

Tamil Arasu

APRIL 1999 Rs.3



**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராதது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஒட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.


ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**கிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

 **குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி :
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
தொ.பே.: 8255467, 8255261, 8254917.
24 மணிநேர தொ.பே.: 8256882, 8256864.



TAMIL ARASU

Magazine of the Government of Tamil Nadu

THIRUVALLUVAR YEAR 2030

PANGUNI - CHITHIRAI

APRIL - 1999

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Office : 'Tamil Arasu', Omanthurar Government Estate, Anna Salai, Chennai - 600 002. Phone : 568926, 568927
Printed at : Tamil Arasu Press, Chennai - 600 002. Phone : 564906

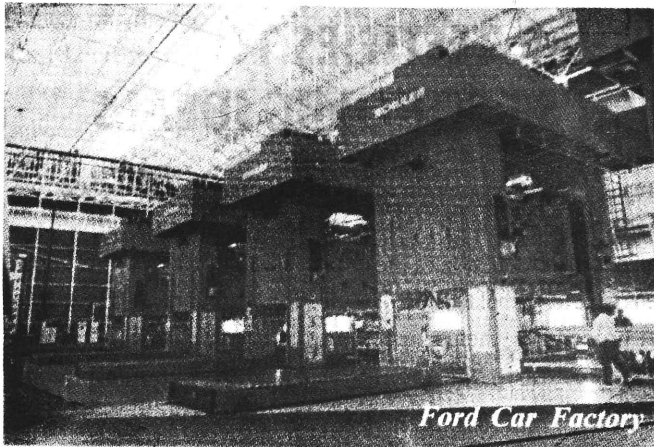


- *All the old family cards (ration cards) had been replaced. 11 lakh bogus cards eliminated. Of the 22 lakh new applicants, only 4.5 lakh were found to be genuine. Of these new cards have already been issued to 2 lakh families. Printing and issue of new cards to the remaining 2.5 lakh families are being carried out.*
- *During the past 2½ years 1,245 new bus routes were introduced. By the*

Announcements made in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi, made the following announcements while replying to the discussion on the Governor's address.

- *Tamil Nadu stands in the second place in the industrial investments.*
- *Of the 43 factories under closure, none was due to any labour dispute. They have been crippled by either financial difficulties, differences among the promoters or before the BIFR and its appellate body, AAFIR, for rehabilitation packages.*
- *The Government has ordered a rehabilitation package costing Rs.185.25 crores for turning around 16 sick cooperative spinning mills.*
- *reintroduction of 410 bus routes which were stopped in the previous regime owing to loss, the number of new bus routes introduced is 1655. 7,212 new buses have been added to the fleet.*
- *Tamil Nadu charges the least bus fares in the whole of India.*
- *The SAP for sugarcane in Tamil Nadu with a lower recovery rate is still higher than the price offered in several other States which has a higher cane recovery. The Government would hold a tripartite conference including the mill owners to discuss the price issue.*
- *The District Co-operative Banks concerned had directed distraint proceedings only against 60 big*



farmers. Notice to pay the dues have been sent to several other big farmers. Atleast 40 percent of the total outstanding cooperative loans had to be recovered to qualify for further credit from the NABARD. This category of farmers owned more than five acres of each and several of them owned tractors and business establishments. Nearly 60,000 small farmers, who comprised the bulk of 81,553 ryots against whom loans were outstanding, were untouched by any recent recovery proceedings.

- A legislation to abolish "manual scavenging" will be introduced soon and would be implemented in six to seven months and alternative employment provided to those displaced.
- This Government will always stand by the interests of the minorities. In the task of checking for terrorists. Police have been asked to take great care.

□ With regard to improvement in living standards, Tamil Nadu's per capita income have gone up from Rs.2,918 in 1996-97 to Rs.3,164 in the current year, based on 1980-81 prices.

□ Pilkington Glass of UK have dropped its project due to demand recession and St. Gobain of France putting up a similar project in Tamil Nadu.

Kumho Tyres of Korea have postponed their project due to the South-East Asian financial crisis. Norsk Hydro's decision to drop its project is due to the shrinking of demands for PVC, globally. In no way the Government is responsible for their backing out. Mitsubishi Motors, Hyundai have started their production and Ford will start its production in October 1999.

- 141 MW of power is produced by cogeneration in sugar mills. 100 MW more of power will be produced by cogeneration in the coming year.
- On the planning front of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K.C. Pant the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has remarked at the National Development Council meeting about Tamil Nadu being one of the exceptional States which projected a plan size that did not go beyond the resources it could mobilise.



Dr. KALAINAR TESTIFIES TO Dr. AMARTYA SEN'S ECONOMIC IDEALS

Prof. Amartya Sen, Nobel Laureate, has called for a "Non - dogmatic approach" in dealing with India's massive poverty, the alleviation of which, he feels, is "within our reach". Prof. Sen said elimination of poverty depended very much on public policy. "I see poverty in terms of widespread illiteracy, a poor health care system, incomplete land reforms, gender differences, deprivation of women and neglect of children." It is understandable that most of the Indian politicians failed and failed miserably on this score. But the Chief Minister, **Kalaingar** has understood the pulse of the poor and acted accordingly in initiating and implementing social security programmes very effectively during his earlier regimes and during the past two years. A cursory look at his policy will indicate that he has taken the lead to provide social - safety nets.

Policy Initiatives

His Government has ushered in a number of policy initiatives, innovations and procedural changes. To mention a few : the passage of the Right to

Information Act, Constitution of the State Human Rights Commission, introduction of the Citizens Charter, simplification of tender procedures, the conduct of the election to the local bodies, etc.

Food Production

The food production has gone up substantially which has helped

Government has launched two path - breaking initiatives for provisions of basic minimum needs in rural areas. These two initiatives are "**Anna Renaissance Scheme**" and "**Self Help Programme**". The former will develop villages with all facilities while the latter will promote an attitude of self-help among the people. The public



maintain stable price level of rice. The State has taken up the long neglected work of desilting irrigation canals and tanks which has received wide acclaim from the farmers.

Rural Development

In respect of rural development, Tamil Nadu

response to these Schemes has been remarkable.

Under the "Anna Renaissance Scheme", 25,171 works for providing roads, drinking water, school buildings, etc. have been taken up in 1998-99 in 212

- Dr. K.M. Pathusha

village panchayats at a cost of Rs.182 crores. A sum of Rs.75 crores has been allocated for this scheme for the current financial year. Under Self Help Programme 4,231 works for a value of Rs.24.19 crores have been taken up in 1998-99 for fulfilling the needs of the villages. For the current financial year, as a first phase Rs.10 crores has been allocated for this scheme.

A provision of Rs.48.90 crores has been made towards State Government's share for panchayat works including black topping of roads, construction of fair price shops, noon meal centres, school buildings, etc. under Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam.

The unit cost for concrete roofs under the programme for construction of free concrete group houses has been increased from Rs.7,000 to Rs.12,000 per house in 1998-99 and Rs.32,000 is being spent on each house. A Sum of Rs.19.2 crores has been allocated towards State Government's share for this scheme this year. In addition to this, an allocation of Rs.55.51 crores is being made to meet the entire expenditure for providing concrete roofs and 46,000 houses will be constructed.

Considering the good work of "Makkal Nala Paniyalargal" in explaining various schemes of the Government to the people and enabling them to derive the full

benefits from such schemes, their monthly honorarium is being raised to Rs.750 from Rs.500, by the Government, in addition to a travelling allowance of Rs.50 per month.

With the noble objective of creating a society without caste differences, this Government is setting up '**Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram**' in 50 places in Tamil Nadu with all basic amenities where all communities can live in harmony.

Roof for Roofless

In the current financial year, Tamil Nadu Housing Board will complete construction of 15,500 dwelling units at an estimated cost of Rs.252 crores. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has so far constructed 66,014 multi-storeyed tenements for the slum dwellers at a cost of Rs.389.48 crores. 3,000 more multi-storeyed tenements are currently under construction.

As announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the last year's budget speech, housing facilities with asbestos roofing were provided in this financial year for 7,936 families at a cost of Rs.5 crores. The Government has formulated a major scheme for providing houses with fire proof asbestos roofing, walls and doors to all the remaining families living



in slums located in unobjectionable areas in the six Municipal Corporations, in the next two years. Under this scheme, 42,089 families would be provided with such houses at a cost of Rs.52.6 crores in the next two years.

The Chief Minister in his budget speech announced that Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will construct 3,000 multi-storeyed tenements at a cost of Rs.37.5 crores in Okkiyam Thuraipakkam in the first phase for resettling the slum dwellers to be shifted from the areas around the waterways, in order to take up the work of cleaning and restoration of the waterways in Chennai.

Thirty thousand families living in the slum areas of Chennai and other cities will be provided with basic amenities at a cost of Rs.6 crores.

All weather road connectivity to all habitations in Tamil Nadu having a population of above 1000 are being provided. The Government set a target of providing potable water supply, at least 40 LPCD to all rural habitations which are presently a coverage of less than 10 LPCD. The Chief Minister has also announced enhancing the allocation for rural water supply

from Rs.330 crores in the current financial year to Rs.450 crores in the next financial year. The work for full coverage of water supply to 6,300 habitations presently having inadequate water supply will be taken up in the next financial year. Taking into account the additional requirement for house service connections, rural water supply schemes will be designed to provide 55 litres per person per day.

The Government is committed to providing social security for weaker sections of the society. The monthly pension to various disadvantaged sections like weavers, fishermen, landless agricultural labourers, destitute widows and physically handicapped was enhanced to Rs.150 per month, benefiting 8,43,295 persons. In addition, they are being given midday meals in the noonmeal centres along with half a kilo of rice per week. Those who do not avail of the midday meal get one kilo of rice per week. Free dhoties and sarees are given to them during Deepavali and Pongal.

In the current financial year, 77 lakh free sarees and 70 lakh free dhoties at a cost of Rs.100 crores have been distributed during Pongal festival to the families living below the poverty

line. This scheme will be continued.

In line with the humanitarian principles adopted by this Government, the Chief Minister has announced that a Bill will be introduced in this Budget session for abolishing the demeaning practice of manual scavenging. Adequate funds will be earmarked in the next financial year itself for implementing rehabilitation schemes for the thousands of manual scavengers, for providing them employment opportunities and assistance for self employment.

Welfare of Women

Tamil Nadu Government is vigorously implementing nutrition programmes for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the aged poor.

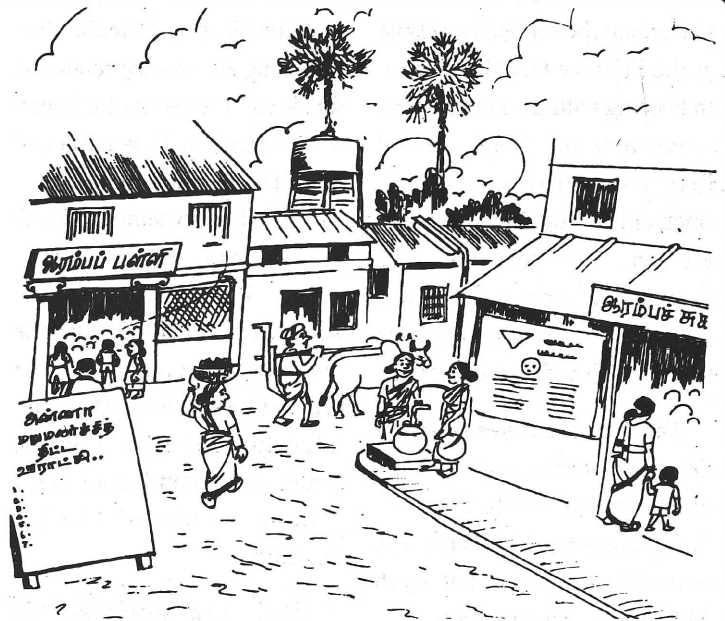
Proving that the women are capable of adorning titles and making laws, this Government has allocated a sum of Rs.94.71 crores in the next financial year for women's development. The Government is implementing a number of marriage assistance schemes for poor women, daughters of poor widows, widow remarriages and for intercaste marriages. With a view to promoting education to girl children, Tamil Nadu Government introduced a

scheme called “Moovalur Ramamirtham Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme” for the under privileged in 1989. In the current financial year, allocation for this scheme has been increased to Rs.70 crores. 70,000 brides will be benefited by this. Keeping in mind the delays caused in obtaining certificates of educational qualification and age and to prevent malpractices in the implementation of this scheme, Government has taken a decision to raise the educational qualification for assistance under this scheme to tenth standard. This scheme will be continued in the next financial year also to benefit 70,000 women.

The Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project will be implemented in the next financial year in all the Districts with an allocation of Rs.12 crores.

Effective Public Distribution System

The State has the most efficient public distribution system in the whole country. The prices of essential commodities are kept under control. Despite an increase in the average cost of procurement of rice for Public Distribution System from Rs.6.70 per kg in the year



1995-96 to Rs.8.08 per kg now, Government has not raised the issue price of rice. Consequently the food subsidy borne by the Government has increased from Rs.653 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.1,000 crores in 1998-99.

In order to streamline the distribution of kerosene to family cardholders, this Government had introduced an innovative scheme of setting up of kerosene bunks, the first of its kind in the country. These bunks have been helpful in eliminating the endless waiting in long queues and also preventing under measurement of kerosene distributed in fair price shops.

Sales Tax exemption / concessions have been granted

for various items of daily use such as pulses, cooking oil etc. The Tamil Nadu Government has set up State Level Unorganised Labour Welfare Board for the welfare of workers. The hike in prices of wheat, rice, etc in this Public Distribution System announced recently by the Central Government will not be passed on to the consumer directly, according to a public assurance given by Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar.

Medicare

The provision of basic health facilities for the people especially in the rural areas is one of the main objectives of this Government. The Government have taken several steps to

strengthen the services available in the Primary Health Centres. In keeping with the norms of the Government of India, 1409 Primary Health Centres (including 25 upgraded Primary Health Centres and 37 Community Health Centres) and 8682 Health Sub-centres have been established in the State.

During the last three years, the Government have sanctioned the construction of new buildings for 652 Primary Health Centres at a cost of Rs.49.68 crores of which 591 have been completed.

As per the Government decision for providing round the clock services in rural areas, 250 Primary Health Centres have started functioning as 24 hour Primary Health Centres.

For the sake of poor patients, heart surgery / kidney transplantations, financial assistance of Rs.25,000 is provided from Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Free eye camps are conducted in rural areas.

Primary Education

This Government has been according high priority to Primary Education with the objective of providing compulsory education for all children till they attain the age of 14 years as envisaged in

the Constitution of India. For providing elementary education for all, an "Elementary Education Movement" will be launched from the next financial year. There will be no hamlet in Tamil Nadu without a school by the end of 1999. 300 elementary schools have been started in the current financial year. The Government has stepped up allocation for distribution of uniform and text books to the school children of 1 to 5th standard.

With the objective of encouraging all important games like football, basketball, cricket, kabaddi, hockey and track events, inter high school competitions at the district level and inter district competitions at the State level will be held every year as special events.

As announced in the last budget, 'Single Window System' has been introduced for admissions to Polytechnics. Polytechnics are being upgraded under the World Bank Assisted Technician Education Project and for this, Rs.19.7 crores has been allocated for the next financial year.

The Government has reserved 15 percent of the seats in all professional colleges for the rural students. As some urban

students studying in schools located in rural habitations at the periphery of urban areas also get the benefit of this reservation thereby reducing the opportunities for rural students, efforts will be made immediately to ensure that the full benefits of this reservation go to the genuine rural students.

The Government has also undertaken to meet expenses for higher education in respect of students who secure first three ranks in SSLC and +2 at the district level. Free transport to students upto the +2 level is extended by the State Transport.

Lesser Governance

Dr. Kalaignar's Government has to some extent, succeeded in minimising corruption and to a greater extent, in providing a transparent administration. This Government is committed to accelerating the pace of development of Tamil Nadu and to provide rapidly improving standards of living to our citizens, especially the poor and deprived. To achieve this, the Government has focussed its effort on infrastructural development, industrial programmes and provision of basic amenities.

This Government has been following an honest and industry

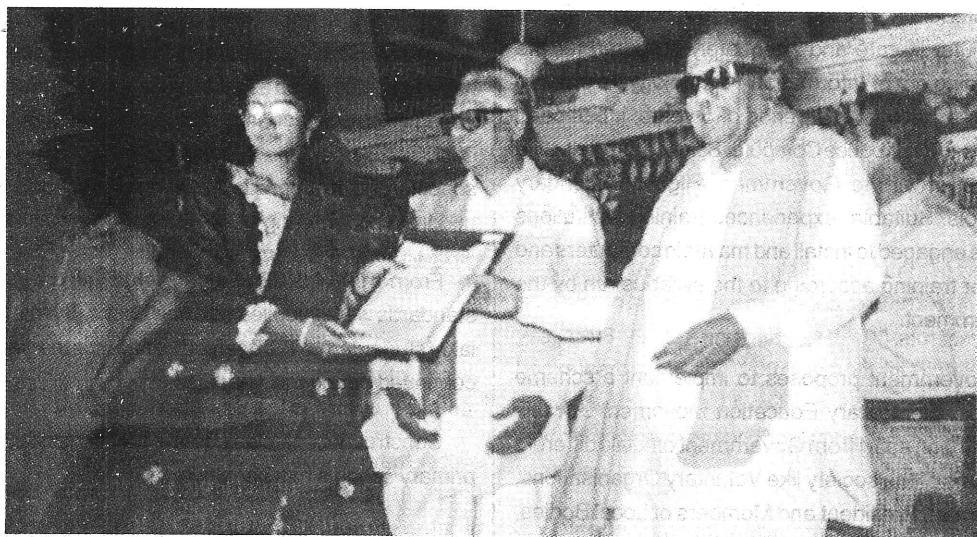
friendly approach towards industrial development. A Single Window System has been introduced for granting approvals to the project proposals of entrepreneurs without delay and sector specific policies for fast growing sectors like Information Technology have been formulated.

This Government desires that all students passing out of schools should be computer

install the computers in the schools. At an average rate of 40 students per school, this scheme will produce about 48,000 students eligible for employment in the software industry.

In short, Tamil Nadu is the only State which transforms Prof. Amartya Sen's ideas into action. Kalaignar deserves credit for undertaking this himalayan task of transforming Tamil Nadu into a welfare State.

it is counter - productive and expand in areas - education, health care, land reforms, social security and child nutritions - in which Government actively could be positive and under performed in the previous situation", he added. As both, Dr.Kalaignar and Prof.Sen are eminently motivated by a sublime sense of service to the people at large in general and to the disadvantaged in particular, it is not surprising that Dr. Kalaignar anticipated



literate. A scheme for offering computer science, based on curriculam designed by experts, as an elective subject in the 11-12 standards in all the 1200 Higher Secondary Schools in the State would be introduced in the next academic year. The courses will be conducted by reputed computer training firms who will

It is pertinent to quote Prof. Amartya Sen here. "The debate got derailed because some people wanted less Government and others needed a lot of it". In his view, "both of them were correct". "Your need to reduce the over-activity of the Government in those areas where

Prof. Sen's ideals and implemented them to the best of his capacity. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The universality and relevant of Prof. Sen's welfare economics have been underlined by the people - oriented policies of **Kalaignar**.



EDUCATION FOR ALL

Outlay for Education in 1999-2000 is Rs.4144.01 crores and this works out to 22.40% of the State's total budget of Revenue Account of Rs.18500.32 crores.

This is a clear indication of the affirmation of the commitment of Government towards achieving the goal of Education for all.

The policy of the Government is to ensure that all the students passing out of the schools will be computer literate and adequately prepared for the emerging era of Information Technology. In order to achieve this goal in a period of 5 years, it has been proposed to introduce Computer Science as an elective subject in all the Government Higher Secondary Schools. Suitable, experienced training institutions will be engaged to install and maintain computers and render training according to the syllabus run by the Government.

Government proposes to implement a scheme called "Elementary Education Movement". In this movement, apart from Government officials different sections of the society like Voluntary Organisations, Chairman, President and Members of Local Bodies, public service oriented individuals will be involved. It would be ensured that all the children in the school going age are enrolled. To strengthen these efforts, new elementary schools will be opened in all the hamlets having a population of more than 300.

It is also proposed to introduce "Vazhvoli Thittam" to take care of the health of

students. Field level health workers will visit the schools on Thursdays to monitor the health condition of the children.

In line with the thinking that "only healthy body can house healthy mind", Government proposes to give high priority to sports in schools. Competitions in Sports and different games will be conducted all over the State.

The methods like "Joyful Learning" will be adopted in schools to make the learning for students a joyful experience. The teaching methods will be adopted through songs and plays.

In order to achieve the policy of Universalisation of Elementary Education, the Government opened 312 new primary schools during 1998-99 including in villages of 'Samathuvapuram'. 200 primary schools have been upgraded as middle schools. In order that young children may reach school easily, it has been decided to open the required number of primary schools and to upgrade 150 primary schools into middle schools during 1999-2000.

From 1998-99 all students studying in I to V standards were supplied with free books. By this 12.8 lakh students have benefited. The scheme will be continued during this year also.

Construction of class room buildings to 3060 primary schools has been taken up.

It is proposed to upgrade 100 posts of secondary grade teachers as B.T. assistants during 1999-2000 and allot them to teach in VIII standard.

Government have taken a policy decision that all subjects other than English are taught in Tamil only so that they do not lose affinity to their mother tongue and culture and more



specifically to change the practice of teaching only in English as medium of instruction in nursery schools. Government have also decided to give recognition in future to only those Nursery schools that teach atleast two of the three subjects other than English and Tamil, viz., Mathematics, Science, Social Studies in Tamil. In addition to having reduced the admission fees by half in fully Tamil medium schools, Government will also provide free text books to the students of these schools. Students from unrecognised schools seeking admission in Government recognised schools would be admitted based on an entrance examination only in these schools.

During 1998-1999, Government have sanctioned construction of additional classroom buildings in 420 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.24.99 crores.

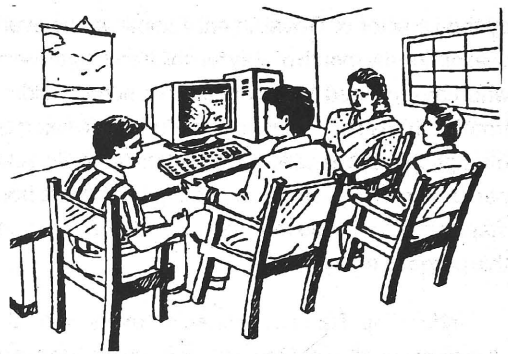
In order to enroll more children in the age group of 14 - 16, new schools are upgraded every year based on the needs of the habitations. During 1998-99, 80 Panchayat Union/Municipal/Corporation Middle Schools have been upgraded as High Schools. During 1999-2000, 80 Middle Schools are proposed to be upgraded as High Schools.

During 1999-2000, the Government propose to upgrade 50 Government High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools at various places in the State.

Computer Science will be introduced as an elective subject in the XI and XII standards in all the 1200 Government Higher Secondary Schools in order to generate Computer experts. At an average rate of 40 students per school, this scheme will produce about 48,000 students eligible for employment in the software industry.

3684 vacant teacher posts have been filled up during this year. During 1999-2000, 420 P.G. teachers, 295 B.T. Assistants and 217 Tamil teachers will be appointed.

It is proposed to upgrade 100 posts of secondary grade teachers as B.T. Assistants during 1999-2000 to handle classes in 8th standard.



Tamil Nadu is the pioneering State in implementing the scheme of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. 66 Vocational Courses under 6 major areas viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce, Engineering and Technology, Health and others have been introduced in Higher Secondary Schools. Out of 2943 Higher Secondary Schools in the State, Vocational Courses have so far been introduced in 1389 schools and out of 6.94 lakh students in Higher Secondary Schools, 1.09 lakh (i.e. 15.70%) students are studying under vocational stream.

Library facility in schools is an essential one for students to improve their syllabus related skills. In the year 1998-99, as a first phase, Rs.100 lakhs worth of books were supplied to 200 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools. Likewise, another Rs.100 lakhs worth of books will be supplied during coming academic year also.

The special coaching programme is implemented to help the SC/ST children studying in standards VIII to XII. Special coaching is given in English, Maths and Science subjects in the evenings after school hours. This programme is implemented in 625 High Schools and 375 Higher Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs.17 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during this year. This programme will be vigorously implemented during coming years also.

Government has introduced the Rural Talent-Search Examination Scheme to select students having high scholastic achievement. This examination is conducted

by the Director of Government Examinations every year during the month of May for children in rural areas who have passed VIII standard. Hundred children from each District - 50 boys and 50 girls are selected through this examination. A scholarship of Rs.1000 per annum is given to each of them for 4 years from standard IX to XII. Government spends Rs.1 crore for this purpose every year.

Under Top Rankers Scheme, every year the Government will meet the expenses on the 3 top rank holders in Standard X Public Examination at the State level till they complete +2. Government will meet all expenses of 3 top rank holders in the Higher Secondary Examination at the State level for pursuing Higher Education (including Medical/Engineering Courses). During the year 1998-99, Government sanctioned Rs.18 lakhs on 101 students for their higher education and 126 students for their higher secondary school education.

Scout Movement is functioning in 3430 schools in Tamil Nadu. From 1998-99 onwards, 2000 best scouts/guides are awarded with "Rajya Purashkar" awards. The Government is spending Rs.5 lakhs for this.

Government have decided to include subjects like crafts, physical education, yoga and integrated education for the disabled in the new syllabus proposed for the Diploma in Teacher Education. It has also been proposed to include Computer syllabi in the curriculum for trainees of secondary grade and B.T. teachers.

Since it is proposed to introduce Information Technology as one of the subjects in schools in the coming years, the teachers are also to be trained. A separate educational technology branch with necessary staff is functioning in each DIET. It is proposed to give computer training through Anna University personnel

to about 40 participants at a cost of Rs.1 lakh for a period of two weeks during 1999-2000.

Education Television Studio has produced 30 video programmes to Chennai Television for telecasting under "Kanbom-Karpom" programme during 1998-99 to suit the new books introduced for 4th standard. It is proposed to produce similar video programmes for the benefit of students of 5th to 8th standards and programmes on audio cassettes.

It is proposed by ETV studio to supply 20 audio cassettes to schools for the benefit of students of 5th to 8th standards at a cost of Rs.2.5 lakhs during 1999-2000.

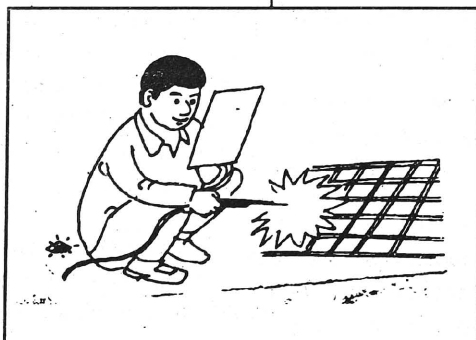
In the districts where literacy level is low, 16 non formal education projects with 100 centres each will be started to impart non-formal education to girls of 6 to 14 age group during 1999-2000. Priority will be given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Community.

In 1996-97, 1700 and in 1997-98, 1770 PG/B.T. teachers have been selected by the Teachers Recruitment Board. In 1998-99, 1119 PG and 865 BT teachers have been selected. Action has been initiated to fill up backlog vacancies of 19 P.G. and 19 B.T. teachers during 1998-99.

In 1999-2000, the Tamil Nadu Textbook Corporation will distribute 515 lakh copies of text books in 348 titles including the new text book for 5th standard at a cost of Rs.47.70 crores.

During the coming academic year, the Corporation will prepare and supply note books worth of Rs.7.50 crores to the Adidravidar and Tribal welfare department.

To inculcate oneness among the students, excerpts of writings of great men of nation on injustice of untouchability, tolerance and communal harmony have been included in many text books. It



is proposed to establish sports development centres in 7 colleges at a cost of Rs.7.70 lakhs during 1999-2000 to benefit 112 college students.

A District level youth festival centred around the theme of communal harmony was organised last year at Virudhunagar. Government have decided to organise such youth festivals at District and State levels through the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu. The winners of State level festival will be allowed to take part in the National Youth Festival. This youth festival will be organised in this Year of Communal Harmony, with the participation of public in addition to Rs.20 lakhs financial assistance from State Government.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

At present, there are 14 job oriented courses taught in 60 Government Colleges. Further, effective steps are taken to introduce 272 job oriented courses in Government colleges between the years 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Internet facility has been provided in Presidency College, Chennai. This will facilitate the students to have access to more information in all fields. Now



E-mail facility has been provided in 17 Government Colleges.

Proposals for the introduction of Vocational courses during 1999-2000 in 20 Government colleges have been sent to UGC.

Under the welfare scheme titled 'PERIYAR E.V.R. NAGAMMAI FREE EDUCATION TO WOMEN STUDENTS', girl students irrespective of their caste and creed, whose parental income does not exceed Rs.24,000 are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in undergraduate courses.

In order to introduce complete transparency in admission this Government introduced the Single Window System of Admission in Engineering Colleges from the year 1997-98 and streamlined the admission procedure.

The Honourable Chief Minister Kalaingar has announced that the Government will meet the entire expenses of education of the students from families which do not have any graduates and are interested in pursuing professional courses who secure the first 10 places among students from such families without graduates based on the marks obtained out of the total of 300 qualifying marks in the Entrance Examination. Under this scheme the Government will bear the full cost of education in Professional courses, a sum of Rs.1,04,045 has been awarded to the students during the year 1996-97 and Rs.1,44,899 has been awarded to the students during the year 1997-98.

The Government permitted the starting of new courses in Jewellery Development at Dr. Dharmambal Government Polytechnic for Women, Chennai in collaboration with the World Gold Council, Mumbai.

With the objective of dissemination of the advances made in the Science and Technology, the Government have proposed to establish a Science City in the Southern part of Chennai.



Custom Mega Prosthesis in Bone Tumours

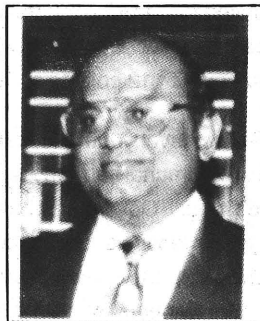
Historically the treatment of malignant bone tumours in the limb was by amputation to save the life of the patient. Dr. Mayilvahanan has revolutionised the treatment of patients with bone cancer by introducing the technology of "**Custom Mega Prosthesis in Bone Tumours**" in Tamil Nadu as early as 1988. By this unique and specialised technique he has avoided amputation in patients with bone cancer and prevented them from becoming crippled and handicapped members of society, enabling them to lead their life with self respect and dignity. His impressive and unmatched series of 372 cases in 10 years (Oct. 1988 - Sep. 1998) has established Orthopaedic Oncology as a speciality in India and got him international acclaim.

The cost of the imported Custom Mega Prosthesis is Rs.2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. Working on the philosophy of indigenous technology development programme based on locally available resources in biomedical materials, he has strived to reorient and improve health care facilities to bring it within the reach of the common man. Dr. Mayilvahanan has self designed and fabricated the Custom Mega Prosthesis indigenously in Chennai at a fraction of the cost Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000. By this he has made the custom prosthesis cost effective and treatment affordable for all sections of the society.

The indigenisation of the prostheses has cut down the cost of this procedure to one tenth and enabled service oriented organisations like the Cancer Institute and the Government General Hospital to offer this invaluable option to their patients. For the patients attending the Government General Hospital, the prosthesis has been provided free of cost, so that this technology has reached even the poorest members of our society.

By self design and indigenous manufacturing he has made the Custom Mega Prosthesis Affordable to patients, Acceptable to the medical fraternity, Applicable to the local community and the society at large and the concept of Custom Megaprosthesis in Bone Tumours, Attainable in our Country so that India keeps pace with the rest of the world in Orthopaedic Oncology.

Dr. Mayilvahanan has been doing the surgery of custom Mega Prosthesis in Bone Tumours at the Regional Cancer Institute



Dr. Mayilvahanan
(WIA) and Government General Hospital, Chennai for the past 10 years. He has made these places recognised Centres of Excellence for this unique type of surgery. Patients are referred to him from all over Tamil Nadu and the Regional Cancer Centres in Kerala, Karnataka and Andhrapradesh. Patients are also referred from Bangladesh, Nepal, Malaysia, Srilanka for this surgery at low cost.

He has authored a book on Orthopaedic Oncology and currently is the guest editor in all the national journals on the section on Bone Tumours.

The Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology in recognition of his distinguished work to bone tumour patients has conferred on him the Tamil Nadu Scientists Awards (TANSA 1998) and designated him a Scientist in Medical Sciences (Clinical).

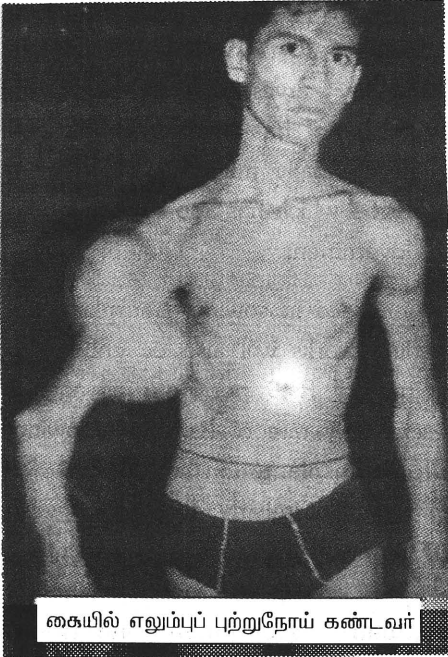
Recognition

A distinguished international organisation devoted

to the field of bone tumours namely the Asia Pacific Musculo Skeletal Tumour Society, has recognised the work of Mayilvahanan and elected him as their President for the year 2000 A.D. He is the first person in India who has received this honour. He has been made the National Delegate for the International Society of Limb Salvage USA and the International Society for study of Custom Prosthesis U.S.A.

Challenges and Achievements in India

Orthopaedic Oncology has been well established as a subspecialty in Orthopaedic surgery on the threshold of the new millennium of the 21st Century.



கையில் எலும்புப் புற்றுநோய் கண்டவர்

Management of patients with musculo - skeletal neoplasms has been one of the most challenging areas in Oncology. The hallmark of Orthopaedic Oncology is Limb Salvage Surgery. Custom Orthopaedic implants is an exciting and expanding area in Orthopaedic reconstruction. It is mainly used in Limb Salvage Surgery following tumour resection.

Clinical Material

The period of the study is 10 years from October 1988 to September 1998. There were 216 males and 156 females. The average age was 25.5 years. Histopathologically there were 218 Osteosarcomas, 84 Giant Cell Tumours, 23 Chondrosarcomas, 16 Metastases, 8 Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma in this series. Anatomically 156 were in the Distal Femur, 110 in Proximal Tibia, 33 in Proximal Humerus, 31 in Proximal Femur, 9 in Shaft of Femurs, 6 Shaft of Humerus. Staging was 2(23), 3(63), IA(11), IB(36), IIA(91), IIB(114), IIIA(1), IIIB(4). The Margins of Resection were wide in 270, Marginal 98 and Contaminated 4. The Custom

Prosthesis were made in Chennai locally. The materials used for prosthesis was Stainless steel or Titanium. The knee joint is the rotating hinge type based on the Stanmore pattern. The proximal humerus is the Campanacci shoulder type of prosthesis. The period of follow up is from 1 to 120 months with a mean of 33 months.

Results

The functional results (ISOLS) were excellent 145 (38.9%) Good 124 (33.3%) Poor 61 (16.4%) and Fair in 42 (11.3%). Oncological results were No Evidence of Disease 286, Died of Disease 64, Alive with Disease 18, and other causes 4. The complications were Biological 14.24%, Mechanical 19.35% and Oncological in 17.2%.

Discussion

Custom Prosthesis in Limb Salvage Surgery is still in infancy in India due to developing technology for fabrication and high cost. Only a small percentage of patients undergo this type of surgery. Several cases present late and end up with amputation. This paper is an analysis of the results in 372 cases from the city of Chennai with follow up of 10 years.

★ ★ ★

MINIMUM WAGES FIXED FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaingar announced that the Government accepted the issues concerning revision of minimum wages for agricultural labourers on the recommendations of the Kolappan Committee. The Government had gone beyond the panel in accepting wages.

Nearly 20 lakh agricultural labourers in Tamil Nadu will benefit from the new wage package announced by the Government, which also accepted the principle of equal pay for men and women from hands doing the same type of work.

While the daily wages for farm labourers with their own plough bullocks has been hiked from Rs.55 to Rs.100 as recommended by the Committee, for those without bullocks the daily wages goes up from Rs.32 to Rs.54.



Farm hands engaged in harvesting paddy and other post harvest operations will now be entitled to Rs.54 per day from the present level of Rs. 32. Men working for six hours and women for five hours involved in these operations will both be paid at the rate of Rs.9 per hour as recommended by the committee. For harvesting crops other than paddy, the panel has also recommended revision of the daily minimum wage from Rs.32 to Rs.54 which has also been accepted by the Government.

Those engaged in sowing, transplantation and weeding works will also be entitled to a wage rate of Rs.9 per hour as against the present daily rate of Rs.32 for sowing, Rs.30 for transplantation and Rs.29 for weeding works. Similarly, workers engaged in other farm related works - like cutting ridges of the field, poultry development, bee keeping, dairy development and tree - climbing will be entitled for an hourly wage of Rs.9 as against the daily rate of Rs.32.

These revised wages would also apply to State - run farms and Agricultural Universities. In certain areas, depending on the local conditions, the District Revenue Officials would convene tripartite meetings to decide whether the payments are to be made in cash or kind to the farm labourers.

★ ★ ★



SIDCO

*A Dependable Partner to take you
to the gateway of prosperity*

SIDCO - A CORPORATE PROFILE

Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objective of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of Small Scale Industries and to hasten the Industrial dispersal in backward and under-developed areas of the State. We commenced its activities in 1971 with a comprehensive promotional programme designed to stimulate entrepreneurship. Ever since, it is synonymous with the growth of Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu.

Thanks to the Government of Tamil Nadu's well known generosity and progressive outlook, it has implemented a number of fiscal and other incentives on Government's behalf for the Small Scale Industries, particularly to stimulate self-employment among Technocrats.

SIDCO's main function is to plan the development of Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu and its promotional activities comprise the following:

- Development of Industrial Estates with factory sheds of various dimensions and developed plots with all infrastructural facilities, to make it easy for the entrepreneur to start Small Scale Industries. Tiny Sector Sheds for Artisans and the self-employed are also part of Sidco's programme.

- Supply of raw-materials, such as, Iron and Steel, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Potassium Chlorate, HDPE, Paraffin Wax, Match Wax, Coke, Printing Paper etc., through Sidco's wide distribution network.
- Rendering Marketing Assistance.
- Guidance for Export Marketing.
- Bill Discounting Assistance.
- Promoting Skill Development Centres in the Industrial Estates.
- Promoting the establishment of captive Power Stations in the Industrial Estates.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

Entrepreneurs applying for allotment of sheds and developed plots are given the allotment fast and on easy terms. SIDCO has so far set up Industrial Estates at the following 73 places:

SIDCO INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN TAMIL NADU

Chennai: Guindy, Ambattur.

Chengelpet: Madhavaram, Kodungaiyur, Gummidipoondi, Kakkalur, Thirumazhisai, Kancheepuram, R.K. Pet, Vichoor.

Vellore: Arakonam, Ranipet, Mukundaraya puram, Katpadi, Thiruvannamalai.

Dharmapuri: Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Bargur, Uthangarai.

Salem: Salem, Mettur, Thiruchengodu, Namakkal, Veerapandi.

Erode: Erode, Nanjai-Uthukuli

Coimbatore: Kurichi, Ganapathipalayam, Malumichampatti, Tiruppur, Gudimangalam, Ooty.

Cuddalore: Cuddalore, Vadalur.

Thanjavur: Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Pillayaripatti, Nanjikottai, Nagapattinam.

Trichy: Thuvakudi, Thiruverambur, Ariyamangalam, Athur, Karur.

Pudukkottai: Pudukkottai (Government), Pudukkottai (SIPCOT), Mathur.

Dindugul: Dindugul, Batlagundu.

Madurai: Madurai, Kappalur, Andipatti, Theni.

Virudhunagar: Virudhunagar, Rajapalayam.

Sivaganga: Paramakudi, Kilanagachi, Urapuli, Karaikudi, Sivaganga, Kirungakottai.

Tirunelveli: Kovilpatti, Pettai, Kadayanallur, Tuticorin.

Nagercoil: Marthandam, Konam.

TINY SECTOR SHEDS SCHEME

Chennai: Guindy

Thiruvallur: Ambattur, Thiruvalangadu, Perambakkam.

Kancheepuram: Achirapakkam, Singaperumal Koil, Walajabad, Padappai, Orikkaik, Kamalampoondi, Thiruppukuzhi, Malaipattu.

Vellore: Katpadi, Madanur, Walajapet, Sekkanur.

Thanjavur: Tirubhuvanam, Budalur.

Cuddalore: Cuddalore, Vadalur.

Trichy: Musiri, Thataiangarpet, Thuvakudi.

Perambalur: Arumbavoor, Padalur.

Pudukkottai: Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Malayur, Gandarvakottai.

Coimbatore: Kurishi, Anuperpalayam, Sirumugai.

Why set up Industries in Tamil Nadu?

1. Land of Peace and Harmony
2. Political stability with dynamic leadership.
3. Ideal atmosphere in Industrial Relations, thanks to the priority the Government of Tamil Nadu has accorded to Industrial peace.
4. Excellent infrastructure facilities and easy availability of basic raw-materials.
5. Attractive fiscal incentives offered by Government of Tamil Nadu a trail blazer in several respects.
6. A strong existing industrial base.
7. Abundance of qualified, trained and competent personnel.
8. Vast market for new products.
9. Excellent institutional frame-work.
10. A responsive and imaginative administration.
11. Presence of SIDCO - the single window with a heart and long helping hand.
12. Hospitality of the Tamil people is legend - One of the best places in the country to live.
13. Matching promises with performance.
14. Best of Incentives.
15. Adequate uninterrupted Power Supply.
16. A business-friendly Government and transparent decision making process.

Nilgiris: Ooty.

Erode: Erode, Dharmapuram

Tirunelveli: Pettai, Ambasamudram.

Tuticorin: Kovilpatti, Ettayapuram.

Kanniyakumari: Konam.

Virudhunagar: Watrap.

Sivagangai: Karaikudi, Sivagangai.

Ramnad: Paramakudi.

Madurai: Thirumangalam.

Theni: Theni.

Dindugul: Dindugul.

Salem: Salem, Peddenaickenpalayam, Edapadi, Mettur, Namakkal.

Dharmapuri: Krishnagiri, Pappireddipatti, Kariamangalam, Chennathur.

TINY MATCH SHEDS

Kancheepuram: Vedapalayam, Madasur.

Villupuram: Kallakurichi, Thiagadurgam, Thirukoilur, Elavanasurkottai, Kolliyankunam, Thiruchitrampalam.

Virudhunagar: Tiruchuli, Karapatti.

Sivagangai: Manamadurai, Sivagangai.

Theni : T. Kallupatti, Devendrapuram, Kanniappapillaipatti, Kadirnarasingapuram, Rajadhani.

Salem: Therkukaadu I, Selliampalayam, Pudupayampatti, Valapadi, Keeraipatti, Manjuri, Vedachermalai, Thattuthurai, Kattukkottai, Vadakumari, Alagalur, Koneripatti, Deviakurichi.

Dharmapuri: Bommidi I, Pandarachettipatti, Pilparuthi, Singarapalli, Kadathur, B. Therinji palayam, B. Palapatti, Bairantham, Manasi, Vellagoundanapalayam, Chettikurichi, Madhana mangalam, Pahalapalli, Narthampatti, Oddapatti.

TINY SERICULTURE SHEDS

Erode: Dharapuram.

Dharmapuri: Oddapatti, Samalpatti, Harur.

Industrial Estate Development Programme is taken up wherever there is demand and good scope for starting new industries. The rural areas and industrially backward areas which need development are also taken into consideration while selecting the lands. Care is taken to select the Government poramboke lands at cheaper cost or private lands at reasonable cost through Private Negotiation Committee.

All the basic infrastructural facilities like roads, streetlights, water supply, drainage facilities etc. are provided in the Industrial Estate by SIDCO. Wherever necessary, followup action is taken with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) for getting the power connection to the units by co-ordinating with TNEB. Provision is also made for future accommodation of other amenities such as EB Sub-Station, Canteen, Banks, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Office, Police Outpost, parking space for vehicles, Parks, and Housing facilities.

SIDCO is maintaining all the Industrial Estates coming under its jurisdiction to keep the infrastructural facilities in good condition, by collecting the maintenance charges from the unit holders.

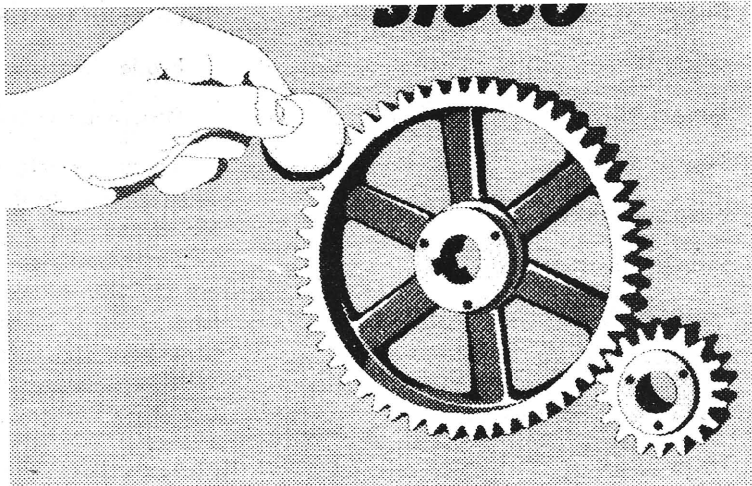
Sidco has requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to declare large Industrial Estates like Ambattur, Guindy and Thirumudivakkam as 'Industrial Townships' so that the Township Authority will function as the local body and give all clearances for setting up the Industry at the single window.

Worksheds of suitable sizes ranging from 200 sqft. to 6000 sqft. are constructed and allotted to tiny and small scale entrepreneurs. The sheds are allotted even under 'hire purchase basis'. Developed plots are also made available in the Industrial Estates.

SIDCO has so far established 73 Industrial Estates with 4233 sheds. SIDCO has constructed 1841 tiny sheds in 108 locations ranging in size from 200 sqft. to 600 sqft. for the benefit of rural artisans.

MULTI-STOREYED INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Multi-storeyed Industrial Complexes are being constructed by SIDCO in order to save land, all the same providing required infrastructure. Electronic Complex and Readymade Garment Complex have been thus constructed in Industrial Estate, Guindy by SIDCO. This is the first of its kind in South India. It intends to construct similar complexes in other areas where land is scarce.



INCENTIVES

SIDCO Industrial Estates are treated on par with the backward areas and the allottees of SIDCO sheds/plots are eligible for 15% State Capital Subsidy.

They are also eligible to avail Sales Tax Deferral Payment Scheme for a period of 9 years.

The SSI units in SIDCO Industrial Estates are exempted from payment of stamp duty in respect of the sale deed executed by SIDCO for the plots/sheds allotted to them.

30% reservation is given for women entrepreneurs and 10% for ex-servicemen while considering allotment.

INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SIDCO has been availing the Grant and Loan facilities under the IID Scheme of Government of India for the infrastructure development of Industrial Estates.

FORMATION OF NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

SIDCO proposes to develop 50 more Industrial Estates in the ensuing three years. In the first

phase development of Estates are taken up in the following places :

Irungattukottai - Kancheepuram District: Pollupalli - Dharmapuri District: Asanur - Villupuram District: Hosur - Dharmapuri District: Cheyyar - Thiruvanna malai District: Perunthurai - Erode District : Nilakottai - Dindugul District: Gangaikondan - Tirunelveli District: Vellanur near Avadi Thiruvallur District.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

SIDCO came up with the novel idea (first of its kind in India) in setting up Private Industrial Estates, as early as in 1991. In co-ordination with SSI Association and Group of Private Entrepreneurs, SIDCO has successfully established Private Industrial Estates at Mudalipalayam Phase I & II at Tirupur, (TEKIC), Urangampatti, Madurai (MAHIA), Chettipalayam, Tirupur (TEKMA) and at Palladam Vadugapalayam. Association / Pvt. Entrepreneurs identify suitable land and entrust the work of infrastructure development and construction of sheds as per their requirement to SIDCO at a nominal Service cost. SIDCO will arrange to get the maximum benefits to the entrepreneurs similar to that of other SIDCO Industrial Estates. SIDCO will also make arrangements to get IID Assistance from Government of India for such Private Industrial Estates. But the rest of the money required will be brought by the Private Sector and remitted to SIDCO.

RAW MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION

SIDCO is the State Canalysing Agency for distribution of essential and scarce raw materials to SSI units. SIDCO is now distributing Iron & Steel, Coke, Paraffin Wax and Match Wax, Printing Paper, Zinc, Lead, Potassium Chlorate and Plastic Granules. SIDCO is distributing the following raw materials through its 15 depots situated at strategic locations in Tamil Nadu.

LIST OF SIDCO RAW MATERIAL DEPOTS

Chennai - Guidy, Ambattur: Kurichi: K. Pudur, Ariyamangalam, Hosur, Sathur, Sivakasi (west), Kovilpatti, Gudiyatham.

SUB DEPOTS

Vellore (Katpadi), Eorde, Salem, Thanjavur, Thirunelveli (Pettai)

IRON & STEEL

SIDCO is distributing Iron & Steel by procuring the same from the main producers like Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) Tata Iron & Steel Co. (TISCO), Visakhapatnam, Steel Plant (VSP) and Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO). SSI units can lift Iron & Steel Materials from SIDCO's Raw Material Depots on mere product on of SSI Certificate. They can also avail credit facilities on furnishing Bank Guarantee. SIDCO supplies raw materials like Iron & Steel for the requirement of Government Departments/ Undertaking also.

PARAFFIN WAX

Wax is procured from Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL) in three types, viz. Type I, Type II and Type III. Type I Wax is used for food grade packing; Type II Wax is mostly used for candles, batik printing and tarpaulin. Type III Wax is used for match industries.

COKE

- Coke, an essential raw materials for foundries, is procured from Bharath Coking Coal Ltd., Dhanbad (a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.) and mostly distributed from SIDCO's Coimbatore Depot.

ZINC AND LEAD

Zinc and Lead are sold by SIDCO as the "Consignment Agent" of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL)

POTASSIUM CHLORATE

Potassium Chlorate is procured from Tamil Nadu Chlorates Ltd. on agency basis and supplied to SSI Match Units.

PRINTING PAPER

SIDCO is an "Indentor" for distribution of printing/writing paper manufactured by Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd. SIDCO procures paper and sells the same to printing presses/educational institutions/ Government Departments and Undertakings.

PLASTIC GRANULES

SIDCO is acting as "Consignment Stockist" of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) for selling their products such as LDPE, LLDPE, PP etc. on agency basis.

IMPORT OF ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS

SIDCO is even contemplating import of essential raw materials like Paraffin Wax and Steel to cater to the needs of SSI units to bridge the gap of demand and supply. For further details contact : Manager (Raw Materials)

MARKETING ASSISTANCE

SIDCO participates in the tenders floated by Government Departments and Undertakings on behalf of the SSI units and obtains orders for the SSI units registered under "Marketing Assistance Scheme". SIDCO also arranges for the supply of SSI products at annual rate contract basis to Government Departments and Undertakings. 3220 Units have so far been registered with SIDCO under the Scheme.

SIDCO is nominated as the State Level Agency for participating in the DGS & D tenders on behalf of the SSI units in Tamil Nadu and rendering marketing services to the SSI Sector.

SIDCO arranges for Buyer - Seller Meets so that the big Industries and Government Departments will become familiar with the products of SSI units and also given an opportunity to the SSI units to know the actual demand of the Department.

For details contact : Manager (Marketing)

BILL DISCOUNTING ASSISTANCE

SIDCO has recently introduced the Bill Discounting Scheme in order to mitigate the problem faced by the SSI units due to the delay in getting payment for their supplies to Government Departments/Undertakings. The scheme will cover now only the bill raised by SSI units for supplies effected to Government Departments/Undertakings. The period of credit to SSI units may range from 45 days to 90 days or the credit period provided for in the purchase order. This new scheme will solve the severe working capital problems being faced by the SSI units.

For details contact : Financial Advisor (SIDCO)

GISTNIC INFORMATION BOOTH

SIDCO is having a Front Office with a Gistnic Information Booth to give the following information

Industrial Directory of India, Indian Economy Profile (Monthly & Annual), State Profile, District Profile of India, Agricultural Statistics, Rural Technologies, Traditional Sciences of India, University Education Guide of India, Tourist Guide of India, Other Statistic such as Education Health, Banking etc.

PROPOSALS ON THE ANVIL

Captive Power Plant

SIDCO has advised the Industrial Estate Association to form a company where the power

consuming industrial units and SIDCO will be shareholders. This company can set up captive power stations to meet fully their electricity requirements. The surplus power available can be sold to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. SIDCO will only play the catalytic role, getting all clearances and approvals and taking small equity also. This captive power station will supply power at a steady voltage to member units.

Efforts are being taken to get IID Assistance and Grant from the Government of India for this Scheme also.

Export Marketing Assistance

SIDCO has been participating in the India International Trade Fair being conducted at New Delhi every year for generating export enquiries for the benefit of the SSI units. It is proposed to take up the export activity in a wider scale since the SSI units can no longer depend on internal marketing alone and have to export of their products for their growth.

SIDCO intends to have **Front Office** in its Central Office, collect data from various sources and disseminate information to needy SSI units on export marketing.

Skill Development Centre

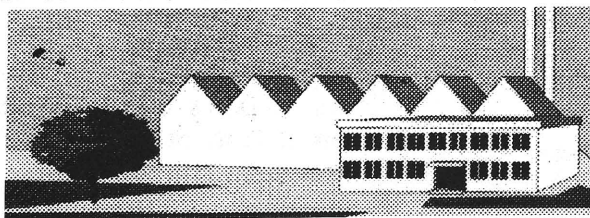
In order to make skilled people available for industries and for training and improving skills of the existing workmen, SIDCO shall assist setting up of 'Skill Development Centres' in various Industrial Estate.

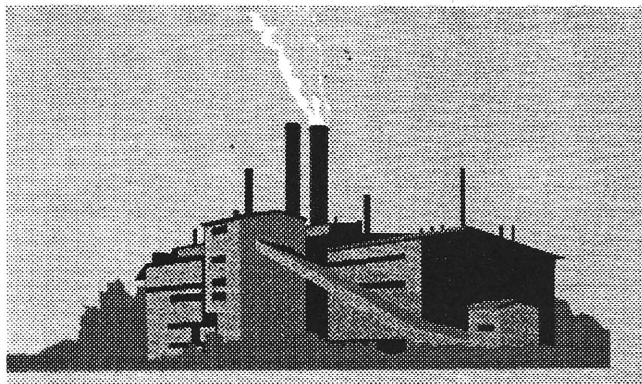
Solar Energy Centre

SIDCO shall assist promoting or development of Solar based Power Generation Projects in SIDCO Industrial Estates.

Guidance Cell

SIDCO has set up a Guidance Cell in Central Office to render assistance to New Entrepreneurs on the following lines





The Project Offices of SIDCO : Guindy, Ambattur.

The Branch Offices of SIDCO

Chengalpattu Region : Kakkalur, Vichoor, Alathur, Thirumazhisai, Thirumudivakkam.

Vellore Region : Ranipet, Katpadi.

Dharmapuri Region : Hosur, Krishnagiri.

Salem Region : Salem

- i) To ascertain from the new entrepreneur who approaches this office either directly or through direction from the Branch Officers, what are the fields in which he needs guidance / assistance.
- ii) To assist filling up the forms/applications.
- iii) to assist in getting electricity connection from TNEB, getting PF/ESI Registration and Sales Tax Registration.
- iv) To assist in getting clearance from Pollution Control Board.
- v) To contact the concerned Officials at various departments in connection with items (iii) and (iv) above for early clearance.

At the Branch Level, the Officer in charge of the Branch will do this work and if follow up is required at Chennai, the Branch Manager will inform the above cell.

A nominal fee of Rs.1,000 will be collected from each entrepreneur to meet the administrative expenses by Branch Manager or at Central Office

Wider Network

Till recently SIDCO had Branch Officer only at District levels. In order to be easily accessible to the entrepreneurs and budding industrialists, SIDCO have opened more branch offices at most of the prominent Industrial Estates.

Erode Region : Erode

Coimbatore Region : Coimbatore, Tirupur

Karur Region : Karur

Trichy Region : Perambalur, Ariyamangalam.

Thanjavur Region : Thanjavur.

Nagapattinam Region : Nagapattinam

Pudukkottai Region : Pudukkottai

Cuddalore Region : Cuddalore

Dindigul Region : Dindigul

Madurai Region : K.Pudur, Kappalur, Theni

Virudhunagar Region : Virudhunagar

Sivagangai Region : Sivagangai, Paramakudi

Tirunelveli Region : Tirunelveli, Tuticorin

Nagarcoil Region : Nagercoil.

For further details

Chairman & Managing Director,
Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development
Corporation Limited, Head Office,
Paulwells Road, Kathipara Junction,
Chennai - 600 016.
Tel : 044-2341464, 2341215, 2345289
Fax : 91-044-2345792.

★ ★ ★



Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi** presented the subsidy for the low budget Tamil feature films on 29.3.1999. Thiru. V. Mullaivendan, Hon'ble Minister for Information, Publicity and Printing, Film Actor Thiru Sivakumar, Chairman of the Selection Committee, Thiru. S. Rajarethinam IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru. G. Muthusamy IAS., Director of Information and Public Relations and Thiru Amirtham, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Films Division and Film and Television Institute were also present on the occasion.

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN SOFTWARE EXPORT

Tamil Nadu has achieved this year a record of 300 percent increase over its last year performance in software export.

The target fixed for 1998-99 was Rs. 700 crores. This year its has reached Rs.1,170 crores. The export in 1997-98 accounted for Rs.400 crores.

There are at present 155 software development firms of which 103 are engaged in software export. Among the Software Technology Parks of India 110 software companies have been registered as export

oriented. More than 75 percent of the software programmes went to America, 10 percent to England and the rest to other European Countries, Japan and Singapore.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaignar have stated that the impressive performance was due to the Information Technology of the State Government, presence of Software Technology Parks of India, availability of excellent technical manpower and the coming up of several computer companies.



TIIC

*The Institution with flair and
friendship for SSIs*



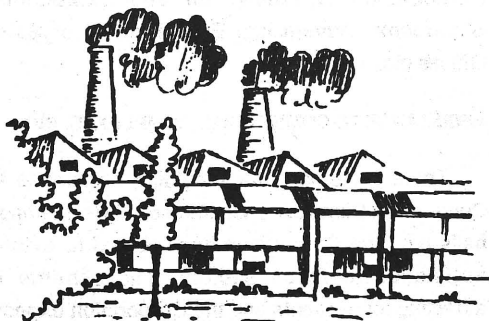
The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), a premier State Level Financial Institution was incorporated in the year 1949 as a Company under the Companies Act.

The Corporation grants term loan assistance upto Rs.300 lakhs for acquiring mainly fixed assets like land, buildings, plant and machinery, equipments and electricals for new industries as well as for expansion, modernisation and diversification of existing small and medium size industrial units.

PERFORMANCE

During the last two and half years, an amount of Rs.769.60 crores was sanctioned and Rs.608.17 crores was disbursed. Rs.790.85 crores has been collected and the subsidy received from the Government was Rs.88.60 crores.

Small Scale Industries which promote more employment at lesser investments occupy a prime place in the TIIC's operations. On an average, more



than 97% of the total number of sanctions are availed by SSI units.

EMPLOYMENT

The units assisted by TIIC generate employment opportunities to a sizeable number of people. 86,924 persons were provided employment opportunities during the last two and a half years upto November 1998.

PROFIT

During the last two years the Corporation has earned a net profit of Rs.13.3 crores.

EFFORTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Streamlining the procedures

Against stiff recession prevailing all over in the economy the Corporation is taking all out efforts to retain its position and improve in the competitive environment. Towards this end in view, the Corporation has refined the processing formalities, relaxed the rigorous norms and streamlined the procedures. By this the Corporation is clearing the loan proposals in Head Office or Branches in a months time; and disbursement of the loan in a maximum of two to three months time.

Reduction in interest rate

In the earlier years, the interest rate charged on these loans were as high as 20%. Considering the financial burden of small units due to this, and due

- ★ 97% of lending goes to SSI Sector.
- ★ Streamlined procedures ensure quicker sanction.
- ★ Rate of Interest reduced from 20% to 17.5% for SSIs
- ★ Reduction in penal interest rates from 5% to 2.5%.
- ★ Loans to 64 SC entrepreneurs at Tiruppur for knitting units.
- ★ Prompt clients honoured with gold card facility.
- ★ Soft exit policy for entrepreneurs who failed in their ventures.

- ★ New lending lines introduced.
- ★ Modernisation scheme with 14% INT.
- ★ Assistance for Marketing Efforts.
- ★ Liberal assistance to I.T. Industry.
- ★ Assistance to professionals.
- ★ Assistance for ware housing.
- ★ Customers Meeting at all districts.
- ★ New Branch at Theni District.
- ★ TIIC Exhibition in Golden Jubilee year.

the representations received from various associations the Corporation has reduced the interest rates stage by stage to the present level of 17.5%.

Similarly the penal interest charged on the defaults prevailing earlier at 5% has also been reduced by the Corporation to 2.5%.

Concessions to prompt loanees

This Corporation is honouring the prompt loanees who maintain default free account continuously for two years and above, by issue of Merit, Green and Gold Card who are entitled to concessions in the form of interest rebates, liberal norms for their future loans etc. Recently this process has been further refined by extending the interest rebates as and when they are completing the respective eligibility period instead of giving such concessions at the fag end of the account settlement.

NEW SCHEMES INTRODUCED

Taking into consideration the facts of changing economic scenareo in the country this Corporation has also recognised the need for new thrust areas of development and has come out with new schemes

of assistance to suit the needs of the entrepreneurs today.

SCHEME FOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION

The rate of interest under this scheme is 14% promoters contribution is 20% only. The Scheme is applicable to existing units with good working results.

ASSISTANCE FOR MARKETING

Under this scheme, assistance is to be provided at normal rates of interest to enable small scale units to embark on marketing related expenditure, like Promotional Expenses, Market Research, Participation in Trade Fair and Exhibitions, Showrooms, Advertising, Establishment of Sales Offices etc.

ASSISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL COMPLEXES, etc.

There is demand for providing assistance to Commercial Complexes, Conference Halls, Marriage halls etc. The Corporation has decided to extend assistance to these sectors. The scheme is attracting lot of clients and the Corporation expects to do a good performance in this sector.

uplifting the S.C./S.T. entrepreneurs.

CUSTOMERS MEET

Towards building a cordial relationship between TIIC and customers special meetings have been conducted in almost all districts of the State along with local associations and promotional agencies.

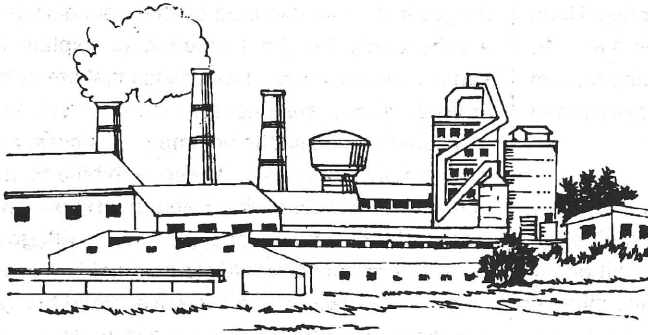
At these meetings the new schemes of the Corporation are announced so as to attract new clients besides hearing the grievances of existing customers. Such grievances are also examined by the Corporation and solutions are arrived at the maximum possible extent so that the Corporation really means a customer friendly attitude.

TIIC PROPOSES TO CONVERT ITSELF INTO COMMERCIAL BANK

The RBI has been specifically moving towards dissolving the lines between the Commercial Bank and DFIs. It has been consistently following the Banking and Financial Sector Reforms over the past few years and constantly bringing down the gap between the two. It is compulsory for the institutions like SFCs to have a strong wherewithal to raise the resources. TIIC is to function purely as a Development Bank and this will help in raising resources at lower costs and pass on the benefits of the lower interest rates to industries in Tamil Nadu and also render adequate working capital to the assisted units, improve the system of monitoring etc. After obtaining the approval of the State Government in this behalf, the Corporation will have to constitute a special Steering Committee under the stewardship of an expert to take a time bound action in this direction.

Steps to safeguard the existing units

While the Corporation takes sufficient care to step in newer lending lines, no lesser importance



BILL DISCOUNTING/FACTORING SCHEME

It is now proposed to go in for aggressive marketing of these schemes which will suit existing clients. Besides a proposal to retain and secure the services of an expert in Bills Market Operation is also being examined. It is also proposed to train a set of staff for this scheme and create a Profit Centre for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO SOCIAL SECTORS

The Corporation is already operating special schemes of assistance under the National Equity Fund, Soft Loan Scheme, Women Entrepreneur Scheme, THADCO Scheme, SEMFEX etc. where assistance is being given on concessional terms to special category of Entrepreneurs, Ex-Servicemen, S.C. Entrepreneurs, Technically Qualified Entrepreneurs and Women Entrepreneurs etc. with low Promoters contribution, soft Loans, subsidy etc.

At Mudalipalayam near Tiruppur one industrial estate is coming up exclusively for the benefit of S.C. and S.T. entrepreneurs for putting up Hosiery Knitting Units. The Corporation has sanctioned Term Loans to 64 beneficiaries for an amount of Rs.41.58 crores. They are in the process of drawal and implementing the project, out of which 6 units have gone into production and all the units are progressing in their implementation and may go on stream by March '99. The above estate will be a big landmark for TIIC in the social objective of

is given to take care of and ensure the well being of the already assisted units. Wherever the assisted units run into financial and other kinds of problems eventually finding difficulties in repaying the dues, it is solved by granting arrears clearance plan or rescheduling the payments in an easy manner.

In cases where entrepreneurs fail in their ventures but come forward to settle the loan in full the corporation is providing a soft exit policy in the form of waiver of penal/compound interest on merits of the case.

Opening of New Branch

This Corporation is consistently following decentralisation policy so that the service reach the beneficiaries without difficulties. For this the Corporation is operating district level Branch Offices which are monitored by Regional Office and Head Office. Recently the Corporation has opened its 35th Branch Office at Theni, a newly formed district. The proposal for Villupuram District is being examined.

Golden Jubilee of TIIC - Plans for Industrial exhibition of TIIC assisted Units

In order to improve and give a boost to the image of the Institution which enter to the year of "Golden Jubilee", it is felt that it would be appropriate to conduct at least 2 or 3 industrial exhibitions at a few important centres in the State wherein the clients of TIIC could be invited to

participate in Golden Jubilee Exhibitions of TIIC. This will help our constituents not only to market the products manufactured by them but also give a opportunity for the Institution to explain its various new schemes of assistance that are being offered, recent relaxations announced, etc. in a measure to increase the volume of business, and improve its services. These exhibitions are planned to be held during February 1999 - April 1999. At these exhibitions, the clients with good track record, and Green/Gold card holders could be given due recognition and encouraged to avail increased quantum of assistance from us.

The Corporation also proposes to give special thrust to the soft loan schemes such as National Equity Fund, Women Entrepreneur Scheme etc. where projects are funded with lowest promoter's contribution of 10%, the rest filled with soft loan and term loan which could collectively provide a best funding pattern with cheapest cost of funds.

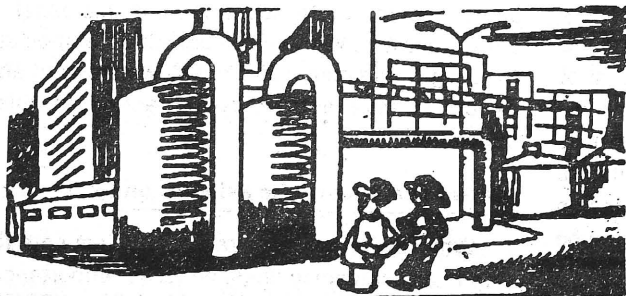
Target for the year 1998-99

In order to continue the tempo of industrialisation in the State, the Corporation has set out the following targets for the year 1998-99.

Sanction : Rs.300 crores, disbursements Rs.300 crores and collection Rs.365 crores.

The State Government has been taking concerted efforts for development of the industrial sector by creating industry friendly atmosphere with a view to attract many mutli national projects in Tamil Nadu and thereby increase the employment opportunities. TIIC is also adopting Government policies and occupies a place of pride in assisting SSI sector upto 95% of its total assistance and now entering in the new fields like Technology Parks, Software Parks etc. to set its goal to become a pioneering Corportion in the State.

★ ★ ★



FOSSILS OF

FISH - EATING

DINOSAURS FOUND

Researchers digging up the past have stumbled upon a new species of fish-eating dinosaurs. Curved claws like giant meat hooks and a long, narrow, corcodile - like skull were among the fossil remains of a new genus and species of dinosaur recently excavated in the Tenere Desert of central Niger. To findings by a group of scientists from the US, France, the UK, and Niger are reported in the recent issue of *Science*.

The new species is a member of a peculiar group of fish - eating dinosaurs, the spinosaurids, who have long, narrow jaws studded with cone-shaped teeth, a fin-like sail varying in height along their backs, and large, sickle - shaped thumb claws. Spinosaurids themselves are theropods, two - legged canivores whose ranks include *Tyrannosaurus* and *Velociraptor*. The new dinosaur, estimated to

be about 100 million years old, is named *Suchomimus tenerensis*. ("Suchos" is Greek for corcodile, and "tener" refers to the desert where the skeleton was found).

According to reconstructions, *suchomimus* was about 11 meters, or 36 feet, long. An average-sized adult human would have stood at eye-level with the thigh of the dinosaur's hind leg. Although the researchers had learned of a couple of spinosaurid fragments found near their site, their discovery of the most complete spinosaurid skeleton yet was some what of a surprise.



"We had been looking for excellent fossils, not just of dinosaurs but of other organisms as well," said Paul Sereno, of the University of Chicago, who led the excavation. But the researchers knew immediately that their find had significant implications for understanding spinosaurids. While they were still in

the field, Sereno and his colleagues suspected from the age and characteristics of the fossils that the dinosaur belonged to a new genus (Suchomimus), as well as a new species (tenerensis).

By analysing Suchomimus and other spinosaurids, Sereno and his colleagues have determined that the spinosaurid skull is even more elongate and crocodile-like than previously thought. In a perspective that accompanies Sereno and his colleagues' report, Thomas Holtz of the University of Maryland considers that several of the features of the skull, which parallel those of the ancient crocodile, may have arisen as adaptations towards a diet that included fish as well as meat. A narrow snout, for example, might allow a smoother passage through water and pointy, cone-shaped teeth function better to pierce and grasp rather than to slice. (Other theropods have serrated, blade-like teeth.)

The first spinosaurid, spinosaurus was discovered in Egypt in 1912 but destroyed during the bombing of Munich in World War II. Additional bones of Spinosaurus-like predators have since been found in Niger, Brazil and Europe. Before the discovery of Suchomimus, it seemed that the evolutionary relationships between the three known spinosaurid genera were a simple

matter of geography, because the two general in the southern hemisphere were more closely related to each other than to the European genus, Baryonyx.

According to this scenario, spinosaurids were initially distributed across the enormous landmass of Pangaea. As Pangaea rifted apart and the Tethys Seaway formed between the northern and southern halves (which would later from the continents in the Northern and Southern hemispheres), Baryonyx evolved separately on the northern continent and the two more closely related spinosaurids evolved to the south.

However, the discovery of Suchomimus in Africa complicates the picture, because Suchomimus appears to be more closely related to the European Baryonyx than to the southern spinosaurids found in Egypt and Brazil.

The similarities between the two dinosaurs suggest that Suchomimus' ancestor evolved in the north. Spinosaurids from the north then colonized the Southern continent via a land bridge across the seaway.

Courtesy : Science Express

★ ★ ★

THIRUKKURAL

- The Code of Conduct for the Mankind

நெருந லுளனொருவ னின்றில்லை யென்னும்
பெருமை பிறங்கிற் றுலகு.

*neruna luanoruva nindrillai yenum
berumai priangi trulahu.*

"Yesterday he was alive, to-day he is no more. Such greatness has this world".

Commentary

The impermanence of this world is well brought out by the fact that a person who a all right yesterday suddenly passes away today.

★ ★ ★

ஒருபொழுதும் வாழ்வ தறியார் கருதுப
கோடியு மல்ல பல.

*orubozhudhum vazhva dhariyar karudhuba
kodiya malla pala.*

'A person may not be sure of this life even for a short period of one day. Yet what he thinks of achieving is to be counted not in crores but in infinite'.

★ ★ ★

இன்ன வெனத்தா ணுணர்ந்தவை துன்னாமை
வேண்டும் பிறன்கட் செயல்

*inna venatha nunarnthavai dhunnamai
vendum pirankat seyal.*

"Whatever is known to be bitter paid by his own experience should not be done to others".

Commentary

This also emphasises the identical nature of living beings. If a person knows that something is bitterly painful as felt by himself, he must realise that the other living beings in a similar situation would also feel the same pain. Hence just as he dislike pain himself he should see that there is no pain caused to other living beings.

★ ★ ★

எனைத்தானு மெஞ்சூன்றும் யார்க்கு மனத்தான
மாணாசெய யாமை தலை.

*enaithanu mengandrum yarku manathana
manaasei yamai dhalai.*

"Never to cause wilfully any kind of evil to any living being, this is the greatest virtue".

Commentary

Here the emphasis is laid on wilfully doing evil. That ought to be avoided. In an unconscious moment or involuntarily injury may be caused to living beings. Such an injury is not done wilfully and hence ought not to be considered s really sinful. The idea of doing evil is considered more important than the real action causing pain.

★ ★ ★

தன்னுயிர்க் கின்னாமை தானாறிவா னென்கொலோ
மன்னுயிர்க் கின்னா செயல்.

*thannuyir kinnamai dhanariva nengolo
mannuyir kinna seyal.*

"A person who has personally experienced what is injurious to his own life, why should he inflict injury on other living beings".

★ ★ ★

பிறர்க்கின்னா முற்பகற் செய்யிற் றமக்கின்னா
பிற்பகற் றானே வரும்.

*prirar kinna murpahar chieyir tramakinna
pripagar rane varum.*

"If a person does evil to others in the forenoon, he will be confronted with evil in the afternoon.

Commentary

That the result of evil-doing is inevitable and immediate is pointed out here. As he soweth so must he reap's is a moral principle that can be never escaped.

ஒன்றாக நல்லது கொல்லாமை மற்றதன்
பின்சாரப் பொய்யாமை நன்று.

*ondraha nalladhu kollamai matrathan
pinsara poiymai nandru.*

"Not to kill is the one good deed par excellence. Next to this comes the virtue of speaking the truth."

★ ★ ★

House of Nutrients

Sprouted grams and seeds are power houses of good nourishment. They are excellent sources of protein, minerals, carbohydrates, vitamins and small quantities of essential fatty acids. Consumption of sprouts can keep a person away from expensive tonics, vitamins, proteins and minerals. Research also shows that sprouts when fresh are a veritable vitamin factory. One cup of soyabean sprouts is equivalent to six glasses of orange juice. Sprouted wheat has a greater nutritive value than white bread made from a kg of wheat. The same is true for all kinds of corn and pulses.

Eminent nutrition expert K.T.Acharya in his booklet "Your Food and you" has listed several simple ways in which we can enrich our food greatly with the use of sprouts and flour made from sprouted grains. Wheat, bajra, jowar, ragi, bengal gram, mung, horse gram and peas can all be sprouted. The time for sprouting for each of these vary from one to three days.

Sprouting begins with the onset of germination. The enzymes in the seed develop and help break down protein into amino acids, carbohydrate into simple sugars and fatty materials into their elemental forms. The mucous inducing properties of most of the legumes are eliminated. The sprouted seed becomes good source of A, B, C, D, E, K vitamins as well as minerals like calcium, magnesium, phosphorous and iron all in their natural forms. Sprouting dramatically increase the vitamin E content of the food. Vitamin E in sprouted wheat increases 300 per cent in four days and the Vitamin C by 600 percent.

There is more carotene in sprouted wheat than in a carrot. Sprouted ragi is an excellent ingredient of homemade baby foods. Sprouts developed in the light also increase vitamin K, which is essential for clotting of blood and normal functioning of the liver.

Another advantage is, the skin of sprouts additional

roughage. This stimulates better peristaltic activity of the intestines and prevents constipation and serious disease of the large bowel (polyposis and cancer) in elderly people.

Methods of Sprouting

Wash the grain well and place in any container except soluble toxic metals like aluminium, copper or iron. You can use glass jars, unglazed flower pots, towels and stainless steel containers. Cover the container with a muslin or nylon mesh. You can also cover it with a lid. Soak for sometime and then drain the water. Now, keep the soaked grains in a dark, warm place. Rinse them twice daily.

How to use

Sprouted seeds can be used in bread and casseroles in salads, sandwiches. They can also be eaten raw. Wheat grass and alfalfa can be made into a juice. Other sprouts like fenu greek and sunflower can also be juiced and mixed in carrot or celery juice.

Courtesy : **Science Express**

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