

Tamil Arasu

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HOMAGE TO LATE THIRU RAJIV GANDHI

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru P.V. Narashima Rao, arrived at Madras on 25th October 1991 on a one-day visit, his first after assuming office. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhisma Narain Singh, Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi, J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and other Ministers received him at

the airport where he was accorded a rousing reception.

Soon after arrival the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Chief Minister, left for Sriperumbudur to receive the 'Ekta Kalasa' containing holywaters from more than 30 holy rivers brought by padayatris from Ameti. The Prime Minister and





the Chief Minister paid homage to late Thiru Rajiv Gandhi at the spot, where he was assassinated on May 21st, 1991. They also planted saplings at the venue.

Paying poignant tributes to the memory of Rajiv Gandhi, the Chief Minister, who presided over the function, asked every citizen to take a pledge, that they would never allow balkanisation of the country at any cost. The conspiracy to kill the former Prime Minister was hatched by some traitorous foreign elements in collaboration with some evil forces in Tamil Nadu. It was the duty of the people to see that those responsible for such killing should be rooted out lock, stock and barrel from political and public life.

The Chief Minister also said what was heartrending was that Rajiv Gandhi who wanted to root out all the evil forces from the soil of Tamil Nadu and see a good Government in the State was not alive to see it now.

Though the explosive device that killed Rajiv Gandhi was of a foreign origin the fact that it was assembled with local collaborators made the people of Tamil Nadu hang their head in shame. The people of the State now realised the role of such culprits and they would not give room for such forces to carry out horrendous acts any more. They had already shown this determination in the elections, she added.





She assured the Prime Minister that her Government would extend all support to the Centre in implementing the welfare measures for the benefit of the people.

The Prime Minister commended the Tamil Nadu Government for having acquired 12.19 acres of land for erecting a national memorial for Rajiv Gandhi at the place where he was assassinated. It would be a fitting memorial where the people could gather, search their souls and get some peace of mind and also try to mould their lives in the mould of the former Prime Minister. The Memorial would remind the people of how Rajiv Gandhi loved his country.

The Prime Minister said Rajiv Gandhi was a 'Yuga Purusha' and a Champion of Communal harmony and spirit of brotherhood. He led the oppressed people of the Country and gave them hope for a better future. He had friendliest and closest contacts with all leaders of the World.

He also thanked the Chief Minister for contributing Rs.12 lakh on behalf of the AIADMK for providing succour to those rendered homeless by the earthquake in Uttar Pradesh.

Tmt. Maragatham Chandrasekar, M.P., welcomed the gathering.

Thiru S.R.Balasubramaniam, Leader of the Opposition Party, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly proposed a vote of thanks.



"Every Drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this Nation and to make it strong and dynamic".

"We have only one adversary - social and economic injustice. We have only one goal - to build a strong, self confident, self reliant, independent India. Come, now let us all work together".

—Tmt. Indira Gandhi





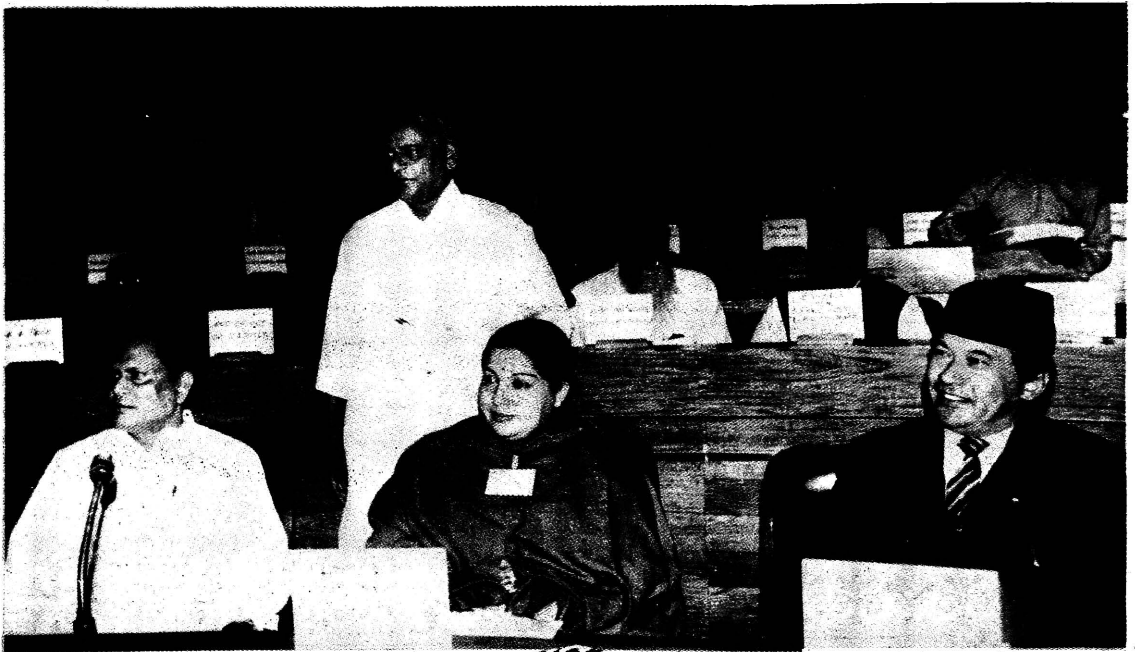
State Prohibition Propaganda Committee

A meeting of the State-level Prohibition Propaganda Committee was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalitha at the Secretariat, Madras on 22nd October 1991. At the end of their discussion the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the following actions which would be taken by the Government.

- ★ The services of one lakh educated unemployed youths would be utilised for prohibition campaign.
- ★ The Government would produce feature films, highlighting how liquor wrecks an individual and his family, and would screen them in cinema halls throughout the State. The same films would be screened in rural areas through videos.
- ★ Beside producing feature films on the subject, the evils of liquor would be conveyed through school and college curricula.
- ★ With an idea of bringing better social order,

Committees would be constituted at village and town level to check the people from taking liquor.

- ★ With the help of voluntary organisations and agencies de-addiction centres would be set up in each District.
- ★ Children would also be inducted into the prohibition campaign with essay, drama, poetry and short story contests.
- ★ Drivers found driving after consuming alcohol would be relieved off their licences.
- ★ Prohibition propaganda would be intensified by staging plays, and publishing stories and essays in the dailies.
- ★ Suitable advertisements would be published in dailies occasionally, depicting the evils of drinking.
- ★ Alcoholists would be treated for their addiction in the free medical camps, which would be conducted throughout the State.



**EVERY RELIGION
EVERY CULTURE
MUST BE LEFT FREE.....**

— Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and distinguished Members of the Council,

It is quite appropriate that we are meeting here at this critical juncture to discuss an issue of such importance for the future of the country. I must compliment the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for having taken the initiative and convening this meeting, albeit at short notice, to discuss an issue which is capable of rousing communal passions throughout our country and threatens the very fabric of the national

unity of our country. I am referring to the Babri Masjid and Ram Janma Bhoomi issue to discuss for which we have all assembled here to-day.

The Ram Janma Bhoomi and Babri Masjid issue should not be viewed in isolation. It should not be considered as the problem of two communities in the State of Uttar Pradesh or any other State in the North. It should not also be viewed as a clash of interests among some self seeking politicians representing two

important communities of our country. There is much history, much development over many years which also we cannot ignore. It is not a simple question of one community asserting its right against the rights of another community. It is my humble view that the problem of Ram Janma Bhoomi Babri Masjid must be viewed in the context of preserving the integrity of our nation; of maintaining communal peace and amity, and promoting understanding which are vital for the very existence of our nation.

I do not propose to go into the details of the history of the case because that is the realm of the historians. So far as this area is concerned, I find that our historians have not been agreeing even on the essential aspects, mainly because of the past background against



SPEECH DELIVERED BY

**The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Puratchi Thalaivi
J. Jayalalitha**

at

**The National Integration
Council Meeting
New Delhi**

on 2.11.1991



which the history of our country has been written. The simple question is what we propose to do in the context of two communities of our country staking their claim to establish their historical right.

Our Constitution has guaranteed secular democracy. Our country is best known in the world for allowing free development of all religions, and communal and religious groups have lived in perfect amity in this country imbibing each other's culture. No doubt, we have had sordid episodes in our history which besmirch the otherwise sober picture of communal peace and amity. But we should not make much of them. It is in this spirit that I would first of all like to appeal to you all to ensure that the Ram Janma Bhoomi Babri Masjid

issue is viewed with an understanding in which one party should not score over the other. It is our view that this is possible to a great extent if we do not bring in any political considerations into this issue. In other words, sides should not be taken in this issue on the basis of one's political profession. Religious and historical matters such as the Ram Janma Bhoomi Babri Masjid issue cannot be solved by politics alone. If politics were to take over this issue, it must be political statesmanship of the highest level that should mobilise the genius and the culture of our country. I appeal to the leaders who are present here to look upon this issue in a statesman like manner so that petty considerations do not overwhelm us.

Every religion, every culture must be left free to develop in its own way. But that should not be at the expense of another religion or culture. It should not be detrimental to another religion or culture. All great religions of the world have professed the highest ideals of nobility, kindness, understanding and tolerance of each other's values. Hinduism and Islam, two of the great religions of the world are the proud inheritors of these great traditions. It must be our responsibility to see that people do not fight on grounds of location of temples or ownership of Masjids based upon insufficient appreciation of history.

I am aware of the fact that this issue is quite complicated. Judicial forums have assumed responsibility for deciding the issues. But one should not be under any misapprehension that issues of this kind can be sorted out purely on legalistic grounds. We may be buying time by taking such matters to the courts of law. You must understand that I am not saying this with any disrespect to the courts. But the fact remains that millions of people are emotionally agitated over this issue. Therefore, it is necessary that we take note of this situation and do our best to ensure that any decision that we may take has the final approval of the people.

The Uttar Pradesh Government has initiated certain actions in furtherance of an objective to put up a temple. One must not forget that the people of this country do wish to have a temple here. The question is to what extent the Uttar Pradesh Government or the Government of India is going to do this without offending the sentiments of our Muslim brethren. In this context, I welcome the suggestion that the leaders of both the religious communities would do well to discuss the issues in a con-

genial manner so that their approach may be even more appropriate than the solution which may be offered by political leadership or by the courts.

India, though predominantly a Hindu country, has over the years respected all religions, allowed all religions to flourish, and has created a milieu in which religious sentiments do not mar the friendly personal relationship of the people. Our Muslim brethren, I am sure, appreciate this and are willing to go a long way in accommodating the wishes of the Hindus of Uttar Pradesh. Let us respect the fact that there is already a Muslim shrine at this place, and our Muslim brethren must also accept the situation that there can be a temple nearby. After all, there are hundreds of places in India where mosques and temples have existed for years side by side, and they have not been the cause for provocation of communal feelings. My only appeal is that we should not think in

terms of a majority view or a minority view or that we are under compulsion to honour any one view.

Before concluding, I only wish to remind you that any decision you may take on the Ram Janma Bhoomi Babri Masjid issue would have its repercussions on the Hindu-Muslim relationship all over the country, if such a decision is not taken with the fullest understanding of all the issues involved.

In so far as our party is concerned, we will support any decision that respects the rights of the minorities, acknowledges the freedom of the majority in this country to pursue its worship in a free and fair manner, and satisfies the aspirations of our people. The discussion need not be on RAM JANMA BHOOMI VS BABRI MASJID, but could and ought to be on RAM JANMA BHOOMI and BABRI MASJID.

Thank you.

Carry on...

Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence, but they bear the ravages of time and also the effect of currents and cross-currents so that to-day, we have to listen to the foreign historian, or scholar in order to realise the glory and grandeur of Tamil Nadu. Our culture and civilisation are hoary but we have allowed scars and wrinkles to disfigure them. It is our duty, therefore, to re-discover and re-construct what is ours.

Truly great has been our achievements in the fields of literature. To be able to announce to the world that we, Tamilians, do possess great literature and to represent to the world and the entire humanity, the great Thirukkural are something about which we can have pardonable pride.

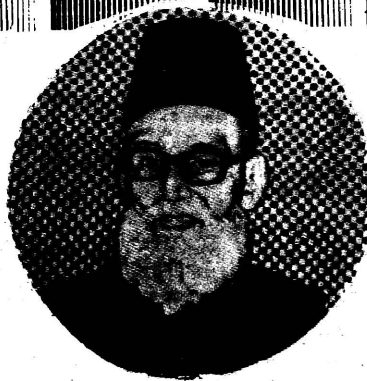
Carry on the crusade against caste which cannot co-exist with democracy; against superstition which cannot co-exist with science and against tyranny of various dimensions which cannot co-exist with liberty, equality and fraternity.

— ANNA





The 22nd District of Tamil Nadu Nagapattinam-Quaid-E-Milleth District



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha inaugurated Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District at Nagapattinam on 18th October 1991. This is the 22nd District of Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated Rs.8841 crore package of measures for the development of new District.

These package included:-

- ★ Narimanam Gas Turbine Power Project at a cost of Rs.22.55 crore.
- ★ Special Road Repairs, widening of Myladuthurai-Muthupettai Road, Madras

Refineries Road and Rural Development Scheme at a cost of Rs.15.17 crore.

- ★ New Bus Depots at Nannilam, Karaikal and Thiruthuraiipoondi, and new bus routes at a cost of Rs.1 crore.
- ★ New Bus Stands at Thanjavur, Koothanallur, Peravurani and Pattukottai at a cost of Rs.75 lakh.
- ★ Construction of 150 flats under Thanjavur neighbourhood Scheme at a cost of Rs.1.73 crore.
- ★ Providing protected water supply to Thanjavur, Nannilam and Nagapattinam at a cost of Rs.12 crore.

★ Construction of Hostel for Backward Class Students, PWD Office Building, Market, Police Station and Community Hall at a cost of Rs.1 crore.

★ Provision of Medical facilities, hospitals and other amenities at a cost of Rs.60 lakh.

★ Hostel for Adi-Dravidar Students at Mannargudi and Alathambadi and School building at Vet-tukadu at a cost of Rs.58 lakh.

★ Establishment of 66/11 KV Sub-Station at Than-javur and Housing facilities to Electricity Board Staff at a cost of Rs.3 crore.

★ Welfare-measures to help 1,208 families at a cost of Rs.20.39 lakh.

★ Under the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam, construction of Group Houses, new buildings for Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Noon Meal Centres, School buildings, Community Hall, Panchayat Union buildings at a cost of Rs.20 crore.

Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Minister for Revenue welcomed the gathering. Thiru. Sedapatti R.Muthiah, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly presided over the function. Thiru C.Aranganayagam, Minister for Labour and Employment, Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Minister for Local Administration, Thiru K.P.Krishnan, Minister for Agriculture, Thiru S.Kanappan, Minister for Public Works and Thiru D. Jayakumar, Minister for Forest and Fisheries also spoke on the occasion.

Inaugurating the New District, the Chief Minister described the Nagapattinam area as an ideal region of communal harmony, where Hindus, Muslims and Christians lived and celebrated the festivals at Sikkal Singaravelar, Nagore Durgah and Velankanni Church in great unity and joy. It was worthy example to be followed by people all over the country. But unfortunately, certain opposition leaders frustrated by the spontaneous support got by the AIADMK Government would try to sow the seeds of communal unrest by whipping up narrow caste and communal feelings. But the people would expose their true colours soon. The Chief Minister got a big 'Yes' from the people when she asked the mammoth gathering whether they would teach these cunning and selfish politicians a bitter lesson.

The Chief Minister criticised the former Chief Minister of trying to create communal and caste dissensions in the State and added that it was born only out of the excellent record of the AIADMK in such a short period of rule.



The Chief Minister added that it was most regrettable that the former Chief Minister who hailed from the District though claimed a son of the Cauvery delta had badly let down lakhs of farmers of the delta by wavering his stand on the Cauvery dispute long ago. This had created feeling that the Cauvery delta would become a desert and hence the determination of the present Government go to any extent for getting the legitimate share of the Cauvery waters.

The Chief Minister said that she was fully aware of the problems of the fishermen of the State and hence her stand on getting back Katchatheevu, which also had been criticised by the DMK. The Chief Minister appealed to the full hearted co-operation of people especially in rural areas to bring about total end to the illicit distillation of ar-rack. The steps taken so far had almost ended illicit distillation in the State and with little more co-operation from the Public in rural areas, the



The Hon'ble Chief Minister

Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha honoured Thiru Miakhan, the son of Thiru Quaid-e-Milleth, with a shawl on the occasion of the inauguration of the Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District on 18th October, 1991.

total prohibition could be brought about in the State.

Unlike the great tradition of Cholas, the road of the Thanjavur District had a very dubious record, being the worst in the State. Hence the Government had taken up a road improvement programme for Rs.25 crore and had on an experimental basis decided to entrust the private sector for improvement and maintenance of the roads.

The Chief Minister said the new District had rich potential for development of petro chemical industries, and the State Government would give whatever land needed for the same to the Central Government. The District had a long coastal line where fisheries could be developed scientifically.

The State Government had just passed orders for acquisition of about 1,700 acres for the establishment of an Air-Force Station in Thanjavur, she added.

Thiru. Shanmuga Rajeswaran, I.A.S., Thanjavur District Collector, explained the various features of the composite District and the prospects of Development of the new District. Thiru K. Skandan, Collector of Nagapattinam- Quaid-e-Milleth District proposed a vote of thanks.



NEHRU, GREAT EMANCIPATOR OF THE HUMAN RACE

- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Former President of India

Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest figures of our generation, an outstanding statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a maker of modern India his services were unparalleled. His life and work have had a profound influence on our mental make-up, social structure and intellectual development. It will be difficult to reconcile ourselves to the image of India without Nehru's active and all-pervasive leadership. An epoch in our country's history has come to a close.

As a man, Nehru combined a fine sensitivity of mind, a rare delicacy of feeling, with large and generous impulses. To the weak and the frustrated his heart went out in profound sympathy.

Nehru held the office of the

Prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of independence; and in the long years of his premiership tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis. His steadfast loyalty to certain fundamental principles of liberalism give direction to our thought and life. We can understand the endless surprises of his attitudes and actions; all these fall into their place if we remember his faith in democracy and freedom. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed into them a new spirit, a new vitality.

Nehru by his series of public utterances educated our people to an appreciation of the values he had cherished. He fought for a high level of human life and burnt his ideals into the understanding of the common people. By his own

powerful and vibrant voice, which we will not hear any more be created, moulded, inspired and kindled a whole generation of Indians, to a loyalty to the five principles which he held so dear. It is not enough to have great ideals. We have to work for their achievement. Time is the essence of the situation and Nehru had a great regard for the sanctity of time. The pitiless exactions of time take no denial and so the great leader has fallen.

Though in a life of sheltered ease and comfort, he drew himself into the national struggle and became a greater leader second only to Gandhi. The part that he played in the national struggle and in the final settlement of the Indian question in 1947 is a part of recent Indian History.

Nehru realized even before the advent of freedom, that our economic re-generation, our progressive modern lives cannot be achieved unless there is concerted planning. After the transfer of power, as the Chairman of the Planning Commission it was he who gave dynamism and power to the various plans which are now being implemented.

The path of Nehru as a nation builder in the early years of India's freedom was beset with fantastic difficulties and formidable challenges. The partition of the country resulting in the exodus of millions of people from one part of the sub-continent to the other amidst scenes of appalling riots, loot and arson brought it its wake problems political and economic, which defied easy solution. We have outbreaks of communal violence here and there in our country even now. This must have seemed to Nehru a terrific disillusionment of his great work, inherited from Gandhi and developed by himself.

Nehru always had a conviction that India cannot be viewed in



allegiance to the Charter of the United Nations than Nehru. He realised that in a thermo-nuclear age, war would mean the extinction of all civilised values. That is why he was convinced that the true role of a statesman in this distracted world lay in the way of lessening tensions and conflicts and bringing about a climate of understanding and mutual accommodation, with a view to settlement of international differences without resort to the horrors of war.

His courage, wisdom and personality has held this country together. It is these qualities which should be cherished, if we are to hold on. Our thoughts today go out to him as a great emancipator of the human race, one who has given all his life and energy to the freeing of men's minds from political bondage, economic slavery, social oppression and cultural stagnation.

isolation from other states of the world. Even before the advent of freedom, he was pleading that the Indian question was a part of the large movement of the oppressed people, fighting against colonialism. He had a love of liberty, not merely for his own people but for all people of the world. He, therefore, expressed sympathy

and support for all liberation movements in Africa, Asia and South America. He believed in the liberty of all without distinction of class, creed or country.

Nehru was a great believer in world peace and the concept of one world community. No one had shown greater faith and

I am fond of children

I like being with children and even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child. Old people have a habit of delivering sermons and giving good advice to the young. I remember that I disliked this very much long ago when I was a boy. Nothing, saddens me so much as the sight of children who are denied education, sometimes denied even food and clothing. If our children to-day are denied education what is our India of to-morrow going to be? It is the duty of the State to provide education for every child in the country. And I would add that it is the duty of the State to provide free education to every child in the country. Unfortunately, we cannot do all these things quickly and suddenly, because of our lack of resources and lack of teachers. But we have to get going.

- Nehru

Among the Galaxy of World Leaders

Among the galaxy of world leaders, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had secured a place of honour for the Indian subcontinent among the comity of Nations. He had saved the country from going to ruins through internal squabbles and divisionism and prevented it from economic deterioration.

We are bound to pay our respects to this great man through our words, deeds, integrity and morality.

—Perarignar Anna

JAWAHARLAL

Jawaharlal has undoubted claim to the throne of young India.

His is a majestic role.

Unflinching is his determination and indomitable his courage, what raises him to lofty heights is his unwavering adherence to moral truth and his intellectual character. He has upheld the standard of purity in the midst of political turmoil where deception, including self-delusion, so often destroys integrity.

Jawaharlal has never evaded truth

when it brought danger in its wake nor has he made alliance with falsehood when it would have been convenient to do so.

His brilliant mind has always turned away in outspoken disgust from the path of diplomacy where success is as easy as it is mean.

This purity of motive and undeviating pursuit of truth is Jawaharlal's greatest contribution in his fight for freedom.

—Rabindranath Tagore
8th March, 1936



INDIRA GANDHI

The Renewer of

Ancient India,

The Pillar of

Its Unity and

The Untiring Upholder of Peace



India, where the "Light of Asia" was kindled, once the brightest jewel in Queen Victoria's Imperial Crown, that vast extent of land from the Himalayas to the sea; daughter of Resource and Poverty (like Plato's Eros), with over 500 million inhabitants, 14 major languages and 843 lesser, varied in religion and race, yet one federation; 24 years ago at length after long exposure to foreign invaders, recovered her independence and was restored to her citizens as she had scarcely been since the Emperor Asoka (273-243 B.C.), the peaceful, pious and righteous, whose by-name our guest also auspiciously carries, "Priyadarshini", (Dear to Behold).

So India has returned to the Indians, in Swaraj - an immense task, but great the glory for the preservers of its unity and of its democratic Government, the reconcilers of old and new.

Of whom our guest is one, of a family that came down from Kashmir and the sources of the Indus to the Imperial City of Delhi, where it acquired the name of Nehru, and she was born in the House of Happiness ("Anand

Bhawan") in Allahabad, on the sacred river, the Ganges, "the deep silent flow of whose seven rivers" our Virgil too sings, goal of pilgrims who come to bathe and whose ashes will be committed to it; "daughter no less beautiful than her mother", no less great than her father, in as much as it is rarer for a woman to achieve supremacy in a state. We know of only three such elected by the votes of their peoples, hers by far the greatest.

Certainly from her earliest years she was plunged and tossed in the sea of politics; at four years she sat on her grandfather's knee during his trial, and when she saw both her parents carried off to prison, she went back to her nursery summoned a full assembly of her dolls, mounted a table as her rostrum, and in a passionate harangue fired them to deserve the same imprisonment, when they grew up, by their work for the freedom of their country. One doll, very dear to her, but British, she had to banish; and years later she had to ensure thirteen months of imprisonment, as we must remember with sorrow.

She had an apprenticeship rather than a childhood, and was always in the thick of the struggle, at its very pivot, when the Mahatma, Father of her country, became closely associated with her family. She fulfilled half of a Roman matrons' boast; she spun wool (like Gandhi), but she did not remain at home; at school in Poona (The pupil's Own school) she was elected Prime Minister of a mock Parliament, a pointer to the future, and passed to Tagore's University at Shantiniketan. Then with her parents she came to Switzerland, and so here to England, and to Somerville College (1936-41) in this University. Her stay was interrupted (in India November 1938 - April 1939) and distracted by various concerns (political) and for her future husband at London School of Economics.

Nor was she enchanted by the details of English history except for Joan of Arc; her father's letters from prison, "Glimpses of World History", had introduced her to the history of mankind.

A dangerous journey in wartime took her back to India, where by marriage she acquired the name

of the Master, in no relationship other than spiritual continuity. After her imprisonment, and the births of her two sons, when finally independence was achieved, she stood at her father's side for eighteen years, as the helper, hostess, companion on many journeys, of the first native Prime Minister.

Next she was elected President of Congress (the fourth Woman to be so) and entered politics on her own account, undertaking ever greater task. It must not be thought that she was wafted to her present eminence by some hereditary claim, as though power passed direct from father to daughter. She certainly follows her father's advice; "Be brave; all else will follow", but she has independently proved herself to her people, and served her father's successor (Lal Bahadur Shastri) faithfully as his Minister of Information and Broadcasting (1964-66).

Finally she was elected Leader of the Congress Party and in her second General Election she swept his opponents away with vastly increased authority. She has achieved many reforms already, as you know; the tasks ahead are enormous, especially in the present crisis.

Our gratitude is the greater that she was found time for us, graciously to visit this island, once in the centre, now on the edge of the West, a staging post between the Super-Powers, and to indicate her wish, we hope, to renew the bonds of friendship with us.

So we congratulate ourselves on this festive occasion, and when she returns to her immense tasks our good wishes will follow her, as we invoke every good fortune. Long live her father's symbol, the red rose; long live her mother's and son's the lotus.

I present to you **INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GANDHI**, the renewer of ancient India, the pillar



STRUGGLE FOR SOLIDARITY

Divisive forces and tendencies have existed in all societies and at all times. Certainly these forces existed in India even during the years of the struggle for freedom, but the mainstream of nationalism was powerful enough to sidetrack them and also to fight them, and thus we were able to march ahead. Since Independence, we have had constantly to combat these forces in one form or another. Infact, the struggle for National Integration, the struggle for national solidarity, the struggle for safeguarding the ideals and aspirations embodied in our Constitution, has to be waged ceaselessly and tenaciously. I do not think a time can ever come when these forces will not want to raise their head. But it should be our endeavour to create an atmosphere and to create conditions in which this will not be possible and in which the whole of society will react against them.

—Tmt. **INDIRA GANDHI**

of its unity, and the untiring upholder of peace, the Mother of her country, for admission to the degree to Doctor of Civil Law "Honoris Causa".

Madam Prime Minister of India, and guide on its new path: "a woman to lead so great an enterprise"; daughter, pupil and heir at one remove, of the first leader of your free republic, your noble father; you who share the name and continue the spirit of the Mahatma.

I, by my authority and that of the whole University, admit you to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law Honoris Causa.

(The citation of the Oxford University when the Degree of Doctor of Law Honoris Causa was bestowed on Thirumathi Indira Gandhi at an impressive ceremony on November 2, 1971, by the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, the then Chancellor.)

NEWS IN PICTURES



In connection with the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations, His Excellency the Governor Thiru Bhisma Narain Singh and the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Mahatma Gandhi (2.10.1991)

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bhisma Narain Singh administered an oath of office and secrecy to Thiru G. Viswanathan as Minister for Food at Raj Bhawan on 1st November, 1991. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha was present on the occasion.





The Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao at tea hosted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha at her residence.



The Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru Manmohan Singh called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 1st November, 1991.

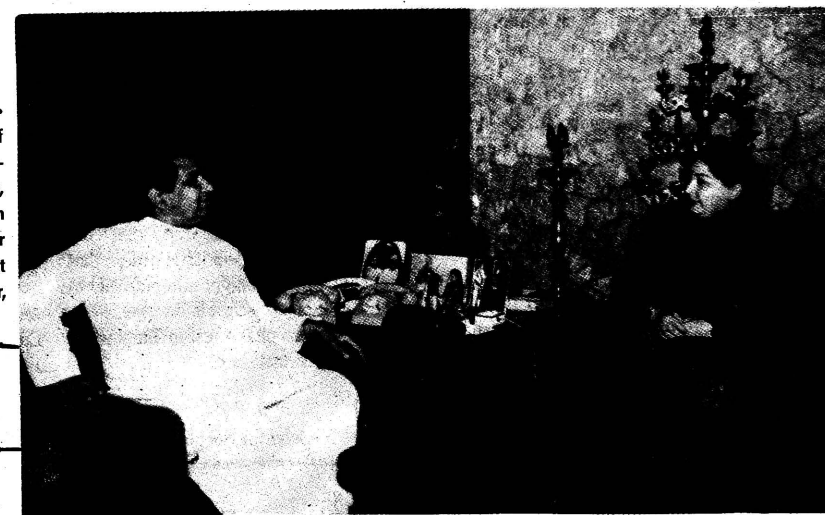


The Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Thiru Pranab Mukherjee met the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 1st November, 1991.

Thiru Ajit Kumar Panja, the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 23rd October, 1991.



The Hon'ble Minister of State for Power and Non-Conventional Energy sources, Thiru Kalpanath Rai, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha at her residence on 26th October, 1991.



ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

30.9.91

★ The Minister for Local Administration, Thiru Azhagu Thirunavukkarasu said the city would be beautified under the "Madras Vision 2000" programme to be implemented at a cost of Rs.1,250 crore in five years.

11.10.91

The Minister for Electricity, Thiru S.Kannappan announced the following in the Assembly.

★ Under the Self-sufficiency scheme 1.6 lakh streetlights would be installed in two years with an allocation of Rs.30 crore.

★ 95,000 new power connections have been granted for agricultural, industrial, commercial and household purposes.

★ To check the low-voltage, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board would erect 37 Sub-stations.

★ A special Rs.8.39 crore scheme has been finalised to instal six sub-stations in Kanyakumari District alone.

★ The work has commenced at Pykara unit at the Sathanur dam to generate 150 MW of power at an estimated cost of Rs.114.87 crore.

7.10.91

★ A Titanium project at the cost of Rs.400 crore have been sanctioned and the work will start immediately at Palayamkayal, 10 kilometre from Tuticorin.

9.10.91

★ The Minister for Health, Thiru S.Muthusamy announced that a health check up for all will be attempted by the State Government by organising 10,000 Medical Camps over a period of 20 weeks. The camps will be of one day

duration. The plan is to have one camp for a population of 5,000. Drugs worth of Rs.2 crore will be supplied for these camps.

★ Employees of the State-owned Transport Corporations in Tamil Nadu would be given a bonus of 8.33 per cent and an ex-gratia payment of 5.67 per cent before Deepavali.

11.10.91

The taluks under Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth Districts:-

★ The taluks of Thanjavur, Thiruvaiyaru, Orathanad, Kumbakonam, Thiruvaidaimarudur, Papanasam, Valangaiman, Pattukottai and Peravurani will constitute Thanjavur District.

★ The Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District will have 11 taluks. They are Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Nannilam, Kodavasal, Mayiladuthurai, Tarangambadi, Sirkali, Mannargudi, Needamangalam, Thiruthuraiipoondi and Vedaranyam.

12.10.91

★ The State Government is to launch a Rs.150 crore programme to improve passenger amenities in bus services. During the current year about 2,000 new buses will be acquired and 1,700 old vehicles will be replaced.

★ The Minister for Education, Thiru R.M.Veerappan announced that the State Government will issue orders that Tamil should be taught compulsorily in all the nursery schools in the State. Pupils have to pass a test in Tamil while joining sixth standard.

15.10.91

★ The Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt.

Indirakumari said all nutritious noon meal centres would be renovated. New kitchens would be constructed and chulas each costing Rs.230 would be set up. The Social Welfare Department has sought help from private social service organisations and industries to meet the cost of renovation.

18.10.91

★ The Minister for Agriculture, Thiru K.P.Krishnan said the State Government has decided to issue permanent identity cards to small and marginal farmers which would enable them to get easily the facilities made available to them. The distribution of these cards would first be taken up in Thanjavur District.

24.10.91

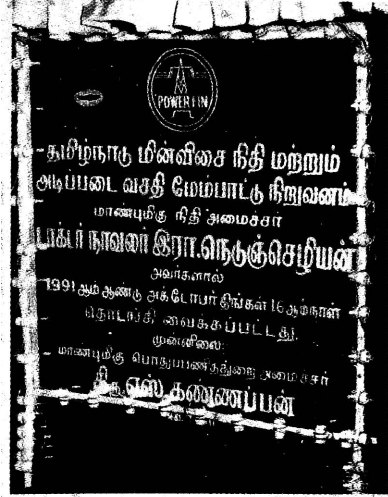
★ The Minister for Milk and Dairy Development Thiru D.Jayakumar announced that the Government would give away a bonus of 8.33 per cent and an ex-gratia of 5.67 per cent to employees of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation for 1990-91. The maximum ex-gratia payment would be Rs.750.

25.10.91

★ The Minister for Public Works, Thiru S.Kannappan said the Government has formulated a Rs.200 crore project for modernising 2,500 irrigation tanks.

27.10.91

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha has announced one additional instalment of Dearness Allowance for Tamil Nadu Government Employees with effect from 1st July, 1991. The revised DA will give a minimum benefit of Rs.67 and a maximum of Rs.315 per month, at the rate of 60 per cent of pay up to Rs.3,500.



TAMILNADU POWER FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited has been set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu with initial Share Capital contribution of Rs.10 Crore from the Government. The Corporation has been registered under the Companies Act 1956. Necessary Certificate of Incorporation and Commencement of Business have been obtained from the Registrar of Companies.

The Corporation has been set up with the basic objective of raising resources for the State and the power sector in particular through attractive public investment schemes, bonds, debentures and also by way of loans and investments by other financial institu-

tions. The resources thus generated are to be deployed in extending financial assistance including such types of assistance as hire purchase, leasing, loans and advances to the power sector and other State Public Sector Enterprises and assist their infrastructure development programmes.

The necessity for raising resources for the power sector projects needs no special emphasis what with the heavy backlog of much needed investments in the generation, distribution and transmission of power in the state. Substantial mobilisation of resources to specific projects in power sector are essential as a catalyst to the growth of agriculture and industry in the state. The TamilNadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation

will serve a useful purpose in this direction by providing meaningful alternatives to the investing public and playing a positive role as a financing window for major institutions like the IDBI, IFCI, ICICI etc., banks and discounts houses engaged in priority sector lending. The Corporation can also offer a medium term investment window to Central Sector Financial Institutions like LIC, GIC, UTI etc. so that the financial resources of these institutions can be channelised towards project lending for core sectors in the State like power generation and distribution.

The Corporation is launching its Fixed Deposits Schemes offering 14.5% for 25 months deposits and 15% for 36, 48, 60 months deposits respectively. Based on Reserve Bank of India regula-

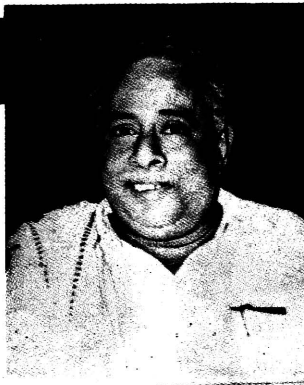
ANNA'S REFLECTIONS

★ "Every problem has several aspects. Opinions may differ; that is but natural in democracy. We should critically examine and analyse the different opinions and choose the best one for efficient implementation. This is the best way of solving problems."

✧ The true treasure house of a Nation are the intrepid leaders who are driven by the soul force of idealism.

★ All ideals revolve round one fundamental ideal. It is that we should give the people a good, clean and fair life.

★ In any country of the World, society is reformed more by in-



dividual social reformers than by the people running the Government.

★ Adulteration of economic principles is a crime for which the present and future generations have to pay.

tions, the Corporation will offer quarterly payment of interest with facility for payment of interest once in a month and once in two months at slightly discounted rates. Loans on deposit will also be offered at Depositors' option with a 2% mark up on interest rates for the deposit. Being a State Government Enterprise, the Corporation will offer total security for the investments and the interest rates offered are on par with those offered by other leading private sector institutions in the field. Fully computerised operations and instant service to investors are introduced right from the beginning. The Corporation aims at excellent investor relationships combining high returns with total security cover for investments. Adequate publicity for the Corporation's investment schemes and close depositors contact are being planned to attract investors' interest and retain the investments to the best advantage of investors. Subject only to the directions of Reserve Bank of India from time to time the depositors will be offered the best of investments. Their interest will be kept upper most in the minds of the Corporation's personnel. The Corporation will function from its registered of-

fice at No.84, T.T.K. Road, Alwarpet (Near the Alwarpet Junction), Madras-18.

The inaugural function of this Corporation was held on 16.10.91. The function was presided by the Minister for Public Works Department, Thiru S.Kannappan. In his speech, he said the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha has deposited Rs.5 lakh from, the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, as the first deposit to the Corporation.

Thiru V.R.Nedunchezian, the Minister for Finance launched the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation. In his speech, he said the setting up of this Corporation would lessen the burden of the Government in expansion schemes, new projects and in meeting the power demand. He said the State Electricity Board suffer great losses every year due to the subsidies given to agriculture, domestic and other sectors. People should proceed to think differently with a new concept regarding this subsidies. If the people of Tamil Nadu with their intelligence and ability work hard, the

★ Democracy believes in human dignity.

★ The habit of drinking spoils not only ways of life but also the principles of life.

★ Buying books is different from borrowing books.

★ Either wealth or fertility should be consumed by people.

★ Duty, Dignity and Discipline.

★ Accumulation of wealth should not be the sole aim of man.

★ No language can equal one's mother tongue.

★ Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence.

day is not far off for Tamil Nadu to become the first State in India, as desired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha. To achieve this, a transformation of thoughts in the minds of the people has to happen. This finance Corporation would go a long way in realising our cherished goal. Industrialists who flock to other States due to the lack of power at home State could be brought back.

The Finance Minister Thiru V.R.Nedunchezian and the Minister for Public Works Department Thiru S.Kannappan personally deposited Rs.5,000 and Rs.6,000 respectively.

Thiru. Era Anbarasu, Thiru. Sridhar Members of the Parliament, Thiru. Balaraman and Thiru Rangarajan, Members of the Legislative Assembly spoke on the occasion.

Thiru C.Chellappan IAS, Secretary, Public Works Department welcomed the gathering. Thiru C.Ramachandran IAS, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board introduced the schemes of the Corporation. Thiru C.Krishnan IAS, the Corporation's Managing Director proposed a vote of thanks.

EDUCATING THE POISON-EATERS IN THE PATH OF ELIMINATING DRUG ABUSE

Prof. K. Ponnusamy, Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

M. Chairman, Distinguished delegates,

Two thousands years ago the Immortal Bard Saint Thiruvalluvar Sang

துஞ்சினார் செத்தாரின் வேறல்லவர்;
எஞ்ஞான்றும்
நஞ்சுண்பார் கள்ளுண்பவர்.

They that sleep resemble the dead; (likewise) they that drink are no other than poison-eaters. He spoke of drink as poison but now the civilized world has produced Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances destroying the society the youth.

Prolonged drug abuse may cause persons to become defensive, violent or submissive, precluding them from taking part in the social events of normal life, which is the major cause of their social seclusion. Social problems, such as prostitution and gambling, are also often associated with drug abuse, which in association with a number of physcho-social factors, assumes an important role in the development of criminal, delinquent and anti-social behaviour.

Many commonly abused drugs are illegal and their possession and sale are forbidden by law. The nexus between drug abuse and criminal activity in the society, is obvious from the fact that the enormous profit generated from drug trafficking along international borders is mind boggling, though drug trafficking is recognised as a crime against humanity all over the world.

The traditional drugs of abuse in India have been Opium and herbal Cannabis.

Ganja, is known by scientific term Cannabis Sativa. Regular and prolonged use of cannabis may impair psychomotor and endocrine functions, reduce immunity and lower resistance to infection.

Aware of the untold sufferings due to consumption of life consuming drugs and lured by tonnes and tonnes of money, drug traffickers cultivate ganja. While the investment on a single plant is about Rs.10, the income from one plant is about Rs.600. A kilogram of processed ganja cost about Rs.1000 at the point of production while it is five to six times that amount in distant towns. Raising Ganja also means a threat to ecology, because of the felling of trees, which are considered silent oxygen producing factories.

In India, recent studies have linked drug peddling with arms smuggling and terrorism.

Trafficking in drugs and other related crimes generate huge illicit funds which are used to support other criminal activities, corruption, illicit arms trading and the smuggling of gold and currency.

In order to protect the people from pernicious drug-abuse, efforts should be taken continuously to educate people, about the evils of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and by encouraging voluntary organisation.

Provision for adequate de-addiction facilities, and strict enforcement of laws against the traffickers of narcotics, under the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropis Substances Act, 1985, and a publicity campaign for advertising the penal provisions contained therein, measures to check the inflow of drugs should be enforced strictly. Finally, by creating a strong women movement to fight drug abuse, this can be weeded out from India.

People should be made aware of the existence of de-addiction facilities.

The knowledge of the penal provisions of the drug law should be widely advertised.

Democracies of the world should come still closer to effectively counter this common enemy to mankind.

Exchange of information with regard to effective control strategies is very vital. There will be no doubt, whatsoever, that such collective endeavours would help co-ordinate the efforts in the direction of elimination of drug-abuse in a phased manner from the face of our earth.

Speech of Hon'ble Prof. K. Ponnusamy, M.Sc.,B.L., Deputy Speaker Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly at 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Delhi on 25.9.91 ●

22nd WORLD STANDARDS DAY

World Standards Day is celebrated on 14 October each year in all International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) member countries. The initials (ISO and IEC) in an age in which abbreviations abound, may not readily be recognized. Yet they stand for two organizations, whose work however indirectly touches on the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

The ISO is the International Organization for Standardization, the IEC is the International Electrotechnical Commission. With their Headquarters in Geneva and national bodies in every major country, they are engaged in the fostering of international standardization. The International Electrotechnical Commission was founded in 1906, its first President being Lord Kelvin. The Commission's work embraces almost every sphere of electrotechnology from power which was its earliest concern, to telecommunications, electronics and electrodomestic appliances. In addition to promoting the Standardization of materials and equipment, the Commission aims to improve understanding between Electrical Engineers of all countries by drawing up a common means of expression.

The ISO was founded in 1947. The object of ISO is to promote the development of standards in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services and to developing mutual cooperation in intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.

Standardization is by no means confined to scientific, or to industrial spheres. There is growing pressure for common standards in building construction, in banking and commerce, in transport and communications, in agriculture and forestry as well as in sectors of government such as Education and law making.

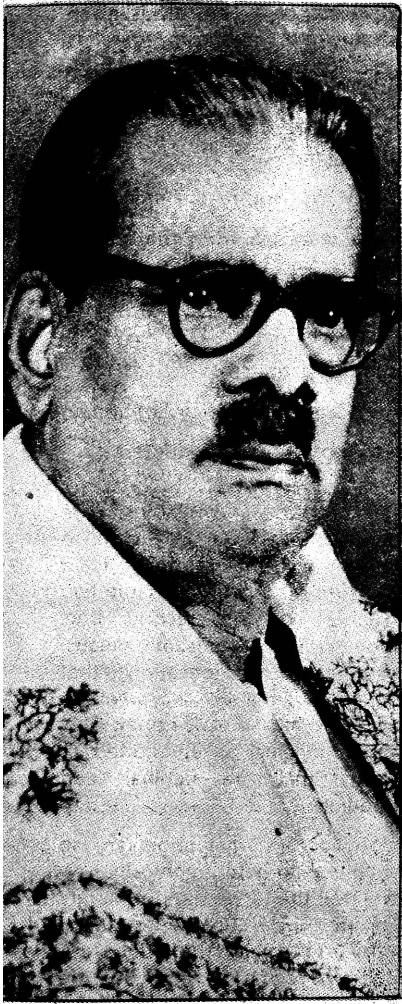
Technical Standards - as a communicating link between the buyer's needs and the producer's possibilities - make a vital contribution to Quality of life. Standards can lay down specifications and methods of measuring performance for almost any consumer product, such as vacuum cleaners, safety belts and helmets, washing machines, colour fastness of textiles etc. In to-day's world, however with an ever increasing international trade in consumer goods, there is a pressing need for international standards to ensure compatibility and comparability between similar products from any part of the world, and at the same time help to remove barriers to free flow of consumer goods and thus lower prices. That is why the work of ISO is of immediate interest to the consumer. The work of ISO is aimed at world-wide agreement on international standards with a view to the expansion of trade, the improvement of quality, increased productivity and lowering costs.

World Standards Day celebrations are aimed at promoting, at national level, the concept of standardization and its effects on everyday life; utilization of Standardization as a means for developing national economy and creating public awareness of the concept of standardization which is essential for the well being and cohesiveness of the international community of nations.

As in the earlier years, India is celebrating World Standards Day this year along with other countries of the World. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is organizing Seminars, lectures and get-together etc to focus on the importance of standardization. The celebrations are organised at BIS Headquarters and various Regional and Branch Offices.

In Tamilnadu the functions are organized at Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. This year's World Standards Day theme will be "Safety at Work."

— Bureau of Indian Standards



BHARATHIDASAN'S POEMS FOR JUVENILES

Dr. Palany Arangasamy

Professor & Head
Department of Translation
Tamil University
Thanjavur

In about two thousand years of the history of Tamil literature, the conspicuous fact is that its ancient poetry is of high seriousness. Every other Tamil poetical work of the past needs a commentary to wade through. Even ripe scholars of commendable talent will tumble down in comprehending the poetic texts of the ages past, Harsh diction, complex structure, archaic form and elevated style along with a terseness have made these texts hardly accessible. In such a situation, until the later half of the nineteenth century, the tiny tots and young children were taught Tamil in a rigid grammatical

and literary pattern that heavily relied on the faculty of memory. Without the help of an elderly scholar, they cannot keep abreast of the broad vistas of ancient Tamil literature. So was the position in Sanskrit and other Indian languages also.

The Gurukula system of education nurtured in India for generations together afforded little scope for developing young children's initiatives and innate talents. As noted above, the ancient *canam* and other classics were hardly comprehensible to youngmen and literates and by themselves they cannot go through them. But those classics are abound in references to the pretty young

men and children. In succeeding generations, imagination ran riot in conceptualizing even the Gods and Goddesses as children and celebrating them in a fictionalized literature known as *Pillait-tamil*.

But the irony behind all these is, a sort of literature exclusively for children, meant for their reading and singing seems to be a twentieth century phenomena. Even the earliest collection of tales for children, *Paramartha Guru Kathai* needed an Italian missionary to render it in Tamil and that too in prose. But easily comprehensible and simple poems for children are available only from the poetic cornucopia of Subramanya Bharathi. He, as a radical revolutionary

heralded a new era of poetry not only with his socio-religious and political themes but also in style and form. He kept a few pages set apart for young children and adolescents.

Since Bharathi's time, poetry was no longer the prerogative of the elitist and the learned. It was mitigated of its rigors and made easy to be enjoyed by young men and women. In other words, Bharathi has extended the domains of poetry to young children and old men alike and so too Bharathidasan, his successor. Bharathidasan's slender volume *Ilaignar Ilakkiyam*, Literature for the young is purposely written for young children. The only juvenilia of Bharathidasan runs to about hundred and twenty pages with one hundred and thirty poems arranged in nine sections. Since March, 1958, the year of its publication, the fact that it has undergone eight editions until 1988 is rather fair in local standards.

Bharathidasan says in his introduction that the poems contained therein are readable, relevant and suitable to the students of all ages. He also opines that among the reading public, especially the young, poetry is capable of driving home a point better than prose. The art of rhetoric serves as a catalyst to enrich one's own memory beside enabling the young to enjoy the poems by themselves. In any language, the rhythmical quality of poetry, aided by mellifluous and sonorous epithets along with lexically operating onomatopoeiac and mnemonic properties linger long in boyish memory. But this doesn't mean that Bharathidasan, is analogous to Edward Lear of limeric verses. Lear is known, for his nonsense poems and animals that belong to the realm of fairy tale. Bharathidasan doesn't believe either in nonsense verses or in animals and their grotesque and

comical illustrations; nor his poems are akin to the weird creations of Lewis Carroll.

The Tamil poet has not created a world of fantasy for amusing the young. He doesn't make things supernatural for the sake of entertainment. But instead, he writes a short poem on Ghosts to ensure the young that there are no such beings in the world. No weird and unnatural creations are found in his output. Bharathidasan is pragmatic in everything he writes and of course he writes with candour, liveliness and simplicity. He endearingly instructs and enliveningly amuses the young and old, with examples drawn from work-a-day world. His animals are those that we see around us and the incidents that he points out are all drawn from every walk of life.

Unlike the English counterparts who rely at times on gaudy and inane phraseology that leads to a mere meaningless amusement, Bharathidasan has a significant method of songs that are structured to have a wide coverage. The purpose behind his unique achievement is obvious if one glances through the contents. The first section starts with glorification of mother-tongue, passes on to Nature and common sense. Besides a section on vehicles it is extended to Vocations. Living Beings, Laughter and Narrative Songs. A small section on Aubade has half-a-dozen poems that revolve around lullaby. In their totality, all the meaningful rhymes of this volume are educative and instructive besides providing a panoramic view of day-to-day life and certain benevolent aspects of Nature. Rhythmically some of the poems are baby-games, lullabies and counting rhymes.

Very rarely the poet indulges in pun and equivocation. Even when they occur, they are devoid of any complexity. A poem entitled *Are you the Tamil*, is purported to have been addressed to a young girl of

adolescent age. The title is given adroitly in such a way that Tamil is impersonated as a girl to whom the following question is posed.

Oh! ye, the girl of Tamil, the girl of Tamil

Why have you read Tamil?

The response from the lass is transliterated below.

Tamizh padit-ten, athai un-nath-than

Tamizh-padit-ten-

The Tamil is a measure of honey
And to devour it, I studied it.

The two opening syllables in the first line of the Tamil version, in one sense mean 'Tamil is a measure of honey!' The same two syllables of the second line, though verbally the same, means, I studied it! The implication is that studying Tamil is as sweet as tasting a measure of honey. This verbal jugglery is embedded in words that are familiar and understandable.

Similes and metaphors are so simple as to help graphically portraying the men and matters around us. The summer months of April and May are the cruellest. A poem of octuples bring out the sultriness and severity of summer eve.

Dry leaves are the pappads
roasted
Boils soon, if trodded on the
burning sand
Water poured into the tub gets
terribly hot
Flower blossomed in orchids is
withering soon;
Attic room with a cot, an
unbearable oven.

Assonance, alliteration, half-rhyme, end-rhyme are effectively handled elsewhere by the poet. All these rhetorical devices are applied in a lucid style known for its simple diction and gentle movement. Under the caption, Nature,

one get a panoramic view of sylvan surroundings characterised by rain, tank, muddy pool, lotus ponds, lake, river, beach, sea, green-fields, groves, coconut tree, garden, park, mountain, stars and the moon.

A noticeable feature of this section of Nature poems is that there are eight songs that speak of the moon itself. One song alone is on the crescent moon. The rest are different in their form and content, though the source-material is one and the same. They bear ample testimony to the rare talent and rich imagination of the poet.

Under the section, knowledge, eight short poems are titled alike-

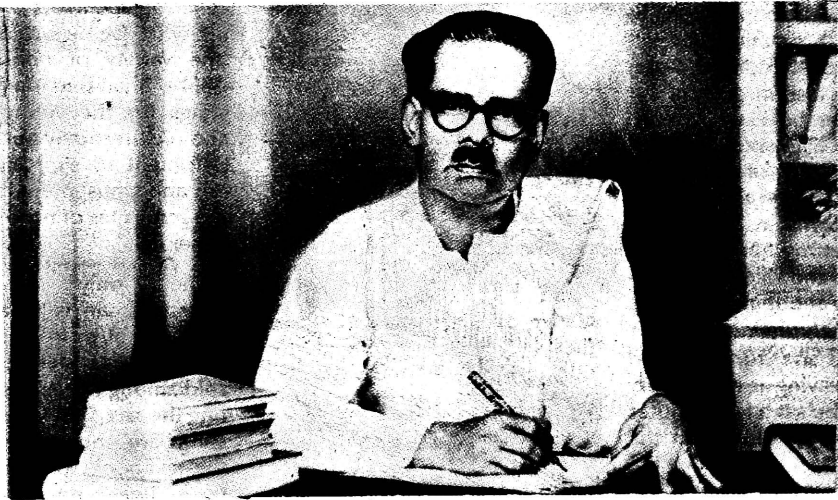
odd moments, found scribbling on the walls. In emerging out of homes, they, on seeing a stray-dog start pelting it with stones and picking up quarrels with friends. Similar mischievous acts and foolish pranks they do indulge, every now and then. It is these common follies that are noticeable among boys and girls, he gently dissuades. The aim of another poem 'useless work' is also of the same pattern, humourously dissuading them from doing certain evil actions.

Forgetfulness is not desirable. But still men are bound by it due to many reasons. Championing of this human folly by Robert Lynd in his humorous essay *Forgetting*

it elsewhere. The next day when tracing it back, he spent a lot of time - an avoidable waste. Similarly he misplaced the small needle and ran about in recovering it from elsewhere. Bharathidasan has a nice poem on the evils of absent-mindedness.

Bharathidasan may not have been ignorant of a very well-known nursery song - Solomon Grundy. However a poem reminiscent of this is found in the volume. Both these songs enumerate the seven days of a week to enable school-goers to memorize them in the order.

Solomon Grundy
Born on Monday



Behave properly. But their contents are not alike. They briefly enumerate how young and the teenaged lads should behave and act in their day-to-day life. This doesn't mean that the poet indulges in dry moralizing. Not at all. He is neither pedagogic nor disciplinarian with certain do's and don'ts. In brief and sweet readable lines, spiced with humor, he persuades the young to do the right things in ordinary life. In average households, sometimes the young ones get up, forgetting to fold up the beddings and in

need not be taken a very serious note of in this context. The reputed English essayist says, 'Who would have trusted Socrates and Coleridge to post a letter? Absent mindedness is a great virtue in them!

Under normal circumstances, one is apt to forget, due to old age. Even young people are vulnerable to it because of a careless way of misplacing things at home. Kannan groomed his hair after anointing his head. He should have placed the oil-bottle there itself but in an absent-mindedness he put

Christened on Tuesday
Married on Wednesday
Ill on Thursday
Worse on Friday
Died on Saturday
Buried on Sunday

At elementary level, the object of this nursery rhyme is to list out the seven days of the week. At a mature level, it implies that human life is short and also hints at the possibility of resurrection. Bharathidasan's poem listing the days of the week does not connote that much of subtlety and depth in meaning but rhythmically lists out

the seven days of the week.

Sunday the first day
Subsequent Monday, the second
Oncoming Tuesday the third
And then Wednesday the fourth
Appeareth Thursday the fifth
Followed by Friday the sixth
And at length Saturday the seventh
utter these ye, unfailingly.

The section *Vehicles* is a collection of very interesting portrayals of all available conveyances, both old as well as modern. There are poems on bullock-cart, single and double, horse drawn carriage, bicycle, motor-cycle, bus, lorry, train, boat, ship and aeroplane. A perusal of these sketches reveal that they are not mechanically delineated. The poems are interpersed with practical suggestions humourously conveyed—one should not be rash in driving, the boat-men must be extra careful, the motor-cyclists should attend to the wear and tear of the vehicle et cetera. A train is about to arrive in a platform. Narayan's daughter is getting herself decked with jewels and silk fabric; hetically running about in search of a small casket of kum-kum. In her undue hurry, she runs around everywhere, leaving it in the very place where she sat a few minutes before. Her frantic search for the casket has not yet ended, but the train wended its way to the station next.

Similar is the pattern in which the artisans of a typical village—potter, goldsmith, mason, blacksmith, carpenter besides a gypsy girl, errand-boy and lock-mender are portrayed. These are sections on living-beings such as fowls, doves, dogs, parrots and crows.

The entire volume is would up with nine narrative songs which form part of the last section. Self-conceit and boastfulness are not desirable qualities. A note of caution to avoid these, is hinted at in



a poem of four stanzas—crow and the ant.

The English literature abounds in voluminous nursery songs such as *Rhymes without Reason*, *A Book of Non-sense Rhymes* and *The Oxford Book of Nursery Rhymes*. They include poems that could be called as cacophonous, high-sounding, artificial and mere hotch-potch. Devoid of all these jumbles, what the Tamil poet does is realistic, enlivening and interesting. Bharathidasan's co-eval is Deiskavinayagam Pillai. But

unlike Kavimani who sought source-material from English poets like William Blake, Goodrich and Emerson Bharathidasan is original as well as reasonably imaginative.

Bharathidasan wrote *Iaignar Ilakkiam* in his sixty seventh year of his age. He had the credit of having written more than hundreds and hundreds of poetical lines. Surprisingly, such a proven experience and maturity have not made him desist from writing for young children. This is comparable to what is said of Rabin-dranath Tagore. Satyajit Ray says that the great Nobel Laureate wrote in his old age a book of nursery rhymes which in bengali called *Khaphchhara*. Strictly speaking what Tagore wrote was also of 'the variety of nonsense lyrics' unlike Bharathidasan who wrote songs for the young objectively and picturesquely but without any detriment to simplicity, humour, fun and amusement, the essential pre-requisites of nursery poems in general.

The only juvenilia of Bharathidasan is meant for boys and girls of primary stage. But in practice, this slender volume is sold among the adults also, excepting the fact that certain individual songs are printed for class-use in the text-books of elementary sections. What is desirable is that this entire volume should be printed with nice illustrations so as to be evocative and appealing among the young learners. A rhyme book will be uninteresting to young children unless it is accompanied by illustration of a moderate size without out-doing the text. In the days to come, if not earlier, leading publishers in Tamil Nadu should think of bringing out the short and simple poems of this volume with multi-colour illustrations. That will also prove to be a tribute to the memory of Bharathidasan, the dynamic poet of the modern age.

NEW STRATEGIES

TO BOOST SMALL SAVINGS MOBILISATION

IN TAMIL NADU

The Small Savings Schemes are aimed at promoting and encouraging savings among the public to meet foreseen and unforeseen expenses in future and raising resources to finance development programmes of Governments. These are various types of Schemes to suit variety of purposes or needs of individuals some want high returns, some others look for regular income, still others want relief from high income tax.

There are schemes to suit these needs which may meet foreseen expenses like son's education, daughter's marriage or construction of a house.

The different categories of schemes are:

I. High return oriented schemes

1. Indira Vikas Patra
2. Kisan Vikas Patra

II. Tax Relief Schemes

1. National Savings Scheme 1987
2. National Savings Certificate VIII Issue
3. Public Provident Fund

III. Regular Income Earning Schemes

1. Post office Monthly Income Scheme
2. Deposit Scheme for retiring Government Employees
3. Deposit Scheme for retiring Public Sector Companies.



Thiru K. Allaudin, I.A.S.,
Director of Small Savings and
Social Security

IV. Other Schemes

1. 5 year Post Office Recurring Deposit Account
2. Post Office Time Deposit
3. Post Office Savings Bank Account

The phenomenal increase in Small Savings collection in Tamil Nadu in the last few years, is noteworthy and indicates the people's willingness to save for the future

and acceptance of small savings. There is conscious effort on the part of different sections of the people to earmark part of their income to save for the future by depositing in various small saving schemes which confer the dual benefit of tax-savings and providing funds for specific needs like marriage, educational expenses of the children in future. Deposit stiff competition from Banks, Mutual funds etc, the Government of Tamil Nadu achieved a net target of about Rs.400/- crore during 1990-91. The Government of Tamil Nadu are adopting new strategies to attract agents/investors through schemes like :

1. 1% cash incentive to investors
2. Incentive scheme for agents
3. District level gift linked savings scheme
4. Regional level flat linked savings scheme
5. Prize coupon scheme for agents
6. Bonus scheme for agents.

1. 1% cash incentive to investors

During the year 1991-92, public who invest Rs.1,000 or above in small savings schemes except Indira Vikas Patra, 1 and 2 year T.Ds and R.D. Schemes in the Post Offices in Tamil Nadu, will be paid 1% cash incentive. The procedure for payment of incentive being streamlined to facilitate prompt disbursement.

2. Incentive scheme for agents

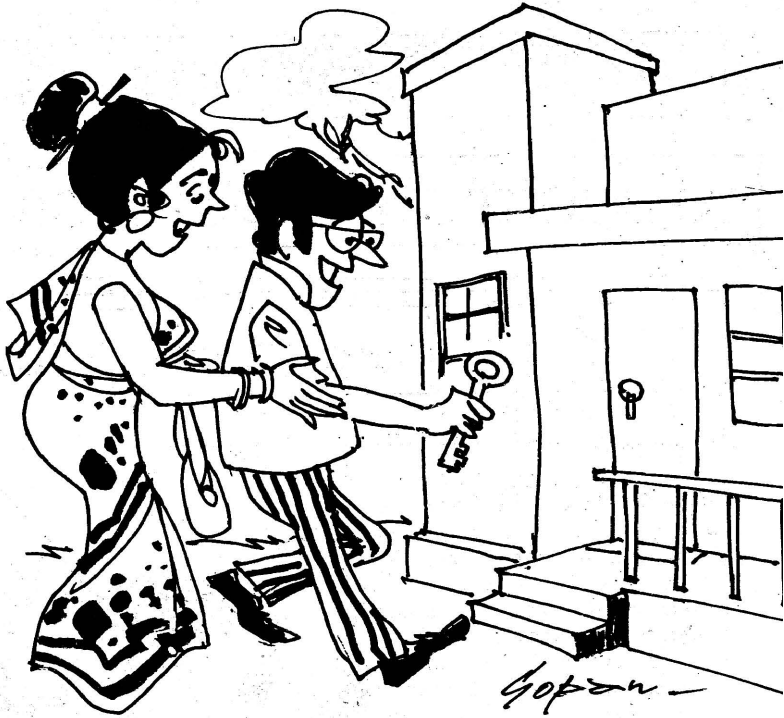
SAS, MPKBY, PPF agents are paid incentives by Government of Tamil Nadu on the basis of commission earned from Government of India. It is equivalent to the commission earned from Government of India for SAS and PPF agents while it is 50% of the amount of commission earned for MPKBY agents. The agents incentive was hitherto paid in the form Indira Vikas Patra only. But the Government have now ordered that 50% of the incentive will be paid in cash and 50% in any form of small savings scrips. This is expected to give great boost to the small savings Agents.

3. District Level Free Gift Coupon Scheme

Under this scheme, one gift coupon is issued free for every investment of Rs.500 in specified small savings schemes in the Post Offices in Tamil Nadu. Each series, has one lakh coupons and draw will be conducted after issue of all the one lakh gift coupons in that series total of 352 prizes ranging from Maruti Car as Bumper prize to Elcot Wall Clock as consolation prize are offered to investors. The scheme will be implemented throughout the year from 1.4.91.

4. Regional Level 'Own- a Flat' Scheme

Under the scheme, one gift coupon is free for every investment of Rs.2,000 in specified small savings schemes in the Post Offices in Tamil Nadu. Each series has one lakh coupons and draw will be conducted after completion of issue of all the one lakh gift coupons. The scheme comprises 682 prizes ranging from MIG, LIG flats as I & II prizes to Wall Clock as consolation prize. The scheme will benefit all investments from 1.4.91. Though it was meant to last till 30.9.91 it is proposed to extend the scheme in view of demand from public and agents.



5. Prize coupon scheme for agents

Government have introduced 'Prize coupons scheme for small savings agents' for 1991-92 for the first time. Under this scheme, one free gift coupon will be issued to the Agents for canvassing and getting deposit of Rs.10,000 in small savings schemes. There will be one lakh coupons for each series and these coupons shall be issued to the small savings agents throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. There shall be a draw for each series of one lakh coupons. The total number of prizes is 900, first prize being 5 Nos. of Scooters and the consolation prize being wall clock.

6. The 'Bonus' Scheme for agents

The Government have also sanctioned 'Bonus scheme to the small savings agents' under which agents who canvassed deposits from prize winning investors (first three prizes only) under both Regional Level Flat scheme and District level Free gift coupons scheme will be given

bonus prize of Mofa of bicycle or Brief case.

The investing public are requested to avail the benefit of investors incentive scheme and gift schemes, invest their money in small savings and provide for future security of the family. It is also proposed to launch special campaign to popularise small savings schemes among the student thro' San-chayika and inculcate the habit of thrift and savings evenwhile they are young. Thus campaign will aim at 100% coverage of all students in middle schools and above.

Similarly, we are preparing for special campaign to mobilise deposits in I.V.P., K.V.P., RD & TD etc, during Harvest seasons and bonus seasons by offering various incentives to the public as above. The public may avail of these opportunities and invest in small savings schemes which give good returns and are highly secure and help mobilise additional resources for the Government.

TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is striving its best in ameliorating the living condition of the rural artisans through Khadi and Village Industries Schemes since its inception on 1.4.1960 (for the past 31 years). It stands first in the implementation of Village Industries at All India level and second in Khadi Programme.

The Board's activities are implemented through a 3 tier system as follows:-

i. Board's Own Units	...	1,239
ii. Industrial Cooperative Societies	...	1,587
iii. Individual artisans	67,170

The Board's performance during 1990-91 and the Target for 1991-92 are as follows:-

	Achievement in 1990-91	Target for 1991-92
	(Rupees in Crore)	

PRODUCTION:

i. Khadi	20.29	25.00
ii. Village Industries	251.59	275.00

SALES:

i. Khadi	24.85	29.00
ii. Village Industries	280.77	310.00

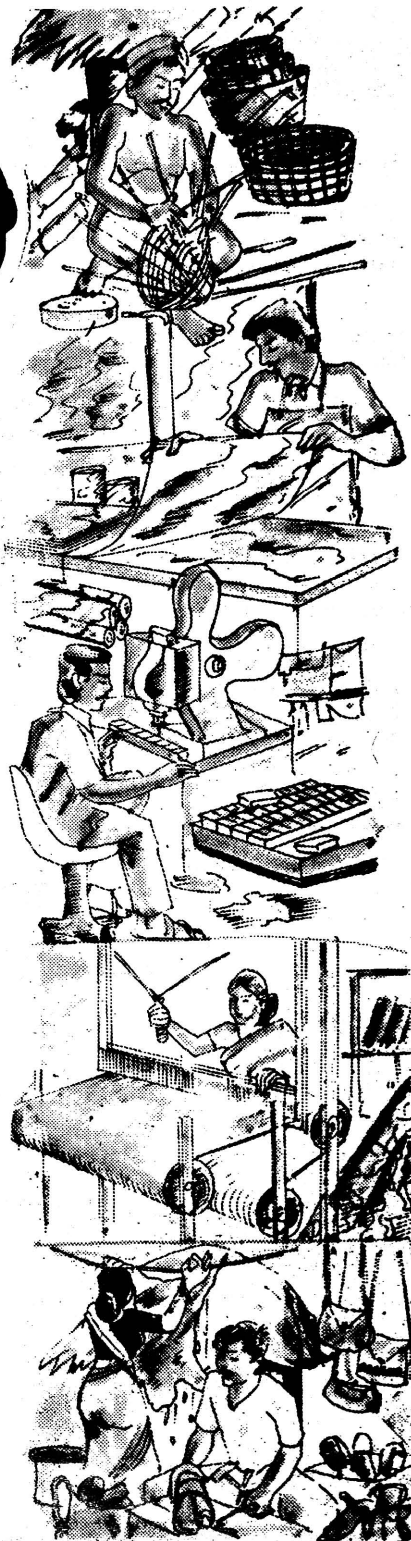
Employment Provided ... 10.00 lakh individuals

of this

a. S.C./S.T.	... 1.85 lakh individuals
b. Women	... 4.05 lakh individuals

During the Current year 1991-92 the Board proposes to generate additional employment opportunities to one lakh persons.

For the year 1991-92, it has been programmed to open 25 Khadi Krafts in the State.



5 New Detergent Soap Manufacturing Units will be started during this year.

The Board has taken over the defunct Art Pottery Unit of the Government at Virudhachalam for its revival.

To improve the designs of Khadi, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3 lakhs for replacement heads and reeds for 1000 weavers.

To improve the marketing in the Khadi Kraft at Kuralagam, which is the biggest Khadi Sales Centre in India, Government have permitted to introduce Computer.

The Government is also considering the proposal of providing Air Conditioning to this prestigious Khadi Kraft.

The Board will be associating itself in promoting and developing Gem Cutting Industry from this year onwards.

During this year Gandhi Jayanthi and Deepavali Special rebate period, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Government of Tamil Nadu are giving a special rebate at 10% on the sale of all varieties of Khadi.

Thus the total rebate now allowed will be as follows:-

i. Khadi (Cotton)	... 35%
ii. Polyester	... 30%
iii. Silk	... 20%
iv. Bafta and Safta	... 30%
v. Woollen	... 20%



The above special rebate is made available from 2.10.91 to 4.11.91.

The Board has fixed target of Rs.24.10 crore for Khadi Sales during this Deepavali period throughout the State. Out of this, Rs.3.40 crore will be sold through this Khadi Kraft at Kuralagam.

Wrapper Contents

I wrapper:

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Thiru P.V.Narasimha Rao, received by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhisma Narain Singh and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha at the Meenambakkam Airport, Madras.

II Wrapper:

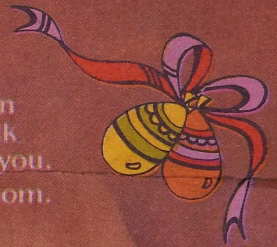
Portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

IV Wrapper:

At the inaugural function of Nagapattinam-Quaide-Milleth District, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha, addressing amidst lakhs of people.

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