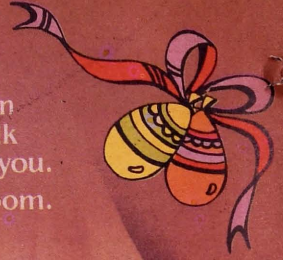




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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

Tamil Nadu's efforts for Sri Lankan Tamils

Tamil Nadu Government led by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R is taking earnest efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of Sri Lankan Tamils.

The President in Tamil Nadu

His Excellency, the President of India, Thiru Ziani Zail Singh arrived to a warm welcome on a three days visit to Tamil Nadu.

A report.

Sir Pitti Theagarayar fought for social justice

Sir Pitti Theagarayar, who unselfishly fought for social justice was paid warm tributes at a meeting at Cuddlore.

A report.

Dr. Ambedkar remembered

The Tamil Nadu Govt. Organised a function at Vellore in commemoration of the birth day of the champion of Backward classes, Dr. Ambedkar.

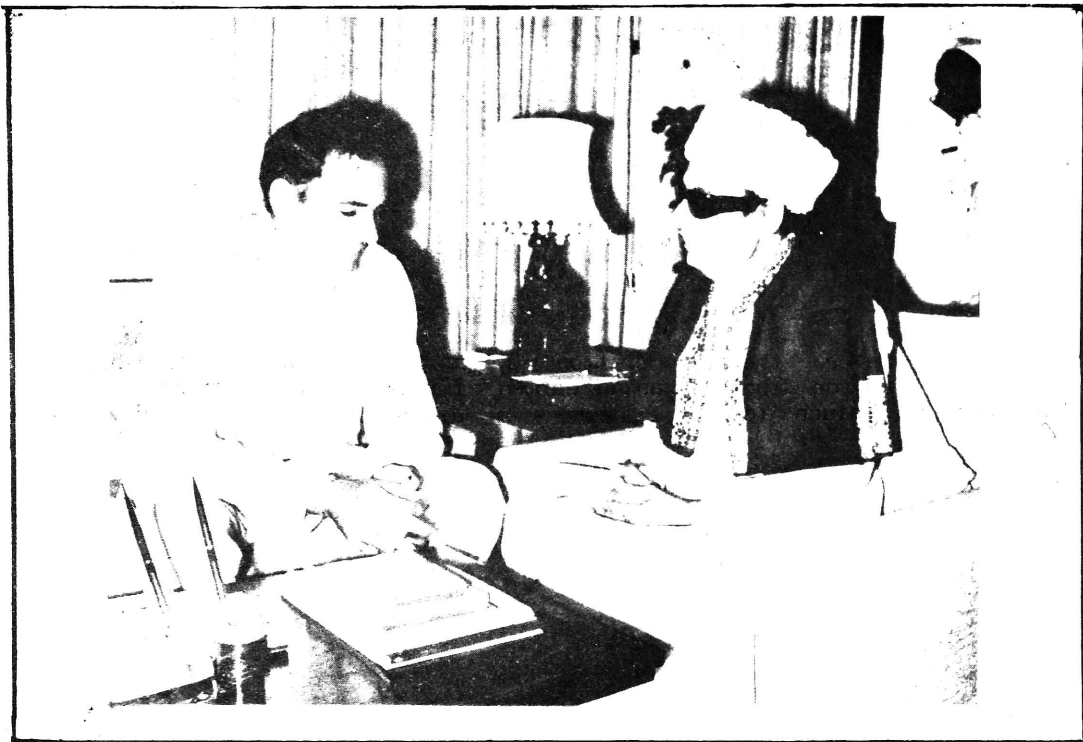
A report.



Thiruvalluvar Year, 2018

May 1987

Chithirai



Tamil Nadu's efforts for Sri Lankan Tamils

The Tamil Nadu Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. on May, 28, had a 30-minute meeting with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, and later issued a statement taking strong exception to the Sri Lankan President, Thiru J.R.Jayewardene's reported charge against him.

Dr. M.G.R. made it clear that he would not be deterred by 'these kinds of threats' from continuing to aid the victims of State terrorism on Humanitarian grounds. He strongly condemned the response

of the Sri Lankan President to the well-intentioned appeal of the Prime Minister of India to end military action in Jaffna.

The statement issued by the Chief Minister read: 'Tamils are our blood brothers. Solely out of humanitarian considerations, the people of Tamil Nadu donated liberally. This money was released by the Chief Minister to the refugee organisations. While such is the case, to call it an act of aiding terrorism in Sri Lanka is quite atrocious and unbecoming. That too, such a charge

is made by the President of a country which takes money, men and material from all over the world, particularly from those countries which are known to be violators of basic human rights, to unleash unparalleled genocide against its own citizens like Tamils. These kinds of threats, I wish to reiterate, will not deter us from continuing to aid victims of State terrorism on humanitarian grounds.

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Tamil Nadu I strongly condemn

the response of the President of Sri Lanka to the well-intentioned appeal of the Prime Minister of India to end the military action in Jaffna".

The statement was issued after the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Thiru Buta Singh, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister a little before the latter left for the airport to return to Madras.

Raising an Issue

The Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. has urged the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv-Gandhi to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to suspend immediately the military action against the Tamils in the island.

In a telex message to the Prime Minister, on May 27th Dr. M.G.R. said the escalated

State violence against the Tamils was "inhuman, uncivilised and constituted a serious violation of fundamental human rights".

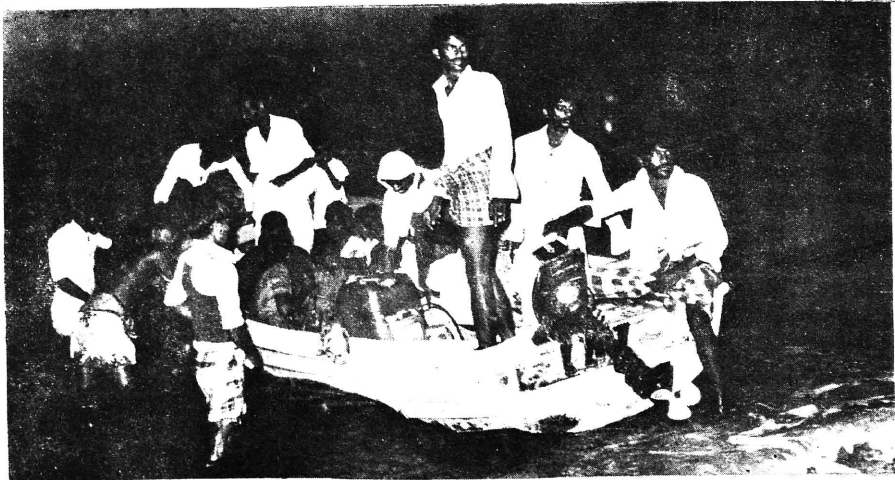
Drawing the Prime Minister's attention to the pathetic plight of the Tamils in the island due to the intensification of military offensive operations by the Sri Lankan armed forces.

Dr. MGR urges Sri Lanka to suspend Military action against Tamils.

The message said, "The people of Tamil Nadu are deeply agitated, shocked and profoundly concerned over the escalated scale of State violence resulting in heavy toll of civilian life and mass destruction of private property. We learn that Sri Lanka has launched an all-out military invasion of the Jaffna peninsula and the Sri Lankan armed forces are already engaged in large scale offensive operations. Regular

and systematic aerial strikes on civilian targets, indiscriminate mortar and artillery shelling on residential areas have caused considerable damage to life and property.

"This escalated State violence against the Tamil community, already subjected to untold hardship due to economic embargo, fuel ban and telecommunication blockade, is inhuman, uncivilised and constitutes a serious violation of fundamental human rights. We are deeply distressed over the present military invasion of the peninsula. We fear that thousands of innocent civilians will perish at the hands of the Sinhala army which is notorious for its indiscipline and cruelty. Therefore, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, my Cabinet and on my own behalf, I urge the Prime Minister to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to suspend immediately the military action", the message said.





The President in Tamil Nadu

His Excellency, the President, Thiru Zail Singh arrived to a warm welcome at Madras on May 24th evening.

The President was received at the airport by his Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, Tmt. Khurana, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan, the Chief Secretary, Thiru A. Padmanabhan, IAS., and the three Defence Chiefs.

On May 25th, the President left for Thanjavur. He was seen off at the Airport by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.MGR and his cabinet colleagues. The Hon'ble Tourism Minister, Thiru V.V.

Swaminathan accompanied the President.

The President returned to Madras on the same night after atten-

ding two functions at Thanjavur and after visiting the Big temple at Thanjavur and the Lord Ranganatha temple at Srirangam.



At Madras, the President inaugurated the new buildings of the Anna Adarsh College for women on May 26th. Later, he inaugurated

a school at Tiruvottiyur. The President left for New Delhi on the 26th evening. His Excellency was seen off at airport by His

Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L.Khurana, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR, his cabinet colleagues and a host of dignitaries.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, GIANI ZAIL SINGH, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF ANNA ADARSH COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT ANNA NAGAR MADRAS, ON 26TH MAY, 1987.

I am very happy to be here once again today and to inaugurate the Anna Adarsh College for Women, established by the Punjab Association. I have been following the progress of this college and am impressed by the excellent work, particularly in the field of Education by the Punjab Association in Madras.

It gives me great pleasure to see this huge building costing Rs. One crore dedicated to the Women Collegiate Education, which is very important for the development of the Society. It is indeed a valuable gift of their nobility

and sincerity of purpose, deriving inspiration from the cherished ideals of the great 'ANNADURAI' who was one of the fore-runners of the struggle against poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. I am very much pleased to see the accomplishment of this undertaking by the Punjab Association which they have done as a mark of respect, reverence and admiration for ANNA.

This college is exclusively for women. The strength of any society depends upon the position and status that women enjoy. Wherever you find women respected and regarded highly that society prospers and moves forward with stability. This was so in ancient India. Their position deteriorated over past many

centuries of slavery. Now that we are independent we must restore women to their original status in society. Our great National leaders beginning from Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have all emphasised the need for women's education. We have made tremendous progress since independence. Yet we have to go a long way in achieving the objective fully. Today women are working in all professions including journalism, police, administration, higher management and so on in addition to teaching, nursing, medicine, etc. In this context I appreciate the efforts of Punjab Association in starting this exclusive college for women and named after the great leader Annadurai.

Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is the highest form of worship of God.

Swami Vivekananda

Sir Pitti Theagarayar fought for social justice



Sir Pitti Theagarayar the man who sowed the first seeds of the Dravidian self respect movement was paid glorious tributes on his 136th birthday at a special state function at Cuddalore on - 27.4.87.

The day begun with the nadaswaram music of Thiru Neelakandan and group. A seminar on the achievements of Sir Pitti Theagarayar with the State Poet, Thiru Pulamipithan on the chair followed.

In the evening, the District Collector, Thiru Thangavelu IAS., welcomed the gathering.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Tourism, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan presided. The Minister unveiled a potrait of Sir Pitti Theagarayar. Speaking on the occasion, the Information Minister said that Sir Pitti

Theagarayar was the first person to raise the flag of Dravidian civilization, even before Thanthai - Periyar. Though born in an affluent family, he fought to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor and the hapless. It was primarily due to his efforts, constituencies were reserved for non-brahmins during the pre independence era. Though Theagarayar party won the elections and despite Governor Wellington's invitation to take up the office of the Chief Minister, Theagarayar turned down the offer and made his party member, Subbarayalu, to take up the Chief Ministers. This proves that Theagarayar had an unique mind.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian distributed loans and work instruments to the poor. He said the Sir Petti Theagarayar was

one of the fittest guides to the youth of today. By his sacrifices, by his efforts of profound nature, we live in a much better state of things today. Theagarayar, who won a gold medal for productivity in industry (he founded a modern industry) could have made lakhs of rupees in his profession, but he chose to be otherwise.

Theagarayar was instrumental in founding the South India chamber of Commerce and many other co-operative societies. He believed in science strongly and was awarded in 1898, the 'Fellow of Madras' by the Madras University. The Finance Minister added that Theagarayar till his last breadth fought to uplift those who were crushed by law and traditions.

The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Milk Produ-

Co-operative Federation, Thiru K. Kalaimani and the Special Officer of Co-optex, Thiru Anakaputhur C.Ramalingam addressed the gather-

ing, Thiru N.Rajangam MP, Thiru S.Kalitheerthan MLA., Thiru A. Thangarasu MLA., and the President of Cuddalore Municipality Thiru K.M.Sundaram

also spoke on the occasion.

The Deputy Director, Information Department, Thiru V.T. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

News

The Tamilnadu Government has requested the centre to set up a second refinery in Tamil Nadu, either at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam or Vedarayam.

A decision on the setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court is pending at the centre.

All restriction on the movement of rice between Madras and Chengleput district have been removed since 9th April '87.

As against the target of 7 lakh tonnes for procurement rice in the Cauvery delta for 1986-87 the State Civil Supplies Corporation has procured 8.6 lakh tonnes upto March 15th.

The loss incurred by the State for supplying rice at subsidised rates through the public distribution system is about Rs.80 crores, a year.

The Public Distribution System has a network of 21,035 fair price shops supplying essential commodities to 119.66 lakh card holders.

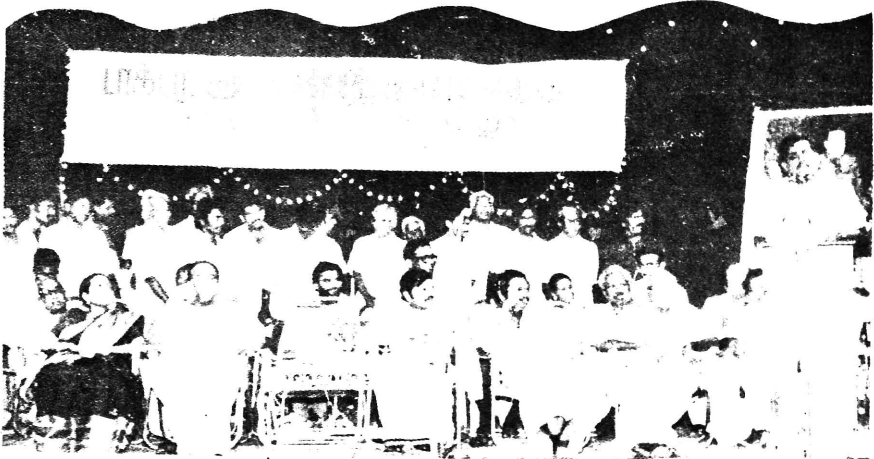
The "Deemed University status" has been recommended by the State for three colleges. They are: Avinashilingam home science college, Coimbatore, Parashakti College for Women, Courtallam and Kalakshetra, Madras.

Plus Two students could from 1988-89 onwards can opt for mathematics, physics, Chemistry and Biology in Group A.

A Tamil version of the Indian Constitution is nearing completion. An earlier version was found erroneous.

A Rs.5.1 crore plan is underway to flush the cooum river with sea water.

Dr. Ambedkar remembered



The State remembered Dr. Ambedkar on his 97th birthday at a function on 30.4.87 at Vellore, North Arcot District.

Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare, Thiru A.Arunchalam presided over the function. In his presidential address, the Minister said that Dr. Ambedkar belongs



not just to the Adidravidar but to the whole nation. The credit for completing the Indian constitution in a record three years goes to Dr. Ambedkar. As Free India's first Minister for Law, Ambedkar did a creditable job.

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Noon-meal Scheme,



Thiru R.Soundararajan in his special address spoke of Dr.Ambedkar's unselfish mind that set its goal on improving the conditions of the downtrodden in India. Dr.Ambedkar's brilliance turned to ashes the savage of untouchability in India and hence he lives in our hearts even now, he added.

Hon'ble Central Minister of State for Industries, Thiru M. Arunachalam unveiled a portrait of Dr.Ambedkar. Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said, that Dr. Ambedkar believed in hard work

as the ultimate virtue. Dr. Ambedkar's centenary birthday must be celebrated fittingly because he wanted "equality" to spread the length and breadth of India. He thanked the Tamil Nadu Government for celebrating Dr.Ambedkar's birthday.

At the function, 2000 Adi Dravidars received housed pattas. On behalf of the Departments of Social Welfare and Adi-dravidar Welfare, sewing machines, iron boxes, carpentry tools as also Marriage aid to the orphaned, pension

to the aged and loans for business were distributed.

Earlier, the District Collector, Tmt. S. Malathi, IAS., welcomed the gathering, Thiru R. Jeevarathinam, MP, Thiru Balaraman MP, Thiru Tamil Arasan MLA, Thiru A.Arumugham, MLA, Thiru R.S.Arumugham, MLA, Thiru K. Raghupathi MLA, Thiru S.P. Manavalam MLA and Thiru R. Govindasamy, MLA addressed the gathering. The Assistant Director, Information Department, Thiru R.Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.



The teachings of Mahavir constitute a noble code of conduct. "Have control over the five senses. Avoid excessive desire of things," said the great Mahavir. If people had really released the full significance of these teachings, there would have been no wars or conflicts in the world ; there would have been no necessity for the United Nations.

It is customary on our part to ask any body if he acts abnormally and behaves unusually "What ? Are you drunk "?

The heroes will not drink. The villains only will be shown as addicts to drink. You might have noticed this even in films and dramas. In this regard our story writers have to be congratulated. Even in stories drinking is portrayed an an undesirable act. Good people do not drink. Drunkards are not

good people. Even good people are spoiled when they take to drinking.

There is no danger to democracy by our people. As was pointed out by Vasani, it is the duty of the leaders to preserve and safeguard democracy. Therefore, the defect lies with the leaders and not with the people. If there are any defects with the people, they can be easily rectified. But unless the leaders mend themselves, they cannot be rectified. Only to correct the leaders, people make an effort once in five years through the ballot. But it is not known if the leaders will rectify themselves in spite of their defeat at the polls once or twice. We need not mention the leaders who refuse to mend themselves in spite of the lesson taught to them by the people. Such is their sincere faith in democracy! Democracy will shine still better if these leaders learn to respect peoples' verdict.

- Anna.

News in capsule

A mobile laboratory designed by the Indian Oil Corporation was formally inaugurated at Madras on April 30th. The lab. is being used for the first time in India to test samples of petrol and diesel drawn from various IOC petrol stations.



P.T.C. buses on a regular run averaged about 210 km each day but the recently introduced "v" service buses are covering 300-400 kms a day. As a result, PTC logged an additional 65 lakh km during 1986-87. The number of passengers during 1986-87 increased to 110.36 crores from 105.65 crores in 1985-86.

Southern Railway has carried 322.3 million passengers in 1986-87 compared to 290.6 millions in the previous year. Against a freight target of 14 million tonnes, the Southern Railway has touched 13.91 million tonnes, marginally more than the 13.89 million tonnes recorded in 1985-86.

Madras customs on April 30th commissioned the first of the two launches acquired recently for combating smuggling. The Rs.30 lakh launch, Pulicat I, will be used for surveillance and patrol, particularly at the outer anchorage.

An unusual haul of a dozen machine guns and 300 rounds of ammunition were picked up from the sea near Ramanathapuram by customs men on April 26th.

Madras telephone subscribers are to receive a yellow pages supplement along with their telephone directory in 1987; the yellow pages would give the telephone user access to information about services, products and shops, listed in groups.

The Tamil film "Samsaram Adhu Minsaram" has won the national award for the "film providing popular and wholesome entertainment" in 1986. The Producer will receive a gold medal and cash prize of Rs. 40,000 while the director will receive a gold medal and a cash prize of Rs.20,000.

The present infant mortality rate in India of 95 per 1000 will be reduced to 60 per 1000 by A.D. 2000 according to a target set by the Central Government.



The Tuticorin Port has recorded a 126 percent increase in container traffic during 1986-87 compared to the previous year. The daily average unloading was 3,369 tonnes in 1986-87 compared to 2,277 in 1985-86.

M.V. Doulos, billed as the World's largest floating bookshop, with over 10 lakh books and 375 volunteers arrived at Madras on May 1st. The ship will be at Madras till May 24th.

The Chingleput (East) police recovered stolen properties worth Rs.64 lakhs relating to crimes reported since January 1985. This represents 50% detection of the cases involving a property of Rs.114 lakhs.



Co-optex has introduced a new "Chithirai saree". The speciality of these sarees is that the back ground is dyed in two or three light shades, giving a special effect to the sarees. The designs for these sarees have been printed, making them exclusively attractive.

The Tamil film "Mouna Ragam" was proposed to be entered as one of the Indian films in the competitive section of 1987 July Moscow festival, by the Central Government.

Pallavan Transport Corporation, Madras, has proposed to introduce 500 'V' service

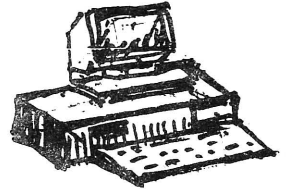
buses by the year end. The 'V' services have limited stops but charge the regular fare.

Relaying of 40 km of bus route roads, improvements to non-bus roads and private streets, extension of sodium vapour lamps and an experiment in conservance are the mainstay of the Madras Corporation activities for the year 1987-88.

Samples of ferrite grade stainless steel strips manufactured by the Salem steel plant has been sent to the Royal Canadian mint. If the trials prove successful, the Canadian plant may place an order with Salem steel next year requiring 9000 tonnes of strips.

In 1986 a decline of 23% in the incidence of malaria was repor-

ted in Madras compared to 1985. In the wake of the outbreak of encephalitis in the state, the Corporation launched an 'operation pigs, and commissioned police marksmen to gundown or nab 3,466 stray pigs.



The Indian Institute of Technology Madras, will soon have a modern computer centre costing Rs.3 crores. The new computer to be installed is of the fourth generation and the system will have 80 Siemens terminals with provision to connect another 72 indigenously available terminals or IBM compatible personal computers. A good computer aided design (CAD) station for engineering work is also included in the configuration.



The spirit of democracy cannot be established in the midst of terrorism, whether governmental or popular.

The spirit of democracy is not a mechanical thing to be adjusted by abolition of forms. It requires change of the heart.

People in a democracy should be satisfied with drawing the Government's attention to mistakes, if any.

The only force at the disposal of democracy is that of public opinion.

The Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Salem District



In Tamil Nadu Nine Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas have been identified as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India. They are Yercaud, Kolli-Hills, Kalrayan Hills, Pachamalai and Arunoothumalai in Salem District. Pachamalai is in Trichy District, Javadu Hills is in North Arcot District, Kalrayan Hills is in South Arcot District and Sidderi Hills is in Dharmapuri District.

Out of 9, Salem District is having 5 Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas as mentioned above. The tribal population of Salem District is 1,23,357.

In Salem District, Government Dispensaries, LAMP Societies, Veterinary Dispensaries have been established in all Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas. All the main villages have been provided with electrification in all I.T.D.P. Areas both under conventional method and Solar system. To prevent the tribals from the exploitation of private money lenders LAMP societies are

Thiru M. Thangadurai, I.A.S.
Collector of Salem.

helping to the tribals in lending short term, medium term loan, well loans Jewel Loans and procuring farm and forest Produces. Essential Commodities are being distributed through village shops to the tribal families. Consumption loans are also being given to the tribals. For self employment Tailoring and embroidery units have been established in Yercaud, Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills for women. To increase the food production and to learn the modernised cultivation, demonstration plots are being put up in the tribal lands. For the development of economical condition of the tribal families, family orientation programme like Animal Husbandry, Village Industries, Sericulture, Horticulture Schemes are being carried out in every year. With regards to Education Government Tribal Residential Schools are functioning in all I.T.D.P. areas. So far in Yercaud 5 Schools, in Kolli Hills 1, in Kalrayan 13, in Pachamalai 5 and

in Arunoothumalai 4 schools have been set up. Protected water supply are also being provided through bore wells. Check dams, percolation ponds are also being put up under Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation Schemes to provide water facilities for cultivation.

Yercaud

In Yercaud a Model Sericulture farm has been established over an area of 25 Acres from where the tribals are receiving plant cuttings at subsidised rates. Five Tribal Residential Schools and one Tailoring unit are functioning. One LAMP Society and 20 village shops are also functioning. A model nursery farm under Horticulture scheme has been established over 25 acres for distribution of different varieties of fruit seedlings to tribals at Subsidised rate. From 76-77 to 85-86 Milch animals, plough bullocks, Sheep Units have been distributed to 1,220 families. In 1986-87 various type of animals have been distributed to 182 families. All main villages have been electrified and now the hamlet are being provided with electrification under Solar system. A forest nursery has also been established to distribute tree plants to the tribals at subsidised rates. Two road works to a length of 11.60 K.M. at a cost of Rs.49/- lakhs has been laid and buses are plying. Under water supply scheme 29 villages have been provided protected water supply. Bee keeping scheme is also being extended to all villages. A Bee Keepers Co-op.Society has been established.

Kolli Hills

The Kolli Hills is having the Tribal population of 30,665. It consists of 14 villages. All the 14 villages have been electrified and now hamlets are being electrified by Solar System. A primary Health Centre is functioning. A Government Dispensary, 2 LAMP



societies have been established. Essential Commodities are being supplied to tribals through village shops. At present, 20 village shops are functioning. A Horticulture Nursery has been established over 25 acres of distribution of different varieties of fruit seedlings to tribals at subsidised rates. Like this a forest central Nursery has also been established for distribution of tree plants at subsidised rates. One Veterinary dispensary and one Government Residential Higher Elementary School are functioning. A Sericulture Central Nursery has been established for distribution of plants to tribals. This scheme is being picking up well in Kolli Hills.

Kolli Hills is famous for different varieties of fruits like Jack fruit, Mango, Pine Apple, Banana etc. Hence a fruit processing unit is being established

at a cost of Rs.8/- lakhs. Four road works to a length of 73 K.M. have been taken up at a cost of Rs.396/- lakhs. Out of this 2 works have been completed and bus facilities introduced for the benefit of tribals to carry their produce to market. Bee keeping scheme is also picking up well. Hence a model Bee nursery has been established. Bee Hives are being distributed to tribals in every year. Horticulture scheme is being expanded to all tribal villages. Different types of animals are being distributed to tribals. In 86-87 110 families benefitted. From 1976-77 to 1985-86, 1,547 families were provided with different types of animals. 95 hamlets have been provided with protected water supply. A tailoring unit is also functioning, in which tribal women are giving trainings. Kolli Hills is also famous for different varieties of herbal plants. Hence it is proposed to establish a Herbal Farm over an area of 100 Ac.

To make the Kolli Hills as a tourist Centre, a telescope house, a youth hostel, travellers rest house are under construction. Since the Kolli Hills is famous for very old Aruppleswarar Temple and 200' of water falls. Streams, Odais and rivers are mostly available in this hill. Check dams and percolation ponds are being constructed under Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation Scheme in order to increase the food production.

Kalrayan Hills

The tribal population of Kalrayan Hills is 21,316. It is consisting of 16 villages. All the villages have been electrified. Two Government Dispensaries, One Veterinary dispensary have been established. A Government Tribal Residential High School is functioning. To provide with regular employment to the tribals, a Giant Orchard over an area of 1000

acres is being established. So far in 900 acres of lands different varieties of plants have been planted. Daily an average of 100 tribal men and women are getting employment. Like this a model Coffee plantation over an area of 125 acres is being established. 100 acres Sericulture Farm and a model Poultry farm in 2.5 acres are proposed to be established in 87-88. A seed production centre, a tailoring unit, bamboo and mat weaving Co.op. Societies are functioning. From 1976-77 to 86-87, 1,346 families were provided with different -



varieties of animals. 13 Government Tribal Residential Schools are functioning. A Regulated Market has been established for the benefit of tribals.

Ten Check dams have been put up. Forest development scheme is being taken up in vast scale in this year. Horticulture scheme is also being carried out. Every year 400 families are provided with inputs, fertiliser, pesticides, fruit seedlings at 50% subsidy. Two LAMP societies are functioning. For the distribution of essential commodities 10 village shops have been established. 52 hamlets have been provided with bore wells.



Pachamalai

The tribal population of Pachamalai, I.T.D.P. area is 6,583. This area is consisting of 18 villages. All the villages have been provided with electrification. One LAMP society, one Government Dispensary have been established. A Veterinary dispensary is under construction. A road to a length of 10.20 K.M. has been formed at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs. Essential commodities are being distributed through village shops. Under Animal Husbandry schemes Milch animals, work bull-dogs, sheep units have been distributed to 1,246 families from 1976-77 to 1986-87. 1,100 families have been benefitted under Horti-

culture scheme upto 1986-87. 3 check dams and one percolation pond have been constructed. 25 hamlets have been provided with bore wells so far.

Arunoothumalai

The tribal population of - Arunoothumalai is 6,604. It is having 13 villages. All the Villages have been provided with electrification facilities. A LAMP society has been started. Essential Commodities are being distributed through 17 village shops. A Veterinary dispensary and a Government Hospital have been started. 16 K.M. road work was taken up at a cost of Rs.88/- lakhs and completed. Buses are plying at present. 1,277 families were benefitted under Animal Husbandry Scheme from 1976-77. Six Check dams have been put up upto 1986-87. 19 hamlets have been provided with protected water supply. 17 hamlets have been provided with electrification facilities upto 1986-87. 1,100 families were benefitted under Horticulture scheme. Establishing Mini orchard over an area of 20 acres is in progress. The tribals will receive regular employment under this programme. Establishing a sandal estate is also in progress over an area of 1,000 hectares. This scheme will provide regular employment to the tribals.

Name of I.T.D.P. area	No,of villages	Extent in Sq. K.M.	Total population	Total Tribal population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Yercaud	67	147.50	30,816	21,676
Kolli Hills	14	224.85	31,212	30,665
Kalrayan Hills	16	319.21	21,316	20,665
Pachamalai	18	109.92	10,039	6,583
Arunoothumalai	13	29.02	10,143	6,604



Charan Singh passes away

-Courtesy: "The Hindu"

Thiru Charan Singh, India's fifth Prime Minister, who died on May 29th had a chequered political career spanning over 50 years. Popularly called "Chaudhari Saheb" he was known to be a shrewd tactician and a strong-willed person. He was a reminder to us of the country's first Home Minister, Sardar Patel, who was a stout-hearted pragmatist with an imposing personality.

Born in December, 1902, in Noorpur village of Merrut district, Thiru Charan Singh graduated in science in 1923 and did his

post-graduation from Agra University in 1925. Trained also in law, he set up practice at Ghaziabad before shifting to Meerut in 1929. Later he joined the national movement and participated actively in the freedom struggle. He was incarcerated several times.

Parliamentary Secretary: He was first elected to the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in 1937 from Chhaprauli and was re-elected from the same constituency in 1946, 1952, 1962 and 1967. His ministerial career began in 1946 when

he joined the Govind Ballabh Pant Ministry as Parliamentary Secretary.

Five years later, he rose to become a Cabinet Minister in charge of Justice and Information and also worked in various other departments such as Revenue, Medical and Public Health. Later he took over as the Minister for Revenue and Agriculture in the Cabinet of Dr. Sampurnanand in 1952. When he resigned in April 1959, he was holding the charge of the Department of Revenue and Transport in C.B. Gupta's Mini-

stry, he was in charge of Home and Agriculture (1960).

He also served as Minister for Agriculture and Forests (1962-63) in Tmt. Sucheta Kripalani's Ministry. He gave up the Department of Agriculture in 1965 and assumed charge of Local Self-Government in 1966.

In 1967 he joined C.B. Gupta's Cabinet but left the Ministry and the Congress to head the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal, the non-Congress Opposition group in the State Assembly.

Heads SVD Ministry: He formed the new SVD Ministry, with himself as the Chief Minister in February the following year and advised the State Governor to dissolve the Assembly and order fresh elections. He formed a new party, Bharatiya Kranti Dal and captured 98 seats in the mid-term poll in 1969. After the Congress split he became the U.P. Chief Minister for the second time in February 1970, with the support of the Congress. However, President's rule was imposed in the State on October 2, 1970.

As Chief Minister, he took a leading part in the land reforms in the State and the introduction of the Debt Redemption Bill as well as the Land Holdings Act. An able

administrator, he had a strong following in his home State, but his down-to earth political and economic ideas found him at the centre of many a storm in Uttar Pradesh.

Thereafter he took the initiative to bring the non-Congress parties under one flag though his efforts in this direction had already met with partial success with the formation of the Bharatiya Lok Dal with the merger of the BKD, Samyukta Socialist Party and Swatantra Party. The new party won 106 seats in the 1974 Assembly poll.

Home Minister in Desai Govt.: Thiru Charan Singh was the leader of the Opposition in the House until the Lok Sabha elections in 1977 when he was returned to Parliament and became the Home Minister in the Morarji Desai-led Janata Government.

Following differences with Thiru Desai, he resigned from the Union Cabinet on June 30, 1978, along with his close associate and the then Union Health Minister, Raj Narain.

His differences with Thiru Desai, came to a head in the mass exodus from the Janata Party by pro-Charan Singh members of Parliament and the resignation by Thiru Desai.

Fifth Prime Minister: A nine-member coalition Ministry, the

first at the Centre, came into being when Thiru Charan Singh was sworn in as the Fifth Prime Minister of the country on July 28, 1979.

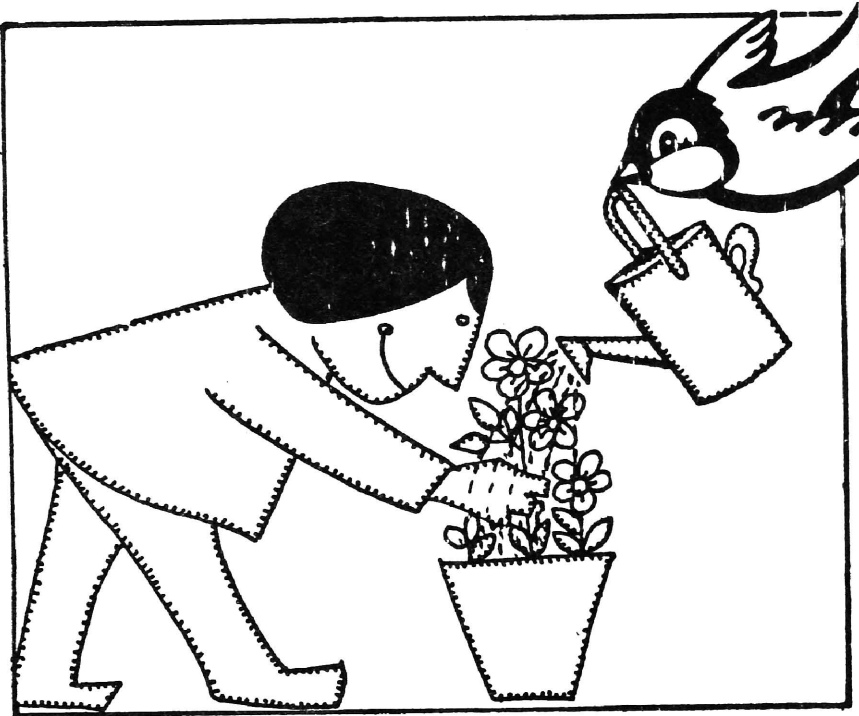
Earlier, the then President, Thiru Sanjivi Reddy, had invited the Leader of the Opposition, Thiru Y.B. Chavan, on July 18 to explore the possibility of forming a Government to replace Thiru Morarji Desai's caretaker Government.

On July 22, Thiru Chavan again met the President and conveyed his inability to form a Government as his party had only 76 members in a House of 543. Subsequently the Congress (I) agreed to support Thiru Charan Singh's Government from outside. Mrs. Gandhi, however, withdrew her support on August 20, 1979 and the Charan Singh Ministry fell.

Thiru Singh advised the President to dissolve Parliament and order fresh elections. President Sanjivi Reddy asked Charan Singh to continue to function as the Prime Minister of the caretaker Government.

Forms Lok Dal: Thiru Charan Singh and Thiru Raj Narain formed a new party, Lok Dal, to take part in the coming elections but the two leaders soon fell out. In the elections that followed Mrs. Gandhi came back to power and the Lok Dal became the second largest party in the Lok Sabha.

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Environmental Protection in Tamil Nadu

World Environment Day is observed on 5th June every year all over the world to focus the attention of mankind on the need to preserve the environmental quality. The environment has a direct bearing on the well being of all living beings including mankind.

Environmental protection has become an urgent need due to the serious deterioration in the quality of the environment. Through scientific advancement and technological development, man has acquired the power to transform the environment to suit his material needs and comforts. Rapid advances were made in industrial and agricultural sectors for mass production, and in trade and transport facilities for distribution. The pattern of life settlement

began to change, tending towards urbanisation. The demographic changes and the rural and urban activities soon became unrelated to the environment. In this process man failed to appreciate the pollutional and degradational impact of his activities on the environment, with his main focus on short-term benefits ignoring long-term ill effects. This phenomenon has been witnessed in both developed and developing countries.

ENVIRONMENT:

The environment exists in a matrix of inter-connected living and non-living surroundings. Nature always tries to maintain an equilibrium between different ecosystems. But this phenomenon was not destined to continue, on account of man's interference

with nature, through his various activities.

A wide range of chemicals used as raw materials in manufacturing processes and those found in products enter into the water course. Some of them render taste and odour. Some impart colour to water. The fate of these chemicals in an aquatic system is innumerable. Apart from rendering perceptible and visible damage to water, some chemicals end their fate by being reduced by water-borne microbes, and hydrological features of the receiving body. Whereas some of them are of greater concern particularly with reference to health of the humans, plants and animals. Those chemicals are largely derived from petro-chemical industries, metallurgical industries, pesticides, herbicides, tanneries, factories, textiles,



etc. The aromatics are seldom amenable to biological and natural reduction. Instead they attach themselves to living things and may be responsible for causing cancer-like diseases. The heavy metals and biocides find access into food chain of living system and cause discomforts of unpredictable nature. Water is life; life-saving water, if subjected to pollution becomes poison.

Air is as important as water for supporting ecosystem of this planet. It contains life sustaining oxygen (20%), Nitrogen (78%) and Carbon-di-oxide (0.29%) and the remaining 2% is constituted by other rare elements. It adjusts by itself to maintain an equilibrium to offer life to plants, animals and humans. However, the resilience of the atmosphere is severely disturbed when man made activities outwit the capacity of atmosphere in assimilating extraneous substances beyond limits. Anthropogenic activities generate pollutants and spew them into atmosphere. Gases, particulates, fumes, mists, smoke etc. are some general form of pollutants. Gaseous pollutants like oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and Carbon and hydrocarbons are generated from combustion of fuels like oils, coal, fire wood, gassoline etc. The mining activities, storage and

To protect the water courses, the Government in G.O.Ms.No.1, Environment Control Department, dated 6.2.1984, have issued instructions that no industry causing intensive water pollution shall be located within 1 kilometre from the banks of rivers, streams, reservoirs, etc.

Further in case of 18 industries, the Government have issued instruction that the Executive authorities of local bodies have to ensure that before grant of building licence, the consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is produced by the entrepreneurs.

handling of raw chemicals, minerals, grains, biocides etc. generate particulates. Some of the manufacturing processes emit solvents like aromatics, phenolic compounds, etc. The fate of these chemical components in the atmosphere is another unpredictable event. However the gaseous pollutants and particulates when ingested by humans and animals cause innumerable health hazards. The fall-out of the heavy metals like copper, zinc, lead, mercury etc. affect directly Plant growth and other microbial population. The corrosive salts like chlorides, fluorides, sulphates, etc, affect the materials of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:

Population explosion, triggers a chain reaction, which has a serious effect on the quality of environment. To generate employment potential

to the increasing masses and to meet their material needs, variety of industries have sprung up. These industries spew out into our environment an array of contaminants, in forms, viz., solid, liquid and gases affecting our water, air and land resources. Though these industries contribute towards economic uplift of a country, still, the ill-effects caused due to improper disposal of industrial wastes cannot be overlooked.

WATER POLLUTION:

Industrial pollutants discharged into the aquatic environment alter the physical, chemical and biological quality of the receiving body of water. The life supporting oxygen in water is depleted and aquatic life affected, unsightly appearance results.

AIR POLLUTION:

Population increase in urban areas accom-

panied by the exodus of rural mass, has choked the already over burdened utility services like water supply, sanitation and housing. Lack of housing facilities has given rise to proliferation of slums lacking in basic amenities.

BIOCIDES IN ENVIRONMENT:

To meet the food demands of the rapidly increasing population, intensive and extensive cultivation practices are adopted utilising chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Excessive use of these chemicals has resulted in the residue being carried by the storm run-off from the fields into near by water courses. The residue of pesticides is known to have affected bird life through the food chain. Lack of arable land and over grazing have resulted in the encroachment on forest lands. Forest is nature's gift to mankind. Forest

cover with its own eco-system of innumerable flora and fauna, also influences the climatic conditions of the region. The forest eco-system has undergone considerable changes. To meet the fuel needs, raw material requirement of industries, etc., the forest cover is depleted. Deforestation results in soil erosion and silting up of reservoirs, besides causing extinction of rare species of wild life.

Concern for the upkeep of the environmental quality has been gaining momentum in the wake of adverse effects produced on the well-being of man himself. The Government have been aware of the environmental repercussions and have taken various measures to protect the environment.

LEGISLATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN TAMILNADU.

To combat the problem of water and air pollu-

tion, the Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. These laws have been adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the provisions of these legislations. As per the provisions of the Water Pollution Control Law, consent of the Board has to be obtained for the discharge of sewage/trade effluent into any stream or well or sewer or on land.

The Government have declared the entire State as Air Pollution Control Area as required under the Air Pollution Control Law. As per the Act, any person operating a plant in the air pollution control area for the purpose of the industry included in the Schedule to the Act has to obtain the consent of the Board.

In the preservation of environmental quality the industries have a vital role to play. The trade effluent generated by the industries have a vital role to play. The trade effluent generated by the industries have to be treated and made innocuous before they are disposed into the environment. There are a wide range of industries in the State. To mention a



few, there are distilleries, tanneries, textiles, pulp and paper, fertiliser, dairy, chemical, petroleum refineries, cement, and thermal power stations. The industries have been persuaded to put up the effluent treatment plant and adopt air pollution control measures so that they satisfy the standards laid down by the Board. It is pertinent to point out that the chlor Alkali Industries

in the State have achieved the Minimum National Standards (MINAS) for mercury.

The Government are equally concerned about the environmental improvements of the water ways in Madras, namely, the Cooum, Adyar, the Buckingham Canal and the Otteri Nullah. Due to various natural and man made activities, these waterways have become an eyesore. To improve the environmental con-

ditions in these water ways, the Government as Chairman have formed a task force with the Chief Secretary.

Promotion of environment conducive for healthful living of humans and compatible for maintenance of ecologically balanced system governing the life cycle of flora and fauna is the prime motive of the Government of Tamil Nadu.



MAHATMA GANDHI ON

FEAR/FEARDESSNESS.

Fear is a worse disease than malaria or kalazaar; these diseases kill the body, fear kills the soul.

Fear of disease killed more men than disease itself.

The fear of the judge within is more terrible than that of the one without.

Where there is fear, there is no religion.

There is always the fear of self-righteousness possessing us, the fear of arrogating to ourselves a superiority that we do not possess.

It is weakness which breeds fear, and fear breeds distrust.

There would be no one to frighten you if you refuse to be afraid.

The greatest help you can give me is to banish fear from your hearts.

For a non-violent person, the whole world is one family. He will thus fear none, nor will other fear him.

Running away for fear of death, leaving one's dear ones, temples or music to take care of themselves, is irreligion; it is cowardice.

News from the Legislative Assembly



The Government is contemplating a legislation to reduce the period of lease of temple properties from 99 years to five years.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes to increase the tree cover in Tamil Nadu from the present 17.22 percent to the national level of 24 percent. In the last ten years nearly 2.43 lakh hectares were added to the forest area.

The State Tourism Department is preparing a "Directory of Accommodation Establishments" in Tamil Nadu. Such a directory would facilitate planning of facilities for tourist.

Over 60 schemes costing Rs.12 crores to improve the facilities for police perso-

nnel and strengthen the force in the current year.

72 tenements costing Rs.58.16 lakhs would be built in Madras for firemen at Washermanpet, Saidapet & Ashok Nagar.

A new computer costing Rs.1.25 crores connecting it to the national grid was proposed to be installed for police use as suggested by the National Crime Record Bureau.

Tamil Nadu with an average of 70 percent achievement in crime detection was way ahead of most states that account for 46 percent.

The 63,974 strong police force has a budget of Rs.117.88 crores for 1987-88 while it was a mere

Rs.30 crores in 1976-1977.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has planned to make available 17,000 dwelling units during 1987-88. Of these 4,775 units would be for the economically weaker sections under the sites and services programme, 5695 under EWS cash loan programme, 96 under Slum Clearance scheme, 2261 for low income group and 1162 under the Government Servant Rental Housing Scheme.

The Government is examining the proposals for the establishment of co-operative spinning mills with a capacity 25,000 spindles each to produce blended yarn at Killai in South Arcot (Poly-cotton), Paupparapatti in Dharmapuri District (Poly-viscose) and Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District (Poly-acrylic)

Industrial Growth Highest in Tamil Nadu

By T.E.RAGHAVA SIMHAN

There is a widespread impression, both in India and abroad that the liberalisation programme initiated by New Delhi in the recent past has acted as an effective 'pull factor' to attract captains of industry to set up units but the step-up of the industrialisation programme is feared to be more pronounced in a few states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

And then, there is competition among the states, particularly the non-Congress ruled ones, to accuse the Centre of being partial in their industrial assistance programme. Of course, there are some Union ministers, never tired of making contradictory and conflicting statements in rating the industrial progress of states inter-se. For instance, only recently two ministers - Mr. J. Vengal Rao and Mr. M. Arunachalam - came out in quick succession with statements which ran contrary to what the other said about the industrial progress of their home state viz. Tamil Nadu. The latter consistently says that Tamil Nadu is sliding while the former, during his first visit to the state as indust-

ries minister of the Centre, thought it fit to pay handsome tributes to Tamil Nadu's progress on the industrial front.

But all these wordy assessments and verbal assertions in one stroke get flattened when one gets down to analyse the situation with statistical support. Not only do the impressions so far held, both on micro and macro levels, become more a mirage than real but also factually misplaced or misrepresented.

Going by official figures on the break-up of the number of industrial licence applications received from public as well as private sectors during the three years 1984, 1985 and 1986, from all over the country, presented recently in parliament, parliament is only one of the many, but yet important yard-stick to gauge the growth trends.

First, let us look at the national scene. In 1984, the total number of IL applications from the 31 states and Union territories stood at 2825, which fell to 2660 the next year and ultimately dropped to 2617 in 1986 - A fall of 208 in a period of three years or an

average reduction of 69 applications every year.

And what is the position in regard to the so-called industrialised states, viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal? Contrary to the popular opinion, in all these states, except Tamil Nadu, there has been a steady decline in the number of potential entrepreneurs coming up with their intention to float industrial undertakings.

What is more surprising is that even in regard to Maharashtra and Gujarat the statistics present a different picture than what the nation is accustomed to hear.

Some 419 entrepreneurs sent in their applications for setting up industries in Maharashtra in 1984 as against which the figure for 1985 was 385 and for 1986 it went down further to reach the level of 335.

In the case of the so-called industrial paradise of India--Gujarat--the figures represent a totally different picture about that state's status. Not more than 258



applications were - received by the centre from industrialists in 1984, which came down to 236 in 1985 and finally to 208 in 1986, has the paradise lost its charm for the industrialists, who are never tired of citing that state as the model for curing all the industrial ills of the country?

What about the three southern states? equally disturbing. First, let us look at Karnataka. In 1984, the figure there was 157, which dropped to 145 the next year and finally to 114 in 1986. And in power-plenty Andhra Pradesh the situation is slightly better vis-a-vis the three states so far seen in that the fall is not as steep as in others. Whereas 251 applications were despatched to the centre in 1984, the year 1986 saw 242 such applications being sent. Of course, the year 1985 witnessed even a hike as compared to 1984-272 against 251-but it again

dipped the next year to 242.

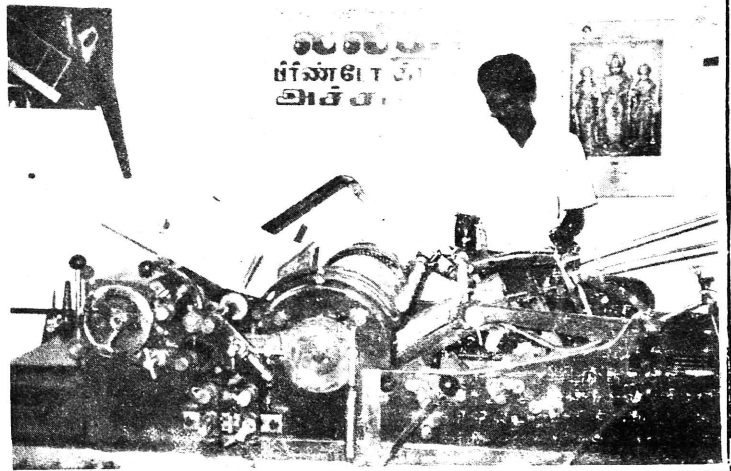
Tamil Nadu is the only state in the south, which presents a pleasant picture, thus proving Mr. Vengala Rao right to a certain extent.

In 1984 the state despatched a total of 201 applications which rose to an impressive 269 in 1986. But one cannot fail to notice the fact that in 1985 the state's figure was disturbing. It could send only 154 such

applications which however zoomed next year to touch 269. So both Mr. Vengala Rao and Mr. Arunachalam could argue that the base period of their assessment was different to support their contention.

West Bengal's position is almost static in the three years. It is of course a fact that there was an improvement in 1986 compared with 1985. But the overall picture is that it sent out 109 applications in 1984 and just one more in 1986 to reach 110 in 1985 the figure fell to 87.

What is equally interesting is that despite the alleged "pressure" from the centre on the industrialists to go to India's most populous state UP, the state's statistics does not encourage one. In 1984, some 382 applications were sent and 1986 saw an



addition of only five, viz. 387.

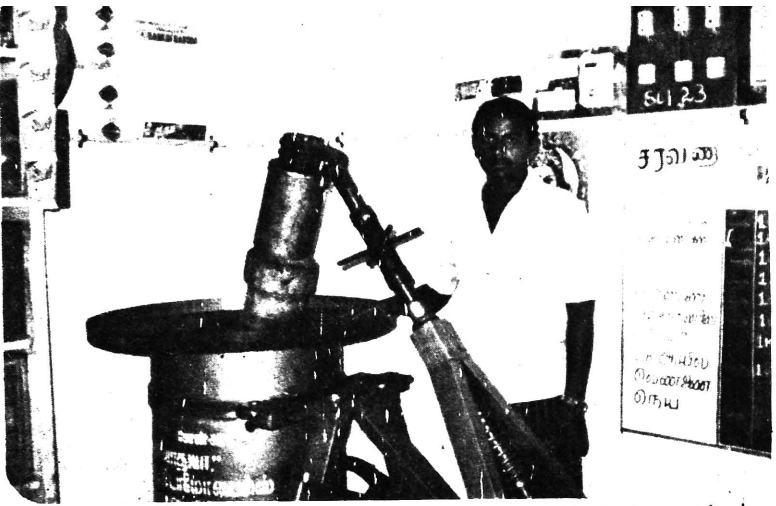
The position in regard to other states for 1984, 1985 and 1986 is as follows: Bihar 49,47,55, Delhi: 42,40,30, Haryana: 177,124,114, HP: 48, 52, 55, J and K: 45, 37, and 25, Kerala: 32,48,34, MP: 211, 187,220, Orissa: 63, 47 and 54, Punjab: 93, 124 and 122, Rajasthan: 81,116 and 88.

Among the comparable states, Tamil Nadu is the only one which has shown an impressive increase in the three-year period while other states like Maharashtra and Gujarat recorded the reverse. Observers interpret this paradoxical situation as indicating

Maharashtra and Gujarat reaching the 'limits of growth' scenario or saturation level that pushed the entrepreneurs to look up to newer (Tamil Nadu) and unexploited areas of growth.

While all the States

have provided incentives almost at par with others to lure the captains, the two major factors that perhaps must have prompted the entrepreneurs to look to Tamil Nadu are a congenial labour atmosphere and untapped mineral resources.



MAHATMA GANDHI ON

MORAL FORCE/MORALITY.

Moral results can only be produced by moral restraints.

Moral restrictions tend to become lax in a foreign country, since the fear of social opinion disappears.

Moral authority is never retained by any attempt to hold on to it. It comes without seeking and is retained without effort.

True morality consists not in following the beaten track, but in finding out the true path for ourselves and in fearlessly following it.

To observe morality is to attain mastery over our mind and our passions.

Performance of duty and observance of morality are convertible.

Indian Classical Dances

Dance Forms

Five dance forms are regarded as classical. Bharata Natyam, Kathakali, Odissi, Manipuri and Kathak. There are of course others which can be added to these as allied ones but which are different in the sense that they are more traditional dance-drama forms; such as Kuchipudi from Andhra Pradesh, Yakshagana from Karnataka and Kut-y-attam from Kerala.

The Bharata Natyam style is prevalent in southern India, particularly in the south-eastern area of Tamil Nadu, as also in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. In this ancient art form, nritta, nritya and natya are all used. The karana and adavu are employed, adavu signifying movements of the feet in the execution of rhythmic patterns.

The Kuchipudi is closely related to Bharata Natyam and is from Andhra Pradesh. In this style there is even a thinner line of demarcation between dance-drama traditions of Bhama-kalapam and the solo Kuchipudi.

The Kathakali. This dance form, unlike Bharata Natyam, is a dance-drama. It developed from several folk dances, traditional dance dramas, and ritual and tribal dances of Kerala. Many of these traditions are still practised and Kathakali has in its turn given rise to other forms such as ottan tulai, a solo dance prevalent in villages. The kuttu, the kalis, and the Kut-y-attam are some of the other precedents of Kathakali.

Odissi is the classical form of Orissa, where dance and religion are found to be complementary. Odissi is predominantly



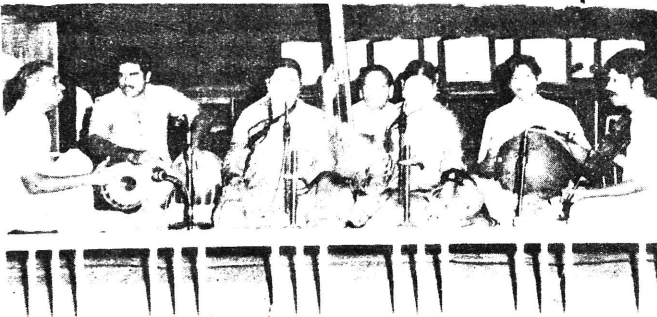
a dance for women, similar to Bharata Natyam. Odissi also follows the divisions of nritta and nritya.

Kathak - From paintings it is evident that this dance form - flourished in temples, courts, gardens and streets. This dance style flourished from the 14th century to the 18th century in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The history of this style is also closely connected with the growth of the Hindusthani classical music, particularly the music style of Khayal, - thururi and dadra. The technique of the movements in Kathak is unique. There are no deflections and sharp bending of knees; angular positions of both the upper and the lower body positions are absent. In the basic stance, the dancer stands straight, holding one hand at a level higher than the head and the other extended at shoulder level. Nritta is all important complex rhythmic patterns are created through an intricate system of footwork, involving the use of flat feet and the control of some 100 bells attached to the dancer's ankles.

Indian Classical Music

Dhrupad

The genre called Dhrupad developed in Gwalior and in the 17th Century a manuscript collection of Dhrupad of the Gwalior Court musician Nayak Nakshu was made. The oldest Dhrupad for which actual music survives in the tradition, however, are those of Tan Sen himself. In later sources it is said that four banis - (styles) of Dhrupad descended from the Kalavant musicians of Akbar's court. The subject is frequently the recital of some of the memorable actions of their heroes, or other didactic theme.



Khayal

Niyamat Khan and Masit Khan are said to have devised what are now the two most wide-spread representatives of Hindustani music; the vocal Khayal and the modern form and basic playing style of the Indian sitar. The Khayal is reputed to have its roots in the 15th century Jaunpur or earlier, but the oldest in the repertoire are Sadarang's compositions.

and forbears had been. The spread of the Classical Carnatic style of Thanjavur to other parts of South India began in the latter part of the 18th century.

Folk Music

Carnatic Music:

The existing tradition in Carnatic music is to a great extent an outgrowth of the musical life of the Thanjavur area in Tamilnadu which was once the heart of the great Tamil Empire of the Chola dynasty where in the second quarter of the 16th century a Nayak viceroy was appointed by the Vijayanagar emperor, thus establishing a court whose language was Telugu. The great music Trinity of Carnatic music, namely, Tyagaraja, Shyama Sastri and Muthuswami Dikshithar were never directly patronized by the court establishment but their teachers

India has been compared to an ethnological museum. This diverse population speaks 15 major languages and hundreds of dialects. It has religions and thousands of castes. While the classical form of music is cultivated and appreciated by India's elite minority, folk music is found to be integral to the daily lives of the people, whether at work or at leisure, in rituals, or in festivals. In this is included tribal music also. Indian folk music is diverse, reflecting the variety of cultures in the sub-continent. India has also a great variety of folk instruments. Some of the folk melodies such as mand, sorath, maru, jangla and sindhi bharavi by Rajasthani folk musicians have many musical features in common with classical ragas of those names.

The State Police Duty Meet

The Madras City Police (MCP) stole the thunder in the 1987 State Police duty meet by winning the championship shields in revolver shooting, first aid, scientific aid to investigation, motor transport and dog squad.

The MCP shared with Tirunelveli range the Stevenson Shield in the rifle and revolver shooting combined - championship. The Armed Police won the championship in rifle shooting.

In the individual championship, the - Commissioner of Police, Thiru W.I.Davaram, was adjudged the best revolver shot by securing 217 points and creating a new State record. His own earlier State record was 213 points., Woman Sub-Inspector C.Tamilarasi of Vellore Range was declared the 'best scientific aid to investigation'.

Following are the winners of the first place in various competitions:

Rifle shooting: 100 yards standing application: Sub-Inspector Kochukrishnan (Armed Police); 200 yards kneeling: Head Constable John Basco (Vellore Range); 300 yards

Malaichamy (Madurai Range); Cryptography: Head Constable S. Muthemperumal (Madras Crypto Centre).

Motor Transport: Petrol vehicle (light)- Constable Sardhar Khan (MCP); Diesel vehicle (heavy) Head Constable Krishnan (MCP); First Aid: Madras City Police; Professional photography: R. Damodaran (Chingleput Range).

Scientific aids to investigation: Forensic Science (written)- Woman Sub-Inspector S. Saraswathy (MCP); Medico Legal (oral)- Inspector J. James Raj (MCP); Finger prints Sub-Inspector P.V. Thomas (MCP); - Footprint Woman Sub-Inspector S. Saraswathy (MCP); Lifting and packing Woman Subinspector C. Pauline (Chingleput Range); Police photography Woman Sub-Inspector C. Tamilarasi (Vellore Range); Portrait Woman Head Constable S. Suguna Bai (MCP); observation Women Head constable S. Suguna Bai (MCP).

Dog Squad: Overall best performance in field work Seema, handled by Head Constable Radhakannu (MCP); best among breed: Marshal (MCP) handled by Grade I Constable Nagarajan (MCP); Labrador retrie-

ever male: Tiger, handled by Constable Pachayappan (MCP); Labrador retriever female: Jansi, handled by Constable Rajendran (MCP); Dobermann pincher male: Raja, handled by Head Constable Sivalingam (MCP); Dobermann pincher female: Seema, handled by Head Constable Radhakannu (MCP).

The Director General of Police, Thiru K. Ravindran, IPS who distributed the prizes at a function in the State Police Headquarters today, exhorted the officers and men to improve upon their performance and bring laurels to Tamil Nadu in the All India Police Duty Meet. He suggested to the DIGs to hold range level duty meet and select the best among them for the State meet. He appreciated the Chingleput range for having already conducted such a meet.



Thiru K.K.Rajasekaran Nair, IPS Inspector-General of Police (Crime), welcoming the gathering said the keen competition among the participants showed their real interest in achieving better results. He regretted that the Coimbatore range did not participate in

a full way in this year's meet and hoped that it would not lag behind in the next meet.

Thiru K. Natarajan, Superintendent of Police (Crime Branch) read a report on the meet.

Special prizes: The DGP announced two special prizes which were awarded to Thiru G.Seshadri, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras, for being the best coach in scientific aid to investigation and to dog Jansi for winning the championship within six months of training.

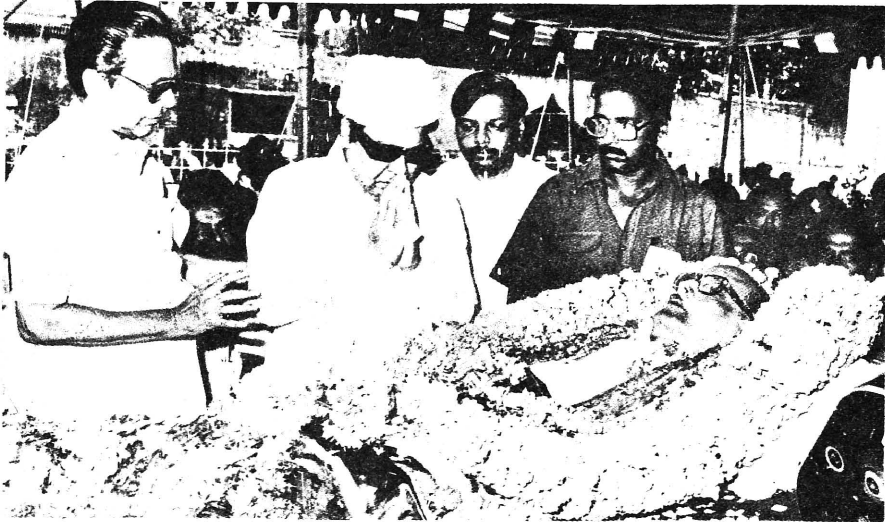


Oh beautiful gardens, you bloom
so bright,
But how many of my worker friends
Have spilled their blood into
your roots
o make you so enchanting!
Oh fertile paddy fields, you -
yield so much;
But how many working men
Have toiled and sweated
For your constant care!
Oh lotus-ponds, you are wondrous
indeed;
But how many of my slaving
brethern
Must have lost their lives
When you were made!
Oh great high-ways, you criss-
cross the world.

But they never had pleasure,
They never tasted rest at night,
The men that made you.
Oh machines, you rumble and roar
But were I to trace your origin.
Would it not reveal to skillful
hand
Of the working class?
Oh world of wealth and pleasures.
If we were to look beneath,
Should we not at the foundation
find
The sinews and bones of the labour
ing class?
Elements of nature, answer me:
Who culled out from you
Materials sustaining life
But the strong-limbed labourers?
Oh earth, are you not the standing
proof
Of the tireless toil of the work-
ing class?
How is it then the rich are call-
ous
How is it then the rich are call-
ous
To the hunger of the labourers?
Should the lions give all their
share
To the little rats and pine?
Should the tigers feed the foxes
well
And in hunger go to sleep?
No more fear. No more kneeling
down.
he workers will all arise
And will prove to the world
That their own strength will bring
them life.

Reproduced from the book entitled: "BHARATI DASAN"

Thiru V.P. Chinthan passes away:



The member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and veteran trade union leader, Thiru V.P. Chinthan passed away at Volgograd in USSR on May 8th, 1987.

Thiru V.P. Chinthan represented the Indian Communist (Marxist) party. He was 69.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR, his cabinet colleagues, leaders of all parties, trade unionists and people from all walks of life paid tributes to him.

THIRU ISARI VELAN IS NO MORE



The Former Parliamentary Secretary of Tamil Nadu and also a former member of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Isari Velan

expired on 14.5.'87 at the age of 45. He was also a talented cinema and drama actor.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.MGR, his

cabinet colleagues, Members of the parliament and Legislative assembly placed wreaths on his body as a mark of respect.



IMPROVEMENTS TO THE KODUNGIYUR

GARBAGE DUMPING YARD.

Kodungaiyur garbage dumping yard spread over an area of 13 acres is the largest in Madras. Everyday about 150 lorries collect 1000 tonnes of garbage in the city and dump them at Kodungiyur. The Corporation of Madras has taken steps to improve the conditions in the yard so that they don't pose a health hazard. The following are the steps undertaken;

1. A lorry load weighing system has been build at a cost of Rs.4 lakhs. This will compel lorries to come to the dumping yard with a full load of garbage.
2. An office has been built at a cost of Rs.45,000 for the sanitary supervisors to oversee the operations with adequate conveniences.
3. A veterinery bunk costing Rs.98,000 has been built. This

will enable the authorities to capture the stray cattles and maintain them here.

4. As the present garbage yard has become "over used", a bridge is being built across the Kodungaiyur canal at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs, that will provide an additional area of 10 acres to be added the present yard.
5. 50 electric lamps at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs has facilitated the garbage dumping operations to go on even during the rights.

On 25.5.87, the Special Officer of the Madras Corporation, Thiru K. Chandrachoodan, IAS., formally inaugurated the lorry load weighing system. The Commissioner, Tmt. Shantha Sheela Nair, IAS., was present on the occasion.

*A View of the
Botanical Gardens
at Udhagamandalam*



BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES AND GROWING IN PERFORMANCE

- ★ Setting up of large and medium scale industries in Public and Joint Sector mostly in industrially backward areas.
- ★ Investing in the share capital of Joint Sector.
- ★ Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site
- ★ Liaise with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- ★ Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 600 crores.
- ★ Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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