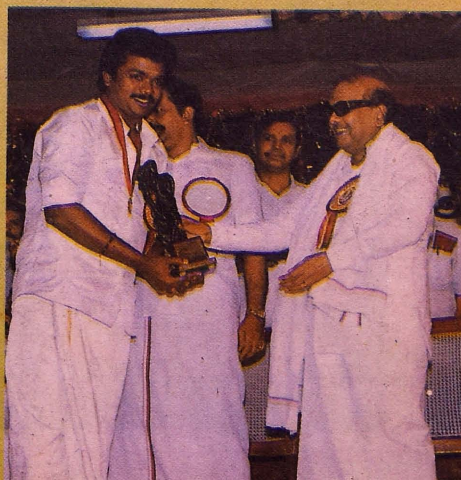
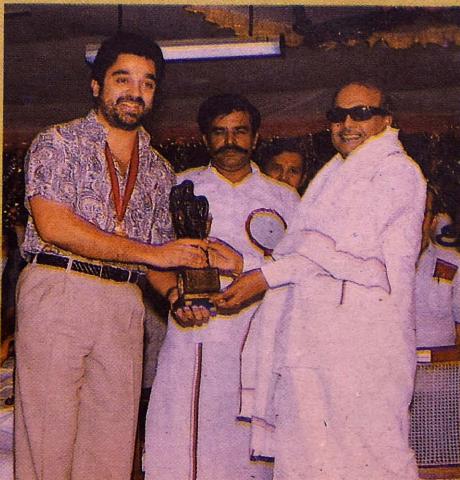
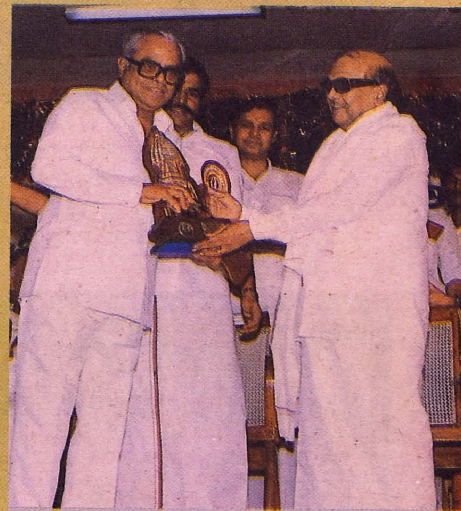


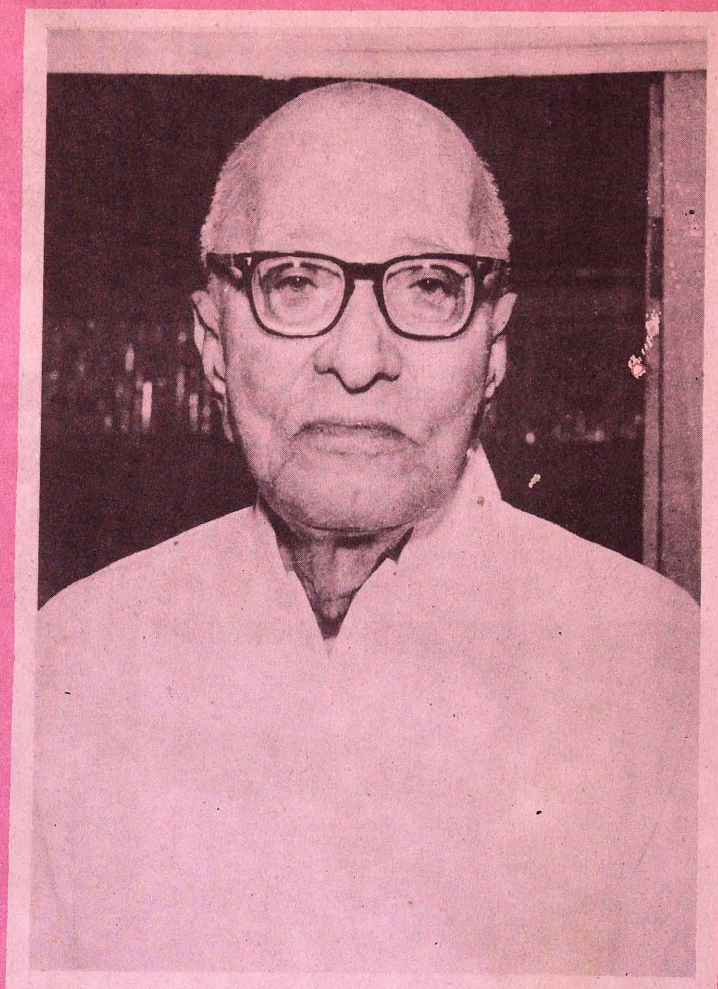
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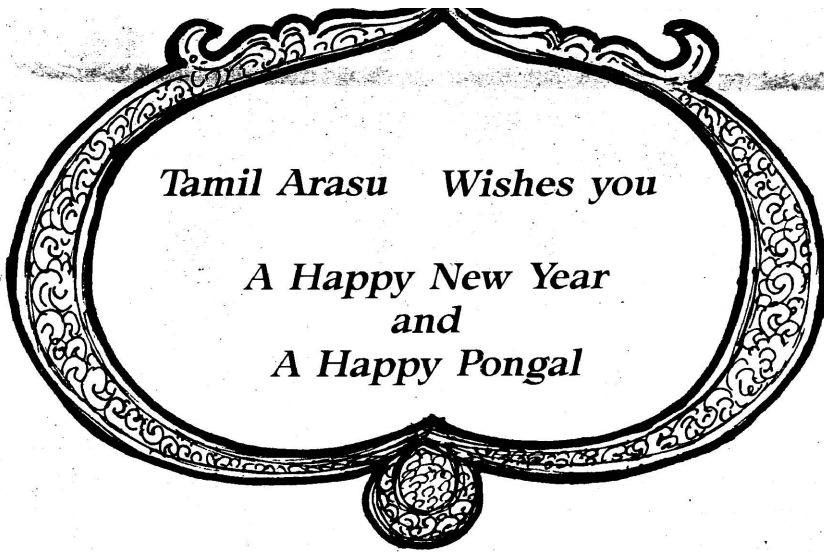




BORN: 17.09.1879
DIED : 24.12.1973



BORN: 10.12.1878
DIED : 25.12.1972



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Margazhi - Thai

JANUARY - 1991

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Wrapper I & IV: Distribution of Film Awards

At a glittering function presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.S. Barnala, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed Government Awards for the year 1989- to Best Films and Artistes, Film Directors, Story-writers, Music Director, Cinematographers and other leading luminaries in the Film Field.



22nd INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

The 22nd International Film Festival of India (IFFI 1990) will be held in Madras on 10th January 1991. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M.Karunanidhi will inaugurate the Festival.

The venue of the festival will be the University Centenary Hall, Madras. In addition, two theatres namely Kalaivanar Arangam and Devi Paradise will be screening films for the Press and the Delegates including renowned



Directors, Actors and Actresses both from India and Abroad.

The special volume on the Development of Tamil Cinema is being prepared by a committee headed by Film-maker Thiru A.V.M. Saravanan and released on this occasion.

Participants:

The World renowned Film Directors of different Countries, Actors, Actresses and other dignitaries of

the Cinema World will participate in the Film Festival.

Best Films:

Over 150 films from India and abroad are to be screened during the two-week Celebration. Best films in different languages and Films of International acclaim will be shown during this period.

2nd Meeting of the Organising Committee

The 2nd meeting of the Organising Committee of the 22nd International Film Festival 1991 was held in Madras under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 17-12-1990 to discuss matters relating to arrangements for the International Film Festival.

Thiru Subodhkant Sahay, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, Government of Tamil Nadu participated in the meeting. Among others Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Suresh Mathur, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Information and Tourism Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Varadhan, Additional Secretary, Government of India, Thiru Lakshminarayanan, Joint Secretary (Films), Government of India, Tmt. Deepak Sandhu,

Director of Film Festivals, Thiru D.V.S. Raju, Chairman N.F.D.C. and Members of the Film Industry and Officers of the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India were present.

Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Government of Tamil Nadu narrating the various subjects on the agenda informed the gathering that the State Government had already issued orders exempting the festival films from entertainment tax. The screening programmes and the theatres for the festival films were listed out.

Screening Programmes

Non-commercial screening:

- (1) University Auditorium (5 shows):
"Cinema of World" section films for Delegates and Press.
- (2) Kalaivanar Arangam (4 shows):
Indian panorama section films Indian Restrospective (Feature Films) and Indian Mainstream films for Delegates and Press.
- (3) Devi Paradise (1212 seats) (4 shows):
Film of Foreign Restrospective, Foreign Focus and Film of Old Masters for Delegates and Press.

Commercial Screening:

- (4) Devi (1112):
- (5) Abhirami (995): Commercial shows for Public (4 shows)
- (6) Udayam (961):

(7) Sathyam (1255):

(8) Ega (1122) (4 shows): Films on Indian Panorama and Indian Restrospective for Public.

(9) Woodlands (1254) (4 shows): Foreign Restrospective and Foreign Focus, Films by Old Masters and Indian Mainstream films for Public.

(10) Another Theatre (4 shows): Tamil Feature Films in connection with Platinum Jubilee of Tamil Cinema for Public (some seats will be reserved for Foreign Delegates)

The South Indian Film Chamber's Theatre will also be available for exclusive screenings.

A large number of decorated arches would be put on the main roads leading to the festival theatres depicting the traditional Tamil Culture like the Poompuhar Kalaikoodam, Thiruvavur Temple Car and Temple gopurams. The theme of religious harmony by depicting a mosque, Temple and Church, as suggested by the Chief Minister would also be incorporated in these arches.

The Information Secretary also said special cultural programme and conducted tours would be arranged for the foreign delegates.

The Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Thiru Suresh Mathur said about 150 foreign films would be screened in the festival.



Chief Minister's request to Film Industry:

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi requested all the members to do their best for the successful conduct of the festival and also requested both the film industry and others to cooperate for the successful conduct of the film festival. Explaining the main objective of the festival, the Chief Minister said that it

would be useful to film industry in the coming years, and the film industry should make use of this unique opportunity properly. The Chief Minister reiterated that all arrangements and assistance would be rendered and the full fledged support would be given to the festival on the part of the State Government for the successful conduct of the festival.

Panorama section

The festival features a panorama

section representing the best of Indian Cinema during the year and 19 feature films and 12 non-feature films. In the section "Homage to Five Indian Directors" films of famous Directors V.Santaram, Manmohan Krishna, Arundhati Devi, Shankar Nag and S. Mukerjee are being screened. The mainstream section has 12 successful films of the year from all over the country, selected by the Film Federation of India.



State Government Awards for outstanding Small Entrepreneurs and Industries

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi distributed Export Performance Awards for 1987 to 1989 and to outstanding small entrepreneurs for 1988 and 1989 at Secretariat on 21st December 1990.

The Chief Minister said that the package of incentives and concessions to promote Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu was paying off.

A subsidy of Rs.4.24-crores was released for setting up large and medium units in 1989-90, it had now gone up to Rs.7.33-crores from April to November 1990.

Under the scheme of loan or deferral of sales tax to new units, the Government had provided for 1989-90 Rs.12.26-crores but till November this year, Rs.104.95 crores had been authorised.

He said that the Tamil Nadu Government had expedited the clearance of three growth centres at

Perundurai in Periyar District, Nanilam in Thanjavur District and Gangaikondan in Nellore-Kattabomman District. The work of developing these centres was being taken up.

The Chief Minister, in his speech pointed out that a Leather Processing Centre near Madras, a Food Processing Unit at Nilakottai and a Refinery in the Cauvery Basin would be set up for generating the employment opportunities. The scope for a petrochemical complex at Manali near Madras was bright. Central clearance for the Aromatics plant is awaited.

Sanction of Loans

He also mentioned that the Government had decentralised powers with the State finance and promotion corporations to enable agencies such as SIPCOT and TIIC to provide necessary assistance and subsidy at all levels. The branch offices of TIIC could sanction loans upto Rs.5 lakhs, regional offices up to Rs.12.5 lakhs and the Head of-

fice up to Rs.25 lakhs. TIIC Board's sanction was necessary only for assistance above Rs.50 lakhs.

This Government was committed to developing industries and taking up schemes kept in cold storage for a long time. The Chief Minister said even during President's rule in 1976, the Veeranam Project formulated by the then DMK Government was found feasible. But it was dropped. Though the Telugu-Ganga scheme was evolved in 1983, not much progress had been made till the present DMK Government started discussions with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Presiding over the function, the Minister for Rural Industries Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan said in the past two years there had been an industrial renaissance in Tamil Nadu. The District Industries Centres had been activated to encourage entrepreneurs and monitor the growth of new units. Counselling training and marketing assistance was being offered to prospective entrepreneurs.

24 New Units set up:

Thiru R. Poornalingam, I.A.S., the Industries Secretary said 24 large and medium units, involving a capital investment of Rs.300 crores, had been set up in the State in the past two years. These included three Electronics units and three Sugar mills in the Co-operative sector. Two Specialised Industrial Estates at Cuddalore and Hosur had been opened and a synthetic gem part set up in Tiruchi.



WORKS OF POET BHARATHIDASAN ACQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Tamil Nadu Government has acquired all the works of the great Tamil poet Bharathidasan from 5th December 1990. His Birth Centenary is being celebrated this year. All his writings will become public property with effect from November 1, 1991.

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi presented cheques for Rs.8-lakh as a goodwill gesture to the family members of the Poet Bharathidasan at a function held at Secretariat on 15th December 1990. The poet's daughters Tmt. Saraswathi Kannappan, Tmt.Vasantha Dhandapani and his son Thiru Mannar Mannan received Rs.2 lakhs each from the Chief Minister. Also Rs.2 lakhs were given to the children of another daughter. Two well-known publishers of Bharathidasan's works - Pari Nilayam and Senthamizh Nilayam were also rewarded with cheque for Rs. One lakh each. The Chief Minister also presented a shawl to another publisher Thiru Pratapsingh of Poimpuhar Pathippagam.

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

The Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan, who presided, said it was appropriate that the works were acquired now when the State Government was celebrating the poet's Birth Centenary.

Thiru Mannar Mannan, son of Bharathidasan thanked the Chief Minister and said that the family members of the poet had decided, even within a few hours of the death of his father, to make over the rights of his works to the Tamil Nadu Government.

In his speech the Chief Minister said that the display of Tamil signs will soon become mandatory for shops and all establishments in the State. The Government order will soon be issued making it compulsory. This will certainly fulfil the dreams of the Revolutionary Poet, Bharathidasan.

The Chief Minister, however, said that the Tamil translation of the names of shops could retain the proper nouns. For instance, if the name of a shop was "Jayam Silk House", it could be translated into "Jayam Pattu Maligai". There would be no need to translate it as "Vetri Pattu Maligai", while translating English words such as "Silk House" care should be taken. Shops and units run by a persons other than the Tamils could have the names written in their mother tongue but the signs in Tamil should come first and then the rest of the languages, including in English.

The Chief Minister said though efforts were made for a number of years to acquire the works of the poet, the Government has succeeded only now. He thanked the family members of Bharathidasan and the publishers who held the rights for his works for their cooperation in this regard. Both the present and previous Governments had taken a number of steps to perpetuate the memory of the poet.



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33-38	5	12,004.50	96,000	960
38-43	5	12,004.50	48,000	480
43-48	5	12,004.50	24,000	240
48-53	5	12,004.50	12,000	120

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Director of Small Savings
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Phone: 840223/846209

ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan
Minister for Social Welfare

WOMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

Realising the need to provide supplemental income to women especially those below the poverty line many new Co-operative Societies for Women have been formed. As the products manufactured by those Societies are mainly supplied to Government Departments and its agencies, the schemes are being implemented as the Government sponsored scheme through the Social Welfare Department.

TAILORING SOCIETIES:

There were 13 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies under the control of Directorate of Social Welfare. Nineteen new Tailoring Co-operative Societies were started thereafter. In addition, 43 Women Co-operative Tailoring Societies were transferred from Industries Department to the Social Welfare Department at the initiative of this Department. In all there are 75 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of this Department. These 75 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies are engaged in the stitching of the uniforms for school children studying in STD I to VIII, under Nutritious Meal Programme, Directorate of Backward Classes and Adi-Dravidar Tribal Welfare Department, and stitching of cloth bags to Agriculture Department and bags for distribution of free

rice to poor under Government Schemes.

Every district has an automatic cloth cutting machine supplied free of cost by the Government and cut cloth is distributed to the societies. About 64-lakh sets of uniforms have been stitched during the year 1989-90 by 75 Women Tailoring Co-operative Societies and a few reputed voluntary institutions. About 20,000 women are provided employment through various societies. The wages distributed to them is around Rs.3.77-crore. Every member, roughly earned Rs.400/- to Rs.500/- per month, for three to four months as supplemental income during the year of implementing the stitching of uniform.

Government also sanctioned for employing one master cutter for



members of the societies and the remaining 75% was paid on receipt of acknowledgement from the Range Officers of the Education Department but from the year 1989-90 onwards Government have permitted to claim 90% advance of wages to the members of the Co-operative Societies so that they are not put to inconvenience.

During the earlier years only 25% was paid as advance of wages to the members of the societies and the remaining 75% was paid on receipt of acknowledgement from the Range Officers of the Education Department but from the year 1989-90 onwards Government have permitted to claim 90% advance of wages to the members of the Co-operative Societies so that they are not put to inconvenience.

each district for 3 months at a consolidated pay of Rs.1,000/per month. These master cutter cut the Uniform cloth for stitching.

During the earlier years only 25% was paid as advance of wages to the

FOOTWEAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

30 Footwear Co-operative Societies have been set up by the Government, for the production of

free footwear to be distributed to poor children studying in Standards I to VIII (Under Noon Meal programme) and for poor rural working women. About 2,000 Adi-Dravida Women have been enrolled and provided with employment. These Adi-Dravida Women are given a training of one month with a stipend of Rs.200/- and were also supplied a free tool kit worth of Rs.250/-. These Societies produced 11.64-lakh footwear for children and a sum of Rs.40-lakh was disbursed as wages and service charges during 1987-88. During 1988-89, 3,27,178 pairs of footwear for Rural women were produced by this department and a sum of Rs.11.45-lakh was distributed as wages and service charges. This scheme is being continued during 1989-90 also out of 22 lakhs pairs of chappals to be produced during 1989-90, 6.00 lakhs pairs of chappals will be manufactured by this Department. Government have sanctioned Rs.21.00-lakh for implementing this scheme. In addition to catering to the Government sponsored programme these women are also being encouraged to take up self employment ventures in the production of footwear. These Adi-Dravida Women by becoming members of the footwear society have greatly benefitted from the Government scheme of free supply of footwear to women and children.

FREE SUPPLY OF FOOTWEAR:

A sum of Rs.9.76-crore had been allotted during 1988-89 for the free supply of footwear to poor rural working women. The actual production is being undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Leather Corporation (TALCO), Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Directorate of Social Welfare in the ratio of 50:30:20. Under the scheme about 3.27-lakh pairs of chappals for rural women were produced during 1989-90 and supplied. A sum of Rs.11.45-lakh has been spent, so far towards wages for the manufacture of Rural Women Chappals.



Free supply of footwear to children studying in the Standards I to VIII (and who participated in the Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme) was introduced during 1987-88 by the Government. 20% of these orders were executed by the Social Welfare Department 30% by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and 50% by the Tamil Nadu Leather Corporation (TALCO). During 1988-89 around 65-lakh pairs of children chappals were produced by above 3 agencies and supplied. This scheme was continued during 1988-90 and also a sum of Rs.21.00-lakh is allotted towards wages and service charges for manufacture of 6 lakhs pairs of chappals.

FREE SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS:

The Education Department distributes free uniforms to poor children studying in Standards I to VIII under Nutrition Meal Programme. Free Uniforms are also supplied by the Directorate of Backward Classes and the Directorate of Adi-Dravida Welfare to children in their schools. The total number of uniforms to be stitched every year is around 64 lakhs sets. The responsibility of stitching of uniforms has been entrusted to the Directorate of Social Welfare.

STATIONERY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

15 Stationery Women Co-operative Societies have been organised previously. The Societies have been provided with printing press, 13 Societies with a double

ruling machines and twelve Societies with envelop making unit in a phased manner. Orders have been obtained for these Societies from the Tamil Nadu Text Book Societies. The membership of these Societies is around 700 women.

COIR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies for women serve both as a training centre as well as a production centre. Every year around 50 women are trained in coir rope making. In addition 75 women are provided continuous employment.

LIQUID SOAP SOCIETY:

A liquid Soap Society was established to rehabilitate women who were thrown out of employment on the closure of the centre for Rural Development at Narayanapuram. About 25 women are being employed in these Societies.

CHALK MAKING SOCIETY:

19 Chalk Co-operative Societies have been set up in addition to 2 Societies already in existence. The chalk crayon Societies have imparted one month training to all the members of the newly formed society. A stipend of Rs.150/- for one month was given to them. Production was started during mid 1989 and the products are being supplied to the School of Education Department. A.G.O. to this effect has already been issued. around 1,200 women are provided with employment during 1989-90. Two thirds of the women in these Societies are scheduled caste/scheduled tribes.

WEANING FOOD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

22 Weaning Food Co-operative Societies were started during 1988-89. One week training was imparted to 1,650 women. A stipend of Rs.50/- was given to them. Regular Production was started during mid 1989 and the food produced is being supplied to the centres run under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project Scheme/Integrated Child Development Scheme.



Mr. Tripathy.
Joint Secretary.
Distinguished Visitors from overseas.

I am glad to extend a warm welcome to all of you to our historic and beautiful land of Tamil Nadu. I take this opportunity to appreciate your laudable objective in undertaking this expedition to explore first hand, the ancient sea and silk routes. These routes served as a corridor of communication between the East and the West, linking India and China with Persia and Central Asia in the Mediterranean World. I feel proud of your enthusiasm to investigate the relics of the olden times. They would broaden your understanding of the affluence of the Roman and Chinese commerce with India, thousands of years ago. I also sincerely entertain such a desire, not as a mere curiosity, but as an earnest intellectual enquiry.

Writing is my basic occupation and although I have written several novels, I now fondly recall my efforts to gather material about the Roman trade, when I was engaged, in writing "Romapuri Pandiyan", one of my favorite historical novels. I have made a note in that novel, of the finding of the Roman antiquities, found by Sir. Mortimer Wheeler, while excavating archaeological site of Arikamedu near Pondicherry. I have visualised an imaginary situation in my novel about a Roman lady Juno, of the Augustus family, having learnt Tamil language through a teacher in Egypt. I was happy subsequently to know that, what I conceived as an imaginary happening would have really taken place, when I came across a portion of an ancient Greek play 'the Oxyrhynchus'. Certain unintelligible passages in the play appearing to be in an alien language have been identified by a scholar as ancient Kannada and yet another scholar as nothing other than Tamil, on further scrutiny. Certain pieces of terracotta pottery found along the seashore of Egypt, contained Tamil words like "Kannan", "Chathan" etc., which, further give credence to my im-



SPECIAL EXHIBITION

INDIA'S CULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL LINKS WITH WEST AND EAST

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
by
Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

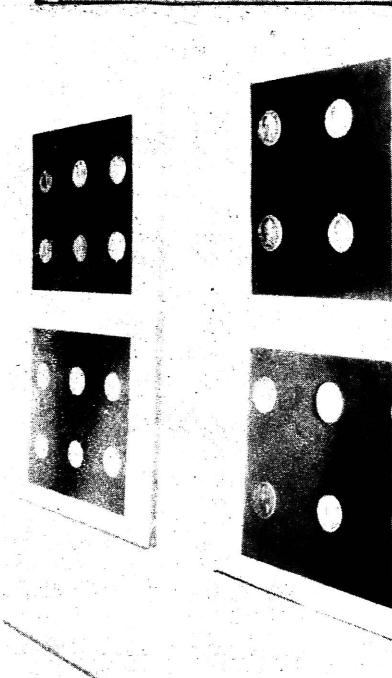


agination, being based on firm foundation.

Chinese Silk, Chinese Candy and Chinese crackers are still in popular use in Tamil Nadu. Since thousands of years, Tamils have been traditionally wearing silk cloth for daily use and ceremonial occasions. In Tamil Nadu, whether poor or rich, the bride invariably appears in a special silk saree. Whether the ancient silk-weaving in-

dustry of Tamil Nadu used the real silk yarn or the artificial ones has been still, a matter under investigation by research scholars. Ancient Tamils are stated to have known the use of fibres from plantain, certain other plants and the hairs of rats, as raw material for weaving.

We learn from accounts of Greek scholars that the Queens of the Roman State had a great love for spices from Tamil Nadu. The coffers of their empire



Rome was flourishing even from the 1st century B.C.

We also learn that the Romans, who came for trade, established residential colonies in places along the east coast of Tamil Nadu. Roman coins have been unearthed in several places in Tamil Nadu, like Coimbatore, Karur and Alagankulam etc. Marungurpattinam in South Pandian land was once a famous port. The place is now identified with Alagankulam. The excavations in Alagankulam, reveal trade contacts with the Roman empire, even 2100 years ago.

The great Raja Raja permitted to construct Buddha-vihara, known as Choolamani vihara at Nagapattinam. He endowed Anaimangalam village as a grant, for its maintenance. During excavation at Gangaikonda Cholapuram, ancient Chinese ceramic pieces have been discovered in good quantity, revealing contacts between Chola emperors and their Chinese counterparts. Some Chinese coins have also been found along the east coast of Tamil Nadu in some places.

From all these findings, we can conclude that, there was widespread commercial activity and cultural exchange

fact that there are 17 Tamil words to denote water-craft like Ambai, Odam, Kattumaram, Kappal, Kalam, Calahai, Timil, Teppam, Toni, Navay, Padaku, Paricil, Pasanam, Punai, Marakkalam, Midhavai and Vangam. There are several villages in Tamil Nadu which have names like Kappalur, Kadaladi, etc., revealing the popularity of shipping and seafaring.

I am glad to inform that the Tamil Nadu State Archaeological Department is going to undertake the undersea exploration, off Poompuhar, the celebrated capital of Cholas, which is said to have been eroded and swallowed by the sea.

Artefacts and items of old along with special information are on display in the special exhibition. They reveal the wealth and glory of the ancient trade of India and of Tamil Nadu. They have been selected from ancient sites of Tamil Nadu Kanchipuram, Kaveripattinam, Arikkamedu, Alagankulam, Vasavasamudram, and Karur. These would indicate the widespread nature of the maritime contacts.

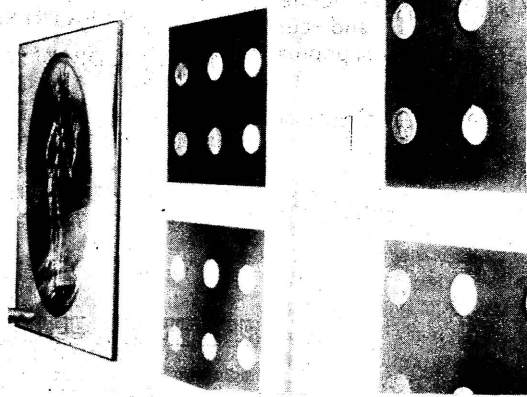
nearly ran empty, due to the enormous expenses on the purchase of pearls from Tamil Nadu.

Tamils were second to none in maritime trade and naval adventures. The maritime trade was at its height in those days, when the spices from Tamil Nadu were being exported in exchange for rare commodities from foreign countries. Pepper and precious stones were exported from Tamil Nadu.

The Ptolomies of Egypt in ancient times are known to have outlined a route to Tamil Nadu via Redsea. The Greco-Romans are said to have undertaken business enterprise only afterwards.

According to a poem in the ancient sangam anthology, 'Purananuru', we understand that the Tamils were adept in controlling the behaviour of the winds. The poet has described Karikala Chola, as "the descendant of the mighty who ruled over the three seas, by navigating ships duly governing the operation of winds".

Archaeological excavations reveal that trade between Tamil Nadu and



between Tamil Nadu and the nations of the West on the one hand and of the East on the other.

That seafaring is a part of the day-to-day life of Tamils, can be seen from the

I hope that the exhibition will be of great interest to you and will also help you in your fact-finding expedition.

I declare the exhibition open.

(The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi delivered the inaugural address at the 'Special Exhibition' on India's Cultural and Commercial links with West and East at Fort St. George Museum on 19th December 1990)



PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

**Dr. Ponmudi,
Minister for Health**

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES:

In order to achieve the goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D. a target of establishment of 1,057 Primary Health Centres is fixed for VII Five Year Plan period for this Department. In view of reduction in the Growth rate of Rural Population the above target was reduced to 950. As on 31.3.90, 1,386 Primary Health Centres including 72 Community Health Centres (upgraded Primary Health Centres) were functioning in this State. These Primary Health Centres render preventive, promotive and curative services to the Rural population of Tamil Nadu.

UPGRADED PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

Among the 1,386 Primary Health Centres 72 Primary Health Centres were upgraded. These Upgraded Primary Health Centres or Community Health Centres will have 30 beds with the construction of 24 bedded ward in addition to 6 beds already available and X-Ray block with adequate equipments. These Upgraded Primary Health Centres will function as a referral centre to a group of 4 Primary Health Centres. Biochemical and Pathological Laboratory facilities with blood Bank will be made available in the Upgraded Primary Health Centres in due course. In 30 Community Health Centres one post of Civil Assistant

Surgeon is upgraded as Civil Surgeons.

MINI HEALTH CENTRES

So far 209 Mini Health Centres were functioning in this State to render comprehensive Health Care facilities to the Rural Population on a cooperative basis under the control of Voluntary agencies. Now the scheme of Mini Health Centres is transferred to the Administrative control of Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras.

MEDICARE CENTRES:

Under MUDP II 22 Medicare centres were sanctioned. These Medicare centres are functioning in and around Madras city in order to cater to the Health Needs of poor people living in the Urban

slum areas under slum improvement component.

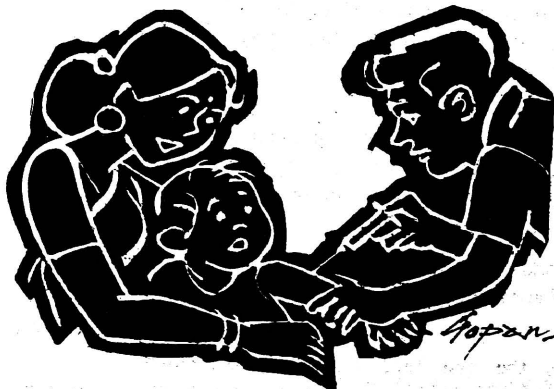
BUILDINGS:

Out of 1,386 Primary Health Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu Dispensary buildings are available for 562 Primary Health Centres and staff Quarters are available for 293 Primary Health Centres.

Compound walls are available for 97 Primary Health Centres.

Number of Primary Health Centres for which Dispensary buildings are to be constructed ... 824

Number of Primary Health Centres for which staff quarters are to be constructed ... 1,093



TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME:

Under this scheme 9 Blocks have been identified as Tribal areas. All these blocks have one Primary Health Centre each prior to VI Plan period. Among the 9 Primary Health Centres one is upgraded. During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for the establishment of a Primary Health Centre at Nammiampattu in Jawadhu Hills of North Arcot Ambedkar District. During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for one more Primary Health Centre at Kilakadu in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. Besides these, 12 Government Dispensaries in the Tribal areas were transferred from the control of Director of Medical Services on 1.6.87 to the Department and converted as Primary Health Centres. During 1988-89 one Primary Health Centre at Petchiparai in

Kanyakumari District was sanctioned and is functioning for dispersed Tribal groups.

CONTROL OF BLINDNESS SCHEME:

The scheme of the National Programme of Control of Blindness is envisaged to be implemented in Primary Health Centres.

1. To render Treatment for minor ailments caused due to common eye diseases.
2. To prescribe glasses and to educate the school children on eye care precaution etc.

This scheme is implemented now in 145 Primary Health Centres with the creation of 145 posts of Ophthalmic Assistants. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For this the Central Government is supplying equipments worth of Rs.3,000/- and

the State Government is supplying Rs.2,000/- worth of equipments. In all these 145 Primary Health Centres the Ophthalmic Assistants and the Trained Medical Officers are rendering Treatment for minor eye ailments and giving prescription for spectacles and also referring cataract eye cases to the near Headquarters Hospitals or to the Mobile Ophthalmic Units for operation and treatment. Besides these, school going children are given Vit. 'A' solution after eye check up along with treatment.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Required funds are provided for the amenities to the Primary Health Centres in Nilgiris District under this scheme. During 1989-90 Government have accorded sanction for Rs.2.80 lakhs for the purchase of two Mahendra Jeeps.

15 DAYS BONUS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi announced 15 days salary as bonus for the State Government Employees at a press conference on 27th December 1990.

Those drawing salary upto Rs.2,500 a month will be entitled to the bonus, the calculation for which will take into account the basic pay, dearness allowance and special pay.

The Chief Minister said the minimum benefit for the employees would be Rs.518 and the maximum Rs.800. The payment would be made during the first week of January 1991.

The bonus will be in addition to the existing benefit of encashing Earned Leave surrendered up to 15 days.

This is the first time that the Government employees in Tamil Nadu are being given bonus.

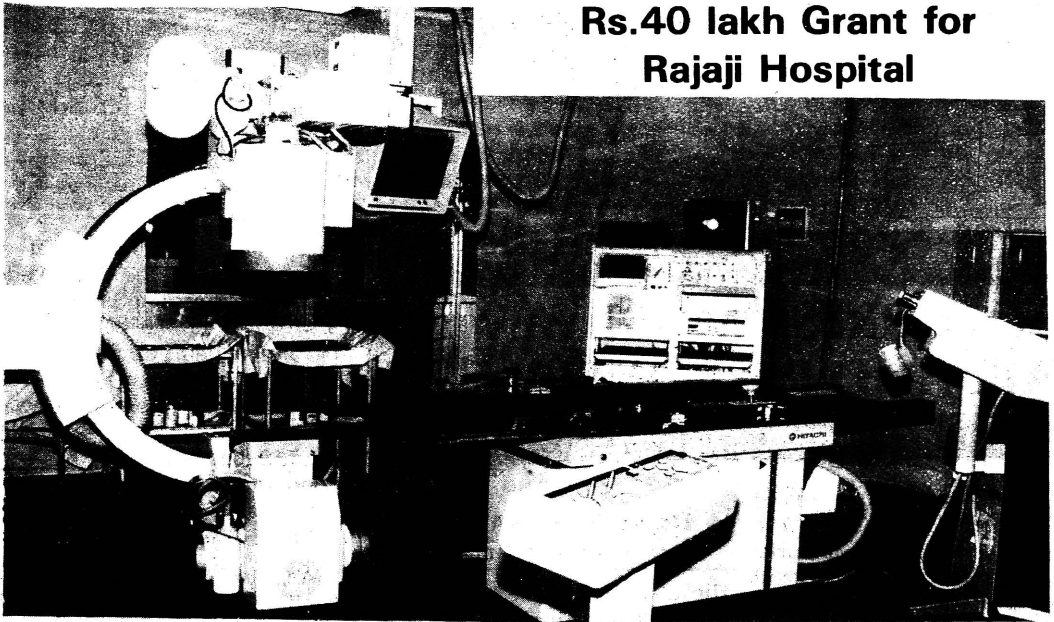
They were given an ex-gratia payment as a Pongal gift for some years.

The Chief minister said the employees who were drawing consolidated pay and those getting a salary above Rs.2,500 a month and not entitled to the bonus would be given the ex-gratia which had been increased this year to Rs.450/- from Rs.400 last year. The commitment to the exchequer on account of the bonus payment and the ex-gratia would be Rs.70-crore a year.

Drawing a comparison with the bonus of 27 days salary given to the Central Government employees, the Chief Minister said the State Government staff will in effect get 30 days of wages benefit if the bonus and the encashment of leave surrendered were taken into account. Also, the ex-gratia payment made by the Central Government to those drawing a consolidated pay was only Rs.261 and no ex-gratia was given to those drawing salary above Rs.2,500 a month.



The Chief Minister announces Rs.40 lakh Grant for Rajaji Hospital



The Chief Minister Dr. M Karunanidhi in a function got up at Madurai Rajaji Hospital on 24th November, 1990 announced a grant of Rs.40 lakh for acquiring sophisticated equipment for treating heart ailments.

While inaugurating the cardiac catheterisation and angio-Cardiographic unit and declaring open a 25 bed block of the Government thoracic medicine hospital at Thoppur, the Chief Minister said three Deputy Directors will be appointed for implementing the various health schemes. This decision follows the recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest ways to develop Medical Education Faculty. He said that one Deputy Director would be in charge of Public Health.

The Chief Minister said the Government is now seriously considering to start a Public Health Centre

(PHC) for every 20,000 population. In 1989-90 164 Primary Health Centres had already been opened.

Another recommendation to be implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government was to provide continuing education facilities to Doctors serving in Government Hospitals. A separate committee to study the blood bank had been formed. The Chief Minister said that the Government schemes like 'Kannoli thittam' especially to provide spectacles and rehabilitation of leprosy patients had been revived.

The Minister for Health Dr. Ponmudi presided over the function. Dr. K. Swaminathan welcomed the gathering. Dr. T. Sakthivel read the report. The Food Minister Thiru. Pon-Muthuramalingam released the Souvenir and the Madurai District Collector received it.



THE PRESS MUST BE FAIR AND RESPONSIBLE

Thiru. S. Viswam, a Journalist has been awarded "The G.K. Reddy National Memorial Award" for exceptional and distinguished service in the field of Journalism, by the Former President of India Thiru. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, in Madras on 17th December 1990. While presenting the award, the former President recalled his close association with G.K.Reddy, Newspaper magnate. Thiru. Visvam was awarded a cheque of Rs.50,000 (being the amount of reward). Thiru. Dinesh Singh, former Union Minister presided over the function. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the inaugural address. The Union Minister of State for Home Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay and others participated.

Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI •
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

The Chairman of the Function
Thiru. Dinesh Singh,
Respected Thiru. N. Sanjeeva
Reddy,

Hon'ble Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay,
Thiru. Chandrasekar Reddy,
Thiru. Viswam and Friends,

I consider it a privilege to inaugurate this function in which Thiru. Sanjeeva Reddy, our respected former President of India is participating. We have known each other for many years during which my respect and affection for him have grown. Thiru. Sanjeeva Reddy has always championed the cause of democracy and a free press. It is

therefore, very fitting that he should present the G.K. Reddy Memorial Award today to Thiru. S. Viswam who has been selected by an eminent Committee with Thiru. Dinesh Singh as Chairman to receive this prestigious award for 1990. G.K. Reddy's nephew Dr. T. Subbaram Reddy has set a good precedent in setting up a memorial felicitation in the name of late G.K. Reddy.

We, in Madras, have been familiar with the writings of the

The press is the fence that protects our democracy. In exercising its freedom, the press must be fair and responsible. Unless the press upholds these values in its own functioning, it cannot be a watchdog on other institutions.

late Thiru. G.K. Reddy in the columns of the Hindu for many years when Thiru. G.K. Reddy was the political Correspondent of the Hindu in New Delhi. His despatches which used to appear almost

daily, gave us a running commentary of events in the Capital. For over 4 decades, his writings as a regular Correspondent of 'BLITZ', 'THE TIMES OF INDIA' and 'HINDU' covered key issues. He had a good sense of humour, racy language and scholarship. He was "The News Men's News Man". In whatever he wrote, Thiru. G.K. Reddy was truthful and balanced. He never abused the extensive contacts he enjoyed with politicians of all parties. He was never tempted to gain cheap publicity by disclosing confidences reposed in him. He did not take sides between politicians or parties. He did not let down officials who spoke to him freely. As a result his writings made a most valuable contribution to the reporting and understanding of political developments and to public education.



executive are concerned, they are subject to checks and balances. The executive is responsible to both the legislature and the Courts. The ruling party is accountable to the legislature and the legislature is accountable to the people. The Courts function

the reputation of the Indian press will be fully restored and the press will be both completely free and independent, as Pandit Nehru visualised. As we say in Tamil, the fence itself should not destroy the crop. The press is the fence that protects our democracy. In exercising its freedom, the press must be fair and responsible. Unless the press upholds these values in its own functioning, it cannot be a watch-dog on other institutions.

In a free and open democracy like ours the press has a great responsibility. Along with the legislature, judiciary and executive, the press is the most important pillar of Democracy.

I wish to recall these qualities particularly because some of our journalists today appear to be more interested in sensationalism than in sober journalism. They are not merely interested in reporting, analysing, and commenting on politics. They themselves want to play politics and take sides. They do not hesitate to suppress facts and to spread falsehood. They get more pleasure from destruction, than from constructive public education.

In a free and open democracy like ours the press has a great responsibility. Along with the legislature, judiciary and executive, the press is the most important pillar of democracy. This is why it is called the Fourth Estate. There is however one important difference between the press and the other three institutions. As far as the legislature, judiciary and ex-

within the framework of the law, and follow due process including appeal and revision, in arriving at their final decisions.

In the case of the press, however, there is no such built-in discipline from outside. It is to the credit of the Indian press that, by and large, it has functioned on the basis of self-discipline and responsibility. It is unfortunate however that in recent years a section of the press has deviated from the general norms. It has not hesitated to mix facts with prejudice and to distort the news. It has played up certain events and suppressed facts or views which go against the opinion of the editors or proprietors. Because as Pandit Nehru has stated, "in India, Press is free but not independent".

I hope and trust that this aberration will be quickly corrected and

I am very glad to note that in 1988, Thiru. Narayanan of Tribune and Thiru. Sumirial, a young Journalist of Amrit Bazar Patrika were given this award; in 1989 Thiru. P. Unnikrishnan of PTI and Thiru. Chawla of "India Today" received the awards.

I am very happy that this award is being given this year to Thiru. S. Viswam, who belongs to the same tradition of sober and responsible journalism as the late Thiru. G.K. Reddy. He has been for many years one of the most eminent of Indian journalists. I have specially admired his role during the Emergency. I wish him many more years of useful service.

I would like to once again express my happiness that Thiru. Sanjeeva Reddy, Thiru. Dinesh Singh and Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay are with us today. On behalf of all of us, I offer Thiru. Viswam our very best wishes.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. S.S. Barnala and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi welcoming the President of India, His Excellency Thiru. R. Venkataraman at Madras Airport on 24th December 1990.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi holding talks with the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru. Subodh Kant Sahay at Secretariat on 17th December 1990. The Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Home Secretary Thiru R. Nagarajan I.A.S., the Director General of Police, Thiru. P. Durai, I.G. of Police (Law and Order), the Additional Collector of Customs, Tiruchi and the Local Chiefs of the Navy and the Coast Guard participated in the meeting.



His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. S.S. Barnala addressing the Vice-Chancellors' meeting held at Raj Bhavan on 21st December 1990. Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru. Veerapandi S.Arumugam, Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. Ponnudi and Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry Dr. K. Chandrasekaran, participated in the meeting.



Thiru. Sheik Muhammad Harabi, Consul General in Saudi Embassy along with Saudi Arabian goodwill delegates called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi at his residence on 16th December 1990.



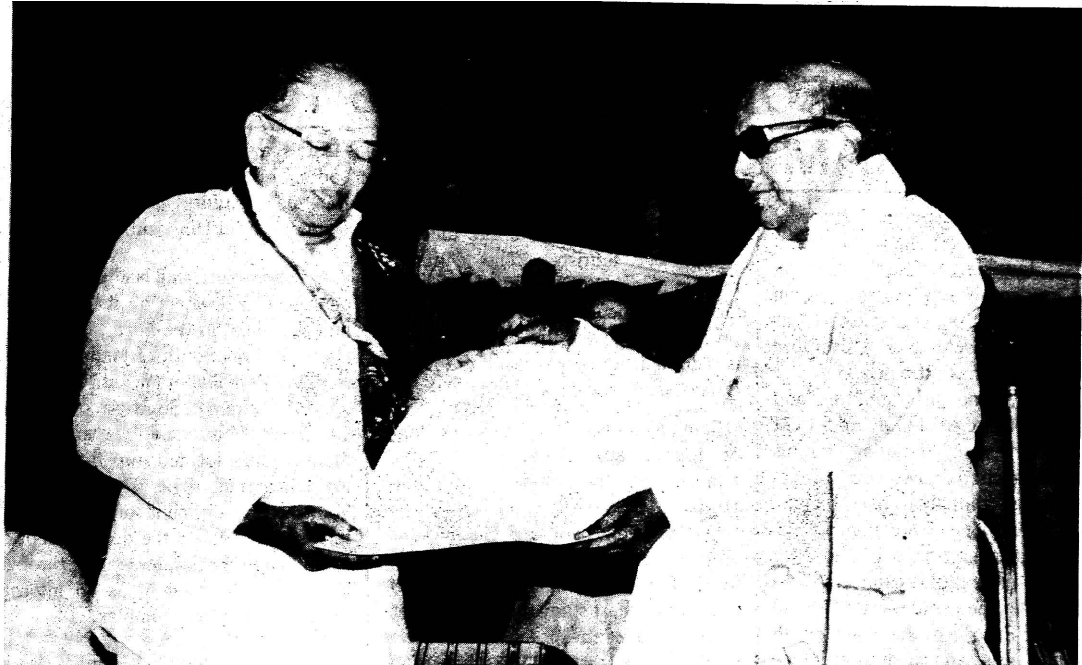


His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Barnala presided over the Annual Day Celebration of the Indian Officer's Association, on 31st December 1990 in Madras. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone for the New Block of the Indian Officer's Association.



Hon'ble Minister for HR & CE and Tourism, Thiru. K.P. Kandasamy discussing with Industrialists of Tamil Nadu in connection with the "Visit India 1991" on 20th December 1990 at Secretariat, Madras.





MUSIC FESTIVAL

Inaugurating the week-long 16th Music Festival of the "Muthamizh Peravai" at the R.R. Sabha, Madras on 15th December 1990, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said that he would continue his service for the cause of Tamil through his writings even if he is not in power. He said, respect for the mother tongue was like respect for one's own mother.

In his address, the Chief Minister praised the secular outlook of Thiru M.M. Ismail, former Chief Justice of Madras

High Court. Thiru M.M. Ismail, the reputed Kamban scholar has been devoting his time to a study of Kamban. He heads the Kamban Kazhagam, which annually conducts festivals to spread the message of Kamba Ramayanam.

The Chief Minister conferred the title of 'Iyal Chelvam' on Thiru M.M. Ismail. Artistes were also honoured on this occasion by the Chief Minister. Thiru T.R. Pappa, Music Director was conferred the title of Isai Chelvam. Thiru Thiruvurur T.S. Lachappa Pillai, Nadaswara Vidwan was conferred the title of "Nadaswara Chelvam".

Thiru Mayuram A.K. Venugopal Pillai, Thavil Vidwan was conferred the title of Thavil Chelvam and Thiru Vazhuvoor R. Samraj, Dance Master was conferred the title of "Natya Chelvam".

In the course of his speech, the Chief Minister referred the opinion of neutral persons about Tamil Nadu.

"Tamil Nadu has always been considered a peaceful State, when several states were being rocked by religious and communal strife". The credit for this actually goes to the various leaders who have built such a culture and tradition over the years and this should be preserved.

Thiru Maharajapuram V. Santhanam, Carnatic Vocalist presided over the function. Dr. M. Tamilkudimagan, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru S.S. Thennarasu M.L.A., Thiru Kunnakudi Vaidyanathan and Thiru TV. Gopalakrishnan spoke on the occasion.

Thiru R. Rajappa welcomed the gathering and Thiru B. Meenakshi Sundaram proposed a vote of thanks.



SCOPE FOR ADVENTURE TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU

Among the different types of tourism holiday tourism, business tourism, cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, beach tourism, pilgrim tourism, the most popular one that has recently been invented is "Adventure Tourism" and it has attracted men and women - boys and girls, children and everyone. In those days early man went on the adventure of "Hunting" for his food. The spirit of adventure still remains in man though it has changed from age to age. The concept of Tourism has taken shape in the 20th Century. With the rapid advancement in transport after the world war the "grand Tour" of the Europe by the elite English community was an adventure. Once Tourism was rich man's business, but today it is everyman's business. Things have now changed a lot. We now witness mass movement of tourists

Tourists Traffic:

The percentage of tourists visiting India is insignificant when compared to the size of the country and the international tourist traffic. The distance of our country from the potential market nations is the main reason for this.

Our efforts to attract more and more foreign tourists have resulted in increasing the tourist traffic to our country year after year. Just now we have reached the 10 million mark. By the end of this century we are preparing to receive 25 million foreign tourists.

Tourism consciousness is also growing fast among our people. The domestic tourist arrival in Tamil Nadu was 73,91,445 in 1989. Meeting the needs of the domestic tourists is going to be a formidable and challenging task for our plan pundits.

The increasing trend - both in international and domestic tourist traffic is a fore-warning to all of us. There are two aspects to this problem. First, we must provide the required type of infrastructural facilities at optimum utilisation

level. Secondly we must be able to offer the tourist attractions to the different types of tourists. The Tourism machinery in Tamil Nadu is geared to face this difficult task. A scientific approach is made and the latest technique is adopted in preparing the tourism development schemes.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with all kinds of tourist attractions from ancient temples to the modern adventure tourism. An inventory of all these attractions has been made and classified according to their nature. Based on tourist traffic study in each of these centres and forecast study the requirements of individual centres is evaluated in relation to the forecast and the schemes are drawn and taken up for implementation in order of priority.

Adventure tourism is the latest trend in tourism. Though most tourists evince keen interest in this type of tourism, youth is the predominant factor. Tamil Nadu was quick enough to catch up with this trend. In a state where nothing was heard about adventure tourism until a few years ago, plans have now been drawn up to develop this adventure tourism.

Youth Hostels: The primary need of youth is the inexpensive nature of the infrastructural facilities provided. Accommodation is the most important deciding factor in the promotion of youth - cum-adventure tourism. The Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu has therefore drawn up a comprehensive plan to construct Youth Hostels all over the State. Youth Hostels have already been constructed at Madras, Mammallapuram, Pichavaram, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Kaniyakkumari, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Elagiri, Udhagamandalam, Mudumalai, Kothagiri and Hogenakkal. The Youth Hostel in Madras is maintained by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs while the Youth Hostels at other centres are run by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. These Youth

Hostels are very popular among the youth. Youth Hostels are to come up in the near future at Tiruchirapalli, Coonoor, Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills.

Water Sports: Tamil Nadu has vast expenses of backwaters on its long coast line at Pulicat in the north, Muttukadu about 32 kms South of Madras on the way to Mamallapuram; at Cuddalore and Pichavaram in South Arcot District. Of these Muttukadu is nearer to Madras and located on the way to Mamallapuram. The Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu has therefore taken the development of Muttukadu backwaters area through TTDC and to make it as an international water sports complex.

Boating, Yachting, rowing, wind-surfing, water skating are some of the popular water sports. At Muttukadu facilities are available for wind-surfing besides boating and rowing. These water sports will also be introduced at other centres in a phased manner.

A Tourist complex is going to be constructed at Cuddalore in Devenampattinam beach and water sports will be introduced in future.

In Tamil Nadu, development of adventure tourism has been taken up in right earnest on sound footing. The response is encouraging. Very soon Muttukadu will occupy a prominent place in the Tourist map of India, as one among the major water sports centres.

Adventure tourism has come to stay. It is becoming popular day by day. Tamil Nadu is moving in the right direction as far as adventure tourism is concerned and it will become an important region for adventure tourism in the years ahead.

Hang-Gliding:

Hang-Gliding has been recently introduced in India and Hang-Gliding clubs are situated in upcountry and in Bangalore. The youth at Madras are venturing this adventure sports and the St. Thomas Mount is considered suitable for them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1.12.1990

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has directed that Family pension be granted with effect from April 1, 1979, or from the date following the day of death, whichever is later, to the families of deceased employees of the Chatram Administration, Thanjavur, who had retired before April 19, 1974.

3.12.1990

★ Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan, Minister for Social Welfare and Rural Industries said the Government of Tamil Nadu was incurring an annual expenditure of Rs.179-crore for the nutritious Noon Meal Scheme and Rs.55-crore for the Integrated Child Development Scheme. The Minister said the Government proposed to develop the geranium oil cottage Industry through the Khadi and Village Industries Board and added that the Government would consider setting up of Eucalyptus and camphor manufacturing unit in the Nilgiris.

4.12.1990

★ A Rs.106-crore project for relaying nine feeder roads in the Ton-diarpert area, used mostly by oil tankers, was cleared at a meeting convened by the Minister for Local Administration Thiru Ko.Si.Mani. The three public sector oil companies - Hindustan Petroleum, Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporation have been asked to share the cost.

5.12.1990

★ The Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation (TTC) has introduced 10 Super Deluxe Buses with addi-

tional facilities on the Madras - Thiruvananthapuram sector. from 5th December 1990.

★ The Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Thiru K.P.Kandasamy said that the Government was taking all efforts to protect Temple property, including Temple cars. He inaugurated the construction of the new Avinashi Temple Car.

7.12.1990

★ During the Eighth Plan, with an allocation of Rs.191-crore for Forestry, Tamil Nadu will concentrate on improving productivity of the existing plantations by replacing the growing stock with fast growing genetically uniform and superior clonal material. Inaugurating the seventh meeting of the State Forestry Advisory Board, the Minister for Tourism and Forests, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, said that such an approach would help maximise production and reverting some of the existing areas under "production forestry" to be conserv-

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana- Tamil Nadu tops

Tamil Nadu tops the country in both the financial and physical achievements in the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, known as Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam in the State.

A Government of India review of the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana up to October 1990, shows that Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Pondicherry are classified in the "Very good" category, 90 per cent and above of the target.

ed under ecological grounds in certain unsuitable areas.

7.12.1990

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu announced an increase of Rs.60 in the Sugarcane price fixed at Rs.230 a tonne for 8.5 per cent recovery by the Union Government for 1990-91. This would cost the Government Rs.10-crore a year.

8.12.1990

★ Dr. K. Chandrasekaran, Minister for Animal Husbandary disclosed that the Tamil Nadu Government had sanctioned Rs.1.25-crore for the construction of 6 more Hostels for Harijan boys this year.

10.12.1990

★ Thiru S.R. Karuppannan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme said that the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.2.12-lakh for managing five night shelter homes for street children in the Madras City.

24.12.1990

★ The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced a grant of Rs.1-lakh to the Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar T.T.V. Higher Secondary School for its Vocational Project for School drop-outs, while participating in the post-centenary celebrations of the School's founder, the late Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar.

28.12.1990

★ The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi announced that the Tamil Nadu Government has issued orders increasing the State Government's annual grant from Rs.1-lakh to Rs.2.75-lakh to the Institute of Asian Studies, Madras. In addition, he said that the State Government would meet 25 per cent of the expenses whenever the Institute brought out a volume of the Encyclopaedia of Tamil Literature.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

METTUR THERMAL POWER PROJECT

METTUR DAM — 636 401.

TENDER NOTICE

1.0) Sealed tender are invited by the undersigned for the following works.

Sl.No.	Particulars of the work	Specification No.	Cost of Specification	E.M.D.	Due date & time for receipt of tender	Due Date & time of opening of tender	Approximate amount of contract.	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Construction of 3 Blocks of 'Q' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.56 of Thottipatty Campus area of M.T.P.P.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2274/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.18,600/-	11.1.91 (Friday) 12.00 Noon	11.1.91 (Friday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.18,54,000/-	Single part system.
2.	Construction of 6 Blocks of 'R' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.56 of Thottipatty Campus area of M.T.P.P.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2275/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.39,000/-	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 12.00 Noon	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.38,88,210/-	Two part system of tenders.
3.	Construction of 7 Blocks of 'R' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.56 of Thottipatty Campus area of M.T.P.P.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2276/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.45,400/-	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 12.00 Noon	23.1.91 (Wednesday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.45,36,245/-	Two part system of tenders.
4.	Construction of 2 Nos. Mechanical Maintenance Office at MTPP site(1) in between Cooling Tower 3 and 4 and (2) near paved storate yard.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2277/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.15,500/-	25.1.91 (Friday) 12.00 Noon	25.1.91 (Friday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.15,50,000/-	Single part system.
5.	Construction of 3 Blocks of 'S' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.39 (7.56 acres) of MTC area.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2278/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.27,000/-	30.1.91 (Wednesday) 12.00 Noon	30.1.91 (Wednesday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.27,00,000/-	Two part system of tenders.
6.	Construction of 7 blocks of 'Q' Type Quarters including electrification work in block No.24 of MTC area.	Specn.No.SEC.2/ MTPP/2279/90-91	In Tamil Nadu Rs.300/- Outside Tamil Nadu Rs.330/-	Rs.40,000/-	1.2.91 (Friday) 12.00 Noon	1.2.91 (Friday) 3.30 p.m.	Rs.39,76,000/-	Two part system of tenders.

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 Electricity System Complex, Mettur Dam - 636 401 after noting the respective specification No. (b) sending the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil.II./M.T.P.P. 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 For item No.2,3,5 and 6 the tenders are inviting in two part tenders. The bidders shall be required to submit their bids in two envelopes along with requisite EMD at the same time on or before the notified date and time fixed for the submission of the particular tender. Further details are available in the tender specification.

4.0) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is not responsible for and delay or loss in transit when the tender documents are sent by post.

5.0) The tender sets are not transferable.

6.0) If the tender sets are required to be sent by post an additional amount of Rs.50/- (Rupees Fifty 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 therefore 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 5.00 p.m. on the previous day of tender opening date.

CHIEF ENGINEER/M.T.P.P.
METTUR DAM - 1.

DIPR/284/SL/M90

அறிஞர் அண்ணா மூலிகைப் பண்ணை ARIGNAR ANNA MEDICINAL FARM



TAMPCOL

Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation, a Tamil Nadu Government Undertaking registered in 1983, is an organisation which has made significant contribution towards the growth and use of Herbal Plants.

This Corporation has a Farm attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine situated in Madras. The farm was started by the Corporation in 1985.

The main objects of this Corporation are;

- To grow and nurture rare and common medicinal plants.
- To meet the Raw materials requirements of Raw Drugs for the Government Pharmacies and Private Institutions.
- To manufacture various Herbal Products.
- To carry on the Export and Import business of Herbal Products and Indian Medicine.

The Corporation has produced a classic Hair Tonic based on a Siddha formulation. The production volume of the Herbal Hair Tonic during the year 1989-90 is 79453

Litres registering an increase of 19.39% over the previous year.

The Corporation has already taken trial production of Cyavanaprasa, a Health Tonic. Herbal Vanishing Cream. Herbal Pain Blam and these will be introduced shortly on Commercial basis in the Market.

It manufactures 22 items of medicines in the "KIT" required by the institutions under the Control of Director of Indian Medicine on trail basis at our Alathur Factory.

MEDICINAL FARMS

In Arumbakkam Medicinal Farm of about 10 acres the Corporation is cultivating Medicinal Plants re-

quired for the manufacturing of Herbal Hair Tonic and the fresh herbs required for the Government Pharmacy at Madras.

The Corporation is maintaining specimen of Medicinal Plants of about 250 various types of common and rare plants for the benefit of the students. Researchers and Practitioners. It is also proposed to establish and aquatic medicinal plants tank. From the Arumbakkam Medicinal Farm the total value of fresh medicinal herbs produced in 1989-90 works out to Rs.2,68,713/-.

In Kamarajar District there are 33 acres of land at Shenbagathoppu on lease basis from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and the lease has been renewed for further period of 5 years upto October, 1994. Select short term herbs have been introduced in the area harvested for supply to Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.

The Corporation proposed to Systematically cultivate Medicinal Plants on large scale and provide employment opportunities to the Paliars (Tribal People) at Shen-

bagathoppu (Bhagavathipuram).

The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to transfer about 105 acres of land at Kolli Hills for growing medicinal plants. 13.5 acres is transferred to this Corporation and the remaining land under the Control of the Forest Department is yet to be transferred. Specimen of Medicinal Plants are maintained.

It is proposed to establish medicinal farms at Nellai Kat-tabomman District and Nilgiris District at about 140 acres and 45 acres respectively.

The medicinal plants farms are supplying authentic, standard fresh herbs both common and rare, to the Government pharmacies and dispensaries in accordance with the objectives of the Corporation.

The site at Arignar Anna Hospital was only a 10 acre plot. It is now being developed into a medicinal

plant farm. Medicinal plants required by the state Government's pharmacies and those that go into the production of TAMPOL's herbal hair tonic are now grown in extensive plots. Besides, more than 150 species of medicinal plants are also grown. It is proposed to provide sprinkler irrigation for the judicious use of available water.

Besides the medicinal plants grown in Madras and the neighbouring areas, several plants brought from other parts of Tamil Nadu and other states have also been successfully cultivated here. Certain high altitude plants are also grown.

Plants like Aloe Vera Tourn Ex-Linn, Eclipta Alba Hassk, Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis Linn, Indigofera Tinctoria Linn, Phyllanthus Niruri Linn and Wedelia Calendulacea Len are also grown here. Trees, potted plants and other specimen such

as Asparagus Racemosus Linn, Barleria Prionitis Linn, Bacopa Monnieri Linn, Cleome Viscosa Linn, Madhuca Longifolia (Linn), Muchbride, Rauwolfia Serpentina, Benth, Exiafoz, Tylophora and Indica. (Burm-f) are grown here. Curative for various diseases are also being grown.

TRADE OF CRUDE DRUGS

The Corporation has supplied Crude Drugs to the Pharmacies under the Control of Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, located at Arumbakkam, Palayamkottai and Palani. Progressive location of source locality markets or wholesale dealers and manipulative purchases in season have yielded good financial results and the board has resolved to give 20% discount to the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy for the year 1989-90.

Interest Free Sales Tax Loan for Small Scale Industries

scheme has been recently converted into complete deferral/waiver scheme. Under the scheme, new units as well as existing industries undertaking expansion/diversification in 31 most backward taluks and the 3 Industrial Complexes at Pudukkottai, Cuddalore and Manamadurai are eligible for full waiver of sales tax dues for a period of 5 years. New units and also the existing units undertaking expansion/diversification in 76 backward taluks and Industrial Estates developed by Government agencies are eligible for 9 years deferral of sales tax. The new units to be started as well as the existing units undertaking expansion in the areas hitherto uncovered by the scheme are also eligible for 5 years deferral.

As per the existing orders in force, the Small Scale Industries Entrepreneurs have to remit 1% of the quantum of loan towards investigation fee while submitting loan applications under the above scheme. Many Small Scale Industries Associations have pointed out the resource constraint faced by them in paying the above investigation fee. To solve their problem, the State Government have issued orders waiving the investigation fee. This will give considerable relief to the Small Scale Industries.

In order to accelerate industrial growth in rural and backward areas, the State Government have been implementing the Interest Free Sales Tax Loan Scheme for Small Scale Industries. This



TAMIL NADU STATE APEX CO-OPERATIVE BANK

INTRODUCTION

The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank was started in November 1905 and has completed 84 years of useful service to the cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of agricultural credit, both short-term and medium-term and has contributed in no small measure to the Green Revolution in the State. It has also contributed to a greater extent to the progress of the cooperative sugar mills and spinning mills in the State and the handloom cooperatives including the Co-opetex.

SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the bank as on 30.6.1990 was Rs.558-crore. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs.1.26-crore under the State Participation Scheme, to the share capital of the bank. The 17 Central Cooperative Banks in the State have contributed Rs.4.25-crore and individual preference and 'B' Class share holders have contributed the balance amount towards share capital.

RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVE

The Reserve Fund of the Bank as on 30.6.1990 amounted to

Rs.21.11-crore. The reserve fund has been created out of the surplus net profit of the bank, besides setting apart 25 per cent of the net profit every year. The Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of the bank, created for the purpose of granting medium term conversion loans to Central Cooperative Banks in the event of failure of crops due to natural calamities amounted to Rs.21.03-crore as on 30.6.1990 including Rs.1.49-crore of Government loan. The other reserves aggregated Rs.9.98-crore.

DEPOSITS

The deposits of the bank as on 30.6.1990 stood at Rs.387.24-crore as

compared to Rs.316.22-crore as on 30.6.1989 and Rs.276.36-crore as on 30.6.1988.

BORROWINGS

The borrowings as a source of funds increased substantially during the year and stood at Rs.311.36 crores as on 30.6.1990 compared to Rs.324.64-crore as on 30.6.1989. A major portion of the borrowings viz., Rs.296.99-crore (954%) was raised from the NABARD. The borrowings from the IDBI, RBI, NCDC and the Government amounted to Rs.4.56-crore, Rs.0.39-crore, Rs.4.47-crore and Rs.4.95-crore respectively. The substantial increase in the borrowings from NABARD was made possible on account of increase in refinance limits sanctioned for financing Seasonal Agricultural Operations, Weavers and Schematic lendings.

INVESTMENTS

The Bank's investments in Government Promissory Notes (Both Central and State), debentures of the State Land Development Bank, Bonds of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and other Trustee securities, shares etc., aggregated Rs.119.45-crore as on 30.6.1990. The investments have been made to comply with the provision of section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act (which stipulates that not less than 25 per cent of the demand and time

The advances of the bank which stood at Rs.489.22-crore as on 30.6.1988 increased to Rs.528.98-crore as on 30.6.1989 and has further increased to Rs.599.60-crore as on 30.6.1990.

liabilities of a cooperative bank should be held in the form of approved securities) and also towards cover for borrowings from RIB/NABARD against pledge of approved securities for Normal Banking Operations/Seasonal Agricultural Operations respectively and for earmarking towards unutilised portion of the ACS Fund of the bank.

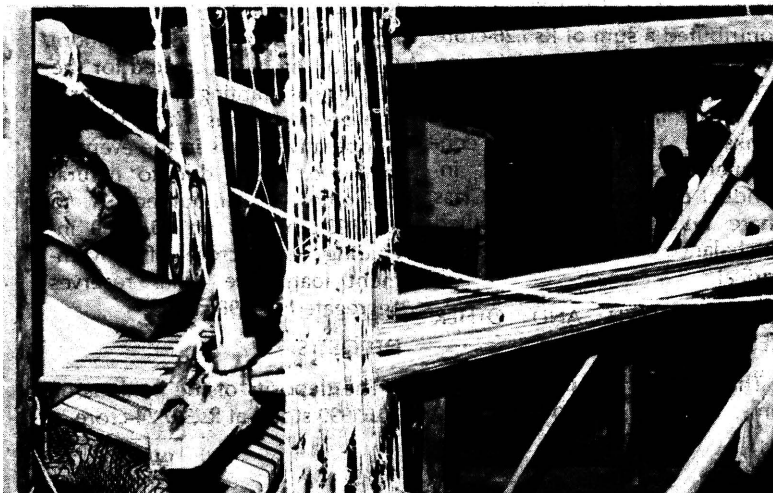
ADVANCES

The advances of the bank which stood at Rs.489.22-crore as on 30.6.1988 increased to Rs.528.98-crore as on 30.6.1989 and has further increased to Rs.599.60-crore as on 30.6.1990.

In addition to routing the funds provided by NABARD for financing seasonal agricultural operations, medium-term agricultural purposes, medium-term conversion loans, weavers' finance and produce pledge loans, the bank has been sanctioning reimbursement cash credit limits to Central Cooperative Banks for fertiliser business, general business, distribution of essential commodities, wholesale stores,

employees societies, working capital to sugar and spinning mills, jewel loans issued through primary agricultural cooperative banks, primary land development banks and through the branches of the CCBs from the own resources. The bank is also extending refinance support to the CCBs under NABARD's Automatic Refinance Scheme for various national programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Massive Assistance Programme for small and marginal farmers, Bio-gas Development Programme etc., and under schemes for activities allied to agriculture formulated by CCBs including Dry Land Development. In addition, the bank has also been sanctioning overdraft limits to the CCBs in their current account against Government/Trustee securities and fixed deposits with the bank for meeting general banking requirements. The bank is extending refinance in respect of term loan sanctioned by Urban/Central Cooperative Banks to Small Scale Industries/Small Road Transport Corporations under refinance from IDBI. The Bank also provides refinance towards working capital assistance to small scale industries sanctioned by urban banks under refinance scheme of the Reserve Bank of India.

The bank is also financing the CCBs with refinance assistance from the NABARD under non-farm sector for financing Rural Artisans, Tiny, Village, Cottage and Small Scale Industries. The bank also provides financial assistance to TAICO bank with NABARD's refinance assistance for financing Industrial Co-operative Societies.



WORKING CAPITAL

The working capital of the bank increased by Rs.71.52-crore during the year 1989-90 and stood at Rs.792.29-crore as on 30.6.1990. The increase in the working capital was mainly due to increase in borrowings and deposits.

DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO APEX CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The bank has been providing financial accommodation to certain Apex Co-operative Institutions directly.

i) The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., (Co-optex) Next to agriculture, the handloom industry provides the largest employment to the rural people in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., popularly

ii) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Ltd.

The bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.3-crore to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative State Land Development Bank Ltd., for the year 1990 from its resources to enable the State Land Development Bank to issue loans to the Primary Land Development Banks for land improvements, purchase of tractors, etc., and to build up mortgages pending floatation of debentures and there was no outstanding under this limit as on 30.6.1990.

iii) The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., (TANFED)

The bank has sanctioned a limit of Rs.2-crore for the establishment of letter of credit for the year 1990 and there was no outstanding as on 30.6.1990 under this limit.

The working capital of the bank increased by Rs.71.52-crore during the year 1989-90 and stood at Rs.792.29-crore as on 30.6.1990. The increase in the working capital was mainly due to increase in borrowings and deposits.

known as 'Co-optex' has been organised to take care of marketing of handloom cloth produced by the Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. The Co-optex is also distributing yarn required by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. The working capital requirements of the Co-optex for the above activities are provided by this bank with necessary refinance from NABARD. For the financial year 1990-91, a credit limit of Rs.80-crore for production and marketing of handloom cloth and another limit of Rs.5.00-crore for distribution of yarn to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies had been sanctioned.

iv) The Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation has been supplying consumer articles to the various supermarkets and other stores societies in the State. The bank had sanctioned four cash credit limits to meet its working capital requirements aggregating Rs.2.50-crore to the Federation for the year 1989 and the outstanding under these limits as on 30.6.1990 aggregated Rs.2.21-crore. A limit of Rs.1.50-crore was also sanctioned for purchase of rice and the account was closed on 2.4.90. The bank has also converted Rs.1-crore under

the deficit in cash credit account into a term loan of Rs.1-crore at concessional rate of 11% and the outstandings under this loan account as on 30.6.1990 was Rs.0.75-crore. They have applied for conversion of outstandings under cash credit accounts aggregating Rs.1.50-crore into medium term loan and also two cash credit limits for Rs.1.50-crore for the year 1990 and the same are under consideration of the bank.

v) The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. (TAICO BANK)

Most of the Industrial Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu excepting the weavers societies are being financed by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. A reimbursement limit of Rs.1-crore has been sanctioned to this bank for the year 1990 to finance cooperative tea factories and Match Service Industrial Cooperative Societies and an additional limit of Rs.0.25-crore has also been sanctioned for financing Polythene Service Industrial Co-operative Societies for the year 1990. The outstandings under both these accounts aggregated Rs.0.07-crore as on 30.6.1990.

vi) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd.

The bank sanctioned an initial cash credit limit of Rs.20-crore for the year 1989 to the above Federation to finance the house building societies in Tamil Nadu and the limit was reduced to Rs.10-crore on 31.12.1989. For the year 1990, a limit of Rs.10-crore is being sanctioned and the outstanding under this account as on 30.6.1990 was Rs.8.62-crore.

vii) The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Ltd.

The bank has been providing the working capital requirement of TUCS since July 1985. The bank has sanctioned three cash credit limits aggregating Rs.3.75-crore for

the year 1990 and outstanding under these accounts as on 30.6.1990 aggregated Rs.2.91-crore.

viii) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd.

The bank started financing the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation from 21.11.1987. A cash credit limit of Rs.4-crore was sanctioned to the Federation towards its working capital requirements for the year 1989 and the same was reduced to Rs.2.50-crore. For the year 1990, a limit of Rs.4-crore is being sanctioned and there was no outstanding under this limit as on 30.6.1990.

ix) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society Ltd.

The bank has sanctioned a Temporary Overdraft Limit of Rs.9-crore to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society with the due permission from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the same is to be regularised within a period of 6 months.

x) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd.

The bank has sanctioned a temporary overdraft limit of Rs.3.99-crore to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' federation anticipating similar sanction by NABARD and the sanction by NABARD is still awaited.

PROVISION OF TERM FINANCE TO SPINNING/SUGAR MILLS.

The bank has been providing direct term finance to the spinning mills/sugar mills in the State out of its resources. It has also been providing bridge finance pending disbursement of loans by terms lending agencies like ID-BI/IFCI/LIC/ICICI. The bank has also been accepting the usance bills drawn by the spinning/sugar mills in the State for purchase of machinery under deferred payment terms.

ADVANCE UNDER CONSORTIUM BASIS

The bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.2.50-crore to TAN-SI with Canara Bank as leader of the consortium after obtaining credit authorisation from NABARD and permission from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. To offset a portion of loss incurred by the SCBs consequent on the reduction of lending rate in S.T. Agricultural advances, the NABARD has formed a Food Credit consortium of SCBs with SBI as Leader of the Food Consortium. The bank has joined the Food Credit Consortium to the extent of Rs.5-crore in October 1988 with the approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

CONSUMER LOANS

The bank introduced a scheme for loan issue for purchase of consumer durables like TV. Sets, Radio, Refrigerators etc., in March 1980 and this satisfied the long felt needs of the depositors and helped in a long way in meeting the competition from commercial banks in the matter of deposit mobilisation. The outstanding

under this head as on 30.6.90 was Rs.0.60-crore. The bank has since increased the maximum limit of this loan from Rs.5,000 to Rs.7,500/-

LOANS TO SALARIED EMPLOYEES:

In March 1979, the bank introduced a scheme for issue of loans to salaried employees, who are working in State/Central/Quasi Government Institutions, Schools, Colleges and Private/Public Sector undertakings etc. Loans are given upto Rs.2,000/- and will have to be repaid in 24 monthly instalments. Such loans issued and outstanding as on 30.6.1990 aggregated Rs.2.35-crore.

EXTENSION OF STATE DRAFTS SCHEME TO URBAN BANKS

The State Co-operative Bank has, for the first time, extended the State Drafts Scheme to urban banks in March 1979. The scheme now covers 100 of major urban banks out of 133 urban banks, besides branches of the State Co-operative Bank and Central Co-operative Banks.

BRANCHES

The bank has opened 37 Branches spread almost all over Madras City. Since the branches are located in the residential areas they work in two shifts in the morning and evening to suit the convenience of the members of the public, except on Saturdays, when the branches work in the morning session only. Twentysix branches as well as the Head Office have safe deposit locker facility. The bank converted its Alwarpet Branch as a Feeder Branch in respect of 18 of its branches in South Madras both for their cash remittances/requirements.

NCDC Assistance

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has come forward with a scheme to improve the storage capacity in Tamil Nadu under III World Bank Storage Project Assistance.

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE

a) National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme

i) Loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation to the Co-operative Society through the State Co-operative Bank: 50%

ii) Share Capital by the State Government with NCDC assistance: 25%

Total 75%

b) Share capital by the State Government from State Plan Resources 20%

c) Society's own funds 5%

100%

In Tamil Nadu, the individual societies are meeting 20% contribution instead of the State Government.

THE SCHEME

The loan assistance from NCDC will be routed through the Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-op. Bank and the State Government has given guarantee for repayment of the loan in 12 years with a moratorium of 3 years. The rate of interest chargeable by the NCDC to State Co-operative Bank is at 8.75% and the SCB retains margin of 2% and charge 10.75%. A rebate of 0.25% will be allowed for prompt repayment. The SCB has entered into an agreement with the NCDC for the total amount of loan. The project was recommended by various functional Registrars of the Co-operative Societies.

Progress in the implementation of the scheme

i) The TNSC Bank has already sent a letter to NCDC, indicating its willingness to route the finance and implement the scheme.

ii) The State Government have indicated their willingness to stand guarantee for the loan assistance from NCDC.

iii) The TNSC Bank has conducted sectoral meeting for the Sugar Factories, Spinning Mills, Tea Factories, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Sagoserve etc., to explain the salient features of the scheme and its implementation.

Procedure for disbursement of loan

The loan applications were processed and appraised by the State Cooperative Bank and the same were forwarded to NCDC for sanction through the State Government. The disbursements were made as follows to the borrowing institutions on the basis of NCDC sanction.

i) 50% of the loan amount (25% of the project cost) on acquisition of site - I disbursement.

The bank has opened 37 Branches spread almost all over Madras City. Since the branches are located in the residential areas they work in two shifts in the morning and evening to suit the convenience of the members of the public, except on Saturdays, when the branches work in the morning session only. Twentysix branches as well as the Head Office have safe deposit locker facility. The bank converted its Alwarpet Branch as a Feeder Branch in respect of 18 of its branches in South Madras both for their cash remittances/requirements.

ii) 25% of the cost disbursed by the State Government to the borrowing institution and availed loan from NCDC.

iii) Balance 50% of the loan amount (25% of the cost of project) disbursed/will be disbursed on reaching the plinth level of construction.

Reimbursement from NCDC.

State Co-operative Bank obtained reimbursement from NCDC after disbursement of the 50% of the loan amount in respect of all borrowers and the balance 50% of the loan amount, was disbursed after reaching the plinth level of

construction in respect of few cases obtained from NCDC by way of reimbursement.

Supervision and Monitoring

The construction and supervision of godowns are done by the Engineering Cell in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in respect of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation and by the Engineering Cell of the Director of Industries and Commerce in the case of Sagoserve and Tea Factories. The Engineering Cell of Director of Handlooms and Textiles and Engineering Cell attached to Director of Sugars undertaken to monitor and supervise the construction activity of godowns related to spinning/processing and sugar mills respectively.

The TNSC Bank obtains the progress report on a monthly/quarterly basis from the borrowing institutions and forward the same to NCDC. Regarding the progress made in the construction of godowns, State Level Committee also reviews on quarterly/half-yearly basis.

Monitoring Committee - NCDC Storage Project

Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O.Ms.21, Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, dated 17.8.1988 has constituted a State Level Coordination Committee for the purpose of effectively monitoring the im-

plementation of the project under NCDC - III World Bank Storage Project. The first meeting of the newly constituted SLCC held on 22.9.88. The Committee approved the proposals for construction of godowns and also recommended for a consolidated Government Guarantee for Rs.544-crore. The SLCC reviewed the progress under the scheme on 31.10.89 and again on 9.1.1990, the SLCC met and reviewed the latest progress on the implementation of the NCDC, Project III. In all these meetings both the Project Officer and Regional Director NCDC took part and helped in expediting the project.

Agricultural Cooperative Staff Training Institute.

The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank is the implementing agency for the III World Bank assisted Co-operative Storage Projects in Tamil Nadu. The number of beneficiaries institutions would be around 25 and the number of Godowns to be constructed/constructed would be about 58. The total cost involved is around Rs.1275.05-lakh and that of the loan component comes to Rs.637.05-lakh.

To impart necessary training to the personnel of the Primary Cooperatives which have the Godowns, a training institute has been started by our bank with the financial assistance from World Bank through NCDC.

Since it will take some time for us to have an own building with the financial assistance from World Bank to locate the ACSTI, we had taken on lease a building at Adyar with an area of 6510 sq.ft for accommodating both the ACSTI and hostel for the trainees at a rent of Rs.22,785/- per month.

The Institute has 2 lecture halls, Library, Principal room and the room for the faculty members. To run the institute, the Principal,

and four trainers were selected by a selection committee consisting of the Special Officer of TNSC Bank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Regional Director of NCDC, Bangalore, Project Officer, NCDC, Madras. The Principal was selected in the cadre of General Manager and the trainers are in the cadre of Managers with more than 10 years experience. The Principal and faculty members were sent for training at the TOPIC training centre, NEW DELHI.

So far, the ACSTI had conducted 2 training sessions with 61 personnel and the third session is now undergoing with 34 personnel. From the Fourth session onwards, we propose to conduct two batches at a time consisting of 35 trainees for each batch. To accommodate two batches of trainees at a time, we have fixed a building very close to the present training institute. At this rate, we hope to give training to 1050 PACS personnel and 200 FAMS personnel before June 1991.

In response to our request for financial assistance for conducting the above training, NCDC was kind enough by sanctioning Rs.80.00-lakh for civil works for the training institute building vide their letter No.NCDC-1-18 (1)89 - TOPIC (202) dated 9.1.1990 in addition to Rs.71.30-lakh to meet the other expenses namely training materials, salary of Principal and the Trainers etc.

The TNSC Bank is very grateful to the World Bank and the NCDC for the gesture shown to Tamil Nadu in providing training through liberal financial assistance.

TECHNICAL CELL

The CCBs started issuing loans under the non-farm sector activities covered by the Automatic Refinance Scheme of NABARD. With a view to helping the CCBs in appraising the loan proposals

regarding technical feasibility, a Technical Cell has been created in the bank. At present, an officer from the Industries Department, Government of Tamil Nadu is working as Technical Officer on deputation. It has been proposed to strengthen the Technical Cell by taking one more officer from the Department of Industries and Commerce on deputation.

SUBSIDY TO WEAK CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

There were only two CCBs (Thanjavur & Tirunelveli) in the weak banks' list based on the erosion position as on 30.6.1989. The Ramanathapuram District CCB, which was deleted from the weak banks' list based on the erosion position as on 30.6.1989, was kept under observation till 30.6.1989.

The bank which had introduced a subsidy of 0.5% for cash collection under principal in respect of overdues over three years, has increased the subsidy to 1 per cent from the year 1988-89 to weak Central Co-operative Banks.

PROFIT

i) The bank earned a net profit of Rs.10.48-crore for the year 1989-90 (Subject to audit) compared to Rs.5.44-crore earned during the year 1988-89. The increase in profit was mainly due to increase in working capital and better deployment of resources.

ii) Dividend

The bank has paid a dividend of 14% for the year 1988-89 and proposed to maintain the same for the year 1989-90. The profit earned by this bank for the year 1988-89 is the highest among the State Co-operative Banks in the country and the highest dividend was also paid only by this bank.

MANAGEMENT

The Management of the Bank is vested with the Special Officer since 10.6.1976.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH WORLD BANK FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

'An official delegation headed by the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran together with representatives from Government of India satisfactorily completed negotiations with the World Bank to finalize the Agricultural Development Project - Tamil Nadu and signed the agreed minutes of the negotiations on 21.12.90. This project with a total outlay of Rs.310 crores will be executed in a period of 7 years. The assistance from the World Bank and IDA is to be US \$ 112.8 million''.

The project recognises farmers' needs for expert and timely advice on not only food crops, such as paddy, pulses, millets and oil seeds but also on fodder crops, and horticultural crops through a single, broad based extension agency.

The project will therefore support reorganisation of the Agricultural Extension Service so as to facilitate broad basing of messages encompassing the above mentioned areas. It will also support livestock rearing activities that provide supplementary income to farmers. Support will be in the form of upgradation of frozen services, fodder production, disease surveillance. Forest areas adjoining the Western Ghats, will be restored through replanting.

To facilitate movement of agricultural produce to market yards, rural road network will be upgraded. Rural water supply will be provided in villages where at present the supply is inadequate.

Rs.8-Crore Flood Grant to Madras Corporation

The Corporation of Madras has provided 20 tube lights at a cost of Rs.74,500 at Orandiamman Koil Street, Velacheri and 76 Sodium Vapour Lamps at a cost of Rs.1,69,800 at Velacheri Main Road. These lights and the 76 Sodium Vapour Lamps provided at C.P.T. Road, Adyar, were inaugurated on 24th December 1990 by the Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration, Thiru Ko.Si. Mani Thiru M.A. Vaidyalingam M.L.A. and Thiru R.S. Sridhar M.L.A. spoke on the occasion. Thiru. V. Manivannan Corporation Special Officer presided over the function.

The Minister said that the Government has granted Rs.8-crore to the Corporation of Madras for relaying the roads damaged by recent floods. He further observed that only in the past 2 years, the added Pan-

chayat Areas to the City of Madras get basic amenities. He also said that all the Government, Municipal and Corporation Schools functioning in thatched sheds would be abolished and either asbestos or tiled roofs would be provided. The nutritious noon meal scheme would also be strengthened. The Minister also announced that the Lions Club of Velacheri has donated Rs.50,000 for improving the Corporation School there.

8000 New Lights

Thiru V. Manivannan Corporation Special Officer said that the Corporation has provided 8000 lights in the past 2 years at a Cost of Rs.4-crore. There is need for another 8000 Lights and this would be provided in another 2 years.

LIE DETECTOR

In olden days, people used to verify the truth and detect utterance of lie by various means including torture and trial by ordeal. Police in some countries, also use drugs known as 'truth serum' which are either hypnotics or anaesthetics said to be useful in inducing the suspect under questioning to talk freely. Since latter is a invasive technique, legally we cannot use this against the wish of the public. 'Polygraph tests' is non-invasive scientific technique.

The Forensic Sciences Department, Madras has recently acquired a Polygraph Unit (lie detection unit) to help Crime investigation. Eventhough professor Parameswaran of Presidency College, Madras has obtained a polygraph unit almost three decades ago, the use of lie detector in crime investigation has not taken root in Tamil Nadu. The present Unit acquired at a cost of Rs.75,000/- by Forensic Sciences Department is a modern polygraph unit which has got five channels viz. 1.Cardio Vascular Channel 2.Galvanic Skin Resistance 3.Respiration Channel 4.Pulse Rate Channel and 5.Event Marker Channel.

The polygraph monitors the bodily activity that accompanies responses to test questions. Expandable Pneumatic belts positioned around the upper thorax and ab-

domen provide two separate recordings of the chest movements associated with inspiration and expiration changes in skin resistance (the galvanic skin response) are detected by electrodes attached to the finger tips. A party inflated blood pressure cuff attached to the cardio channel reflects relative changes in blood pressure and provides an index of pulse.

The Event Marker Channel provides a silent, reliable way of marking significant events during an examination.

The Polygraph itself is not capable of detecting lies, and there is no pattern of physiological response that is unique to lying. All one can infer by examining "Polygraph Charts" is that the subject showed a greater physiological arousal to one question than to another. Although lying may account for this differential arousal, other factors may also cause one question to be more disturbing than another; for example a question could elicit a large response because it provoked feelings of anger or grief or because it was threatening or embarrassing. The extent to which such factors affect the outcome of polygraph tests is unknown.

Many institutions and Government departments in other nations prescribe lie detection tests known as "Polygraph tests" to evaluate the dependability and honesty of their employees.

The Director of this Department Prof. Dr. P. Chandra Sekharan, Assistant Director & Scientific Assistants visited the Zackaria Colony, Kodambakkam, where the massacre of Padmanabha of EPRLF, Srilanka and 15 others took place. They recovered two grenades from the site. One was a small 'Guerilla' type and the other one

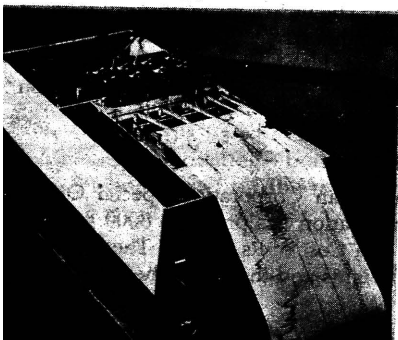
an improvised grenade in a thermos flask jacket (UK) with an American-made striking mechanism.

The Director has stated that the explosion of these grenade could have brought down a major portion of the three-storied building.

According to preliminary investigation reports, at least three guns of the AK 47 family were used and over 150 rounds fired.

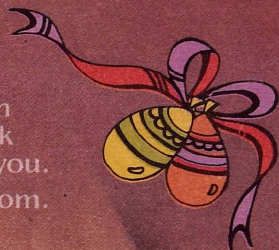
It may be interesting to trace the development of A.K. Family rifles. Mikhail Kalashnikov, a well known gun designer of USSR developed a new generation 7.62mm calibre all purpose assault rifle. The U.S.S.R. adopted this rifle for its army and gave the name "Avtomat Kalashnikova 1947" to this rifle. This name was abridged as A.K.47 which became quite well known. The A.K.47 later had undergone some modifications and the modified version was named A.K.M.O. still later folding stock version was introduced and it was called A.K.M.S. Besides U.S.S.R. other countries such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, G.D.R., Hungary, North Korea, P.R.C., Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia have been manufacturing the A.K. family rifles. Each manufacturing country has given a specific name for their A.K. family rifles.

The A.K. Family rifles have entered into the Tamil Nadu Crime scenario in the recent past. In 1986 the first A.K. MOs rifle was examined in the Choolaimedu shoot out. Since then a number of A.K. family rifles, their cartridges, fired cartridge cases and bullets have been received in Forensic Sciences Department for examination. Finding out whether the bullet or cartridge case was fired in the particular A.K. family rifle, the country of origin of the A.K. family rifle and the country of manufacture of the 7.62x39mm calibre cartridges are the important forensic aspects of examination.



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