

TELUGU GANGA PROJECT MEETING OF HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH & TAMILNADU



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CHIEF MINISTERS OF TAMIL NADU AND ANDHRA PRADESH DISCUSS TELUGU GANGA PROJECT



TAMIL NADU COMMITTED TO THE EARLY COMPLETION OF TELUGU GANGA PROJECT

—Address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Hyderabad on 27.1.95

I take this opportunity to once again express my hearty congratulations to you on your spectacular victory and resumption of power in Andhra Pradesh. May I recall that it was under your auspices that the Telugu Ganga Project was given shape and launched with the signing of the historic agreement by the late Dr.M.G.R.

and your goodself in 1983? This agreement has remained a shining example of inter-state co-operation and we are committed to the early completion of this project for the supply of drinking water to Madras besides providing irrigation in the water starved region of Rayalaseema, Nellore and Chittoor Districts of Andhra

Pradesh. I am glad you are with us again to witness the fruits of the project reaching the people.

I thank you for kindly agreeing to have discussions on the Telugu Ganga Project at Hyderabad today. You may kindly recall that it was originally contemplated to complete the project with a



maximum period of six also reached unanimity on other the project could not be completed. During later discussions the date of completarget. tion was fixed as June 1994. Again, when I discussed the progress of the Project with the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in January 1992, the date for partial completion in order to deliver water to Madras City was fixed as June 1995 taking stock of the position on ground at that time.

I wish to recall the next Meeting I had here two years ago with your predecessor on 27th January 1993, to find out ways and means of implementing the project speedily. We had not only reiterated the target date of June 1995 for the partial completion of the project but

years. Due to some reason or the need for concentration on essential items of work which are critical to meet the

> You are well aware that Madras City, the fourth largest Metropolitan City in the Country has been facing a growing shortage of drinking water supply during the last three decades. With the almost total failure of the monsoon around Madras the situation in 1992-93 was really pathetic and we had to convey water by lorries and trains from very distant places to meet the demand at least in part. The monsoon has been favourable for the past two years and at present we are able to ensure fairly adequate supply. However, knowing the vagaries of the monsoon we keep our

fingers crossed as to its service in the coming year. We are hoping that the target of June 1995 will be met with and the flow of Krishna Water will come to our rescue in the coming years.

As decided during the Joint Meeting of Chief Ministers on the 27th of January 1993, simulation studies have been undertaken by your Government and have clearly established the availability and the feasibilty of supplies of 12 TMC ft. of water to Madras at near hundred percent dependability. With the preliminary draft for 'Operation Rules for Madras Water Supply' provided by your Government we have been able to satisfy the World Bank on the dependability of supply to take up the appraisal of

our Project for "Revamping of the Madras City Water Supply and Sewerage System".

In the same meeting it was decided that as stipulated in the signed Agreement both the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Tamil Nadu would allocate sufficient funds so as to ensure the

works are not hampered for want of funds. Out of a total payment of Rs. 312 crore so far made by Tamil Nadu, the present Government headed by me alone has paid Rs. 190 crore since June 1991. I may also point out that Tamil Nadu's share based on the expenditure incurred for the Project up to November 1994 works out

is not keeping pace. During this period the expenditure is Rs. 212.85 crore only, against the programme of Rs. 285 crore leaving a shortfall of Rs. 72.15 crore.

I may also add that while Tamil Nadu contributed Rs. 50 crore out of the target of Rs. 50 crore. Andhra Pradesh contributed only Rs. 27.27 crore against its



completion of all essential items to meet the target date of June 1995. I have taken special efforts to ensure the flow of funds as stipulated and agreed upon, in the periodical Liaison Committee meetings and the meetings of the Chief Secretaries.

Tamil Nadu has been making payments in advance in order to see that to Rs. 240 crore. Since the Tamil Nadu Government has so far paid Rs. 312 crore towards its share an advance amount of Rs. 72 crore is already with the Andhra Pradesh Government. While the release of funds by my Government is in tune with the agreed formula, the expenditure incurred in the last two years

target of Rs. 75 crore during 1992-93. Similarly, during 1993-94 my Government paid Rs. 60 crore rupees out of the target of Rs. 70 crore whereas Andhra Pradesh paid Rs. 75.58 crore only, against its target of Rs. 90 crore. Thus, there is an urgent need to step up the tempo of expenditure in the months ahead. While exam-



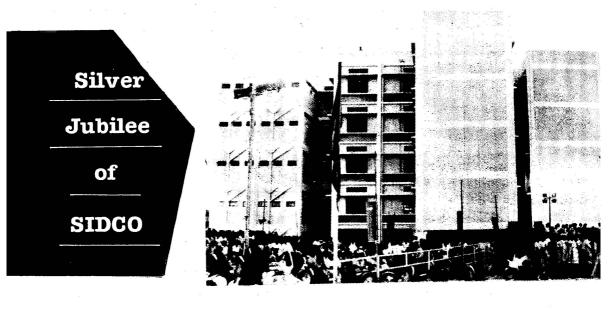
ining the physical progress so far achieved, I would request that particular care be taken to speed up works in the Kandaleru Reservoir-Poondi Canal and to tackle difficult works like the Head Sluice Construction. Rapoor deep cut reaches Swarnamukhi Aqueduct and Kalangi Aqueduct.

We have just been informed of the updating of

Project costs as on September 1994 which has touched a high figure of Rs. 2190 crore. Consequently, Tamil Nadu's share has shot up from Rs. 398 crore to Rs. 520.93 crore. I would suggest that a group of Engineers of both the States may be formed to scrutinise the updated estimates of the Project.

As there are only five

months left to meet the target we may have to make a critical review identify the areas where the progress is slow and launch special efforts to accelerate the progress during this working season. I seek your help and co-operation in this and wish that this Project is completed at the earliest for the mutual benefit of the people of both the States.



CHIEF MINISTER LAUNCHES

SCHEMES TO PROVIDE

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT TO

17,000 PEOPLE AND INDIRECT

EMPLOYMENT TO

68,000 PEOPLE

electronics and readymade garment industries and launched schemes costing

Hon'ble Chief Minister Pu- Rs.54 crore as part of the ratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jay- Silver Jubilee of the Small alalitha inaugurated two Industries Development Corindustrial Complexes for poration (SIDCO) at the Guindy Industrial Estate, Madras, on February 1st 1995.

The multi-storeyed Electronics Complex with the provision of 120 units has heen put up at a cost of Rs.4.50 crores and the readymade garments complex with 64 units has been

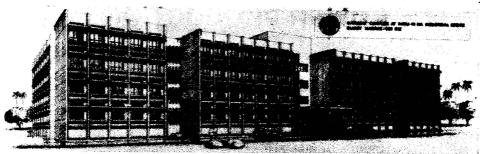




completed at a cost of Rs.4.50 crores. The Projects inaugurated by the Chief Minister on the occasion also include two Industrial Estates, one at Thanjavur costing Rs.5.50 crore and

Kuthuvillakku, the Chief Minister said the schemes that were launched would provide direct employment to 17,000 and indirect employment to 68,000 people. The Chief Minister said the She announced that 1,000 acres of Government land in Saidapet Taluk near Madras would be allocated to SIDCO for opening new Industrial Units. These lands come under the villages of Villanoor, Pammathukulam, Puthur and Morai.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly presided over the function. Rural Industries Minister Thiru Durai Ramaswamy spoke on the occasion.



another at Bargur costing Rs.4.50 crore; 470 additional sheds in 16 Industrial Estates in the State at a cost of Rs.30 crore; and an Office Complex with all basic facilities, to cater to the needs of entrepreneurs at a cost of Rs.3 crore.

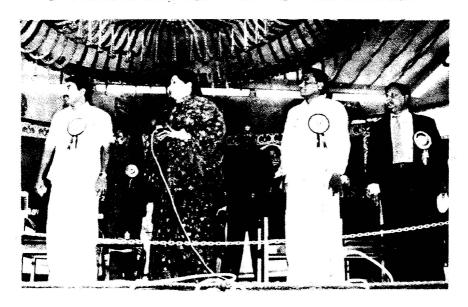
Marking the Silver Jubilee of the SIDCO by lighting a

Electronic Complex would manufacture sophisticated Medical equipments, new generation computer parts, telecommunication instruments and various hardware and software products. She also announced that educated, skilled women would be given employment opportunities in the complex.

Tmt. E.V.K. Sulochana Sampath, Chairman and Managing Director of SIDCO welcomed the gathering. She also presented a cheque for Rs.25 lakh to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. Thiru C. Ramachandran, Principal Secretary Industries Department proposed a vote of thanks.

7 TAMILARASU

THE NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER STATION DEDICATED TO THE NATION



TAMIL NADU MARCHING TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN POWER PRODUCTION

—HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER PURATCHI THALAIVI

DR. J. JAYALALITHA AT ENNORE ON 15.2.95

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha dedicated the first unit of the first stage of the North Madras Thermal Power Station to the Nation at a function held at Ennore on the 15th February, 1995.

At this function the Chief Minister said that eight new schemes to generate 5,020 MW were being implemented now and Tamil Nadu will definitely be self-sufficient in power production, when all the Projects were completed. She, also pointed out that power generation in Tamil Nadu was gradually progressing, since her Government took over charge three years ago.

The Thermal Station, when completed, will have a total capacity of 213 MW. Three 210 MW Units would be installed at a cost of

Rs.1,192 crores. In the second stage, a 500 MW Plant will be put up and in the third stage two 500 MW units would be installed. The power expected to be obtained from all the three 210 MW units of the first stage will be 3,477 million units and this will cater to Sriperumpudur, Thiruvalam, Ennore, Korattur, Tondiarpet and Gummidipoondi areas.

The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone for



14 sub-stations to be set up at a cost of Rs.176 crores at Taramani, Mylapore, Valluvarkottam, Manali, Seven Wells, J.J. Nagar, High Court, Robinson Park, Jogir Garden, West Mambalam, Besant Nagar, Alinjiwakkam. She also inaugurated a controlling system to streamline power distribution in Madras and ensure uninterrupted supply.

Expressing her Govern-

ment's concern for protecting the environment from pollution, the Chief Minister said that a 275 metre-high funnel with modern and anti pollution equipment had been set up at the North Madras Thermal Power Station. She also asserted that the State was a forerunner in harnessing Wind Power to generate electricity and the State was implementing several Projects on solar energy.

The Chief Minister also pointed out that even for the development works, the allotment, which was a mere Rs.1360 crore in 1989-90 had been gradually increased so as to reach Rs.3200 crore for the financial year 1995-96.

The North Madras Thermal Power Station has been located 20 KM north of Madras on an area of 1.107 acres. For ash dumping 1,137 more acres have been allotted. The annual requirement of coal for the first stage is estimated at three million tonnes, which is linked to Kalinga Mines in Talcher area. A satellite port will also be located nearby on an area of 1,063 acres at a cost of Rs.550 crores for receiving sea-borne coal both for the North Madras Thermal Station and the Ennore Thermal Station.

Earlier the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department Thiru S. Kannappan welcomed the gathering. The Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, Chairman of the State Electricity Board presented a report. Thiru M. Thangadurai, Secretary, Energy Development, proposed a vote of thanks.

21st All India
Tourist
and
Industrial Fair
1995



PROGRESS OF TAMIL NADU

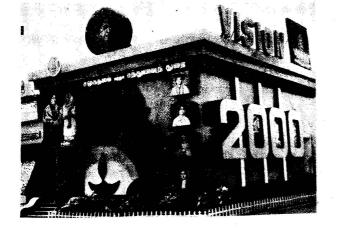
HIGHLIGHTED AT FAIR

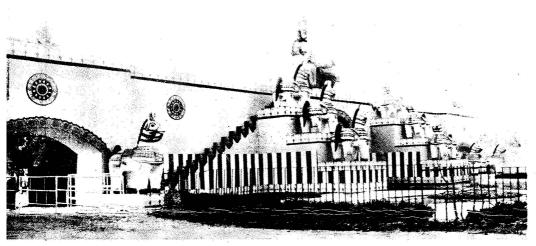
★ Every year coinciding with the Pongal Festival, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is conducting the Fair in a grand manner. This year, the 21st All India Tourist and Industrial Fair was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan in the presence of the Han'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru Nagoor Meeran, on 9th January, 1995.

- ★ The Primary objective of this Fair is to highlight various steps taken by the Government to improve the social and economic status of the people, and
- various fields by the state. The Fair also aims to focus the attention of the tourists both domestic and foreign, to various tourist spots in Tamil Nadu and provides them with information. The Fair is conducted during the peak tourist season i.e. January-March every year.

the progress made in the

- ★ The exhibits in the pavilions help even semi-literate masses to easily understand the advancements made in various fields of science and technology in the Country.
- ★ This year, under the dynamic leadership of our



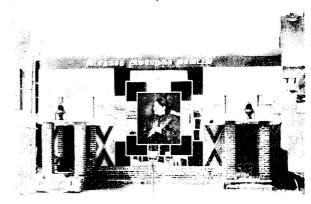


Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha and by the guidance of Hon'ble Minister for Tourism Thiru Nagoor Meeran, the Tourism Department has organised this Trade Fair in a grand manner.

★ The participants of this year's Fair include 33 Departments of the State Government and State Government Undertakings. Four department of Tourism from other State Government Departments. 14 Central Governments.

ment and Central Government Undertakings. Besides 23 District Paticipants from all over the Country.

★ At the permanent "Arig-

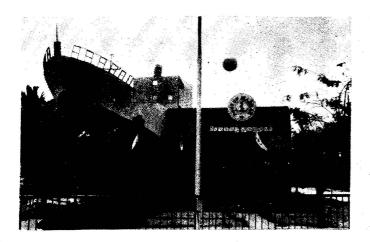


vilions have also been opened. The shopping arcade consists of 225 parnar Anna Kalai Arangam'' daily Cultural Programmes of drama, dance and light music are being conducted.



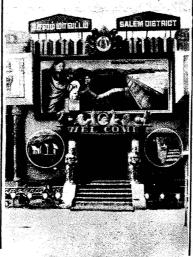
★ MGR Children's Amusement World has been created over a large area to enable children to play and simultaneously acquire knowledge. It has

TAMILARASU



been designed exclusively to attract children. People flock to see the 'Melting Man' programme which shows how man deteriorates by the use of drugs, cigarattes and alcohol. And the dancing fountain, dancing to the tune of music is a marvel to the eyes.

★ Special events like food fair, dog show, book fair, horticultural show, magalir mela are also being held.



Police Force and Police Dog Squad. Thiru S.P. Anbumani, the Director of Animal Husbandry inaugurated the Rabies Awareness Programme, in the presence of Thiru VGP Babudas, Secretary of the Bharath Kennel Club, Dr. Chockalingam, the Sherif of Madras distributed the prizes to the owners of prize winning dogs. The prizes were sponsored by VGP and the show was sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

- ★ M/s. Madras Refineries Limited have fabricated a Science and Technology Pavilion. This complex has been designed to impact scientific knowledge to children and the aged.
- ★ Southern Railways on its part has displayed live models of the Madras



The Bharath Kennel Club Organised the 13th and 14th VGP Memorial Championship dog show and free rabies vaccination programme on 18th and 19th February at Anna Kalai Arangam. Nearly 250 dogs of forty different breeds took part in the show. Participants included dogs from Railway

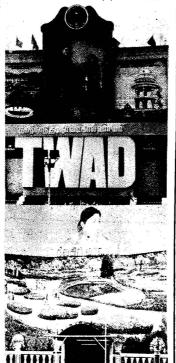




Metro Rail Transit System and Rajdhani Express.

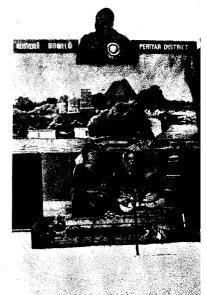
- ★ Colourful textiles, handicrafts, sports goods and modern kitchen ware from several states are grouped in rows in the Fair.
- ★ Special catering of hygenically prepared food items are arranged through the airconditioned Hotel Tamil Nadu Drive-in-Restaurant.
- ★ The fair provides tempo-

rary employment to 20,000 people directly and indirectly. Further, 2000 artistes are provided opportunities



to show their talents.

★ Prizes for entrance tickets have also been planned. One lucky draw would be

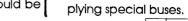


conducted every week. The Details are:-First Prize - A gold ring worth Rs.2,500.

Second Prize - A wrist watch worth Rs. 1.500.

Third Prize - A two-in-one Radio worth Rs. 1.000.

- ★ Last year 40 lakh of people had visited the Fair and Rs.115.17 lakh revenue earned. The visitors' response is expected to be 50 lakh for this year Fair.
- ★ The Fair is open daily from 3 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on working days and from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. on holidays and festival days. The Pallavan Transport Corporation and Dr. Ambedkar Transport Corporation have made special arrangements for plying special buses. TAMILARASU



NEWS IN A NUT SHELL

ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES

- A financial assistance of Rs.4,40,000/- has been announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha to the following 5 Women's Co-operative Stores at the rate of Rs.88,000/- per store.
- (1) Adayar Women Consumer Co-operative Stores;
- (2) East Abiramapuram Co-operative Stores;
 - (3) All India Women Food Council Co-

operative Stores

- (4) The Rutland Gate Co-operative Stores; and
- (5) Kilpauk Women Consumer Co-operative Stores.

The financial assistance will be utilised for Share Capital, Working Capital as Managerial subsidy and Managerial assistance including Technical assistance for staff required to run the business of the concerned stores.

"LOCK UP ON WHEELS"

During the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers held on 25.7.1994, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha announced that in each Police District, one Police van will be converted into a "Lock up on Wheels". The Chief

Minister on 5.2.95 issued orders sanctioning an amount of Rs.7,53,750 towards conversion of 25 mini buses into "Lock up on Wheels" and the work of conversion of the van into "Lock up on Wheels" has been ordered to be entrusted to the Cheran Engineering Corporation Limited.

THRIFT FUND SCHEME FOR HANDLOOM WEAVERS

A Central Thrift Fund Scheme has been implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the financial support of the Government of India for the welfare of the handloom weavers. Under the Scheme a weaver is expected to contribute 8 paise per rupee of wages earned by him and both the State and Central Governments will contribute 4

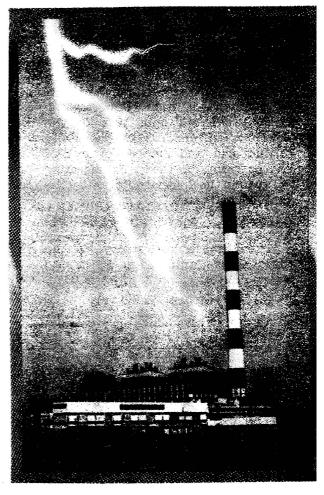
paise per rupee as a matching grants. Besides the State Government pays 7% interest on the accumulated outstandings under this scheme. In order to implement this Thrift Fund Scheme during the year 1994-95, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha has sanctioned a sum of Rs.166 lakhs to benefit a large number of handloom weavers in the State.



Power Development Progress at a Glance

Tamil Nadu, with a population of 48.41 million, spread over an area of 130058 sq.km. is one the Southern States of the Country, with its capital as Madras. Major industries of the State pertain to cotton, textile. chemicals, fertiliser, paper and its products, printing and allied industries. diesel engines. automobiles, cement, sugar, iron and steel etc. A number of Public Sector Undertakings are located in the State. Important amongst them are Neyveli Lignite Complex, Integral Coach Factory, Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras Fertilisers Limited, Heavy Vehicle Factory, BHEL Trichy & Ranipet etc.

Power generation in Tamil Nadu dates back to 1908, when a few private people ventured to generate electricity from the hill streams in Nilgiris for their own use. Power development as a State-Venture commenced only in 1927, after the formation of a separate Department under the State Government for generating and distributing



POWER SCENARIO IN TAMILNADU

A.P. MUTHUSWAMI, I.A.S., Chairman, T.N.E.B.

electricity, which was in slow pace till the country obtained independance. The successive Five Year Plans however witnessed accelerated development.

The empasis in the first three five year plans (1951-66) was on harnessing the hydel potential only.

Having exhausted most of the viable and economic hydro potential, the emphasis shifted to thermal generation. The present hydel/thermal mix of the installed capacity is in the ratio of 36:64. However the hydel thermal mix of energy generated is in the ratio of 20:80.

Tamil Nadu is interconnected with

the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala with 400 KV and 230 KV transmission systems. The 400 KV system is operated by the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking. This integrated operation of the Southern Grid ensures better stability of the grid and smooth drawal of shares from the Central Generating Stations in the Southern Region by the beneficiary States.

Present Scenario

The installed capacity at the disposal of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) as on 31.3.94 is 6158 MW.

(7.5 MW), Lower Bhavani Hydro Electric Project (8 MW) and Wind Mills including Private Sector (100 MW) are under implementation and are expected to be commissioned before the end of Eighth Five Year Plan period (1996-97). In addition, two hydro schemes with a capacity of 180 MW viz. Pykara Ultimate State Hydro Electric Project (150 MW) and Parson's Valley Hydro Electric Project (30 MW) are also under implementation and they are expected to be commissioned during early Ninth Five Year Plan period.

Power Prospects

The 14th Power Survey Committee of Central Electricity Authority,

Period (at the end of)	installed capacity at the disposal of the state (MW)	Peak demand reached during the period (MW)	Actual gross generation & purchase (Million Units)	Per capita consumption (KWH)
l Plan (1951-56)	256	172	1053	21
II Pian (1956-61)	571	381	2243	60
III Plan (1961-66)	1370	717	4041	92
Annual Plans (1966-69)	1470	997	5260	116
IV Plan (1969-74)	2254	1287	6948	127
V Plan (1974-78)	2424	1641	9453	157
Annual Plans (1978-80)	2719	1710	10414	183
VI Plan (1980-85)	-3344	2154	13731	195
VII Plan (1985-90)	5473	2929	18273	295
1990-91 Annual Plan	5744	3094	20793	332
1991-92 Annual Plan	6019	3501	21920	360
1992-93	6090	3646	24215	370
1993-94	6158	3948	25715	380

The maximum grid demand so far reached is 4310 MW and the maximum daily energy consumption reached an all time high of 89.378 Million Units on 9.2.95.

Projects Under Implementation

With a view to augment the generation capacity, the Board is executing a number of Projects: Generating Schemes with a capacity of 865.5 MW, viz, North Madras Thermal Power Project (630 MW), Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Project (120 MW), Sathanur Hydro Electric Project

Government of India has projected the power requirement of Tamil Nadu at the end of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan periods.

TNEB has entered into power purchase agreement with NTPC for absorbing power from their proposed Thermal Power Station at Kayamkulam 2 x 200 MW and Talcher STPS II Stage 4 x 500 MW. The share of Tamil Nadu from the two Stations is around 418 MW and the Stations are expected to start its commercial operation during 2001-05.

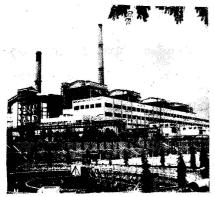
The Board has also proposed number of new generation Projects which will be commissioned progressively in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan periods to meet the projected demand.

The available resources being limited, the TNEB will put its emphasis on the following areas to achieve its aim to improve the power availability in the State.

- (1) Improve the performance of Existing Thermal & Hydro Stations by executing Renovation & Modernisation Schemes, wherever necessary.
- (2) Complete the on going generation Projects as per schedules.
- (3) Take measures to reduce T & D losses.
- (4) Improve the general supply conditions by executing number of improvement schemes in its distribution network.
- (5) Take up as much schemes as possible, which will give benefit in IX Plan period.

Performance of Power Plants and Meritorious Awards

In 1993-94 the gross energy consuption in the grid was of the order of 25708 MU. Out of this, the Power Plants of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

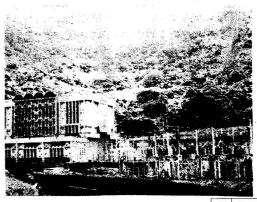


generated 17657 MU ie, Thermal plants generated 12962 MU, Hydel units 4599 MU and gas and wind mill contributed 96 MU. The balance 8051 MU was purchased from Central generating Stations viz, Neyveli Thermal Station I and II, Madras Atomic Power Station and Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station.

The Board has been continuously striving to get the maximum output of the existing installed capacities. The overall Plant load factor of Thermal Stations for 1993-94 was 63.2%. The plant load factor of Tuticorin and Mettur Thermal Power Stations have always been above the all India average which stands at 61%.

The specific oil consumption in the Thermal Power Station is, in general the lowest in the country and is about 2.35 millilitres/Kwh. The specific coal consumption of 0.755 Kg/Kwh compares favourably with the All India average.

The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station has received the Government of India's meritorious award for the 6th time in 1991. The Mettur Thermal Power Station got the meritorious productivity award for the first time in 1992-93. Also this Station has become eligible to get the meritorious

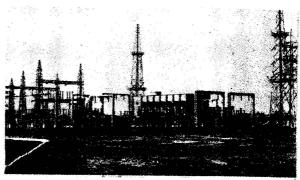


productivity award for the second time in 1993-94. Ennore and Mettur Thermal Power Stations have bagged the incentive award of the Government of India for reduction in oil consumption and Tuticorin Thermal Power Station for low auxiliary consumption for 1992.

The Wind Power generation is the highest in Tamil Nadu and the Board will get the meritorious award for 1993-94 for the fourth time in succession.

Private Sector Participation in Tamil Nadu

Keeping in view the policy of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu, Private Sector participation in power generation is encouraged. Six Thermal Power Projects with a capacity of 4320 MW (i.e. 250 MW Lignite based Project at Neyveli, 1320 MW Coal based Project at Cuddalore, 1500 MW Lignite based Project at Jayamkondam, 500 MW coal based Noth Madras Thermal Power Project Stage-II, 500 MW Coal based Tuticorin Thermal Power Project Stage-IV and 250 MW lignite based project at Srimushnam, one 300 MW Gas Turbine Power Project at Pillaiperumal Nallur, two diesel engine Power Plants at Basin Bridge (200 MW) and Samayanallur (100 MW) and one OTEC Power Project (100 MW), totalling to 5020 MW have been entrusted to private promoters for development in Tamil Nadu. One more Thermal Project with a capacity of 1000 MW (North Madras Thermal Power Project Stage-III 2x500) and Two Diesel Engine Power Plants each of 100 MW capacity at Arni and Samalpatty are being in the process of entrusting to private promoters. The Power purchase Agreement (PPA) in respect of the 250 MW Project at.



Neyveli and 300 MW Pillaiperumal Nallur Gas Turbine Project had already been signed. Besides the above schemes, it is also proposed to set up two Gas based Power Plants of 2000 MW capacity at Vembar in V.O. Chidambaranar District and 1000 MW capacity at Gummidipoondi near Madras in Chengai-MGR District under Private Sector. The proposals received for these two Projects are under consideration ofthe Government for selection of suitable promoters.

Southern Gas Grid

Government of India has proposed Southern Gas Grid along the west coast using gas from Oman for power sector and industries in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry and this is expected to materialise by 1998. Tentatively, gas allocation for 800 MW of Power generation in Tamil Nadu has been made.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

In respect of the development of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Tamil Nadu pioneer in this field. Tamil Nadu is one of the best windy States in the Country. There are three main passes in the Western Ghats and the wind blowing from the west through these passes is having very good

potential for Power Generation. It has been assessed that the total wind available for potential Power Generation in Tamil Nadu is around 2000 MW. Wind Mills totalling to 113 MW have so far been commissioned in the Private Sector. The total capacity of the windfarms in the State including Private Sector as on date is 132 MW. It is anticipated that the total capacity of wind mills will increase to more than 200 MW by end of March 1995. The average PLF of the wind farms in Tamil Nadu is in the range of 25 to 30%. The PLF of Muppandal wind farm is about 30% which is comparable to the wind farms in California in USA.

The Board is also going in for installation of 15 KW Solar Photo Voltalic Cells of grid connected type at the Kayathar Wind Farm. The Project is expected to be completed shortly.

A 5 MW Project in the Joint Sector by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has been proposed at Madras to use municipal waste for power generation and the same is expected to be commissioned during 1994-95.

Co-Generation

Co-Generation in Sugar Mills and

Chemical units are given importance in Tamil Nadu. It has been estimated that a total Co-Generation capacity of 250 MW could be established in Tamil Nadu considering the 37 sugar mills in operation, which crush 13 million tonnes of sugarcane in a year. With more sugar mills coming up, this could go up to 500 MW by the end of the Eighth Year Plan. Co-Generation Plants of 7.5 MW each at Sethiathope and Cheyyar Co-operative Sugar Mills had already been commissioned and they are exporting power to Tamil Nadu grid. In view of the encouraging performance of Co-Generation plants in these two Sugar Mills, the State Government has decided to set up Co-Generation units in five more Co-operative Sugar Mills. The plants are expected to generate about 26 MW of surplus power which would be set up in due course. Special concession like purchase of power by TNEB at a rate of Rs.2 per unit, permission for banking and wheeling, exemption from generation tax etc. are extended to Co-Generation plants.

(The article is an abridged version of the one that appeared in the Souvenir released at the inauguration of the North Madras Thermal Power Station on 15.2.1995)

One of the important requirement for industrial growth is power. I know that most of you are apprehensive about the power availability in the short-term as well as in the long-term. I would like to assure you that my Government will do all that is necessary to ensure that power will not be a constraint for industrial growth. We want to set up Private-Sector Power projects using the lignite deposits available in Tiruchy District. I have already written to the Prime Minister requesting him to expedite the clearance for the policy frame-work to set up this project. Any industrial or a group of industrialists can come forward to set up this venture. The State Government will give all necessary assistance. The Government of India is proposing to set up a Nuclear Power Station in Kudangulam. We will urge them to expedite the project. We have asked for the diversion of surplus gas available in Bombay High to Madras which will again be used for power generation. If we are lucky and find enough gas in the Cauvery basin, the same will also be used for power generation. Possibilities of using non-conventional sources of energy are also being actively considered and I hope that they will also contribute substantially to increased power generation.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha

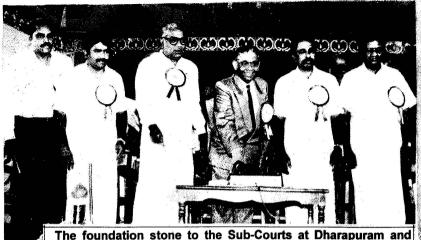


NEWS IN PICTURES

The Multi Media Campaign in Dindigul-Anna District was inaugurated on 30.1.95 by the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity, Thiru M. Thennavan. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru S. Gandhirajan, Director of Information and Publicity Thiru T. Shanmuga Rajeswaran, District Collector, Thiru T. Pitchandi, Members of Parliament and Members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly participated in the inauguration.

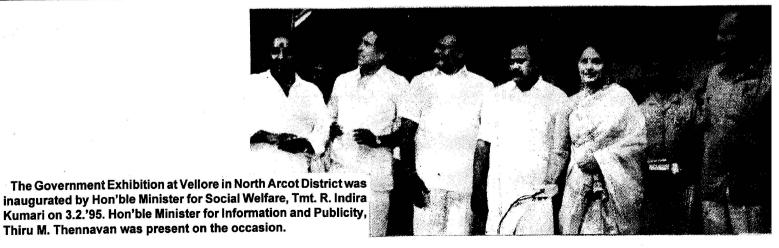
Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gases, Thiru Satish Sharma called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha at the Secretariat on 8.2.95.





The foundation stone to the Sub-Courts at Dharapuram and Gobichettipalayam were laid on 25.2.95 by the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Thiru K.A. Swamy. Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Transport Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan and Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Thiru P. Easwaramurthy, participated in the function.





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The South African Ambassador to India, Thiru Jacques Christopher Nevwaz called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J.Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 8.2.95.

7th SAARC Games is to be hosted at Madras. A meeting was held to discuss the arrangements on 7.2.95. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru K. Ponnusamy, and Representatives from Member Countries of SAARC attended the meeting.



The Relevance of Thiruvalluvar's Thought to the Modern World

Prof. M. Jambunathan, Netherlands

In the realm of Tamil Literature of the last 2500 years, poetry with ethical emphasis is held in great esteem. There have been thousands of



poets - men and women. Of all of them Tiruvalluvar is the most outstanding. He seems to have lived in the 5th Century B.C. If that is correct, then. he should have been a contemporary of Plato, the Greek Philosopher. While the Bible, the Koran and the Vedas preach ethics based on their own religions, the 'Republic' of Plato and 'Thirukkural' of Tiruvalluvar do not have religious foundations and their approach has been purely humanistic. has based Tiruvalluvar observations and maxims on Truth and Justice which are accepted by all religions of the world.

Tiruvalluvar's masterly handling of men and matters has attracted scholars all over the world and Thirukkural has been translated in all major languages of the world. In fact he has left behind a glorious legacy to the entire humanity and therefore Kural transcends the barriers of national boundaries, religions, class, race, language, time and space. He has thus contributed an unparalleled, masterpiece to the classics of the This view is world literature. expressed in very emphatic terms by Dr. Albert Schweitzer thus:

"There hardly exists in the Literature of the world a collection of

Maxims in which we find so much lofty wisdom."

Therefore it is certain that Tiruvalluvar belongs to the world though he was born in Tamil Nadu. In fact one would be quite surprised to know that Tiruvalluvar has not used the word 'Tamil' or 'Tamil Nadu' any where in his composition. But he has very frequently used the term 2003 meaning World.

It is clear that Valluvar wanted to make his literary Jewel useful to the entire world, to the entire human race, men and women of all times and climes and of all countries.

In his introduction to Kural in the Russian language Dr. Alexander Pvatigorsky wrote: "The Kural of Tiruvalluvar is rightly considered as Chief D' Oeuvre of both Indian and World literature. Its lofty humane ideas are precious to the people all over the world of all periods and countries"

The Kural consists of 1330 couplets which, printed in small letters, may be accomodated in the pocket of a child. But if a couplet is read, one has to think for hours and days together to cull out its ever increasing significance. Its philosophy is perenial; its coverage is universal; its wisdom is profound: its humanism is pervasive; its brevity is masterly; its orderliness is amazing; its poetry is exalting and its significance is deeper than the deepest ocean. The great thinker Ariel says, "Kural, the masterpiece of Tamil literature is one of the highest and purest expressions

of human thought".

The unique greatness of Valluvar is that he has harmoniously blended materialism with spiritualism so as to be socially relevant, universally acceptable and humanly practicable. "It is a matchless work of synthesis" commends Mr. Shwzo Matsungaga, the Japanese Tamil Scholar.

Kural is divided into three parts:

அறத்துப்பால் (Virtue) having 380 couplets

பொருட்பால் (Wealth) having 700 couplets

காமத்துப்பால் (Love & life) having 250 couplets

ARATHUPPAL (Virtue) deals with godly matters and also worldly matters with ethical background. It embraces 38 chapters. Tiruvalluvar has divided 'ARATHUPAL' into two sections, Family life (இல்லறம்) and Saintly life (துறவறம்).

Tiruvalluvar's Social Vision

Tiruvalluvar portrays a society of his vision based on TRUTH and JUSTICE.. with all the citizens adhering to the Principles and Practices based on them whatever be observances. religious their Valluvar's tarting point itself is revolutionary- Equality of Birth.

பிறப்பு ஒக்கும் எல்லா உயிர்க்கும் சிறப்பு ஒவ்வா செய்தொழில் வேற்றுமை யான் (972)

The Philosophy of Valluvar that all men and women are born equal, is in contrast to the theories of political thinkers of his days. But today it is accepted by the whole world. He takes matters as they existed, as he follows the line of least resistance. But he has in view the creation of a secular state, which India is today.

Valluvar gives a distinct shape of perfection to a social order of his vision. In social life, while Plato advocated promiscuity, while the ancient epic scholars were tolerant of polygamy (e.g. Dasaratha) and even poliandry (e.g. Draupathi), Valluvar advocates Monogamy - Husband and wife as 'Partners in Life' and their bondage is considered as eternal. He insists on sex morality for both man and woman.

Valluvar's ethical idealism tends to pull the human beings towards the path of sublimation of the individual and gradually transforms them into ideal members of the society. Valluvar wants to accomplish that process without destroying the established foundations of human faith. He does not want to emphasise any missionary life for all the people. He wants every one to become a good citizen.

Valluvar's classification of worldly life into two parts - Saintly life (துறவறம்) and virtuous family life (இல்லறம்) is a clear indication that a virtuous family life is in no way inferior to saintly life.

ஆற்றின் ஒழுக்கி அறனிழுக்கா இல்வாழ்க்கை நோற்பாரின் நோன்மை உடைத்து - 48

Saintly life and family life are both termed as ARAM, ILLARAM.

A family life characterised by love of fellow beings, (அன்புடைமை) Hospitality, Affability, Gratitude, Impartiality, Self control, Discipline (ஒழுக்கம்), Sex Morality, Forbearance, Freedom from Envy-Covetousness Back-Biting and Gossip, Benevolence, Esteem, Charity, Compassion, Truthfulness, then such a family life shortly termed as virtuous family life is the core of a society of Valluvar's vision.

This is not an Utopia. The above codes of conduct are Practicable. The Human Resources should be developed to attain such a state of sublimation both by individual efforts and by social structures. The individual, then, will be a lovable, law abiding; sociable, tolerant, useful and happy member of a society without sacrificing reasonable conforts of life.

Valluvar raises such an individual to divine heights.

வையத்துள் வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ்பவன் வானுறையும் தெய்வத்துள் வைக்கப் படும் - 50

Porutpal (Wordly affairs)

'Porutpal' is a huge collection of Principles, Guidelines, Stipulations, Exhortations, Precautions, Essentials, Methodology, DOs and DONTs on wordly matters applicable to all sections of the society:

Polity (அரசியல்) Rulers & Guide lines

Ministry (அமைச்சியல்) Ministers & Envoys

Defence (அரணியல்) Features

Finance (கூழியல்) Ways & Means

Armed Forces (படையியல்) Essentials

Friendship (நட்பியல்) Guidelines

Citizens (குடியியல்) DOs & DONTs

Altogether there are 700 couplets on the above. A discussion of all of them is beyond the scope of this article. Therefore, a selection of couplets are taken for discussion.

POLITY

1. Six Essentials of a Ruler (Government)

A Ruler would be successful when he has six possessions: A well trained, well equipped armed forces, Industrious citizens, Ample food production and Reserves, wise and vigilant Ministers, Trustworthy Allies, Dependable fortifications and Defence structures.

படை, குடி, கூழ், அமைச்சு, நட்பு, அரண் ஆறும் உடையான் அரசருள் ஏறு - 381

2. Appointment and Delegation of duties:

As different activities require different capabilities, it is necessary to assess the requirements for accomplishing a task and a thorough analysis as to HOW, WHEN, BY WHAT, a person could complete the work should be probed. Then only appointment and delegation of work should be done

இதனை, இதனால், இவன் முடிக்கும், என்று ஆய்ந்து அதனை அவன் கணவிடல் - 517

Examinations conducted by Public Service Commission Interviews, Aptitude Tests, Oral Tests, Enquiries from references provided by the candidates, Physical tests, Medical examinations are in consonance with the idea of Valluvar.

3. Opposition:

Whether it is a Monarchy or

Democracy there should be people not only to advise but also to point out the faults and deficiencies in the policies and administration. This is an essential component of a good government. The Ruler or the ruling party should tolerate it and examine how far the criticism is valid and attempt rectification. In modern democracies there are opposition parties to do this function if not, no enemy is needed to pull the Ruler down. He will fall himself

இடிப்பாரை இல்லாத ஏமரா மன்னன் கெடுப்பார் இலானும் கெடும். - 448

4. Spying:

It should be the daily work of a Ruler to get correct information regarding the events happening in the country. The complete picture of what happens, where and when, by whom should be gathered. Whether the information is good or bad, useful or not, friendly or inimical.

எல்லார்க்கும் எல்லாம் நிகழ்பவை, எஞ்ஞான்றும் வல்லறிதல் வேந்தன் தொழில் - 582

5. Punishments:

It is human to err. So punishment is necessary. There is a belief that harsh punishment even for small mistakes will deter executives from commissions and omissions. But Tiruvalluvar is of different view. The Ruler may threaten such person with dire consequences. But when punishment is actually given, better it would be if it is light. The Ruler will enjoy the respect and regard of his subordinates, then.

கடிது ஒச்சி, மெல்ல எறிக, நெடிது ஆக்கம் நீங்காமை வேண்டுவ பலர் - 562 MINISTRY (அமைச்சியல்)

1. Yardsticks:

Thiruvalluvar gives five yardsticks for choice of ministers: Strong determination, Family background, Service mindedness, Learning and Wisdom and Enterprising Spirit.

வன்கண், குடிகாத்தல், கற்றறிதல், ஆள்விணையோடு ஐந்துடன் மாண்டது அமைச்சு - 632

2. Precaution:

The wise minister is he who ever acts as if he were still on probation. He does not take the ruler's confidence for granted.

கொளப்பட்டேம், என்று எண்ணி, கொள்ளாத செய்யார் துளக்கற்ற காட்சி யவர் - 699

3. Psychology:

A minister has to be a Psycho Analyst. The nature of his job makes him, meet many people daily. There are persons who approach him with genuine problems. There are also others who come to him to utilise his powers to serve their ulterior motives. A successful minister should be able to read correctly what passes through the mind of his visitors and the purpose behind it. If he could do so he is a divine being. He is a Demi God.

ஐயப் படாஅது, அகத்தது உணர்வானைத் தெய்வத்தோடு ஓப்பக் கொளல் - 702

4. Essentials of Ambassador:

The Ambassador should have imposing and pleasing personality, inborn wisdom in addition to deep education in all branches of knowledge as a mature diplomat with perfection. அறிவு, உருவு, ஆராய்ந்த கல்வி, இம்மூன்றன் செறிவு உடையான் செல்க வினைக்கு - 684

Many centuries after Valluvar, Prof Alison Philips wrote in Encyclopaedia Britanica "While being a trained scholar, a historian, a geographer and an expert in military science he (Ambassador) must also have a cultured taste for poetry and above all he must be of excellent family, richly endowed with a fine physical presence".

FRIENDSHIP (நட்பியல்)

"Tell me your friends, I shall tell you who you are "This is a well known old saying. Tiruvalluvar has devoted 50 couplets to thoroughly analyse this most important aspect of our social life. Our habits, good or bad, our customs and costumes, our food habits, our hobbies, in fact, our complete way of life-all are influenced by our friends. It is in fact a of húman marvellous study psychology. I am presenting only three ideas of Valluvar.

1. Warning:

Let friendship be contracted only after knowing a man's qualities, his family background, his defects and deficiencies, and his social connections such as friends and relatives.

குணனும், குடிமையும், குற்றமும், குன்றா இனனும், அறிந்து, யாக்க நட்பு - 793

2. Service:

The triple service of friendship is to take the friend out of the wrong path, to lead him into the right path and to share in his misfortunes.

அழிவின்வினை நீக்கி, ஆறு உயத்து, **அழிவின்கண்** அல்லல் உழப்பதாம் நட்பு - 787

3. No friends nor foes:

When you are down in luck, make neither friends nor foes. Be neutral even to those whom you can trust as friends or distrust as foes

TAMILARASU

'தேறினும், தேறா விடினும், அழிவின்கண் தேறான், பகா அன் விடல் - 876

ARMED FORCES (படையியல்)

In the ancient days Armed Forces consisted of four divisions. The Artillery (Fighting from wheeled chariot) (தோப்படை), Elephantry, Ca valry and Infantry. Though they have been transformed into Army, Navy and Air Force each having various subdivisions, their strategy and purpose are almost the same today.

1. Morale:

The morale of the Armed forces should be always high. Some precautions are needed. There should be no unnecessary retrenchment to make the Armed Forces thin. The ruler should not lose the affection of the Armed Forces through misconduct and mismanagement. There should be no undue economy measure affecting payment and upkeep, leading to dicontentment. Then only the Morale of the Armed Forces would be at its Zenith.

சிறுமையும், செல்லாத் துனியும், வறுமையும் இலஆயின் வெல்லும் படை - 769

2. Faith, Faith, Faith

Bravery, Military pride, Tradition of Chivalry, and above all unshakable faith in the Commanders are the four qualities that make a Regiment invincible.

மறம், மானம், மாண்ட வழிச்செலவு, தேற்றம் என நான்கே ஏமம் படைக்கு - 766

3. Advance and Attack:

Enemy's Military manoeuvers should be expected. Adequate preparations should be preplanned to resist enemy's tactics. The Force should advance breaking enemy's Vanguard. How long fighting would continue and how to sustain should be assessed.

தார் தாங்கிச் செல்வது தானை; தலைவந்த போர் தாங்கும் தன்மை அறிந்து - **767**

4. Truce:

If your forces are weak in men and materials, do not undertake offence. It will lead to defeat and demoralisation. Make compromise with super powers with some benefits.

உறை சிறியார், உள் நடுங்கல் அஞ்சிக் குறைபெறின் கொள்வர், பெரியார் பணிந்து - 680

CITIZENSHIP (குடியியல்)

The aim of Tiruvalluvar is to make men and women, the good citizens of a society. He prescribes the Dos and DONTs (the codes of conduct).

Dos:

1. Speak pleasing words:

Pleasing words uttered with cheerful look are even better than giving with willing heart.

அகன் அமர்ந்து ஈதலின் நன்றே முகன் அமர்ந்து இன் சொலன் ஆகப் பெறின் - 92

2. Self Control:

Guard your tongue, whatever else you may not guard. You may come to grief through wrong utterence.

யாகாவா ராயினும் நாகாக்க; காவாக்கால் சோகாப்பர், சொல்லிழுக்குப் பட்டு - 127

3. Find the truth:

True understanding is that which uncovers and shows the reality behind the apparent.

எப்பொருள் எத்தன்மைத் தாயினும், அப்பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பது அறிவு - 355

4. Laugh at your troubles:

Laugh when you meet misfortunes and troubles. There is nothing like this to overcome them.

இடுக்கண் வருங்கால் நகுக; அதனை அடுத்து ஊர்வது அஃது ஓப்பதில் - 621

5. Plan and Act:

Plan fully before launching out on action. To think of devising ways and means in the course of action is fatal. எண்ணித் துணிக் கருமம்; 'துணிந்தபின் எண்ணுவம்' என்பது இழுக்கு - 467

6. Act in the right time:

Imitate the stork in biding your time; But when the time is ripe, act with swift and sure aim even as the stork does.

கொக்கு ஓக்க கூம்பும் பருவத்து; மற்றதன் குத்து ஓக்க சீர்த்த இடத்து - 490

7. Be resolute:

Efficiency of performance is essentially a resolute mind. All other things follow:

வினைத்திட்பம் என்பது ஒருவன் மனத்திட்பம்; மற்றைய எல்லாம் பிற - 661

8. Do service:

The world will be friend and gather round him who lives a blameless life of service to his people.

குற்றம் இலனாய் குடிசெய்து வாழ்வானைச் சுற்றமாய் சுற்றும் உலகு - 1025

9. Bear with wrong doers:

Arrogance leads a man to do wrong to you. But your pride lies in defeating him by your forbearance.

மிகுதியாய் மிக்கவை செய்தாரைத் தாம்தம் தகுதியான் வென்று விடல் - 158

10. Move with the world:

The man of true knowledge understands how the world (good

people) moves; move accordingly. எவ்வது உறைவது உலகம்; உலகத்தொடு அவ்வது உறைவது அறிவு - 426 DONTs

1. Do not envy:

None has grown richer by envying. No one had lost anything by not envying.

அழுக்கற்று அகன்றாரும் இல்லை; அஃதுஇல்லார் பெருக்கத்தின் தீர்ந்தாரும் இல் - 170

2. Do not covet:

Greed is folly, it results in misery equivalent to death. Cultivate indifference in this.

இறல்ஈனும், எண்ணாது வெஃகின், விறல்ஈனும் வேண்டாமை என்னும் செருக்கு - 180

3. Do not do evil:

Evil pursues the evil doer as his shadow pursues a man. Those who commit evil cannot escape nemesis.

தீயவை செய்தார் கெடுதல்; நிழல்தன்னை வீயாது அடிஉறைந் தற்று - 208

4. Do not be angry:

Can there be a greater enemy to mankind than anger which kills laughter and joy.

நகையும், உவகையும் கொல்லும் சினத்தின் பகையும் உளவோ பிற? - 304

5. Do not cause harm:

The pain that one causes to another in the forenoon returns to him that every afternoon as the law of cause and effect works.

பிறாக்குஇன்னா முற்பகல் செய்யின் தமக்குஇன்னா பிற்பகல் தாமே வரும் - 319

6. Do not overeat:

The man who stops eating just before the optimum, retains the joys of eating. The overeater invites disease.

7. Do not dupe your conscience:

Do not do anything which your better sense tells you that you will afterwards regret. If you have done, resolve to refrain from such a folly. எற்றென்று இலங்குவ செய்யற்க; செய்வானேல்

மற்று அன்ன செய்யாமை நன்று - 655

8. Do not whisper:

When you are in the company of wise and powerful men do not whisper or smile to some one as if you and he understood something between yourselves.

செவிச்சொல்லும்,சேர்ந்தநகையும்,அவித்துஒழுகல் ஆன்ற பெரியார் அகத்து - 694

Do not underestimate:

Do not be misled by short stature or unimpossing appearance. Some people are just like axle pin in a big chariot.

உருவுகண்டு எள்ளாமை வேண்டும், உருள்பெருந்தேர்க்கு அச்சாணி அன்னார் உடைத்து - 667

10. Do not commit adultery:

A man who commits adultery can never escape enmity, sin, fear and infamy.

பகை பாவம், அச்சம் பழியென நான்கும் இகவா வாம் இல்இறப்பான் கண் -

CONCLUSION

The above presentation, it is believed, would enthuse the reader to delve deeper into the treasure gifted by Tiruvallurvar to the world. Under the Chapter 'benevolence' Valluvar has said:

தாளாற்றித் தந்த பொருள் எல்லாம், தக்கார்க்கு வேளாண்மை செய்தற் பொருட்டு -

It means that wealth is not earned for self indulgence. A man's wealth



Today Inter-State disputes are rearing their ugly heads, infusing poison into the lives of the different communities. Our relationship with Andhra Pradesh is a standing example of fine Inter-State co-operation and good neighbourliness. I do hope that the other States in India will emulate this example. Then we could look forward to a day when there will be no Inter-State disputes, and there will be no threat to national integration and unity.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha



should be looked upon as a stock for distress relief of the needy and poor. Mahatma Gandhiji, the Father of Indian Nation an ardent follower of Tirualluvar was fascinated by this concept which in the later years blossomed into his famous 'Trusteeship' theory.

Vinobaji, another follower of kural was attracted by a couplet:

இலம் என்று அசைஇ இருப்பாரைக் காணின் நிலம் என்னும் நல்லாள் நகும் - 1040

'That Lady-Good Earth laughs at those who sit idle bemoaning their poverty (when there is soil to till and get the yield). This concept enthused him to launch his famous 'Bhoodhan Movement' (surplus land distribution to the poor).

Valluvar has been a source of inspiration to many great men. Why not you be one among them?

(This article appeared in commemoration Souvenir released at the VIII World Tamil Conference held at Thanjavur)



EXCLUSIVE SILK SHOWROOMS BY CO-OPTEX BECOMING POPULAR

Weavers' Cooperative Society Limited popularly known as CO-OPTEX is an Apex Body for the Primary Handloom Weaver's Cooperative Societies (about 1500) in the Tamil Nadu State. Co-optex markets products produced by the Member Societies through its 434 retail outlets situated in the length and breadth of the country. .

Retail Sales

Co-optex is a pioneer State level handloom organisation in the country in many ways. Cooptex has been achieving higher sales year after year, thus improving the socio-economic

status of the Co-operative hand-The Tamil Nadu Handloom loom weavers in the State. During the current X'mas and Pongal period, Co-optex has achieved a retail sales of Rs.2,660 lakh as against the corresponding period sales of Rs.1,993 lakh with an increase of Rs.667 lakh with 33.47% increase. From April 1994 to Pongal 1995, the retail sale of Co-optex has touched Rs.12,576 lakh as against the previous year corresponding performance of Rs.11,188 lakh with an increase of Rs.1,388 lakh. It is likely that Co-optex will achieve a retail sales of Rs.15,000 lakh during the current year as against the retail sales of Rs.12,247 lakh in the last year.

Exports

During the Second week of January '95, Co-optex has participated in the Heim Textile Fair '95 at Frankfurt, Germany. This exhibition is one of the largest exhibitions in the World organised exclusively for Home Textile products. Buyers from all over the world visited the Fair. During the Fair, spot order worth 2.46 lakh US Dollars (Indian Rupees 77.07 Lakhs) was booked. Further business worth Rs. 20-25 Lakhs is likely to mature in the next six months time.

Loomscape

During the last decade Cooptex has successfully launched exclusive Silk Showrooms in the



TAMILARASU

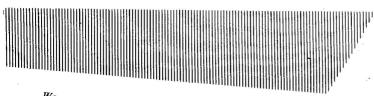
Southern parts of the country. The objective was to give quality Silk products to the customers at one place with wide range of designs. The project met with great success. Now Co-optex is launching a new project under the caption LOOMSCAPE. Under this project, the products to be introduced to the customers are going to be high quality Home Textile range. Although the Home Textile range are already available in many of the Showrooms, it is felt that if some exclusive product range and designs are made available with high quality, to the discerning customers, their longfelt need to have an opportunity to buy all these ranges under one roof will be met. Some Section of Weavers will have continuous opportunity to weave high quality home textile ranges. Co-optex has developed many new items keeping in mind the customers of high income group. The ranges are

Sheetings **Napkins** Table Linen **Furnishings Bedcovers** Pillow covers Kitchen Co-ordinates **Dhurries** Terry Towel Floor mats Carpets etc., Co-optex has spent considerable amount of time in developing such exclusive products with the help of specially trained weavers.

A special Showroom by name LOOMSCAPE at Vanavil has been created to sell these

products. These kinds of products are going to be available only at Loomscape Showroom. All these high fashion ranges will be shortly made available to customers of Madras under the brand name LOOMSCAPE.

Initially these products are being launched in Madras to be followed in other Metros shortly.



We cannot hide the f act that we have suffered a set back in harnessing the brainpower, acumen, talent and intellectual capacity richly available with us for the development of our own country. You are all aware, that despite our severe financial constraints and a very real resoures crunch, we have earmarked more or less one third of our entire Budget provision for education, and we are laying stress on advanced education.

But this huge allocation pays no sizable dividend as expected, since a great number of our brilliant students have been inclined to fly away from their Motherland in search of lucrative positions in foreign countries. This practice has created a constant dilemma for ourvariousState Governments and the Government of India, as to whether so much money should be spent on such individuals who, unmindful of their duty to the Nation, set their wings ready for an early departure out of India after graduation, having obtained a higher education at Government's cost.

Our youth must understand that sacrifice and patriotism cannot be quantified in terms of money and laurels. Patriotism has its own manifold manifestations and it is upto our youth to understand it in its true sense. Serving the Motherland in a spirit of true patriotism has no parallel in any form in the world.

I take this opportunity to appeal to all our students in general, to desist from leaving this country after completing higher studies at the cost of the Government Exchequer.

Dr. J. Javalalitha



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