

# Tamil Arasu

NOVEMBER 1990 Re.1







On the eve of Perarignar Anna's birth-day, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medals to the personnel of the Police, Prison, Home Guard and Fire Service Departments for their outstanding services, at Dharmapuri on 25.9.90, after inspecting a guard of honour.



# TAMIL ARASU

*A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu*

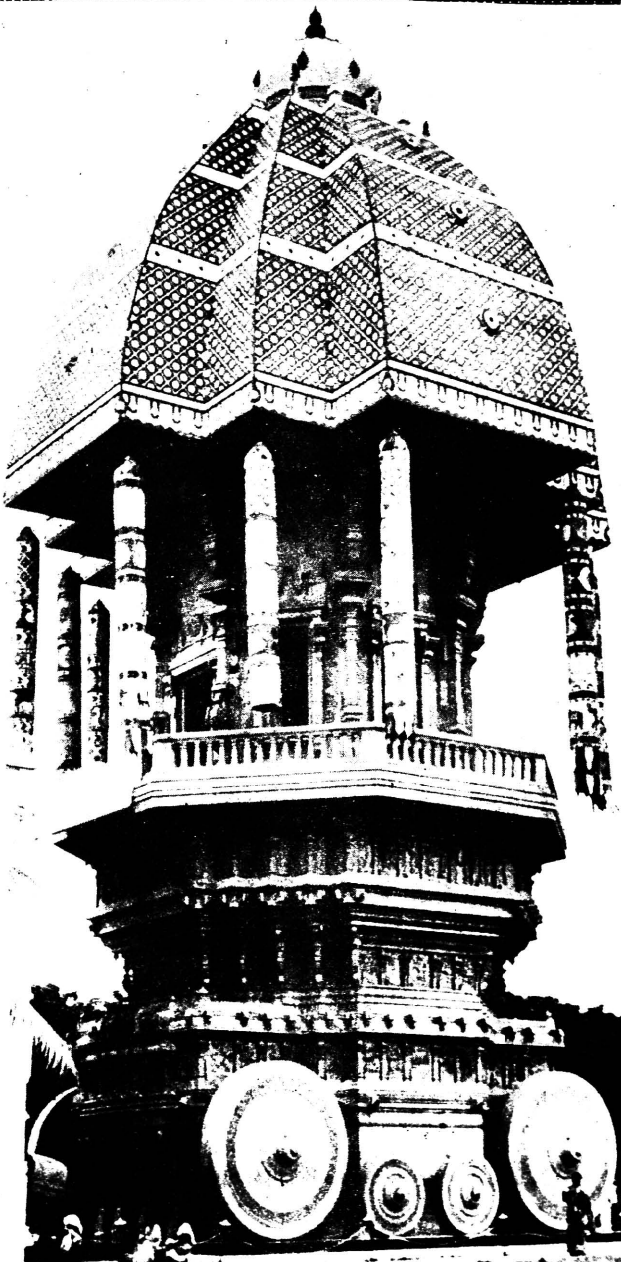
**Thiruvalluvar Year 2021**

**Iyypasi - Karthigai**

**NOVEMBER - 1990**

## IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ **Announcements and Achievements.**
- ★ **Inter-State Council for  
Centre-State Relations.**  
— *Dr. M. Karunanidhi,*  
*Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu*
- ★ **Dr. M.G.R. Medical University -  
First Convocation.**  
— *Address by the Chief Minister.*
- ★ **Citation**
- ★ **Social Welfare Department -  
A Light House to the poor.**  
— *Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan,*  
*Minister for Social Welfare*
- ★ **Unemployment should receive  
the highest attention.**  
*Dr. M. Karunanidhi*  
*Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu*
- ★ **Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu.**
- ★ **Poompuhar Art Gallery.**
- ★ **A new Thrust in Tourism Front.**  
— *Thiru K.P. Kandasamy,*  
*Minister for H.R. & C.E. and Tourism*
- ★ **Madurai City and its historic importance.**
- ★ **Tourism in Tamil Nadu**
- ★ **Tamil Nadu Tourism - A package deal  
for Tourists**
- ★ **Know your Kidneys**



**Valluvarkottam**



# ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

23.9.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu has fixed minimum wages for employees and workers in the foot wear industry. The Wages have come into force with effect from September 5. The workers have been divided into two categories... 'A' category and 'B' category. For Watchmen, Drivers, Cashiers, Accountants, Typists, Telephone Operators etc. the monthly minimum wages fixed range from Rs.900/- to Rs.1,200/- and they all come under category 'A'. For skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, Rs.900 per month has been fixed as basic pay. They all come under category 'B'.

25.9.90

A Rs.2.80 crore World Bank aided scheme to prevent further intrusion of sea water into the Minjur Fresh water aquifer has been sanctioned by the Tamil Nadu Government.

25.9.90

The Minister for Handlooms, Thiru S. Thangavelu announced that the Government had allotted Rs.5 crore for constructing houses for Handloom Weavers this year.

He also said that Rs.15,000 will be given as subsidy for constructing houses costing Rs.25,000 each. About three lakh weavers in the co-operative sector and about 1.27 lakh Weavers in the private sector will be benefitted from the above scheme.

29.9.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu reduced the price of rice in the Public Distribution system. From October 1, the price of super fine rice will be Rs.3.25 a kg. as against Rs.3.50 and that of fine rice will be Rs.2.75 instead of Rs.3.

★ The Government has announced that the Selection Grade and Special Grade will be given to Headmasters of Primary Schools considering their service as Secondary Grade Teachers or Headmasters prior to June 1988. This will involve an annual additional expenditure of Rs.8 crores to the Government.

30.9.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted Rs.20 crores as further instalments for implementing schemes under the Jawahar Rozgar-Yojana (JRY) for this year.

★ The Minister for Rural Development Thiru Ko.Si. Mani said that under the JRY this year, the Government had already provided Rs.34.45 crore. He further said that Thanjavur District alone will get Rs.2.74 crore as its share of allotment. He also added that this district has already been allotted Rs.3.63 crore under this scheme this year.

13.10.90

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced increased Dearness allowance to employees of the Tamil Nadu Government with retrospective effect from July 1, and the revised DA would be at the same rates as announced by the Central Government. The new DA rates will be 43 percent of pay up to Rs.3,500 and 32 percent above Rs.3,500 subject to a minimum of 1,505 a month. More than 8 lakh employees will benefit from the revision which would give them a minimum increase of Rs.38 a month and a maximum of Rs.228/-.

★ Two lakh pensioners would also benefit from the DA increase. In their case the minimum raise would be Rs.19 a month and the maximum Rs.117/-. This would cost the Government Rs.9 crores a year and Rs.7.33 crores during the current year.

20.10.90

The Government of Tamil Nadu has a proposal to set up a centre for entrepreneurial development with the financial assistance from the Centre. Thiru R. Poornalingam, I.A.S., Industries Secretary referred this in a seminar on 'Identifying Potential Entrepreneurs' at Guindy Engineering College, Madras.

26-10-90

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi opened 234 quarters for Armed Reserve Personnel and the Yatri Nivas of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs) at Kancheepuram. He also inaugurated the work on the Rs.12 crore augmented drinking water supply project.

On Welfare programmes he said that till now 30,000 girls who had studied upto eighth standard were benefitted by the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Scheme. In Chengai-Anna District alone nearly 24,800 persons had been issued house site pattas during the year. He also said that this Government was the first to have instituted a Police Commission.

27-10-90

The Chief Minister announced that the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to supply free electricity to all agricultural pumpsets irrespective of horse power. Till now, one lakh small farmers were enjoying free supply of electricity and the decision to extend it to all pumpsets would benefit another 11.5 lakh farmers. As a result the additional annual loss to the Government would be Rs.30 crores.

★ The Chief Minister announced an allocation of Rs.1 crore for relief operations in Nilgiris District affected by heavy rain on October 25.





## INTER-STATE COUNCIL FOR CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

**Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI**  
CHIEF MINISTER  
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Honourable Prime Minister,  
Honourable Chief Ministers,  
Honourable Union Ministers and  
Friends,

At the outset, I would like to express our deep appreciation to the Central Government and, in particular, to the Prime Minister for their decision to establish the Inter-State Council. Although more than 40 years have elapsed since the Constitution was adopted, it is only now that Article 263 which provides for the Inter-State Council is being implemented in fulfilment of the electoral promise of the National Front. This is, therefore, a historic occasion.

This council has to be viewed as the highest forum for discussing and deciding upon all major issues concerning Centre-State relations. It is, therefore, appropriate that at our first meeting itself we should

share our thoughts for the restructuring of Centre-State relations.

In 1969, when our party was in office in Tamil Nadu, we had set up a high-level Committee on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of former State Chief Justice P.V. Rajamannar with

Committee submitted its report in 1971. Their main recommendations were embodied in a resolution on "State Autonomy" passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on April 16, 1974. Based on this resolution, our Government had submitted their suggestions on all aspects of Centre-State relations to

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Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar and Thiru P. Chandra Reddy as Members. This was the first time when Centre-State relations were comprehensively reviewed. The

the Commission on Centre-State Relations. We have also subsequently sent our reactions to the Commission's report. I would request that the recommendations of



the Rajamannar Committee and our detailed reactions to the report of the Commission may be given the fullest consideration.

In general, we feel that the Commission on Centre-State Relations has not gone as far as we would have wished in its recommendations to reform Centre-State relations. However, they have made a number of useful recommendations which can provide the starting point for a comprehensive review of Centre-State relations. In as much as the recommendations of the Commission are themselves moderate and conservative, there should be no question of diluting any of them. On the other hand, in our discussions we should try to improve upon them to secure greater autonomy to the States.

I shall now proceed to give our views on some of the major issues on Centre-State legislative relations. "Education including technical education, medical education and Universities" and the subject of "forests" were originally in the State List, but were put into the Concurrent List in the 42nd Amendment during the Emergency. We would urge that these subjects should be transferred back to the State List. Secondly, we feel that residuary legislative powers should be with the States. The Commission on Centre-State Relations has recommended that residuary powers other than those relating to taxation matters should be placed in the Concurrent List. In the minimum, at least this recommendation should be implemented without delay. Thirdly, as recommended by the Commission, whenever the Union Government proposes to legislate on a subject in the Concurrent List it should do so only after consultation with the State Government and also with the Inter-State Council. Further, in all concurrent spheres there should be co-ordination of policy and action and mutual consultation between the Centre and the States.

**On administrative relations, we strongly feel that there is no need for Articles 256, 257 and 365 which give sweeping powers to the Centre to issue directions to the States and to use such powers to invoke the emergency provisions of the Constitution. These Articles should be repealed.**

Fourthly, definite time limits should be prescribed for giving assent to Bills passed by the State Legislature both at the level of the Governor and at the level of the President. In matters falling within the State List, Governors should have no discretion to refer the legislation to the President or return it to the legislature.

On administrative relations, we strongly feel that there is no need for Articles 256, 257 and 365 which give sweeping powers to the Centre to issue directions to the States and to use such powers to invoke the emergency provisions of the Constitution. These Articles should be repealed.

The Commission on Centre-State Relations has pointed out the Article 356, which provides for the imposition of President's rule in States, has been misused on numerous occasions. Our view is the same as the recommendation on this subject in the Rajamannar Committee Report which is as follows. I quote:

"Articles 356 and 357 may be totally omitted.

In the alternative, sufficient safeguard should be provided in the Constitution itself to secure the interests of the States against the arbitrary and unilateral action of the ruling party in the Centre.

If the provisions are to remain—

(1) The only contingency which may justify the imposition of President's rule under Article 356 is the

complete breakdown of law and order in a State, where the State Government itself is unable or unwilling to maintain the safety and security of the people and property in the State;

(2) the words "or otherwise" occurring in clause (1) of Article 356 should be omitted; and

(3) a proviso should be added to Article 356(1) requiring the President before issuing the Proclamation to refer the report of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference" Unquote.

In addition, we would also suggest that the material based on which the Centre proposes to invoke Article 356 should also be discussed in Parliament before the Proclamation is issued.

The role of Governors has become a controversial issue because this institution has been widely abused in the past. We are not convinced that the office of Governor should continue at all. However, if it is to be continued, the exercise of the powers of Governors should be suitably disciplined so that Governors are not used to promote the political interests of the ruling party in the Centre. The Commission on Centre-State Relations has recommended that Article 155 should be amended to require mandatory consultation with the Chief Minister before the appointment is made. We would go further and suggest that the concurrence of the Chief Minister should be obtained prior to the appointment. On various matters in which the discretion of the Governor is involved, formal guidelines should be issued in consultation with the Inter-State Council. These include selection of Chief Ministers, summoning, prorogation or dissolution of legislatures, assent to Bills, and recommendations for



the introduction of President's rule. In all cases, the majority of a party that is being called to office should be tested only in the Legislature and not in Raj Bhavans.

We attach very high importance to the question of language. As I had pointed out at the recent meeting of the National Integration Council, our Government would suggest that all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should be declared as official languages of the Union. English should also continue as an official language. Statutory status should thus be provided to the following assurance given in the Lok Sabha by Pandit Nehru on August 7th 1959:

"I suggest two things. Firstly, as I have said, there must be no imposition. Secondly, for an indefinite period—I do not know how long—I would have English as an associate, additional language which can be used for official purpose. I would have it so, not mainly because of the existing facilities, but because I do not wish the people of the non-Hindi areas to feel that certain advantages are denied to them, being forced to correspond in the Hindi language. They can correspond in the Hindi language. They can correspond in English. I would have English as an alternate language as long as the people require it, and I would leave the decision not to the Hindi-knowing people but to the non-Hindi-knowing people".

On Centre-State financial relations we have made our views

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known before successive Finance Commissions. The Approach Paper to the Eighth Plan, which was recently approved by the National Development Council, has cast heavy responsibilities on the States in regard to employment creation, rural development, and the satisfaction of basic needs such as education, health, nutrition, water-supply, and sanitation. These responsibilities cannot be discharged unless the States are provided with sufficient resources. In this connection, it is a matter of great disappointment that the Ninth Finance Commission has actually reduced the share in Union Excise duties available to all States from 40 per cent to 37.5 per cent. In fact, the share from 40 per cent itself is inadequate and it has not been increased for eleven years between 1979-80 and 1989-90. It is a matter of serious concern that this should have been further reduced. We would, therefore, suggest that the Inter-State Council may recommend that the overall share to States in basic duties of Union Excise may be increased at least to 50 per cent during 1990 to 1995, and within that, 42.5 per cent may be

made available to all States and the balance 7.5 per cent may be earmarked to deficit States. Another matter of immediate concern is the introduction of the consignment tax on which there is already a consensus of Chief Ministers. We would suggest that the Corporation Tax should be added to the divisible pool. This has also been recommended by the Commission on Centre-State Relations.

I shall now turn to the functions of the Inter-State Council itself. It is important that the Council should not be treated merely as a forum for consultations with Chief Ministers on adhoc topics. It should be seen as the highest forum for continuous and purposeful co-ordination and consultation between the Centre and the States. Paragraph 5 (a) of the Government of India's Notification, dated 28th May 1990, constituting the Inter-State Council states that the "Council shall adopt guidelines for identifying and selecting issues to be brought up before it". In this connection, we have formulated detailed suggestions listing out matters which should be brought up before the Council for information, discussion, review and consultation. I had earlier sent these suggestions to the Prime Minister and they form an Annexure to my speech. I would request the Council to give its careful and detailed consideration to the suggestions we have made.

(Excerpts from the Chief Minister's speech at the Inter-State Council meeting held in New Delhi on 10th November 1990)

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20,000  
30,000  
40,000  
50,000

Rs.  
40,000  
80,000  
1,20,000  
1,60,000  
2,00,000

Rs.  
5,466  
10,932  
16,398  
21,864  
27,330

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# Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY — FIRST CONVOCATION

Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala,  
His Excellency the Governor of  
Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of this  
University,  
Thiru Ponnudi, Hon'ble Minister  
for Public Health, and Pro-  
Chancellor of this University,  
Dr. Lalitha Kameswaran, the Vice  
Chancellor of this University,  
Respected Members of the Gover-  
ning Council,  
Teachers, Friends from the medical  
profession,  
Dear Students and my most beloved  
Brethren!

It gives me great pleasure to ad-  
dress this First Convocation and  
participate in this function of this  
University - named after my dear  
friend of forty years standing;  
which was inaugurated by the  
President of India last year.

When I was invited to participate  
in this function, I was unaware that  
our Chancellor, His Excellency the  
Governor of Tamil Nadu; Vice  
Chancellor and Members of the  
Governing Council had decided to  
honour me with a degree! Not want-  
ing to refuse, after they had taken  
such a decision, I now feel honoured  
and gratefully accept this Degree  
from the University, named after my  
friend.

Thiruvalluvar, even 2,000 years  
ago, devoted a whole section in the  
Kural to "Medicine", stating:

*"Disease, its cause, what may abate  
the ill;  
Let leech examine these; then use  
his skill"*

(948 - Trans. Pope)

and

## ADDRESS

By

**Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI**

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

*"No need of medicine to heal your  
body's pain  
If what you ate before digested  
well, you eat again."*

(942 - Trans. Pope)

Thousands of years ago, an-  
cient day scholars like Agathiar,  
Thirumoolar, Theaiyar and  
Pulipuni Bhogar had given this  
world invaluable truths in the  
form of traditional Indian  
Medicine and many other  
cures, which are now being  
neglected.

and further:

*"For patient, leech, and remedies,  
and him who waits by patient's side,  
The art of medicine must fourfold  
code of laws provide."*

(950 - Trans. Pope)

The sick, the healer, the suitable  
medicine and he who tends are the  
fourfold constituents of Medical  
Science, today.

Thousands of years ago, ancient  
day scholars like Agathiar,  
Thirumoolar, Theraiyar and  
Pulipuni Bhogar had given this  
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of traditional Indian Medicine and  
many other cures, which are now  
being neglected.

In this age of great Scientific  
research and Discoveries, there still  
exists a bridge between Indian  
Medicine and Modern Medicine. For  
instance, - to cure Jaundice, in those  
days, the juice of the herb  
"Keezhanelli" was extracted and  
given. Today the same juice is scien-



tifically extracted, refined, concen-  
trated and given in the form of  
capsules.

We must not forget that the lof-  
ty and imposing towers of modern  
Medicine stand firmly on strong  
foundations laid by ancient schools  
of Indian Medicine!

It is 185 years since medical edu-  
cation was started in Tamil Nadu. The  
Madras Medical College was  
started in 1835, followed by Stanley  
Medical College in 1938. The  
growth of medical education in  
foreign countries, discoveries and  
advancement in science and  
technology have all helped in con-



tinuously widening the scope of medical education in our own country.

**Today, the Government of Tamil Nadu runs ten Medical Colleges, one Dental College and two Institutes of Rehabilitation Medicine. It is not enough if we have qualified and efficient doctors and sufficient number of hospitals - they must be humane, they must act with consideration and commit themselves to cure the sick and save precious lives!**

In the last one and a half years, we have had to face several impossible and major demands, for which, sometimes no solutions could be found. Since I have also suffered the same constraints and physical limitations faced by the ordinary man, I feel deeply committed to ensure that the ailing poor shall not feel the inadequacy of medical treatment. In this State, no patient, however poor, should feel the lack of modern medical facilities. For this, we should ensure that proper training is imparted to doctors, technical and medical assistants and para medical staff.

For the past 30 years, members of the Medical profession have been debating on the pros and cons of creating a University of Public Health. This debate was in existence even during the days of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. In Universities where agriculture was a part of the regular curriculum, once it was permitted to develop as a specialisation, it resulted in the blooming of several agricultural Universities. This development was the root cause for the "Green Revolution" and the "White Revolution". Education, today, has grown, expanded and spread to embrace many branches. It is the responsibility of the policy-makers to ensure that the standards and development of these departments do not diminish. This State concentrated next on the setting up of Engineering Universities. This helped in the growth of Engineering departments, increas-

ed opportunities for Research and induced engineering graduates to strive for excellence in the field of engineering, thereby fulfilling their dreams.

The creation of Medical Universities will help in raising the standard of Medical Education, Medical Practice and Public Health.

We are all aware that there exists in matters of policy and education, considerable differences between medical Universities and other Universities. But only a few are aware of the differences that exist in Administrative procedures. Whatever may be the obstacles, there is no second thought on the importance of raising the standard

advanced countries, affluent Gulf countries and other developing countries.

However there is a widespread feeling that we have not been able to match the developed nations in scientific and technological research. This is mainly due to financial constraints, lack of full-time research, training and basic facilities. The State Government, for its part is trying its best to bridge the gap by setting up new libraries and updating research facilities. The Government of Tamil Nadu has come forward to grant substantial financial aid to "TAMARAI" - a Post Graduate Medical Research Institute, set up last year.

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**For a number of years, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been following a policy of specified seat reservation for backward classes and the down-trodden. This has not resulted in diluting the standard of medical service. There has been no complaint that our doctors are less qualified or skilled. In fact they are in great demand in advanced countries, affluent Gulf countries and other developing countries.**

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of education and practice for medical students in our State.

We are in an age where specialisation is the order of the day - in all the fields. We have to keep pace with the latest developments in every field of medicine, which is inevitable.

We are all aware that medical graduates and post graduates from Tamil Nadu have the capacity and excellence to be reckoned on par with their brilliant counterparts in the medical field the world over!

For a number of years, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been following a policy of specified seat reservation for backward classes and the down-trodden. This has not resulted in diluting the standard of medical service. There has been no complaint that our doctors are less qualified or skilled. In fact they are in great demand in

The faculties of Engineering, Law Science, Arts and Languages come under the purview of the Ministry of Education, of Central and State Governments. These receive a reasonable grant from the University Grants Commission, which functions as an autonomous body under the Central Government's Ministry of Education. But the Medical Education Department comes under the Ministry of Health. The Central Government gives full aid for Central Government institutions like All India Medical Science Institute, but these fulfill the needs of only a small minority. Most Medical Colleges in our country are being run by the State Governments, with full financial aid. At present, there is no body, equivalent to the University Grants Commission under the Ministry of Health.

Though the idea of starting a

Medical University was there even when Dr. A.L. Mudaliar was the Vice Chancellor of the Madras University, it could not become a reality due to lack of Central Government Grants. Dr. A.L. Mudaliar created the Arts and Science Complex at Chepauk, Engineering and Science Complex at Guindy and Medical Science Complex at Taramani. The Engineering Complex later developed into an Engineering University. This has very good scope for rapid growth through equal financing by the State Government and University Grants Commission.

Now a separate Medical University has been created.

To develop the University and its

age old schools of Indian Medicine like Siddha Medical cure, which has been in practice, in our State for many years. We must adapt such knowledge to suit modern science. For undertaking such Research work, huge financial resources would be needed. The Government plans to use this University to achieve such goals. This Government will do its utmost to help this University implement the policy on Medical Research.

Often, we have been accused of only following western methods of prescribed treatment and cure, and not giving enough attention to the needs of the ailing rural folk. I hope this University will strive to create a closer relationship between the Indian rural folk and Medical Prac-

terwoven!

Through service and integrity in work, it is well within your scope to earn a good name, secure a growing clientele and thereby establish a comfortable standard of living.

**You, who are going to receive the Post-Graduation Certificate from the hallowed hands of the Chancellor of this University, must strive towards professional honesty, commitment to the profession and instil an abiding interest in acquiring higher medical knowledge in life. He who approaches the Doctor with an ailment, must receive first a smiling countenance, this will be the first step in curing his ailment. The Doctor's confident encouragement further strengthens him. However brilliant a Doctor may be, if his manner is irritable and abrupt, if he is only interested in making money, if he cannot even spare a smile, then the fate of the poor patient is a foregone conclusion! I beseech the Doctors here to accept this truth and serve the people.**

You, who are going to receive the Post-Graduation Certificate from the hallowed hands of the Chancellor of this University, must strive towards professional honesty, commitment to the profession and instil an abiding interest in acquiring higher medical knowledge in life. He who approaches the Doctor with an ailment, must receive first a smiling countenance, this will be the first step in curing his ailment. The Doctor's confident encouragement further strengthens him. However brilliant a Doctor may be, if his manner is irritable and abrupt, if he is only interested in making money, if he cannot even spare a smile, then the fate of the poor patient is a foregone conclusion! I beseech the Doctors here to accept this truth and serve the people.

This University must provide all facilities for Medical Practitioners to continue their pursuit of medical knowledge. The Government is willing to extend full support for all such efforts.

Complex the State Government has to secure the necessary finance. I am convinced that this University is truly committed to Medical Research and discovery of new cures for diseases. There are many more Departments where research is needed for improving public health. To help our interest in the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in Tamil Nadu, the Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences must do the needful. As there is a gap between the demand and supply of qualified medical assistants it is vital to upgrade necessary graduation and post-graduation facilities for this section. To improve the health of our people, further research in the fields of general Medicine and Epidemiology must be undertaken. Attention must also be given to the

tioners and better co-ordination between the various Medical Organisations and activities of the Medical Profession.

Most Post-Graduates among you are in Government service. Some are practising privately. Wherever you may be posted, your primary objective must be to serve. Modern living has created a "Money and Status" based culture. I believe that it is illogical to expect the Medical profession alone to be radically different! Still, I also believe that earning money will not stand in the way of earning fame and name through dedicated public service! The desire to increase one's knowledge, commitment to serve, to achieve fame through achieving one's goal, the desire to become affluent, are all interlinked and in-

Those of you, after Post-Graduation in the fields of Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy must strive for multi specialisation to serve the people. I wish you all the very best in your future. I hope, through your hard work, and through proper and timely utilisation of opportunities, you will fulfil the cherished hopes, expectations and dreams of your country, your university, your college and your families! May you succeed in all respects - in all your honest endeavours!

**(Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, first convocation address delivered by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi in Madras on 14th October 1990)**





# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

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Sl.No.	Particulars	Specification No.	Cost of Specification	E.M.D.	Due date & time for receipt of tender	Due date & time of opening the tender	Approximate amount of contract
1.	Providing turfing plantation in C.W. system areas of Stage II in between cooling towers 3 & 4 including maintenance for 3 months.	Specn. No. 2268 90-91.	In Tamil Nadu Rs.100 Outside Tamil Nadu only Rs.110.	Rs.6,400	On 23.11.90 12 Noon	On 23.11.90 at 3.30 P.M.	Rs.6,40,000
2.	Paving in the coal handling area around the secondary crusher house and North side of primary crusher house at MTPP site.	Specn.No. 2269 90-91.	In Tamil Nadu Rs.100. Outside Tamil Nadu only Rs.110.	Rs.4,300.	On 30.11.90 12 Noon	On 30.11.90 at 3.30 P.M.	Rs.4,25,000

(2-0) A copy of specification can be obtained (a) by remitting the prescribed amount either by cash or money order to the Accounts Officer, Mettur Thermal Power Project, Mettur Elec. System, Complex, Mettur Dam - 636 401 after noting the respective Specn. No. (b) sending the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil-II/Mettur Thermal Power Project with a requisition furnishing full postal address. The tenders will be received by Executive Assistant to Superintending Engineer/Civil-II. The tenders received after the date and time or those without EMD will not be considered. The tenders will be opened at Russian Erectors' Quarters, Mettur Dam.

(3-0) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is not responsible for any delay or loss in transit when the tender documents are sent by post.

(4-0) The tender sets are not transferable.

(5-0) If the tender sets are required to be sent by post an additional amount of Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) per set is to be paid.

(6-0) 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 tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued, wherever deemed necessary.

(7-0) The sale of tender sets will be stopped at 5.00 P.M. on the previous day of tender opening.

# CITATION

Conferment of Doctor of Science (Honoris causa) on Dr. KALAIgnar M. KARUNANIDHI Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on the occasion of THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY held on 14th October 1990.

Mr. Chancellor,

I deem it an honour and a privilege to present to you, on this memorable occasion, today.

Presented by

Prof. Dr. LALITHA KAMESWARAN  
Vice-Chancellor



Dr. Kalaigñar Muthuval Karunanidhi Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Orator, Writer, Dramatist, Statesman and able Chief Minister, who stands like a Colossus, in championing the cause of the poor and the down-trodden, for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa).

No doubt Dr. Kalaigñar Karunanidhi has been viewed from different angles primarily as a writer, as a poet, playwright, editor, novelist and secondarily as an eminent politician and able administrator. But the medical profession would be failing in its

duty if it does not acknowledge his contribution to the upliftment of the general standards of Public Health and Medicare in Tamil Nadu and to the improvement of medical education and training.

In all his writings his theme has been life and not merely art for arts' sake. All his prodigious outpourings in literature have a direct bearing on the reconstruction of the Tamil society striving to shake the Tamil people out of their dogmas and superstitions.

True to his writings all his contributions towards social order and reforms have been innovative to

solve the vital problems of adequate food supply and shelter to the slum dwellers and rural poor and safe drinking water supply, all of which have contributed directly to the improvement of Public Health Standards in general.

The specific measures which he introduced like the establishment of institutions for rehabilitation of beggars and destitutes handicapped by leprosy and the free eye camps started from 3rd June 1972 to eradicate blindness from the community speak volumes for his concern for the afflicted.

The Institute for Speech and Hearing at General Hospital, Madras



aimed at rehabilitating deaf and dumb children was established out of the contributions collected for Chief Minister's Birthday Fund. More than 2½ crore of rupees has been granted from the Chief Minister's fund for improving the curative services in Govt. General Hospital and for purchasing sophisticated quipment in the fields of Cardiology, Nephrology and Urology.

Even during his first tenure of office from 10th February 1969 to 31st January 1976 he introduced the scheme for free distribution of hearing aids, spectacles, wheel chairs and other aids for the handicapped throughout the State. These massive projects mobilised qualified specialists in Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology and Orthopedics to serve the rural and semi-urban poor and took relief to their door-steps.

Donations to the poor for meeting the expenses for major surgical procedures on the heart and for kidney transplants have been offered to all deserving applicants from out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The present drive in the field of medicare aims to declare all the districts in Tamil Nadu as "Cataract-free" and Dr. Siotsberg, a West German Eys Specialist who visited Madras said that Tamil Nadu's massive efforts to restore eye-sight to the poor are unparalleled in the world. Highly sensitive as he is to the plight of the downtrodden, he responded immediately without any second thoughts, to the request made by a Social Service Organisation in Bombay to rescue the prostitutes from Tamil Nadu who were virtually captives in several brothels in Bombay. He instructed that they be subjected to a thorough health checkup - It was found that several of them were suffering from several diseases including AIDS. Undaunted he has accepted the challenge to treat them for all the curable conditions. As per his instructions even those with incurable diseases as on date are be-

ing counselled and rehabilitated. This has cost some unexpected extra expenditure to the exchequer. The medical profession appreciates the noble sentiments and the compassion that has motivated our Hon'ble Chief Minister in taking up this challenge through the Medical and Social Welfare Departments. The Government have now created "AIDS" surveillance centres in Tamil Nadu to prevent the spread of this scourge and to ensure health for all as envisaged in the Alma Ata declaration.

Another specific measure to ensure 100% protection of the children of this State from Polio and Measles has also been taken up. Poor Expectant mothers are given Rs.200/- as financial support for supplementing their nutritional or health needs. For School children eggs have been added to their free nutritional meal. In the case of vegetarians, protein rich food is provided instead of eggs.

With a massive mandate from the electorate he assumed charge as Chief Minister in 1989 and one of the first steps which he took was to fulfill the long term aspirations of the medical profession in this part of the country to establish a Post-graduate Medical Institute in Tamil Nadu by creating "Tamarai" as an autonomous Institute.

Grant of five marks extra in the professional course entrance examinations to students of all categories, if they are the first entrants from families, where the

parents, brothers and sisters do not hold a University Degree has been ordered by Dr. Kalaigñar.

The first graduate from the family of Most Backward Communities and Denotified Communities will be given free education for the professional course, if the annual income of the parents is Rs.12,000 and less. The Professional course is made free for SC and ST. candidates if the annual income of their parents is Rs.15,000 and less. The society is greatly indebted to Dr. Kalaigñar for all these concessions for uplifting all sections of the society.

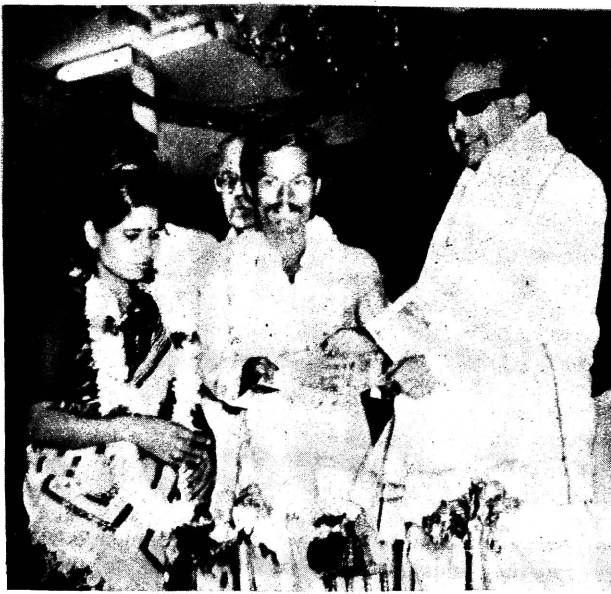
Even though the Medical University Act was passed in 1987 and the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University started functioning in 1988 the official inauguration could take place only due to the generous gesture of Dr. Kalaigñar M. Karunanidhi after he took charge as Chief Minister of this State.

Now under his direct intervention a Government Order has been issued by the Tamil Nadu Government allotting land for developing the Medical University Campus at Tambaram.

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University deems it an honour to confer on Dr. Kalaigñar Muthuvel Karunanidhi, the Degree of Doctor of Sciences (honoris causa). Mr. Chancellor, I have great pleasure in presenting to you Dr. Kalaigñar Muthuvel Karunanidhi for the conferment of Degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa).

**In the year 1989, 13,37,232 foreign Tourists visited India. Tamil Nadu received 3,76,387 foreign Tourists. The domestic Tourist arrival in Tamil Nadu was 73,91,445.**

**A sum of Rs.65 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of the Rubble Mound Sea wall at the Poompuhar Tourism Complex for a length of 900 metres to prevent sea erosion.**



and implemented through Department of Social Welfare.

Those who are in darkness of their life can be brought into light with the help of the Social Welfare Schemes. I am bound to explain the following Social Welfare Schemes in a nut shell.

### **MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES**

#### **1. MOOVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR NINAIYU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

This marriage assistance scheme has been introduced to give financial assistance of Rs.5,000/- to the poor women who attain the age of 18 years and who are in the below

## **SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT — A LIGHT HOUSE TO THE POOR**

— Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan  
Minister for Social Welfare

**A** Meaning of Freedom is that the educated, illiterates, toilers in the field, female workers, gold smiths, small scale entrepreneurs, house hold ladies, students, have to lead a calm and peaceful life.

The above lines are the part of the poem written by Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and a great Tamil Scholar Doctor Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi. He means that the very meaning of the freedom is that the women and the students who are the vulnerable section of the Society have to lead calm and peaceful life. Bearing

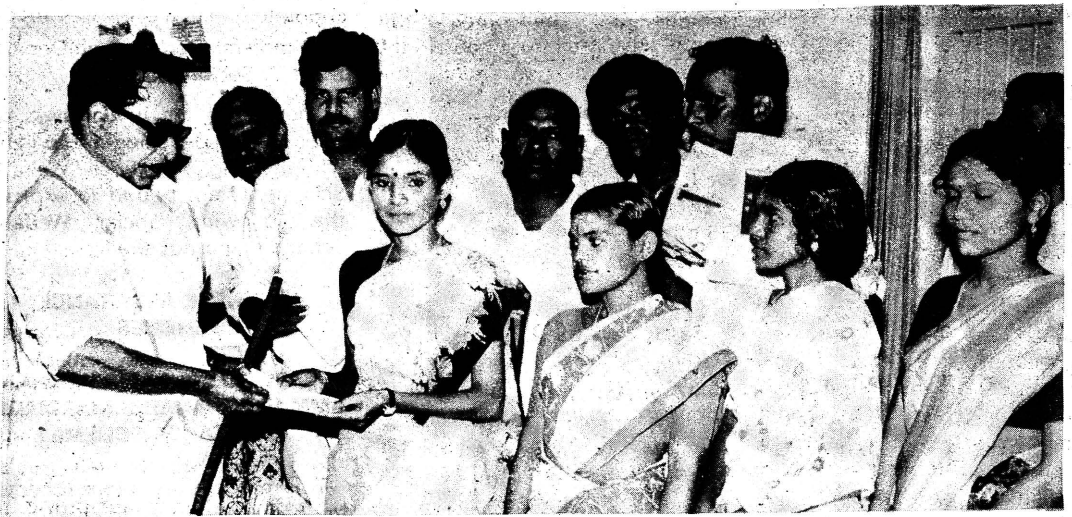
this very high object in his valuable thoughts he is chalking out a number of plans for the upliftment of this weaker section. The Department of Social Welfare is taking much pains in implementing the Women and Child Welfare Programmes,

The widows, the deserted wives, and the poor women and the orphan children, children with single parent who forms part of the vulnerable section of the Society, are provided with food, shelter, clothing, and education. A number of welfare schemes are chalked out for their upliftment



poverty line, whose annual income do not exceed Rs.5,000/-. The eligibility criteria is they should have completed 8th Std. and above and 5th Std in respect of Schedule tribes. An amount of Rs.10 crores has been allotted in the budget so as to enable 20,000 women to get assistance under this scheme.





## 2. MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE TO THE DAUGHTER'S OF THE POOR WIDOWS

An amount of Rs.2,000/- is given as marriage assistance to the daughter's of the poor widows. The women who have completed 18 years of the age and those who have not been educated not more than 8th Std and whose annual income do not exceed Rs.6,400/- are eligible to avail the scheme. There should not be any male earning members in this family. Only one woman in a widow's family can avail the scheme. An amount of Rs.20.30 lakhs has been allotted during this financial year to benefit 1,015 women under this scheme.

## 3. DOCTOR DHARMAMBAL AMMAIYAR THITTAM (WIDOW'S REMARRIAGE SCHEME)

The widows are considered as bad omens in the society for so many centuries. Thanthai Periyar, Arignar Anna and the great Tamil poet Bharathi Dhasan have emphasised that the remarriage of widows is a must in the society. They have also given wide publicity for the widows remarriage among the public. Our Chief Minister is also showing much interest in implementation of this

scheme. National Savings Certificates for the value of the Rs.5,000/- to be matured after six years is given to the married couples. The eligibility criteria is the annual income should not exceed Rs.6,400/-, the age of the widow on remarriage should be between the age 18 to 30 years. Rs.10.00 lakhs has been allotted for the scheme. Will be 200 widows benefitted.

## 4. ANNAI ANJUGAM AMMAIYAR NINAIVU INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

### ASSISTANCE SCHEME

To create casteless Society, it is necessary to encourage intercaste marriage. With this intention this intercaste marriage assistance scheme has been introduced among the public. In the foot path of Thanthai Periyar, Arignar Anna and Mahakavi Bharathiyar this revolutionery Scheme has been introduced. Forward Community, Backward and Most Backward community, Scheduled caste and Tribes persons can marry their mates from any one of the above said communities. They are entitled for the reward of Rs.5,000/- (Rs.1,000/- in cash and Rs.4,000/- in the form of National Savings Certificates to be matured after 6

years). An amount of Rs.28.70 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme, for this year, to enable 574 couples to be benefitted under this scheme.

## 5. DOCTOR MUTHULAKSHMI REDDY NINAIVU MAHAPPERU UTHAVI THITTAM

In the intention to help poor women toilers in their advanced stage of pregnancy and after their delivery to substitute their monthly income and also to look after their health, an amount of Rs.200/- (i.e Rs.50/- p.m. for 4 months, 2 months before delivery and 2 months after delivery) is given through this Department. The eligibility criteria is that the annual income should not exceed Rs.5,000/-, the applicant should have completed 18 years of the age and they are entitled to avail this concession for the first two deliveries. An amount of Rs.4.0 crores has been allotted for this year to enable two lakh women to get benefit under this scheme.

## 6. FREE SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS AND NOTE BOOKS TO THE WIDOWS' CHILDREN

The text books and note books are supplied freely to the children of widows, whose annual income

do not exceed Rs.6,400. An average of 4,000 children are benefitted under this scheme. Rs.1.91 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme.

## 7. MAHALIR MANDRAMS

The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi has stated that the development and progress of the Nation is mainly based on the progress of the villages. The fundamental requirement of the rural progress is mainly based on the development of womenfolk. Bearing this objective in the mind, the Mahalir Mandrams are formed in the villages. The family welfare consultancy, maintenance of child, small savings, preparation of nutrition food, Kitchen garden are taught through Mahalir Mandrams. Honorarium is also paid to the convenors of Mahalir Mandrams. An amount of Rs.51.16 lakhs has been provided during this financial year to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of Mahalir Mandrams.

## 8. SERVICE HOMES

"The ignorance of the World can be removed by educating the

women" and "The women of this Globe has raised not to obtain the degree in education and for formulating laws", said Mahakavi Bharathiyar. Even though so many laws have been formulated for the welfare of the women by the Government, there are widows, uneducated women, and deserted women. To give a better life for them the Social Welfare Department is running service homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Karaikudi. The women in the age group of 18 to 30 years in the above category are given education for appearing examinations of 8th Standard, 10th Std, Higher Secondary Course. Besides this they are given technical training in tailoring, type writing and house keepers training. During the period of their stay in service homes they are paid a stipend of Rs.120/- per month along with free clothing and free text books and note books.

Those who have passed higher secondary course from Service Homes are admitted in the Secondary Grade Teachers training Course, at Pallavaram. After completion of their training, they are

appointed as teachers directly with out referring to the employment exchange. So far 1100 women are benefitted under this scheme.

## 9. WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

Those employed women, who are working other than their native places are given accommodation in these working women's hostels. The working women's Hostels are available at Adyar (Madras), Cuddalore, Trichy, Pudukottai, Madurai, Hosur and Tuticorin. 355 women are benefitted through these Hostels.

The Government are providing 15% of the total expenditure for construction of building for working women's Hostels by Voluntary Agencies or Rs.35,000/- which ever is less, in order to encourage private agencies for starting working women's Hostels.

## 10. FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEWING MACHINES

Destitute Widows, deserted wives, poor women are supplied sewing-machines at free of cost in order to enable them to be self-employed. Every year 1,000 women are benefitted under this scheme.

## 11. GUIDANCE BUREAU FOR WOMEN

Destitute Widows, deserted wives, poor women, are given Bank loans through Nationalised Banks under self employment scheme for women for doing petty trades and subsidy of Rs.600/- or 1/3 of the loan amount which ever is less is given for such loans. Besides this, consultancy is also provided to them for their further education, children education, free legal aid, old age pension through District Collectors. For doing the above kind of work, Guidance Bureaux are functioning in all District Social Welfare Offices and in Directorate of Social Welfare, Madras.



## **12. DESTITUTE COTTAGES FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN (RUN BY VOLUNTARY INSTITUTION WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS)**

Orphan children, children with single parent in the age group of 6 to 18 years and annual income not exceeding Rs.6,000/- are admitted in these destitute cottages run by the Voluntary Institutions with the Central and State Governments Financial Assistance. They are provided with food, shelter, clothing and education at free of cost. In such cottages they are treated as if they are in their own homes.

A stipend of Rs.120/- per child and fund for construction of Cottage buildings are given by the Government. 90% of the total expenditure is borne by the Government and remaining 10% is met by the Voluntary Institutions. Under this Scheme 13,869 children are benefitted through 169 Voluntary Institutions. Rs.2.3 crores is allotted for this scheme during this financial year.

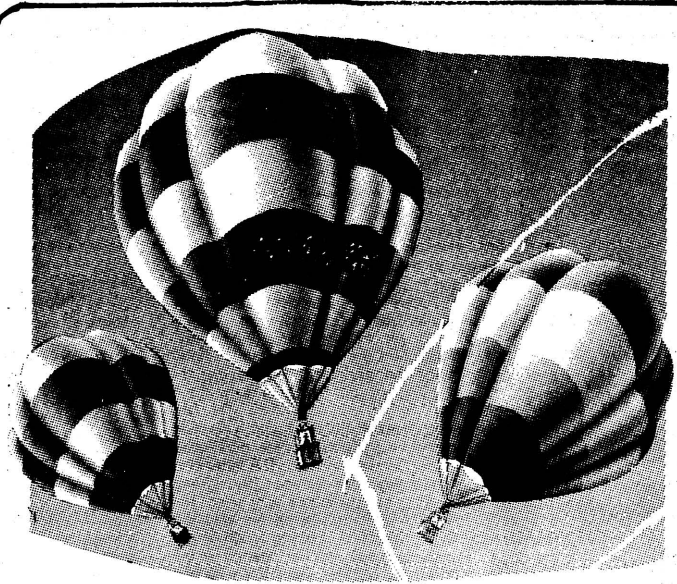
## **13. GOVERNMENT ORPHANAGES FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN**

There are 22 Government Orphanages functioning, in all Districts. Parentless children and children with single parent in the age group of 5 to 18 years and the annual income not exceeding Rs.6,400/- are admitted in these Orphanages. Food, shelter, clothing, education upto Higher Secondary level are provided to them at free of cost. Rs.1.13 crores is allotted for this scheme during this financial year and 4,870 children are benefitted under this scheme.

I have so far narrated women and children programmes alone

done by the Department of Social Welfare. Other Social Welfare Schemes done by the Social Welfare Department are Nutrition

Meals Programme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project and Welfare of the Handicapped.



### **SOUTH INDIA BALLOON SAFARI**

Balloon Safari is being conducted by Air India in collaboration with the Balloning Club of India in November 1990. Originating at Secunderabad and covering the four Southern States this event terminates in Madras. The Government of India wanted this state to participate in this Balloon Safari.

The Organisers intimated that the State Government has to contribute about Rs.7.00 lakhs to meet the various expenses connected with the Safari. This Government is not in a position to provide Rs.7.00 lakhs because of meagre resources. However about Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided in view of its importance for promoting tourism in this part of the country. The leading hoteliers have been asked to participate in the event by providing boarding and lodging on complimentary basis of which they have agreed. The Government of India may also send a circular to the travel trade people and hoteliers in Tamil Nadu on the above lines and also consider a grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs to the State Government for the Safari.



# UNEMPLOYMENT SHOULD RECEIVE THE HIGHEST ATTENTION

Speech by

**Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI**

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

*Honourable Prime Minister and Members of the National Development Council,*

I would first like to refer to some overall trends in the financing pattern of the Eighth Plan. The States' Eighth Plan outlay is sought to be pegged at about 45 per cent of the total outlay which is just about the Seventh Plan level. If the special emphasis on decentralisation which is the central theme of the approach paper is not to be a mere slogan, the States' Plan outlay should be stepped upto at least 50 per cent of the total outlay.

From the information that I have, the pattern of financing for the Eighth Plan shows some disturbing trends. The States' share in market borrowings is virtually pegged at the Seventh Plan level. May I suggest that the States' share be stepped upto at least 40 per cent of the total market borrowings. In the case of negotiated loans the States had the major share in the Seventh Plan. This should also be ensured in the Eighth Plan. The amount proposed for transfer as Central assistance at Rs.57,000 crores would also need to be stepped up sizeably.

Let me now turn to the specific proposals in the agenda notes. There is the question of the share for special category States. These States are to get 30 per cent of the total Central assistance, while they account for only about 5 per cent of the population. It would be best if the Centre can instead extend

direct support to these States taking note of the security aspects involved.

The main proposal in the agenda notes before us is the choice of alternatives to the Gadgil formula. The need for any major change to the Gadgil formula has been virtually eliminated by the grants on plan revenue account recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. If it is studied closely these plan revenue grants mainly go to those States with a per capita income below national average. It also needs to be noted that while the four Southern States account for 26.27 per cent of the population of non-special category States, they have been given only 9.19 per cent of the plan revenue grants. It is all the more essential that the Southern States are not once again affected in the operation of the Gadgil formula.

There are five alternative formulations before us. I detect a note of caution in the proposal to limit the variation to seven per cent. The projection of surpluses by the Ninth Finance Commission are nowhere in sight and have left many States very vulnerable. The various alternatives now proposed seem to benefit just a few States. There is no need to change certain basic principles merely to assist a few States.

One of the alternatives suggests a five per cent allocation based on area. States with more population densities have less of per capita land area and thus lose one of the

basic resources necessary for growth. I am of the firm view that there should be no separate allocation based on area. The 60 per cent allocation for population based on the 1971-census should be retained as such. In fact there is a stronger case for making a five per cent special allocation based on density of population.

Ten per cent for tax-effort is sought to be replaced by a new fiscal management indicator with a lower weight in many of the alternatives. The details of computation of the fiscal management indicator have not been made available. It is a poor substitute for the tax-effort criterion. I would urge that this move to use an untested outlay-based fiscal management indicator be given up. Instead, the tax-effort criterion, weighted by population may continue to be used. I have no objection to its weight being reduced to five per cent and shifting five per cent to the social indicator-based component. In devising the social indicator, adequate weight, at least 50 per cent, should be given to the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) level already achieved, as such States can achieve further reduction in IMR levels only at a slower pace and should not be penalised for what they have already achieved.

Twenty per cent allocated on per capita income below national average may be changed to 20 per cent on the basis of the per capita income distance method. Since the plan revenue grants, amounting to more than 20 per cent of the plan assistance goes to States with a per

capita income below the national average, there is a convincing case to allocate the 20 per cent in the Gadgil formula on the distance principle. I would once again stress the need to take an integrated view of the entire scheme of plan transfers including those awarded by the Ninth Finance Commission.

I would also like to highlight the special position of Tamil Nadu in the operation of the allocations of the 20 per cent component based on per capita income. When the Seventh Plan was formulated, Tamil Nadu was found to be marginally below the national average. It was however denied a share in the 20 per cent component. Once again, statistics produced by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), including admittedly incomplete data for 1986-87, shows Tamil Nadu just above the average. Our officers have raised several issues about these computations of the CSO. Let me remind that the data for a particular year were disregarded when the Seventh Plan was formulated. I would therefore suggest that the data taken by the Ninth Finance Commission for the years 1982-85 may be adopted since these are not disputed.

Tamil Nadu's due share cannot be dependent on the vagaries of these computations. I seek the specific assurance that in the event this 20 per cent component is not to be allocated on the distance principle, the special case of Tamil Nadu and a few other States whose per capita income is just a few rupees around the average will be protected.

The order of priority under the 10 per cent component for special development problems may be as below:-

- (a) Urban slums
- (b) Special area programmes like hill areas
- (c) Problems of coastal areas
- (d) Other special problems

The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended that 100 per cent of assistance received on all projects should be passed to the States and the present terms be made softer. These should be accepted.

A view has been expressed in the agenda notes that the grant element for non-special category States will continue to be 30 per cent. This ignores three points. Taking into account the plan revenue grants awarded by the Ninth Finance Commission, the overall grant component in respect of some of these States is more than 50 per cent. Secondly the debt service burden of the States is rising rapidly. Thirdly the emphasis on decentralisation has resulted in an enhanced revenue plan component

for all States. I therefore recommend that the grant component for every non-special category State be stepped upto at least 40 per cent taking the grant for the plan revenue component also into account in computing this.

The agenda notes do not unfortunately clearly indicate the mode of transfers to the States of the resources for Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Very few, say four or five nationally important schemes may be retained as Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. The Gadgil formula as finally adopted can be the basis for transfers to the States of the resources meant for all other schemes. This should be given on 100 per cent grant basis.

## Tamil Tamils and Tamil Nadu

### The Antiquity of the Language and Literature of the Tamils

One of the most trustworthy references of the founding of a Tamil academy prior to the eighth century will be found in the copper plates discovered at Chinnamanur in the Madura District.

—Tamil Studies

Medieval treatises spoke of Sanghas or associations made-up of the leading poets and scholars. The earliest Sanghas arose on the "Southern Continent", or Lemuria, about 10,000 years ago, in the earliest period of Tamil history. The Sanghas ceased to exist after Lemuria and its capital South Madura, sank into the Indian Ocean.

— Alexander Kondrator.  
The Riddles of three oceans.

## RIGHT TO WORK

I would like to congratulate the National Front Government at the Centre on the initiative taken to operationalise programmes to meet the demand for the right to work. The massive backlog of unemployment cannot obviously be tackled within a short time frame. A growth strategy reversing the declining trend in employment is a must and is the only long term solution. Structural corrections to ensure a 3% annual growth in employment need immediate attention. A vast works programme together with unemployment support cannot be considered a substitute but only a medium term alleviation strategy.

Unemployment in Tamil Nadu has been rising and the rate is assessed at 10%. The State has got the largest number of unemployed persons in the country, accounting for 14.6% of the total unemployed.

Agriculture provides nearly two-thirds of the employment in

our country. Unfortunately the employment potential of this sector has been diminishing since 1972-73. For the 5 year period between 1982-83 to 1987-88 the growth of employment in the sector is observed to be only 0.65%. Employment potential in agriculture sector again depends on new irrigation initiatives. The per capita availability of water for irrigation is the lowest in Tamil Nadu. We have already successfully exploited all the available surface flows and are reaching the limits in ground water extraction. Further increase in irrigation in the State would be possible only if the water is brought through inter-basin transfers. The huge resources to be committed to the "Right to Work" programme can be very well directed towards a national grid of canals like the Godavari-Cauvery canal to facilitate interbasin transfers of water at times of heavy rainfall and floods. Such a programme, besides integrating the country will facilitate increased agricultural production and employment and continued availability of drinking water in all the States. In my view these projects should be accorded the highest priority in actuating the "Right to Work" programme.

Schemes like dry land development, horticulture, waste land development, livestock breeding and fisheries, which have high employment potential should, as suggested, receive special attention.

I would also like to suggest that a planned net work of national highways may be developed. This programme would facilitate increased employment for technical personnel as well. I would also like to urge clearance for the Sethu Samudhram project. The employment content of the "right to work" programme can be harnessed to complete this long pending project. Housing contributes substantially to employment

generation. A massive programme of housing can be launched in rural/semi-urban areas.

The limited resources available with the State are not even adequate for the plan programmes to bring about a sustained growth in employment. It is clearly beyond the capacity of the States to undertake a new programme of this magnitude. The Centre should meet 100% of the cost of this programme.

The wide variations in the level of unemployment makes it necessary that proper criteria are adopted in allocating funds to the States under this programme. States with higher levels of unemployment should receive the highest attention and allocations.

**The Chief Minister's speech at the National Development Council meeting in New Delhi on 11th October 1990.** ●

### First Cover Story

## POOMPUHAR ART GALLERY

**P**oompuhar, which has become the cynosure of tourist attraction has emanated from the incessant efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi. The Silappathikaram Art Gallery, which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on April 17, 1973 has been drawing the attention of myriads of visitors everyday. The people visiting the Art Gallery from foreign lands and from various other states may not know the captivating story embedded in the epic 'Silappathikaram' (Story of the Anklet). Hence, under each sculptural depiction on the wall, the lines from the epic as well as their meaning are displayed.

The Art Gallery is raised in the traditional style of Tamils in a seven storied mansion. It covers 5,100 sq.ft in an area of 2.16 acres near the sea shore of Poompuhar.

The Architectural structure of the Gallery consists of seven storeys. The mansion, on the whole, is 50 feet high. In front of this Gallery is a massive gateway of 22.5 feet, which is based on the architectural entrance found in a dilapidated condition in the temple of

Mangala Devi in Surulimalai. In the Art Gallery there are about 20 lotus flowers painted on the ceiling. In the open space within the Art Gallery, marvellously sculptured stone statues of Kannagi and Madhavi, the illustrious characters of the great epic have been installed near a pool. The pool has itself been shaped in the form of an anklet. In order to conjure up the decorative ornamental scenic beauty of Poompuhar, the whole Art Gallery is made to present the environment and atmosphere of the 2nd century A.D.

The place where the Cauvery merges with the bellowing sea, was known as 'Puhar' but due to the exquisite beauty of the Port town, it came to be called 'Poompuhar'. Another name of Poompuhar was Kaveripoompattinam, the greatness of the city is brought out in the Sangam Literature and also by Silappathikaram and Manimekalai among the epics. Poompuhar has become a great attraction for all tourists and foreign tourists and the people of Tamil Nadu are indebted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi for his titanic efforts to regain the glory of the past in this Art Gallery. ●





# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

## TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT

Separate sealed tenders are invited for: Design. Manufacture. Delivery F.O.R. Project Site. Unloading Storage. Erection. Testing and Commissioning of four sets of Debris Filters with Associated Auxiliaries for T.T.P.P. - III Stage Extension-Units 4 & 5.

1. Description : Design. Manufacture. Delivery F.O.R. Project Site. Unloading Storage. Erection. Testing and Commissioning of four sets of Debris Filters with Associated Auxiliaries for T.T.P.P. - III Stage Extension-Units 4 & 5 - 2x210 MW
2. Specification No. : SE/D/TTPP.52.
3. Cost of Specification : Rs.500/- (Within Tamil Nadu)  
(Not refundable) Rs.550/- (Outside Tamil Nadu)
4. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)
5. Last date for the sale of specification : 5.12.1990.
6. Pre-bid meeting for clarifications. : 11.00 Hrs. on 6.12.90
7. Due date and time for receipt of Tender : 12.00 Hrs. on 23.1.91.
8. Time and date of opening of Tender : 14.30 Hrs. on 23.1.91
9. Place of opening of Tender : At the Office of the Superintending Engineer/Design. T.T.P.P./II Floor. Eastern Wing. N.P.K.R.R. 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/T.T.P.P./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 Superintending Engineer/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. Tender 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.
13. Copies of Specification will not be available for sale on the due date of Tender Opening.

CHIEF ENGINEER/THERMAL DESIGN.

10th Floor/NPKRR. Maaligai.  
800. Anna Salai/Madras-600 002.  
Telex: 041-7261.

DIPR/121/VOC/90-SUSAKADS.

# A NEW THRUST IN TOURISM FRONT

**THIRU K.P. KANDASAMY**

Minister for H.R. & C.E. and Tourism



In view of the importance of tourism in the socio-economic development of the society and the role it plays in bringing the people of different nations of the world and the people of the different regions of the country together, we have placed special emphasis on tourism development in Tamil Nadu.

tion stone for the Motel was laid on 16.3.90.

Cuddalore, the district Headquarters of South Arcot has a fine beach and vast back water-spread ideal for water sports. It has been decided to construct a Tourist Complex here at a cost of Rs.25.21 lakhs

**Yet we have to go a long way to meet the needs of the tourists at different centres of tourist interest. These needs are studied carefully and their priorities assessed. Based on priorities every year we are taking several schemes under the Five-Year Plan for implementation at various centres.**

A number of schemes have been implemented under the State sector as well as with central assistance.

Yet we have to go a long way to meet the needs of the tourists at different centres of tourist interest. These needs are studied carefully and their priorities assessed. Based on priorities every year we are taking several schemes under the Five Year Plan for implementation at various centres.

Setting up of wayside amenities and creation of tourist complexes are the major plans of activity at present. To facilitate the tourists visiting Melmaruvathur and for the Highway travellers, it has been decided to construct a Motel at a cost of Rs.19.00 lakhs. The founda-

during 1990-91 as Part-II Scheme for which the foundation stone was laid in May.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Hotels and private hotels available at Kaniyakkumari are not fully adequate to

meet the demands of the Tourists. In order to increase the availability of accommodation facility, 8 beach cottages have been constructed by utilising Rs.13.36 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India. To cater to the need for the Tourist accommodation at Kancheepuram the Government of India has sanctioned Rs.34.00 lakhs for the construction of a Yatri Niwas and the work has been completed.

In order to beautify the Rock Fort at Tiruchirappalli, floodlighting arrangements, have been made at a total cost of Rs.5.25 lakhs. The floodlighting was inaugurated on 9th February, 1990 and the maintenance has been entrusted to the Arulmigu Thayumanavarswami Temple.

To augment the accommodation facilities for the Tourists visiting Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, a forest lodge is under construction at



Gudalur for which the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned Rs.21.32 lakhs during 1989-90.

The Ghat road to Udhagamandalam in the Nilgiris starts from Mettupalayam. A majority of the tourists go to Ooty by road. There are no wayside amenities for them. It is therefore proposed to put up wayside amenities at Mettupalayam at an estimated cost of Rs.12.24 lakhs.

In order to provide sufficient accommodation facilities for the Tourists visiting Coonoor, and nearby places, a Youth Hostel is going to be put up at Coonoor for which a sum of Rs.12.24 lakhs has been allocated from State fund during 1989-90. At Courtallam a Restaurant Block has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.5.44 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is running the Restaurant. For the effective promotion and publicity and to advise the Government on measures needed for rapid development of Tourist Centres in the State, the Tamil Nadu Government has reconstituted the Tamil Nadu Tourism Advisory Committee with the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism as the Chairman.

Tourist amenities at the Bathing Ghats at Srirangam, Tourist amenities at the Bathing Ghats at Papanasam, Tourist amenities at the Bathing Ghats at Kanniyakumari, Floodlighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, Restaurant Block at Vandiyur Kammoi in Madurai, Ferry Launch for ferrying tourists between Kanniyakumari and Vivekananda Rock Memorial and wayside facilities at Sripערumbudur are some of the other schemes taken up during 1989-90.

A sum of Rs.50/- lakhs has been sanctioned during 1989-90 for the beautification and improvement of Poompuhar Tourist Complex like construction of Rubble Mound Sea Wall, landscaping, improvement to Visitors Waiting Hall, etc.

**Tourism is the only industry which touches all aspects of our life every day. It helps in diversifying economic activity and in developing backward areas. Socially it brings the people of different nations closer through mutual understanding and cultural assimilation. Tourism therefore transcends all manmade barriers and reaches every nook and corner of the world.**

**— Dr. M. Karunanidhi,  
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.**

Similarly, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1989-90 for the improvement of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation "Hotel Tamil Nadu" at Madurai, Kodaikanal, Udhagamandalam and Kanniyakumari. During 1990-91 also a further sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for the upgradation of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation's hotels. The old Danish Governor's Bungalow at Tranquebar has been taken over by the Tourism Department and a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1989-90 for its renovation, preservation and beautification. For dissemination of Tourist information among the Tourists departing and arriving at Egmore Railway Station, Madras, a Tourist Information Counter has been opened. For completing the developmental works taken up under District Excursion Centre programmes at Thirumoorthy Hills in Coimbatore District a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been sanctioned in December 1989 over and above the sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs sanctioned earlier.

To provide trained authorised guides at major tourist centres like Mamallapuram, Kancheepuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari it is proposed to conduct a guide training course during 1990-91. The Tourism Department produces posters, brochures and other publicity materials on places of interest in Tamil Nadu for a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs and distributes them to Government of India Tourist Offices abroad, and to various Tourist Offices in the State for effective publicity. Periodic colour advertisement in leading up-country magazines have also been released for better publicity.

Under the Hospitality Schemes the Department of Tourism invites Travel Writers, Travel Agents and others connected with the Travel Trade from foreign countries to the State for familiarisation tours. The Department is also engaged in developing new and innovative areas especially in Adventure and Holiday Tourism. It has successfully conducted Trekking Programmes in the Nilgiri Hills every year.



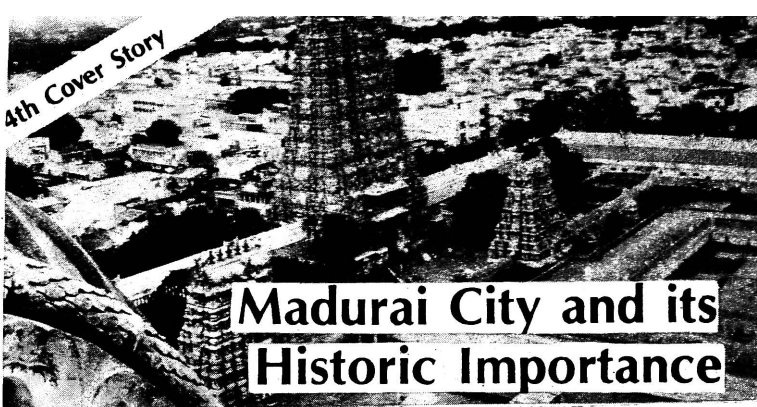
**M**adurai is famous for its majestic Meenakshi Temple. It was here that Kannagi, the heroine of the great Tamil Classic 'Silappathikaram' sought justice for her husband Kovalan, at the court of a Pandya King. Tamil learning, art, architecture and literature have flourished through the ages in Madurai. The last of the three Tamil Academics (Sangams) flourished here nearly two thousand years ago. The great Tamil classic 'Thirukkural' was inaugurated in the Temple under the auspices of the third Sangam.

The Madurai city is beautifully laid out on the bank of a river - Vaigai - in the pattern of a lotus flower, with the Meenakshi Temple in the centre. Madurai, the nectar city is one of the most ancient cities and it was ruled by the Pandyas, succeeded by the Nayaks.

The golden era of the Nayak period was the reign of Thirumalai Nayak (1623-1659). Another note worthy reign was that of the great Queen Mangamma, who was also responsible for the building of parts of the Madurai Temple. The Meenakshi Temple is a twin temple, the one on the south dedicated to Sri. Meenakshi, the consort of Lord Sundareswarer (Siva) and the other to Lord Siva Himself. A Temple Art Museum is located in the Thousand Pillar Hall. The marriage of goddess Meenakshi to Lord Sundareswarer, is one of the most important festivals, which is celebrated in the city even to-day, annually. This festival attracts lakhs of Pilgrims. The Chithirai Festival is also held during April-May. During this Festival lakhs of people from far and near throng the banks of the River Vaigai to see Lord Kallazhagar, a deity taken to Madurai from Azharkoil, which is situated 12 miles away from the Madurai city.

**T**he Meenakshi Temple, like Rome, was not built in a day. Its origin goes back to legendary, rather than historic times. Indeed a reliable date is yet to be

4th Cover Story



## Madurai City and its Historic Importance

ascribed to, the reign of the Kulasekara Pandyan, who first built the temple. The greater part of the temple as it may be seen today was between the 12th and 18th centuries.

The temple is a vast complex containing no less than 12 Gopurams of varying sizes, two Vimanams, a beautiful tank, numerous mantapams with fine pillars and an abundance of fine sculptures in stone and in mortar.

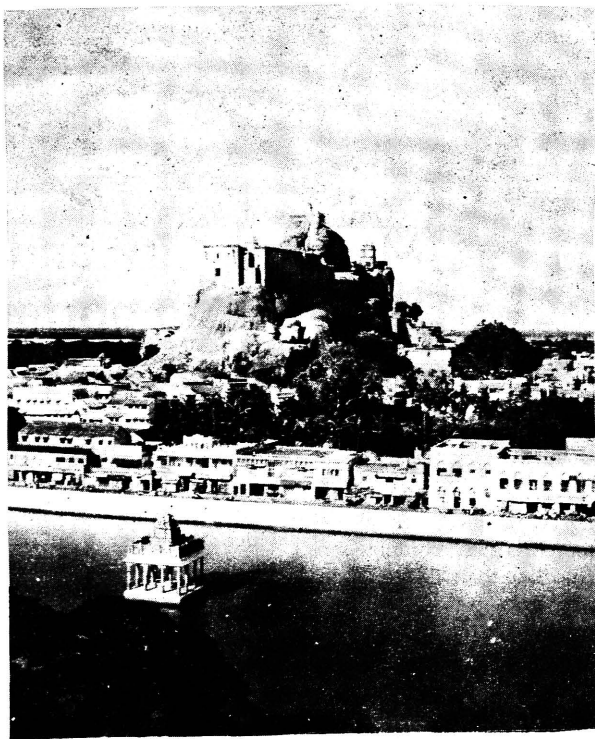
Essentially it contains the two important shrines of Lord Somasundara and Devi Meenakshi. Of these the Swamy shrine is the older, going back to legendary times. As it stands today it was built during the 12th century or perhaps slightly earlier. The Mandapam which contains this shrine has two corridors or Prakarams. The whole of the Swamy Temple is enclosed by the outer walls of the outer prakaram measuring 420'x310'. Apart from the Indra Vimanam which enshrines Lord Somasundara, this part of the temple contains 5 towers; four 5-tiered Gopurams on the four outer walls and a 3-tiered Gopuram on the inner eastern wall, forming the entrance to the Swami Shrine. This three-tiered tower was the first to be built in the temple apart from the Vimanams.

The Amman Temple adjoins the Swami Temple and stands to the south of the latter. It was a later addition (of the 12th and 13th centuries and substantially renovated in the 15th century). There is a Vimanam above the Amman

Shrine. At the entrance to the Amman Temple on the eastern side is a 3-tiered Gopuram of the 13th Century. On the western side of the Amman Temple is a 5-tiered Gopuram which is only slightly older. Although there is a very small prakaram around the Amman shrine itself, there is only one prakaram around the Maha Mandapam of this temple. To the east of the Amman Temple is the Golden Lilly Tank 165'x120'. Near the junction of the eastern and northern corridors of this tank stands a 7-tiered Gopuram, which serves as the eastern entrance to the Amman Temple. Enclosing the Amman and Swami temples and the tank and all the Vimanams and towers hitherto mentioned, is a common outer prakaram consisting of four open streets (of these the eastern position is filled with buildings) known as the Adi Veedhis. Enclosing the Adi Veedhis are the four outer walls of the temple measuring 847'x792'. Serving as entrances to the temple from all four directions, on these outer walls stand the four imposing 9-tiered towers, that add grandeur to the antiquity and divinity within. Apart from the towers, Vimanams and the two shrines mentioned, there are numerous mandapams and smaller shrines to other deities.

-Courtesy: The Madurai Temple (A short History)

Published by  
Sri Meenakshi  
Sundareswarer  
Temple Renovation Committee.



## TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU

**F**rom ancient times India has always been a fascinating country. India has attracted travellers from distant lands through the ages. The splendours of India continue to fascinate the people throughout the world, attracting a continuous stream of tourists.

### A UNIQUE DESTINATIONAL REGION OF THE WORLD:

In this vast country, Tamil Nadu occupies an unenviable position not merely as a destination region but also due to the fact that, perhaps except for the awe inspiring snow clad mountains, she has everything that India can offer to the World tourism market. Tamil Nadu in the South is the only region in the whole world, where we have a civilisation contemporary to that of Greek and Roman. While the latter two civilisations have become part of history, ours alone

is still alive, vibrant and growing. This was possible because of the unique geographical location of the region and the equally ancient language, Tamil, which not merely sustained that civilisation but nourished it as well. This and this fact alone is enough to make Tamil Nadu, a unique destinational region of the World.

### TOURIST TRAFFIC:

The tourist traffic then was no more than a trickle. During 1988, one lakh, ten thousand three hundred and ninety nine foreign tourists and 56,24,000 domestic tourists visited Tamil Nadu. We are now face to face with the emerging realities. The State Government, under the dynamic leadership of the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi has taken note of the changing trend in tourism development and

are taking steps to go ahead with the task.

### THE TOURISM FINANCE CORPORATION:

For more than one reason the years 1987 and 1988 turned out to be an important milestone in the history of tourism development. Shortage of Airlines seats has been a major constraint in increasing the flow of tourist traffic to India from the tourist generating countries. Government of India has therefore adopted a liberal policy in allowing foreign airlines to come to India and in attracting charter flights particularly to Madras and Calcutta. The National Committee on Tourism has been appointed to study and recommend measures for the development of Tourism on the right lines. Another noteworthy development is the setting up of the Tourism Finance Corporation of India in February 1989 for financing tourism projects in the country. Simultaneously the approach to the policy of development strategy has also underwent a sea-change. The concept of tourist complexes is taking a definite shape in that, the Government of India assistance is largely made available for such schemes. This concept necessitates the creation of an integrated infrastructure facilities such as restaurant, accommodation, toilets, amusement cum recreation facilities etc., in the tourist centres selected for development.

### SCHEMES IN THE SEVENTH AND THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Now we are at the threshold of the Eighth Five Year Plan. From the Seventh Five Year Plan the Government of India came forward in a considerable way in assisting Tamil Nadu. As many as 39 schemes have been taken up for implementation with Central assistance amounting to Rs. 476 lakhs. During the same period under State sector part-II Schemes the Government have taken up 19 schemes for implemen-

tation at a total cost of Rs. 138 lakhs.

Out of the 39 centrally assisted schemes ten were completed. They are Restaurant blocks at Pichavaram and Courtallam. Tourist amenities at Chidambaram, eight Beach cottages at Kanniyakumari, Yatri Niwas (Hotel Tamil Nadu) at Nagapattinam and Kancheepuram, purchase of two Mini buses for Mudumalai Wild-life Sanctuary, Flood lighting of Rockfort at Tiruchirapalli and purchase of Boats for Udhagamandalam lake and purchase of Trekking and Rock climbing equipments.

The progress of work on the following sixteen centrally assisted schemes are under various stages of implementation— Wayside facilities at Thiruthani, Thirukazhukundram, Hosur and Uthirako samangai, Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation facilities at Rameswaram, Boating facilities at Pulicat lake, Tourist amenities at bathing ghats at Hogenakkal, Srirangam and Kanniyakumari, Tourist complex at Yercaud, Restaurant block at Vandiyur Kammoi, Madurai, purchase of Ferry launch for tourist transport between Kanniyakumari and Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Pallavapura tourist complex at Mamallapuram and preparation of Master Plan for the region compris-

ing Pichavaram, Chidambaram, Tranquebar and Poompuhar, lands scaping at Mamallapuram and wayside facilities at Sri perumbudur.

The following thirteen centrally assisted schemes were taken up recently. They are Forest Lodge at Gudalur, Wayside facilities at Mettupalayam, Melmarvathur, Tuticorin Kodai Road, Tirunelveli, Sriperumbudur, Pudukkottai and Palani, Floodlighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, Cafeteria at Kanniyakumari, Visitors waiting hall at Poompuhar, Tourist Complex at Cuddalore and Tourist amenities at bathing ghat at Papanasam.

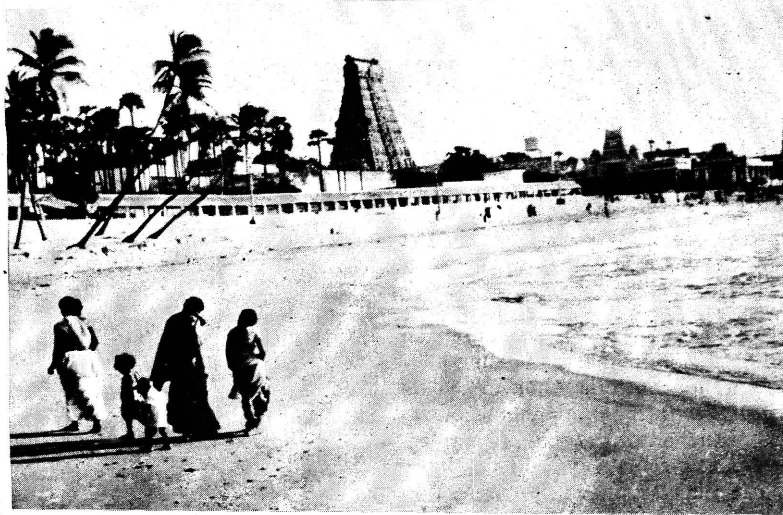
For the Eighth Five Year Plan about Rs. 500 lakhs may be sanc-

tioned for implementing tourism projects in the State. This is more than 100% increase over the Seventh Five Year Plan actuals. In the same way substantial increase is expected in the Central assistance for the implementation of various plans schemes in Tamil Nadu.

#### TOURISM - THE PROMOTER OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Tourism, the global industry is the only industry, which has a tremendous impact on the socio-economic life of the people. It accelerates economic development; helps in dispersal of industries; provides employment opportunities; aids in cultural assimilation and mutual understanding among the people of different nations; and above all helps in earning the valuable foreign exchange to the nations.

Tamil Nadu is a prominent destinational region of India. Her alterations are too many to list here. Nevertheless to cite a few attractions; she has many verdant beaches, unspoilt hill stations, gentle water falls serving as health resorts, thousands of years of old monuments, ancient temples with lofty tower which are reputed for their workmanship and utility, fine arts of classical Baratha Natyam dance and Carnatic music and unique folk arts.





# TAMIL NADU TOURISM- A PACKAGE DEAL FOR TOURISTS

It has a unique, unbroken cultural, heritage dating back to horizons of the human civilisation. This cultural heritage was enriched by the successive rulers giving shape to their vibrant thoughts in the many temples they built and the monuments they raised which are scattered all over the State. Nature on its own part has embellished Tamil Nadu with long virgin beaches, rivers, meadows, waterfalls, flora and fauna of its forests and hills to which are added to the dams sites some of which are engineering marvels. So the beauty spots of Tamil Nadu attract travellers. The main aim of travel is to go in search of beauty. Travel brings satisfaction to all. It also offers an opportunity for adventure which is necessary for man, because it stimulates man's imagination.

Who is not captivated by the beaches of Mamallapuram, Madras, Rameswaram, Tiruchendur and kanniyakumari, not to

speak of the bewitching backwaters of Pulicat and Pichavaram. If Pulicat is unrivalled for its big lake like water spread area frequented by water birds, Pichavaram has no parallel for its mangrove forest and thousands of canals that criss/crosseach other forming countless islands of mangrove forests.

## Holiday Resorts

Uthagamandalam popularly known as Ooty, the Queen of Hills, Kodaikanal a charming Hill Station and Yercaud, a quiet and restful hill resort are the three most popular hill resorts of Tamil Nadu. These can be visited throughout the year.

## Health Resorts

The flora of the State is as varied as can be. From dry deciduous forests to evergreen forest they are a veritable paradise for botanists. Denisons of these forests are equally interesting. Nilgiris is known for its tahr; Mudumalai is famous, for gaur; Mandanthurai is a reserve of tigers

while Kalakkadu is that of lion tailed monkeys; Point Calimere is a Wildlife as well as birdsanctuary known for black buck, deers and flamingoes, Anamalai abound in elephants, Gaur, Malabar squirrel etc. Vedanthangal is a sanctuary of Water birds. There is a crocodile Bank on the way of Mamallapuram from Madras which breeds rare species of crocodiles. Madras has its own deer park with a repillum. There are the water falls at Hogenakkal, Courtallam, Papanasam, Kumbakarai, Suruli, Thiruparappu and Banatheertham. All of them have medicinal properties and serve as health resorts.

## Monuments and Forts:

Tamil Nadu has numerous monuments and forts each one of them has a story to tell which shaped the history in this part of the country. The Manora and Poompuhar Art Gallery; Tranqubar Fort in Thanjavur District, the circular fort in Kanniyakumari District, Kattabomman Fort in



Chidambaranai District. Thirumalai Nayakar Palace in Madurai District, the Fort in Dindigul Quaid-e-Millet District, the Rock Fort in Tiruchirappalli District, the Gingi Fort in South Arcot District, the Vellore Fort in North Arcot-Ambedkar District, the Namakkal Fort in Salem District, the Fort St. George and Valluvarkottam in Madras District, Vattakottai and Padmanabhapuram Palace in Kanyakumari District are some of the important monuments of the State.

#### Music and Dance:

The Bharatha Natyam dance and folk arts are Tamil Nadu's proud contribution to the world cultural heritage.

#### Bharata Natyam:

A Bharatanatyam performance begins with Alarippu, an invocatory number which is strichner to give the effect of the body unfolding itself by degrees, as if in offering to God. Graceful movements, mime and music contribute in equal measure to this beautiful dance from Tamil Nadu.

A finest tradition of the classical school of fine arts in Music and Dance is jealously guarded, and nurtured in this soil. Tanjore of Thanjavur region, Chidambaram in South Arcot District are the cradle of fine arts. Madurai region is cradle of Tamil renaissance. Madurai is situated on the banks of the river Vaigai. The famous Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple is in the centre of the city. The last of the three Tamil Academies (Sangams) flourished here nearly two thousand years ago. December-January is the music season in Madras and in January in Thiruvaiyaru.

#### Handicrafts:

The fine arts and handicrafts of Tamil Nadu needs no introduction. The handicrafts of Tamil

Nadu are the outcome of the age old temple tradition. They naturally reflected the skill of artisans of the highest degree handed down from father to son through the Ages. Swamimalai, Kumbakonam, Nachiarcoil, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Myladi, Pathamadaai and Kancheepuram are the major centres which produce exquisite handicrafts ranging from Handwoven silk sarees to bell metal castings.

#### Temples:

Tamil Nadu is studded with temples which are thousands of years old. Each temple is unique in its own way. They are the centres

which have nourished an unbroken tradition of culture in this part of the country. The temple architecture of Tamil Nadu is wonderful. They are marvels in stone and mortar.

#### Facilities:

Tamil Nadu has a very good system of road network. The railways connect all major tourist destinations. Airways connect Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Thanjavur, Neyveli and Coimbatore with the rest of India. Madras has an international airport. Approved car and coach operators and Travel Agents function in all important centres. ●





# **TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD**

## **METTUR THERMAL POWER STATION**

### **METTUR DAM - 636 406.**

### **Tender Notice**

(1-0) Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the following works:

Sl.No.	Specification No.	Cost of Specification	E.M.D.	Due date & time for receipt of tender	Due date & time of opening the tender	Approximate amount of contract
1. Overhauling of Unit I Boiler and its auxiliaries.	SE/MI/MTPS/127/90-91.	Rs.200/- Within Tamil Nadu Rs.20/- Outside Tamil Nadu	Rs.4,800/-	Upto 12.00 Noon on 29.11.90 (Thursday)	3.30 p.m. on 29.11.90 (Thursday)	Rs.4,80,000/-

(2-0) A copy of specification can be obtained (a) by remitting the prescribed amount either by cash or Money Order to the Assistant Accounts Officer/Cash Section/Mettur Thermal Power Station/Mettur Dam - 636 406 after noting the respective Specification Number (b) sending the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Mechanical-I/Mettur Thermal Power Station with a requisition furnishing full postal address. The tenders will be received by Executive Assistant to Superintending Engineer/Mechanical-I. The tenders received after the date and time or those without Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered. The tenders will be opened at Superintending Engineer/Mechanical-I Office at Mettur Thermal Power Station/Mettur Dam 636 406.

(3-0) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is not responsible for any delay or loss in transit when the tender documents are sent by post.

(4-0) The tender sets are not transferable and copies of specification will be available for sale from 5.11.90.

(5-0) The tender sets will be sold only to the registered contractors of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and to those who are having thermal experience in the particular type of work.

(6-0) If the tender sets are required to be sent by post an additional amount of Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) per set is to be paid.

(7-0) 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 tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued, wherever deemed necessary.

(8-0) The sale of tender sets will be stopped at 3.30 p.m. on the previous day of tender opening.

DIPR/308/SLM/90/MCS

**SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER  
MECHANICAL-I  
METTUR THERMAL POWER STATION  
METTUR DAM**

# KNOW YOUR KIDNEYS

**K**idneys are vital organs essential for life. Nowadays, we hear of many people undergoing Kidney Transplantation. We also hear that Kidney diseases are widely prevalent. We must know something about the kidneys and the treatment of kidney diseases in general.

**Q:** Tell us something about the kidneys and their functions Doctor.

**A:** The kidneys are bean-shaped organs situated in the back of the abdomen on either side of the back-bone. Each kidney measures about 9.5 cms in length and weighs about 150 gms. The functions of the kidneys are:

i) Excreting the waste products and toxic substances from the blood.

ii) Maintaining the water content of the body constant.

iii) Maintaining the blood pressure, Red blood cells and healthy bones.

When the kidneys are diseased, almost all the organs in the body are affected.

**Q:** What is the difference between Nephrology & Urology?

**A:** Nephrology deals with medical renal diseases, dialysis and non-surgical aspects of Renal Transplantation. Urology deals with surgical aspects of Kidney and Urinary Tract disorders.

**Q:** What are the symptoms of kidney diseases?

**A:** The usual symptoms are (a) swelling of the ankles (b) puffiness of face, (c) reddish urine, (d) pain or burning sensation while passing urine, (e) passage of stones in the urine, (f) decreased urine volume, (g) lack of growth of bony deformities in children. High



blood pressure (hypertension) is a very important clue to the presence of kidney disease.

When any one of these symptoms are present, it is important not to neglect them but to see the doctor at once.

It is important to stress that serious kidney disease may be pre-

In an exclusive interview to 'Tamil Arasu', Dr. Muthu Sethupathi, Chief of Nephrology Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, talks about the kidney and the treatment of kidney diseases in general.

sent without any symptoms at all. Hence it is important to consult a doctor periodically when you have Diabetes, High B.P., etc.

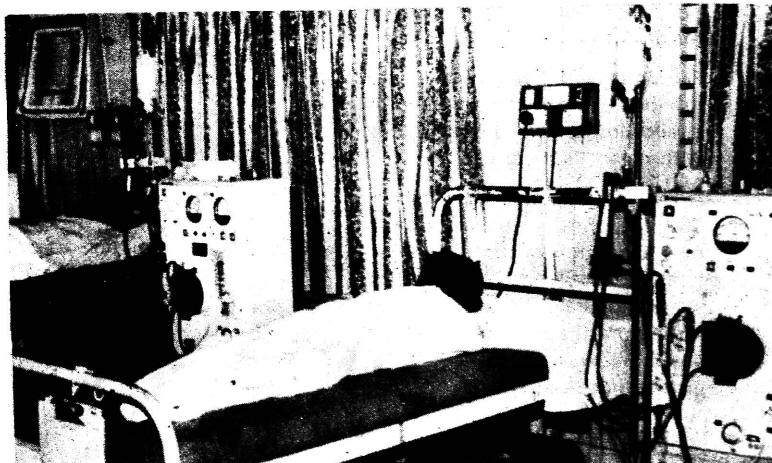
**Q:** What are the conditions predisposing to Kidney diseases?

**A:** (a) Snake bites, profuse diarrhoea or vomiting and loss of blood during child birth or due to other reasons may lead to Kidney failure (b) Certain skin infections and sore throat, if not treated properly, may lead to Nephritis. (c) Diabetics and (d) Hypertensives are prone to kidney disease and they must have a regular check-up. (e) Family history of Kidney disease and deafness may also predispose to Kidney diseases.

**Q:** Is it true that microbes cause Kidney diseases?

**A:** Of course. Different types of microbes cause different forms of Kidney diseases. One important microbe among them is leprospira, a spiral type of organism present, in the infected urine of rodents (rats and bandicoots). The disease is more common during monsoon months in Madras (Oct-Nov). Sometimes it comes as an epidemic. It causes fever, jaundice and severe muscle aches followed by severe kidney failure, and may prove fatal if not treated immediately. We are getting around 40 patients with this disease every year in Government General Hospital.

Other bacteria may inject the Urinary Tract and cause frequently and burning sensation during urination.







**Q:** It seems that Kidney diseases are now more common. Is it so?

**A:** These days most diseases are recognised and treated early because of advance in diagnostic facilities and treatment procedures. Hence there is an 'apparent' increase in Kidney diseases.

**Q:** Are kidney diseases more common in children or in the elderly?

**A:** Kidney disease occur in all age-groups. It is now possible to detect kidney diseases even before birth and give necessary treatment before the child is born. Ultrasonic methods can detect abnormalities even while the baby is inside the womb.

**Q:** Many people think that stones in the kidney are formed by swallowing small stones along with meals. Is it correct?

**A:** No. This belief is incorrect. Kidney stones are usually due to over saturation of urine with certain chemicals like calcium, oxalate and urate. Because of over saturation these substances get precipitated in the urinary tract and give rise to stone formation.

**Q:** Are there any recent advances in the treatment of kidney stones?

**A:** Yes. Medically, it is possible to prevent the formation of different types of stones. A number of new medicines are now available. It is possible to remove stone without surgery nowadays. ESWL, Ultrasonic Lithotripsy are such methods available. By getting oneself properly investigated it is possible today to be free from this painful disorder.

**Q:** Can you tell us something about diagnostic techniques available in Nephrology?

**A:** Apart from the usual blood and urine tests we have a painless procedure called ultrasonogram which is extremely useful in diagnosis and treatment. We also have non invasive procedures like Radioneuclide imaging, CT.Scan etc.

**Q:** Can you list some of kidney diseases?

**A:** The most common diseases are:

Nephritis, Acute and Chronic Kidney failure, Cystic Kidney Diseases, Diabetic Kidney diseases, Kidney Stone diseases,

## Urinary Tract Infections.

**Q:** What is Kidney Failure?

**A:** When the Kidneys are not able to secrete adequate urine because of lesser bloodflow to them or any loss in the functioning unit of the kidney (Nephron) or any obstruction in the urinary pathways, toxic substances like urea and creatinine accumulate in blood and cause serious life-threatening problems.

**One normal kidney is enough to sustain life. Kidney failure always means that both the kidneys have failed to function. Kidney failure may be acute or chronic.**

Acute renal failure is caused by diarrhoea or vomiting, Lep-tospirosis, snake bite, certain poisonings, nephritis and blood loss due to various reasons. These patients almost always improve with treatment. Kidney function returns to normal. They may need a short period of Dialysis only.

Chronic kidney failure means that the kidneys have failed permanently. This is due to nephritis, diabetes, stones, or obstruction. Once chronic kidney failure has occurred the patient's life can be saved only by Dialysis or by Kidney Transplantation.

**Q:** Can you tell us what "Dialysis" means?

**A:** Dialysis is a procedure by which the kidney's work is done by suitable artificial methods. There are two methods of dialysis available. One is Peritoneal Dialysis wherein the patient's own peritoneal membrane, present in the abdomen, is used as a dialysing membrane. The dialysate fluid containing certain chemicals is introduced into the abdomen of patients with kidney failure and after about 30 minutes, it is let out. This is repeated for 24 hours by which time the blood levels of urea and creatinine come down effectively. But this procedure has to be repeated again and again till recovery occurs. This is a very sim-

ple and safe procedure, can be done even in very small hospitals and does not require any costly equipments. Many countries abroad adopt this peritoneal dialysis on a regular basis, like CAPD (continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis.)

The other type of dialysis is called as Hemodialysis, in which an artificial kidney is used. This kidney is made up of minute synthetic, hollow-fibres which do the dialysing work when connected to a machine, and the patient's blood is allowed to flow through this artificial kidneys. This type of dialysis is done for 4-5 hours per day and 2-3 times a week to maintain life in Kidney failure patients.

**Q:** It seems that dialysis alone can help kidney failure patients, Why kidney transplantation then?

**A:** Considering the cost of dialysis and transplantation, Kidney Transplantation works out cheaper than maintaining a patient on dialysis. Instead of doing 2-3 dialysis per week for life, kidney transplantation is a better solution to the country's kidney failure patients. Because of economic constraints we are limiting the dialysis in Kidney failure patients-only to those having suitable kidney donors, so that they can be maintained till transplantation.

In Government General Hospital we adopt a policy of giving the benefit of peritoneal dialysis to everyone of our Kidney failure patients. Patients with Acute Kidney failure recover with one or two peritoneal dialysis or a few Hemodialyses. Those having chronic kidney failure are advised about kidney transplantation and if a suitable donor is willing to donate for them, they are taken up for hemodialysis till their surgery.

**Q:** How do you select Kidney donors?

**A:** Healthy people between the ages of 18-55 years can donate one

of their kidneys. The donor's blood-group must be compatible with that of the patient. Related kidney donors are those who are related to the patient, either as parents, brother or sister or children. If the family members are not found suitable, the nearest next relationship is suggested. In many countries, they take kidneys from Cadavers (i.e. persons who die during accidents once brain death is certified by a team of Doctors) and many of patients lives are saved by this. In our country suitable legislation regarding this Cadaver programme is yet to come. We are planning to start a Cadaver Kidney Transplant Programme in Government General Hospital, shortly.

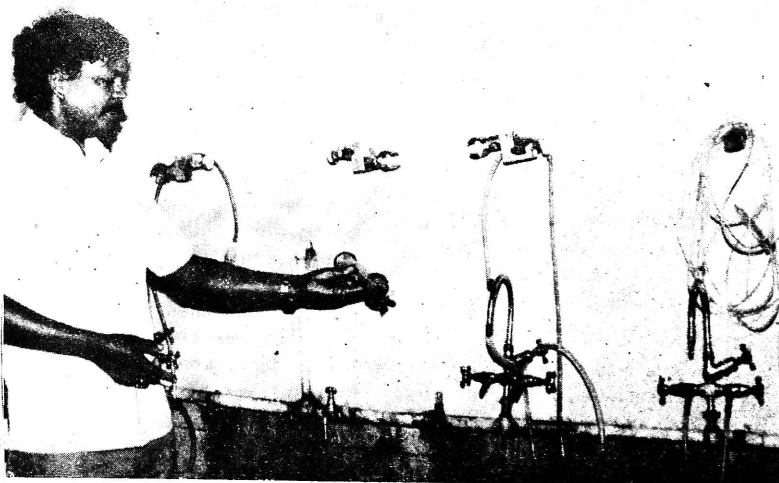
**Q:** Are you doing Kidney Transplantations on a regular basis?

**A:** Yes. Banaras Hindu University initiated Kidney Transplantation during 1968. In Tamil Nadu C.M.C. Hospital, Vellore started doing it from 1971. Regarding Government Hospitals, Government General Hospital, Madras started doing Kidney Transplantation from July 1987. We have been doing transplants almost one per week regularly since then. So far we have completed 129 transplants in Government General Hospital, Madras with good results.

After surgery, patients are followed up regularly once a week at our outpatient department. Tamil Nadu Government is kind enough to undertake the issue of life-long Immunosuppressive drugs to everyone free of cost. Tamil Nadu is the first and the only State in India to start such a free Transplant programme.

In Government General Hospital, Madras, the Nephrology Department runs outpatient clinics 4 days in a week (Mondays/Wednesdays/Thursdays, and Fridays). On Wednesdays, outpatient care is exclusively for Transplant patients only. The unit has inpatient facility for nearly 2500 patients per year. Outpatients amount to nearly 9000 patients per year. Peritoneal Dialysis care was given to 818 during the year 1989 and hemodialysis to 3502. Roughly 40-45 transplants are being done every year. So far we have completed 129 transplants. Nephrology Department has a separate lab facility for investigations. During the year 1989, 96/496 investigations were done.

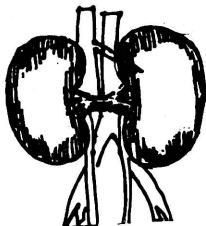
Kidney transplantation which costs around Rs.80,000/- to 1,00,000/- outside at private centres is being done totally free of cost in Government General Hospital, Madras.



**Q:** Can you tell us some of the methods to prevent kidney diseases in our society.

**A:** 1. Every one should have a regular medical check up periodically like checking blood pressure, routine examinations of urine and blood.

2. Drink atleast 2 litres of water daily.



3. People should avoid taking drugs unnecessarily without proper medical guidance. People who are taking native medicines or homeo drugs must be careful to avoid any heavy metals like gold, mercury silver, etc.

4. Self-medication and taking analgesics without medical supervision must be avoided.

5. Symptoms like sore throat and skin infection must be given proper care and medical help.

6. Persons having blood pressure, diabetes, must undergo periodic medical reviews and get screened for kidney involvement.

7. To be aware of certain conditions which predispose to kidney problems as said earlier - severe diarrhoea, blood loss, leptospirosis, snake bite, diabetes, hypertension, stone disease etc., and to get immediate medical help.

Kidney transplantation was started in the Government General Hospital, Madras in 1987. So far 129 kidney transplants have been done. Dialysis, Transplant Surgery and Post Transplant Drugs are available free of cost to all poor patients.

Tamil Nadu is the only state in the whole of India, where this scheme is being implemented free of cost for all poor patients. ●

# **GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO NEPHROLOGY DEPARTMENT IX<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INDIAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY SOUTHERN CHAPTER**



**S**outhern Chapter of the Indian society of Nephrology conducted its 10th Annual Conference on 13th and 14th of October this year at Coimbatore. Southern Chapter is constituted by the Medical Institutions of South India-Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra and Karnataka. Nephrologists from these southern states participate in the seminar, scientific sessions and discussions every year. Doctors from these states present papers, mostly on research oriented topics during the sessions and among them the best one will be awarded a 'Gold Medal'. This scheme was instituted in 1989.

This year- 1990 -the Gold Medal was 'bagged' by Prof. M.A. Muthusethupathi's Unit doctors of the Nephrology Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras for their best presentation. Last year also the same team won Gold Medal. So far the Doctors working with Prof. M.A. Muthusethupathi have presented more than 10 papers in these two years.

And for the past few years more research oriented schemes have been undertaken by the same unit and many papers have been published. The noteworthy among them are the paper on 'Acute Renal failure' due to "Leptospirosis", due to copper sulphate poisoning, and due to acute diarrheal diseases. These papers were internationally recognised and Prof. Dr. Muthusethupathi and his co-doctors have been indexed in "International Leptospirosis Information Exchange".

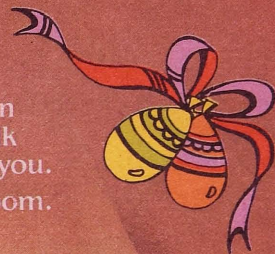
The Nephrology Department of Government General Hospital also stands first in Renal Transplantation, which is done at free of cost (so far 130 Renal Transplants have been done in these three years time). It is a remarkable achievement.

In addition to the service to patients and academic work, the department is also training post doctoral fellows in Nephrology for the D.M. Course and Diploma in National board examination. The performance of the Nephrology Department is excellent, for which our Tamil Nadu State can justly be proud of.



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