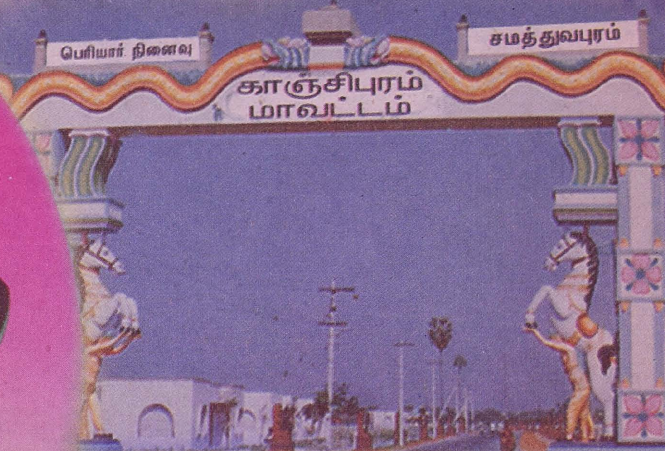


Tamil Arasu



**Marching
towards 2000...**
MAY 1999 Rs.3





**நமது அன்றாட
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.
அதற்கு நீங்களே
ஒரு உதாரணம்.-**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

**குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி :
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
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TAMIL ARASU

Magazine of the Government of Tamil Nadu

THIRUVALLUVAR YEAR 2030

CHITHIRAI - VAIKASI

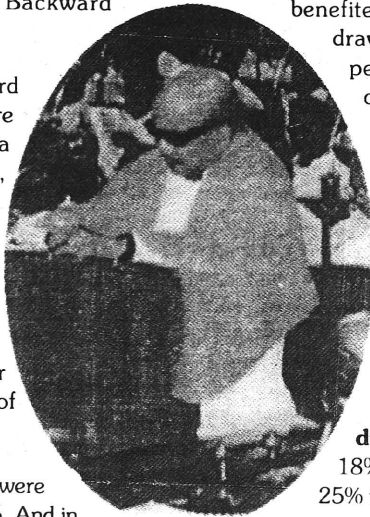
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MARCHING TOWARDS 21st CENTURY

Noteworthy Schemes

- ★ Free Education given to school children was extended upto P.U.C. in 1969.
- ★ A committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sattanathan in 1969 to explore the welfare of Backward Community.
- ★ The Departments of Backward Classes and Adi-draavidar Welfare were separated to form a Backward Class Welfare Ministry, in the year 1969.
- ★ A 'Police Commission' was constituted in Tamil Nadu for the first time in the whole of India in 1969 under the Chairmanship of Thiru R.A. Gopalsamy Iyengar ICS, to look into the welfare of Police Personnel.
- ★ A total of 20,250 villages alone were provided with electricity, till 1966. And in 1969, with an aim of providing this facility to all the villages, of the 58,000 big villages, excepting 400-500 villages, electricity was provided to all those villages. Of the 28,000 Adi-draavidar colonies, 18,000 colonies were provided with electric facilities.
- ★ The scheme which was in vogue till 1970 to upgrade the slum area with all basic needs was changed with the introduction of Slum Clearance Board which provides multi storeyed buildings (flats) for the slum dwellers.
- ★ The 15 acre **Land Ceiling Act** was introduced on 15.2.1970. The excess land thus acquired was 1,97,900 acres. 1,71,673 acres of land was given to landless poor. 1,37,236 agriculturists, 61,985 Adi-draavidars and 204 Tribes benefited.
- ★ An Act that enables the agricultural labourer to sell or renovate or to construct new house at the site where he lives was introduced in 1971. 1,75,000 benefited which include 1,02,000 Adi-draavidars, 40,550 Backward Class people and 32,123 belonging to other castes.
- ★ **Beggars Rehabilitation Programme** started in the year 1971 extended a helping hand to lepers in rehabilitating them with rehabilitation homes in 11 districts. More than 4,000 lepers have been given a new life by these homes.
- ★ **The reservation for Adi-draavidars** was raised from 16% to 18% and for Backward Classes from 25% to 31% in the year 1971.
- ★ The year 1971 also saw the formation of Transport Corporations.
- ★ **Free eye camps** and provision of free spectacles to the needy was introduced for the first time, in 1972, and the poor living in rural and urban areas benefited.
- ★ The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation was started in 1972.
- ★ Accepting the long felt demand of the Government Servants, **the red tapism and secret file system** were abolished by this Government in 1971. Later it came into practice in 1976 during



the President Rule. This was against taken out of practice when this Government assumed office in 1990.

- ★ **Road connectivity** to villages with a population of 1,500 and more in 1972; Road connectivity to villages with a population of 1000 and above in 1990; and from the coming year this scheme will be implemented by providing connecting roads to villages with a population of 500 and above.
- ★ This Government also **abolished the hand pulled rickshaw system** by introducing a scheme to provide free cycle rickshaws, in 1973.
- ★ **Women police** were appointed for the first time in Tamil Nadu; And a women police battalion formed, in 1973.
- ★ **Free concrete houses for Adi-dravidars** - a new scheme was introduced by this Government in 1974.
- ★ The year 1974 also witnessed the inauguration of the **Tamil Nadu Agricultural University** in Coimbatore.
- ★ This Government started the scheme of the **Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped**.
- ★ The scheme of awarding **gold medal to inter caste marriage** was introduced in 1974, Rs.5,000 was given to the couple from 1989. This amount was increased to Rs.10,000 in 1996. If any one of the couple belongs to Adi-dravidar Community, Government in 1997 announced that they will get Rs.20,000.
- ★ This Government for the first time in the whole of India introduced the **Government servants family benefit scheme** in 1974, in which Rs.10,000 was given to the family of the deceased Government servant. This amount was enhanced to Rs.40,000 in 1989 and later to Rs.1 lakh in 1996.
- ★ The number of Colleges in Tamil Nadu was 189 in 1975 comparing to the number of 92 Colleges till 1967.
- ★ **Rehabilitation of women and children** scheme for providing sewing machines to destitute women, Charity, Home, Widow remarriage scheme, free

housing scheme for the fishermen in the name of Singaravelar - all introduced in 1975.

- ★ A law permitting **equal rights to women** in the property was introduced in 1989.
- ★ Second **Police Commission** was constituted under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sabanayagam IAS, and its recommendations were accepted in 1989.
- ★ The year 1989 also witnessed the introduction of a **scheme to distribute free dhotis and sarees** to the economically poor. Today 80 lakh men and 70 lakh women benefit by this scheme.
- ★ Under the welfare scheme titled '**EVN Nagammaiyar Memorial free education to women students**' - girl students irrespective of their caste and creed, whose parental income does not exceed Rs.24,000 are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in **undergraduate courses**. This scheme was introduced in 1989 with the eligibility of annual parental income of Rs.12,000 which was later increased to Rs.24,000. So far Rs.1.75 crores have been spent for 21,963 poor women beneficiaries.
- ★ This Government also introduced the **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme** in 1989. 6,53, 422 pregnant women benefitted with the financial allocation of Rs.15.22 crores.
- ★ **Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme** with an allocation of Rs.5,000 per beneficiary was introduced in 1989 which was increased to Rs.10,000 per beneficiary in 1996. During the past three years Rs.128 crores had been allocated





and 1,28,000 poor women benefitted from this scheme. This year an allocation of Rs.70 crores has been made so as to benefit 70,000 poor women.

- ★ 30 percent reservation for women in employment was introduced in 1989, by this Government.
- ★ A separate department for **Most Backward Classes** was formed in 1989 and a reservation of 20 percent seat was also made.
- ★ During the past three years 31,108 **Secondary Grade Teachers were posted**, according to their seniority registered in the employment office.
- ★ **Manonmaniam Sundaranar University** in Tirunelveli, **Tamil Nadu Doctor M.G.R. Medical University** and **Tamil Nadu Veterinary Science Medical University** in Chennai were started in 1989.
- ★ **Free bus passes to school children** studying upto 8th standard introduced in 1989 has now been extended to students studying upto 12th standard.
- ★ **Free education upto graduate level to Adi-dravidars and Most Backward Class students** introduced in the year 1989-90.
- ★ Free Education upto graduate level for the **Backward Class students** also with an income ceiling introduced in 1990-91.
- ★ The 19 percent reservation extended to Adi-dravidars was reduced to 18% with an introduction of **one percent reservation for S.T.**
- ★ **Free Electricity to farmers** introduced in the year 1990 was an example for the whole Nation.
- ★ 33% reservation for women. 44,143 women have been elected for local bodies.
- ★ A scheme was introduced to meet the expenses of the higher education of the **first three rank holders** in the state level and district level who pass in 10th and 12th standard examinations from the year 1996-97.
- ★ The Government has introduced a new scheme wherein **the Government will meet the entire expenses of education of the students** from families which do not have any graduates and are interested in pursuing **professional courses** who secure the first ten places among students from such families without graduates based on the marks obtained out of the total of 300 qualifying marks in the Entrance Examination.
- ★ **Separate Ministry for 'Tamil Development'** and **Highways Department** created in 1996 and in 1997. The introduction of **Department of Higher Education**. A directorate for Highways Department in 1998. Introduction of **Information Technology Department**.
- ★ The Government has reserved **15% of the seats in all professional colleges for the rural students.**

★ **Periyar University** in Salem, **Dr. Ambedkar Law University** in Chennai and Conversion of Chennai Medical College as **Deemed University** during 1997.

★ **Periyar Memorial Samathuvapurams** (Egalitarian Habitats) **conceived by Chief Minister Kalaignar** to facilitate harmonious co-existence of people belonging to various communities are being established throughout Tamil Nadu. **150 Periyar Memorial Samathuvapurams at a cost of Rs.52.50 crores are being established. So far 28 Periyar Memorial Samathuvapurams have been inaugurated.**

★ **Major desilting operations** were undertaken in waterways at a cost of Rs.58 crores from 1997.

★ A new scheme for the development of **MLA Constituency** was introduced in 1997-98 with an allocation of Rs.25 lakhs per Constituency. The fund allocated for this scheme was enhanced to Rs.35 lakhs in 1998-99. 12,045 works of roads, bridges, etc. to a tune of Rs.141 crores were taken up. This year the allocation is Rs.50 lakhs per Constituency.

★ **Self Help Programme introduced by Chief Minister Kalaignar** (during 1997-98) is a new approach to prepare the common masses to involve themselves in planning as well as execution of developmental schemes. The allocation for this programme was enhanced from Rs.5 crores in 1997-98 to Rs.10 crores in 1998-99. 9,722

works at a cost of Rs.48 crores were completed. The allocation for the current year is Rs.10 crores.

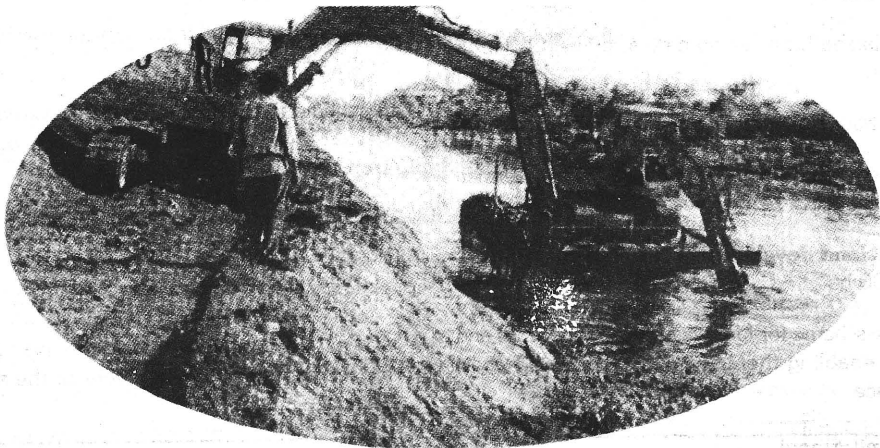
★ The objective of **Anna Renaissance Scheme** introduced in 1997-98 is to select a village in each Legislative Assembly Constituency every year and develop it into a modern village by providing all basic amenities such as protected drinking water, primary education, primary health care, nutritious food, street lights, link roads, fair price shop, etc. The allocation for this scheme which was Rs.52 crores was increased to Rs.75 crores in 1998-99. 52,943 works at a cost of Rs.353 crores were taken up. For the current year the allocation is Rs.75 crores.

★ A separate department '**Information Technology**' created in 1998. Agreement signed with 'World Tel' for establishing 13,000 **Community Internet Centres** throughout Tamil Nadu which would create employment opportunity for 1.5 lakh youth.

★ **A new loan assistance programme for women** was introduced this year to **benefit small time business women like vendor of flowers, fruits, vegetables and women who run iddli and vadai shops on road sides.** 6,000 women benefit by this scheme. For a loan of Rs.100, Re.1 is taken as interest and Rs.99 is given to them. The next day when they return the amount they become eligible for availing further loan.

Socio Economic Developmental Schemes in the 12th Budget

★ 208 bridges will be constructed at a cost of Rs.450 crores.



- ★ A bye-pass road from Tambaram to Maduravoyal at a cost of Rs.43 crores.
- ★ Madurai bye-pass road at a cost of Rs.36 crores.
- ★ Coimbatore bye-pass road at a cost of Rs.92 crores.
- ★ Improvements to the radial roads at Chennai at a cost of Rs.212 crores.
- ★ Provision of basic rural infrastructural facilities at a cost of Rs.256 crores with the assistance from NABARD.
- ★ **Link roads to villages** with a population of 500 to 1000. Link roads to the leftover 301 villages with a population of 1000 and above.
- ★ Rs.270 crores for the maintenance of roads.
- ★ **Aforestation** at a cost of Rs.96.73 crores on an area of 75,850 acres.
- ★ **Desilting works** at a cost of Rs.50 crores, this year.
- ★ **Irrigation development schemes** at a cost of Rs.219 crores.
- ★ Nilaiyur Canal Scheme at a cost of Rs.8.94 crores.
- ★ Mirugānda river scheme at a cost of Rs.16.79 crores.
- ★ Ullaru Water reservoir scheme at a cost of Rs.23 crores.
- ★ Mukkombu strengthening scheme at a cost of Rs.6 crores.
- ★ Mambazhathuraiyar scheme at a cost of Rs.9.5 crores.
- ★ '18' channel scheme at a cost of Rs.26.52 crores.
- ★ A scheme to construct 4,000 houses for fishermen at a cost of Rs.14.8 crores.
- ★ **Wasteland development scheme** on an area of 10,000 ha.
- ★ A new scheme for farmers growing vegetables and fruits enabling them to get fair prices for their produce.



- ★ **Cold storages** at a cost of Rs.40.52 crores, for storing horticultural products.
- ★ **Major desilting schemes** for Cooum, Adyar, Buckingham Canal and Otteri nallah, in Chennai.
- ★ **Golden Jubilee special scheme for the improvement of drinking water supply** in 10 Municipalities and 25 Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.150 crores.
- ★ Drinking water schemes for 6,300 rural habitations at a cost of Rs.450 crores.
- ★ **Introduction of Computer education** in all the 1,200 Government Higher Secondary Schools.
- ★ Plans to establish Tamil Virtual University.
- ★ **Vazhvoli Thittam - compulsory education scheme** to all children under 14.
- ★ A scheme to provide **contact lens to one lakh persons**.
- ★ A permanent exhibition housing the history of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ A scheme to construct **42,089 huts with non-flammable asbestos roofing** at a cost of Rs.52.6 crores for the slum dwellers.
- ★ The scheme of abolishing 'manual scavenging' will be continued.
- ★ Enhancement of insurance amount to weavers.
- ★ A separate committee to draft the plan schemes for the economic development of the southern districts.

- ★ A scheme to construct **3,000 multi-storeyed tenements** at a cost of Rs.37.5 crores at Okkium-Thuraiyakkam near Chennai.
- ★ Provision of basic infrastructure to benefit 30,000 families living in slums in Chennai and other cities, at a cost of Rs.6 crores.
- ★ A new scheme to provide, income certificate, community certificate and residential (nativity) certificate in the school itself.
- ★ A scheme to attain the goal of "there is no hamlet without a primary school."
- ★ A new special scheme to encourage the school children in sports and games.
- ★ 'Business Standard' has written under the heading 'Pant gets tough on hike in State Plan size' that "Tamil Nadu has obtained a 17 percent increase in Plan size for 1999-2000 over 1998-99". "Yojana Bhavan sources said they were impressed by the fiscal management of the Tamil Nadu Government..."
- ★ "Business Line" has written that, "40% of the Budgetary allocation in Tamil Nadu will go towards strengthening the economic infrastructure: 35% towards social sectors and the rest towards agriculture and rural development. The State expects a 6% average in State Development Product in 1997-98 and 1998-99"
- ★ Allocation for assistance in Public Distribution System for subsidy is Rs.1000 crores.
- ★ A subsidy of Rs.250 crores to compensate the loss due to the free supply of power to farmers.
- ★ The expenses for providing nutritious meal is Rs.532 crores.
- ★ A subsidy of Rs.947 crores for aided non Government Primary Schools and middle schools.
- ★ A subsidy of Rs.192.15 crores for aided private colleges.
- ★ A subsidy of Rs.22.77 crores for the aided Technical Education Institutions.
- ★ Rs.115 crores for the purchase of medicines in the Government Hospitals.
- ★ Rs.100 crores for the free supply of dhotis and sarees to the economically weaker sections.
- ★ A rebate subsidy of Rs.72 crores for Co-optex.
- ★ Rs.80 crores for free transportations to school children.
- ★ Rs.56 crores for free distribution of uniforms to children.
- ★ Rs.25 crores for the free distribution of text books to students.
- ★ Assistance for the aged and other pensions at an expense of Rs.141 crores.
- ★ Rs.35 crores for the weekly supply of egg along with the nutritious meal.
- ★ Industrial subsidy at Rs.50.85 crores.
- ★ A compensatory subsidy of Rs.15 crores to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.
- ★ A rebate subsidy of Rs.17.75 crores for Khadhi and Handicrafts Board.
- ★ A subsidy of Rs.67 crores for Agricultural and Veterinary Universities.
- ★ An allocation of Rs.36.68 crores for the distribution of free house sites.
- ★ Rs.85.14 crores for educational assistance.
- ★ Rs.3,755 crores will be spent through various departments for the benefit of people involved in agro based works, in the current year.
- ★ Rs.1,286 crores will be spent for the implementation of various schemes in the urban areas.
- ★ The 75% of the total allocation of Rs.5,041 crores for the current year will be spent for the schemes meant for the welfare of people living in rural areas.
- ★ According to E&AR Department, during the past three years of this regime, **11 lakh employment opportunities have been created.**
- ★ **Tamil Nadu has attained second place in attracting foreign investors** by its investor

friendly attitude providing a favourable work place, for the investors and thus attracted an investment of Rs. 48,497 crores. By these investments, employment opportunities will be created for thousands of people. By the establishment of community internet centres with the help of 'World Tel' 1.50 lakh persons will get employment opportunities.

★ **4 lakh people have been provided employment during the past 2 years** under various self employment schemes in rural areas. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme, 1902 mandays were created.

★ A committee will be constituted to go into the details and formation of a financial institution for youth's self employment.

★ 5,743 factories have been started during the past three years, providing employment to 98,883 persons.

★ **A rubber industrial park** will be established at a cost of Rs. 18 crores in Kanniyakumari District, for which 200 acres of land have been selected in Shenbagaraman-Pudur of Thovalai Taluk. This park will house 100 rubber industries.

★ **Savings and Security Scheme** was started for the members of weavers co-operative unions from 1975-76 during the regime of this Government. This Government enhanced the insurance amount to 20,000 from Rs. 15,000 in the event of the death of weaving member, in 1996-97. The age limit was also increased from 58 to 60. This amount was increased to Rs. 35,000 in the last year. And in the current year this amount has been increased to Rs. 40,000.

★ A financial assistance of Rs. 150 per month is given to the retired weavers - A new scheme being implemented.

★ The 20% rebate extended to handloom textiles for 100 days during the previous regime has been extended throughout the year. And the rebate subsidy which was Rs. 41 crores has been increased to Rs. 43 crores.

★ During the Pongal festival of 1999, 77,10,000 sarees and 70,42,000 dhotis were produced and distributed in the stipulated time. 30,000 handlooms were put in use and one lakh weavers gained employment.

★ To perpetuate the memory of the renowned freedom fighters who had laid down their lives for the cause of freedom and in memory of scholars, poets and great personalities who worked for social reforms and Tamil development, the Government of Tamil Nadu has constructed memorials, installed statues and organises functions and in commemoration of the birthday of the leaders.

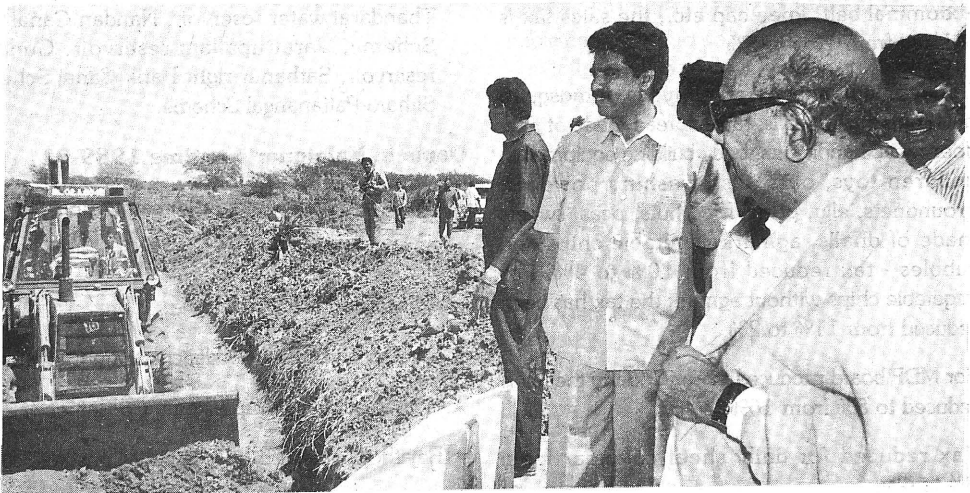
★ **By the abolition of 'manual scavenging', the scavengers will be given alternative employment**, and if they wish they or their family members will be given training in the technical work, they choose. During their training period they will be given a stipend of Rs. 350. Rs. 50,000 will be given as financial assistance for self employment ventures. According to 1989-90 study, 35,561 scavengers were involved in 'manual scavenging'. Apart from the 15,000 to 16,000 scavengers who were already been placed in employment, the remaining 18,000 to 20,000 scavengers will be helped by TAHDCO for which an allocation of Rs. 19 crores has been allocated apart from an allocation of Rs. 1.07 crores by the local bodies. By the implementation of this scheme, 'human scavenging' will be completely taken out of practice.

★ **Major desilting of water tanks and water ways** were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 58 crores and Rs. 50 crores has been allocated for this purpose in the current year.

★ **Water resources consolidation project** is being implemented with the World Bank assistance at a cost of Rs. 1,140 crores. So far 174 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 344 crores, have been started.

★ 9 irrigation schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 174.88 crores have been approved during the past three years. 6 new schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 91 crores have been announced for the current year.

★ This Government has also announced that a **'Waste Land Development Authority'** will be formed and a historical scheme will be implemented to convert the waste land in to fertile land on an area of 10,000 h.a. in the current financial year, for the welfare of the agriculturists.



- ★ **Construction of cold storage** at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.52 crores has been started, exclusively for storing horticultural products. During the period of excess yield the farmers can make use of this cold storage to store their merchandise to be sold on reasonable prices later.
- ★ In the Budget estimate of 1997-98, the sales tax for urea was reduced to 2% from 4%. The procurement tax for cotton was reduced from 4% to 2%. Sales tax on drip irrigation equipments reduced to 4% from 11%.
- ★ Due to the free supply of electricity to the farmers during 1996-97, 6,678 million unit power was supplied free which costed Rs.1,321 crores to the Government. In 1997-98, 7,196 million units were supplied at a loss of Rs.1,580 crores to the Government. In 1998-99, 7,586 million units of power was supplied free to the farmers. At the rate of Rs.2.58 per unit, the loss to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is at Rs.1,945.19 crores. The total loss thus incurred is Rs.4,847 crores.
- ★ The water cess levied is the lowest among the States. This has not been increased since 1962.
- ★ The income to the Government from the small, medium and major irrigation, this year will be Rs.10 crores only. But to implement these irrigation schemes the Government spends Rs.37 crores. Apart from these the Government has allocated Rs.48 crores for the food production, waste land development, etc.
- ★ The **minimum wages of agricultural labourers** which was 6.6% till 1993-95 had been increased to 26.8% from 1996-98.
- ★ Further the price index of the agricultural produce is more than their terms of trade by 20%.
- ★ 11,21,000 small and medium farmers have availed loan from the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks. Those who return the principal and interest including penal interest, they will be given an incentive of 6.25% of their loan amount. For example, if they return the current loan of Rs.5000 they will get an incentive of Rs.312.50; those who return Rs.10,000 they will get an incentive of Rs.625 and those who return the current loan of Rs.25,000 they will get an incentive of Rs.1,562.
- ★ Rs.10 crores allocated for desilting and renovating water ways of lower Bhavani irrigation areas.
- ★ **Total exemption of sales tax** for ropes made of cotton, articles made of bamboo, like, Thatti, basket, muram and molasses. For products like incense sticks, thermometer, lactose IP/BP, empty gas cylinder, all types of grills, paper napkins, key chains, photo albums, wastage of non iron mixed metals, glass bottles, sachets, water in cans,

distilled water, artificial bones, bone cement, abdominal belt, knee cap etc., the sales tax is reduced from 11% to 8%.

- ★ Condemned gunny bags, all types of mosquito nets, naphthalene balls, table spread made of jute, door mats, handicrafts, body building equipments, children toys, oats, dish washing powders, groundnets, ellu, porri, fried nuts, peas, sweets made of dhalls, agmark vegetable chips and rubbles - tax reduced from 10% to 4%. For vegetable chips without agmark the tax has been reduced from 11% to 2%.
- ★ For MDF board produced in our Country the tax is reduced to 8% from 16%.
- ★ Tax reduced for daily sheet calendar from 8% to 4%.

Dams and Canals completed in Kalaingar's regime 1969 - 1975

- ★ Ramanathi, Kadana, Parappalaru, Palaru, Varathanathi, Maruthanathi, Ponnani, Pilavakkal (Periyar), Pilavakkal (Kovilaru), Karupanathi, Sitharu-I, Sitharu-II, Melniraru, Kilniraru, Kudaganar, Manimuthanathi, Chinnaru, Varathupalayam, Vattamalaikarai Odai, Perivaripallam, Gunderipallam reservoirs.
- ★ Vaigai-Viraganur dam, Parthibanur dam.

- ★ Mukumbu dam, Parambikulam-Aliyar dam. Thandarai water reservoir, Nandan Canal dam Scheme, Varattupallam reservoir, Gundaru reservoir, Sathanur right Bank Canal Scheme, Sitharu-Pattanangal Scheme.

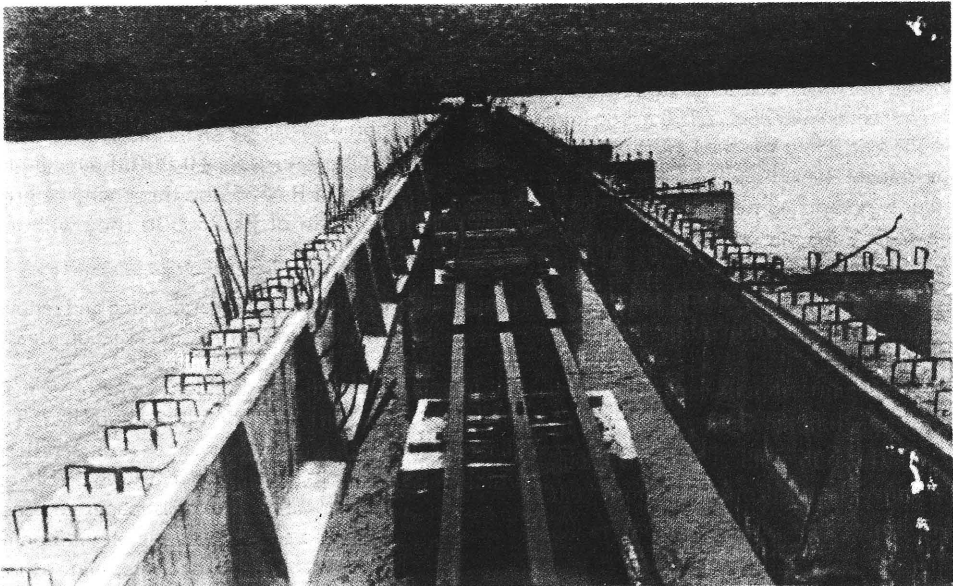
Dams in Kalaingar's regime 1989-91

- ★ Poikaiyaru dam - Kanniyakumari District
- ★ Nambiaru dam - Thirunelveli District
- ★ Adavinainar Kovil dam - near Thenkasi
- ★ Nanganchiyar dam - Oddanchattiram Constituency
- ★ Krithamal dam - Aruppukottai Constituency
- ★ Rajathoppukanar dam - Katpadi Constituency
- ★ Morthana dam - Gudiyatham Constituency

Dams and Schemes sanctioned during Kalaingar's regime 1996-99

Dams

- ★ Varattaru Valli Madurai dam - Harur Constituency
- ★ Andiappanur Odai dam - Thirupathur Constituency, Vellore District.
- ★ Pathirapalli Malattaru dam - Pernampet Constituency



- ★ Shenbagathopu dam - Polur Constituency
- ★ Kuppanatham dam - Sengam Constituency
- ★ Mirugandanathi dam - Karasapakkam Constituency
- ★ Vellakkal Kanatru dam - Vaniambady Constituency
- ★ Reddithipa dam - Arcot Constituency
- ★ Anaivizhundanvodai dam - Dindigul Constituency
- ★ Sirumalaiyatra dam - Nilakottai Constituency
- ★ Nayodai dam - Dindigul - Athur Constituency
- ★ Nallathangal Odai dam - Vellokoil Constituency
- ★ Sasthakoil dam - Rajapalayam Constituency
- ★ Kuppathuodai dam - Thenkasi Constituency
- ★ Vadakkupachaiaru dam - Nanguneri Constituency
- ★ Mambazhathuraiaru dam - Padmanabapuram Constituency
- ★ Ullaru reservoir dam - Vasudevanallur Constituency

Schemes

- ★ Vaigai Water Scheme for 58 villages (Usilampatti - Andipatti - Nilakottai)
- ★ Nilayur Canal Scheme for irrigation from Nilayur Canal to Kambikudi Kanmai.
- ★ '18' Canal Scheme (Kambam - Bodi - Theni Constituencies)
- ★ Sadayaneri Canal Scheme
- ★ Strengthening Scheme - Melanai (Mukkombu)
- ★ Tank in Malayalapatti Village across Kallar.
- ★ Tank across Upparu
- ★ Tank across Mudalaimuttuvari
- ★ Kadana extension scheme
- ★ Tank across Iramakkal Odai.

The following are the important dam schemes started during the previous regime that were not implemented due to non sanctioning of sufficient fund and later rejuvenated with sufficient fund by Chief Minister Kalaignar.

- ★ Shanmuganathi dam
- ★ Sothuparai dam
- ★ Irukkankudi dam
- ★ Malattaru dam
- ★ Kudiraiyaru dam
- ★ Sellampatti dam

Schemes

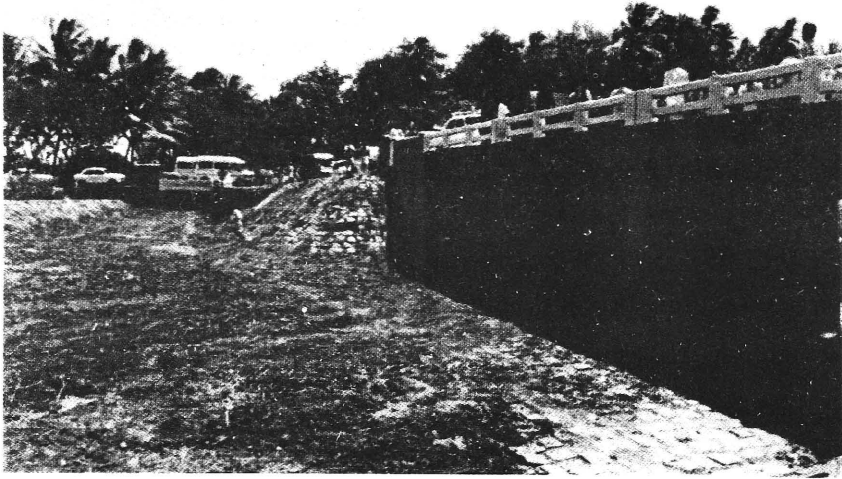
- ★ Krishna river water Scheme
- ★ New Veeranam Scheme

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS IN KALAINGAR'S REGIME

- ★ *Formation of Cauvery Waters Dispute Tribunal .*
- ★ *Formed the base for the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.*
- ★ *Krishna water to Chennai.*
- ★ *Major historical desilting operations in Cauvery and other rivers, canals and lakes with modern machineries after a gap of 100 years at an estimate of 108 crores.*

Major bridges on National Highways constructed during Kalaignar's regime

- ★ 220 m long bridge over Sankarabarani river near Thindivanam - 1969
- ★ A bridge across Vaigai river on Madurai-Dindigul Bye-pass road - 1971



- ★ Muthuramalingam Thevar over bridge near Madurai Andalpuram - 1971
 - ★ Mayor Muthu flyover near Madurai College - 1971
 - ★ 400 m bridge on Kusathalai river near Karanodai - 1972
 - ★ A bridge near Irumathur on Thenpennaiar on Dharmapuri-Thirupathur road - 1972
 - ★ 113 m bridge over Karaiyaru, Trichy - 1972
 - ★ A bridge on Madurai - Arupukkottai road - 1972
 - ★ Anna flyover on Anna Salai, Chennai - 1973
 - ★ 123 m bridge on Aranai river, near Gummidipoondi - 1974
 - ★ Bridge on R.K. Mutt Road, Chennai - 1974
 - ★ 321 m bridge on Kadilam river near Ulundurpet - 1974
 - ★ Thiru.Vi.Ka. bridge on Adyar river, Chennai - 1974
 - ★ Bridge in Thiruppur City - 1974
 - ★ 72 m bridge across Sadanai river near Dindigul on Chennai - Thiruchi - Dindigul National Highway - 1974
 - ★ A bridge on Vattanam Road, Dindigul - 1974
 - ★ 101 m length of bridge across Kausik river near Virudunagar - 1974
 - ★ The Pamban bridge in Rameswaram, the biggest bridge in Asia (Commencement of the construction) - 1974
 - ★ 132 m length of bridge across Sithanathan river near Manapparai - 1975
 - ★ 105 m length of bridge on Upparu river near Samayapuram, Thiruchi - 1975
 - ★ A bridge across Kuzhithurai river on Marthandam-Panichamodu road - 1975
 - ★ 90 m bridge in Thakkupettai on NH 45 near Mamandur - 1989
 - ★ 175 m length of bridge near Mamandur on Killiaru - 1989
 - ★ 686 m bridge across Palaru near Chengalpattu - 1989
- Major bridges constructed on Tamil Nadu Highways during Kalaignar's regime**
- ★ A major bridge connecting the Thanjavur and Thiruchi Districts on Kollidam, near Thirumanur, at a cost of Rs.48.35 lakhs - 1969

- ★ Cauvery bridge between Kulithalai and Musiri - 1969
- ★ A double decker bridge near Thirunelveli Junction in the name of Thiruvalluvar at a cost of Rs.35 lakhs - 1970
- ★ Manimuthar bridge near Regal Theatre, Salem - 1971
- ★ Three decker bridge in Coimbatore - 1971
- ★ A bridge on Erode - Sathi road - 1972
- ★ A bridge on Chinnaru-Hogenekal road - 1973
- ★ A bridge on Odampokiaru in Thanjavur District - 1973
- ★ A bridge on Pollachi-Dharapuram road - 1973
- ★ A bridge across Vashishta river on Salem - Ulundurpettai road - 1973
- ★ A bridge on Devipattinam - Thirupalakudi road, Ramanathapuram District - 1973
- ★ A bridge on Thirumani river on Poieri road, Ramanathapuram District - 1974
- ★ A bridge on Ambuli Aru on Muthupettai - Mimisal road - 1974
- ★ A bridge on Arasanar river on Kallar Cement Palli road - 1974
- ★ A bridge on Amaravathi river at Udumalaipettai - Kumaralingam road - 1974
- ★ A bridge on Sunambedu road near Chengalpattu - 1974
- ★ Polur Subramanian bridge on Palar near Vellore - 1974
- ★ A bridge over Malattar on Cuddalore - Chittoor road - 1974
- ★ A bridge on Buckingham Canal; widening of railway bridge at a cost of Rs.36.05 lakhs in the same place - 1975
- ★ A bridge constructed at a cost of Rs.75 lakhs, near Thenpennaiar where sea water enter the land, on Cuddalore Coastal road - 1975

Culverts Constructed during the period of 1969 and 1975

- ★ A culvert at Thoothukudi on Thoothukudi - Thiruchendur road.
- ★ A culvert on Araniaru on Puduvayal - Periapalayam Salai.
- ★ A culvert on Ulundurpettai - Thiruvannainallur road.
- ★ A culvert across Naganathi on Arani-Vazhapandal road.

Bridges constructed between 1989 and January 1991

- ★ A railway over bridge at a cost of Rs.2.15 crores between Chennai WIMCO Nagar and Ennore Railway Station - 1989
- ★ Mayuram Sarangapani flyover - 1989
- ★ Thiruvarur flyover - 1989
- ★ Kumbakonam Railway bridge - 1989
- ★ A bridge on Kannikodu-Coodanur road near Ooty - 1989
- ★ A flyover at crosscut road, Coimbatore - 1989
- ★ A bridge on Coimbatore-Sathiamangalam Kamaraj Nagar road at a cost of Rs.74 lakhs - 1990
- ★ A bridge on Coimbatore-Siruvani road - 1990
- ★ A bridge on Palar near Vayalur on East Coast Road at a cost of Rs.61 lakhs - 1990
- ★ A flyover on Mayiladuthurai-Muthupettai road, Nagapattinam District at a cost of Rs.75 lakhs - 1990
- ★ An over bridge on Arcot-Vizhupuram road, Thiruvannamalai District at a cost of Rs.49.80 lakhs - 1990
- ★ A bridge between Ambasamudram-Pappakudi on Kothaiyaru river in Thirunelveli District at a cost of Rs.45 lakhs - 1990
- ★ Renovation of old bridge on Mayiladuthurai-Muthupettai road at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs - 1990

- ★ Renovation of bridge on Madurai - Thoothukudi road, near Virudhunagar at a cost of Rs.52 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ An elevated bridge on Arjuna river on Sivakasi-Virudhunagar road at Virudhunagar District at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge near Cuddalore on Vizhupuram Kumbakonam road - 1990
 - ★ A bridge on Coimbatore-Dindigul road, near Coimbatore - 1990
 - ★ A bridge near Sanarpatti Dindigul District at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ Two bridges in Thiruvurur on Nagapattinam Coimbatore road at a cost of Rs.65.25 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ Renovation of a bridge on Chennai-Mahabalipuram road at a cost of Rs.80 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge on Madurai-Thenkasi road - 1990
 - ★ Renovation of a bridge on Madurai-Thoothukudi road at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ Renovation of bridge on Paralaiyaru on Marthandam-Pechiparai road at a cost of Rs.55 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ Renovation of bridge on Perambalur-Manamadurai road at a cost of Rs.38.50 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge on Vellar near Thittakudi at a cost of Rs.45 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge on Palar near Ambur at a cost of Rs.95 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ Repairing and renovation of the existing iron bridge on Thamarabarani river, near Vikramasingapuram at a cost of Rs.65 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ Renovation of a bridge on Kulachel road, Rajakamangalam, Nagercoil at a cost of Rs.39 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge across Arjuna river near Virudhunagar at a cost of Rs.43 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge across Kallanai Kalvai at Mehalathur at a cost of Rs.35 lakhs - 1990
 - ★ A bridge across Shanmuga river near Manur on Palani-West Dharapuram road at a cost of Rs.78 lakhs - 1990.
 - ★ A bridge on Arasalaru at Melasakata Mangalam in Thanjavur District at a cost of Rs.26 lakhs - 1990
- From May 1996 onwards**
- ★ A bridge near Moolakadai on Chennai - Calcutta road - 1996-97
 - ★ A bridge near Thirukoyilur, Katpadi, Veraiyur and Thiruvannamalai and two bridges near Angichettipalayam (6 bridges) - 1996
 - ★ A bridge near Koilethunai on Kallagam-Thirumazhapadi road - 1996
 - ★ A bridge near Soolapuram on Mangalrevu-Ezhumalai road - 1996
 - ★ An elevated bridge connecting Anna Nagar 80 feet road and Kamarajar road across Vaigai river in Madurai City - 1996
 - ★ A bridge across Vaigai river connecting Thirumalairayar Padithurai and Kumaran salai - 1996
 - ★ A bridge near Chinnamanur on Sankarapuram-Chinnamanur road - 1996
 - ★ A bridge near Chinnamanur on Chinnamanur-Uruchanayakkanur road - 1996
 - ★ A bridge near Kudimangalam on Pollachi-Meenkarai road - 1996
 - ★ Two bridges near Coimbatore on Salem-Cochin road - 1997
 - ★ A bridge near Nanjagoundanpudur on a branching road to Sanarpatti from Gobi-Sowndappan road - 1997
 - ★ A bridge near Vellar on Thoppur-Mettur-Bhavani road - 1997
 - ★ A bridge near Valayapatti on Thiruchi road - 1997
 - ★ A culvert near Angianur on Kallagam - Thirumazhappadi road - 1997

- ★ A bridge near Kunnoor on Nagapattinam - Cuddalore - Mysore road - 1997
- ★ A small bridge near Rayakottai on Krishnagiri-Rayakottai road - 1997
- ★ A bridge near Seevalaperi on Palayangottai - Nagalapuram road - 1997
- ★ A small bridge near Kovilpatty on Madurai-Kanniyakumari road - 1997
- ★ Two bridges near Manamadurai on Manamadurai-Pudukottai road - 1997
- ★ A bridge on Sivagiri-Nathakadaiyur Muthur road - 1997

- ★ An elevated bridge on Madhavaram - Sengundram road - 1998

- These 35 bridges have been constructed at a cost of Rs.25.51 crores.

208 bridges are being constructed throughout Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.450 crores. Construction of these bridges have been inaugurated on 2.1.1999 at Periyapalayam and on 14.2.1999 at Vandaloor.

In Chennai Corporation.... After 1997....

- ★ 14 bridges have been constructed in Chennai Corporation after 1997, at a cost of Rs.1,79,40,000.



- ★ A bridge constructed at a cost of Rs.19.50 lakhs on Manimangalam-Mudichur road - 1997
- ★ Two bridges constructed at a cost of Rs.30.36 lakhs on Soonambedu-Perumber road - 1997
- ★ A bridge constructed across Buckingham Canal on Cuddalore-Periyakuppam road at a cost of Rs.46 lakhs - 1997
- ★ A culvert across Kosathalaiyaru near Napalayam on Thiruvotriyur-Ponneri-Panchetty road - 1998
- ★ An elevated bridge across Arani river in Periapalayam - 1998
- ★ An elevated bridge across irrigation canal on Nerkundram C T Salai - 1998
- ★ The construction work of 10 flyovers in Chennai Corporation areas at a cost of Rs.115.50 crores was started on 31.1.1999.
- ★ Apart from this, the Nepiyar bridge is being widened.
- ★ A motorable sub-way on Saidapet bazar road.
- ★ A bridge work is in progress on Manali road.
- ★ In addition to this, it has been announced that 10 flyovers would be constructed in Chennai Corporation in the year 1999-2000.



Tamil Nadu on the Progressive Path to all-round Development and Prosperity

Achievements of Kalaingar's Government in Three years

TAMIL NADU RANKS FIRST AMONG THE STATES IN INDIA

In Industrial Development

- In attracting direct investments of Rs.1,51,187 crores (11.50%).
- In Credits Deposits Ratio (CDR) 92.3%.
- In setting up of 100% export oriented units. 584 units (16.67%).

In performance of Police Department

- In getting punishments for those committing crimes
- National average 37.8% - Tamil Nadu 63.6%
- In filing Charge - Sheets National average 77.5% - Tamil Nadu 91.1%

In Food Production

- In 1995-96 : 67.96 lakh tonnes.
- In 1998-99 : 98 lakh tonnes.
- Land revenue of Rs.44 crores waived to benefit agriculturists.
- Penalty of Rs.50 crores on co-operative loans waived.
- 6.25% incentive for repayment of loans in time.

- Kolappan Committee recommendations accepted - Agricultural minimum wages increased.
- Massive desilting operations undertaken after 100 years at a cost of Rs.108 crores to benefit agriculturists and increase food production.

For the betterment of poor, the down-trodden, the middle-class and the common man

● "Anna Renaissance Scheme"

52,943 works completed at a cost of Rs.353 crores. Rs.75 crores allocated this year.

● "Self Help Programme"

9,722 works completed at a cost of Rs.48 crores. Rs.10 crores allocated this year.

● "MLA Constituency Development Scheme"

12,045 works such as Roads, Bridges and School Buildings completed at a cost of Rs.141 crores. Rs.50 lakhs per constituency this year.

- 16,834 kms of roads black-topped in rural areas.

2,42,645 concrete houses distributed free of cost to Adi-draavidars and economically weaker sections. 46,000 more houses this year.

- Rs.250 per month to 40,000 workers employed in factories now closed.

A trend-setter among the States in Implementing welfare schemes for women

- **Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme**

Rs.128 crores distributed to 1,28,000 women. This year Rs.70 crores to 70,000 women.

- **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternal Assistance Scheme.**

Rs.15.22 crores distributed to 6,53,422 pregnant women.

- **Anjugam Ammaiyar Memorial Inter - Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme**

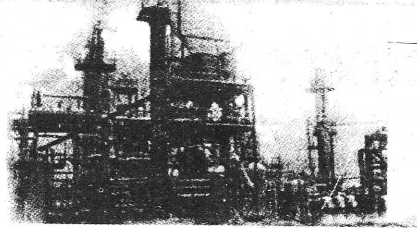
Rs.1.63 crores distributed to 1,623 couples. 1,090 couples to benefit this year at a cost of Rs.1.6 crores.

- **Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Memorial Widow Re-marriage Assistance Scheme**

Rs.35.62 lakhs distributed to 557 widows. Assistance per individual increased to Rs.10,000.

- **Rs.8.66 lakhs distributed to 242 destitute women. This scheme named as Mother Theresa Destitute Women Marriage Assistance Scheme.**

This year the assistance per individual increased to Rs.7,000.



- **Rs.1.2 crores distributed to 3,013 daughters of economically poor widows. This scheme named as E.V.R. Maniammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme.** This year 1,050 women will benefit at a cost of Rs.73.5 lakhs.
- **Savings Linked Micro Credit Scheme 1999** for Corporations, being extended to Municipalities and Town - Panchayats. More than 18,000 women benefited so far. ★

PERIYAR NINAIVU SAMATHUVAPURAM

150 Samathuvapuram at a cost of Rs.52.5 crores for creating a caste and religion free equal society.

**THE ENDEAVOUR
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
TAMIL NADU
IS TO
MOTIVATE THE
GROWTH TREND
ON THE
NATIONAL
HIGHWAYS
FOR THE
OVERALL
DEVELOPMENT
OF OUR
NATION**

Of the total length of 4192 kms length of State Highways, 2910 kms length is either double lane or multilane. The Government of Tamil Nadu have therefore decided to widen the balance 1282 kms length of the single lane to double lane or multilane.

Of the total length of 10051 kms of major District roads, 5672 kms length is single lane and 4379 kms length is either double lane or multilane. The Government of Tamil Nadu have shown keen interest to widen single lane Major District Roads to double lane in different stages.

Of the total length of 40820 kms of other District roads as on date, a meagre portion of about 784 kms alone is either double lane or multilane. The Government of Tamil Nadu have immense interest to widen and strengthen the other District roads utilising loan assistance from Financial Institutions.

Road connectivity to villages with population more than 500 is undertaken by Highways Department under Rural Roads Scheme.

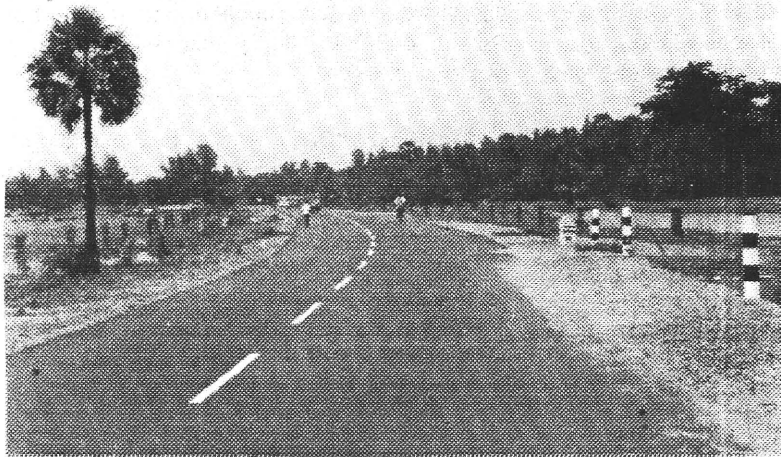
The length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu was 2562 kms. In addition to this, 1200 kms length of State Government Roads were notified as New National Highways by the Government of India.

The total length of State Highways as on date is 4192 kms. During 1999-2000, three bridge works and one road work at an ultimate cost of Rs. 119 lakhs have been sanctioned. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.186.86 lakhs.

The total length of major District roads as on date is 10051 kms. During 1999-2000, eleven road works at an ultimate cost of Rs.492 lakhs have been sanctioned. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.275.22 lakhs.

The total length of other District roads as on date is 40820 kms. During the year 1999-2000, four road works at an ultimate cost of Rs.184 lakhs have been sanctioned. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs. 343.85 lakhs.

The Panchayat and Panchayat Union Road Works of original nature like provision of Major/Minor bridges causeways, culverts, and improvements to the roads costing above Rs.50000 are taken up for execution.



During the year 1999-2000, one road work at an ultimate cost of Rs.50 lakhs has been sanctioned. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.49.03 lakhs.

During the year 1999-2000, reconstruction of 10 bridges at an ultimate cost of Rs.477 lakhs have been sanctioned. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.245.19 lakhs.

During the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 improvements to major District roads and other Districts roads have been taken up at a total cost of Rs.157.53 crores which includes strengthening of roads to a length of 2823 kms. and construction of eight numbers of bridges of these roads.

During the year 1998-99 improvements to major District roads and other District roads to a length 366.58 kms and 53 bridges at a total cost of Rs.125.77 crores, were taken up.

During 1999-2000, a provision of Rs.11,600 lakhs has been allocated under this Scheme.

54 bridge works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.99.50 crores, spread over in 25 Districts of Tamil Nadu.

All the 54 bridge works are programmed to be completed before December 2000.

Besides, construction/reconstruction of another 67 bridges spread over in 22 Districts of Tamil Nadu

and improvements to 28 roads for a length of 184 kms have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.75.65 crores.

A Budget provision of Rs.116 crores have been provided for the year 1999-2000.

During 1997-98, a Mammoth Project for the construction/reconstruction of 50 bridges were taken at an ultimate cost of Rs.260.71 crores.

The construction of these 50 bridges will be completed before December 2000.

Since road network development is vital and basis for industrial development, Government has sanctioned a scheme for carrying out improvements to 251.6 kms of radial roads leading to Chennai city at a cost of Rs.212.54 crores.

A provision of Rs.2.18 crores has been made in the draft 9th Five Year Plan for acquisition of lands for bye-passes.

Under improvements to the roads in Industrial area scheme, sanction was accorded to take up widening and strengthening of 69.75 kms of Government roads at an ultimate cost of Rs.8.88 crores.

In order to facilitate implementation of Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, training the Highway engineers and others, and build up infrastructure facilities, Institutional Development Study will be carried out by a USA based consultant in five months period, for which Rs.3.49 crores has been sanctioned.

During 1998-99 an amount of Rs.53.73 crores have been earmarked as budgetary provision (with loan assistance from NABARD) for improving 704.20 kms, benefiting village connectivity with all weather roads for 301 villages having population more than

1000 as per 1991 census. All these works are in good progress and are nearing completion. As announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the last year budget speech, all villages with population above 1000 will be provided with all weather roads connectivity.

As announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister in the same budget speech for providing connectivity to 4,986 villages having population between 500-1000 as per 1991 census, as a first stage, during the current year a budgetary allocation of Rs.6849.35 lakhs (with loan assistance from NABARD) has been made for improving 456 kms connecting 340 villages.

During 1998-99 a sum of Rs.16.20 crores has been obtained as loan from NABARD under RIDF III to improve 190.30 kms of roads as all weather roads upto B.T., to provide road connectivity to villages having more than 50% of Adi-Draavidar population.

The budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.3034 lakhs for the workers with loan assistance from NABARD to improve 203 km. of roads as all weather roads upto B.T.

The budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.4116.95 lakhs for the works taken up under RIDF.IV with loan assistance from NABARD for improving 348 kms of road, for the improvement of Panchayat Union roads in which buses are plying for more than three years.

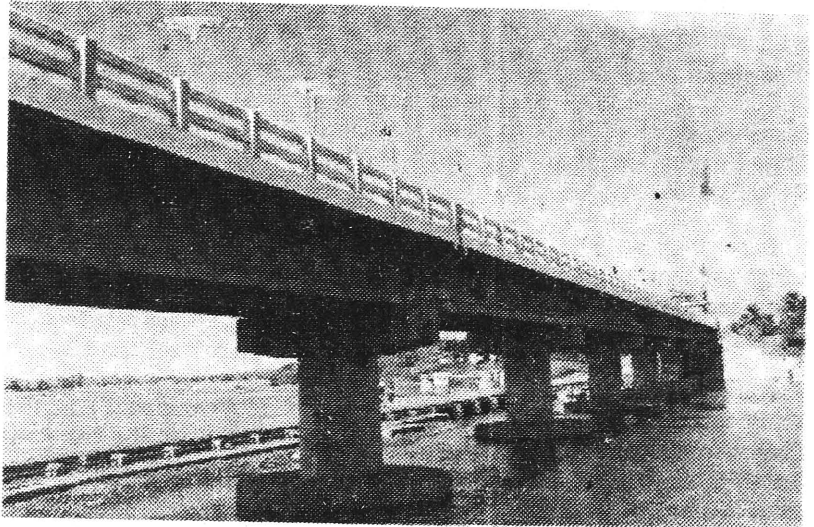
Rehabilitation and renovation of flood and cyclone damaged 12 road works and 24 bridges have been taken up at a cost of Rs.21 crores.

Improvement work in Sugar Mill Area have been taken up from Sugarcane Cess fund. So far, a total length of 1366 km roads are formed, improved and are being maintained.

Under Ghat Roads improvement programme, administrative sanction has been accorded for taking up the work of Silver Jubilee road at a cost of Rs.1.26 crores in Nilgiris District. This work is nearing completion.

Creation of "DATA BANK" by compiling all technical details and vital statistics of roads and bridges is in progress.

A total length of about 1000 kms of roads are being improved to all weather standards every year. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.270 crores.

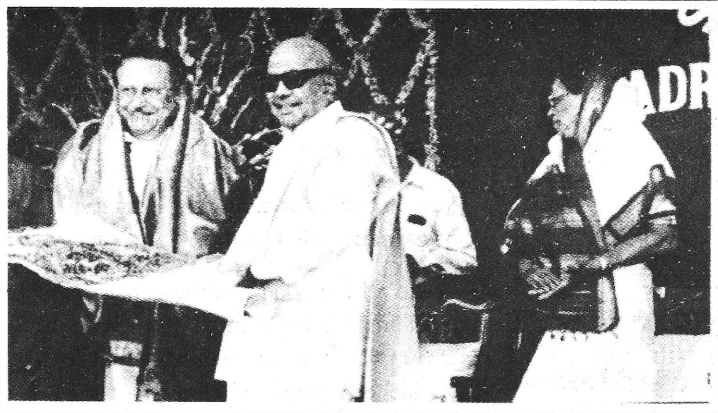


Mechanised construction for about 1500 kms of roads in 8 Districts for execution has been taken up using heavy machineries like central mixing plant, and paver for permanent restoration of cyclone damaged roads.

At present, there is 40820 kms of other District roads which act as catalyst for the rural economic development.

In order to improve the conditions of these roads, it is proposed to improve 60 kms of other District roads in each Assembly Constituency commencing from this financial year.





Her Excellency the Governor, Justice Selvi M. Fathima Beevi administered the oath of office to Thiru Ashok Chotelal Agarwal as the Chief Justice of Chennai High Court at the Raj Bhavan on 24-5-1999.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M.Karunanidhi greeted the Chief Justice with a shawl and a bouquet.

On the occasion of the 109th Birth Anniversary of **Pavendar Bharathidasan**, Thiru Thamizhkudimagan, Hon'ble Minister for Tamil as Official Language • and Tamil Culture and Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Thiru V. Mullaivendan, Hon'ble Minister for Information, Publicity and Printing and Thiru M.K. Stalin, the Worshipful Mayor of Chennai garlanded his statue at Kamarajar Salai, Chennai on 29-4-1999.



THIRUKKURAL



The code of conduct for the mankind

அறம்பொருள் இன்பம் உயிர்அச்சம் நான்கின்
திறம்தெரிந்து தேறப் படும்.

arramborul linbam uyiracham nangin
diramdherindhu dhera padum.

‘A candidate for an office must be subjected to these four-fold tests, his attitude to virtue, wealth, pleasure, fear due to the instinct of self-preservation, and then only must he be appointed to his post.’

Commentary

His virtue is tested in the following manner. He must be secretly sounded as to his notion of virtue and loyalty to the State by informing him confidentially that there is a strong conspiracy among the people to dethrone the present ruler and setup another one on the throne, because the present ruler's ideal of virtue and equity is not satisfactory. If the candidate shows inclination to join the conspiracy it is quite patent that he is unfit to be entrusted with the high offices of the State. Similarly, his attitude towards wealth must be tested, by finding out whether he is easily amenable to the temptation of money. Similarly, a candidate must be tested with reference to women. A person who has weakness for money or women would be extremely undesirable for high posts of the State. Similarly, a candidate who cares more for his life and who is always living in fear as to his life would be unfit to hold high offices in the State or the army. Such

candidates must be carefully eliminated. Only eligible men should be appointed for the posts.

★ ★ ★

குணம்நாடி குற்றமும் நாடி அவற்றுள்
மிகைநாடி மிக்க கொளல்.

kunamnadi kutramu nadi avatrul
migainadi mika kolal.

‘Take all the good qualities of the candidate, take all his defects. Weigh them carefully and discover which is predominant. Accordingly judge the candidate's eligibility.’

★ ★ ★

பெருமைக்கும் ஏனைச் சிறுமைக்கும் தத்தம்
கருமமே கட்டளைக் கல்.

perumaikum enai sirumaikum datham
garumame katalai kal.

‘Whether the candidate's nature is great or vain, he must be judged by his work, for that is the true touchstone.’

★ ★ ★

தேரான் பிறனைத் தெளிந்தான், வழிமுறை
தீரா இடும்பை தரும்.

theran biranai thelindhan vazhimurai
thera idumbai tharum.

‘If a king chooses a stranger without proper test for a high office, he will be courting irremediable trouble for all his family’.

★ ★ ★

தேறற்க யாரையும் தேராதது; தேர்ந்தபின்
தேறிக் தேறும் பொருள்.

theratka yaraiyun dheradhu derndapin
treruha dherum borul.

‘Select no man who is not fully tested. When fully tested entrust him with the work with full confidence.’

★ ★ ★

தேரான் தெளிவும் தெளிந்தான்கண் ஐயறவும்
தீரா இடும்பை தரும்.

theran telivum thelindhangan aiyuravum
dhira idumbai dharum.

‘Trusting a person without proper test and
suspecting a friend who stood the test, both will
bring irremediable trouble to the State’

★ ★ ★

நன்மையும் தீமையும் நாடி, நலம்புரிந்த
தன்மையான் ஆளப் படும்.

nanmaiyyum dhimaiyyum nadi nalamburindha
dhanmaiya nala padum.

‘Who examines carefully the merit and
demerit of particular work, who gladly accepts
the good means to execute the work and who
bears a good character, only him the king shall
employ to execute that works’

★ ★ ★

வாரி பெருக்கி வளம்படுத்து உற்றவை
ஆராய்வான் செய்க வினை

vari peruki valambaduthu utravai
yaraivan sieha vinai.

‘Who increases the revenues, promotes the
prosperity of the land, removes all the impediments
to progress, let him be entrusted with the
execution of the work’.

★ ★ ★

அன்பறிவு தேற்றம் அவாஇன்மை இந்நான்கும்
நன்குடையான் கட்டே தெளிவு.

anbarivu dhethram avavinmai yinnangum
nangudaiyan gatte theliyu.

‘Loyal devotion to the king, knowledge of the
things necessary for the State, clear
decision to promote them and absence of greed,
he who has these four gifts must be implicitly
trusted by the king.’

★ ★ ★

எனைவகையால் தேறியக் கண்ணும் வினைவகையால்
வேறாகும் மாந்தர் பலர்.

enaivahaiyal tteriya kannum vinaivahiyaal
verahum mandar palar.

‘Even when selection is made according to the
various tests of eligibility and character, after
assuming office many a man proves otherwise by his
conduct’

★ ★ ★

அறிந்துஆற்றிச் செய்கிறபாற்கு அல்லால், வினைதான்
சிறந்தான் என்று ஏவற்பாற்று அன்று.

arindhatri sehirparku kallal vinaidhan
sirandhanendru evarpattru andru.

‘The officer's capacity and character must
be carefully examined, the nature of the work
must be carefully appreciated, then only must
he be entrusted with the work. Merely because
the officer is a special favourite of the king he
should not be employed to do the work
straight away’.

Commentary

The officer's intelligence and capacity and not
the king's personal favour should be the criterion
for employment.

★ ★ ★

செய்வாளை நாடி, வினைநாடிக் காலத்தோடு
எய்த உணர்ந்து செயல்.

Seivani nadi vinainadi kalathodu
eidha vunarndhu seyala.

‘Let the king first determine who is the person
fit to do the work by natural aptitude and ability,
and then what is the nature of the work, then
the proper time to begin it. After a clear idea
about these three he must start the work.’

★ ★ ★

In towns and villages alike, all over Tamil Nadu Water Brings Smiles

During last 3 years, 15,201 rural habitations were provided with safe drinking water as against the coverage of 10,513 rural habitations during the previous three years - an increase of 50%.

During the comparable period, the outlay on rural water supply sector increased from Rs.240 crores to Rs.632 crores - an increase of 163%.

98 towns were provided with water supply improvement schemes during the last three years as



against 78 towns during the previous three years - an increase of 26%. The outlay increased from Rs.108 crores to Rs.194 crores - an increase of 80%.

Every one of 66,631 rural habitations in the State now has atleast one source of drinking water. 75% have the full daily requirement. In 1996, only 51% were covered in this category.

Fluoride affected areas covered by drinking water schemes increased to 752 habitations (+ 27%) in just 1 year. Since 1996, 1,514 fluoride affected habitations have been provided with safe drinking water.

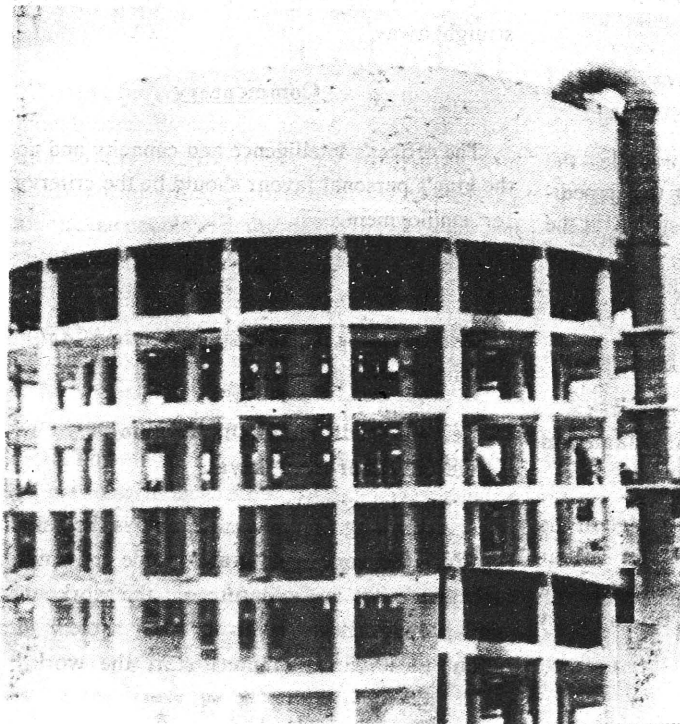
Tamil Nadu - the first State in India to:

Adopt the goal of Piped Water Supply Scheme to all rural habitations.

Provide house service connections in all rural areas.

Provide separate drinking water tank in rural schools.

Increase the level of service in rural areas from the national norms of 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd. ★



High Power Commission for the Development of Southern Districts

Announcement made by
The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Kalaingar M. KARUNANIDHI

Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced in the Legislative Assembly on 17.3.1999, while presenting the State Budget for the year 1999-2000 that a High Power Commission would be constituted to study and formulate a development plan and to suggest measures to be taken by the Government for improving the standard of living of the people of the Southern Districts as also for education, economic-development, creation of employment opportunities and industrial growth in these Districts. To give effect to this announcement, the Government has decided to constitute a "High Power Commission for Socio-economic and Industrial Development of Southern Districts" i.e., Pudukkottai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts.

The Commission will comprise the following:

1. Justice Thiru S. Rathinavel Pandian - Chairman, Former Judge of the Supreme Court
2. Thiru R.A. Seetharam Das, I.A.S. (Retd.) - Vice Chairman
3. Thiru A. Venkataraman, I.A.S. (Retd.) - Member, Member - Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission
4. Thiru N. Murugan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Department will officiate as Secretary of the Commission.

The terms of reference of the High Power Commission are as follows:

1. to identify the bottlenecks in the economic development of the people in the Southern Districts of Pudukkottai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts.
2. to consider measures to be taken for improving the standard of living of the people of the Southern Districts mentioned above with special reference to their education, socio-economic development, creation of employment opportunities and industrial growth.
3. to recommend measures to be taken by the Government, for the economic development of the Southern Districts in the areas mentioned above and
4. to prepare, on the basis of the recommendations made above, a plan for the economic development of the people of the Southern Districts.

The Commission has been requested to give their report to Government by January 2000.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT IN THE CAUSE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Reorganisation of State Transport Undertakings

In order to streamline the administration and to reduce overheads, this Government immediately after assuming office in May '96, decided to amalgamate the 21 existing State Transport Corporations into seven Transport Corporations. In fact, the Experts Committee appointed by this Government, under the Chairmanship of Thiru S.V.S. Raghavan has also endorsed that such a measure is necessary

As a first step orders have been issued for initiating the process of amalgamation in respect of the two Express Transport Corporations operating in the State and the two Metropolitan Transport Corporations, operating in Chennai. The scheme of amalgamation in respect of these two Corporations is under process in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. In respect of other State Transport Undertakings also action has been taken and is pending at various levels.

Fleet Expansion and Modernisation

As on 1.4.1996, the total fleet strength of State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu was 15,857. Over the last three years, fleet strength has been considerably increased and as on 28.2.1999, the fleet strength was 17045, an increase of 7%.

Immediately after coming to power, in order to give a new look to the aging fleet of State Transport

Undertakings, this Government gave thrust to the replacement of over aged vehicles by inducting new buses in all State Transport Undertakings. During the last three years, 7384 new buses have been added.

As on 1.4.96, the average age of the fleet of State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu was 4.13. Due to the efforts taken by this Government the average age of the fleet in the State Transport Undertakings have been brought down to 3.71 years as on 28.2.99.

Not only the fleet has been expanded, but also lot of efforts has been put in to streamline the construction of new buses. Previously, buses were constructed by purchasing kits from outsiders thereby the quality was compromised. Now, the State Transport Undertakings, themselves are constructing bus bodies within their premises with proper supervision and ensuring quality in construction.

In order to improve the comfort to the public especially in high-density corridors in the Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA), 10 Double-Deckers and 10 Vestibuled buses have been constructed and introduced. All Vestibuled buses were constructed at the MTC owned Central Workshop at Chrompet.

Luxury type of buses besides aesthetically better looking buses has been introduced in the Chennai City for the benefit of public. All these buses were designed and constructed by MTC itself.

This Government in order to further improve the bus body of the State Transport Undertakings, have already issued necessary orders forming a committee to call for tender to set up modern body building facility in Tamil Nadu with state of the art technology. The tender process is on.

Service to the Public

The Corporations operated 15390 services with a fleet strength of 17045 buses as on 28.2.1999. The number of services operated by the State Transport Undertakings, constitute 5698 Mofussil

services (37.02%), 5706 Town services (37.08%), 2551 Metropolitan services (16.58%), 879 Express services (5.71%) and 556 Ghat services (3.61%). It may be seen from the figures that the State Transport Undertakings are operating more number of Town services than Mofussil services. This is due to the fact that there is heavy demand from the public for plying Town services with low fare structure. The Occupancy Ratio of Town services varies between 59 to 86% only as



compared to Occupancy Ratio ranging between 81 to 95%, in the Mofussil services. The State Transport Undertakings continue to operate



Town services for the sake of serving the public notwithstanding the fact that such venture is highly uneconomical. These include mini buses and short-wheel buses operated for the benefit of the people in the interior villages.

The vehicle productivity of Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporations is very high. The % of Fleet Utilisation is 92.03% up to February 1999, as compared to 91.61% achieved during 1997-98. The achievement of bus utilisation (up to February 1999) is 405 Kilometres per bus per day, which is the highest in the country.

An average of 1.87 crores of passengers are carried every day in the buses of State Transport Undertakings. The State Transport Undertakings cover 63 lakh bus kilometres, per day.

Immediately after the new Government assumed office in May 1996, a legislation was enacted to cancel all the variations that were granted by the Regional Transport Authorities to the private operators in the early part of 1996, which were causing hardships to the travelling public.

Totally 1291 new routes were introduced during the last three years (upto 31.01.1999) of which 442 new routes have been introduced as per the recommendations of the Members of the Legislative Assembly in 1997-98.

A thorough study of the routes operated by different Corporations have been made by sub-committees for each group of amalgamated Corporations and its recommendations have been implemented with a view to serve the public better and avoid wasteful or parallel operation of services.

The system of monthly concession season tickets for travel in Town

services has been extended to Mofussil Corporations. Around 1.50 lakh commuters are now availing this facility enjoying 1/3rd

concession in fares. The State Transport Undertakings have also introduced quarterly and

half yearly season tickets for the benefit of the travelling public.

For the benefit of public, peak-hour services numbering 100, have been introduced in the City of Chennai. This has eased the congestion during the peak - hours.

Video coaches have been introduced in the long distance Express services.

Separate bus bays have been provided at Saidapet and Tambaram points with passenger shelters, for the benefit of the intending passengers waiting at these important traffic generating points. Also, new bus bays have been constructed at Pallavaram and Chrompet. A new bus terminus has been constructed at Tollgate (Tiruvotriur).

Students Welfare

Previously, the students studying upto VIII Standard were getting free concession tickets to travel in the buses of State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu. This Government has further extended the facilities. Now the students studying upto +2 (12th Standard) are allowed free travel concession in the buses of the State Transport Corporations from 1996-97 onwards.

All other students studying in Colleges and other educational institutions recognised by the Government are allowed 50% concession in respect of monthly concessional season tickets to travel in the buses of the State Transport Undertakings except the buses of State Express Transport Corporations.

Totally, around 16 lakh students are benefited by the free travel concession all over the State, and around 6 lakh students are enjoying 50% concession in the State.

Rationalisation of purchase procedure

In order to streamline the procedure for purchase of all materials including spares, accessories, tyres, R. T. materials by State Transport Undertakings, the Government formed a high level committee consisting of Hon' Minister for Transport, Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Transport Secretary as Members.

A sub-committee was also formed to assist the high level committee. After elaborate discussion, the high level committee approved the detailed purchase policy and procedures evolved by the sub committee. This has been adopted by the Boards of the respective State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu, and is being followed for purchase of all materials.

Since 1997-98 the State Transport Undertakings are adopting the approved procedure for purchase of all materials and the deviations from the approved policy are being brought to notice of the Board for perusal, along with reasons, if any for such deviations.

The savings effected by streamlining the purchase procedures would be around Rs. 100 crores.

Road Safety - Driver Training

Road safety has been given utmost importance and all efforts are taken to reduce accidents. It may be observed from an analysis on the number of accidents that occurred during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 (Upto February 99) that there has been a decrease in the number of accidents per 1,00,000 kilometers operated, in spite of the increase in the total Kilometres operated. The accidents per 1,00,000 Kms was 0.54 in 1996-97. Due to efforts taken, this has come down to 04.9 per lakh kilometres as 1998-99 upto February, 1999 though there has been tremendous increase in the traffic on roads.

A number of preventive and curative measures have been taken by the State Transport Undertakings for the prevention of accidents. In order to inculcate safety consciousness among Drivers, the Safety Driver Award Schemes are being implemented by the State Transport Undertakings. Drivers who have performed line duty without any accident for a continuous period of ten years is granted one special increment in the existing scale of pay.

A driving range has been constructed at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs at Gummidipoondi.

The Government with a view to enable the Drivers of the State Transport Undertakings to attend minor mechanical defects in case of breakdown of buses enroute, formulated a scheme to improve the Driver Training Courses for the Drivers by increasing the period of training, to six months.

In view of the technological development in the automobile sector and to enable the Drivers to understand the Road Traffic Rules to ensure accident free driving, the Government have enhanced the educational qualification of Heavy Vehicle Drivers recruited in the State Transport undertakings from VIIIth Standard to SSLC/X th standard pass.

Financial Assistance to the State Transport Undertakings

The fares were revised with effect from 8.9.97/9.9.97 and in view of the public demand for reconsideration of the fare increase, the Government has further revised the fare by reducing the rates with effect from 1.4.1998, by two paise per Km in Mofussil services and by three paise per km in Express services and by about 50 to 75 paise per stage in Chennai and 25 to 75 paise in other town services operated in other than Chennai Metropolitan services. Even after this fare revision, the fares in Tamil Nadu are the lowest in the country.

The paid-up equity of all the State Transport Undertakings as on 1.4.1996 was Rs.35.20 crores. This has been increased to Rs.576.77 crores as on 31.3.1999, by conversion of Loans and Ways and Means advances and also fresh sanction of equity in cash to the extent of Rs.71.50 crores. During the year 1998-99, the Government have allocated Rs.200 crores in the budget to assist these State Transport Undertakings. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs.100 crores has been provided.

The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd., has been the primary source of finance for the State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu for purchasing new chassis, body building and working capital requirements. The total deposits in TDFC has crossed Rs.600 crore mark. TDFC has also for the first time entered into the leasing activity in the year 1997-98. The TDFC has also amended its Memorandum of Association to facilitate diversification of its lending activities, especially towards the infrastructure development.

During 1999-2000 the following schemes are to be implemented.

Introduction of 'Dial-up-ticket' facility for the express buses.

Opening of additional Reservation Counters for the express buses at Kalaigai Nagar, Tiruvanmiyur, Tiruvotriyur and Avadi.

Introduction of 'audio web' system of answering service for the Express buses which would facilitate the public get information on timings of arrival - departure, journey time, fare etc. This facility is provided by the Information Exchange India Ltd., at telephone No. 499 73 70.

Extension of reserved return tickets facility between Chennai and Madurai, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil, Coimbatore, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

Recognition to the Heavy Vehicle Driving School run by the State Express Transport Corporation on par with the Driving School run by Institute of Road Transport at Gummidipoondi.

Enhancement of compensation given under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme from Rs.8,500 per year to Rs.9,000 per year.

Introduction of Express buses in Madurai City as operated in Chennai city.

100 new buses consisting of 30 deluxe buses, 38 Express buses and 32 vestibuled buses would be additionally introduced in the Chennai Metropolitan area, from 3rd June, 1999 at a cost of Rs.11.00 crores.

12 buses are operated on contract to various Government offices and 14 buses are operated on contract to various Government offices and 14 buses are operated on contract to ELCOT and TATA consultancy offices now. Such facility would be extended based on demand from other concerns.

A new bus stand will be constructed at Saidapet to ease the traffic congestion. The first phase of the Bus stand will be constructed in the existing 1 acre land now available with the MTC, at a cost of Rs.1 crore, and will be extended at a cost of 2.8 crores in the adjoining land of 1.5 acres to be acquired from the CMDA.

It has been decided to merge the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (POWERFIN)

Labour Welfare Measures

The ex-gratia amount payable to the legal heirs of the employees who died while in service under family benefit fund scheme has been enhanced from Rs.60,000 to 1,00,000 with effect from 1.7.96 by receiving a sum of Rs.10 per month towards contribution.

A long pending request of the erstwhile TNSTD Employees to pay interest for the belated settlement of Terminal benefits have been resolved. The Government have now decided to pay interest to all eligible employees of erstwhile TNSTD.

Monetary limit of assistance under the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation Employees family health fund scheme extended upto actual cost of surgery/allowed treatment or Rs.1,00,000 whichever is lower.

The Wage Settlement has been amicably arrived at with the trade unions with effect from 1.9.1998 by which a minimum increase of Rs.500 to a

maximum increase of Rs.1500 was given to the employees. The total commitment to the State Transport Undertakings comes to around Rs.128 crores per annum.

The leave rules of the workers of State Transport Undertakings are being liberalised enhancing the leave benefits.

Awards from National Agencies to the State Transport Undertakings

State Transport Undertakings were and are proud recipients of various awards from various agencies like the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, the National Productivity Council, the Petroleum Conservation Research Association etc., For the year 1998-99 State Transport Undertakings of Tamil Nadu received awards for various achievements like Best Productivity Performance improvement in Vehicle Productivity, Maximum improvement in KMPL etc., as shown below.

Name of the STU	Award relating to the year	Receipt of the award in the year	Name of the award	Award given by
TNSTC-Salem	1996	1998-99	Best Maintenance of buses	Inspector of Factories
MTC-Div I		1998-99	Appointment of large number of Physically Handicapped persons	Rehabilitation Department
MTC-Div I	1996-97	Nov 1998	State Safety Award - Transport - (Continuous no accident)	Inspector of Factories
TNSTC-Dindigul	1996-97	1998-99	Best Productivity performance award for Road	National Productivity Council, New Delhi

TNSTC-Ooty	1996-97	1998-99	Transport Passengers-City services Best Performance Award for Ghat Service	National Productivity Council, New Delhi
TNSTC-Erode	1996-97	1998-99	Productivity performance award for Road Transport Passengers-Mof services	National Productivity Council, New Delhi
TNSTC-Madurai	1996	1998	State Safety award - 2nd prize	Inspector of Factories-Chennai
TNSTC-Nagercoil	1996-97	1998-99	Winner award for Best improvement in KMPL	Petroleum Conservation and Research Association, New Delhi
TNSTC-Tirunelveli	1996-97	1998-99	Best Productivity performance award for Road Transport Passengers-Mofussil services (second place)	National Productivity Council, New Delhi
TNSTC-Kumbakonam	1997-98	1998-99	Maximum improvement in Tyre performance	Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, New Delhi

பகைவர் செய்தவற்றைச் சொல்லாமலிருப்பது வெட்கம்

நச்சியார்க் கீயாமை நாணன்று; நாணாளும் அச்சத்தா னாணுத னாணன்றாம்;- எச்சத்தின் மெல்லியர் ஆகித்தம் மேலாயார் செய்தது சொல்லா திருப்பது நாண்!

What is dishonouring

It is no shame (disgrace) not to (be able to) give to those who desire it of us. The shrinking on account of fear (felt) day by day is not shame (modesty). But to become reduced in other ways, and not to (dare to) tell what injuries those who love us not have inflicted on us is shame (disgrace, or self-respect).

★ ★ ★

மானிகள் விண்ணுலகுந் தம்மானங்கெடக் கிடைப்பதாயின் அதனை விரும்பார்.

கடமா தொலைச்சிய காணுறை வேங்கை இடமவீழ்ந்த துண்ணா திறக்கும்; - இடமுடைய வானகங் கையறினும் வேண்டார் விழுமியோர் மானம் அழுங்க வரின்.

Heaven itself must not be sought at the expense of honour

The jungle-haunting tiger that slays the wild cow, refuses to eat and passes by what has fallen (of itself) in its path (i.e. carrion); so the excellent, though the wide realms of heaven were within their reach, would not desire them, if to be obtained (only) by the loss of honour.

★ ★ ★

அறிவுடையார் அறிவீனரைச் சென்றிரவார்.

நம்மாலே ஆவரிந் நல்குந்நதார், எஞ்சூன்றும் தம்மீலாம் ஆக்கம் இலர்என்று - தம்மை மருண்ட மனத்தார்பின் செல்பவோ தாமும் தெருண்ட அறிவி னவர்?

Ignorant condescending patrons

Will men themselves possessed of clear discerning knowledge follow after those who have yielded themselves up to mental bewilderment, and who (erroneously) say (of suppliants), 'These poor folks depend entirely on us, evermore are they without resources in themselves?'

"No man should ever accompany his gifts with disrespectful treatment; gifts so given bring fault on the given".

★ ★ ★

ஒருவன் வறுமையால் பிறர்பாற் சென்றிரப்பதிலும் இறத்தல் நன்று.

இழித்தக்க செய்தொருவன் ஆர உணலின் பழித்தக்க செய்யான் பசித்தல் தவறோ? விழித்திமைக்கு மாத்திரை அன்றோ ஒருவன் அழித்துப் பிறக்கும் பிறப்பு?

Honest hunger and dishonest fulness of food.

Is not a man's dying and birth again measured by the twinkling of an eye? Is it then a fault if a man rather choose to suffer hunger, doing no blameworthy actions, than to feed full, doing things that entail disgrace?

★ ★ ★

இரப்போரைப் பழியாதார் உலகத்தில் இல்லை.

என்றும் புதியார் பிறப்பினும் இவ்வுலகத் தென்றும் அவனே பிறக்கலான், - குன்றின் பரப்பெலாம் பொன்னொழுதும் பாய்அருவி நாட! - இரப்பாரை எள்ளா மகன்.

Beggars are universally despised.

Lord of the land where gold is borne down by rushing waterfalls from every hilly slope! - Though in this world new (kinds of) men are continually born, that very man is never born that does not scorn mendicants.

★ ★ ★

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