

தமிழ் நாடு



அரசு

டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கார்
நூற்றாண்டு நினைவு மண்டபம்
அடிக்கல் நாட்டு விழா.

மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு சட்டப்பேரவைத்தலைவர்
திரு. சேலபட்டி கிராமத்தையா அவர்கள்
தலைமையில்

மாண்புமிகு தமிழக முதல்வர்
புரட்சித் தலைவி

டாக்டர் ஜெ. ஜெயலலிதா அவர்களால்
14-4-93 அன்று அடிக்கல் நாட்டப்பட்டது.

திரு. முருகராஜ், உ.ப. மாண்புமிகு திரு. ஆனந்தன்
கிசையலர், ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும்
ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் நலத்துறை
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- ★ Mushrooms

— M.N. Pushpa,
Curator,
Govt. Museum,
Madras.



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A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

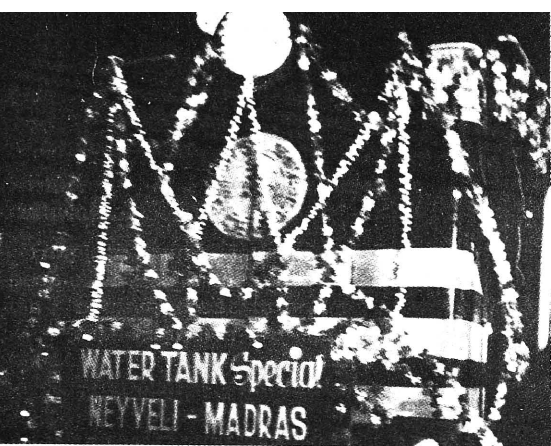
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024
Chithirai - Vaikasi

MAY - 1993

Wrappers:

I Wrapper - Foundation laid
for Dr. Ambedkar Memorial
Hall.

IV Wrapper - Labour Statue at
Madras.



DRINKING WATER FROM NEYVELI TO MADRAS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha marked the arrival of drinking water from Neyveli by distributing it to nine women at Egmore railway station on 14th April, 1993.

A total of 0.7 million gallons of drinking water will be brought from Neyveli and Erode by rail



every day to augment the supply in the city. The water special from Erode reached Madras on 15.4.93. The water will be offloaded at Villivakkam and taken by a conduit to Kilpauk for treatment.

As the Chief Minister signalled with a green lamp the flower-bedecked engine of the special train from Neyveli moved into the yard pulling nine wagons.

A total of 30 wagons transporting nine lakh litres reached Egmore. While the remaining wagons were detached from the train, nine of them glided into the goods yard.

The Minister for Local Administration Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, the Minister for Handlooms, Thiru E. Madhusudhanan, who is also the Chairman of a Committee to monitor the water problem, other Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, the Additional General Manager, Southern Railway, Thiru C.S. Kannan, the Divisional Railway Manager Thiru V. Natarajan, Chairman, Metrowater Thiru P.V. Venkatakrishnan and the Managing Director Thiru M.S. Srinivasan were also present on the occasion.

Water from the train will be emptied into lorries and taken to Kilpauk for treatment before it is supplied for drinking. Metrowater has made elaborate arrangements and provided pumps with hose pipes to drain out the water from the wagons.

It was almost round-the-clock work for the officials of Metro Water and Southern Railway.

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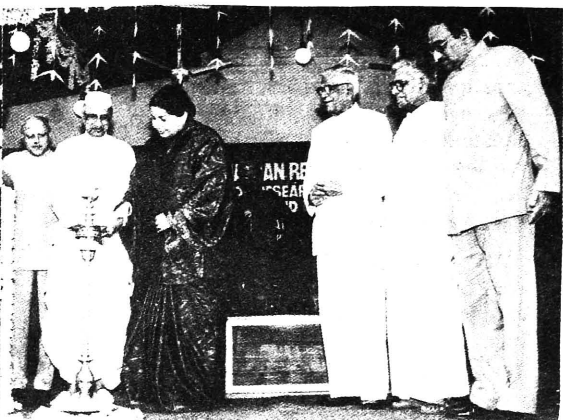
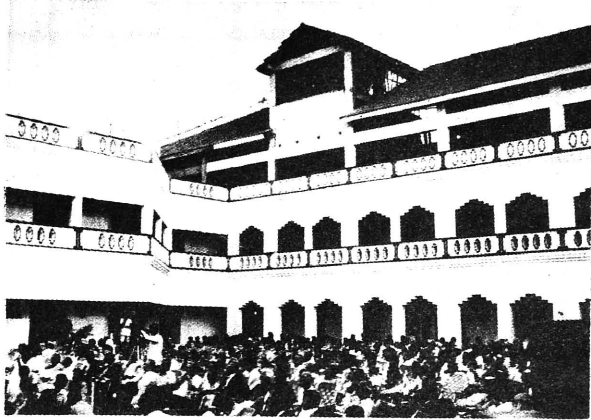
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SCIENCE CITY IN MADRAS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated at the dedication ceremony of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) at Taramani on 14th April 1993 and delivered her speech.

"I wish to thank Dr. M.S. Swaminathan for inviting me to be present on this important occasion, when impressive new facilities are being inaugurated, to mark the beginning of a new era in the rural development of our Country. This day mark the start of the Tamil New Year and it is most appropriate that this happy function should take place today. The dawn of a new year, besides being an occasion for celebration, is deeply symbolic of the dominance of NATURE in the lives of the people, because it sets in motion the whole host of economic and social activities, inseparably connected with the livelihood and fortunes of the rural community. Sitting here, we find it difficult to appreciate how closely NATURE is associated with the life of man and that living in harmony with NATURE is the only way to

survival. But, for the rural people, it is still a way of life, to understand and appreciate the symphony of NATURE and follow its strains. It is, therefore, appropriate that the various facilities available at this Centre are being dedicated to the people on this auspicious day.

This dedication ceremony coincides with the birth centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the great leader who fought for the rights of the oppressed and the downtrodden people, most of whom still continue to come from the rural areas. Therefore, this function on this day is vested with a deep significance, because the facilities available at this Research Centre will be utilised for the betterment of the lot of these poor people, whose cause was always dear to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

The achievement of sustainable and equitable development remains the greatest challenge facing the human race. Despite the good progress achieved over the past decade, more than one billion people in the world are said to live in acute poverty and without access to vital resources such as education, health services, employment and a decent income required to give them a change for a better life.

In India, the problems of increasing food production, developing water resources and ensuring that the whole population has facilities for a satisfactory standard of living, are of a stupendous nature. There is a long way to go but the time is short and the clock is ticking away. There is no option except to develop bold and innovative research strategies and public policies, which can help to produce more food and other commodities per unit of land, water and energy, and will provide diversified opportunities for employment in rural areas.

Therefore, for many years, our attention will have to be focused on agricultural and rural development; on issues relating to farmers and farm produce; farming technologies; job opportunities on farms and the social and economic progress of the farming community. Two thousand years ago, Saint Thiruvalluvar spoke of the pivotal place of the farmer in the society; I quote:

"They alone live who live by agriculture; all others

Lead a cringing, dependant life."

So said Thiruvalluvar.

Today, the task before us has been complicated by the fact that, in our anxiety to modernise agriculture, we have paid little regard to the consequential impact that it has on the environmental and ecological situation. Our efforts appear to be causing irreparable damage to the very resources which we should have learnt to protect and sustain.

Also, in the process, we have lost contact with the kind of wisdom and forbearance with which the rural community used land and other resources, and by their endeavours, continued to enrich them instead of degrading them. The case for sustainable development rests on the compelling necessity to tap this wisdom, and to learn from the symbiotic relationship between man and nature, that was practiced in rural communities for thousands of years, and to apply this wisdom to the technological orientation of modern development.

In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development defined sustainable development as, "meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations." Meeting the needs of the poor in this generation is an essential aspect of sustainable development, which will also take care of the needs of the subsequent generations. It is in this context that there is so much to look forward to in the ideals, aspirations and the programmes of this Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development, the brain child of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan.

On this occasion, I must point out how singularly fortunate we are that Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has chosen to settle in Madras and develop this Centre, and has made his services available for the development of our State. We wish to be guided by him and I would like to extend an open invitation to

him, to assume full responsibility for the planning and implementation of sustainable agricultural programmes, for the benefit of our State.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to achieving "Food, Health and Jobs for All" by the year 2000.

We are embarking on a large programme of primary health care and primary education. We wish to eradicate illiteracy totally from Tamil Nadu, during the next five years. We are determined to bring the infant mortality rate to below 40 per 1000 by 1998. We are equally determined to eradicate social evils such as female infanticide, child labour, untouchability and the like. In order to accomplish all these tasks, it is essential to effect improvement in the economic status of rural women and men. Rural unemployment is reflected in the growth of urban slums. Thus, rural and urban poverty have a feed-back relationship and we can solve the problem of urban slums only by attending to the problem of generating an adequate number of rural jobs.

Tamil Nadu's natural resources are limited. The per capita availability of both land and water is much lower in Tamil Nadu than in the rest of India. In spite of our effective family planning programmes, our population which was 55.6 million in 1991, may go up to 65 million by the year 2000.

Thus, we have to produce more food, fibre, fuel wood and other agricultural commodities from less land and less water in the coming years. This challenge can be met only through science and more science, characterised by both excellence in quality and relevance in relation to social needs.

I am happy to learn that this Centre is organised on the principle of symbiosis between science and society. Three aspects of the work of this Research Centre have at-

tracted me most.

The first is its attention to the creation of new jobs and to the addition of economic value to the time of rural women. Unless there is value addition in financial terms to the work of landless labour families, their quality of life will not see improvement. The emphasis on imparting new skills and on bridging the prevailing gap between employment opportunities and employable skills is most appropriate. I consider that the concept of the Biovillage, developed for this purpose, will be very relevant to our needs.

Secondly, I am happy that this Centre has a dynamic programme for saving the endangered plant species of Tamil Nadu, including medicinal plants grown by tribal and rural families. The United Nations has declared 1993 as the International Year of the World's Indigenous people. The theme for the year is 'Indigenous People: a new Partnership'. The Tribal Area Biodiversity Network, being organised by the Centre, represents an excellent example of a beneficial partnership between modern science and ancient wisdom.

I am sure that this synthetic approach will help us to design our programme of sustainable development, much more realistically than the textual transmission of structured ideas, alien to our society.

I am glad that the Garden of this Centre is being developed on the basis of the agro-ecological classification given in Tolkappiyam, written 2000 years ago. The five regions of 'Kurinji', 'Mullai', 'Marutham', 'Neithal' and 'Palai' described in Tolkappiyam, provide an excellent basis for organising agricultural research and training programmes.

Finally, I am particularly happy that a high priority has been accorded to coastal systems research, since Tamil Nadu is blessed with a long coastline exceeding to over

1000 kilometers. In industrialised countries, coastal zones are areas of prosperity, while in our Country, they are invariably immersed in poverty. The Mediterranean coast of Europe attracts one third of world tourism.

We can promote prosperity among coastal communities by paying concurrent attention to capture fishery, brackish water aquaculture, coastal forestry, agro-forestry and tourism. At the same time, we can mitigate the hardship caused by coastal storms, by preserving the mangroves and other

Prime Minister to the urgent need for an integrated coastal area development programme. I am still hoping that such a programme will be initiated soon. This will help to strengthen both the environmental and livelihood security of coastal communities. I have already asked the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission to draw up a programme for the integrated development of coastal agriculture, including fisheries and forestry, coastal industries particularly for export, and tourism. Coastal areas also afford opportunities for tapping wind and solar energy for the desalination of

a unique solar energy generator at this Research Centre. I congratulate the Central Electronics Limited on their innovative design of a new solar energy generator.

I have great pleasure in announcing a donation of Rs.5 lakh from the Tamil Nadu Government to this Research Centre, the brain child of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has requested for the allotment of an additional extent of 1.5 acres. I am happy to announce that the Tamil Nadu Government will give him an additional allotment of 2.5 acres. I am happy to announce that the Tamil Nadu



coastal vegetation. The ancient Tamils knew the value of Mangroves. In the Nataraja temple in Chidambaram, for example, there is a beautiful sculpture of a Mangrove tree.

Last year, when Tamil Nadu faced unprecedented floods in coastal areas, I drew the attention of the

water and for agriculture and industry. Tamil Nadu would like to become a world leader in harnessing renewable forms of energy.

I am particularly happy that the Union Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India, have commissioned

Government will make available the required land as well as any additional extent which he may require for this noble purpose.

I am grateful to Thiru C. Subramaniam for suggesting that this campus should be developed as a Science City. I accept the suggestion with pleasure. With the help of leading scientists and

technologists, I assure you we will take steps to make this area a Science City, which will be renowned the world over.

Mr. C. Subramaniam said in his address that the Government of Tamil Nadu acts quickly. I wish to assure that this Government believes in speed with quality. We completed the construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium of international standards within a record time of just 7 months.

I also assure you that my promises will not remain in paper and they will be translated into action.

I would like to inform that with the help and guidance of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the Tamil Nadu Government will soon be launching a Coastal Area Development Programme along the Coastal Area of the State. We will utilise Dr. M.S. Swaminathan's expertise fully in this area.

I am confident that this Centre will become the source of many new technological innovations, of great relevance of rural regeneration.

I wish the scientists and staff of the Centre all success in their quest for promoting sustainable modes of rural livelihood and for conserving nature and natural resources.

I wish to express our gratitude to Dr. Song Jian, Prof. Hemmi, Ms. Joan Holmes and the other distinguished scientists who have come from many nations, for visiting Tamil Nadu and for exchanging ideas and experiences with our scientists. I wish you all a very pleasant stay in our State and Country.

Man's destiny is linked with Nature. Our ancient seers recognised this thousands of years ago. They considered Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Space (Akasha) as the embodiment of the Absolute, and learnt to treat them with awe, wonder and respect, reaping the rich harvest of a bountiful life.

In the "Prithvi Sukta" of Atharva Veda the seer sang:

"On whom reside the oceans,
the rivers flow
And all the waters sojourn,
on whom

The Creatures exist, and food and
crops spring up,
The Earth, may she first grant us
the elixir of life."

"May all your seasons, rightly
succeeding each other,
Summer and rains, autumn and
winter spring,
Each yielding place fruitfully
to the other-
O Earth, produce for us their
shining harvest."

In understanding and appreciating the meaning of this vision, and in living our lives according to it, in this lie true wisdom, and our hopes for the future.

I have great pleasure in dedicating the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development to the Nation."

His Excellency the Governor Thiru Bhisma Narain Singh, in his inaugural address stressed the need for developing environment-friendly technologies which were both economically and ecologically sound. It was imperative to promote eco-technology, which helped combine the best in modern technology and in traditional wisdom and practices, and substituted capital and market purchased farm inputs with those grown in the farm.



He pointed out that the produce got from ecological agriculture would do well in the markets of affluent countries where there was a growing emphasis on health-foods and eco-products.

The Governor also stressed the importance of pre-serving the genetic wealth of the Nation. The dynamics of growth without regard to sustainable development had placed tremendous pressure on natural resources, he said.

His Excellency former President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman, presiding over the function, said that special attention should be paid to improve the quality of life in coastal zones. The lot of poor people in the region should be improved by providing a better environment. He highlighted the importance of mangrove forests and said that should be given adequate protection.

Thiru C. Subramaniam, in his key-note address, commended the goals of the MSSRF to pursue research on sustainable development.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Non-conventional Energy Sources, Thiru S. Krishnakumar, switching on the solar-power generator, said, the Country was poised to take the lead in utilising non-conventional energy sources, and a great future was ahead for photovoltaic systems for generating power.

Dr. Song Jain, State Councillor and Chairman, Science and Technology Commission of China, Ms. Joan Holmes, President, Global Hunger Project, Prof. Kenzo Hemmi, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan and Dr. E.A. Siddiq, Director, Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad, spoke. Tmt. M.S. Subbulakshmi rendered the invocation.

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, MSSRF Chairman, gave a brief outline of philosophy and activities of the Centre.



finances have gone totally awry.

The Committee on Austerity has made a valiant effort to set out many recommendations to correct the financial situation of the States. It has not highlighted the most crucial issue namely, the immediate short term fiscal collapse confronting the States. There has been absolutely no effort by the Centre in assisting States in managing the extremely difficult short term financial situation caused wholly by the structural adjustment process. I have categorically stated the need to exercise restraint in the matter of issue prices of food grains. During the decade 1977 to 1987 the price of common rice in the public distribution system was stepped up by only 89 paise per Kg. In

BETTER FISCAL MANAGEMENT WITHOUT AFFECTING THE POOR AND THE UNDER PRIVILEGED

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

Honourable Prime Minister,
Deputy Chairman of the Planning
Commission,
Union Ministers,
Governors, Lieutenant
Governors and
Chief Ministers,

This meeting of the National Development Council has been convened to discuss the report of the Committee of the National Development Council on austerity. It would have been more appropriate if the report of the Committee had been considered earlier by this Council in September 1992. It would appear that we are trying to bolt the doors of the stables after the horses have

fled. I would in particular like to highlight the fact that the States have been at the receiving end of unprecedented fiscal turbulence. I wish to point out that no State can withstand the relentless onslaught on its finances by inflation and the steep increase in administered prices. The chain of increases in administered prices of fertilizers, coal, petroleum products and rice in the public distribution system by the Centre has laid low the State's finances. In addition, market borrowings have been held down, small savings have been pushed back and there is stagnation in the flow of Central assistance to the States. It is a dismal situation where the States'

December 1991, the increase was 88 paise per Kg. In January 1993, it has been revised again by 60 paise per Kg. The resultant effect on the State's finances can well be imagined. It would have been an easy option to pass on these increases but this would reflect an insensitivity to the cause of the poor and the under-privileged. We have therefore chosen to insulate, at least partially, the poor from this extraordinary increase in rice prices. The result has been serious financial difficulty for the State. I have repeatedly stressed in the Council in December 1991 and also in May 1992 the need to exercise restraint on issue prices of food grains. The States which are



so much closer to the people in their every day life have had to bear the brunt of the fiscal burden of protecting the poor against the rise in food prices. In making recommendations on austerity, particularly on subsidies, it is necessary to focus on this key issue of public expenditure policy in the context of the structural adjustment process. I would once again like to urge that the Centre should refrain from any further increase in food grain prices in the public distribution system.

We are also concerned about the possibility of further increase in petroleum and fertilizer prices consequent on the recent change in foreign exchange conversion. We would request the Centre to desist from any further price increases in these critical commodities. This will affect large sections of people. My purpose in highlighting these aspects is to emphasise that the problems faced by the States in the management of their finances have their origin in the management of macro economic variables which are wholly in the domain of the Centre. It is indeed disheartening that when the States have had to contend with fiscal turbulence consequent on the National

economic crisis, no assistance whatsoever has been extended to the States. In fact, the rigorousness in holding back support to the States has made the States' position even more vulnerable. Austerity as a medium term issue can only be focussed upon, given some restoration of short term fiscal stability in the States. I would therefore suggest that the immediate need is for a fiscal adjustment facility to be extended by the Centre to the States to handle the short term fiscal situation. I have no doubt that the members of this Council will join me in one voice in requesting that at least the support extended by the World Bank for the maintenance of a social safety net is passed on to the States in this hour of need to maintain what little the States have been doing for the poor.

I would briefly like to dwell on some of the main recommendations of the Committee on Austerity. The Committee has suggested a 5 per cent reduction in the Eighth Plan period in the ratio of non-plan revenue expenditure to total revenues of the States. Unfortunately, States like Tamil Nadu, which have been hit hard by the recommendations of the Ninth

Finance Commission can hardly be expected to achieve this goal, unless they receive a better deal from the Tenth Finance Commission. Tamil Nadu has been facing fiscal difficulties of an unprecedented nature as the Ninth Finance Commission's projections in its case have gone completely awry. We have nevertheless taken the lead to set out a detailed public expenditure policy and have undertaken specific measures to strive towards this goal.

The Committee has chosen to focus on a key aspect of State Government expenditure, namely, the cost of salaries, wages and pensions. The expenditure on account of pay revision and dearness allowance has spiralled as parity with Central scales of pay and dearness allowance has now become the order of the day. In fact we have demands for equation of allowances. The Centre should take the lead in setting out a relevant Incomes and Wages Policy. It will only then be possible for the States to take new initiatives on this issue.

We are broadly in agreement with the recommendation that there should be no expansion in

employment in the Government Sector in the Eighth Plan period. In Tamil Nadu, we have a complete ban on the creation of new posts. A modified Zero Baseline budgeting process for Accelerated Growth (Ze-Bag) has been implemented in Tamil Nadu as an ongoing continuous process. This has been useful to contain growth in Government employment and relocate staff to do more useful work.

On the question of subsidies a pragmatic view needs to be taken. We cannot risk social disharmony. While we have made some attempts at containment of subsidies it has not been easy to implement these policies. Any abrupt reduction or withdrawal will pose serious problems. The right approach would be to pass on future cost increases. This will ensure a gradual transition and will not affect the people suddenly. We should certainly attempt better cost recovery in higher education. The question of better targeting of food subsidy is under examination by a Committee of Food Ministers and we shall go by the consensus reached. The recommendation on stoppage of budgetary support to cover losses of public sector undertakings is acceptable.

This Council will be interested to know the major reform in the levy of Sales Tax that we have undertaken in the recent State Budget. We have classified all goods in a set of 5 major groups. There are, in addition, 4 special rates. The rates now in operation are just 9 as against 17 earlier. May I suggest that this lead may be adopted by other States to ensure tax harmonisation? I would like to highlight the problem of evasion posed by extremely low tax rates in Union Territories. This leads to considerable evasion and the Centre should intervene to ensure that Sales Tax rates in Union Territories are not pegged at unrealistically low levels and are determined to

be in harmony with those in the neighbouring States.

The Austerity Committee has made a clear and unambiguous recommendation that necessary enabling legislation should be introduced in the Parliament in respect of consignment tax, preferably within 3 months but not exceeding 6 months. We are quite dismayed that there has not even been a mention in the Union Budget on the intention to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of consignment tax in the current session of Parliament. I have written to the Union Finance Minister giving our detailed views on the issue. No further time should be lost in introducing the necessary legislation to provide for this levy.

We endorse the recommendation to adopt a selective scheme of disinvestment of shares in public sector undertakings. The States should be supported under the National Renewal Fund to restructure public sector undertakings.

We have only recently stepped up the local cess and the local cess surcharge based on land revenue. We have taken up a detailed examination of the scope for rationalisation of water rates for irrigation involving the full participation of farmers.

We have ensured a 3 per cent return on the net worth of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, only after providing cash subsidy to the Board to partially cover the cost of concessional supply. This is posing considerable strain to the States' finances. We have initiated a dialogue on the issue of levy of charges with farmers' groups and our effort is to reach a consensus.

We have continuously taken steps to improve the performance of our Transport Corporations, including necessary fare revisions. While we were thus on course to achieve a reasonable return, the Centre's decision to revise diesel prices steeply in September 1992 has proved to be a major setback.

We would like to urge that there should be no further hike in the price of diesel. Any further increase will cripple the Transport Corporations and seriously affect services to the public.

The majority recommendation of treating Small Savings Loans as loans in perpetuity is timely. This is a long standing demand of the States. This gains strength in the context of the steep decline in the collections of small savings in the current year following the withdrawal of concessions by the Centre. We had taken up this issue with the Union Finance Minister with specific suggestions. Unfortunately no fresh concessions to boost small savings have been announced in the recent Union Budget. I do hope this will again be taken up and some new incentives restored for small savings.

I have spelt out the views of our Government on the main issues in the agenda before us. We are in full agreement that austerity has to be the watchword in the near future. At the same time, it is our firm belief that the policy mix that we adopt should not affect the poor and the underprivileged. Better fiscal management has to be secured without affecting the quality of life of the poor. We need to approach the larger issue of better fiscal management keeping this objective uppermost in our mind. On our part we shall continue to do our utmost to promote fiscal discipline in a constructive and meaningful manner and ensure that the poor and the underprivileged get the best out of the fiscal management policies of our Government.

(On behalf of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan delivered the speech at National Development Council, held at New Delhi on 5th April 1993.)



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TEMPLE ART GALLERY NEAR MADRAS

★ A modified scheme for the performance of 'Oru Kala Pooja' in temples with very meagre funds, the construction of a temple art gallery close to Madras and a retirement benefit scheme for temple employees were announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, in the Assembly on 15th April, 1993.

Replying to the discussion on the budgetary demand for the HR and CE Department, the Chief Minister said under the modified scheme for 'Oru Kala Pooja', it was enough for the public to contribute 25 per cent of Rs.25,000 deposit and the Government would bear the balance.

The scheme to create a deposit and use the interest to perform 'Oru Kala Pooja' was proposed by her last year for 400 temples. Under this, 50 per cent of the deposit should be received as donations from the public. This had now been reduced to 25 per cent, as only 10 temples could mobilise contributions from the public.

The Chief Minister said the Members of the Legislative

Assembly could take the lead in securing public contribution, now that it had been reduced to Rs.6,250 a temple.

★ The proposed temple art gallery, with an outlay of Rs.30 lakh, would come up on the road to Mamallapuram. Tourists, particularly those from abroad could have a glimpse of the temple icons, musical instruments, chariots and artefacts from religious places, all under one roof.

The surplus funds from temples would be utilised to construct the gallery.

★ The retirement benefit scheme would cover employees of a temple having an annual income of Rupees one lakh and above. It would provide Rs.500 to the employee at the time of retirement besides his contribution of Rs.20 a month with interest. A corpus of Rs.10 lakh was being created for the purpose. Nearly 8,000 employees would benefit under the scheme.

★ The Chief Minister said a scheme would be launched to encourage the playing of rare old musical instruments such as Panchamukha Vaadhyam, Ekkalam, Parinayanam, Udukai, Jayagandi and Beri found in some temples. This would pro-

tect the instruments from extinction and also give a fillip to the experts to teach the younger generation.

★ The Government had decided to grant a monthly pension of Rs.300 to 100 aged and indigent exponents of traditional musical instruments who had rendered them in temples.

★ The temple art gallery at Madurai Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple would be renovated at a cost of Rs.10 lakh.

★ A women's polytechnic would be set up using the surplus funds of Bannari Mariamman temple in Periyar District.

★ The Chief Minister said that the increments ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.50 would be granted to temple employees who were stagnating for over 15 years without promotion in the same grade. About 100 persons would benefit from this and they would be fixed in the selection grade of pay.

★ Icon preservation centres, similar to the one at Thiruvapur, would be set up at Tiruchi, Tirunelveli and Madurai.

★ A project to grow commercially viable plants, including teak, mango, coconut

SURVIVAL OF THE FEMALE CHILD - A CAUSE FOR CONCERN

Tmt. C.K. GARIYALI, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government
Information and Tourism Department

It is a matter of great distress that the Census of 1991 indicates that India has only 929 females for every 1000 males. Normally, the sex ratio should be in favour of the female sex, since it is the harder sex. However, due to neglect during various stages in the life of a female child, there has been a steady decline in the survival of the females in India.

The number of females per 1000 males for Orissa is 882 and figure for Bihar is 912; only state where number of females is proportionately more is Kerala.

Though the factors contributing to this situation are complex and manifold, two factors are very important i.e. the preference for the male child and the practice of female infanticide.

PREFERENCE FOR MALE CHILD

In Indian and Eastern cultures, there is a traditional preference for the male child. This is happening due to the belief that a male child is necessary for the salvation of the parents, and that it is only a 'Putra' (son) who could enable his parents in crossing a 'hell' called 'put' by performing certain rites and rituals after the death of the parents.

It is also expected that a male child would take care of the parents in their old age. Thus a male child is considered to be a social security whereas a female child is considered a burden.

However, the myth of boys looking after their parents in old age has started exploding. A recent study conducted in a Scandinavian Country, showed that old people tended to live long if they had (either married or unmarried) daughter living in the same town. This study also showed that the very presence of a daughter in the same town, contributed to the positive well being of the old parents, and to the longevity of their lives. This was not the case of those, parents who had sons, living in the same town.

Female infanticide

The blind preference for a male child has led the society to indulge in the criminal activity of female infanticide from times immemorial, in India, China, etc. In India this practice is chronic and is prevalent in Rajasthan, parts of Madhya Pradesh, and Salem and Madurai Districts of Tamil Nadu. A lot of unnatural methods are used to do away with the female child, such as the following:

- a) Child is starved to death;
- b) Suffocated with a pillow, pressed against her face;
- c) her mouth is filled with soaked rice husk;
- d) fed with the juice of a poisonous plant.

These heinous acts are carried out either by elderly relatives, or by traditional birth-attendants for a small fee.



The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken several effective steps to curb these practices since 1985.

1. Health workers have started educating and motivating mothers and creating a positive image of the female child;

2. Creches have been opened with the help of the Indian Council of Child Welfare as a contact point for establishing communication with local women in Madurai;

3. Women's action groups have been created to create awareness about the cause. These groups also indulge in direct social action/intervention/demonstration/agitation and thus mobilise public opinion.

4. A foundling home has been established to nurture the rescued babies in Madurai by missionaries, where a large number of rescued female babies have been sheltered.

5. Follow-up and monitoring of pregnant women by health workers/creche workers and women's action group members are being organised.

6. Activist groups try to be present at the time of birth of a child. A Health Worker or a Doctor is made to certify that a female baby was born healthy, so that parents may not be able to say later that a baby was born sick and thus died a natural death.

7. Women's action group members demand a written assurance from the family that the female baby would not come to any harm;

8. If families do not appear to be co-operative, the baby is removed from the family, and placed in foundling home by a health worker or a member of a women's action group.

With the historic advent of a Lady Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu in the year 1991, the problem of female infanticide suddenly came into focus and multi-pronged strategy was formulated by the Government to root out the practice of female infanticide under the personal care of the Chief Minister.

To tackle this problem, the Government has taken the following steps.

1. Providing political will;
2. Providing education and awareness building among masses;
3. Taking note of female infanticide as a criminal Act, punishable under the Indian Penal Code as culpable homicide amounting to murder;

4. Propagating family planning, contraceptive and spacing services, to avoid births of unwanted children, altogether.

5. Rescuing the female babies at risk.

6. Provision of facilities for sheltering rescued babies, in both Government and voluntary sectors.

7. Providing incentives to parents to make them value the female child.

8. Providing full literacy to the districts which practices on priority basis.

9. Introducing large scale women's employment programmes to deal (a) with the basic issue of poverty and (b) to empower women with financial strength.

Providing Political Will

The heinous practice has been condemned in no uncertain terms by the First Lady Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the message has reached far and wide, down to the party cadres and grass root level of leadership.

1. The Chief Minister's Female Child Protection Scheme has been launched under her personal patronage which makes a family planning acceptor eligible for a cash deposit of Rs.2,000 if he has only female children (in the name of the child) thereby demolishing the traditional preference for a son.

2. When the first batch of five rescued babies arrived in Madras from their villages, the Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha personally received them, christened them, and deposited Rs.5,000 in the name of each child, which they will receive with interest after they grow up. This shows that the Tamil Nadu Government is serious about the business of bringing up the rescued babies.

3. The 'Chief Minister's Cradle Scheme', has been launched; cradles are placed outside 'Noon

Meal Centres' and 'Primary Health Centres', where people can leave an unwanted female baby. The babies placed in the cradles are then rescued by the Government and brought under its care.

Education and Awareness Building among the Masses

Even at the level of the Chief Minister in the State, the issue of Female infanticide is being raised at various forums and platforms. A vast movement is being created and public opinion is being mobilised and built up against the practice. The Minister for Women's Welfare herself has been participating in numerous meetings at the grass root level, carrying the message strong and deep, into the villages. Recently a large rally was organised by the Minister for Women's Welfare in Salem District. The meeting and procession continued for nearly four hours, despite pouring rain. This shows that a commitment is being built up for the cause. Since the practice is predominant in certain communities like Gounders in Salem, and Kallars and Maravars in Madurai, caste leadership is being specially enlisted for awareness building.

1. Punishment for Female Infanticide (Culpable homicide amounting to murder)

Morally, technically and legally speaking, the killing of an adult can be treated no differently from the killing of a day old or a week old child. However the law enforcement authorities in these areas who normally subscribe to the local customs and practices and therefore have shown a Nelson's eye at the incidence of female infanticide so far.

Now due to the political will being strong and definite, the law enforcement authorities are no more able to ignore it when a complaint about female infanticide is lodged with them. For the first time in the history of the State, several

criminal cases have been registered against the suspect parents and of these three have been charged and one or two have been actually sentenced to imprisonment. The fact that the culprits responsible for female infanticide would be actually brought to book, is going to act as a major deterrent. In fact, the enforcement of law would act as the main force for abolition of the practice completely.

2. The studies by the Family Welfare Department have shown that in modern times, it was rarely the first female child which was put to death. Normally it was the second and subsequent female child who were being subjected to infanticide. Hence if a good spacing programme was done and contraceptives made available at the door steps of the eligible mothers, it would be possible to avert unwanted conceptions. In this way, the unwanted child will not be born at all.

Towards achieving this goal, all health workers have been trained in I.U.D. insertions and oral pill administration. Oral pills are also being distributed through the community workers, including noon meal workers and traditional birth attendants. The number of Nirodh distribution depot holders, has been increased in every village, and Nirodh is available in tea shops, cycle shops and with community workers, barbers, co-operative societies and so on. Spacing is being promoted vigorously to prevent too many births too soon and arrest all unwanted births.

The Cradle Baby Scheme

In December 1992, the cradle Baby Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Under the scheme cradles have been placed at all primary health centres and noon-meal centres in problem areas. The word has been spread that if peo-



ple do not want a female child, it may be just placed in one of the cradles. So far about 50 babies have been rescued from cradles.

Sheltering the rescued babies

The children have been placed by the Government mainly with two or three voluntary agencies, namely the homes run by:

a) Mother Theresa (Sister of Charity) at Salem and Madras.

b) Karana Prayag foundling home, run by S.O.S. villages of India.

c) and Foundling home run by missionaries near Usilampatti in Madurai.

Public response to the cause of cradle babies has been tremendous. There is already a long queue of applicants for adopting these babies. Donations have been pouring into Government, from all sections of the people. A fund has been created called Chief Minister's Girl Child Fund. A sum of Rs.5,000 is being deposited on the name of every cradle baby which can be withdrawn by her with accumulated interest, after growing up.

The babies which do not get adopted will be brought up in S.O.S. children's village at the expense of the State Government. Here they will be provided with both education and employment.

Incentives for valuing a Female Child

In order to prevent a family from hankering after a male child, this

scheme has been launched. The idea is to abolish the preference for a male child and add value to the birth of a female child. Rs.2000 is deposited as already mentioned, in the name of a female child, at the time of her birth, if her parents accept the family welfare programme while they have only female children. By the time, the child grows up, Rs.2000 would grow to Rs.20,000 which can be used either for her marriage or for higher education. The Female child hereafter need not be viewed as a burden, and can be an equal source of social security for her parents. Thus the need to discard the female child at birth would no more exist at all.

Emphasising female literacy

Tamil Nadu has already launched a programme of attaining 100% literacy both for males and females to be achieved by 1995. However, priority has been accorded to the Districts of Madurai and Salem where female infanticide is prevalent. Education of mothers is going to be a 'key issue' in the process of eradicating female infanticide and this is being given full attention.

Introducing Intensive Women Employment Programme

Tamil Nadu has the World Bank assisted IFED programme for generating women employment programmes through women's groups. The programme has all organising, training, producing and marketing elements. The IFED Aid is now being prioritised for the Districts of Salem and Madurai and preference is being given to female infanticide blocks. There is greater need in these areas for women to become useful, financially contributing members of society, in the interest of their own survival. A total amount of Rs.80 lakh is being channelised in this direction for generating employment for women.



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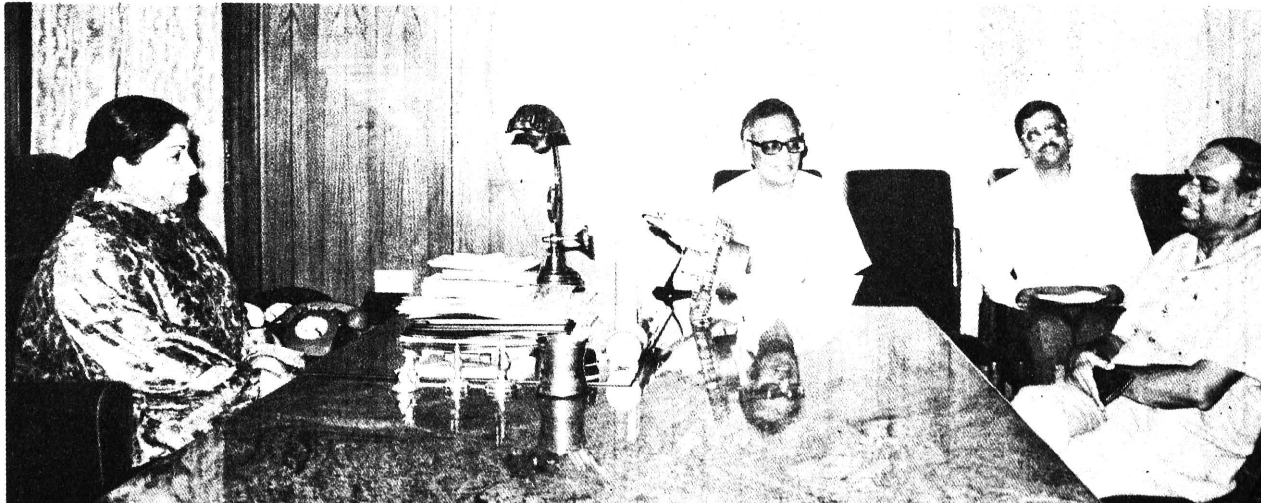


His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Bishma Narain Singh hosted a customary tea party to the Legislators on 27th April 1993. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Speaker, Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Government Officials were present at the party.



Thiru C. Rangarajan, Governor Reserve Bank of India called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 15th April 1993. Thiru T.V. Venkataraman IAS, Chief Secretary and Thiru N. Narayanan IAS, Finance Secretary were present on the occasion.

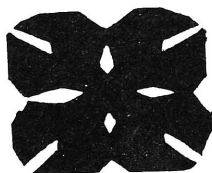
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ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

The Annamalai University was founded by the benefaction, philanthropy and far-sighted vision of Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad. What was originally the Sri Meenakshi College, flowered into Annamalai University in 1929, a unitary and residential seat of higher learning, sylvan in setting, rural in atmosphere, sequestered from the din and bustle of the madding crowd, and eminently conducive to calm study and quiet contemplation.

Apart from, donating the buildings, classrooms, hostels, playgrounds and the Library of the Sri Meenakshi College, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the illustrious Founder Pro-Chancellor, bequeathed a princely sum of Rs.20 lakh in 1929, and 300 acres of land to the University, to start with. As Pro-Chancellor for nineteen years, he devoted all his loving care and attention to the growth and development of the University. Many buildings for Classrooms, Departments of Studies, Administration, Residential Quarters, Guest House, etc., came up under his meticulous supervision and guidance. He succeeded in securing

the services of able and eminent men as Vice-Chancellors. With equal care and judgement, he hand-picked men of tried erudition for teaching at the University. So, right early, Annamalai University was known for its academic excellence and quality.

Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar was keen to develop the University as a seat of Tamil Language and Culture, and equally so as a Centre of Tamil Music, in both of which, a phenomenal mark was made during his period. With equal devotion, he fostered studies in Science and Technology. The Faculty of Engineering and Technology was started in 1945, as the second Engineering College in the State. Befitting his wisdom and vision, the Annamalai University was firmly established, as a premier educational institution in the Country.

After his passing away in 1948, his eldest son, Dr. Rajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar, became the second Pro-Chancellor. He emulated his illustrious father in addressing himself to the ever-expanding and dynamic needs of the University, in keeping with the knowledge explosion of the times. New Departments of Studies in Agriculture, Commerce, Business Administration and Health Science were established, with a view to serving the changing needs of the society at large.

The starting of the Faculty of Medicine in 1980, with the Dental College and the Departments of Nursing and Pharmacy under its

wings, was a cherished goal realized by the Pro-Chancellor.

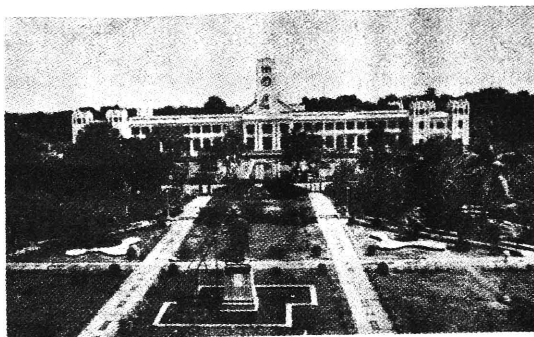
The Directorate of Distance Education established in 1979, was yet another brain-child of his, serving the cause of Distance Education, in our country and also abroad, and establishing the University's credentials more firmly than ever before. Thus, his Pro-Chancellorship for a span of 36 years, saw the rapid growth and development of the University in all spheres of academic and intellectual activity.

Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy succeeded his father in August 1984. After his assumption of office as Pro-Chancellor, the Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences was established in 1985. The Medical and the Dental Colleges, and the Hospital which will have 750 beds soon, are rendering yeoman service to the health care of a large community in and around Annamalai Nagar. Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy is striving hard to make the Institute of Health Sciences a Centre of Excellence for Post-Graduate Studies, and thus fulfil the cherished dreams of his father. The Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences Building is an eye-catching architectural monument, symbolizing the dynamism and drive of the present Pro-Chancellor.

During the sixty four years of its meritorious progress, the Annamalai University has passed through significant milestones. It celebrated the Silver Jubilee in

1955, and the Golden Jubilee in 1979, and Diamond Jubilee in 1989. All these years, the University has been avidly seeking "fresh woods and pastures new", by reaching new heights of excellence and innovation in academic pursuit, enquiry and research. It had, at the time of its inception, only seven Departments of Studies, but now has forty five Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages, Engineering and Technology, Education, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Medicine and Dentistry, respectively as the Departments of English and French, History, Economics, Sociology, Commerce, Political Science, Linguistics, Business, Administration, Population Studies, and Library Science; Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Statistics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Marine Biology, Tamil, Sanskrit, and Hindi; Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Computer Science and Application; Education, Psychology, Philosophy, Physical Education and Sports Sciences; Music and Dance; Agronomy, Soil Sciences and Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Botany and Horticulture; Microbiology, Plant Pathology, and Entomology, Medicine and Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy.

All these Faculties are located in the same campus, now of more than 750 acres of land for effective administration and interaction. The Departments are adequately staffed with high calibre academic and specialists who are entrusted with teaching at the P.G. level, and guiding research for the M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Litt and D.Sc Degrees. Besides these Departments, the Centres of Advanced Study in Linguistics and Marine Biology, enjoying UGC patronage, have done commendable work, and have published their research.



In keeping with the avowed aims of the Founder, the Department of Tamil is devoted to studies and research in Tamil Language and Culture. It produces rare monographs on the Classics, on Tamil Music, teaches Temple Art and Architecture, and has a Chair for Tirukkural.

Similarly, the Department of Music is devoted, heart and soul, to the propagation of Tamil Music, in direct fulfilment of the Founder's wishes. The Music College, as an established institution, attracts students from far and near for the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Classical Dance, under great maestros.

Enthused by the present Pro-Chancellor who is a distinguished sportsman, the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences is doing exceedingly well in sports and games. It has a fully equipped Research Laboratory and Gymnasium, and a covete Tennis Complex. The facilities offered, enable students to win laurels at State, National and International levels.

The Directorate of Distance Education caters to a very large community of students, through traditional and job-oriented courses of study which are taken to the students' homes, for their personal enlightenment and career advancement. The Directorate has also established Study Centres in various cities, equipped with good

libraries, audio and video facilities, to answer to the needs of the Distance Education students.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology has been identified by the UGC, under the COSIST Programme, to receive special assistance for further research and development, and to raise it to international standards of scientific excellence.

A prestigious Computer Centre, equipped with advanced and sophisticated systems, awaits rehabilitation in a newly constructed separate three storeyed building. The Department of Computer Science and Engineering offers Courses in Computer Engineering, and Computer Application, and a P.G. Diploma Course in Computer Science.

A Central Instrumentation and Services Laboratory, with very modern facilities, serves the various Departments of the Science Faculty.

The Annamalai University Library, named after Dr. Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, has a collection of nearly 4,00,000 volumes, besides reports, reviews, periodicals, palm-leaf manuscripts and other rare collections of interest. This is the third biggest library in Tamil Nadu, and a focal point for scholars and researchers to look up to in their endeavours.

The University has its own offset Press and a Publications Division

which publishes every year a large quantum of the research findings from the various Departments, and brings out rare books in Tamil Language and Literature, History and Culture, and also translation from other languages into Tamil and from Tamil into English. It also publishes five research journals.

Separate Halls of Residence are provided for men and women. Nearly 5000 students live in these hostels, and a healthy and harmonious community life is learnt.

The University has established a rapport with the rural folk of this backward district of South Arcot, by extending to them know-how for their benefit. The Department of Agriculture has taught the farmers better methods, water management, pest control, etc.

The Rice Centre has made innovations in modernizing Small Scale Rice Milling and Rice Processing, and propagates the advantages of modern techniques in this field

to millers, technicians and officials, and thus fulfils a very useful purpose.

The Centre for Adult Education and Extension, functions viably in mass literacy programmes and vocational training. It has adopted a hundred villages for this purpose.

The National Service Scheme has amply served the rural community by organising integrated rural welfare camps for healthcare, adult education, social welfare and agricultural development and environment enrichment. The two thousand strong NSS Unit of the University has been adjudged as one of the best in India.

The University has a long tradition of NCC activities, to make the youth physically fit, disciplined and be ever prepared for the defence of the motherland. As smart Cadets in Republic Day Contingents, they always acquitted themselves well, and in military craft and training as well.

The Students' Cultural Clubs and the Social Service League have helped to channelize youthful exuberance into constructive ways of fulfilment and service. The University had the privilege and honour of hosting the Zonal and National Youth Festivals successfully in the years 1985 and 1986.

A spacious Golden Jubilee Hall, as an annexe to the Administrative Building, now adorns the Campus as a new landmark.

The scenic beauty of the campus, its pastoral setting, and the excellent work of the various Departments have attracted Conferences, Seminars, Symposia, Special Lectures, and Work Shops of National and International importance. The Silver, Golden and Diamond Jubilee Celebrations saw a flurry of activity and effort, justifying the prestige of an established University. In the art of "training good members of society", in the words of Newman, the University has had a fair share of success.

OFFICE OF THE PR. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E), TAMIL NADU, MADRAS - 600 018.

For information of Tamil Nadu Government General Provident Fund Subscribers.

The Office of the Pr. Accountant General (A&E) Tamil Nadu, has with a view to improving efficiency, embarked on a programme to computerise the operations of the Provident Fund Accounts. This project, has reached advanced stages. The statement of Accounts of each subscriber will, henceforth, be more upto date, accurate and carry additional information like

- i) monthwise breakup of deposits made during the year which will facilitate identifying of missing credits;
- ii) exhibition of withdrawals and advances against the months in which they were drawn; and
- iii) details of past missing credits adjusted during the year with the interest accruing on them.

Since we have to ensure that the process is entirely devoid of mistakes, the changeover from a manual to computerised system is taking sometime resulting in delay in the issuance of the statement of accounts for the year 1991-92. We are, however, aiming to start the process of despatching the statement of accounts (1991-92) by the end of June, 1993. As an interim arrangement the departments have been advised to entertain applications for temporary advances and Part Final withdrawals by reckoning the deposits and withdrawals made beyond 3/91 based on details of credits/debits available with them so that you are not put to any hardship.

We trust that, the subscribers will bear with us for the delay and inconvenience caused.

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Scheduled Castes .. 1

Open Competition .. 1

Notes: Destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualifications and are found fit by getting the minimum marks for selection will be selected in preference to others who have secured even higher marks.

Explanation: 'Destitute Widow' means a widow who had neither any mean by herself to live nor any dependent to protect her from starvation.

Pay: Rs.1,640-2,900 per mensem.

Age: Below 30 years as on 1st July 1993.

No age limit for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Most Backward Class/Denotified Community and Backward Class candidates, if they possess a Degree or if they have obtained a Diploma after passing Pre-Technical Course, P.U.C. or H.S.C.

The age limit will be increased by five years in respect of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe candidates who have obtained the Diploma after passing S.S.L.C. (Some more concessions are Furnished below).

Qualifications as on 6.4.1993: (The following or their equivalent).

A first or second class Post Graduate Degree in any branch of Chemistry.

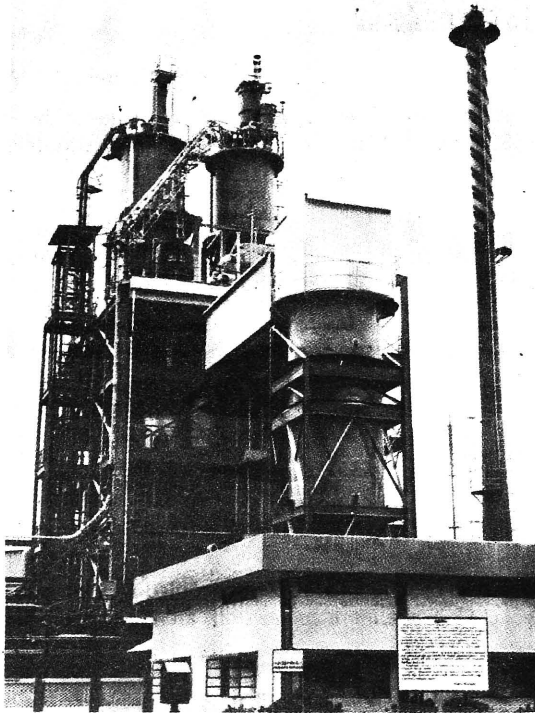
or

Associateship Diploma of the Institution of Chemists (India) obtained by examination.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Most Backward Class/Denotified Community and Backward Class candidates, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age, etc. are given in the Commission's 'Instructions, etc. to Candidates'. (The concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 14.1.1993 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10 obtained on or after 14.93 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/613/MS/93



in the Chemical Complex of State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) at Cuddalore, South Arcot District.

DIVERSIFICATION IN 1989

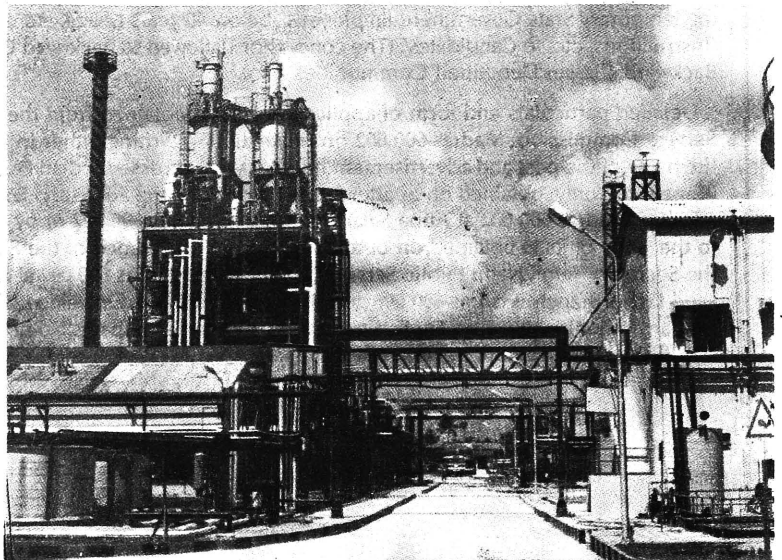
Having established the Aluminium Fluoride Plant, TANFAC successfully diversified to the manufacture of related fluorine based chemicals such as Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid (AHF), Cryolite, Sodium Fluoride, Potassium Fluoride, Sodium Ammonium Bi-fluoride, Sodium Monofluoro Phosphate, etc. All these products are based on hi-tech fluorine technology, finding its application from atomic energy to tooth paste manufacturing, sugar industry to refrigerant manufacturing and detergent manufacturing to petroleum refining.

Tamil Nadu Fluorine and Allied Chemicals (TANFAC) Industries Limited is a Joint Sector Company promoted by M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) in association with M/s. HINDALCO Industries Limited, GRASIM Industries Limited and Pilani Industries and Investment Corporation Limited (PIIC).

located in Japan, USA, Brazil, Canada and other European countries.

The Plant and facilities spread over an area of 60 acres is situated

Commercial production of TANFAC started in March 1985 with capital outlay of Rs.1830 Crores and a production capacity of 7500 TPA of Aluminium Fluoride, 21780 TPA of Sulphuric Acid and Oleum (including 4950 TPA of Oleum). The plant was set up with technical know-how from the renowned Swiss Company M/s. BVSS Ltd., a pioneer in production of Aluminium Fluoride and who had supplied technology and proprietary equipments to about 90% of Aluminium Fluoride plants



All these plants were commissioned in 1989 with a capital outlay of Rs.709 crores. While the technical know-how for the manufacture of Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid was provided by the well-known West German Company, M/s. DRVK PAK AG, the other fluorine chemicals were developed by in-house Research and Development department of the Company.

DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

A PC based Data Acquisition System has been installed for the main HF and Aluminium Fluoride Plant. The system facilitates, on line monitoring of all process parameters, plant display, historical trending, report generation, etc.

PRESENT PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ALF3 PLANT

The Production capacity of our Main Plant i.e. Aluminium Fluoride Plant has been increased from 25 TPD to 34 TPD after implementing various schemes of modification and modernisation with the help of in-house R&D and also our foreign collaborator M/s. BVSS AG.

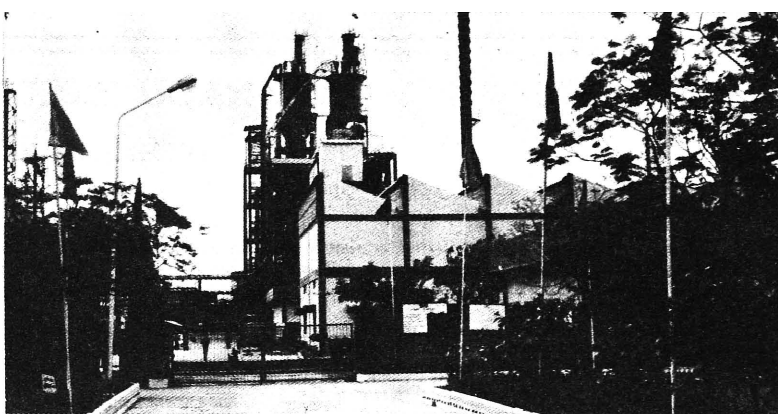
VARIOUS MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

TANFAC has developed the process of manufacture of Cryolite and other Miscellaneous Fluorides without seeking any foreign collaboration.

TANFAC has been a recipient of State Industrial Awards for Safety in the years 1986, 1988 and 1990 for its excellent record in Safety and the protection and preservation of environment.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE

TANFAC's reputation, a name associated with excellent product quality and stringent testing procedures has enabled it to gain entry in the international market in a short span of time inspite of the fact that Japan has been the leading supplier of fluorine



chemicals for the last 25 years. TANFAC, comparatively a new entrant in the field of fluorine chemicals could not only stem foreign exchange drain but also put India in the world map as a leading exporter of Aluminium Fluoride, Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid, Ammonium Bi-fluoride and other fluorine chemicals such as Pottassium Titanium Fluoride, Sodium Silico Fluoride, etc.

TANFAC regularly export its products to various countries such as Australia, Egypt, Indonesia and Iraq.

FUTURE PLANS

a) Setting up an Aluminium Fluoride Plant in Australia

TANFAC is engaged in the preliminary study of setting up an Aluminium Fluoride Plant in Australia in association with the renowned Australian Company M/s. ELMINA N.L. At present Australia is importing its entire requirement of Aluminium Fluoride. TANFAC will be the **First Indian Company** to set up high-tech industrial unit in Australia based on state-of-the-art technology.

b) A new Sulphuric Acid Plant at the present plant site

A new Sulphuric Acid Plant to produce 60 TPD of Sulphuric Acid was commissioned in a record time during the month of November 1992. The capital outlay for this plant was Rs.344 lakhs.

c) TANFAC is also looking for diversification in the areas of Hi-

tech Fluorochemicals including development of organic speciality chemicals such as 3 Chloro 4 Fluoro Aniline, Fluorobenzene which are basic raw materials for special drugs such as Norfloxiacin, Ciprofloxacin, etc.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION & POLLUTION CONTROL

TANFAC has a full fledged Safety Department to monitor the exemplary Safety measures in the factory. TANFAC accords the highest priority to environmental preservation and pollution control. Research and development efforts are also committed to protect, preserve and improve the environment in and around the industrial complex. A verdant green belt around the factory is a testimony to the success of this endeavour.

SOCIAL WORK AND PROMOTION OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES

TANFAC is deeply involved in various social activities with a particular emphasis for rural development in the surrounding villages. TANFAC has already built noon meal centres for school children in the adjacent villages. Rural sports is another area TANFAC is actively involved.

TANFAC has always been in the forefront in organising various important sports events in the city of Cuddalore which is the Head Quarters of South Arcot District.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

TECHNICAL BRANCH

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders (Two part Tender system) addressed to "The Additional Chief Engineer/Investigation" are invited in duplicate by the undersigned at his office at V Floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 for the following works.

1. Name of work : Construction of a storeyed building (Ground Floor + 3 Floors) including Electrification works inside E.B. Complex, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
2. Specification No. : A.C.E./I. - 1.
3. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.30,000 (Rupees Thirty thousand only).
4. Approximate value of work : Rs.30 lakh (Rupees Thirty lakh only).
5. Due date and time for Receipt of Tenders : 19.5.93 (Wednesday) at 2.00 p.m.
6. Opening date and time for Tenders : 19.5.93 (Wednesday) at 2.00 p.m.
7. Cost of Specification:
 - Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.500 (Rupees five hundred only)
 - Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.550 (Rupees five hundred and fifty only)
8. Submission of bid : This is "Two Part" tender system and submission of bids shall be as detailed in 'Section-A3' and 'Section-E' of the specification. Tenders not submitted in conformity with the specified clauses are liable for rejection.
9. Basic qualification requirements : The tenderers have to satisfy following pre-qualification requirements and should produce evidence in support of the same for considering their bids:-
 - i. Bidders should have executed construction of multistorey buildings of similar nature during the last three years.
 - ii. Bidders should have an annual turnover of not less than Rs.50 lakh in the preceding three years.
 - iii. Bidders should own the following equipments and accessories:
 - i. Mixer Machines : 2 Nos.
 - ii. Builder hoists : 1 No.
 - iii. Vibrators : 4 Nos.
 - iv. Centering Steel materials : 500 m²
 - v. Weigh batcher : 1 No.
 - vi. Tubular pipe supports with required clamps : 1000 Rm.
10. Copies of above tender specifications can be had from 10.30 a.m. on 19.5.93 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 17.5.93 on all working days by remitting the cost of specification either by cash/Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, 800 Anna Salai, Madras- 600 002 mentioning the specification No. and presenting the cash receipt to the Additional Chief Engineer/Investigation, V Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post Rs.50 (Rupees fifty only) should be paid extra for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Additional Chief Engineer/Investigation/V Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800 Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The bids received after the due date and time will be immediately returned to the bidders without opening the bids. The bids without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reason therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in the tender specifications as deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGNS



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT - STAGE-I

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tender under Two Part Tender System addressed to 'The Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal- I' are invited in triplicate by the undersigned at his office at III Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the following work at N.M.T.P.P.

1. Name of work : North Madras Thermal Power Project - Stage-I - Construction of Superstructure for Administration Building Civil works over Pile Foundation executed by other Agency.
2. Specification No. : SECT.I/N.M.T.P.P. 25
3. Approximate total value of work : Rs.125 lakh
4. Earnest Money Deposit : Rs.1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only)
5. Due date & Time for Receipt of Tender : Upto 2.00 p.m. - 26.5.93 (Wednesday)
6. Opening date and time for technical bid : At 2.00 p.m. - 26.5.93 (Wednesday)
7. Cost of each specification:
 - Within Tamil Nadu : Rs.500 each (Rupees five hundred only)
 - Outside Tamil Nadu : Rs.550 each (Rupees five hundred and fifty only)

Postal charges of Rs.50 per copy will be charged extra if the Specification copy is to be sent by post.

8. Submission of bid : This is a 'Two Part' tender and submission of bids shall be as detailed in 'Section-A3' and 'Section-E' of the specification. Tender not submitted in conformity with the specified clauses are liable for rejection.

4. **Basic qualification requirements:** The tenderers have to satisfy following pre-qualification requirements and should produce evidence in support of the same for considering their bids:-

- i. Bidders should have executed similar civil works buildings and cost of atleast one work shall exceed Rs.50 lakh.
- ii. Bidders should have an annual turnover of not less than Rs.100 lakh in the proceeding three years.
- iii. Bidders should possess the following equipments and accessories:

- (i) Mixer Machines : 3 Nos.
- (ii) Builder hoists : 2 Nos.
- (iii) Vibrators : 4 Nos.
- (iv) Centering steel materials : 1000m²
- (v) Weight batcher : 1 No.
- (vi) Tubular pipe supports with required clamps : 2000 Rm

5. Copies of above tender specifications can be had from 10.30 a.m. on 26.4.93 and upto 5.00 p.m. on 24.5.93 by remitting the cost of specification either by cash/Money order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 mentioning the specification No. and presenting the cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I, III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, alongwith a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post Rs.50 (Rupees fifty only) should be paid extra for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Civil/Thermal-I, III Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002. The bids received after the due date and time will be immediately returned to the bidders without opening the bids. The bids without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reason therefor, and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in the tender specifications as deemed necessary.

-CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN.



humus but also live with the combination of a rootlet. For instance, certain kinds of boletes (fleshy pore mushrooms) grow near larch trees. Not all fleshy fungus fruiting bodies have gills on the underside of the cap. The boletes and the polyporus have a perforated layer of tissue on the underside of the cap, and the innumerable holes are lined with spore-producing cells. The true mushrooms have the hymenium on spore producing layer gills. All the types of fruiting body based on the form of the hymenial layer do not have a cap and a stalk. *Pleurotus ostreatus* is a gill fungus without much of a stalk and most of the tough polypores also lack a stalk

MORCHELLA ANGUSTICEPS
(Black Morel)



The puffballs have the spore-producing tissue in the interior of the fruiting body and the edible part is the immature spore-producing tissue, Eg:- *Calvatia*. All fungi showing gills on their fruit are called as true mushrooms. The spores are produced on cells at the surface of the gills which could be collected by cutting of the cap and placing the gills down on a piece of white paper or plastic for one to three hours. It is for the scientific classification of fungi.

In a broad sense mushrooms are fungi. But, not all fungi are necessarily considered as mushrooms. Generally Agaricus or fleshy species of other groups of fungi are recognised as mushrooms. They may be (1) edible (2) inedible (3) poisonous or

Mushrooms are the fleshy fungi which constitute a major group of lower plant kingdom. Mushrooms are plants which are not green, which do not produce flower or seeds and are inconspicuous. They first appear as white tiny balls consisting of a short stem and a cap which begin to open like an umbrella.

What we commonly call a mushroom is the fruiting body of a fungus growing in decaying organic matter such as old leaves, straw and rotting materials. The fruiting body consists of a fleshy cap called 'Pileus', supported on a stalk called 'Stipe'. The 'gills' or the lamellae are thin plates standing on the edge and radiating out from the stalk like the spokes of a wheel. The young fruit body is called as button. Here the gills are protected by a thin veil which stretches from the stalk to the edge of the cap.

The fungi, to which group the mushrooms belong do not have chlorophyll and so cannot build food from inorganic materials. They can only destroy or change compounds such as wood and wood materials. Hence we may regard fungi, and mushrooms in particular as 'Nature's destroyers', what we actually see is the fruit, and not the plant. The part of the plant which produces the fruit is

known to the commercial growers as 'Spawn' and to the scientist a 'Mycelium'. It consists of a mass of fine threads so fine that only when they are twisted or packed together in strands, are they visible to the naked eye. They eventually form a thin mat or system of threads in whatever supports they grow. The threads exude the enzymes which digest food material outside the body of the threads. When the digested material is in solution, it is absorbed by the threads and used in the life processes of the fungus, some of it eventually being used to produce mushrooms. After the mushroom plant has taken everything from a log that it can use, it dies. However, it has produced spores, a fruit, which in turn produces innumerable small bodies that is, the spores which branch and develop into the spawn, which eventually produce more mushrooms.

The mushrooms whose spawn grows in the humus or soil are said to be terrestrial, where as those which live on wood are said to be 'Lignicolous' (wood inhabiting). Mushrooms not only live in the

M.N. Pushpa
Curator
Government Meseum
Madras

(4) non-poisonous. The poisonous members are popularly known as 'Toadstools'. Morphologically it is often difficult to distinguish between mushrooms and toadstools.

Usually there is no role or test by which a person can distinguish between poisonous and edible species. A number of tests have been referred to by different authors as Wolf and Wolf, 1947, Ramsbutton, 1953.

According to them:-

(1) Silver spoons or silver coins turn black when they are dipped in a dish of cooked poisonous mushroom.

(2) The species which are brightly coloured, bitter in taste or emit bad odour are usually treated as poisonous.

(3) Exudation of milky substances, from damaged fruit bodies, coagulation of milk, unusual change in colour of parsley or onion when cooked with mushrooms have often been considered as characteristic of poisonous species.

The most common is that the skin on the cap of edible species peels away easily, while those on poisonous varieties does not. Other features, to identify poisonous fungi, are bad smelling, evil look and the tendency to change colour.

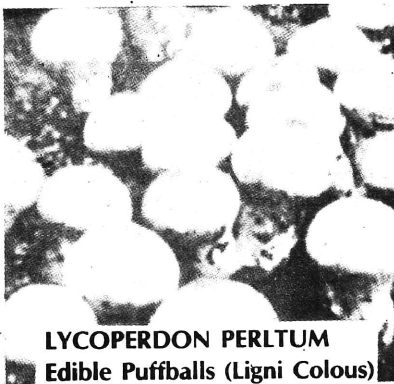
However, 'Bessey' (1950) a mycologist is of the opinion that the blackening of silver surface is not due to poison, naturally occurring in a fungus, but due to the products of incipient degeneration.

The fungi which are nibbled by squirrels, rabbits, slugs and mice are usually deemed as non-poisonous. But still there may be exceptions to this. For example slugs and rabbits can eat a deadly poisonous fungus like, 'Amanita Phalloides' and can neutralise its

poison. Authentic edible species may sometimes show toxic reaction to some persons. This is not unusual because the consequences of too much eating and hypersensitive or allergic reactions of many individuals to certain person are also well known. Even if the species is found to be non-poisonous and suitable for eating, it is still desirable to check the reaction by eating a small quantity of it or carry out a feeding trial experiment on laboratory animals. There is no guarantee that all edible species will be equally suitable for each and every individuals.

Another method to distinguish between edible and poisonous mushrooms is to recognize each variety on the basis of its specific characteristics. Next method is by artificially cultivating those edible mushrooms, which can grow under our climatic condition, since it would be free from calamities, such as floods and drought.

In the 18th Century, presumably Linnaeus was the first person who identified a few mushrooms from India. However, a thorough systematic study of Indian fungi was initiated by Dr. E.J. Butler in 1901, who published a monograph entitled 'Fungi of India' with G.R. Bisby. Lt.Col.Kirtikar (1918) appears to be the first Indian mycologist who collected and identified



LYCOPERDON PERLTUM
Edible Puffballs (Ligni Colous)

some of the local mushrooms. Both the Greek and Latin words 'Mykes' and fungus respectively mean mushrooms.

History of mushrooms cultivation

From the time immemorial, people have made use of mushrooms for food. Mushrooms were first cultivated in France (1650). The method of cultivation in temperate mushrooms 'Agaricus Bisporus', was first developed by a French gardener in 1700 and then the technique spread all over the world at first to England, and later to America. The cultivation of mushrooms in U.S.A. was first introduced in the later part of the 19th Century and Pennsylvania, Delaware and New York are at present the leading states in mushrooms growing.

The potent gift of the plant world to the religion and rituals of northern Eurasia has been the Amanita muscaria. This was used by the shamans to induce transcendental stages. This mushroom contains toxic **alkalid**, muscarine which induce a **state of frenzy**.

Richard Evans Schultes, one of the greatest practical researchers on hallucinogens has written that fly agaric is probably the oldest of the hallucinogenic plants. It grows throughout the north of the Eurasian land mass and in North America. The cap of the fly agaric is bright red, turning in time to brown.

At present mushrooms are grown on a larger scale, for different recipes. People have started to grow mushroom for commercial purpose and also as a means of easy earning. Various private organisations are volunteering to teach the public about how to grow mushrooms with smaller investments and earn more money. Thus mushroom has gained much publicity, in the fast growing technological world.



Advertisement No.18/93

Applications are invited only from women candidates upto 5.45 pm on 31.5.93 for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Superintendent Sheltered Workshop for the blind in the Social Welfare Department in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Pay: Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-2300-60-2600 per mensem.

(The rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to this recruitment)

Age: Below 30 years as on 1.7.1993.

Note: No age limit for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Backward Classes.

(Some more concessions are given below also)

Qualifications as on 21.4.1993:

- i. A degree
- ii. B.Ed., Degree and Junior Diploma in teaching the Blind; and
- iii. Must have experience for a period of not less than three years in the field of education or training or rehabilitation of the Blind acquired from a School or Institution for the Blind.

Notes: Destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualifications and are found fit by getting the minimum marks for selection will be selected in preference to others who have secured even higher marks.

Explanation:

1. 'Destitute Widow' means a widow who have neither any means by herself to live nor any dependent to protect her from starvation.
2. Candidates who were holding temporary appointment as Superintendent Sheltered Workshop for the Blind in the social Welfare Department in the Tamil Nadu General Service on 24.7.1987 may also apply even if they do not satisfy the prescribed age-limit and qualification.

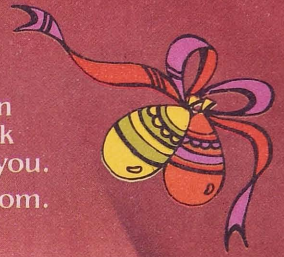
Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification allowed to Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-servicemen, Bonded Labourers, Physically handicapped person discharged and serving temporary State Government employees below 40 years of age, etc. are given in the Commission's 'Instructions, etc. to Candidates'. The concessions in the matter of fee allowed to Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities, Backward Classes, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen and Physically handicapped persons are also given in the Commission's 'Instructions etc. to candidates'. (The concessions allowed to Backward Classes are applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities also).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 15.5.1993 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10 (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 15.5.93 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

D1PR/655/MS/93

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