





YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

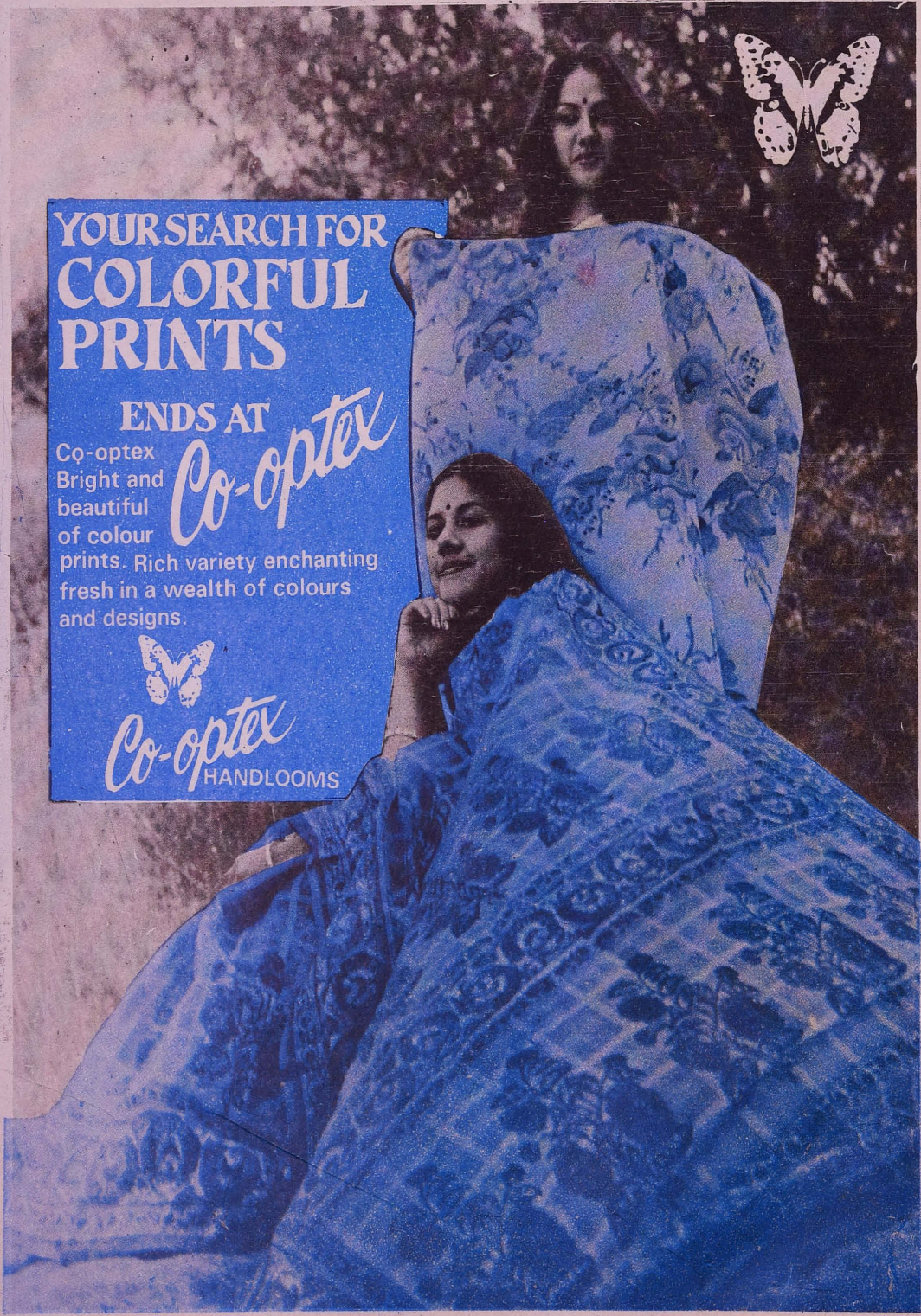
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prints. Rich variety enchanting
fresh in a wealth of colours
and designs.

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HANDLOOMS



Tamil Arasu

In scope this month

Floods in Tamil Nadu

The North-East monsoon was unkind with the lives and properties in Tamil Nadu. Madras city was immensely affected. The Government responds quickly to ameliorate the conditions with the Chief Minister personally supervising the relief activities.

2

Tamil Nadu Tops in Family Welfare

Tamil Nadu won the Top award of Rs. 2.5 crores for achieving an impressive 5,25,341 sterilisations during 1984-85. This amounts to 110.6 percent of the target. Tamil Nadu also achieved a birth rate of 27 per thousand.

6

India International Trade Fair

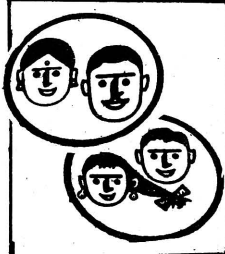
At the recently concluded Trade Fair at New Delhi, the Tamil Nadu Pavilion came in for great appreciation. The Pavilion also won an award. A report along with an article on Tamil Nadu's Industrial Development.

9

The Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

December 5th is celebrated in India as the Flag day when donations are collected for the welfare of Exservicemen who carried the burden of guarding the motherland. A record of the Ex-servicemen welfare activities.

19



Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

December 1985

Karthigai - Markazhi



FLOODS IN TAMILNADU

The North East monsoon was sober in the beginning. The monsoon season presumably beginning on October 1st of every year, had brought in 146mm of rain in Madras till the sunset on November 2nd, raising anxieties about the drinking water storage for Madras. But, the welcome rains of November 3rd turned to be quite torrential. Almost pouring non-stop, the ordeal ended when the depression crossed the Tamil Nadu coast near Mahabhalipuram during the early hours of November 13th.

The districts of Tanjavur, Chengleput and Madras were deeply affected. In Thanjavur, the floods damaged the Kuru-vai harvest and caused severe

hardship to Samba Transplantation. In Madras, it rained on an average of 3 to 4 cm everyday and reached peak on Diwali day (11.11.85) with a rainfall of 33 cms. In Madras city, Vedaranyam and Parangipettai the rainfall was more than 100 cms during the ten day downpour.

The floods filled up the dams at Papanasam, Manimutharu, Pechiparai and Perunchani and the tanks at Chembarampakkam, Poondi, and Maduranta-kam. Kotturpuram and Nandanam in Madras were surrounded by flood waters, while in other parts of the city it was a case of either knee deep water or neck deep water. Telecommunication was seve-

rily affected and 20,000 telephone lines went dead. All southbound trains from Egmore were cancelled while the buses had to avoid the Villupuram-Chengleput route because of road erosions. Some trains from Central were also cancelled. Schools and Colleges were closed.

The affected residents of Madras mainly slum dwellers were evacuated and lodged at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy Engineering College and 220 Centres specially opened for the purpose.

Addressing a press conference, the Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Antony IAS said that the Chief Minister has ordered the

rehabilitation of the flood affected on firm footing.

On 14-11-85, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. inspected Kotturpuram and later visited Gandhi Mandapam to ascertain whether the people are being taken care of adequately. The Chief Minister ordered for prompt medical aid to the people. Later, the Chief Minister toured the flood affected areas of Tamil Nadu by helicopter, during a 3 hour

trip. Later, the Chief Minister announced Rs. 5,000 as exgratia payment to the family of those killed by the flood. The Chief Minister also appreciated the efforts of the Police, Army and Navy in evacuating the affected.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi arrived at Madras on 15-11-85 to see in person the ravage of the flood in Tamil Nadu. The Prime

Minister toured the affected areas in Madras, Maduranta-kam, Chengleput, Tindivanam, Villupuram and Pondicherry by helicopter. Later he held discussions with the Chief Minister before announcing Rs. 15 lakhs as immediate grant from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The Chief Minister handed over a memorandum based on preliminary estimates of flood damage announcing to Rs. 91 crores and requesting for Rs. 30 crores as immediate relief.

— M. Nagesh



Madras Corporation's Mammoth Flood Relief work

Of all the functions of the Corporation, the most important one is rendering immediate help to the victims of natural calamities like Cyclone and Floods. This year Madras was

battered with incessant rains for 10 days resulting in unprecedented floods which affected almost all the sections of the population. Corporation of Madras rushed to the

help of the people in various walks of life. All the Corporation Schools were thrown open to shelter those who lost their homes and rendered homeless by unrelenting floods. Every

day, lakhs of food packets were supplied to appease the hunger of millions of people. Anti-Cholera inoculations were done on a warfooting in places where people stayed in large numbers.

All this was possible only because of the contingency plans kept ready by the Corporation of Madras to meet such situations which arise during the North East Monsoon period. Every year from 15th October to 15th December, the Corporation is ready to combat any unexpected situation due to Cyclone and floods. The contingency plan takes effect from September onwards. The Corporation co-ordinates the efforts of various departments in the City for the success of flood relief operations. The top officials of Corporation, P.W.D., Highways, the Police, P.T.C., Fisheries, Agriculture, Civil Supplies, the Fire Services and M.M.W.S.&S Board meet every year in September to update contingency plans. The responsibilities of the different departments are fixed so that

any situation is tackled smoothly and relief measures rapidly reach the people affected by floods.

In the City, the Special Officer of the Corporation heads flood relief operations. The Corporation has enumerated all low lying areas in the City. 267 places are identified as low lying. The Corporation also has identified the nearby Corporation schools where the residents of these locality could take shelter. Nearly 400

**Thiru K. MADHAVA
SARMA, I.A.S.,**

Special officer,
Corporation of Madras.

schools are alerted to be ready to accommodate flood victims. All the four central kitchens of the Corporation are replenished with victuals and fuel. Likewise, ten community centres also are kept ready for preparing food. The Health Department stocks Anti-Cholera inoculations and other medicines in bulk quantities

to meet any-situation. All the staff of the Corporation stand ready to help the people. Leave of absence is not permitted. The Corporation thus is prepared to face any emergency.

This year's unprecedented floods affected nearly 5 lakhs of people. Vyasarpadi, Perambur, Nandanam, Kotturpuram, Velacheri and Pari Nagar were the worst affected areas. The Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration went round the flood-hit areas.

They inspected the rescue operations and visited the relief camps at Gandhi Mandapam and Teacher's College. Twelve boats were pressed into service by Police to rescue marooned people. Flood victims stayed in 200 Corporation Schools. Besides the Corporation opened relief camps at Gandhi Mandapam in Adyar, Engineering College in Guindy, Teacher's College in Saidapet, Anna Hospital in Anna Nagar





and Ambedkar College in Vysarpadi. In each camp about 3000 to 5000 people were looked after. Twentyfour hour medical care was provided in each of the camps and 6 doctors worked in 3 shifts each day.

The four central kitchens of the Corporation situated in Chintadripet, Gopalapuram, Basin Bridge and Perambur immediately began preparing food. Soon the Community Centres followed suit. As the demand for food was in the increase, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation's help was requested and they prepared food in Kalyana Mantapams and supplied to the Corporation of Madras for distribution to the flood affected.

Even this was insufficient and food packets were brought from hotels. Also several loaves of bread were procured. On the first day 1.5 lakhs food packets and

5000 loaves of bread were distributed. The following days, it rose in 2.5 lakhs food packets and ten thousand loaves of bread. 14 lakhs food packets and ten thousand loaves of bread were totally supplied. At first 70 Corporation lorries were pressed into service for transporting food packets and loaves. As this was not sufficient, 25 Pallavan Buses were requisitioned and even these rose to 50 in the end.

As soon as the rains ceased, the stagnant water on the roads were relieved by removing blockages in the Storm water drains. 35 H.P. Pump sets were pressed into service to bale out water from low-lying areas. The water stagnation in the subways were also pumped out. In many places ditch drains were cut to relieve water from residential areas.

The Health Department of the Corporation launched

a mass inoculation drive. Already 2.5 lakhs anticholera inoculations were done in relief camps. Daily 20,000 inoculations were done on a warfooting. This has actually dwindled even the usual number of cholera cases during this season. Thus, the City was saved from an epidemic. The Hon'ble Minister for Health, Dr. H.V. Hande who inspected the inoculation drive praised the Corporation for its undaunted and timely action.

The floods have caused Rs. 40 Crores damages to the City. Most of the bus route roads and other roads have been badly damaged. For road repair alone Rs. 27 Crores are needed. Another Rs. 13 Crores are needed for repairing damaged storm water drains and street light cables. The Government of Tamil Nadu has immediately sanctioned Rs. 5 Crores for road repairs. And, now, the Corporation is fully engaged in repairing the flood affected roads.

Tamil Nadu Bags

National Family Welfare Awards

The Tamil Nadu Government has won the national award of Rs. 2.5 crores for its exemplary performance in the field of family planning during 1984-85.

Announcing this on November 20th, Thiru S. Krishnakumar, Hon'ble Union Deputy Minister for Family Welfare, said this had been possible due to the charismatic leadership of the Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, and the commitment of the Health Minister Dr. H.V. Hande, to the family welfare programme. He also paid tributes to the excellent work done by the family welfare officials, led by the Chief Secretary to the Government and the cooperation of the people.

The Union Deputy Minister who was inaugurating a laparoscopy camp at the Seethalakshmi Maternity Centre of the Coimbatore Municipal Corporation, said Tamil Nadu and Kerala were the only two States which had won the distinction of achieving a birth rate of 27 per 1,000, which was the national goal to be achieved in 1990, as against the national average of 33 births per, 1000.

(According to a State Government press release, during 1984-85, against a target of 4,75,000 sterilisations fixed by the Government of India, Tamil Nadu achieved 5,25,341 sterilisation, which was 110.6 per cent of the target).

The Union Deputy Minister distributed cycles to health educators who had done exemplary work in the district and gave momentos.

Dr. H.V. Hande, Hon'Health Minister, who presided, administered to the gathering the pledge that they would observe 1986 as a "no child birth year".

The Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government, Thiru T.V. Antony, expressed confidence that Coimbatore would achieve this goal.

Birth per 1000		
Year	Tamil Nadu	India
1977	29.3	33.0
1981	26.1	33.9
Decennial growth rate		
1961-71	22.3	24.8
1971-81	17.5	25.00

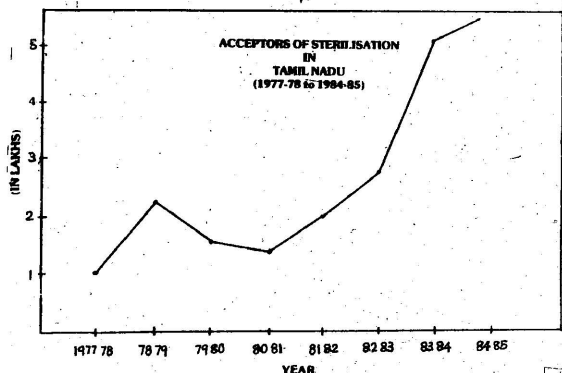
Thiru. Abul Hasan, I.A.S., Collector of Coimbatore welcomed the gathering.

Tmt. Soosamma, I.A.S., Director of Family Welfare proposed a vote thanks.

NATIONAL FAMILY WELFARE AWARD 1984-85.

The Government of India have instituted a scheme of Annual National Family Welfare Awards to States and Union Territories.

Among the Group 'B' States having a population of more than one crore, Tamil Nadu has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 2.5 crores for its excellent performance in sterilisation during 1984-85. Against a target of sterilisations fixed by the Government of India, Tamil Nadu has achieved 5,25,341 sterilisations. This amounts to 110.6 percent of the target.



Introduction:

There have been tremendous advances in technology in Navies, the world over since World War II, when heavy, manually operated guns were used and weapon systems had a slow response time. The Falklands War forced maritime nations to re-evaluate their Navies of the future.

The diminutive missile suddenly became a very potent threat to ships at sea. Missile technology had taken a leap forward and posed the same challenge that submarines did in days of yore. However, electronics had also made rapid breakthroughs and the challenge lay in harnessing technology to naval use. This article will highlight some of the trends in modern naval warfare with particular reference to electronics in the global context.

New anti-missile weapons both ship-borne and aerial are being developed to counter the missile threat. Advances have also taken place in Electronic counter measure (ECM) and (ECCM) Electronic counter counter measure techniques. To counter the submarine threat, advanced signal processing techniques have been developed and also the use of towed arrays to make the submarine less elusive. One must also mention the benefit derived from the use of computers in the Navy. The article covers a few of the fields where there have been advances in technology in the Navy.

Missiles:

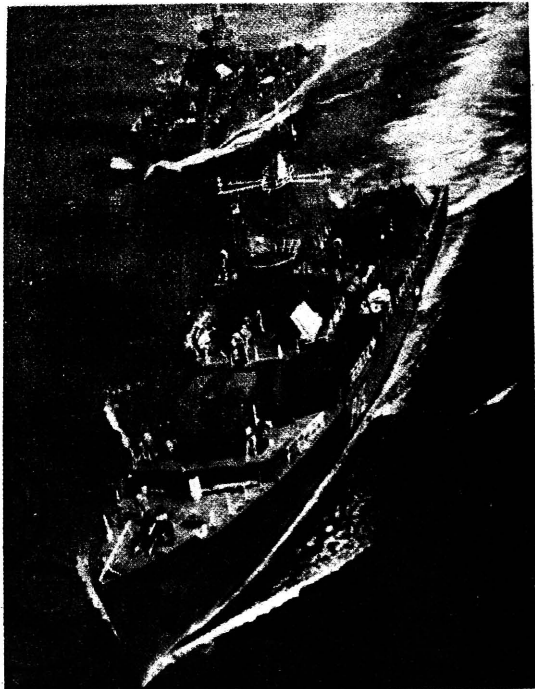
Next to the submarine, the anti-ship missile is the one which poses the maximum threat to warships. With the improvement in Inertial Guidance Systems, the anti-ship missiles are fitted on aircraft and launched from a range of more than 70

Latest Technology in the Navy

Lt. Cdr. C.R. APTE

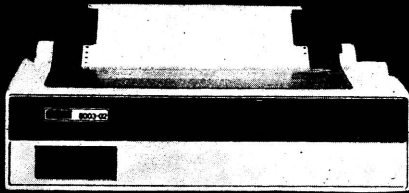
kms. allowing them to pinpoint the target accurately. These are called "fire and forget" missiles and they allow the attacker to break away after launching the missile. To add to the worries is the fact that these missiles are sea skimmers, thereby making their detection by ships difficult and they could be pre-programmed to change their flight paths from time to time.

To counter this missile threat, various advances have been made. Detection of the missiles at a long range could be done by the use of an Air Early Warning (AEW) radar fitted on an helicopter or AWACS. This would give the ship sufficient reaction time to get their weapons ready. The next line of defence is the use of an anti-missile missile with a long range and these missiles



The first week of December marks Navy Week when the 'silent service' throws open its ships and establishments to visitors so that they may get an idea of what the men in blue do round the year. A constant vigil along the coastline to preserve and protect India's maritime interests is one of the primary functions of the Navy. Photo shows two Kamorta class vessels patrolling the high seas in the Bay of Bengal.

PIB



are under development. Also under development are decoys which would be launched as soon as the ECM system picks up the target. One such decoy, the Anglo French Sibyl, contains Infrared radiation, jammers and can launch chaff. Its purpose is to decoy the missile from the target. There have been advances in ECM and ECCM technology as it is not possible to destroy the enemy without early detection. Only on detection of the missile can anti-missile weapons be fired.

A recent trend is to have a saturated missile attack which means that the enemy area is saturated with missiles. To counter such a threat, it is not possible to use conventional radars, since they cannot track multiple targets. The technology used is phased array radars and these have been utilised by the US navy on the aegis class of ship. Target acquisition in these radars is by electronic scanning which is very fast and the antenna itself is static. A phased array radar when associated with computers can keep a track of 50 targets at a time and could guide a number of missiles to counter the saturation missile attack.

Other advantages in radar have been the use of Moving target Indicator radars for detecting low flying targets in sea clutter. Monopulse tracking is used to reduce tracking errors in a fire control radar. Advances in missiles and the means to counter them are being developed all the time.

Computer Technology:

Computers are being used today in every walk of life and are being used extensively in the Navy for all weapons, Computer Aided Information Organisation (CAIO) and for data communication. Micro-processor, the Central Processing Unit (CPU) of a computer on a chip, can be used for special applications as it is cheaper and occupies very little space. It's applications include guidance of missiles and machinery controls.

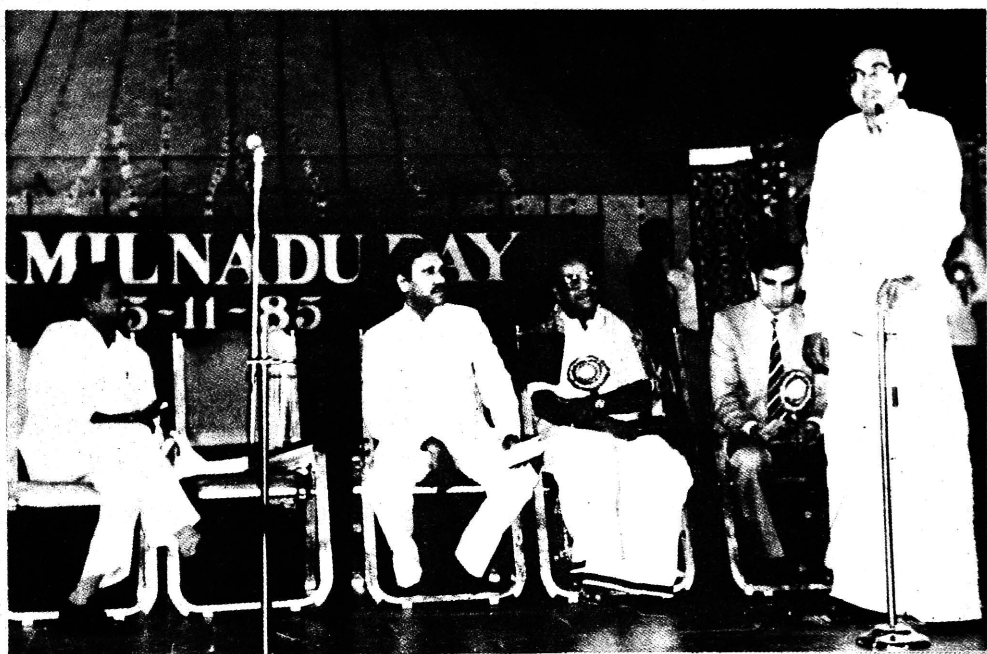
What is relevant in today's wartime environment is the short reaction time available for the command to choose the right target and to engage it with the right weapon. The Computer Action Information Organisation (CAIO) is used for helping the command make the right choice of target and weapon with the help of a computer. The heart of the system is the computer which stores data on different types of targets and weapons and based on the target parameters, it evaluates the threat posed by the target and chooses the right weapon. The same computer gets a feed from other ships viz. digital data link and through a satellite. It also receives signals from air early warning radars about low flying targets and with all this information the computer presents a comprehensive picture to the command on a display about the type of environment around him for threat evaluation.

All the weapon systems calculations are done by digital computers and with technological advances, computation speeds are going up while the size of the computer is reducing. This size reduction and high density micro processors in the equipment is making them more reliable. The heart of the computers is the micro-processors and today's micro-processors are capable of performing large calculations at very high speeds.

Computers are used in Electronic Warfare Systems for storage of data and threat evaluation in underwater systems for fast calculations required in improved signal processing techniques and in data communications for providing high rate of data transfer between two ships.

Conclusion:

Technological advances in the Navy have taken place in all spheres. In Anti-submarine warfare, it is towards arrays which are being used so that the submarine does not settle down in the shadow zone. A data bus is being used on ships for high rate of data transfer. Fibre optic lines will be used because of their low loss properties. One reads about the Star War programme of the USA and the plans to install Lasers and particle beam weapons to destroy ICBM's. It is possible that Lasers may find their way very soon into the Naval environment to destroy missiles. Nuclear propulsion has created a new dimension to the sea going worthiness of ships and submarines. For every new development, there is another one to counter it and one wonders where this technology jump is going to lead us.



INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR - TAMIL NADU PAVILION -

India International Trade Fair (IITF) is organised by Trade Fair Authority of India every November. This is conducted in the spacious exhibition complex at Pragati Maidan in New Delhi. This year IITF'85 is being conducted from 14th Nov. to 27th Nov. 85. Mohammed Yunus, Chairman of TFAI has to be congratulated for having obtained the recognition of this Fair among the world fairs.

Business generated in this fair in the previous years was to the tune of Rs. 30,000 million and the number of visitors were over 12 million.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Fair provides the most cost-effective method of international trade where producers

and buyers the world over meet and discuss further possibilities of industrial and Trade collaboration in an open marketing arena.

FORUM FOR TRADE PROMOTION

The IITF provides an effective forum for channelling India's import and export trade as also avenues for exploring fresh export opportunities and areas of economic cooperation.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

As many as fifty foreign countries from different regions of the world take part in the IITF every year in addition to a large number of foreign companies of repute.

NATIONAL PROJECTION

Almost all the States and Union territories of India, a

large number of Central Ministries Departments, important Government organisations and public sector undertakings as also private sector firms take part in the Fair.

Since 1981, TFAI is conducting the exhibition continuously and Tamil Nadu Government is continuously participating in the Fairs and projecting the image of Tamil Nadu.

During the year 1981, 82 and 83 we had temporary pavilion. Government of Tamil Nadu authorised SIPCOT to organise the Tamil Nadu pavilion since 1981 and during 1982 our pavilion was awarded Silver medal for the second best pavilion among the State pavilions. Due to our best performance we were allotted a vantage place next to Gate No. 2 and with



the full effort of SIPCOT and NBCC (National Building Construction Corporation) we were about to complete this massive building within the short period of 7 months.

PERMANENT PAVILION

This permanent pavilion is constructed at a total cost of Rs. 124 lakhs with basement

ground floor and First floor.

The Basement is used for Office, conference room and storage of articles, packing cases etc.

In the ground floor the exhibits starts with the theme stall in which industrial promotion corporation activities of

SIPCOT, TIDCO, TIIC, SIDCO, ELCOT are described. Tourism Department has given the tourist places in Tamil Nadu and inviting tourists. Information Department has spoken of all activities of Government of Tamil Nadu highlighting Chief Minister's Noon Meal Schemes, Electrical facilities to rural areas and Thatched House etc.

Nomination of Liason Officer for speedy Settlement of GPF Missing Credits.

For the speedy settlement of GPF missing credits Government in Finance (Funds) Department have issued instruction to all departments of Secretariat and Heads of Departments to nominate a Deputy Secretary to Government/Senior Officer of the rank of Additional Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director in the department incharge of personal as Liason Officer, who can be approached by the Accountant General in updating the provident fund accounts of the subscribers, who have missing credits in their accounts All Government Servants are therefore requested to contact the Liason Officer in their department and see that the missing credits in their Provident Fund Accounts are settled early.

ADVT.



Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading industrialised State in India.

According to the annual survey of industries, the value added by factory sector in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 1266.42 crores in 1980-81. The share of Tamil Nadu to all India total is about 10%. The annual rate of increase of value added in the factory sector between 1960-61 to 1978-79 in Tamil Nadu was 14.7% compared to all India annual rate of 13.3%.

The State's industrial growth during the past 6 to 7 years had been steady, the tempo of growth maintained with the number of favourable factors such as power availability, supply of crucial inputs, the turn over of the farm sectors and the labour situation besides the demand pattern as influenced by the general economic climate in the country. Between 1977 to 1982, the pace of growth from year to year ranged from 4% to 15%, the annual average growth rate works out to impressive 98% Compared

with the national average of 5 percent the state was notably better placed.

With about 1650 medium and large scale units and about 6400 small scale units, Tamil Nadu is ranked high among the States both in terms of industrial production and value added in manufacture. The state accounts for nearly one-fourth of the Country's spinning capacity, nearly one-fifth of cement, caustic soda and nitrogenous fertilisers and one-tenth of Nations' production

of sugar, Bicycles, and Calcium carbide. It produces nearly 60% of safety matches, 77% of finished leather and it accounts for about 60% of the Country's leather export.

Industrial progress, being Tamil Nadu's top priority, has created an ideal climate for the Industries to prosper. The industrial sector accounts for about 26% of the net domestic product of Tamil Nadu's economy. Abundant skilled manpower, a good transport system, better power situation and state Government's encouragement have created vast scope of industrial activity.

These were the factor that helped Tamil Nadu emerge itself from a conventional textile base to one of diversified base on modern lines comprising a chain of engineering, chemical and electronics fields.

The state has many favourable factors to give boost to its industrial development. Tamil Nadu is rich in minerals and forest reasources which provides immense scope of setting up of industries. The important minerals found in the State are Salt, limestone, magnesite, gypsum, bauxite, fireclay, mica, lignite and iron ore. The forest resources are resin, timber, essential oils, eucalyptus oil Tea and Coffee are also grown.

A stable Government with a progressive outlook and a peaceful industrial climate in the State are the two positive factors that would tilt any investment decision in favour of Tamil Nadu.

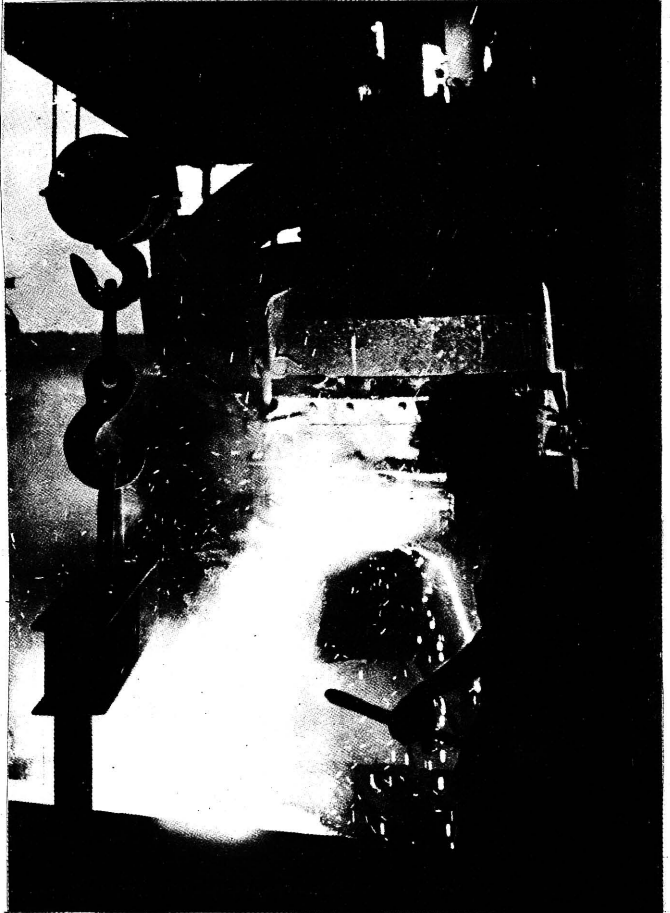
There are various institutions in Tamil Nadu to help the entrepreneur in setting up an Industrial unit in Tamil Nadu.

SIPCOT, TIIC, TIDCO and SIDCO and DI & C bodies to help the entrepreneurs at every stage-from the starting point to the finishing line on the industrial forefront, these five can put you on the front.

SIPCOT'S Bouquet to Entrepreneurs Bunch of incentives;

SIPCOT's package deal of assistance to medium or major industries is really something readymade infrastructure facilities on easy terms-developed plots, water, power, easy communication, etc. Powerful incentives subsidy for Feasibility

ted is a pioneer among the Financial Institutions in the country and was the first of the State Level Institutions to be set up as early as in 1949. The Corporation provides liberal financial assistance to small and medium scale industries in the State of Tamil Nadu in the form of long term loans/share capital, for acquiring fixed assets like



Studies, 15% subsidy on Fixed Assets, IFST Loans, Power Tariff concessions, liberal financial assistance as per IDBI norms with concessional rate of interest and long period of repayment, seed capital scheme.

TIIC has an investment in the interests of entrepreneurs:

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limi-

land, building and machinery etc. The assistance is available not only for starting new industries, but, will also be provided for expansion, diversification, modernisation etc. for existing units as well.

TIDCO-Joint Industrially:

TIDCO promote joint sector projects by contributing upto 26% of equity for projects

costing more than Rs. 1 crore, for projects less than Rs. 1 crore TIDCO contributes 15% equity.

SIDCO offers a Big Deal for entrepreneurs:

SIDCO offers comprehensive services to Small Scale Industries like construction and allocation of sheds under Hire Purchase Scheme, procurement and distribution of essential raw materials, liberal financial assistance, distribution of Central Subsidy to small scale industries and marketing assistance, etc.

Directorate of Industries and Commerce :

To provide guidance and assistance to industries through District Industries Centres like identification of profitable projects, supply of raw materials and obtaining clearances from the concerned authorities. They also provide testing facilities in Chemical, Engineering, allied lines etc.

In addition there are other industrial bodies viz TANSI, ELCOT, MEPZ

A Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited popularly known as 'TANSI' is a synonym for Small Industries. It is a con-

glomeration of 56 state owned small industries units, manufacturing a variety of industrial and consumer products for institutions, homes and industries. This unique organisation of its kind in India, with all production units and seven sales centres spread over in Madras and the districts, aims at the national goal of fair price, promptness and quality.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited :

ELCOT is the Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking set up for the promotion of electronic units in Tamil Nadu. Elcot has already started 3 manufacturing divisions (1) digital watch, capacitors, and two way radio communication system in Tamil Nadu. A Joint venture for metal and carbon film resistor has already been taken up. Few other joint ventures are under consideration. It has plans to set up units for manufacture of Telephone instruments including push button and memory bank type instruments. It also promote joint sector project in electronics fields.

Madras Export Processing zone:

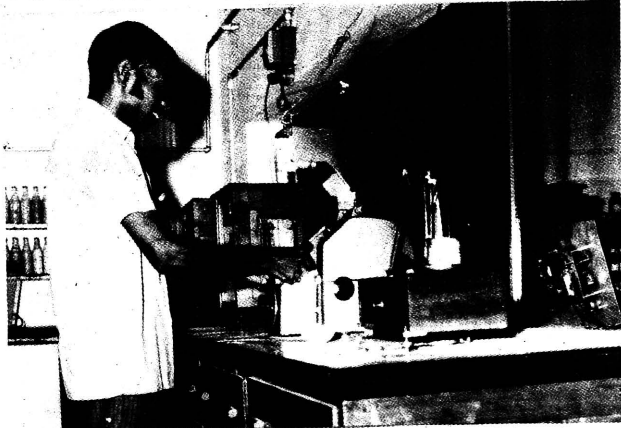
The Government of India, in close co-ordination with the

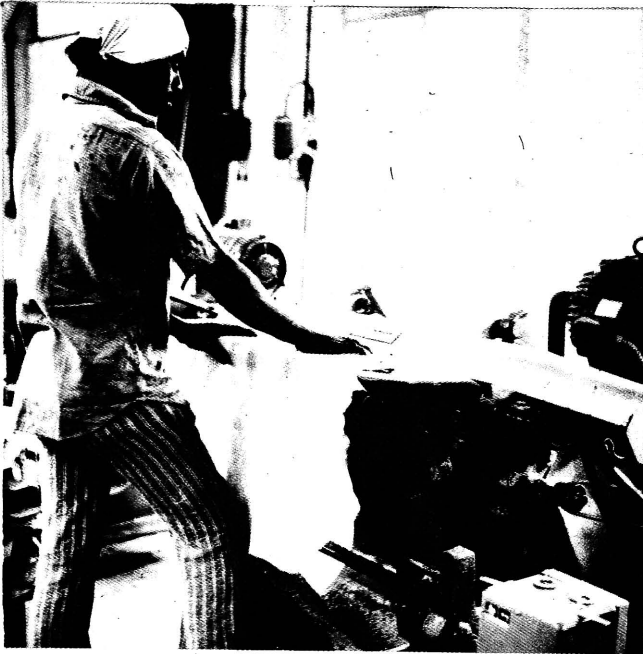
Government of Tamil Nadu are setting up an Export Processing Zone (Free Trade Zone) near Meenambakkam in Tamil Nadu. The State Government has nominated SIPCOT as the nodal agency to implement the scheme. The first phase of the zone is being developed by SIPCOT over an area of about 230 acres. Acquisition of land for the Second phase to an extent of about 300 acres is under progress. The scheme estimate for first phase development is around 8 crores. The development of facilities like compound walls, roads, standard designed factory sheds, water supply scheme, housing etc. are under progress. Allotment of plots for entrepreneurs selected to set up units at the MEPZ was commenced recently. Of about 125 applications received so far, the MEPZ board of approval has so far cleared 63 in three meetings. Those cleared include 12 of Non - Resident Indians.

Captive Power Generation units:

In order to give uninterrupted power supply to the units located in SIPCOT Complexes and MEPZ, it is proposed to establish captive power generation units in all complexes and MEPZ.

Since industrial progress depends so much on technical manpower, Tamil Nadu has been extending educational facilities to more and more aspirants. Every year over 300 graduate engineers, 11000 licentiate holders pass out of various institutions. With a view to increase technical manpower, the Tamil Nadu Government has recently sanctioned a number of technical institutions and industrial centres to come up in Tamil Nadu.





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The Government of India, in close co-ordination with the

Government of Tamil Nadu are setting up an Export Processing Zone (Free Trade Zone) near Meenambakkam in Tamil Nadu. The State Government has nominated SIPCOT as the nodal agency to implement the scheme. The first phase of the zone is being developed by SIPCOT over an area of about 230 acres. Acquisition of land for the Second phase to an extent of about 300 acres is under progress. The scheme estimate for first phase development is around 8 crores. The development of facilities like compound walls, roads, standard designed factory sheds, water supply scheme, housing etc. are under progress. Allotment of plots for entrepreneurs selected to set up units at the MEPZ was commenced recently. Of about 125 applications received so far, the MEPZ board of approval has so far cleared 63 in three meetings. Those cleared include 12 of Non - Resident Indians.

Captive Power Generation units:

In order to give uninterrupted power supply to the units located in SIPCOT Complexes and MEPZ, it is proposed to establish captive power generation units in all complexes and MEPZ.

Since industrial progress depends so much on technical manpower, Tamil Nadu has been extending educational facilities to more and more aspirants. Every year over 300 graduate engineers, 11000 licentiate holders and 8800 ITI certificate holders pass out of various institutions. With a view to increase technical manpower, the Tamil Nadu Government has recently sanctioned a number of technical institutions and industrial centres to come up in Tamil Nadu.



What is Education ?

RAJAJI

The college in India are full to over-flowing .At the beginning of every academic year there is a great scramble for admission, matriculates putting forward claims and counter-claims on all possible grounds, including caste and community. Judged from figures, our universities must be declared to be completely successful. Yet it must be confessed that almost everybody is certain that the universities as they are to-day are unsatisfactory. Professors, students, members of our Parliament, the general public and various public Service Commissions, are all agreed that the stuff manufactured in the universities is by no means good enough. The demands of the States are not met, although as far as numbers go there is no question of insufficiency. There is, however, deplorable inadequacy in Quality.

Democracy's claims and-all embracing pretensions not

withstanding; sound leadership is the fundamental of national achievement and it must come from the products of our universities. We cannot seek for it elsewhere. From time to time, a revolutionary leader or saint may appear as by a miracle in the history of a nation and reshape its affairs and its character. But the day-to-day work is required for the steady evolution of progress depends on a continuous supply of leaders who can manage men and guide the affairs of a people, and this does not belong to the realm of miracles. We want, not one, but thousands of men of character in the thousands of districts throughout the country. It would be no exaggeration to admit that the gap between the needs of the times and the quality of the supply from universities, is a yawning gulf.

The men and women who come out as graduates have to

learn everything and personality has still to be shaped after they obtain employment. This is most unsatisfactory when the burden and responsibility of the public services have increased beyond the wildest imagination of the previous generation of our public men. The most important equipment that a young man must get before he leaves his universities is personality, not learning, but character. Unfortunately the atmosphere of our colleges is far too much vitiated by intellectual and moral confusion for anything like this to be attempted. There is not that guidance available which is essential for the building up of personality in the young men and women who study in them. Their brain power is on a very high order and a tremendous quantity of learning is put in, but the essential stuff is wanting. The explanation offered is that there is so much intellectual and moral confusion in the world around them that this is reflected in the universities. But is it enough for universities to reflect outside confusion instead of making up for it? The function of universities must be to reform, not to represent society proportionately but to do something to restore moral values and intellectual orderliness where there is anarchy.

I once again emphasize, that the universities must give the nation the leaders, teachers and administrators who are required in this complicated age to fulfil the duties devolving on the State and to guide society in its cultural life. Folly must be replaced by reason, passion must be installed where caprices govern, in fact principles must prevail, not opportunism. All this cannot be accomplished for us through some mighty miracle. It is the function of universities to produce the young men and women who will be able to find joy and fulfilment of spirit by guiding the people up this glorious mountain path.



CONSUMER CO OPERATIVES

The consumer cooperatives are the most ideal agencies to provide protection to the consumers from black marketing, profiteering and exploitation of the consumers. They have been recognised as the best institutions to stabilise the prices of consumer goods, maintain purity and quality of goods, ensure correct weightment and prevent adulteration. To play their role effectively, the consumer cooperatives are undertaking retailing, wholesaling and sometimes production and procurement of consumer goods.

At the State there is the Tamil Nadu Consumers Cooperative Federation Ltd., to which all the Cooperative Wholesale Stores are affiliated.

There are 29 cooperative wholesale stores at the intermediary level with 4407 branches. The Primary consumer cooperatives are the last in the 4 tier structure of the consumer cooperative movement. There are 3825 primary cooperative stores including students stores. The primary stores have 551 branches.

The progress made by various consumer cooperatives is furnished below:

The Tamil Nadu Consumers Cooperative Federation Limited:

Organisation:

The objects of the Federation are primarily to coordinate and facilitate the working of the affiliated societies and to assist

in the organisation and development of consumer cooperatives. The Federation has on its role, 29 cooperative wholesale stores, 10 large sized industrial employees cooperative stores, the State Government as "A" Class member, 15 cooperative printing presses and 175 cooperative primary stores as 'B' Class members. The total paid up share capital of the Federation is Rs. 102.46 lakhs including Government contribution of Rs. 56.97 lakhs.

Business:

The Federation deals mainly in textiles, groceries, manufactured goods, general merchandise and cosmetics. It is also the coordinating agency of controlled cloth, text books and concessional note books. The Federation has four branches at Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Coimbatore. The total sales effected by the Federation both on outright basis and agency basis was Rs. 2520.39 lakhs during 1984-85. The federation earned a net profit of Rs. 3.50 lakhs during the year.

Textiles:

The Federation acts as the centralised procuring agency for textiles. It arranges for convening textiles booking conferences period cally by inviting the approved mills and the consumer cooperatives sufficiently in advance of the festival season. The value of textiles handled by the Federation during the

year 1984-85 was Rs. 389.97 lakhs.

Text books:

51 Cooperatives have been appointed as taluk level stockists and 3032 Cooperatives including students cooperative stores have been licenced as retail agents for the sale of text books. During the academic year 1984-85, the Cooperatives distributed text books to the value of Rs. 972.70 lakhs.

Concessional Note books:

Concessional note books manufactured by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society out of the concessional paper allotted to it by the State Government are distributed in Tamil Nadu through 55 Cooperative taluk stockists entrusted with the distribution of Nationalised Text books and certain other leading societies. The cooperatives lifted during 1984-85 from the Tamil Nadu Text book Society, concessional note books to the value of Rs. 197.78 lakhs.

Out of the top 24 consumers cooperatives in India whose sales turnover exceeds Rs. 5 crores, as many as 13 are in Tamil Nadu. During 1984-85 the Consumer cooperatives sold goods worth Rs. 285 crores to the public. The retail sales of the consumer cooperatives during the six months i.e. April '85 to September '85 is about Rs. 295 crores.

SUPERMARKETS:

There are now 30 supermarkets in Tamil Nadu. They sell a wide range of goods and services under one roof with modern retailing techniques and healthy trade practices. Every supermarket has several departments for the sale of groceries, textiles, cosmetics, electrical goods etc., and has well planned layouts. They sell quality goods pre-packed in polythene bags. They also provide incentives to customers by way of cash discount.

Taking advantage of this consumer option to go in for self service, the cooperatives have so far opened self service counters in 8 supermarkets in Tamil Nadu viz, Kamadhenu at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichirappalli and Erode, Kaveri at Thanjavur, Pandian at Madurai and Ponnai at Salem. On 18.10.85 the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu opened a modern self services counter at the new building of Kamadhenu Supermarket at Madras. It is the biggest of its kind in Southern India. In Self services

counters the customers can pick and choose their requirements and get them billed by the cashiers through electronic cash registers in fraction of a minute.

MINI SUPER MARKETS:

There are 188 mini super markets in Tamil Nadu. It is proposed to cover all the taluk headquarters by mini super-markets during VII plan.

Regional Distribution Centres MADRAS

A Regional Distribution centre was established at Madras in 1982. The Regional Distribution centre is making purchase of agricultural commodities from production centres and manufactured goods at the first point of sale at appropriate seasons and at competitive rates by pooling the purchasing power of all consumer cooperatives in Madras, Chengelpattu and North Arcot Districts. For proper storage, the Regional Distribution centre has a massive godown of 8000 metric tonnes capacity. The Regional Distribution centre is having

sophisticated equipments like automatic prepacking machine, forklifts, electronic weigh bridge etc. for smooth and efficient movement of stocks. During the year 1984-85, the Regional Distribution centres has done business to the extent of Rs. 564.82 lakhs.

Another Regional Distribution centre is also functioning in Coimbatore since 1978. It effected sales to the extent of Rs. 1773.44 lakhs during the year 1984-85.

Hosiery unit:

The Coimbatore District Consumers Cooperative Wholesale stores has established a hosiery unit in 1982-83. It produced 36001 dozen 'Chinthamani' banians of the value of Rs. 24.22 lakhs in 1984-85.

Polythene Packing Unit:

The unit has produced polythene covers to the value of Rs.4.07 lakhs during the year 1984-85 for use in consumer cooperatives.



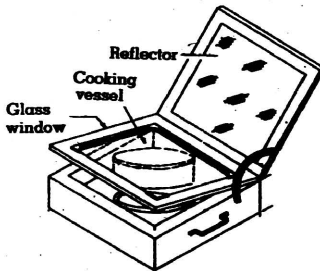


QUALITY TESTING LABORATORY:

There are at present 9 such laboratories in the districts of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem Periyar, Vellore Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. Seven more Laboratories are being set up in 7 districts during the current year. As many as 30 varieties in the important commodities such as rice, dhall, chillies, tamarind and other spices are tested in these laboratories. Adulterated and sub-standard goods are rejected after testing them at the point of purchase itself.

SOLAR COOKER:

The Government of Tamil Nadu have readily agreed to the Government of India's idea to popularise the use of solar energy resources among the public and the Tamil Nadu Consumers Cooperative Federation has taken up the task of propagating use of solar cookers and selling them. The Government of India provided



Box cooker with single reflector

a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs, as 30 percent advance payment of central subsidy for the sale of 5000 solar cookers in the State. The Government of India has also approved a scheme for conducting training cum demonstration programme of solar cookers at a total cost of Rs. 9.49 lakhs and released a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs as the first instalment of assistance. The state Government have sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 4 lakhs towards subsidy on the solar cooker the rate of Rs. 100- per cooker for 1000 cookers. Alto-

gether the Government of India and State Government provide a total subsidy of Rs. 25- per cooker so as to bring the solar cookers within the reach of the common people.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

The cooperatives play a major role in public distribution system in Tamil Nadu. The 'One village one shop programme' is a unique scheme implemented only in Tamil Nadu. Out of about 20,500 fair price shops, run under this scheme 15,622 shops are run by co-operatives and about 90 lakh family cards out of 118 lakhs cards are attached to the shops run by the cooperatives. The fair price shops are distributing controlled commodities such as sugar, rice, wheat, maida, soap, edible oil and kerosene at the scale prescribed and at the rates fixed by the Government. The unique feature is that out of the 15,622 fair price shops run by the cooperatives, 12,596 are in rural areas.



EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE ON FIRM FOOTING

Flag Day is organised each year and collections are being made on that day as per the policy and procedure laid down by the Tamil Nadu Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee presided over by His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu. Towards the Flag Day 1983, a sum of Rs. 30,75,066.03 has been collected against the target of Rs. 23,35,000/-. For the year 1984, the Committee has set a total target of Rs. 31,00,000/- and as on 18.11.85, a sum of Rs. 34,70,887.32 has been received at the Directorate.

The Flag Day collections are the source of income to the Tamil Nadu Exservices' Personnel Benevolent Fund. During the year 1984-85, 3100 Exservicemen and their dependants have been given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7,33,362.90 by way of various grants such

as monthly grant, lumpsum grant, marriage grant, pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients, Immediate Relief Grant, funeral grant, fire/flood relief, scholarship to the children of Exservicemen, training to women dependants of Exservicemen and their dependants etc.

In addition, the fund is utilised for the following schemes:-

TAILORING UNITS:

The women dependants of deceased/retired/released service personnel are given training in Tailoring for a period of 6 months to enable them to learn tailoring and thereby to supplement their families' income. Tailoring Units are now functioning in all the districts where adequate number of women dependants come forward to learn this trade. The trainees are

paid a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month in addition to supply of raw materials at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month from Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund. The Tailoring Units at St. Thomas Mount, (Chengalpattu District), Vellore (North Arcot District), Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri) District have been recognised by the Directorate of Employment and Training and these institutions are conducting one year courses in order to facilitate the trainees to secure employment as Tailoring Instructress. The trainees who are undergoing one year course are getting a stipend of Rs. 30/- per mensem from the Amalgamated Funds, Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund in addition to the supply of raw materials at a cost of Rs. 25/- per mensem from the Tamil

Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund. So far 4860 candidates were trained and 211 are under training. On completion of training, the widows who are interested are sanctioned with sewing machines as lumpsum grant and interested daughters of exservicemen are recommended for Bank loan for the purchase of sewing machines. During March '85 19 women dependants were given sewing machines through Punjab National Bank at Madurai.

JAI JAWAN STALLS:

As a measure of rehabilitation of the disabled Jawans, war widows, deserving Exservicemen and their widows under the self employment scheme, 237 Jai Jawan Stalls have been set up throughout the State. The cost of the stall is met out from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund.

In addition to the above 4, stalls have been established in Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts by the Indian Exservi-

ces, League, New Delhi and one stall at Madras donated by the Rotary Club of Madras.

For the Flag Day 1984, the Official Trustee of Tamil Nadu was kind enough to donate a sum of Rs. 5000/- in lump sum to perpetuate the memory of the Testator General Neill with a request to utilise this amount by giving lumpsum grant to disabled exservicemen. Accordingly a Bunk Stall has been manufactured by meeting the expenditure, over and above the donation, from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund and donated to a disabled exservicemen during the inaugural function of the Directorate of Exservice men's Welfare Complex on 10.7.85. The Stall is installed inside the Directorate Complex. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 750/- being the annual income of the above trust fund was also received and this amount was utilised for presenting a sewing machine to a widow.

Depending on the availability of suitable sites in the districts, it is proposed to install more such Jawan Stalls so as to assist more families to earn a living.

JAWANS BHAVANS : (SHOPPING COMPLEX)

There are 5 Jawans Bhavan constructed at a total cost of Rs. 27 lakhs at Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Thanjavur. There is a shopping center with 72 shops at Vellore constructed at a cost of Rs. 9.41 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is earned annually from these Jawans Bhavan and the amount is credited in the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund. The construction of Jawans Bhavan at Madurai and Sivakasi at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 7.60 lakhs respectively has very recently been completed. The 1st Floor in the existing Jawans Bhavan, Thanjavur at a





cost of Rs. 7.75 lakhs is completed and additional construction at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is also in progress. Action is in hand for construction of Jawans Bhavan at Cuddalore (South Arcot District), Udthagamandalam, and at Ramanathapuram. Selection of suitable sites for construction of Jawans Bhavan at Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Pudukkottai Districts is under progress.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORT HAND INSTITUTES

Three institutes are functioning at Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Thanjavur and Nagercoil for the benefit of Exservicemen and their dependants. These institutes have been recognised by the Government. The trainees are paid stipend at Rs. 120/- per course during their training period, from Amalgamated Funds. So far 880 dependants were trained and 120 are under training.

TWELVE BEDDED WARDS FOR EXSERVICEMEN IN TALUK HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS

A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been contributed from the

Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund towards the construction of 12-bedded wards for Exservicemen in 17 Taluk Headquarters hospitals. The wards have been constructed and put into use. One such ward has to be constructed at the Headquarters Hospitals, Ramanathapuram for which a sum of Rs. 1,28,250/- has been released being the contribution from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund. The construction is to be started shortly. Proposal for construction of similar ward at Nagercoil (Kanyakumari District) is under progress.

HOME FOR OLD AGE DESTITUTE PENSIONERS

An old Age Home for destitute military pensioners has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,29,931/- at Vellore (North Arcot District). The Home can accommodate 58 pensioners at a time. The pensioners who are staying in the Home are to pay a minimum of Rs. 100/- per month and the rest of expenditure is being met from the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund. As on date, 10 pensioners are staying in the Home. Unused por-

tion of the building has been rented out to Pattukotai Alagiri Transport Corporation.

PRINTING CUM-BOOK BINDING UNIT

A Printing cum-book binding unit established in the Office of the Assistant Director of Exservicemen's Welfare, Chengalpattu District is now functioning at the Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare Complex. 45 women dependants have been trained in printing, composing, book binding and paper cutting.

DISTRICT EXSERVICES CENTRES

In all the Districts, except Chengalpattu, Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai, Periyar and Ramanathapuram, there are District Exservices Centre for providing amenities to Exservicemen and their dependants who visit the District Headquarters for various purposes. Lodging facilities are available at a nominal rent. The offices of the Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare are housed in these centres. There are recreational facilities and a reading room. It functions

as an Information Centre by making available all the concessions and benefits extended to them and also enlightening them on the procedures for applying for sanction of pension/various grants etc.

A multi-storeyed building styled as "Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare Complex" constructed at Madras at a cost of Rs. 49.50 lakhs has been declared open by His Excellency the Governor on 10.7.1985. This building provides for accommodation for a bank in the ground floor and for the Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare in I & II Floors. In addition to this one VIP suite and 3 Officers suites and 2 dormitories for JOOs and ORS are also available at a nominal rent in the III Floors.

Action for construction of Exservices Centre at Pudukkottai and Nagercoil is under progress.

COACHING CLASS FOR EXSERVICEMEN TO APPEAR IN THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

A coaching class for appearing in the Banking service Recruitment Board Examination has been organised for a period of two weeks from 12.5.85 to 26.5.85 for the Exservicemen to facilitate them to compete with the other young graduates who are coming out afresh from the Colleges. The Coaching classes were conducted at Madras and Tiruchirappalli with the help of the Bank of India (Regional Training Centre) Royapettah. During the period of training, the trainees were given stipend at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month. 70 Exservicemen have received training under this programme.

NEW SCHEMES:

The following new schemes were introduced and implemented during the year 1984-85.

(i) Sanction of financial assistance to totally blind Exservicemen

Scheme of financial assistance for life time of Rs. 50/- per month to totally blind exservicemen was sanctioned and implemented during this year.

(ii) Sanction of financial assistance for life to widow of Exservicemen suffering from Leprosy

Scheme of financial assistance of Rs.50/- per month for life granted to Exservicemen suffering from Leprosy was extended to widows who are also affected with this ailment.

TRAINING FOR PREPARING EXSERVICEMEN FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT (PEXSEM)

Under an All India Scheme for Resettlement Training to Exservicemen called as "Preparing Exservicemen for Self-Employment: (PEXSEM)" sponsored by the Directorate General Resettlement, New Delhi, the Tamil Nadu is the only Southern State to be selected. 64 Exservicemen and 40 serving personnel have been given training in the trades of Motor Rewinding, Welding, Dairy Farming, Poultry Farming etc., under this scheme at Vellore, North Arcot District in the RETC S.V.Nagar, Arni in and RUSHA, K. V. Kuppam, Gudiyattam, As the response from Nationalised Banks in sanctioning loans

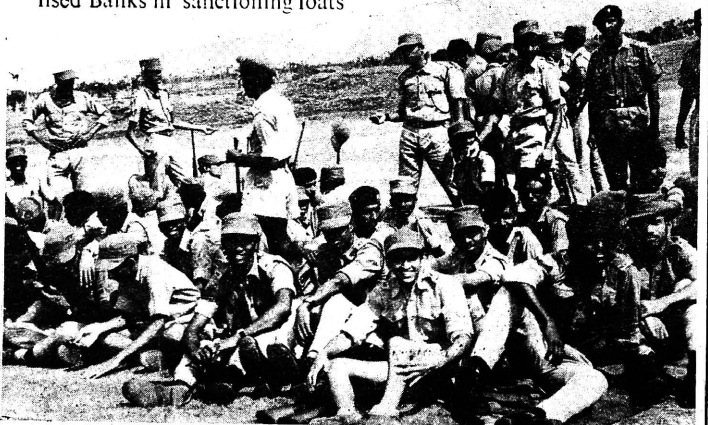
to those who have completed their training has not been encouraging and more number of exservicemen did not come forward to join the scheme beyond 31st March 1985. However, after discussion with the Director (Training), Directorate General Resettlement, New Delhi a revised scheme for the successful implementation of PEXSEM has been sent to Government.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CELL FOR EXSERVICEMEN

The Special Employment Cells in the Offices of the Deputy/Assistant Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare started functioning from 1.4.1982 onwards. As on 31.3.1985 a total number of 10,435 exservicemen have registered with these special Employment Cells. 754 exservicemen have been placed in suitable jobs during the period from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1985.

EXSERVICEMEN CAR PARK UNIT

An Exservicemen Car Park Unit has been organised under the Cooperation of Madras by engaging Exservicemen to collect fee for parking vehicles in important areas in Madras City to provide additional amenities to public. 160 exservicemen are benefitted by the



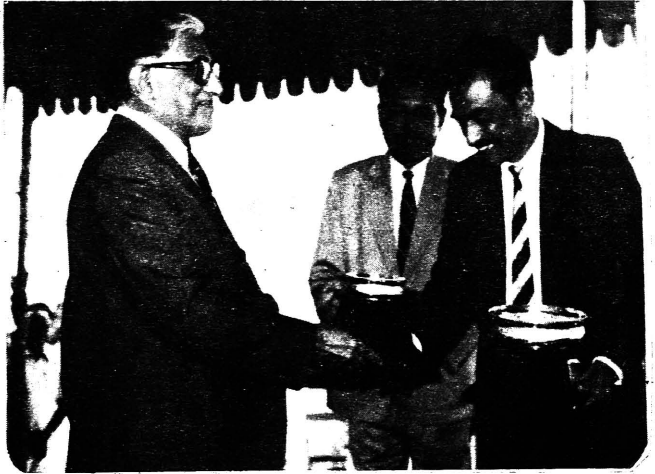
above scheme by getting themselves employed as Car Park Attendants. They are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 225/- plus 10 incentives based on their individual collections.

EXSERVICEMEN IN ELECTION BUNDOBUST DUTIES

To assist the Police forces to carry out the bundobust duty during General Elections for both Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly held in December 1984 as directed by the Government, this Directorate has mobilised 15,000 exservicemen. The exservicemen JCOs were paid Rs. 325/- while other categories were paid a sum of Rs. 300/- plus ration money ranging between Rs. 10/- and Rs. 15/- per day for the 5 days duty. Their services have been appreciated at all level. As a result of this, the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested this Directorate to detail 3000 exservicemen and accordingly 3000 exservicemen of this state were mobilised for bundobust duty during the General Elections held in March 1985 in Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in similar way during Panchayat Elections also.

ANNOUNCEMENT THROUGH ALL INDIA RADIO

The Station Director, All India Radio, Madras has kindly consented to allocate five (5) minutes of transmission time, from 6.25 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. on every Saturday on an experimental basis to announce important matters such as employment opportunities, welfare schemes, etc., pertaining to exservicemen in Madras 'A' wave length both in medium and short wave. The transmissions have commenced with effect from 27th July 1985. As the response has been very good, it has been proposed to request the AIR to allocate 10 minutes on Saturdays on a permanent basis.



TAMILNADU EXSERVICEMEN CORPORATION

The Government of Tamil Nadu have published a Government order to form an Exservicemen Corporation vide G.O. Ms. No.889 Public (Exservicemen) Department, Dated 7th May 1985. This corporation will provide necessary assistance to the exservicemen in planning, formulating, securing of financial assistance, commencement and conduct of various business enterprenurs and in establishing them for the resettlement/rehabilitation of exservicemen. The Corporation is to be named as Tamil Nadu Exservicemen Corporation with Headquarters at Madras.

REVITALISATION OF MEY-YUR GUDAPAKKAM LAND COLONISATION COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Progressive action to revitalise the Meyyur Gudapakkam Land Colonisation Cooperative Society so that the members will get adequate benefits is being taken. In order to look after the affairs of the defunct land colonisation Cooperative Society, a proposal to post a cooperative Sub-Registrar has been sent and is under the consideration of the Government. The lands originally allotted at the rate of 6 acres per individual have now been reduced to 4½ acres with the concurrence of the members so that the members

become eligible for various concession which are available to small farmers. The work on resurvey is under progress.

The lands made surplus by reduction of land holdings is to be allotted to young exservicemen who will be made members of the society. Selection of suitable exservicemen has been done by calling for volunteers and screening them. So far 24 have been selected and they have been trained at the Farmers Training Centre at Kancheepuram.

Since this is a dry farming area with inadequate irrigation potential through the 43 wells sunk already in the society, action has been taken to take water from cooum river bed-at an approximate cost of Rs. 6

lakhs which is 1½ km. from this site.

A scheme to grow 100 acres of Eucalyptus or Casurina is also being progressed. A net profit of Rs. 5000/- per acre at the end of the 5 year is anticipated. This money will help in repaying the loans that are expected to be sanctioned.

AMALGAMATED FUNDS

WIDOWS PENSION SCHEME

A scheme of granting pension to the widows of these

defence personnel who retired before 1.1.64 with service pension and died subsequently and the widows who are not eligible for family pension is being implemented. 1355 widows are benefitted under this scheme and a total of 8.40 lakhs is spent.

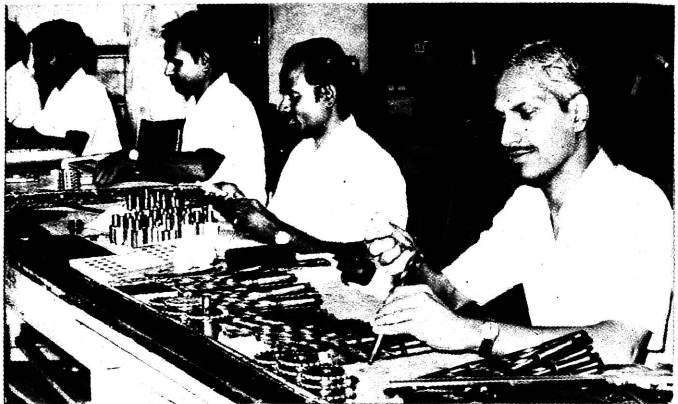
The Government of India have announced regular family pension to these widows with retrospective from September 1977. The necessary applications for each one of the widows districts for obtaining signature of widows and forwarding to the concerned authorities.

WAR WIDOWS AND WAR DISABLED

As a token of gratitude the war widows are given an Annual Maintenance Allowance of Rs. 600/- per annum; War disabled are given Rs. 500/- per annum, 169 persons have been given Rs. 97,800/-

BANK LOAN INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME (BLISS)

A new scheme called Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme was introduced with effect from 1.1.78, in conjunction with a



large number of banks, by which the eligible Exservicemen personnel can draw loans not exceeding Rs. 5000/- from the banks for remunerative business purposes. For loans upto Rs. 5000/- the difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4% is reimbursed and for loans above Rs. 5,000/- and upto Rs. 50,000/- the difference between the rate of interest charged by the banks and 7% is reimbursed. In the year 1984, 214 Exservicemen availed this facility and obtained loan assistance amounting to Rs. 18,75,506.00 from various Banks.

708 exservicemen and the dependants have benefitted under this scheme. A total sum of Rs. 2.13 lakhs was distributed. Exservicemen themselves or trainees detailed under Pre-Cum-Post Release Training Scheme are paid a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month for training in I.T.I.

Widows of serving personnel killed in action are being sanctioned an outright grant to the tune of Rs. 500/- each for the purpose of construction expansion/purchase of house. So far 94 widows have availed this grant and a sum of Rs.4,34,325/- has been paid.

State seeks Rs. 61.8 Cr. more for flood relief.

The Tamil Nadu Government has sent a supplementary memorandum to the Government of India seeking a further assistance of Rs. 61.84 crores for flood relief, bringing the total amount asked for to Rs. 187.33 crores.

The bulk of the further assistance sought was for repair of irrigation tanks and roads damaged in the floods, the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Antony I.A.S. told newsmen on 2nd December.

A large portion of the Rs. 187.33 crores asked for would

be utilised for PWD works and provision of individual relief to the poor people who had lost their homes, clothes and cooking utensils in the devastating floods, Thiru T.V. Antony said.

Annual Plan for 1986-87: Officials of the Tamil Nadu Government met their counterparts in the Planning Commission in New Delhi on December 4 and held discussions on the size of the State's Annual Plan for 1986-87.

Led by the Chief Secretary Thiru T. V. Antony I.A.S., the

Tamil Nadu team included senior officials of almost all the development departments. Ministerial level discussion to finalise the Plan would be held some time in January.

The Planning Commission has allowed an outlay of Rs. 960 crores for the State's Annual Plan of 1985-86 and the State Officials are hopeful of getting a higher allocation for the next year's plan.

The total outlay for the State's Seventh Plan permitted by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 5,750 crores.

The World of Press Conferences

The Police to be more Vigilant

The police would come down heavily on those riding scooters and motorcycles without helmet, Thiru W. I. Dewaram, Commissioner of Police, told newsmen.

He said the Traffic Police had not relaxed their vigil against such riders.

The Commissioner said that he had instructed Traffic Police not to detain anyone found riding without helmets but to note down the registration number so that action could be taken after serving a notice to the offender. Traffic Wardens, and volunteers doing road safety patrols at strategic road junctions had also been advised on similar lines.

In the last five days, as many as 1,221 persons were round up on charge of jay-walking and crossing the road indiscriminately. The Mobile Court, however, admonished 481 persons, including the rustic, women and children and collected a fine of Rs. 6,000 from the rest. This drive would continue, the Commissioner said.

He cautioned vehicle drivers against the tendency to overshoot the zebra crossings even after seeing the amber light on the signal. Such wilful violations would entail punishment.

The Commissioner said the drive against video piracy would also be intensified. He was toying with the idea of bringing video pirates under the Copy Rights

Act so that a maximum punishment of three years could be awarded.

The Commissioner denied that he was too tough in dealing with video libraries, if he were to be strict, he didn't think anyone could run a library. Pirated English and Hindi films were left untouched as there were no complaints from the respective producers. "Is it proper to pirate the latest Tamil movies and circulate them", he asked.

Centre urged to evolve New Handloom Policy

The Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Centre to formulate at the earliest a new handloom policy at the national level.

Only a separate handloom policy could ensure the desired focus on the protection and development of the handloom sector for evolving such a policy, the Chief Ministers and the Minister in charge of handloom in the States should be consulted, the Hon'ble Minister for Excise, Handloom and Textiles Thiru V.V. Swaminathan, told newsmen, 27th November.

The latest National Textile Policy, he said was good only for the mill sector and was concerned more with the sickness of textile mills. The "Protection of the craft" approach contemplated in the policy was no answer to the serious problems the handloom sector faced.

Tamil Nadu, where a third of the country's 75 lakh

co-operative-weaver population was concentrated and which produced Rs. 170 crores worth of goods annually, was the worst affected by the clubbing of handlooms with mills and powerlooms in the National Policy, he said.

The Minister maintained that the legal provisions, reserving certain varieties to the handloom sector, were not being enforced at all. The law should be tightened and its implementation left to the States. The mill sector, whose contribution to production was only 30 per cent, neither generated more employment nor earned a larger foreign exchange than the handloom sector, but received several concessions, he said.

The Minister called for restrictions on the expansion of the power loom sector by the leaving registration and regulation of powerlooms to the States. The reservation provision should be enforced strictly.

If the Central Government was serious about the growth of the handloom sector it should purchase handloom to the extent of 50 per cent of its requirements, mainly in the defence and para-military forces and public sector undertakings. The weaver in Tamil Nadu, he said, were capable of producing their requirements for items like bedsheets, towels, window screens and mosquito nets, without compromising on quality.

The Minister was happy that the Central Government had

accepted the State's plea for extending the scheme of rebate of wholesale transactions. Till now the concession was available only in respect of retail sales, the Centre and the States sharing equally the amount of rebate given to the purchaser.

In respect of wholesale transactions, he said, the Centre had agreed to bear 25 per cent of the rebate given, the State meeting 75 per cent from its own funds. "The centre's share should go up to 50 per cent as in the case of retail sales, and the rebate period also should be increased". The Central Government and public sector undertakings should extend credit facilities to their employees for purchasing handloom cloth during festivals as was being done by the State Government the Minister said.

TNEB cuts down loss appreciatively

With a substantial increase in power generation and a mid-year tariff increase, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has slashed its losses to Rs. 144 crores for the year 1984-85, from over 213 crores the previous year.

Revenue surged to Rs. 549 crores during the year from Rs. 372 crores in 1983-84 with sales rising to 10,777 million units, a 30 per cent increase over the previous year's level. The tariff increase contributed about Rs. 70 crores.

Expenditure, boosted by increased coal costs and higher oil consumption at the thermal stations, touched Rs. 694 crores. As in previous years, the State Government helped to bridge the financial gap with a subsidy equivalent to the loss.

However, the prospects for the current year are not encouraging. Estimates show that because of higher operating costs and lower power availability, the TNEB could lose more than Rs. 207 crores during the year a relapse to the kind of financial sickness it faced in 1982-83 when it lost Rs. 216 crores and in 1983-84 when it lost 213 crores. This despite a tariff increase earlier this year crores and in 1983-84 when it lost 213 crores. This despite a tariff increase earlier this year which is estimated to increase revenue by over Rs. 60 crores.

Thermal stations in the State are in fact expected to perform better this year; Tuticorin and Ennore will increase out-put by 10 per cent. As they will use less oil, coal being available in plenty, the cost of generation is expected to be lower at an average of 64 paise per unit as against 68 paise per unit last year.

But the gains here have been undermined by the poor monsoon. The hydro-electric plants, always the cheapest source of energy, are expected to generate 20 per cent less electricity this year owing to the poor inflows. This will be doubly painful for as the normally constant operating costs will be spread over a smaller output, the cost of generation at the hydro-electric plants is expected to rise from 7.39 paise a unit to 8.80 paise a unit.

With the price of electricity bought from stations such as Kalpakkam and Neyveli also likely to be higher, the TNEB not only has less energy to sell overall compared to 1984-85 but also faces a large increase in costs.

Love thine enemy, heart of mine, oh!
Love thine enemy.
Hast than not seen the shining flame
Amidst the darkening smoke?
In foe man's soul lives Krishna, whom
As Love the wise invoke
Oft we have preached to men that God
In all that is doth shine
Why, then, my heart, 'tis' God that stands
Arrayed as foemen's line.

Dost know that limpid pearls are found
Within the oyster vije?
Hast seen on dunghill, too, sometimes

The starry blossom smile?
The heart that fans sits wrath, shall it
The Inner Peace possess?

The honey poison-mixed, shall it
Be wholesome nevertheless?

LOVE THINE ENEMY

Shall we who strive for Life and Growth,
Lend thought to sad Decay?
'Thine evil thoughts recoil on thee'
So do the wise ones say.

When Arjuna fought, 'twas Krishna whom
He faced, disguised as foes;
'Twas Krishna, too, that drove his car
In chariotearing pose.

Strike not the tiger threatening thee,
But love it, straight and true,
The Mother of All hath donned that garb
Salute her there, there, too.

Love thine enemy, heart of mine, Oh!
Love thine enemy.

C. Subramania Bharathi

TAMIL NADU CARES FOR TEACHERS



The problems of teachers always receive utmost consideration at the hands of the Government. Their grievances in regard to service matters and other welfare measures are always viewed very sympathetically by the Government and adequate and immediate steps are taken to issue necessary orders on their grievances. During recent times the Government have conceded a number of concessions and benefits to teachers. A few of them are briefly given below:

1. School Education Department :

(i) Creation of a post of an additional Assistant Head Master in Higher Secondary Schools where the strength of the students is not less than 750 and with a special pay of Rs. 25 p.m.

(ii) Waiver of recovery of excess payment made on account of special pay of Rs. 50 p.m. paid to the Head Masters of Higher Secondary Schools, as an interim arrangement as special pay w.e.f. 1-7-78 prior to the issue of special rules for

the post of Head Masters in such schools.

(iii) Reduction in the number of working days from 220 to 200 in respect of the teachers working in the Higher Secondary Schools subject to increasing the period of working to 5½ hours per day.

(iv) Creation of 250 posts of B.Ed. Grade Head Masters for Middle Schools during 1984-85, 500 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers, 150 posts of B.Ed. Assistants, 75 posts of Tamil Pandits, 50 posts of P.E.Ts. and upgrading of 50 posts of Part-time Craft Instructors to full time posts for 1985-86 to give promotional opportunities.

(v) Retrospective regularisation of the services of School Assistants, Language Pandits and Physical Directors appointed temporarily after 3-3-73, and selected by the Service Commission.

(vi) Grant of one additional increment for one year trained teachers working in all schools with effect from 1-6-81.

(vii) Extension of special provident fund and gratuity scheme

to Aided School teachers w.e.f. 1-4-85.

(viii) Sanction of liberalised pension scheme to staff of Aided Educational Institutions.

2. Collegiate Education Department :

(i) Enhancement of the lumpsum payment under the Group Insurance Scheme from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 for aided college staff among others.

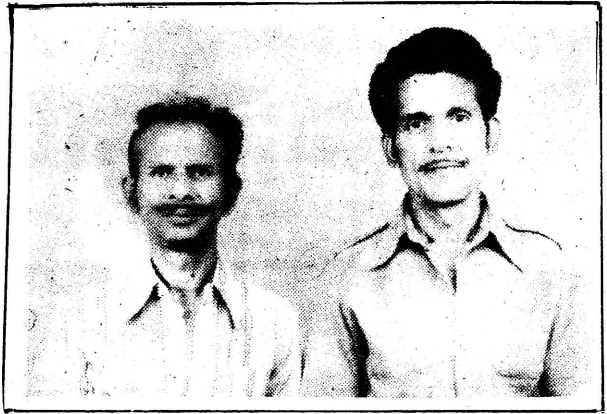
(ii) Sanction of Festival advance from State funds to aided college staff.

(iii) Extension of Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme to aided college staff.

The Government have also taken steps to call the Associations of Teachers for a discussion in respect of their pending demands.

In the context of various concessions granted by the Government and in the light of the discussions proposed to be held it is hoped that the teachers will call off their agitations.

**Bus crew
restore
Rs. 78,700**



A bag containing Rs. 78,700 in cash, lost on the Chengalpattu-Mamandur National Highway on 1st December night, was restored to the Madurantakam Tahsildar, thanks to the alertness and honesty of TTC driver Mani and conductor Natarajan.

The route 507 TTC Express bus was coming from Pattukottai to the City, when at 11.30 p.m. the beam of its

headlights caught the bag lying on the road.

TTC Managing Director Thiru K. Subramanian, to whom the cash bag was handed over on 2nd December-Monday morning, announced that suitable rewards to the crew would be given on the Republic Day in recognition of their honesty.

Papers inside the bag revealed that the cash was meant for flood relief work in Chengalpattu. Evidently it had been

lost while being taken for distribution.

Official sources said the bag was believed to have fallen from the motor cycle of a Village Administrative Officer, who was returning to his native place after disbursing Rs. 1,60,000 to the people of some villages in Madurantakam taluk.

The Tahsildar of Madurantakam has left for Madras to receive the money from the TTC authorities.

Open School

Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the scheme of Open School to enable the Housewives and working adults who have passed Standard VIII but could not complete S.S.L.C. to continue their studies and to pass X Standard.

The course will be mainly through correspondence and the students can pursue their studies from home at their convenience. A 7 day contact course to clear their doubts and to conduct experiments in Science will be held at the end of the course. Attendance in the contact course is compulsory.

Radio and T.V. lessons will also be planned and organised to help the students. Those who have passed VIII standard and completed 15 years of age on first February, 1985 are eligible. The duration of course will be one year from January, 1986 to December, 1986.

Medium of instruction will be only Tamil.

Total fees (including Examination Fee) Rs. 225.

Those who have appeared for S.S.L.C and failed in one or two subjects will have to appear for Examination in all Subjects if they desire to join the Open School.

The detailed prospectus and application form can be obtained on sending a self-addressed, oblong cover with stamp affixed for 90 paise, from The Professor, Open School, SCERT, College Road, Madras-600 086.

The last date for receipt of completed applications with fees will be 31.12.1985.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF KILPAUK MEDICAL COLLEGE

There was urgent need to reorient the "out-dated" medical education, the Hon'ble Health Minister, Dr. H. V. Hande said.

Presiding over the Silver Jubilee of the Kilpauk Medical College he said the treatment and diagnostic techniques were the latest, the equipment used in hospitals conformed to world standards, and the medicines prescribed were the products of newer research; yet the teaching methods remained antediluvian.

The Health Minister said the time had come for educationists and doctors, suggest change, in the method of disseminating medical knowledge. Use of audio-visual equipment should be encouraged. Preventive and promotional health should be the main plank of the undergraduate course.

The Minister said unfortunately the preventive aspect of medical had not received due attention and the focus was on the curative side.

He said the obstetrics and gynaecology department of the

hospital, attached to the College would be upgraded with Rs. 30 lakhs aid. The Kilpauk Medical College occupied an important place in the country with its Burns Ward being considered the best. The Government would provide all assistance to strengthen the existing facilities in all the departments.

The Government had set the ball rolling in the opening of a medical college at Salem. A special officer had been appointed to work out the modalities. The college would satisfy the long-felt needs of Salem and Dharmapuri districts and the Salem Government Headquarters hospital would be attached to the new medical college.

Thiru. K.A. Krishnaswamy, Hon'ble Labour Minister, who inaugurated the celebrations, said the alumni of the college held important positions the world over. Doctors from Tamil Nadu had proved that they were no less efficient in adopting the latest techniques in diagnosis and treatment, compared to their counterparts in the Western countries.

The Labour Minister also inaugurated a nephrology

unit and a steam laundry. Thiru. Y.S.M. Yusuf, Hon'ble Public Works Minister, who laid foundation stone for a sevenstorey administrative block and a modern forensic science complex, said besides opening medical colleges, it was imperative to provide the much needed facilities to the existing colleges. He assured the Dean of the College that all repairs to the college buildings would be carried out.

Thiru. R. Shanmugam, I.A.S., Health Secretary, released a souvenir and Tmt. Lalitha Kameswaran, Director of Medical Education, inaugurated the scientific sessions.

Dr. Tmt. Mathangi Ramakrishnan, Professor of Plastic Surgery, and Organising Secretary, in her report said the two-day celebrations included brain-storming sessions in academic and scientific subjects for doctors and medicos. Eminent doctors from various fields had been invited to deliver lectures. Dr. Saroja Ponnaiyan, Chairperson of the Organising Committee, read out messages.

Dr. Tmt. Suriya Begam, Dean of the College and Hospital, said the College, started as an institution to impart basic Indian medicine, had now grown into a big centre with two super-specialities at the post-graduate level. The dilapidated buildings in the campus had caused much inconvenience to the students and the staff, and the recent floods had inundated many departments. She pleaded for immediate repairs to old and tiled roof buildings in the campus.

Dr. S. Sambandam, Vice-Principal, proposing a vote of thanks said that Dr. M. Natarajan orthopaedic surgeon, would deliver the silver jubilee commemoration oration. Former deans, superintendents and present professors with 10 years of service were being honoured on the occasion.



The Government Girls' Approved School, Madras.

The Government Girls' Approved School, Madras, the only one of its kind in the whole of Tamil Nadu is a correctional home for the destitutes, wanderers, girls who resort to petty theft, who attempt murders and the uncontrollable.

Historical Background:

The Government Girls' Approved School has been set up for girls, between the ages of eight and eighteen as a correctional home, earlier it was called certified school. On the 26th June 1953 it was made an approved school for junior and Senior girls. The Government of Tamil Nadu runs this institution. The institution, at

present comes under Social Welfare Department. While there are seven Government Senior Approved Schools for boys, this is the only one approved school for junior and senior girls.

Administrative set-up:

The Superintendent is at the head of the institution. They have a Deputy Superintendent, Manager, Accountant, a head clerk, two junior assistants (one in charge of pupils, another in charge of store) record clerk and three peons. The institution has a school with the Head Mistress, as the head. There

Selvi : S. Shobana
Social Worker.

is a Senior Teacher and other 18 teachers. In the three Cottages there are ten matrons to look after the welfare of the inmates. A psychologist visits the institution ten times every month. The institution has also a welfare Officer. He tries to trace out the residential address of destitutes, helps them to find a job and he does the follow-up-work after the inmates leave the school.

Admission Policy:

The in-mates come into the approved school only through the court. The destitutes and wanderers are rounded up by the police under Section No. 29(1)-Children's Act. Girls who have committed theft, those who attempted theft and

gangsters are caught by the police under the Indian Penal Code Sections 372 and 373. Murderers and the uncontrollable are taken by policy under the Indian Penal Code Section 302 and 303 respectively. The in-mates are first placed at the Remand Home. They are then tried at the court and after the court has passed its verdict, they are placed in the approved school. For admission, probation Officer's Report, judgement copy, detention order are essential. The destitutes ought to remain at the school till they reach eighteen years of age. The rest remain at the school according to the duration given by the court.

The Government provides entirely the fund essential for the approved school. The fund is utilised for the lodging, the food, the clothing, the education, the vocational training for the girls. The girls are provided with four sets of uniforms, required books and stationary. The Government pays the school Rs. 14 lakhs every year for the complete management and running. According to the age, the girls are provided with some pocket money every week which they can use to buy any extra stationary they require.

The Government Girl's approved school at present accommodates three hundred and fifty seven girls. It is a correctional institution for junior as well as senior girls. From eight to twelve they are juniors. Above the age of twelve are seniors. The girls are accommodated in three cottages. Girls from 8-12 years of age are accommodated in one cottage. Those from 12-14 are in another and girls from 14 to 18 years of age are accommodated in the third cottage.

The reasonable man adapts himself to the conditions that surround him.

The unreasonable man adapts surrounding conditions to himself.

All progress depends on the unreasonable man

George Bernard Shaw

The in-mates are given break nutritious and lunch. In the evening, light snack is provided. Dinner is given before 6.45 P.M.

As soon as they are admitted, the completely illiterate girls are sent into first standard. Those who are literate are tested and sent into the class they are eligible for. After fifth or sixth standard, girls who are unable to learn are sent in for vocational training. At the approved students school, there is a unit of Tailoring consisting of twenty-five students. There are three instructors for tailoring, 15 ordinary machines and 5 run on electricity. There is another unit for Embroidery which has seventeen students, one instructor the embroidery pieces are sold. There is also a weaving unit having eighteen students and an instructor. The students are involved in gardening too. The school cultivates greens and vegetables-there are three gardens also.

At present, the school has only upto ninth standard. Those who went to pursue their studies further are sent to Presidency Girls's Higher Secondars School and Queen Mary's College.

After the age of eighteen, the girls are sent back to their parents or to the 'After care Home' at Vellore. If they get jobs, they are allowed to work. A few girls get married also, after the details regarding the boy are thoroughly verified. The boy is also expected to give a medical certificate. A grant of Rs. 1000/- is given by the Government for marriages conducted at the approved school campus. The amount is not given away to the girl as cash. She is provided with vessels or sewing machine, etc costing about Rs. 1000/- Thus, the Government Approved School for Girls is doing yeoman service to the society, by taking proper care of the forlorn.



THE KUMMI OF WOMEN'S FREEDOM

We sing the joys of freedom;
In gladness we sing.
And He that shineth in the soul as Light shines in the
eye, even He is our Strength.

Dance the Kummi, beat the measure;
Let this land of the Tamils ring with our dance.
For now we are rid of all evil shades;
We've seen the Good.

Gone are they who said to woman: "Thou shalt not
Open the Book of Knowledge".
And the strange ones who boasted sayings;
"We will immure these women in our homes"—
Today they hand down their heads.

Dance the Kummi, beat the measure.
Let this land of the Tamils ring with our dance.
For now we are rid of all evil shades;
We've seen the Good.

The life of the beast that is beaten, tamed and tied down.
Fain would they lay it on us in the house; but we
Scornfully baffled them.

Dance the Kummi, beat the measure;
The dog they sell for a price, nor ever consult this will.
Nigh to his state had they brought us—would rather
they had killed us at a blow—
But infamy seized them.

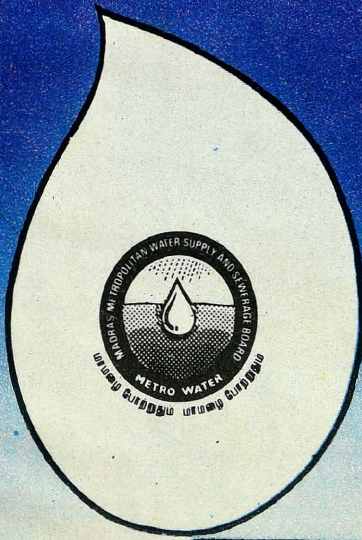
Dance the Kummi, beat the measure;
And they talk of wedded faith;
Good; let it be binding on both.
But the custom that forced us to wed, we've cast it
down and trampled it under foot;

Dance the Kummi, beat the measure;
To rule the realms and make the laws
We have arisen;
Nor shall it be said that woman lags behind man in the
Knowledge that he attaineth.

Dance the Kummi, beat the measure;
To know the Truth and do the Right,
Willing we come;
Food we'll give you, we'll also give a race of immortals.
Dance the Kummi, beat the measure.

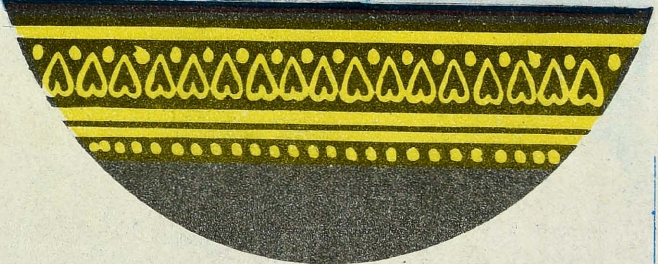
—Poet C. Subramania Bharati

‘நீர் இன்று அமையாது உலகு’
எந்நாளும் குடிநீரை
சிக்கனமாய் பயன்படுத்திடுவீர்!



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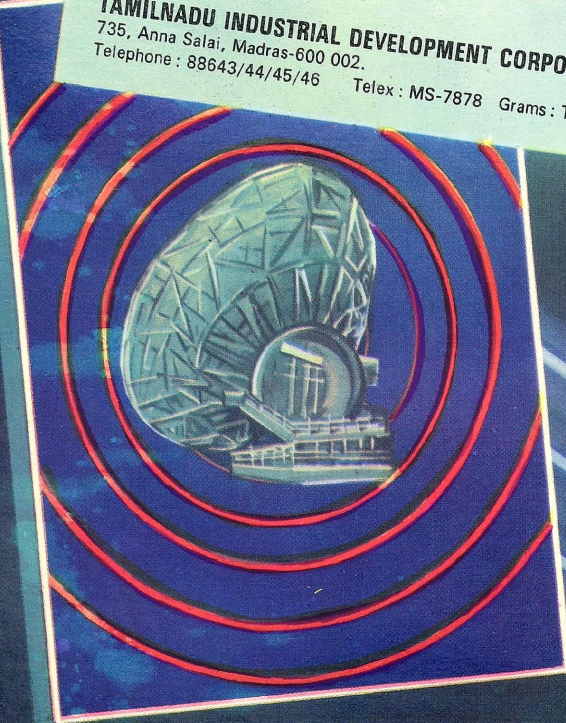


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