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# TAMIL ARASU

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**Thiruvalluvar Year 2025  
Purattasi - Iyppasi**

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**CHIEF MINISTER'S POLICE MEDALS PRESENTED**

## **POLICE FORCE GIVEN NEW THRUST AND DIRECTION...**

**Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medals for meritorious service to police personnel at M.G.R. Stadium, Madurai on the 19th September, 1994.

At this function the Chief Minister announced that a new police academy will be set up on a 170 acre site at Avadi near Madras so as to improve the quality of training for police personnel. She added that the entire police department

would be modernised at a cost of Rs.80 crores. As a first step in modernisation, she said, the necessary equipments, modern arms, buildings and communication facilities were being increased. She reiterated





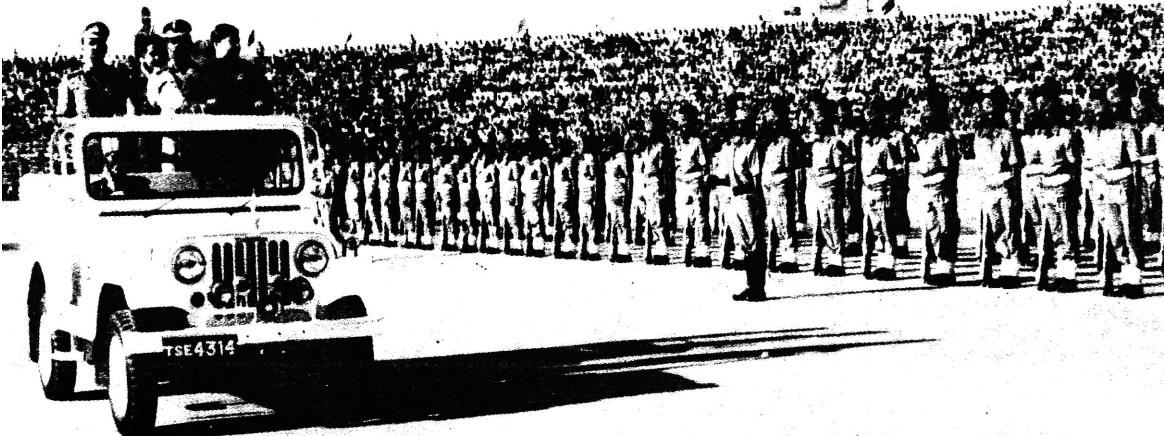
disbanded, before she came to power. In the last three years, 2000 houses and tenements had been constructed costing Rs.25 crores and entrusted to the police force. When she took over charge of the government, only 30 police stations out of 1,125 had jeeps. But now 663 police stations were given jeeps and the rest would get vehicles before the end of 1995, she added.

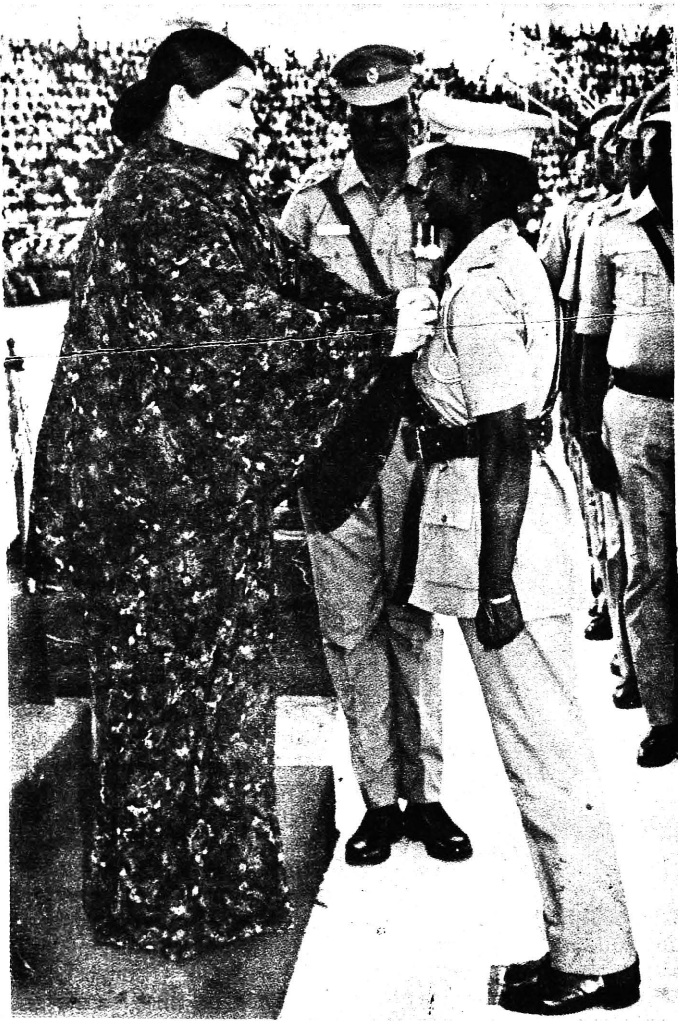
The Chief Minister said that there was another feather in her government's cap, the establishment of all-women police stations to succour the unfortunate women in the society and set right their grievances. She pointed out that in this respect, Tamil Nadu was a forerunner not only to the country but also to the whole world.

In the last three years, 12,409 persons, who had been stagnating in the police service were given promotions by her government and other benefits and essential commodities were being provided to personnel at 50 per cent subsidy, she said. Food allowance, maintenance allowance, kit allowance were being given. Apart from these, medical facilities and special arrangements to benefit those who work in hill stations were also made, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister, also congratulated the personnel of

her commitment to ensure that police personnel who committed mistakes were dealt with an iron hand, while at the same time those who had brought honours to the force through their work and discipline were suitably rewarded. The Chief Minister said that numerous schemes including computerisation were being taken up in order to modernise the police force and that her government had revived the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, which was





other departments like the fire etc., who had rendered their service, home guards, prisons service with devotion in

co-operation with the police force.

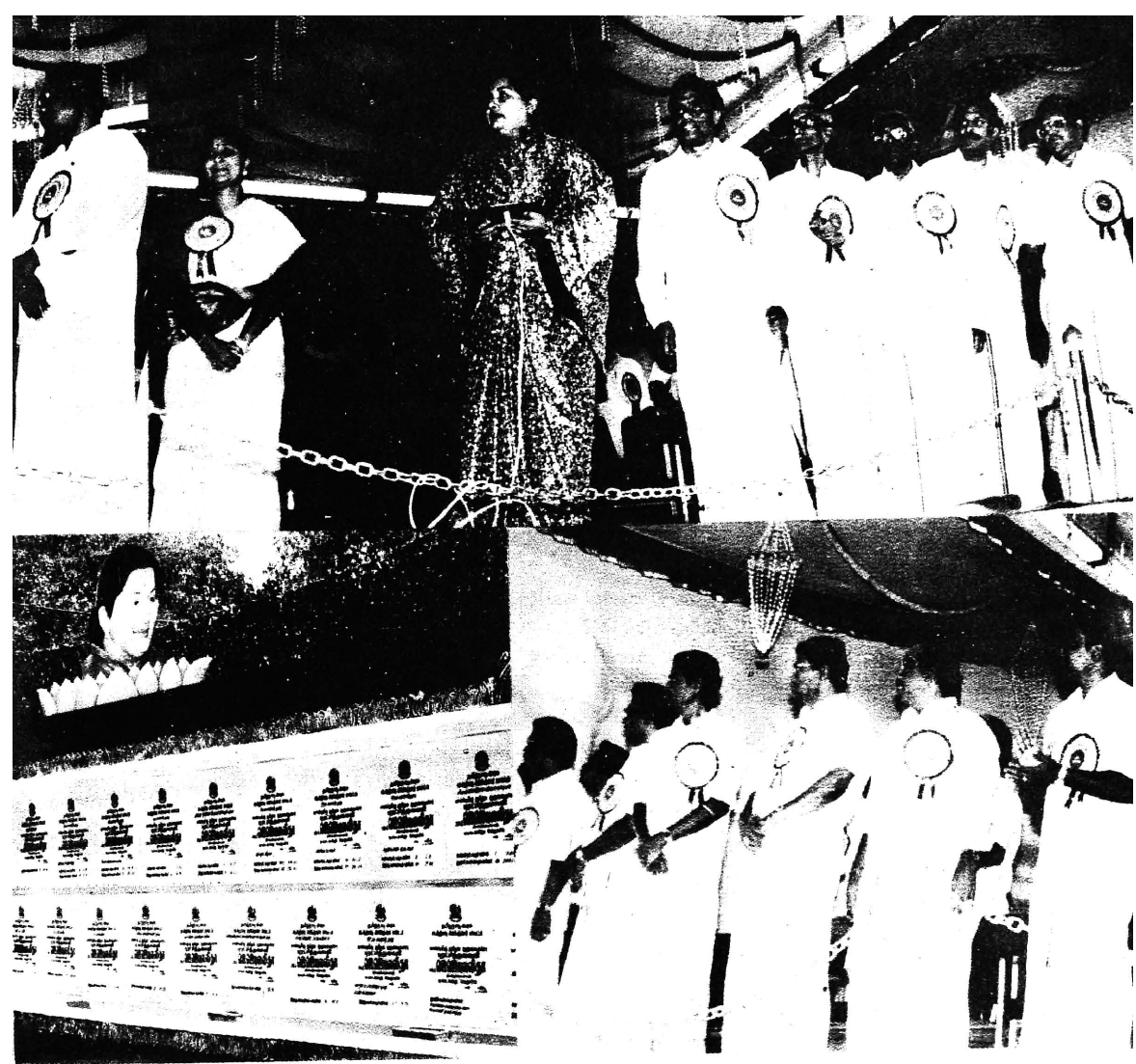
The police department had been given new thrust and direction by giving it objectives and responsibilities which were to be categorised as protective, preventive, detective and regulatory, the Chief Minister said. She remarked that the very function was organised to repay with gratitude, the steps taken by the police force to safeguard and protect the lives, properties of people and so on.

The Chief Minister pointed out that her government alone took adequate steps to improve the police force through meaningful reforms. This had really helped the police force to work with enthusiasm as well as devotion. She added that it was she, who was the leader of this Government, who took steps to create specialised branches like Temple Protection Force, Coastal Security Force, Special Task Force, Special Security Group etc.

Earlier the Chief Minister inspected a ceremonial parade. Thiru S. Sripal, Director General of Police welcomed the Chief Minister. Thiru P.V. Rajaraman, Home Secretary congratulated those who had won the police medals. Thiru Walter I. Dawaram, Additional Director General of Police, proposed a vote of thanks.

**-D. Mani**





**The Chief Minister's Visit to Vellore**

## **Environment Protection given Top Priority in North Arcot-Ambedkar District**

**— Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha visited Vellore and laid foundations for buildings and distributed welfare assistance to 54,000 beneficiaries costing Rs.126 crores at a function held at the Fort

Maidan on Saturday, the 10th of September 1994.

At this function the Chief Minister said that the Government had set up a technological expert committee to reclaim nearly

35,000 hectares of land in North Arcot Ambedkar District which have been rendered barren on account of the discharge of effluents from the tanneries. In addition, she said that her Government would abolish



land-tax on all lands in the district that have become barren due to the pollution on caused by tannery effluents.

The Chief Minister, also inaugurated a Rs.3.37 crore common effluent treatment (CET) Plant, which was considered to be a pilot project. She said that her Government had decided to ensure environmental protection and rectify damage caused to the agricultural lands, and at the same

time prevent industries from collapsing. She, also said that she was glad to announce that the Vaniyambadi CET Plant as the first successful plant in the Country.

The Chief Minister announced that the Government would construct a memorial for the late religious scholar, Thiru Kripananda Variar at Kangeyanallur, where he was born.

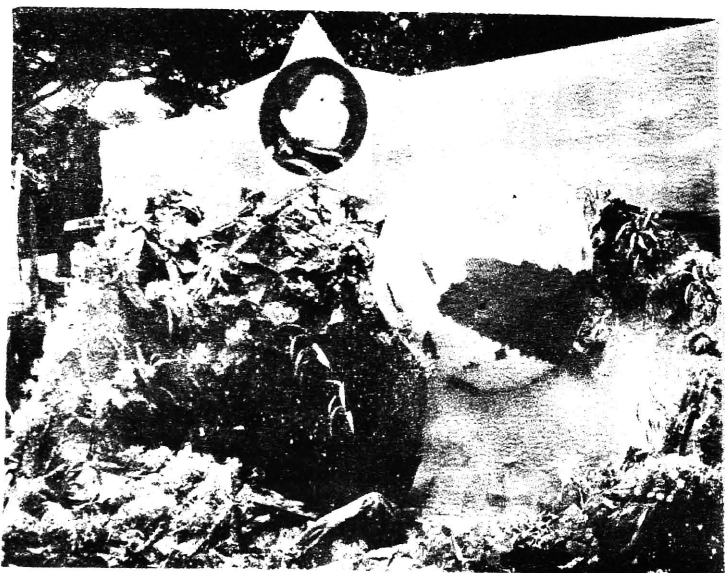
The Chief Minister declared North Arcot Ambedkar District as

totally literate and appreciated the successful completion of the total literacy campaign launched in the district in November, 1992.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister thanked the Forest Department Personnel for taking the necessary stringent action against sandal wood smugglers and anti-social elements. She also appreciated the establishment of a special court to deal with forest offences.

The Chief Minister promised to consider the demands for provision of jobs on humanitarian grounds to the heirs of the 45 ex-service men, who belonged to the district and had lost their lives since 1948. She added that her Government would also initiate schemes for the benefit of the ex-servicemen who were injured on the warfront and their families.

The Chief Minister inaugurated a drinking water supply scheme at the cost of Rs.23 lakh for Walajah Municipality and 18 new bus routes of the Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation (PATC). She handed over 81 buses to the PATC costing Rs.5 crores on the occasion.





The Chief Minister said that the financial outlay for development schemes in Tamil Nadu had gone up to Rs.2,750 crores in 1994-95 from Rs.1,300 crores in 1991-92 and that her Government had constructed 2,402 group houses costing Rs.5 crores for Adi-Dravidars in North Arcot-Ambedkar District. She, also laid foundation stones for the construction of schools, community centres, percolation ponds and other basic facilities worth of Rs.4.5 crores.

Before leaving Vellore, the Chief Minister inaugurated an all Women Police Station and a Police Guest House at Vellore.

Earlier Tmt. R. Indirakumari, Minister for Social Welfare, welcomed the gathering. Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly presided over the function. Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Revenue Minister, Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathy, Housing Minister, Thiru Pandurangan, Chairman of TALCO and Tmt. K.M. Kalaiselvi spoke on the occasion. Thiru M.P. Vijayakumar, Collector of North Arcot-Ambedkar District proposed a vote of thanks.

-D. Mani





## CHIEF MINISTER VISITS DINDIGUL - ANNA DISTRICT

### A Rs.28 crore underground drainage scheme for Dindigul

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated schemes worth Rs.78 crores, laid foundations for

schemes worth Rs.58 crores and distributed benefits under various welfare schemes worth Rs.17 crores to more than 54,000

persons at a grand function held in Dindigul on 23rd September 1994.

Inaugurating various welfare





schemes, the Chief Minister in her speech said the Government has decided to relax the norms for sanctioning drinking water supply schemes for drought affected areas and places with depleted ground water table. The Chief Minister reiterated her Government's commitment to provide drinking water to even remote hamlets. She said certain stringent norms, like the cost

benefit ratio stood in the way of sanctioning drinking water supply and irrigation schemes. She announced that the cost benefit ratio norms would be relaxed for drought affected areas and depleted ground water table, so that people can benefit. The Chief Minister assured to review all water supply and irrigation schemes shelved over the years.

She announced a new scheme costing Rs.9.37 crores for the people of Chinnalapatti which envisages 15 lakh litres of water per day, at the rate of 70 litres per head.

The Chief Minister said the compound water supply scheme of Thadikombu, Agaram, Ariyedu, Vedachandur, Batlagundu water supply scheme, Nudulapuram, Karisalpaty scheme, Mannavanur and Kasampatty schemes in Dindigul-Anna district would soon be taken up for review under revised guidelines.

The Chief Minister said an underground drainagescheme at a cost of Rs.28 crores, had been formulated for Dindigul town. She also announced that she had ordered the Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation and the

township of Kodaikanal to jointly complete the construction work of the new bus stand for Kodaikanal.

She expressed happiness in introducing 10 new bus routes and inaugurating the works of underground drainage scheme for Palani.

The Chief Minister commended Thiru S. Kannappan, Minister for Public Works Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan, Minister for Transport, Thiru V. Sathiyamoorthy, Minister for commercial taxes, Thiru S. Gandhi rajan, Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru C. Srinivasan, MLA., Officers of the Government and the Police for their efforts in arranging the function.

The Chief Minister declared open the 31st All Women Police Station, at Dindigul town later. By this, all police districts in the state have come to have atleast one 'All Women Police Station'.

With the completion of the visit to Dindigul, the Chief Minister have successfully completed the first phase of touring all 23 districts in the State.

—R. Rajashekar





Chief Minister Visits Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth District

## CENTRE SHOULD SECURE KACHATHEEVU ISLAND ON PERPETUAL LEASE AND END THE PROBLEMS OF FISHERMEN

— Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated several welfare schemes and laid foundations for new schemes costing Rs.135 crores and distributed Government assistance to more than 54,000 beneficiaries at Naga-

pattinam on 15th September, 1994.

On the eve of the function, the whole town of Nagapattinam wore a festive look. A ground pandal had been constructed on the grounds of Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic.

Before the arrival of the Chief Minister the Cholan Roadways Corporation Music troupe entertained the audience.

On her arrival, the Chief Minister was given the prasadam brought from the temples of Nagapattinam.





She was also received with Poorna Kumbam.

The Chief Minister during her speech announced that she had passed orders, nationalising the writings of Perarginar Anna.

The Chief Minister said a feasibility study was being conducted, for setting up a phenol and acetone producing factory in the district at a cost of Rs.100 crores.

She also said that an expert committee has been set up to study the issues concerning prawn farms. She said that she understood the environmental problems caused by the prawn

farms and the expert committee that had been formed recently would formulate rules and regulations for setting up new prawn farms.

The Chief Minister pointed out that the Government had withdrawn monopoly procurement of paddy in the interests of farmers and has relaxed all restrictions in the movement of agricultural produce and also had raised the procurement price of paddy from Rs.230 per quintal to Rs.340, in stages.

The Chief Minister said that 20,000 fishermen had been provided assistance to the tune of

Rs.2.50 crores in the last three years. 428 concrete houses were built for fishermen belonging to Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Millath District, costing Rs.1.12 crore. Another 400 houses is being constructed during the current year at a cost of Rs.1 crore, she announced. An Integrated Coastal Fishing Villages Development Scheme' was being formulated for developing the basic amenities in 500 coastal villages, she added.

The Chief Minister called on the centre to retrieve the Kachatheevu Island from Sri Lanka on lease 'in perpetuity'. She said the Centre should make use of the change in the leadership of the Sri Lankan



Government to resolve the issue by securing the land on perpetual lease. She believed that Centre would most certainly ensure this. The retrieval of the Island would not only help the fishermen of Tamil Nadu, but also those all over the country to regain fishing rights in the seas around the Island. Consequently several other related problems could also be solved, she added.

The Chief Minister announced that 2,800 houses would be constructed and distributed free of cost to the Adi Dravidars of Nagai District, during the current year, at a cost of Rs.6.25 crores. She said that 136 dwellings would also be constructed, at a cost of Rs.2.10



crores by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Board. The expansion

work on the K.R. Ramasamy Co-operative Sugar Mills would be taken up soon with an expense of Rs.34 crores, the Chief Minister pointed out.

The Chief Minister praised Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, for arranging the function in a grand manner.

Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the Speaker of the Assembly presided over the function.

Thiru M. Chinnasamy, Minister for Industries, Thiru R. Kodimari, M.L.A., Thiru O.S. Mani, Chairman of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation and Thiru S. Sripal, D.G.P., offered felicitations.

Earlier, Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, Minister for Revenue welcomed the gathering. Thiru S. Savarkar, the District Collector, later proposed a vote of thanks.

After the function, the Hon'ble Chief Minister declared open the All Women Police Station of Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District.



— R. Rajashekar



Youth is an impressionable period in a person's life. There is much to look forward to at that stage in life. The spirit of idealism is dominant. Concepts of right and wrong rank high in the scale of values. The attitude of service comes naturally. As yet, passion and prejudice do not overtake the sense of reason and objectivity. The mental faculties are at their best and there is a desire to be discriminating. There is an instinctive thirst for knowledge. The tapping of such abundant energies as Youth displays naturally, is the major responsibility of Society and Society looks to the University to provide an atmosphere, in which the talents of the young people can be nurtured and promoted. But frustration and disappointment soon set in as the University is ill-equipped for handling this responsibility. Let us admit that the Universities in our country, as they are structured at present, do not seem to be reflecting the aspirations of young people. They appear to be straight-jacketed with a structure of their own and a logic of thinking and working that alienates, rather than absorbs the student's interest. Nor do the Universities seem to be in the mainstream of Life, so that they can serve to make life more meaningful, more attractive and more socially useful. I am making a general statement in this regard and do not have any particular University in mind while saying this. This problem has to be looked into with the utmost seriousness. University Education in India is now facing severe social and political criticism. The Universities have got to recognise sooner or later that national realities have to be properly reflected, both in the structure of their instructions and in their value systems as well as in the mode of their functioning.

— Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

## NEWS IN PICTURE



On the occasion of 116th birthday of Thanthai Periyar on 17.9.94, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Thanthai Periyar adjacent to Anna flyover at Madras. Hon'ble Ministers also garlanded the statue.

On the occasion the 86th Birthday of Perarignar Anna, on 15.9.94, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Perarignar Anna at Thanjavur. Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislaive Assembly and Hon'ble Ministers were also present.





On the occasion of Gandhi Jayanthi on 2.10.94, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on Kamarajar Salai. Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah and Hon'ble Ministers also paid their respects to the Mahatma.

At a function held on 2.10.94 to celebrate Gandhi Jayanthi at Kalaivanar Arangam, Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity, Thiru M. Thennavan presided over the function.





PERIYAR AWARD TO BE INSTITUTED

## ALL PARTY MEETING COMMENDS CHIEF MINISTER FOR HER COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL JUSTICE

"I see that in the reservation issue, the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu than any politics behind it", the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha declared at a function held in her honour, by various political parties on September 8, 1994.

Conveying her deep sense of appreciation to all the speakers who had earlier felicitated her, the Chief Minister said that she felt motivated to further take up the cause of the people. She thanked all those who had supported her on the 69 per cent reservation issue.

From the beginning, the Chief Minister said, she considered it an yagna to work for safeguarding reservation for backward communities and hence had undertaken the mission with a total and soulful dedication. She said her vow to face any hurdle to

protect the reservation and further the way for the development of the depressed and backward people has borne fruit. As public interest alone was the motivating force, we could achieve total victory, she added.

She said that her detractors who could find only fault and gossip should ponder for a moment the dire consequences if constitutional protection could not have been won for the Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill. "A blot would have been cast on all of us permanently and the future generations would have cursed us," she said.

The Chief Minister acknowledged the great support and love shown by the people of Tamil Nadu, which was the single most important cause for the victory. "We have today created conditions wherein the future

generations would praise us; this victory has been achieved with the help of people's power and that is why I have dedicated it to the people's themselves", she said.

Responding to an appeal by the General Secretary of Dravidar Kazhagam, the Chief Minister announced that the Government will institute an award in the name of Thanthai Periyar to honour those who fought for social justice. Again responding to another appeal by the Leader of Vanniyarkula Kshatriya Welfare Association, Thiru Kulasekaran, she added, that the State Government will allot Rs.25 lakhs to support students who were inconvenienced by the centre winding up the National loan scholarship scheme for students.

Dravidar Kazhagam leader, Thiru K. Veeramani paid warm hearted kudos to the Chief Minister

for leading the people of Tamil Nadu to the Parliament and winning on the Reservation issue. Repeating thrice that she had made history, he added, that the function was only a beginning and hoped he would get many more opportunities to organise such functions. He presented a memento to the Chief Minister.

Thiru A.K. Abdul Samad, presided over the function. He said that the Chief Minister had led Tamil Nadu to momentous victory in just 100 days.

Thiru P. Nedumaran, President, Tamilar Desiya Eyakkam hailed the Chief Minister for making a permanent mark in the history of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru T. Pandian, President of UCPI credited the Chief Minister as the single most important force behind the success on the Reservation issue.

Thiru P. Venugopal, retired judge of the Madras High Court congratulated the Chief Minister to have taken up people's cause despite the Supreme Court's directive.

Thiru S.K. Tamilarasan of the Republic Party of India, Thiru Pon. Kumar of Tamil Nadu Vivasagal Thozhilalargal Party, Thiru R. Kulasekaran of Vanniyakula Kshatriya Welfare Associations, Thiru K. Kandasamy of Forward Bloc, Thiru Chidambaram of B.J.P., Thiru K.S. Sellamuthu of

Peasants and Workers Party, Thiru Andi Thevar of All India Forward Bloc, Thiru S. Subramaniam of the Tamil Nadu Federation for the protection of B.C., SC&ST and Religious Minorities and Dr. S. Joseph Fernando of Christian Munnetra Sangam felicitated the Chief Minister on the occasion.





## Ministers hail Chief Minister's Political Sagacity

"Jayalalitha Speaks" - III Volume released

History of sorts was created in Madurai on October 5th '94, when all the Hon'ble Ministers of Tamil Nadu Cabinet along with the Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly participated in a function to release the third volumes of "Puratchi Thalaiviyan Muzhakkam" and "Jayalalitha Speaks".

The Third volumes of the speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha delivered during the third year of her tenure were released by the Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan while they were received by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah.

Speaking on the occasion, the Finance Minister highlighted on the greatest achievement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the constitutional guarantee ensured by reservation for Backward Communities. The Minister recalled how the Justice Party leaders worked for passing the communal G.O. and how

Perunthalaivar Kamaraj prevailed over Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to pass the first constitutional amendment bill which made communal reservation legally valid. In the same way despite many detractors expressing doubts over getting Presidential assent to Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill, the Chief Minister by her political sagacity, ensured the constitutional guarantee for the act. Now, states like Karnataka have decided to emulate Tamil Nadu's example in safeguarding the existing quota system, the Minister added.

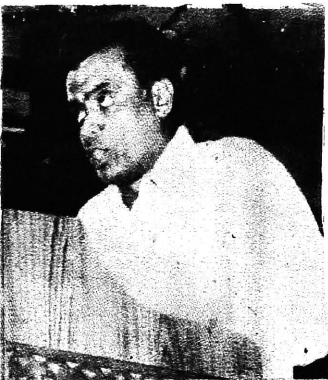
The Finance Minister described the Chief Minister as a model Chief Minister to the whole country. The volumes carrying the speeches





bear testimony to the excellence in her administration as well to her lofty ideals. He said that the Chief Minister who had been reigning as the undisputed ruler of the party and the government, held within her the policies of Thanthai Periyar, the democratic mind of Arignar Anna and the humanitarianism of Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R.

"Jayalalitha Speaks" at Madurai. The Speaker called the Chief Minister as a great thinker and political philosopher.



Presiding over the function, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah referred to the tradition established since sangam age to release literary works in the city of Madurai. He said that system is being revived by releasing the second volume of



Speaking on the occasion, Minister for Law, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, complimented the Information Department for publishing the books carrying the speeches of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. He said that the three volumes of the book bring to mind the political stature, sagacity and humanitarianism of the Chief Minister. The Minister was confident that the book will continue to be a guiding force even after a 100 years.

Minister for Revenue, Thiru S.D.



Somasundaram said "creativity and uniqueness" mark every plan and programme of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. He cited the cradle baby scheme and women police stations as two outstanding examples.



Minister for Food, Thiru R.M. Veerappan praised the book as a political literary masterpiece. The book describes the achievements and the goals of the government, he said. He also added that a public function being held to release the book was to be most appreciated as the people can then understand the achievements of the government.

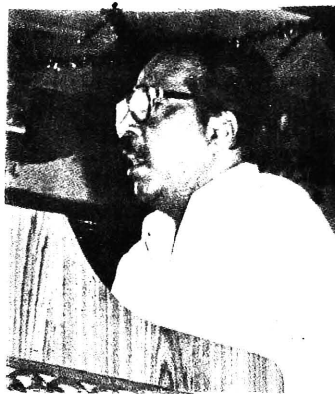


Minister for Health, Thiru S. Muthusamy hailed the Chief Minister as a very humane person who will go to any length to help people. He added that only six months after the Chief Minister had provided a set of actions that would ensure 69% reservation to Backward Communities, other political leaders began even discussing the issue. He credited the Chief Minister for sorting out the 70 year long reservation problem by a 20 minute discussion with the Prime Minister.



Minister for Transport, Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan compared the importance of "Jayalalitha Speaks" volumes to the importance Hindus attach to Bhagavad Gita, Muslims to Koran and Christians to the Bible. He exhorted the people to read the book and benefit by the ideas.

Minister for Handlooms, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan conveyed his admiration of the book, which he said, carried "truth" and "justice" on various issues confronting the country. He requested the Information Department to release audio cassettes carrying the speeches of the Chief Minister.



Minister for PWD, Thiru S. Kannappan speaking on the occasion called the volumes as fixed deposit meant to benefit Tamil Nadu and a dowry meant



for the entire nation. He remarked that the thoughts of the Chief Minister are not merely meant for

the present generation but posterity as well.



Minister for Housing, Thiru S. Raghupathy compared 'Jayalalitha Speaks' to "Purananooru", a glance at the volume bring in an anticipation that our Chief Minister must also lead our country for the benefit of the country, he added.

Minister for Commercial Taxes, Thiru V. Sathiyamoorthy said that the books are a veritable treatise



on the various aspects of a good government. The books prove the point that the contemporary period in Tamil Nadu under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister is indeed a 'golden era'.

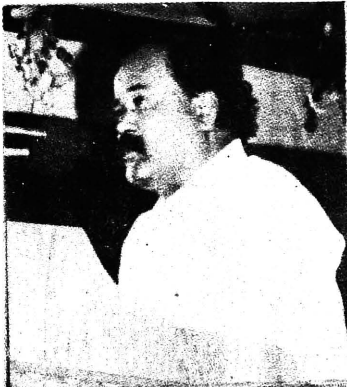
Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt. Indirakumari congratulated the Information Department for publishing the volumes carrying the speeches of the Chief Minister. She said that the volumes are a



guide to the whole of India. She conveyed her pride to be living during the time of the Chief Minister who, she added, will be looked upon as a great legend by future generations.



Minister for Labour, Thiru A.M. Paramasivan praised the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as the only Chief Minister in India who keeps promises and gets things done. The Chief Minister's



achievement on the Reservation issue was a proof to this point, he added. He was sure that the people of Tamil Nadu would always continue to stand beside the Chief Minister, and support her in all her endeavours.

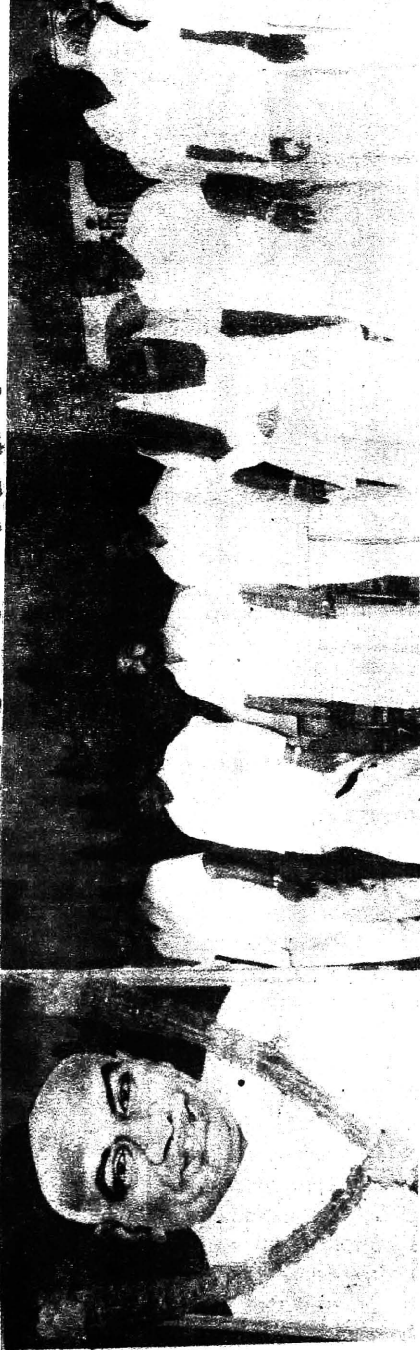
Earlier, Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru. M. Thennavan welcomed the gathering. On the conclusion of the Function, Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru R. Sampath

proposed a vote of thanks.

A "Kavi arangam" was held preceding the function on the topic, "Saviour of Social Justice", under the leadership of Poet Suradha. Poet Pulamaipithan inaugurated the poets' meet. Poets, Karu Nagarajan, Muthulingam, Aru. Nagappan and Ilandevan participated in the Meet. A Light music programme by PRC Musical troupe was also held on the occasion.

## The Chief Minister visits Thanjavur to supervise the works being done for the conduct of World Tamil Conference

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha visited Thanjavur on 14th September, 1994 to supervise the works being carried out for the forthcoming World Tamil Conference. On her arrival, she was received by Hon'ble Ministers, District Collector. She held a meeting with Thiru S.D. Somasundaram, the Minister for Revenue, Thiru S. Kannappan, the Minister for Public Works, Thiru S. Haribaskar, the Chief Secretary, Thiru S. Sripal, DGP and Thiru E. Venkatachalam, the District Collector, and discussed the preparatory works regarding the 8th World Tamil Conference. Rs.60 crores has been allocated for the construction works and for the arrangement of cultural programmes and seminars. The District Collector explained the details of various construction and developmental works. The Chief Minister gave valuable suggestions and ordered that the arrangements should be completed before the 15th December 1994. The meeting was held for an hour.



The 92nd birthday celebrations of Perunthalaivar Kamarajar were held at Myladuthurai on 4.10.94. Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhan and Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru M. Thennavan participated in the celebrations.

Perarignar Anna's Birthday was celebrated at Coimbatore on 8.10.94. Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhan and Hon'ble Minister for Information and publicity Thiru M. Thennavan participated in the celebrations.





At the valedictory function for the Wild Life Week celebrations held on 9.10.94, Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah distributed prizes to students who had won competitions held during the week. Hon'ble Minister for Forests, Thiru K. Lawrence and Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru Nagoor Meeran participated.

On 8.10.94, Hon'ble Minister for PWD, Thiru S. Kannappan distributed mementos to artistes who performed at the Navarathri Festival organised by Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram.



Pasumpon

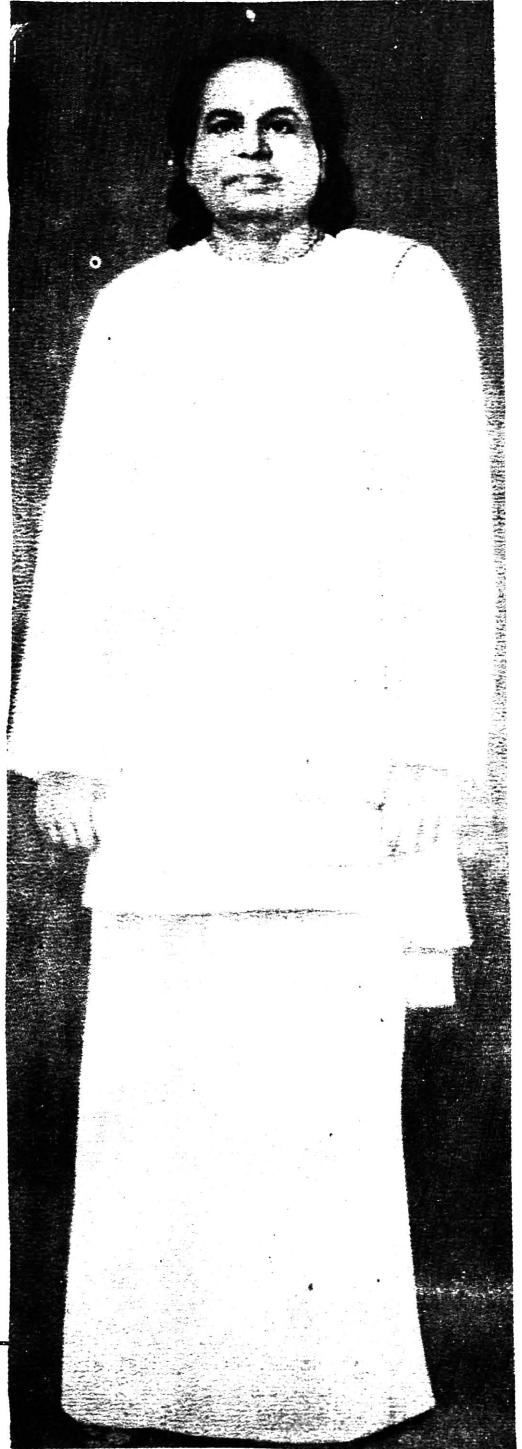
Muthuramalinga Thevar

(1908-1963)

Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar was one of the very few in the history of politicians to visualise life through Nationalism and Spiritualism rather than through mortal eyes. He is an encyclopaedia of human qualities such as simplicity, Virtue, service, sacrifice, wisdom, courage, charity, chastity etc. He was born as a Hindu, brought up by Muslim, educated by a Christian, but lived as the "Man". These characteristics brought him out as an Indian and it is no wonder he stood on the forefront in the struggle for freedom. He was inspired by Swami Vivekananda. He was attracted by Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and his valour. He well acquainted with not only arts but also the Vedas and literary heritage of both Tamil and English. He was a man of letters, a philosopher, an orator, a man of virtues and an embodiment of unshakable courage. Even at the time of British rule and during independent India, he stood out as an outstanding politician of his times.

In spite of all these excellences, Thevar never behaved like an

**(Hon' ble Chief Minister is to unveil the statue of Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar at Madras on 19th October, 1994)**



aristocrat but treated every one as equal and moved around with all classes and ages of people with due respect.

This flower of excellence bloomed into this world on 30th October 1908 at Pasumpon as a worthy son to the great Ukkirapandiya Thevar and Indirani Deviyan. It seems that the great sage Ramalingam had blessed Mrs. Indirani Deviyan in her dreams, in response to her prayer for a male child. In remembrance of this, the new born malechild was named as "Muthuramalingam". Six months later Mrs. Indirani Deviyan breathed her last as if she had achieved the purpose of delivering this divine child into this world. Thevar was looked after with a mother's care by a pious muslim woman by name Chand Beevi. Later on he was given a sound educational background at christian missionary schools. These three tier background made Thevar to think of god above the boundaries of religion. Though he wore the symbols of Hinduism and was an ardent worshipper of Lord Muruga, he was mature enough to understand that all religions lead to one god.

Two incidents in his early life pulled him out of the materialistic world and moved him towards spiritualistic life. Once he went to an hotel with his caretaker for a lunch. After entering he surveyed the hotel which had many portraits of gods and great personalities. Among that collection the portrait of Swami Vivekananda quite impressed him. As he was staring at that portrait deeply, he was attracted to the magnetic power of Vivekananda's devouring eyes which touched him deeply. Suddenly he could visualise his own image in that portrait, but he could not understand that rare experience and suddenly he started to weep unconsciously. He

came out of the hotel without having food.

In another incident, while Thevar was praying before Lord Muruga at Meenakshi Temple, he suddenly felt his figure being transcended to the idol of Lord Muruga. At that tender age, he was not in a position to understand what happened to him. But he understood that there is some thing valuable and life has more than simply eating, sleeping and working. This transformation forced him to live a life of simplicity and to do away with the royal way of living. From then on he began to wear only Gandhian clothes i.e. Khadi clothes and decided to eat only common man's food. He also took a vow to remain a bachelor like Swami Vivekananda.

Thevar was attracted to politics by the ideals of Gandhiji who had combined spritualism and patriotism for a national cause. Thevar actively participated and propagated the Gandhian principles of nationalism and he launched a campaign against liquor and participated in women's liberation, upliftment of Harijans and for communal harmony.

Later in his life as a politician, Thevar became a great crowd puller. He was equally proficient in Tamil and English. His speeches were not a collection of quotes; not a bundle of anecdotes; not an ornamental description; not a statistics of facts and figures; not a dry philosophical lecture. But a wise collection and timely placement of all these elements by his own intpretations and ideas. He can convey a message effectively to all classes of people ranging from a layman to a scholar. As an orator who carried and controlled the audience with his speech irrespective of the duration, Thevar had a divine voice which echoed his spiritual mind and transcended into the minds of millions that made them to act on his words. Once Thevar delivered

his address on Hinduism in Baneras University for three hours. After his address, the Vice-Chancellor of that University Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar said: "English man has conquered this world but our Thevar has conquered that English itself here"

Thevar utilised his oratorical power not for his own development but for the benefit of the Nation, in creating leaders through his inspiring speech and by mobilising support of people for the freedom struggle. Thevar was a born leader of his own class who preferred to serve the people rather than rule. Most of his services were utilised by the congress party during the freedom struggle. He had mobilised support in southern districts of Tamil Nadu. It is a great task indeed to inject the spirit of Nationalism in the minds of illiterate, poverty stricken masses. Thevar's personality and speech proved to be a great asset for the Congress party. It achieved a strong hold even made inroads into the strong forts of Justice Party. Thevar was the leader, who mesmerised the masses and helped the Congress party win many seats in the Assembly and Council elections.

In 1928, at Madras the Conference of Indian National Congress Party was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ansari. Thevar participated as a delegate from Ramnad District. The great Thiru T. Srinivasa Iyengar had introduced Thevar to the conference delegates as an "Young Lion From Ramnad". On 12th and 13th May, 1934, Thevar convened a conference at Abhiram against the C.D. Act under the presidentship of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu. By 1935, even at the age of 27, Thevar had become one of the frontal leader of Congress Party.

In 1936, Virudhunagar Council

elections were held. At that time, Justice Party was not only popular but also powerful in terms of money and men. Against this backdrop Thiru Kamaraj, who was then just an ordinary member of the Congress Party decided to contest the election. He had neither money nor man power for his campaign. Then suddenly, one day, he was kidnapped by the Justice Party thus preventing him from contesting the election. This news reached Thevar who was at Sayalkudi. Thevar rushed immediately to Virudhunagar and arranged a public meeting in which Thevar warned the Justice Party leaders and gave an ultimatum that if Kamaraj was not released before the end of that meeting, then the kidnappers will have to face serious consequences. This roaring voice of the lion echoed throughout the city. As desired and ordered by Thevar, Thiru Kamaraj was released and he came straight away to the meeting place and thanked profusely Thevar for saving his life. This incident tilted the mass support in favour of Kamaraj. Moreover Kamaraj was not eligible to contest the elections since he had no property and he was not a tax payer to the Municipality. So Thevar arranged to purchase a lamb and made it a property of Thiru Kamaraj, who by that he became eligible to contest the election after becoming a tax payer.

In 1937, the elections for Ramnad Consituency was scheduled and the Raja of Ramnad had decided to contest through Justice Party. The Congress high command desired that Thevar should contest against the Raja of Ramnad. So the great Sardar Patel rang up T. Srinivasa Iyengar and asked that Thevar contest the elections. Thevar won the election with thumping majority as was expected.

In 1948, the elections to the president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was a turning point in political history. Kamaraj was supported by some section of the members. But the person who stood against him was Rajaji. So, Kamaraj sought the whole hearted support of Thevar and Thevar also promised to support him. Every thing was well planned and Thiru Muthuranga Mudaliar was supposed to propose the name of Kamaraj against Rajaji. But at the final moment, Mudaliar did not turn up for the meeting, fearing some consequences. At that critical moment, Thevar plunged into action and proposed the name of Kamaraj against Rajaji and this paved the way for Kamaraj to contest. Thus Thevar played a vital role to shape Kamaraj as a leader.

In 1938, the Congress Council elections were held at Tripura. Pattabhi Seetaramaiah contested with the support of Gandhiji, Rajaji and Satyamurthi; Subash Chandra Bose stood against Seetaramaiah backed by Thevar and Srinivasa Iyengar. And as usual the person backed by Thevar won the election. This proves the influence and respect which Thevar had in party circles at the national level. It also reflects his will and ability to achieve what he wants. Later in 1939, Thevar gave a grand welcome to Subash Chandra Bose on his visit to Madurai. As years passed by, they become very close friends. When Subash Chandra Bose started Forward Bloc, Thevar became part of it.

Jaya Prakash Narayan once visited Tamil Nadu to propagate the ideals of Socialism. The moderate Congress men were not in favour of his visit and they opposed it out of fear that he may reduce the image of Congress. But Thevar who was for the national and socialistic ideas welcomed

Jayaprakash Narayan and gave him a warm reception, thus popularising his visit and his ideas. It also helped Jaya Prakash Narayan in getting some support for his Socialistic Party. Thevar was more like a travel visa to enter into the southern India.

Thevar had an unbeatable record in elections. His victory run started from the 1937 election in which he stood for the Congress. But the person who stood against him was the King of Ramnad who enjoyed the support of the British. Being well known about Thevar's popularity and respect, the British government had planned to prevent him from winning the election. And if he won, it's a gain for Congress which was against the government. At the time of campaigning, they issued an order that Thevar should not speak in any public meeting. They issued this fiat believing that Thevar's inspiring speech was the reason for his achievements. Yet he won. Not only did Thevar win the seat, but Congress as a whole claimed 125 seats. Thevar made this possible without uttering a single word. A huge victory rally was organised in Madurai to celebrate this victory. Gandhiji praised Thevar for his tireless efforts and achievements. Rajaji said that Thevar had worked without fear inspite of the order passed against him.

Again, he stood for the Assembly elections in 1946 and won it unopposed. In 1952 and 1957 he stood for Aruppukottai Parliamentary and Mudukulathur Assembly elections simultaneously. This time he won the seats in a different way, without campaigning for the elections at all. He stood in 1962 Parliamentary elections at Aruppukottai and won it as usual.

Politics was not his only field; he had proved his excellence in almost all the fields. His main

concern was for the people. The caste Thevar belonged was considered to be ferocious and courageous one. They cannot stand slavery at any cost. If they are guided properly they will even die for that cause. It's no wonder that such kind of people totally opposed the British rule, but also Nayakar's and Nawab's rule. For this reason, they were charged as a group or caste of traditional convicts. A slavery act was passed in 1934 called C.D. Act which covered this caste under it. Thevar fully opposed this act and he tried whole heartedly to get this act abolished. When this act was in force, the Governor was planning to come to Usilampatti to watch the popular rural game Jallikattu. This news reached Thevar and he immediately asked his people that none of them should come out on that day either to witness Jallikattu or to participate in it. He further warned that if any of them went against this idea even accidentally then he will be accused as a betrayer or a culprit. On the day of Governor's visit, there was not even a single person to greet him. Everything went as Thevar had planned. This act provoked the Governor. For this act Thevar was charged as a caste fanatic. From then on Thevar became a marked person for the Britishers.

Though he holds the name Thevar saw the Society as a whole. He had donated all his 32 villages to whoever who looked after that part of the land. He had such magnanimity and charitable attitude in him. Though being a Zamindar, he proclaimed his whole hearted support for the abolition of Zamindari system. He actively took part in the movement for Harijan's Temple entry.

During 1938 labourers arrest had grown to some extreme levels at Madurai. The mill workers, cotton workers, knitting company workers etc., came out with some

demands. These strikes led to the emergence of new trade unions. Thevar was requested to lead the strike for a successful solution. They were in need of a firm background to fight for their cause, and in that context they cannot opt for a better leader than Thevar. He too fulfilled their expectations by achieving the best possible solutions.

Thevar was imprisoned mostly for his inspiring speeches, which had great impact on the minds of common man. One of his speeches during 1957 was at Madurai. Following this, two untoward incidents happened. The Mudukulathur Violence and the murder of Paramakudi Immanuel. Unfortunately the murder took place on the very next day of Thevar's speech at Madurai. The government was quite envious about Thevar's popularity and image and constantly had an eye on him. In the violence that broke out nearly 17 people died and over 100 injured in group clashes and police firing. Nearly 836 cases were registered on this account. The government which was waiting for an opportunity utilised this violence and foisted murder cases. Thevar was charged as the first person involved in the murder case.

Due to this he was imprisoned in Madras and Pudukkottai till January 7th 1959, the day of judgement of this case. All framed up false charges were nullified. Justice Krishnasami Reddiar the then public prosecutor who was supposed to have argued against Thevar called him Mahatma' after watching his magnificent character, conduct and behaviour in the Court. This incident further boosted Thevar's image and popularity, it also proved him as a faultless leader and the one who succeeds every time, since he works for the welfare of the people.

Thevar was equally well versed in religious and philosophical thoughts and ideas. His knowledge was not bounded by religions. A test of this power was in 1955. Thevar went to Burma and there proved his oratorical merits by delivering lectures on Buddha and Buddhism. He used his own interpretation on his vast readings and explained the basic and complicated ideas of Buddhism in a very simple way. The whole gathering responded in surprise and applauded Thevar's speech whole heartedly. Though it's not an unusual thing for Thevar's speech the point to be noted is that most of the audience were Buddhist monks and scholars. The head of the Buddhist monks, Uchchandon said that Thevar had lectured on very complicated issues and had explained to them in a very, very simple way, which even he had not understood it.

Everything should come to an end, only the time differs. But Thevar has no end. On October - 30th 1963, he relieved himself from his mortal body and entered immortality. It's on the same day in 1908 he had started his journey on this world. A good symbolism indeed for the fact that Thevar has not died; he has transcended himself into greater reality. Among his 20,075 living days in the world, Thevar was in jail for about 4000 days for the sake of people and Nation. He was imprisoned in jails at Madurai, Vellore, Trichy, Madras, Alipur, Rajmundiry and Damo Army jail. Veteran late leaders like V.V. Giri, N.G. Ranga, Ananthasayanam Iyengar, Jeevanandam, P. Ramamurthi were his jail mates. Let us attempt to follow his footsteps and emulate him.

(Rewritten from an article written by Thiru M. Muthuswami)



## The Mahatma's Message: Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

**"No one who takes a dip into Gandhiji's stream of life as represented in this series will emerge disappointed, for there lies in it buried a hidden treasure out of which everyone can carry as much as he likes, according to his own capacity and faith".** Thus spake the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his message for the first volume of the collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.

It was in February 1956 that the scheme for collecting and compiling Gandhiji's spoken and written words was launched. It emanated not merely from a sense of requiring the nation's debt to the architect of its freedom, but from a conviction that all the writings, speeches, interviews and letters of the Mahatma needed to be collected and published for the benefit of posterity. Ironically, Gandhiji himself never believed that his life's message could be spread through books. "Indeed it will be propagated best through being lived", he told a session of Gandhi Seva Sangh in May 1939 and added: "Truth and nonviolence are propagated in this manner. If we place a million books on one side and a living example on the other, the value of the example will be great. Books are lifeless".

It was at the instance of Prime

Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, "political heir" of Gandhiji, that the project of The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi came into being. In his foreword to the first volume Pandit Nehru wrote: "It is most necessary that a full and authentic record of what he has written and said should be prepared... This is a duty we owe to ourselves and to future generations".

Gandhiji's output in the way of writings, speeches and letters even during the early South African years, was phenomenally large. Besides, his utterances were not confined to one language. He wrote and spoke in three languages-Gujarati, Hindi and English. The editorial task, therefore, included accurate translation into English or Hindi which could claim to be both faithful and readable.

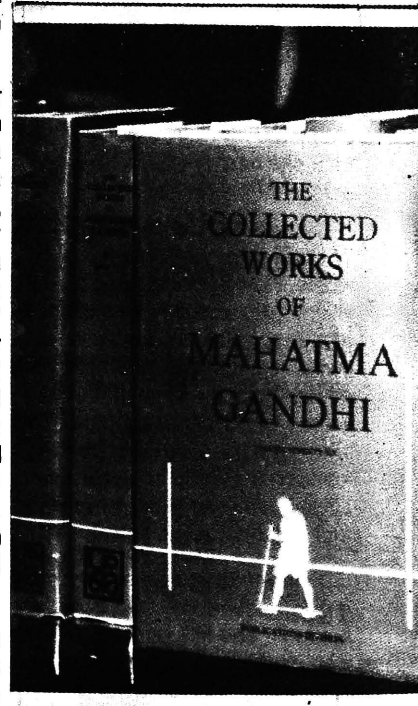
Gandhiji was himself the Editor of three Weeklies: Indian Opinion published from South Africa (1903-1915), Young India (1919-1931), Harijan (1933-1942, 1946-1948). Obviously for Gandhiji, journalism was not a profession or business, but an effective medium of communicating with the public. For this reason, he wrote more and more in Indian languages and spoke to them directly. Indian Opinion was bilingual (English and Gujarati) and for some time it had also Hindi and Tamil columns. Young India had a Gujarati edition named Navajivan. Harijan had both Gujarati and Hindi editions.

As a journalist Gandhiji was zealous about guarding the freedom of the Press. But he

wanted freedom plus self-discipline. He would be the first to condemn the slightest exaggeration in the presentation of facts. In a letter to his son, Manilal Gandhi who was running the Indian Opinion in South Africa he said: "You should write what is truth. Do not give way to anger. Be moderate in your language. If you err, do not hesitate to confess it".

Mahatma Gandhi illuminated a vision of the world that most of us yearn for, often without knowing it, deep within our hearts. His writings will live on as a profound source of understanding and inspiration available to all who are striving to build a better world.

- Courtesy PIB



# THIRUKKURAL THE GUIDE TO MANKIND

Prof. Thirukkural G. Baskaran

Science has proved that a tiny atom of microscopic size beyond imagination and conception, on fission, is capable of releasing tremendous energy that can destroy the whole world. But every Thirukkural couplet carries in itself indisputable universal truths that can save mankind from the threats that arise from within man's mind. If Thirukkural is propagated and practised positively, social revolution is bound to occur by reforming the attitude of every member of society.

Bhagavad Geeta was preached by Lord Krishna and listened by man. Thiruvvasagam was sung by man and heard by God, but Thirukkural was presented by man to mankind for its welfare.

Thirukkural begins with the first alphabet 'அ' and ends with 'ஊ' the last alphabet in Tamil language.

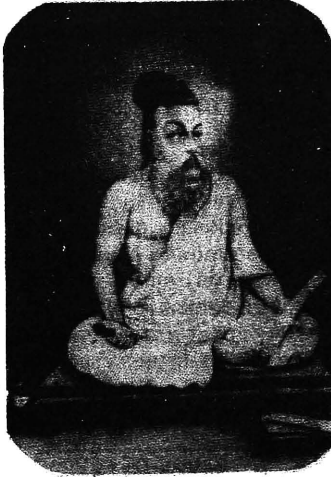
Thirukkural is broadly classified into three parts and distributed as detailed below:

1. அறம் (Aram) - on virtue
2. பொருள் (Porul) - on wealth & Polity
3. இன்பம் (Inbam) - on idealised love

The sacred Thirukkural of three divisions consists of 1330 couplets in 133 chapters. Each chapter of 10 couplets is headed by a single subject or topic or major theme of human life. The ten couplets under each chapter explain elegantly the various aspects of a particular precept in width and depth under different conditions and circumstances. Such a

comprehensive approach is intended to impress the mind the importance of the subject for its assimilation and application to life. To underscore the uniqueness of the subject, ten couplets for each chapter are used effectively as tools.

The first 380 couplets in 38



chapters deal with virtue related to domestic life and asceticism. The second 700 verses in 70 chapters discuss on wealth & polity, socio economic values of life, the affairs of state, its administration and citizenship. The last 250 couplets in 25 chapters describe idealised love, the psychological values of marital life and the intimacy between man and woman. The third division on idealised love is entirely different from the first two parts. Each chapter contains ten dramatic monologues.

This triple treatise on virtue, material prosperity and idealised love is an invaluable treasure dedicated to the whole world.

Thirukkural evidently embraces all aspects of human life. The moral epic has been recognised, by its comprehensive and universal vision of life. Thirukkural has dominated the literary landscape of Tamil Nadu. However it is very unfortunate and lamentable that the impact of Thirukkural does not pervade in the society.

Though the classical epic is popularly and extensively known by the form in which the verses are composed, its earliest admirers and perhaps even the author himself referred to Thirukkural as 'Muppai' (முப்பாலை) meaning three parts or three themes. Thus the human life is conceived and perceived in three dimensions. Thirukkural is aptly called 'Muppai' (முப்பாலை) in Tamil.

The brevity of concept, charity of vision, lucidity of expression and simplicity of comprehension adorn Thirukkural as a unique literary work of great antiquity in Tamil language. It in its content Thirukkural is a treatise, it is a thesis par excellence on the art of living which captivates human heart. Thirukkural is the essence, embodiment and epitome of universal life. It projects a complete and comprehensive concept communicated in refined and intricate metre. Thirukkural owes its prominence and eminence to its exquisite poetic form and progressive views portrayed in verses of extreme beauty and delicacy. This classical work is unique and significant with an infinite gust for life and idealism of high order, with acceptance of human reality, philosophic complexity and poetic beauty.

(to be continued)



## FACE LIFT TO AVUDAYARKOIL

The temples are repositories of priceless art, architecture and cultural treasures.

Pudukkottai District abounds in temples of artistic values and architectural beauty. The temples in the District are the finest examples of our culture heritage and civilisation.

Avudayarkoil is one of the famous temples of Pudukkottai District. The temple is described as a gallery of the South Indian Sculpture. The physical dimensions of the temple and elaborate carvings mark it out as a temple of distinction.

The original structure of the Avudayarkoil temple was built by Saint Manickavasagar. Legend has it that Saint Manickavasagar who was entrusted with funds to purchase horses for the Pandyan Kingdom, spent the amount instead on the construction of the temple called Avudayarkoil. The name of the temple has indeed become the name of the place.

face lift to Avudayarkoil, with the support of the District administration. A glittering board with inscription "Namachivaya Vazhga", an important line of Thiruvasagam in praise of Lord Siva, has been installed at the top of the temple Vimanam.

The temple tank, situated in front of the temple had lost its beauty and importance due to ill maintenance and encroachment. Agricultural Engineering Department has now taken up the restoration of temple tank, under the Chief Minister's Temple Tank Renovation Scheme.

Various other works are being executed for the renovation of the temple tank at an estimated cost of Rs.1.99 lakh.

It has been decided to strengthen the banks of the temple and to set up a beautiful park on the extended banks. Shelters and benches are being provided on the beautified banks of the temple tank for the benefit of the people.

Nandhavanam has also been selected for development under Chief Minister's Nandhavanam Improvement Scheme.

Various Departments such as Agricultural, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Revenue, Rural Development and H.R.&C.E. are involved to develop this Nandhavanam.

A bore well is being sunk and sprinkler method for irrigation for the benefit of Nandhavanam is also to be adopted.

The cleaning mission to maintain the temple inaugurated by the District Collector recently continues with vigour and enthusiasm, with the support of the public, students and Government servants.

While reviewing the developmental works of the District recently at Pudukkottai, Thiru S. Ragupathy, Minister for Housing, announced that a bus stand will be constructed at Avudayarkoil shortly.

— R. Mahalingam  
IPRO  
Pudukkottai

Efforts are now on to provide a

Avudayarkoil temple

# MINERAL WEALTH IN INDIA

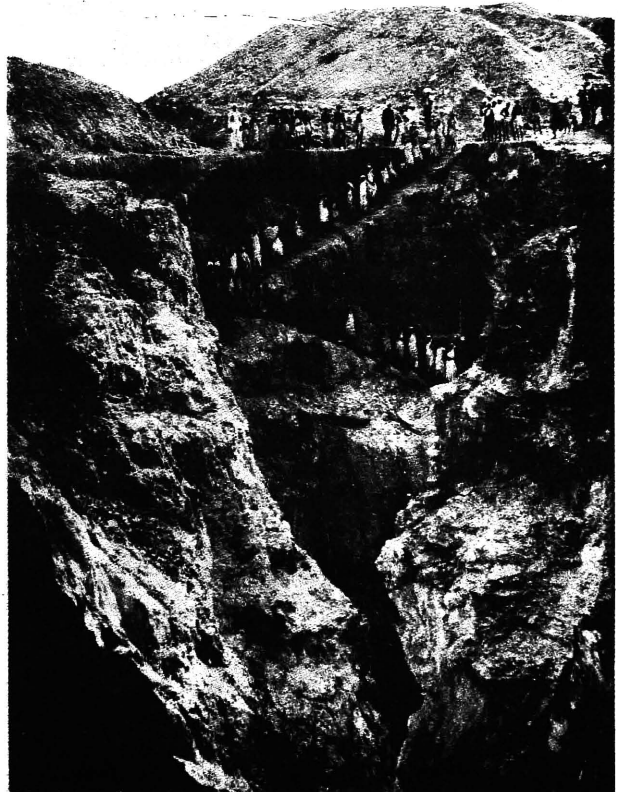
The term mineralogy means the study of minerals. A mineral is usually a natural inorganic substance having a definite chemical composition and a characteristic atomic structure. Though the term mineral is applied only to natural inorganic substances, coal and petroleum are also included under minerals even though they are of organic origin. Minerals such as Uranium and Thorium are known as Radio active minerals. On the basis of its usefulness, minerals can be divided into Economic Minerals and Rock forming minerals. Mineral deposits are scattered throughout India. Diamond deposits are found in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh, Gold deposits occur in Kolar Gold fields of Karnataka, Iron, Aluminium, Magnesite deposits are found in Salem District of Tamil Nadu and enormous Iron, copper and Chromium deposits are found in Bihar. Moreover, India is the most important Mica producing country in the world.


Mica is one of the important group of rock forming minerals. The main mica mineral is Muscovite, also known as white mica and Biotite - a black mica. Micas generally possess an unique combination of the properties of elasticity, toughness, flexibility, transparency, resistance to heat and a property of splitting into thin films. The Koderma mica belt of Bihar, Nellore Mica belt and Rajasthan Mica belt are the three important mica producing centres in India. Micas are used as an insulating material in electrical industry and also for manufacturing lubricating oils.

**D. Jawahar Prasad Raj**  
**Curator, Geology Section**  
**Government Museum, Madras-8.**


Iron is one of the most widely distributed elements in the earth crust. The chief economic iron ore minerals are Haematite, magnetite, limonite and pyrite. The biggest iron ore field in India is situated in the Singhbhum District of Bihar and the adjoining districts of Sundergarh of Orissa. Iron ores also occur in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and also in Salem district of Tamil Nadu.

Gold constitutes the international standard of exchange. Native gold, gold amalgam and Tellurides are the economic gold minerals. Kolar gold field of Karnataka is the most important gold producing centre in India. It has four productive mines out of these 'Champion Reef mine is the deepest mine in the world. Hutti Gold field in Karnataka is another gold field which geologically belongs to Dharwarian age. Ramgiri gold field of Andhra Pradesh; Wynaad gold field of Tamil Nadu and partly Kerala are the other gold fields of India. The industrial use of gold are in chemical plants; x-ray





# WORLD POPULATION ON VERTICAL ASCENT



The population of the world at present is at an all-time high, it is increasing at the rate of 90(+) Million persons annually. Studies carried out under the auspices of UN have projected that it will continue to increase at this rate till 2015 A.D. It has been pointed out that while it took 123 years for the world population to increase from 1 Billion to 2 Billion, the next 1 Billion increase took 33 years, the next billion took 14 years and fifth billion was added in only 13 years time. The transition from the fifth to the sixth billion is now underway and is expected to take only 11 years - and this would be attained by the year 1998. In terms of percentage, the world population grew at the rate of 1.7 percent per annum during the period 1985-1990, though it is expected to decrease in the succeeding decades and reach 1 percent annually in 2020-2025 A.D.

Serious efforts to attain stabilisation of population, therefore, will have to continue.

Although most countries of the world are converging to low birth and death rates, because of their proceeding at different speeds, the end scenario presents a diverse picture. In terms of national averages, the fertility rates for the years 1985-90 have varied between as high as 8.5 children per woman in Rwanda (Africa) to as low as 1.3 children per woman in Italy. Life Expectancy at birth too has ranged between 41 years (Sierra Leone) to 78.3 years (Japan). It has been estimated that between the years 1995- 2015, the population of the more developed regions of the world will increase by around 120 Billion, while that of the less developed regions will increase by 1,727 million.

equipment and in medicines. It is mostly used for ornamentation.

Coal is one of the principal mineral fuels. It is composed of a number of bands. Geologists have shown conclusively that coal is formed usually from land plants. Geologically, coals are composed of organic and mineral matter. Their organic mass consist of Carbon (60 to 90%), hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and slight amounts of sulphur and phosphorus.

The process of formation of coal is complex and involves both bacteriological and physical agencies. Biochemical stage and geochemical stage are the two stages of formation. Lower Gondwana coals of Permian age

and Tertiary coals of Eocene to Miocene age are the two important geological periods of the Indian coals.

In India, deposits of petroleum and natural gas are associated with the belt of tertiary rocks in Assam, Gujarat as well as in the offshore regions of Bombay High, in the Cauvery and Godavari deltic areas. In Assam the 'Tipam' sandstone of Miocene age is the oil bearing formation. 'Bombay High' is about 115 miles of Bombay, in the Arabian sea where a huge oil deposit has been struck in stone like rocks of Miocene age. This has proved to be the richest oil deposit in the country. The deposit is estimated to be around four billion tonnes. In the offshore regions of Tamil Nadu and Andhra

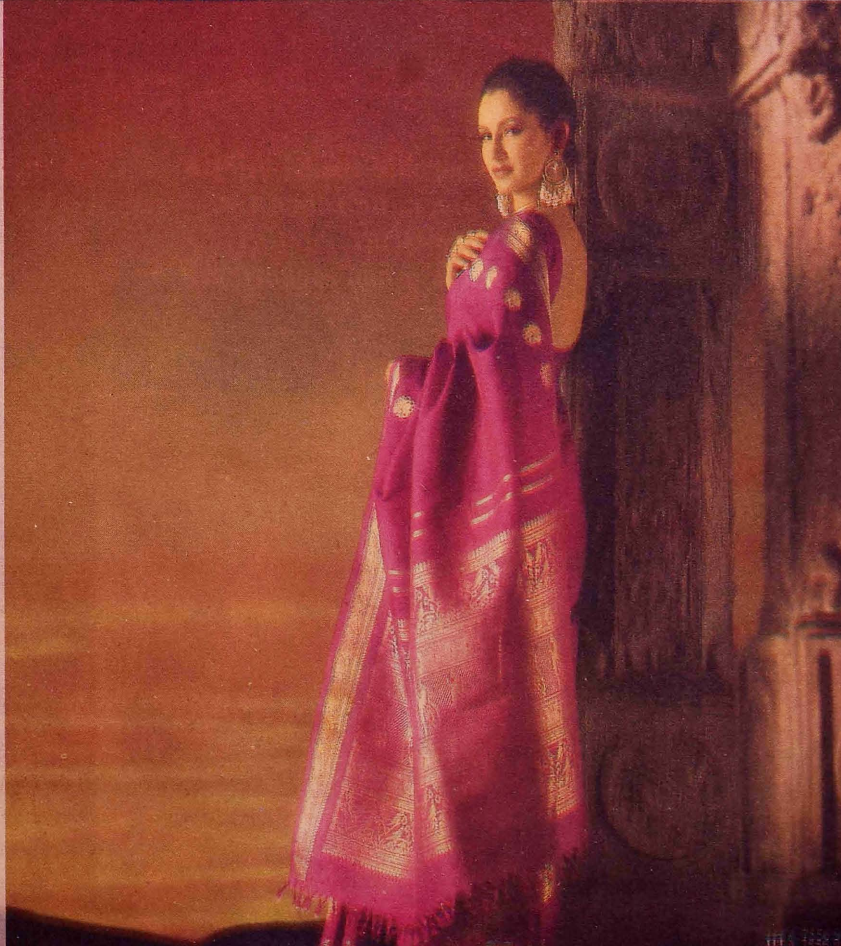
Pradesh a number of oil deposits had been discovered by Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) recently. In Tamil Nadu, oil deposits are found in the Cauvery basin and the other oil bearing places are Narimanam, Nannilam, Bhuvanagiri, Koviikalappal, Kamalapuram etc. Amalapuram is the most important oil bearing formation in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, a number of discoveries had already been made in the states of Tripura and West Bengal; Ankleshwar Oil Field is in Gujarat. The chief use of petroleum is as fuel for transport. The petrochemical derivatives of petroleum have a wide range of uses in agriculture and medical industries. It also used for the purpose of generation of heat and power.



◆  
**PURE**  
silk

**PURE**  
zari  
◆

◆  
Royal purples...  
daring reds...  
bright yellows...  
exquisite silks  
in almost every  
imaginable hue.  
From Co-optex.



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TAMILNADU HANDLOOMS

