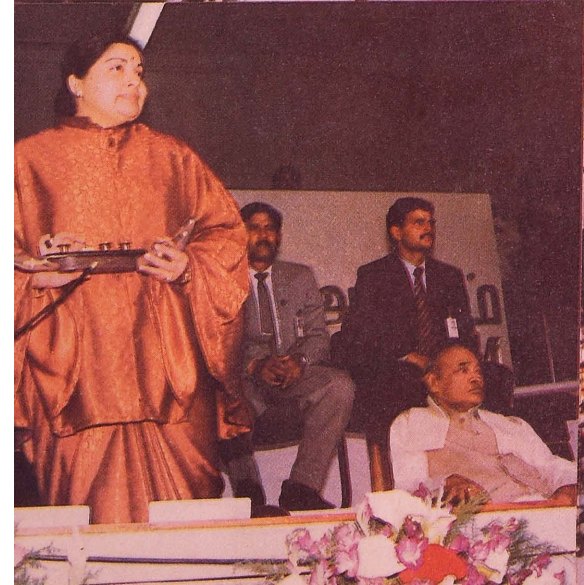


Tamil Arasu

FEBRUARY 1993 Re.1



FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS &
POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.





TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2024

Thai - Maasi

FEBRUARY - 1993

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
dedicated to the Nation.
- ★ State Film Award Function.
- ★ Republic Day Celebrations.
- ★ Towards Excellence

— **Thiru R. Arumugham, I.A.S.,**
Secretary to Govt.,
Municipal Administration
and Water Supply

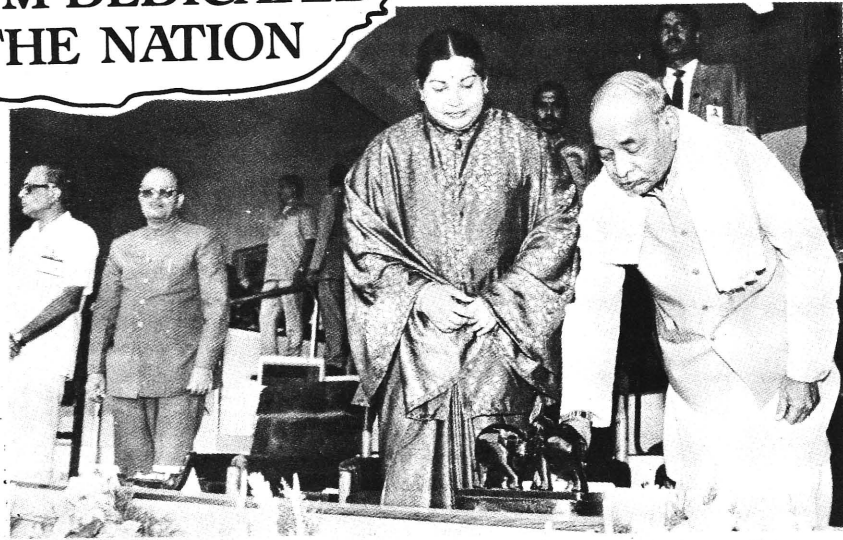
- ★ Tamil Nadu - A Haven of Peace
and Tranquillity

— Address by His Excellency
The Governor of Tamil Nadu
Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh,

- ★ The Nehru Stadium an over view
by the architect.

— **Thiru C.N. Raghavendran,**
and **Thiru L. Ramachandran**

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU STADIUM DEDICATED TO THE NATION



The newly built Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium constructed at a record time of seven and half months at the old site of the Nehru Stadium in Madras was dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao on 18th January 1993. This stadium which has come up after great efforts is considered as one among the best in

Asia and certainly the best in India. It is equipped with modern sophisticated facilities that help to rank it as one of the most modern stadiums in the world. The Stadium has been provided with most and sophisticated modern lighting system, to convert the night into day. It has a digital giant score Board, electronics surveillance, close circuit TV,

Public address, instant telecom and media facilities for global news transmission. The stadium has a capacity of 40,000 superbly installed bucket seats for spectators around a lush green play field.

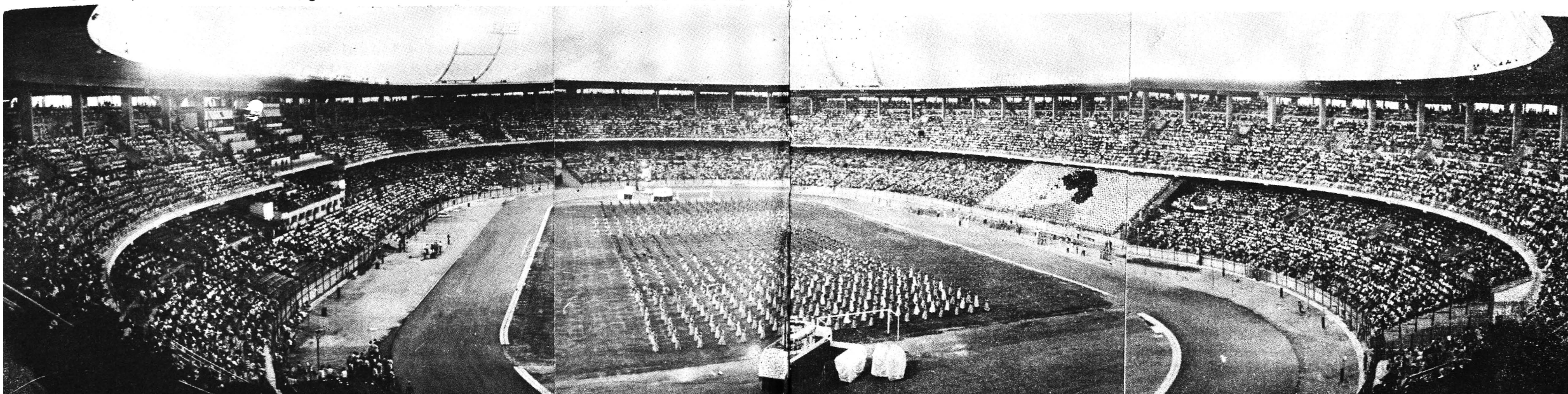
opening ceremony was a breath-taking spectacle, imaginatively conceived and immaculately executed. The ceremony got off to a spectacular start with a march-past by over 3000 school children



INAUGURATION OF THE FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT

The 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the newly built Nehru Stadium in Madras on 18th January, 1993. The

bearing multi-coloured flags, followed by the gymnasts wirling ribbons of blue and red to the accompaniment of music, colourful balloons floated in the sky. The three hour programme projected a rich tapestry of the artistic embellishment and cultured ethos of Tamil Nadu. A blend of sophistication and tradition, the show was an enchanting affair. The traditional art forms of Tamil



Nadu Karagam and Kavadi were performed with gusto by students from various schools. Later in the evening the powerful stadium lights were switched off and the Railway Protection Force gave a breath taking display of tattoo (with burning torches). The children put up an impressive show that was comparable to what unfolds at the Asian Games and Olympic with peacock dance colourful display of patterns on a specially erected stand. The well executed sequence of entertainment had left a lasting impression on each of the large gathering who had the fortune to witness the wonderful spectacle.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao dedicated to the Nation and sports lovers of the country the ultra modern stadium. To mark the inauguration, the Prime Minister pressed a button to unveil a miniature model of the stadium while the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha pressed another button later declaring

times from Rs.20 crore to Rs.200 crore, the Prime Minister said.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, who presided over the function said, it had become imperative to organise and promote sports and games on a much larger scale to develop in people qualities of patience, equanimity of mind, forbearance, team spirit and self restraint in the context of the communal and fissiparous tendencies threatening unity and integrity in some parts of the country.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resources Development, Thiru Arjun Singh who released the souvenir brought out on the occasion said sports stadia like the magnificent one in Madras should be utilised to improve sporting activities.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who formally inaugurated the tournament by unveiling the tournament mascot, Leo, in her speech:



the tournament open and unveiling 'Leo' the Mascot for the tournament.

In his speech the Hon'ble Prime Minister congratulated the Chief Minister for dedicating such a valuable structure to the architect of the Nation, Jawaharlal Nehru. He said sports and physical education should become an essential part of school education system. The Prime Minister wanted the message of sport to percolate to the village level. He said village games like Kabbadi needed to be standardised to enable young talents to earn proficiency. It was during the Prime Ministership of late Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, that the outlay for sports programmes had been raised ten

"It is a matter of great personal satisfaction to me that, today, a dream has become a reality. The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium which the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has just now inaugurated, has fulfilled the aspirations of thousands of youth and children of our State, nay, of the whole country, who have longed to perform in an arena which is the best in Asia and one of the best in the world.

On two occasions, Tamil Nadu lost the opportunity to host the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament, simply because we did not have a stadium that would comply with international requirements. We had also lost the opportunity of hosting many other

athletic events, sports and games in the past, owing to the absence of adequate facilities.

We now have a stadium that adheres to the standards for international competition. This is an achievement everyone in the country should be proud of. I am personally very, very happy, that I have played some part in helping to realise the vision of the sports loving people of our State.

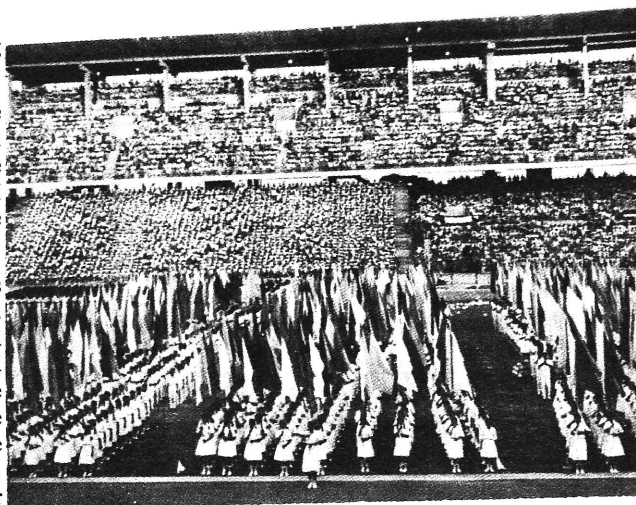
Just about nine months ago, when it was mentioned to me, that Tamil Nadu had been offered the opportunity of hosting the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament, and that even though the same opportunity had been offered twice earlier, the State could not avail itself of the offer, because a suitable stadium was not available, I decided that this time, we would accept the offer, and the youth of our State should have a stadium that the country could be proud of.

It was indeed a formidable challenge, a daunting task. But we have succeeded. This majestic stadium has risen from the ground, in a short period of just seven and a half months. It is equipped with all the latest facilities available elsewhere in the world. It has unique features of construction which are not found in other stadia anywhere in the world.

Its design and architecture, its facilities, both on the field and in the stands are such, that one can say that given the Will, it is possible to produce institutions of the highest quality in our country, and we do not have to go abroad for training or for assistance. It was mentioned to me a few weeks ago, that a group of Canadian Engineers visited the Stadium and expressed admiration, not only for the quality of work done, but also for the speed with which it had been accomplished. There is no doubt that the construction of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will be a landmark in the history of Sports and Games in our Country.

It is most appropriate that the Stadium should have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, whose sense of history is as deep and profound, as his commitment to the future of the youth of our nation. On this historic occasion, I deem it my foremost duty to convey my sincere gratitude, to everyone who participated in the exhilarating process of designing and building this magnificent edifice, which is truly dedicated to the youth of our nation.

It is my earnest desire that this Stadium should inspire hundreds of young Indian men and women, to put forth their best, and to rise to pinnacles of glory in the arena of international sports and games.



We have always known that there is no dearth of sports talent in our country. We have produced outstanding sports personalities, comparable to the best in the world, but we have been woefully lacking in the required facilities, equipment and training.

I expect the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to fill the gap in all these areas, so that our young men and women do not have to look for them outside our country. A stadium is not merely an arena or a structure where games are played. It is symbolic of the brotherhood of Man. Sports and Games bring people together. They help to mould the character of the youth. They provide a constructive channel through which young people can find a release for their abundant overflowing energy and restlessness.

They inspire them to great feats of endurance which are Tributes to the Spirit of Man. For over 2,500 years, ever since the first Olympic Games were played, Sportsmen and women have sought to excel each other, in a spirit of friendly competition. In this troubled world, more than ever before, sports and games, however competitive they are, act as a soothing balm of peace and harmony and fill us with a spirit of unity and make us realise the universal brotherhood of man.

I am sure that the construction of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will be the beginning of a new era, in the development of sports and games in our country. Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of modern India. He was a great visionary who foresaw that the future of the country lay in the hands of the youth and gave them all encouragement. The Stadium is aptly named after him.

I am sure that the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will inspire generations of Indian sportsmen and women to perform superlative feats. Thousands of children

have gathered here today. They will shortly be presenting a magnificent, spectacular display of physical skills and folk arts. I wish to thank each and every one of them and express the hope that at least a good number of them will come back to the Stadium, to improve their sporting and athletic prowess, and to perform feats of glory and earn encomiums in National and International events.

Thousands of construction labourers have toiled unceasingly and have completed the stadium in a record time of seven and a half months. I cannot adequately express in words my deep gratitude to all of them.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has found some time to be with us on this most happy occasion, inspite of the fact that crisis after crisis has been confronting him in recent times and it has required all his sagacity and wisdom to resolve them.

On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on my own behalf, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to the Prime Minister for his kind presence today. My thanks are due to His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Bhishma Narain Singh, who is presiding over this function. I am grateful to him for his consistent support in all our development efforts.

My thanks are also due to Shri Arjun Singh, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development, for releasing the Commemorative Souvenir. He has also helped us with a financial grant of 2 crore rupees from the Central Government, towards the construction of this Stadium. Over and above that, his interest in the welfare of our youth is well known. I am sure he will continue to support us in all our efforts in this regard."

Others who spoke on the occasion were the Minister for Public Works Thiru S. Kannappan, the



Minister for Local Administration Thiru Azhagu Thirunavukkarasu and the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S.,

Valedictory Function

The valedictory function of the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot-ball Tournament and the final match between DPR Korea and Romania was held on 3rd February, 1993. DPR Korea won the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup by beating Romania to 2-0. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented the Cup and other trophies to the winning and runners up teams.

The Indian team was adjudged winner of the Fair play award and Thiru K.S. Padmarajan, the team Manager received the trophy. Indian player Thiru I.M. Vijayan who was declared AIFF's player of the year also received his price from the hands of the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister was presented with a Silver replica of the Stadium by Thiru Azhagu Thirunavukkarasu, the Minister for Local Administration who is also the Vice-Chairman of the Organising Committee. Thiru Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi, President of the All India Foot-ball Federation and the Tournament Director Thiru C.R. Viswanathan also presented mementos to the Chief Minister.





STATE FILM AWARD FUNCTION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed the State Film Awards for 1990 and 1991 at a glittering function at University Centenary Hall, Madras, on 21st January 1993.

Congratulating the award winners, the Chief Minister appealed to film personalities to utilise the success and honour they won and the riches they earned for the uplift of society. "That is the token of love you can show to the fans and the people of the country".

The Chief Minister, who had to her credit several films in yester years, said she was doubly happy to present the awards as she had always considered the film world as her 'home' (Thaaveedu).

Whether or not the rest of the world realised the might of the film world, Tamil Nadu did, she said and cited the many successes scored by Perarignar Anna and Dr. M.G.R. They could create a new Tamil Nadu as they had the sense of dedication that art was for the betterment of life, for the uplift of the country and for one's own language, she added.

The Chief Minister said her Government was sincerely interested in the development of the Film World and recounted the measures initiated

to provide greater facility for film shooting for encouraging small investment films and providing succour to those who died in harness or got injured on duty.

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Justice Thiru S. Pratap Singh of the Madras High Court who was the Chairman of the Committee to select the award winners, felicitated.

The following were the award winners.

1990 FILM AWARDS

BEST FILMS

First Prize	: Pudhu Vasantham
Second Prize	: Keladi Kanmani
Third Prize	: Kizhakku Vaasal
Special Prize	: Anjali

BEST ARTISTS

Best Actor	: Karthik (Kizhakku Vaasal)
Best Actress	: Revathi (Kizhakku Vaasal)
Best Actor (Special Prize)	: Sathyaraj (Nadigan)
Best Actress (Special Prize)	: Gowthami (Namma Ooru Poovatha)





Best Director : Vikraman (Pudu Vasantham)
 Best Story Writer : Visu (Varavu Nalla Uravu)
 Best Screen Play Writer: P. Vasu (Nadigan)
 Best Music Director : Deva (Vaigasi Poranthachu)
 Best Lyrics : Vali (Keladi Kanmani)
 Best Playback Singer (Male) : S.P. Balasubramaniam (Keladi Kanmani)
 Best Playback Singer (Female) : Chitra (Vaigasi Poranthachu)
 Best Cameraman : Abdul Rahman (Kizhakku Vaasal)
 Best Sound Recordist : Viswanath (Vaigasi Poranthachu)
 Best Editor : Ganesh Kumar (Oru Veedu Iru Vaasal)
 Best Art Director : Chalam (Ulagam Piranthathu Enakaka)
 Stunt Master : Vikram Dharma (Nadigan)
 Dance Master : Sundaram (Anjali)

SPECIAL AWARDS

Arignar Anna Award : K. Balachandar
 Pavendar Bharathidasan : 1. Kavignar Muthulingam

Award : 2. Kavignar Kuruvikarambai Shanmugam
 Kalaivanar Award : 1. Nagesh
 Raja Sando Award : 2. Kumari Sachu
 : 1. P.S. Veerappa
 : 2. V. Ramamurthy (Cameraman)
 MGR Award : 1. M.N. Nambiar
 : 2. Manorama

1991 FILM AWARDS

BEST FILMS

First Prize : Chinnathambi
 Second Prize : En Rasavin Manasile
 Third Prize : Guna
 Special Prize : Cheran Pandiyan

BEST ARTISTS

Best Actor : Prabu
 Best Actress : Kushpu (Chinathambi)
 Best Actor (Special Prize) : Rajkiran (Enn Rasavin Manasile)
 Best Actress (Special Prize) : Banupriya (Azhagan)
 Best Director : P. Vasu (Chinna Thambi)

Best Story Writer : Erode Soundar (Cheran Pandiyan)
 Best Screen Play Writer: Erode Soundar (Cheran Pandiyan)
 Best Music Director : Maragathamani (Azhagan)
 Best Lyrics : Piraisoodan (Enn Rasavin Manasile)
 Best Playback Singer (Male) : Mano (Many films)
 Best Playback Singer (Female) : Swarnalatha (Chinathambi)
 Best Cameraman : Raghunatha Reddy (Azhagan)
 Best Sound Recordist : Sampath (Cheran Pandiyan)
 Best Editor : Jayachandran (Managara Kaval)
 Best Art Director : Thotatharani (Thalapathi)
 Best Stunt Master : Super Subarayan (Managara Kaval)
 Best Dance Director : D.K.S. Babu (Chinathambi)

SPECIAL AWARDS

Arignar Anna Award : 1. A.S. Pragasam

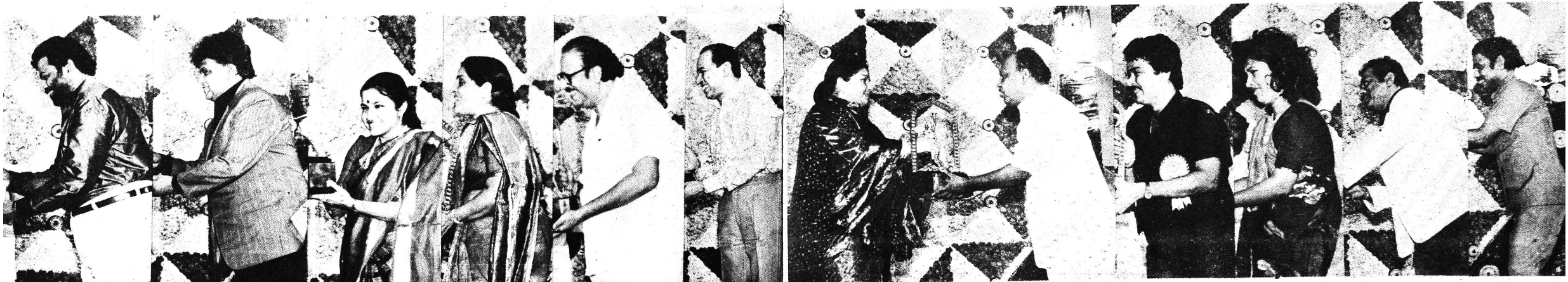
2. Vietnam Veedu Sundaram
 Pavendar Bharathidasan Award : 1. Kavingar N. Kamarasan
 : 2. Kavignar E. Muthuramalingam
 Kalaivanar Award : 1. S. Vee. Sekar
 : 2. Kovai Sarala
 Raja Sando Award : 1. P. Madhavan
 : 2. A.C. Thirulogachandar
 MGR Award : 1. R.S. Manohar
 : 2. Pandaribai

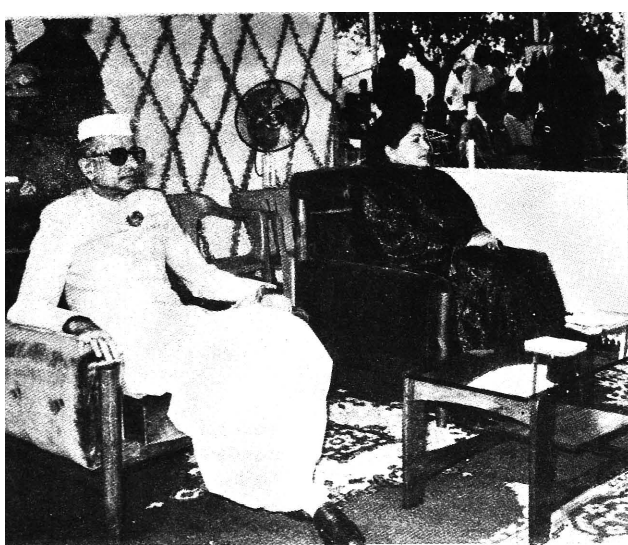
Baby Shamlee has been awarded as Best Child Artist - Special Award (Film: Anjali).

Baby Shamlee who was given a special award as the best child artiste for her performance in the film 'Anjali' was the first to come to the dais and receive the award from the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister also presented mementos to Thiru Sankar-Ganesh, Thiru S.V. Sekar, and Thiru D.K.S. Babu for their programmes which preceded the award ceremony.

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering, Thiru R. Sampath, Director of Information and Public Relations presented a memento to the Chief Minister and later proposed a vote of thanks.





REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

The 44th 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 1993.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at a Ceremonial March - past in which contingents of Army, Navy, Air Force, Ex-Servicemen, Central Railway Police Force, CISF, Railway Protection Force, Madras City Police, Tamil Nadu Police (Women), Mounted Police, Special Security Group, NCC, Road Safety Patrol, Ambulance Brigade, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Home Guards, Scouts, Guides and Red Cross took part. This was followed by the presentation of Anna Medal for Gallantry by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Carnival of school children - Cultural programmes presented by South Zone cultural centre, Tamil Nadu Folk Dances and 21 colourful floats of various Government Departments highlighting their activities and achievements.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented, the annual Anna Medal for gallantry





to Government Servants/Civilians for their acts of bravery, to six persons. The Anna Award is in the form of a Medal worth Rs.1000 and carries a cash grant of Rs.1000. Thiru K. Loganathan (South Arcot District), Thiru S. Kumar (North Arcot-Ambekar District), Tmt. M. Sarasayal (Periyar District), Thiru S. Velayudam (Chidambaranar District), Thiru K. Mohanasundaram (Chengalpattu-MGR District) and Thiru A. Sebastian (Dindigul-Anna District) received the Anna Medal for their acts of bravery.

The "Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Jayalalitha Special Award" (for private employers of handicapped) was given to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Yidyalaya College of Education, Resource and Development Centre, Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore, which has given employment to 10 Blind, one Deaf and one Orthopaedically

handicapped. The Hon'ble Chief Minister gave away a Silver Medal, Shield and Certificate of Merit to Dr. M.N.G. Mani, Honorary Director of the Institution.

Before the function the Hon'ble Chief Minister arrived at the venue by 7.43 a.m. and drove past the invitees enclosures and conveyed her Republic Day Greetings to the Public by waving her hand. The Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S., received the Chief Minister near the saluting base. On arrival of the Governor the Hon'ble Chief Minister received him and introduced to him the higher officials of the Army, Navy, Air Force and higher Police Officials.

After the procession of floats the Chief Secretary introduced the Parade Commander to His Excellency the Governor. The function ended with the National Anthem and the release of colourful balloons.





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

Tuticorin Thermal Power Project

Separate sealed tenders in triplicate under single part tender system are invited for by the undersigned for and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, herein after referred to as Purchaser so as to reach on or before the due date prescribed for.

- i) **Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-58**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS type XLPE HT Power cables of size 3 x 185 sq.mm for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
- ii) **Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-59**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS XLPE HT Power cables of size 1 x 1000 sq.mm for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
- iii) **Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-60**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS type LT Power cables for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
- iv) **Specification No. SE(D)/TTPP-61**
Design, Manufacture, inspection, testing at works, delivery to site of FRLS type LT control cables for T.T.P.III Stage Extension.
2. **COST OF SPECIFICATION:** Rs.300 (within Tamil Nadu)
Rs.350 (outside Tamil Nadu)
3. **SCHEDULE FOR EMD, PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, RECEIPT AND OPENING OF BIDS**

Details	SE(D)TTPP 58	SE(D)TTPP 59	SE(D)TTPP 60	SE(D)TTPP 61
E.M.D.	Rs.90,000	Rs.1,00,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.90,000
Probable amount of contract	Rs.90 lakh	Rs.315 lakh	Rs.16.5 lakh	Rs.85 lakh
Date of commencement of sale of bid documents	22.1.93	25.1.93	27.1.93	29.1.93
Date of closing of sale of bid documents	22.2.93	24.2.93	26.2.93	27.2.93
Date and time of pre-bid meeting 11.00 hrs IST on	-	25.2.93	-	-
Due date & time of receipt of bids (upto 14 hrs IST on)	8.3.93	10.3.93	12.3.93	15.3.93
Time of opening of bids at 14 hrs IST on	8.3.93	10.3.93	12.3.93	15.3.93

4. PLACE OF OPENING OF TENDERS

The tenders will be opened at the office of the Superintending Engineer/Design/T.T.P./II floor Eastern wing/NPKRR Maaligai, 800 Anna Salai, Electricity Avenue, Madras-600 002.

Copy of specification can be obtained either in person or by post by remitting the cost either by cash or by Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer/Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, I Floor, Eastern Wing/NPKRR Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the specimen no. and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer/Design TTPP/II floor/Eastern wing/800 Anna Salai, Madras-2 with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

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

The manufacturers shall have the facility at their works to conduct special FRLS properties test like acid gas generation, oxygen index, smoke density, flammability tests in addition to the facilities to conduct the routine and type tests in accordance with the relevant codes and standards. Those who do not have such facilities at their works need not quote.

Copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date of tender opening mentioned above.

5th Floor/Western Wing,
NPKRR Maaligai,
800 Anna Salai,
Madras-600 002.

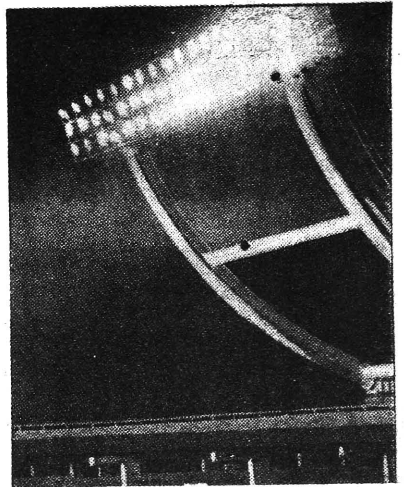
Chief Engineer/Thermal Design

Telex No: 041-7261

D/PR/48/MS/93

TOWARDS EXCELLENCE

R. Arumugham, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government
Municipal Administration and Water Supply



Over several centuries in the past, we have been evolving from the age of folk games to the age of televised sports. In this long history of development of sports and games, a magnificent engineering wonder has been shaping up over the past seven months at Madras, the capital city of Tamil Nadu. The wonder is nothing but the tall stately and royal looking Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has been designed as the most modern structure as per the latest stan-

dards prescribed by Federation of International Football Association (FIFA)

The stadium can seat 44,000 spectators with special galleries for VIPs and dignitaries. There is provision for air-conditioned arena for VVIPs with special security system including bullet proof glass and electronic surveillance. There are special facilities for media persons to comfortably monitor the programme with the latest electronic transmission equipments.

Facilities for the viewers including drinking

water, toilet and food stalls have been provided in tune with international standards.

Conference rooms, VIP lounges, cafeteria have also been structured in the Stadium. The players have access to comprehensive medical examination and physiotherapy. There is a fully equipped indoor gymnasium and ultra modern indoor training facility.

The lighting systems in place, is a world class arena lighting system. Technically and structurally it has been designed so as to provide a wispy and ephemeral sheet of light on the play field which would inspire any sportsman. Electronic scoreboards have been installed with computer and video input facility.

In terms of facilities, in accordance with latest standards prescribed by FIFA Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium could easily be acclaimed as the best in Asia.

The design has been prepared in an exemplary manner by the illustrious house of Architects M/s C. R. Narayanana Rao, Larsen and Tubro - Engineering Construction Company, Madras to whom the job of constructing the stadium was entrusted has indeed done a commendable job par excellence.

Funding of the project

The total cost of the project is expected to be around Rs.40 crore. The Government of Tamil Nadu has given Rs.5 crore by way of grant and Rs.12.55



The remarkable projects has been executed with the professional management, skills involving effective planning methodologies, efficient materials management and properly oriented personnel deployment.

The stadium has been completed in an astonishingly short span of 7 months of non-stop work, converting nights into days.

The project has taken 5,880 hours for its completion. 8 million man hours have been ploughed in 5,000 persons on various jobs in the peak period connected with the construction were employed under the supervision of 150 engineers and staff.

crore as ways and means advance to the Tamil Nadu Sports Stadia Society. The Government of India has given Rs.2 crore. For the balance, a campaign was initiated to mobilise public donations for which the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made a fervent appeal through Press. Special efforts were taken to get income tax exemption under section 80-G of the Income Tax Act. So far Rs.4.27 crore have been received as donation from Public Undertakings and Co-operatives and Rs.2.84 crore from the general public and industrialists. There has been magnificent contribution from Lakshmi Machine Works and SPIC who gave Rupees one crore each to this project. The

Tamil Nadu Co-operatives have done a commendable job by contributing Rupees one crore for this project.

For the rest of the funding, the Tamil Nadu Sports Stadia Society has been largely helped by Indian Bank which has provided adequate financial accommodation to help the project to reach completion in a record time. The assistance and encouragement which was provided by the Chairman of the Indian Bank Thiru M. Gopalakrishnan would be remembered for ever in carrying out this project.

The harvesting of scintillating success in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium project would not have been possible but for the following (1) Dynamic and visionary Leadership of the top person viz. Chief Minister of the State (2) Financial and other forms of support from the Government and the Indian Bank (3) Selection of competent agencies for functions related to Architecture, Civil Construction and other related activities (4) Smooth, effective and purposeful co-ordination by the nodal agencies.

In the context, I would like to make a reference to McKinsey's Framework often prescribed as a valuable guide to efficient management. This framework comprises of (1) Strategy (2) Structure (3) Systems (4) Skills (5) Staff (6) Style (7) Shared values.

In my analysis all these 7 elements, have variably gone into the process as inputs in the great task of raising this stadium.

Strategy

When select leading men of Madras city representing different walks of life met under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 23.11.91 and deliberated on the objective of constructing a modern multipurpose stadium of international standards and to host the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation International Gold Cup Football Tournament, the group was engaged in a strategy session. At the end of the detailed discussions, the Committee took a strategic decision of entrusting the task of construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to one of the most competent organisations in this field M/s. Larsen and Tubro Engineering Construction Co (ECC) Group, Madras.

The value of this decision, could easily be measured by the fact that, a mammoth stadium has been completed in an astonishingly short span of seven and half months. Larsen & Tubro (ECC) commenced the work of laying the foundation on the 1st of May, 1992. And now, even before

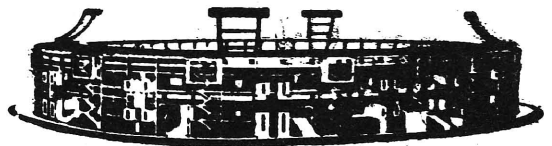
8th month is over the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has reached the Stage of completion.

The structure in terms of organisational arrangement for implementing the project has been simple and therefore has proved to be effective. No elaborate and exclusive organisation was created for this purpose.

Instead, the existing official infrastructure in the department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply has been utilised to the fullest extent.

This perhaps facilitated integrated functioning with the concerned organisations and agencies, inside and outside the Government.

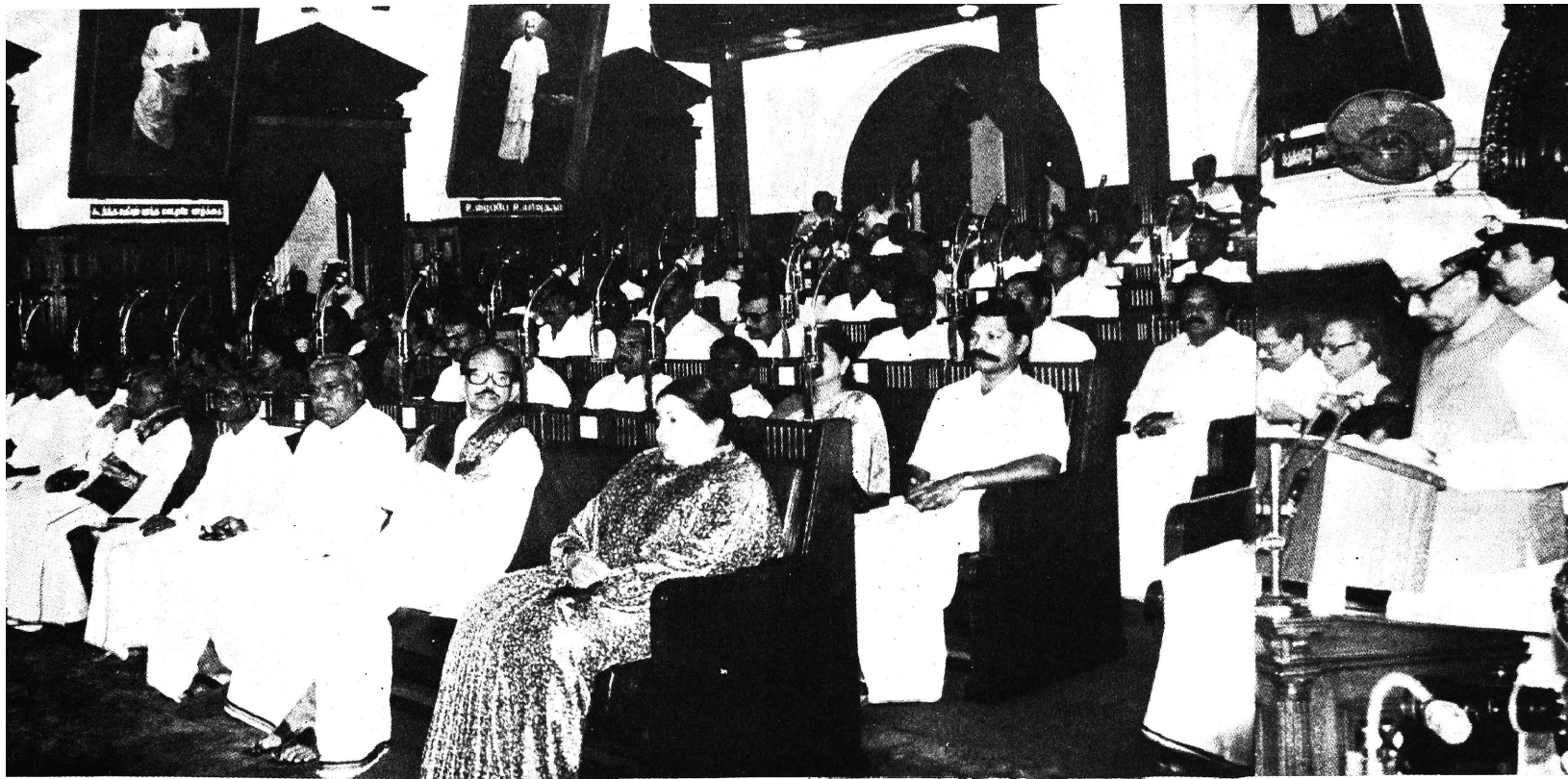
Systems that were adopted for managing the project right from the planning stage and through the various stages of implementation have been professional and therefore effective. Between the architects' organisation and the builders almost all the components relating to preparation of plans and estimates, detailed operational planning, including scheduling of works and deployment of man power have been attended to with exemplary efficiency.



The Government created a compact group of engineers to oversee and monitor quality control of works done. A Committee of two Chief Engineers and Chief Architect provided the overall leadership in this matter. This Committee has a thorough examination of the plans and estimates, the reasonableness of the cost and the suitability of overall designing. A right mix of the soft viz. skills, Staff and Style was adopted by the Member Secretary (Nodal Agency) to achieve maximum results.

If the shared value can be the organisational commitment to achieve the objectives, it is a matter of great fortune and happy coincidence, that both Government as well as the builders viz., Larsen & Tubro have evinced a remarkable sense of commitment to complete the project in time and with quality.

The Olympic Motto reads as "Stronger, Higher, Faster". The most modern multi purpose stadium at Madras which has emerged as a glittering landmark, perhaps symbolises the Olympic Spirit in all its grandeur.



Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have great pleasure in addressing you, at this, the first session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the year 1993. I extend my warm greetings to all of you and express the hope that the year 1993 will see Tamil Nadu register progress in all directions. The closing months of the year 1992 had been a testing period for the country. The nation

witnessed large scale but avoidable loss of human lives and property. However, Tamil Nadu stood out as a haven - of peace and tranquillity registering steady improvement in the standard of living of the poor and the downtrodden. The Government headed by the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha had embarked upon many constructive and worthwhile programmes and was able to accomplish significant results within a very short time. The Government will strive earnestly to scale even greater heights during the year 1993.



TAMIL NADU — A HAVEN OF PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY

Address by
His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu
THIRU BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH

2. Honourable Members are aware of the law and order situation that prevailed in Tamil Nadu and the extent of infiltration by foreign militants and extremists prior to the assumption of office by the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha. The bold steps taken by her to restore law and order and to ensure peace and tranquillity have earned all round appreciation. The antinational and subversive activities of foreign militants and extremists have been contained. Sea-border patrolling has been strengthened. A coordinated plan of operation involving the Navy, the Coast Guard, the State Police and the Customs has been formulated and implemented. Smuggling of petroleum products and other commodities has been stopped. Considerable quantities of petroleum products, engine and gear oil, country bombs, gelatine sticks, detonators, gun powder, arms and ammunition have been seized. Suspected persons have been detained under various provisions of law and a number of persons have been charged for criminal acts under relevant enactments. The Chief Minister has continuously monitored and directed the implementation of this plan to stamp out the menace posed by foreign militants. The

Union Home Minister and the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs have both stated that they are fully satisfied with the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, particularly with regard to the steps taken to contain the foreign militants. We can all be secure in the knowledge that this Government will remain ever vigilant against the machinations of extremists and will spare no effort to keep them at bay. On account of such planning and careful monitoring, there can be no doubt that peace and tranquillity are fully assured for the citizens of Tamil Nadu.

3. The events at Ayodhya and the violent aftermath have profoundly disturbed the conscience of our nation. The Constitutional foundation of our polity has embodied in itself certain fundamental features and secularism is one of the most important among them. Secularism is a positive concept. True secularism adumbrates policies that will promote peace and harmony among the communities. With vision, the Chief Minister suggested at the meeting of the National Integration Council in New Delhi in November, 1992, that while allowing a Ram Temple to come up at the disputed site at Ayodhya, the Masjid should be left as it stood.

The suggestion of the Chief Minister was rooted in the spirit of tolerance which ought to prevail among the communities in our country even for their very survival. It was also the reflection of the culture of tolerance and goodwill that have been prevailing among the various communities in Tamil Nadu for centuries.

4. While violence engulfed many States in the country bringing death and disaster in its wake, the people of Tamil Nadu stood firm in a spirit of brotherliness towards one another and the State emerged as a splendid oasis of peace and harmony. Minor situations that arose were handled swiftly and firmly. There was no occasion to seek the help of the Army or the paramilitary forces. The situation was so well managed that the State Government was, in fact, able to send two companies to the neighbouring State of Karnataka at its request for handling the law and order situation there. We can indeed be proud of the shining example that we have set to the rest of the country in maintaining communal harmony.

5. At the same time, the State Government has also taken effective steps to ensure that communalism does not rear its ugly head here and divide the people. Tamil Nadu's perfect record of communal peace and harmony will be maintained. The Government acted swiftly against the banned organisations. 245 persons have been arrested, 34 premises have been declared unlawful and 61 bank accounts have been frozen. While such is the situation in Tamil Nadu, the recurrence of violence, particularly against the Tamil speaking people in Bombay, has caused us serious concern. More than 4,700 Tamil speaking people have fled Bombay and reached Madras. Many of them have lost their property and personal belongings. Anti-social elements have even

appropriated their tenements. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has sent messages to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Union Home Minister, requesting them to take all steps to ensure safety and protection to the Tamil people in Bombay. The State Government will take all steps to ensure that those who have left Bombay are compensated for their losses and return to Bombay to pursue their avocations peacefully.

6. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that the State Police has fully risen to the occasion and functioned with a new vision, a new direction and a new purpose. A comprehensive proposal at a cost of Rs.80.45 crores to modernise the State Police has been sent to the Centre for clearance. The Centre has so far released a sum of Rs.10 crores with which certain immediate schemes of modernisation have been taken up. The Union Home Minister has promised a further sanction of Rs.30 crores in the current year. We urge the Centre to release these funds early, to enable the State to take up the second phase of modernisation. The recruitment of 9,500 constables by the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board will be completed shortly. They will be inducted into the force after the stipulated period of training.

7. The Government recognises that the proper functioning of the judiciary calls for provision of adequate facilities. The Government went into the long standing representations of the judicial officers and redressed a number of their grievances. Nineteen new courts, including courts in the newly formed districts, have been established as per a time-bound programme. The High Court annexe building has been completed at a cost of Rs.4 crores. The constitution of a Bench of the High Court at Madurai is

under active consideration, in consultation with the Madras High Court. The Chief Minister raised the issue of bringing the outlays for judicial administration under the Plan, in her discussions with the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission. This has been accepted. A detailed master plan with an outlay of Rs.123.37 crores for improvements to and upgradation of judicial administration has been forwarded to the Centre for funding under the new scheme.

8. Prohibition as a key issue of State policy is a Constitutional directive. Honourable Members of the House are aware that the Government, under the leadership of the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha, implemented as its first decision the abolition of cheap liquor shops throughout the State, in keeping with its announced policy of prohibition, although this involved an annual loss of revenue of Rs.390 crores. The drive against bootlegging and illicit liquor was intensified with the formation of the Prohibition Enforcement Wing. The Chief Minister's drive against erring officials resulted in a noticeable reduction in the incidence of illicit liquor. A massive multi-media propaganda offensive against the evils of liquor has also been launched. We have decided to give a decisive edge to the offensive against illicit liquor by strengthening further the Prohibition Enforcement Wing at a cost of Rs.7 crores. With one enforcement unit in each Police sub division, the Enforcement Wing will act effectively against the anti-social elements engaged in the illicit liquor trade. This Government places the highest emphasis on the welfare of the people, revenue considerations yielding place to consideration of maximum social good. **Members of the House will wholeheartedly welcome the decision of the Government to withdraw the licences for bars attached to foreign spirit shops with effect from the excise year commencing from June, 1993.**

9. Another issue of social policy which is of great concern is the position following the judgement of the Supreme Court on reservation in employment and education for the Backward Classes. Honourable Members may recall the resolution passed by this House on the 30th September, 1991, urging the Government of India to provide 50 per cent reservation for other Backward Classes, while implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. If Tamil Nadu has been free of social tensions it has been due to the significant and far reaching steps taken by Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. to introduce 50 per cent reservation for the Backward Classes, with the total reservation now standing at 69 per cent. This has enabled the enlargement of opportunities for the Backward Classes. The process so well begun is bound to take time before its full fruits are realised by the people for whom this special provision has been made in the Constitution. In this context the Supreme Court's direction to reduce the total reservation to 50 per cent is clearly not feasible of compliance in Tamil Nadu. Any abrupt reduction will result in social tensions which we can ill afford. Further, the separation of the creamy layer as directed by the Supreme Court also bristles with difficulties. Therefore the Government has decided to go in for a review of the Supreme Court's directions on these issues. A permanent Commission to deal with issues relating to the Backward Classes will also be constituted.

10. This Government stands totally committed to the principles and programmes enunciated by Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. Immediately after assuming office, the Government undertook the construction of a fitting memorial in memory of the beloved leader at Marina beach near the Anna Samadhi. In a record time of twelve months, a splendid new memorial at a cost of Rs.1.55 crores has been completed.

This beautiful memorial in memory of Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.R. has been welcomed by all sections of the people who throng there to pay homage.

11. The new Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras, completed at a cost of Rs.40 crores in a record time of 7 1/2 months, was recently inaugurated by the Prime Minister. This resplendent and breath-taking multi-purpose stadium, an engineering marvel, symbolises the resurgent and buoyant spirit of the young people of Tamil Nadu. Twice before, Tamil Nadu had missed the opportunity to conduct the Nehru Gold Cup International tournament. There were many who doubted whether such a project could ever take off and be completed in time. The stadium stands today as an outstanding example of the vision and determination of the Chief Minister. A unique structure, one of the best in Asia, it has total roofing and individual fixed seating for its entire capacity of 40,000 people. It has the most modern and state-of-the-art facilities, including a sophisticated lighting system facilitating day and night matches, total telecommunications systems linking globally, top class player's facilities, computerised score boards, an electronic surveillance system and a closed circuit TV system. The successful completion of the stadium project in a record time and the conduct of the Tenth Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football tournament at the stadium are great achievements that have amply demonstrated that this Government has the capacity to implement even the most stupendous projects in a short time.

12. Members of the House are aware of the serious financial crisis that prevailed when this Government assumed office. There were grave doubts as to whether the approved Annual Plan for 1991-92, namely Rs.1,605 crores,

could be performed at all. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that the actual plan expenditure in 1991-92 was Rs.1,651 crores, thus well in excess of the target. It may also be recalled that the Chief Minister, when confronted with the suggestion that the Annual Plan outlay for 1992-93 be fixed at Rs.1,486 crores, had insisted that Tamil Nadu would find a way to achieve a plan outlay of Rs.1,751 crores in 1992-93. The progress in the current year has been exceptionally good and there is every evidence that even this outlay of Rs.1,751 crores in 1992-93 will be exceeded. Members of the House may also recall that there were grave doubts about the finalisation of a meaningful Eighth Five Year Plan for the period 1992-1997, given the serious resource constraints. The Chief Minister was able to successfully convince the Union Planning Commission to approve an outlay of Rs.10,200 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan, thus marking an impressive, indeed tremendous increase of more than 77 per cent over the Seventh Plan outlay. The fact that Tamil Nadu is now well on its way to exceeding the outlay of Rs.1,751 crores in 1992-93, being the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, indicates that Tamil Nadu has now moved into a proper growth trajectory. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that a new momentum to the development effort has been imparted. We were doubly reassured of this fact, when in the recent meeting between the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission in November, 1992, the Plan outlay for 1993-94 was settled at Rs.2,101 crores, representing a healthy 20 per cent increase over the approved plan outlay for 1992-93. There can be no two opinions about the excellent record of this Government in bringing Tamil Nadu back to an accelerated growth path.

13. Tamil Nadu was devastated by a cyclone and

resultant floods in November, 1992. 238 persons lost their lives, 5.93 lakh acres of standing crops were affected and 1.71 lakh huts were damaged. The infrastructure consisting of roads, irrigation sources and public buildings suffered heavy damage. The Chief Minister personally visited the flood affected areas and directed the relief operations. The speed and the efficiency of the relief operations have merited wide acclaim. A memorandum detailing the extent of the damages and seeking support to the extent of Rs.530 crores was presented to the Centre. The Chief Minister accompanied the Prime Minister on an inspection tour of the flood affected areas. Following detailed discussions, the Prime Minister announced the release of an additional amount of Rs.50 crores to the State. This was to be in addition to the amount of Rs.14.63 crores being 50 per cent of the Centre's contribution to the Calamity Relief Fund due in 1993-94. It has been disappointing that the additional amount of Rs.50 crores promised by the Prime Minister has been given only as an advance release of the State's own share of the Central taxes and is now to be fully adjusted in March, 1993. The Government has already undertaken widespread flood relief and restoration works. An amount of Rs.68.52 crores has been sanctioned for gratuitous relief, relief to farmers, fishermen and others, urgent restoration works to roads, irrigation systems and buildings. The flood relief expenditure has imposed a serious financial burden on the State. It also brings into focus the inadequacy of the Calamity Relief Fund arrangement as recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. The Prime Minister has also assured the Chief Minister that Tamil Nadu could go in for a cyclone and flood reconstruction project with assistance from the World Bank. Accordingly, a project report with a total outlay of Rs.2,560 crores has been prepared and forwarded to the Government

of India. The Government of India has taken this up with the World Bank and we hope that the World Bank will clear this project shortly.

14. Although the recent floods damaged standing crops and recently transplanted crops, effective and substantial assistance has been given to the farmers to save the crops or to raise new crops. Adequate quantities of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have been made available to enable a good crop to be raised. **Members of the House are aware that Tamil Nadu recorded the highest ever food grain production of 90.70 lakh metric tonnes in 1991-92. It is a matter of utmost satisfaction that even this all time record is to be broken once again in 1992-93, with the food grain production crossing the almost impossible barrier of 100 lakh metric tonnes. This is indeed a splendid achievement of the hard working farmers of Tamil Nadu. Rice production is estimated to go up to an all time high of 76 lakh metric tonnes.** The production of cotton will also reach a peak level in the current year. The Government has been fully supportive of the excellent efforts of the farmers of the State. An innovative package of technical and extension support, speedy relief and adequate support during natural calamities and a comprehensive debt relief package amounting to Rs.55 crores extended by the Government have enabled the farmers of Tamil Nadu to achieve splendid results. It will have to be our endeavour to ensure that these remarkable achievements are sustained even when the monsoon is not favourable. It is for this reason that there will be renewed emphasis on the cultivation of waste lands, integrated watershed development and other drought proofing measures.

15. The Government has accorded highest

priority to activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry and fisheries so that the rural economy can register accelerated growth. Operation Flood III with a total outlay of Rs.68.19 crores is under implementation, creating new facilities for dairy farmers throughout the State. **A virtual milk revolution is to take place in Tamil Nadu.** The total milk production which was 93.81 lakh litres per day in 1992, will be stepped up to 115.22 lakh litres per day in 1997. The milk handled by cooperative milk unions and the Federation will be stepped up by 50 per cent.

16. Brackish water prawn farming has been given a major thrust with the twin approach of encouraging large houses to take up prawn farming and grouping small farmers into industrial estates for prawn culture. With a view to rehabilitating fishermen affected in the Palk Straits, a brackish water prawn industrial estate will be established in Ramanathapuram district at a cost of Rs.7.50 crores. An Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project has recently been launched at a cost of Rs.15.88 crores to benefit 6,050 fishermen in 5 coastal districts.

17. The broad thrust of the new economic policy of the country has been to integrate the Indian economy and particularly Indian industry with the global economy and provide it with the much needed stimulus. However, at the national level, there is concern that new investment has not picked up. We have to create congenial conditions for new investment and rapid growth. The Chief Minister has enunciated the State-specific new industrial policy. This has been widely acclaimed as a comprehensive and complete blue print for purposive action. While mobilizing new investment in the overall national scenario has not been easy, the purposive and sustained efforts of the State

Government have yielded good results in Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister held detailed discussions in December, 1992, to settle across the table new investment plans involving an outlay of Rs.8,500 crores. **It has thus been possible for the Government to secure total new investments of Rs.20,000 crores in various projects in the State.** This outstanding achievement has been possible despite the constraints in the national context, thanks to the determined efforts of the Chief Minister and a growing appreciation of the congenial industrial climate and the presence of good infrastructural facilities in Tamil Nadu. It will be the endeavour of the Government to ground these investments in the shortest possible time.

18. Several new initiatives have already been launched to promote accelerated industrial development in the State. TACID, the new Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation is busy with the establishment of growth centres in the State. The growth centres programme will impart a new momentum to the development of sound industrial infrastructure. It would be appropriate at this juncture to request the Centre to release the promised funds to the State to ensure that these growth centres can be completed in time. An expert committee has been constituted to give shape to the concept of the Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor. A high level official team has been to Singapore recently to crystallize the details of the proposed corridor. A feasibility study is under way and it is the intention to proceed rapidly with the development of the new trade corridor near Madras. The environment in Tamil Nadu is ideal for a major investment boom in the new corridor.

19. It is our considered view that the Government should ensure adequate investment in infrastructure as the best means of promoting new industrial development. The greatest attention and emphasis has rightly been placed on the Power sector. The Government has a splendid record of achievement in the Power sector. Tamil Nadu today is totally free of any power cut. The Tuticorin Thermal Plant has been adjudged among the best power generating stations in the country. Thanks to the approval of a higher overall plan outlay for the Eighth Plan, it has been possible to allocate Rs.3,000 crores for the power sector for the period 1992 - 1997. In addition, considerable new investments in the joint and private sectors are being mobilised. It is proposed to add new capacity of 1,630 megawatts in the Eighth Plan. In addition, an adequate pipeline of new projects to take care of the needs of the Ninth Plan has been built up. The pipeline of new projects in the power sector includes the Jayamkondam lignite mining and power generation project in the joint sector with an outlay of Rs.7,000 crores and a capacity of 1,500 megawatts, a 1,000 megawatts thermal plant in the private sector at Cuddalore with an outlay of Rs.3,000 crores, and two thermal plants each of 250 megawatts capacity in the private sector using surplus lignite from Neyveli at a total cost of Rs.1,000 crores. **The new projects thus tied up involve a total capacity of 3,000 megawatts with an investment of Rs.11,000 crores.** The advance planning of new investment for the Ninth Plan period will ensure the long term availability of power in Tamil Nadu. It behoves to the full credit of the Government and the Chief Minister in particular, that such concerted action has been taken in so crucial a sector. The highest emphasis has also been placed on the quality of power with a major investment programme on transmission and distribution facilities having just been launched.

20. Central investment in Tamil Nadu has declined and the Chief Minister has taken up this issue in various forums on several occasions. Thanks to the efforts of the Chief Minister, the Aromatics Project (AROCHEM) with a total outlay of Rs.2,000 crores has been approved. Work on establishing this project is now under way. The total investment including downstream plants will ultimately amount to Rs.4,000 crores and provide direct and indirect employment to 70,000 persons. Several other projects where the Centre is to take investment decisions are pending. In particular, I wish to mention the resolve of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States as expressed in the recent meeting of the Southern Zonal Council in November, 1992, to undertake the Southern Gas Grid Project to bring natural gas from Bombay High to all the Southern States. The Chief Minister made a forceful plea for this gas grid and even suggested co-financing by the Southern States to ensure that this project comes through. The Government of India has recently accorded, in principle, approval for the Southern Gas Grid Project and we hope that early action will be taken to realize this project. The Chief Minister has also proposed the idea of a Southern Regional Industrial Development Bank with headquarters at Madras, which is fast emerging as an international financial centre. With deregulation it is all the more essential that there is some regional balance in the distribution of all India financial institutions. This suggestion would need early consideration in the context of the restructuring of the country's financial system. The Koodankulam Nuclear Thermal Project needs to be revived. The Government has expressed its willingness to participate in the equity capital of a company to undertake this project. The Centre would need to take an early decision on the implementation of this project so that it can take off quickly.

21. While broadly endorsing the new economic policies initiated by the Government of India, it has always been a matter of concern to the State Government that the burden of structural adjustment should not fall on the poor and the downtrodden. Inflation, with particular reference to the rise in prices of food grains and other essentials, has to be controlled as a matter of priority. Since the macro economic variables influencing price behaviour are mainly under the control of the Central Government, this Government urges restraint when it comes to policies which may affect the poor. The recent increase in the issue price of rice by the Centre has imposed a new burden on the State Government. While every effort has been made in the past to absorb the price increase by enhancing the subsidy paid by the State Government, it is not possible to do so any more in view of the severe financial constraints faced by the State. It is for this reason that the issue price of rice had to be increased. Even so, the issue price of rice in the public distribution system in Tamil Nadu remains the lowest in the country. It is a matter of great pride that a quantity of 14.67 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed through the public distribution system consisting of 22,000 outlets in Tamil Nadu in 1992. The effectiveness of the public distribution system in reaching every nook and corner of the State has been widely appreciated. Continuous monitoring and improvement in services, together with constant vigilance, have ensured effective coverage. A bumper kuruvai harvest and a record samba crop will ensure that the procurement targets are met and there will be no shortages of rice in the public distribution system for the entire year.

22. It has always been the endeavour of this Government to ensure better living standards particularly for the poor and the downtrodden. The distribution of free saris

to 60 lakh women and free dhoties to 60 lakh men has been taken up for the second year in succession. This scheme costing Rs.45 crores has been a great boon to the poor and has also sustained the weavers in the State.

23. The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha Maruthuva Nala Thittam has been successfully completed. 9,226 Medical camps have been held, bringing reality to the concept of health for all. 51.64 lakh persons have benefited from these camps. Tamil Nadu's performance in family welfare has been adjudged as the best in the country. The immunisation programme in Tamil Nadu has been independently assessed to be extremely effective. An all time high provision of Rs.70 crores for medicines has been made in the current year, to ensure adequate availability of drugs in all Government hospitals and dispensaries.

24. A new scheme called the "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Girl Child Protection Scheme" has been launched to provide special benefits to the girl child on her first birthday, for her education and a lumpsum benefit of Rs.10,000 when she is twenty-one. While all steps are being taken to arouse social conscience against the heinous practice of female infanticide, this Government has come forward with the "cradle scheme" to encourage mothers to break the shackles of custom and give the chance of a good life to their unwanted girl children, whom the State Government will take under its protective wing, to nurture and bring up. The Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme has been strengthened with assistance from the World Bank. Children in the age group 6 months to 36 months and mothers at risk have been covered under the programme. An Integrated Women's Development Programme has been launched to provide assistance to women's groups to

improve their economic condition. Under this programme one lakh women will be assisted. A new department for the physically handicapped has been created to give a special focus to the programmes for the physically handicapped. Tamil Nadu has the unique record of winning 15 national awards, the highest for any State, for outstanding performance in helping the physically handicapped.

25. The Government has given the highest priority to the welfare of labour. The positive action taken by the Government has enabled the reopening of Binny Limited and Standard Motors. The textile workers strike was resolved quickly. It is not possible for the State Government to handle on its own all the resultant effects of the process of modernisation and restructuring of industry, implicit in the new economic policies initiated by the Government of India. The National Renewal Fund has to be activated and full support extended to the States, to give a fair deal to labour which may be affected by the modernisation and restructuring of industry.

26. There has been national concern that the control of the fiscal deficit should not result in a reduction in the outlay on crucial social sectors like health, nutrition, primary education and programmes for women and children. The States have always played the major role in these sectors. Fiscal constraints are making it difficult for the States to sustain the outlays for these crucial sectors. The World Bank has recently promised support of 500 million U.S. dollars for a social safety net. Our plea is that these funds should be allocated to the States which perform the major role in providing the social safety net for the poor.

27. This Government has taken the lead to provide basic needs in all rural areas under the Special Self

Sufficiency Scheme which is to be completed by March, 1993. Under this programme Rupees one crore has been allotted to each Panchayat Union and a total outlay of Rs.387 crores has been provided. Improvements to 7,502 Kilometres of roads, drinking water to 8,972 habitations, provision of 1.5 lakh streetlights, improvements to 3,231 minor irrigation tanks, construction of 2,198 elementary school buildings, construction of 2,879 noon meal centres and provision of 1,861 TV sets have been taken up under this massive programme.

28. Major amendments to the Constitution relating to local bodies have been passed by Parliament in its recent session in December, 1992. There can be no two opinions about the need to revitalise local bodies and to foster healthy democratic traditions at the grass roots. However, the jurisdiction in this regard is clearly in the domain of the States. Imposition of a set of rigid practices fails to recognize the varied patterns obtaining in different States. **The Government has held the view that these amendments impinge on and affect the States' powers and responsibilities. This view which was also expressed in Parliament, is the consistent stand of the Government. This Government does not subscribe to a three-tier structure, including an executive tier at the district level, as Tamil Nadu has had a good record with a two tier structure.** The mode of elections to each tier prescribed is also quite different from the well developed practice in Tamil Nadu. Thus, both as a matter of principle regarding the State's powers and in its details, the State Government has consistently stood against the changes proposed. This Government will continue to reiterate that the whole position should be reviewed and the States' position in this area should be protected.

29. The Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister about the importance of land reforms in accelerating rural development. In Tamil Nadu the surplus lands taken over under the existing land reforms legislation have almost been fully distributed. It is with the intention of eliminating the loopholes in the earlier legislation that fresh legislation was passed by this House. **This legislation which seeks to invalidate certain transfers of surplus land is awaiting the assent of the President since October, 1991.** This Government urges the Centre to accord early approval for this legislation which will provide fresh momentum to land reforms in the State.

30. The poor monsoon in the catchment areas of the lakes near Madras and the consequent poor storage have necessitated the alternate day water supply regimen in the city. A contingency plan at a cost of Rs.24 Crores has been drawn up to ensure effective water supply despite the poor storage. As part of this plan, lorry water supply to provide regular supply even to tail end areas will be organized. The only long term solution is to get Krishna water to Madras. The Chief Minister held discussions with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad on the 27th of January, 1993. It has been decided to expedite the Telugu Ganga Project to ensure water to Madras by June, 1995. Adequate funding to ensure project completion has been agreed upon. The decks have been cleared to approach the World Bank to extend support to the connected Madras City Distribution Project at a cost of Rs.1,100 Crores.

31. The Government has accorded the highest priority to the provision of shelter to all the homeless in the State. More than one lakh families have been benefited under various housing programmes in the current year. House sites are presently made available on Government

land, free of cost, to the poor. In addition, acquisition of land for the provision of free house sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to Most Backward Classes is undertaken every year. The Government will take up a massive time-bound programme of provision of house sites in a period of 3 years, so that every poor family is enabled to have a house site.

32. It has been my intention to focus attention on some of the policy issues and to indicate the direction which the Government will pursue for the development of the State. This Government assumed office at a time when the State was confronted by an extremely sensitive and complex problem posed by foreign militants, the breakdown of law and order, an extremely critical financial situation, difficult economic choices caused by the national economic crisis and serious deterioration in general administration. An objective and unbiased view would indicate that this Government has done remarkably well on all fronts. Law and order has been restored, the threat posed by foreign militants pushed back, the critical financial situation has been handled deftly, the development momentum restored and above all the standards of living of the poor and downtrodden have been improved.

33. The Government will continue to strive to ensure that peace and tranquillity are maintained in perfect order in Tamil Nadu. Continuous vigilance will be maintained against the activities of foreign militants. They will not be allowed to get even a toe hold in the State. Communalism with all its attendant rancour will not be allowed to disturb the social fabric of the State. The Government will take affirmative action to bring about social justice conferring hope and real benefits to the vast majority. It will be the endeavour of the Government to obtain Tamil Nadu's rightful share in national investments. The Government will continue to place

the highest emphasis on safeguarding the interests of the poor and downtrodden in the midst of the structural-adjustment process which is part of the new economic policy.

34. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members of this august Assembly will fully appreciate the bold and imaginative steps taken by this Government on several issues. Tamil Nadu has earned all India acclaim for its path breaking efforts in maintaining peace and tranquillity and sustained economic development. It is an impressive and outstanding record which has to be zealously safeguarded. I hope that the deliberations in this House will take Tamil Nadu further on the path of progress and prosperity. It will always be the endeavour of this Government to secure a better standard of living for the poor and underprivileged. I have no doubt that your discussions in this august House will be constructive and meaningful, keeping always the progress of the State uppermost in your mind.

NANRI, VANAKKAM.

**Address by His Excellency
the Governor of Tamil Nadu
to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly
on 4th February, 1993.**

"STADIUM"

The word STADIUM comes from the Greek word STADION, meaning a measure of distance. It was the distance between the end pillars of the stadium at Olympia, which measured about 630 feet.

ANCIENT STADIUMS:

One of the first stadium was the foot-race course at Olympia in ancient Greece. Other famous stadiums were at Delphi, Athens, and Epidauros in Greece and at Ephesus in Asia Minor. The famous stadium at Athens has been rebuilt and was the scene of Olympic games in 1896.

WRAPPERS:

I Wrapper - Inauguration of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and Tenth Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament.

IV Wrapper - Newly built Ultra-modern multi purpose Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

SABIR FOR TAMIL NADU

Sabir is the player from Tamil Nadu who played for India at the just concluded 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament at Madras.

Sabir is from a family of soccer players. His father Pasha, his brother Sadiq and even his uncle Peer Mohammed are soccer players. Sabir who initially played in the lower divisions of the Madras Football league rose quite rapidly. He donned the State colours in the Junior National and the Under 21 National. It is a credit to his talent that without playing in the Senior Nationals, he gained the honour of donning the Nation's colours.

Applications are invited upto 5.45 pm on 22.2.1993 ONLY FROM WOMAN CANDIDATES for appointment against ONE vacancy in the Post of MATRON in the Tamil Nadu Jail Subordinate Service to be made by direct recruitment. (The rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this post.)

Note: Destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualifications and is found fit by getting the minimum marks for selection will be selected in preference to others who have secured even higher marks.

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

Pay: Rs.1,400-40-1,600-50-2,300-60-2,600 per mensem.

Age: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1993.

No age limit for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Most Backward Class/Denotified Community and Backward Class candidates.

(Some more concessions are furnished below.)

Educational Qualifications as on 13.1.1993: The following or their equivalent

A degree in B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com., or Medicine of any University or B.O.L., of Annamalai University or B.B.A., of Madurai Kamaraj University or B.Litt. of Madras University or B.B.M. or B.Litt. of Bharathiar University.

Physical Qualification as on 13.1.1993.

Must have a minimum height of 145 cms and a minimum chest measurement of 71 cms. with an expansion of not less than 2.5 cms.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes and Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex- servicemen, Bonded Labourers, Physically handicapped person, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age, etc. are given in the Commission's 'Instructions, etc. to Candidates'. (The Concessions allowed to Backward Classes will be applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also.)

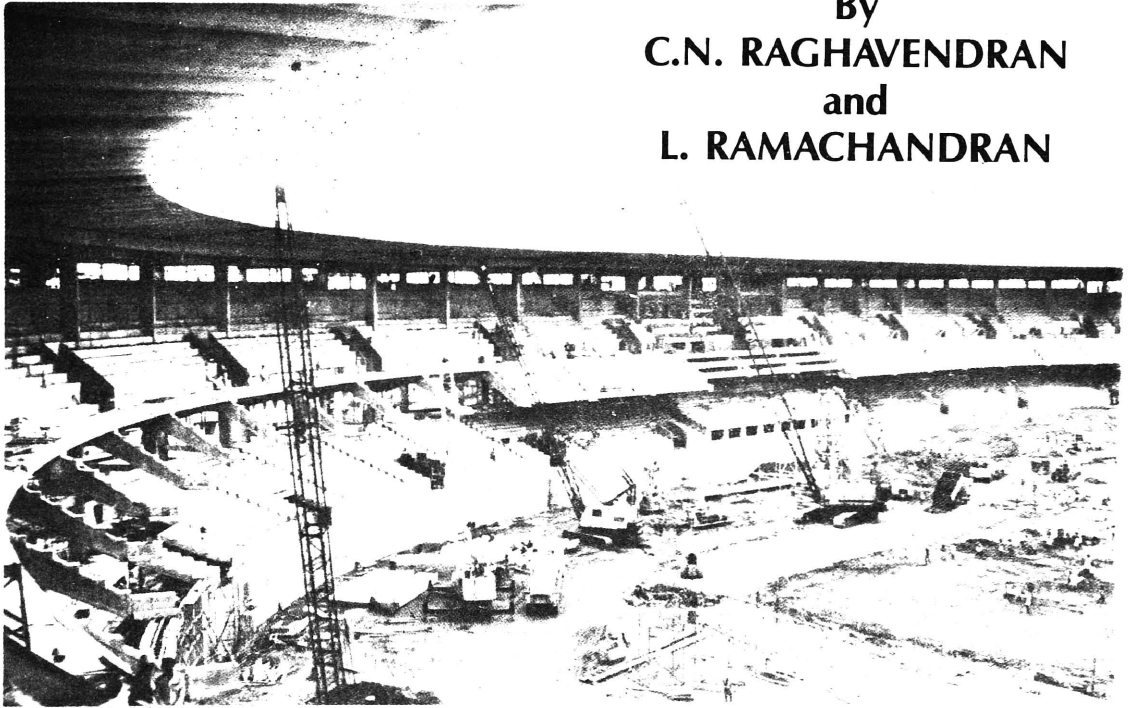
Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 13.1.1993 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 or at Anna Salai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10 obtained on or after 13.1.1993 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

THE NEW NEHRU STADIUM

AN OVER VIEW

BY THE ARCHITECT

By
C.N. RAGHAVENDRAN
and
L. RAMACHANDRAN



Madras is proud to join a select list of world cities which can boast of a multipurpose Sports Stadium built to international standards. With many features and specialised services the spanking new Nehru Stadium at Madras claims many firsts, having no parallels anywhere in India.

It is not every day that an Architect gets an assignment to design a Sports Stadium that too of the magnitude and complexity as the newly built Nehru Stadium. Looking back at the extremely short duration in which the whole project was conceived, designed, detailed and executed, every

member of the team (and what a teamwork it was?) cannot but be overwhelmed by the extraordinary support, guidance and positive direction received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration and various Officials of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the several Organisations like the PWD, Corporation of Madras, MMWSSB, TNEB, etc. The level of commitment shown at all levels and the encouragement given down the line can pale any of the highly touted Private Enterprises in sphere of single-mindedness to achieve the goal.

A number of things came to

mind as important when I sit down to write this, many of which are related to physical attributes such as size, facilities provided in the Stadium, etc. Such physical features which are salient and will be of general interest are highlighted separately but I will dwell in this article on the trials and tribulations we went through.

To start with, time was the biggest challenge we had to face. The idea of locating the new Stadium for Football and Athletics in the present site was mooted in about November/December, 1991 with the deadline for completion as January 1993 to hold Tenth

Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament 1993. Having agreed that the stadium will be built to the latest international standards, the job of getting at the latest standard was made easy by Mr. C.R. Viswanathan, President, Tamil Nadu Olympic Association, who managed to get the latest version of FIFA Standards hot from the Press in January 1992.

To give an idea of how other countries allow themselves time for planning and execution of such projects, it will be of interest to know that for the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, U.S.A., the selection of Architect and Builders were being finalised as early as mid 1992. During the recent one - day series Cricket matches between India and South Africa the Commentators proudly announced that some of the grounds and stands were brand new, with capacities ranging from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. Having roof cover only for a part of the seating area, these Stadia were said to be built within a record time of 18 months.

Compare that with the physical time allowed for planning, detailed design, engineering, etc., from January 1992 to April, 1992 and physical construction of the building with installation of all services from April, 1992 to December 1992 which was the time schedule available for the Nehru Stadium and compare that with fact that Nehru Stadium at Madras is multi-tiered: has roof covered over entire area; has permanently fixed seating for every one (temporary seats, benches, standees, etc. are banned according to the latest Standards as it leads to overcrowding, crowd dissatisfaction and hence unruliness); and so many specialised services listed separately.

There was nothing much in terms of existing facility available

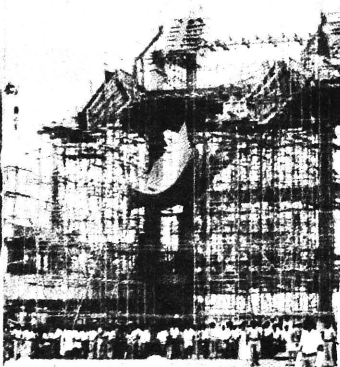
in India of similar nature for us to study as reference before initiation of the design process. The major Stadia coming close to the requirements as per International Regulations and Standards are the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Delhi and the Salt Lake City Stadium at Calcutta. Both do not reach up to the latest standards laid down now, in the sense of either not being fully covered or not having permanently fixed seating all through or falling short of amenities and services. Such stadia were built very much earlier to the formulation of the latest standards which were drawn up during late 1991. Thus, with no parallel in India and for the matter in this part of Asia, we not only had to face the challenge of the design having to conform to the required Standards through pioneering efforts but we also had to build up a team of specialist vendors for various speciality services such as CCTV for surveillance, Advanced Public Address System, facilities for broadcasting the coverage by TV and Radio, facilities for the Media & Players, Illumination for night play, and development of synthetic track, etc., by close interaction and developmental efforts with various agencies.

A major challenge at the design stage was the locational constraint. Restricted by the historic My Lady Garden on the north, Sydenhams Road on the west, Railway and other properties on the east and the Madras Corporation properties on the South, the Stadium structure had to be precisely positioned not only to ensure the required minimum distances from security considerations from the boundary to the various entry points but we also had to ensure that sufficient circulation space for free flow of vehicles and pedestrians is available. Within the space constraint, exterior services such as

electrical facilities, water storage and distribution facilities, landscaped front court in front of the VIP areas had to be planned. Even after taking into account the two tiered seating system, precise positioning of the stadium became a challenge considering that the piling work was started even before that old stadium was fully demolished, making precise survey and plotting amidst various obstructions, a more different job.

One major criticism that we kept hearing was the lack of parking space for cars and two wheelers around the Stadium as well as limited availability of approach roads. After some scouting around and the co-operation of officials, additional area of about 20 acres of land north of the Stadium along the old Zoo area was also made possible. This immediately also brought in additional needs of entry points and exit points for vehicles. Overriding the general criticism that such a public facility should not be built in central areas was the fact that ease of transportation and communication possible in the present location has to be appreciated. The excellent suburban train network available is the immediate facility of the Stadium and the fact that the excellent transport facility make this location the most convenient for the public.

In the planning and design stage the relatively restricted ground space of about 22 acres dictated the overall design of the Stadium. After taking into account the standard size of international size Football field, 8 lane Athletic track around as well as peripheral security zone, design of the grand stands for seating 40,000 persons was challenging. If we had gone on a single tier seating, we may have even gone beyond the eastern and western boundaries of the site besides taking the spectators too far away from action. It



became clear. that a multi-tier seating was the solution, even though it makes the structure more complex, more entry and exit points become necessary, etc. This difficulty was turned into an advantage in the following manner so that the multi tiered seating:

i) Keeps the spectators distance within the allowance maximum distance from the field.

ii) Provides the required roof cover over the lower tiers. Even with this, the top roof is nearly 20 M long, most of which is cantilevered to prevent visual obstructions to the spectators.

iii) Sufficient space was made available at various levels below the seating tiers, which spaces were effectively used for accommodating all players facilities, administrative spaces and other services, at ground level and public concourse with toilets, snack counters etc at upper levels.

Maintaining proper sight lines from any point of seating area to the closest Athletic track was another major design consideration. This requirement dictated the slopes to be adopted for the seating tiers. Even the running track closest to the spectators is clearly visible from any row of seating.

Provision of adequate number

of entry and exit points was of a paramount importance. Crowd control facilities as well as capability for quick evacuation in case of emergency were built into the design.

Provision of all likely public amenities were also given due importance.

In arriving at the external form of the structure, we laid emphasis to highlight projected masses, interposed with open emergency staircases in order to break monotony allround. Normally what one would see from the exterior of a typical Stadium is only the soffit of tiered galleries, forming huge negative spaces running drably allround. The other difficult factor was the location of the toilets which had to be placed on the exterior periphery for obtaining better natural lighting and ventilation. Thus the toilets presented the only possible positive forms to break the monotony. This problem was effectively overcome by careful design of the toilet blocks with a large internal ventilating and service shafts, thus avoiding runs of ventilators on the exterior surface as is normally found in toilets. To give a bold feature and again to break the monotonous periphery along the top edge of the exterior, projected boxed in concrete, framing the top landing of the emergency staircase was

also incorporated. With the above mentioned compositions of solids, voids and framed staircases, an interesting exterior form for the Stadium was developed.

Even at the start, the major impediments faced by us was the demolition of the old Stadium and the stands built in late 40s which were themselves of quite a size and spread. Second daunting feature was the revelation through detailed soil report that pile foundation to a depth of 15 to 18 M below ground level had to be driven (in all nearly 780 piles were driven).

During the construction stage most modern project management techniques were employed to convert the plans into reality. Whatever be the gadgetry employed in terms of piling rigs, tower cranes, heavy lift cranes, earthmoving equipment, precast yards, steam curing technology, prestressing devices, etc., if a single factor is to be identified as a factor for timely completion of this mammoth job. I would say it is the sense of commitment from everyone involved.

MULTIPURPOSE STADIUM FOR MADRAS

The ultra modern multipurpose football and athletics stadium located at the site of the old Nehru Stadium is the best Stadium in India, having been designed and built according to the very latest International Standards for the design of sports facilities. Most modern construction and project management techniques have enabled completion of the structure, finishing works as well as installation of several sophisticated specialised services in a record time.

SPORTS FACILITY

International size football field with 8 lane athletics track with provision for all track and field events also - shot-put. High Jump,

Discus, Hammer Throw, Javelin, Steeple chase etc.

Synthetic Running Track Surface to International competition standards for the 8 lane track.

Field irrigation with sprinkler systems both pop-up and detachable type of sprinklers totaling 8 nos.

CAPACITY

40,000 Spectators, 500 VVIPs, VIPs and Special Guests, 500 Media personnel.

PUBLIC FACILITY

20 Meter long obstructionless concrete roof cover all around stadium. Comfortable viewing angles with most optimum line of sight for each spectator for the extent of complete field and tracks.

Independent toilets, stalls and protected drinking water for each sector in both upper and lower galleries.

Individual fixed unbreakable polypropylene seats for each of 40,000 spectators in tri-colour arrangements.

MATCH FACILITY

Extensive organising committee facilities including conference room for 100 persons.

Also includes medical examination and physiotherapy rooms.

Separate players changing rooms with attached toilet and shower rooms.

Underground subway entry for Players and Match Delegates.

Fully equipped indoor Gymnasium and warm-up rooms.

VIP AREA

Restricted access from main road with independent parking and lifts for VIP movement. Includes VIP lounge and lobby with cafeteria. Air-conditioned Conference room with buffet catering facilities. Separate VVIP enclosure with bullet proof glass grontage.

MEDIA AREA

Controlled entry. Extensive media telecommunication facilities like Telex, Fax, Telephones etc. Independent viewing gallery to allow media personnel seated on work stations.

Separate Media Restaurant overlooking field. TV Commentators enclosure and main camera plat-form.

TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

Fully equipped dormitory accommodation for both men and women upto 150 people with modern kitchen and catering systems and ventilation systems. Will also include guest accommodation in separate double rooms with fully attached facilities, Separate rooms for individual Sports Associations with common conference facility.

LIGHTING

World class arena lighting system to allow international colour TV Coverage. Unique design with steel tubes for the flood lighting mast. System to use mast lighting as well as roof mounted line lighting. Horizontal and Vertical illumination level as per CIE specifications. Uniformity in lighting levels and glare control to international CIE specifications.

Energy efficiency with 3 level switching for colour TV coverage. Competition, Training, Emergency lighting system with provision for generator back-up 2 nos. 250 KVA.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM AND SCORE BOARDS

Public address system with emergency back-up and zoning for individual areas of Stadium. Includes Main and Selective announcement Systems with override facility from the Central Control Room.

Two Electronic Scoreboards - one of 16" x 32" and the other 16" x 3" with computer and video input facility. Field and main control

room computers networked to allow input from anywhere.

FIELD SECURITY AND ELECTRONIC SYSTEM

Two level exits for all stands as emergency requirements.

Provision for double ring security barrier for field when required. Two separate vehicle way entries for fire fighting, ambulance etc.

Surveillance control with close-circuit Televisions of all galleries and VIP entry and movement points, Central control room equipped with video monitors and freeze and recording facilities.

Latest Motion Detector Systems to guard main stadium entries and costly facilities when Stadium is not in use.

Any movement within specified range detected with alarm light and siren.

SANITARY AND FIRE FIGHTING

Six lakh litres capacity underground sump with separate compartments for drinking water, flushing water, fire-fighting, tank and irrigation tank and their respective pumps.

Individual hidden water tank structures over each toilet block. All toilet water supply and drainage lines hidden from view in shafts.

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

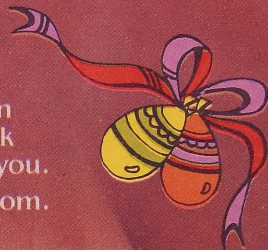
Speed and quality achieved by pre-casting to the maximum extent possible. Framed structure supported on 764 driven cast-insitu piles.

Entire gallery units, staircases, roof supporting beams and roof elements are precast.

To get maximum clear view, only the outer two rows of columns are taken upto roof level; the roof elements are designed as a precast, prestressed shell structure.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

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



Co-optex
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient

