his zeal to serve the people of India, especially the needy and the downtrodden. Whole-heartedly accepting Gandhiji as his leader and Satyamurthi as his political mentor, Kamarajar rose to great heights by sheer hardwork, dedication and service.

Kamarajar stands as the example of courage that can keep one in goodstead even in difficult circumstances in life.

Perunthalaivar Kamarajar's early involvement in the struggle for independence, his three terms as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, his own "Kamaraj Plan" to rejuvenate the Congress, his Presidentship of the Congress, his master mind that worked up neat solutions after the sudden demise of two Prime Ministers which earned him the title "King Maker" and his programme of Free education and Free Noon meal to school children bear testimony of a self-made man who has acquired a place of pride in modern India.

LIFE SKETCH

- 1903 - Born to Kumarasamy Nadar and Sivakami Ammal on July 15th at Virudunagar (formerly "Virudupatti") in Tamil Nadu.
- 1907 - Birth of his sister, Nagammal.
- 1908 - Enrolled in a local school; later studied at Aenathi Nayanar Vidyasala and Kshatriya Vidyasala.
- 1909 - His father, Kumarasamy Nadar passed away.
- 1914 - Discontinued school education at sixth standard.
- 1919 - Responded to Gandhiji's call for protest against Rowlatt Act by enrolling himself as a full time member of the Congress Party.
- 1920 - Participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1921 - Met Thanthai Periyar, the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Party at Virudunagar.
- 1923 - Participated in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and the Boycott of Toddy shops at Madurai.
- 1925 - Elected member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- 1926 - Involved in election work along with Satyamurti and Srinivasa Iyengar.
- 1927 - Joined Boycott against Simon Commission's visit to Madurai. Mahatma Gandhi accorded permission for action towards the removal of the statue of Colonel Neal at Madras. The Government responded quickly by removing the statue before the agitation was launched.

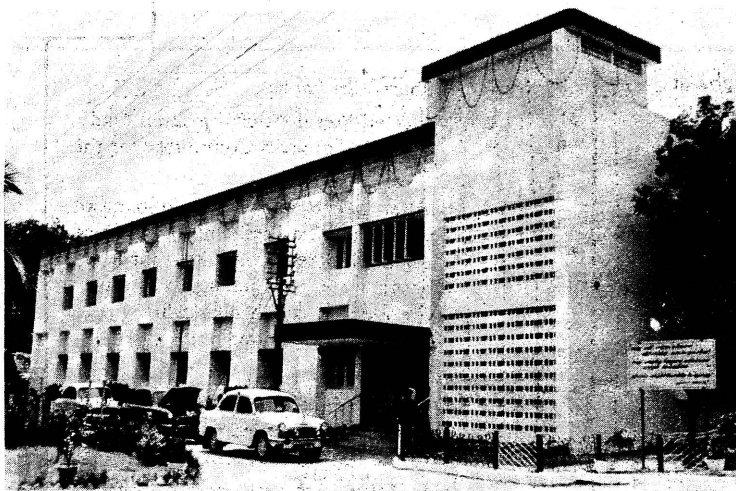
- 1930 - Participated in the Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam; sentenced to two years of imprisonment and lodged in the Alipur Jail.
- 1931 - The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact made way for the premature release from Alipur. Elected to the working Committee of the Madras Presidency Congress.
- 1936 - Elected as a Secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee at Karaikudi along with Satyamurti, who became the President.
- 1937 - Won the Legislative Assembly seat of Virudunagar at the General Elections.
- 1940 - Elected as the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress President.
- 1941 - Arrested and lodged in the Vellore Jail, for propaganda against the war fund. Elected as the Virudunagar Municipal President during his detention in Vellore Jail.
- 1942 - Released from Vellore Jail. Resigned the Presidentship of the Virudunagar Municipal Council to devote full time to the party.
- 1946 - Elected President of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee. Also re-elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly.
- 1947 - India became Independent. Elected Member of the All India Congress Committee.
- 1948 - Re-elected for the third term as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

- 1949 - Toured Sri Lanka.
- 1950 - Elected President of the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee for the fourth term.
- 1952 - After making way for Dr. Subbarayan to become the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee for a short while, returned again as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- 1954 - Toured Malaya. After Rajaji's resignation from Chief Ministership, elected as the Leader of the Legislature Congress Party. On April 13th, became the Chief Minister of Madras State. Returned to the Legislative Assembly in the by-election in Gudiyatham Constituency.
- 1956 - Introduced Free Noon-meal Scheme in Schools.
- 1957 - Contested in the General Elections. Re-elected for the second term as Chief Minister.
- 1960 - Introduced Free Education Scheme upto 11th Standard for poor children.
- 1962 - Re-elected in the General Elections. Became Chief Minister for the third term.
- 1963 - Introduced "Free Education" for all. Resigned the Chief Ministership on October 2nd as per his own "Kamaraj Plan".
- 1964 - Elected President of the All India Congress Committee. Paved way for Lal Bahadur Shastri to become Prime Minister, after Pandit Nehru.
- 1966 - Organised the selection of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister after the sudden passing away of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Toured Soviet Union and East European Countries.
- 1969 - Elected to the Lok Sabha from Nagarcoil Constituency. His mother, Sivakami Ammal passed away.
- 1971 - Re-elected to the Lok Sabha from Nagarcoil Constituency.
- 1972 - Presented with Thamira Patra.
- 1975 - On October 2nd, Perunthalaivur Kamarajar passed away.

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

No language combines greater force with equal brevity than Tamil and it may be asserted that no human speech is more close and philosophic in its expression as an exponent of the mind than the same.

(Rev. Percival)



VELLORE CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi dedicated to the Nation the expanded capacity of the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills. He also inaugurated a guest house, staff quarters and administrative office of the Sugar Mill and laid the foundation for the South India Sugar Research Institute and a school at the Sugar Mill premises in Ammundi near Vellore.

The Tamil Nadu Government is adopting a go slow approach in starting more sugar mills in the co-operative and public sector to prevent large scale switchover to cane crop by paddy farmers, which would result in shortage of rice in a State where rice was the staple food, the Chief Minister said.

He said that the predicament in starting more sugar mills in Tamil Nadu was that the State did not have water and land facility as in Uttar Pradesh and other north Indian States, where wheat was the staple food.

While the paddy yield was higher in North Arcot-Ambedkar

district than in Thanjavur, the paddy area was less. Some paddy farmers in recent times had been enticed to switch over to cane cultivation because of the better price offered for the latter.

Farmers in North Arcot-Ambedkar district were already getting a price of Rs.371 a tonne including an incentive of Rs.30.

Referring to their demand for an increase in cane price to Rs.400 a tonne, the Chief Minister said it was not a matter which could be decided on the spur of the moment. He reminded them that any increase in price would lead to an increase in the issue price of sugar affecting the poor consumer.

The Chief Minister hastened to add that the State Government would not however go back on its policy of starting more sugar mills. It was awaiting the Central Government's sanction for the starting of five more co-operative sugar mills. One such would be started in Kallakurichi in South Arcot district. He said it was only

in Tamil Nadu that the profit of sugar mills was shared with the cane growers in the form of increased cane price.

The Chief Minister said that the Government was also planning to start industries as a spin off of the co-operative and public sector sugar mills. An industry to manufacture rectified spirit would be started using the by-products from the Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills in Salem district.

Thiru Durai Murugan, PWD Minister, who presided, said that funds had been sanctioned for the development of roads in different parts of North Arcot - Ambedkar district to facilitate easy transport of sugarcane to sugar mills.

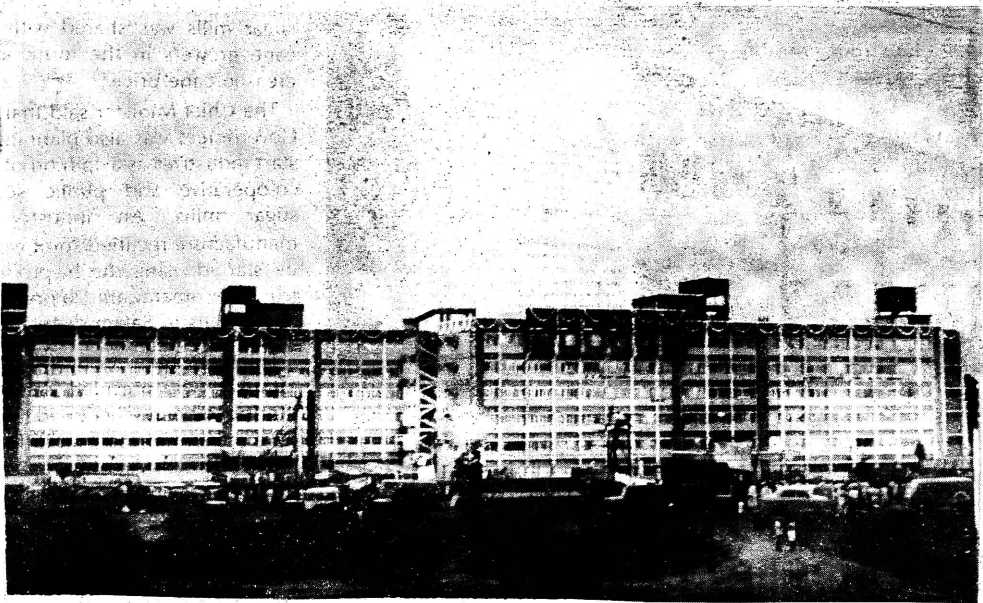
Thiru M.A.K. Tayab, Commissioner of Sugar, said that the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills, for which the foundation was laid by the Chief Minister Dr. Karunanidhi in 1975, had been expanded at a cost of Rs.10 crores. From next year, 445 lakh tonnes of cane would be required for the mills.

Thiru V. Palanisamy, Joint Commissioner of Sugars, said that the daily crushing capacity of the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills had been doubled to 2,500 tonnes which would benefit about 67,000 farmers. Tamil Nadu stood third, next to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, in sugar production, while it stood first in the country in sugarcane yield, producing 207 tonnes a hectare.

Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad, MP, wanted the State Government to start more sugar mills taking advantage of the Centre's decision to reduce the stipulated distance between two sugar mills from 40 to 25 km.

Thiru T.A.A. Mohammed Saqi, MP, wanted a bagasse plant and rectified spirit plant to be started using the by-products of the sugar mills in the district.

Thiru C. Arokiasamy, Special Officer of Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills, proposed a vote of thanks.



New Collectorate Complex for North Arcot - Ambedkar District

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the New Collectorate Complex of North Arcot-Ambedkar District named after C.P. Citrarasu, the State-level Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebration and unveiled the statue of Dr. Ambedkar at Vellore on 1st July 1990.

The Chief Minister said his Government renamed Chengalpattu district as Chengai-Anna district and Anna district as Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth district in tune with the idea that a district should be named only after a great leader born there. Though Quaid-e-Milleth was born in Tirunelveli district, the district, with Dindigul as headquarters was named after him since Tirunelveli had already been named after another leader born in that district. Besides, it was found appropriate to name

the erstwhile Anna district after Quaid-e-Milleth since the Muslim League leader had married a girl hailing from that district.

In what was a combined function, the Chief Minister also inaugurated the Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology. He declared open the new Engineering College, which is to function in the Thanthai Periyar Government Polytechnic in Bagayam.

Tmt. Jayanthi IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism welcomed the gathering.

Thiru. Nanjil K. Manoharan, Minister for Revenue presided over the function.

Thiru. Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works, Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, M.Ps.,

M.L.As and others participated in the function.

District Collector Thiru. Sathiamoorthy proposed a vote of thanks.



MUTHU MANDAPAM - A Memorial for VIKRAMARAJA SINGHA

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Muthu Mandapam for the last Kandy Tamil King, Vikrama Raja Singha at Vellore on 1st July 1990. He said the tombstone was neglected all these years. He said when he was in the Opposition, he visited the site and gave details of the tombstone to the then AIADMK Government and demanded the construction of a Muthu Mandapam by the then Government. "But as irony would have it, it had been left to me to take steps for the construction of the Muthu Mandapam and also to 'inaugurate it,' he said.

It was the casual perusal of moth-eaten third standard book given to him by a Sri Lankan Tamil in 1984 at the height of the war between the Sri

Lankan Army and the Tamil Militants which led to discovery of the tombstone on the banks of the Palar river in Vellore of Vikrama Raja Singha, the last Tamil King who ruled Kandy, according to the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister said 211 families who were living near the tombstone and who were displaced by the Government's move to construct the Muthu Mandapam had been provided alternative sites besides financial assistance to build houses. Similar alternative accommodation was arranged even when the Government built the Poompuhar in Thanjavur district.

Thiru Durai Murugan, PWD Minister requested the Chief Minister to convert

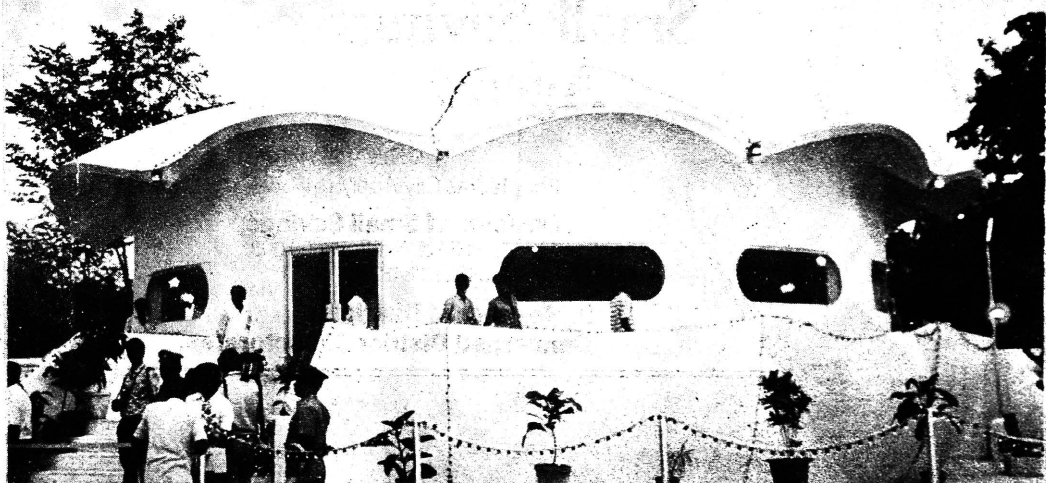
the memorial into a permanent tourist spot.

Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour presided over the function. Tmt. Jayanthi, IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering.

Thiru Rathinavelu, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation Limited, which built the Muthu Mandapam said the memorial had been built in the shape of a pearl oyster. The circular wall had a height of 3.90 metres and the middle dome built at a height of 6.9 metres.

Thiru M. Sathiamoorthy Collector of North Arcot- Ambedkar District said that financial estimates for Rs.26 lakhs had been sent to the Government for converting the Muthu Mandapam into a tourist spot. The project would include a museum and a park.

A portion of the museum would be set apart to house the articles used by Vikrama Raja Singha. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board had agreed to build alternative houses to 211 families who were displaced from the vicinity of the Muthu Mandapam to make way for the memorial. Of them 84 families had been provided loans through banks under the IRDP.





This could be your bio-data For Employment

Qualification — Minimum
Earning Potential — Tremendous
Income per month — Rs. 10,000/- & above

Use your skills & create for yourself gainful employment. As Small Savings Agent, net yourself a large fortune in incentives & commissions.

*For Rs. 10,000/- deposit, earn Rs. 200/- as commission.

| DEPOSIT MOBILISATION | AGENT INCENTIVE |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Rs. 1,00,000/- | Rs. 2,000/- |
| Rs. 5,00,000/- | Rs. 10,000/- |
| Rs. 10,00,000/- | Rs. 20,000/- |

- ★ During '89-'90 deposit collections — Rs. 713 crores!
- ★ Incentives paid to Agents in '89-'90 — Rs. 85 lakhs!
- ★ Secure Employment. Secure Earnings.
- ★ Increased Deposits assure Increased Earnings.

**Think BIG.
Be a
Small Savings
Agent.**

For Madras City Apply to:

Director of Small Savings,
143, Anna Salai, Madras - 600 002.
Phone: 840223/846209

**In Respect of Districts:
Concerned District Collectorates.**

THE DETONATORS AND DETONATOR FUSES PROJECT COMMISSIONED

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the sale of delayed detonators to mark the commissioning of the detonators and detonator fuses project in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd. at Chirstianpet near Katpadi on 1st July 1990.

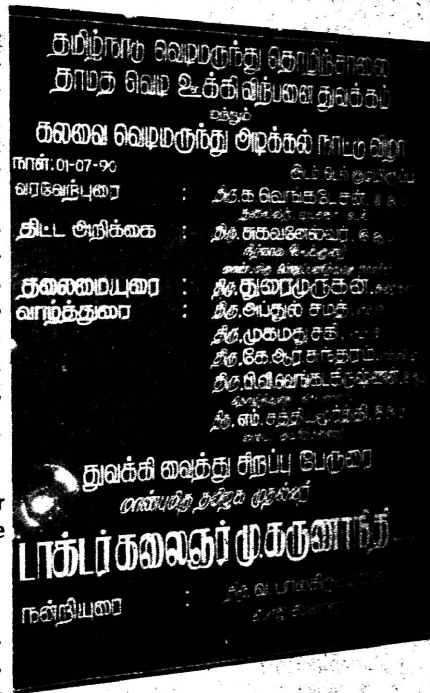
The Chief Minister said the ammonium nitrate and nitric acid plant was being started by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) as a joint sector project along with Thiru Sivashanker, an industrialist, at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. The project was lying in cold storage for the last four years after Central sanction was obtained.

He said industrialists always chose Madras for starting new industries in view of the availability of air and shipping transport facilities. The Government was interested in starting industries in rural areas but they could be done only when the needed facilities were available.

The Chief Minister assured the employees of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives that the Government would take all steps to provide protection to them not only in the factories where they worked, but also in their houses. "We will not ignore the workers working in risky situation in factories," he said, adding that he was relieved to know that there was no loss of life in the recent explosion which took place in the factory. "Ours is a pro-labour Government", he declared.

Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for Public Works presided over the function.

Thiru K. Venkatesan, Chairman, TIDCO, Thiru Sukavaneshvar, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd., Thiru A.K.A. Abdul Samad, M.P. and Thiru T.A Mohammed Saqui, M.P. spoke on the occation.



Thiru V. Balakrishnan, General Manager, Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Ltd. proposed a vote of thanks.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES LIMITED: PROJECT PROFILE

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1. Name of the Company | TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES LIMITED | 5. Principal Promotor | Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, (TIDCO), MADRAS. |
| 2. Project Location | 8 KMs North of Katpadi in Vandranthangal Village, Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot, Ambedhkar District. | 6. Classification | Priority Sector |
| 3. Date of Incorporation | 9th February 1983 | 7. Products Manufactured | Nitroglycerine based Industrial Explosives, Detonators, and Detonating Fuses |
| 4. Constitution | Public Sector Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. | 8. Production facilities in TEL complex | |
| | | Licensed Capacity | Present Installed Capacity |
| | | a) N.G. Explosives | 15000 Tonnes 15000 Tonnes |

Mighty Minds of Old

Think and then dare the deed! who cry,
'Deed dared, we'll think' disgraced
shall be.

The Kural 467

எண்ணித் துணிக் கடும் துணிந்தபின்
எண்ணுவம் என்ப திழுக்கு.

குறள் 467

b) (i) Detonators 450 Lakh Nos. 450 Lakh Nos
(ii) Detonating
Fuses 120 Lakh Mtrs. 50 Lakh Mtrs.

9. Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)

| | Explosives | DDF | Column Charge | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Project Cost | 25.55 | 41.46 | 1.13 | 68.14 |

10. Funding Pattern (Rs. in Crores)

| | Explosives | DDF | Column Charges | Total |
|-----------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Equity: TIDCO | 5.17 | 14.97 | - | 20.14 |
| Institutions | 2.67 | - | - | 2.67 |
| Public | 2.30 | - | - | 2.30 |
| Rupee Term Loan | 8.05 | 18.79 | - | 26.84 |
| Foreign Currency Loan | 4.67 | 7.70 | - | 12.37 |
| Loan from TIDCO | 2.69 | - | - | 2.69 |
| Loan from State Govt. | - | - | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Others | - | - | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Total | 25.55 | 41.46 | 1.13 | 68.14 |

11. End uses of Explosives, Detonators & Detonating Fuses : Underground and open-cast mining of Coal, Irrigation Projects, Tunnelling, Well-digging, Seismic operation, Oil prospecting, quarrying, etc.

12. Users:

Coal India Limited, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Hindustan Zinc Limited, Hindustan Copper Limited, NHPC, Cement Mines, Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd., Railways, Irrigation Projects, Electricity Boards, Public Works Departments, etc.,

13. Important raw materials:

Explosives: Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Glycerine, Glycol, Sulphuric Acid, Sodium Chloride, Woodmeal, etc.

Detonators: Copper rod, Aluminium rod, Steel wires, PVC compound, Perita erithritol, Nitric Acid, Sodium Azide, Lead Nitrate, Magnesium Oxide, Textrine, Acetone, etc.

14. Marketing outlet: Direct and through Consignment Agents and Dealers.

15. Stages of Projects:

| | Explosives | Detonators |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|
| a) Commercial Production | April 1986 | January 1989 |
| b) Production | | |
| 1986 (9 months) | 1550 MT | |
| 1987 (12 months) | 1852 MT | |
| 1988-89 (15 months) | 3576 MT | 120 Lakh Nos. |
| 1989-90 | 5409 MT | 350 Lakh Nos. |

16. Employment generation (June '90): 995 persons (Both Projects)

17. Inauguration of Delay Detonators:

The Detonators and Detonating Fuses Project has been implemented with the main collaboration tie-up with M/s Josef Meissner, West Germany, and sub-collaboration of Unis, Yugoslavia and Lachaussee, Belgium. Three types of Detonators, viz. Plain Detonators, Electric Detonators and Delay Detonators and Detonating Fuses are manufactured in this project. The Delay Detonators are mainly used in mines. The price of each Delay Detonator is about Rs.4/- This product has good demand and gives better margin. These varieties manufactured by TEL are superior in quality.

18. Laying foundation stone for Column Charge Project:

Among different types of explosives used in open-cast mines and various constructive purposes, Column Charge and Large Diameter explosives are used in open-cast mines generally in the ratio of 3:1. The production and sale of Column Charge explosives in TEL will therefore considerably increase the sale of large diameter explosives. The capital outlay for the column charge project is estimated at Rs.1.13 crores. Out of this, Government has contributed a low interest loan of Rs.1.0 crore to the Company. This project will be implemented with indigenous technical know-how. Production capacity of 3500 MTs has been planned in the first stage. This will be completed in about seven months time. The production capacity will be increased to 7000 MTs per annum in the second stage. Additional investment of about Rs.10 lakhs will be required for this. The turn over of this project will be 6.30 crores when the second stage gets completed. This project will give additional employment opportunity to about 35 persons.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

30.6.90

★ The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi presented the first Cheque for Rs.1000/- (monthly pension) to the wife of freedom fighter Va.Raa at his residence.

1.7.90

★ The Rs. 7.5 lakh "Muthu Mandapam" housing the Samadhi of the 18th Century Kandy Tamil King Vikrama Raja Singha at Vellore was declared open by the Chief Minister.

★ The Chief Minister dedicated the Rs.9.5 crore expanded capacity of the Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills at Ammundi near Vellore to the Nation.

★ Tamil Nadu Government would start a rectified spirit factory utilising molasses from various sugar mills at Amaravathi in Salem District.

★ One of the five sugar mills in the Co-operative sector sanctioned by the centre would be started at Kallakurichi in South Arcot District.

2.7.90

★ Tambaram-Chengalpattu new metre-gauge double line opened.

★ Railway Minister George Fernandes declared that four important railway construction and traffic improvement projects would be sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. This spot announcement followed an appeal by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi.

3.7.90

★ Debtors will not have to submit applications or produce any certificates to become eligible for the loan waiver in the Co-operative sector.

★ The Madras Corporation announced that Bells Road connecting Wallajah Road and Bharathi Salai would bear the name of Jagjivanram.

4.7.90

★ The Mohan Kumaramangalam Government Medical College at Salem will start functioning from this Academic year.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.118 lakh for the current year for the construction of the College Buildings and for improvement of the Government College Hospital.

6.7.90

★ The Chief Minister announced that the State Government would

10.7.90

★ The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to start a Titanium Oxide Industry in Kanyakumari District.

11.7.90

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to hold elections to all the primary Co-operative Societies in two phases. The elections will commence in August and end in November, '90.

12.7.90

★ The Governor Thiru S.S. Barnala laid the foundation for District



grant loan assistance of Rs.3 crore to Standard Motors as proposed by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as part of the package for revival of the Perungalathur unit which has remained closed since February 1989.

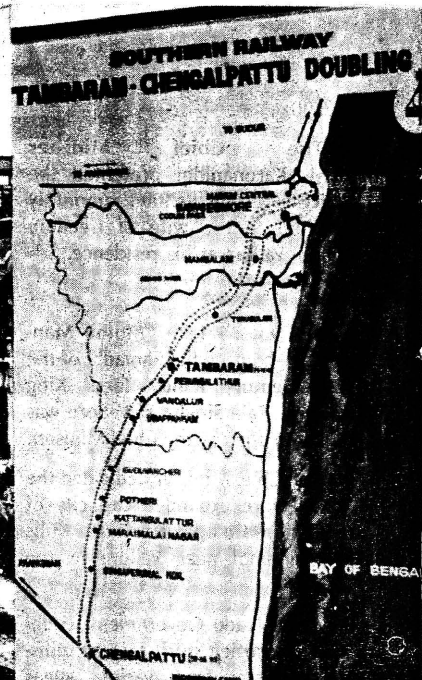
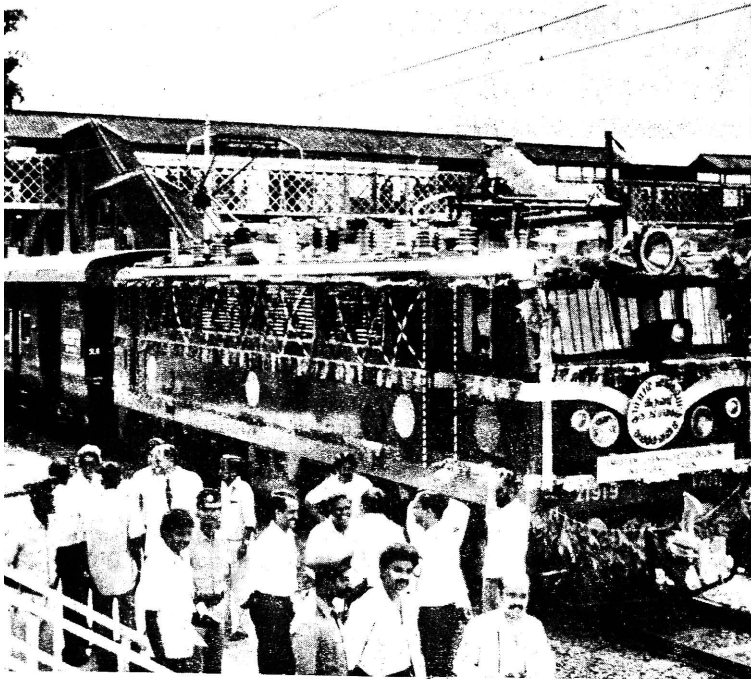
8.7.90

★ The Tamil Nadu Government considers setting up six more common effluent treatment (CET) plants in the State.

Environment Laboratory of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board at the Ambattur Industrial Estate.

★ The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced that the scheme for waiver of loans up to Rs.10,000 for farmers would apply for agriculture and allied activities including fisheries, dairy, sheep rearing, poultry, handlooms and handicrafts.

★ The World Bank has cleared a Rs.31.1 crore cattle development



project with the primary objective of establishing a sustainable livestock production system in Tamil Nadu. The programme, to be implemented over a period of seven years, is part of the overall strategy of the Tamil Nadu Government to increase milk production in an environmentally stable condition.

13.7.90

★ The State Government has decided to revive the system of reviewing once in three months the progress made in the implementation of various welfare measures at the village level.

— Chief Minister.

14.7.90

★ The Industrial Eye Care Foundation, another wing of the Eye Research Centre, Madras, was inaugurated by the Governor.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government is considering a World Bank aided Rs.5.5 crore scheme to set up accident relief centres at strategic points in Madras.

15.7.90

★ The Minister for Education Prof. K.Anbazhagan distributed cash awards to top rankers in the 10th and Plus Two examinations at a function organised by the State Government to celebrate Kamarajar's birthday.

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu is planning to launch an Integrated fishing project with an investment of Rs.10 crore with the active involvement of 34 Fishermen Cooperatives in the State.

20.7.90

★ The Pallavan Transport Corporation has issued more than one lakh free bus passes to children studying in about 1500 city schools in the last one month.

★ A sum of Rs.255 crores had been allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes this year to benefit 2.5 lakh people, said the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Minister Thiru. P. Sundaram.

21.7.90

★ The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi has said Rs. 3 crores would be distributed as doles to the Sri Lankan refugees in the Campus in Tamil Nadu from 21st July 1990 and under a State Government special programme dhotis and sarees to adults and uniforms to children would be given to them according to their requirements on August.15.

22.7.90

★ A plan for constructing light roof huts at the rate of 10 to 15 in each camp is being considered for privacy for women among the Sri Lankan refugees.

★ The Secretary, Industries Department said two industrial estates (one in Sirumalai in Dindigul Quaid-E-Melleth District and the other, near Nagapattinam) are to be set up as joint ventures by the public and private sector for the first time in Tamil Nadu.

PALLAVA SLUICE IS DISCOVERED



The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has discovered another sluice inscription which is of Pallava period. It is written in the time of Nandi Vikramaparumar who is identified with Nandivarman II on palaeographical ground. His ruling period was from 730 to 795 A.D.

This inscription is in Tamil character found on a well dressed store which is erected near the en-

try side of a sluice in Ongur Big lake, in Tindivanam Taluk.

It records the establishment of this sluice by Tralan, son of Settan who seems to be the head man (Kilar) of the village Okur. It appears that Okur was the ancient name of the present Ongur. It is recorded in the 14 th reign year of Nandivarman II corresponding to 744 A.D.

Recently this department has located a sluice epigraph of Aditya

Chola period, at Guntur of Trichy District. The present epigraph is about 100 years older than the previous one. The inscribed stone which has been brought and placed in the office premises of Assistant Executive Engineer of Tindivanam is said to have been erected by means of lime concrete in brick jelly holding the stone much stronger than the present day cement concrete.

This interesting epigraph has been located by Thiru Kodumudi Shanmugam, Executive Engineer of PWD, during his drought relief inspection work. He had brought it to the notice of the Director of Archaeology Thiru Natana Kasinathan for examination and decipherment. The Director has taken immediate steps to prepare the estampage by deputing Thiru Kulandaivelan, Epigraphist of his office.

State Archaeology Department has also copied three chola epigraphs belonging to Rajaraja, the Great and his illustrious son Rajendra, near Sittanur in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot District on an information received from Thiru Thangavelu a retired principal of College.

The inscription of Rajaraja, found engraved on a rock on a river bank is more significant as it records a gift made by a Peruvaccan, a drum beater, to the Goddess by name Ponnalmandalamman the deity of which is being worshipped even today in the name of Ponniamman, by the side of this inscription. The other two inscriptions are also so important as they throw more welcome light on the social structure of the Chola period. These inscriptions have been protected from the danger of quarrying by the timely action taken by the officers of this department Thiru M.Chandramurthy, Registering officer and Thiru S.Krishnamurthy, Archaeological officer of South Arcot District.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. S.S. Barnala declared open the post-graduate women's hostel of Madras University on 5th July 1990. Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan also participated in the function.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Hon'ble Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan opened a new building for Parent-Teacher Association in the Government Higher Secondary School, Chrome pet on 11th July, 1990.



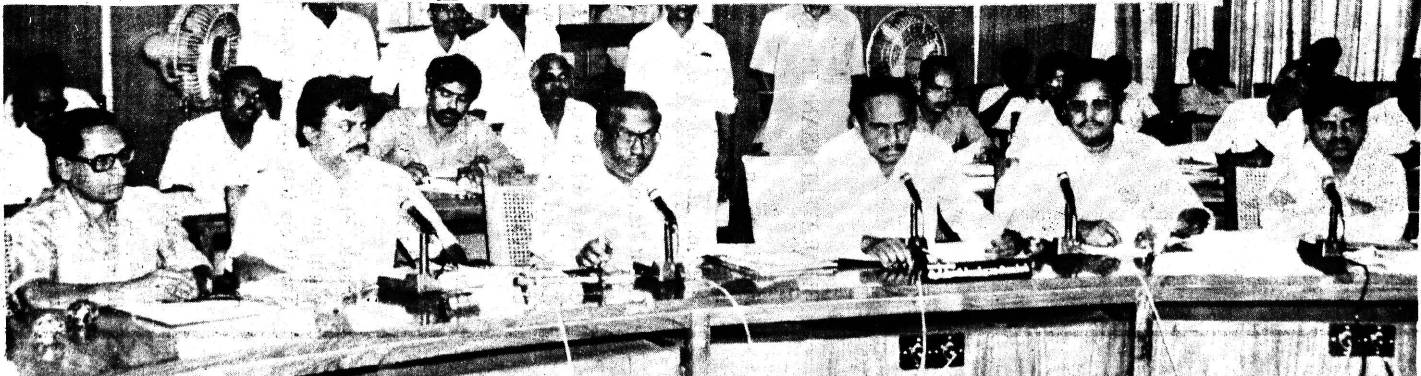


Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru. Veerapandi S. Arumugam arrived at Madras Airport on 11th July 1990 after visiting London and Paris in connection with the "Royal Agricultural International Exhibition at Stoneleigh.



Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Thiru-Ram Pujan Patel held a meeting with the Hon'ble Minister for Food, Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam and officials connected with Food and Civil Supplies at Madras on 21st July 1990. Our Food Minister presented a memento to the Union Minister on the occasion.

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare Thiru. K. Sundaram inaugurated the State Level District Adi dravidar Welfare Officers and District Development Officers Conference at Secretariat on 12th July 1990.





EMINENT POET OF TAMIL SOCIETY

BHARATHIDASAN, The great poet
PAAVENDHAR,
Brilliant son of Kanakasabai-Lakkumi,
Born on 29th April Eighteen Ninety one;
Became an eminent poet of
Tamil Society.

Great Revolutionary Poet
Bharathidasan was a
Gladiator who fought for the abolition of the
Caste and creed in our society and himself
Captivated our hearts by reflecting our
aspirations;
Radiator of Wisdom and Kindness, was
our lovely
Revolutionary Poet - The Bard of Revolt -
and was
Frank, Free, Brave and fearless roarer to
Fight for the fundamental rights of our
Tamil Society against tyranny on many
fronts;
Treasure of Tamil literature was our
Paavendhar;
Top ranking brave poet with
Stentorian voice
To emancipate women with full liberty.
His heart was large with love and affection;
His mind was bright, broad and thought
provoking.

Thomaswood an Irish Poet wrote
poems of

Deep note of true emotions.

Sir Walter Scott,
Famous poet wrote poems proving his
Inspirations in Scotland's Romantic
past.

Robert Browning was a poet of
Victorian era,
Presented psychological subtleties of
humanity;
William Shakespeare wrote series of
Sonnets,
Into which he poured forth the passions
of his
Soul and the reflections of his mind.

Percy Pysshe Shelley was the most
fascinating
Of the Romantic poets voiced for
Liberty, Equality
And Fraternity at the time of
French Revolution.

Paavendhar was Monarch, above all
a great
Prodger of thinkers to dig the treasure of
Tamil literature for ever.
Thanthai Periar, Our Great Anna
and our

Tremendous poet Bharathidasan were
in brave
Team of self-respect movement. It is our
pride
To project the glory of our Tamil Society,
Propagate the quotations and inspirations
of our
Puratchi Kavignar Bharathidasan
to awake our
Society; His memory remains ever green in
our minds.

-TOJO BALU
Managing Editor,
The Voice of Great Anna.



Government Museum Vellore

V. Jeyaraj,
Curator, Government Museum,
Vellore

The word 'Museum' originated from Greek means the house of the Muse, the goddess of knowledge. In the past, Museums were considered to be the store houses of antiquities. But nowadays they are considered to be the educative - treasure houses. Every region has its distinctive features - ecological, cultural, artistic, historical. A Museum is a place where these can be represented through specimens and antiquities to educate the visitors. The Government Museum at Vellore aims at summing up quickly and tellingly, through antiquities and specimens on display in its galleries, the distinctive features of the North Arcot Ambedkar and Thiruvannamalai Sambuvayarar districts. According to the policy of Government of Tamil Nadu Museums are opened at every district head quarters and as such it is the fifth district Museum.

The Museum is located in the Lakshmanasamy Town Hall (built in 1906) adjacent to the Vellore Municipal Thiyagi Janab V.M. Ubayadullah, Ex. M.P. Bus Stand. It was opened for the public view on 6.9.1985.

Museum Galleries:

In the limited space which it occupies it is divided into seven galleries, each dealing with particular aspects of these two districts. The building itself is a monument which attracts the visitors. The sculpture garden decorated with stone sculptures, stone inscriptions, cannons, etc., in the front yard in the Museum Campus invites the visitors to the Museum.

First comes the District Gallery which introduces to the visitor the

main features of the two districts through a illuminated map and through photographs of the monuments and places of interest that enrich the districts.

Following this is the Sculpture Gallery which gives a glimpse of the Sculptural Wealth of these districts. The Sculptures belong to the period from the Pallavas to the Vijayanagar Kings. Side by side, there are exhibited wood carvings which speak of the Tamil Sculptor's skill in wood.

The nine bronzes that are displayed in a Show Case after this give an idea of the rare excellence which this art attained in Tamil Nadu. There are images of Nataraja, Devi, Vishnu, etc., of the Chola Period to the 19th Century A.D.

Next, metal casts of thirty-two carefully selected coins, attractively arranged along with maps showing



the territory of the kings who issued the coins. photographs and drawings. recount the history of India through coins.

In the anthropology gallery, the prehistory and ethnology of these districts are illustrated through photographs and antiquities. The striking feature of this section is a twenty-foot show case displaying artefacts of the Irulas, the Malaiyalis and the Lambadis against a landscape of hills. Therukoothu costumes, installed in a show case next, recall an important folk art, perfected at Purisai in Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar district.

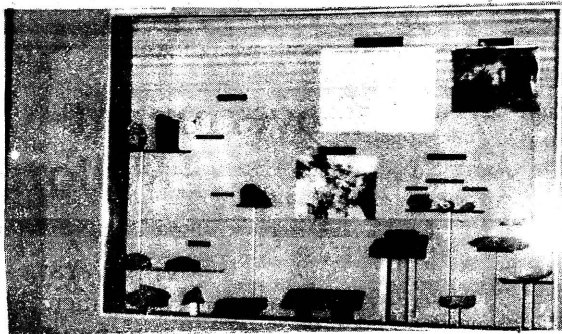
The Paintings Gallery presents the paintings of contemporary artists from Tamil Nadu with emphasis on those from these districts. The crafts are illustrated in the subsequent section by way of specimens of Basketry, Karigiripottery, Mudaiyur Sculptures, Wandiwash mat, Arni Silk etc.

After this comes the Natural Sciences Gallery which deals with the landscape and the life around us. In this gallery, stones, minerals, rocks, fossils, specimens of botany and shifted specimens of zoology,

photographs and charts depict the facts of geology, botany and zoology.

Following this and sprawling a length of twenty feet and a depth of ten feet, there is set up a diorama dramatically bringing out the in-

are being conducted regularly. Monthly lectures on special topics are arranged in this Museum. Special lectures are arranged in Schools, Colleges, Research Institutions on request. Government Museum, Vellore functions as



terdependence of plant and animal life and the environment in which they exist. Here are specimens of stuffed birds and animals set in a background simulating a rock scrub jungle.

Monuments, historical places, antiquities are spotted identified and informations about them and original antiquities are collected and presented in this Museum. Research is being done on the collected objects. Special exhibitions

treasure house of materials of history, art, culture, etc. and as an educational centre which educates both the illiterates and literates.

Museum Visiting Hours:

This Museum is kept open for the visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days except Friday, Second Saturday, Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanthi. Admission is free. Let us invent new out of the ancient by visiting this Museum.



Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 20.8.1990 for 200 appointments in the post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Service to be made by direct recruitment.

PAY: Rs.2000-60-2300-75-3200-100-3500 per mensem.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) | - 33 (8 vacancies reserved for women) |
| Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities (MBCs/DCs) | - 55 (including 19 carried forward vacancies and 10 vacancies reserved for women) |
| Backward Classes (BCs) | - 54 (17 vacancies reserved for women) |
| Open Competition | - 58 (17 vacancies reserved for women) |

NOTE: If no qualified and suitable women candidates are available for selection, those vacancies will be filled by male candidates.

AGE: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (i) B.V.Sc., degree; and
- (ii) Must be a registered practitioner within the meaning of the Tamil Nadu Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Act., 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act XXI of 1957)

NOTE: Preference will be given to destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualification and who secure atleast the minimum marks for selection.

EXPLANATION: 'Destitute widow' means a widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependant to protect her from starvation.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to SCs./STs. M.B.Cs./D.Cs., B.Cs., Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commissions "Instructions, etc. to Candidates". (The concessions allowed to B.Cs. are applicable to M.B.Cs./D.Cs. also).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002. on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.7.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.7.90 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26x12 Cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

TNPSC

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ASSISTANT SURGEON

List of Register Numbers of candidates selected provisionally for appointment to the post of
ASSISTANT SURGEON in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service - 1989-90.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 5 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24A | 25 | 30 | 36 | 43 | 51 | 52 | 57 | 76 | 101 |
| 102 | 119 | 136 | 143 | 152 | 163A | 164 | 172 | 176 | 180 | 182 | 184 | 219 | 222 | 250A |
| 263 | 274 | 278 | 279 | 282 | 308 | 310 | 325 | 359 | 360 | 363 | 367 | 381 | 400 | 401 |
| 411 | 415 | 420 | 421 | 444 | 445 | 478 | 479 | 533 | 560 | 588 | 601 | 614 | 626 | 643 |
| 651 | 652 | 660 | 662 | 667 | 688 | 694 | 725 | 731 | 732 | 734 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 743 |
| 746 | 748 | 753 | 777 | 809 | 814 | 837 | 866 | 883 | 917 | 923 | 927 | 933 | 934 | 939 |
| 950 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 961 | 973 | 995 | 997 | 999 | 1001 | 1005 | 1013 | 1024 | 1028 | 1036 |
| 1037 | 1040 | 1065 | 1109 | 1110 | 1111 | 1119 | 1129 | 1131 | 1145 | 1149 | 1150 | 1155 | 1164 | 1168 |
| 1170 | 1175A | 1177A | 1202 | 1218 | 1221 | 1236 | 1237 | 1244 | 1245 | 1299 | 1300 | 1301 | 1304 | 1305 |
| 1306 | 1311 | 1329 | 1331 | 1342 | 1348 | 1350 | 1351 | 1353 | 1363 | 1376 | 1382 | 1384 | 1414 | 1415 |
| 1420 | 1422 | 1423 | 1433 | 1433A | 1435 | 1447 | 1450 | 1451 | 1456 | 1468 | 1478 | 1484 | 1486 | 1489 |
| 1492 | 1494 | 1496 | 1497 | 1505 | 1507 | 1510 | 1512 | 1516 | 1532 | 1534 | 1543 | 1557 | 1585 | 1587 |
| 1591A | 1592 | 1593 | 1596 | 1599 | 1601 | 1615 | 1625 | 1629 | 1633A | 1650A | 1660 | 1665 | 1666 | 1668 |
| 1670 | 1673 | 1682 | 1689 | 1690 | 1720 | 1721 | 1725 | 1737 | 1739 | 1740 | 1747 | 1752 | 1753A | 1759 |
| 1763 | 1765 | 1768 | 1771 | 1774 | 1782 | 1784 | 1787 | 1787A | 1799 | 1800 | 1803 | 1806 | 1808A | 1857 |
| 1858 | 1860A | 1861 | 1864 | 1868 | 1877 | 1898 | 1905 | 1906 | 1912 | 1913 | 1933 | 1939 | 1966 | 1968 |
| 1973 | 1992 | 1995 | 2000 | 2015 | 2024 | 2043 | 2057A | 2058 | 2060A | 2088 | 2092 | 2101 | 2116A | 2118 |
| 2124 | 2129 | 2147 | 2160 | 2173 | 2174 | 2176 | 2179 | 2193 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2209 | 2210 | 2215 |
| 2219 | 2221 | 2222 | 2227 | 2228 | 2234 | 2238 | 2242 | 2242A | 2243 | 2248 | 2253 | 2257 | 2270 | 2275 |
| 2279A | 2281A | 2291 | 2294 | 2306 | 2314 | 2316 | 2319 | 2349 | 2352 | 2360 | 2361 | 2370 | 2382 | 2385 |
| 2387 | 2388 | 2407 | 2408 | 2420 | 2424 | 2428 | 2431 | 2434 | 2435 | 2438 | 2439 | 2445 | 2478 | 2485 |
| 2486 | 2499 | 2501 | 2514 | 2518 | 2531 | 2537 | 2539 | 2539A | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2552A | 2554 |
| 2558 | 2569 | 2570 | 2572 | 2573 | 2579 | 2583 | 2605 | 2618 | 2620 | 2628 | 2634 | 2635 | 2637 | 2638 |
| 2641 | 2648 | 2650 | 2659 | 2666 | 2678 | 2685 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2699 | 2700 | 2716 | 2726 | 2729 |
| 2732 | 2734 | 2737 | 2745 | 2754 | 2755 | 2768 | 2770 | 2781 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2789 | 2790 | 2792 |
| 2809 | 2812 | 2824 | 2834 | 2835 | 2837 | 2850 | 2851 | 2853 | 2854 | 2858 | 2864 | 2866 | 2871 | 2874 |
| 2877 | 2879 | 2882 | 2894 | 2896 | 2903 | 2904 | 2908 | 2925 | 2926 | 2929 | 2931 | 2946 | 2956 | 2957 |
| 2958 | 2959 | 2967 | 2969 | 2974 | 2980 | 2982 | 2985 | 2990 | 2992 | 2995 | 3059 | 3066 | 3085 | 3093 |
| 3098 | 3103 | 3104 | 3108 | 3117 | 3140 | 3145 | 3158 | 3159 | 3164 | 3180 | 3186 | 3193 | 3210 | 3214 |
| 3219 | 3223 | 3235 | 3246 | 3269 | 3270 | 3275 | 3281 | 3287 | 3289 | 3296 | 3301 | 3311 | 3318 | 3327 |
| 3333 | 3335 | 3349 | 3350 | 3361 | 3373 | 3375 | 3383 | 3384 | 3395 | 3419 | 3441 | 3442 | 3450 | 3464 |
| 3469 | 3470 | 3471 | 3472 | 3474 | 3479 | 3511 | 3522 | 3564 | 3570 | 3582 | 3590 | 3595 | 3596 | 3601A |
| 3603 | 3673 | 3681 | 3682 | 3687 | 3690 | 3771 | 3800 | 3806 | 3822 | 3827 | 3830 | 3835 | 3836 | 3841 |
| 3851 | 3864 | 3914 | 3925 | 3937 | 3941 | 3943 | 3955 | 3965 | 3982 | 3984 | 3985 | 4042 | 4050 | 4072 |
| 4076 | 4088 | 4096 | 4098 | 4112 | 4113 | 4131 | 4168 | 4202 | 4211 | 4213 | 4229 | 4379 | 4380 | 4394 |
| 4396 | 4401 | 4430 | 4434 | 4436 | 4455 | 4468 | 4473 | 4493 | 4512 | 4513 | 4530 | 4540 | 4558 | 4562 |
| 4569 | 4570 | 4587 | 4589 | 4602 | 4608 | 4611 | 4622 | 4635 | 4660 | 4664 | 4672 | 4673 | 4678 | 4682 |
| 4688 | 4704 | 4717 | 4725 | 4726 | 4731A | 4734A | 4741 | 4742 | 4747 | 4748 | 4750 | 4754 | | |

The results of Twenty Candidates have been withheld. The results of the selected and not selected candidates together with the marks obtained by them will be sent to them individually.

The results of the candidates with the following Register numbers are withheld pending receipt of certain documents called for from them:-

267A 726 1171 1398 1445 1792 2214 2552 2672 2672A 2677 3319 3567 3888 4012

The results of the candidates with the following Register numbers are also withheld pending verification of community:-

924 1993 2733 2744 3298

(RESERVE LIST)

The following is the Reserve List of Candidates to be selected for appointment to the post of Assistant Surgeon. The reserve list will be in force until the next list of selected candidates is drawn up and that the candidates will be allotted from the reserve list only in the place of those who have not joined duty.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 44 | 98 | 230 | 231 | 241 | 249 | 265 | 267 | 273 | 283 | 287 | 298 | 302 | 304 | 346 |
| 361 | 405 | 557 | 605 | 608 | 620 | 628 | 650 | 668 | 678 | 745 | 860 | 910 | 931 | 1048 |
| 1144 | 1166 | 1208 | 1278 | 1295 | 1310 | 1341 | 1355 | 1381 | 1409 | 1449 | 1453 | 1454 | 1455 | 1493 |
| 1499 | 1503 | 1563A | 1586 | 1620 | 1659 | 1691 | 1722 | 1797 | 1805 | 1838 | 1914 | 1986 | 2009 | 2145 |
| 2154 | 2165 | 2177 | 2190 | 2230 | 2247 | 2293 | 2313 | 2356 | 2367 | 2390 | 2394 | 2467 | 2490 | 2519 |
| 2534 | 2540 | 2584 | 2593 | 2625 | 2630 | 2656 | 2721 | 2757 | 2779 | 2784 | 2791 | 2794 | 2797 | 2838 |
| 2872 | 2876 | 2900 | 2909 | 3033 | 3046 | 3070 | 3080 | 3106 | 3144 | 3146A | 3173 | 3179 | 3205 | 3216 |
| 3295 | 3313 | 3326 | 3355 | 3358 | 3391 | 3422 | 3527 | 3534 | 3535 | 3545 | 3553 | 3562 | 3584 | 3608 |
| 3629 | 3669 | 3674 | 3675 | 3706 | 3752 | 3766 | 3810 | 3838 | 3934 | 3979 | 3993 | 4020 | 4034 | 4350 |
| 4367 | 4376 | 4389 | 4568 | 4571 | 4582 | 4634 | 4643 | 4658 | 4719 | 4744 | 4749 | | | |

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS AND LANGUAGE
TESTS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ALL INDIA SERVICES
AND STATE SERVICES - SEPTEMBER 1990.**

The Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests prescribed for Officers of All India Services (I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S.) and certain classes of officers of the State serving in Tamil Nadu will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission from 19th September 1990 onwards. The last date for receipt of applications for the examinations is 21st August 1990. Application forms and detailed particulars may be obtained on written requisition from the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

Notes:

- (i) These examinations are only for those who are already in All India Services and State Services.
- (ii) The Language Test in Tamil by the Higher Standard conducted under this scheme shall be the proficiency test in Tamil for All India Service Officers of other States, who desire to pass Tamil under Rs.1000/- cash award scheme of their state. The officers who wish to appear for this Proficiency Test in Tamil should apply before the last date i.e. 21st August 1990 to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Public (Special) Department, Madras-600 009 through the Chief Secretary to the Government of the State on the cadre of which the member of the service is borne. Only officers who have not completed ten years of service are eligible for this examination.

DIPR/1797/MS/90/ACCORD

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



Co-optex
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient



His Excellency the Governor, Thiru S.S. Barnala presided over the Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore on 24th June 1990. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the Convocation Address. Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru Veerapandi S. Arumugam also participated.