

Tamil Arasu

JANUARY 1990. Re. 1





Seen along with His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander and Pro-Chancellor Thiru M.A.M. Ramaswamy are the 12 recipients of Honorary Doctorates at a Special Convocation of the Annamalai University on 14th December, 1989.



**TAMIL ARASU
WISHES YOU
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
AND
A HAPPY PONGAL**

TAMIL ARASU

**A monthly Journal
of
Government
of
Tamil Nadu**

**Thiruvalluvar Year 2020
Margazhi-Thai
JANUARY - 1990**

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His Excellency the President of India Thiru.R. Venkataraman administering the oath of office of Prime Minister to Thiru. Vishwanath Pratap Singh at the swearing-in Ceremony in New Delhi on December 2, 1989.

List of Union Cabinet Ministers with their Portfolios

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Thiru V.P. Singh | ... Prime Minister
Ministries /Departments of Defence, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development, Space, Environment and Forests and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge) |
| 2. Thiru Devi Lal | ... Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture |
| 3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate | ... Minister of Finance |
| 4. Thiru George Fernandes | ... Minister of Railways |
| 5. Thiru Ajit Singh | ... Minister of Industry |
| 6. Thiru Sharad Yadav | ... Minister of Textiles with Additional Charge of Ministry of Food Processing Industries |
| 7. Thiru Mufti Mohammad Sayeed | ... Minister of Home Affairs |
| 8. Thiru Arun Kumar Nehru | ... Minister of Commerce and Tourism |
| 9. Thiru Arif Mohd. Khan | ... Minister of Energy with Additional charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation |



His Excellency the President of India Thiru. R. Venkataraman administering the oath of office of Union Minister to Thiru M. Murasoli Maran at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on December 5, 1989.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|
| 10. Thiru Ram Vilas Paswan | ... | Minister of Labour and Welfare |
| 11. Thiru Nilamani Routray | ... | Minister of Health and Family Welfare |
| 12. Thiru I.K. Gujral | ... | Minister of External Affairs |
| 13. Thiru M.S. Gurupadaswamy | ... | Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals |
| 14. Thiru Nathu Ram Mirdha | ... | Minister of Food and Civil Supplies |
| 15. Thiru P. Upendra | ... | Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs |
| 16. Thiru K.P. Unnikrishnan | ... | Minister of Surface Transport with Additional charge of Ministry of Communications |
| 17. Thiru Dinesh Goswami | ... | Minister of Steel and Mines with Additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice |
| 18. Thiru Murasoli Maran | ... | Minister of Urban Development |

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE):

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Thiru Manobhai Kotadiya | ... | Minister of State (Independent charge) in the Ministry of Water Resources |
|----------------------------|-----|---|

MINISTER OF STATE:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Tmt. Maneka Gandhi | ... | Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. |
| 2. Thiru M.G.K. Menon | ... | Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology. |



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
 75th Anniversary Celebration

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

THE Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Annamalai University were inaugurated by the President of India, Thiru. R. Venkataraman, on 14th December 1989.

The Governor and Chancellor of the University Dr. P.C. Alexander presided over the function and opened the Computer Centre Building. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi released a souvenir.

The Governor said that the highest priority, should be given to primary education, for, without the basic foundation of learning, "we will soon become a nation of illiterates and half-literates". The situation is very bad since 40 per cent of the schools in the country have no proper infrastructural facilities and the Governments cannot afford to spend more on higher education.

The Governor also referred to the

proposal for delinking degrees from jobs which was still a subject for academic discussion. His own suggestion was to conduct entrance examination after the school level to evaluate the candidates and this could be done by employers such as banks and Government organisations. Further training and education ought to be at the expense of the employer. No employer today accepted a university degree at its face value and the large number of frustrated and cynical unemployed youth, constituted a danger to democracy.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, in his jubilee oration said that a university was compared to a good family but here was an instance of good family creating and sustaining a university. Though he had not entered the portals of a college, a doctorate degree was conferred on him years ago. The Annamalai University was unique in

the sense that 4,500 out of the 7,000 students resided on the campus.

The Chief Minister recalled the rich contributions made by the founding family (of Dr. Annamalai Chettiar) to the growth of higher education in Tamil Nadu. The products of the university served with distinction all over the country and the world in different fields. He announced Rs. 10,000 as a token of appreciation to Thiru. R. Ananda Natarajan, a student athlete of the University, who came out in flying colours in the Asian Games. This was in addition to the Rs. 25,000 given by the University and the Pro-Chancellor each.

The President Thiru. R. Venkataraman, called for a conscious endeavour to improve the standards of higher education and tackle the problem of the educated unemployed.



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Diamond Jubilee Celebrations

14-15 DECEMBER, 1989.

"Instead of broadening their vision, students are being encouraged to think in terms of narrow regionalism" the President said, "Such an attitude, if allowed to grow unchecked, will shatter the national fabric and push us back to medieval times."

Third class graduates swelled registers of the unemployed. "Obviously, it is impossible for the Government to guarantee employment to every graduate in the country", and so the curricula must be so framed as to provide gainful occupation to the graduates. He did not agree with the suggestion for restricting opening of new institutions. This was a counsel of despair. The role and responsibility of education and training in the context of the labour market and employment ought to be defined carefully.

"Education neither causes unemployment nor increases the overall level of employment. Changes in the education policy cannot do much to rectify the mismatch between the availability of job opportunities and the number of educated job-seekers".

Education should facilitate a

smooth transition from learning to economic activity and in this context, rural India must get more attention since urban-based perspectives dominated the thinking here. Citing his experience with the

Gandhigram Rural Institute, the President said that in two villages adopted by this deemed university, population growth and unemployment had been brought to zero per cent.

The Minister for Education Prof. K. Anbazhagan released the first copy of the English translation of 'Kuraloviam' authored by Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, at Annamalai University on 15th December, 1989.



At the outset, the President paid tributes to the memory of the founder, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar - "that prince among educationists and educationist among princes," who strived to secure better tomorrow for his people. The avowed aim of the founder was cherished by his son Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, next pro-Chancellor.

The President said universities must engage themselves in broadening the vision of students to impart a sense of nationalism. During the freedom struggle, the universities

were inculcating in students the spirit of nationalism, democracy and freedom. The University should symbolise the essential unity of the country and the plurality of its cultural heritage.

Welcoming the gathering Thiru. M.A.M. Ramaswamy, Pro-Chancellor, said the university had registered spectacular growth in several departments. The President and the Governor were its old students.

Prof. Rm., Sethunayanan, Vice-Chancellor, referred to the plans for starting a centre for rural develop-

ment and transfer of appropriate technology. Post-graduate courses in pharmacy and medicine would be started soon.

The venue of the function on the university campus was gaily decorated with buntings and festoons. Namagiripettai Thiru Krishnan rendered Nadaswaram and Dr. Sivachidambaram sang the prayer song. Tmt. Soundara Kailasam recited the laudatory verses.

Thiru. R. Rajamanickam, Registrar, proposed a vote of thanks.



HONORARY DOCTORATES

THE Education Minister Prof. K. Anbazhagan, the Malaysian Telecommunications and Energy Minister, Thiru. S. Sami Velu, Thavathiru Kundrakudi Adigalar, Thiru. Vijay Amirthraj, tennis star, Thiru. K.J. Yesudoss, playback singer, the Coal India Chairman,

Thiru. M.P. Narayanan, the former Attorney - General, Thiru. K. Parasaran, Thiru. P. Maruthai Pillai, Industrialist, Thiru. V.S. Arunachalam, Secretary, Ministry of Defence Production, Thiru. N.C. Krishnan, former President of the Chartered Accountants Institute of

India, Thiru. M. Natarajan Orthopedician and the Annamalai University Vice-Chancellor Prof. Rm. Sethunayanan were the 12 persons who were awarded honorary doctorates at a special convocation of the Annamalai University.



PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The following is the text of the President, Thiru R. Venkataraman's address to the joint session of Parliament on 20th December, 1989.

Honourable members,

It gives me great pleasure to address both Houses of Parliament at this first session after the ninth general election to the House of the People. I extend my felicitations to the members of the new Lok Sabha.

The general election, just concluded has demonstrated the maturity of the Indian electorate. The people have given a clear verdict in favour of change.

The Government took charge just a fortnight ago and has commenced in right earnest the task of working out the details of various policy initiatives and thrusts which it intends to adopt. In this address I am

confining myself to the broad issues that the Government proposes to tackle.

Inter-State Council: My Government pledges itself to fulfil the mandate given to it by the people. The Government will work to restore the dignity of the nation and of the individual. The Government proposes to adopt an alternative model of governance and development based on socialist ideals of economic equality and social justice, federalism and decentralisation, institutional accountability and human rights. Government will take steps to establish an Inter-State Council and to accord constitutional status to the Planning Commission.

My Government is committed to a process of national reconciliation and the evolution of consensus to solve the many problems facing the nation.

No compromise with separatism:

The Punjab problem has defied solution so far. Over the past few years, we have witnessed widespread violence. There will be no compromise with separatism and no yielding to extremists, but there is admittedly a compelling need for a national endeavour to resolve the problem. The Government will hold wide-ranging discussions with leaders of cross-sections of the people to evolve a national consensus. A beginning has already been made in the all-party meeting held on 12th December, 1989. Action on the report of the Ranganath Mishra Commission of Enquiry will be expeditiously completed.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is extremely delicate and fraught with serious implications. There will be no compromise on the country's unity, sovereignty and integrity. The people of Jammu and Kashmir, who have been second to none in the nation's freedom struggle, will be enabled to play their rightful role in the process of national growth and development. The problems of the people of the State will be gone into in depth with a view to finding speedy and durable solutions.

The North-East region requires our immediate attention. We are committed to the speedy economic development of the region and for the settlement of the issues which concern the tribal peoples in the region, including Assam, through dialogue and discussion.

Atmosphere of amity:

In recent months, the country has witnessed riots and violence arising from sectarian issues. A secular India is the very basis of our emotional unity and national integrity. Violence has no place in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence. The need of the hour is the generation of an atmosphere of amity and goodwill in order to avoid any communal divide. Government seeks the support of the people in its

unrelenting efforts to promote national unity and integrity. The National Integration Council is being re-constituted and will function as a forum for effective initiatives and interaction on issues of national concern.

A healthy and vibrant democracy hinges crucially on the sanctity and strength of democratic institutions. The Government is fully committed to the restoration of the dignity and vitality of institutions which have been weakened in recent years. Power flows from the people. It is imperative that the people themselves should have the final say in governing themselves. My Government will promote on the basis of rational consensus a genuine devolution of powers, functions and resources to panchayat raj institutions enabling the fullest participation of the people in the development process. It will secure, with the co-operation of the States adequate representation in these bodies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women. Indeed the whole process will be one of strengthening the federal structure of the polity at the Centre, the State, the district and the panchayat levels.

Lok Pal: A clean public life is the bedrock of democracy. Over the past few years, there has been a growing erosion of norms and values in public life. The law will take its own course in respect of matters of corruption in high places. The Government will introduce legislation during this session for setting up a Lok Pal, whose jurisdiction will include in Prime Minister also.

Autonomy for TV, AIR: My Government firmly believes that a participative democracy requires an enlightened and informed electorate. It also believes that an open Government functioning in full public view, will minimise the possibility of wrong doing. The Official Secrets Act will be suitably

amended so that people have increased access to information. Door-darshan and AIR will be given autonomy to ensure free flow of information. A Bill to this effect will be introduced in this session. The 59th Amendment to the Constitution which seriously jeopardised the citizens' right to life will be repealed. The Postal Bill which sought to interfere with the citizen's right to privacy will be withdrawn. Similarly, the amendments to the Commissions of Inquiry Act which sought to permit withholding of vital information from the people and Parliament will be removed from the Statute book. My Government will, by amending the Constitution, ensure the citizen's right to information.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be victims of social and economic injustice. Government's primary aim will be ensure economic and social justice to them so that they can lead their lives with dignity and honour. The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the legislature will be extended by a further period of 10 years.

Government will take appropriate steps to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

The problems of ex-servicemen will receive full consideration particularly in regard to their demand for one-rank one pension and their post-retirement employment.

The Government will spare no efforts to guarantee that minorities live without fear and as equal partners in the country's progress.

The Constitution provides equal status to men and women. However, women continue to suffer from discrimination and indignity. My Government will take all steps to provide equal opportunities for women.

The youth have a special role to play in the progress of the country. Their vast energies have to be tapped and channelled for the task of

nation-building. They are the harbingers of change and it is they who have to lay the foundations of a new and just social order. Government will take steps to facilitate the harnessing of youth power for unleashing social forces to transform society. The educational system will be reformed so that it responds to the needs and aspirations of the new generation.

It will be the endeavour of this Government to ensure integration of the scientific and technological capabilities with our other efforts for national development. Science and technology will be used for increasing agricultural production, developing technologies that would lead to employment generation for the proper utilisation of natural resources, and for generally benefiting the population at the grassroots level.

Government will give priority to the expansion of productive employment opportunities in the economy. It will strive to ensure appropriately to all citizens the right to work, to enable them to participate in the nation building process.

Economy: There are disquieting trends on the economic front. Unbridled Government expenditure and consequent increase in money supply and proliferation of black money have stoked the fires of inflation. The fiscal imbalance has shown up in the form of a huge budgetary deficit. The balance of payments is under severe strain.

The Government attaches the highest priority for curbing inflationary pressures. In recent months prices of many essential commodities have risen sharply. This has further impoverished the poor and the underprivileged. Government intends to tackle the problem of inflation in all possible ways.

Deficit financing has reached staggering levels. Steps will be taken to reduce wasteful Government expenditure. Effective control over

Government spending and deficit is an essential pre-requisite for restoring external and internal stability to our economy.

Action plan: A number of medium-term factors have placed a strain on the balance of payments. Much more needs to be done by way of import management and export growth. The Government will formulate an action plan which will aim at correcting the imbalance in our external payments position.

The rise in prices of essential commodities has affected the common man adversely. The public distribution system will be strengthened and closely monitored. Production of articles of common consumption will be encouraged. These steps will ensure that such commodities are within the reach of the vulnerable sections of the society.

Poverty and unemployment continue to confront the nation. Economic disparities have increased in the past few years. All sections of the people have not shared equally the fruits of growth. Government is committed to redress this imbalance and redirect the benefits of development to the poorer sections of society. The minimum needs programme, aimed at the poor, will be strengthened and in particular, Government will undertake a time-bound programme to provide all villages with potable drinking water.

Debt relief: The vast majority of our population live in the villages. There has been a flight of resources - both human and otherwise, from our rural areas. This trend has to be stopped. A substantial portion of Government's investment outlay has to be channelled to rural areas. Government's policies will be designed for the poor and the toiling masses. The Government will take steps to see that the terms of trade for the agriculture sector are improved and our farmers receive remunerative prices for the produce. Government will take appropriate steps to provide debt relief for

marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, artisans and weavers on loans below Rs.10,000. My Government will revise the existing laws to bring about equitably distribution of land and other natural resources like water and make the tiller of the land its owner. All land reform laws will be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

My Government will promote industrial development in such a way as to maximise employment. An important role will be assigned - and all support given - to small - scale industries to agro processing industries and industries based on the craft of rural artisans as also village industries of particular benefit to women and rural households. The public sector will be streamlined so as to augment the surpluses generated so that they can be ploughed back for future expansion or utilisation for developmental activities. Labour participation in management will be made effective to promote an environment of productivity and industrial peace.

In order to prevent the degradation of the environment and consequent erosion of our natural resource base, Government will make preservation of environment a priority area of State Policy. Programmes for regeneration of biomass will receive fullest emphasis.

Foreign Policy: My Government's foreign policy is deeply rooted in the ideals and principles which inspired the freedom struggle. This is reflected in its from adherence to non-alignment and our struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and all forms of domination and exploitation. The rapidly changing international environment presents both challenges and opportunities for India, underlining the need for further strengthening the national consensus.

My Government attaches importance to revitalising and strengthen-

ing ties with our neighbours in South Asia, and to imparting fresh dynamism to the process of regional cooperation within the framework of SAARC. The Government will spare no effort to resolve outstanding bilateral issues with our neighbouring countries, consistent with our national interests. The Government will further endeavour to usher in an era of stability, confidence and cooperative endeavour in our region. In the pursuit of this objective talks have already been initiated with the Government of Sri Lanka.

The process of further understanding and cooperation between India and China will be continued by my Government. It is hoped that the boundary question can be resolved in a fair, reasonable manner in consonance with our national interests.

My Government will further strengthen the traditional friendship with the Soviet Union, build upon the new trends of a constructive and cooperative relationship with the United States, and strengthen economic cooperation with Japan and the European Community.

My Government recognises the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to achieve a homeland of their own in a peaceful West Asia. The Government's support and solidarity to this end will always be there. It will also be my Government's endeavour to maintain pressure on the Pretoria regime to commence early negotiations for the dismantlement of apartheid. The emergence of a united democratic and non-racial South Africa is our objective.

Honourable Members, the present session is a short one. Yet it is historic in its importance and is summoned immediately following the constitution of the ninth Lok Sabha in order to place before Parliament the new agenda of work.

I wish you all success in your endeavours.

Jai Hind.

**TNPSC****Advertisement No. 66**

Applications are invited for one appointment to the post of Librarian in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Library in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment (The rule of Reservation of appointment does not apply)

Pay: Rs.2,200-75-2,800-100-4,000 per mensem.

Age: Below 30 years.

Qualification:

- i) A degree
- ii) A degree in Library Science or Library and Information Science;
and
- iii) Experience for a period of not less than five years in maintenance and Up-keeping of a Library.

Closing Date: 5.30 P.M. on 8.1.1990

Age limit as on: 1.7.1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualification and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped persons, discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's Instructions, etc. to Candidates." (The concessions applicable to Backward Classes will be applicable to Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities).

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras - 600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 1.12.1989 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 at Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 1.12.1989 from any branch of the State Bank of India, payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras 600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-600 006 and with a self addressed envelope (26 × 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.



A POET'S SOUL IN A STATESMAN'S GARB

Dr. A.A. Manavalan
Reader,
Dept. of Tamil Language
University of Madras

Tamil Renaissance

REVIVIFICATION and reaffirmation of the past is one of the characteristics of a cultural Renaissance. The Tamil Renaissance as a regional aspect of the pan-Indian resurgence during the latter half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries expressed itself in many ways of cherishing the past. One of the such expressions was retelling the Tamil classics in modern idiom, whether verse or prose. This spirit of revivifying the Tamil classics was informed by two contemporary social and cultural tendencies; the social tendency infused the ardour of political freedom against the colonial suppression, while the cultural awakening fed by a spirit of injured nationality encouraged a spirit of self-assertion. If the former ardour saw the emergence of poets like Subramania Bharati, the latter spirit was enlivened by poets like Bharatidasan. The fact that Subramania Bharati chose to retell the story of an episode in the Mahabharata and rejuvenate portions of Srimad Bhagavatha, while Bharatidasan chose to revivify the story of Cilappatikaram and romantically reconstruct some of the ancient Tamil themes reveals to us their respective viewpoints and affiliation.

Kalaingar's unique role:

It is more or less in such a political and cultural ambience that Thiru Mu. Karunanidhi popularly known as Kalaingar Karunanidhi (3.6.1924) came upon the scene of Tamil Renaissance at its acme.

Kalaingar Karunanidhi uniquely endowed with these dual affiliations namely the spirit of proletarian democracy and that of his own cultural identity has been innately blessed with the spirit of creativity in the realm of Literature. Though one could find one or two personalities sharing the social and cultural spirit of his age, he has no rivals in the field of creative writing with the result he has been historically destined to become the beacon light for the masses with all the three essential aspects of the contemporary Tamil society.

There had been liberals but they lacked the cultural identity and literary talents; there had been stalwarts who spearheaded the cultural renaissance but they lacked either the spirit of proletarian democracy or the poetic gift; there had been better poets but they lacked the other two essential factors without which their poetry sounded inane and empty.

He is a statesman but with a bias to his nationality and to his art; he is a symbol of the Tamil spirit that emerged as a result of the cultural renaissance but he has outgrown its limits by cherishing the democratic ideals, the global order of his age; he is a man of art and letters but with committed ideologies to spread. It is such a rare combination of these three diverse talents even as the Tamil has three fold inherent aspects of expression that has chiselled Kalaingar a unique leader of the Tamils, set apart.

Some international parallels: Senghor and Kalaignar

As a creative artist he has been prolific: he has written many novels; composed hundreds of poems, light and large; written several dramas, social and historical; tried his hand very successfully at screen plays, story and dialogue; and interpreted many an ancient Tamil work like the Kural in lucid modern Tamil prose. Such a literary feat is rarely seen with modern men of national destinies. Leopold Sedar Senghor, former president of Senegal is a good parallel in comparison, an equally prolific statesman writer, though more renowned in the West.

President Senghor's poetic commitment to emphasize the speciality, if not superiority of the Black Africa through his concept of Negritude finds a happy parallel in Kalaignar's literary commitment to emphasize the superiority of the Tamils. The latter's less renown in the west is due to the regional medium he chose to write and more than this, an absence of social and political role beyond his nationality.

Whitman and Kalaignar

President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 4th, 1865 when the civil war was nearing its end. Stung by the death, Walt Whitman (1819-1892) composed in 1865 an elegy 'When Lilacs last in Dooryard Doom'd' to mourn his untimely demise. It seems that there was a prophetic suggestion in the life of President Lincoln about his immanent end which the poet suggests through the image of the western star, a symbol of Lincoln (line 7). Whitman laments over his own inability to read the situation and understand its ominous significance:

*O Western orb sailing the heaven
Now I know what you must have meant
as a month since I walk'd,
As I walk'd in silence the transparent
Shadowy night,
As I saw you had something to tell
as you bent to me night after night
As you drop'd from the sky low down
as if to my side ...
As I stood on the rising ground in the
breeze in the cool transparent night
As I watch'd where you pass'd and was lost
in the netherward black of the night,
As my soul in its trouble dissatisfied*

*sank as where you sad orb,
Concluded, dropt in the night, and was gone!*

The adage, 'Great men think alike' holds good for poets also. For, Kalaignar's poetic fancy has expressed in more or less in the same vein his anguish over the demise in 1969 of C.N. Annadurai, the architect of the D.M.K. and the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In a very moving requiem "Idhayathai thanthidu Anna"² he eulogizes the sterling qualities of Annadurai both as an affectionate elder brother and as an illustrious leader of the masses. Like Whitman he laments over his inability to read the prophetic message of Annadurai's gesture in the form of a statue, erected in Madras before his death:

... அந்த
அண்ணனுக்கோர் சிலை
சென்னையிலே வைத்தபோது ...
ஆன்காட்டி விரலமட்டும் காட்டி நின்றார் ...
ஆணையிருகின்றார் எம் அண்ணா
என்றிருந்தோம்
அய்யகோ; இன்னும்
ஒராண்டே வாழப் போகிறேன் என்று அவர்
ஒர்விரல் காட்டியது இன்றன்றோ புரிகிறது!

(When we erected a statue in Madras for our dear Anna, in a posture of pointing his index finger alone, we thought that he was directing us towards a better destination, but, alas, only now are we able to grasp the significance of the gesture that he had got only one more year to reach his destination)

It is interesting to note that the situation, the dignitaries and the poetic intuition that constitute these two poems are surprisingly similar. Moreover, there seems to be a temporal assonance also: Lincoln's tragedy and Anna's untimely demise occurred in the 60s of the 19th and 20th centuries respectively; both the contemporary poets who have eulogized them in their songs were in their forties (Whitman 46, Kalaignar 45) at that time and both the poets have chosen to celebrate them in their verses not because of the lost patronage of any kind, but because of the loss of the individual to the social amelioration.

If Whitman was the poet of Democracy par excellence in the U.S.A., Kalaignar is the poet of proletarian democracy without compromising his cultural and national identity in India. These similarities also reveal a distinction between them that while Whitman remained a Poet throughout

his life, the poet in Kalaiggar was fortunate enough to become the head of a state so that his poetic vision - some of them at least - could be translated into reality. It is difficult to decide at least for the present writer, whether the poet or the statesman in Karunanidhi that is superior to the other even though the title Kalaiggar might provide some clue to this question.

Poompukar

It is such committed literary talents that Kalaiggar Karunanidhi brings to his multipurpose attempt of dramatizing the story of Cilappatikaram in the early sixties. Of the several ancient Tamil works that had their renaissance in the 20th century, Cilappatikaram ranks first more in its cultural appeal than in the literary. Similarly even though there have been several attempts³ at dramatizing the epic of Kannaki, it is only the dramatic version of Kalaiggar Karunanidhi that has the advantage of being read and staged or even filmed.

Transcreation

Retelling or recreating of an ancient work of greater repute is as old as the Roman empire in the west when they translated the ancient Greek masterpieces into Latin. Such modified versions of earlier works are considered of late as the critical reevaluation by poets of the respective ages. The literary core that allows itself of such reevaluations are invariably the underlying myths of the works concerned. It is these myths that are being given a new lease of life in such retelling or adaptations. Revival of myths may have two aims:

- (1) retelling of the myth in a modern while retaining the myth as it was.
- (2) reviving the myth in terms of modern idiom with certain metamorphosis of the myth itself, which is better called transcreation. Kalaiggar Karunanidhi's version of Cilappatikaram belongs to the second category transforming the idiom as well as the myth by transfusing in it the ideological ambitions of his age as noted earlier at the beginning of this paper.

Deviations

While effecting such dual transformation, Kalaiggar has deviated from the original in many a way. Deviations from the original are in general resorted to for the following reasons:

- (1) to enhance the aesthetic effect, if the original lacks it
- (2) to maintain poetic justice where the original one does not suit the age of revival.
- (3) to suit the cultural climate of the age of revival.
- (4) to interpret the myth in terms of the social aspirations of the age of revival.

A retelling or adaptation of a classic may have one or more of these reasons for its deviation. The deviation to enhance the aesthetic effect of the original is rarely found unless in relation to works whose artistic excellence falls short of the myth it embodies. The cycle of Iliad in Greek is a case in point. The myth of Adam and Eve is another good example of successive renaissance in the entire culture of Europe. John Dryden's version of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra as All for love is an example aimed at a better poetic justice. Kamban's version of the Ramayana and Pulavar Kalandai's version of the same as Ravana Kaviyam are examples of retelling the myth of the Ramayana in terms of the poets' cultural climates. The dramatic interpretation of Shakespeare's The Tempest in the Soviet Union and Kalaiggar Karunanidhi's dramatic version of Cilappatikaram as Poompukar are examples of earlier classics being transfused with contemporary social aspirations of the age and social commitments of the artists.

The alterations by Kalaiggar seem to have been in three aspects:

- (1) changes in the very basic aims of the epic.
- (2) changes in relation to the characters of the epic, and
- (3) changes by way of deletion and inclusion of certain actions of the epic.



The exordium of Cilappatikaram records the following as the aims of the epic:

- (1) Dharma will become the God of Death to kings who sever from the path of righteousness.
- (2) It is natural for great men to adore a chaste lady of great fame.
- (3) Destiny will manifest itself and be fulfilled.

These truths centre round the poem Cilappatikaram⁴.

In his version, Poompukar, Kalaigñar alters all these three aims. He shows that the Pandiya king is punished not by Dharma, but by the people, the Public justice. Kannaki says to the Pandiya king:

I have come to this court with a case against you. The noble Elders who have formed the Assembly here they shall be judges now and let them give the correct verdict.⁵

Kalaigñar Karunanidhi takes away the authority of judgement from dharma and from the king and passes it on to the people. This is a deviation of seminal importance to the age and nationality to which he belongs. At one stroke, he dismisses the non-corporeal authority namely dharma on the one hand, and relegates the monarchic attribute of the justice to the background, on the other, without, of course, endangering the concept of justice in the case of Kannaki. Dismissal of dharma as an authority of justice is influenced by the rationalistic ideals of the party he is wedded to. And this void has been filled up by an authority, viz., the people, an entirely 20th century ideal at least as far as India is concerned. And this has been historically upheld. Let us elucidate this a little more:

A Cankam poet wrote that the life of the society is neither food nor water, but the king. That is to say, the king is the life of the body of the society.⁶ The people - the society - are immobile without the pleasure of the king. This was roughly 2,000 years ago when the system of absolute monarchy was at its height. Kamban, the monarch of poets was able to see the progressive aspect of social authority through the ages and therefore in spite of being a poet of the medieval (feudal) India, he changed the Cankam formula and said that the king was a body wherein resided the life of the people. This reversal of organic role in an age quite unripe for the dictum was a bold attempt in the conception of an ideal society by Kamban. This was roughly 1,000 years after the Cankam ideal.

Poet Subramania Bharati revolutionized this concept further, when he said that all of us are kings of this land. It is not just that everyone has become the king or that the people are invested with this authority of ruling. But he has exploded the concept of duality, i.e. the concept of body and soul and their changing roles - and instead advocated for a collective role in the realm of authority and justice. This was just 60 years ago.

As a fruitful leagacy our Kalaigñar has inherited this principle of justice and transferred the same into a myth which belonged to the Cankam Age of the Tamils. Anachronistic it might sound, but as a dramatist and poet, he has the sanction of international aesthetics in this regard.

The second important deviation by Kalaigñar is the bold stroke by which poet Ilango, the author of the epic has been introduced as a character in the narration. Not only that, the revolutionary aspect of this alteration lies in fact that the same Ilango, historically belonging to the Jain school of Philosophy has been made to categorically denounce faith in astrology and destiny - a cardinal principle on which the original epic revolves. Though it is true that the original epic itself records the falsification of the royal astrology's prophecy by the prince's renunciation, the epic poet does not denounce the authority of destiny but rather structurally weaves its inscrutable and inevitable role in the life of a human being. Kalaigñar's Ilango declares:

Neduncheraladhan: who can defy Destiny Ilango?

Our astrologer's prediction is bound to come true.

Ilango: That might be for those with ears of superstition but not for me... The forecast is bound to fail and I accept the challenge of the so-called fate which has got to turn tail when confronted with determined endeavour.⁷

If we are content to put our faith in fate, then, Tamil Nadu would soon turn into a dungeon of despair. I am here to defy fate and I shall do so till my last breath⁸.

The third alteration is that Kalaigñar's Kannaki remains a human being throughout. He does not deify her in recognition of her virtue, as the original epic has done. This is not just an alteration but one of far reaching influence in the sense that it opposes and rejects the cultural ideals imported and infused into the culture of the ancient Tamils by the early Aryan settlers in the South, as maintained by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy under

whose influence was spent the formative period of Kalaigñar's adulthood⁹. It is not a simple rejection. While the Nation was politically endeavouring to throw off the yoke of British imperialism in India, the party under Periyar was spearheading a socio-cultural movement intended to cleanse the Tamil rationality of the cultural aspects allegedly Aryan in character. This minor circle of cultural resurgence became more and more pronounced when the foreign rule was politically terminated in 1947, and as a result, Tamil Nadu gradually came under this self-purification spell of which Kalaigñar has been one of the chief architects. Hence this alteration and its welcome reception by the people.

Consequent upon this avowed principle of Tamil nationality conceptually held to be pure from any condemnable blemishes, Kalaigñar has made some other alterations also. For example, he introduces a new character, a Greek merchant who is portrayed as instrumental for Kovalan's action of leaving his wife for Madhavi's mansion. It is simply to relieve Madhavi from the clutches of the Greek merchant and thus save the name of Tamil Nadu that Kovalan is shown as buying the garland for a very dear price. As Arignar Anna, the finest flower of the Renaissance of the Tamil nationality in the middle decades of this century says,

Kovalan had to defend the fair name of Tamil Nadu and the fairest damsel from falling to the grip of an old man from Greece.¹⁰

It is with the selfsame motive of saving the name of Tamil Nadu and the prestige of the impeccable Tamil race and its literature that Kalaigñar divests the original epic of expressions, characters and events that smack of superstition, sensuality and other unethical attributes. Kalaigñar Karunanidhi has adamant faith in the basic goodness, rectitude and rational views of the Tamil people. He is emphatic that a Tamilian would not subdue or suppress anyone nor would he allow his self to be subdued or suppressed by anyone¹¹. It is not just a jingoistic slogan with him, but an abiding faith with which he lives and the faith lives in him evergreen and vibrant. In other words, his sincerity in this regard is absolute and unquestionable. And that is the key of his success both as a poet and a statesman.

The democrat in Karunanidhi has influenced another deviation, proletarian in character. Though *Cilappathikaram* is an epic sans a villain, the crime of unrighteous death of Kovalan is generally attributed to the Royal goldsmith. The original epic has ample evidence to this effect. But Kalaigñar Karunanidhi could not brook such

malicious attribute to be perpetuated with a particular community. He depicts therefore an officer of the Royal household of the Pandiya king as the real culprit. "As a firm believer in the maintenance of concord between various communities"¹², Karunanidhi has erased this blot" to bring the story into pace with the times"¹³.

The Poet and the Statesman:

Thus when we look at the literary contributions of Kalaigñar Karunanidhi in a total perspective, we could perceive the benign confluence of two highly influential phases of his personality: the overflowing enthusiasm for anything that is Tamil and the Tamilian on the one hand, and the unquenchable thirst to drink in and dry up the tears of the have-nots on the other.

In such a humanitarian task, the statesman in Karunanidhi contributes the thought which the artist in our Kalaigñar immortalizes in enduring fragrance of inimitable poetry.

Though it is true that any worthwhile estimate of contemporary contributions ultimately rests with the posterity, we can in all fairness observe that the following encomium paid to Oliver Goldsmith by the great literary scholar Dr. Samuel Johnson, holds good to Kalaigñar Karunanidhi also:

he left scarcely any kind of writing untouched, and touched nothing that he did not adorn.¹⁴

For, whether it is poetry, drama, dialogue, novel or even political speeches, the stamp of Karunanidhi is always unmistakable and almost inimitable.

- Notes: 1. W.J. Fisher, ed., *American Literature of the Nineteenth Century: An anthology* (New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House P. Ltd., 1965) p.388
2. Broadcast over the All India Radio, Madras on 9.2.1969
3. (a) Tamiloli, *Vithiyaa Vinaiyaa?* (Poetic drama)
(b) Virabhadran, *Kovalan Kannaki Natakam* (Poetic drama)
- (c) Sankaradas Swamikal, *Kovalan*
(d) T.K.S. Brothers, *Imayathil Naam*.
(e) Aranga. Venkatachalam, *Cilappathikara Natakam*
(f) Pulavar Arasu, *Kudamalaithivam*.
(g) K.A.P. Viswanathan, *Karpu*
(h) K. Thirumeni, *Natakac Cilampu*
(i) G.C. Ilankovan, *Ilankovan Kathali*
(j) M.U. Aravinthan, *Cilampuc Celvi*
V.R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, trans. *Cilappathikaram* (Madras: Kazhakam, 1978) p.87
5. T.G. Narayanaswamy, trans., *The tale of the anklet*, p.72
6. *Purananuru*, 186.1-2 7. *Tale of the anklet*, p.4
8. *ibid.* p.6
9. The other alterations such as deleting the first canto and entirely assigning a different cause for the burning of the city of Madurai, etc., are also made from the same point of view.
10. *Tale of the anklet*, p.iv.
11. *Medaiyil-Viciya Melliya Punkaru*, p.47
12. Arignar Anna, *Tale of the anklet*, p.iv 13. *ibid.* p.xiii
14. W.H. Hudson, *An outline of English literature*, p.142

MIGHTY MINDS OF OLD

TIRUKKURAL

CHAPTER - 104

AGRICULTURE.

1. Thro' whate'er walks of life it wanders, th' world abides in plough.
Therefore, with all its hardships, farming is the best anyhow.
2. The farmers are the lynch-pin of the car of world's own men,
Because they sustain those who plough not but would stray often.
3. Alone those men who plough their fields and eating live, do live.
The rest are bowing and following those who food would give.
4. The farmers of the shades of corn will bring beneath the shade
Of their own crown, the States 'neath many a crown, thro' their corn trade.
5. The men whose nature is to eat the food their hands produce,
Beg not but bless the beggars all, with their own gifts profuse.
6. Even the men who boast that they've renounced what all men love,
Thrive not if all the tillers closed their fists and would not plough.
7. Should but a measure of earth dry up to one-fourth of its size,
Sans e'en a handful of manure, the yield will be rich prize.
8. To manure fields is better than to plough them; then do weed.
To guard the fields is then much better than their water-feed.
9. If but a land-lord were quite often absent from his land,
Like his own wife, his land will frown, refusing yielding hand.
10. When Earth which is a goodly dame doth espy those who bide
With sloth, bemoaning: 'we have naught' doth she well laugh aside.

-Translated by Thiruvachakamani

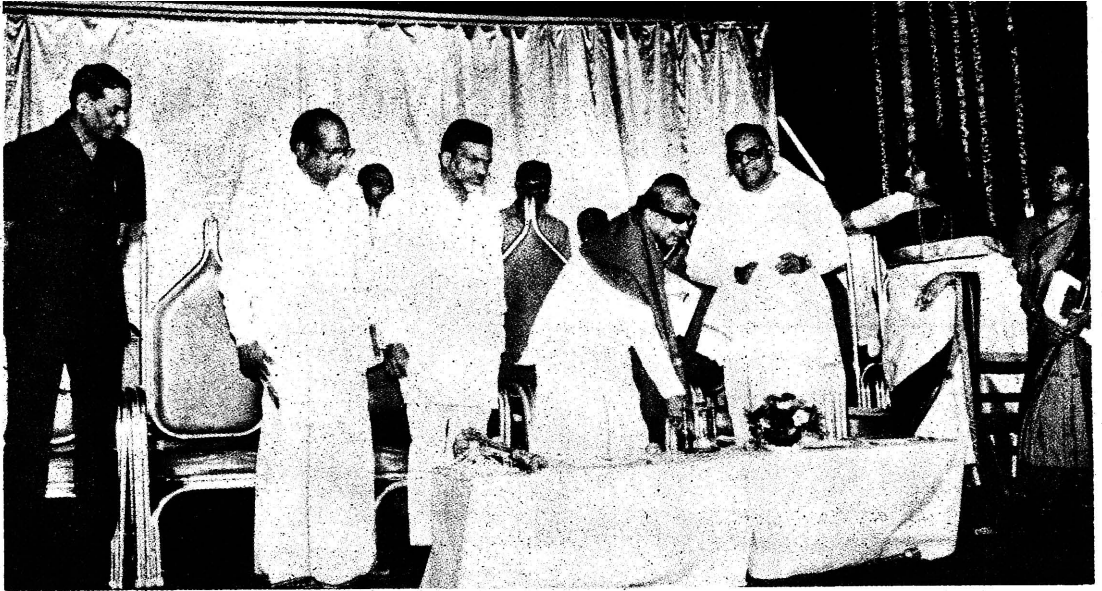
திருக்குறள்

அதிகாரம் - 104

உழவு

1. சுழன்றும்ஏர்ப் பின்ன துலகம்; அதனால்
உழந்தும் உழவே தலை.
2. உழுவுார் உலகத்தார்க்கு ஆணி அஃதாற்றா(து)
எழுவாரை எல்லாம் பொறுத்து.
3. உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்மற்று எல்லாம்
தொழுதுண்டு பின்செல் பவர்.
4. பலகுடை நீழலும் தங்குடைக்கீழ்க் காண்பர்
அலகுடை நீழ் லவர்.
5. இரவார்; இரப்பார்க்கொன்று சுவர் கரவாது;
கைசெய்தான் மாலை யவர்.
6. உழவினார் கைம்மடங்கின் இல்லை விழைவதூஉம்
விட்டேமென் பார்க்கு நிலை.
7. தொடிப்புழுதி கஃசா உணக்கில் பிடித்தெருவும்
வேண்டாது சாலப் படும்.
8. ஏரினும் நன்றால் எருவிடுதல்; கப்பின்
நீரினும் நன்றதன் காப்பு.
9. செல்லான் கிழவன் இருப்பின் நிலம்புலந்(து)
இல்லாளின் ஊடி விடும்.
10. இலமென்று அசைஇ இருப்பாரைக் காணில்
நிலமென்னும் நல்லாள் நரும்.





ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR 1990

THE 16th. All-India Tourist and Industrial Fair-1990 opened on the Island Grounds, Madras on 22nd December, 1989.

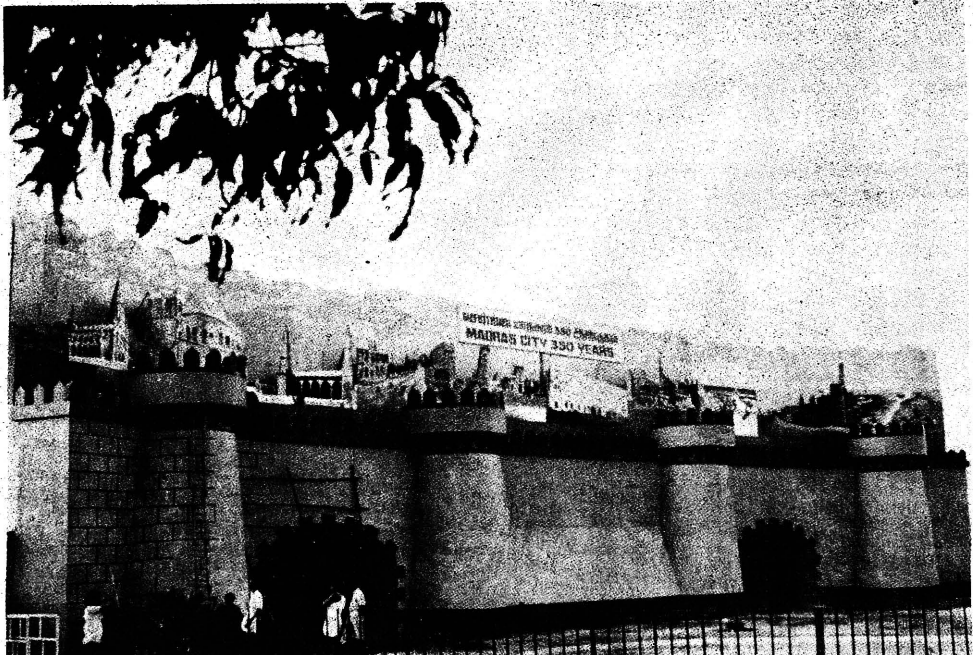
Inaugurating the fair, organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, the

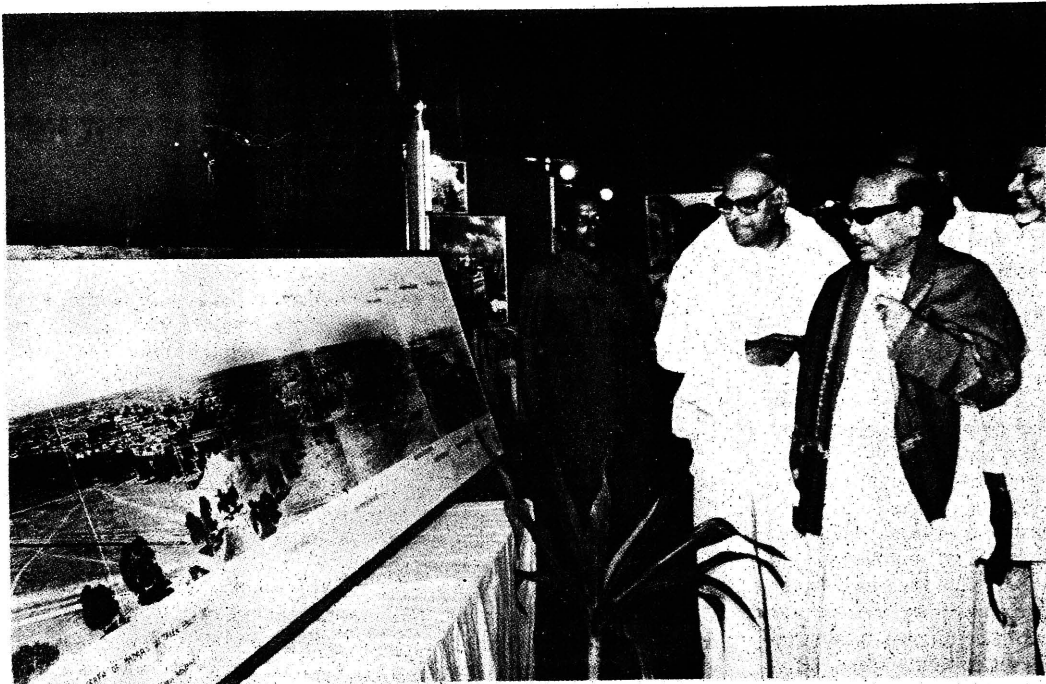
Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said it had tourism and educational values and was a source of amusement to the poor.

Tourism had a good potential for generating income to Governments, and in other countries the

income formed a large portion of the economy.

The Chief Minister suggested that the fair be called "India Tourist and Industrial fair" in future, and the suggestion was accepted by the Chairman of the TTDC.





The Minister for Tourism, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, who presided, said if the State Government allocated at least Rs.10 crores every year for Tourism in the Eighth Plan, an additional Rs.20 crores could be generated from other sources, to improve Tourism.

It would be better if the fair became a permanent affair and served as an amusement park, as in other countries, round the year.

Thiru M. Abdul Latheef, MLA said Tourist fairs, besides presenting the cultural heritage of the land and attracting tourists, had an educational value.

Tmt. Jayanthi, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department said the theme of this year's fair was "350 years of Madras — its origin and growth." The Madras Corporation had put up a facade at the entrance to mark the 350 years of the city. She said 23 Government departments, nine public sector undertakings, five Central Government organisations, besides Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and

Jammu and Kashmir, were participating. There were about 200 stalls.

Thiru Rangaswamy, Chairman of TTDC assured the Minister that the

TTDC would take steps to make the fair a permanent feature within three years.

Photographs depicting the growth of Madras have been put up at the fair.

Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu

Tamils or Tamilar were the sons of Tamilaham itself. They were indigenous when one deluge after another overcame Tamilaham, when the Tamils dispersed in different directions to save their lives, and when the seas beyond the Vindhyas became dry and there was land to traverse as far as the Himalayas which had recently emerged, the Tamil emigrants passed over the jungles and sandy deserts and found their abodes in North India. Afterwards, bands of them easily moved Westward and Eastward with no river or pass to cross as the Indus, the Ganges and the Irawadi had then been in the womb of the Himalayas. The bands that marched west-ward found their homes in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and in European countries and went straight upto the Arctic regions and along the Arctic shores to Scandinavia through Russia.

.Tamil India.
P. 22-M.S. Puranalingham Pillai.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY: SIX DECADES OF SERVICE TO HIGHER EDUCATION

By Prof. Rm. SETHUNARAYANAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

THE GENESIS

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

Apart from donating the buildings, classrooms, hostels, playgrounds and the Library of the Sri Meenakshi College, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the illustrious Founder Pro-Chancellor, bequeathed a princely sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1929, and 300 acres of land to the University, to start with. As Pro-Chancellor for nineteen years, he devoted all his loving care and attention to the growth and development of the

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

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

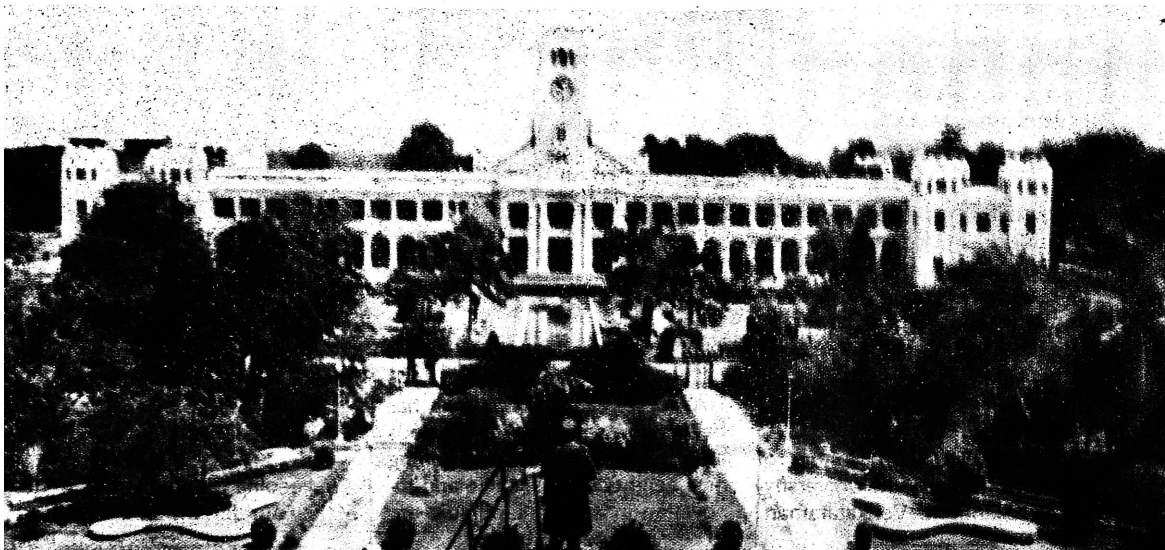
A FAITHFUL LEGACY

After his passing away in 1948, his eldest son, Dr. Rajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar, became the second Pro-Chancellor. He emulated

his illustrious father in addressing himself to the ever-expanding and dynamic needs of the University, in keeping with the knowledge explosion of the times. New Departments of Studies in Agriculture, Commerce, Business Administration and Health Sciences were established, with a view to serving the changing needs of the society at large.

The starting of the Faculty of Medicine in 1980, with the Dental College and the Department of Nursing and Pharmacy under its wings, was a cherished goal realized by the Pro-Chancellor.

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



all spheres of academic and intellectual activity.

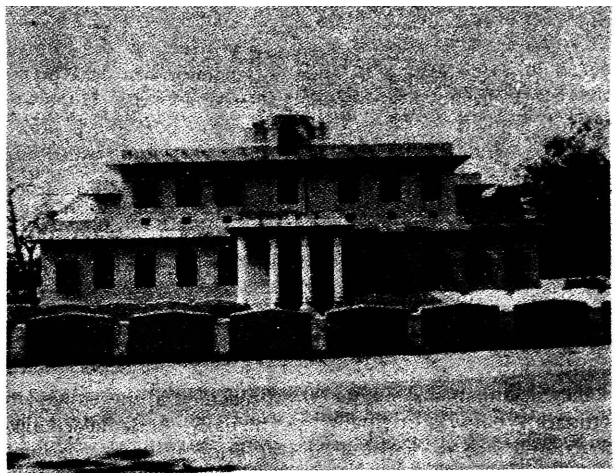
A CONTINUING TRADITION

Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy succeeded his father, in August 1984. Equipped with the advantages of the wherewithal, acquired from his father as well as his grandfather, and enriched by his own astute insights gained as a result of his many-splendoured personality—a skilled entrepreneur, an able organiser, a masterful business executive, an adroit industrialist, a well-known sportsman, and an acolyte of Lord Ayyappa—he steers the University with the same care and commitment of his illustrious forbears. After his assumption of office as Pro-Chancellor, the Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences was established in 1985. The Medical and the Dental Colleges, and the Hospital which will have 750 beds soon, are rendering yeoman service to the health care of a large community in and around Annamalainagar. Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy is striving hard to make the Instituté of Health Sciences a Centre of Excellence and thus fulfil the cherished dreams of his father. The Rajah Muthiah Institute of Health Sciences Building is an eye-catching architectural monument, symbolizing the dynamism and drive of the present Pro-Chancellor.

EMINENT MEN OF ACHIEVEMENTS

A galaxy of distinguished Vice-Chancellors—eminent men of standing and achievement have added charm and lustre to the office of the Vice-Chancellor, these sixty years. And equally, so, the University has enjoyed the kindness and encouragement of the Governors of the State, as Chancellors of the University.

In the Roll Call of Honour of Celebrity Alumni of the University, His Excellency R. Venkataraman,



Music College

President of the Republic of India, and His Excellency Dr. P.C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu, are distinguished members.

SIGNIFICANT MILESTONES

During the sixty years of its meritorious progress the Annamalai University has passed through significant milestones. It celebrated the Silver Jubilee in 1955 with Maharajah of Mysore presiding, and His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras and the Chief Minister Honourable K. Kamaraj participating in the function. In 1979 the Golden Jubilee was celebrated with all the grandeur and splendour befitting the achievements of this institution. The President of India His Excellency Neelam S. Sanjeeva Reddy and the Governor of Tamil Nadu His Excellency Shri B. Prabhudas Patwari and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Hon'ble M.G. Ramachandran took part in the celebrations. And today the University is celebrating its diamond Jubilee with a sense of pride over its achievements.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

All these years, the University has been avidly seeking "fresh woods and pastures new", by reaching new heights of excellence and innovation in academic pursuit, en-

quity and research. It had, at the time of its inception, only seven Departments of Studies, but now has forty five Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Science, Indian Languages, Fine Arts, Engineering and Technology, Education, Agriculture, Medicine and Dentistry.

All the Departments are located in the same campus, now of more than 750 acres of land, for effective administration and interaction. The Departments with well-equipped laboratories are adequately staffed with high calibre academics and specialists who are entrusted with teaching at the P.G. level, and guiding research for the M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Litt. and D.Sc. Degrees. Besides these Departments, the Centres of Advanced Study in Linguistics and Marine Biology, enjoying UGC's special patronage, have done commendable work, and have published several of their research findings. Having shed the under-graduate programmes in Arts, Science and Language Faculties, the University is now a centre of excellence in higher learning and advanced research and also a centre offering professional courses.

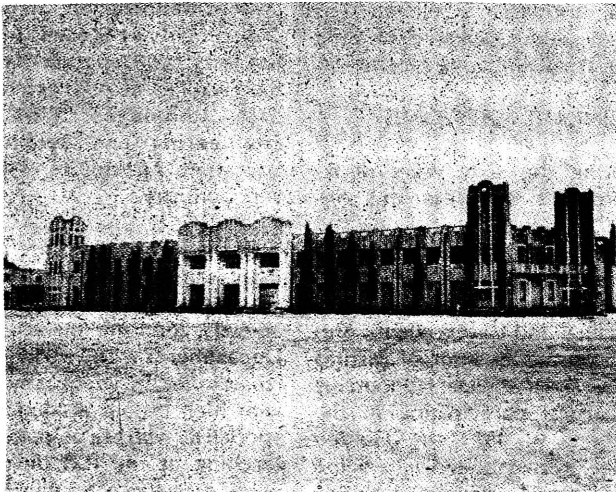
AVOWED AIMS OF THE FOUNDER

In keeping with the avowed aims of the Founder, the Department of

Tamil is devoted to studies and Research in Tamil Language and Culture since its inception. Great scholars in Tamil like Somasundara Bharathiar, Vibulanantha Adigal, Pandithamani Kathiresa Chettiar, Ka Su Pillai, T. P. Meenakshi Sundaranar have lent eminence to the Department. The Department produces rare monographs on the classics, on Tamil Music, and has a Chair for Tirukkural.

Similarly, the Department of Music is devoted, heart and soul, to the propagation of Tamil Music, in direct fulfilment of the Founder's wishes. The Music College as an established institution, attracts

Enthusied by the present Pro-Chancellor who is a distinguished sportsman, the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences is doing exceedingly well in sports and games. It has a fully equipped Research Laboratory and Gymnasium, and a coveted Tennis complex. The facilities offered have enabled several students to win laurels at State, National and International levels while at the University. To cite the most recent achievement. Mr. R. Ananda Natarajan, a III Year B, Pharm, student, has won two gold medals and one silver medal in the sprint events at SAARC games held recently in Islamabad, Pakistan.



Engineering College

students from far and near for the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music and classical Dance, under great maestros. This Faculty aspires to expand in the VIII Five Year Plan. Several new courses in Fine Arts have been started this year.

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

The Engineering Faculty has the distinction of starting the first P.G. Programme in this country, wayback in 1954, and also the distinction of diversifying the B.E. degree course into seven disciplines. Part-time B.E. and M.E. courses are also conducted in all these disciplines.

COPING WITH THE TIMES

The prestigious Computer Centre, equipped with advanced and sophisticated systems, has moved over to a newly constructed

separate three-storeyed building. The Department of Computer Science and Engineering offers courses in Computer Engineering and Computer application, and a P.G. Diploma Course in Computer Science.

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

The Rajah Muthiah Dental College considered to be one of the best in India is offering P.G. Programmes in four disciplines leading to M.D.S degree. It has established a tie-up with the Dental College of New Castle-Upon-Tyne and the National University of Singapore for exchange of students. The Rajah Muthiah Medical College is growing up very fast with the construction of a 750 bed hospital complex in addition to the installation of latest equipment.

NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH DISTANCE EDUCATION

The Directorate of Distance Education caters to a very large community of students, through traditional and job-oriented courses of study which are taken to the students homes, for their personal enlightenment and career advancement. The Directorate has also established nine Study Centres in various cities-New Delhi, Madras, Trichy, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagercoil and Annamalainagar-equipped with good libraries, audio and video facilities, to answer to the needs of the Distance Education students. The well-structured B.Ed. programme offered by this Directorate has become very popular. This programme has been extended to the candidates from some Gulf countries this year on the request of the candidates and the Ambassadors of these countries.

THIRD BIGGEST LIBRARY IN TAMIL NADU

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

The University has its own Offset press and a Publications Division which publishes every year a large quantum of the research findings from the various Departments, and brings out rare books especially in Tamil Language and Literature, and also translations from other languages into Tamil and from Tamil into English. It also publishes five research journals.

RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

The unique feature of this University is its unitary and residential character. Men and women numbering 4,800 live in separate Halls of Residence. These hostels biggest in the country, provide boarding, lodging and other recreational facilities to the inmates and help them to lead a healthy and harmonious community life. More than 50 per cent of the staff live in the campus. This helps to develop excellent student-teacher relationship.

SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

The University has established a rapport with the rural folk of this

backward district of South Arcot by extending to them know-how for their benefit. The Faculty of Agriculture teaches the farmers better farming methods, water management, pest control etc. It has also invented a number of rice varieties and other agricultural produce.

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

The Regional Centre for Modernisation of Rice Mills and Extension Services has evolved and popularised new techniques of improved methods of rice milling.

A fine rapport has been established between the University and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and this has enabled the University to take up industrially-oriented research projects. It is of mutual benefit to the technical staff of the NLC and the University students and teachers.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

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

The University has a long tradition of NCC activities, to make the youth physically fit, disciplined and be ever prepared for the defence of the motherland.

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

A Spacious Golden Jubilee Building, as an annexe to the Administrative Building, now adorns the Campus as a new landmark. A number of new departmental, administrative and hostel buildings have come up recently besides residential complex for staff.

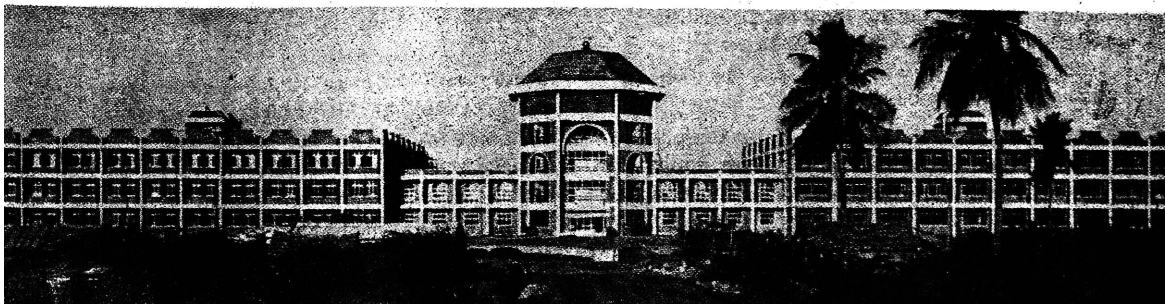
IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

The scenic beauty of the campus, its pastoral setting, and the excellent work of the various Departments have attracted Conferences, Seminars, Symposia, special Lectures, and Workshops of National and International importance. The International P.E.N. Conference, the Indian Academy of Science Congress, the 59th Annual Meet of the Association of Indian Universities were some of the important events that marked the academic interaction among the scholars and experts in different fields.

FUTURE PLANS

In this Diamond Jubilee year the University is poised to develop in

Medical College



all directions and assume greater dimension by taking up socially relevant and community-oriented research programmes and to take the fruits of research to the doorsteps of the common man with transfer of appropriate technology. With this in view, the University has decided to start a Centre for Rural Development and Transfer of Appropriate Technology, which will be inaugurated by the President of India His Excellency Thiru R. Venkataraman. The main aim of the Centre will be integrated rural development.

In the VIII Plan it is proposed to consolidate the existing courses of

study and start new courses in emerging interdisciplinary areas like Bio-technology, Genetic Engineering, Petroleum Geology etc, and to expand the publication wing of the University so that many classical works in Tamil will be translated into English and Vice Versa.

TOWARDS CONQUERING UNKNOWN FRONTIERS OF KNOWLEDGE

In the art of "training good members of society", in the words of Newman, the University has had a fair share of success. On the eve of the Diamond Jubilee, it proudly marches on, after its motto: "With

Courage and Faith", to its loftier destinies, in eager expectation of continuing the adventure of imparting newer dimensions of knowledge and enlightenment, and conquering unknown frontiers of the intellect.

The University has therefore just cause for pride in its achievements but realises that the end of sixty years of meritorious service is but the beginning of another period in its life to be marked by even greater effort and crowned with even greater accomplishment. Annamalai University dedicates itself anew in the words of Jefferson to "liberal education for citizenship in a free republic and democracy and a wide diffusion of knowledge."

Tamil should occupy a pride of place in Music'

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. M. Karunanidhi

THE Chief Minister inaugurated the 47th music festival of the Tamil Isai Sangam on 22nd December, 1989. He conferred the title "Isai Perarignar" on Violinist Kunnakkudi Thiru. R. Vaidyanathan.

The Chief Minister said the dream of the founding fathers of this movement had come true. There were days when singing in Tamil by some was considered *infra dig* and that to do so in other languages was a "fashion." In future, music in such festivals should be rendered only in Tamil and there was nothing undesirable in that. There should be a change in the attitude of singers and they should feel proud in enthroning Tamil music to its old glorious status. Some of the artists did use Tamil but the contents were not clearly spelt out. Not that he was against rendering songs in other languages but Tamil should occupy a pride of place.

Ancient Tamil music provided us with an inexhaustible treasure through its hymns and all that was required was to draw inspiration from them and render them. The responsibility to popularise Tamil music depended on the present generation.



The very word "Isai" meant rendering it with every artist extending his full co-operation. Acknowledging his gratitude to all those who had been spearheading this movement, he said it should be spread and people should be made to enjoy and derive benefit by the songs being rendered in their own mother tongue.

MAYURAM VEDANAYAGAM PILLAI— THE FIRST TAMIL NOVELIST



Prof. Dr. M. Jesiah,
*Assistant Director
Translation Department.*

THE year marks the Death Centenary of the first Tamil Novelist Mayuram Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai. It was he who penned the first Tamil Novel captioned "Pradhapa Mudaliar Charithram" and published it in 1879. The very first novel is unique in character because the hero of the novel himself narrates the story in a most humorous way.

Thus our Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai has written his very first novel with a novel technique of telling the story through the hero himself although he is the author. Written 110 years ago the first novel still refreshes ourselves by its splendour and touching style. We feel as if Pradhapa Mudaliar sitting by our side in flesh and blood with attractive gestures is telling the story.

However, Mayuram Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai did not write this novel just to entertain us but to instruct us. He sees in the world the difference between the ideal and the actual. He feels the necessity that the mankind should reach the ideal and that is why in his English preface to the first edition tells us,

"in writing the story I have not followed the example of those novelists who depict the nature as it is, and not as it ought to be and who thus exhibit bad specimens of humanity which are often mistaken by the young and inexperienced for objects of imitation. I have represented the principal personages by perfectly virtuous in accordance with the opinion of the great English moralist Dr. Johnson". After telling this, our first Tamil Novelist quotes the passage that gives a definition of a novel from the magazine called Rambler No. 4 edited by Dr. Johnson.

From this it is clear that Dr. Johnson had a great influence over our first novelist in creating the main characters of the First Tamil Novel. We see, the heroine Gnanambal as a perfect example of this definition.

At times this novel may seem to be didactic but we should not forget that the novel is interspersed with subtle wit and humour. When Pradhapa Mudali was a small boy one of his mates challenged him to do an act with his eyes open which he would do by closing his eyes.

Pradhapa Mudali would challenge his mate that he could do very easily. Immediately his friend would lie on the floor and by closing his eyes he would sprinkle sand on both of his eyes. Then he would ask Pradhapa Mudali to do the same by opening the eyes. Our poor hero would blink and feel helpless. Such instances fill the entire novel and tickle us to laughter.

The first Tamil Novelist has taken special care not only to narrate the instances but also to create the characters and told the story in such a manner that we find not a single dull moment in the whole of the first Tamil Novel. If we take the Novel to read we would not place it without completing it. In this respect the first novel is really the first rank novel.

In Sangam Age a woman who was born in a potter's family was able to compose poems, her name is Vennikkuyathiaar. Here Kuyathi means a woman who makes pots out of clay *aar* is a honorific suffix. There was one lady in Sangam age at Madurai who was selling Palm leaves to make baskets. She was a poetess. Her name is Madurai

Olaikkadaiyathar Nalvellaiyar. A woman born of a Kurava family also was a poetess. Her name is Kura Magal Ilaveiyini. In addition to these there were women poets like Velli Veediyar, Avvaiyar, Aathi Manthiyar etc. When things were going on like this in the golden age called Sangam age, a tragic period began to make its appearance when the people of Tamil Nadu began to think that the women's education is a waste. At this critical juncture appeared our hero Mayuram Munsif Vedanayagam Pillai. He stressed the importance of women's education and wrote a book called 'Penn kalvi' ie. women's Education. He wrote another book entitled 'Penn Maanam' ie., respect for women. In 'Penn Kalvi' he advocates the need of education for women thus "Little children are more attached to their mother than to their father, hence if the mother is educated the children also would have an opportunity to learn from their mother whereas if the mother is an illiterate the disease of illiteracy will spread to her children also". Like this, he would advise people to allow their female children to go to school and learn and then become mothers of learned children. He wrote another book in verse form advising women how they should behave at home, how they must respect their parents and husband and so on. Vedanayagar used to write prefaces in English to his books so that the ruling English officers may also know the nature of the Tamilians.

One thing we must note here. Even as a small boy he learnt English from a Government translator Mr. Thiyagu pillai. In addition to this he knew German, French and other European languages including the North Indian language Sanskrit. This does not mean he followed the culture of the English people to the letter as some of the people of our age do. To be a versatile English writer is one thing, simply following the culture of the English people without knowing

the English language is another. Vedanayagam Pillai was a scholar in English but a true Tamilian in following the culture of Tamilians. Hence we should not mistake when he writes the prefaces to all his books in English that he is a follower of the English people. Therefore he wrote a preface in English to his book captioned "Penn Kalvi" wherein he says. "At such a time of this when the necessity there is for educating the fair sex of our land, has been fully shown, when the natives of this presidency have been brought to feel the want of such education, when exertions are put forth in various quarters to establish schools for the education of females, and when the Government have made arrangements for establishing a female Normal School, with a view to educate them most effectually, indeed, no apology is needed to publish a book in the training and education of females."

The great grant epic of Tamil Silapathigaram explains to us the seven suras in gamut and call them as Kural, Thutham, Kaikilai, Ulai, Ili, Vilari, Tharam. But later on people began to discard the Tamil music and had a strange fascination for karnatic music. The great Trio Syama Sastri (1779-1927) Thiyagaiyer (1767-1847) and Muthusami Thiksithar (1776-1835) who belong to Thanjavur District composed music not in Tamil but in Telugu whereas Vedanayagar composed music in Tamil so that people may understand this meaning of the contents. He published in 1878 his 'Sarva Samaya Samarasakeerthanai' which contains 192 keerthanas. Here you must remember, one thing the very title 'Sarva Samaya Samarasa keerthanai' suggests to us Vedanayagar's attitude towards all religions although by birth he is Christian.

His religious tolerance was tremendous. When the great poet scholar of his time Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai visited

his house for a favour, he rushed to welcome him at the gate of his home, entertained him with great hospitality and did the needful to his fullest satisfaction. From then on they became intimate friends to the extent of Mahavidwans composing a 'Kovai'-(epic like poetry) on Vedanayagampillai with the caption 'Kulathur Vedanayagam ainthinaik-kovai'. Our young Vedanayagam had the high honour of being sung by one of the great poets of his time.

Tradition tells us that Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai breathed his last at the lap of his fond friend Vedanayagampillai. After the demise of his father, the son of the great poet became helpless. Our Vedanayagar found a Government job for him. Such was the deep friendship between the two poets.

Not only with Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram pillai but also with Subramanya Desikar, the religious head of the Mutt at Thiruvavaduthurai our Vedanayagar cultivated friendship and they became very intimate friends.

Once both of them met at a place and had a cheerful chat to their heart's content. Then they parted away. After returning home Vedanayagar wrote a poem to Subramanya Desikar with the following content.

"I have returned home, but my heart is with you. Please send it as early as possible."

Vedanayagar started his career as a Record Keeper and was promoted as a translator in 1850 at Trichy Court. It was at this time he did a wonderful work. For the first time he translated all the judgements in English into Tamil so it may be useful for the Tamil knowing public. The title of the translated work is

"Sithantha Sankiragam"
 'Sankiraga-Compilation'
 'Sithantha-Judgements.'

Of all the works done by our Munsif his magnum opus in poetry is his 'Neethi Nool'. It is a collection of six hundred poems published in 1860 when Vedanayagar was only 34 years young. It is the quintessence of his experience as a judge. The work is an excellent example for his wit and wisdom.

In Tamil Literature no poet begins his poetical work without an invocation to God. But our Vedanayagar differs in this. He first proves the existence of God and then pens out his invocation. The very first poem itself reveals his wisdom in proving the existence of God with down to earth example. The meaning is as follows.

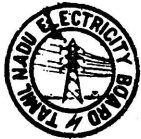
When we see a building even without seeing the person we know

that there must have been a builder. So also seeing of an earring makes realise that there must have been a goldsmith to make it. Similarly, when we dress we know the cloth was made by the weaver. From these we conclude there must have been a supreme being that made the earth and sky. If there is an effect there must be a cause. That is how our Vedanayagar argues.

When the great work 'Neethi Nool'-Book of justice' was presented for the first time before the learned audience, it was appreciated by many including the great poet of "Thiru Arupta", Vallal Ramalinga Adigal. The gist of his praise is this: Manu composed a Book of justice in the ancient time. After that you have composed a wonderful work on justice. Before this book no book on justice could

stand. Here he uses a pun on the word 'Nool'. Nool in Tamil means both book and thread. Here Vallal Ramalingar says before Vedanayagar's Nool (Book), all the other Nools (Books) become like threads that come away from the torn white piece of cloth. Likewise 56 poets eulogised the monumental didactic work by Vedanayaganar.

Such a man of genius fell into eternal sleep on 21-7-1889. This year is his death centenary year. It was he who wrote the first novel that stands even today as one of the best novels. Now, we have social novels, historic novels, detective novel, mystery novel, novelet, serial novel, etc. For all these offsprings the Mother is "Prathapa Mudaliar Charithiram". 'Prathapam' means fame. In fact it is called by people, only as "Prathapam".



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE

Name of Work: North Madras Thermal Power Project - I stage - 3 × 210 MW units 1, 2 & 3 - circulating water system Civil works.

Specification No: SECT.I/NMTPP/9

The last date for receipt and opening of Tenders for the above work scheduled on 27.12.89 is postponed as indicated below:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Due date and time for receipt of Tenders | : | Upto 12 Noon on Wednesday the 10th January 1990 |
| 2. Opening date and time for Technical bids | : | At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday the 10th January 1990 |

The other terms and conditions mentioned in the Original Tender Notice remain unchanged.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGN

AIR POLLUTION: A MENACE

Tmt. V. Raji Sugumar,
Department of Home Science,
Bharathidasan Govt. College for women,
Pondicherry.

ENVIRONMENTAL pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. People pollute their surroundings by ruining the natural beauty by scattering the junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing noise. Nearly every human being causes pollution in some way.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobile provides transportation for millions of people. Too much fertilizer can ruin soil, but fertilizers and pesticides are important aids to the growing of crops.

CLIFFORD D. SIMAX in 'SHAKESPEARE'S PLANET' has wittily commented that,

"The emergence of intelligence, I am convinced, tends to unbalance the ecology. In other words, intelligence is the great polluter. It is not until a creature begins to manage its environment that nature is thrown into disaster."

Air Pollution:

Air pollution is by far the greatest problem in the environmental

pollution. It is difficult rather impossible to live without air. Our sense of sight, hearing all depend on air.

Air pollution turns clear, odourless air into hazy, smelly air that harms health, kills plants, and damages property. Man causes air pollution by pouring hundreds of millions of tons of gases and particulates into the atmosphere each year. Particulates are tiny particles of solid or liquid matter. One of the most common form of air pollution is smog.

At times, weather condition causes pollutants to build up over an area instead of cleaning them away. On such condition thermal inversion occurs when a layer of warm air settles over a layer of cooler air that lies near the ground. The warm air holds down the cool air and prevents pollutants from rising and scattering. A serious pollution problem results when a thermal inversion occurs over a city that is pouring tons of pollutants into the air.

Our fore-fathers never realised this. There is a little emphasize given by a famous novelist:

"Our georgian fore runners ignored the natural smell of sweat, dung and dirt as we ignore the artificial smell of petrol, fumes and industrial effluents."

-John Gloag-Georgian Grace

The main air pollutants are carbon dioxide (CO₂), Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulphur dioxide, (SO₂), Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), Ammonia (NH₃), Organic Sulphides and Carcinogenic agents. Industrial and domestic fuel and auto vehicles are the main offenders in big cities.

Health hazards of Air Pollution:

Air pollution may produce in the individuals some ill effects immediately, and in some delayed effects. Some studies carried out in India as well as in western countries reveal that sudden rise of impurities in air with high level of concentration results in high mortality and morbidity conditions, due to disorders of the respiratory system. Other delayed conditions currently occurring due to air pollution are said to be chronic bronchitis, primary lung cancer etc.

The world's worst air pollution problem could be the wood smoke inhaled by poor rural women while cooking. A tonne of particulates from house hold wood stoves may actually lead to more than 500 times the human exposure, than a tonne of particulates from a coal fired power station.

Exposure to wood smoke is particularly harmful for malnourishing anaemic women as carbon monoxide an important component of wood smoke



increases the effect of anaemia by reducing the Haemoglobin present in the blood. Over a quarter of Indian women in the reproductive age group are anaemic.

The burning of cooking fuel envelops the indoor environment with heavy smoke and women who have to do all the cooking may be daily exposed to more pollutants than even industrial workers in extremely polluted environment on extremely polluted days. Thus women are being affected at every end of the cooking cycle-as fire wood became scarce they have to put in more energy to collect fuel and then they have to face dangers of wood smoke everyday. Reducing indoor air pollution in poor homes is thus a more urgent environmental task today, a subject that should be of concern not only to environmentalists but also health workers. But even as the news of pollution on the home becomes disturbing the trends in general environmental pollution are nothing to be happy about either.

Health of Women with regard to air pollution-

The most powerful evidence for the ill effects of wood smoke comes from a survey of a heart disease called col.palmonale in which the right lower chamber of the heart enlarges and fails because of the disorders in the lungs.

Carbon monoxide which is an important component of wood smoke is the colourless and odourless gas which is highly toxic if inhaled in sufficient quantities, Haemoglobin-the oxygen carrying substance in blood has a much greater affinity for carbon monoxide than it has for oxygen-together they form a stable compound Carboxy (HbCo), that decreases the amount of uncombined Haemoglobin available for oxygen transport.

If carboxy level becomes high enough coma and death can occur. It is generally believed that 5% carboxy is the appropriate upper



limit for avoiding acute effects in a large population.

The impact on a pregnant malnourished anaemic women with chronic lung disease who cooks in a fire-wood stove would be the effect on the unborn child.

Formaldehyde is another pollutant in smoke. It causes irritation in the eyes, nose and throat. It is poisonous to tissues in the lungs and has been found to exacerbate skin wounds. It is considered a human carcinogen and there is evidence that aldehydes can act synergistically to hasten tumour growth in animals.

Exposure to cigarette smoke during pregnancy and nursing increases the risks to mother and child. The domestic smoke would result in chronic bronchitis. The smoke inside the house is concentrated enough to cause the skin and clothes of the inhabitants to become black with soot. A distressingly high incidence of Acute respiratory infection (ARI) was found and was most important cause of mortality and morbidity among infants below one year age.

Chronic obstructive lung diseases, heart diseases like col pulmonale, cancer (particularly lung and nasopharyngeal cancer), acute respiratory disease resulting from the decreased ability of the lung to clear themselves, and low birth weight of children born to mothers

exposed to wood smoke and their increased perinatal mortality and morbidity are therefore, among some of the major effects that can be expected from wood smoke.

There is a general agreement that the health of rural women is significantly worse than that of the rural male population. One of the reasons to explain this phenomenon is smoke exposure.

The famous Khanna study in Punjab shows that there was a higher incidence of cancer, T.B. and pneumonia amongst women, all of which could be related to higher exposures to wood smoke.

Prevention of Air Pollution: (Available solutions)

There are several steps that can be taken to cut down the exposure to smoke while cooking and reduce its adverse impact on health. Some of them are usage of better fuels, improved stoves and better ventilation. As far as fuels are concerned, one major option would be to speed up the use of Kerosene and electricity. But the Government will be unable to supply electricity in quantities needed for cooking. Moreover most people are too poor to purchase electricity. Kerosene is comparatively cheaper.

Biogas is another fuel which can greatly reduce the health problems caused by wood smoke. This gas is made by controlled combustion of

biomass like wood or crop residues in low air conditions. Methanol or Ethanol could also be supplied for cooking. These clean liquid fuels can be made from wood and crops like sugarcane, but because these commodities are in short supply and expensive it is very unlikely that they will ever be used in large quantities for cooking.

Choice of tree species:-

There are two opinions. Firstly those species of trees that should be planted in social forestry programmes, which gives off, less smoke when burnt. Villagers used barral (Acacia Nilotica), neem, mango and other types of wood. According to them barral was the least smoky and neem the most. While choosing a tree species characteristics like disease resistance fertilizer requirement and low levels of smoke should be considered as an important quantity.

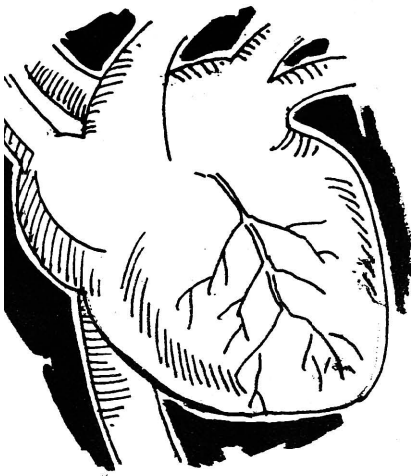
A second major alternative is to increase the use of charcoal. Charcoal is produced by heating wood in the absence of air in underground or other air tight conditions, often for several weeks. Charcoal burns relatively clear at the cooking stage except for potentially high emission of carbon monoxide. Because formaldehyde emission from charcoal is low and the eyes do not irritate and do not disturb the cook. Removing gases through a well fitted chimney will be essential if charcoal is to be used as a major fuel for indoor cooking.

Smokeless chulahs:-

The second major solution to the problem is to design stoves that enhance reduction of smoke. A simple chimney can be introduced to release the smoke out of the house, this will lead to increased outdoor air pollution.

REALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS AMONG MINISTERS

1. **Thiru. Ko. Si. Mani,** Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration M(R.D. & L.A.) Municipal Administration, Rural Development, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Rural indebtedness.
2. **Thiru. Arcot N. Veerasamy,** Minister for Electricity M(E) Electricity, Milk and Slum Clearance Board.
3. **Thiru. Pon. Muthuramalingam,** Minister for Food and Co-operation M(F. & C.) Food, Price Control and Civil Supplies, Co-operation and Statistics.
4. **Thiru. Veerapandi Arumugam,** Minister for Agriculture M(A) Agriculture, Agricultural Refinance, Agricultural Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies at the Block, District and Apex Level including the Federation and Food Production.
5. **Dr. Ponmudi (alias) Deivasigamani,** Minister for Public Health M(P.H.) Public Health, Medicines, Water Board and Environmental Pollution Control.
6. **Thiru. K.N. Nehru,** Minister for Information & Labour M (I. & L.) Information and Publicity, Film Technology, Cinematograph Act, Labour, Census, Employment and Training, Indians Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees, Iron and Steel Control, Newsprint control, Stationery and Printing and Government Press.
7. **Thiru S. Thangavelu,** Minister for Handlooms and Urban Development M(H & UD) Handlooms, Textiles, Town Planning, Urban Development and Accommodation Control.



TEST YOUR HEALTHY HEART I.Q.

The following "true-or-false" questions test your knowledge of heart disease and how to reduce the risk of developing it.

TRUE FALSE

1. The three most important heart disease risk factors that you can do something about are: high blood pressure, smoking and elevated blood cholesterol.
2. A heart attack or stroke is often the first symptom of high blood pressure and/or elevated blood cholesterol.
3. People with high blood pressure are generally nervous and tense people.
4. A blood pressure of 140/90 or more is generally considered to be high.
5. High blood pressure is even more of a problem among blacks than it is among whites.
6. It is only a scientific theory that elevated blood cholesterol is related to heart disease.
7. Dietary cholesterol is found only in animal foods.
8. The most effective dietary way to lower the level of your blood cholesterol is by eating less cholesterol.
9. A food product in your grocery store

that is labeled "no cholesterol" is a safe choice for people with elevated cholesterol levels.

10. Cigarette smoking by itself will increase your risk of heart attack.
11. In addition to the large number of cancer and heart disease deaths that result from smoking, more than 90 percent of all emphysema deaths are due to smoking.
12. People who quit smoking reduce their chances of developing heart disease.
13. Heart disease is the #2 killer of women in the United States.
14. Physical inactivity is related to heart disease.

ANSWERS TO THE HEALTHY HEART

I.Q. TEST

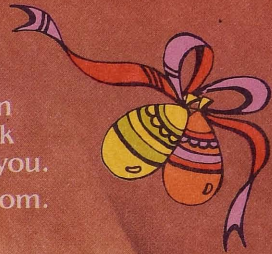
1. TRUE. Though there are other risk factors that you cannot change, such as family history and age, the three major risk factors that you can change are high blood pressure, smoking, and elevated blood cholesterol. Someone who has all three of these risk factors is about eight times as likely to develop heart disease as someone who has none of them.
2. TRUE. A person with high blood pressure or elevated blood cholesterol may feel fine and look great; there are often no signs at all that might signal these conditions until a heart attack or stroke occurs. To find out if you have elevated blood cholesterol or high blood pressure, you should be tested by a doctor, nurse, or other qualified health professional. The blood cholesterol test currently requires a laboratory analysis of a sample of your blood.
3. FALSE. High blood pressure does not mean that a person is nervous or tense. It means that the blood flowing through your body is

- pressing against your artery walls too strongly. Calm and relaxed people can have high blood pressure.
4. TRUE. The higher your blood pressure is, the higher your risk of developing heart disease or having a stroke. To reduce high blood pressure—that is 140/90 or higher (either number)—it must be treated and controlled. If you have high blood pressure, follow your doctor's advice: get and keep your weight down to normal; decrease your consumption of sodium—not only table salt, but also foods with a high sodium content such as some snack and processed foods; and remember to take your medicine if it is prescribed.
 5. TRUE. While high blood pressure affects more than 28 out of every 100 white adults, it affects more than 38 out of every 100 black adults. Also, high blood pressure is generally more severe among blacks than whites.
 6. FALSE. Scientific studies have shown that people with high blood cholesterol are more likely to develop heart disease than people with lower levels of blood cholesterol. People with a blood cholesterol over 265 mg/dl (milligrams per deciliter of blood) may have four times the risk of developing heart disease as those with a level of 190 mg/dl or lower. It has also been shown that people who have elevated blood cholesterol and reduce it also reduce their risk of having a heart attack.
 7. TRUE. Dietary cholesterol is never found in foods from plants. All meat, poultry, fish and butter fat contain cholesterol; the richest sources are liver, brain, kidney and egg yolks.
 8. FALSE. Reducing the amount of cholesterol in your diet is clearly important; however, eating less saturated fat would probably be the more effective dietary means of lowering your blood cholesterol levels, along with eating less cholesterol and substituting polyunsaturated fat whenever possible for saturated fat. Saturated fat (found in meats, dairy products such as whole milk, cream, ice cream, cheese and butter, and certain cooking fat like shortening) contribute greatly to the raising of blood cholesterol. To reduce your consumption of saturated fat, you should choose lean meats; poultry, or fish; trim excess fat off meats before cooking; broil, bake, or boil rather than fry; and use skim or low fat dairy products.
 9. FALSE. A product can contain no cholesterol and still be high in saturated fat—which will raise your blood cholesterol. Examples are commercial baked foods made with coconut oil, palm oil, or a heavily hydrogenated vegetable oil. As you shop, be sure to check the labels on food products. You will often find a listing of the amounts of saturated and polyunsaturated fat contained in the product. Your best choice is a product that contains more polyunsaturated fat than saturated fat; polyunsaturated fat will lower your blood cholesterol. Vegetable oils that are high in polyunsaturated fat include safflower, sunflower, corn and soybean oil. Remember, though that all fats are a rich sources of calories, and for people who are overweight, it is desirable to consume fewer calories and less fat of all kinds.
 10. TRUE. Smoking is a definite and strong risk factor for heart disease. The heart disease death rate among smokers is 70 percent greater than that of nonsmokers. Heavy smokers are, of course, at even greater risk, and those smokers with elevated blood cholesterol or high blood pressure increase their chances of heart disease dramatically.
 11. TRUE. Emphysema, a lung disease that makes breathing difficult and often leads to death, would be almost eliminated if people did not smoke.
 12. TRUE. Absolutely. Smokers can and do reduce their risk of coronary heart disease and early death when they quit smoking. In one major study, cigarette smokers who quit smoking had a risk of heart disease death that was about one-half (54 percent) that of those who did not quit.
 13. FALSE. It is the #1 killer. Of the 750,000 Americans who die each year of heart disease, 350,000 of them are women. In addition, almost 100,000 women die each year of stroke.
 14. TRUE. People who are inactive tend to have more heart disease than people who are physically active. Regular brisk and sustained exercise improves overall conditioning. It can often help reduce blood pressure levels and also help people lose excess weight and lower blood cholesterol. In addition, there are reports which suggest that smokers who exercise are more likely to give up smoking. Finally, regular aerobic exercise can improve the way that you look and feel.

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