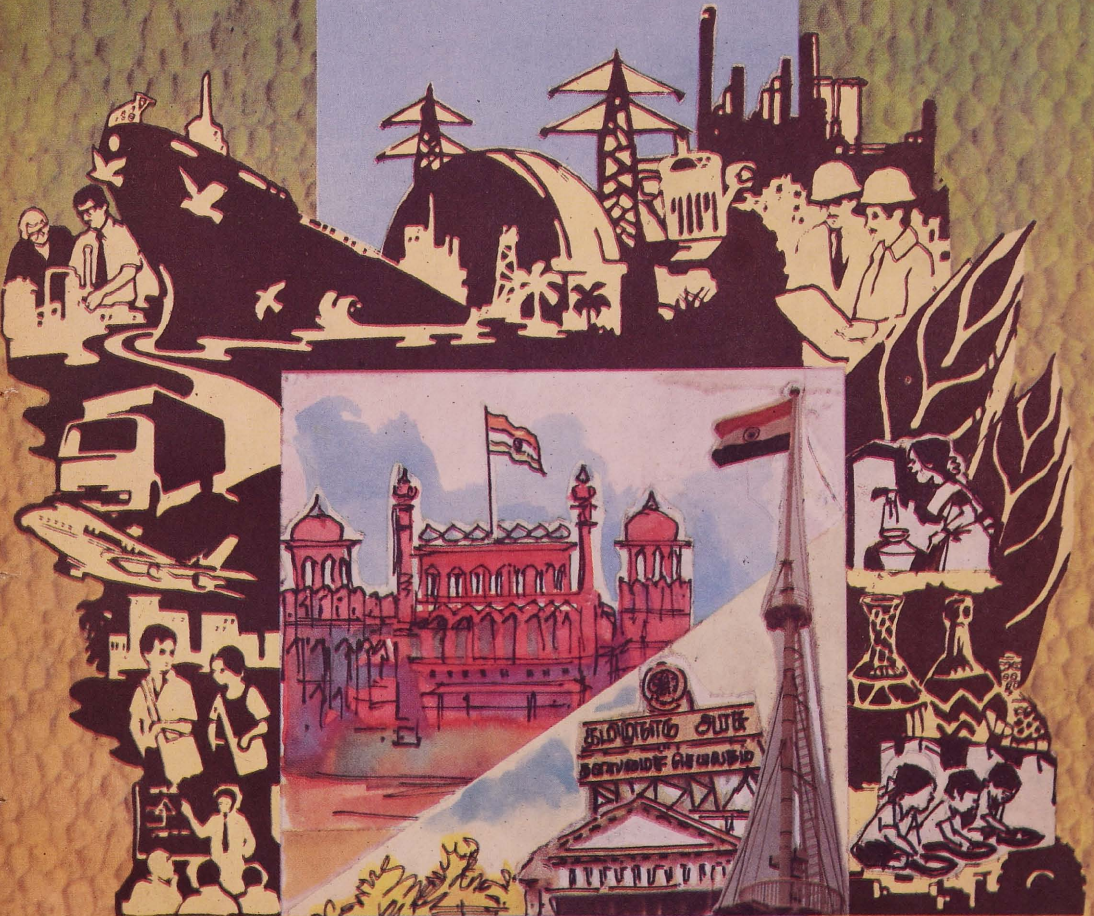


Valedictory  
Function of  
40th Year  
of India's  
Independence

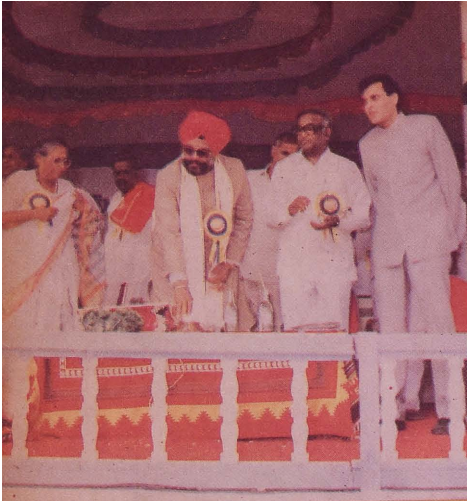
# Tamil Arasu

We are all one clan  
We are all one race  
All are India's Children

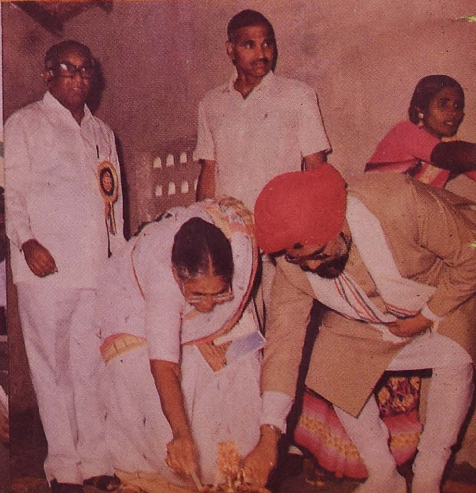
—Bharati



Independence Day  
Special Number  
August, 1988 Re. I



Group houses and community halls were opened and tools and implements for Welfare Schemes for the weaker sections were distributed by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Thiru Bhuta Singh on 22nd July at Peramalur in Chengleput District. The Adviser to Governor Thiru A. Padmanabhan presided over the function.



**TAMIL ARASU**  
**Thiruvalluvar Year 2019**  
**August, 1988 Re. I**  
*In this month...*

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# UNIQUE AND MODEL SCHEME

The Kamaraj Adi Dravida Housing Scheme implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government for the benefit of Harijans and other weaker sections was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, at a function held at Singanur village near Tindivanam in South Arcot district on 4-8-88.

The Prime Minister said the scheme was a unique one and stood as a model for the rest of the country.

It also provided them "a local development concept"—by granting infrastructural facilities like road, power, water and drainage. Any development work, the Prime Minister stressed, should start only

from the villages, with the poorest sections. "This scheme has fulfilled this objective," he said.

Thiru Rajiv Gandhi said that while the Tamil Nadu Plan was being formulated, the Governor asked for Rs. 27 crores to help the poorer sections of the society. This scheme was being launched under this special provision. He said the late Kamaraj was able to feel the pulse of the poor people of Tamil Nadu, and by this housing scheme, the vision of that great leader was being fulfilled.

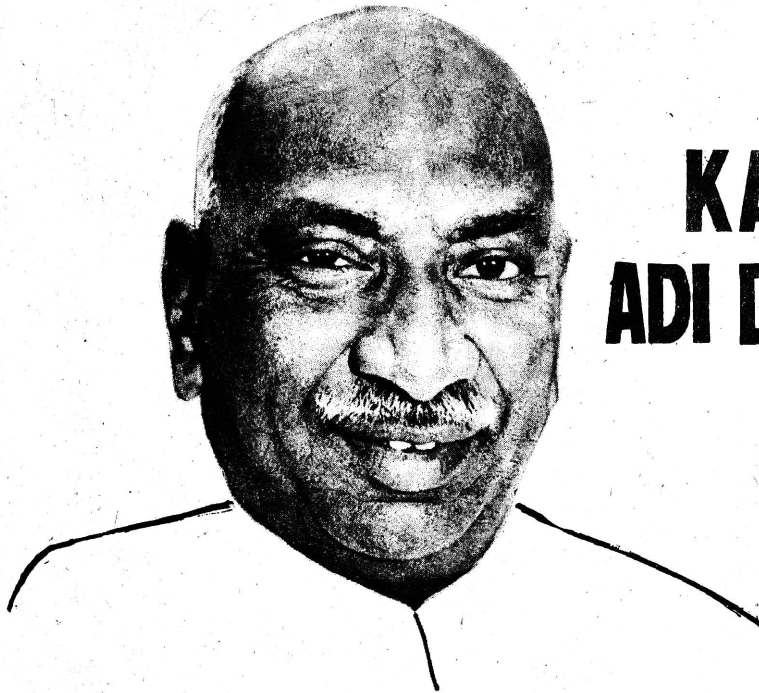
The Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, who presided, referred to the special schemes implemented for the benefit of Adi Dravidars and other weaker sections. He said the 8,000

nouses constructed under the Kamaraj Housing Scheme was apart from 5,000 to be built for the weaker sections. Till recently about 4,000 people who had built houses on Natham poramboke-lands had been given pattas.

A total of 213 villages in 17 districts are proposed to be covered under the new scheme.

District wise, South Arcot will be the biggest beneficiary-with 2,500 houses proposed to be built at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each in 41 villages.

Later, Thiru Gandhi distributed house site pattas to landless labourers and old age pension to destitute persons.



# KAMARAJAR NEW ADI DRAVIDAR HOUSING SCHEME

Housing Programme for Adi Dravidars has been named after Perunthalaivar Kamaraj. The TamilNadu Government have allotted Rs. 8 crores for this scheme during 1988-89.

The Government of TamilNadu have accorded sanction on 11.4.1988 for the construction of 8,000 houses for Adi Dravidars in the 17 Districts of TamilNadu. These houses are proposed for construction in those villages that are susceptible to communal clashes. Hence, in these 213 sensitive villages 8,000 houses are proposed to be constructed for the benefit of Adi Dravidars. These houses will be constructed by TAHDSCO.

The 8,000 houses proposed to be constructed in the Districts are detailed as below:

**F**orty years of Freedom. Is it really true that it is just the Urban Horizons that have changed? The answer is 'no'. Rural India has been definitely and surely transformed by the spirit of Freedom.

The miserable lives of the Adi Dravidars with half-baked food and unhygienic living conditions have been chased away by the Spirit of Freedom. Ofcourse, the substance behind that Spirit was provided, first by Pandit Nehru's Five Year Plans, then by Indira Gandhi's Twenty Point Programme and now by Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi's New Twenty Point Programme.

One of the Welfare schemes to work up the progress of the Adi-Dravidars, is the one to build houses for them. This Programme of the Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi is a major boon to the Adi Dravidars. Appropriately, this

Sl.No.	Name of District	No.of villages	No.of houses to be constructed
1.	Chengalpattu	11	500
2.	North Arcot	27	750
3.	South Arcot	41	2,250
4.	Dharmapuri	3	100
5.	Salem	9	500
6.	Tiruchy	17	850
7.	Thanjavur	24	700
8.	Pudukottai	7	100

Sl.No.	Name of District	No.of villages	No.of houses to be constructed
9.	Coimbatore	7	200
10.	Periyar	3	100
11.	Madurai	13	300
12.	Anna	8	350
13.	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	10	200
14.	Ramanathapuram	15	600
15.	Kamarajar	7	200
16.	Tirunelveli Kattabomman	8	200
17.	Chidambaranar	3	100
		213	8,000



The houses proposed under Kamarajar New Adi Dravidar Housing Scheme will consist of one bed room of size 3m x 2.82m and a kitchen of size 3 m x 1.80m. The total plinth area of the house will be 201 sq.ft. The foundation and basement will be of brick work in cement mortar with a bed of cement concrete. The walls will be constructed with country bricks in mud mortar. Each house will have a door, a window and 2 RC jolly. The flooring will consist of a bed of cement concrete with a thickness of 8 cm and the top finished with CM 1:4 and 12 mm thick. The roof will be of reinforced cement concrete of 10 cm thickness and finished with cement mortar 1:4, 12 mm thick. Each house will also be provided with a smokeless choolah. It is also proposed to provide sanitary facilities.

As on date about 5,500 houses have been taken up and are in various stages of execution. The remaining houses are also being taken up and the construction activities have commenced. All the houses are expected to be completed by 31.10.1988.

The Kamarajar New Adi Dravidar Housing Scheme was inaugurated at Singanur village, Tindivanam Taluk, in South Arcot District by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Thiru Rajiv Gandhi on 4.8.1988.

The details of the Scheme are as follows:

No. of Villages covered:	41
Total No. of Houses	2,250
Total Cost of the Scheme:	Rs. 2.25 crores

Taluk	No. of villages	No. of Houses
Chidambaram	9	313
Kattumannarkoil	13	887
Ulundurpettai	1	111
Villupuram	2	47
Tindivanam	2	150
Panruti	3	130
Thirukkoilur	3	225
Kallakurichi	1	50
Virudachalam	4	147
Thittakudi	1	90
Cuddalore	2	100
		41
		2,250

The scene is now changing. The hardworking rural labourer need not anymore be a dependent on his thatched hut for his lodging. He now has a good concrete house.

To bridge the disparities between the rich and the poor, between the worker and the proprietor, and between the haves and the havenots was the dream and desire of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj. Kamaraj's dreams are coming true.



## Master Plan Complex of Kamarajar District Collectorate Inaugurated

Kamaraj brought moral dimension to Politics:

Dr. P.C. Alexander

Kamaraj brought a moral dimension to the concept of politics, hailed the Governor, Dr.P.C.Alexander after declaring open the master-plan complex of the Kamarajar District Collectorate on the 15th July, 1988 at Virudhunagar.

Kamaraj was a symbol of Gandhian Revolution because he did not either belong to the group of professionals such as Lawyers, Doctors and Professors who dominated the Freedom movement nor did he belong to the urban cities from where national leaders emerged. Kamaraj was born into a highly under privileged community in a remote village of Virudhunagar and with no academic qualification has

achieved what none else with his background could.

Recalling his visit to Kamaraj's house earlier during the day, the Governor said he was deeply impressed after seeing the accounts maintained by Kamaraj for every paise received and spent by him.

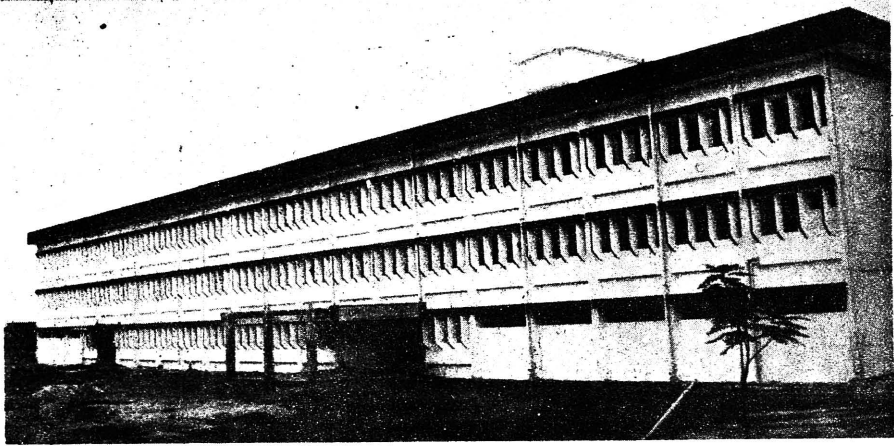
The Governor expressed his happiness in having declared open the Collector office complex on the birthday of the great leader.

Thiru P.Chidambaram, Union Minister of State for Home presiding over the function said that the period of Kamaraj as Chief Minister was above controversy, a regime

worthy of emulation.

Referring to the words, "democratic socialism", coined by Kamaraj in the 60s, the Minister said Kamaraj adhered to the principles of straightforwardness, modesty, simplicity and qualities that made him an example. Kamaraj came out with projects during his tenure as Chief Minister twenty five years ago but they are considered as revolutionary even today, the Minister added.

Addressing the gathering, the Union Minister of State for Industries, Thiru M.Arunachalam said that on the occasion of celebrating the 86th birth anniversary of Kamaraj



and the inauguration of the master plan complex of the Kamaraj District Collectorate, one must thank Late Chief Minister MGR for creating the Kamarajar Distirct.

Kamaraj was born in a simple poor family and he died a poor man. He was not a mere individual but a confluence of many leaders. Kamaraj never cared for posts but was cons-

tantly bothered about doing his best for the underprivileged masses, spoke the Minister, Thiru M.Arunachalam.

Earlier, the Special Commissioner for Revenue Administration, Thiru Hari Baskar welcomed the gathering. The Regional Chief Engineer of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and the Chief En-

gineer (Buildings) of Public works Department presented reports on the 'Master Plan Complex'.

Those who addressed the function include Thiru N.Soundararajan, M.P., Dr. V.Rajeswaran, M.P., Thiru Chokkar, the Chairman of Virudhunagar Municipality and Thiru Subburaj, President of the Virudhunagar panchayat Union.

## MULTI MEDIA CAMPAIGN



The Multi Media Campaign was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram on 15-7-88 at Virudhunagar.

The Director of Information and Public Relations Department Thiru C. N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., is seen showing the Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram, the Information and Public Relations Stall, in the Exhibition.

# Kamaraj Remembered



rate has organised the function in honour of that great leader in his very birth place, Virudhunagar. He declared, will always be a place of pilgrimage in India for nationalists and patriots.

Presiding over the function, His Holiness Kundrakudi Adigalar asked the people to ponder into some relevant fundamental questions such as to the purpose for which they great leader lived and how far did they succeed in the efforts. The functions to celebrate the birthdays of great leaders were only to rededicate ourselves to the unfinished tasks of

into being. Hence I request the Government of Tamil Nadu to celebrate Kamaraj's birthday as Panchayat day", completed His Holiness Kundrakudi Adigalar.

Responding to the suggestion, the Director of Information & Public Relations, Thiru C.N.Krishna-Bharati agreed that Kamaraj's birthday may be celebrated as the Panchayat Day. The Director also requested His Holiness to release the Special Tamil Arasu issue dated July 16th that has been brought out both as an issue to commemorate Kamaraj's birthday



The 86th birthday of Perunthaliavar Kamaraj was celebrated by the Government of TamilNadu at Virudhunagar, on his birth place on the 15th July, 1988.

A seminar in Kamaraj's life and his service to mankind was organised. His Holiness Kundrakudi Adigalar presided over the seminar.

The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N.Krishna Bharathi welcomed the guests and the august gathering. The Director said that he is proud that his directo-

leaders and complete them for the benefit of mankind.

"Kamaraj lived for the nation. That is the divine life. Whoever sacrifices for the nation lives and dedicated life. A nation can progress only if the national interests are considered as primary. That was the deep concern of Kamaraj. Kamaraj was fond of villages. He moved with the villagers and spoke like one amongst them. Kamaraj can be called the Father of Village Panchayats because it was only during his tenure as Chief Minister, Village Panchayats were brought

and also a special number on Rural Development.

Addressing the symposium Tmt. Nagalakshmi spoke on Kamaraj as the friend of the poor, Thiru K. Ramachandran on Kamaraj's service to nation, Dr.Solvilangum Perumal on Kamaraj and Social Welfare and Thiru Namasivayam on Kamaraj, the journalist. Thiru Chokku Subramaniam also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru V.Paranjothi, Deputy Director (Information) of the Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.



**On the 86th birthday of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj (15-7-88) His Excellency the Governor, Dr. P. C. Alexander, Union Minister of State for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram garlanded the statue of Kamaraj at Kamaraj Memorial, Virudhunagar and paid homage.**



**On the birthday of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj (15-7-88) Advisors to Governor Thiru G. V. Ramakrishna, Thiru R. Padmanabhan, Chief Secretary Thiru M. M. Rajendran and Special Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru C. N. Ramdas garlanded the statue of Kamaraj at Madras and paid homage.**

**Homage  
to  
Perunthalaivar.**





# Let us remember the Tyagis

To commemorate the memory of freedom fighters who were interned in the Tiruchirappalli jail, the Department of Information and Public Relations held a function on 36-7-88, near the Central jail.

Welcoming the gathering, the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., in his speech said: this function to commemorate the memory of freedom fighters who were interned in this jail is an epoch making function. Similar functions are held in all the States. Hundreds of persons had been interned in this jail. Portraits of a few tyagis that are available will be unveiled.

The Collector, Thiru Ujaghar Singh who presided over the function said that, "Pongal and Deepavali were celebrated in the jail regularly. Today commemoration function in memory of the freedom fighters interned in the jail is being celebrated.

Thiru O.V. Alagesan in his speech said: "As a young boy I met Gandhiji at Dandi to get his permission to participate in the salt satyagraha led by Rajaji at Vedaranyam. Today I have the satisfaction that I had participated in the freedom moment. I had to sacrifice my studies in order to take part in the freedom struggle. The Government is conducting a function in memory of the freedom fighters. Today we are enjoying the fruits of their labour. The concessions given to the thyagis should be further extended," he said.

Recalling the harsh treatment meted out to the freedom fighters in the Alipore jail, Thiru G. Rajavelu said that the freedom fighters who were interned in the Penal colony of Andaman Islands in the year 1905, were released only in 1947 after India attained independence.

Tmt. Soundara Kailasam said that "The freedom fighters have shed their blood to the nation. The Tamilnadu

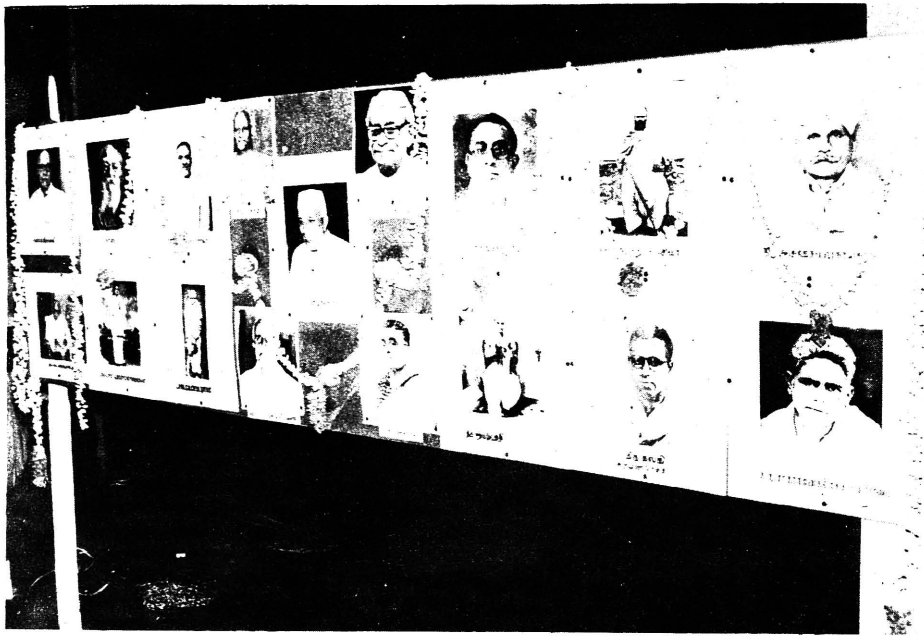
Government should conduct this function every year to educate the students."

Thiru A.V.R. Krishnaswamy Reddiar said that "We should be inspired by this function".

Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan said that she had the opportunity to meet great political leaders who included her father and father-in-law. "I pay homage to the wives of the freedom fighters who underwent untold sufferings. Today's youth should be instilled with nationalism and patriotism. Text books also should play an important role."

Thiru P.A. Deivasigamani said that he was grateful that the patriot of his father Audikesavalu Naicker was unveiled in the jail.

Thiru Ma. Po. Si., in his speech said that even as a young boy, he would carry the national flag raising slogans. Just as America and



Ireland, we should also respect our independence and act accordingly. Gandhiji never sought for any post. Our neighbouring countries which achieved freedom along with us are governed by the military today. Only ours continues to be a democracy. The freedom fighters should work in the interests of the country.

This generation should safeguard the freedom for posterity.

The Adviser to Governor Dr. A. Padmanabhan unveiled a stupa and said : "The freedom that we enjoy today was got by Gandhiji and Nehru. We should safeguard this freedom; we should follow the good ideas that were given by the

speakers." He promised to consider the freedom fighter's demand for an increase of their monthly pension from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. He distributed several aids to the weaker sections.

Thiru V.T. Veerappan, Joint Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

#### Fourth wrapper contents

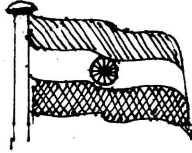
★ To commemorate the memory of freedom fighters interned in the Central Jail at Tiruchi, a function was held on 30.7.88. Dr. A. Padmanabhan, Adviser to Governor and Dr. Ma. Po. Si. participated.

★ The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated the New Kamaraj Adi Dravidar Housing Scheme at Singanur Village near Tindivanam on 4-8-88.

# OH INDIA! MARCH ON!!

Dr. A. Padmanaban, I.A.S.,

Adviser to Governor



I

Past steeped in glory and antiquity  
Present in the throes of resurgence and  
restoration of order and sanity  
And with future, bright and beckoning,  
India, My mother land, March on!

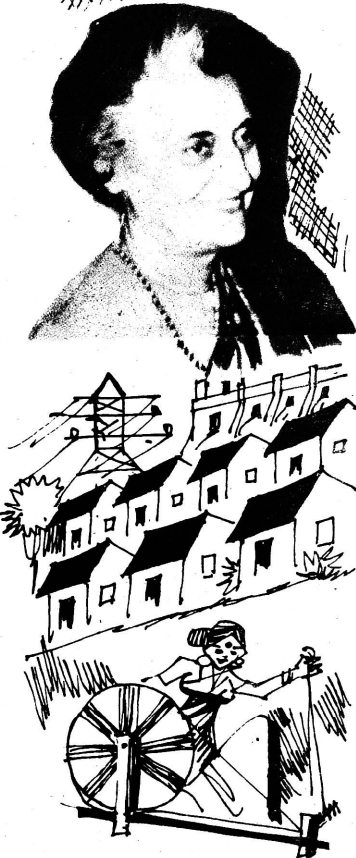
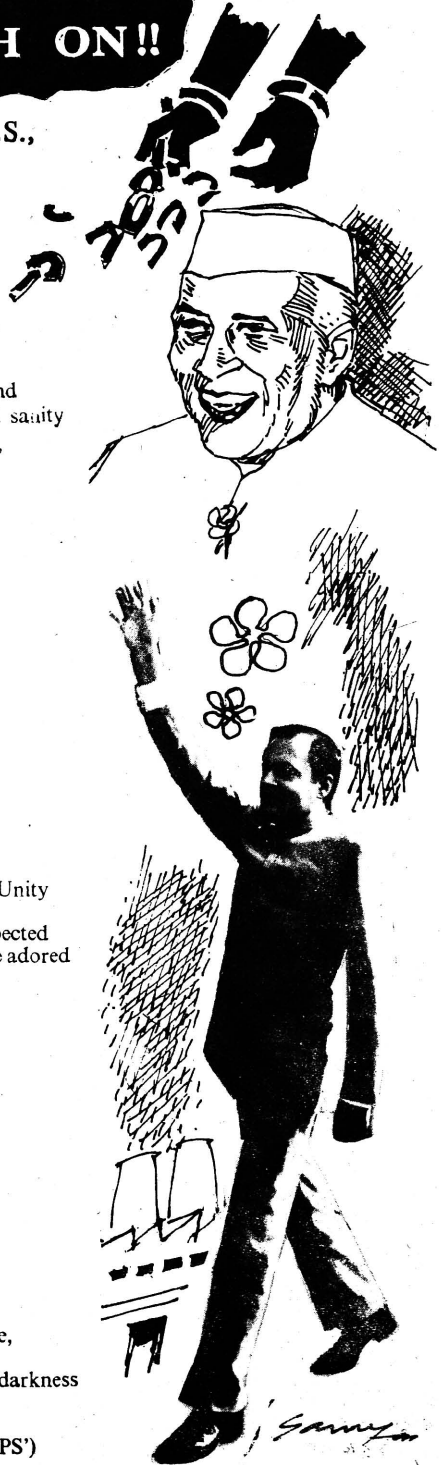
II

Countless Men and Women,  
High and low, brave and bold  
Under Gandhi and Nehru  
Broke the barriers  
And Snapped the shackles.  
With midnight hour  
Dawned freedom and fresh air.  
Freedom for all  
Fresh air for all  
For all your children, Oh, India

III

Gandhiji's Non-violence  
Nehruji's Non-alignment and  
Indiraji's Martyrdom for the Nations Unity  
Have cemented and strengthened you.  
In the comity of Nations you are respected  
Among the developing Nations you are adored  
With youth, courage and vitality  
Symbolising Rajiv Gandhi,  
And with pragmatic policies  
And scientific temper  
Forming his main plank  
Your march forward  
is assured, Oh, India.  
Shed the dead wood of casteism,  
Banish the Scourge of fanaticism,  
Linguistic, religious and regional,  
And March forward!  
On Peace and Truth  
On Equality and Progress  
On Freedom and Liberty  
On Unity in Diversity and  
On the oneness of one and all,  
You, Mother India, build the Edifice,  
strong and radiant  
That would shed light like a lamp in darkness  
On all in India and Abroad.

(From the book entitled 'RAIN DROPS')





## The MARUDAMALAI Project : Houses for the Tribals

### Origin of the Project :—

About 50 families of Irula Tribes have been living at Marudamalai base hillocks for a long time. They live on cooly works and daily wage works under Forest Department as well as on works in nearby Agricultural fields. For three decades they have faced the scorching summer and thunder-showers in dingy small Eskimo-type huts which were hardly human. Their children languished in slums and in unhygienic conditions. The income from Temple and daily wages was hardly enough for 2 square meals.

On one occasion a visit to Marudamalai Temple Area along with the Collector and grim realities of skem just below this great pilgrimage centre was organized. A Project could be thought under the Special Tribal Housing Programme for the immediate succour and relief of these Tribals who could never dream of

even a nice hut. The Collector suggested that the scheme could be a Model Housing with the roof built of reinforced concrete construction. The idea developed further to provide all amenities.

The Irulas lacked land pattas. The hillocks with different contours were not suitable for a type-design; hence a need for change in type design was necessary.

In nearby areas the construction materials were not available. To provide R.C.C. works- a change in estimate was necessary.

**Solutions :** In a series of discussions with the Conservator of Forest & District Forest Officer it could be convinced that the entire work is renovation of old settlement huts and in no case neither any land nor the plants be touched. They co-operated fully thereafter. The Divisional Engineer (Highways) made a type-design for R.C.C. roofing at a cost of Rs. 10,500.

**Problems :** The area where, these families are settled is only a settlement area under the Reserved Forest.

### Type design :

The unit was to have 160 sq. feet (16' x 10') area with sized stones building on solid stone foundation with RCC roofing. The house is having partition leading to a kitchen and a living portion.

Though under special Tribal Housing Scheme, Coimbatore, DRDA have already taken projects at Gopanari, Sodekunjanur (Karamadai Block), Sembukarai, Dhumanur (P.N. Palayam), Narikalpathi, Sarcarpathi (Anaimalai Block), Thirumoorthis Hills (Udumalpet block), and Keelpoonachi (Valparai Block).

**Finances :** Under NREP— a Special Tribal Housing Programme was formulated from the surplus money with DRDA and a sum of

Rs. 4 lakhs was allotted to Thondamuthur Panchayat Union for constructing 37 houses for 37 families.

Further, the Town Panchayat Vadavalli was provided a sum of nearly Rs.0.80 lakhs for the infrastructure works.

**Executions :** The works were completed within 5 months with proper curing.

**Infrastructure :—**Every house has a smokeless chulha and a cupboard arrangement. Every house has concrete pavements and the door steps have been made of concrete.

Drinking water is available from Temple taps. A pucca approach road is available—the temple road. Bouganillea, Gold Mohur (Konnai), are being planted near the houses.

Latrines were not asked for by Tribals and since they were already available under Kalyana Mandapam premises they were not given.

**Future expansion :—**There is a demand for another 10 houses which is being considered.

The Adviser to the Governor,  
Thiru Padmanabhan on 25-5-88

and instructed the following for future expansion of project.

(1) Immediate linkage of these Tribal Families under IRDP by opening up a Production cum Training Centre here. The Ambar - Chakra Unit, Candle making unit, Agarbathi units can be opened for better earnings.

(2) Street lights on strategic points to be provided for pedestrians.

A park with Flowering plants and a small children's park for the Tribal School nearby is being considered actively from this year's fund.



## The Under Privileged (Narikuravar) braving misery

Narikuravas a scheduled Tribes are still living in Kalrayan Hills of Kallakurichi Taluk of South Arcot District. The present Narikuravas of about 50 families settled at Parvathipuram, 50 years back trace their decedents living in the above hills.

Even now they have no huts of their own. They have no alternative cloths to wear. Wherever there are Puramboke lands, they put on their temporary sheds and live together. Their population is thin.

There are only 55 adult males and 60 adult females and eighty children at present, speaking a language of their own mixing of Urudhu, Telugu, Tamil, and Hindi etc., Only one boy aged 14 is an exception reading at Vallalar High School, Vadalore, All are uneduca-

ted. Thiru Palani S/o Vellaiyan is the President of Narikuravas is South Arcot District. Now they have put their huts in Thozirpettai Street (Odai Puramboke) Parvathipuram at Vadalore. They usually purchase "Pasimanyes" of all colours at various places and make attractive, beautiful glittering neck ornaments of different designs with varieties suitable to all ages. They easily sell them in weekly sandies, market places, towns by singing melodious songs.

Prior to 1985-86 their living condition were poor and miserable, They have to fight for their daily bread by hunting birds and animals. They have not changed their dresses. The annual income of the family would be about Rs. 3,000/-

The Govt. realising their plight and poverty sticken condition formulated I.R.D.P. scheme to eradicate poverty of the above people stage by stage. In the first instance loan under IRDP Scheme was issued to 25 male members, Rs.3000/- per each in 1985-86 for carrying their business without any hardship and again to 15 women members under DWACRA scheme in 1987-88.

There is much improvement in their living condition after the introduction of IRDP scheme but they have not yet crossed the poverty line. A lot has to be done to improve their standard of living. All the poor children shall be provided with free uniforms and books to provide them good schooling.

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# An Integrated Approach to Rural Development

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Veerakkal was one of the small and sleepy villages in Athoor Block of Anna District in Tamil Nadu, till 1986. It is situated at 5 Km. interior on the Dindigul-Kodai-kanal Main road (and 12 Km from Dindigul). Nearly 150 families are residing here in thatched huts, the total population being around 625. Of this nearly 50 families belong to the SC Mathari Subcaste, which is one of the most backward and poorest even among the SC community. Most of these SC persons are engaged in agriculture labour as coolies, earning Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day. Since the lands are dry because of lack of irrigation facility, the crop output is also poor. The living condition of these SC community people was extremely bad as they used to live in small thatched huts with no proper drainage or sanitation facility.

In the year 86-87 Veerakkal was selected for construction of dwelling houses under RLEGP. 35 beneficiaries from the poorest of the poor SC families were selected. House site pattas were arranged to be given by the Revenue Department. As part of the infra, one community centre sanitary latrines, road, electricity, drinking water were also provided. Side-by-side these 35 beneficiaries were also given homestead

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**Ambuj Sharma, I.A.S.,**  
*Additional Collector (Dev.)*  
*and Project Officer,*  
*D.R.D.A., Dindigul.*

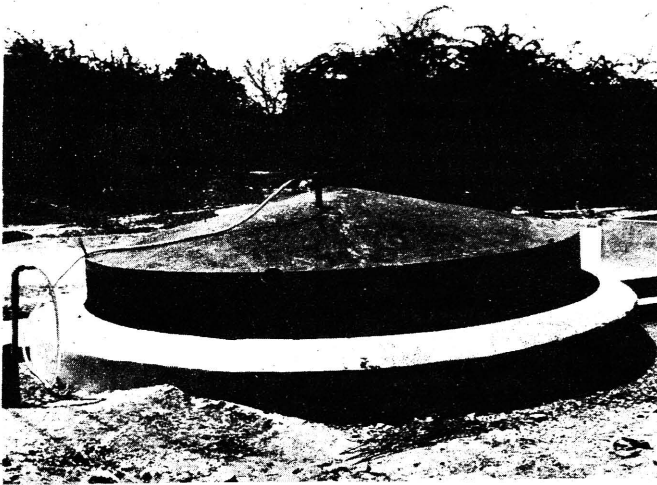
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plantations, comprising of 30 to 60 plants mainly subabul, coconut, guava, pomegranate, citrus etc. For maintenance of these plantations Rs. 80 per month (at the rate of 8 mandays) was paid as maintenance charges i.e., a cash Rs. 41.20 and foodgrains for the balance.

Of the 35 families noted six were already supplied by IRDP milch animals comprising of 2 animals each. Based on this the Block Development Officer conducted a survey and recommended for a sanction of milch animals to the remaining 29 beneficiaries under IRDP, besides sanctioning bio gas plants to them under Bio gas scheme. The loan applications remained pending at the bank and at the end of the year 86-87, the Bank Manager declined to sanction the loans. In the meantime, the bio gas plants to 32 members were sanctioned and installed keeping in view of the assurance given by banks for supply of milch animals earlier.

The concerned bank, which had agreed earlier to sanction the loans for milch animals even without subsidy, later on retracted its commitment. However by March 87, the Bank agreed to sanction of loans only with subsidy under IRDP. At this stage the BDO was not in a position to advance subsidy for these cases because already 50 units of milch animals had been achieved and there was no ground for exceeding it (as per Govt. guide lines).

The beneficiaries found it difficult to feed their Bio-gas plants by collecting waste cow dung from the fields and roads because of increasing jealousy and opposition from the other residents and communities of the village. At this stage 29 remaining beneficiaries who required animals to sustain their Bio-gas plants appealed to the District Collector and requested for grant of milch animals under IRDP. The collector promptly visited the village, assessed the need and issued instructions to the BDO to accommodate these beneficiaries in the year 86-87 plan. Following this the 29 beneficiaries were sanctioned milch animals during 87-88. Presently the beneficiaries have the following facilities:



1. Safe, pucca, hygienic dwelling houses for shelter.

2. Good infra facilities such as electricity, road, safe drinking

water and sanitation by way of rural sanitary latrines.

3. From the homestead plantations provided to them they will

be able to get Rs. 80 per month as maintenance charges which helped them in repaying the loan amount to the banks. From these plantations the beneficiaries were also getting fodder for their cattles, fruits and some wood for odd use and sale. From the milch animals the beneficiaries were able to sustain feeding Bio-gas plants by way of cow dung input and also milk which they supplied to the milk societies for remuneration.

Based on the above earnings the beneficiaries have been repaying the loan regularly so far. The sustained and comprehensive attempt at improving a part of the poorest among poor by implementing a package of schemes in an integrated manner as noted above shows how even a backward village can be moulded into a model one.

# FOSTERING SOCIAL FORESTRY



During 1987-88, the scheme Social Forestry under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is being implemented at the banks of river Amaravathy near village Alangiam in Dharapuram Block, Periyar District. There are 10 beneficiaries 6 on the left banks of the river and 4 on the right bank of raising the Soobabulls and Karuvel seedlings.

Each beneficiary is given one acre of land to raise 4000 Soobabulls and Karuvel seedlings for the purpose of fuel and fodder.

Each beneficiary is also given 8kgs of rice at a cost of Rs. 14.80, 4 kgs of wheat at a cost of Rs. 6.80 and an amount of Rs. 58.40 by calculating the 8 mandays in a month. The total amount comes to Rs. 80/- per

month and is paid since October 1987, in order to maintain the seedlings.

2-C Tree Patta is also given to each beneficiary for the seedlings raised and maintained by them. They can enjoy the usufructs of the trees and thereby they can get a sizable income out of it.

# A Comprehensive Report from Coimbatore



Coimbatore District consists of three development divisions and 21 Panchayat Unions. The District Rural Development Agency, Coimbatore is implementing Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz. I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., and TRYSEM in all the Panchayat Unions.

## **POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES PERFORMANCES IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1987-88.**

### **I. Performance under I.R.D.P. :**

In the year 1987-88, against the Physical target of 12,434,—13,096 beneficiaries have been assisted in which 6632 were for SC/ST, and 4386 were for Women.

The total loan provided under I.R.D.P. was Rs. 651 lakhs out of which the subsidy component was Rs. 206 lakhs.

From the inception of D.R.D.A. during 1987 - 88 only Coimbatore have achieved more than 100% both under Physical and Finance. This is the special achievement for the year 1987-88.

### **TRYSEM :**

During 1987-88, against the target of 735 under this scheme 765 candidates have completed training which is 104% (i.e.) over and above the target.

### **N.R.E.P.**

In 1987-88, under N.R.E.P. 2067 works have been completed

against the target of 1836 which is 113%. Out of a target of 16.78 lakhs fixed for 1987-88, 17.395 lakhs of seedlings have been raised and the number of seedlings planted were 17.395 lakhs. A part from this a special tribal housing plan has been prepared and 116 group houses have been constructed exclusively for S.T.

I.R.D.P. action plan for 1988-89 is already drawn to assist 16,100 beneficiaries with a financial layout of Rs. 316.877 lakhs.

Provision is made in this plan to assist 8,248 SC/ST beneficiaries and 6,127 women beneficiaries.

The selection of beneficiary is going on.

## **NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME :**

The N.R.E.P. Annual Action Plan for the year 1988-89 is drawn to take up 1,950 works with a financial layout of Rs. 356.00 lakhs. The works taken up are Group Houses, Rural Sanitary Latrines, Social Forestry and others.

Under Social Forestry, 29 nurseries with 6.27 lakhs seedlings have been raised. Preparatory works for new plantations are in progress.

All works were ordered to commence from 15-4-88 and works are in good progress. So far Rs. 43.392 lakhs have been spent and 2.896 lakhs of mandays have been generated.

## **RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME :**

In Coimbatore District for the year 1988-89, Annual Action plan of Rs. 185.737 lakhs has been drawn under R.L.E.G.P. The works taken up are 1179 Group Houses, 20 Rural Sanitary latrines and 30 Jeevan Dhara.

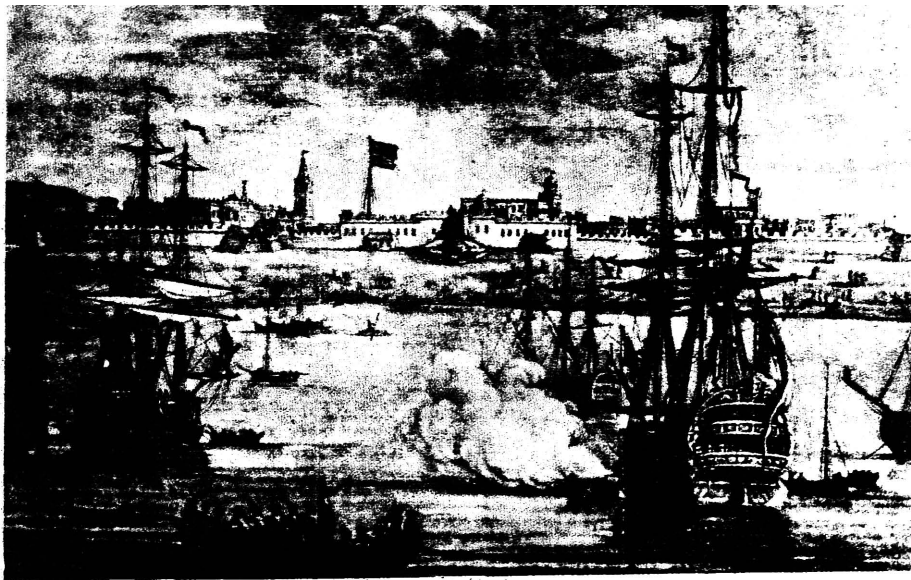
Out of the total number of 1229 works, 1179 works are under progress with an expenditure of Rs. 12.126 lakhs. 97,500 mandays have been generated as on date.

Under Social Forestry 30 numbers of nurseries with a total number of 7.50 lakh seedlings have been raised. Preparatory work for new plantation is under progress.

## **MASSIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME :**

In Coimbatore District, in this year 1988-89, the Annual Action plan under this scheme is drawn to assist about 5,866 beneficiaries under M.A.P. Among them 4392 beneficiaries will be assisted under Minor Irrigation schemes and 1474 beneficiaries will be assisted under Land Development Programme. The total financial layout of this year plan is Rs. 114.05 lakhs.

The selection of beneficiaries will take place from second week of July 1988, immediately after completing the selection of IRDP beneficiaries which has already been commenced.



# RISE OF NATIONALISM

*Epic struggle for freedom from alien rule is traced briefly in this article.*

## The coming of the British :

Establishing their first factory at Surat in 1612, 200 years later, the British East India Company colonised and ruled India for the next 140 years. The French and the Dutch settlers were ousted from the sub-continent by the end of the 18th Century. The British company grew slowly but steadily.

## Conquest of India :

The first half of the 18th Century saw the decline of the great Mughal Empire. The Battle of Plassey was in favour of the British. In the Carnatic wars in the South they played one Indian ruler against the other. After the first and second Maratta wars in 1782 and 1802 they gained great expanses of territory. Sind was annexed in 1843 and Punjab after 1846.

Under the "Doctrine of Lapse" in 1848, the States of Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed. Avadh was annexed in 1856.

## The Great Revolt of 1857 :

The Great Revolt or the Sepoy Mutiny broke out in 1857. Not only

was the Native Army dissatisfied with the British but several principalities took up arms against the company. Delhi fell in September 1857. Bahadur Shah surrendered. On 17th June 1858, Jhansi Lakshmi Bai was killed in battle. On the 19th June Gwalior fell to the British.

The Great Revolt of 1857 was the first large scale uprising against the British rule in India. The British successfully suppressed the revolt. The Princely States showed their loyalty to the British. Queen Victoria was proclaimed as Empress of India in 1857.

## The Rise of Nationalism :

The formation of the British Indian Association in 1851 and the Madras Native Association and the Bombay Association in 1852 laid the foundation of constitutional agitation in India.

The repressive regime of Lord Lytton had one good result, it created a favourable climate for the growth of nationalism. The need for dynamic political groups was now being felt all over the country. In Poonna the Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by G.M. Ranade and others

in 1870. The Madras Native Association was reborn as the Madras Mahajana Sabha in 1884 and the next year the Bombay Presidency Association was established.

The International exhibition held in Calcutta in 1883, the farewell accorded to Lord Ripon in 1884 and Annual convention of the Theosophical Society held in Madras in 1884, were all occasions where people from around the country met and discussed the need for a national organisation.

## Indian National Congress :

Allan Octavian Hume, a retired I.C.S. Officer took the initiative that led to the founding of the organization that would be in the vanguard of the National movement from 1885 until 1947, the Indian National Congress. He set up an Indian National Union, with branches in various cities. Hume got in contact with leading politicians in Calcutta, Bombay and in Madras and wrote to Salem Vijaya Raghavachariar, G.Subramanialyer, Rangayya Naidu and Subba Rao Pantulu in Madras and a conference of the Indian National Union was convened in December.

The first conference of the Indian National Congress was held on 28th December, 1885. Seventy two delegates were invited from different provinces. It was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, a Calcutta Barrister. G. Subramania Iyer had seconded his name. Dhadabai Naoroji, Ferozeshah Mehta, Salem Vijayaraghavachariar, Ranganayya Naidu, Ananthacharulu participated in the Conference.

Simultaneously the second session of the Congress was held in Calcutta. The next year both organizations merged in Calcutta under the presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji. All the 436 delegates were elected representatives of their provinces. The congressmen voiced the people's unrest with British rule and demanded representation in Government.

#### The Radicals :

An advanced section of nationalists was growing impatient for results. This radical wing was headed by Bala Gangadhar Tilak of Poona. Tilak was a brilliant and outspoken journalist. He was imprisoned in 1897 for an article published in his Marathi newspaper *Kesari*.

In 1898 the 14th session was held in Madras. In 1903 the 19th session was held in Madras under the Presidentship of Lal Mohan Gosh.

The British who had at first shown interest in the Congress, later stayed clear of it. In 1900, Lord Curzon wrote: 'The Congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my greatest ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise. Ironically, Curzon's actions, far from putting an end to Congress, helped to transform it into a body that would ultimately put an end to British rule.'

#### Partition of Bengal :

The partition of Bengal in 1905 into predominantly Hindu and Moslem populated areas, inevitably resulted in increased communal tension. Hundreds of protest meetings were held, where Muslims as well as Hindus crowded to hear speeches by Surendernath Bannerjee, Liakat Hussain and other leaders.

#### Allan Octavian Hume

People realized that constitutional agitation was not enough. They would resort to a more active form of resistance—a boycott of British goods. This was the start of the Swadeshi movement, which within a few years would transform the Indian political scene.

#### The Swadeshi Movement :

The Swadeshi Movement quickly gathered force. Bonfires were made of British cloth. It became a matter of pride to wear hand spun cloth. Popular enthusiasm was sustained by songs written by Rabindranath Tagore and Subramania Bharathi. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's 'Vande Matharam' became a national anthem.

The Swadeshi Movement gave a tremendous impetus to Indian industry. It encouraged Jamsheji Tata to open the steel plant in Bihar. Chidambaram Pillai, a young and brilliant advocate from the South was known for his fiery speeches and writings. V.O.C. organized a shipping company and ran the service from Tuticorin to Ceylon in 1906.

#### Extremists and Moderates :

It was at this time that signs of a break began to be evident in the Congress. The old guard, led by men like Ferozshah Mehta, Gopala Krishna Gokale, Surendernath Bannerjee were labelled moderates by a group of younger men who were the Extremists. The extremists were led by Tilak, Kharpade of Amaravati, Lala Lajpat Rai of Lahore, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Gose of Calcutta, V.O.C, Subramania Siva and Bharati of Madras.

Talented writers voiced the Extremist's position in the columns of *Kesari* of Poona, 'India' of Madras and *Bande Mataram* of Calcutta. What was the demand of the extremists?.. Tilak gave it utterance : "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it."



At the Surat session of the Congress in 1907 there was an open rupture between the moderates and the extremists. This resulted in the extremists taking to revolutionary activities. They faced imprisonment, deportation or death. Through their sacrifices the urge for freedom grew stronger in the hearts of the people.

The Government took advantage of the split between the moderates and extremists to break the latter's strength. Tilak was arrested in June 1908 and sentenced to six years imprisonment. Aurobindo Gose, prosecuted three times, found sanctuary in French India in 1910. Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal voyaged to foreign lands. The revolutionaries were penalised and sent to the prisons of Andaman Islands.



Bipin Chandra Pal

The seditious speeches of V.O.C, Siva and Padmanabhan enraged the British and they were subjected to two spells of imprisonment for 40 years. The brutal treatment meted out to V.O.C., included driving an oil pressing machine in the place of a bull.

The repressive measures of Collector Ashe was ended by a young militant revolutionary named Vanchi, who shot him dead at Maniyachi junction.

#### Minto Morley Reforms :

As a sop to the growing movement for Independence the Indian Council's Act of 1909 increased the membership of non-officials in the Imperial and provincial legislative councils. Their functions

was only advisory and they could not enact laws. Against the little good therefrom accomplished stood one great evil, the introduction of communal representation.

#### Muslim separation :

Accepting western education, the Hindus could make progress in employment and press their side in social issues. Uninterested in British education, the Muslims suffered an eclipse and were isolated. Realizing the necessity the Muslims also accepted British education. But the British saw to it that a wedge was driven deep between the Hindus and Muslims. Muslims were given separate representation on a request made to the then Viceroy. Thus was born the All India Muslim League. While Congress resolutions requested Self Government, condemned the partition of Bengal, and supported the Boycott, League resolutions expressed loyalty to the British Government, supported partition and condemned the boycott.

In 1910, Viceroy Lord Hardinge revoked the partition of Bengal, bowing to popular pressure. This caused Muslims much unhappiness. This disaffection increased when the British supported the enemies of Turkey in the Balkan War of 1912-13. At the Muslim League session in 1913 they declared that their aim was self government.

India's two political organisations now moved closer together. The Lucknow congress in 1916 saw the concord between Hindus and Muslims. The Extremists and moderates also reconciled. Tilak was the head of the Indian Home Rule League, dedicated to the attainment of self-government. Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical society was another active head. She was interned during her tour.

When the Government saw the extent of the popular involvement it realised that it would have to make some responses. The Montagu-Chelmsford report said some measure of responsibility to representation chosen by an electorate would be given. This would be by granting limited self rule to provincial governments through the device of dyarchy. A special session held in Bombay condemned the scheme as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing.

The report of the Rowlatt committee that many of the provisions of the Defence of India Act, which was due to lapse at the end of the war, should be made permanent, created popular agitation. This developed into a nation-wide campaign and lifted Indian Nationalism to a higher level. The leader of this movement that changed Indian History was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

#### Mahatma Gandhi :

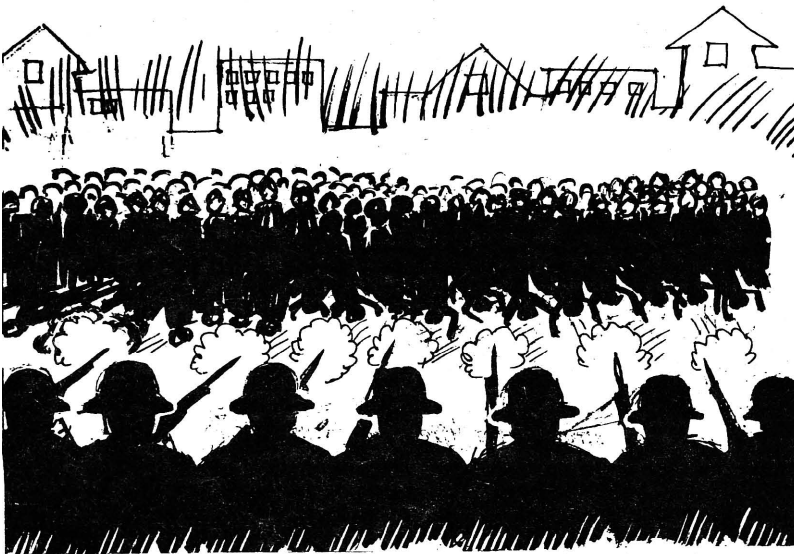
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who took his Bar-at-law from England went to South Africa for practice and made his mark as a political organizer and leader.

The lives of Indians in South Africa under severe social restric-



tions and his personal experiences converted the young man from a shy lawyer into a bold champion of the rights of his countrymen. When an unjust ordinance was passed he decided that he and his followers would defy it openly, but without violence. Thus was satyagraha-passive resistance born. Satyagraha would indeed help lay the foundation for the fall of the British Indian empire. His work in South Africa successfully completed, Gandhi returned to his home land in 1915.

In 1917 Gandhi began his career of political agitation in India. He campaigned against the indenture system; fought for the rights of indigo cultivators in Champaran; led a successful satyagraha campaign in Gujarat; brought about a settlement between mill-owners and workers in Ahmedabad.



His firmness and uncompromising idealism had won him many devoted followers and helped to focus nationwide attention on himself and on his methods.

In response to Gandhi's call for non-violent protest, successful hartals were held in Lahore, Amritsar and other places. There were also occasional incidents of violence. The military was called in Jallianwallah-Bagh.

On 12th April a declaration was issued prohibiting public meeting in the town of Amritsar. A meeting was held at Jallianwallahbagh which was filled with thousands of people. Dyer stationed his troops at the single entrance and without warning, ordered his troops to open fire on the unarmed crowds. The desperate people were trapped. 400 persons were killed and 1,200 wounded. Scores of people were tried by National Law Commissions and sentenced to death. People appealed for justice in vain. General Dyer was removed from service. This only added insult to injury. Rabin-drath Tagore relinquished the Knighthood conferred on him.

#### The Khilafat Movement :

After the defeat of Turkey in the First World war, many territories, including certain sacred places of Islam were taken away from the Caliph. India's Muslims were outraged. A Khilafat movement was started. Gandhi embraced the cause of fellow Muslims. The Muslim

leaders Shaukat and Mohammed Ali, Abul Kalam Azad were released. A new era of Hindu Muslim co-operation began.

#### Non-Cooperation Movement :

In 1920, Gandhiji started his non-cooperation movement. A hartal was organized. Gandhi returned the medals he had been awarded for his work in South Africa. The programme also consisted of a surrender of British titles and honours, a 'triple boycott' of British legislatures, courts and educational institutions and a boycott of foreign made goods. Promotion of Swadeshi goods, removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity and temperance were included.

The non-cooperation programme was taken up enthusiastically. Teachers and students sacrificed their prospects by leaving English colleges and schools. New educational institutions like the Jamia Millia Islamia and the Kashi Vidyapith were established. Lawyers gave up their practices. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru abandoned their princely income and chose to live simple lives. Visits of the members of the Royal family were boycotted.

The Indian people were refused to be intimidated. Jails across the country were filled to overflowing. Imprisonment was a sign of distinction. The entire nation had shaken off its immemorial passivity, and was moving towards a greater des-

tiny. The brutal killings of police at Chauri Chaura made Gandhi change his mind, that the country was not yet ready for mass civil disobedience.

In 1922, a group had formed around Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, that wished to enter the governments, Legislative councils and wreck them from within. The Swaraj Party was born. The Swarajists did well in the elections and became the largest party in the Central Assembly. C.R. Das died in 1925 and the day of the Swarajists' Sun set in 1926.

#### Simon Commission :

Fearing that if the Labour Party be returned in 1929, which would be overly sympathetic to the demands of Indian Nationalism, the government officials set up the Simon Commission in 1927. Its purpose was to prepare a future constitution for India. Not one of its seven members was an Indian. This unfair and insulting manouevre was universally condemned. Patching up their differences all parties decided to present a united front to the British.

Congress took the lead in organizing opposition to the Simon Commission. For the first time Congress came out in favour of complete independence.

Mass demonstrations were held when the Simon Commission landed at Bombay. The Commission was greeted by demonstrators waving, black flags and carrying banners proclaiming 'Simon Go Back'. In Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was struck and injured and the 'Punjab Kesari' died a few days later.

#### Dominion Status :

At the All Parties Conference at Lucknow in 1928, the Nehru Report demanded for Dominion Status which should be accepted in its entirety within a year. If it were not accepted Congress would organize a campaign of 'non-violent non-cooperation' which would include refusal to pay taxes.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah did not accept the Nehru's report but drew up a list of fourteen points. These included separate electorates, the

reservation of one third of the seats for Muslims and the creation of a Muslim majority provinces.

Gandhiji, Motilal and others met the Viceroy, who said that he could not promise Dominion Status to India. This turn about settled matters for Gandhiji. From this moment he dropped his opposition to complete independence.

#### The Lahore Congress :

Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the historic session of Congress in 1929. The one-year time limit had passed without a positive reply and the Nehru report lapsed. When the clock struck midnight on the night of 31st December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru raised India's national flag amid deafening cries of 'Long live the revolution'.

The Congress Working Committee met on 2nd January 1930 and decided that 26th January should be observed as the day of Purna Swaraj.

#### Civil disobedience :

Gandhiji decided to begin the campaign with a protest against salt laws. With eighty associates, he

left the Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March 1930 enroute to Dandi. Reaching Dandi on 6th April he went to the sea-shore, where he picked up some salt that had dried on the beach. Rajaji led the march at Vadaranyam in South.

This was the signal for the entire country. Not only salt laws, but other unfair laws were also disregarded by the people. Foreign cloth shops and liquor shops were picked and foreign cloth was burnt. The Government as usual used repressive measures. Congress and its affiliates were declared illegal; Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested. The Press was gagged.

A Round Table Conference was called for in London which the Congress boycotted. Later Gandhiji met Irwin the Viceroy and made a pact on 5th March 1931. Irwin agreed to release most political prisoners and to return property seized by Government; in return Gandhiji called off the civil disobedience movement.

At the Second Round Table Conference, the Government hardly listened to Gandhiji's demand for



immediate and full responsible Government.

The Viceroy Lord Willingdon ignored the Gandhi Irwin Pact and Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders were arrested. The Congress boycotted the Third Round Table Conference.

The Government reacted to the second phase of the civil disobedience movement with the most severe measures of repression that it yet had resorted to and Gandhiji suspended it in May 1933.

#### Untouchability:

The problem of untouchability gained importance. B.R. Ambedkar, foremost among the depressed class leaders made it clear that their demands would have to be met before India could be free. He wanted the British to guarantee safeguards before handing over power to Indians. The Communal Award was announced in 1932. Gandhiji who was still in prison, learned of this award, declared that he would resist it with a 'perpetual fast unto death'. Eventually Ambedkar worked out a compromise scheme. This 'Poona Pact' increased the number of seats in legislatures reserved for the Depressed Classes. Gandhiji began to devote himself more and more to the cause of Harijans.

In the thirties the revolutionaries once again became active. In the Kattori Conspiracy case of 1925



Jinnah suggested Congress-League coalition but refused to accept the proposals of the Congress. As a result the Nehru-Jinnah talks failed.

#### Congress Ministries :

The Congress Governments were popular with the people of the eight provinces. During this period legislation of zamindari or proprietorship in land, of liquidating agricultural indebtedness and undertaking a vast programme of education both for children and adults all these measures evidently were of special benefit to the weaker sections, particularly in rural areas.

Harijan uplift and prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages



B.R. Ambedkar.

most of those involved were convicted. Chandrasekara Azad escaped. In 1928, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt boldly threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly and were arrested. Their execution became a political issue. In 1934, a hush had set in to have fallen, the movement was halted. And Gandhiji was involved in Harijan uplift.

The Government of India Act was passed in 1935. Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre. Defence, external affairs etc. were to be administered exclusively by the Governor-General and his Councillors.

In the federal subjects he would be advised by his ministers. Provincial governments will exercise complete control over the subjects allotted to them. Governors kept certain 'discretionary powers' and special responsibilities. This Act pleased few in India.

#### Provincial elections :—

In April 1936, the Congress and the League both decided to contest the provincial elections. The Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru, had at first wanted to boycott the elections. In March 1937 the results were in. Congress had swept the polls. It won absolute majority in five states. Congress Ministries were formed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Bombay and later in Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province. The Muslim League fared rather badly in the elections.



Bhagat Singh

were the other measures of great importance.

Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congressmen took an interest to the socialistic system of economy. By 1934, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan and others formally organized the Congress Socialist Party. Most prominent among them were Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. Bose was elected President in 1938. But his position in regard to the expected war in Europe disturbed Gandhiji. Defying Gandhiji he won a narrow victory. The working committee refused to cooperate and Bose had to resign. Bose founded the Forward Bloc.

When the Second World War broke, the Governor-General without consulting the Indian people, declared that India was at War with Germany. The Congress was opposed to this and was obliged to cease its cooperation. The Congress ministries were directed to resign in the provinces. The stock of the Muslim League rose dramatically and Jinnah made most of the situation. Divisive tendencies came out into the open. In March 1940 the League demanded a separate state for India's Muslims. From now on the shadow of Pakistan hung over the Indian nation.

In 1940, there was little change in the situation, Congress resolved to resort to Civil disobedience—this time through individual satyagraha. The first to offer himself was Acharya Vinobha Bhave. In 1941 a total of 20,000 men and women were put on trial and convicted.

#### Cripps Mission :

In 1941 Britain wanted to seek the support of India in its War efforts, and sent the Cripps Mission with new proposals. The earliest possible realization of self-Government in India was promised. Most parties doubted the truth of Britain's declared intention to share executive power. They could see Indian members could be prevented from taking part in the decision-making process, especially in the critical area of defence. The clause that permitted provinces to secede was a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity. The Cripps offer was rejected.



Jayaprakash Narayan



Subhas Chandra Bose

Gandhiji addressed these memorable words to the Indian people :

“Every one of you should from this moment onwards consider yourself a free man or woman and act as if you are free..... I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom-We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die.”

The next morning Gandhiji and all other important Congress leaders were arrested. The Government hoped that this would stifle the movement. Hartals, strikes and processions followed the arrests. Students played a major role. The police used repressive measures. The activities were widespread. People began attacking symbols of foreign Government. Post offices were burnt, trains derailed, telegraph lines cut. Parts of the country were cut off with the breakdown of communications. Soldiers were sent against civilians. Machine-gun firing and bombing from airplanes were resorted to. Bestial methods were used to quell the uprising.

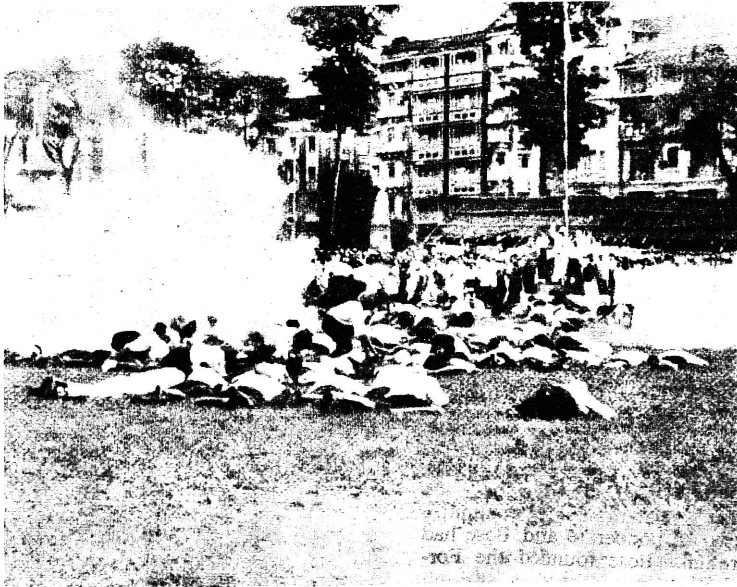
**Quit India :**

Gandhiji's attitude towards the British changed. He was convinced that if the British quit India, Japan would not invade India. National Unity could result. The All-India Congress Committee had endorsed this Quit India Resolution on 8th August 1942.

**Do or Die :**

The evening after the Quit India Resolution was passed

Police tear-gassing a crowd on August 9, 1942



Rajaji

In the Far East, in Japan, Rash Behari Bose, a revolutionary formed the Indian National Army in 1943 and Subhas Chandra Bose became its Commander. He formed a provisional Government of Free India. At the end of the war with the retreat of the Japanese, Rangoon was in Indian hands. The British occupied it in 1945 and 20,000 INA troops had to surrender. Bose escaped in August 1945 and an airplane that carried him to Tokyo crashed.

**Simla Conference :**

Gandhiji had been released from jail for medical reasons in May 1944. Kasturba had died in prison. He held talks with Jinnah over the Pakistan issue. In 1945, Lord Wavell had announced a plan to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-Government. Leaders of the Congress, League, Scheduled castes, Sikhs and others were invited to a conference at Simla. Gandhi felt that Wavell plan was sincere and would lead to independence. Jinnah refused to cooperate. The Conference failed.

The Labour Party came to power in Britain. It had pledged self-Government in India. On his return from England Lord Wavell had announced that elections to the Central and legislatures would be held. A Constitution making body would be convened and steps taken to promote the early realization of full self-Government in India. The elections took place in 1945, Congress did well in the general electorate. So did the League in

reserved seats. League set up ministries in Bengal and Sind. In Punjab a Coalition ministry of Sikhs and Congress; in others, Congress ministries were set up.

### The Cabinet Mission

The Cabinet mission under Pethick Lawrence wanted to hold discussions on steps towards self-government. Its plan was an undivided Union of India. The idea of Pakistan was rejected. They proposed setting up of an Interim Government. The League accepted thinking that a sovereign Pakistan would be created. The Congress agreed to join the constituent Assembly, when the League backed out, which demanded immediate establishment of Pakistan. In order to bring this about, it resorted to direct action. At first the demonstrations were peaceful. But in Calcutta the situation quickly got out of hand. It was arson, rape and looting. Hindus retaliated and riot ruled the streets.

The Communal contagion spread to Noakhali, then to U.P., Punjab and Bombay. India was reeling towards a full-scale civil War. In the midst of this unreason one man stood up for sanity and dignity. Mahatma Gandhi went to Noakhali and lived with the Muslims.

On 12th August the Interim Government was formed. Lord Mountbatten took over as the last Viceroy. In his meetings with leaders of different parties and communities, he was convinced that partition was inevitable. Gandhiji declared that



India would be divided 'over my dead body'. But Jinnah was adamant. Mountbatten convinced the leaders.

The June 3rd plan dealt with 'the method by which power will be transferred from British to Indian hands' and of partition into India and Pakistan. Not only the land but also the financial and material assets. Vallabhai Patel successfully brought about the integration of the 600 princely states into the Indian Union.

### India Wins Freedom

The June 3rd Plan was given legal effects by the Indian Independence Act. The Bill was introduced in the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947. The Act created two Independent Dominions.

On the evening of 14th August 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India met to create a constitution for India. That night the Assembly had a 'tryst with destiny'.

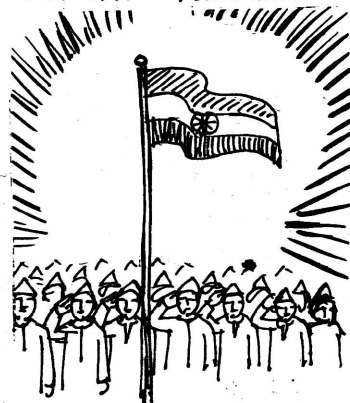
15 August 1947, the day India attained independence, was indeed a moment which comes but rarely in

history. When an entire nation stepped out from the old to the new, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave utterance to the soul of the nation.

The epic struggle for freedom had come to a glorious end. India became a member in the Comity of Nations.

Let us pay homage to the martyrs who shed their sweat and blood and toiled for freedom on this 40th Anniversary of Independence Day Celebrations.

Source:  
INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE  
1857-1947 - PETER HEHNS



Vallabhai Patel



## Satyamurthi - A Legislator par excellence

S. Satyamurthi (1887-1943) who rose to eminence as a parliamentarian and debater, entered the nationalist movement in 1919 and was one of the stalwarts of the Indian National Congress. In the early years of his political life, he was closely associated with C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru and was a prominent member of the Swarajist group that was always pressing for the fullest use of legislatures as an effective forum for waging the struggle for Indian Independence. By aptitude and dedication, Satyamurthi chose parliamentary work as his special field of activity. In due course, his excellence in his chosen field was such that Mahatma Gandhi—when urged to permit Congressmen to re-enter the legislatures after the first boycott

movement—joked: "It is enough if we send one Satyamurthi to the Assembly."

Born in 1887, Satyamurthi had his early education in Pudukottah and later in the Madras Christian College and finally in the Madras Law College. Although he entered the legal profession, his first and last love was politics and he devoted the best part of his life and all his talents and energies to the cause of Indian freedom.

Satyamurthi first made his mark as a speaker and debater when he crossed swords in public debate with no less a person than Mrs. Annie Besant at a Political Conference

held at Kancheepuram in 1919. Observers writing later were to record that he made a powerful impression on the audience and more than held his own against several famous speakers on the other side. Because of his considerable abilities as a debater and persuasive speaker, he was selected by the Swarajist party to go on a propaganda tour of Britain in 1922 to preach the cause of Indian freedom to left wing sympathisers of India, belonging mainly to the Labour and Independent Labour parties. He made several lasting political friendships at that time with men like James Maxton and Fenner Brockway. On his return to India, all his colleagues commended him on his achievement.

Satyamurthi entered the Madras Legislative Council in 1923 as the representative of the Madras University Graduates' constituency, a seat which he retained unchallenged until 1937 when he renounced it in favour of C. Rajagopalachari. Satyamurthi earned his laurels in the Madras Legislative Council as the most interesting speaker and debater, on the Opposition bench, one who was always armed with facts, figures and reasons for every point he made. His special forte was in the Question Hour, when he made the official benches uncomfortable by his searching questions and persistent and closely argued "Supplementary Questions." One of the most memorable speeches he made in the Council was in 1926 when the songs of the poet Subramania Bharati were seized and impounded by the State police, acting under the inspiration of the Government of Burma! By reciting some of Bharati's most famous patriotic lyrics in the Council (with all the aplomb of the practised actor that he was on the amateur stage), Satyamurthi succeeded in getting all the prescribed songs into the parliamentary record!

Satyamurthi made a signal contribution to the discomfiture and eventual defeat of the ruling Justice Party which came to power under the system of Dyarchy in Madras. He also worked closely in the Congress party organisation, which he helped to build up and was specially noted for the generous encouragement he gave to younger workers, like the

late K. Kamaraj, who was his chief lieutenant during the late Thirties and early Forties. Satyamurthi did yeoman service to the party during the first elections under the 1935 Government of India act, held in 1937, which brought the Congress party to power in six provinces. Earlier he himself opted for the Central Assembly in 1934, when he stood as Congress candidate for the Madras City constituency and defeated by a sizeable margin one of the most powerful and able members of the Justice party, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, in a historic contest, about which stories are still told in Madras.

Satyamurthi continued to excel in the debates of the Central Assembly where he met foemen worthy of his steel, like Sir Nripendera Nath Sircar then Law Member and Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member who later made a name for himself in Winston Churchill's wartime cabinet. The Central Assembly proceedings were constantly enlivened by the sparkle of repartee when these brilliant speakers crossed swords in good humoured banter. Satyamurthi's proven dominance in question time earned him a nickname

as "Supple" murthi, who unleashed a veritable cascade of supplementary questions at the Treasury Benches. He rose to become the Deputy Leader of the Congress Legislature Party, ranking next only to the leader, Bhulabhai Desai.

Satyamurthi was a parliamentarian to the marrow and in this he had occasion more than once to differ from Mahatma Gandhi, whom he revered, but even to whom Satyamurthi refused to surrender his judgement. Although Satyamurthi differed from the policy of continued non-co-operation and total boycott, he could never stay out of the Satyagraha movement and like others he too obeyed the call of the Mahatma. His last entry into the fray was after the famous "Quit India" resolution of 1942, when he was arrested for the fourth and last time, suffering great privations in jail, to which he succumbed, dying as a martyr in March 1943.

Although politics was Satyamurthi's first love, his interests were wide-ranging. He served with distinction on the policy-making bodies of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. He had an abiding interest, in the arts, being one of the group which

founded the Music Academy of Madras, of which he was the Vice-President for several years. A successful amateur actor, he played the lead roles in many Tamil and Sanskrit plays staged by the Suguna Vilas Sabha. A pioneer in harnessing the newer media to political propaganda, he became the first President of the Film Chamber in Madras, and later President of the first Indian Motion Picture Producers Conference held in Bombay. His love and devotion to Sanskrit and the Indian classics was profound. While in prison during 1941, he wrote a series of letters to his daughter setting out the ideas and ideals that should inspire a Hindu girl growing into life. These were later published under the title: "At the Threshold of Life".

Equally noteworthy are his services in the civic field where he worked on the Madras Corporation council for two decades, culminating in his election to the Mayoralty in 1939-40. He is remembered not only for his vigorous campaign to clean up and beautify the City, but especially for the dynamism he showed in pushing through the Poondi Reservoir Scheme for augmenting the City's inadequate water supply.



## Satyamurthi's Speeches

(2.3.1926 : Madras Legislative Council)

"Now we are all told that we ought not to be racial in this country; we ought to rise above racial prejudices

and that we ought to be cosmopolitan. I try my best to be like that, but my best at times fails when I am reminded that in my own country, in our own Indian hospitals maintained by the Indian tax-payer's money and run, above all, by an Indian Minister there should be beds which are called 'non Indian' beds. Why, in the name of common-sense, why? You may go in with mortal illness to the General Hospital-I trust you will not (laughter)-but if you had to go, although all the European beds available be vacant, you will not be taken in because you are an Indian, whereas a fifth-rate European without a name can be admitted and given European bed because he has the European blood. Can flesh and blood stand this? Is it right?"

(5.9.1935: Central Assembly)

"As for the question of annoyance, Mr. President, I speak with great hesitation, but it does seem to me to be that public morality, to a certain extent at least, depends upon the

fear of annoyance by others, if we do certain flagrant acts in public. No one can live in a community or society without fearing some kind of annoyance or other. We annoy our friends opposite and I am sure they annoy us. Are we then to enact a law that, to prevent annoyance to my friends, we shall all be wiped out, or per contra. Sir, annoyance is inevitable in some form or other in the scheme of society. Not all of us are made of the same sweet temper always and it does seem to me that to try to protect a man from annoyance, even God cannot do it, and it is only the Government of India that dare attempt it."

"You know nothing. What do you know about us? You think we are all ex-convicts, but you really know nothing about us. What do you know about your own Colleagues? All Civilized jurisprudence is based on this—that every man shall be presumed to be innocent, until he is proved to be guilty. Is this Government

of India going to say 'I cannot find out who the real editor is: I am helpless, I am not able to prove it but I know who he is and, therefore, I will punish him'?

(5.9.1935: at Central Assembly)

"Supposing I am in the Opposition how can I displace that Government, by an appeal to the electorate, unless I bring them into hatred and contempt, by exposing their actions, their omissions and pointing out where they have failed and where they have misbehaved? It seems to me that a moment's thought ought to convince anybody that the working of responsible democratic

party government is wholly inconsistent with this Bill."

"Therefore I come to these conclusions. You don't believe in your own reforms. You treat yourselves as an armed camp in a hostile country, and therefore you want these powers. You do not trust your own Courts of justice, and you want the angry planter or the angry colonel or the angry civilian to rule this country. I know you will enact this measure in spite of us, but I want to say this "This is not only bad law, but purports to abrogate whatever rule of law we have to regulate the political activities is this country. This measure seeks to sub-

stitute executive discretion and power for the judgment of the Courts. And it seems to me, Sir, that in spite of the warning of this House, if in spite of the experience of other countries, if in spite of the experience in their own country, the Government will enact this measure in spite of public opinion, they are ignoring the writing on the wall and they are driving another nail in their own coffin, for, Sir

*'The moving finger writes and  
having writ  
Moves on: Nor all thy piety nor wit  
Shall lure it back to cancell half a  
line  
Nor all thy tears wash a word of it.'*



# VANDEMATARAM

Let us chant 'Vandemataram',  
Let us pray to Mother India.  
We care not for caste or creed;  
be they Brahmins or not,  
they are great, because  
they are sons of this blessed soil.  
Let us chant 'Vandemataram'  
Let us pray to Mother India.  
Unity is strength.  
When we abandon it  
we debase ourselves in the eyes of others.  
Let us try to understand this truth.  
Once we attain this wisdom,  
we don't need anything else.  
Let us chant 'Vandemataram'  
Let us pray to Mother India.  
Whatever may happen to us  
will be common to all of us.  
If we live,  
All the thirty crores of us will live.  
If we fall,  
all the thirty crores of us will go under,  
Let us chant 'Vandemataram'.  
Let us pray to Mother India.

—Subramania Bharathi.

# Subramania Bharathi - "The New Rattler-Singer"

Prof. Dr. N. SANJEEVI

Subramania Bharathi (1882-1921) is acclaimed as the greatest of our poets of freedom-struggle possible because he has reflected and reacted in his writings every aspect of human emancipation and excellence from concrete to subtle, from national to international, from social to spiritual and from earth to heaven. It is really interesting and even inspiring to note that born at Ettayapuram in the southern most district of India in Tamilnadu in an orthodox Brahmin family in the year 1882, he rose to the heights of a Mahaakavi of the modern world more in quality than in quantity even before he could even complete his thirtieth year. Our poet earned the title of 'Bharathi' even in his eleventh year for his in-born (traditional) poetical gifts. Having lost his parents early in life and after completing lower secondary education at Tirunelveli our poet went to Banaras (Varanasi) to stay with his old aunt and passed his Matriculation examination through the Hindu College there. He improved his Sanskrit and got introduced to Hindi also at Varanasi. He also passed the entrance examination of the Allahabad University. After this he served for some time the Ettayapuram Zamindar on invitation... Disgusted with the nature of work with the Zamindar, Bharathi opted to serve as a Tamil Pandit in the Sethupathy High School at Madurai for a few months. Not satisfied even with that teaching work surely because of his eagerness to respond to the call of service struggle and sacrifice for the freedom of our mother-land Bharathi in 1904, at the age of twentytwo, rushed to Madras to join the well-known Tamil National Daily 'Swadesamitran'. Thus started his patriotic life as a poet and journalist. His associations with his own senior in Tamilnadu V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, who is well known by now as 'the Tamil who steered the ship-service against

the British and other north Indian leaders like Tilak and Nivethitha, made him plunge himself more and more in the freedom-struggle with greater fervor and determination. Bharathi who went into the thick of the battle for freedom during the second decade of this century lived a hectic and heroic life facing fearlessly many a challenge and repression from the British. His calamities were many not excluding starvation but his iron-will had no parallel. Well-advised by his friends he took shelter in Pondicherry which was under the French then and even now because of that historic legacy Pondicherry continues as an Indian Union territory. From 1908-1918 for ten years Bharathi lived and laboured in the company of Sri Aurabindo, V.V.S. Iyer and other revolutionaries who were also in exile in Pondicherry with the sole intention of waging the war of Indian Independence in the most effective manner. And it is this particular period of self-arrest that Bharathi opted for that was the most productive period of his literary activities as could easily be expected in view of the fact that Pondicherry was a paradise of peace for patriots when compared with the situation in British India. However, exhausted of the long self-exile in Pondicherry Bharathi wanted to come out and live in British India itself and activate the freedom movement directly. On November 20th, 1918 he was arrested and imprisoned for a month and more in the Cuddalore jail when he attempted to enter British India. By self-exile for ten years and imprisonment in British India Bharathi has earned the immortal name and fame of being the first great Indian poet as a political sufferer also. This is one of the many 'firsts' with which he has glorified himself. Suffering in utter poverty for a year and more Bharathi again came to Madras in 1919, when he met Mahatma Gandhi in



Rajaji's house. It is remembered that the shrewd Mahatma was so much impressed by the transparent sincerity and sensitivity of Bharathi (who came to invite him to preside over a meeting) that he requested Rajaji to bestow all care on Bharathi. This casual but historic meeting of the Mahatma and Mahakavi could easily convince anyone about the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's concern. But fate could not fulfil even the good wishes of the great Mahatma and Bharathi who by that time cultivated the spirit of seeing the 'sacred' in anything and every thing got himself injured by the temple elephant at Tiruvallikkeni (Triplicane), Madras, while he attempted to feed it lovingly as usual and consequently died on September 12, 1921. This very brief biographical note on the poet whose life history must have by now been well spread throughout India because of his birth centenary celebrations is just

for the limited purpose of recalling to our mind, the essential chronological back-ground. Before we proceed further let us also refresh ourselves with some more 'firsts' that Bharathi has won by his own service and sacrifice, capacity and contribution especially in the history of Tamil poets whose heritage is next only to Sanskrit in antiquity and next to none in certain aspects of

literary creations throughout its continuous history of three thousand years of growth and glory.

To top this list of 'firsts' Bharathi has to be identified as the first people's poet of Tamilnadu who was a bridge between 19th and 20th centuries and who was fully aware of the modern world in all its aspects of physical, political, economical, social and cultural dimensions. The greatness of this global awareness of Bharathi was never superficial but was deep enough. And this is well-established in his political and prose writings in Tamil and English also. Further this reminds us that he was the first Tamil poet who caused great awakening among the masses for freedom and also the power of the spoken word in Tamil. His sound knowledge in English to speak, write and even compose poetry gives us the clue about the gate-way of his global perceptions.

Then comes his many-sided services that shine like a "multi-coloured dome". His poetic power full of variety and versatility and his unique originality in adopting and adapting literary forms found in formal as well as folk-lore poetry, his intelli-

gence in employing new literary forms found in modern English his organisational capacities, his initiative and energy for producing new journals in Tamil and English his flair for successful creation of many forms of literature besides poetry like the short-story, the novel, the prose-poem or the drama with equal ease and excellence are to be noted with awe and wonder.

In short there is no other Tamil poet or writer even after a century of his birth to equal him in daring ventures, personal sacrifice and literary excellence. And for all the later writers in general and poets in particular of the modern period in Tamil he is still the guiding star followed with undiminishing veneration.

His capacity to transform even traditional literary forms into powerful medium of contemporary revolutionary thoughts is unique and admirable. And his talent to identify fresh original forms and themes is exhilarating. Bharathi also had the genius to blend ancient Indian spiritualism with modern science and socialism. It was this comprehension of the East and West, old and new, social and spiritual that gave real strength to his writings which had the firm focus of full emancipation of not only the individuals human being but the whole society.



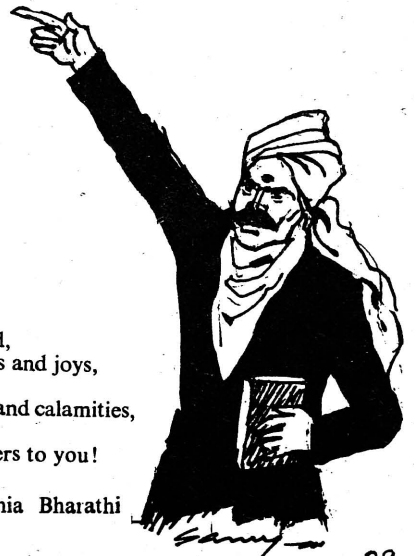
A Prayer

to the Goddess

of Freedom

Even if I am to leave  
the comforts of my home,  
and live behind the bars and tortured,  
even if I have to give up all pleasures and joys,  
and am scorned and reviled,  
even if I am totally ruined by a thousand calamities,  
O Goddess of Freedom!  
I shall never forget to offer my prayers to you!

—Subramania Bharathi





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Dipartimento di Scienze

# Mandela's Spirit of Freedom

Dr. A. PADMANABAN  
Adviser to Governor

High walls  
Barbed wires.  
Barricaded Barracks  
Moat around  
Fortress fortified  
In it you keep him  
Confined  
Cabined.  
His physical form in  
Mandela you imprison  
His quest for freedom  
His spirit for Humanity  
His indomitable courage  
are beyond barriers  
are above confines.  
High above the fortress  
they soar  
they soar  
Over the High Seas  
No barriers over the continents  
No barricades—  
Open castles in freedom  
the bastions of spirit  
of freedom—  
Mandela and other millions  
need and nourish.



**MANDELA**

*the unchallenged leader*

Nelson Mandela has spent almost 26 years of his life in his solitary confinement for demanding freedom, equality and justice for the oppressed people of South Africa. His 70th birthday was celebrated by people all over the world on 18.7.88.

The Information and Public Relations Department conducted a function to observe the birth anniversary of Mandela on 28.7.88 at Queen Mary's College. Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., Director of Information & Public Relations presided over the function. Tmt. Nirmala Theagarajan, Principal, Queen Mary's College welcomed the gathering. Thiru Manavai Mustafa, editor, 'Curier', Dr. Ma. Po. Si. Chairman, High Power Committee of Tamil Development and Culture, addressed the gathering. Thiru Krishna Bharathi, in his presidential address said that Nelson Mandela has been waging a relentless struggle to eradicate the scourge of racism and to create a free, democratic and non-racial society. He said that it was the Indians who first raised their voices against racial injustice. Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice against inequality and racial discrimination while in South Africa. Thillayadi Valliammai followed suit. But the first Indian to sow the seeds

against racial discrimination was Balasundaram.

Thiru Manavai Mustafa in his Speech said that it is but apt to hold the function of the man "who is creating history" among students studying history. Mandela's movement is erupting like a volcano and he will emerge victorious.

Thiru Ma.Po.Si. in his address said: "The racial discrimination in South Africa has given two Mahatmas to the world. One was Mahatma Gandhi. The other is Nelson Mandela. The authoritarian regime could only crush the people but not their spirit. During the independence movement Rajaji and Gandhiji were detained in solitary confinement in 1920 in 1922 respectively. And Nelson Mandela has been confined to solitary imprisonment for the past 26 years. The United Nations and other world should fix bodies date for the release of Mandela. People should boycott South Africa if Mandela is not released within the prescribed date."

The potrait of Mandela unveiled at the function was gifted to the Queen Mary's College by the Director of Information & Public Relations. The Joint Director I&PR Thiru V.T. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

# The Fifth Pay Commission for Tamil Nadu Government Employees Appointed

The Tamil Nadu Government on July 25th announced the appointment of the Fifth Pay Commission to go into the present structure of pay allowances and retirement benefits of its employees as also of local bodies, teachers and other employees of aided educational institutions in the State.

The Commission will be headed by a retired High Court Judge, Thiru G.Ramanujam, and will consist of Thiru M.Raghupathi, IAS., Vice-Chairman, MMDA, as full-time member and Thiru S.Gurumurthi, IAS., Officer-on-special duty and Special Secretary to Government in the Finance Department as Member Secretary.

The Government has requested the Commission to make its recommendations effective from June 1, 1988, and submit its report within nine months.

According to a Government Order, the appointment of the Commission follows representations from various service associations of employees and teachers seeking, among other things, parity with the Central Government scales of pay and grant of one month's pay as bonus.

The terms of reference are: (1) The Commission will examine the present structure of the different scales of pay, D.A., other compensatory allowances and concessions, and retirement benefits of all categories of employees under the rule making powers of the State Government and

recommend such changes as are necessary and feasible for the rationalisation and simplification of the existing structure of pay and allowances.

(2) In making its recommendations the Commission will also consider the demand of the employees for the grant of pay parity with Central Government scales of pay and for payment of one month pay as bonus and make appropriate recommendations on the same.

(3) The Commission will also consider the demand for improved scales of pay for all categories of teachers including Headmasters and P.G. grade teachers of higher secondary schools.

(4) It will examine any anomalies arising out of the earlier Pay Commission and make suitable recommendations for removing such anomalies.

(5) The Commission will consider the impact of its recommendations on the emoluments of employees of local bodies, teachers and non-teaching staff in aided educational institutions. Teaching staff in universities, Govt. colleges and Govt.-aided private colleges, who have been given the benefit of UGC/All India Council of Technical Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research pay scales will not be dealt with by the Commission.

(6) The Commission will bear in mind the increase in emoluments in the form of additional D.A., interim relief etc. and other monetary bene-

fits granted by the Government since the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Tamil Nadu Pay Commission and also non-monetary concessions extended by the Government so far.

(7) It will recommend a suitable mode of fitment of personnel from the old scales of pay to the new scales.

(8) In making its recommendations, the Commission will take into account the historical background, economic conditions in the State and in the country and the capacity of the State to raise resources for funding the plan expenditure, the essential non-plan expenditure and cost of implementation of the recommendations of this commission.

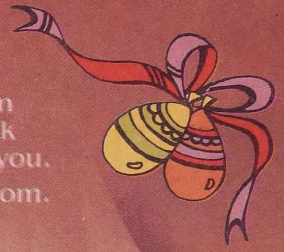
(9) The Commission will also examine the existing pension structure and recommend such changes as are necessary and feasible for rationalisation and simplification of the same.

(10) The Commission will also give its recommendations on any other matter referred to it during its tenure by the State Government.

The Commission will take into account representations received from the general public and recognised associations of employees including employees of local bodies and teachers in aided schools, after giving fullest opportunity to those concerned to make due representations, says the Government Order.

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