

# Tamil Arasu

Dec. 1980 50 Ps.

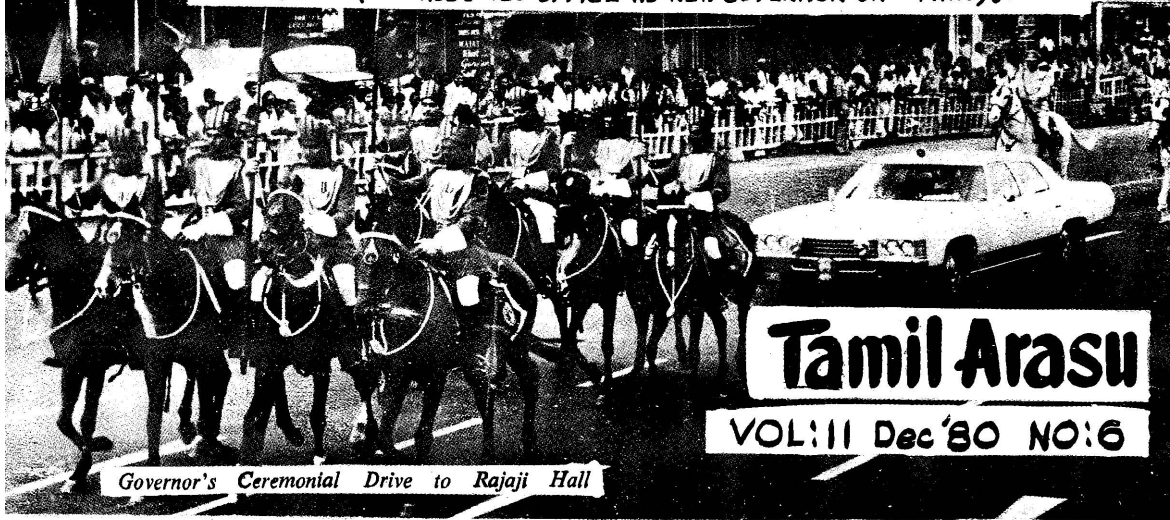




**Children's Day Celebrated  
in City on 14-11-80**



THIRU. S.SADIQ ALI ASSUMES OFFICE AS NEW GOVERNOR ON 4.11.1980



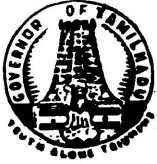
# Tamil Arasu

VOL:11 Dec '80 NO:6

Governor's Ceremonial Drive to Rajaji Hall

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RAJ BHAVAN,  
MADRAS-600 022.

5th December 1980

## APPEAL

*This year again we are celebrating the Armed Forces Flag Day. December 5 is an occasion when we remember with gratitude the services rendered by officers and men of our defence forces who guard our country's freedom and territorial integrity. Even after they return home on retirement, they with their sense of duty and discipline, serve the country in many ways. It is fitting therefore that we make some contribution for their welfare. Small contributions are collected from the public by sale of Flags. May I appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to contribute liberally to this good cause.*

(Sd.) SADIQ ALI  
Governor of Tamil Nadu



**M. G. RAMACHANDRAN,**  
Chief Minister,  
Government of Tamil Nadu.



Fort St. George,  
Madras-600009.

#### APPEAL

The Flag Day is the day of remembrance of the Jawans who discharge their duties with devotion and unrelenting vigilance whether in war or peace. I am happy that the 5th of December this year is being observed as the Armed Forces Flag Day throughout the country.

It is our bounden duty to protect the families of the soldiers who have laid down their lives in the cause of their motherland disregarding the interests of their own families

On this Flag Day I appeal to the people to realize their own obligations and contribute their mite for helping the ex-servicemen and their families.

*M. G. Ramachandran*

# STATE PLANNING COMMISSION RECONSTITUTED

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The Planning Commission of Tamil Nadu has been reconstituted.

The Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran is the Chairman of the Planning Commission

The Vice-Chairman is Thiru T. K. Srinivasan.

The full time members are :

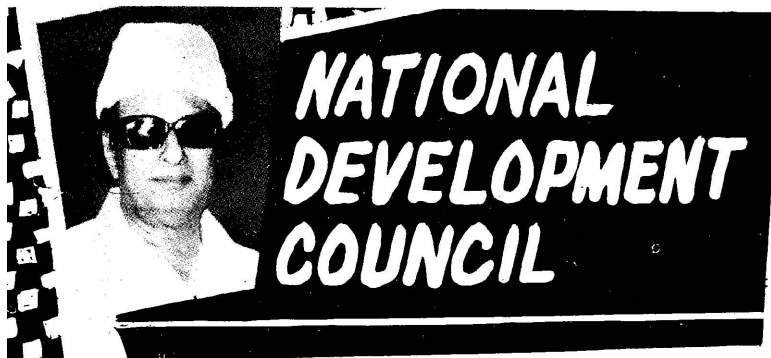
Dr. Bright Singh—Sitting member.

Prof. S. V. Chitti Babu, -Former Vice-Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University.

The following are part-time members :

- |                             |    |  |
|-----------------------------|----|--|
| Dr. B Sivaraman             | .. | Former Member Union Planning Commission,               |
| Dr. Nayudamma               | .. | Former Director, Central Leather Research Institute.   |
| Dr. Santappa                | .. | Director, Central Leather Research Institute.          |
| Dr. Aram                    | .. | Vice-Chancellor, Gandhigram Rural University.          |
| Thiru N. Mahalingam         | .. | Industrialist.   |
| Thiru M.M. Gani             | .. | Former Vice-Chancellor, Kozhikode University.          |
| Dr. A. Venkataraman         | .. | Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.   |
| Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan    | .. | Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu Branch. |
| Thiru K. Diraviyam, I.A.S., | .. | Second Secretary to Government.                        |

The members will hold office for one year.



# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The State Government welcomes the convening of the National Development Council to discuss the Sixth Five Year Plan, covering the period 1980-85. Tamil Nadu Government is in broad agreement with the general principles based on which the new Plan is being formulated and appreciates the emphasis given for the development of Irrigation and the generation of Power. It also welcomes the importance assigned to the provision of employment. The State Government is taking this opportunity to place before the National Development Council its points of view on matters concerning all the States with regard to the Five-Year Plan and the resources of the States for the plan and certain matters relating to specific issues of special significance to Tamil Nadu.

It welcomes the suggestion in the Sixth Five-Year Plan framework, viz., "that all inter-State differences of opinion in relation to use of river water should be speedily resolved." Particular emphasis will have to be laid on not only "preparing plans for harnessing some of the water which goes now to the sea for irrigating drought prone and rain shadow regions through inter-basin transfer of water" but also to take steps for early implementation of such schemes.

It is our hope that the Centre will initiate early steps for reaching accord in the use of other State waters to irrigate drought prone and rain shadow regions covering Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram districts and parts of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Coimbatore districts which do not have even the basic necessity of assured drinking water-supply. Tamil Nadu Government would like the Centre taking steps to nationalise all the inter-State river waters. The Union Irrigation Ministry had already initiated steps to assess the water poten-

tial of all the States in the country. This process may be speeded up and definite schemes for optimum utilisation of waters are drawn up and implemented soon.

The Union Planning Commission has been set up by an executive order of the Government of India. Planning is a process covering the whole country and the implementation of plans is the joint responsibility of the States and the Centre. It is therefore necessary that suitable representation for the States is provided in the Union Planning Commission, allowing for proper interaction between the views of the States and the Centre. The State Government would also suggest that the Union Planning Commission be given statutory status with adequate representation for the State Governments.

### Size of the State Plans

The Sixth Five-Year Plan is envisaging a total public sector outlay of Rs. 90,000 crores. It is relevant to mention here that the revised draft of Sixth Five-Year Plan covering the period 1978-83, envisaged a public sector outlay of Rs. 71,000 crores, with an outlay for the Plans of States and Union Territories at Rs. 38,744 crores, being 55 per cent of the total outlay. In the Sixth Plan frame work for 1980-85, it is presumed that the share of States and Union Territories will not be less than 55 per cent already provided for in the earlier draft covering the period 1978-83. Most of the efforts towards eradication of poverty, provision of minimum needs, generation of employment will have to be undertaken by the States and it is but reasonable that the total outlays of the States are progressively increased over the years.

### Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill.

In May 1977, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, for-

warded to this Government for comments, a copy of the draft Constitution Amendment Bill prepared on the basis of the recommendation of the Law Commission in its 61st, report seeking Constitutional Amendments permitting levy of tax on :

- (a) inter-State consignment of goods ;
- (b) transfer of property in goods in execution of works contract ;
- (c) full value of hire purchase transactions ;
- (d) supply of goods by unincorporated society, club or Association to its members; and
- (e) transfer of controlled commodities.

The Bill provided a new clause 29-A in Article 366 of the Constitution laying down the definition of "tax on sale or purchase of goods." The definition included tax on (1) transfer for consideration of controlled commodities ; (2) transfer of property in goods involved in the execution of a works contract; (3) delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by instalments ; (4) transfer of the rights to use any goods for any purchase for cash, deferred payment or other valuable considerations; (5) the supply of goods by an unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration ; and (6) the supply by way of or as part of any service of food or any drink for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration. A new entry was sought to be included in the Union List to enable the levy of tax on the consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The tax so levied on the consignment transactions would be assigned to the State under the proposed Article 269 (1) of the Constitution. The Parliament will frame principles for determining when a consignment of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce with reference to the proposed Article 269 (1) of the Constitution.

As the proposed amendments would enable the States to mobilise

additional resources which will go towards the fulfilment of the Plan, the Tamil Nadu Government would request the Government of India to undertake these amendments at an early date so that the benefit of additional mobilisation could be available for the maximum period within the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

#### **Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax.**

Tamil Nadu Government would like to refer to the levy of Additional Excise in lieu of Sales Tax relating to sugartobacco and textiles. The Committee of National Development Council in December 1970 came to the agreed conclusion that firstly the specific duties should be converted into *ad valorem* duties except in respect of unmanufactured tobacco; secondly that the incidence of Additional Excise Duties as a percentage of value of clearances would be raised to 10.8 per cent in a period of 2 to 3 years and thirdly the ratio of 2 : 1 between the yields of basic and special excise duties on the one hand and the Additional Excise Duties on the other would be achieved and maintained. It was also agreed that a standing Review Committee with representatives from the Government of India and the State Governments would be set up with the Economic Adviser, Union Planning Commission as the convener. The State Government would strongly urge that the Centre should take steps to implement the decisions of the National Development Council Committee taken in December 1970. The State Government would like to bring to the notice of the Government of India this observation of the Seventh Finance Commission and would request the Government of India to evolve steps to collect reliable data at least during this year and the next few years, which can be of benefit to the Eighth Finance Commission.

#### **Tax on Railway Passenger Fares**

The tax on Railway Passenger Fares is one of the Taxes which had been levied by the Government of India and assigned to the States under Article 269 of the Constitution. The State Government would request the Government of India to evolve measures by which the amount given in lieu of the tax on passenger fares records proportionate growth to the passenger traffic in the respective States.

#### **Corporation Tax**

The State Government has been urging that the Corporation tax

should also be made shareable with the States similar to Income-Tax being shared between the States and the Centre. Corporation Tax is an elastic source of revenue and grows at a rate faster than Income-Tax. The States have to incur large expenditure on providing the infrastructure and maintain the services like provision of electricity, water-supply and road net work including hidden subsidies, which help to promote new business and sustain the existing business leading to collection of Corporation Tax. The Seventh Finance Commission could not look into this matter, since presently the Corporation Tax revenue is not shareable with the States. The State Government would suggest that the Centre should accept the suggestion of the States and bring forward suitable constitutional amendment to include Corporation Tax among the shareable taxes so that the next Finance Commission can take note of the changed situation and suggest suitable formula for sharing this tax also among the States.

The resources of the State Government are inelastic and the scope of further taxation is limited. The Committee may recommend that the Centre should fully exploit the potential available under Article 269 of the Constitution and this should get counted against the additional mobilisation target set for the States. The State Government have been urging the Union Government for a long time, to use the powers under this Article. The State Government suggests that this powers of taxation under this Article be brought under the Concurrent List.

#### **Compensation for Prohibition**

The Government of India have agreed to compensate the States to the extent of the 50 per cent of the loss of State excise revenue from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue in 1977-78 as the base. Since Gujarat and Tamil Nadu had implemented prohibition earlier, these States will not be getting any compensation on account of this policy. The State Government would strongly urge that the National Development Council should recommend that all the States should be put on an equal footing in the matter of payment of compensation for enforcement of prohibition and in any formula for compensation of loss of income due to Prohibition, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat should not be left out.

#### **Allocation of Central Assistance**

At present, the normal Central assistance to the States is based on the Gadgil formula; the funds transferred by reducing the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes are distributed on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population formula (IATP). For want of any better solution, the consensus was that the Gadgil formula might be allowed to continue. Tamil Nadu would suggest the following correction in the computation of shares, in the Gadgil formula. Tamil Nadu would suggest that the tax effort should be taken note of and the amount should be distributed giving due weightage to population as well. Another important point which requires correction under this segment relates to the loss due to Prohibition in States like Tamil Nadu. In calculating the tax effort of various States, the income from State Excise may be excluded or the tax effort of Tamil Nadu may be calculated by adding the national State Excise income realised in the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh, which was part of the composite Madras State along with Tamil Nadu. Thus, the 10 per cent may be distributed based on the tax effort multiplied by population, calculating of tax effort taking note of the loss of income due to Prohibition.

Summing up, the National Development Council may be requested to consider the following formula:—

- (a) 60 per cent on the basis of population,
- (b) 10 per cent on the basis of tax efforts, without taking into account the excise revenue,
- (c) 20 per cent on the basis of backwardness of the States, based on percentage of people below poverty line,
- (d) 10 per cent on the basis of special problems.

#### **Grant—Loan composition of Central Assistance.**

The State Government would urge the Centre to evolve a scheme for provision of relief to agriculturists, whenever serious damage to crops occur. At present there is only a scheme for the restoration of roads or irrigation sources affected during cyclones and generation of additional employment during drought periods, as a joint effort of State and the Centre. It is necessary that a policy decision on provision of relief to the affected agriculturists be taken at the national level and a

sceme by which relief is given to such agriculturists is evolved. It is relevant to point out that Tamil Nadu Government have recently decided to provide relief to agriculturists only on a selective basis, restricting the benefit to small farmers whose short term loans had to be converted, owing to natural calamities, into medium term loans. The State would suggest that while evolving a national policy for relief to agriculturists, the selective approach adopted by Tamil Nadu Government should be taken into consideration.

In order to encourage setting up of industries in backward areas, a Central scheme of capital subsidy is at present in operation. This scheme is being continued till 31st March 1981 and its future continuance is not clearly spelt out. The State Government would feel that this scheme should continue throughout this Plan period. The Centre should also analyse the backwardness of various other taluks and try to enlarge the area for the grant of the Central subsidy.

While the earlier paragraphs highlighted the views of the State Government on the general issues covering all the States, the Tamil Nadu Government would like to utilise this opportunity in highlighting some special items of relevance to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is one of the States with a high percentage of population below poverty-line as identified by the Planning Commission. The number of unemployed is also very high in Tamil Nadu. It is essential that steps are taken to generate employment through various measures. In this connection, it is to be noted that the investment of Government of India in Tamil Nadu has come down appreciably. The percentage of Central investment in Tamil Nadu has come down from 8 in 1969 to 4 in 1979. In this connection, the State would urge the Central Government to make investments in a large number of industrial activity in Tamil Nadu.

The share of assistance to Tamil Nadu in the total assistance of the Centre to non-special category States has come down from 9.5 per cent in the Second Plan period to 6 per cent in the Sixth Plan. With a large number of persons below poverty-line and high rate of unemployed, it is essential that Tamil Nadu should get increased assistance from the Centre for a reasonable

outlay during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

During Sixth Plan period, Tamil Nadu Government would strongly urge the Government of India to take up the Sethusamudram Project which has been under consideration for a long time. This project envisaging connection of the East and West coasts through Palk Straits has been recommended by various expert committees. There will be a saving of about 350 nautical miles, which in the light of rising cost of fuel, is itself a sufficient justification for taking up the project.

Various hydel schemes are pending clearance from the Government of India at various levels. The Hogenekal hydel scheme which can be implemented without affecting the irrigation interests of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu should be cleared early. If necessary, the Centre may take special steps to convene a joint meeting of all concerned and clear the scheme. This scheme with 250 MWs. of power will be of great benefit to Tamil Nadu in meeting its power requirement. The State Government would also urge the Government of India to take steps for the early commissioning of Atomic Plant at Kalpakkam. A suitable site for locating another Atomic Power Plant was surveyed near Tuticorin along the coast. An early decision on the establishment of this plant is called for, so that the benefits from it may become available at least in the next Plan period. There is every justification to locate this plant in Tamil Nadu, which has exhausted all its hydel and fossil fuel resources.

In order to give impetus to the growth of industries, provision of railway links between centres of production and centres of export is essential. In this regard, the Government of Tamil Nadu would press for inclusion in the Sixth Plan period, one of the important rail connections, viz, a new broad gauge line connecting Karur and Dindigul. The conversion from Metre gauge to Broad gauge of the railway line Madras—Tiruchirappalli—Tuticorin is one of the long felt needs, which will help to a great extent the promotion of industries in backward areas of South Arcot, Madurai, and Ramanathapuram and also developing the hinterland of the major port of Tuticorin. The present link between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli may be converted into broad gauge

gets linked to the broad gauge network of the country, through Tiruvandrum.

The potential for Tourism of South India has not been fully exploited by the Central Government. The Southern region with many places of scenic beauty and tourist interest has not been fully highlighted in the tourism programmes of the Central Government. In order to attract a larger number of tourists, emphasis must be laid in the development of infrastructural facilities in the important tourist centres of the South. The efforts of the State Governments in providing facilities to the tourists should be supplemented by the Central Government, by means of creating additional facilities for stay of tourists and enlarged air travel facilities, especially connecting foreign countries.

Five-Year Plan is only an instrument for implementing our avowed policy of economic growth of the country along with the uplift of the poor. In this joint endeavour, there should be continuous exchange of ideas both in regard to the formulation of various schemes and proper and timely implementation of them. It is necessary that the National Development Council meets not only for approval of the Five-Year Plans but also to review the progress of these plans periodically so as to provide for necessary monitoring at the national level and exchange of ideas and experiences gathered by various States in implementing this important task before the country. It will also enable the provision of necessary mid-course corrections for the Plan, which cannot be held rigid for a period of five years. Tamil Nadu Government hopes that more opportunities will be provided for exchange of ideas by convening National Development Council at regular intervals at least once a year to achieve this objective. It is suggested that these meetings could be held during the meeting of the financial year, so that there is adequate time for taking action to implement the decisions taken at such meetings during the next financial year.

(Excerpts from the note by Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu, at the National Development Council held at New Delhi on 30th and 31st August, 1980)

I am grateful to the Prime Minister for giving me this opportunity to participate. It is very useful to have different viewpoints expressed in a forum of national importance, and I would also like to take this opportunity for expressing my views.

So far as I am concerned, what I would like to say is that in the mind of each and every individual in our country this sense of national unity should grow and should also take deep root in his mind. That is my wish. I hope in my capacity as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I have got the right to say this. When I refer to this point, I would like to supplement what the leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Thiru Karunanidhi, has said. It is not that I am expressing my views on behalf of a political party. And I am sure that the members present here will agree with me that I am expressing the general view -point.

So many views have been expressed here and I would not like to express any opinion on them. I would like to specifically mention my view points on behalf of my Government and on behalf of Tamil Nadu. Before the emergence of Anna DMK, DMK was there, and before that the Dravida Kazhagam was there in Tamil Nadu. The basis of certain ideas, the basis of political concepts which we had then—equality in the social status, economic equality, equality in opportunity—continue to be there to-day. We continue to have these principles. We have not gone astray from this basic ideas.

D.M.K. might have at one point of time talked about secession. I have to refer to that point here. When Mr. Jinnah was demanding partition, at that time there was such a feeling in Tamil Nadu. But Arignar Anna many years before had categorically declared that his party had surrendered this concept of secession and only when the entire nation gained full independence, then only the constituent States would have the freedom to live according to their liking. Arignar Anna expressed this view point categorically. I am duty-bound to refer to that here. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, none of us has the idea of secession.

Besides, what Arignar Anna said is that family is more important than the individual; a town is more

important than the family; the nation is more important than the town and the national is bigger than a political party. Unless a country is independent, the political parties will not thrive. After expressing categorically this viewpoint I have to add that we are following his footsteps. We want to implement his ideas. We continue to work and follow his footsteps.

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have taken great interest in the upliftment of the Harijans. We have undertaken gigantic tasks for their advancement. We would however not like to have a Harijan colony or a Harijan village. When we talk of a village we are reminded of the agriculturists. When we talk of a colony, that would mean that we are keeping the Harijans separate from others. And in that process, we are trying to perpetuate such social discrimination. We are trying to transform that traditional concept in our way of life.

discrimination. I begin to doubt whether they have come out into the open about the problems of Harijans. We have to pay attention first to this problem. If we want to raise the standard of living of the Harijans, the economic imbalance prevailing among the Harijans should be looked into first. If we try to do this, then we will be able to do much good to the people of the country as a whole. In Tamil Nadu, eight months before, there was a big agitation. There are people called Parayas, who belong to the lower echelons of society. There is also another section called Pallars in Tamil Nadu. A dead body from the Pallar community was being taken for burial. There was an agitation preventing the carrying of the dead body belonging to the Pallar community through the street in which the Parayas were living. The Parayas attacked the Pallars. These people had to drop the dead body and had to run away. I do not know how far the



# National integration council

I am really pained to see that those people who are working for the advancement of the Harijans are Harijans only. It is not that Harijans can alone work for the advancement of the Harijans. Others do not take equal interest in their betterment. When we see such views expressed here, naturally we regret that such an environment is prevailing in our country.

There is discrimination even among the caste Hindus. We have to remove that. We should see that there is equality among the Harijans. We are again talking about Harijan leaders. This means there is a discrimination even among the Harijans and the Harijan leaders may not have tried their best to remove this kind of

Harijan leaders have come forward to bring to the notice of these people that such kind of atrocities are being perpetrated.

We are also talking about the Hindu-Muslim problem now. But as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned there is no such discrimination between Hindus and Muslims. Particularly speaking, our Governor is a Muslim. The chief of Police is a Muslim. The Chief Justice of the High Court is a Muslim. We do not have the problem of Hindu-Muslim in Tamil Nadu. We are not indulging ourselves in this kind of discrimination. We have been consciously treading the path for the advancement of all the sections of our society. I would also like to express my fears. We are getting the animus of the

caste-Hindus by talking so much about what we are doing for the welfare of the Harijans. I would like to point out some minor details. We should also think about them. We have got so many problems among us. Now, we are talking about national integration. My Hon'ble friend Thiru Karunanidhi, spoke about it. I accept the views expressed by him on the question of language. Similarly, on the question of economic advancement also, we have to see that the necessary institutional framework is created for this purpose. We should endeavour in that direction. This is my humble submission. We are taking great interest in the educational development of our country.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar expressed certain viewpoints about education. I do not know whether I have understood him correctly, but if it is correct I feel he said that there should be a uniform educational curriculum throughout the country. That is what he seems to have expressed. If that is going to be done, there cannot be any difference of opinion about that aspect, but we should also ensure that when the students are getting education they should also get an opportunity to know certain things about Industries. That opportunity should also be created at the school level. When we talk of U.P.S.C. competitive examina-

tion certain problems arise. Bearing in mind the issue of national integration, which is a very important one, we should not confine ourselves to a narrow circle. We will not be able to succeed in our efforts if we do not look at the issues in a broader framework. When I see that the speakers are trying to find fault with one another, pointing out the deficiencies of others I will be able to appreciate if some good that is conducive for the growth of national integration, comes out of it.

So far as Assam is concerned Tamil Nadu Government and the people of Tamil Nadu have categorically expressed their views. They will not accept any secession or partition of the country any time, any day. In whatever way it is possible to sustain the national unity, that should be done. If the leaders from different states can be brought together, they may also be sent there to have an assessment of the situation. If the Hon'ble Prime Minister thinks that such an arrangement would be useful for bringing about a solution of the problem of Assam, I request her to consider this proposal.

How many times has this Council met? So far as I am concerned I would suggest instead of asking how many times this Council had met during all these years, we should rather

fix a particular date in a particular month for the meeting, on which date it should meet and take certain specific decisions.

There was a reference to land reforms. We passed a law in our legislature and we sent it to the President for his assent. We hope the President's assent would be given to that legislation soon. My reference to the above matter here would show that the Government of Tamil Nadu is taking keen interest in the progress of the people. I hope in future more opportunities would be created for detailed discussion on the subject.

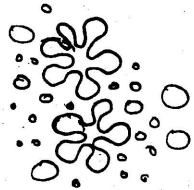
I conclude my speech with these words. If the people in the States start feeling that they have become second grade citizens, it becomes incumbent on us to ensure that such a feeling is not created in the minds of the people. Thereby we will be paving the way for National Integration throughout the country. I am availing this opportunity to emphasize that point. I am grateful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for giving me this opportunity and I hope to get such an opportunity in future also.

(Excerpts of the speech of Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, made at the National Integration Council which met at New Delhi on 19.11.80)

# NATIONAL INTEGRATION

## SUBRAMANIYA BHARATI

"A bridge to link Lanka let us make;  
 Fill up Sethu and lay there a road;  
 Excess of water flowing in Bengal—  
 Let it cultivate the land in Central Bharat.  
 Let us dig and bring out ores and gold from mines,  
 For sale in distant lands and bring what we want  
 With wheat from the Gangetic region;  
 Let us exchange betel leaves from the Cauvery  
 Ivory-ware from Kerala shall we give;  
 As presents to poets of leonine Maharattas  
 A device let us make for people in Kanchi;  
 To hear Pandits' performances in Kasi  
 To brave the Rajput heroes, let us give  
 Gifts of gold from Karnatak".



HRH Prince of Wales, Governor  
 Thiru Sadiq Ali, Chief Minister  
 Thiru M. G. Ramachandran.

1 st wrapper

2 nd & 3 rd wrappers

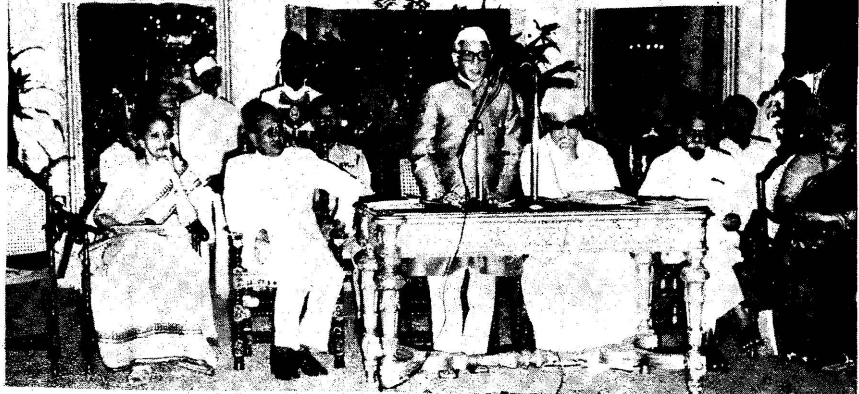
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Children's Day celebrations  
 on 14.11.80

Women Police.

தேசிய ஒருமைப்பாடு வார விழா

25-11-80



## NATIONAL INTEGRATION WEEK

The National Integration Week was observed by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Madras on November 26, 1980 at the Rajaji Hall.

Presiding over the function, the Governor Thiru Sadiq Ali said:

the pledge they were all going to take had much significance in the light of the great objectives the country had placed before itself. It has also great significance in the light of certain situations which have recently arisen in the country. Our larger objectives are, to name a few, widespread economic growth, social equality, and work, health and education for everybody. These objectives are not easy to realise since vast numbers are involved. It is necessary that right atmosphere prevails for speedy reconstruction of the country on these lines. There is bound to be some tensions as the country moves forward to achieve its economic and social goals and the deprived and underprivileged sections struggle to improve their condition and demand economic and social justice. But there are some tensions which are futile, harmful and destructive. Among these are communal tensions. They do no good. They charge the atmosphere with mutual suspicions and distrust and come in the way of country's progress and the solution of people's problems which are common to all communities. They also bring religion into disrepute, religion which is meant to bring peace and harmony into a man's life and rouse his finer and more generous impul-

ses. These tensions also gave anti-social elements an opportunity for exploitation. Both the Government and the people have an obligation to see that these wrong and anti-national tensions are eliminated from our public life. Equal respect for all religions and equal place for all communities is a cardinal principle of our national life.

National Integration has also other aspects. A society divided into a few rich and many poor did not exactly promote National Integration. It was, therefore, necessary to speed up social and economic progress for all the poorer sections of society.

The younger generation which has opportunities for receiving education and developing a large and liberal outlook has also a responsibility to discharge. It can play a helpful role in seeing that our national life is purged of communalism, narrow casteist tendencies and intolerance of other kinds.

India is a part of the world scene. It has to act on the world stage and raise its responsible voice in matters affecting war and peace. Our capacity to play this role is greatly weakened if wrong things happen in the country come in the way of our energy and capacity being used for building a just society and a strong country.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, The Chief Minister in his special address, said that when we talk of

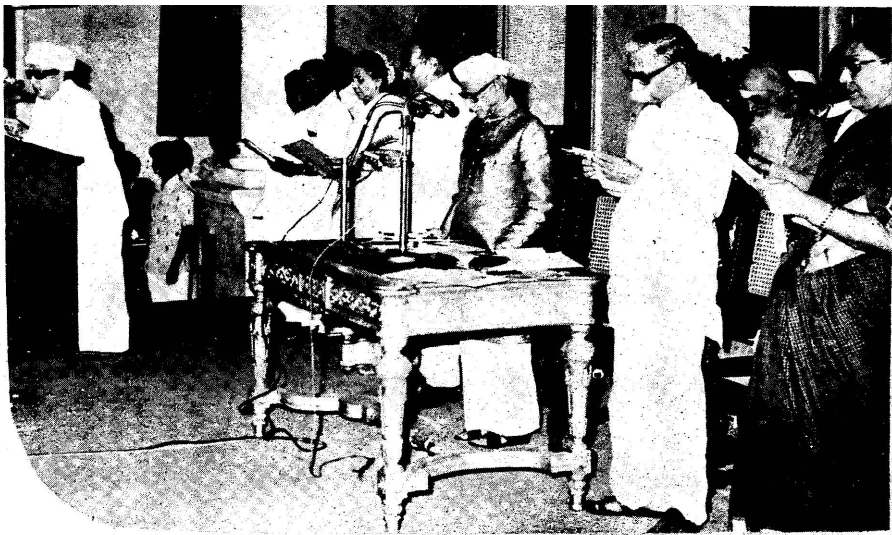
the concept of national integration in a country like India we have to bear in mind the multifarious character in the matter of religion, language and customs.

The integration concept is beyond words and sentiments and everyone has an equal responsibility to abide by the integration pledge.

Disturbances in any part of the country should cause concern to everyone. These are national issues and call for appropriate action as would ensure that they are not repeated.

Comparing India to the human body, the Chief Minister said, that even a small wound in any part of one's body produce pain and when not attended to promptly the infection could spread to the entire body. Likewise a disturbance in one part of the country could spill over to other parts of the country. Anti-social and antinational happenings in any corner of the country should therefore be effectively controlled lest it affects the entire nation.

He said everyone in the country had the responsibility to preserve national unity. All the facilities at our command should be directed to this end. The mass media had a constructive role to play in this direction. The media should not distort, or sensationalise facts. They have to exercise care in the



use of words so as not to spread violence, he added.

Chief Justice Thiru MM. Ismail, Jagannathan, Tmt. Soundara Rev. Sunder Clarke, Thiru K.V. Kailasam spoke on the occasion.

The Chief Minister then administered the National Integration Pledge to the gathering. He later distributed prizes to the students who won in the eloquition contest organised by the Department of Education for school and college students on the subject of National Integration.


Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the Legislative Council

#### National Integration Pledge

'I solemnly pledge to work with dedication to preserve and strengthen the freedom and integrity of the Nation.

I further affirm that I shall never resort to violence and that all differences and disputes relating to religion, language, region or other political or economic grievances should be settled by peaceful and constitutional means.'





**Conference  
of  
Information Ministers  
NEW DELHI**

Address by:

**Thiru RM. VEERAPPAN**  
Minister for Information & Religious Endowments  
TAMIL NADU

Mr. Chairman, Ministers of Information from various States and Friends,

I am very happy to be here today to participate in this Conference of Information Ministers and express the views of the Government of Tamil Nadu. At the outset I would like to congratulate the Government of India and the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting for having convened this Conference which will go a long way in evolving a common policy acceptable to the States and the Union Government.

The country is engaged in the task of economic progress coupled with social justice; real success would be achieved in this endeavour only if every one in our country is made aware of the task ahead of us, the role he has to play and interaction necessary between various groups in order to achieve this objective. The role of various media like Films, Radio, Television, Newspapers etc. attains great importance in ensuring dissemination of timely information of various activities of the Government and also in creating the proper atmosphere for knowledgeable discussion on the issues involved. Our country with its vast population, covering different languages and diverse cultural backgrounds can become stronger

and the country's cultural life richer only by allowing each region sufficient freedom to develop and flourish culturally and educationally.

Film has been a very powerful medium in all parts of the world; more so in India with its large number of people who are yet to become literate. Film has been the medium of culture, artistic expression, communication and entertainment. Knowing the importance of cinema, the Tamil Nadu Government has all along been giving adequate attention for the development of film industry in our State. The State Government is running an Institute of Film Technology, which trains persons in various aspects of film production. This year's budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 39 lakhs for this Institute. A system of compounding entertainment tax has been introduced in the semi-urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu after our Government came to power, which resulted in increase in the number of theatres throughout our State. We have today 1835 theatres of which 899 are temporary theatres called touring theatres. These are located in rural areas and can be run up to a period of 3 years and shifted from place to place depending upon the demand for film. In addition we have 824 permanent theatres and 114 semi-permanent theatres. It is worthwhile to mention here that the total number of theatres was only 1431 in 1977 and the annual growth rate is approximately 10%. There are separate theatres in Madras City and Vellore for screening Children's films. The State is also encouraging the putting up of open air theatres and mini-theatres and is ready to innovate to find suitable solutions to meet the growing demand for theatres throughout the State.

The Tamil Nadu Government has set up a Corporation for giving loans for construction of semi-permanent and permanent theatres and this has resulted in the construction of 68 new theatres in the State. Last year Rs. 25 lakhs has been given by the State Government to this Corporation by means of equity and loan and this year a further sum of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed to be given by the State. The rate of interest for loans has been considerably reduced. Local bodies are encouraged to put up cinema theatres themselves. I am mentioning these facts to highlight the abiding

interest the State Government has got for the development of various aspects of film industry from the stage of training for production to the stage of exhibition of films.

The State Government has instituted awards of Rs 1 lakh each for 5 films every year, which cover themes of national and social importance; in addition awards are given to best film artistes and technicians every year. The production of regional films in Tamil Nadu has grown from 40 in 1970 to 150 in 1979.

It will also be of interest to Members to know that during the last Financial Year the State has realised about Rs. 26 crores by way of entertainment taxes and except for collection charge of 10% retained by the Government, the rest has been transferred to local bodies which forms the major source of elastic income for the local bodies in the State.

It is in this context and also in the context of the local bodies getting the major share of the entertainment tax, the Tamil Nadu Government would earnestly appeal to all concerned here and to the Union Government to allow the States to be in charge of development of film industry and not to accept the recommendation that the subject cinema should be transferred from the State list either to the Union or Concurrent List. The State is of the strong opinion that the present position should continue by retaining the subject in the State List and all encouragement should be given to the State to develop and assist the industry in their respective areas. The Tamil Nadu Government would be willing to offer any help sought by any other State in developing the industry in their area.

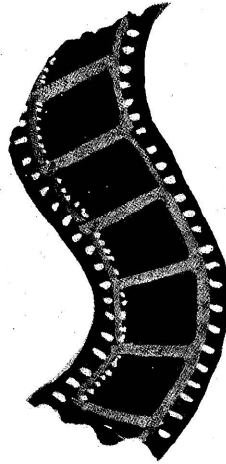
The State is watching with concern the growing tendency to transfer subjects from State List to Union List or Concurrent List whenever Union Government intends paying additional attention for development of a particular sector of activity. Merely by transferring a subject from State List to Union List or Concurrent List necessary development will not take place. It is only by careful planning, suitable encouragement and timely monitoring the desired developments can take place. Instances of the development of sectors under the State control are not lacking. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health and Hospitals are



sectors which are under the State List and considerable progress has been achieved during the past few decades in these areas. The fact that these are not in the Union List has not stood in the way of the Union Government to evolve suitable national policies in monitoring the progress of implementation. I would therefore once again appeal to the Government of India through this Forum to evolve a suitable national policy, to provide adequate incentives for implementation of such policy and by periodical meetings to review the implementation of it—rather than consider transferring the subjects from State List to Union List or Concurrent List. I hope the points made by me so far would convince the Government of India of the need of my suggestion to reject the recommendation of the Working Group of National Film Policy relating to this matter of transfer of the subject.

I would like to make a few suggestions regarding development of film industry. Unlike most of the other industries which create saleable assets out of the loans or equity, in the case of film industry the value of the asset cannot be judged till it is released to the public and their reaction is known. Hence, it is difficult for the normal financing agencies to take up the financing of the film industry. It is therefore necessary for the Government of India to create suitable institutions to finance and develop this field, recognising it as an industry of special nature. I welcome the suggestion made by the working group in this regard.

It is necessary that the State Government should be consulted and associated in selecting members for the Board of Film Censors. Cinema is a medium which reflects the cultural



norms and social values of the region and it is but necessary that the concerned State Government gets associated in selecting persons who could give suitable weight and value to these norms. This point has been stressed in the previous conference also. I would like the Government of India to accept this suggestion, which has been emphasised more than once, at an early date.

A suggestion has been made that the National Award-winning films and the films for children should be exempted from entertainment tax. As mentioned earlier by me, the entertainment tax is one of the major sources of income for the local bodies and any suggestion to reduce the flow of funds to the local bodies should be viewed with utmost caution. In this connection, I would also like to mention that quite a number of award-winning films do not convey the realities of life, but exaggerate certain negative aspects of life and, in general, many such films cannot be considered conducive to the development of proper moral and cultural values.

Instances are not far to seek in our Celluloid World. In a film recently honoured with award and sent abroad as an Art Film, the sexual orgies of three wicked sons of a village land lord in Andhra have been painted in a sensational way.

The three sex-hungry sons would rape in a gang any girl they happen to see. An unfortunate poor teacher migrates with his wife to this village. The prying, sex-hungry eyes of the three rapacious fellows fall on the wife of the poor teacher. One day, the three fellows get hold of the teacher's wife, rape her by one after another to give vent to their lust. The odd is that, the teacher's wife, the victim of bestiality, falls in passionate love with one of these fellows who raped her. Then she deserts her husband and begins to live with her newly found sex beast. Unable to bear the dishonour done to the teacher, the agitated villagers furiously drive from the village, the teacher's wife with her new partner.

What moral except repugnant sex is sent abroad to the foreign viewers through the film?

I leave it to you all to judge.

Some of the films supposed to be meant for children have no message or theme to convey and on some occasions such films do convey the opposite. Hence a blanket policy of tax exemption will neither be necessary nor suitable. While suggestions are being made to State Governments to forego entertainment tax, it is also necessary for the Central Government to give back the excise duty paid on films and prints for such films.

Cost of film seeing will also rise to the public and patronage by the weaker and poorer sections of the Society will go down. More entertainment and education of this section of the society is urgently called for and this cess will go directly against our efforts to expand the cinema facilities in unserved and rural areas. Our Government is not therefore in a position to support this proposal.

There is a legitimate complaint that in the export of films, regional language films do not get their adequate share. I request the Centre to redress this grievance without any further delay. I would also suggest that the Union Government should select films which project the true image of India and avoid films which may create a false picture of India in the minds of the foreign viewers.

While the State Government is of the firm view that the subject cinema should be retained in the State List, there are many other suggestions made by the working group which are in the general line of thinking of the State Government. I would like to suggest that the Government of India may constitute a Sub-Committee consisting of Ministers of the State Governments, which can be asked to examine the various recommendations of the Working Group on National Film Policy covering details like procedures, construction norms for theatres, etc. Such a step would bring out clearly the difficulties faced by the State Governments, the various measures that could be adopted by different States and the steps that could be taken by the Government of India in assisting the States in implementing the policies acceptable to all the State Governments.

The programme proposed for the VI Plan (1980-85) covering Radio and T.V. has been indicated in the Annexure to the Agenda. The State Government would request that these be implemented without any delay and I assure the Union Government

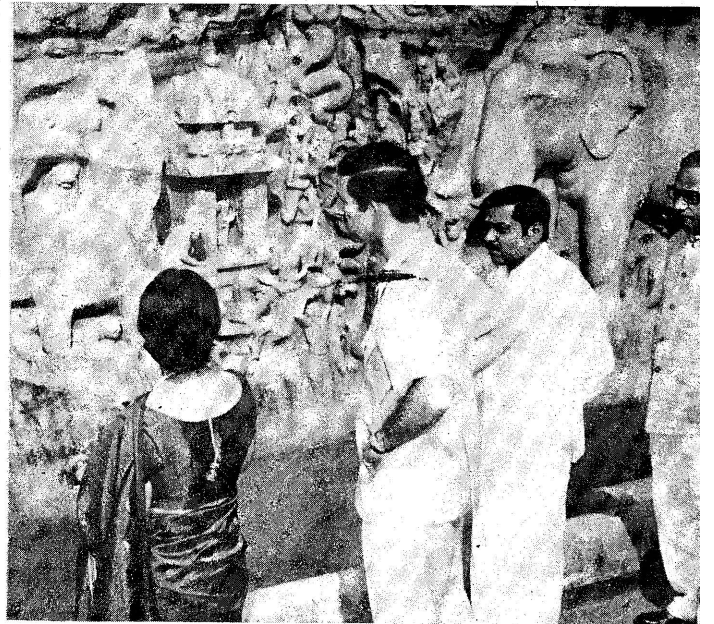
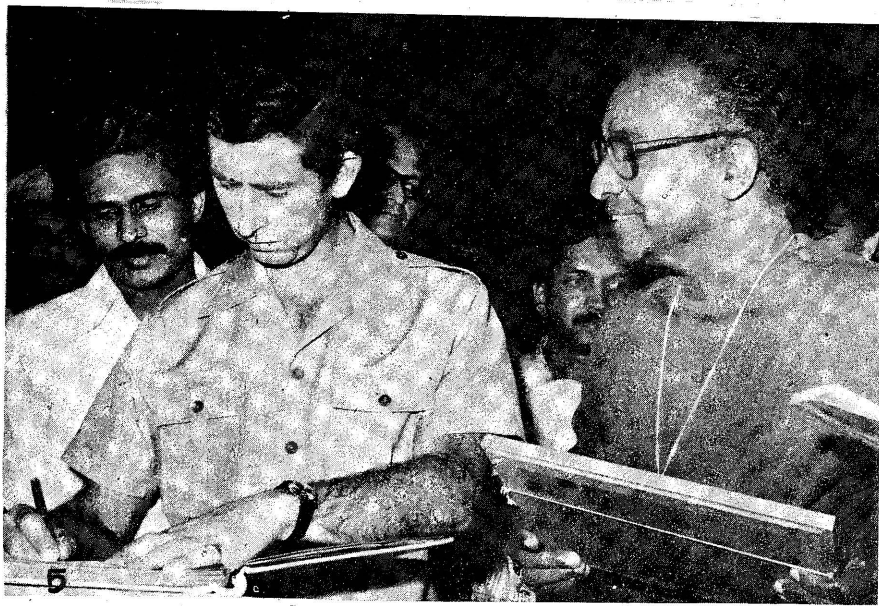
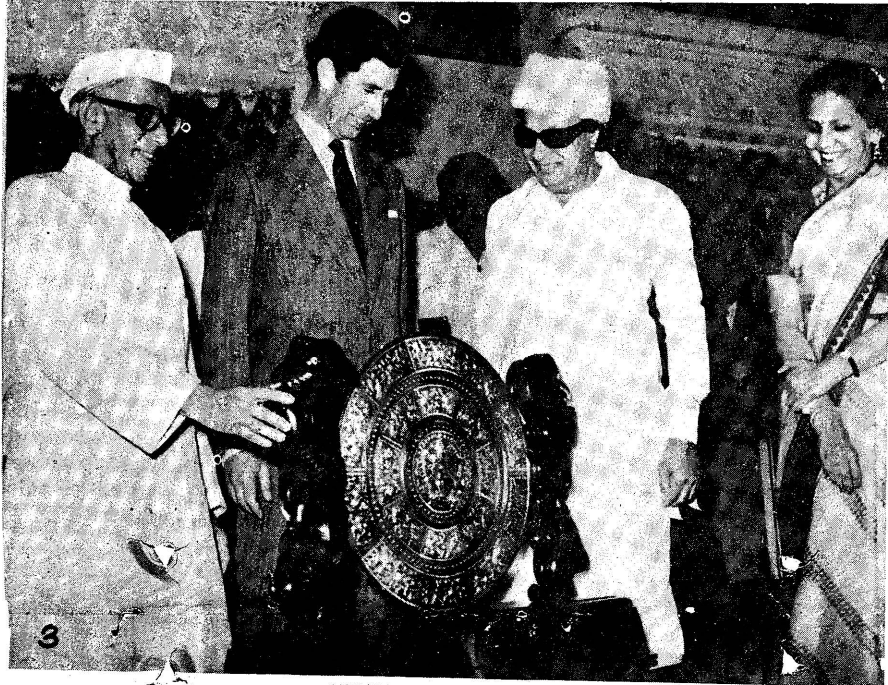


of all necessary assistance like land acquisition and provision of necessary infrastructure facilities.

Various suggestions have been made to effect co-ordination between Centre and State agencies at the District and State Headquarters level. I would suggest that the Committee for Co-ordination of Intermedia Publicity may be headed by the State Secretaries in charge of Information and Publicity. This will ensure more active participation by all the field organisations of State Government and lead to better publicity of the activities of both the State and the Union Governments.

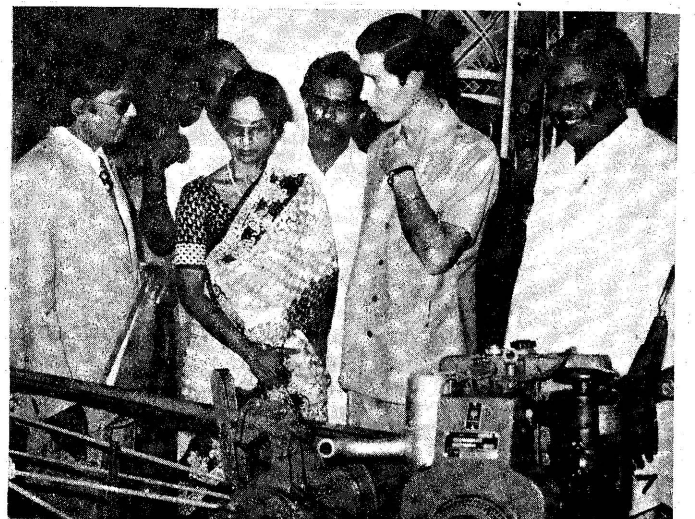
I thank the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting for having given me this opportunity to express the view of the State Government and hope this conference will lead to the improvement in the information network of our country.



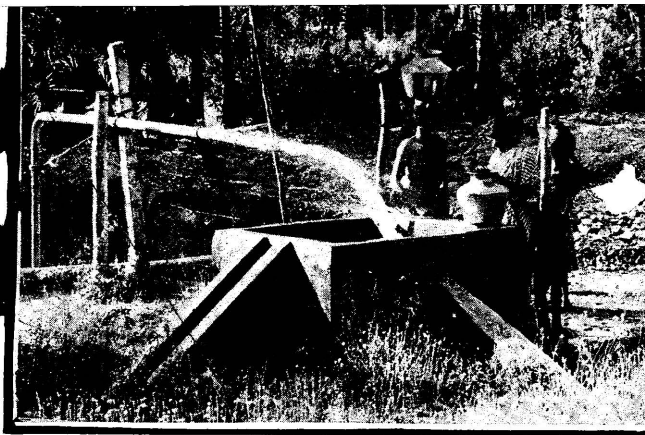


H. R. H. Prince of Wales in Madras 2-4 Dec. 1980

1. The Prince was welcomed at the airport by the Chief Minister
2. With the chief minister
3. Reception at Rajaji Hall
4. Visiting the 'J' Farm
5. In St. Mary's Church
6. At Mamallapuram
7. At the Industrial Estate, Guindy.



# Better WATER SUPPLY For the State



(Interview with Thiru E. R. Krishnan, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.)

*What are the objectives of the TWAD Board ?*

Prepare and execute schemes to provide the people of Tamil Nadu with sufficient quantity of potable protected water and design and execute drainage schemes in the urban areas.

*What are the works that are being implemented by the TWAD Board in the entire Tamilnadu ?*

During the current year the TWAD Board has taken up the work of providing water supply to 2000 villages (Categories 1 & 2) under Priority Schemes and for 2242 villages under Self-Sufficiency Programme.

*How many villages have so far been provided with protected water supply ?*

Since the inception of the TWAD Board in 1971 till march 1980, 21600 habitations have so far been provided with protected water supply.

*How many villages are yet to be provided with protected water supply ?*

There are 10,307 villages (under categories 3, 4 & 5) yet to be provided with protected water supply.

*How many hand pumps have been erected ?*

*How many overhead tanks have so far been constructed and*

*How many overhead tanks are proposed to be constructed ?*

18,340 hand pumps have so far been erected.

10,750 overhead tanks have so far been constructed and

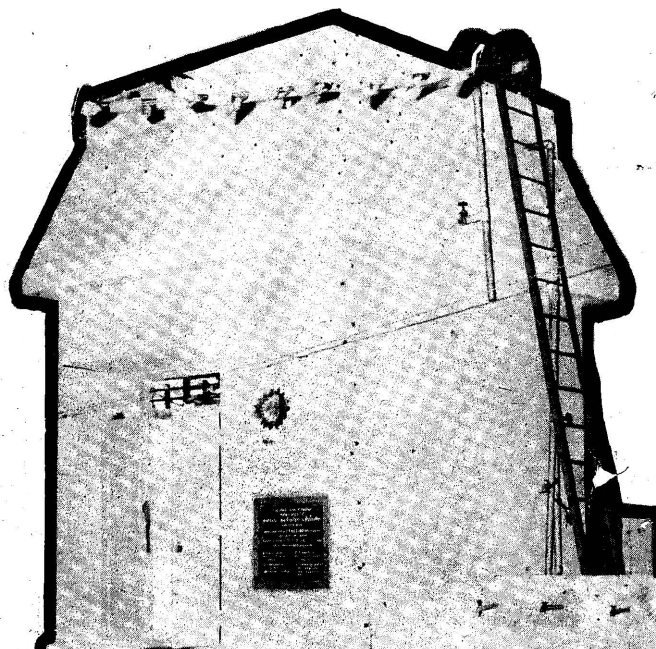
1,150 overhead tanks are to be completed during the current year.

*Can you give details about the Sewerage Schemes ?*

There are 740 towns in Tamil Nadu. The total population of these 740 towns is about 155 lakhs. Of these 740 towns 13 have been provided with Sewerage Schemes (including two Corporations). About 14.60 lakhs of people are benefitted by these schemes.

Schemes (including Comprehensive Schemes) are under execution in 10 towns at a cost of Rs. 2,445.95 lakhs. Sewerage Schemes for 3 more towns are under investigation.

For want of paucity of funds, sewerage schemes could not be taken up and executed, where water supply schemes are in existence, and where population exceeds more than a lakh. However, if the Corporation and Major Town Panchayats come forward to have the schemes executed under 'Deposit Works' the Board could take up Sewerage Schemes for all the towns of more than 1 lakh population where water supply schemes are in existence.



*What is the stage of the 'Cooum Canal Improvement Scheme'?*

It is under the active consideration of the Tamilnadu Government.

*Are there any new schemes under consideration with the aid of World Bank?*

World Bank aid has been sought for implementation of 60 new Water Supply Schemes and 9 Improvement Schemes amounting to Rs.85/-Crores.

*There have been reports in the newspapers recently about the mixing up of sullage with drinking water supply. What is the action taken by the Government in this regard? How could it happen?*

I do not think there is any chance whatsoever of sullage mixing up with drinking water supply as the sewer mains are laid in the middle of the road at a deeper depth than the water supply mains which run on the street margins at higher elevation. There is no possibility of the drainage water mixing up with the drinking water. The condemned pipes are replaced by the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board at the appropriate time.

*There are some misapprehensions that works are moving slow in the Departments under your control? What are the steps taken by you to erase these misapprehensions?*

At present, the works of the T. W. A. D. Board throughout the State are executed swiftly. The Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive



Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers concerned with the works are carrying out their duties sincerely and devotedly and are expediting the execution of works to fulfill the assurance given by our Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu to complete the works under the Self-Sufficiency Programme. Yet there have been some delays in completing the works due to the present non-availability of supplies as C.I. Pipes, A.C. Pipes and P.V.C. Pipes at the appropriate time and every efforts are being taken to procure such materials to complete the works as scheduled.

*Have you 'plans' to conduct Seminars on Water Supply Schemes which are helpful to bring better co-ordination between the public and the Government officials?*

During the past two months, 12 Seminars on Water Supply and Drainage Schemes have been conducted successfully in different district head quarters wherein representatives of the people in Parliament and Legislature, District Collectors, Commissioners of Municipalities and Special Officers, Engineers and Executive Officers of Major Panchayats have taken part and had useful deliberations. Based on the discussions at the Seminars, action is being taken to expedite the completion of the works.





# WELFARE OF

# EX-SERVICEMEN

The Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Ex-servicemen and their dependants in the State. All Welfare schemes for the benefits of Ex-servicemen and their families are being implemented through the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards located in each district. The Directorate administers two welfare funds namely Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Personnel Benevolent Fund and Amalgamated Funds. The administration of the fund is controlled by a Committee constituted for the purpose.

The Flag Day collections are the source of income to the Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Personnel Benevolent Fund. During the year 1979-80, 4,682 Ex-servicemen and their dependants have been given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 8,52,938.26 by way of various grants such as monthly grant, lumpsum grant, marriage grant, pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients, Immediate Relief Grant, funeral grant, fire/flood relief, scholarship to the children of Ex-servicemen, training to women dependants of Ex-servicemen in tailoring, typewriting and shorthand to Ex-servicemen and their dependants, etc.

In addition, the fund is utilised for the following schemes.

## JAWANS STALLS :

200 Jawans Stalls, worth of Rs. 3,000 each have been established all over the State and allotted to Ex-servicemen and their dependants to earn their livelihood.

## JAWANS BHAVAN :

4 Jawans Bhavans have been constructed at Tiruchy, Vellore,

Salem and Coimbatore and the rental income from these Bhavans are utilised for rendering financial assistance to the ex-servicemen's population.

## EMPLOYMENT CELL :

Through the Employment Cell, functioning in the Directorate, during 1979-80, 596 Ex-servicemen were sponsored to various private employers and public sector undertakings and 215 Ex-servicemen have been placed in suitable jobs.

## SEPARATE WARDS TO EX-SERVICEMEN IN HOSPITALS:

12 bedded wards, exclusively for Ex-servicemen and their dependants have been constructed in 16 taluk headquarters hospitals all over the State. Another ward at Dharmapuri has been constructed and declared open on 29-9-1980.

## PENSIONERS HOME :

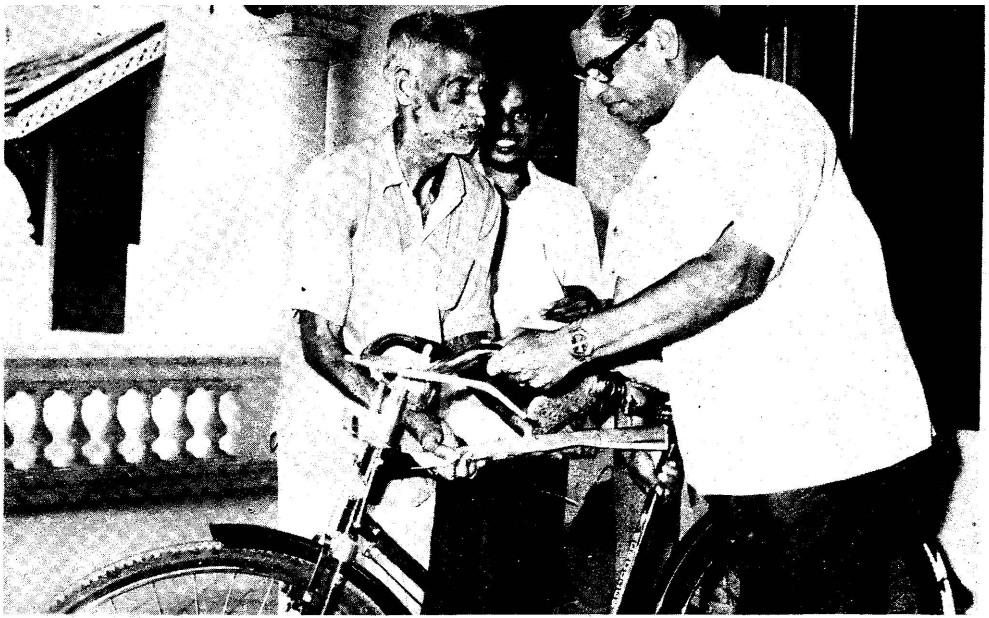
An Old Age Home for destitute military pensioners has been constructed at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. 58 pensioners could be accommodated in the home.

17 Ex-servicemen were given training in Television Technology for a period of 3 months in the Datamatics vocational Training Centre, Madras.

## RECRUITMENT INTO ARMED FORCES :

During 1979-80, the department conducted 7 Training camps with 100 boys each and given them specialised training for recruitment to the armed forces. Out of 700 boys trained 562 boys were absorbed into Armed Forces.





His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman, keeping in view, the avowed objectives of provisions of Assistance to Ex-servicemen/their dependants for rehabilitation and resettlement and promotion of other welfare measures to assist them, viz., grant of loans to individual ex-servicemen/ex-servicemen co-operatives, to start remunerative business enterprises; to sanction scholarship/stipends to Ex-servicemen and their dependants; to sanction housing grants to War widows and school uniform and book allowance etc., to the children of those killed/disabled in action.

The Committee is administered by a State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman, Hon'ble Minister for Finance and in-charge of Ex-servicemen as its 1st Vice-Chairman and the General Officer Commanding, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala Area as its II Vice Chairman and assisted by a standing Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

The assets of the Fund at its inception was composed of the following contributions :—

	<i>Rupees</i>
From the National Defence Fund ..	25,85,100

From the Government of India ..	14,92,400
From the State Government ..	14,92,400
Transfer of balance of erstwhile post war services reconstruction Fund ..	10,35,056
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>66,04,956</b>

As on 31-12-1979, the assets of the Fund are of the order of over Rs. 1.00 crore (approximately).

#### WIDOWS' PENSION SCHEME :

A Scheme of granting pension to the widows of those defence personnel who retired before 1-1-1964 with service pension and died subsequently and the widows who are not eligible for family pension is being implemented. About 320 widows will be benefitted under this Scheme.

#### MARRIAGE GRANT TO ALL WIDOWS OF DEFENCE PERSONNEL

A grant of Rs.500/- is paid to all widows of Ex-Defence personnel





### NEW SCHEMES :

A shopping Centre with 72 shops is constructed at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs.

Proposal for construction of Jawans Bhavan at Thanjavur has been approved and the foundation stone laid down on 15-6-80. Proposals for construction of Jawans Bhavan at Madras, Madurai, Cuddalore and Nagercoil are under consideration.

Proposal for construction of a 12 bedded ward for Ex-servicemen at the Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram is under consideration.

A scheme of sanctioning Rs.30/- per mensem for life to the destitute Ex-servicemen/widows who are above 60 years has been approved by the Government and it is under implementation.

### AMALGAMATED FUNDS FOR EX-SERVICEMEN.

The Fund came into being during January 1969 with the merger of the erstwhile Post War Services Reconstruction Fund with the Tamil Nadu shares of Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen created by the Government of India in 1967 with an initial contribution to all States

of Rs. 5 Crores from National Defence Fund and Rs. 1.00 crore from the defence budget. The State Government sanctioned a matching grant equal to the Central Government's share of contribution

from the defence budget. In pursuance of the rules framed by the Government of India, the shares of Tamil Nadu are administered under the provisions of Charitable Endowments Act through a Committee with



towards celebration of their daughters' marriage. So far 121 individuals have been benefitted under this scheme and a sum of Rs.60,500/- has been paid.

#### **ANNUAL MAINTENANCE GRANT/ANNUAL MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE:**

The Next of kins of Defence personnel killed in action during 1971 are granted Annual Maintenance Grant of Rs. 1,000/- each for 10 years from 1972 and disabled Defence Personnel in 1971. war are granted Rs. 500/- each for their life time as Annual maintenance grant. 104 War widows and 33 disabled ex-servicemen have so far been paid Rs. 10,86,500/- All War widows of those killed in action in all conflicts after independence and prior to 1971 conflict have been sanctioned annual Maintenance allowance of Rs.600/- each per year for their life time from 1st January 1978. 81 War Widows have been paid Rs. 99,000/- so far.

#### **HOUSING GRANT:**

Widows of serving personnel killed in action are being sanctioned an outright grant to the tune of Rs.5,000/- each for the purpose of construction/expansion/purchase of house. So far 93 widows have availed this grant and a sum of Rs. 4,28,825/- has been paid.

#### **MARRIAGE GRANT:**

Widows of those killed in action and ex-servicemen disabled during Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 are paid a free grant of Rs.1,500/-each towards celebration of their daughter's marriage. So far a sum of Rs. 19,950/- has been paid to 13 individuals.

#### **SCHOOL UNIFORM AND BOOK ALLOWANCE :**

School Uniform and Book Allowance amounting to Rs.68,375/- has been paid to children of Defence personnel killed/disabled in action during Indo-Pak Conflict 1971.

#### **BANK LOAN INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME:**

A new scheme called Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme was introduced with effect from 1-1-78, in conjunction with a large number of banks, by which the eligible Ex-servicemen personnel can draw loans not exceeding Rs.25,000/-from the banks for remunerative business purposes. For loans upto Rs. 5,000/- the difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4% is reimbursed and for loans above Rs.5,000/-and upto Rs.25,000/- the difference between the rate of interest charged by the banks and 7% is reimbursed. So far 424 persons have availed loans totalling Rs. 8,95,215.00 under this Scheme.

#### **LOANS :**

So far 1258 ex-servicemen have been granted loans to the tune of Rs. 42,67,386.88 for starting remunerative business enterprises. 88 Ex-servicemen employees of Tamil Nadu Goods Transport Corporation have been granted loans of 1,500/- each for the purpose of purchase of shares in the Corporation to enable them to become shareholders of the Corporation. A sum Rs. 16,00,723.97 has been granted to Ex-servicemen Co-operative societies for business purposes.

#### **SCHOLARSHIP/STIPENDS :**

Scholarships/stipends amounting to Rs. 20,26,116.00 have been sanctioned to Ex-servicemen/dependants. The Ex-servicemen undergoing training in I.T.I. under Pre-cum-Post-Release Training Scheme are paid Rs. 200/- p.m. for their training period and an amount of Rs. 41,241.95 has been paid to 29 ex-servicemen trainees during 1979.

#### **OUTRIGHT GRANT :**

An outright grant of Rs. 2,500/- each for widows/dependants of Defence personnel killed in action during Indo-Pak. War 1971 in the form of fixed deposit for a period of 3 years have been paid to 118 persons, totalling Rs. 3,01,600/-

#### **FAMILY MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE :**

Family Maintenance Allowance of Rs. 16,244.70 has been paid to the disabled Ex-service personnel undergoing training in Queen Mary's Technical School.

#### **SCHEMES :**

#### **HOUSING COLONY AT KOVAIPUDUR, COIMBATORE**

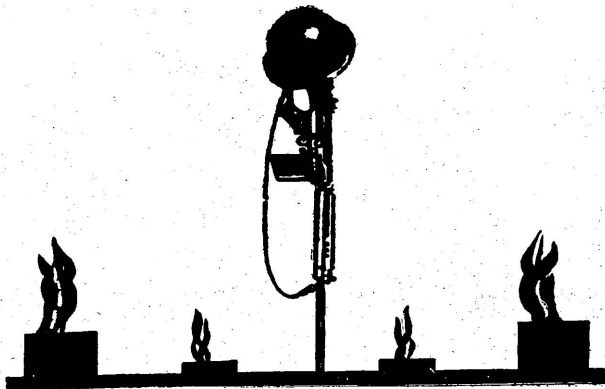
An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned and paid as straight loans to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board for construction of 66 houses for Ex-servicemen at Kovai-pudur in Coimbatore District.

#### **OLD AGE PENSIONERS HOME AT VELLORE, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT**

A total grant of Rs.1,75,000/- has been sanctioned to the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for construction of an old Age Pensioners Home at Vellore.

#### **JAWANS BHAVAN, COIMBATORE AND THANJAVUR**

A total loan of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned and released to the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for construction of Jawans Bhavan at Coimbatore. Besides, an adhoc matching grant not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh towards excess collection than that of the targetted Flag Day Fund released to the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Coimbatore. Rs. 1.00 lakh loan has been sanctioned for the construction of a Jawans Bhavan at Thanjavur.





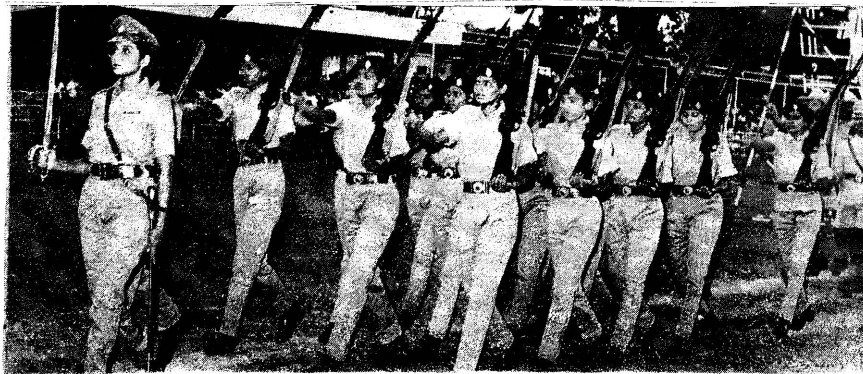
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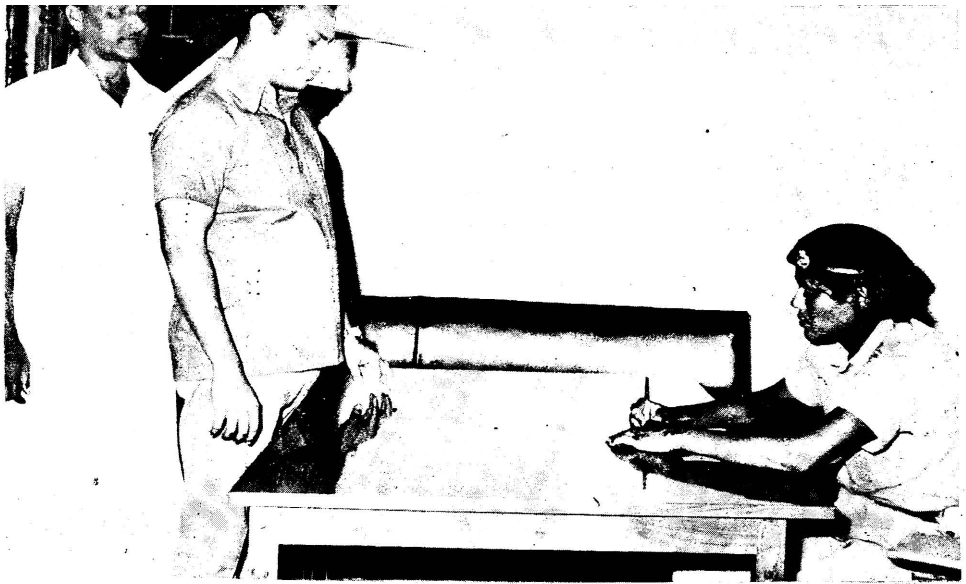
G.S. RAMANAN, D.C., Crimes



"An United bouquet of flowers-A bevy of beauties", that was what a couple of the several press reporters, who had rushed to Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, that morning said. Some reporters were trying to get exclusive interviews from some women candidates on the ground itself. Hundreds of women were found scattered on the vast ground of the stadium, some trying to throw a soft ball beyond a chalk line, some running a race, several of their faces aflush in their anxiety to succeed in their attempts to win a job—Hundreds of onlookers around the stadium, many of them relatives who had came with the candidates—and officials busy with the selection.

This was the scene on the morning of the 8th September this year in the Rajaratnam stadium, Madras when a selection for women constables was going on. Whoever said that women working in jobs—as Police constables—is no more news these days was grossly mistaken. The enthusiasm generated and the attention it drew despite being the third selection of women police Constables since its inception was incredible. Can the women with stand the strenuous training? Can they handle a crowd? Can they manage criminals—were some of the questions that were still being asked even after seven years of creditable service by the Women Police Wing of the City. The replies have to be in the affirmative—the





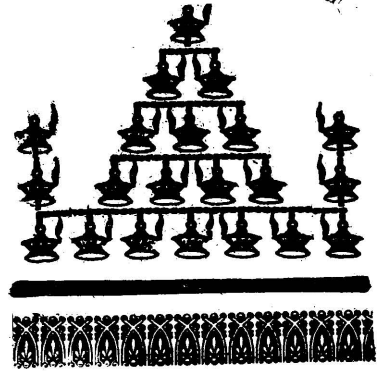
record of the Women Police Wing of the Madras City is such that it can be proud of.

It was in 1973 that the Tamilnadu Government sanctioned its first contingent of Women Police to be stationed in Madras. The wing had one Sub Inspector and 21 police Constables to begin with, and one of the Police Constables was to be promoted as a Head Constable later. We were years behind other cities like Bombay and Trivandrum and numerically much less compared to Trivandrum, which has an Assistant Sub-Inspector, 30 Police Constables and 8 other ranks and Bombay-21 Inspectors, 9 Sub Inspectors, 14 Head Constables and 120 Police Constables. Delhi now has a Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 26 Sub Inspectors and 62 Police Constables and Calcutta an Inspector and 40 Police Constables besides 12 other ranks.

The women police according to an order issued in 1975, a little later to their inception were charged with the following duties.

1. Reception at Chief Office with particular attention to Women Visitors, etc.
2. Reception at City Police Office with particular attention to Women Visitors, etc.
3. Vigilance work.
4. Escorting Juvenile and women prisoners.
5. Escorting female dead bodies, attending post mortem examination of women dead bodies.



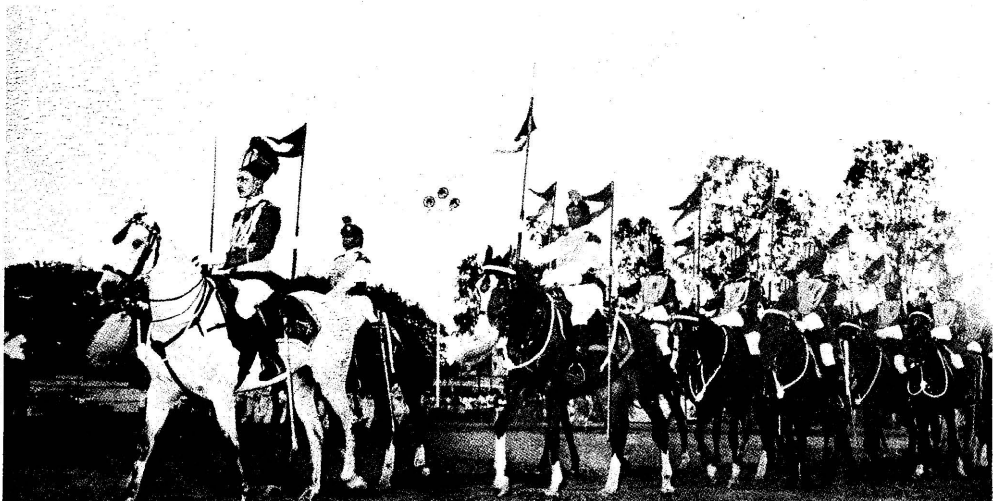


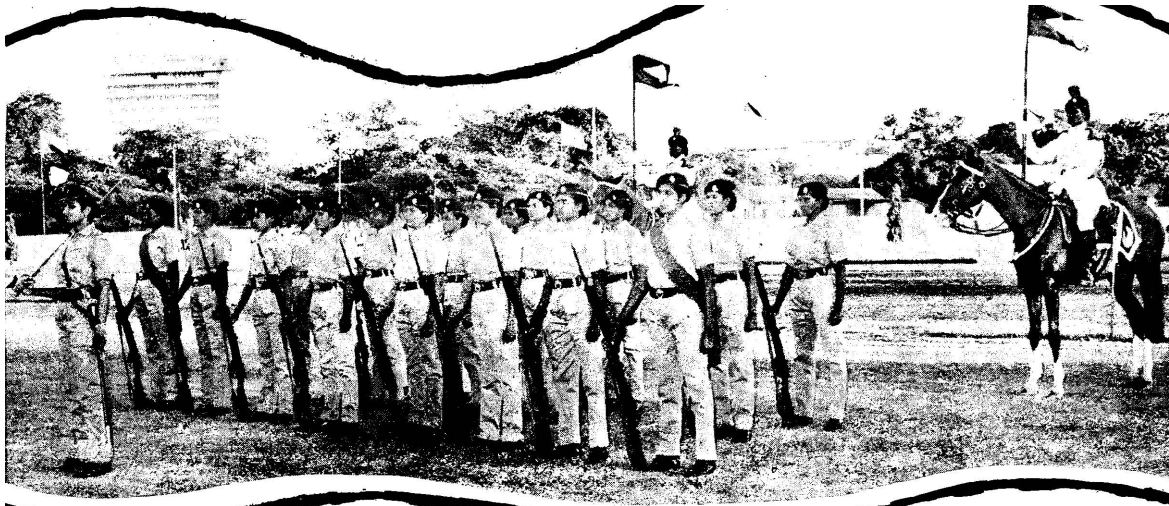
6. Assisting investigation officers and questioning complaints in cases where women accused are concerned.
7. Dealing with Stray children.
8. Bando bust duties at large gathering where women congregate in big public meetings and festivals.
9. Traffic control duties.

Escorting of prisoners and corpses mentioned in items 4 & 5 above subsequently cancelled by the Commissioner of Police.

Of all these duties, only guarding and escorting of women prisoners, handling women agitators and regulating women at festivals and fairs have come to stay as their main items of work.

The first contingent was very popular, several of them especially the first Sub-Inspector Usha hitting headlines and cover pages in many newspapers and journals. They were invariably one of the few contingents who were paraded on occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day and Medal Parades. They excelled in turn-out and performance on all such occasions winning a thunderous applause from the audience every time. They have a few prize catches of criminals and rowdies and have acquitted themselves well whenever





called out to assist in raids to catch lawless elements. They have withstood long arduous hours of exposure to weather, during processions, agitations etc.

It is to a well-planned training that we should be grateful for bringing out such a good lot. Apart from physical exercises, drill, instructional classes, and field work, they were also given some coaching in Karate, and a sample of social service under the Madras School of social work. We see the result product-well trained women Police Constables.

It is for imparting such a rigorous training that a condition that the candidates should be unmarried for selection as Women Police is laid. They should measure 157 cms in height and weigh 50 Kgs. should have studied upto SSLC and be proficient in running, jumping etc. They should be able to perform at least upto one star standard prescribed by the National Physical Efficiency standards. A soft ball has to be thrown to a minimum distance of 14 metres. Corresponding

standards are set up for running, skipping and jumping events. The recent selection stood as an evidence to the fact that many of those who turned up for selection could not measure up to these standards except those who have been regularly playing some game or other and kept themselves physically fit. It was however easier for the officials to shortlist the candidates on the basis of their performance in physical efficiency tests.

The second phase of the history of women police in the City was in 1977 when some more Police Constables were sanctioned. A few other units sprang up in Chingleput East, Tiruchi, Madurai and Coimbatore simultaneously during this period.

It was a little later to this that there were country wide cries of molestation, rape, etc of women in Police custody. The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Thiru M. G. Ramachandran reacted quite sharply though such accusations were far and few in Tamilnadu. He announced in the floor of the Assembly, a major expansion of the women police establishments. He emphasised that no woman prisoner or witness should be examined in a Police station except in the presence of a woman police Constable and to this end he assured substantial expansion of the Women Police. It is in furtherance of this that we have the present selections going on. The numerical strength of the women police in city is to go up by 3 more Sub Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 70 Police Constables shortly.

The selection has been from a good cross section. Some of them are of course from Police families but a majority are from villages—many being public servants for the first time in their families. They are from several strata of society and function as a well knit unit.

What do the women police feel about their work? Most of them like the job but would like to do more. Some want to be entrusted with investigation of cases independently. It is felt that they could be effectively utilised for assisting investigation in finger-print work, forensic-examination, photography etc. A suggestion that requires close examination is that they can be used for investigating white collar offences. The day is not far off when they will be used for such ends.





# Music

our rich cultural heritage



T. N. KRISHNAN,

Principal Central College of Karnatic Music'

**T**HE necessity to preserve, transmit and propagate the rich cultural legacy left behind by the builders of music in the country in general and Tamilnadu in particular, was felt in the year 1949. The Central and the State Governments put their efforts together to achieve this objective. It was felt that the inherited musical urge in our youngsters and the hoary tradition of our musical culture with its ancient purity could be well preserved only when opportunities were provided to those who have an aptitude for learning music. Thiru Avinasingam Chettiar, the then Education Minister of Tamilnadu, with the assistance of Late Prof. P. Sambamurthi, took the initiative in setting up a well planned institution to impart the musical wealth in Tamilnadu. The Central and State Governments with their financial aids established the Central College of Karnatic Music in August 1949.

Late Prof. P. Sambamurthi was placed in charge of the advisory committee for setting up the college at first in 'Rahmad Bagh' near Santhome. As the building could not accommodate all the sections the institution was shifted to 'Bridge House' in Adyar. Under the able guidance of Sangeetha Kalanidhi Musiri Subramania Iyer, as the first Principal, the college started functioning. He was assisted by eminent musicians like Tiruppambaram N. Swaminatha Pillai, Mayuram Krishnaiyar, Chittoor Subramnia Pillai, Tiruvalangadu Sundaresa Iyer, Varahur Muthuswami Iyer, Tanjore K.P. Sivanandam Pillai, M.A., Kalyanakrishna Bhagavathar' Tmt. T. Brinda, Budalur Krishnamurthi Sastrigal and Prof. P. Balakrishnan.

In the beginning there were Vocal, Veena and Violin sections besides general musicology. Candidates with a considerable standard in music alone were admitted in the two years Sangeetha Vidwan Course. At the end of the course, the Commissioner for Government Examinations conducted the examinations, both in theory and practical. Successful candidates were awarded the title 'Sangeetha Vidwan'. The students who had their training in this college, had flourished well as

Professors or Lecturers in colleges and some as professional musicians. The college had gradually introduced Mridangam, Nagaswaram, Thavil, Flute and Barathanatyam Departments also. The administration of this college, which was originally under Central and State control, was subsequently transferred to an Advisory Committee headed by the then Director of Public Instruction. In the year 1957, the State Government took the entire responsibility of running the college and the Deputy Secretary to Government, Education Department was entrusted with the administration.

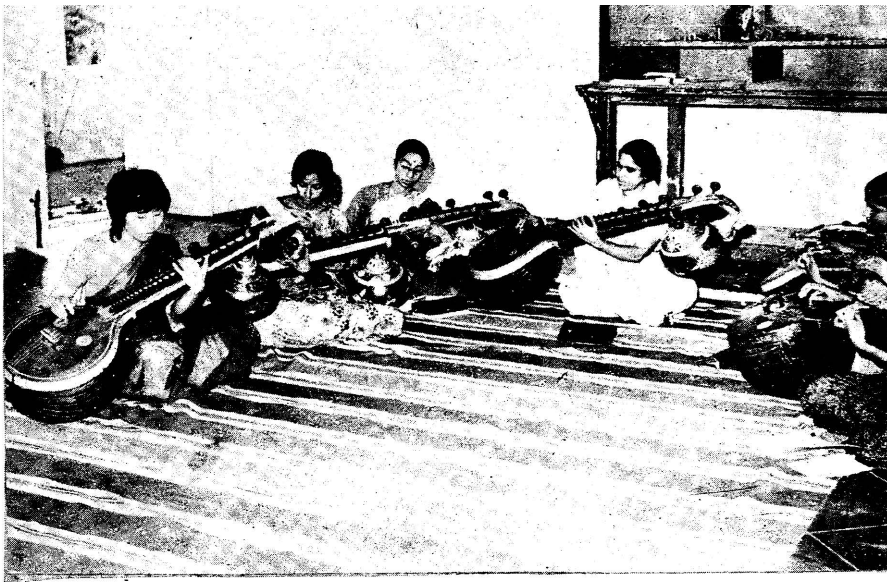
The courses offered are :

1. Sangeetha Vidwan Title Course  
(Vocal, Veena, and Violin).
2. Vadya Visaradha Course  
(Mridangam, Flute, Nagaswaram and Thavil)
3. Natya Visaradha Course  
(Bharatha Natyam)
4. Diploma in Music Teaching Course  
(For the Music degree, diploma and title holders)

The duration of the courses range from 2 to 3 years. To enable those interested in music but do not possess the required standard for admission into the 'Sangeetha Vidwan' course, a preparatory course called 'Pre-vidwan' has been provided.

The students joining the college have to choose the main practical subject (Practical) and the subsidiary subject besides the compulsory study of general theory of music.

After the retirement of Musiri Subramania Iyer, Sandhyavandanam Shri Srinivasa Rao, B.A., B.L., took charge as Principal. Sangeetha Kalanidhi Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer and Isai Chittar Shri Chitambaram Jayaraman were honorary Directors of the institution.



Compositions in various languages like, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada are taught in the institution. Emphasis is given to the branch of 'Manodharma Sangita'. In the Diploma in Music Teaching course, which is of one year duration, instructions are given in Special and General methods of teaching Music, Psychology, School Administrations, besides practical training in music, Kathakalakshepam, Kummi, Kolattam, folk music, elements of Bharatanatyam and technique of Mridangam playing. The trainees have been taken to different schools and Colleges for observation and teaching practice.

Students from various countries like U.S.A., Germany, Srilanka, Scotland, Japan, Africa, England have been attracted to this institution and they have benefitted to a great extent by taking their music course here. Candidates from Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra, Orissa and other States also join the college.

There is a valuable library functioning inside the campus. A Hostel for Ladies has been attached to

cater to the needs of lady students coming from other places.

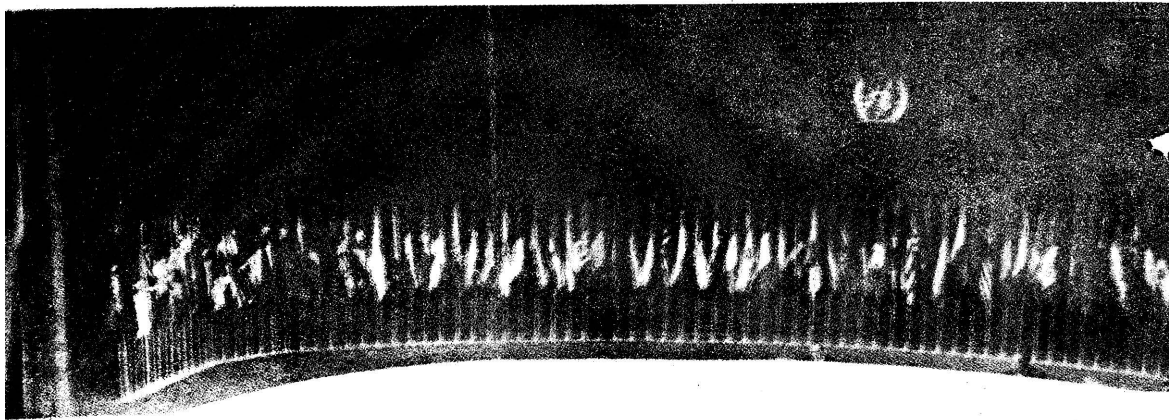
Cultural troupes and other delegates and dignitaries often visit the institution. Opportunities have been provided for the students to listen to classical music by arranging periodical programmes of concerts and lecture and demonstrations.

The activities of the Music College are ever on the increase. Yet another Music College was opened at Madurai in 1979 to cater to the needs of the people from the Southern parts of Tamilnadu.

In order to provide opportunities for working people, who cannot pursue the study of music as regular candidates, evening colleges have been functioning in four centres viz. Mylapore, Triplicane, West Mambalam and Purasawalkkam under the control of this college.

At present the music college is functioning in the building "THENDRAL" in the Greenways Road, Adyar and has a strength of about 400 students.





# Human Rights

R. PADMAVALLI, M.A.,

Man's conscious quest for freedom and justice is at least as ancient as the era of Pericles. While ancient India strove to free man's spirit from this willing bondage to ephemeral joys, Western philosophers sought freedom and equality in political society. However, the ideals of Greek and Roman ideals of equality and justice were swept away, when barbaric hordes from the North of Europe trampled these pockets of civilisation and monarchy ruled the countries of Europe as in the rest of the world. The power of the sovereign was absolute and Christianity, the predominant religion exhorted the people to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

A small crack was made in this wall of an absolute power where man was but the subject of the almighty State, when the squires and nobles forced King John of England to sign the Magna Carta recognising the inherent rights of these persons as against the sovereign. Since then the history of man in Europe, America, Asia and the rest of the world reflects man's growing consciousness as to liberty, equality and justice in the political society, of which he forms a part. The struggle has been ceaseless and hard. Some landmarks are the American war of Independence (1775), the French Revolution (1789) the American Bill of Rights (1791). Thinkers like Rousseau proclaimed man's right to be free and enjoy equal rights as against the State.

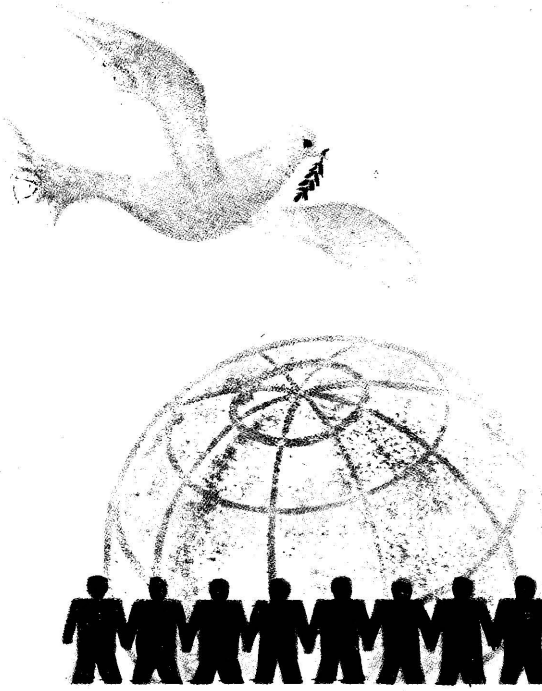
The spread of education, several wars, and the effectiveness of mass media of communication have now made certain concepts commonly and widely accepted everywhere. They form the premises, so to speak, of every civilised Government in the world. Even those countries, where civil rights do not find free expression

to the extent that we have come to expect them, do recognise and adopt such ideas as the right of man to be free and equal. These rights can roughly be stated to be rights to be free without distinction as to race, religion, etc., right to liberty and security of person, freedom from slavery and bondage, equality before law.

The four freedoms namely life, liberty, equality and justice are enshrined in our constitution and any citizen aggrieved by any act of state injuring any of his above rights can seek a remedy by way of an appropriate writ under article 226 of the Constitution. The constitution thus safeguards these fundamental rights of every Indian thus preserving the ideals which had germinated the movement for Independence.

The struggle for human rights has been mainly of a national character, since citizens of each state had to fight for these rights against the all powerful State. However, the end of the Second World War has seen an international recognition of the concept of universal human liberty. The United Nations Organisation, formed in 1945, adopted the universal declaration of Human Rights in December, 1948. This marks a very important event in the annals of human freedom.

The Second World War had ended three and a half years earlier after causing untold material destruction and human misery: the winds of freedom were blowing across all five continents bringing with them a new universal interpretation of the dignity and rights of every individual, irrespective of nationality, creed or colour. The declaration of Human Rights was the brave expression of that concept, the testament of faith and hope, which dominated the thinking of most people in these early postwar years.



standard of living adequate for health and well-being; the right to education and the right to participate in the cultural life of the community.

The concluding articles, articles 28 to 30, recognizes that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which these rights and freedoms may be fully realized, and they stress the duties and responsibilities which the individual owes to the community.

It was not an easy task for so many countries to come together and draft a declaration recognizing human rights and fundamental freedoms in terms which all could accept and understand. Its significance should not be minimised. It was hailed by the President of the 1948 session of the General Assembly H. V. Evatt of Australia, on its adoption as a document to which "millions of people, men, women, and children all over the world, many miles from Paris and New York, will turn for help, guidance and inspiration." In ten years since it was adopted, knowledge of the declaration has spread far and wide. It has been translated into all the main languages of the world. The date of its adoption, December 10, was proclaimed as Human Rights Day by the General Assembly in 1960 and is celebrated every year in most countries. The declaration or individual articles from it, are frequently quoted in United Nations Resolutions as setting the standard which should be applied. National constitutions drafted since 1948, as well as laws and court decisions, show the influence of the declaration.

The Commission on Human Rights began its work in January 1947 under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Almost two years later, on December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal declaration of Human Rights at the Palais de Chailiot in Paris.

Many international conventions and agreements, even those not drawn up under United Nations auspices also show the effect of the declaration, such as the Peace Treaty with Japan, the agreement relating to the Free Territory of Trieste and the agreement between France and Tunisia concluded in June 1955.

#### The declaration :

There were thirty articles in the declaration covering both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. Articles 1 and 2 are general articles, stating that "all human beings are born free and equal dignity and rights" and are entitled "to all the rights and freedom set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." The civil and political rights recognized in articles 3 to 21 of the declaration include the right to life, liberty and security of person, freedom from slavery and servitude ; freedom from torture or cruelty ; inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to recognition as a person before the law ; equal protection of the law ; the right to an effective judicial remedy ; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile ; the right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal ; the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty and freedom from *ex post facto* penal laws ; freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence ; freedom of movement, the right to a nationality, rights relating to marriage, the right to own property ; freedom of thought, conscience and religion ; freedom of opinion and expression ; the right of association and of assembly ; the right to take part in Government and the right of equal access to public service.

Articles 22 to 27 cover economic, social and cultural rights: the right to social security ; the right to a

#### A Commitment :

The declaration is a commitment on the universal level and, as such although it can be forgotten at times even flouted at others, it can never be revoked. It is written for millions of men and women of many nationalities who stand committed to the avowal that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reasons and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood".

No aspect of human life remains unaffected by this declaration—education, religion, art, science, Government, economics, marriage, social security and the right to travel freely are included in the 30 articles.

Every year, since 1948 December 10 is celebrated as Human Rights Day in all those countries, which are party to the declaration, a day for rededication to the ideals of universal freedom and equality.

Mahatma Gandhi, to whom all men were brothers, expressed his belief in the importance of human rights in his own simple way. In a letter to Julian Huxley, then Director General of UNESCO, he wrote :

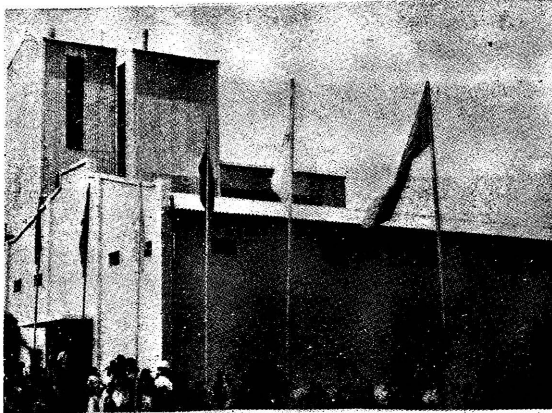
"I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Thus the very right to life accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world."



First Meeting of the Reconstituted Planning Commission was held at the Secretariat on 10.11.80 under the presidency of Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.



Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu laid down the foundation stone on 15.11.80 at Salem Municipality for the development scheme of drinking water and drainage.



The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran opened the cattle feed unit of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation at Periyar District, Erode on 16.11.80.



The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran gave away the Banner to the Territorial Army.



CHILDREN'S DAY  
CELEBRATED IN CITY  
ON 14-11-80



