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FOR PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY

Pace and communal harmony between various communities, regardless of race, religion or caste, is the cornerstone of our Nation. The secular principle, which is enshrined in the Constitution, has important implications. Basically, it means that religion should be strictly kept out of both Politics and Government. The State, cannot discriminate in favour of, or against, any particular religion. On the part of political parties, it implies that no issue of a religious nature can be allowed to become a political issue. This means that no political party should be allowed to adopt a religious issue as part of its programme of political activity. In a democracy, political power, and following from that State power, is based on the wishes of the majority. If the majority tries to impose its will, purely on the grounds of its religious persuasion, the secular principle is undermined. In such a circumstance, religious minorities cannot be assured of their religious freedoms. This is the centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar said "the meaning of freedom is that the Government should run with the consent and co-operation of the minority" India must remain a garden in which many flowers, of rich colours, flourish together. This is the wishes of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Anna, which, we must resolve to uphold.

— **Dr. M. Karunanidhi**

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

*(Address on Television National Network Programme,
26th November '90)*



COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi, in the conference of District Collectors and Police officials held at Secretariat on 9.11.90, urged them to be more vigilant and continue to take necessary steps to prevent violence in the State following the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue.

With regard to law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister said that Tamil Nadu always witnessed peace and the situation had been kept under control. However administration should be very cautious while giv-

ing permissions to processions going through places of worship of different religions.

writings which could incite communal clashes should be banned. He also emphasised the setting up

With regard to law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister said that Tamil Nadu always witnessed peace and the situation had been kept under control.

The Chief Minister, in his address, made it clear that the Posters, Handbills and Wall

of peace committees immediately at village and district levels to effectively check the outbreak of clashes.



Referring to the influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, the Chief Minister appreciated the Collectors who took prompt action and provided Accommodation, Health care, Drinking Water and Educational facilities to the refugees and added that these helpless people should be protected from anti-socials.

The Chief Minister said that Government introduced the sale of cheap liquor in order to protect the people from the consequences of illicit brew, and therefore a close

watch must be made on the activities of illicit liquor traders, for which both the Police and the revenue departments should work together. There must be cooperation and coordination between these departments. The revenue earned through the sale of cheap liquor was required to promote various welfare schemes.

The Chief Minister instructed the Collectors to continuously monitor the working of the public distribution system. He said that the rice position was comfortable in view of

the record procurement during the samba season and higher central allocation. There should be no delay in the supply of essential commodities and steps should be taken against under-weightment of the commodities. He said the State had urged the Centre to hike the sugar allocation.

The Chief Minister appealed to the District administration to keep a close watch on prices of edible oils. He called for effective steps to prevent the adulteration of the subsidised kerosene with diesel and petrol and urged the Collectors to conserve fuel consumption the barest minimum.

The Chief Minister in the course of his speech pointed out the various welfare measures undertaken by the State Government in respect of the Backward classes, women and other weaker sections of the society.

Besides Law and Order, Revenue, Prohibition, Excise, Refugee influx, the other subjects discussed at the conference were welfare of the Backward Classes and Adi-dravidars, House Sites for the poor, Public Distribution, Price Situation, Fuel Conservation, Small Savings, Family Welfare and Anti-poverty programmes.

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Tamils or Tamilar were the sons of Tamilaham itself. They were indigenous when one deluge after another overcome Tamilaham, when the Tamils dispersed in different directions to save their lives, and when the seas beyond the Vindyas became dry and there was land to traverse as far as the Himalayas which had recently emerged, the Tamil emigrants passed over the jungles and sandy deserts and found their abodes in North India. Afterwards, bands of

them easily moved Westward and Eastward with no river or pass to cross as the Indus, the Ganges and the Irawadi had then been in the womb of the Himalayas. The bands that marched westward found their homes in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and in European countries and went straight upto the Arctic regions and along the Arctic shores to Scandinavia through Russia.

-Tamil India.

P. 22-M.S. Puranalingham Pillai.



MARUTHU PANDIYAR

In the history of Freedom Movement, there is a unique place for Maruthu Brothers, since they fought against the British Imperialism. Maruthu Brothers ruled Sivagangai Seemai two hundred years ago. In those days the Sivaganga and its surroundings were called Sivagangai Seemai.

On behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the "Remembrance Day" of Maruthu Brothers was celebrated at "Siruvayal" on 26th October 1990. The Chairman of the Committee of the Legal Heirs and Dependants of Maruthu Brothers, Thiru. S.S. Thennarasu, M.L.A., and others attended the function. The Weapons used by the Maruthu Brothers were exhibited in the function.

Memorial for Maruthu Brothers:

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi has announced that a Memorial would be erected in the place where the Maruthu Brothers were hanged. This place is situated at the Tirupattur. The Chief Minister said that it would be a fitting tribute to build the Memorial only at this place, where they were hanged. It has been estimated that Rs.25 lakhs would be required for the erection of the Memorial. The Minister for Public Works, Thiru. Durai Murugan visited the place on 30th October 1990. The Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru. K.N.Nehru is very

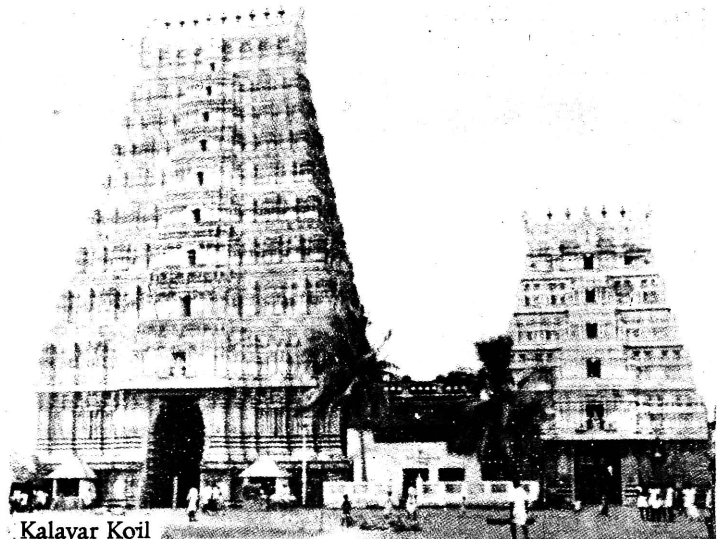
keen on expediting the work. Among the places ruled by Maruthu Brothers, Kalayarkoil is one and the place they lived is still called 'Pandiyan Kottai'. The Chief Minister has also proposed to build a new Fort at Kalayarkoil like the one he built at Panchalankurichi.

COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL HEIRS AND DEPENDANTS OF MARUTHU BROTHERS:

Soon after assuming office as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in

1989, Dr.M.Karunanidhi constituted a Committee to identify the Legal Heirs and dependants of Maruthu Brothers, to which Thiru. S.S.Thennarasu, M.L.A., has been appointed as Chairman. The other members of the Committee are Thiru. Krishnan, M.P., Thiru. Manoharan, M.L.A., Prof. Balasubramaniam and Thiru. Malaichamy Servai. The Committee has commenced its work.

A picture of the Heroic Maruthu Brothers adorns the first wrapper.



Kalayarkoil



THE ROLE OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan
Minister for Revenue

The Registration Department is considered to be one of the important revenue earning Departments in Tamil Nadu. It came into existence in 1864 and has completed its 125th year in 1989. It has earned Rs.261.36 crores as revenue during the year 1989-90.

This Department records important events of human life from Cradle to Grave by registering Birth, Marriages, Societies, Chit Companies, Firms and Deaths. It also registers the property and protect the documents and encumbrance certificates as and when the public require them. Thus the major function of this department is to help the citizens to establish their rights to their property.

Acts administered by the Department

Various Acts administered by this department are: The Registration Act, The Indian Stamp Act, The Indian Partnership Act, The Societies Registration Act, The Births and Deaths Registration Act, The Chit Funds Act, The Special Marriage Act, The Hindu Marriage Act, The Indian Christian Marriage Act, The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Parcy Marriage and Divorce Act.

The Organisation

The Inspector General of Registration is the Head of the Department and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Act from 1.12.1980. There are 5 Zones in the State with headquarters at Madras, Vellore, Madurai, Trichy and Coimbatore. The Madras Zone has started functioning recently after

are in all 574 Sub Registry Offices each headed by a Sub Registrar.

Achievements of the Department (Guideline Cell)

The Stamp duty and Registration fees are levied on the basis of market value. The correctness of the value noted in the documents is checked with the value given in the Guideline Registers. Only when the

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its sanction in 1990-91. There are 46 Registration Districts headed by District Registrars (Administration). In addition, there are 26 District Registrars (Audit) entrusted with the Auditing of Accounts of the Sub Registry Offices. The District Registrar (Administration) attends to the administration of the Registration District. There

guideline value is revised based on the prevailing market value, the leakages in revenue could be plugged and increase in the revenue due to Government could be ensured. Hence the Government have sanctioned the formation of "Guideline Cell" headed by one Additional Inspector General of Registration to revise the guideline value every

year. The guideline value is revised based on the growth rate, geographical location of the place, use of land, sale statistics, width of the street and the value ascertained by oral enquiries. As ordered in the G.O., the Guideline value for the year 1990-91, has been revised by the 'Value Fixation Committee' and implemented with effect from 1.4.1990. Due to this revision an additional revenue of Rs.20/- crores is expected.

Intelligence Cell

To find out suppression of facts in documents relating to buildings and to detect under valuation due to such suppression of facts, the Government have sanctioned a Cell called "Intelligence Cell" headed by one Additional Inspector General of Registration in the headquarters and four units having headquarters at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai each headed by a District Registrar. The services of 26 District Registrars (Audit) 46 District Registrars (Administration), 4 Deputy Inspector Generals and the 2 Assistant Executive Engineers are being utilised for this purpose. 60,000 documents relating to buildings are expected to come for registration every year and an additional revenue of Rs.5 crores is also expected due to the implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs.3.54 crores have been detected for the period from 1.1.90 to 31.8.90 and out of which Rs.2.23 crores have been collected. A total number of 58,235 documents were inspected during this period.

Document Writers and Copy Writers

The licences for writing documents and copy of the documents were issued first in the year 1983. In order to provide opportunities for self employment to educated persons, and to satisfy the present need, the department has conducted Examinations on 12-8-90 and 4336 Document Writers and 6866 Copy Writers were selected

for issuing fresh licences. Fresh licence will be issued to such of those successful candidates who apply for it. Thus 11,202 persons will get Self Employment under this scheme.

Chit Vigilance Cell

To find out unregistered chits, to enquire into and redress the grievances of subscribers to the chits, and to regulate the payment of chit amount, "a Chit Vigilance Cell" has been formed with the Additional Registrar of Chits as the Head. This Cell by conducting surprise raids, has detected 80 unregistered chits, which have caused loss of Registration fees to the tune of Rs.63,120. Consequent on these raids, further follow up ac-

47-A of the Stamp Act is entrusted to 11 Special Deputy Collectors and 44 Tahsildars. The steps taken under Section 47-A of the Stamp Act have helped to recover Rs.183.46 lakhs during the period from 1.4.90 to 31.8.90.

Buildings

On the eve of the 125th year celebration of the Department, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.50/- lakhs to construct a five storeyed building for the Office of the Inspector General of Registration. This building, a land mark achievement, will have a pride of place in the history of the Registration Department.

New Schemes

The proposals for the creation of

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tion has been taken to get the security deposit of Rs.50 lakhs remitted to Government.

Revenue

The revenue of the department has doubled during the past five years. The revenue is expected to go up to the level of Rs.339.08 crores during the current financial year.

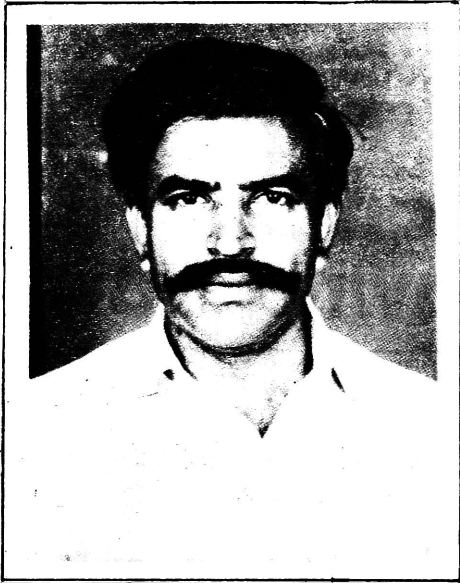
Functions under Section 47-A of the Stamp Act

The registration officer forward the documents to Special Deputy Collectors (Stamps) for fixing market value of the property where the registering public do not accept the guideline value of the property concerned. The function of fixing the market value under Section

one more Deputy Inspector General of Registration Zone at Tirunelveli, for bifurcation of Ariyalur and Salem Registration Districts by creating new Districts at Perambalur and Athur, for appointment of new staff for guideline revision, for appointment of additional clerks to the Sub-Registry Offices where work load is heavy, for upgrading the Joint Sub Registrars-I posts to the cadre of District Registrars in the Special and Selection Grade Municipalities will be taken up for consideration of the Government in the ensuing financial year. It is hoped that by implementing these new schemes the revenue of this department will go up.

MILK

Procurement Price Highest Consumer Price Lowest



Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information, Labour and Dairy Development had discussions with the representatives of the Tamil Nadu Milk Producer's Federation (TNMPF) on 25th November 1990 and the Government has decided to increase the procurement price of Milk with effect from 1st December, 1990

The procurement price per litre of cow's milk will be increased to Rs.4 for the surplus season (November to April) and Rs.4.20 for the lean season (May-October). For Buffalo milk-Rs.4.50 for the surplus and Rs.4.70 for the lean season.

The existing rates are Rs.3.64 for cow's milk and Rs.4.06 for buffalo milk. The present increase will mean an additional expenditure of Rs.18.06 crores for the Tamil Nadu Milk Producers' Federation and the district unions.

Addressing a Press Conference at Secretariat on 27th November, 1990 the Minister assured that the price of Milk will not go up, following the declaration of higher procurement price for milk producers.

He said that the procurement price for milk was highest in Tamil Nadu compared to the other Southern States while the consumer price was the lowest.

The Government has decided to give a boost to distribution through the Automatic Vending Machines rather than supply more milk in sachets which cost 50 paise more per litre compared to the Automatic Vending Machines.

There were 130 Automatic Vending Machines in Madras City at present. 25 more would soon be set up. Similarly the sale of Aavin milk through private outlets would also be enhanced. There were 80 private outlets, and 100 more outlets would be permitted under the scheme. The milk supply in the City stood at 6.7 lakh litres daily. Proposals to form milk supply co-operatives in densely populated localities would be encouraged on the lines of the 31 such consumer co-operatives functioning now.

Operation Flood III

The Minister said that some of the projects, including the location of new dairies and chilling plants, proposed under the Rs.68-crore operation Flood-III, will be completed before the end of next year.

Coordinated by the National Dairy Development Board the World Bank-aided Operation Flood-III seeks to double in the next four years the present handling capacity of 12.5 lakh litres of milk per day. It provides for more than 20 programmes covering 13 districts and Metro Dairies.

The Minister said that the work was in progress for the establishment of a 30-tonne milk powder plant at Erode. New dairies would be set up at Sholinganallur, Tiruchi and Madurai. Among the dairies whose processing capacity was proposed to be expanded significantly would be those at Villupuram, Salem, Coimbatore, Ambattur, Athur, Karur, Vellore, Anakkavur, Tiruvannamalai, Krishnagiri, Shanmugapuram and Theni. Tenders had already been invited for some of the projects. ●



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23-28	5	12,004.50	3,84,000	3,840
28-33	5	12,004.50	1,92,000	1,920
33-38	5	12,004.50	96,000	960
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43-48	5	12,004.50	24,000	240
48-53	5	12,004.50	12,000	120

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 Madras-600 003
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 Directorate of Social Security, Kuralagam,
 Madras-108.

In Districts:

All Collectorates
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 and Taluk Offices.

For Further Details:

Director of Small Savings
 143, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
 Phone: 840223/846209



RELIEF WORK FOR REFUGEES AND REPATRIATES

The Government of Sri Lanka Citizenship Act of 1948 disfranchised a large number of Tamil Plantation labour in Sri Lanka; even though in some cases their ancestors had gone to work on plantations more than 200 years ago and had stayed in Sri Lanka generation after generation. Consequently these people became stateless persons in Sri Lanka.

There were 9.75 lakhs stateless persons in Sri Lanka as on 31.10.1964. As per the Srimavo-Shastri Agreements entered between India and Sri Lanka, 5.06 lakhs persons of Indian origin had to be repatriated to India from Sri Lanka. Till 1983, 1.16 lakhs families consisting of 3.34 lakhs accountable persons with their natural increase of 1.26 lakhs persons have been repatriated to India.

Thiru. K.N. NEHRU,
Minister for
Information and Labour

Attempts have been made by Government of India through its implementation agencies (largely through Government of Tamil

Refugees are issued with ration card and given rice at subsidised rate of Rs.0.57 paise per kg., at the rate of 400 grams per adult, and 200 grams per child, per day. Other essential commodities are also made available to them like Sugar, Kerosene, etc. They are also given two sets of free clothes, essential cooking utensils, mats, bedsheets, etc.

Nadu) to rehabilitate these repatriates. So far 96,476 repatriates families have obtained business loan, employment in plantation schemes, Land Colonisation Schemes, Co-operative Spinning Mills and Self-Employment schemes .

REFUGEES AND 1st EXODUS

Due to ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, starting from July 1983 onwards, the repatriation of people of Indian origin under the Agreement stopped. However the exodus of refugees from Sri Lanka started from 24.7.1983 and continued till 15.8.89. During this period 1,34,053 Sri Lankan refugees arrived in India. Out of which 39,918 destitute refugees were admitted in refugee camps in Tamil Nadu. The remaining opted to stay outside the camps while lending

for themselves or staying with friends and relations. When the situation in Sri Lanka improved, 25,585 refugees were sent back to Sri Lanka, by chartered ship during the period from 24.12.87 to 31.12.89. The remaining refugees either left the camps on their own accord, or returned to Sri Lanka without Government assistance, or stayed back in India with friends and relatives.

IInd EXODUS

Fresh arrival of refugees from Sri Lanka again started on 25.8.89 due to the renewed violence in Sri Lanka. Upto 30.6.90, the arrival was only 4,575 persons. The exodus of refugees in mass scale started on 1.7.90. Upto 31.10.90, 1,20,521 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka out of which 1,16,228 persons have been accommodated in various refugee camps, set up in all the districts except Madras and Nilgiris.

Arrival and Registration:

The refugees arrive from Sri Lanka by illicit boats, and land mainly at Rameswaram and at times at Dhanushkodi in Ramanathapuram District. They also land in small numbers at Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam in Thanjavur District and at times in Pudukkottai District. The refugees landed at Rameswaram are brought to the reception centre at Rameswaram for registering them as refugees. The refugees landed at Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam in Thanjavur District are registered and accommodated in refugee camps in Thanjavur District itself.

The refugees on their arrival at Rameswaram are given break-fast and meals in the reception centre before they are sent to the refugee camps. At the reception centre, the staff belonging to Rehabilitation Department, Port Immigration Department, Customs and Public Health are stationed. The customs officials examine the belongings brought by the refugees.

After clearance by them, the refugees are screened by the staff of the Port Registration Officer with reference to the documents if any brought by them, or by an oral enquiry if they do not possess any documents. If they are found to be bonafide destitute refugees, they are registered as refugees by the Rehabilitation staff.

Refugees after registration in the Reception Centre are transported to various refugee camps. This entire operation takes place under the direct supervision of Collector of Ramanathapuram. During the present crisis, District Collector and other staff have shown exemplary courage and patience to deal with the refugee reception, movement and transportation and it goes to their credit that a bottleneck was never allowed to be developed.

buildings fit for starting refugee camps have been taken on rent. Since the arrival of refugees are continuing without break, the Government have ordered the construction of 20,000 temporary huts at the rate of 1,000 huts in each district. The Collectors of all districts have also been instructed to locate lands for putting up another 500 huts in each district so that construction work could start immediately if the situation warrants. District Collectors in Tamil Nadu have done commendable work in accommodating and receiving refugees at a very short notice and at times without notice.

On their admission in the refugee camps, the refugees are paid cash doles at the following rates per month. Family with one member Rs.150/-, Family with two members

The exodus of refugees in mass scale started on 1.7.90. Upto 31.10.90, 1,20,521 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka.

1,16,228 persons have been accommodated in various refugee camps, set up in all the districts except Madras and Nilgiris.

Meeting the challenge of shelter:

In addition to the two permanent Transit Camps at Mandapam in Ramnad District and Kottapattu in Trichy District, 336 additional refugee camps have been set up to accommodate the refugees. 792 houses purchased from Tamil Nadu Housing Board at Vilangudi in Madurai District have been got repaired and refugees accommodated. 530 military tents have been procured from the Ordinance Depot, Avadi and temporary camps have been set up in Thoppar in Madurai District and Gummidipoondi and Puzhal in Chengai-Anna District. All the available Public buildings, cyclone-shelters, buildings of charitable institutions etc. in various districts have been utilised for setting up temporary refugee camps. Private

(Both adults) Rs.270/-, Family with three members (two adults and one child) Rs.345/-, Family with four members (two adults and two children) Rs.382.50, Family with five members (three adults and two children) Rs.502.50.

On arrival they are issued with ration card and given rice at subsidised rate of Rs.0.57 paise per kg., at the rate of 400 grams per adult, and 200 grams per child, per day. Other essential commodities are also made available to them like Sugar, Kerosene, etc. They are also given two sets of free clothes essential cooking utensils, mats bedsheets, etc.

Water supply, electrification medical and sanitary facilities are provided in all the camps as far as possible. Camp population is in

oculated to prevent any epidemic. Children are immunized under universal immunization programme.

Educational Assistance for Refugees:

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been very generous in providing educational facilities to the refugee children. The Minister for Education has shown keen interest in providing them all possible assistance. Normally, after admission of the refugees in various camps, the details of school going children are gathered and arrangements made for admission of children in appropriate schools situated near the camps. The Government have issued orders that children may be admitted in schools without pro-

Balvadies and pre-schools and for provision of Mid-day Meals.

Exchange of Sri Lankan Currency

Arrangements have been made for conversion of Sri Lanka currency brought by refugees into Indian currency through the State Bank of India and Indian Bank counters opened at Mandapam and Rameswaram on their arrival. The Reserve Bank of India has now also permitted the State Bank of India to exchange Sri Lanka currency through one of its branches in each district headquarters to cover these refugees who had been already despatched to various districts. The refugees who are in possession of Sri Lankan currency can change them to Indian currency to a limit of

porary counters at Mandapam Camp, Rameswaram, Vilangudi and Kottapattu Camp. Their staff are also covering other camps. Under this scheme, the Repatriates Bank have advanced loan of Rs.92,500/- to 151 refugee members in various refugee camps in Tamil Nadu.

Re-Union of Families

Due to sudden exodus from Sri Lanka, there has been several cases of family members separated from each other and sent to various Districts without knowing the whereabouts of each other. Government has taken a humanitarian view and with a lot of efforts, the re-union of families is facilitated. We have involved the Voluntary Organisations, 'Q'



duction of Transfer Certificates from the schools in Sri Lanka. About 19,000 refugee children have so far been admitted in educational institutions in Tamil Nadu. Seats have been reserved in Professional Colleges to the refugees as detailed below: M.B.B.S. 20 Seats, Engineering 40 Seats, Polytechnics 40 Seats, B.Sc. (Agri) 10 Seats. The Government have also permitted various Government Colleges to admit Sri Lankan refugees by increasing the strength of various courses wherever necessary. Arrangements have also been made for admission of children in

Rs.2,000/- per adult. This facility prevents refugees falling into the hands of unscrupulous people and getting unfavourable exchange rates.

Jewel Loan for Refugees:

The repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank has started a Jewel Loan Scheme for the benefit of Sri Lankan refugees staying in various camps in Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme the refugees who want to pledge their jewels for temporary loan may approach the Repatriates Bank which has opened tem-

Branch of State Police and the District Collectors, in this pain taking job of locating missing family members. So far 314 families have been reunited.

Role of Voluntary Agencies

As per the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Voluntary agencies were fully involved in supplementing the efforts of the Government and District Collectors. The idea was to humanize the camps and provide healing touch of love and goodwill to the unfortunate victims of ethnic violence.

The functioning of these organisations is being supervised and monitored by State Social Welfare Board. In addition to Voluntary sector contributing its own resources, Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a sum of Rs.550 lakhs from the Sri Lanka Tamil Relief Fund to the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, for rendering training and recreational facilities to Sri Lankan refugees in the Transit Camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu through the Voluntary Organisations.

The details of major programmes of Voluntary Organisations are as follows:-

Council for Technical and Vocational Training (C.T.V.T.)

This institution has started the training programme in Tailoring and Embroidery, Carpentry, Elec-

and provide recreational facilities for the benefit of refugees, in various camps.

Punjab Association

Punjab Association, Madras has come forward to extend training to non-camp refugee and Sri Lanka repatriate girls staying in Madras in the Electronic and TV. Technology, Book binding, Hand composing and proof reading, Tailoring - 2 batches, Secretarial practice and Photography. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.19,200/- from the Sri Lanka Tamil Relief Fund for payment of stipend to these girls.

Devotion Ordinary School, Women's Development Corporation and Stree Seva Mandir has come forward to offer training in trades like Bakery, Nursing-Aid, Handloom weaving, Tailoring, Printing for the benefit of Sri

tailoring class to women refugees at Kottapattu Camp.

Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu Branch

Tamil Nadu Branch of Indian Red Cross Society has supplied large quantity of dress materials, Bed-sheet, Milk Powder, and Biscuits for distribution to refugees. They have also supplied one Ambulance Van temporarily for the use of the refugees at Mandapam Camp. Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Branch of Indian Red-Cross Society has been very generous in putting at the disposal of this Directorate, their entire stocks.

The Collectors of all the districts where the refugees are accommodated have contacted various Voluntary agencies like Rotary and Lions Club, Jayce and Round tablers, Merchants Association of various types and other service organisations functioning in their respective Districts and have arranged free supply of dress materials, utensils, Buckets, Stoves, mats, blankets, food articles, milk, medicines and even TV. sets.

Madras Christian College School have created a fund for giving scholarship to these refugee children who are going for higher education.

The Director of Sports, Madras has supplied play materials like Volley Balls, Net and foot balls to the Transit Camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu.

Organisation of Eelam Refugees Rehabilitation (OFERR)

This Organisation has been providing supplementary relief assistance in 59 camps in the Districts of Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan and Ramanathapuram.

In addition to the two permanent Transit Camps at Mandapam in Ramnad District and Kottapattu in Trichy District, 336 additional refugee camps have been set up to accommodate the refugees.

trical Motor Rewinding, Cycle Repair and Maintenance and Radio and TV. Mechanism for the benefit of the refugees in the Transit Camp, Mandapam. Carpentry, Radio and TV. Mechanism training programmes have been started by them in Transit Camp, Kottapattu.

At 'Good News Training Centre' situated at Puthur, (10 KM from Kottapattu), Tailoring, Two Wheeler Mechanism are being taught to refugees.

For the benefit of non camp refugees staying in Madras, C.T.V.T. is likely to start training programme in the Tailoring, Two wheeler Mechanism, House wiring and motor rewinding and Automobile mechanism through its Technical Training Centre at Guindy. They have also proposed to start Balwadis, fair price shops

Lanka Repatriate Girls.

National Council of YMCAs of India

YMCA has arranged Reading room and indoor games, Creches, Tailoring and Tutition class and Screening of Tamil feature films and cultural programmes every month in various camps.

Sivaganga Multipurpose Social Service Society has started Fair price shop, Tailoring and Embroidery, Typewriting, Two wheeler mechinism and Radio and TV. mechinism in Mandapam Camp.

Movement of Integration of Refugees and Repatriates has started Medical programme in the Transit Camp, Mandapam, Kottapattu and Rameswaram Port.

Kajamalai Ladies Association, Kajamalai, Trichy District has started

They have provided sports and recreational materials in 18 camps, health work, medical assistance, nutritional supplement to pregnant women, and lactative mothers in 16 camps, milk feeding for children at Mandapam and Kottapattu and supplied relief materials in 5 camps. They also undertake counseling, supply of Newspapers and Magazines in 56 camps. This Association has also provided monthly scholarship to 32 refugee students, fees and other forms of financial assistance to 127 students in 18 camps. The

Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.10,000/- to this organisation from the Sri Lankan Tamil Relief Fund for starting reading rooms and sports club in the Transit Camp, Mandapam.

Computerization in Department

With the help of computer available in Ezhilagam and the NIC network available in Districts, the process of computerization have been initiated. So far daily report to various Agencies, fortnightly camp-wise report have been computerized. Shortly family data and camp Directory would be com-

puterized. NIC is also being used for reuniting the families.

As per the Directions of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M. Karunanidhi all the refugees, staying in the camps were supplied additional dress materials at a cost of Rs.34.32 lakhs by the State Government on 15th of August (Independence Day).

Refugees are treated with compassion and human dignity. It is expected that they will like to go back once the ethnic violence is contained.



CORPORATION CONSERVANCY VEHICLES LAUNCHED

The Corporation of Madras has acquired 42 new Conservancy Vehicles at a cost of Rs.180 Lakhs. The Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration Thiru Ko.Si. Mani launched them to join the existing fleet of 300 Conservancy Vehicles on 10th November 1990. 26 big Lorries of 8 tonnes each, 15 small Lorries of 3 tonnes each and one Bulldozer were launched.

On an average the City generates about 3,000 Metric tonnes of garbage and with the existing fleet strength of vehicles about 2,200 Metric tonnes could be removed everyday. With

the help of the new vehicles 500 more tonnes could be removed.

In order to enable the Corporation to remove the garbage completely, the Government have sanctioned Rs.5.58 Crores for purchasing 135 new vehicles. As a first phase 42 vehicles are now purchased, the balance 93 vehicles would be acquired before December 1990.

The Keys were handed over to the Minister by Corporation Special Officer Thiru V. Manivannan. The Minister gave the keys to the Drivers. Commissioner Thiru M. Abul Hassan also participated in the function.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

5.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister, has announced an increase in the supply of extra raw rice in addition to the 12 Kg. of rice already supplied every month to family card holders in the State.

6.11.1990

★ Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education said that the Government is considering a proposal to appoint only women as teachers for classes from 1st to 4th. Now the policy is to appoint women as teachers from class 1 to 3.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has announced that Family Welfare Fund Scheme has been extended to cover the Noon Meal Scheme employees and other Government staff with effect from November 1. This would benefit child welfare organisers, cooks and assistants and other Government employees who were getting a consolidated pay or an honorarium. It would involve an additional expenditure of Rs.1.74 crores for the Government.

14.11.1990

★ Thiru M. Kannappan, Minister for Transport announced that school kids can travel free in Tamil Nadu private buses too. The private bus operators in the State have offered this facility to children studying upto VIII Std. The Government has already extended this concession for Children to travel free in buses of Government owned transport corporations.

15.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister, announced a grant of Rs.1 crore to the Institute of Neurology, Government General Hospital, Madras from the Chief

Minister's Relief Fund. He said this money could be utilised to acquire a C.T.Scan and other required equipments for head injury diagnosis and treatment.

He also added that the Government has given an assistance of Rs.1 crore for conducting open heart surgeries free of charge to deserving persons at the General Hospital and also another Rs.2 crore to the Urology Department for acquiring machinery.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government announced an increase in the supply of Kerosene to family card holders in the State during November. At present 10 litres of Kerosene per card is issued in Madras and in the district headquarters. As the Central Government had increased its allocation for November, the Government had decided to give this month an additional five litres of Kerosene to card holders in Madras and its belt areas, three litres in Madurai and Coimbatore

and two litres to those in the rest of the district headquarter towns.

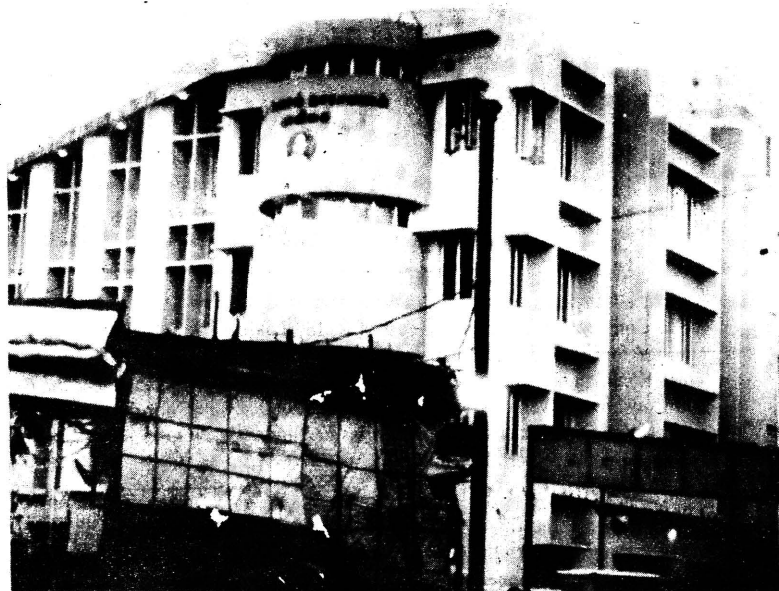
The card holders can draw the additional allotment between 21st and 30th of November from the Civil Supplies outlets.

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders for setting up of district-level minimum wages committees for agricultural workers. This tri-partite committees would be headed by District Collectors.

16.11.1990

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu announced that the Private bus drivers and conductors in the State will hereafter get accident relief because all of them have been brought under the purview of the accident relief scheme. The compensation they get will be between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000.

★ The Chief Minister announced that a new cadre of Panchayat Assistant will be created to work in Village Panchayats. 3,500 group



clerks working in the State will be utilised to improve the working of village Panchayats. It has been decided to utilise the services of the 7,000 village officers displaced some years ago.

They would be designated as Panchayat Assistant and given a consolidated monthly pay of Rs.400. The salary will be paid by the Government and the Panchayats would make a small contribution against this to the Government.

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has announced a scheme under which the poor children, who require treatment for cancer at the Adyar Cancer Institute will be provided financial assistance. The Chief Minister's Free Cancer Medical Treatment Fund will soon be created with annual grant of Rs.5 lakh which would help in the purchase of costly imported drugs.

17.11.1990

★ The Government has granted sales tax exemption to six coffee outlets run by the Indian Coffee Workers Co-operative Union effective from 1990-91.

21.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister announced a reduction in the price of rice in the public distribution system. From December 1, fine and superfine rice will be supplied at a uniform rate of Rs.2.50 a Kg. as against the present price of Rs.2.75 and Rs.3.25 a Kg. The reduction will entail an additional loss of Rs.58 crores a year to the Government.

23.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister inaugurated the Rs.35 lakh three - storeyed commercial complex named after Jayaprakash Narayan, built by the Slum Clearance Board at Santhome.

24.11.1990

★ The Chief Minister has offered to renovate or build a new temple car of Avinashilingeswarar Temple, which was burnt down by miscreants.

A Scientific Method for Indexing Temple and Antique Jewellery

A new scientific method has been suggested by Prof. Dr. P. Chandra Sekharan, Director of Forensic Sciences Department to index the precious jewels through forensic macrophotographic technique and preserve them in safe custody for purposes of identification in case of thefts and malpractices.

Forensic Macrophotography of jewels involves macrophotography of the minute details of defects and imperfections inherently found in them. Macrophotography is the photography of small objects or portions of objects at high magnifications. The size of the image of the object on the film is larger than the actual size of the object. The range of magnification achieved will be from the one to one image size upto, about seventy times magnification. For forensic purposes the one to one image size or perhaps upto three times magnification is just sufficient for jewels of bigger size and in the case of smaller jewels like earrings six times magnification is suggested.

Temple jewels are either made of gold alone or of precious stones studded in gold. The technical processes are similar to those used by goldsmiths and silversmiths all over the world in the use of moulds and dyes, granulation and filigree, encrustation with gums paste, shell and amber, either cold cloisonne or studded. The encrusting with gems, cabochon cut is also common in South India.

Whatever technical process have been adopted in making these jewels, all the finishing touches including the fabulous decorative elaboration are carried out by the skilled hands of the goldsmiths.

In as much as these jewels are hand finished, the minute details exhibited by the individual skill of the goldsmiths in the engraving, cutting and embedding of stones will possess highly individualistic characteristics in the form of minute irregularities or defects if one may say so. No other jewel of the same pattern and size made by the same jeweller will exhibit similar characteristics. These characteristics can be considered as inherent identification marks or "goldsmith's fingerprints".

Forensic macrophotography can be very successfully used for indexing temple and antique jewellery for purposes of future identification and recovery in cases of theft and other malpractices.



FILM AWARD FUNCTION

The Tamil Nadu Government Film Awards for 1989 were presented to Best Films and Artists in a glittering function held at Valluvar Kottam on 1st December 1990. The function was organised by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations.

The awards scheme were revived from last year and this year two more awards were introduced,

namely Arignar Anna Award and Paavendar Bharathidasan Award.

The Government set up a 11-member Committee headed by Justice Thiru P. Bhaskaran to select the best feature films and winners for the other awards. Twentyeight films were sent to the committee for selection. The winners were unanimously chosen by the committee at its meeting on November

17 and the list sent to the Government. The Government accepted the recommendations and announced the awards.

The first prize for the best film is Rs.1 lakh and a shield, the second prize Rs.50,000 and a shield and the third prize Rs.25,000 and a shield.

The winners of the best actor, actress, director, storywriter,



dialogue writer, music director, cinematographer, Anna award, Bharathidasan award, Raja Sandow award, Kalaivanar award and MGR award were given a five sovereign medal. The winners of the best lyricist, best playback singer (men and women) sound recordist, film editor, art director, dance master, stunt master, actor and actress (special prizes) were given three sovereign medals.

The Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government Thiru M.M. Rajendran, I.A.S., welcomed the gathering. The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.S. Barnala, who presided over the function, said the South Indian Films should be able to make an impact at the international level. The Artistes, therefore, should work on these lines to better it. Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information

and Labour, Justice Thiru P. Bhaskaran, Chairman of the Awards Committee constituted by the Government and other award winners spoke on the occasion.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.M.Karunanidhi distributed the awards to the winners. In his speech, the Chief Minister said that a number of welfare schemes are being implemented by the Government for the uplift of poor and if the film artistes come forward to contribute much to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, more and more welfare measures could be implemented. The Chief Minister appealed to them to donate liberally to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism, proposed a vote of thanks.

AWARD WINNING FILMS — ARTISTES

Best feature film:

First Place — **Pudua Paathai**
Second Place — **Pudupudu Arthangal**
Third Place — **Nyayatharasu**

Best Actor Award - **Kamalahasan**
(Film: Apoorva Sahodarargal)

Best Actress Award - **Radhika**
(Film: Ninaivuchinnam)

Best Actor (special prize) - **Radha Ravi**
(Film: Solaikkuyil)

Best Actress (special prize) - **Bhanupriya**
(Film: Araro Ariraro)

Best Director - **K. Balachandar**
(Film: Pudupudu Arthangal)

Best Playwright - **R. Parthiban**
(Film: Pudua Pathai)





Best Script writer - Kalaimani
(Film: Empurushanthaan
Enakkumattumthaan)

Best Music Director - Ilaya Raja
(Film: Varusham 16 &
Karakattakaran)

Best Lyrist - Vaali
(Film: Apoorva Sahotharagal &
Varusham 16)

**Best Playback singer (Men) -
K.J. Jesudas**

(Film: Nyayatharasu)

**Best Playback singer (Women) -
P. Suseela**

(Film: Varam)

**Best Cinematographer -
Ashok Kumar**

(Film: Anru Peytha Mazhaiyil)

**Best Sound recordist -
N. Pandurangan**
(Prasad - deluxe)

**Best Stunt Master -
'Rambo Rajkumar'**
(Film: Oru Thottil Sabatham)

Best Art Director - K. Mohana
(Film: Pudia Paathai)

Best Dance Master - D.K.S. Babu
(Film: Karakattakaran &
Uthamapurushan)

Best Film Editor - D.R. Sekar
(Film: Varusham 16)

Arignar Anna Award

1. Manivannan
2. K.S. Gopalakrishnan

Paavendar Bharathidasan Award

1. Surada
2. Vairamuthu

Kalaivanar Award

1. K.A. Thangavelu
2. S.S. Chandran

Raja Sandow Award

1. L.V. Prasad
2. A.S.A. 'Sami'

M.G.R. Award

1. Gemini Ganesan
2. Sowcar Janaki



BHARATHIDASAN A POET OF HUMANITY

*"We shall create a new world of happy life;
And root out the evil world of endless strife."*

..... Bharathidasan

Bharathidasan, popularly known as "Puratchik Kavigner" (the Revolutionary Poet), is really a universal bard who has earnestly aspired to create a new world-order and a new human brotherhood. Bharathidasan is an architect of Tamil renaissance, and deifier of Tamil language in verses sweeter than any other poet. It is argued that he is a regional poet. He is further regarded as a National poet and ranked with Bharathi, his mentor, in inspiring patriotism among the Indians. Bharathidasan is neither regional nor national but, in fact, he is universal in outlook and humanitarian in approach. The problems that he deals with in his poems are absolutely common to everybody and his poetic themes of beauty, love, liberty and equality can never be branded parochial. Bharathidasan is not an idle singer of an empty day but a conscious poet of humanity, preoccupied with the earthly problems of every day.

In his very first song, on the Omnipresence of Power, Bharathidasan treats not merely the universal but cosmic imagery. The poet speaks of the Omnipresent power of Mother Sakthi, who is excellently depicted in her cosmic dance. The universal power is manifested everywhere in the ocean, cloud, thunder and lightning and millions of galaxies eternally roll in the infinite vast space, like balls in the hands of Sakthi.

LOVER OF NATURE

Like Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Thoreau, Shelley and Frost, Bharathidasan is an ardent lover of nature. The poet is not merely content in spiritualising nature but he rather attempts to immerse

Dr. A. ARUNACHALAM, M.A., Ph.D.,
Govt. Arts College,
Tiruvannamalai

talise the manifold message that nature is always ready to offer mankind. Shakespeare says,

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin". Wordsworth declares that one impulse from

the vernal wood can teach more morals than all the sages in the world. The message of nature in Bharathidasan is more obvious. In 'Alakin Sirippu' (The smile of Beauty), which is the Gitanjali of Bharathidasan, the poet describes the myriad message of nature. In his poem on 'Van' (sky) he sings the glory of heaven and exposes the insignificance of man and the futility of casteism. The poet wonders at the vast expanse of heaven and compares the entire Earth to a small guava and man to a tiny ant on it.

In 'Thenral' (Breeze) he describes the invisible zephyr as the unseen



power of a mother's love which unifies all the living creatures on the Earth. Bharathidasan's interpretation of nature's message to mankind proves that he is not regional but universal in outlook.

GLOBAL UNITY

In a poem on 'Ulaka Orrumai' (Global Unity), Bharathidasan excellently develops the idea of internationalism. He describes the self-centered mind of man as a mustard. The man who thinks about the welfare of his own village is slightly a better human being and the poet calls his mind a red-gram. The aggressive mind of a patriot is as big as a coconut. The patriot who is proud of defending his motherland or fatherland is not all large-hearted. But the man who accepts the oneness of human race is really a magnanimous citizen of the world. His munificent heart is compared to that of a mother who always emanates love and joy. It is the harmonious world without conflict for egotism has already been destroyed.

The poet certainly aims to achieve global unification by love and compassion. He feels that broadening the mind of man is a necessary fundamental process in the transformation of the world. He firmly believes in the principle of international peace which alone can pave way for the prosperity of people. The religious conflicts and racial discrimination will only be heading humanity into irrevocable disaster. Like a great prophet, the poet declares that human power will overcome all the obstacles in life. By advising that all should live as one community, Bharathidasan advocates the ideal of humanism and the concept of global integrity.

VIEWS ON WOMEN

Like Shelley, Shaw and Mahatma Gandhi, Bharathidasan is one of the pioneers of the Women's Liberation Movement. He has

relentlessly waged war on evils like child marriage, widowhood and dowry system which are all gross injustice done to women. He has widely propagated widow remarriage. Having no faith in arranged marriage, he has strongly advocated lovmatch for it alone will eliminate discrimination of any kind that communal, racial or cultural. Like men, women should be permitted to enjoy all the privileges. As long as woman is oppressed there will be no real freedom for man, Shelley says,

"Can man be free if woman be a slave".

In the similar vein Bharathidasan states that a Nation will never be free till women are emancipated.

Though education is important for all it has special significance for women. It will help them realise their miserable plight and rise against the injustice often done to them. In *Kudumba Vilakku* (The Lamp of Home) Bharathidasan delineates an ideal educated woman and in *Irunnda Veedu* (The Dark House) an illiterate lethargic lady.

The poet clearly shows that an uneducated woman is just an arid wasteland whereas an educated lady is a fertile field. Woman is essential for the victory of man and she lays the foundation for his prosperous life. The poet suggests a constructive plan for interna-

tional harmony and joy. Man, by his misrule, has already brought the world to the verge of the annihilation of human civilization. This, the poet hopes, will be averted by woman's rule of love in the world.

FOLLOWER OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Bharathidasan's ideal of freedom is absolute and universal. His ideal does not merely mean political freedom but it includes social and economical freedom. It is basically freedom from fear. A true follower of Mahatma Gandhi, the poet actively participated in all non-violent agitations against the British rule. As a distinguished citizen of the world, Bharathidasan is not to be satisfied with India's independence alone. He has hailed Lenin and Victor Hugo as the heroes of the Russian and French Revolutions respectively. He celebrates the victory of the Liberation of Paris in an immortal song.

"Paris Viduthalai Vila" (Paris Liberation Festival) The ideal of human brotherhood in the French society is lauded. The poet sings of England, Russia and America.

POET'S AIM — THE SOCIALISTIC PATTERN OF SOCIETY

Bharathidasan has aimed to achieve a socialistic pattern of society. He sympathises with the toiling mob and regrets their miserable condition. He wishes that any obstacle blocking the happiness of workers should be removed at once. He strongly condemns bonded labour. In 'Thalai Aru' (Break the Shackle), the poet describes the workers as the sea and the rich catamarans on it. If the sea surges tumultuously, the catamarans can never withstand it. He inspires the workers to rise against economic exploitation and social inequality. In 'Ulakappan Pattu' (The song of Ulakappan)



Bharathidasan makes it obvious that the workers are oppressed in the hands of the rich and, if the toilers rise against them, both the workers and the rich will be made equal. The poet believes in the Marxian theory of public ownership of property and advocates communism in his poems. In **Pandian Parisu** (Pandian's Reward), he declares that the world is marching towards the socialistic pattern of society where all will get everything and anything.

It is like Shelley's Promethean world where the man will remain "Equal, unclassed, tribeless, and nationless", such a nationless world of classless human society, Bharathidasan portrays in his poems. Communism is a world movement and his declaration of communistic ideals confirms the view that he is a world poet.

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Another international problem that Bharathidasan deals with in his poems is that of population. He realises the imminent danger of growing population that perpetually threatens the very well-being of humanity. He accepts the expert opinion of demographers that family planning is the only viable method of controlling population in the world. Bharathidasan is perhaps the first Tamil poet who has ever advocated family planning and birth control. Too many children will spoil the happiness of parents besides creating economic problem in family. The poet finds nothing wrong in family planning operations.

COOPERATION — VITAL AND NECESSARY

Bharathidasan also express his approval for another global movement—the movement of co-operation. The international movement of co-operation finds

fullest expression in his poems. In a poem on co-operative work, the poet makes a call to workers and advises them to work together. People die in poverty because they do not work jointly. The co-operative work, will not only yield profit but also develop fraternity and equality among the people.

The poet says, Co-operation, in short, is beneficial both to the individual and nation. In a poem entitled **Ulakam Unnudaiyathu** (The world is Yours) Bharathidasan speaks the narrow outlook of man and hails the catholic attitude and universal love. Like Robert Frost, he suggests the removal of walls between houses and total extinction of artificial barriers between nations to pave way for the unification of the world. The poet is aware that unless all people live in amity, the creation of one world will be impossible. He advises people to increase their knowledge and expand their outlook.

There will be no discrimination, either racial or economical, among the people. Love of humanity will alone make the sacred united, strong, good and harmonious world.

A NEW WORLD ORDER

It may appear strange that Bharathidasan, the poet of revolt, is a pacifist who has earnestly wished to achieve world peace for the prosperity of mankind. Like Jawaharlal Nehru and John Kennedy, the poet has been ambitious to create an international harmony. He has aspired to create a new world-order and warless community.

He points out that the new world - order will emerge only after the fighting forces of evil are rooted out. In many poems the poet stresses the need for global peace and decries the warring tendency of people. The principle of fraternity is the very basic feature of Bharathidasan's poetic creed.

A UNIVERSAL POET

Bharathidasan has never been narrow in outlook. He is rather liberal-minded and he is always ready to receive what is best in other parts of the earth. The poet advises the young writers to render in Tamil what is new and innovative in world literature. A great poet cannot be claimed to the country where he was born but truly he belongs to the world, the entire human race. In the rapidly changing world even the principles of patriotism and nationalism have become outdated. Bharathidasan is a distinguished citizen of the world and he is really a universal poet expressing the concept of world-state which Alexander the Great militarily strove to achieve and Mahatma Gandhi struggled to spiritually unify. He has been fighting for global peace and human solidarity. Like Plato and Karl Marx, he has aspired for an ideal State where people will ever live in perfect joy and complete harmony. Breaking the insularity of Tamil tradition and advocating the ideal of humanism, Bharathidasan transcends all barriers, national and cultural and remains a poet of humanity.

•• May your life be a bright one, and may its lustre brighten the entire land. Accept my congratulations, and march onwards, towards the land of smiles" ••

—Anna



Harmony India

(Regd.)

AN ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNAL AMITY

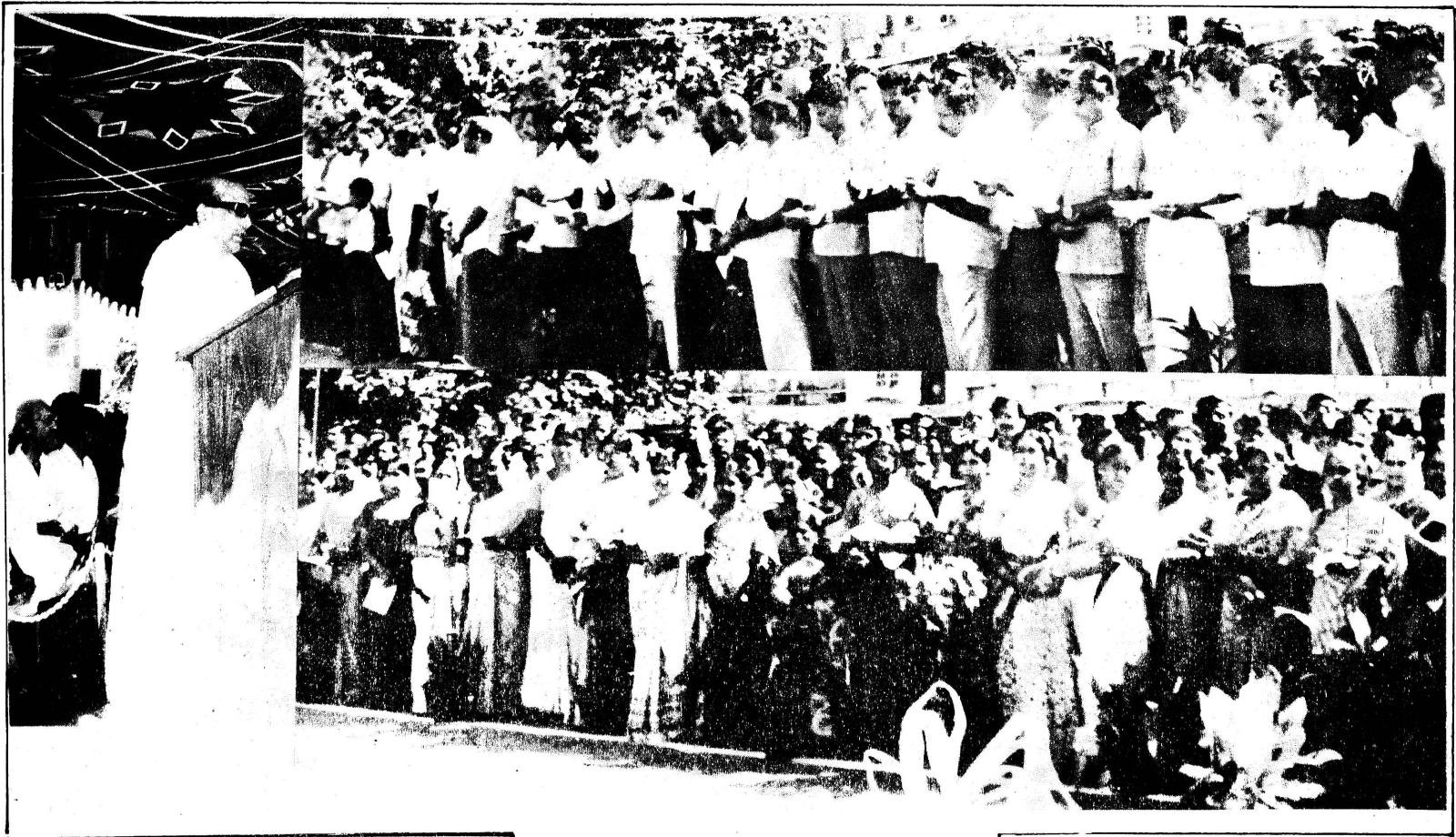


His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.S. Barnala inaugurated 'Harmony India' (An Association for Communal Amity) on 22nd November '90 in Madras. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr.M.Karunanidhi delivered the presidential address.

NEWS IN PICTURES



The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.M.Karunanidhi presented shields to five District Collectors for their outstanding services in Small Savings, during the year 1989-90 on 10th November, 1990. The Hon'ble Minister for Education Prof. K.Anbazzhagan and the Chief Secretary to Government Thiru M.M. Rajendran IAS., also participated in the function.

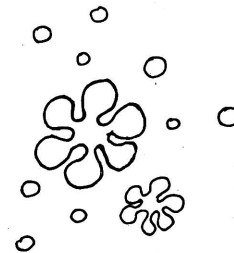
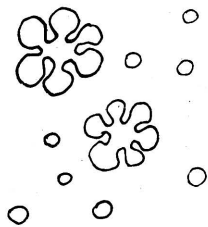


Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Dr.M.Karunanidhi administering the National Integra-
tion Pledge to Ministers, Officials and Government
employees in connection with the National Integra-
tion Week, at Secretariat on 19th November, 1990.



Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Tourism Tmt.Usha Singh inaugurated the Southern State Tourism Minister's Conference on 3rd December '90 in Madras. Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy also participated.

The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru K.N. Nehru, visited the Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the International Trade Fair of India in New Delhi on 21st November, 1990.



REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, EGMORE

Its Commendable Services to the People



Dr. M. GUHANANDAM, M.S., D.O.,
Director and Superintendent
Regional Institute of Ophthalmology,
Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital
Egmore, Madras

The Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, Madras which is the second oldest hospital in the world and the first Ophthalmic Hospital in India, was established in the year 1819 at Royapettah under the Nomenclature- "The Madras Eye Infirmary". Subsequently it was shifted to Egmore in the place now occupied by "Thinathanthi" Office where it was functioning for about 65 years.

This present location at Marshall Road, Egmore was occupied since 1886 and had gone into various progress of development and now became a full-fledged institution with the bed strength of 478 and provided with adequate sup-

port of highly skilled man power and modern equipments.

Two air-conditioned operation theatres and post-operative wards were commissioned in the new buildings. This hospital has been upgraded to the status of the Regional Institute in 1986.

Two main services viz. out-patient and in-patient services are rendered in addition to speciality services in this Institute. Nearly, 1,85,000 out-patients and 15,000 in-patients (per year) were treated and out of that 90% of the total patients attendance belong to weaker section from this State and also from neighbouring states. This Institute cater

to the Eye health care needs of these population.

The Community Ophthalmic services which is the main focus under National Programme for control of Blindness is also given more priority at this Institute by rendering intensive eye camp approach through the Mobile Ophthalmic Units attached to this Institution and from 1.4.86 to 30.6.90- 27,875 cataract operations were performed and the visual impairment (refractive errors) of 44,837 people were screened and corrected in different camps.

This pioneer Institute is devoting keen attention on the skill development activities on comprehensive eye health

care training to the gross root level workers to apex level i.e. multi purpose health workers to Doctors level who were deputed for training to this Institution.

To ensure effective I.E.C. (Information, Education and Communication) activities by all section of functionaries. Health Education training classes is planned and arranged to all para medical staff of this Institute and is being conducted

A model eye bank is functioning at this Institute in order to perform excellent services of corneal grafting despite many constraints. So far 242 corneal grafting were successfully performed in this year and necessary follow up of cases is also done systematically.

It is worthy to express that many researches have been carried out in all the special clinics and also shared our experiences in seminars and workshops conducted at various places in India.

In addition to multifarious hospital activities this Institute is extending continued supportive services by involving its medical and para medical staff to non Government organisations in conducting comprehensive eye health care camps.

Services available at the Institute

1. Out Patient Services, 2. Surgery, 3. Special Clinics, 4. Genetic Clinics, 5. Corneal Services, 6. Glaucoma Clinics, 7. Mycotic Clinic, 8. Contact lens Clinic, 9. Eye Bank, 10. The Laser Therapy, 11. Retina Clinic 12. Orbitology, Oculoplasty and Neuro Ophthalmology Clinic.

Departments functioning in the Institute:

1. School of Optometry, 2. Department of Vitreo Retinal disorders, 3. Biochemistry Department, 4. Department of Pathology, 5. Department of Microbiology, 6. Department of Squint and Orthoptics, 7. Radiology Department.

Out-Patient Services:

1,84,082 out-patients were treated during the year 1989 as out-patients.



SURGERY

There are four operation theatres functioning at present: viz.

1. Air-conditioned Operation Theatre I
2. Air-conditioned Operation Theatre II
3. 'A' Theatre
4. 'B' Theatre

These theatres are well-equipped and trained staff are available. Two operating Microscopes are also available in the theatres. The total number of operations performed during the year under report is 11,648.

SPECIAL CLINICS

The total number of cases examined in the special clinics were 47,221 and the diseases diagnosed were 47,221.

GENETIC CLINIC

This is an out-patient clinic and nearly 2/3rd of the cases seen were suffering from Retinitis pigmentosa. A variety of syndromes were studied.

On Pedigree analysis over 2/3rd of patients were born of consanguynous parents. Marriage counselling was given for unmarried patients if required.

GLAUCOMA CLINIC

All cases of cataracts and suspected cases of Glaucoma attending the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Madras are regularly screened at the Glaucoma Clinic. The suspected cases are also investigated for Glaucoma by conducting Provocative tests such as Water Drinking Test, Tonography, Dark Room Test, Mydriatic Test, Diurnal variation etc.

The clinic is equipped with modern instruments like:

1. Goldman's Perimeter
2. Pulsair noncontact Tonometer
3. Perkins hand held applanation Tonometer
4. Anterior Segment Photography

The total number of cases screened from 1.7.89 to 30.6.90 at this clinic were 11,264.

CORNEAL SERVICES

Corneal service was started as a separate speciality clinic soon after the hospital was upgraded as Institute. Patients suffering from corneal diseases are referred from out-patient department and other inpatients wards for further detailed examination, investigation, treatment and follow-up. Eye Bank, Mycotic clinic and contact lens clinic which were functioning earlier under different unit chiefs are also attached to this department for reorganisation and comprehensive functioning.

The details of patients treated are given below:

Total number of cases attended	456
Total number of prescriptions given	296
Hard contact lens	58
Gas permeable lens	230
Soft contact lens	8

Eye Donation:

Nearly 50 lakhs of people of India are blind because of cloudy corneas. If clear donor corneas are made available then their sight can be restored. After the death of a person his eyes are removed and the cornea from the eyes are transplanted to two blind persons by a process called Keratoplasty.

Eye Bank

Total number of Eyes received 310

Total number of Keratoplasty done 250

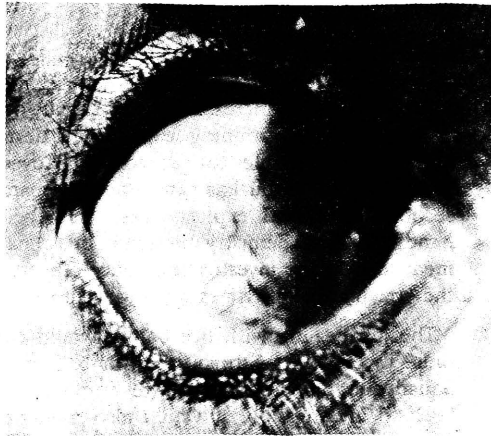
Laser Therapy:

The laser clinic started functioning from July 1989. Ophyhalas argon and Krypton laser of Biophysics Medicals S.A. (France) was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi on 14th July 1989.

Patients needing Laser Therapy were referred from the Retina Clinic with fluroscin angiography results. The number of patients treated with Laser were 96.

Orbitology, Oculoplasty and Neuro Ophthalmology Clinic

This clinic from its inception in 1976



has been rendering useful service for the patients as well as the post-graduates. As the orbital and neuro ophthalmic diseases often co-exist we find it convenient to deal with them together.

Cases are referred from the out-patients and in-patients department daily and after registration they are subjected for a routine orbital and neuro ophthalmic examinations. Apart from the routine investigations, special investigations like orbital venography, ultrasonography and Fluoresceine Angiography are done. Cases requiring C.A.T. scan and other Neurological investigations are carried out at the Institute of Neurology and Neuro Surgery

of the Government General Hospital, Madras at our request.

A tumour clinic has started functioning in this department from this year in collaboration with the departments of pathology and radiology. Here, all the tumour cases of this Institution are registered and the line of management is decided. A live demonstration of important and complicated surgical procedures are made available for the post-graduates. Post operative review, clinico pathological discussion and regular follow-up are instituted in all cases.

This year we have procured a strykar saw which is of considerable use in performing orbital surgeries. Apart from

the orbital lid and adnexal tumour surgery oculoplastic procedures are also undertaken with gratifying results.

School of Optometry

This was started in the year 1962 and basic sciences Anatomy and Physiology of the eye and visual optics, mechanical optics and dispensing of spectacles are taught here.

Department of Vitreo-Retinal Disorders

This department is engaged in giving specialized and sophisticated treatment for patients suffering from diseases of Vitreous and Retina.

Bio-chemistry Department

Routine investigations like Blood Sugar, Blood Urea, Serum cholesterol, Serum Creatinine, Serum uric acid, Serum Calcium, Serum Protein, Serum Albumin, Urine screening, Chromatography and Electrophoresis are done in this department.

Department of Pathology

The Department of Pathology comprises of the clinical laboratory section, Histopathology section and Cytology section. In this Department tests like urine examination, (haenogram) Blood test, Mantoux, Histopathological examination and smear study are done. Great attention is also given to promoting Undergraduate and Post Graduate teaching. A modern diagnostic cum teaching aid — A trinocular microscope with colour TV. attachment and microphotographic apparatus has been acquired to promote research and teaching facilities.

Department of Microbiology

Arrangements have been made to set up the Virology section, General Microbiology section, Serology section and to develop the existing Mycology section.

Department of squint and Orthoptics

The Department pays special attention to squint patients. There is a proposal to conduct a survey of school children with the help of the Institute of Paediatrics to findout the incidence of squint among them.

Department of Radiology

Corneal ring X-rays in various positions are taken to localise the Foreign body in the Orbit and Eye Orbital venogram, Dacryo Cystogram and optic foramina X-rays are the other specialities of this Department.

Museum

A museum is being maintained in this Hospital and new precious collections are kept here. Distinguished Ophthalmologists visiting this museum have remarked it as "One of the Best Museums in the World".

Library

The library of this Hospital is of most useful to the postgraduates and others who are undergoing various courses in ophthalmology. It has a vast collection of books in Ophthalmology.

Camp Activities

As usual, this Institute has been offering chartered training programmes by which various Paramedical personnels were educated in the field of "PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AMONG COMMON PUBLIC" This Institution has done a great deal in having achieved the noble object for making "MADRAS CITY A CATARACT FREE ZONE" on the auspicious of 67th Birth Day of HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

This year Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Government Ophthalmic Hospital has appreciably extended its academic and research activities by conducting more number of Workshops and Symposia.

The Institute's involvement with various Voluntary Organisations, Clubs etc., is increasing day by day. Eye Screening activity in mass scale among employees of Pallavan Transport Corporation is under progress.

The Ophthalmic Services to people in and around Madras City are extensive with all specialist care, in addition to therapeutic and rehabilitative measures.

The Mobile Ophthalmic Unit I and II functionaries of the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital are the Service couriers to decentralise the Ophthalmic services to the remote areas.

The units were formed in 1972 with the intention of educating the rural mass about the ways and means of control of Blindness to cure the curable blind like cataract and to help mobilising complicated cases to the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital for clinical remedy and the units are rightly executing the intention of the Government.

Special plans were launched under cataract free zone since June 1989 in four districts Madras, Chengai Anna, Trichy and Madurai of which Madras was adopted by the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital and the Director and Superintendent was designated as the Co-ordinator to streamline cataract services in Madras City.

The Regional Institute of Ophthalmology deployed medical and para medical personnel, supplied drugs,

medicines and surgical instruments where all required among the base eye camp institution and ensured total success by operating all the 10,521 identified cases before 31.5.90 and thus the aim of the Government was accomplished for the year 1990-91, another four districts have been identified to be made cataract free. They are: South Arcot, Nellai-Kattabomman, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. Survey work to identify the eligible person to undergo surgery has been completed into the task of operating on them is being done. ●

Explosives cell in Forensic Sciences Department

In view of the increased work load in identifying and examining exploded materials and explosive residues for prosecution, Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a separate section to deal with explosive cases, now being handled by the Chemistry division of this department to help the investigating police officers in the ever increasing crimes relating to terrorism.

The job dealing with live bombs would continue to be dealt with, by the Bomb Disposal Squad and the proposed centre would restrict itself to investigation. It would also train field Scientific Assistants in every police district in the art of recognising, collecting and transmitting explosive residues to the Forensic Sciences Department, Madras.

With the increase in terrorist activities in the country, it was imperative to train officers in identifying the type of bombs used in explosion, source and make by examining the residue materials collected from the spot. There are 25 field Scientific Officers in the state helping police in districts.

The new division, with a recurring expenditure of Rs.1 lakh each year, has three Scientific and Research Assistants. The Department had handled major explosive cases in the state including the blast near the Jawaharlal Nehru statue at Kathipara junction in Madras, the massacre of EPRLF men at Kodambakkam, the Meenambakkam airport explosion and the Ariyalur train accident.



INTEGRATED DRY FARMING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In Tamil Nadu, the crops are grown under dryland conditions in an extent of 32.00 Lakh ha. The Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed to implement through the Department of Agriculture, the Integrated Dryland Development Programme in a period of 3 years for improving the status of the farming community in dryland areas by increasing the productivity and the income from dry crops. This programme has been commenced during 1990 and an amount of Rs.150 lakhs has been allotted for this current year.

WATER SHEDS

This 32.00 Lakh ha. area comprises of number of Major Watersheds and each major watershed has been divided into number of mini watershed and of this, 100 ha. mini-watershed has been chosen and the farmers in that area are persuaded to adopt the dryland

Tmt. S. MALATHI, I.A.S.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

technologies. In this manner, 300 locations have been selected in all Districts of Tamil Nadu excepting Kanyakumari and Nilgiris and the scheme is being implemented in about 30,000 ha.

DRYLAND TECHNOLOGIES

This 100 ha. area forms a demonstration plot and helps the neighbouring farmers to learn the benefits of these technologies and adopt in future. In these 100 ha. Demonstration Plots, the following technologies such as Summer Ploughing with Tractor, application of Enriched Farmyard Manure, forming broad beds and furrows, Double Cropping, Fodder Crop Cultivation, Integrated Plant Protection, Top-dressing with nitrogenous fertilizers, Tree Planting in slopes, sowing prior to

receipt of rains, Tree planting and inter-cropping are being popularised.

SUBSIDY FACILITIES FOR FARMERS

To make the farmers aware and follow these technologies, necessary training on the details of these technologies, their benefits and the techniques involved was imparted to the farmers participating in this programme of Demonstrations. An amount of Rs.15/- has been paid to the participants as an incentive. Though the farmers are willing to follow the technologies after knowing the benefits of them through the training, many of them are unable to adopt them for want of sufficient finance. To remove this hardship, and to encourage the dryland farmers to adopt these technologies, subsidy facilities has been provided under the above programme.

DEEP PLOUGHING WITH TRACTOR

Deep ploughing enables to conserve moisture in the soil, besides removing the weeds. Since cattle ploughing will not facilitate deeper ploughing it was decided to provide a subsidy of 50% of cost of ploughing not exceeding Rs.180/- per ha. for ploughing with tractor.

The practice of top dressing to the dryland crop is slowly spreading. Adequate Farm Yard Manure or Compost is not available for basal dressing. Therefore, application of enriched Farm Yard Manure utilising the limited quantity of Farm Yard Manure enables to get the full benefits of organic as well as inorganic fertilizers. To prepare enriched Farm Yard Manure, a subsidy upto Rs.95/- per ha. is being given for inorganic fertilizer.

Utilising the rains received in two seasons there are possibilities of raising two crops instead of a single crop. By this additional income may be obtained. To encourage the double cropping a subsidy upto Rs.50/- per hectare towards the seeds and bio-fertilizers for the area raised during second crop has been provided.

In these 100 ha. demonstrations, each farmer has been encouraged to cultivate fodder crop in small area in order to overcome the fodder shortage in the villages. Technical advise is being given to raise these fodder crop as an inter crop or a border crop. Subsidised inputs upto Rs.25/- per ha. is being given to the farmers for raising fodder crop.

By adopting Integrated Plant Protection measures, we can reduce the spraying thereby we can prevent environmental pollution and prevent the destruction of beneficial insects. To adopt the technology intensively by the farmers a subsidy upto 50% not exceeding Rs.50/- per ha. is being

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT

HOLIDAYS DURING 1991

The Government of Tamil Nadu have passed orders in regard to the observance of Holidays in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1991, notified as mentioned below. In addition to Saturdays and Sundays the following days shall also be Public Holidays in 1991.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1991

Tuesday, the 1st January 1991	New Year's Day
Monday, the 14th January 1991	Pongal
Tuesday, the 15th January 1991	Thiruvalluvar Day
Wednesday, the 16th January 1991	Uzhavar Thirunal
Saturday, the 26th January 1991	Republic Day
Sunday, the 17th March 1991	Telugu New Year's Day
Friday, the 29th March 1991	Good Friday
Monday, the 1st April 1991	Annual Closing of Bank Accounts
Sunday, the 14th April 1991	Tamil New Year's Day
Wednesday, the 17th April 1991	Ramzan
Wednesday, the 1st May 1991	May Day
Sunday, the 23rd June 1991	Bakrid
Tuesday, the 23rd July 1991	Muharram
Thursday, the 15th August 1991	Independence Day
Thursday, the 12th September 1991	Vinayaka Chathurthi
Saturday, the 21st September 1991	Meelad-un-Nabi
Monday, the 30th September 1991	Half Yearly Closing of Bank Accounts
Wednesday, the 2nd October 1991	Gandhi Jayanthi
Thursday, the 17th October 1991	Ayudha Pooja
Friday, the 18th October 1991	Ayudha Pooja
Tuesday, the 5th November 1991	Deepavali
Wednesday, the 25th December 1991	Christmas

Government Holidays

The Government have directed that during the year 1991, all the offices under the control of Government of Tamil Nadu be closed on:-

- the days specified as Public Holidays above except Monday the 1st April 1991 and Monday 30th September 1991.
- Thursday, the 28th March 1991 on account of Mahaveer Jayanthi.

given to farmers for installation of Light Traps and Pheromone Traps.

PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME INCREASE

By this Scheme, the farmers are benefitted not only by gaining sufficient knowledge on these

technologies but also the productivity and the income are increased by adopting them. Further the adjoining farmers will also be benefitted in the coming years by seeing the practices followed by the participating farmers in this programme.

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

Second Wrapper

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
The First Prime Minister of India

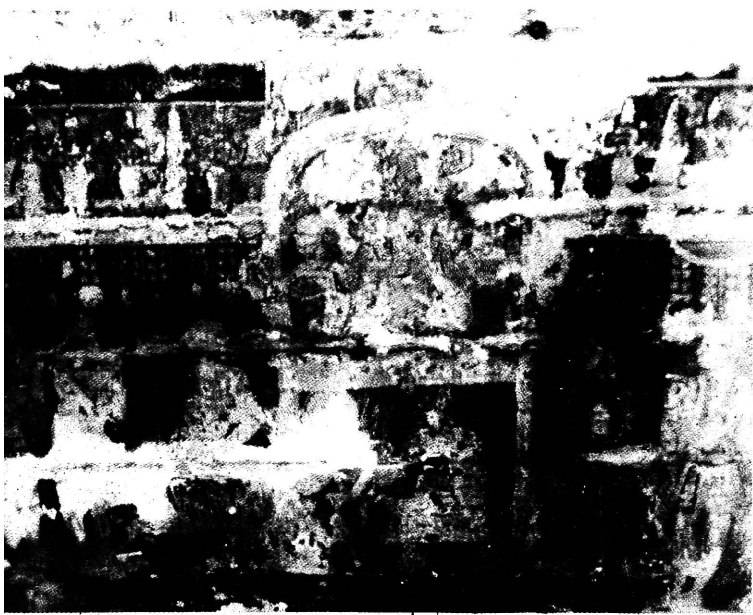
from the path of diplomacy where
success is as easy as it is mean.

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

—Rabindranath Tagore
8th March, 1936

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.S. Barnala, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Hon'ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Dr. M. Tamil Kudimagan and Hon'ble Ministers garlanded the Statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his Birth Anniversary (14.11.90).





NAYAK PAINTINGS AT SRIRANGAM

The Department of Archaeology has discovered fascinating Nayak paintings at Srirangam in Trichy District. These paintings are assignable to 18th century i.e. about 200 years old. Sri Ranganatha temple of Srirangam has enclosures, of which 5th enclosure is known as "Uthuvaveedhi" In this enclosure there are Uthama Nambi Thirumaligai, Puttahamkottamswami Thirumaligai, Sriranganarayana Jeeyar Mutt.

Akobilamutt, Koyil Kaathadi Annanswami Thirumaligai, Manavala Mamunihal Sannadhi and Vysaraja Mutt. Of them the Vysaraja Mutt is situated at the eastern end of this enclosure.

This mutt is enshrined with a temple of Venugopala known as "Kuzhaloothum Kannan Koil". In front of this Venugopala shrine there is a four pillared mantapa. On the ceiling of this mantapa the above paintings are drawn. These paintings have been located by

Thiru S. Sridharan, Registering officer of this department and he informed the discovery to Thiru Natana Kasinathan, Director of Archaeology. He has been helped to locate these paintings and interpret the label inscriptions by Thiru Srivatsan of Srirangam.

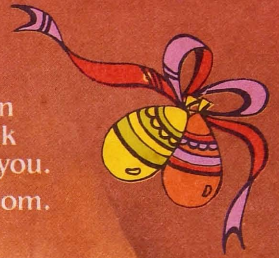
It has been mentioned in the Vaishnava tradition that there are eight svayambutalas known as "Svayam Vyakta kshetras". They are as follows: 1. Sri Mushnam 2. Srirangam 3. Tirupathi 4. Saligramam 5. Naimisaranyam 6. Thethathi 7. Pushkaram 8. Pathri (Narayana Ashramam)

These sthalas have been drawn in painting on the ceiling of this mantapa. Above these paintings, the names of these sthalam are written in Telugu character. Some of the names, for example Sri Mushnam Adivaraha Sannidhi, Ranganathaswami, Narayanarayana Asramam are found. Below the paintings the picture of Venugopala is depicted in exquisite colour. On the right side the mathvas and on the left, the portrait figures of Nayak king and his Minister are found portrayed. Twenty four Moorthama of Vishnu are all found portrayed. Twenty four Moorthama of Vishnu are all found drawn above the figures of Mathvas and the Nayak portrait. The names of the Moorthama are also found written. On the border of these paintings the portrait figures of the descendents of the Mathvas and their names are found painted.

The Vysarajar mutt which bear these fascinating paintings is said to have been built by Sri Vysarajar who lived during 15th-16th century. The garden known as Mula Brindavan belonging to this mutt is situated on the banks of the river Thirumanjana Kaveri. It is found that the samathi of Sri Lakshmiopathi Theerthar are still being worshipped by devotees. They are said to have lived during 17th century. Their names are also found written in the paintings. ●

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Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation for Drinking Water Scheme and also declared open the Police Quarters and Tourist Bungalow at Kancheepuram on 25th October, 1990.

