

Tamil Arasu

FEBRUARY 1991 Re.1



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TAMIL ARASU

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Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Thai - Maasi

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IN THIS ISSUE:

★ Republic Day Celebrations.

★ Highest Priority to improve the Industrial Climate.

— *Thiru. Surjit Singh Barnala*
Governor of Tamil Nadu

★ Thiruvalluvar Day.

★ Kalaimamani Award Function.

★ Activities of Metro Water.

★ International Film Festival of India - 1991.

★ Implementation of STED Project in Dharmapuri District.

★ Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

★ National Water Management Project.



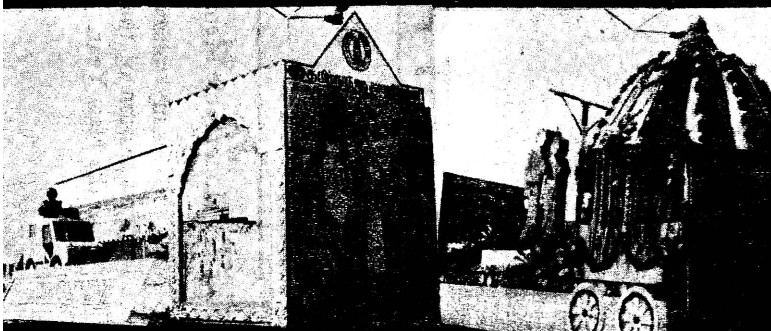
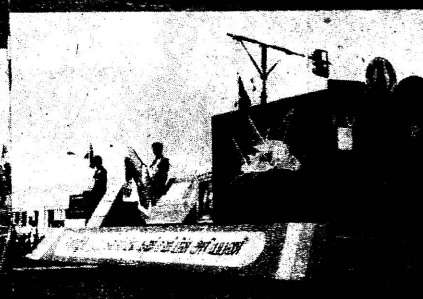
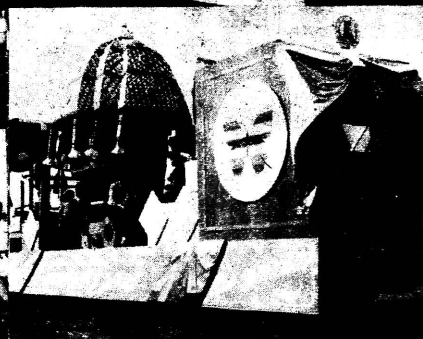
REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS IN MADRAS CITY

The 41st Republic Day, organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu was celebrated in a spectacular and colourful way on the Marina near the Gandhi Statue on 26th January, 1991.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala, unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at a ceremonial march-past in which contingents of Navy, Air Force, N.C.C., C.R.P.F., State Police, City Police, Home Guards, R.P.F., Fire Service, Government Special Home Guards, etc., took part. This was followed by the procession of 21 colour floats of various Government Departments highlighting their activities and achievements and a carnival of school children, folk dances and pageantry procession.



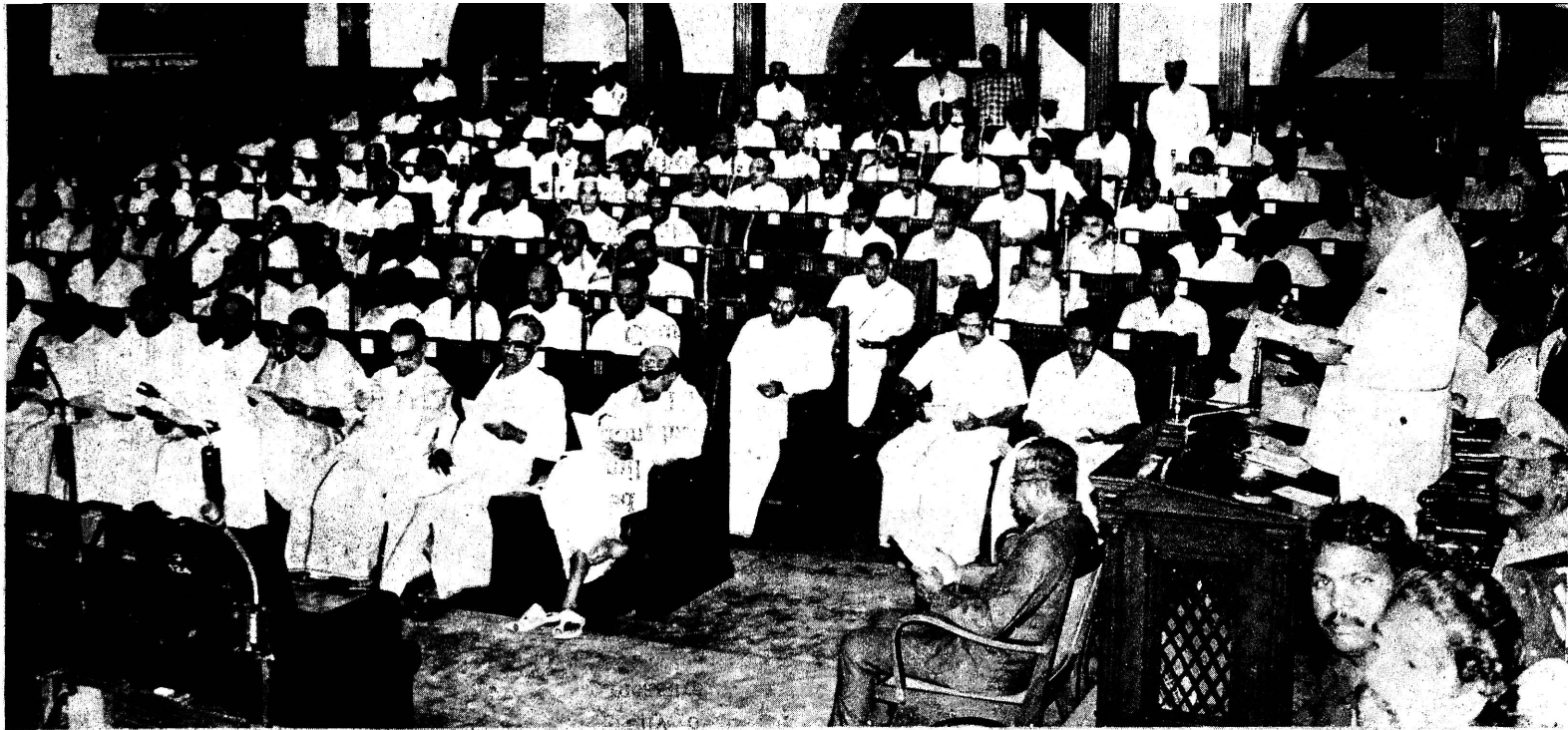
The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi presented the annual Anna Awards for gallantry to Government servants/civilians, which carries a gold medal and a cash grant of Rs.1,000/- each to ten persons. Besides, the Chief Minister, his Cabinet Colleagus, officials and prominent citizens attended the function.



Governor's reception:

In the evening, the Governor hosted a reception at Raj Bhavan. The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi and his Cabinet Colleagues, Dr.Tamil Kudimagan, the Speaker, Dr.A.S.Anandan, the Chief Justice, other Judges, Thiru T.V.Antony, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government and other senior officials of the Government of Tamil Nadu attended the reception.

The Governor presented prizes to the Co-optex and Agriculture Departments which jointly won the first place for the best float in the parade and schools which won prizes for their best performance. The reception was also followed by a cultural programme.



HIGHEST PRIORITY TO IMPROVE THE INDUSTRIAL CLIMATE

Address by

Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala
Governor of Tamil Nadu

Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

It is my pleasure and privilege to address the first session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in the New Year. I extend my greetings to all of you

for the New Year and for Pongal Thirunal observed as Tamizhar Thirunal.

This year stands particularly distinguished marking, as it does, the completion of the birth centenaries of Dr. Ambedkar, the custodian of

social justice and Paavendar Bharati Dasan, the revolutionary poet.

We shall avail this opportunity to pledge ourselves to the task of realising the social goals for which they strived besides recounting their achievements and honouring their services.

Despite the efforts of world leaders, war in the gulf, which has been looming large, has now broken out leaving people all over the world to face its impact besides giving rise to fears of a further setback to our nation's economy. In this situation, this Government, which is committed to national welfare, will stand firmly by the Centre and extend full support to all measures initiated by the Centre.

The year that has gone by has seen many tumultuous events in our country. Communalism has reared its ugly head in a most virulent form in several parts of the country and claimed many lives. We take pride in the fact that in Tamil Nadu peace and tranquility to our utmost satisfaction, have prevailed even in these turbulent times. This Government successfully hosted the first meeting of the reconstituted National Integration Council at Madras in September 1990. This Government stands firmly committed to the principles of secularism. This Government has always taken preventive action and immediate corrective steps so as not to allow communal forces to gain even a foothold in the State.

Following the reservation policy of the

Government of Tamil Nadu and the resolution of the Tamil Nadu Assembly in May 1989 requesting the Centre to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission to provide reservations for the Backward Classes in Central Government Offices and Central Public Sector Undertakings, we are happy that the Centre took firm steps to implement these measures in August 1990. This Government, which stands firmly committed to the upliftment of the backward classes

The scheme of providing concrete houses free of cost to Adiravidars was started by the State Government in 1974. The revival of this scheme last year has been widely welcomed. The cost of each house is Rs.14,200 of which the Centre meets Rs.8,160 and this Government meets Rs.6,040. 42,000 houses in 1989-90 and 47,000 houses in 1990-91 have been sanctioned. Another 11,000 houses have been sanctioned recently. Altogether one lakh houses will be completed by April 1991.

has taken up their cause in the Supreme Court. This Government strongly urges the Centre to take steps to have the stay order in the Supreme Court vacated so that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission can be implemented.

We have undertaken immediate steps to provide shelter, food, clothing and medical care to the 1,22,000 Tamil refugees who have fled from Sri Lanka

following the bombings and killings of the Tamil Eelam people by the military forces of the Sri Lankan Government. So far Rs. 21 crores have been sanctioned for refugee relief inclusive of the Rs. 13 crores released by the Government of India. Close monitoring, frequent inspections and constant vigil have ensured that these relief operations have functioned most effectively.

This Government continues to stress its commitment to peaceful negotiated solutions to ensure lasting peace and rights to Eelam Tamils. Tamil militants from Sri Lanka and their close sympathisers have been kept under strict surveillance and restricted to separate special camps so that there is no let up in the maintenance of law and order and the State does not become a theatre for their violent activities. These steps have also ensured that a completely peaceful atmosphere prevails in the State.

We are glad that our long standing request for the constitution of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution has been accepted and the historic first meeting of the Inter-State Council took place at Delhi in October 1990. It has, thus, become the highest forum to discuss and decide upon all issues pertaining to Centre-State relations. The views of this Government on various aspects of Centre-State relations and the

rights of the States have been voiced at the meeting of this Council.

Following the writ petition filed by the farmers of Thanjavur district in the Supreme Court, the common cause made by this Government and the arguments advanced by it in this petition and the resolution of this Assembly urging the Centre to refer the dispute to a Tribunal, the Centre referred the Cauvery dispute to a Tribunal in June 1990. The seriousness of the issue is evident from the fact that even the single paddy crop in nearly 12 lakh acres is withering due to the impounding of water in Karnataka. This Government's representation to the Tribunal to direct the Karnataka Government to release water to save the standing crop has been rejected on technical grounds. While thanking our Prime Minister for the efforts he has taken to save these withering crops, it is our hope that the Karnataka Government will release sufficient water.

Tamil Nadu was the first State to fully implement the agricultural and rural debt relief scheme announced by the previous Government at the Centre. Loans upto Rs. 10,000 of farmers and rural artisans have been waived. The total amount waived by co-operative and commercial banks is Rs. 508.15 crores. This has benefited 18.88 lakh borrowers.

In our country where agriculture remains the main occupation sustaining a large segment of our population, it gives me great satisfaction in declaring that Tamil Nadu is the first State to

The rural housing scheme has been completely restructured. It is proposed to waive Rs.102 crores of outstanding loans and interest of beneficiaries if they pay a total of 25 percent of the principal amount before 31st March 1991. The subsidy being given by the Government has also been increased from Rs.1,500 to Rs.5,000. The beneficiaries will contribute Rs.1,500 either as cash or labour. A loan of Rs.3,500 will also be given. The monthly instalment in repaying this loan will get reduced from Rs.60 to Rs.30. The revised scheme will benefit 30,000 rural poor in the current year.

have extended free electricity to all irrigation pump-sets covering all farmers. This measure has benefited 12 lakh farmers.

Rainfall on the whole in the current year has not been fully satisfactory. The North-East monsoon has been deficient by more than 20 per cent in seven districts. Several measures taken by the Government have helped to sustain the crop output. If water is released in the Cauvery by the Karnataka Government we expect rice production to be sustained at the all time high level of 62 lakh tonnes reached last year. Millets production is expected to be 15 lakh tonnes and pulses 4 lakh tonnes. Sugarcane output at 24.25 lakh tonnes will also be a record. The anticipated production of cotton is 5.3 lakh bales.

A delegation of officers led by the Chief Secretary and including the Finance Secretary and the Agricultural Production Commissioner has successfully completed negotiations with the World Bank at Washington in December 1990 providing for the implementation of an Agriculture Development Project in Tamil Nadu costing Rs. 310 crores. This project will strengthen seed production facilities in the State. Watershed development in the Palar and Vellar basin to cover 1,35,000 acres will be taken up. A new forestry programme to cover 90,000 acres along the Western Ghats will be undertaken. The project will enable the provision of improved veterinary health and frozen semen services throughout the State. Rural water supply schemes will be taken up in the districts of North Arcot-Ambedkar, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri. The project will also provide 800 Kms. of rural market roads in the districts of Chengai-Anna, North Arcot-Ambedkar, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur.

It is the firm policy of this Government that a comprehensive safety net is provided for every citizen in the State. This safety net consists of the provision of basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter and protection for vulnerable sections like pregnant women and children, the physically handicapped and destitutes. Our policies and programmes are directed to ensure this objective.

There was an acute shortage of rice when this Government assumed office. To-day, the situation is totally comfortable, thanks to efficient management. We have in our godowns a massive stock of 3.6 lakh tonnes of rice. This situation has prompted us to issue an additional quantity of 8 Kgs. of raw rice over the normal entitlement of 12 Kgs. per family. This Government has reduced the price of super fine rice from Rs. 3.25 per Kg. and fine rice from Rs. 2.75 per Kg. to a uniform price of Rs. 2.50 per Kg. with effect from 1st December 1990. The food subsidy has consequently increased from a level of Rs. 195 crores to Rs. 256.62 crores.

We have taken specific steps to improve the working of the public distribution system. The consolidated pay of salesmen in fair price shops was Rs. 250 per month. This Government accepted their long standing demand and increased it to Rs. 350 from June 1990. Their request has been further examined and their consolidated pay is being increased to Rs. 500 per month from the 1st of February 1991 with the intention of enabling them to perform their responsibilities with a sense of duty and integrity.

Shops with more than 1,200 cards have been taken up for bifurcation in the first stage which will be extended to ensure that not more than 800 cards are attached to each shop.

According to an earlier survey, 10,323

habitations remained to be provided even with one source of drinking water supply. All these habitations were covered by June 1990. Even after this representations were being received that there were still some other habitations without even a single source, and hence a detailed resurvey was taken up by this Government which has revealed that 5,885 habitations are still to be covered. We will ensure that all these habitations are also covered in 1991.

The rebate on handloom cloth has been increased to 100 days in a year and has been made available between the 6th and 10th of every month. This will, besides making available cheaper cloth to the poorer sections, provide sustained livelihood for handloom weavers.

This Government has launched several programmes for providing housing for all sections of the people. Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme, 70,000 serviced sites will be provided in Madras and 9 other urban agglomerations. Of these, 24,500 sites have already been made available in the last two years. A programme to build houses in 500 towns has been initiated. In the first phase land has been identified in 77 towns. A new scheme for conferring ownership rights to slum dwellers is under implementation by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Under this scheme about 36,000 tenements will be given to the slum dwellers with very nominal instalment payments. A new programme of accelerated slum tenement construction has been

undertaken with a view to completing 12,000 tenements in a period of three years at a cost of Rs. 48 crores.

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Former Village Officers who have been reinducted into service as Panchayat Assistants from 1st January 1991, will also assist in the effective implementation of the rural housing scheme.

The scheme of providing concrete houses free of cost to Adidraavidars was started by the State Government in 1974. The revival of this scheme last year has been widely welcomed. The cost of each house is Rs. 14,200 of which the Centre meets Rs. 8,160 and this Government meets Rs. 6,040. 42,000 houses in 1989-90 and 47,000 houses in 1990-91 have been sanctioned. Another 11,000 houses have been sanctioned recently. Altogether one lakh houses will be completed by April 1991.

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A similar scheme for most backward classes and denotified tribes is under active consideration.

We are firmly committed to enhance the status of women in society. Thirty per cent of job opportunities arising in Government departments, local bodies, public sector undertakings, etc., have been reserved for women. 30 per cent of the seats of members in panchayats, municipalities and municipal corporations have been reserved for women. Vacancies of teachers in Standards I to III are filled up by appointing only women teachers. Free education has been provided upto the Graduate level for girls of poor and middle class families. Under the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammayar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme started in 1989, so far 34,595 girls have been assisted at a cost of Rs. 17.30 crores. Similarly the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternal Assistance Scheme has provided assistance

of Rs. 200 to 3,71,805 pregnant women at a cost of Rs. 7.44 crores.

Moving away from the rhetoric on women's status and women's rights this Government has undertaken specific measures to realise these goals. The conferment of equal property rights for women on par with men by amending the Hindu Succession Act is an outstanding example.

Besides implementing the Nutritious Meals Scheme, a new nutrition project with assistance from the World Bank costing Rs. 350 crores will be launched this month. This project which will be implemented in phases will provide for a new maternal and child health, and nutrition centre in every habitation with a population of more than 500. It will provide complete medical care and nutrition support for pregnant women and small children in the age group 6 months to 3 years. These new centres will provide the best possible health care for pregnant women and small children who form the most vulnerable section of our population.

Under the Rural Basic Services programme launched this year, every primary school has been provided with one permanent building. 2,000 panchayat buildings will be completed in the current year. A major programme of covering rural habitations with a population in the range 500 to 1,000 with all-weather roads has been taken up in the current year with a total outlay of Rs. 44.25 crores.

For the first time after a period of 5 years, power cuts were totally removed from July 1990. We would have been able to continue this happy situation were it not for the total breakdown of coal supplies from the Northern coal fields. With some improvement in coal supplies the 30 per cent energy power cut on certain HT industries since October 1990 has been reduced to 10 per cent from December 1990. This Government has taken up with the Centre a proposal to make the entire allocation of energy to Tamil Nadu from new thermal plants in Neyveli, given the problems in getting coal from Northern and Eastern Coal fields to the State.

Plans are being finalised to ensure the rapid utilisation of gas reserves in the State for power generation. Survey of the Jayamkondan lignite reserves has been sanctioned. This Government will take up the establishment of 1,500 mega watts of new generation capacity in the joint or private sector based on these lignite reserves.

This Government has given the highest priority to improve the industrial climate in Tamil Nadu. Members are aware of the efforts taken by this Government to obtain Central clearance for the National Aromatics Project at Manali to be established with the joint efforts of M.R.L. and SPIC at a cost of Rs. 1,380 crores. This project was approved by the previous Government at the Centre. The Chief Minister has urged the Prime Minister to confirm the clearance already accorded. This project as a mother industry will lead to a number of

down stream industrial units and generate significant additional employment and revenues to the State.

This Government has again urged the Centre to lay gas pipelines to the south to bring gas from Bombay High enabling several petro-chemical industries to be established in Tamil Nadu. This Government requests the inter-ministerial committee set up by the Ministry of Petroleum to look into the feasibility of this project to finalise its report without any delay.

The entire structure of incentives and concessions for industries has been rationalised and liberalised. The Tamil Nadu scheme has been a model for many other States. There is a perceptible spurt in industrial activity in the State.

The dispersal of industries to 107 backward taluks has yielded good results. In the current year so far 464 industries have been assisted in these taluks as against 423 in the previous year. A determined effort to ensure prompt clearances through the "Single Window" mechanism is yielding good results.

The policy on the utilisation of the State's mineral resources including granite which was revised during President's rule in 1988 and continued to be implemented by this Government has resulted in rapid industrialisation besides augmenting the State's revenues. So far the Government has received Rs. 20 crores as revenue from granite land auctions.

Honourable Members are aware of the critical financial situation when this Government assumed office. Consequently the approved Plan Outlay for 1988-89, Rs. 1,457 crores had to be cut and fixed at Rs. 1,202 crores. Since then several measures have been taken to augment the resources of the State.

The leakage of excise revenues has been plugged and the yield has also been raised. All multi point goods have been brought under the single point system of sales tax. This far-reaching reform has been greatly welcomed by the trade. We have received Rs. 30 crores in the current year as the royalty for the lignite mined at Neyveli since 1956. These measures have ensured that the plan performance has been much better than the approved outlay.

In 1989-90 the actual performance was Rs. 1,466 crores as against an approved outlay of Rs. 1,360 crores. The approved plan outlay of Rs. 1,450 crores for 1990-91 will also be exceeded.

The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission have not been satisfactory to the State. It has even reduced the amount of basic excise duties shareable among all States from 40 per cent to 37.575 per cent. This Government's repeated representations on this issue have been of no avail. In the evolving pattern of Centre-State fiscal relations, it is necessary that there is no reduction in this main divisible pool to the States. I hope the Central Government will review the position and increase the shareable Excise pool meant for all the States.

In a meeting of the National Development Council in October 1990, the Chief Minister voiced his concern over the revisions to the Gadgil formula which governs the flow of Central assistance to the States. An assurance was then given that Tamil Nadu would not stand to lose following revisions of the Gadgil formula. The present Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission has reassured the Chief Minister during his recent discussions at Delhi that Tamil Nadu would not lose Central assistance on account of the changes made in the formula. We trust that in the spirit of this assurance no change in the Gadgil formula would be undertaken which affects the interest of Tamil Nadu as the State has already suffered at the hands of the Ninth Finance Commission.

The statutorily constituted Committee on finances of Panchayat Unions and Panchayats headed by Thiru A. R. Damodaran and consisting of Thiru P. Manickam, Thiru N. Varadarajan, Thiru V. Swaminathan and Thiru S. Agniraj as members has given its report recently. The report shall be examined and the Government's decisions announced in the ensuing budget session.

This Government stands firmly committed to democratic decentralisation in administration. Following the assurance given last year, elections to 17,753 primary co-operative societies have been completed. These elections have been held after a gap of 15 years.

We had proposed to hold elections to the Municipal Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore before 30th September 1990. These elections had to be postponed following the stay order of the High Court. Last year this Government brought in far-reaching changes in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 to ensure that elections are held promptly at the end of the 5th year. However, because of the census operations elections to all village and town panchayats, municipalities and municipal corporations will be delayed by one month and the newly elected representatives will assume office on 10th April 1991 instead of 3rd March 1991. Bills to provide for this will be introduced in this session.

I shall conclude with the confidence that your deliberations in this session will, while upholding the highest traditions of democracy and safeguarding it from any blemish, serve as its beacon light for the future.

Vanakkam.

(Address by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala to the Legislative Assembly on 18th January 1991)

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THIRUVALLUVAR DAY



Thiruvalluvar Day was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Valluvarkottam on 15th January 1991. The Chief Minister Dr.M. Karunanidhi presented the Thiruvalluvar Award of Rs.20,000 to Prof. Sundara Shanmuganar of Pondicherry for his work in propagating Thirukkural. He also presented prize money to 28 authors who wrote in various disciplines in Tamil in 1989.

The Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan who presided over the function, said that every year these awards were given to encourage people to write on Science and Medicine in Tamil and to produce novels, plays, children's literature in the language. He praised the contribution of Prof. Sundara Shanmuganar in spreading the tenets of Thirukkural.

The Chief Minister announced that the pension amount for the Freedom-fighters, Tamil scholars and those who fought for the Tamil language would be raised to Rs.400

a month instead of Rs.350 with immediate effect. 42 scholars would receive this pension this year and out of this, 21 scholars received the amount to-day.

The Chief Minister announced that the Tamil Nadu Government would allot Rs.25 lakhs for making certain structural changes to the dais in the main hall of Valluvarkottam and also for carrying out some renovations. The work would begin shortly and no function would be held there till the repairs were completed.

The Chief Minister added, changes in the dais at Valluvarkottam were necessary as it was high and even people sitting in the front row were not able to get a good view of those seated on the Dais or follow the foot movements of a Dance performance.

He appealed to the Tamil Scholars to prepare an omnibus volume on the History of the Tamils instead of preparing piecemeal accounts of the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandayas.

He said that the Tamil Nadu Government is ready to render all assistance and even appoint a committee for this purpose. The Committee should express homogenous views on the History of the Tamils. But it did not mean that they should tell lies.

The Chief Minister released the first volume of the book on the History of Pallavas and Pandiyas and English translation of Kambaramayanam.

Prof. Sundara Shanmuganar thanked the Tamil Nadu Government for choosing him for the award and for presenting awards to other Tamil Scholars.

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

Dr.K.Chellappan, Professor of English in Bharathidasan University and Dr. Maa.Nannan, Deputy Chairman, Non-Formal and Adult Education spoke on the occasion.



KALAIMAMANI AWARD FUNCTION



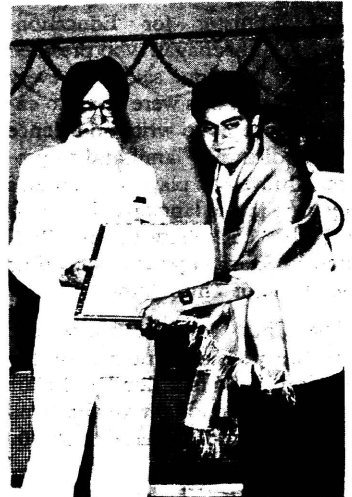
The Kalaimamani Award function, organised on a grand scale by Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram, was held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 26th January 1991. 36 Artistes from various fields-fine Arts, literature and Film world were presented with the 'Kalaimamani' Awards for this year 1991. This is a prestigious award presented to leading artistes for their contribution and distinguished service in their respective fields.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.S. Barnala presented the awards to the artistes. The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi presented the gold medals to the Kalaimamanis and a cash prize of Rs.5000/- each to five indigent artistes. Thiru. K.N.Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour offered felicitations to the awardees.

The Governor, in his address, described the Eyal,

Isai Nataka Mandram as the custodian of rich cultural traditions of Tamil Nadu. He said this Mandram had to play vital roles. Firstly, preserving all that had been handed down to us from the past and secondly encouraging contemporary artistes who were exploring new avenues in art.

He appealed to the artistes to guard themselves against





a trend which reduced art to the stature of a propaganda machine and a mouthpiece of the Government. In his speech, the Governor remarked: "It is the duty of each and every artist to keep clear of excessive exposure to state patronage so that his creativity is kept alive. Increasingly we are becoming familiar with a situation in which the dividing line between state craft and stage craft is becoming thinner and thinner and it is for the artist and the public to be aware of the full implications of such a development and to guard

themselves against such a trend."

The Governor also said it was the duty of the State to come forward to provide means for the sustenance of an artist for the rest of his life and commended in this context the scheme for award of pension.

The Governor also said art criticism was an area increasingly gaining significance.

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi asserted that the culture and tradition of the Tamil Nadu would be preserved at any cost.

He said that the increase in the cash award amount from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.5,000/- this year might not entirely wipe out the sufferings of the poor artists but would at least give some relief to certain extent. The practice of presenting such "Kalaimamani" awards would encourage artistes to acquire excellence in their respective fields and further he said it was the duty of the Government to help and support these artistes, who dedicated their lives to the cause of art and literature.





Welcoming the gathering, Thiru. S. Viswanathan (Savi) President of the Eyal, Isai, Nataka Mandram appealed to the Chief Minister to institute an award equivalent to that of "Bharat Ratna" to honour artistes and social workers.

On behalf of the recipients of the awards, Kalaimamani Thiru.G.Umapathy, Thiru. S.S.Thennarasu, Thiru. S.Abdul Rahman, Dr. Vijayalakshmi Navaneetha-krishnan and Tmt. B. Saroja thanked the Chief Minister and the Mandram. Thiru. Ku.Ma. Balasubramaniam, Secretary of the Mandram proposed the vote of thanks. On behalf of stage creations, Stage-artist Thiru.Kathadi Ramamurthy received a shield.

The distinguished recipients of Kalaimamani Awards for 1991.

Kavignar Abdul Rahman
Thiru S.S. Thennarasu
Thiru Anbu Vedhachalam

Kavignar Mugavai Rajamanickam
Dr.Vijayalakshmi Navaneetha Krishnan

Tmt. Mani Krishnasami

Thiru B. Ramachandrayya

Thiru P.A. Chidambaranathan

Tmt. Kanniyakumari

Thiruvapur Bakthavatchalam

Chithaimoor Ponnaiyan

Thiru Yalpanam Ganesapillai

Thiru U. Srinivas

Tmt. Indira Rajan

Tmt. Uma Anand

Thiru N.S.K. Thambu





Tmt. Sundaribai
Tmt. T.V. Kumuthini
Thiru S.V. Ramdoss
Thiru Pandiyan
Thiru Chandrasekhar
Thiru Veerappan
Selvi Radha
Tmt. Sumitra
Tmt. M. Saroja
Thiru Rama Narayanan
Thiru Maruthi Rao
Thiru G. Umapathi
Thiru Chandra Bose

Thiru B.B. Srinivas
Tmt. Vaani Jayaram
Thiru Aranthai Narayanan
Thiru Avinasi Mani
Thiru Film News Anandan
Tmt. Sulochana
Thiru Gopulu

**The following Artistes were
 given cash award of Rs.5000/-
 each.**



Kalaimamani Valangaiman
Thiru Shanmugasundram
Pillai - Thavil Vidwan.

Kalaimamani
Thiru S.R.G.Sambandam-
Nadaswara Vidwan.

Kalaimamani Thiru Madurai
M.R.Muthusamy - Music -
Drama Artiste

Kalaimamani Tmt. Madurai
Ponnuthai-Nadaswara Vidwan

Kalaimamani
Thiru Kothamangalam Seenu -
Music - Drama Artiste





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AGE GROUP	Daily Deposit to be made for 5 years	Maturity value in 5 years (of Rs. 5/- per day deposited in R.D.)	Maturity Amount (At the age of 58)	Monthly Pension
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
18-23	5	12,004.50	7,68,000	7,680
23-28	5	12,004.50	3,84,000	3,840
28-33	5	12,004.50	1,92,000	1,920
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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- ★ Invest the monthly savings in R.D. in 2 Accounts — Rs. 50/- + Rs. 100/-
- ★ Again, invest the R.D. Maturity value in I.V.P and reinvest again and again till the age of Superannuation.
- ★ At the age of 58, re-invest the I.V.P. Maturity amount in MIS and other suitable schemes which offer 12% monthly income. ★ Free Insurance facility for Rs. 50/- R.D. Account
- ★ Get one Free Gift Coupon for every Rs. 500/- invested in R.D. Account in Tamilnadu and win 262 prizes, from Maruti Car to Quartz Wall Clock.

Free Gift Coupons available

At Madras:

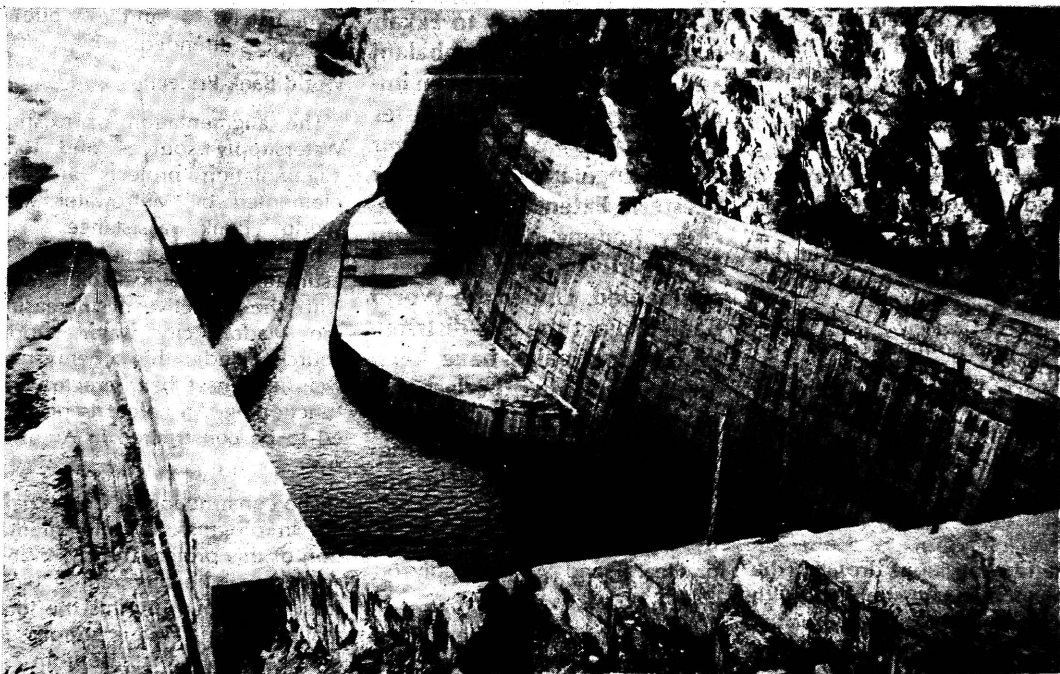
Madras Collectorate, Madras-600 005
All Taluk Offices
Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings,
Madras-600 003
All Circle Offices and
Directorate of Social Security, Kuralagam,
Madras-108.

In Districts:

All Collectorates
Block Development Offices
and Taluk Offices.

For Further Details:

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



ACTIVITIES OF METRO WATER

Madras City is the fourth largest Metropolitan city in India. The MMWSSB was formed by an act of legislation by the Government of Tamil Nadu to exclusively attend to the growing Watersupply and sewerage facilities efficiently for the increasing population of the Madras city. The Board is functioning efficiently for the last 12 years with increased activities.

When the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, again formed Government in 1989, the M.M.W.S.S. Board, shortly called as Metrowater, has completed 10 years of its existence.

Madras City was then facing a drought situation due to failure of monsoon and Metrowater was engaged in drought relief activities. The new Government had the responsibility to help Metrowater for efficient relief

works and economical use of the available water, so as to make the public feel less of the drought situation. For this the administrative machinery has been turned and drought relief works have been taken up on a war-footing.

system, all the 3 reservoirs of the city have completely dried up in June 1987. As per Government Orders, with the available ground water from the Wellfields, Madras city was supplied with alternate day Water supply from 1st July 1987. In addition Water lorries have

The construction of Check dam are in progress. By implementation of this project the city Water supply will be augmented by a total of 102 mld. By this the total availability of Water supply to Madras city will increase from 293 mld to 395 mld. during years of normal rainfall.

For efficient functioning of the mobile Water Supply distribution, the charges for the lorry trips have been rationalised.

Drought situation:

In spite of continuous improvements in the Water Supply

been hired and mobile Water supply made. Due to inadequate monsoon rains in 1988 and 1989 also, the Government have to face a severe drought situation. The Government have sanctioned a considerable amount as a grant to Metrowater to meet the situation.

By hiring water tankers at a lesser rate than in 1987-88 and 1988-89 and supplying water to the defective areas in the city on amount of Rs.1.5 Crores has been saved in 9 months at the rate of Rs.16.69 Lakhs per month. To meet the increased demand in water supply 710 India Mark II pumps have been erected and by hiring 350 tankers lorries and 50 tractors in 90-91 the supply has been increased.

After the commencement of North East monsoon rains the storage has been increased from 529 mcft on 19.10.90 to 4022 mcft on 7.12.90. The improvement in storage was also due to diversion of floods in Araniar to Kortaliyar river.

Due to continuous drought, the Madras city was supplied with alternate day water supply for the last 3 years. The daily supply of 50 mg was resumed from 9.11.90 after a review by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and it is proposed to continue the daily supply till Pongal Thirunal and further review will be done on storage and Water Supply position by the Government and for a decision to continue the daily water supply to city. With the restoration of daily Water supply the number of defective Water supply pockets have come down from 150 hired tankers are engaged. This is likely to be reduced further after improvement works now proposed are implemented.

Monthly meeting with the members of Legislative Assembly:

The Metrowater is an improvement service organisation of Madras city. The Public relations becomes an important aspect in the effective functions of the Board.

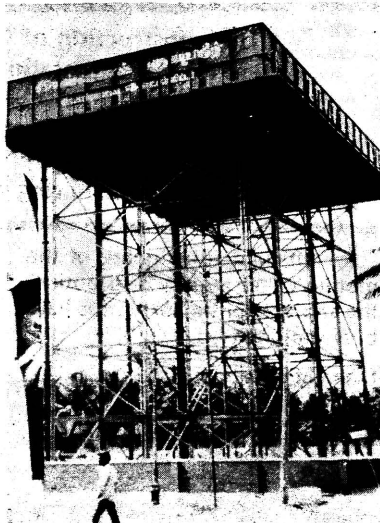
The Chairman and other Officers of Metrowater meet the members of Legislative Assembly, elected representative of Madras city every month on the third working day. The first meeting was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister

The Water Supply to Ekkatuthangal, West Mambalam and Ashok Nagar has been improved. Similarly, the Water Supply to Villivakkam, Kolathur Thirumangalam, Anna Nagar Western Extension, Erukkenchery, Kodungaiyur, Pallipattu and Thiruvanniyar has been augmented. Under the World Bank Project the Old distribution water mains have been renewed. During the last two years 65 kms of water mains have been rehabilitated bringing the total length of mains laid to 190 kms.

for Health and Water supply on 19.9.90.

Such meetings with the elected representatives of every month, hearing their views and immediate redressal is an event which was not seen earlier in the history of Metrowater.

During this meeting the M.L.As. and their representatives point out the various improvement works to be taken up in Water supply and sewerage sectors by Metrowater in their constituencies and the action taken on the points raised during the meeting have been intimated to the M.L.As.



immediately and public grievances attended.

World Bank Project:

The augmentation of existing Watersupply sources and long augmentation projects are implemented by Metrowater with World Bank assistance. The scheme is implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.150.80 Crores with the objective of increasing the Madras city water supply sources. Under this scheme new well fields have been erected and functioning. An anicut is proposed to be constructed in Araniyar river.

The construction of Check dam are in progress. By implementation of this project the city Water supply will be augmented by a total of 102 mld. By this the total availability of Water supply to Madras city will increase from 293 mld to 395 mld. during years of normal rainfall.

The Krishna Water Supply Project:

Considering the increase in population and the exhausting of all nearby water sources Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to implement the Krishna Water Supply project for providing sufficient water supply to Madras city, consequently the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Chief minister of Andrapradesh met on 18.6.89 and 4.2.90 and discussed about Telugu Ganga Project. Based on this discussions it was decided to bring Krishna Water to Madras city by 31.3.93. Metrowater will provide the transmission. Treatment distribution of water to city and the connected waste water management works (M.T.D.S. Project). The Government have sanctioned in principle the implementation of M.T.D.S. Project of K.W.S.P. at a cost of Rs.505.46 crores. By implementation of the above project the city Water supply will be augmented by 400 mld increasing the total supply to 795 mld. By this the supply of water

will be increased to 100 litre per head per day. With the implementation of this project in addition to Madras city the Water supply will be made available to the adjacent urbanised areas of Avadi, Ambathur, Porur, Valasarvakkam, Ramapuram, Maduravoil, Nerkundrum, Alandur, St.Thomas mount, Kottivakkam, Pallikaranai, Puzhuthivakkam, Nandambakkam, Thiruvettiyur, Madhavaram, Manali and Kathivakkam.

For implementation of this project, ongoing World Bank Project, HUDCO and LIC have been approved for financial assistance. Apart from this, action is also being taken to get an assistance from World Bank Project Stage II. The programme of this project is monitored frequently with higher officials. The Government have sanctioned the following components of this Project (i) The construction of 300 mld treatment plant at Redhills at a cost of Rs.30.632 crores (ii) The clear water transmission mains from Redhills treatment plant to Porur at a cost of Rs.41.877 crores (iii) The raw water take and transmission mains

to Redhills at a cost of Rs.10.946 crores.

This project, viz. Telugu Ganga Water Supply Project, was inaugurated last year on the Tamil New Year day (14-4-1990) by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M. Karunanidhi The Union Minister for Urban Development,

Government have sanctioned the following components of this Project (i) The construction of 300 mld treatment plant at Redhills at a cost of Rs.30.632 crores (ii) The clear water transmission mains from Redhills treatment plant to Porur at a cost of Rs.41.877 crores (iii) The raw water take and transmission mains to Redhills at a cost of Rs.10.946 crores.

Thiru Murasoli Maran, State Ministers and the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu participated in the function.

With the inauguration of Telugu Ganga Water Supply works, the

completion of 75 years of Madras city Water Supply (1914-1990) Diamond jubilee was also celebrated.

The inauguration of 90 mld water treatment plant installed inside the Kilpauk Water works was also held on this occasion.

Schemes recently completed

The Water Supply to Ekkattuthangal, West Mambalam and Ashok Nagar has been improved. Similarly, the Water Supply to Villivakkam, Kolathur Thirumangalam, Anna Nagar Western Extension, Erukkenchery, Kodungaiyur, Pallipattu and Thiruvannamiyar has been augmented. Under the World Bank Project the Old distribution water mains have been renewed. During the last two years 65 kms of water mains have been rehabilitated bringing the total length of mains laid to 190 kms.

Water evaporation retardation

It is estimated that 41% of the combined storage in Poondi, Cholavaram and Redhills reservoirs is lost in a year due to evaporation, which is influenced



by the temperature, wind speed, humidity, area of water surface and other factor. Metrowater has prevented evaporation losses during summer months by Chemical spraying in Redhills lake which has resulted in saving considerable quantity of water and as a result the city water supply could be extended.

The reuse of treated sewage instead of fresh water for industrial cooling water

There are two treatment units each with 80 mld capacity for treating the sewage collected from sewerage Zone I and II at Kodungaiyur. The treatment plants operate on trickling filters in the secondary stage and these treatment units are ultimately expected to supply secondary sewage effluents to the major further treatment and use a cooling water. This would help in the conservation of fresh water which is now being used for industrial cooling. This would result in a considerable amount of ground water now being supplied to the industries by diversion for city water supply.

Sewerage facilities

The Madras city sewerage collection system has been divided into five zones and the sewerage collected in each of the above zones

miyur, Pallipattu, Melpattadai, Periyar Nagar and Arumbakkam West. The works for providing sewerage facilities to Villivakkam, Kottur and MGR Nagar are nearing completion.

In the Krishna Water supply Project sanctioned by the Government recently at a cost of Rs.505.46 crores, provision has been made for collection and disposal of the

Panchayat, which were not provided with sewerage system.

Providing sewerage facilities to Adhi-Andhra Colony:

In Madras city, the Adhi-Andhras and the economically backward sections were so far not provided with the sewerage facilities which is one of the basic needs. They are put to hardship without these facilities. The Government have sanctioned Rs.100 lakhs for providing sewerage facilities to Adhi-Andhra colonies in the city. Totally 33 colonies will be provided with sewerage facilities. 15.62 km of mains will be laid. In the first stage 16 colonies will be provided with sewerage facilities and the balance will be completed by the end of March 1991.

The present city population of 43 lakhs may increase to 50 lakhs at the end of this century.

Our target is to provide protected Water supply of 100 lpcd to the above population. Metrowater is taking all effects to achieve this objective.



In the Krishna Water supply Project sanctioned by the Government recently at a cost of Rs.505.46 crores, provision has been made for collection and disposal of the additional sewage that will be generated by the augmentation of Water supply under this project.

is being pumped to the treatment plants located at the periphery of the city where after the necessary treatment the sludge is safely disposed of and the effluent is used for growing grass. The construction of sewage treatment plant for Zone I & II has been completed and brought into use. The sewerage facilities has been provided for the areas of Thiruvan-

additional sewage that will be generated by the augmentation of Water supply under this project.

With this the works of improving of existing sewerage system, renovation and modification of sewage pumping stations and increasing the capacity of treatment plant will be carried out sewerage facilities will be provided to the 9



INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL OF INDIA 1991

The 22-nd International Film Festival of India was organised by the Directorate of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Indian Film Industry from 10th January to 20th January, 1991. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Festival by lighting a lamp with the assistance of Cine actress Tmt. Hemamalini on 10th January 1991 at the University Centenary Auditorium in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala. The Union Minister of State for Home Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay and Thiru G.P. Sippy, President, Film Federation of India participated in the function. Film Producers, Directors, Artists, Technicians and Delegates from different parts of the country and abroad were present. The Government of Tamil Nadu extended a warm welcome to the delegates to the Film Festival. Thiru K.N. Nehru, the Minister

for Information and Labour honoured the guests with mementos. The Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay released a souvenir on "The History of Tamil Cinema" on this occasion. Cine Actress Tmt. Suhasini, compered the show. The Director of Film Festival, Deepak Sandhu welcomed the gathering and Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism proposed a vote of thanks.

CHIEF MINISTER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

*Our Respected Governor
Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala,
Honourable Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay,
Honourable Thiru K.N. Nehru,
Thiru G.P. Sippy,
Thiru D.V.S. Raju,
Thirumathy Hema Malini,
Officials of the Union and
State Governments,
Delegates and Friends!*

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the 22nd International Film Festival of India in the capital of Tamil Nadu today and I am grateful for being honoured as the Chief Guest on this occasion. I have had a long and intimate association with the film industry. Public office and personal association have, therefore, come together in giving me great pleasure in inaugurating this festival.

I would like to warmly welcome to Madras Honourable Thiru Subodh Kant Sahay, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, and the many leading producers, directors, artistes, technicians and film critics, who are assembled here today from India and several foreign countries. The International Film Festival is returning to our City after thirteen years. May I express the hope that in future such a long gap will not take place and that Madras, which is one of the world capitals of the film industry, will have this opportunity more often.

A very rich fare awaits all of you in this festival in terms of the number of Indian and foreign films that are to be shown in different categories, from a number of foreign countries and in a number of Indian languages. In addition to the crowded programme of the festival itself, I am particularly happy that the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce has organised a Tamil Cinema retrospective. In addition to the film shows, you also have seminars and open forum discussions, which will provide an opportunity to film critics to enrich their appreciation of world cinema. It is also appropriate that the organisers of this festival have included films produced by five leading filmmakers who passed away recently. I would like to pay my own homage to the memory of Thiru V. Shantaram, Thiru Shankar Nag, Thiru Manmohan Krishna, Thirumathy Arundati Devi and Thiru S. Mukherjee.

I do not have to say much about films or about the film industry to this audience. It is difficult to think of any other single activity, profession, or industry, which combines so many features of significance to society. Films are a unique fusion of the visual and performing arts. They also bring together art and technology in an impressive combination. Through films masses of people can have wide access, in an inexpensive form, to both entertainment and education. Films are, therefore, a powerful media for promoting social awareness. The industry itself is labour-intensive and provides a large volume of employment at different levels, skilled and semi-skilled. It is also an important source of revenue for both the Central and State Governments.

In the background of these valuable features, our Government has consistently given all support and encouragement to the film industry, particularly because, Tamil Nadu is a leading centre of the industry in respect of both production and exhibition. As far back as 1946, cinematography and sound engineering were introduced in our polytechnic syllabus and in 1960 a separate film institute was established. In 1970, we also set up a Government

Studio and made the facilities available to students and outside producers. Over the years, the Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu has made a signal contribution to the training of technicians and actors. As many as 1100 boys and girls have graduated from the Institute in different fields, such as cinematography, direction, sound engineering, editing, film processing and acting. We are proud that many of the graduates from the Institute have won all India fame and have blossomed into innovative producers and actors.

would like to take this opportunity to assure the film industry that our Government will continue to extend all help for the sustained health and growth of the industry.

On this occasion, it is appropriate that I should recall the close historical association of films with our State and with its capital city. The first film was shown in Madras in 1897, just two years after the initial screening by the Lumiere brothers at Paris. A silent film—Keechaka Vadham by Thiru R. Nataraja



Last year, soon after our Government was formed, I personally spent much time trying to resolve various problems of the industry. These discussions resulted in a rationalisation of the tax structure. We have taken strong measures to check video piracy. We also initiated a scheme for giving State awards for the best Tamil feature films and for the best artistes and technicians. The awards range from rupees one lakh to Rs.25,000 and the coverage of technicians is comprehensive encompassing as many as 13 categories. Another innovative scheme is the provision of subsidies for low budget quality films in Tamil. I

Mudaliar — was released as early as 1916. The first talkie — Kalidas — was shown in 1931. Tamil Nadu can be proud that it has been the home for a number of leading producers and actors, belonging not only to Tamil Nadu but also to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. Our leading directors have included Raja Sandow, Ellis R Duncan, an American, who was in our state for many years, Thiru K. Subramaniam who was responsible for propagating several social themes through films, Thiru S.S. Vasan, Jupiter Somu, Sriramulu Naidu, Thiru Meyyappa Chettiar and Thiru T.R. Sundaram. Among the many



outstanding actors we have had are Thiru M.K. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar, Kalaivanar N.S. Krishnan, Thiru P.U. Chinnappa, Thiru M.G.R. and Thiru M.R. Radha. Papanasam Sivan, Udumalai Narayana Kavi, Kannadasan and Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram have made a notable contribution to film music. Thirumathy T.P. Rajalakshmi was the first of our many leading women actors. On this occasion, I would like to pay homage to their memory and to our own revered leader Anna, who contributed so much to the creation of social awareness and political consciousness through the medium of films.

In recent years, Television has developed as a major medium. Some people have expressed concern whether this will be at the expense of films, but I feel that television and films can be mutually supportive. Television can provide artistic and financial support for films and a supplementary outlet for them. For instance, the outstanding foreign and Indian films that will be shown in this festival are likely to be seen only by a few thousand people

during the period of the festival. It will be good if the best of them can be shown on television also. In this connection, I would appeal to the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting that it will be desirable if television could show these films not later than 10 p.m. for at least we in the South believe in the maxim of "early to bed and early to rise".

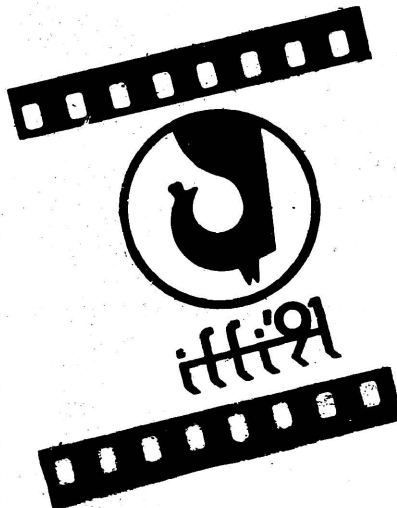
A number of agencies have taken a great deal of trouble to make arrangements for this festival. Both the Union and the State Governments have been generous in meeting the expenditures involved. We have taken every effort to make your stay in Madras pleasant and useful. I would appeal to you to bear with any small problems that you might have. I would like to assure you that we wish to do all that we can so that you may warmly remember your stay in Madras during the festival.

With these words, I inaugurate the 22nd International Film Festival of India.

FINAL DAY

"Satyajit Ray's 'Sakha Prasakha' in Bengali screened at the University Centenary Auditorium on 20th January 1991 marked the end of the 11-Day International Film Festival of India in Madras.

During the Festival 163 Films were screened. Only standard films were screened at the Festival. Over 90 per cent of the International films on show were "Festival Winners".



**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E) TAMIL NADU
MADRAS-18**

ALL TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT PROVIDENT FUND SUBSCRIBERS

It is notified for information of all subscribers that the work of despatch of GPF Account Slips for the year 1989-90 has commenced in this office. Our aim is to place these Account Slips in your hands before the middle of January 1991. They are being sent to the Heads of Offices where you worked in February 1990.

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

All your letters may be superscribed "PROVIDENT FUND COMPLAINT" to enable us to have your case looked into promptly and advise you of the position expeditiously.

Assuring you of our best attention at all times.

**SHRI. C.V. RAMAN
ACCOUNTS OFFICER F.M.I. SECTION
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E)
261, ANNA SALAI, TEYNAMPET,
MADRAS-600 018.**

NOTE: HAVE YOU FILED YOUR GPF NOMINATION?

ACCOUNTS OFFICER

IMPLEMENTATION OF STED PROJECT IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Thiru. Alakiri Raju,
Project Director (STED) and
Managing Director DDDC Ltd,
Dharmapuri

National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) was constituted by the Government of India in January 1982. One of the major objectives with which this board was established relates to the utilisation of untapped resources in some of the backward districts of our country through the intervention of science and technology graduates. Based on the suggestions of the planning commission, 13 districts in the country have been selected for launching the project. The backward district selected in Tamil Nadu is Dharmapuri. The Dharmapuri District Development Corporation has been appointed as the overall executive agency for implementing the project in Dharmapuri District. Initially the project was named as "Opportunity Profiles Project", Dharmapuri. Subsequently, it was renamed as "Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Project", Dharmapuri. The Scheme is being implemented by the Task force Committee headed by the Collector, Dharmapuri.

ACTIVITIES OF STED PROJECT IN DHARMAPURI:

The STED project, Dharmapuri prepared a list of post-graduates, Diploma holders and ITI certificate holders in the live register of employment offices and furnished it to all agencies for identifying potential entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps:

18 Entrepreneurship Awareness camps have been conducted at various taluk head quarters and Government Arts College and Polytechnic Colleges, 1167 science and technology persons were identified and motivated through Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps and subsequent contacts.

Brain Storming Workshop:

6 Brain Storming Workshops were conducted under the auspices of STED Project in Dharmapuri District.

The Brain storming workshops were organised and had discussions with experts in the respective fields to identify the untapped natural resources and viable employment opportunities in the area of Agriculture, Horticulture, Electrical and Electronics based industries in Dharmapuri District.

Opportunity Profiles:

241 Opportunity profiles have been compiled based on the resources profile of the district by organising potential market studies and by made interaction with various Industries Research Laboratories throughout the country.

EDP Training:

ITCOT has conducted an EDP in 1987 for 35 persons at DDDC office Dharmapuri. 6 Weeks EDP training has been organised in

1989 at Rural Extension Training Centre, KRP Dam, Krishnagiri under STED Project. 24 Science and Technology persons were trained. 23 Science and technology persons got small scale industries provisional registration certificate during the training. The follow up action is being taken subsequently.

An another EDP training was organised in 1990. 26 Science and Technology persons were trained. 24 Science and Technology persons got SST provisional registration certificate during the training. The followup action is being taken subsequently.

Preparation of Specific project reports:

36 EDP trained candidates and 125 non EDP trained candidates were assisted in preparing specific project reports.

Tie up with financial institutions:

12 EDP trained science and technology persons and 97 non EDP trained science and technology persons were assisted in making tie up with the financial institutions.

Establishing enterprises:

9 EDP trained candidates and 58 non EDP trained science and technology persons were assisted in establishing their industries.

Seminars/Symposia:

A Seminar sponsored by the ID-BI on "Small Industries Develop-

ment Fund" has been organised at Dharmapuri in 1986. Post graduates, graduates, and Diploma holders numbering about 150 attended the seminar.

Seminar on "Promotion of Industries in Dharmapuri District" was jointly conducted with TIIC, Dharmapuri in 1988 at Hosur.

Publicity articles:

"STED NEWS" a quarterly publication is being released from 1988-89 onwards to create awareness among the science and technology persons.

District Task Force:

The District Task force was constituted and met 6 times for identifying potential science and technology entrepreneurs and untapped potential opportunities for establishing small scale industries in Dharmapuri District.

Megsat Programme:

It has been decided to launch a new programme called "Mass Employment Generation through Science and Technology" during 1990-91 in Dharmapuri District. Two skill development training schemes viz. Tailoring training and Silk reeling training have been approved by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, to implement under MEGSAT programme.

Tailoring Training:

This training programme is proposed to develop skill in Tailoring, sufficient to stitch readymade and export garments. 25 suitable rural women were selected to undergo 6 months training in Dharmapuri. This training is imparted in association with Tailoring Co-operative Society and District Social Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri. The trainees trained under this scheme will be enrolled in the tailoring co-operative society. The Society will provide

necessary job orders after completion of the training.

Silk Reeling:

Though Dharmapuri District is the major cocoon production area in the State, sufficient skill is lacking among the silk reelers in the district. As it was felt to develop skill in silk reeling trade, this 6 month training programme has been proposed. 24 Scheduled Caste rural women candidates and

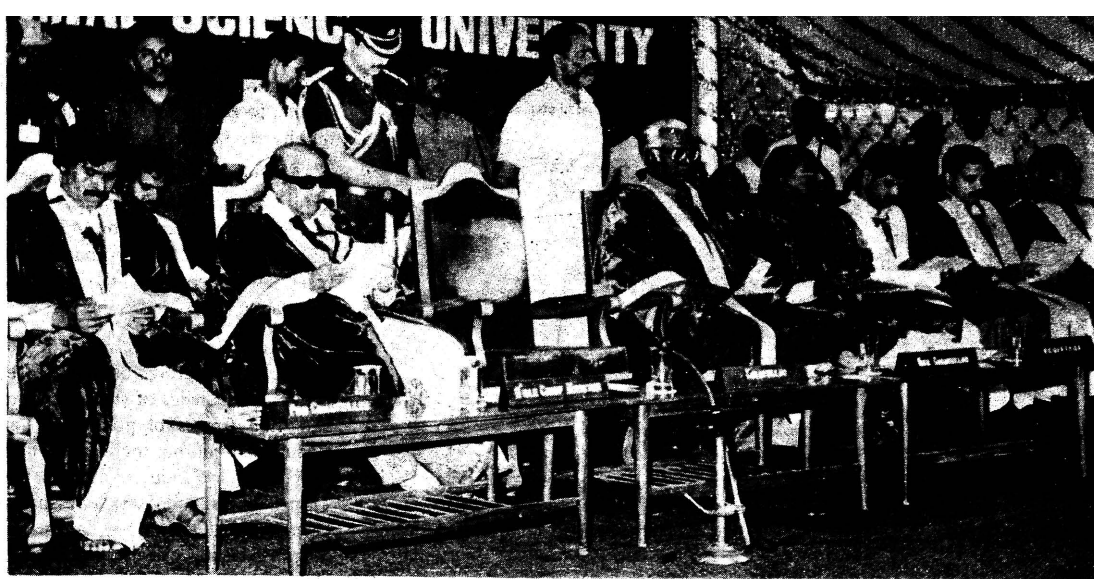
one male Scheduled Caste physically handicapped candidate were selected to undergo the training at Karuthankulam silk reeling centre. This training programme is imparted in association with Sericulture Department, Dharmapuri and North Sarvodaya Sangam, Coimbatore. After completion of the training, the trainees will be absorbed in the same unit and the unit will be managed by the Coimbatore North Sarvodaya Sangam. ●



ANNA'S MASTERY OF ENGLISH

... what many of us who had been taught by our Tamil friends to appreciate the linguistic talents of Arignar Anna were not aware of, was his quite extraordinary mastery of English. Then came the Second International Conference - Seminar of Tamil Studies, at the concluding session of which we were privileged to hear the Chief Minister speak in English. After this, no delegate to the conference could fail to understand how he has gained such a following through his speeches in his mother tongue. For this was a great performance, mingling humour with sentiment, wit with profundity in a way that no native speaker of English present on the occasion could have surpassed, or even equalled.

Dr. A.E. ASHER,
University of Edinburgh, Scotland.



TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the "Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University" on 20.9.1989.

The University has taken over all the academic programmes pertaining to the faculties of "Veterinary and Animal Sciences" and "Fisheries" from 20.9.89. There are two Veterinary Colleges and one Fisheries College as constituent colleges.

In B.V.Sc. 226 students are admitted every year (146 at Madras and 80 at Namakkal). As on date 1209 students are on roll, of which 208 are ladies. In B.F.Sc. 25 students are admitted every year and the present undergraduate strength is 61 of which 13 are ladies.

The M.V.Sc. Course is offered in 20 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College; 113 students are on roll at present. Ph.D.; is offered in 16 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College; 62 students are on roll at present. In M.F.Sc. course, 19 students (9 ladies) are on roll at Tuticorin in two disciplines. Ph.D. course by trimester pattern have been started this year in the Faculty of Fisheries Science in two disciplines at Fisheries College, Tuticorin.

The First Convocation of the University was held on 11.1.91. In all, 179 candidates have earned their degrees since 20.9.89. 111 candidates have become eligible to receive B.V.Sc. degree. 19 candidates have become eligible to receive B.F.Sc. degree. 20 candidates have become eligible to receive M.V.Sc. degree. 9 candidates have become eligible to receive M.F.Sc. degree and 20 candidates have become eligible to receive Ph.D degree in Veterinary and Animal Sciences faculty.

As an inter-university programme with Tamil Nadu G.D. Naidu Agricultural University, M.Sc. (biotechnology) is offered at Madras and Tuticorin with facilities for carrying out research and submission of theses.

In the faculty of Fisheries Science, more research and extension programmes especially in the areas of prawn and aquacultures to increase the fish and prawn production for human consumption, have been taken up.

The University possesses strong research infrastructural facilities and research projects are distributed all over the State for uplifting the poorest of the poor and help them to seek self-

employment and augment production of food and feed from livestock, poultry and fisheries. Special schemes are in operation to train women, educated unemployed and employed youth.

The Chief Minister has many a time expressed his desire that the rural unemployed and school-dropouts should be given training in package of practices of rearing livestock on scientific basis with high yielding crossbred animals. In accordance with the Chief Minister's desire and directions more livestock research programmes in the areas of Intensive Goat rearing and introduction of exotic germplasm in the field, are organised in 1990-91. Farmers training centres, one in each district and agroclimatic zones are planned to be started in the Eighth Five Year plan period in the University.

The problems of the farmers are solved at their doorsteps. Farmers are made to participate in various University activities at different locations by arranging farmers' day, mass contact programmes, farm training, etc.

There are more than 200 ongoing research projects that are in operation in both the faculties of Veterinary and



In B.V.Sc. 226 students are admitted every year (146 at Madras and 80 at Namakkal). As on date 1209 students are on roll, of which 208 are ladies. In B.F.Sc. 25 students are admitted every year and the present undergraduate strength is 61 of which 13 are ladies.

The M.V.Sc. Course is offered in 20 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College, 113 students are on roll at present. Ph.D., is offered in 16 disciplines at Madras Veterinary College, 62 students are on roll at present. In M.F.Sc. course, 19 students (9 ladies) are on roll at Tuticorin in two disciplines. Ph.D. course by trimester pattern have been started this year in the Faculty of Fisheries Science in two disciplines at Fisheries College, Tuticorin.

Animal Sciences as well as Fisheries. Through these research projects most of the problems of the farming community are taken care of.

The Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi in his Convocation Address has stressed to augment the production of livestock, poultry and fisheries production to meet the need of the increased population.

In his speech he has mentioned that there are 1.36 Crores of cows and buffalows, 1.08 Crores of sheep and goats and 1.83 Crores of poultry in Tamil Nadu, inspite of that there is a deficit of 40% in Milk Products, 35% in Meat, 75% in Eggs and 50% in Fishes. To keep in mind the above deficit, more schemes to improve the production of Milk, Meat, Egg and Fish should be formulated to fill the deficit.

The Chief Minister appreciated the evaluation of the Crossbred Sheep "Sandyno", new strain of Poultry Nandanam I, Nandanam Quail and Broiler Rabbits.

He also stressed that new research projects should be found out to improve the economy of the people by increased production from the livestock. The University has taken up this as the primary objective to enhance the production and productivity of livestock, poultry and fisheries and augment availability of more nutritious food for mankind and to increase the income of livestock, poultry and fisheries farmers, thus helping in building up of the economy of the State and the Country. The University envisages to bring out improvement in the germplasm, evolve better feed formulations, provide better health care and provide appropriate post-harvest technology. Considerable attention will be paid towards export promotion in the section of Animal by-products, pearl industry, ornamental fishes and shrimp industry. The thrust of all training programmes would be to generate self-employment.

An endowment of Rs.25,000/- was instituted in honour of the Chief Guest, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi, on the first Convocation of the University.



NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Irrigation potential created under the existing old irrigation schemes in Tamil Nadu is not fully utilised now due to inadequate irrigation facilities, deterioration of the ageold irrigation structures and also for want of inadequate maintenance in view of inadequate financial allocation under the maintenance grant. In order to improve the efficiency of the old irrigation system by rehabilitating them, a project known as 'The National Water Management Project' has been evolved with the assistance from the World Bank under I.D.A credit no.1770 IN. The purpose of the project is to increase productivity and farm incomes in existing irrigation system through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation system through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation water supply and if need be by changing the cropping pattern. To achieve these objectives the project would help the participating States and Government of India to develop an institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor improved O & M practices and would provide for selected schemes for low cost infrastructural improvements designed to support an improved operational plan.

Under the International Credit no.1770 IN (World Bank Assistance) the following Sub Projects have

been identified for execution under National Water Management Project in Tamil Nadu. Sathanur Sub Project, Kodayar Sub Project, Tambaraparani Sub Project, Cumbum Valley Sub Project, Amaravathy Sub Project, Unidentified Schemes.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded administrative sanction for a consolidated amount of Rs.52.70-crores to implement all the above sub projects and further projects to be identified and these projects are programmed to be completed in a time span of 7 years starting from the year 1986-87.

A separate office headed by a Chief Engineer to administer the execution of National Water Management Project schemes in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms.No.636 P.W.D. dated 11.4.1988 and the Chief Engineer's office is functioning at Madras from 10.6.1988.

Following are the details of scheme cost and command area of each Sub Project (as per G.O.Ms.No.2271 P.W.D. dated 20.11.1987)

1. Sathanur Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 18,210 Rs.455.250 lakhs.
2. Kodayar Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 37800 Rs.945.000 lakhs.

3. Tamaraparani Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 34,846 Rs.871.150 lakhs.

4. Cumbum Valley Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 4,665 Rs.116.625 lakhs.

5. Amaravathy Sub Project - Command area (h.a.) 12,265 Rs.315.625 lakhs.

6. Unidentified Schemes - Command area (h.a.) 45,000 Rs.1125.000 lakhs. Sub Total Command area 153,416 Hectares, total cost Rs.3828.50 lakhs.

The implementation details of individual sub projects are given below:-

Sathanur Sub Project:

The cost of the project is Rs.455.25 lakhs.

As per G.O.Ms.no.1894 P.W.D. dated 21.9.1987 an implementation division for this Sub Project was formed with head quarters at Tiruvannamalai during 10/1987.

Under this project 13 quarters 31 Tank feeder channels Duck bills wier in Sathanur Left Bank Canal and 11 numbers of Tank feeder channels in Sathanur Right Bank canal have been completed.

8 numbers of quaters 2 numbers of Duch bill wier one regulator, 4 numbers of tank feeder and lining for 5.682 KM. in Sathanur Left Bank Canal are in progress.

Upto 31.3.1990 a sum of Rs.100.32 lakhs have been spent on works and it is proposed to spend another Rs.120.91 lakhs during the year 90-91.

Kodayar Sub Project:

The cost of the Scheme is Rs.945.00 lakhs.

One implementation division for this Sub Project has been sanctioned in G.O.Ms.no.1412 PWD dated 5.9.1988 with Head quarters at Cheruppalloor in Kanyakumari district and another division with head quarters at Nagercoil was sanctioned in G.O.Ms.no.1702 PWD. dated 31.8.1989.

Works like standardisation of right bank of Kodayar left bank canal lining, rehabilitation of sluices of Kodayar left bank canal, Puthanur channel and Thoivalai channel have been taken up and an expenditure of Rs.82.66 lakhs on works upto 31.3.1990 has been incurred on this project and it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs.180.86 lakhs on works during 1990-91.

Tambaraparani Sub Project:

The cost of the scheme is Rs.871.15 lakhs.

One implementation division was sanctioned with Headquarters at Srivaikundam in G.O.Ms.no.1412 PWD. dated 5.9.1988 and another division was sanctioned with Headquarters at Tirunelveli in G.O.Ms.no.1702 PWD dated 31.8.1989.

Works like excavation of bypass channel, construction of canal system, improvements to the drains excavation of supply channels and construction of quarters have been taken up and an expenditure of Rs.79.51 lakhs has been incurred on works upto 31.3.1990.

It has been programmed to spend a sum of Rs.232.57-lakhs on works during the year 1990-91.

Cumbum Valley Sub Project

The cost of the project (as revised) is Rs.278.68 lakhs.

One implementation division with headquarters at Madurai was sanctioned in G.O.Ms.no.973 PWD. dated 30.4.1990.

The works like renovation, standardisation of bank, reconstruction of cross masonry works etc. have been taken up.

An expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh has been incurred on works during 1989-90 and it is proposed to

spend Rs.101.86 lakhs during 1990-91.

Amaravathy Sub Project

The Cost of project (as revised) is Rs.559.60 lakhs.

One implementation division was sanctioned with headquarters at Karur in G.O.Ms.no.973 PWD dated 30.4.1990.

Preliminary works have been taken up during 1989-90 and an expenditure of Rs.5.76 lakhs has been incurred on works during 1989-90.

It is proposed to take up the execution of various sub works during 1990-91 for a tune of Rs.120.82 lakhs.

Unidentified schemes

The following new schemes have been identified for Implementation under National Water Management Project:-

Marudhanadhi Sub Project
Comman area 2,665 Hectares and
Sethiyathope Sub Project
Comman area 18,000 Hectares.

Besides, it is also proposed to take up the investigation of the following sub projects under National Water Management Project.

Palar Porandalar in Palani Taluk.
Neyyar in Kanyakumari District.
Palar system Kalingarayan channel

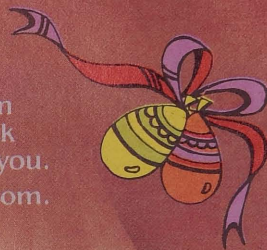
Under this scheme Training to field officers engaged in irrigaiton is being imparted by Irrigation Management Training Institute, Trichi and It is also proposed to give training to farmers. Very High frequency communication system is also proposed to be installed connecting all the Sub Projects under National Water Management.

After the completion of these sub projects under National Water Management Project and by proper reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation water supply, the increase in the productivity and farm income is anticipated considerably.



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