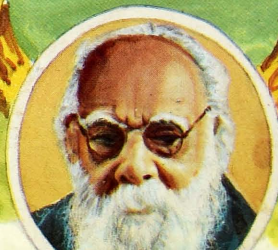
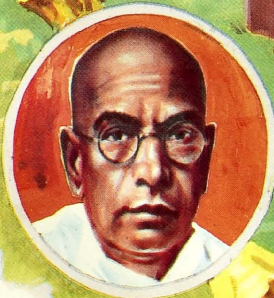
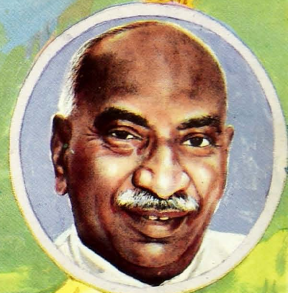
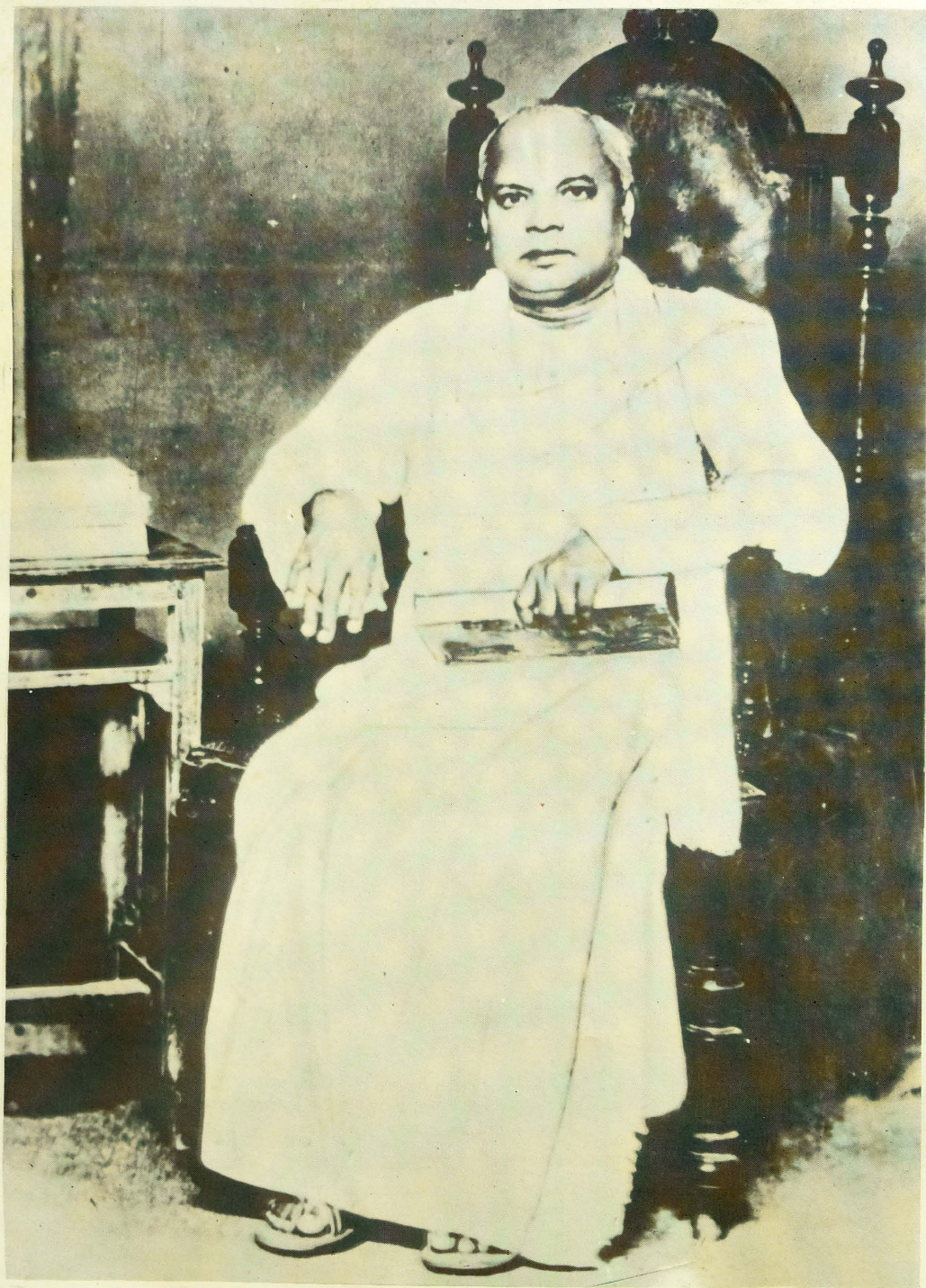


Tamil Arasu

SEPTEMBER 1990 Re. 1





SWAMI SAHAJANANDA

BORN
29-1-1890

DIED
1-5-1959

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Aavani - Purattasi

SEPTEMBER - 1990

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi unfurled the National Flag at the Fort.St.George to mark the Independence Day on 15th August 1990 and delivered the address.

The Chief Minister said there were reports of continued aerial bombing in Jaffna and thousands of refugees were fleeing the island to seek shelter in Tamil Nadu. "Their number has already crossed 70,000 and today the State Government is giving them free dhotis, sarees and dresses. It is our hope that they will be able to say with gratitude that they are alive because of us".

He hoped the day would dawn when these refugees would be able to return to their Tamil Eelam in peace and safety. He expressed his gratitude to the Prime Minister for the Centre's decision to accept the Mandal Commission recommendations. "We have struggled for many

years to achieve this and this decision has been awaited for so long. Because of the decision, thousands of our Backward classes all over the

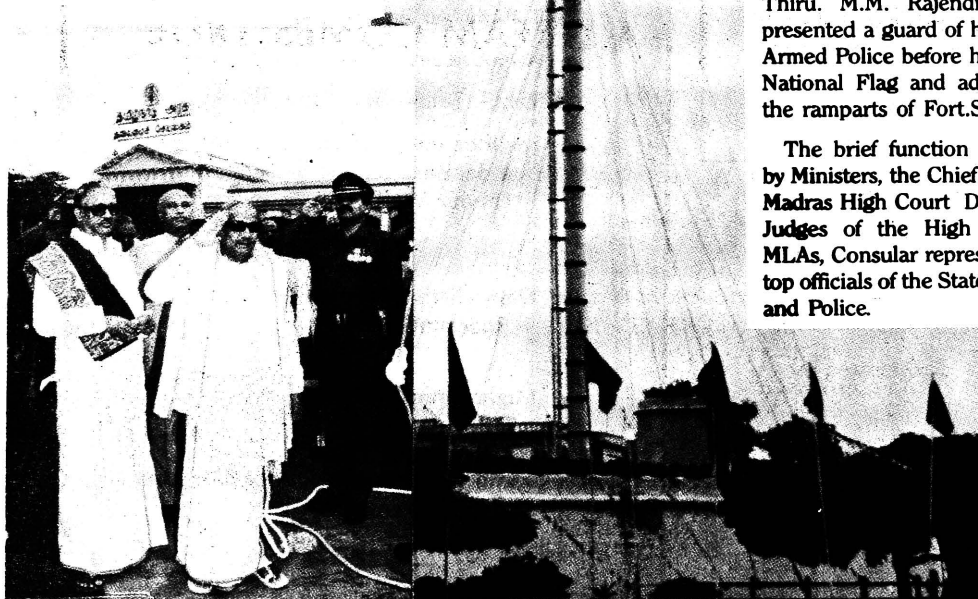
country would be able to reap the benefits of a new reservation policy," he added.

The Chief Minister said even as the Nation remembered and paid homage to martyrs and freedom fighters, 43 years after the country won its freedom, the need of the hour was to preserve that hard-won freedom. There was threat to that freedom from Kashmir and Punjab. "Even after 43 years, have communal clashes stopped, has poverty been reduced or violence curbed? The answer is an emphatic no, no, no," he regretted.

The DMK Government in the State and the National Front Government at the Centre were doing their best to tackle these problems, the Chief Minister noted, adding that the Independence Day had served as an opportunity to review the performance of the Government.

The Chief Minister arrived at the Secretariat at 7.55 a.m. and was received by the Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran. He was presented a guard of honour by the Armed Police before he hoisted the National Flag and addressed from the ramparts of Fort.St.George.

The brief function was attended by Ministers, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Dr.A.S. Anand, Judges of the High Court, MPs, MLAs, Consular representatives and top officials of the State Government and Police.



The Chief Minister, Kalaingar while speaking in Tamil Nadu Assembly on the occasion of the adoption of a resolution to thank the Prime Minister Thiru V.P.Singh for having accepted the Mandal Commission Recommendations has observed that the implementation by the Centre of a long unfulfilled demand of the Backward Classes marks one of the great watersheds of modern history, the dawn of a new era.

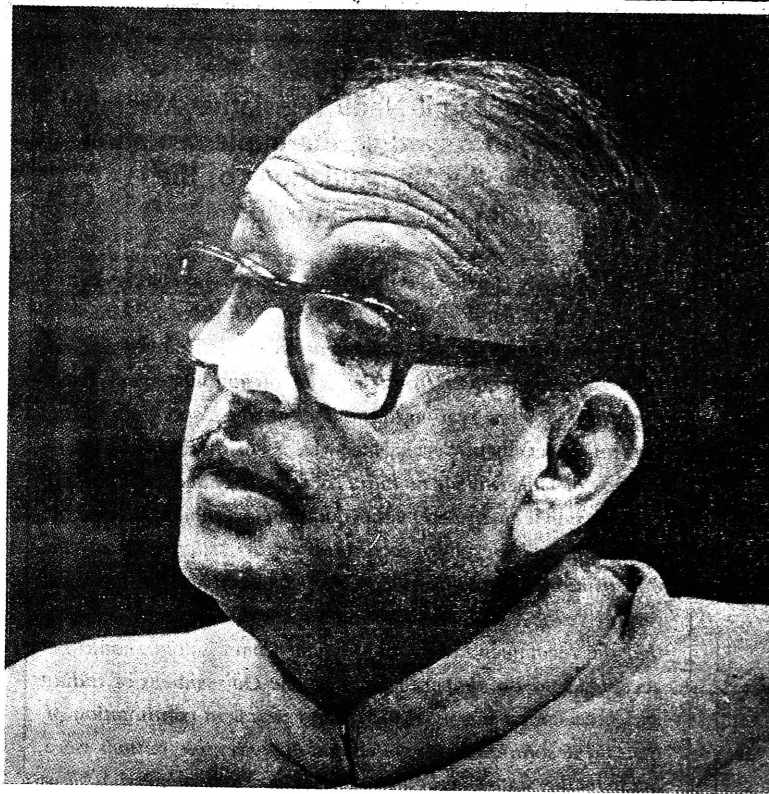
The speech of the Chief Minister Kalaingar is as follows.

I thank the various party leaders and the members for having aired their views on the resolution moved by the Government to express, on behalf of this august house, gratitude to the Government of India for implementing the Mandal Commission Recommendations.

Their views may differ in their dimensions and styles. Yet their common objective is to support this resolution. Their discussion had, as its basis, the underlying spirit - the truth - of Mandal Commission Recommendations. Thiru P.H.Pandian has expressed here, in an unspoken manner, his anguish, as his past affinity is not totally put out, that it would have been commendable had members of all the parties, particularly those in the opposition, been present and supported the resolution.

We have been immensely delighted at the victory of implementation of Mandal Commission Recommendations which was our long unfulfilled demand for the Backward Classes. We are bound to welcome and appreciate this as it has laid the foundation for demanding for ourselves the rights and concessions as contained in the Mandal Commission Recommendations or much more than that.

All know that the origin of communal representation is the southern tip of India, particularly



IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

A DREAM COMES TRUE

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu. About 70 years ago the demand for communal representation has been raised during the period of Justice Party. Later, in 1926-27, Thiru Muthiah Mudaliar, who was then the Minister in charge, issued an order of the Government. This was the forerunner to the further evolution of communal representation, beginning with the reservation of jobs according to a system

of rotation. I am not unaware of the exchange of views here by the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party and other members, marked by a streak of thought as if this is a conflict between the Congress and the D.M.K. But I know very well about the immense interest of my dear friend, the deputy leader of the Congress Party, Kumari Anandan, in the welfare of the Backward Classes.

**SPEECH OF THE CHIEF MINISTER IN THE
ASSEMBLY ON THE RESOLUTION TO THANK
THE PRIME MINISTER**

Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21-8-1990 regarding the implementation of the Recommendations of the Mandal Commission

"That this House feels happy on the announcement made by Hon'ble Thiru V.P.Singh, the Prime Minister of National Front Government in the Parliament on the 7th day of August 1990 by giving effect from the date of announcement itself regarding 27% reservation to the Backward Classes both in the Central Government Services as well as in the Public Undertakings of Government of India as recommended by 'Mandal Commission' constituted by the Janatha Government headed by Thiru Morarji Desai in accordance with Article 340 of the Constitution of India which remained unsolved for the past several years. This House adopted a resolution on 12-5-1989, that the recommendations of 'Mandal Commission' should be accepted and brought into force by the Government of India, which remained unsolved for several years. In continuation of the said Resolution it is recalled that many representations were made by the State Government to the Government of India. This House expresses its gratitude and hearty thanks to the National Front Government headed by Hon'ble Thiru V.P.Singh, Prime Minister of India for having taken this revolutionary decision of giving effect to the social justice in the history of India."

PERIYAR LEFT CONGRESS ONLY IN PROTEST AGAINST ITS OPPOSITION TO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

History has it that the Congress was opposed to the principle of communal representation. Thanthai Periyar who was then a great lieutenant of the Congress Movement in the South urged within the Congress two or three times that it should accept the principle of Communal representation followed by the Justice Party. As the Congress failed to accept it, he left that party at its Conference held at Kancheepuram under the Presidentship of the breezy Tamil Scholar, Thiru.Vi.Ka. These are all the facts of the past history.

Later when O.P. Ramasamy and Kamaraj gained ascendancy in the Congress Movement, they accepted the views of Thanthai Periyar. They served in consonance with the basics of the principle of communal representation as laid out by Periyar to such an extent that O.P.Ramasamy Reddiar was derided as a 'Beardless Periyar'. Communal Representation was not acceptable to the Congress during its early days. Later when influential leaders of the Congress gained ascendancy in the Party, it was accepted. Even then it was not accepted as the pre-eminent policy of the Congress Party as a whole, but was considered only by the leaders belonging to backward

communities in that party, as praiseworthy and fit to be preserved. No one can afford to forget this fact.

Even in the recent past when the D.K. and D.M.K. protested organisationally against the ceiling of Rs.9,000/- introduced during the AIADMK rule by my beloved friend M.G.R., Congress did not organisationally register its protest against it. But friends like Tindivanam Ramamoorthy, Ramani Bai and Mani Varma who were in Congress spoke against the introduction of the ceiling of Rs.9,000/- from our platforms organised to condemn it. It is evident that although the great Congress Movement did not come forward to support it (the principle of communal reservation) organisationally, such individuals in that movement, leaders belonging to backward communities, had struggled to save it, to protect it and to prevent it from being maimed. In the same vein, as I have pointed out earlier in this House, when persons like Alladi argued that it was an incongruity - an inconsistency - in the Constitution, when the rights granted to the people of backward classes were about to be trampled upon, Congress Party members like Kosalram and R.V.Swaminathan had spoken that it should be enshrined in a statute and that the Constitution should be amended. Their speeches are still glittering in the Records.

I state it even now that these are evidences to show that this was not a policy of the Congress Party but one that was protected by individuals belonging to backward classes in that Party.

When Congress members spoke on the basic feature of the present resolution to congratulate and thank Thiru V.P.Singh, they expressed a view that this announcement made by Thiru V.P.Singh has been circumstanced by 'Devi Lal Problem'. In support of their con-

tention, they have pointed out that the BJP has spoken like this. All of us in this house know that the BJP has a different view on the Policy of Communal representation. Yet, as our friend Latheef pointed out that despite the opposition of a friendly party extending its support to Government, Prime Minister Thiru V.P.Singh has made this announcement unmindful of the attendant consequences. We have to congratulate him for this. It would be different had he announced this with a huge majority behind him. I am duty-bound to say that he has the courage and conviction to announce it even at a critical time which shows that he has a unique greatness that deserves to be congratulated.

IT IS ERRONEOUS TO ARGUE THAT MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED DUE TO DEVI LAL PROBLEM

This has not happened after the problem of Devi Lal. I am constrained to explain this as I know its history clearly and in full since the D.M.K. is a constituent of the National Front.

I took part in the preparation of the Election Manifesto of the National Front when it met at Delhi before entering the (Parliamentary) election fray. The assurance that 'Mandal Commission recommendations will be implemented if we are returned to Office' was incorporated in the Manifesto at that time when Devi Lal was also present.

Not only was it incorporated. After the National Front Government assumed Office and Devi Lal became the Deputy Prime Minister, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Devi Lal himself was set up to examine and submit a Report on the Mandal Commission Report and its implementation. If the announcement is an off-shoot of Devi Lal tangle it would not have been necessary to give the assurance in the

Manifesto of the National Front that the Mandal Commission Recommendations will be implemented. This makes it clear that the argument that the implementation has been ordered because of 'Devi Lal Problem', is erroneous.

THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE CHIEF MINISTERS

Not content with this, I wish to point out one thing. On June 12, 1990, the Prime Minister Thiru V.P.Singh writes to all the State Chief Ministers. Devi Lal problem did not come about then. It arose only in August. The letter was written in June. It was a letter written to all the Chief Ministers including me. It is :

"Dear Shri Karunanidhi,

I am writing to you today on issues concerning with the vital interest of the Backward Classes in our Country. It has been 10 years since the Second Backward Classes Commission headed by Shri Mandal submitted his report. This Commission has made some important recommendations on improving the conditions of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of the country. You would agree that we have to provide special safe-guard for the Backward Classes. Your views on all the issues involved would therefore be of crucial importance to us. As the new Central Government is committed to taking an early decision on the recommendations of the Commission, I would be grateful to hear your considered views by the end of this month. This would help us to take an early final decision on implementing the various recommendations of the Mandal Commission."

He writes the letter on June 12, 1990. In that letter he exhorts us to adopt measures to implement the Mandal Commission Recommen-

dations and to uplift the Backward Classes. He also requests the Chief Ministers to inform him of their considered views before the end of June.

THE LETTER I WROTE TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON BEHALF OF THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT.

As desired by the Prime Minister I have written to him on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government during the last week of June.

"Dear Prime Minister"

Thank you for your letter of 12th June calling for our State Government's views on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. I am enclosing a detailed statement containing our views on the various recommendations of the Mandal Commission. I would like to highlight a few of the salient points. As you yourself have said we have to provide special safeguards for the Backward Classes. The special safe-guards can only be in the form of Reservation in Government service and Educational Institution besides the various concessions for the educational and economic advancement of the Backward Classes. Such safe-guards alone can ensure social justice to these disadvantaged communities as envisaged by the Founding Fathers of our Constitution. Regarding the list of Backward Classes to be adopted for the implementation of the concessions recommended by the Mandal Commission I would strongly urge the Government of India to adopt the State Government's list of Backward Classes. Classes with respect to each State. I would like to draw your particular attention to the strong recommendations of the Mandal Commission that all developmental Programmes specially designed for the Backward Classes should be financed by the Central Government in the same manner and to the same extent as is being done in the case of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to add that the urgency for the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations cannot be over-emphasised and all of us look forward to your early decision on this subject which will open a new era for the Backward Classes under your dynamic leadership."

This correspondence occurred in June. It cannot therefore be linked with Devi Lal Problem. Not only this. Those who think that this had a linkage with the Devi Lal tangle need to have an explanation.

According to the caste system evolved by us or accepted by us, Mr. Devi Lal belongs to Jat Community. Jat Community is neither backward nor included in the list of Backward Classes. It would therefore be incorrect for anyone to contend and say that V.P.Singh has announced cunningly to entice that community. It is my duty to state here that the Jat Community with a considerable strength of number has not been included till date in the list of Backward Classes; (it may be included tomorrow; it is a different issue).

Thiru Latheef said that I visited Allahabad in 1975. No, it was in 1973. In addition to that, it was not there that I enunciated the thought. Even before this, the view that the communal representation adopted at the State level should extend to all India level was espoused by Thanthai Periyar E.V.R. on behalf of Dravidian Movement and Perarignar Anna. I articulated only this view at the Backward Classes conference at Allahabad held in 1973 to which I was invited when I was the Chief Minister. I spoke at this conference that a certain percentage of jobs in Central Government and quasi Central Government establishments should be reserved for Backward Classes. A resolution to that effect was also

adopted at that conference. As we kept on pressing for it, the appointment of Mandal Commission was made on 20.12.1978 and it was set up when Morarji Desai assumed the office of the Prime Minister on behalf of Janata Party in 1978. After this, the Report was prepared. When the Commission finished its work, Morarji was out of office. It was the period when Madam Indira Gandhi assumed the office of the Prime Minister. The Report of the Commission was submitted to Indira Gandhi on 31.12.1980. This Report that was submitted in 1980 was placed before the Parliament only after two years on 30.4.1982. Hence for about ten years we did not get any favourable response regarding the Report.

NO INFORMATION FOR TEN YEARS ON MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT

In this same august House, after the D.M.K. assumed office again, a resolution that Mandal Commission Recommendations should be implemented was unanimously passed in May 1989 and sent to Central Government, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. We did not get any response from them containing their views except their acknowledgement, 'the resolution sent by you is received'. There was no response as to 'Yes' or 'No'. Even before this, even in 1988, a letter was written on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government. The reply sent then on behalf of Rajiv Gandhi Government was that the status quo may be continued and that it may be considered later.

Hence I do not know after a decennial, whether it was kept dormant or examined as they had stated. For ten years the Mandal Commission Recommendations had not taken a single step in the journey to uplift the Backward Class people. I ponder over as to how many Backward Class people are in high level jobs in Central Government offices. I could have

seen and felt delighted had this Recommendations been implemented in 1982 itself. We have only to think that in the history of India the Backward Class people have somehow lost a period of ten years only and friend Vallarasu has pointed out here.

You should know how many are occupying Class I posts in the Department of Defence. Total number of officials and administrative staff was 1379. I mean here, only officers and not soldiers. May be these soldiers are Backward or Scheduled Caste people. Out of 1379 officials there, 1322 belonged to forward classes, 48 to Scheduled Castes and only 9 were from Backward Classes.

Already there is 22.5% reservation for Scheduled Castes. According to this they should have been given 310 jobs. They were cheated out of their legitimate share.

According to the recent announcement of V.P.Singh, Backward Classes should get 372 jobs. What they secured was only 9 jobs; what they are going to secure hereafter will be 372 jobs. Will not the bowels yearn for those who so far enjoyed the benefits?

In the same Department of Defence, there were 7752 Class II officials. Among them 6762 belonged to higher castes. According to their own reservation, there should be 1774 Scheduled Caste people. But there were only 803. According to the present proportion (27%) announced by V.P.Singh, there should be 2093 persons from Backward Classes. But there were only 187 persons.

In the Department of Defence there was a total of 2177 Class III and Class IV officials. Among them 1392 belonged to high castes, 131 to Backward Classes and 604 to Scheduled Castes. Though Scheduled Castes should have got 470 jobs, they got a share of 604 jobs. The reason is that these jobs were Class III and Class

IV and not Class I or Class II. Even in this category, Backward Classes secured only 131 posts. If the job reservation of to-day were available to them at that time, they should have secured 574 posts.

The total number of officials in the Department of Defence were 11,258 persons. Of these persons, 10,476 were high caste people; Scheduled Castes were 1455 persons and Backward Classes were 327 persons.

In the Union Ministry of Finance, the total number of Class I officials were 1008 persons. The number of high caste people among them was 941; the number of Scheduled Caste people was 66. According to the existing proportion of 22.5% there should be 227 Scheduled Caste persons. But they were not given this share. They have only 66 posts. Do you know how many Backward Class, Class I officials were there in this Department? It was only one, a precious single person.

In the same Department of Finance there was a total number of 2824 Class II officers. Of these, 2007 were from high caste persons. There were 306 Scheduled Caste and 11 Backward Class persons only. If, today, V.P.Singh's recommendations were implemented, 767 Backward Class persons will get jobs.

In the Department of Finance there was a total number of 821 persons in the Class III and IV categories. High Caste persons among them were 606; Scheduled Caste persons were 202 and Backward Class persons 13.

In the Department of Information, there was a total number of 16,505 persons. High caste persons were 11,498. Scheduled Caste persons numbered 3,660. According to the existing proportion of reservation, there should be 3,714 Scheduled Caste persons. But there were only 3,660 persons. The Backward Classes accounted for 1,347 persons only.

In the Department of Planning there were 6,917 officials. High caste persons among them were 4,582. There should be 1,868 Backward Class persons. But at that time there were only 358 persons.

In the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, there were 9,185 officials. The High Caste accounted for 6,463 persons. The Backward Classes accounted for 541 persons only.

In the President's Secretariat there was a total number of 307 officials. Among them the high castes accounted for 260 persons. The Scheduled Castes accounted for 47 persons. Persons from high castes numbered 260. There is no one from Backward Classes.

These statistics were furnished by Mandal when the recommendations of the Commission were finalised. I consider that after this there is no further need to dwell on the measure of justification of our struggle for social justice. Yes, the social justice won today has already been witnessed in the History of Tamil Nadu; and yes, it has today flourished and multiplied. In India it has brought about a significant turn of History and created a new era. It is because of this, after announcing on August 7, Thiru V.P.Singh spoke on August 9 as follows:

"In fact, this is the realisation of the dream of Bharath Ratna Dr.Ambedkar, of the great Periyar Ramasami and Dr.Ram Manohar Lohia. It has been aspirations of a very large section of people who in the present system are condemned to social inequity since their very birth to their last breath and whatever they may be, whatever their performance, whatever their merit, they are unable to break the shackles throughout life."

With this introduction to his speech, he explained the necessity for him to implement the

recommendations of Mandal Commission. The measure of his happiness even in having announced this becomes very clear to us when we take a look at the words that he employed. This is the articulated deficiency. In this there is no place for educational institutions and the opportunities available therein. He has expressed certain ideas such as that some more must be done to the minorities. He has mentioned that this is the first stage. We have announced this which is the first stage. He has indicated various suggestions, various ideas, only with the intention that they could be perceived more and more and taken up successively and elaborated and extended.

Some say that economic criterion should be the basis. So far the struggle was against it; there was an awakening in 1952 to the need to have only the basis of educational and social backwardness of people. When at that time, the death knell was sounded to the communal representation, it brought in its wake a great social upheaval across Tamil Nadu, with Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna standing shoulder to shoulder as one man to safeguard this principle, although the D.K. and D.M.K. were then different entities. It was then Pandit Jawaharlal brought forward, for the first time, the first amendment to the Constitution. I knew it earlier and I have read it that Nehru replied harshly when persons like O.P. Ramasamy approached him with a request to grant the status of social and educational backwardness to the Backward Classes. As a result of this, O.P. Ramasamy was even prepared to resign from the office. This is part of history now.

Then Tamil Nadu was caught in the grip of a great upheaval, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a reference to it.

"You know what was the immediate cause for bringing the

first amendment to the Constitution. You all know that there are certain happenings in Madras State which led us to make this amendment."

Only after making this statement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru introduced that amendment to the Constitution. Now some newspapers like the Indian Express publish box-items that Jawaharlal Nehru urged the economic criterion. Those were what he said before he introduced the constitutional amendment. And what did Pandit Nehru say while he was introducing the amendment? Economic criterion is not immutable. One may be rich this year and he may have no income at all next year. In the year following it, income may again accrue to him. Hence economic criterion should not be applied. This was the unequivocal reply of Nehru at that time. In view of this only, we in Tamil Nadu emphasize more the social aspect, despite we say till now, socially and educationally backward and have been granting job reservation to socially backward classes.

As mentioned by friends like Sundara Das here, Children from only educated families become graduates. They become a separate class by themselves. Only the developed continue to prosper and the educated become more educated by using the terms backward and most backward. Children of illiterate rural families continue to remain uneducated. Only to remove this disability, our Government have granted this year a bonus of 5 marks. As Pandian said it is not freely, gratuitously given. If a student secures 230 marks, this bonus of 5 marks is given after that. All on a sudden 230 marks are not given to anyone. People say that when the bonus of 5 marks is given, students with good marks are affected or spoiled. Such affected persons could only be from graduate families.

The primary reason for first generation graduate families to have remained so could only be poverty. Because of their destitute graduates have not come about in such families. The bonus of 5 marks has been announced this year only to enable such poverty stricken first-generation-graduate-families to produce graduates. It has been implemented well. This has been implemented only after this Government assumed office.

As Kumari Anandan pointed out, the great leader Kamaraj prepared in 1957 a list of most backward classes and placed a statement in this House. I had read it sitting on the otherside (opposition). The statement so placed was for granting concessions only and not for rights. Concession is different from reservation. At that time the list of Most Backward Classes was prepared only to secure free education and promote interest in education. The agitation for reservation for the Most Backward Classes was respected and after the D.M.K. assumed office, 20% job reservation was granted to the Most Backward Classes. In this Most Backward Class are included two most dominant communities viz. Vanniars and Mukkulathors i.e. denotified communities besides several numerically small communities. They are enjoying the full benefit of 20% reservation successfully. Only as an auxiliary support to uplift them, the grant of a bonus of 5 marks to persons in whose families there is no graduate among parents, brothers and sisters. I am happy and proud about this. As per the list published so far, 3876 students have been selected for admission to Engineering Colleges. Of these, 504 persons secured admission with the benefit of 5 marks. As per the list published so far, a total of 957 persons have been selected for admission to Medical Colleges. Of these, 212 persons had the benefit of this 5 marks. For admis-

sion to Veterinary Science Degree Course, 105 persons out of 268 had the benefit of 5 marks. Of 1348 selected for admission to Law Colleges, 309 out of 492 for three-year degree course, 232 out of 438 for five-year degree course, and 212 out of 418 for evening course have been benefited by this 5 marks. Against a total of 1348 persons as many as 753 had the benefit of the bonus 5 marks. Of the 388 admitted to Agricultural Colleges, 246 students had the benefit of this 5 marks. All these students have not come from towns and cities. They include the youth from remote rural areas, hamlets and villages the names of many of which are not known even to us. When we consider this, the bonus of 5 marks cannot be set aside as gratuitous. This is not gratuitous. I am duty bound to say at this time that it is what gives us ecstatic happiness.

P.H. Pandian: Speaker Sir, I wish to repeat my views again. I only offer my suggestion. I am not opposing. Opposition is different from suggestion. To-day, even a peon in a Government office gets a degree. We have opened Open Universities. On the one hand we say that all can get degrees and on the other, if we say that if they get a degree their children will get marks less, it seems to be a contradiction.

Chief Minister Kalaingar: Speaker Sir, It is not said that 5 marks will be reduced. We only encourage them by saying that we will add 5 marks. It is not that one more graduate need not come from families where there are already graduates; still they acquire degrees. In the list I have read out here, if 500 out of 2000 have been benefited, it would only mean that the balance 1500 are from families with graduates. This is a revolutionary change to produce graduates from rural agricultural families. I think that if the National Front Government accepts this also for implementation at the Na-

tional level, even the problem of speaking about economic criterion will be rendered superfluous. Only now the benefit which was limited to the socially backward has become available to the educationally backward also. This we have done.

Today a situation has come about where the ideals evolved in Tamil Nadu in the southern tip of India are being accepted at the National level. It is we who have declared the birthday of Mohammed the Prophet as a holiday. Now Thiru V.P.Singh has announced that the birth day of the Prophet will be a national holiday. We have declared May Day as a paid holiday. Now, the leader of the National Front Government Thiru V.P.Singh has announced that May Day will be a paid holiday at the national level.

THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO OFFERED VIEWS SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION

A question was asked as to what V.P.Singh has done while he was in the Congress. We can only answer it by saying that he did not do it because he was in the Congress and that he is doing it now as he created the National Front Government. Despite differences in views and heated debates, this resolution has been adopted unanimously. For this gesture I offer my sincere thanks to all those including Congress friends like Sundara Das, the leader of the Marxist Communist Party who seconded the resolution and friends like Latheef and Vallarasu.

Friend Bhuvarahan is duty-bound to support this all the time. It is good of him that he had not said that the resolution is not adequate, since it has been brought by the National Front Government. Otherwise he would say that this is also not adequate. We

have moved a splendid resolution over which we can all have mental satisfaction. While thanking all those who have seconded this resolution moved by me, I request all the members to pass it unanimously.

(This Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21.8.90 and was carried unanimously.)



A glowing poetical tribute to
V. O. Chidambaram Pillai,
one of the exalted makers of the
history of our freedom movements.

Utter the name Chidambaram Pillai,
Before your eyes arise the glow of
Freedom;
Whatever sufferings you undergo,
Strength you get to fight for Freedom.

-Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai



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Director of Small Savings

143, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

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A BONUS TO BE WON

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DIPRIMS/90/ARIES

TAMILS IN SRI LANKA OUR CONCERN

Dr.M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU

Hon'ble Speaker, I express my sincere thanks to the Members, Party Leaders who offered their views and suggestions while seconding my proposal to pass this resolution and also to the C.P.I. and the C.P.I.(M) who have suggested certain amendments to this resolution.

I wish that this concluding speech of mine on this resolution

"Hundreds of Tamils are being killed as a result of attack by the Armed Forces of the Sri Lankan Government. Moreover as a result of the aerial bombings, thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils fearing death are flowing into Tamil Nadu leaving behind their possessions.

We cannot tolerate such violation of human rights in Sri Lanka and this form of aggression by Sri

Lankan Tamils to lead a normal and peaceful life and for the return of the refugees to Sri Lanka without any fear."

The resolution/amendment of the C.P.I. proposed by its Hon'ble Members Tvl. Alagarsamy and Palanisamy is that in the last para the following views are to be added:

"This Assembly requests the Central Government to come forward to protect the Tamils by convening a meeting of all the political parties in Sri Lanka with a view to creating a congenial atmosphere and finding a political solution to the problem."

The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Members, Tvl. Ramani and Varadarajan of C.P.I. (M) is as follows:

The Sri Lankan Government should come forward to abandon its divide and rule policy among the militant groups, to stop its military action and to hold discussions to find a political solution to this ethnic problem of Sri Lanka. On the same analogy, the LTTE should give up armed conflict,

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 23-8-90.

shall make a reference to all amendments suggested by the members regardless of whether they are accepted or not and hence, I want to summarise all those amendments. The text of the resolution proposed by me is as follows:

Lankan Government against India by the inflow of refugees.

Therefore, this House requests the Government of India to take urgent initiative for arriving at a political solution and for creating a favourable climate for the Sri

Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi visited the Rehabilitation centres of the Sri Lankan Tamils in Tamil Nadu.



return to the path of democracy and try to find a political solution to the problem. They should stop attacks on other militant groups. The Sri Lankan Government should take immediate action to find a political solution to the problem by according autonomous status with larger devolution of powers to the North-East provinces where the majority of the population is of Tamils, by holding negotiations with the representatives of different political parties of Tamils and the representatives of militant groups."

At the outset, I wish to state that this Government does not have any difference of opinion or contradictory views on the problem. The inability to include this amendment is that we can only request the Centre. Though it is our duty to ask the Sri Lankan Government to find a political solution, we do not have the right to request the Sri Lankan Government in this regard and therefore we prefer to move the Government of India on the subject. Though the amendment is not incorporated in this resolution, I wish to state categorically that the views expressed in this amendment are acceptable to me and acceptable to this Government as well.

In this House, several Members have expressed their views. In the beginning, our friend, Peter Alphonse, started his speech with a modern verse. I got the text of his modern verse immediately not from him but from some other source. In that verse he has asked whether they would have had the courage to burn the roots if only we had questioned them at the time of their plucking the leaves and cutting the branches. If this verse has been composed by Thiru Alphonse I would compliment him. In case it was written by some one else and read out by him, I would compliment him for refreshing my memory. He had raised a question whether they would have gone to the extent of

VENKANNA CHOWDRY AWARD FOR CHIEF MINISTER Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

This year's Eralagadda Venkanna Chowdry Memorial National Award for the 'outstanding person of the year' was presented to the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, on 25th August 1990. This award carries a cheque for Rs. One lakh and a memento. The award was presented by the Trust's Managing Trustee, Thiru. Sambu Prasad at the 1st State Conference of Tamil Nadu Telugu Federation at Valluvarkottam.

burning the roots if they were questioned at the time of plucking the leaves and cutting the branches. Now the roots alone are left. **The leaves were plucked and the branches were cut only during the time of Rajiv Gandhi's Government.** I am mentioning this because he himself had stated that the former Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi had created a Council in the North-East State and installed Thiru Varadharaja Perumal as Chief Minister of that province.

We should not forget the slogan that Thiru Varadharaja Perumal who assumed office as the Chief Minister, raised from the date of his assuming office till the date he relinquished Sri Lanka and sought asylum in foreign countries. Varadharaja Perumal was boldly raising the slogan when Thiru Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister. "The settling of Sinhalese in Tamil areas is contrary to the agreement reached between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardane. If the Sinhalese settlement continues, there is no use in my continuing in power. Things are going against the Sri Lankan accord". But, then neither Indian Government paid heed to this slogan nor the Sri Lankan Government listened to what Indian Government suggested and, in fact, disregarded it.

My humble view is that if the Indian Government had protested against settlement in the Tamil areas, they would not have had the courage to burn the very root mentioned in the verse. The next part of his verse is, "O, People, asking for eyetex to beautify your eyebrows after your eyes are plucked out". You all know that Varadharaja Perumal came to Tamil Nadu. When he came here, I invited him for discussion in the same way, Balasingam and Yogi representing Liberation Tigers came here for discussion. Leaders of other militant groups also came for talks with me. The National Front assumed office at the Centre then. Let us know what Varadharaja Perumal spoke not only to me but also to the Reporters in Madras and Delhi? What did he say when he met all the leaders including Thiru Rajiv Gandhi at Delhi? What did he say when he met the Prime Minister and other Central Ministers?

It was prominently reported in the newspapers that Varadharaja Perumal had said that it was only in name that it was North-East State Government whereas, in actual practice, it was a Government without power and that he did not have any powers at all. According to the accord signed between Rajiv and Jayawardane, he did not

have any powers. He further stated that if there was a pond and tank in the area filled with rain water then it belonged to the State Council, but if water flowed through a canal or river then it belonged to the Central Government. If a post-office was established in a street or a lane or even if a post-box was installed, the street or the lane would belong to the Central Government. He stated that such was the responsibility without power entrusted with him. But what were the contents of the speech by the former Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi. I am not accusing Thiru Rajiv on what he spoke at the public meeting held at Marina in Madras. I mention this just to point out that even Rajiv himself had been deceived on this issue. The former Prime Minister proclaimed in the very same Madras City that the North-East State had been given powers and rights more than the powers and rights given to the States in India. We have not forgotten it. This has been published in all newspapers. His speech has been printed and published in a book-form. Rajiv Gandhi himself had stated that more autonomy had been given to the North-East province than that provided to the States in India. He did not make this statement to deceive us. I state this only to point out that the Sri Lankan Government had violated the accord by cheating Rajiv Gandhi.

The Indian Peace Keeping Force had to be withdrawn at the time of Thiru V.P. Singh becoming the Prime Minister of India as per the accord signed by the former Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. The subsequent developments are well-known to us and it is not necessary for one to elaborate. This Assembly could not have forgotten one thing: when I took charge of this Government, I met the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Delhi. I met him on two days. During our meeting on those

two days. I discussed with Rajiv for 2 hours. I discussed with Mr. Natwar Singh and other officers of the Foreign Ministry for 8 hours. I discussed the Sri Lanka issue at Delhi for totally 10 hours on those two days. I spent 2 hours in discussing with Rajiv Gandhi. Rajiv was very happy about this meeting and told his other Ministers how useful the meeting was. I felt elated when I heard about his happiness.

When I returned to Madras with the same happiness, Peter Alphonse expressed his gratitude in the Assembly for the solution found to the Sri Lankan issue by the head of the Sub-Continent of India and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I also accepted his gratitude with great pleasure. After that, once again I went to Delhi on the invitation of Rajiv Gandhi and discussed the same issue. Certain decisions were taken at that time. According to the decisions, most of the seats in the North-East Council would be given to the LTTE and some particular seats to organisations such as the EPRLF, the EROS and the TELO in the North-Eastern Council. Rajiv Gandhi also stated that I could myself go to Colombo to discuss the issue or if not, a delegation of Members of Parliament could go to Colombo. He also promised to make necessary arrangements for the trip and for meeting the LTTE representatives. He even indicated a date for such a meeting.

I wish to state with distress that the fate of the Tamils in Sri Lanka changed on account of the political changes that took place in Tamil Nadu. At that time, an incident took place in the Assembly on 25th March which I do not want to elaborate in detail. The political situation underwent a change on account of this incident. The political atmosphere in Tamil Nadu was very strangely linked with the problems of the Sri Lankan Tamils. The former

Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi who was taking considerable efforts till then, became silent thereafter.

When I was expecting emissaries and officers from Delhi to come and proceed to Sri Lanka and make arrangements for me and my representatives to go there and when I was waiting for such a date, the budget of Tamil Nadu had to be presented on the 25th of March. Subsequently, the incidents which occurred on that day and later the visit of Dinesh Singh, the presentation of bouquets by him and the consequent political ill feelings, led to the neglect of the problems of the Sri Lankan Tamils. This had rewritten the destiny of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Had only he kept aloof from the political ill-feelings which went against the interests of Eelam Tamils or if only a force from here had not acted to the extent of inducing him to use those ill-feelings in a different direction, the problems at that time would have been settled amicably. The political solution about which we are talking about would have materialised and the problems solved peacefully then itself; but it did not materialise.

After a passage of 15 or 20 days, we received a message that the LTTE was meeting President Premadasa for negotiations. The then Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi came to the airport in a helicopter, and was to return to Delhi by a plane. At that time, Rajiv Gandhi talked to me and the Rajya Sabha Member Thiru Maran. I told him that he had been deceived. He immediately replied that he was expecting us (in Delhi), I told him that he had informed us that he would send a messenger to take us; nobody had turned up. He told me to send Thiru Maran the next day. He added that, if possible, Thiru Maran could accompany him immediately in the same flight. Maran told him that he would go to Delhi the next

morning. Accordingly, I sent Maran the next morning itself. He told Maran that even then things had not gone out of control. He expressed that he was prepared for an amicable settlement on the basis of the talks held earlier on the problem. When we contacted, we came to know that they had gone for negotiations with Premadasa.

At that time itself Rajiv Gandhi said that they need not speak to Premadasa and if they wanted Eelam, the Government of India was ready to secure it for them. It does not imply that Rajiv Gandhi had agreed for a separate Eelam. When we speak emotionally and in the context of certain issues, it is quite natural to speak about the disintegration/freedom of the country. Even yesterday, when the AIADMK Members spoke in the Parliament on the issue of Hindi, they said, "If you impose Hindi, the country will disintegrate". Not only the AIADMK Members but also Anbarasu, MP spoke that India would disintegrate if Hindi was imposed, according to the report published in to-day's 'Hindu'.

Rajiv did not announce that separate Tamil Eelam was his policy. He said that he was ready for securing Tamil Eelam and it was not necessary to hold talks with Premadasa.

The Hon'ble Members had pointed out that the talks with Premadasa led to their being trapped in the dragnet of Premadasa. I accept their views. It is true that they have fallen into his dragnet. Now a pitiable situation has arisen on account of the Liberation Tigers falling into their dragnet which has resulted in several thousands of Tamilians coming as refugees into Tamil Nadu. This is intolerable. We must find a way out to solve this problem.

Several problems have been discussed here. I do not want to contradict these views. Not only

the LTTE but almost all the militants have involved themselves in violent activities in Tamil Nadu. The Militants belonging to EPRLF had been arrested 7 or 8 times in 1987. They had been arrested during MGR's rule itself for possessing rifles such as AK-47. Similarly, the LTTE also were arrested by this Government during their effort to smuggle weapons into our State.

I have told earlier and now I reiterate the same. It is a fact that there were training camps of LTTE and other Militant groups in Tamil Nadu. But, no such training camp is being run for them in Tamil Nadu for the last 2 or 3 years. As I had stated earlier, there were only offices for them and they were operating through those offices. Even now, they are operating here with the help of those offices. This is a widely-known fact. It is my duty to point out that they should not fight among themselves. I wish to reiterate here what I used to point out repeatedly that the clashes among themselves in a fratricidal war cannot be accepted.

On the basis of the resolution which we are here to carry to-day, I requested to-day morning as a fresh bid, the party members of Parliament and Thiru Murasoli Maran who is the representative of the DMK party in the Cabinet, to meet the Prime Minister Thiru V.P. Singh regarding the two problems. I wish to read out that message. The Members of Parliament of the DMK Party Tvl. V. Gopalasamy, T. Krishnasamy, MISA R. Ganesan, J.S. Raju, Mohamed Saki, Venkataraman, Veerappan led by the Union Minister for Urban Development, Thiru Murasoli Maran met the Prime Minister Thiru V.P. Singh this morning. They have presented a memorandum regarding the speech made by the Chief Minister of 4 States against the use of English Language. It was also represented in the memorandum that such a speech made by them runs counter to the concept of National Integration. Further, the

speech made by the Chief Ministers of 4 States was against the Language Policy set out in the Election Manifesto of the National Front. On receipt of the memorandum, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has promised to look into the matter to-day itself and he has further assured that the views of the Chief Ministers of the 4 States will not bind the National Front Government.

The delegation headed by the Union Minister, Thiru Murasoli Maran apprised, in detail, the Prime Minister of the situation prevailing in Sri Lanka and the fact that the influx of refugees from Sri Lanka has exceeded eighty thousand. The aerial bombardment continues in Sri Lanka, the killings of innocent people also continues and the aggression is perpetrated by Sri Lanka by sending a large number of refugees into India. Hence, Indian Government should, without any further delay, use its good offices to solve the Sri Lankan problem. It is understood that the Prime Minister has assured the delegation that he would look into the problem immediately. He contacted the Secretary, External Affairs, in this connection over phone. I do not feel unhappy about the doubts expressed by Thiru Alphonse and other members while speaking on this resolution on what the Central Government and the State Government have done to solve this problem. I wish to state that the expression of such doubts is useful for this Government as well as for the Central Government. If only you raise such questions, we shall be induced to act. The questions raised by the opposition parties in this House are an encouragement to this Government. Even if the questions raised by you are in the nature of charges against us, I wish to express to this House that they will only stimulate and encourage us to act properly.

Thiru Alphonse during his speech asked what has been done by the Central Government for the

Refugees so far. I am bound to inform that when I requested the Central Government to sanction Rs.10 crores to meet the expenditure on account of the refugees, the Central Government immediately released Rs. 4 crores.

I am not saying this as an answer to his question. I only offer my explanation in this regard. Perhaps Hon'ble Member was not aware of this and so he would have asked the question. Hon'ble Member Thiru Dikshithar told us about his visit to the refugees' camps. He has indicated that the refugees are comfortable in the camps which have been provided with all the facilities. The Sri Lankan official representatives and Ministers who are aware of this are jealous of the comforts provided to the refugees and have even gone to the extent of questioning why such facilities are provided. They expressed their desire to visit the refugee camps in Tamil Nadu. But we on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, categorically refused to allow them to visit the camps. We have also informed the Central Government about our refusal. Hon'ble Member Thiru Latheef has pointed out that Muslims are being massacred in Sri Lanka. We have received two different versions in this regard. Newspaper and TV Reports indicate that the LTTE militants have killed the Muslims. Such news is followed by denial by the LTTE organisation. As pointed out by him, the Muslims living in Sri Lanka are also Tamil speaking Muslims. Be it Muslims or anybody else, we cannot tolerate all these inhuman killings. There can be no two opinions that the fighting now going on there should be stopped forthwith.

Hon'ble Member Thiru Varadarajan had quoted an incident in which Thiru Kittu who is residing in London contacted me over phone four or five weeks ago on this issue and expressed a point of view which he has given to the International Newspapers and has been reported by the In-

dian Press. As pointed out by Thiru Varadarajan, it is a known fact to everyone that I told him (Kittu) during my telephonic talk to agree to "Ceasefire" and then to go to the negotiating table which is the most desirable solution. Just Because I said this, there is no point in asking me as, Thiru Alphonse has asked, about 'Tamil Eelam'. There is no meaning in it. We mentioned above Tamil Eelam. We would be very happy, if they get Tamil Eelam even this day. There is nothing wrong in it. They have engaged themselves in a freedom struggle. We are not certainly ready to say 'No' for Tamil Eelam or thrust any unwanted thing on them who are struggling for freedom. In any movement, the demand made initially may change step by step based on various factors. Recently, we have seen a serial by name 'Mahabharath', telecast in the TV. in which when Lord Krishna went as an emissary, first he asked for 5 countries, then 5 villages, then 5 streets and lastly for 5 houses. When he did not get even 5 houses, the bharath-war broke-out and at last they got the country. It may happen even to the militants. This is not our problem now.

To-day what we consider most important is peace for the Tamils residing in Sri Lanka. We long for permanent peace for our Tamils there. They have been fighting for nearly 40 years. Father Selva Nayagam did not enter the struggle with weapon. His successors like Amirthalingam, the Founder of the Tamil United Liberation Front was also not involved in the struggle with weapons. Like Bhagat Singh and Vanchinathan who used weapons, doubting whether Gandhiji who was fighting for more than 40 years through non-violence would be able to attain freedom or not, in the same way, Prabhakaran has taken to weapons doubting whether freedom would be attained by the Tamils in Sri Lanka through non-violence. To-day what

we desire is that both the parties should lay down their arms and come forward for negotiations. But they have their own doubts about the talks. There is a doubt on what will be the position, if the Government increase the strength of arms and use all powers during the ceasefire. In order to remove this doubt from their minds some one should guarantee so as to allay their fears. They can take part in talks on the basis of such a guarantee. The Government of India should take initiative in this regard. I resume my seat requesting you to accept this resolution with the words that your talks during the discussion on the resolution are like weapons to me for the purpose of persuading the Government of India.

The concluding speech of mine will be printed and sent to Government of India as it is without any change and when it is being sent so, it will be like a resolution itself. Hence, I think that it is not necessary to create a difficulty by accepting this amendment. Because, when talks take place, the Government of Sri Lanka is likely to say, "you should give up the demand for Tamil Eelam and then come for talks". They might also say, "We will come for talks only if you accept Tamil Eelam". Hence, I request you not to insist on the amendment for the reason that our resolution must be for initiating talks without committing to either of the above two conditions and the Government of India must take action therefore. I have already pointed out that my speech covers the amendment. Therefore, as the amendment has found a place in my speech, I am requesting the Marxist Communist Party and the Communist Party of India to welcome the resolution without insisting on their amendments.

(This Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 23.8.90 and was carried unanimously.)



The Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) Complex of the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts was dedicated to the Nation by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Manali on 7th August '90. The Chief Minister also commissioned the Heavy Normal Paraffin Unit and the Captive Power Plant. The Governor, Thiru

noted that great efforts had been made in the last two years by the Government to stem the tide of industrial retardation. The preliminary steps taken during President's rule to create an atmosphere conducive for good industrial climate had been continued by the present Govern-

The Government would encourage industrialists, including those from other States, to invest in Tamil Nadu and at the same time involve the workers in the process of industrialisation, he said.

The Chief Minister said soon after he assumed office he had taken a number of steps to over-

LAB COMPLEX OF THE TAMILNADU PETROPRODUCTS DEDICATED TO THE NATION

Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the function.

The Governor said there was an imperative need to have a buoyancy in industrial growth to put the State's economy on a firm footing. Basically, the economy of the State was dependent on agriculture. Unfortunately, there were constraints due to which agriculture as a means of employment and income had reached a saturation point. He

ment. "I am sure that when the schemes fructify in the near future, Tamil Nadu would regain its lost place on the industrial map of India".

The Chief Minister, expressed the hope that the steps being taken by the Government would help Tamil Nadu regain its lost glory in industrialisation and enable it to soon occupy the top position in the country.

come the slackness in industrial growth in the last decade. The Government had constituted a high-power committee to examine and suggest ways for rapid industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. Besides, he had also held meetings with industrialists of Tamil Nadu and those from other States. He had assured the entrepreneurs that the Government would provide all facilities for them to invest in the State.

In the last two years, after the initiative taken during the President's rule, the incentives offered by us had led to more and more industries being set up in the State. This function itself is a testimony to that", the Chief Minister said.

Aromatic Project:

He renewed his plea to the Centre to sanction the proposed aromatic project to Tamil Nadu. He had held discussion with the Union Petroleum Minister, Thiru M.S. Gurupadaswamy, and the Prime Minister, Thiru V.P. Singh, regarding this, "Uttar Pradesh is also bidding for this project and they want to set it up at Salimpur. I am taking all efforts to ensure that Tamil Nadu gets the project", he added.

The Chief Minister said the "letter of intent" had been issued to Tamil Nadu even before Uttar Pradesh staked its claim for the project. "I want to remind the Centre of this," he said.

He said some States started their projects even before they got the approval of the Centre. "But, as we follow the procedure, we are waiting for the approval to start the project. I hope the Centre will give its approval soon," he said and added that with the help of the Governor it would be accomplished.

The Chief Minister said there was good scope for having more industries at Manali. Making use of the open lands, the Government would start more industries in the area.

Increment for workers:

Referring to a request made by Thiru A.C. Muthiah, Vice-Chairman of Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, for better infrastructure at Manali, the Chief Minister promised to do the needful. He was happy to note the "excellent progress" made by the company and announced on the occasion an in-

crement to the 539 workers of the company.

Welcoming the gathering, Thiru R. Nagarajan, Home Secretary and Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, said the project cost was Rs.181 crores. The HNP Unit had been set up at Rs.5 crores. Captive power plants for 12 MW had been set up at Rs.9 crores.

Tamil Nadu Petroproducts is a joint sector project set up by TIDCO and SPIC with technology supplied by UOP Inc. and engineering services supplied by Uhde India Ltd.

Thiru A.C. Muthiah suggested that the Government constitute a

separate body for providing infrastructure requirements of Manali, which faced water shortage and acute power crisis. He wanted the Government to have a consortium for power projects, sanction water recycling plant.

Thiru Ken Blaine of UOP Inc., London, and Thiru Duemmler of Uhde India, congratulated the officials of the company for successful completion of the project.

Thiru P.S. Balasubramanian, Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, proposed a vote of thanks.

TRIBUTES TO Va.Raa

Tamil Writer, Social Reformer and a Champion of Widow marriage Va. Raa (V. Ramaswamy)'s Centenary Celebration was organised by the Government at Kalaivannar Arangam on 17th August 1990.

The Minister for Education Prof. K.Anbazhagan presided over the function. The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi, unveiling the portrait of Va. Raa on the occasion, quoted extensively from the works of the writer and explained the efforts taken by Va. Raa to usher in social reforms and put an end to blind beliefs.

The Chief Minister referred to the steps taken by the previous D.M.K. regime and the present one to perpetuate the memory of freedom fighters and also those who had fought for the cause of Tamil. Financial assistance was given to their families as

a token of respect. The gesture was made to them irrespective of the movement they belonged to.

The Chief Minister honoured Tmt. Bhuvanawari, the wife of Va.Raa, by presenting her with a "Ponnadai".

The Minister for Information and Labour Thiru. K.N.Nehru, Thiru. T.R.Balu M.P., Thiru.Abdul Jabbar, Thiru. S.Viswanathan (Savi), Thiru. Manian and Thiru. Vasavan, writers were among those who paid tributes to Va.Raa for his services to society.

Tmt. Jayanti, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, who welcomed the gathering, said the Chief Minister had sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs.1,000 every month by the State Government to the wife of Va.Raa. Thiru.G.Muthusamy, Director of Information and Public Relations, proposed a vote of thanks.



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

SEPERATE SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS TO
ENNORE TARMAL POWER STATION.

Sl. No.	Description	Specn. No.	EMD Rs.	Estimated value Rs.	Due date
1.	M.S. Fabricated Materials	CE-676	10,000	10 lakhs	12-9-90
2.	M.S. ERW pipes	CE-677	1,400	1.4 lakhs	13-9-90
3.	Admiralty Brass tubes	CE-678	2,000	2.0 lakhs	14-9-90
4.	Stand by power supplies to 28V D.C. and 48V D.C. system	CE-675	4,500	4.5 lakhs	19-9-90

Tenders will be received upto 12.00 Noon and opened at 3.00 P.M. on the respective due dates.

Cost of each specification

- For units located within Tamil Nadu Rs. 100 if obtained in person and Rs. 115 if required to be sent by post.
- For the units located outside Tamil Nadu : Rs. 100 if obtained in person and Rs. 125 if required to be sent by post.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or money order to Accounts Officer/ETPS/Ennore-Madras-57, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Purchase & Administration/ETPS with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address.

Tenders received after the due date and time will be rejected. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the specification copy or for the delay in postal transit.

The copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders.

**TENDERS WITHOUT EMD/PROOF FOR EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF EMD/
UNDER TAKING WILL BE SUMMARILY REJECTED.**

Chief Engineer /ETPS & BBPH.

DIPR. 387/CG7/90/ad.Bureau/3937

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

31-7-90

★ The Government has decided to issue from August 1 an additional 5Kg. of rice to family cardholders who are now given 12Kg of rice a month.

2-8-90

★ The Government has launched a time bound project for provision of all basic amenities in rural areas during the 8th plan. The programme, with a financial outlay of Rs.75 crores for the current year (1990-91) is called the "Special Programme for Rural Basic Services".

3-8-90

★ The National Dairy Development Board has agreed to release Rs.150 crores to Tamil Nadu for more dairy and oil seeds projects in the State. Of this, Rs.75 crores will be for dairy development and Rs.75 crores for Oilseeds production.

★ The Government has passed orders that 20 additional seats in the first year of the MBBS Course, 1990-91 session, be created over and above the existing strength, exclusively for admission of Sri Lankan Tamil refugee candidates.

7-8-90

★ The Government has issued orders extending the benefits of the accident relief scheme to the families of poor occupational category of "Gramiya Nadanam and Naiyandi Mela Artistes" in the

State. Under this scheme, a compensation of Rs.10,000 will be given to the families of the Artistes, who die in accident.

★ Thiru.Ko.Si.Mani, Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration switched on 39 new street lights at Thirunagar, Vadapalani, installed by the Corporation of Madras at a cost of Rs.1.6 lakh under the private street development fund.

★ The Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) Complex of the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts was dedicated to the Nation by the Chief Minister who also commissioned the Heavy Normal Paraffin Unit and the Captive Power Plant.

9-8-90

★ Tamil Nadu has become the first State to start implementing the debt-relief scheme (upto Rs.10,000) announced by the Centre, according to a Press Release from Indian Overseas Bank the Convener of the State Level Bankers Committee.

10-8-90

★ The Minister for Social Welfare and Rural Industries Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan said the Handicraft Development Corporation made a profit in 1989-90 for the first time in many years. The amount was Rs.13.5 lakhs. The turnover during the year was Rs.4.61 crores.

12-8-90

★ The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the propylene oxide, propylene glycol and polyol plants of the UB Petroproducts Ltd., at Manali, a joint venture project set up by the UB group and TIDCO.

★ The Government decided to set up a Rs.65 crore plant for the manufacture of Caustic Soda in Vedaranyam area of Thanjavur District. This factory would be set up jointly by TIDCO and the Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd.

14-8-90

★ The Chief Minister announced a gift of 15 days wage

கலாநாயகர் அண்ணா எம்.கே.கருணாநிதி அவர்கள்
 மாண்புமிகு தமிழக முதல்வர்
 டாக்டர் கலைஞர் மு. கருணாநிதி அவர்கள்
 17-8-1990 அன்று தொழிற்சாலை
 அடிக்கல் நாட்டினார்கள்.

DYNA LAMPS AND GLASS WORKS LIMITED

FOUNDATION STONE LAID ON

17-8-1990 BY

KALAICNAR M.KARUNANIDHI

GOV'T CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU

(basic pay and D.A.) for the employees of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union to commemorate the Platinum Jubilee of the Union.

15-8-90

★ The Chief Minister has announced that a part of Mint Street towards the Stanley Hospital will be named after late Mohanmull Chordia founder of A.M. Jain College.

17-8-90

★ The Chief Minister laid the foundation for the Dyna Lamps and Glass Works Ltd., a joint sector firm of the TIDCO at the SIPCOT Industrial Estate at Gummidipoondi. The factory

would manufacture 10 million fluorescent tubes and 15 million lamps a year besides Sodium Vapour lamps, high wattage lamps and a large quantity of lead glass shells and glass tubes as well as glass tubing.

20-8-90

★ The Chief Minister said a special programme had been taken up to provide basic facilities in the Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations at a cost of Rs.15.38 crores. It would be used for improving roads, construction and maintenance of school buildings and Public conveniences and for providing better lighting.

★ The Chief Minister said the Government had announced that 30 per cent of the jobs would be reserved for women in Government Service. During 1989-90 out of 1,577 candidates selected by the Public Service Commission 1,048 were women.

★ The setting up of a State level unit of the National Commission for women will be considered, the Chief Minister told the Assembly.

★ The Government has granted a subsidy of Rs.20 lakhs to the Journalists Housing Co-operative Society for construction of houses at Kottiwakkam near Thiruvannamiyur, the Transport Minister told the Assembly.

Traditional Tamil fractions and sub-fractions are so minute that millennia of arithmetical thought and practice should have preceded their evolution. The following tables bear ample testimony to this fact.

Fractions

Name	Quantity
mukkal	3/4
arai	1/2
kal	1/4
muvisam	3/16
araikkal	1/8
magani, visam	1/16
nanma	1/5
iruma	1/10
ma, oruma	1/20
araima	1/40
kani	1/80
araikkani	1/160
mundiri,	
mundirai	1/320

40	kuralvalaippidis	1	kadirmunai
20	kadirmunais	1	sindai
14	sindais	1	nagavindam
17	nagavindams	1	vindam
7	vindams	1	pagam
6	pagams	1	pandam
5	pandams	1	kunam
9	kunams	1	anu
7	anus	1	mummi
11	mummis	1	immi
21	immis	1	kilmundiri
320	kilmundiris	1	melmundiri
			or mundiri
320	melmundiris	1	(the integer I)

$$1 \text{ Kilmundiri} \frac{1}{320} \text{ of } \frac{1}{320} \frac{1}{102400}$$

$$1 \text{ terttukal} \frac{1}{2,32,38245, 3022720, 0000000}$$

Sub-Fractions:

6¼ terttukals	1 nunmanal
100 numanals	1 vellam
60 vellams	1 kuralvalaippidi

From
Quotations on Tamil and Tamil Culture
By R. Madhivanan

Tamil,

Tamils and

Tamil Nadu

I WILL BE ONE WITH YOU WHENEVER YOU TAKE A DECISION FOR THE BETTERMENT OF LABOUR WELFARE

By

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

*Mr. Mishra, President of the
Function!*

Mr. Ibrahim Zackaria!

Mr. Indrajit Gupta!

*State Labour Minister Mr. Nehru!
My esteemed friends*

K.T.K. Thangamani,

N.T. Vanamamalai! and

A.M. Gopu!

Dear Delegates!

Sisters and Brothers!

I feel very happy to be with you for the purpose of inaugurating the 34th Session of All India Trade Union Congress. Individually myself and also the party which I head are not new to the Labour movement. D.M.K. has played a major role in the Trade Union movement in the State and fought many battles for the cause of Labour Welfare and the sacrifice which we made together for the cause of labour movement had removed many hurdles in the past. I congratulate the organisers of the All India Trade Union Congress for having chosen Madras, as the venue for conducting the 34th Session of All India Trade Union Congress. This opportunity has been given to Madras after an interval of 45 years (i.e.) from 21st All India Trade Union Congress to 34th All India Trade Union Congress. During the last 45 years much change has taken place in the history of the Trade Union. As you are all aware the foundation for the Labour Union was first laid only in this State. The leaders belonging to the Labour Movement irrespective of their

political affiliation were veterans capable of giving leadership to the whole country and actually a few of our Labour Union leaders 'par excellence' in their performance and leadership.

In my political career of nearly 5 decades I have myself involved in Labour movement, even though in a selected and limited way. All along, my aspirations and sympathies are for the betterment of Labour Welfare. The Trade Union Leaders of All India Trade Union Congress in Tamil Nadu deserve a special mention for their constructive ap-

The Chief Minister's speech at the 34th session of All India Trade Union Congress on 7th August 1990.

proach and able leadership. Leaders like K.T.K. Thangamani and A.M. Gopu are not only quite active but very steady and pragmatic in dealing problems. Only leaders who have dedication and devotion to the cause of the labour without any personal aspirations are popular among the working force and this fact has been proved on many occasions.

We, in Tamil Nadu, are able to maintain industrial harmony only because the Trade Union leadership is pragmatic and cooperative. Between 1967 to 1975 when my party was in power, far-reaching reforms in Trade Union laws were introduced and industrial harmony was maintained. The 1st Day of May

which we call the 'May Day' was declared as a paid holiday by the Tamil Nadu Government. Only with that spirit, on the last May Day, we renamed the 'Napier Park' in Madras as 'May Day Park' and installed a fitting memorial in the Park to relash and remember the May Day. In an industrial management, representatives of Labour have been given a place to play a role in management. Out of 16,000 industrial units employing about one crore workmen in Tamil Nadu, the lock-outs and strikes are confined only to 14 industrial establishments, whose employment is about 3,000 workers.

When we resumed office after the elections in January, 1989, our main attention was only on the labour front. 42 mills were closed and 21 of them had come to the liquidation stage. Our efforts have brought 10 such mills for revival and reopening immediately. 6 among the 21 are before the B.I.F.R. and also efforts are being made to bring them under Joint management.

In the Sugar Industry, Tamil Nadu is the first state which has entered into an agreement for higher wages after the Third Pay Commission. What we did in Sugar industry is the model for the country.

The Metal Box Industry is located in four places in India and only in Tamil Nadu, due to our efforts Metal Box unit was reopened. Even in States like Kerala and West Bengal

only 54 industries from the unorganised sector are brought under the Minimum Wages Schedule, Whereas in Tamil Nadu 70 industries are brought under the Minimum Wages Schedule.

First time in India more than 30,000 workers mostly technicians and artists in the Film Industry are brought under an agreement with the Producers. This effort was hailed by all Sections as the first and foremost.

The plight of the workmen in Milk Federation was pathetic when we took over the State administration. 500 of the displaced employees of the Milk Federation were re-employed at one stroke.

The workers in Textiles, Plantation, Engineering and Sugar Industries are getting a better deal in Tamil Nadu. Whenever there is a Labour unrest, our Government rather rushes to the situation and sorts it out, instead of waiting for the procedural battle to be evolved. This is the approach of our Government to the problems of Labour.

Even though closure of some of the industries and a constant struggle to reopen them and make them available for workmen are inevitable, no major mishap has happened so far, which is beyond the point of mutual understanding ultimately. And my friends here are aware of the efforts taken by the our Government for reopening the closed industrial establishments and for reviving the sick units. It is the policy of the state to rehabilitate the displaced workmen from the closed units by bringing their misery to an end.

There are 45,000 Registered Trade Unions in India and among them 4,700 Trade Unions are in Tamil Nadu. This shows the role played by our labour union leaders to bring the labour as an organised sector. More we organise the working force the better the result we get. This is the experience all through.

When there was a dispute between the Management and the Workers

Thiru.Vi.Ka. Awards Presented

Thiru.Vi.Ka. Awards for outstanding contribution to Tamil were presented to Pulavar K. Govindan and Prof. A.S. Gnana-sambandan by the Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi at the function organised to celebrate the 107th Birth Anniversary of the Tamil Scholar Thiru.Vi.Ka. on 26th August 1990. Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education presided over the function.

in the Simpson Company, I had given my full support and sympathy to the workers. This is wellknown to the World.

Recently also, when the Standard Motor Workers were in distress, as a matter of interim relief, Government has given them twice Rs.200/- and Rs.250/- each and in order to get them back into the fold of production unit, my Government announced three crores financial support. I requested Mr. Gopu in this connection through a personal letter to give up his fast and to take efforts to see that the workers are rehabilitated.

When we had been voted to power in 1989, many workers, Government employees including policemen who were out of job facing disciplinary proceedings were taken to work.

During the Emergency, large number of Textile Workers of Coimbatore were about to go on a strike on the issue of Bonus. As you all know, the Labour was not allowed to raise the Bonus issue during the Emergency. The D.M.K. Government negotiated with the workers and Management and settled the issue by agreeing for Cash Advance instead of Bonus. Thus the proposed strike was averted. I could cite hundreds of such instances where our sympathies are totally with the working force.

To get a better deal for the workmen the Trade Union Congress has travelled a stormy way and all the betterment we are having today

for the workmen are due to the great sacrifice made by our Labour Union Leaders.

I wish that the 34th Session of the All India Trade Union Congress will touch the main problems concerning the labour front, such as;

Shift in Technology,

Social Security,

Requirement of the skilled labour,

The problem of organising the unskilled labour,

Sickness and closure of industrial units,

Revival of industrial units and the rehabilitation of workmen,

Industrial law,

Improvement of the working conditions.

No doubt, priority varies from State to State but the fact remains that the problems have to be tackled effectively, not only for the betterment of workmen but also for the rapid industrialisation of the country. When you are all dispersing after deliberations, I expect your considered and concrete views on matters concerning our vital interests. Let me conclude with a word of thanks once again and wish you all success and I assure you, I will be one with you whenever you take a decision for the betterment of Labour Welfare.

Thank you!



NATURALISM AS HUMANISM IN THE POETRY OF BHARATHIDASAN

Dr. K. Chellappan

Bharathidasan the great revolutionary Poet of the twentieth century represents the fullest flowering of humanism in the tradition of Tamil poetry. In this we see his poetry recovering the man-centred vision of Sangam poetry and broadening it with the humanism of the West, particularly the French passion for freedom and the fraternity of Man. Though a revolutionary, he has enriched the Tamil tradition by breaking it wherever necessary because tradition cannot be simply repeated, but it has to be rediscovered and revitalised, by opening up new vistas of vision and currents of thought.

In Sangam poetry we find the expression of a joyous faith in human love and heroism and a simple but profound delight in the infinite variety of life. In *Tirukkural* and *Cilappatikaram* we find a continuation of this tradition - even though a mythic mode has also set in by this time, but both of them use the mythical framework to vindicate only human values. *Tirukkural* protests against distinctions based on birth, and emphasises the importance of human effort. In fact as Kalaigarnar Dr. M. Karunanidhi has rightly said

in his *Kuraloviyam*, the Hymn to God in *Tirukkural* is only a hymn to human values and characteristics and that is only a prelude to living properly here on earth because the qualities of God in *Tirukkural* are only the qualities of Man. Again *Cilappatikaram* creates a counter myth of a humble woman becoming a goddess - and all gods, Kotravai, Mayoon and Murugan are seen only as aspects of the great values embodied by Kannaki. If *Cilappatikaram* represents the Ascent of Man (Woman) Kamban's *Ramayana* represents the Descent of God, and here God vindicates human values, by becoming human but still only as an Avatar. In Bharathi as in Tagore, man and God rub shoulders in an act of love, but man finds perfection only in recognising his divinity. In Bharathidasan man finds perfection in his very humanity and man can realise himself by remaining simply human. In other words, in the poetry of Bharathidasan all values are human, whereas even in Bharathi, human values are accepted in relation to a transcendental order.

Eventhough Bharathidasan's very first poem written at the request of

Poet Bharathi begins, "All that we see is only Sakti", that itself is the embryo of his humanism, because what he celebrates in the poem is the dance of the creative spirit, the colour and the vigour of the sky and the sea in human terms. He does not speak of mother goddess; he speaks of nature as mother. The dance of creative energy is brought out through human imagery throughout this poem. In Sanjeevi Parvathathin Saral (The Slope of the Sanjeevi Hill) also, we find nature being portrayed as nourisher of human love whereas mythical narration interrupts the natural flow of human love. Kuppan's mythical imagination inspires fear in him whereas his sweet heart asserts that love alone is real. Again in the same poem, the French and the American are said to uphold a vision of the brotherhood of man and the English people speak contemptuously of Indians as they are deeply divided in the name of religion and caste.

In *Alakin Cirippu* (Beauty's Laughter) also Bharathidasan's portraits of nature are charged with a human significance. In fact he creates a counter-myth of the kingdom of nature as opposed to

the Puranic tales and man seems to be the crown and consummation of his garden of Eden in which man is not forbidden to taste anything. The very first poem sees beauty only in human terms. "If the first stanza is devoted to her beauty hidden in the rising and the setting Sun, sea, the flood of light, the grove and the parrots in the branches of trees, the second stanza is entirely devoted to the beauty of the human world : the light flashing from the eyes of the child, the lamp, the dance of the curved fingers of the damsel, and above all, in the majestic walk of the peasant with his plough on the shoulder, and in the mind of the poet. The poem ends by glorifying beauty as the eternal principle of renewal. "She is the green pulp behind all that is green and the Virgin unravished by antiquity." Like Keats he also thinks that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Here again the beauty of Nature is seen only as a balm to mankind.

In all the portraits that follows this also, Bharathidasan conveys Nature in human terms and derives a lesson for Man from that. The deep silence in the bosom of the sea while the waves clash with each other on the shore symbolise the peace that follows the revolution. The various parts of the Lotus also bring to the mind of the poet the organs of the human body. The immensity of the sky makes him think of man as an ant and realise the stupidity of the distinctions between man and man, when we are all so small in the presence of the sky. He also gives a poetic - and revolutionary interpretation to a natural process : the stars in the sky seem to him as blisters in the sky, consequent on its day-long watching over the ill treatment of the poor by the wicked rich men. In brief if Nature symbolised the motherhood of God to other poets, to Bharathidasan it symbolises the brotherhood of man and a replica of a Socialist society. It is significant that Bharathidasan makes Tamil

Mighty Minds of Old

தீதும் நன்றும் பிறந்த வாரா

-புறநானூறு 192

Good and evil come to us
Not through others
But by our own acts.

- Pura Nanooru 192

the crown of this society because Tamil to him is a symbol of natural and human values and also an instrument of revolution.

It is this aspect that is brought out in the poem *Puratchi Kavi* (The Revolutionary Poet), because of which the poet himself is called the Revolutionary Poet. Here the poet and the Princess lead a revolution against the king, because of his hostility to love. In fact the Princess is the symbol of love or the creative principle, the human version of Sakti whereas the poet symbolises the power of reason embodied in Tamil. Nature or the song on the Moon (which abounds in human imagery) encourages the blossoming of love, but wicked human nature is against it; that is why the lovers give a clarion call for revolution in order to uphold human love and human values. Man must create a new social and political order in tune with naturalism. It is significant that Karl Marx also says, "Society is the accomplished union of man with nature, the veritable resurrection of nature, the realized naturalism of man and the realised humanism of nature," but it is not a simple reversion to a primitive way of life, according to both Marx and Bharathidasan. What matters is not simple or raw nature, but the human significance of nature. That is why Bharathidasan refers to the

civilisation brought out by the human effort : man, particularly the labourer is responsible for reclaiming land for human habitation and tapping the bowels of earth for all the riches which make life worthwhile. By an ironic twist, man has used this process itself to exploit men and cut himself from a natural way of life. Revolution is the only answer to restore equilibrium and equity in the human world in order to usher in a Commonwealth, where every thing belongs to every one and wealth becomes the common wealth of the common man. This poem is the very epitome of Bharathidasan's poetry, in which we see the rich tapestry of Tamilism and a world vision, a craving for love and a call for revolution which is born out of a synthesis of naturalism and humanism.

Finally we may also hazard a hypothesis that this vision of Bharathidasan is due to his synthesis of the Sangam vision of life with that of the values of the French culture. If in Bharathi who is closer to the British Romantics we find a humanism based on transcendental values, in Bharathidasan it is more linked with naturalism as in the French tradition. If Bharathi's concept of freedom is more metaphysical, in Bharathidasan we see more of the French passion for revolution and love for equality and comradeship and his vision of love is also more earthly and physical than that of Bharathi, again as in French poets. The breaking of chains or the prison is a recurrent image in his poetry and *Puratchikkavi* (The Revolutionary Poet) is possibly inspired by a French poem dealing with the breaking open of the Bastille. But this is only a hypothesis and needs further investigation for confirmation. It is hoped that Centenary year of the poet will establish the Comradship of Bharathidasan with similar poets in the West as well as Soviet Union.

First Supplementary Estimates 1990-91

Speech of the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1990-91 to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 20th August 1990.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1990-91. A detailed statement explaining the demands for grants is placed on the Table of the House. The Supplementary demands placed before the House are in all for a sum of Rs.244.38 crores. Of this a sum of Rs.65.63 crores is in the Revenue Account and the balance amount of Rs.178.75 crores is in the Capital and Loan Accounts. I shall touch upon the important schemes and programmes that find place in these demands for grants.

2. Out of the total amount requested for in this First Supplementary Demand Rs.170.00 crores is required towards repayment of overdrafts availed from the Reserve Bank of India. With the approval of this requirement, the State will be able to avail of Ways and Means advance and overdrafts as may be necessary from the Reserve Bank of India.

3. Due to failure of the North-East monsoon in some districts in 1989 and due to deficient rainfall in some districts in the current South-West monsoon, Government have sanctioned Rs.19.5 crores to undertake urgent measures to tide over drinking water scarcity. This in-

cludes a provision of Rs.7.5 crores to sink 3,000 borewells, Rs.8 crores to Madras Metropolitan Water-Supply and Sewerage Board to undertake lorry water-supply and other measures and Rs.4 crores for other water-supply works. This amount has been included under various Demands.

4. Government have undertaken a special programme to provide basic facilities in the three City Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. An assistance of Rs.10.38 crores has been given to the Madras Corporation under this programme. Rupees 3 crores has been sanctioned for laying/relaying of roads. 110 lorries will be purchased at a cost of Rs.4.38 crores for conservancy work and Rs.3.00 crores will be spent on the construction of 150 public conveniences with water and lighting facilities. Similarly Rs.1.00 crore has been sanctioned for Coimbatore Corporation and Rs.4.00 crores for Madurai Corporation. This will be utilised for improving roads, construction/maintenance of public conveniences, construction/maintenance of school buildings and for providing lighting facilities. These amounts have been included under Demand No.28-Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration and Demand No.59-Loans and Advances by the State Government.

5. Following the aerial bombing and other operations by the Sri Lankan armed forces, refugees in a

hapless state have fled to Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka losing all their belongings. A sum of Rs.5.66 crores has been sanctioned to arrange for the reception, transportation of refugees as well as for the payment of cash doles, supply of utensils and clothes, repairing the buildings for accommodating the refugees, etc. On the occasion of Independence Day, sanction has been accorded for the free distribution of a new set of clothes for every refugee family at a cost of Rs.34.32 lakhs. These amounts have been included under Demand No.37-Public Works-Buildings, Demand No.43-Miscellaneous and Demand No.53-Capital Outlay on Public Works-Buildings.

6. The Government have sanctioned the purchase and installation of 1,000 colour T.V. sets in Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats whose financial position is not sound enough to purchase colour T.V. sets. A sum of Rs.1.00 crore has been included under Demand No.28-Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration for this purpose.

7. The Municipalities are implementing water-supply schemes with loan assistance. With an intention to expedite the implementation of these schemes, a revolving fund has been set up through a sanction of Rs.50 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board. The fund will be used for undertaking investigation work for water-supply schemes in Municipalities and Town Panchayats. The amount required for this has been included in Demand No.49 - Water-Supply.

8. The Government have sanctioned a scheme to confer ownership on a hire purchase basis to the tenants residing in the multi-storied tenements constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. A sum of Rs.2.00 crores has been sanctioned to carry out repairs in these houses before the

ownership rights are transferred. This has been included under Demand No.33-Housing.

9. The Mass Rapid Transit System Project for Madras City is being implemented by the Metropolitan Transport Project Wing (Railways). The Government has agreed to transfer about 18 hectares of land in Madras City free of cost to the Metropolitan Transport Project Wing (Railways) for implementation of the Mass Rapid Transit System Project. The families residing along the alignment of the Mass Rapid Transit System Project were shifted and re-settled by the Government. A sum of Rs.27.42 lakhs is required for this purpose. This amount is included in Demand No.34-Urban Development and Demand No.59-Loans and Advances by the State Government.

10. This Government which stands for the welfare of handloom weavers has sanctioned Rs.9.37 crores to Co-optex. The Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies will benefit from this and be strengthened. This amount has

been requested for under Demand No.26-Handlooms and Textiles.

11. I had mentioned in my Budget Speech that steps will be taken for the functioning of Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College from Salem itself. Sanction has been accorded for creating the required posts and for the purchase of furniture and other equipment. A sum of Rs.55.24 lakhs has been included under Demand No.18-Medical.

12. The Police Commissionerate System has been introduced in the cities of Madurai and Coimbatore. A sum of Rs.5.44 crores has been sanctioned from the Contingency Fund for meeting the expenditure on staff, furniture, motor vehicles, etc. This has been included in Demand No.15-Police.

13. A sum of Rs.2.10 crores has been sanctioned to the Government General Hospital for providing better treatment facilities to the poor people suffering from urinary disorders. This amount is required for purchase of the

necessary medical equipment and for structural modifications for installing the equipment. The necessary provision has been included under Demand No.18-Medical and Demand No.53-Capital Outlay on Public Works-Buildings.

14. A project for restoration of forest cover in the Western Ghats area has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.2.87 crores. A sum of Rs.2.15 crores has been released from the Contingency Fund. This has been included in Demand No.56-Capital Outlay on Forests.

15. I have touched upon very briefly the salient features of the various items of expenditure included in the Supplementary Estimates. The note placed before the House contains full details on these and other items. With these words, Sir, I commend the First Supplementary Estimates for 1990-91 for the acceptance of the House.

Vanakkam.

TNPSC

Advertisement No. 28/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 17.9.90 for appointment against One vacancy in the post of Assistant Electrical Inspector in the Tamil Nadu Electrical Inspectorate Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Pay: Rs.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem. (Open Competition-I)

Age: Below 30 years as on 1-7-1990. (Concessions regarding age limit are furnished below).

Qualification: (i) A degree in Electrical Engineering; and

(ii) Practical experience in large electricity supply undertakings or the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board including experience in design office for a period of not less than three years.

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 dependent to protect her from starvation.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, 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 Commission's 'Instructions etc. to Candidates'. (The Concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities 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 post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only), obtained on or after 1.8.90 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 1.8.90 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.

DIPR/2014/MS/90/Accord



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT

Separate sealed tenders are invited for

.. Design, Manufacture, supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of External Coal Handling System equipments of Phase-I including marine Civil works for TTPP-III Stage Extension Units 4 & 5 2 X 210 MW.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Description | .. Design, manufacture, supply, erection, Testing and Commissioning of External Coal Handling System equipments of Phase-I including marine civil works for TTPP-III Stage Extension Units 4&5 2X210 MW. |
| 2. Specification No. | .. SE/D/TTPP-47 |
| 3. Cost of Specification (Not refundable) | .. Rs. 1,000 (Within Tamil Nadu)
Rs. 1,100 (Outside Tamil Nadu) |
| 4. Earnest Money Deposit | .. Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One lakh only) |
| 5. Last date for the sale of specification | .. 18-9-1990. |
| 6. Prebid meeting for clarifications | .. 11.00 Hrs. on 19-9-90. |
| 7. Due date and time for receipt of Tender | .. 12.00 Hrs. on 15-11-90. |
| 8. Time and date of opening of Tender | .. 14.30 Hrs. on 15-11-90. |
| 9. Place of opening of Tender | .. At the Office of the Superintending Engineer/Design/
T.T.P.P. II Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai,
Madras-600 002. |

10. Copy of Specification can be obtained either in person or by post by remitting the cost either by cash or by money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer/Tamil Nadu Electricity Board/I Floor/NPKRR Maaligai 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 noting the Specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Design/TTPP/II Floor/Eastern Wing/NPKRR Maaligai/800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

11. The Specification could be perused at the office of S.E./Design/T.T.P.P./II Floor/Eastern Wing NPKRR Maaligai/Electricity Avenue/800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 between 11.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M. on any working day from the date of publication.

12. Tender received from those who have not purchased the Specification will not be opened. Tenders received after the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the copy of Specification/Tender or for the delay in postal transit.

Chief Engineer/Thermal Design

10th Floor/N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai,
800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Telex : 041-7261.

DIPR/88/VOC/90—Susakada.



Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

PUNACHI MINI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders (Two part tenders) addressed to "The Superintending Engineer/Civil (Hydel)" are invited in triplicate by the undersigned at his office at II Floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 for the following work.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name of Work | .. Procurement of steel, fabrication delivery, storage, handling at site, erection, testing and commissioning of penstock pipe at Punachi Mini Hydro Electric Project—(2 x 1 MW) |
| 2. Approximate value of work | .. Rs. 48 lakhs. |
| 3. Specification No. | SECH-17 |
| 4. Earnest Money Deposit | .. Rs. 50,000
(Rupees Fifty thousand only) |
| 5. Due date and time for receipt of Tender | .. Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday the 26th September 1990. |
| 6. Opening date and time for technical Bids | .. At 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th September 1990. |
| 7. Cost of specification
Within Tamil Nadu
Out side Tamil Nadu | .. (including all taxes)
.. Rs. 450 (Rupees Four hundred and fifty only)
.. Rs. 500 (Rupees Five hundred only) |
| 8. Submission of Bid | .. This is a "Two part" tender and submission of bids shall be in two parts in conformity with clause No. 15 of Section A3 of the Specification. Any tender not submitted in conformity with this clause will be rejected. |

The following are the pre qualification requirements of the tenderer.

(i) The tenderer should have successfully fabricated, erected and commissioned atleast one number of penstock pipe approximately of the same diameter for a length of 100 mts.

(ii) The Annual turn over of the tenderer for the last three (3) Financial years shall not be less than Rs. 40.00 lakhs per year.

Copies of Tender specifications will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 27-8-90 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 24-9-90 by remitting the cost of specification either by Demand Draft/pay order/cash to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 mentioning the Specification No. SECH/17 and presenting cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil (Hydel), II Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with the requisition furnishing full postal address. If the tender sets are required by post Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) should be paid extra per set for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of Specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Hydel, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor, and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in the tender specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

Chief Engineer/Civil Designs

DIPR/77/NLG/90/CANCO

TNPSC

Department Test for officers of the Co-operative Department - Co-operation II Paper

held on 15th May 1990

22077	22149	22161	22166	22167	22176	22177	22209	22228	22370
22375	22423	22481	22495	22502	22522	22531	22775	22937	23008
23037	23077	23134	23162	23166	23199	23222	23242	23247	23267
23289	23297	23303	23343	23491	23505	23507	23541	23584	23713
23798	23855	23860	23861	23930	23937	23947	23957	23959	23974
23987	24015	24047	24051	24070	24112	24221	24273	24281	24364
24439	24510	24601	24604	24643	24645	24750	24775	24784	24830
24883	24923	24924	24957	24984	25035	25080	25084	25088	25237
25337	25449	25455	25500	25508	25512	25515	25533	25553	25586
25589	25614	25626	25639	25653	25742	25750	25768	25828	25868
25887	25900	25901	25950	26048	26081	26083	26108	26169	26245
26249	26314	26399	26406	26419	26420	26459	26460	26514	26536
26687	26688	26700	26712	26729	26799	26848	26856	26913	27032
27077	27139	27199	27223	27243	27262	27298	27300	27323	27329
27350	27354	27374	27446	27449	27453	27462	27547	27557	27637
27638	27689	27761	27814	27845	27981	28006	28010	28074	28111
28131	28147	28178	28188	28204	28232	28237	28273	28299	28316
28319	28321	28346	28416	28546	28599	28714	28720	28725	28754
28806	28819	28921	28955	29003	29005	29188	29212	29262	29298
29324	29363	29445	29494	29554	29623	29695	29716	29734	29742
29864	29903	30048	30111	30199	30209	30210	30266	30341	30399
30475	30604	30620	30664	30669	30727	30862	30883	30921	30940
30958	30966	31075	31083	31108	31128	31148	31184	31190	31192
31229	31291	31316	31328	31503	31522	31557	31562	31662	31663
31697	31762	31777	31779	31820	31863	31876	31883	31919	32038
32067	32069	32084	32090	32123	32139	32214	32227	32250	32313
32382	32385	32408	32412	32419	32439	32467	32486	32547	32594
32627	32644	32655	32679	32706	32739	32760	32762	32763	32772
32828	32831	32843	32863	32886	32920	32959	32973	32996	32997
33177	33242	33274	33387	33396	33441	33450	33595	33646	33664
33743	33760	33977	34025	34027	34095	34131	34218	34285	34359
34428	34442	34453	34472	34517	34521	34686	34716	34732	34826
34828	34940	34957	34962	34994	35021	35047	35054	35086	35117
35139	35193	35233	35237	35246	35250	35259	35276	35277	35292
35316	35376	35380	35381	35397	35417	35475	35517	35536	35547
35584	35671	35720	35721	35722	35729	35733	35745	35746	35795
35806	35811	35854	35873	35888	35891	35985	36042	36055	36059
36073	36118	36213	36243	36283	36292	36313	36328	36338	36375
36410	36495	36544	36588	36648	36781	36793	36860	36907	36909
37019	37096	37200	37467	37474	37510	37557	37561	37604	37611
37633	37811	37825	38069	38256	38346	38411	38509	38698	38731
38869	38941	39019	39077	39092	39191	39316	39435	39441	39597
39680	39746	39768	39791	39894	39930	40024	40029	40067	40100
40128	40156	40159							

Departmental Test For Municipal Commissioners in the Municipal Administration Department - Part - I (with Books)

HELD ON 14th MAY 1990

22553	24511	28489	28698	29311	30171	32070	33007	34870	36611
37274	37512	38725	39280	39282					

**Departmental Test - Registration Department Test - May '90.
Group I - Paper I - The Registration Act - The Registrations Rules and
Tables of Fees (With books) Result.**

22023	22892	23130	23610	23617	24011	24752	25402	26096	26343
26389	26444	26606	26625	26629	26765	28747	29368	30497	30637
30732	30778	31145	31262	31296	31877	32063	32145	32161	32284
32388	32393	32494	32581	32765	32933	33119	34341	34561	34655
34712	34760	35522	35592	36570	36724	36896	36918	37136	37284
37417	37535	38444	39281	39364	40038	40039			

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1990

**THE TAMILNADU WAKF BOARD DEPARTMENTAL TEST - FIRST PAPER
DETAILED APPLICATIONS (With Books)**

12670

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1990

**THE TAMILNADU WAKF BOARD DEPARTMENTAL TEST - SECOND PAPER
GENERAL PRINCIPLES (With Books)**

12670

**DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAY AND RURAL
WORKS), MADRAS - THIRD PAPER - CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.**

29435

29701

**DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT CLERKS IN THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS) MADRAS - FIRST AND
SECOND PAPER - THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL (With BOOKS).**

28591 29611 29829 30005

The Candidate bearing Register No.28996 has passed in First Paper. He is exempted from appearing for First Paper.

**DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUBRINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL
WORKS)MADRAS SECOND PAPER - ELEMENTARY BOOK - KEEPING
(WITHOUT BOOKS)**

29701

30531

**DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL
WORKS) MADRAS FOURTH PAPER - PUBLIC WORKS AND GENERAL ACCOUNTS
(THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL) (WITH BOOKS)**

29408

29564

**DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR AUDIT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ACCOUNTS
BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL
WORKS) MADRAS - FIFTH PAPER - ESTABLISHMENT AUDIT (THEORETICAL AND
PRACTICAL) (WITH BOOKS).**

None of the candidates has passed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT TEST - MANUAL OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT (WITH BOOKS)

22372	22510	22548	22903	23016	23021	23035	23091	23114	23167
23266	23362	23559	23616	23684	23865	23943	23983	24064	24155
24182	24184	24404	24527	24559	24609	24736	24838	24893	24908
24930	25271	25340	25443	25468	26028	26201	26325	26893	26919
27069	27120	27623	27695	27837	27866	27891	27896	28051	28070
28083	28099	28138	28145	28235	28253	28268	28286	28367	28541
28552	28583	28632	28974	29574	29582	29930	30085	30288	30485
30894	30900	31011	31247	31309	31387	31477	31558	31786	32661
32662	32812	33108	33139	33144	33342	33866	34388	34414	34448
34451	34487	34506	34511	34524	34544	34572	34573	34577	34583
34606	34615	34640	34644	34804	34811	34900	34910	35015	35042
35167	35168	35174	35226	35327	35430	35445	35447	35493	35554
35585	35598	35718	35759	36001	36078	36168	36320	36508	36521
36625	36692	37794	37795	37998	38128	38391	38456	38480	38676
38765	38937	39007	39011	39044	39371	39506	39533	39572	39586
39675	39867	39969	40132						

The Candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Preliminary Examination conducted by the Commission on 4.2.90 for recruitment to the post of Statistical Inspector in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service have been admitted to the Main Written Examination. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of the Main Written Examination and Centre of the Examination will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the Main Written Examination. Individual communications regarding non-admission to the Main written Examination Will not be sent separately.

0006	0009	0013	0019	0104	0118	0119	0159	0180	0196
0208	0211	0241	0247	0249	0278	0279	0288	0291	0295
0322	0332	0333	0337	0338	0363	0384	0408	0445	0448
0456	0471	0483	0495	0496	0504	0505	0508	0509	0516
0534	0560	0563	0596	0603	0606	0614	0654	0655	0670
0674	0694	0695	0696	0700	0705	0716	0725	0729	0731
0740	0765	0767	0783	0787	0792	0817	0860	0875	0892
0905	0910	0935	0946	0952	0956	0957	0989	1017	1024
1025	1033	1053	1071	1107	1115	1116	1119	1120	1128
1130	1131	1150	1163	1164	1177	1178	1214	1215	1228

DIPR/2016/MS/90/accord

Secretary

The Candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Preliminary Examination conducted by the Commission on 4.2.90 for recruitment to the post of Assistant Statistical Investigator in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service have been admitted to the Main Written Examination. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of the Main Written Examination and Centre of the Examinations will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidates whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the Main Written Examination. Individual communications regarding non-admission to the Main Examination will not be sent separately.

1501	1505	1510	1518	1522	1525	1526	1528	1537	1542	1554	1559
1560	1561	1562	1576	1587	1591	1595	1599	1605	1610	1617	1624
1645	1646	1652	1660	1667	1673	1677	1678	1680	1681	1683	1685
1690	1691	1705	1707	1708	1713	1714	1734	1741	1746	1747	1758
1760	1762	1766	1768	1783	1784	1786	1791	1792	1793	1795	1805
1807	1814	1815	1822	1826	1829	1833	1839	1844	1862	1863	1865
1866	1872	1873	1878	1879	1899	1903	1909	1917	1922	1924	1925
1928	1930	1932	1947	1949	1960	1964	1967	1973	1987	1991	2002
2012	2019	2024	2026	2033	2036	2037	2038	2040	2044	2047	2056
2061	2078	2085	2087	2088	2091	2093	2094	2096	2098	2101	2105
2106	2110	2113	2115	2116	2120	2126	2129	2136	2140	2151	2152

2164	2181	2182	2185	2191	2194	2196	2198	2200	2201	2205	2209
2210	2213	2214	2220	2224	2229	2231	2234	2242	2244	2262	2265
2271	2279	2283	2286	2303	2305	2307	2316	2318	2323	2329	2337
2340	2341	2345	2356	2360	2364	2370	2375	2378	2393	2400	2419
2423	2440	2448	2449	2451	2456	2457	2462	2464	2466	2467	2475
2514	2517	2518	2521	2523	2527	2529	2552	2560	2575	2582	2583
2587	2595	2596	2600	2601	2602	2603	2606	2626	2636	2643	2655
2657	2660	2670	2671	2674	2675	2677	2680	2681	2684	2689	2694
2703	2705	2708	2712	2716	2721	2724	2726	2727	2736	2738	2739
2741	2742	2743	2746	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2757	2762	2763
2771	2772	2775	2776	2778	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2787	2789
2796	2799	2805	2822	2827	2836	2853	2857	2874	2877	2911	2918
2933	2947	2948	2958	2970	2972	2981	2996	2998	3001	3002	3008
3013	3014	3017	3024	3026	3031	3033	3039	3040	3043	3045	3048
3062	3066	3068	3070	3075	3080	3081	3082	3090	3091	3093	3095
3098	3102	3107	3110	3112	3115	3119	3124	3149	3150	3156	3170
3177	3179	3184	3185	3192	3195	3204	3207	3208	3212	3214	3215
3220	3224	3233	3234	3241	3242	3244	3246	3249	3250	3254	3255
3257	3259	3265	3267	3286	3287	3288	3295	3311	3315	3316	3321
3322	3324	3326	3327	3332	3335	3341	3342	3344	3347	3370	3378
3388	3400	3406	3410	3416	3417	3425	3427	3431	3438	3440	3441
3449	3454	3461	3463	3464	3471	3485	3487	3491	3496	3502	3505
3511	3526	3529	3551	3552	3553	3557	3558	3560	3564	3565	3579
3582	3599	3603	3616	3617	3621	3627	3633	3640	3648	3658	3660
3666	3673	3680	3686	3703	3708	3728	3732	3733	3751	3758	3768
3769	3771	3783	3787	3788	3790	3802	3805	3806	3807	3816	3818
3830	3839	3848	3849	3866	3867	3875	3878	3879	3880	3894	3898
3908	3910	3927	3930	3933	3941	3943	3946	3947	3952	3953	3955
3965	3970	3981	3987	3995	4005	4014	4015	4020	4021	4024	4028
4029	4030	4046	4053	4061	4063	4066	4073	4081	4086	4088	4096
4097	4103	4108	4109	4116	4122	4126	4129	4136	4142	4151	4156
4157	4161	4165	4175	4179	4188	4189	4190	4192	4194	4201	4204
4208	4209	4211	4212	4216	4223	4226	4229	4247	4249	4255	4264
4277	4278	4284	4286	4295	4299	4305	4312	4315	4324	4325	4330
4337	4343	4344	4347	4371	4381	4388	4391	4395	4400	4403	4404
4429	4436	4438	4459	4462	4483	4490	4497	4519	4522	4524	4527
4528	4529	4532	4533	4540	4551	4560	4615	4616	4636	4637	4658
4659	4665	4670	4673	4697	4710	4717	4723	4724	4728	4731	4733
4737	4753										

Secretary

List of Register Numbers of Candidates selected provisionally for appointment to the Post of AGRICULTURAL OFFICER (RESEARCH) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department-1989-90.

10	35	42	56	57	74	109	113	129	134	165	179
182	194	224	225	227	238	240	243	271	303	304	309
321	337	342	357	363	376	399	411	418	420	441	443
446	450	451	453	462	468	469	486	500	547	578	582
583	585	591	600	619	624	637	762	763	765	770	794
797	818	830	853	862	919	928	939	947	967	974	981
983	993	1009	1025	1026	1029	1034	1042	and 1066			

The result of the Candidate with Register Number 353 has been withheld pending production of Certain document called for from him.

RESERVE LIST

The following is the "Reserve List" of Candidates to be selected for appointment to the Post of Agricultural Officer (Research) in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department. 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.

237	320	388	390	435	447	519	540	601	618	680	694
775	815	848	886	935	1022	1035	1045	and 1047			

DIPR/2055/MS/90/ Accord

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Va.Raa. (V.Ramasamy)

**A Great Tamil Writer and
Freedom Fighter**

BORN
17-9-1889

DIED
23-8-1951