

Tamil Arasu

February 1983 75 P.

Chiruvalluvar Year—2014

Thai - Masi, Dhundubi

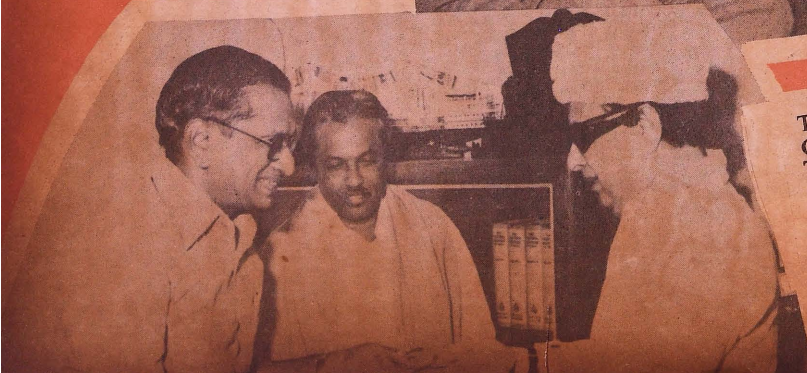




The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, presented books worth Rs 6 lakhs for the Jaffna Public Library which was received by Thiru Rajadurai, Sri Lanka Minister on 15.1.'83, Valluvar Day at Valluvar Kottam.



Thiru Vasant Sathe Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers met Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Madras on 18.1.'83.



Thiru V. C. Kolandaismy, Vice-Chancellor, Anna University of Technology, presented a report on Vocational Education to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru M.G. Ramachandran on 17.1.'83 at Madras. Thiru C. Aranganayagam Hon'ble Minister for Education was present on the occasion.



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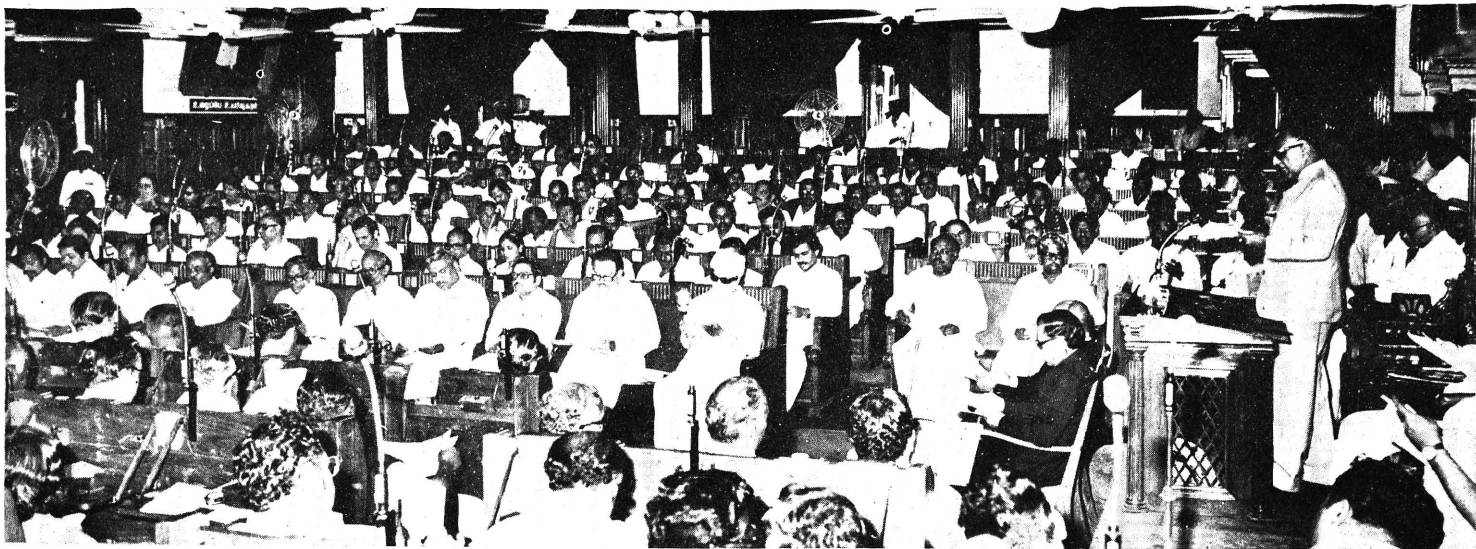
TAMIL ARASU

Vol : XIII

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Rs 190 crore plan

for

drought relief

ADDRESS BY
Thiru SUNDER LAL KHURANA
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU

Honourable Members of the Legislature,

Since taking over as Governor of the State, this is my first opportunity to meet all of you at a Joint Session. I would like to, at the outset, wish all of you, a happy New Year and a very happy Pongal.

The year 1982 has witnessed the successful implementation of various schemes in the State, in different spheres of activity. The most striking achievement has been the implementation of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (CMNMP) which was launched in the rural areas of the State from 1st July 1982 and which was subsequently extended to the urban areas from 15th September 1982. At present, around 23 lakh children in the age group two plus to four plus in 27,800 pre-school centres and 42 lakh children in the age bracket five plus to nine plus in over 33,700 school centres, are daily fed a nutritious and wholesome meal. The feeding is conducted on all the days of the year excepting on certain important Government holidays when the centres remain closed. But on the eve of these holidays, the children are given pre-cooked carry home food packets, to ensure that they get the nutritious food on all the days throughout the year. This programme has created additional employment opportunities for over 1,40,000 persons, largely in the rural areas, most of whom are women. A large number of widows, destitutes and those belonging to the Backward Classes, Adi-Dravidar communities and Scheduled Tribes have benefited from the fresh employment opportunities generated under this scheme.

3. In order to relieve the Headmasters and the teachers from the responsibility of the feeding programme in

schools and to enable them to concentrate exclusively on academic activities, it has been decided to appoint organisers in the various school feeding centres. Apart from giving complete relief to the Headmasters and the teachers, this move will give employment to about 35,000 persons. The CMNMP has conferred immense benefit on the poorer sections of the society. Thanks to this scheme, now, after decades of independence, the poor young children are in a position to enjoy one square meal once a day, unknown to many of them before. The parents are now able to engage themselves in full time work without having to worry about feeding



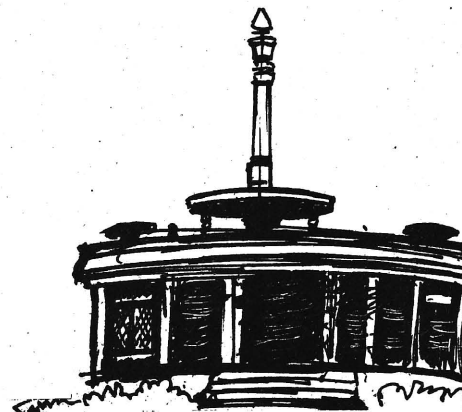
or taking care of their young children during working hours. As mentioned earlier, employment opportunities have been provided to many people, mainly in their own places of living, which normally would not have been possible in any other scheme and that too in such large numbers. The State will also gain by having a new generation of well-fed and well-taught healthy children. The additional enrolment of 2.63 lakh students in the schools during this year has been mainly due to the impact of this scheme.

4. This Programme has drawn appreciation from all sections of the enlightened public and the press. Generous donations from various people are also pouring in and as on date, over Rs. 2 crores have been received as contribution towards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Fund. This welfare programme has also been extended to the old age pensioners in the State from 15th January, 1983.

5. The feeding centres have also been used, in the rural areas, for the distribution of free tooth powder which was inaugurated from 14th November 1982. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme is likely to cost about Rs. 112 crores during the current financial year. The Government is convinced, that this amount is well spent for a very noble cause. In view of the magnitude of the programme,

a constant vigil is being maintained and the programme is being regularly monitored by a high power committee headed by the Chief Minister himself.

6. Yet another landmark in 1982 was the culmination of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar Centenary celebrations. The Centenary year from December 1981 to December 1982 was declared by the Government as the National Integration Year. It is heartening to note that many other States of the country have also organised functions to celebrate this centenary. Cultural troupes have also been sent to various countries as part of these celebrations.



7. Again, during 1982, the State Government won laurels in the field of education. The efforts of the State Government in eradicating illiteracy and the excellent work done in the field of adult education got international

recognition when UNESCO selected Tamil Nadu for the prestigious Krupskaya Literacy Award for 1982.

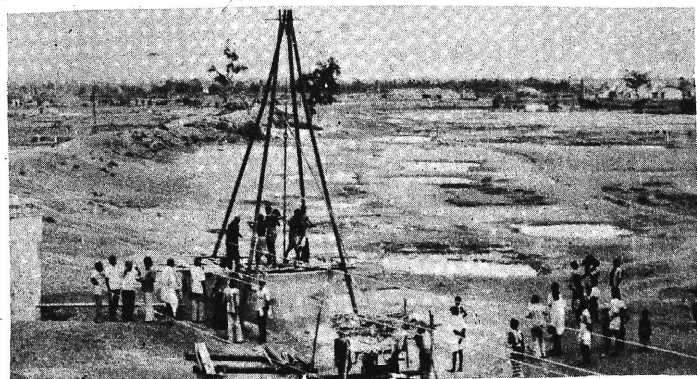
8. While every effort has been made to increase the employment opportunities in the State during the last few years, the Government feels that a new thrust is necessary to give further impetus to create fresh job openings. It has now been decided to start a massive scheme to provide one job for each family. A beginning will be made in this direction, during the next financial year, with a budget provision of Rs. 15 crores.

9. The Self-Sufficiency Scheme which was launched in the rural areas during 1980-81 for creating infrastructural facilities in the villages for the speedy socio-economic development, will be phased out during 1982-83. While 69 blocks were covered in the first year, 150 blocks came under this programme during 1981-82 and 159 blocks during 1982-83. Hence all the 378 blocks in the State have been fully covered. As a next step, the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to town panchayats with minor modifications and during the current year, 146 town panchayats were taken up with a provision of Rs. 5 crores. During the next financial year, this will be increased to Rs. 10 crores.

10. A massive scheme for the construction of public conveniences in every revenue village, primarily for women, was formulated during the current year at a total cost of

Rs. 22.56 crores. It is expected that these constructions would be completed by the end of the next financial year.

11. While various welfare measures for the economic uplift of the weaker sections of the society have been undertaken by the Government, the consecutive failure of monsoons has created serious problems in this State. The Hon'ble Members are fully aware that both the South-West Monsoon and the North-East Monsoon have failed during 1982. Water has become scarce not only for generation of electricity and for irrigation but even for



drinking purposes. As soon as the failure of the South-West Monsoon was evident the Government started works for providing water to the public. The Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board has installed over 7,500 bore wells, fitted with hand pumps, costing over Rs. 17.50 crores, in rural and

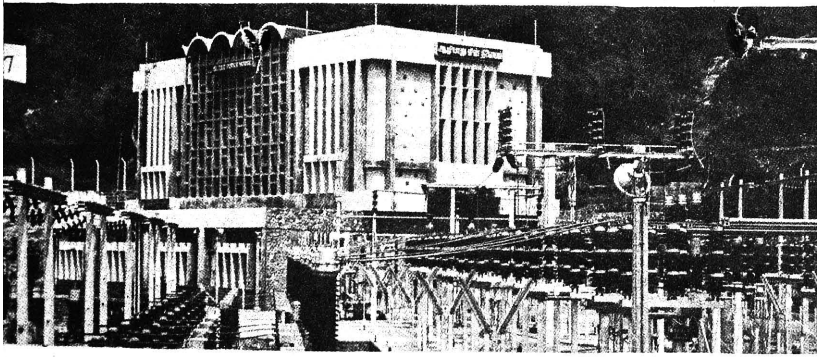
municipal areas, from August 1982 till the beginning of this month. In addition, in the metropolitan city of Madras, tube wells, deep bore wells, etc., have been sunk for increasing the water-supply to the city. Further the Collectors have been authorised to deepen the public drinking wells and to form ring wells and mini-wells, in the coastal districts. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has also been sanctioned for the construction of separate feeder power lines for the water-supply works in the municipalities. The Government recently sanctioned yet another sum of Rs. 1.50 crores for grant of loans to small and marginal farmers, for sinking one thousand filter point tube-wells, to save the standing crops in Thanjavur district. A comprehensive drought relief programme costing Rs. 190 crores has been worked out and the Government of India have also been informed about this. Considering the seriousness of the drought situation prevailing in the State which is one of the worst in recent memory, it is hoped that the Central Government will render assistance on a generous scale to tackle this natural calamity. The situation is undoubtedly serious, but everything possible is being done by the State Government to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

12. With regard to the sharing of Cauvery water between the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, this Government

has always held and continues to hold the view that the 1924 agreement is valid under law and is also enforceable till a new agreement is reached. In a situation wherein, the Cauvery delta is experiencing drought conditions due to scarcity of water, the Karnataka Government is attempting to block and deny Tamil Nadu its legitimate share of Cauvery waters. It is the view of this Government that the Centre, apart from mediating in this dispute, should find solution to this problem at the earliest. Further, this point was also stressed by the Chief Minister during the conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation held in Madras on 15th December 1982 when the Union Minister for Irrigation had agreed to take early steps in this direction.

With a view to mitigating partially, the hardships faced by the people, the Government is also considering the question of building dams across the tributaries of Cauvery lying within the limits of Tamil Nadu with a view to utilising the available water for their benefit.

13. The power situation in the State has suffered a serious set back due to the successive failure of monsoons, lower releases of water from Karnataka, non-availability of power from Kerala, etc. Consequently, the Government had no alternative excepting to impose power cut on all categories of consumers, the cut being as high as, 75 per



cent on demand and 60 per cent on energy, on HT industries. Till the onset of the next monsoon, the power position is bound to be difficult. However, the Government is doing its utmost to ensure maximum generation of power at the thermal stations. But, this continuing power cut which the State is experiencing for many years now can be solved only by setting up fresh thermal units in various parts of Tamil Nadu.

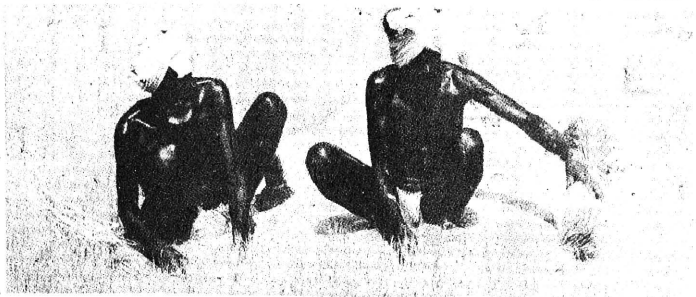
In order to achieve this objective, the State Government has drawn up several schemes to step up power generation, which the Central Government is also emphasising. For the successful implementation of this programme and for ensuring the efficient operation of the existing units, the co-operation and assistance of the Government of India and its agencies, are of considerable importance. For instance, it is now noticed that the supply of coal to the thermal stations falls short of the linkage allowed by the Government of India to fulfil the needs of stations. The quality of coal supplied is also not good. In view

of these reasons, the State thermal units have been forced to switch over, partly, to the costly process of generation of electricity through fuel oil. The proposal of the State Government for, a one time, import of coal to serve as buffer stock has not yet been accepted. It is earnestly hoped that the Government of India would take an early decision to help the State Government in this regard.

14. In this connection, it must also be remembered that establishing a thermal station is a very expensive proposition. The cost of producing thermal power, as is well known, is much more than the cost of producing hydel power. The State has exhausted almost all the available hydel sources and the options now left for the State are to go in either for thermal or for atomic power projects. It is hoped that the Government of India would start atomic power projects in Tamil Nadu to help the State out of its difficulties. As for the thermal stations, the State Government would have to make heavy investments. The financial resources of the State need to be strengthened before venturing on these projects. At present, the total electricity charges collected from the consumers, do not meet even the cost of production. While presenting the Budget for the current financial year, the Finance Minister had indicated that the Electricity Board would require Rs. 271 crores to meet its commitments. Hence the Government has no choice but to take recourse to the

difficult option of increasing the power tariff, to make good, part of the spiralling annual deficit of the State Electricity Board, running to crores of rupees. The Union Planning Commission has also been urging the State Government to go in for an upward revision of electricity rates. The Government has necessarily to accept this advice, as it is inevitable.

15. At the moment, the State is passing through a critical food situation. Honourable Members are aware that the successive failure of monsoons, in the last two years, has resulted in a steep fall in foodgrain production. It has been estimated, for example, that the area under Kuruvai cultivation in 1982 fell by about 20 per cent. The position relating to Samba crop is not very encouraging either. Hence, over a period of time, rice production in the State has been showing a distinct downward trend. The problem on the food front has been accentuated by the higher off-take through the public distribution system. During April 1982, the off-take was of the order



of 36,000 tonnes, it has now shot up to 86,000 tonnes. This higher indent on the public distribution system by the consumers is likely to continue in the future months as well. The combination of low production and the high off-take has caused the depletion of rice stocks on hand. At the moment, it is just about 1 lakh tonnes of rice and 2 lakh tonnes of paddy and these stocks are not likely to last long. In spite of the continuous and persistent efforts taken by the State Government and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation with Government of India, at the official and ministerial levels, there has been no allocation of rice whatsoever, to the State, from June 1982 onwards. It is hoped that the Government of India would come forward at this stage to lend a helping hand to the State Government, in its hour of need, without any further delay and immediately allocate foodgrains in sizable quantities. At the same time, I would also like to assure the Honourable Members that the State Government is doing its level best to keep the food situation under control.

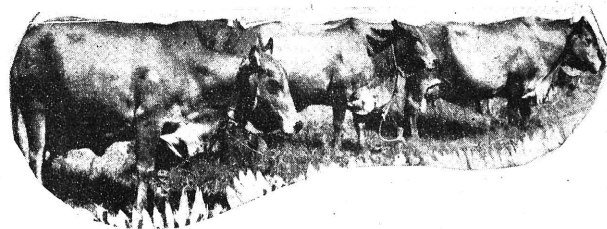
16. In spite of the difficult conditions confronting the Government like failure of monsoons, non-availability of raw materials like coal, cement etc., developmental works have been going on at a rapid pace. While the approved Plan Outlay for the current year is Rs. 711 crores, the plan performance is likely to exceed this figure.

Recently, after discussions with the Union Planning Commission, the Plan Outlay for 1983-84 has been finalised at Rs. 845 crores registering a **18.87%** increase over the approved outlay for the current year. The State has the distinction of performing far in excess of the approved plan outlay during the last few years. This happy trend is likely to continue in the coming years also.

17. This Government fully supports the new 20 point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister of India. The progress of the programme is being closely monitored by the Chief Minister himself and a regular review is undertaken, to see that the tempo of development does not slacken.

18. I would now like to refer to certain important spheres of economic activity in the State. Agriculture, which provides occupation for the majority of the State's population continues to receive special attention from the Government. The Training and visit system, a World Bank aided scheme, which aims at improvement of the extension system in Agriculture, has now been extended to the entire State from July, 1982. As a logical follow-up of the extension work, the State has been providing marketing facilities to the agriculturists through construction of rural Godowns within regulated markets. This will go a long way in enabling the farmers to bring their produce and store them properly till they get an attractive price.

19. The State has embarked on a Rs. 44 crores "Operation Flood-II Programme" aided by the Indian Dairy Corporation and technically assisted by the National Dairy Development Board. The districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Madurai which are



covered under this Programme will have 5,000 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies by 1984-85. Under the Hill Area Development Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme, two dairies are being set up at Uthagamandalam and Krishnagiri. To increase the supply of quality seeds, 2 new Seed Farms have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. The Government have also ordered establishment of three more seed processing units during the current financial year. On farm development works are being extended to the areas in the Lower Bhavani Project Command, the Cauvery Command and the Periyar-Vaigai Command. Horticulture is also being developed and new farms at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli are being started.



With this, there will be one Horticulture farm in each of the districts of Tamil Nadu.

20. The Government is committed to the implementation of progressive land reform measures to help the agriculturists. In order to speed up the implementation of the land ceiling legislation, the Government has decided to constitute a Special Appellate Tribunal under Article 323 (b) of the Constitution of India. This Tribunal is vested with appellate powers against the proceedings of Land Tribunal, Land Commissioners and Land Board. Necessary legislation in this regard, will be undertaken shortly.

21. The updating registry scheme which has been found to be very helpful to the ryots, has been extended to the entire State, excepting to the recently re-surveyed areas and the areas covered under the intensive sub-division scheme. For this, the Government have sanctioned 80 new units besides strengthening the existing 28 units, involving an expenditure of Rs. 5.17 crores.

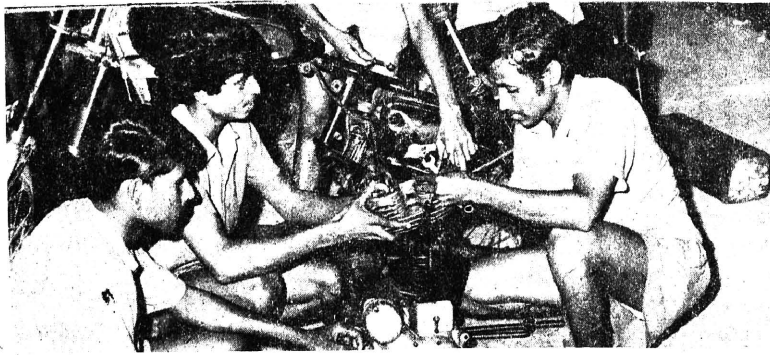
22. The deforestation and reckless cutting down of

trees have caused ecological imbalance and undesirable consequences. The Government is very keen to undertake planting of trees as extensively as possible. In spite of poor south-west and north-east monsoons, 8.2 crores of seedlings have already been planted. Every possible effort is being taken to achieve the target of 11 crore seedlings.

23. Various schemes for the development of fisheries are already under execution. To provide the infra-structural facilities, the State Government had forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a landing jetty at Pazhayar in Thanjavur district involving an outlay of over Rs. 67 lakhs. This has been cleared by the Government of India and the work is expected to start soon.

24. A well laid out network of roads is very important for the economic development of a State. The Government is spending a sizable amount of money





on the development of roads. During the current financial year, 500 KM. of rural roads will be improved at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. In addition, nearly 18,927 KMs. of link roads have been constructed and improved at a cost of over Rs. 43 crores under the Self-Sufficiency Programme. Taking into account the economic importance of the inter-State road system, the Government of India have approved a scheme costing Rs. 300 lakhs for improving certain stretches of the East Coast Road, 50% of the cost being financed by them, through a loan to the State Government, the balance amount being met by the State itself.

25. Development of the industrial sector is very vital for the economic growth of the State. Central investment in this State has been coming down over the years. The State Government was hopeful that the colour film unit

of the Hindustan Photo Films would be located in Uthagamandalam, but we now understand that it is likely to be established in another State. South India produces more than 50 per cent of the films in the country, and location of the unit here, according to expert opinion, would have the great advantages of a ready contiguous market and supportive infrastructure. In view of these facts, the State would urge the Centre to locate this unit and some other units with adequate investment in this State.

On its side, the State is doing its best to step up the pace of industrialisation. Approval has been given to set up 5 more industrial complexes. The industries to be set up in these locations will be eligible for concessions that have been given to units set up in backward areas. They will also be free from power cut for an initial period of 5 years. The response of entrepreneurs to this programme has been very encouraging and it is expected that these industrial complexes would be established soon.

26. Based on the recommendations of the State Government, the Government of India have issued a letter of intent to TIDCO for setting up a unit to produce Linear Alkyl Benzene, with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes, costing around Rs. 50 crores. Work on the setting up of co-operative spinning mills at Ettayapuram, Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai and Theni is going on according to schedule. One more spinning mill for the benefit of providing employment to Adi-Dravidars, has

been set up at Kamuthi in Ramanathapuram district. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu, a Public Sector Corporation, has obtained a letter of intent for manufacture of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors. The cost of the project is expected to be about Rs. 179 lakhs. The trial production is continuing and commercial production is likely to start by March-April of this year. The Government has also obtained letters of intent for setting up two sugar mills in the State.

27. As a part of the multi-faceted strategy for the uplift of the Adi-Dravidars, the Government is implementing the Special Component Plan. Since 1980-81, the Government is following the objective of, helping 50 per cent of the Adi-Dravidar families to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and for providing basic amenities and facilities in the Adi-Dravidar colonies. This is ensured by mobilising the resources and efforts of all the agencies of the Government. The size of the Special Component Plan during the current financial year is Rs. 104.84 crores and during the next financial year it is expected to touch a figure of Rs. 120 crores. To diversify the occupational pattern of the Adi-Dravidars, small industries, group projects and Family Oriented Economic Development Programmes, etc., are encouraged by extending liberal financial assistance. This is done mainly through special Central assistance released by the Government of India. During

the current year, this assistance is expected to be Rs. 10.20 crores while during the next financial year, it is likely to be Rs. 11.20 crores.

28. A survey was conducted to find out the infra-structural requirements of the Adi-Dravidar colonies so that the minimum needs of these colonies can be met by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Further, financial assistance is also being extended to them for the construction of houses in the sites assigned to them.

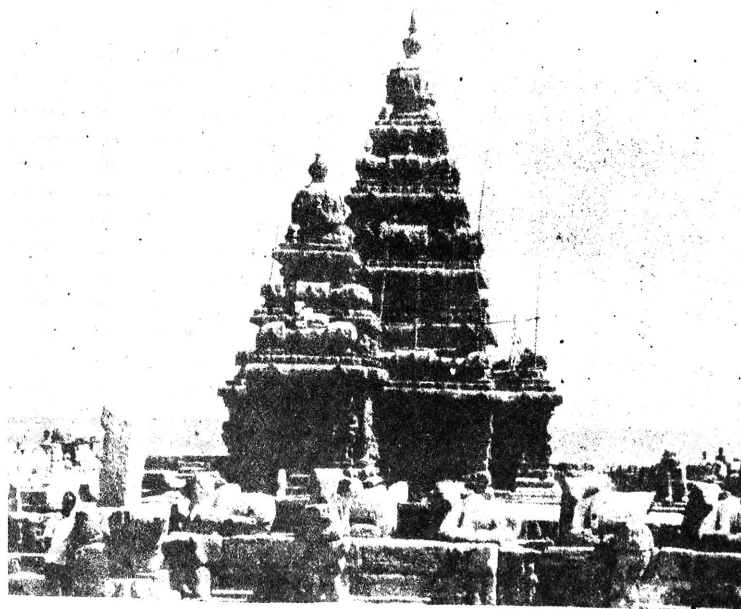


29. Likewise, the uplift of Tribals has also been taken up on a priority basis. The Tribal Sub-Plan will be implemented with the objective of helping 4,200 Scheduled Tribe families, to cross the poverty line during 1983-84 and also to improve the tribal areas. A sum of Rs. 6.50 crores is expected to be spent during 1983-84 under the Tribal Sub-Plan. All tribal habitations will be provided with drinking water facilities within two years. Many schemes for the benefit of the Backward Classes,

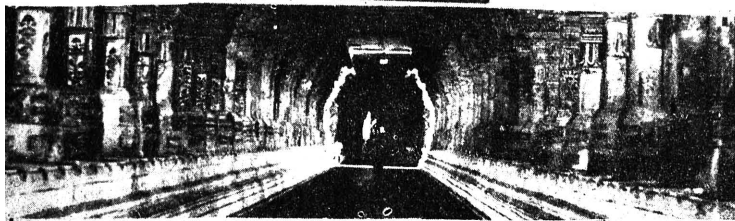
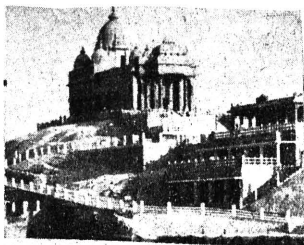
continue to be implemented by the Government. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited has now been established for the economic development of the Backward Classes. The Government have also constituted a Backward Classes Commission to review the existing list of Backward Classes, reservations, etc.

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30. There are about 2,700 wakfs which are financially weak. The State Government, over a period of time has given financial assistance to about 650 wakfs for repair and renovation of their properties. With a view to helping the remaining wakfs, the Government has decided to undertake a crash programme through a financial grant of Rs. 1 crore in a period of two years.

31. Tourism Development has always received special treatment at the hands of the Government. The Government has drawn up Master Plans for providing infra-



structural facilities in identified major tourist centres like Mamallapuram, Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram and Uthagamandalam. The total outlay required for these Master Plans is likely to be about Rs. 80 crores. The Government of India has been approached for financial assistance for the implementation of these Plans. Pending assistance from the Government of India, the State Government is trying to accommodate as many schemes from the Master Plans as possible, in the Budget of the various departments falling within their purview for implementation.



32. The need to discover new and reliable sources of energy cannot be over-emphasised. Energy Planning is an important area which needs the attention of the Government, if the growing gap between the energy demand and supply is to be met. A suitable mix of energy technology for each location, after taking into account the available energy resources, is absolutely necessary for the development of the State, particularly the rural areas. Although several experiments and research studies have been carried out in various technical institutions regarding Energy Planning very little has been done to implement the results of these projects in the field. This Government has decided to take up a project on Energy Planning, during the next financial year, in a few select areas with the hope that it would signal the beginning of a comprehensive energy system for the whole State.

33. Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate this Government's commitment to Anna's two language formula. In spite of assurances given to the people of this State by the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, that Hindi would not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people, it is felt that insistence by the Railway Administration that its employees should pass the Hindi examinations to qualify for annual increments and the increasing importance given to Hindi in AIR and TV amount to direct and indirect imposition of Hindi by some departments and are inconsistent with the assurances given. This Government would therefore like to urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps for adhering to the assurances given earlier.

34. I have placed before you, in my address, the achievements of the Government, the difficulties confronting it and the programme the Government has in mind for the future. I do hope that all of you would jointly strive to help the Government in implementing the Plans and the Programmes for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Thank you.

24th January 1983



Nutritious meal for the Aged

The Government of Tamil Nadu in addition to served a Nutritious Meal in the Child Welfare Centre the concessions granted to the destitute aged persons of the Village in which the Old Age Pensioners do now decided have to extend the existing Nutritious Meal Programmes to cover the Old-Age Pension and those who are affiliated with leprosy will be provided beneficiaries also in the state with effect from 15-1-1983. and those who are immobile with dry ration only.

There are 1,99,158 beneficiaries under the four categories of Old Age Pension in the State.

The Government accordingly direct that from 15th January 1983, a Nutritious Meal be supplied to all the 1,99,158 old age pension beneficiaries in the state, free of cost.

The ingredients of the Nutritious Meal will contain the following :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----------|
| 1. Rice | .. | 200 grams |
| 2. Oil | .. | 14 grams |
| 3. Dhall | .. | 15 grams |
| 4. Condiments and Vegetables | .. | 50 grams |

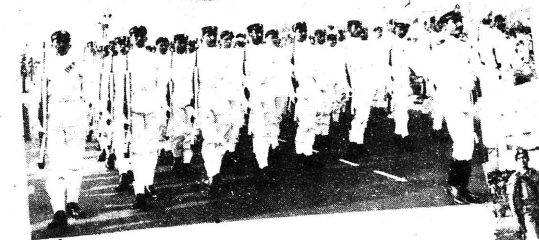
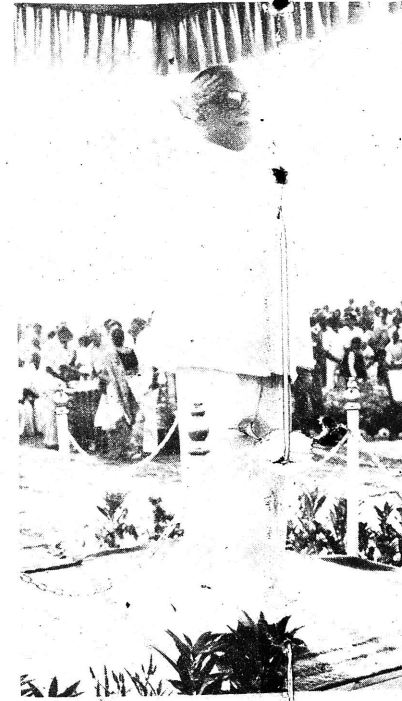
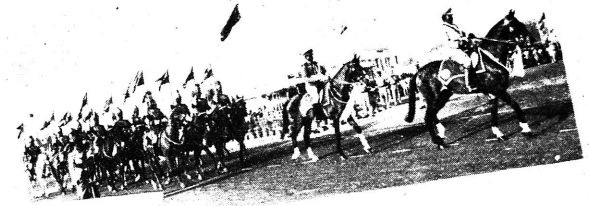
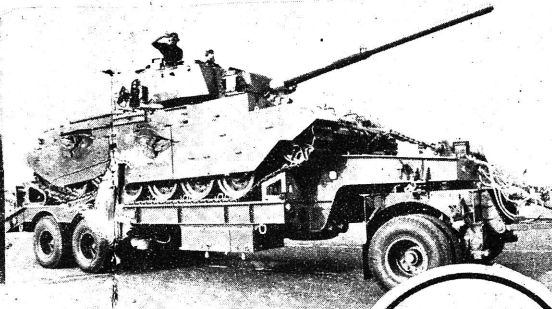
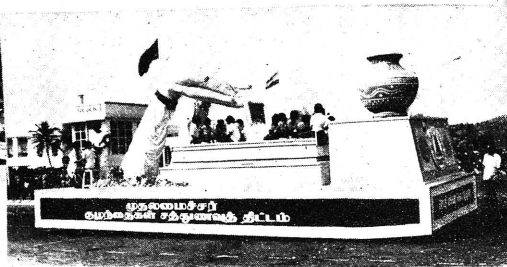
The cost of a meal exclusive of other incidental charges will be 90 paise (Ninety Paise)

The Nutritious Meal to the Old Age Pensioners will be served in the Child Welfare Centres only. The Old Age Pensioners who come to Centres should be

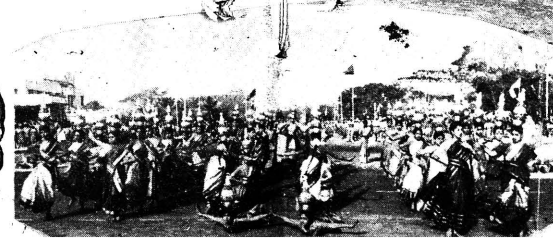
The Old Age Pensioners who are supplied free meal and those who are supplied with dry ration will be supplied only 1/2 kilo of rice per head per week instead of one kilo per head per week with effect from 15-1-1983 to this effect.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation will supply necessary quantities of food articles required for this Scheme.

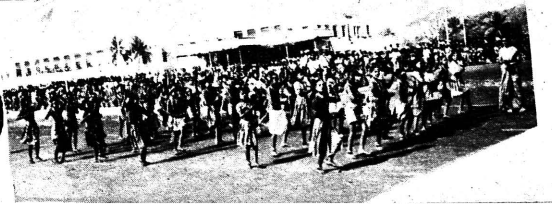
The Collectors of the districts will be in over all charge of this Scheme as in the case of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for children.

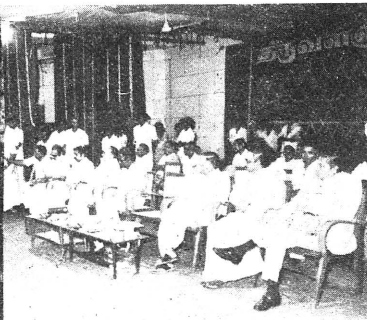


REPUBLIC DAY
IN CITY



26 JAN '83





efforts being made to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Reiterating the State Government's stand on Hindi and referring to the order which required railway employees to pass Hindi examinations to be eligible for increments, the Chief Minister said communication networks like the Railways were national services in which people belonging to all States were employed. It was not just to deny them increments simply because they did not learn Hindi.

The State Government, he said, would do everything possible to promote Tamil and help Tamil scholars. It would also extend financial assistance to publish works by Tamil scholars and for research.

On the power crisis in the State, the Chief Minister said Tamil Nadu had the knowhow to design and execute new power projects, but it had to wait for approval from the Centre. It would be better if the State had more powers to decide about such matters, he added.

The State had made Tamil the language of administration so that there would be greater participation by the people in the governance in a truly democratic fashion, he said.

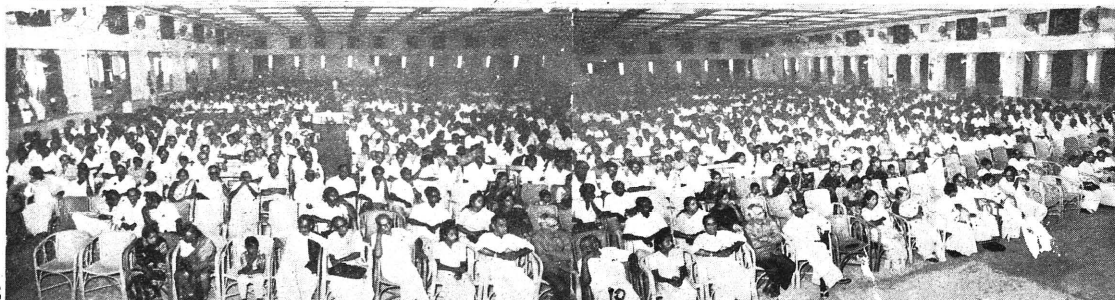
The Chief Minister released the second volume of History of Tamil Nadu and a Tamil glossary of administrative terms brought out by the Tamil Development Department and a commentary on Tirukkural 'Ulga Podumarai Tirukkural' by Thiru V. Munusamy. He distributed a monthly grant of Rs. 250 each to 30 aged Tamil scholars. He said the Government was considering a proposal to set up an organisation to promote research work in Tamil.

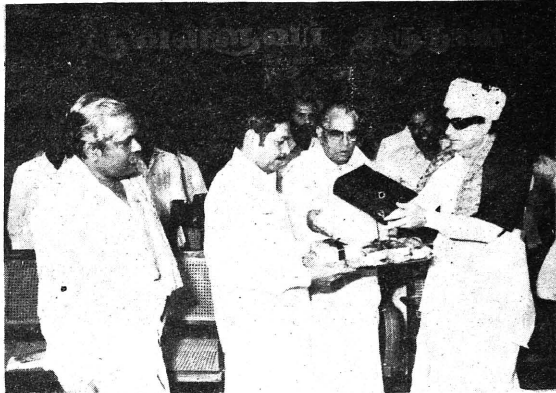
Thiru S. Ramachandran, Minister, for Electricity said all the languages mentioned in the Schedule of the

FINANCIAL AID FOR TAMIL WORKS

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran said that it was a misconception that regionalism and rise of regional parties ran counter to the concept of national integration. Minister said it was not fair to say that there should be no regional parties. It had to be remembered that without the States and the regions there would be no nation.

Participating in the Thiruvalluvar day celebrations at Valluvar Kottam, on 15.1.83 the Chief Minister said that he would shortly write to the Prime Minister urging her immediate intervention to arrest certain indirect





Constitution should be given the status of the official and administrative languages.

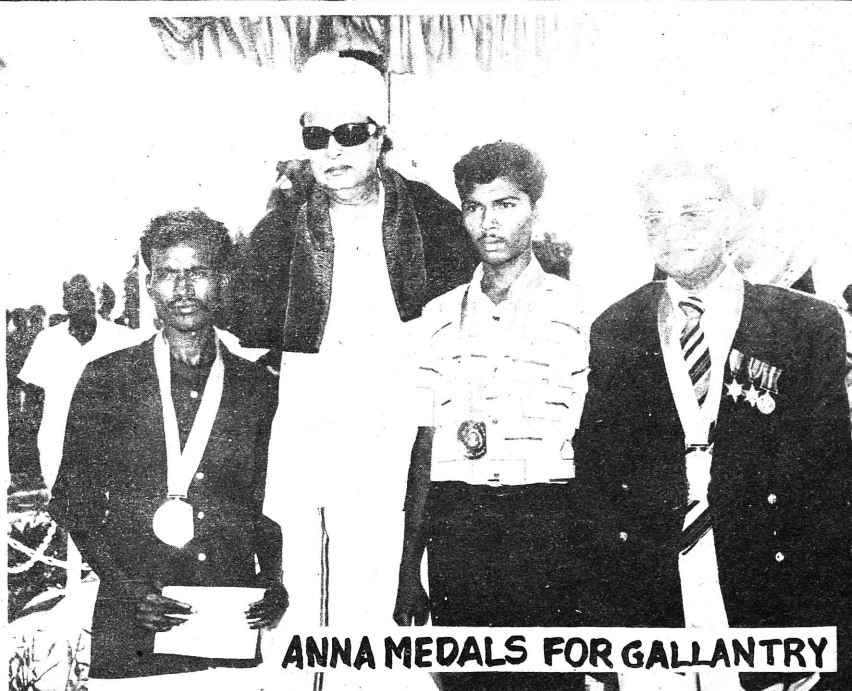
The Education Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, said if Hindi and Urdu could be permitted the official languages for the sake of minority community in Uttar Pradesh, English could also be recognised as the official language for non-Hindi speaking people.

The Chief Minister presented to the Sri Lanka High Commissioner in Madras, books worth Rs. 6 lakhs for Jaffna Public Library, which was destroyed in fire, and for the Tamil Sangam in Colombo.

Thiru S. Rajadorai, Sri Lanka Minister for Hindu Religion and Cultural Affairs, said such gestures strengthened the ties between the two countries.

Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Thiru Tirukkural V. Munusami and Dr. M. Nannan, Director of Tamil Development, said no other work has such an universal acclaim as Tirukkural.

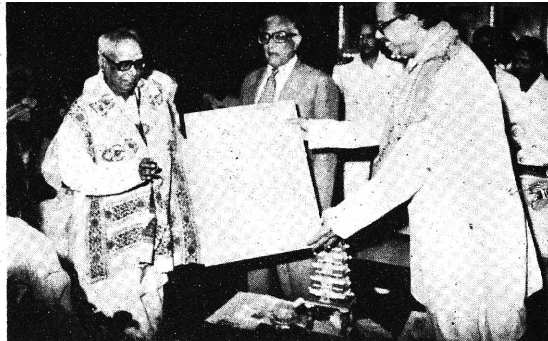
Thiru C. Ramdoss, Commissioner & Secretary Education Department welcomed the gathering.



ANNA MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY

Three persons have been selected for Anna Medal for Gallantry for Civilians' for 1982-83.

SILVAN POOMPOZHILAN. Dr. P.A. KANIKKARAJ THIRU S. KALIYAN



STATE HONOURS ARTISTES

The "Kalaimamani" Award Function was held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 26-1-'83 organised by the Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram. The "Kalaimamani" title was conferred on 31 persons, distinguished in the fields of literature, music and drama.

Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu presided over the function and presented gold pendants to 31 artistes who were awarded "Kalaimamani" title. He said on that occasion, that music and fine arts festival should be held throughout the tourist season of October to February instead of only twenty days in

December. Such an arrangement would enable the visitors from other states and foreign countries to appreciate the cultural riches of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Finance conferred the title and unveiled portraits of 14 eminent artistes. The Finance Minister referring to the Mandram's plea for Government help to enable the organisation to have its own building complex, said the Chief Minister had agreed to allot land for the purpose. The education department was trying to secure a suitable plot in a central locality in the city.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education presented cash awards of Rs. 1000/- each to 12 artistes who received "Kalaimamani" awards the previous years and are now in indigent circumstances. He criticised the attitude of parents who were not willing to allow their children to choose arts as their career. Fine arts should be promoted at the school and college level so that youth grew up as lovers of art.

Thiru Justice P. R. Gokulakrishnan, Chairman of the Mandram welcomed the gathering.

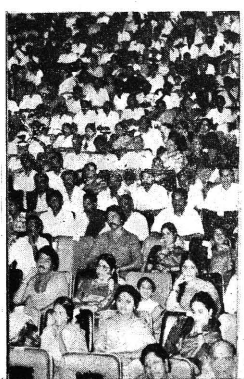
Thiru D. V. Narayanaswami, Secretary of the Mandram read the Mandram's annual report. The Mandram has so far conferred the title on 602 artistes and presented cash awards to 95 artistes. It has also secured from the Government pension benefits to 1300 indigent artistes.

Litterateur Thiru Ki. Va. Jagannathan, Film Director Thiru Bharathiraja, Cine artistes Thiru Rajinikanth and Selvi Saritha, thanked the Mandram and the State Government on behalf of Kalaimamani awardees.

—G. BHASKARAN



KALAIMAMANI AWARDEES (1982 - 83)

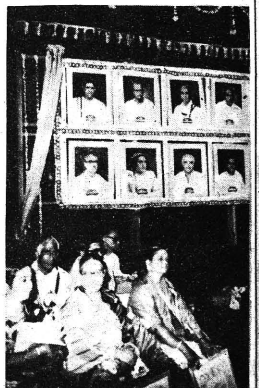


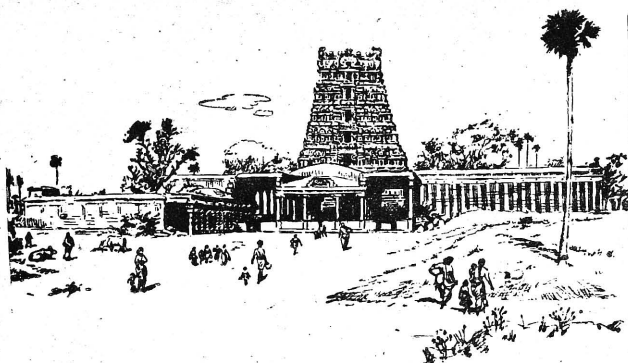
Thiru Ki. Va. Jagannathan	— Eyal (Tamil Literature)
Thiru Mylam P. Vajiravelu Mudaliar	— Vocal Artist
Thiru Sikkil R. Bhaskaran	— Violin Artist
Thirumathi Sarada Sivanandam	— Veena Artist
Dr. Prapancham Sitaram	— Flute Artist
Thiru Injikkudi E. P. Kandasami	— Nadaswaram Artist
Thiru Injikkudi E. P. Ganesan	— Nadaswaram Artist
Thiru T. R. Govindarajan	— Thavil Artist
Thirumathi Balameera Chandra	— KathaKalakshepam Artist
Thirumathi Soolamangalam	
R. Rajalakshmi	— Devotional Music Artist
Thirumathi Soolamangalam	
R. Jayalakshmi	— Devotional Music Artist
Thiru N. Arumuga Oduvar	— Devotional Music Artist
Thiru P. S. Kunjithapadham Pillai	— Bharathanatyam Teacher
Thirumathi Chitra Visweswaran	— Bharathanatyam Artist
Thiru V. Gopalakrishnan	— Drama Actor
Thiru M. K. Musthafa	— Drama Actor (Special)
Tirumathi Shanmugasundari	— Drama Actress
Thiru Sattampillai	
K. N. Venkataraman	— Drama Comedion
Thiru Adiyar	— Drama Playwright
Dr. Ar. Azhagappan	— Drama Research Scholar
Thiru K. K. Rathinam pillai	— Drama Actor
Thiru S. R. Sabapathi	— Tamil Drama Actor
	Other State
Thiru Rajinikanth	— Film Actor
Selvi Saritha	— Film Actress
Thiru Bharathiraja	— Film Director
Thiru S. C. Krishnan	— Film Playback Artist
Thiru S. V. Mamundi	— Musical Drama Actor
Thirumathi K. B. Meygnanavalli	— Musical Drama Actress
Thiru A. K. Kaleeswaran	— Musical Drama Artist
Thiru G. Chandru	— Vikadam Artist
Thiru Purisai Mannusami Udayar	— Folk Artist (Therukkoothu)

SABHA: NARADA GANA SABHA, KARUR

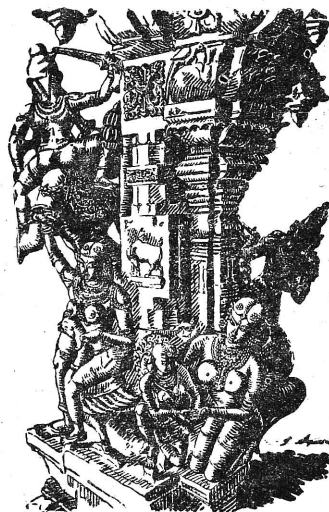
Kalaimamani Artistes Receiving Cash Awards

Thiru Thanjavur T. D. Sankara Ayyar	— Violin Artist
Thiru Madurai D. Srinivasa Ayyangar	— Jalatharanga Artist
Thiru T. K. Appukutti Bagavathar	— Musical Drama Mirdangam Artist
Thirumathi S. R. Parvathi	— Musical Drama Actress
Thiru M. V. Krishnappa	— Musical Drama Actor
Thiru N. M. K. Shanmugasundara	— Musical Drama Actor
Kavirayar	
Thiru Munruadaippu R. Ramasubbu	— Folk Artist (Kanniyam Koothu)
Thiru M. K. Athmanathan	— Drama Iyricist
Thiru T. M. Ganesan	— Dummy Horse dance Artist
Thiru Thilagam Narayanasamy	— Drama Playwright
Thiru A. S. Thangavelu	— Musical Drama Iyricist
Thiru Madurai C. S. Sankarasivam	— Vocal Artist





Sculpture paradise



Sampr



Krishnapuram in Tirunelveli district is a "sculpture paradise". It is 13 kms. enroute to Tiruchendur. The Temple is dedicated to Lord Tiruvengkatanathan. It dates back to the 18 th Century. The temple was built during the regime of Kumarappa Krishnappa Naick.

The sculptures in the pillars are known for their fine carvings. The carvings are minutely done showing the rich details of the jewels, ornamental thrones, hairstyles and vivid expressions. The sculptures include the mahabarata heroes, Dharma, Bhima, Arjuna and Karna; Veerabadra; a gypsy carrying off a princess; a gypsy girl carrying off a prince; a king on a horseback; a gypsy reading the palm of a queen; and the mythological God of Love manmatha and his spouse Rathi. Krishnapuram is really a paradise for art lovers.

(IVth COVER)



Gyuale a high yielding variety of rubber

A project to cultivate 300 plants of gyuale, a high yielding variety of rubber plant imported from Mexico, at Machuvadi in Pudukottai district was inaugurated by Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Minister in charge of Forests.

Dry districts like Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Dharmapuri are said to be suited for cultivation of gyuale. The Tamil Nadu Forest Development Corporation is in charge of the project.

The Pavilion of the Information and Public Relations Department at the AH India Tourist and Industrial Fair is the artists view of the proposed art gallery to be built in memory of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati at Ettayapuram. The government have already acquired 10 acres of land just behind the Bharati Manimandapam at Ettayapuram for this purpose.

The proposed memorial will be on the pattern of an Asoka Chakkaram, laid on level ground with all the accessories viz., spokes, rim and hub. These will be in brick and mortar. In between the spokes patches of lawns will be laid out and fountains will be put up. On the periphery of the Chakkaram there will be six arcadal halls for housing the relics, statues and photographs. Important freedom fighters of Tamil nadu will each be provided a hall and there will be a hall exclusively for Poet Bharati. Steps will lead up to the halls. The spokes will function as an approach pathway.



At the hub of the Chakkaram there will be a circular hall, in which will be displayed statues, relics, narrative photographs of freedom fighters of national importance.

On the terrace, there will be a three dimensional chakra with a pillar emanating from the hub and rising to a height of 100'.

The top of the pillar will be torch shaped which will be floodlit signifying the torch of freedom. The area around will appear like a massive replica of the Asoka Chakra in the flood-light.

The entire construction will be in brick and mortar. The 100' pillar will be a concrete core with its exterior faced with stones and architectural embellishments.

Bharati

ART GALLERY

WELFARE OF ADI DRAVIDARS

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing various welfare schemes for the uplift of Adi-draavidars and tribals. The budget allocation was below one Crore rupees during the year 1949 and it has now been raised to 42.85 Crores.

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 484 lakhs. The population of Adi Draavidars (88.81 lakhs) and Scheduled Tribes (5.20 lakhs) comes to 94.01 lakhs. This represents 18.35 and 1.07 percentage of the total population respectively. For their development in the sectors of education, employment, economic development, public health, housing, etc. various schemes are implemented including schemes for the removal of untouchability, with a view to bringing their socio-economic conditions on par with other people. The following important schemes are implemented to achieve this object.

Education:

The rate of boarding charges has been increased in respect of post-matric/Industrial/High School students by Rs. 15/- each.

45 hostels have been opened recently. Free supply of two sets of uniforms, text books/Note Books/Slates are given about 7.80 lakhs students. Loan



T. MARUMUGAM, I.A.S.
Director of Adi Draavidar and Tribal Welfare,

scholarships are also granted to bridge the gap between actual and sanctioned amount given to the students. The upgradation of one primary school into that of middle school, nine middle schools into that of high schools, four high schools into that of higher secondary schools has been sanctioned during this year 1982-83. 86 teachers posts have been created to improve the standard of education.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme:

Prior to 1-7-82 midday meals were supplied to the students studying in Standards I to VIII at 22 paise per meal. From 1-7-82

noon meal is provided at 45-paise per meal under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. About 1.74 lakhs students are benefited under this scheme.

Scholarships:

From this year onwards the heads of educational institutions are empowered to sanction the scholarship so that the disbursement of scholarship can be speeded up.

Employment:

In order to ensure that 18% of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are filled up in Government and State Public Sector Undertakings, a High Level Committee under the Chairma-

nship of Honourable Chief Minister has been constituted and it is reviewing the position constantly.

In addition, cooperative societies, cooperative spinning mills etc. are also formed to improve the employment opportunities and economic development of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Government lands and other surplus lands (taken over under the land ceiling laws) are also assigned to them. Irrigation wells and tube wells are also provided to improve their agricultural income. Thus employment opportunities are provided under various sectors and developmental schemes.

Public health and other schemes:

With a view to provide basic amenities such as house sites, housing, public health, drinking water, electricity and link roads to all Adi draavidar colonies, steps have been taken to implement various schemes.

Removal of Untouchability:

A separate police officer in the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police with necessary staff, 20 mobile squads and 4 special courts have been appointed to implement effectively the provisions of the "Protection of Civil Rights Act" 1976.

Under the "Protection of Civil Rights Act" 1976, 8,600 cases were registered and 4,045 offenders were convicted.

The inter-caste married couples are encouraged by giving a cash grant of Rs. 4,000/-, Rs. 300/- as marriage expenses, an appreciation certificate and a

gold medal of 14 carats weighing 8 grams. The time limit for applying for concessions granted by the Government under this scheme has been extended recently to two years in respect of inter-caste marriages celebrated on and after 18-9-78 being the date of centenary celebrations of 'Thanthai Periar' who has strived hard for the eradication of castes in our society.

Special Component Plan:

The object of this special scheme is that, all the Adi Draavidars who are below the poverty line, should be brought above the poverty line through various developmental activities implemented by the several development departments of this State. This scheme introduced in the year 1980-81 is intended to bring half of the total population of Adi Draavidars (i.e.) 9 lakhs families above the poverty line at the rate of 1.8 lakhs families per year from 1980 to 1985. So far 2,88,828 families have been helped to come above the poverty line by providing adequate assistance through the multifarious schemes implemented by the Government.

Thus Tamil Nadu Government is devoting special attention and taking continued efforts for the socio economic development of the Adi Draavidars with a view to make the dreams of our eminent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Thanthai Periar, Perarignar Anna, a reality in our State.



TAMIN

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited, popularly known as TAMIN, an Undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu has earned a net profit of Rs. 9.51 lakhs after tax during the year 1981-82. This is against the sales turnover of Rs. 98.16 lakhs during the year. The profit earned on Sales turnover works out to 10%, while the profit on capital employed is 14%. This is a unique achievement for any Government Undertaking of this stature. During the short period of 4 years of its existence, TAMIN has earned foreign exchange to the value of Rs. 164.00 lakhs and during the year 1982-83 (till 31-10-'82) it was about Rs. 83.00 lakhs. (It has got built-in reserve of about Rs. 16.72 lakhs.)

TAMIN has provided employment to about 1600 persons, most of them in rural areas.

TAMIN has got two prestigious major schemes namely Sivaganga Graphite Scheme and Cutting and Polishing Industry. Sivaganga Graphite Scheme is a three-tier project involving mining, beneficiation and manufacture of crucibles and other end-products out of beneficiated ore. The cost of the scheme upto beneficiation stage is about Rs. 258.00 lakhs. The first stage namely mining has been started and the setting up of beneficiation plant will be undertaken soon. This scheme will help industrialise the backward areas in Ramanathapuram District and the employment potential of this project is for about 250 persons.

The Scheme for establishing a Cutting and polishing Unit in Manali at Madras at a cost of Rs. 393 lakhs will be started soon. Industrial license for starting this project has been received from Government of India and the scheme is to be implemented with IDBI assistance. The employment potential of this scheme is about 150.

Jasmine cultivation is quite popular in Tamil Nadu, where it is grown in about 8,000 hectares.

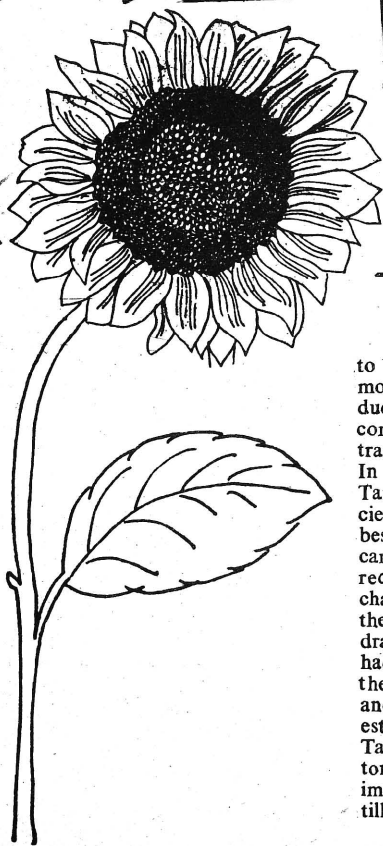
The three varieties of jasmine namely pichi, gundumalli and mullai are extensively used in Tamil Nadu for garlands and adornments. Pichi, also known as jathimalli, is noted for its commercial importance of extracting the costly jasmine concrete. Jasmine contains 25 per cent of natural perfume in the form of volatile oil. There is an evergrowing demand for jasmine concrete and absolute for making perfumes, soaps and cosmetics.

Since jasmine cultivation is labour intensive, it has a vast potential for rural employment. On an average, 30 to 40 persons are required to pick flowers from one acre of land. 60 acres of jasmine plantation can yield 1,000 kgs. of flowers a day. This quantum is essential to run a jasmine factory. Since farmers are interested in taking up large scale cultivation of jasmine, 50 per cent of subsidy for inputs and free technical guidance are offered by the department of horticulture, under the floriculture scheme. Demonstration plots with improved varieties and agrotechniques help farmers to practise scientific methods of cultivation in their fields. Since jasmine has export potential, attracting quite a number of foreign markets, more and more farmers in Tamil Nadu have turned to large-scale jasmine cultivation. With an input of Rs. 10,000 per acre, 4000 kgs. of jasmine flowers can be procured to fetch a price of Rs. 20,000 at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg. Since one acre fetches a net profit of more than Rs. 8,000 farmers of Tamil Nadu have gone in for more acreage for jasmine cultivation.

JASMINE

for
fragrance
and
profit

Sunola- The wonder cooking Medium



V. Karuppan, I.A.S.,
Managing Director,
The Tamil Nadu AGRO Industries,
Corporation Limited,

The TAI was established in 1966 to help the farmers in achieving more production of agriculture produces. Initially the Corporation commenced its activities by selling tractors, oil engines, pumpsets etc. In the long run, the farmers in Tamilnadu were equipped with sufficient agricultural implements, and besides the Nationalised Banks also came forward to meet the financial requirements of farmers for purchase of these implements, and thereby TAI slowly had to withdraw from these activities. TAI had to diversify its activities to help the farmers in different other fields and one of the schemes was to establish a chain of retail outlets in Tamilnadu for the serving of tractors and sale of spare parts and implements to tractors and power tillers already sold.

Besides this TAI has established a Pesticides factory at Ambathur formulating high quality BHC 10% DDT 25%, Endosulphan, Toxophine, Malathion etc, and helps in combating the pest menace to a large extent. TAI's BHC 10% is a popular Pesticide among the Tamilnadu farmers.

Though in the initial stages, TAI has been concentrating mainly on providing agricultural inputs, to achieve the objective of promoting the green revolution, TAI had to diversify its activities and as a first step it has established an edible oil complex at Pochampalli Village in Dharmapuri District to extract Sunflower oil. Extensively grown in South America, Europe and USSR the Sunflower oil was introduced to the Indian farmer in the early 20th century, but only during the

last 10 years or so this is being raised as a commercial crop. In fact in India the use of sunflower is by a necessity. Our country has been facing shortage in edible oil during the last one decade and the current deficit is around one million tonnes. To meet this growing demand for edible oil we are importing edible oil from abroad, as the production of oil seeds has not kept up with the increase in demand generated by population explosion, the TAI has foreseen this scarcity and has wisely chosen to establish an edible oil complex, mainly for crushing sunflower seeds. In the beginning even though our farmers came forward to cultivate Sunflower seeds in large quantities, on account of lack of demand for the produce and the uneconomical price offered, the cultivation of sunflower seeds have dwindled from around 60,000 hectares to a stage where it was feared that there may not be any cultivation of any Sunflower seeds at all. The TAI stepped into this vacuum at the right time, accepting this as a challenge and due to the efforts

of helping farmers and helping the consumer to get a quality cooking medium in the form of SUNOLA.

During 1978-79 alone TAI has sold SUNOLA to the tune of around Rs. 48 lakhs. Since then the production has been on the increase and during the current year i. e. 1982-83 TAI proposes to sell SUNOLA to the tune of Rs. One Crore by local procurement of seeds to the extent of 3,500 MTs. TAI can be proved of this singular achievement. On account of this progress the farmers show greater enthusiasm and interest in growing more sunflower and resultantly the Corporation is able to provide wholesome and healthy cooking medium in the form of SUNOLA.

The secret of success of 'SUNOLA in Tamilnadu is the acceptance of this oil by doctors as a panacea for heart ailments and high Cholesterol, and this oil is uniformly recommended as a medicinal cooking medium. It would not be an exaggeration to mention here that even our Hon'ble Chief Minister is

Adulteration is common in every trade. Traders mix water with milk, stone pellets with rice etc and all our efforts to stop this however has not succeeded. Similarly the various brands of edible oils now available are not free from adulteration as they are liberally mixed with inferior quality and low priced oils where the common man is unable to distinguish between genuine product and adulterated one. The TAI has to certain extent arrested this trend by distributing SUNOLA in leak proof and tamper proof containers like 1 Lr. Poly. bottles, 5 kg. Jerry Cans etc. The Corporation also proposes shortly to introduce SUNOLA in pouches to further reduce the packing cost and help the consumers in obtaining this oil at comparatively economical rates. To meet this goal the TAI is engaged in the procurement of sunflower seeds not only from the farmers from Tamilnadu but also from the farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka States.

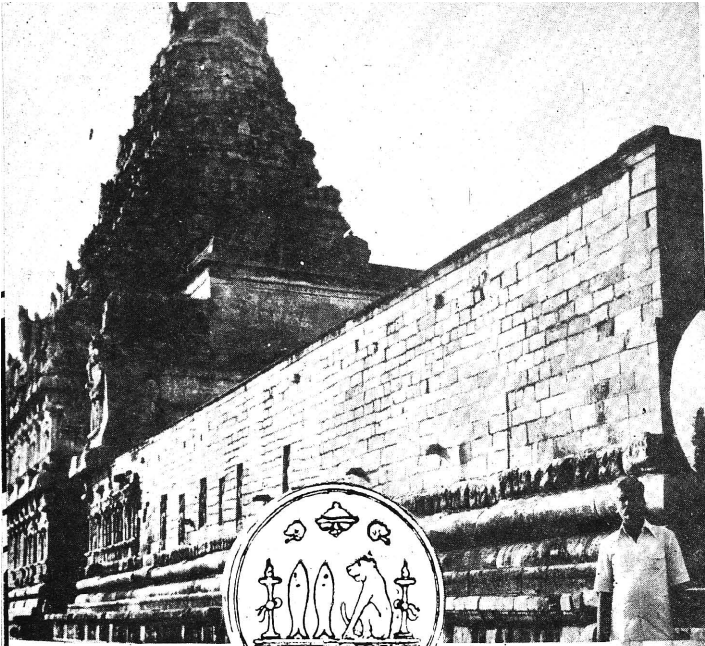
S. No.	Oil / Fat	Saturated Fatty acids %	Unsaturated Fatty acids %	Poly unsaturated Fatty acids (cholesterol Preventive factor) %
1.	Sunflower seed oil	7.50	34.00	58.50
2.	Cotton seed oil	21.70	35.80	42.50
3.	Gingelly oil	13.60	47.40	39.00
4.	Groundnut oil	17.40	61.20	21.40
5.	Palmolein oil	47.50	43.00	8.50
6.	Ghee	61.50	34.20	4.30
7.	Vanaspati	61.35	28.35	3.05
8.	Coconut oil	91.70	5.67	2.70

taken by the Corporation by intensive and extensive cultivation of sunflower seeds and by offering a very lucrative price for the produce, the Corporation has increased production of Sunflower seeds in Tamilnadu and during 81-82 TAI could procure around 3,500 MTs. of Sunflower seeds. The TAI commenced the edible oil operations during the second half of '77 by importing 1000 MTs. of Sunflower oil and established a wide net work of distributors and sales outlets in Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. By such an integrated effort, of encouraging the farmers to grow more sunflower and by processing the entire production of seeds and marketing the same under the brand name of SUNOLA TAI has achieved the dual objec-

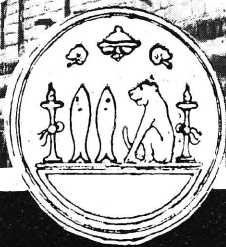
particular that the preparations made in the various parties and get together, are made only in SUNOLA Oil. This alone is ample testimony to the quality of this edible oil. The characteristics and analytical data of SUNOLA compared to other important cooking medium are furnished below

The preparations made with SUNOLA have a longer shelf life, and besides retain the freshness of the dishes and fried materials like wafers etc. for a longer time. It may be mentioned here that some manufacturers of wafers use only SUNOLA for export purposes. They are convinced that the products prepared in SUNOLA have better taste, colour and the consumption of oil is also lesser compared to other oils.

The SUNOLA revolution has created our awareness among the consumers that this is an edible oil which is good for health, by arresting the cholesterol formation and helping the heart patients and people with high blood pressure, to reduce the incidence of heart attacks. On account of the short duration of this crop the farmers are enthusiastic in raising this crop as it is not only economical to them but also gives them a reasonably good return. TAI has introduced SUNOLA with these objectives and in the long run, we expect more production of Sunflower seeds, and more consumption of SUNOLA by the consumers for a longer and healthy life.



GANGAI KONDA CHOLAPURAM

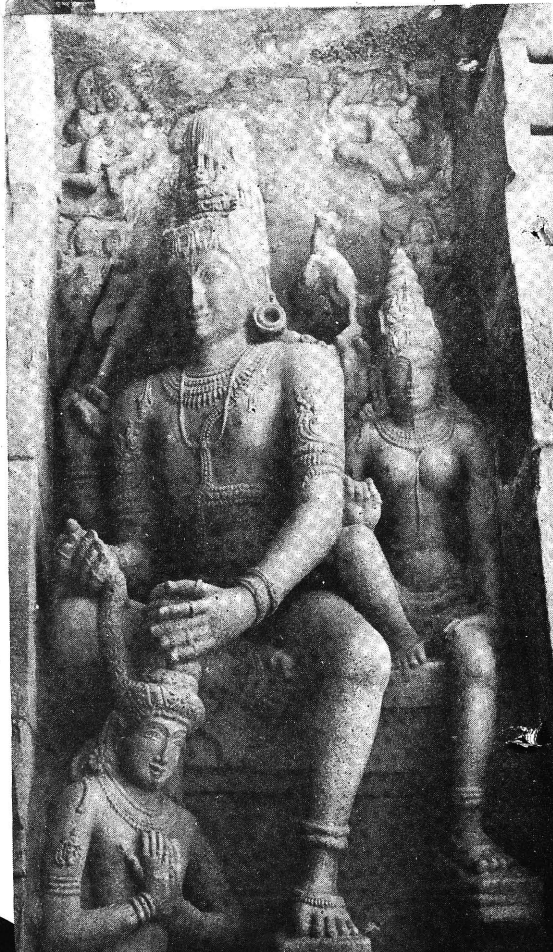


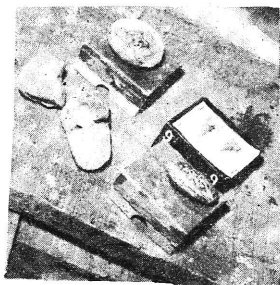
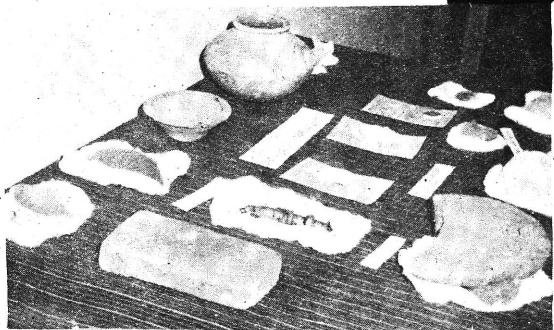
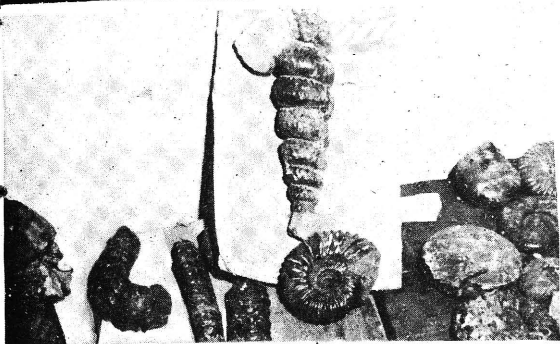
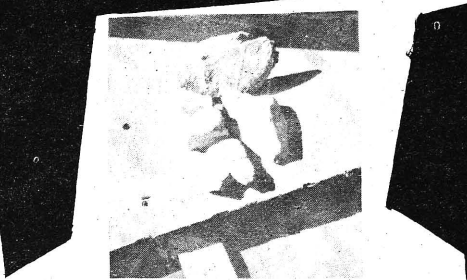
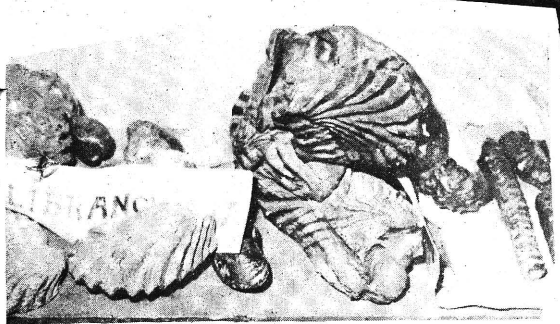
The imperial Chola dynasty founded by Rajaraja the Great in the 9th century ruled the Tamil Country till 1118 A. D. It was his son Rajendra Chola I who succeeded his father in 1014 A. D. completed the conquest of Ceylon and had expanded the kingdom. With his huge army he proceeded north into Kalinga to deal with the ruler of Eastern Ganga. From there the Chola army started on a grand expedition to the valley of Ganga. This was an exploit which brought Rajendra the title 'Gangaikonda' and was commemorated by the name of the new capital founded by him—'Gangaikondacholapuram'—and its great tank said to have been the recipient of Ganges water brought on the heads of conquered kings and served as a 'liquid pillar of Victory.' His kingdom stretched in the north upto the Gangetic region, to Ceylon in the south; to Maghodayapuram in the West and Kadaram (Kedah on the west coast of Malaya, Sri Vijaya etc.) over the seas in the east.

The master pieces of Chola art are the great temples of Rajarajeswara at Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Choleswara at Gangaikondacholapuram respectively of the reign of Rajaraja I and Rajendra I.

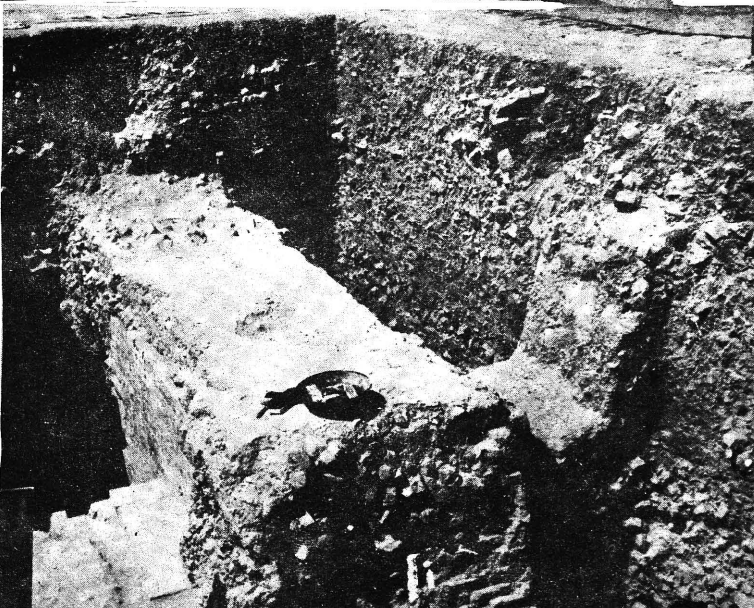
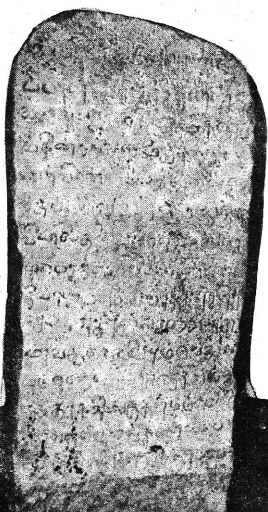
The Gangaikondacholeswaram is a replica of the Thanjavur temple but with more grace of curved contour in its Vimana and a greater maturity in its sculpture.

Malaigai Medu is the site of the royal residence. Excavations have yielded to archeological finds of the existence of a palace, highway etc. An exhibition depicting the history of Rajendra Chola I was held during a two-day festival celebrating the birthday of Rajendra Chola.





At Gangaikondacholapuram, in a site at Maligaimedu excavations revealed ruins of a palace, highway fort etc. The artefacts were displayed at an exhibition at Tiruchi.



Supreme Court Commends

Tamil nadu

Slum Clearance Work

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has commended the steps taken so far by the Tamil Nadu Government in tackling the problem of slum dwellings "with a measure of sincerity and success."

While appreciating the action taken so far by Tamil Nadu in slum clearance, Their Lordships observed that "we are of the prima facie view that the State Government should include the pavement dwellers also amongst the beneficiaries of its scheme."

A sum of Rs. 19 crores was proposed to be spent by Tamil Nadu in the next four years for improving the living conditions of hut dwellers.

"Under the scheme, lands in which huts have been constructed are allotted to the hut dwellers on hire purchase basis". Home improvement loans ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs 3,500 were also proposed to be given for those with income limits between Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per month'. An outright grant of Rs. 100 would be given to those whose income is less than Rs. 200 per month.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has so far built 38,000 tenements for slum dwellers and a sum of Rs. 35 crores has been spent in the construction of tenements and every year Rs. 5 to 6 crores are spent. The licence fees (rent) for these tenements had not been determined according to the Rent Control Act (dealing with determination fair rent, etc.) as it would entail hardship on slum dwellers. Therefore, the fee was amply subsidised by the Government and for a flat

costing between Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 16,000 a slum dweller had to pay only a licence fee of Rs. 20 (as against a "fair rent" of Rs. 105)

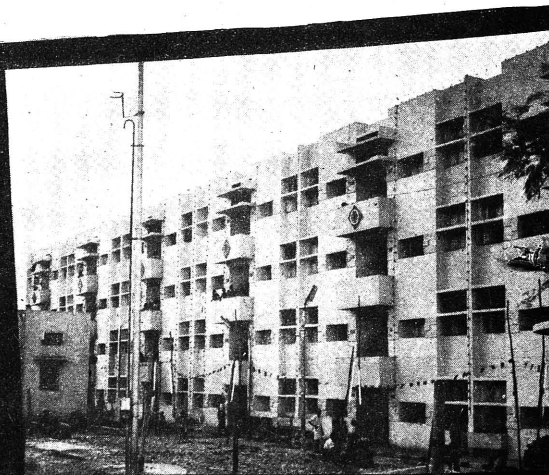
The affidavit also mentioned that about 95,414 families, had been benefited by the various amenities and facilities provided under the environmental improvement scheme and accelerated slum improvement schemes.

Besides, amenities were being given to nearly 75,000 families under a World Bank project. In addition to physical improvement, buildings for cottage industries, pre-schools, high schools were constructed in these areas and the community development wing of the Slum Clearance Board was engaged in securing participation of the slum dwellers in these projects. A number of income supplementation projects had been put through including imparting training in skills and arranging for loans from banks for starting small industries.

The Board has also been encouraging voluntary agencies to take up social and remunerative steps in slum areas by liberally providing accommodation and other facilities, the affidavit stated.

The new residents welfare trust which is one of the major social welfare organisations in Madras was granted Rs. 1 lakh every year by the Slum Clearance Board for pursuing its programmes of medicare, immunisation, mother and child care, and nutrition.

Courtesy :The Hindu



The Madras Port has come forward to name its newly acquired self propelled 200 Tonne Water Barge at a cost of Rs. 34.5 Lakhs, after Prof. Srinivasa Ramanujan to perpetuate his memory and his association with the Madras Port way back in the year 1913.

To supply water to Ships, the Madras Port has shore hydrants at all the berths except a few. In order to support the supply from shore, two self-propelled water barges—one of 100 tonnes and the other of 200 tonnes capacity—are available with the Madras Port. These barges could supply water to Ships at moorings as well as the Ships at the outer anchorage. Consequent on the increase in the demand for the supply of water to Ships at moorings and outer anchorage, and consequent on the ageing of one of the self-propelled water barges viz. 100 tonne Water Barge KILPAUK, the Madras Port drew out plans to acquire one water barge of 200 tonnes capacity in replacement of the water barge KILPAUK.

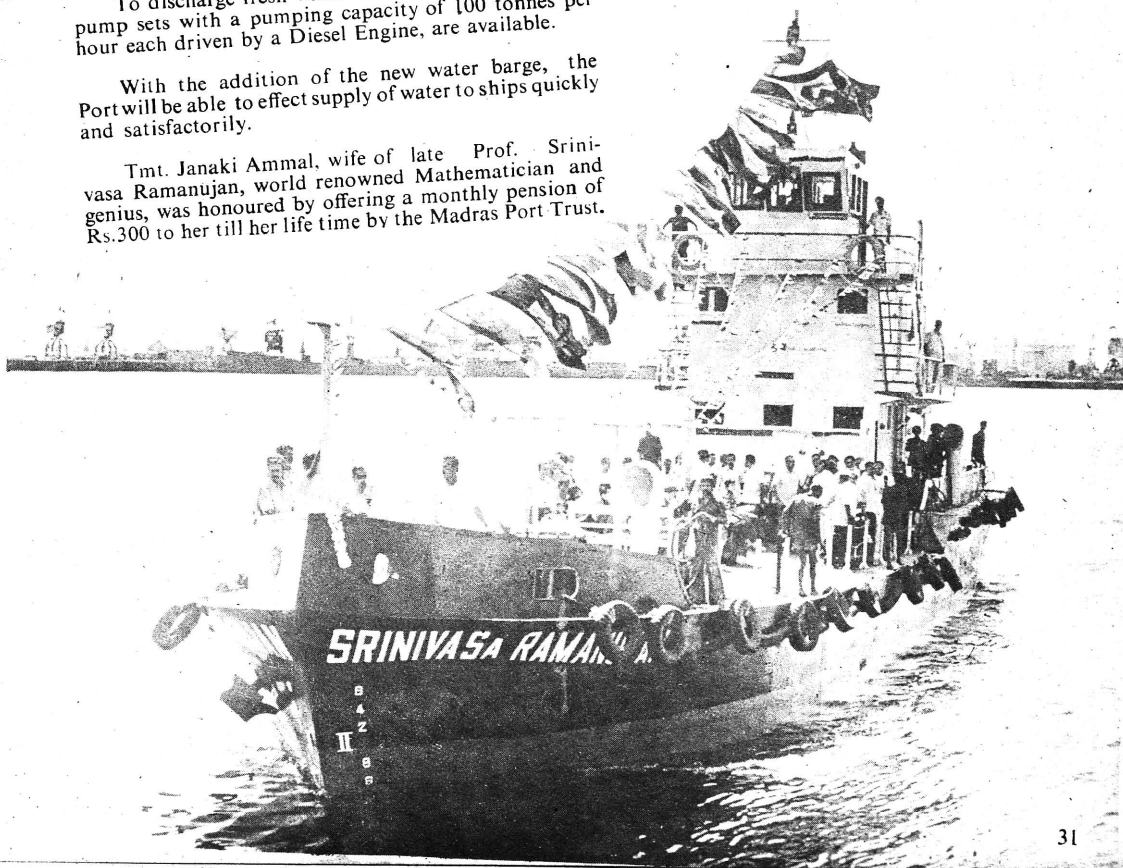
The self-propelled water barge to be handed has four compartments of 50 tonnes storing capacity each with necessary interconnections. For propulsion, the Water Barge is provided with two engines developing 165 H. P. each at 1800 RPM. The length of the barge is 34.8 metres, width 6.8 metres and depth 3 metres. She has a draft of 2.25 metres. The speed of the barge is 8 knots. The cost of the Water Barge is 34.5 Lakhs.

To discharge fresh water into the ship's tanks two pump sets with a pumping capacity of 100 tonnes per hour each driven by a Diesel Engine, are available.

With the addition of the new water barge, the Port will be able to effect supply of water to ships quickly and satisfactorily.

Tmt. Janaki Ammal, wife of late Prof. Srinivasa Ramanujan, world renowned Mathematician and genius, was honoured by offering a monthly pension of Rs.300 to her till her life time by the Madras Port Trust.

Water barge for
PORT TRUST



**"There is only one magic
which can remove
poverty—and that is hard
work helped by a clear
sense of purpose and
discipline."**

—Indira Gandhi

Satyameva Jayate—Shramaeva Jayate



davp 82/506

A vintage advertisement for Co-optex Handlooms. The background features a woman in a pink floral sari, with a butterfly in the top right corner. A red rectangular box on the left contains the main text.

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