





# Tamil Arasu

Magazine of the Government of Tamil Nadu

JANUARY - 1997

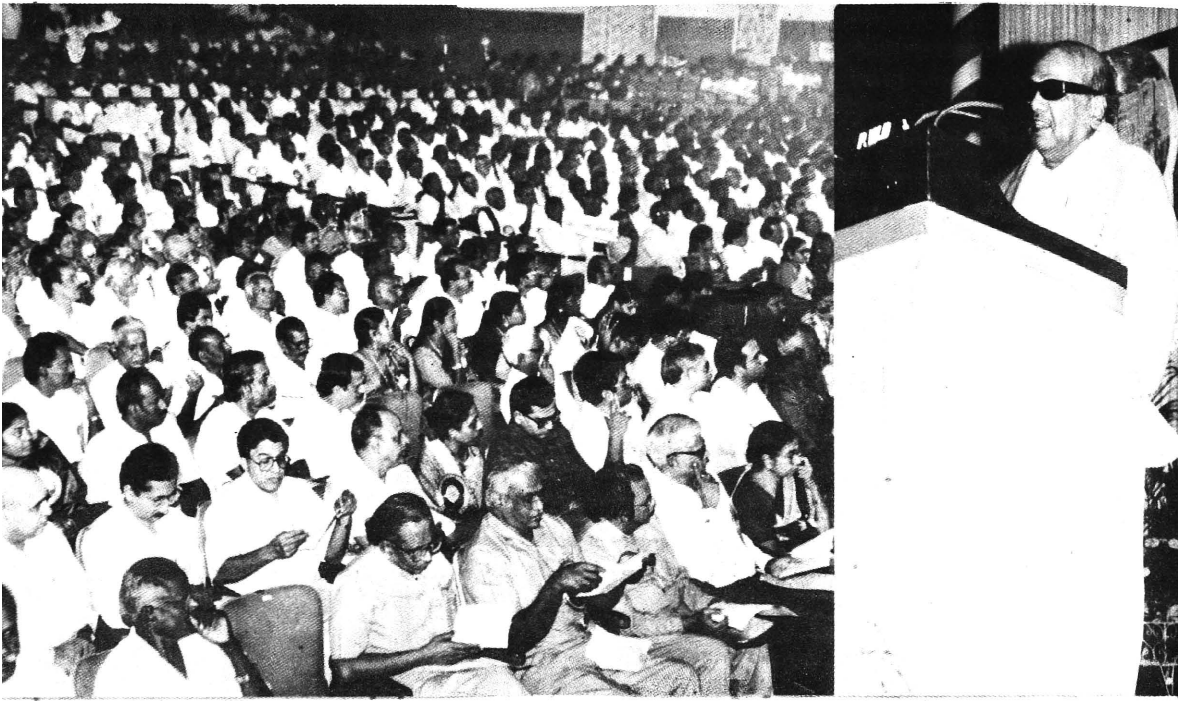
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## “ DISCHARGE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN A SPIRIT OF TOTAL HONESTY ”

**-Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M.Karunanidhi inaugurating  
the Conference of Heads of Local Bodies at Chennai on 30.11.96**

The two-day conference of the local bodies, which began on 30.11.96 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M.Karunanidhi in Chennai.

In his inaugural address, the Chief Minister told the representatives of the newly constituted local bodies that the Government is ready to rectify any shortcomings or mistakes in the working of the local bodies, but will not tolerate official misconduct.

With the revival of grassroot democracy in civic administration, there was great expectation from all. "Let us join together in translating into reality the ambitions of people to raise their standards of living", he added.

He appealed to the heads of local bodies to dedicate themselves to service of the people and discharge their responsibilities in a spirit of total honesty. The Government was earnest in trying to enhance the powers and financial resources of the local bodies in the light of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission which submitted its report.

The Chief Minister said a sub committee of the State Planning Commission, set up to consider devolution of powers and responsibilities of the local bodies had been asked to submit a report within a month. Considering the fact that the power of District Panchayats was in the nature of giving counsel, the Government was examining grant of increased powers to the Dis-

trict Panchayats which had made a debut in the three tier system of local bodies.

Steps were on to bring about a uniform law to govern the functioning of Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats on the Kerala model, in the place of the existing seven provisions of law which had become obsolete. The new measure relating to the urban local bodies was expected to be ready within a month. Enhanced powers for such bodies would be determined on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission and a study

said more than 70,000 houses would be built during the current year for those below the poverty line and the Scheduled Caste and Tribe and Backward Class people. Apart from this 5,000 km.length of roads in the Panchayat Unions would be metalled. If there were 20 tenements on marshy stretches, they would be linked to the near-by roads; drinking water facilities would be provided in primary schools in the panchayat union and the social forestry scheme reorganised.

A sum of Rs.50 crores had been granted to



made by people's representatives of the working of the local bodies in other States. Efforts were on to introduce the measure during the coming budget session of the Assembly.

The Chief Minister said that for the current year the State Government, with Central assistance, had sanctioned Rs.1,273.17 crores for implementation of the JVVVT, guarantee scheme, self employment scheme for the young, Central Rural Conservancy scheme, Integrated rural development, etc.

While detailing the development plans, he

the Chennai Infrastructure Development Corporation for improvement of basic facilities in the areas covered by the Chennai Corporation, the Chief Minister added.

Thiru Ko.Si.Mani, Minister for Local Administration, who presided, said the conduct of the local body elections without any violence or legal hassles had been lauded not only by other States, but also by visitors from abroad. He urged the heads of local bodies to serve people to the best of their ability by ensuring their basic necessities such as shelter, road, drinking water and educational facilities.

# POLIO ERADICATION EFFORTS IN INDIA

**-Dr. SYED PIAS PEERAN,**  
**Joint Director**  
**Public Health Department**

Thousands of children are affected by polio disease every year. Countrywide Pulse Polio Campaign was started to eradicate polio by 2000 AD, in our country.

World Health Organisation (WHO), Central and State Governments, Agencies of Government and non-Government organisations, Medical practitioners, Child Health Organisations, various Charity Organisations, Rotary Club and UNICEF have lent their support in eradicating polio. The scheme was implemented with their help and it is strongly believed that by administering undiluted highly concentrated polio drops at the right age, periodically, the future will see the eradication of the disease in our country.

Way back, 60 percent of polio affected people on earth were in India. Even ten years back India recorded an alarming rate of 32,000 children affected by the disease every year. But due to continuous efforts, the figure came down to 130 in 1995 and in 1996 the figure came down to 5.

Including our neighbouring countries like Bhutan and Sri Lanka, there are 153 countries that have so far completely

eradicated polio. This scheme being implemented is an attempt to place India as the 154th country to have had eradicated polio.

For the past several years, every new born child was administered undiluted highly protected polio drops. The drops were being given every Wednesday by Village Health attendants in villages and in Primary Health Centres and Government and private hospitals in urban areas.



For herd immunity to be continued every new born should be given concentrated polio drops. Due to the continuous transfer of polio virus from one child to another, a child without proper administration of polio drops may get affected by the disease. This can be eradicated only by a countrywide Pulse Polio campaign as is being done now.

The vaccine administered in

the mouth of the Child goes to stomach and increases the resistance power in the blood and also forms a filament on the inner wall of small intestine. The filament stays there for some time and produces "cut immunity" i.e. resistance of small intestine. The virus which is communicated from child to child enters the stomach and is chased by the safe vaccine virus produced by the cut immunity. The polio virus

comes out with the child's stool and is later destroyed by the heat.

The World Health Organisation will announce India as a polio free country only if there is not a single incident of polio disease for three continuous years. WHO has planned to eradicate polio from the world by 2000 AD. India too have assured WHO that polio will be completely eradicated by 2000 AD.



## **Pulse Polio Programme inaugurated at Chennai**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalignar M.Karunanidhi inaugurated the massive campaign of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme. The biggest movement in the country since independence, the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme was inaugurated at the Institute of Child Health in Chennai on 7th December, 1996.

The Chief Minister administered oral drops to several children to mark the beginning of the programme. The programme is aimed at eradicating the crippling disease of polio. Around 40,000 immunisation posts had been setup State-wide for the programme, also called "Polio Plus".

Nearly 65 lakh children in State received oral-polio vaccine under this programme for the second year in succession.

Rotary Clubs, Government and Non-

Government agencies and the Private Sector Agencies participated in the drive. The Polio immunisation drive would be repeated on January 18 in the coming year and would be repeated again and again till the virus is completely eliminated.

The Chief Minister thanked the Rotary Clubs for making 'polio plus' a success.

The State Government had spent Rs.5 Crores for the programme this year. The Central Government had appreciated the State Government's endeavour in eradicating the disease and directed all the other States to cover children upto five years of age as was done by Tamil Nadu.

Compared to 4409 polio cases in 1987 and 130 last year, the State had recorded only five cases in 1996, the Chief Minister said.



## Chief Minister visits flood affected areas and distributes benefits

“Allocating money for rehabilitation of flood victims was not enough. Every grain of rice and every paise allotted to the victims should reach every one of them without pilferage”, said the Chief Minister Kalaingar M.Karunanidhi on December 18 at Chengalpattu. The Chief Minister was distributing rice, kerosene, dhoties and sarees to those affected by the floods in Anna and MGR districts.

The Chief Minister stressed on the importance of the up keep of tanks and reservoirs and recalled that during the period of Congress Ministry in Tamil Nadu, "Maramathu" (meaning the upkeep of tanks) was an important activity. The severity of the recent floods can be attributed to the neglect of State's irrigation tanks, he added.

The Anna District Collector, Thiru K.Rajamanickam said that Rs.12 crores has been

allocated for the 91,856 houses fully damaged in the floods and 56,944 partly damaged houses, besides 34 lakhs towards five Kg.rice and one litre kerosene for each family and Rs.2.50 crores towards dhoties and sarees.

The Chief Minister went around the flood affected areas in the Districts of Chengai Anna and Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiar by road to have a first hand knowledge of the problems faced by flood victims.

The Chief Minister visited the 'veedur' reservoir and Muthampalayam Eri, the Maruthur Eri and the Poonthottam Eri. He held discussions with the collectors of Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiar and South Arcot Vallalar Districts. The Chief Minister, later went to a cinema hall in Pidagam village where the flood-affected were sheltered and distributed sarees, dhoties and cash relief to them.



# FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES IN TAMIL NADU

## Rs.25 Crores as Central Relief

The Prime Minister, Thiru Deve Gowda announced a token relief of Rs.25 crores from the Centre towards flood relief in Tamil Nadu, at Hosur on 21-12-96.

The Prime Minister was responding to an early request by Chief Minister Kalaignar M.Karunanidhi to announce a token relief. The Prime Minister then made the announcement.

The Prime Minister also announced that a relief of Rs.50,000 would be given to the families

## *On the IV wrapper*

**Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi with the New Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Krishan Kant.**

of the deceased from the Prime Minister's relief fund.

## Union Minister of Agriculture makes Aerial Survey

The Union Minister for Agriculture, Thiru Chaturan Mishra made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas in Chennai, Anna, Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiar, South Arcot-Valalar, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth and Thiruvarur A.T.Panneerselvam Districts on 22.12.96.

Later taking to pressmen, the Union Minister agreed that the damage was very extensive. It was most unfortunate that damage occurred when the crops were ready for harvest, he added. The Minister announced that a team of officials from the Union Government will soon visit Tamil Nadu to assess the damage caused to the crops by the recent heavy rains and to determine the quantum of assistance required.

The Union Minister was accompanied during the aerial survey by PWD Minister, Thiru Durai Murugan and Agriculture Minister Thiru Veerapandi Arumugam.

The Union Minister also held a meeting with the State Government officials and elected representatives at the Secretariat.

## RAIN HAVOC: Rs.50 CRORES SANCTIONED AS RELIEF

The unabated heavy rain have ravaged Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth and Tiruvarur-A.T.Panneerselvam Districts in Tamil Nadu.

The Government has organised relief work on a war footing with the Chief Minister releasing Rs.50 crores as the second instalment on 15.12.96 towards relief and rehabilitation in addition to Rs.30 crores already sanctioned.

harvesting crops in hip deep water, nearly 75 percent of the 1102 villages both in Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts are under water. There was widespread and heavy rain all over Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar District.

The Chief Minister told media persons after a review meeting at the Secretariat that the immediate financial requirement for providing relief had been estimated at



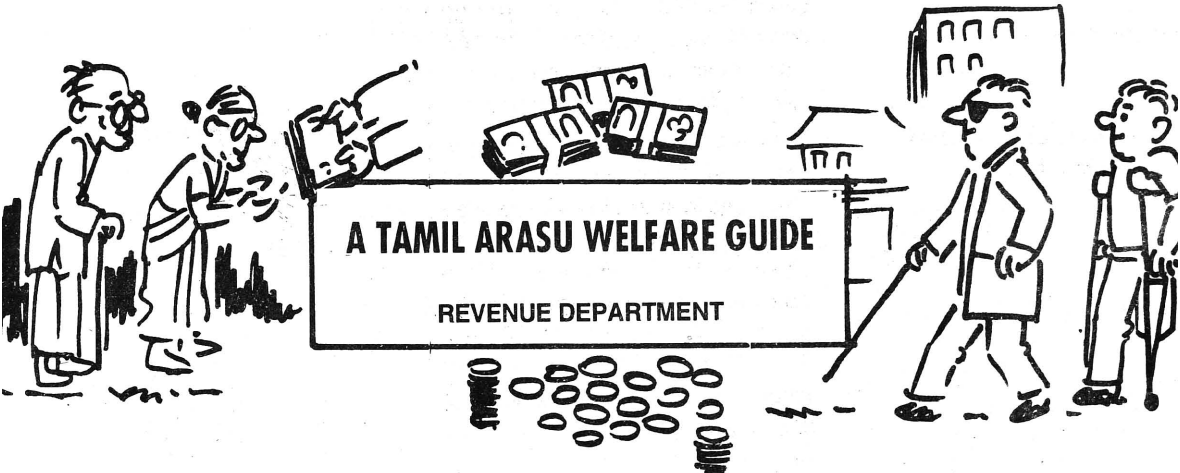
Breaches had occurred in many canals that criss-cross the delta, causing floods in almost all the villages in Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts. Water crossing the roads to a length of three to four km is a common sight in many places in the two districts.

Nagapattinam District farmers had completely lost the *Samba* crop on more than one lakh hectares. One could see only a sheet of water in many fields in the District. The total *Samba* coverage in the fields in the district was about two lakh hectares and another 20,000 hectares was under *Thaladi*. Seven thousand huts were fully damaged, while 11,000 huts were partly damaged in the District. In some places, people were seen hurriedly

Rs.120 crores based on the preliminary reports received from Chennai and other Districts.

Giving details of death and destruction, the Chief Minister said that 61 persons had lost their lives, crop loss was estimated at over 1.08 lakh hectares, 789 lakes and tanks had breached and 74 bridges, including seven big one suffered damage 580 km length of road in Chennai and 1855 km length of National Highways in other places has suffered extensive damage.

Thiru Ko.Si.Mani, Minister for Local Administration and Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for P.W.D. toured the affected Districts and closely monitored the relief works.



**Name of the Scheme/ Programme**

**Qualifications- Conditions**

**Officer to be contacted**

Old age pension

The beneficiary should be a destitute and above 65 years of age. A monthly assistance of Rs.100 will be given.

Concerned Distress Relief Thasildhar

Pension for physically handicapped persons

The beneficiary should be a physically handicapped destitute and above 45 years of age. A monthly assistance of Rs.100 will be given.

”

Pension to destitute widows

No age limit to destitute widows. A monthly pension of Rs.100 will be given.

”

Pension Scheme for destitute agriculture labourers.

He or she should be above eighty years of age. should have been an agriculture coolie labourer. The monthly pension is Rs.100.

”

Pension Scheme for Destitute women abandoned by their husbands.

The woman should be a destitute and above 30 years of age. A monthly pension of Rs.100 will be given.

”

Distress relief Scheme

The annual family income should not exceed Rs.7200. The person who had lost his/her life should have been an earning member. If the person had expired before 22.6.92, the family of the deceased will get Rs.3000 and if the person had expired after 22.6.92 the family will be

”

Accident Relief Scheme

given Rs.5000. Also those who draw old age pension will be provided dhotis and sarees twice annually, i.e., for Pongal and Deepavali.

The deceased should have been an earning member. Should have been employed in any of the 44 approved category of work. The family will be given Rs,10,000. Persons injured and became 'handicapped in the accident' will be given Rs.5000 to Rs.7000, according to the nature of wound. From 28.8.96, families of the deceased are being given Rs.15000.

Flood and fire accident Relief scheme

If the tenement is fully destroyed Rs.500 will be given. Rs.250 if the tenement is partially destroyed. Also the family will be provided with 5kg of rice, one dhoti, one saree and one litre of Kerosene. Further, if a person lose his/her life in flood or fire, the family will be given a relief of Rs.2000. Also the family affected by fire accident will be given Rs.1,000 by the United India Insurance Company.

Concerned Distress Relief Thasildar.

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# FOUNDATION LAID FOR THE MEGA CAR PROJECT NEAR CHENNAI



## MANY FOREIGN CAR MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF PUTTING UP PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

**- Hon'ble Chief Minister  
Kalaaignar M. Karunanidhi  
on 10.12.96 at the ground  
breaking ceremony of  
Messrs. Hyundai near  
Sriperumpudur.**

Chief Minister Kalaaignar M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation for the passenger car project of Hyundai Motor India Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hyundai Motor Company, at Irungattukottai, near Sriperumpudur, Chennai on 10.12.96.

The Chief Minister in his speech said that to meet the de-

mand for power in the state projects with private investments for a capacity of 3,000 MW were under consideration, and in addition TIDCO had invited bids for 20 power plants of capacity ranging from 40 to 180 MW. To supply water to Industries Metrowater proposed to carry sewage to Industrial locations

and set up water treatment plants in these locations. Steps were being taken to invite bids for upgradation of Highways. For the development of minor ports, a Maritime Board had been formed and ports' policy formulated. SIPCOT and TACID had acquired 5000 hectares of land to locate industries, the Chief



Minister added.

He said that in the past five years especially, industrial growth in the State had slackened. Promoters of projects like the Singapore Corridor, who normally sought facilities from the government, were told by the powers that were of what they wanted from the investors. Several companies which would not meet these demands were forced to shift their projects to other States. However, companies from all over the world were holding talks with the present Government for setting up projects. To encourage the automobile industry, the Government had in the past week decided to

reduce the, minimum investment limit for Supermega projects to Rs.1000 crores from Rs. 1500 crores for the purpose of grant of special concessions relating to electricity and capital subsidy.

The Chief Minister said several other international vehicle manufacturers had shown interest in establishing units in Tamil Nadu. Companies holding talks with the Government included Volvo of Sweden (Rs.1,300 crores investment), New Holland Tractors (Rs.175 crores), BMW car unit (Rs.450 crores), Hindustan Motors Car Plant (Rs.400 crores), and Ashok Leyland truck plant (Rs.1800 crores).

Ten suppliers associated with Hyundai Motor Company (HMC) of South Korea, who are to establish units in Tamil Nadu, will make investments totalling Rs 370 crores, the Chief Minister added.

The Chairman of Hyundai Motor Company (HMC) Thiru Chung Mong Gyu, said his com-

pany founded in 1967 had emerged as Korea's foremost automobile manufacturer. At present, it had a manufacturing capacity of 1.7 million vehicle per year and exported its cars to over 150 countries. HMC aimed to become one of the top ten automobile manufacturers in the world with a capacity of 2.4 million cars, at home and abroad by the year 2000.

Thiru. Choi Dae Kwa, Ambassador of South Korea, said the stone laying for the HMC Project was an "epoch making event", the first of such endeavours aimed at bridging economically Korea and Tamil Nadu across the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Thiru B.J.Park, president, HMC, thanked the state Industries Department, SIPCOT and the District revenue authorities for expeditious handing over of land for the project.

Thiru T.G.Venkatraman, Union Minister of Surface Transport was also present at the function.



## QUEEN OF SALES

Mary Kay Ash, Chairman of the Board for Mary Kay Cosmetics, totally understands the value and importance of seeing the good and the potential in others. She knows the value from both sides of the fence. With two young children to support, she began working with Stanley Home Products. She got off to a miserable start but as she watched other girls doing well, she knew in her own mind her time would come, so she simply re-doubled her efforts.

A short time later, a national convention was scheduled for at Dallas. Mary Kay borrowed \$12 to pay for her transportation and the hotel room. That was all the money she had, and the \$12 didn't include meals. She took along cheese and crackers to eat for the three days. The convention was tremendously inspiring. On the final night when Mr. Stanley Beverage placed the "Queen of Sales" crown on a tall slender brunette, Mary Kay made the decision that started her on the road to success.

When she walked down the receiving line to shake hands

with President Beverage, she looked him squarely in the eyes and said, "Mr. Beverage, you don't know who I am tonight, but this time next year you will, because I am going to be the Queen of Sales". Stanley Beverage could have casually commented on the matter, but he didn't. He apparently saw that special "Something" in Mary Kay as he looked her in the eye and shook her hand, because he said to her, "You know, somehow I think you will". She did. Later, she went on to an outstanding career with that company and another one as well.

Then one day she "retired", but her retirement lasted about a month with twelve hour work days. After a day or two of meditation to collect her thoughts, she took a yellow pad and started "figuring". She listed all the things she liked about the companies she had represented.

She put down the things she considered important to a woman seeking a career in selling. She wrote down the things she wanted to do, be and have as she was building her own career. She decided to start her own

company and build it on a basis that would permit her people to utilize the beauty and ability she saw in every woman. She felt it was far better and more important to reveal to the person what they already had, than it was to give that person part of what she had.

Mary Kay saw women as capable of earning large sums of money and having the luxuries of life, including Cadillac automobiles. With limited finances but unlimited faith, Mary Kay Cosmetics began in August, 1963. Before the calendar year ended they had sold roughly \$60,000 in retail products. In 1976 Mary Kay cosmetics sold approximately \$ 88,000,000 and nearly 40,000 Consultants and Directors tell the Mar Kay story in every State in the U.S.A.

There are many reasons for this success story, but it all started when someone "saw" something special in Mary Kay. It continued and grew because she kept things in proper perspective. She teaches her people that God comes first, the family second and Mary Kay Cosmetics third. She also "Saw" and "Sees" enormous abilities in her people and treats them accordingly. As a result, she "sees" them all over the country, driving around in Mary Kay Pink Cadillacs.

Courtesy: Zig Ziglar's

'See you at the top'



## HOLIDAYS FOR THE YEAR 1997

Under the "Explanation" to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Central Act, XXVI of 1881) read with Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, no.20-25-26, Public -1, dated the 8th June 1957, the Government of Tamil Nadu hereby declares that in addition to "Sundays" expressly defined as Public Holidays in the said "Explanation" the following days shall be Public Holidays for the year 1997.

Wednesday, the 1st January, 1997	-	New Year's Day
Tuesday, the 14th January, 1997	-	Pongal
Wednesday, the 15th January, 1997	-	Thiruvalluvar Day
Thursday, the 16th January, 1997	-	Uzhavar Thirunal
Sunday, the 26th January, 1997	-	Republic Day
Sunday, the 9th February, 1997	-	Ramzan
Friday, the 28th March, 1997	-	Good Friday
Tuesday, the 1st April, 1997	-	Annual Closing of Bank Accounts.
Tuesday, the 8th April, 1997	-	Telugu New Year's Day.
Monday, the 14th April, 1997	-	Tamil New Year's Day.
Friday, the 18th April, 1997	-	Bakrid.
Thursday, the 1st May, 1997	-	May Day.
Sunday, the 18th May, 1997	-	Muharram.
Friday, the 18th July, 1997	-	Meelad-un-Nabi.
Friday, the 15th August 1997	-	Independence Day.
Monday, the 25th August, 1997	-	Sri Krishna Jayanthi (Janmastami)
Friday, the 5th September, 1997	-	Vinayaka Chaturthi.
Tuesday, the 30th September 1997	-	Half Yearly Closing of Bank Accounts.
Thursday, the 2nd October, 1997	-	Gandhi Jayanthi.
Friday, the 10th october, 1997	-	Ayudha Pooja.
Saturday, the 11th October, 1997	-	Vijayadhasami.
Thursday, the 30th october, 1997	-	Deepavali.
Thursday, the 25th December, 1997	-	Christmas.

**Note-**(i) Though Republic Day, on 26th January 1997 (Sunday), Ramzan on 9th February 1997 (Sunday), Muharram on 18th May, 1997 (Sunday) and Vijaya Dhasami on 11th October 1997 (Saturday) fall on Saturdays and Sundays, they have been indicated to the above list for easy reference.

(ii) The Annual Closing of Bank Accounts on Tuesday, the 1st April 1997 and the Half Yearly closing of Bank Accounts on Tuesday, the 30th September 1997 shall apply only to Commercial Banks. However, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government Offices will function on these days.

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## **PULSE POLIO IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU**

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**C**hildren below 5 years have been immunised pulse polio vaccine on 7th December 1996 throughout India.

On the same day, through 39,594 special camps 62.8 lakh children were immunised in Tamil Nadu. In this campaign 1.60 lakh people participated. In some camps, children above 5 years were also given polio-vaccine. About 1.6 lakh children were immunised under this programme.

By immunising the children five times before they complete their first year, polio can certainly be prevented. But the virus around them cannot be eliminated. But by immunis-

ing the children below five years at a time, helps in total eradication of the crippling disease of polio. As a first stage the Mass Polio Immunisation Programmes were conducted during December 95 and January 96. 64.96 lakh children were immunised.

By immunising the children below one year the polio cases were reduced to 130 compared to 4409 polio cases in 1987. In 1996 the polio cases reported were only 5. The second campaign of the Mass Polio Immunisation Programme is due on 18.1.1997. It is believed that the polio-disease will be totally eliminated from the country by 2000 A.D.

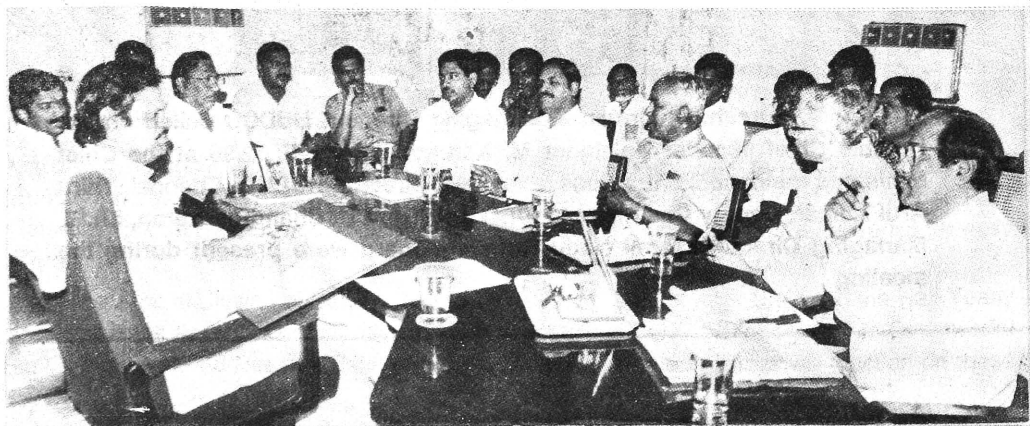


**Thiru V. Suresh, Chairman & Managing Director, HUDCO called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi on 17.12.96 at the Chief Minister's residence. Thiru Doss, Executive Director, HUDCO, Chennai, Thiru Arui Kumar, Deputy Chairman, HUDCO and Thiru D. Chandrasekaran, I.A.S., Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Housing Board were present during the meeting.**



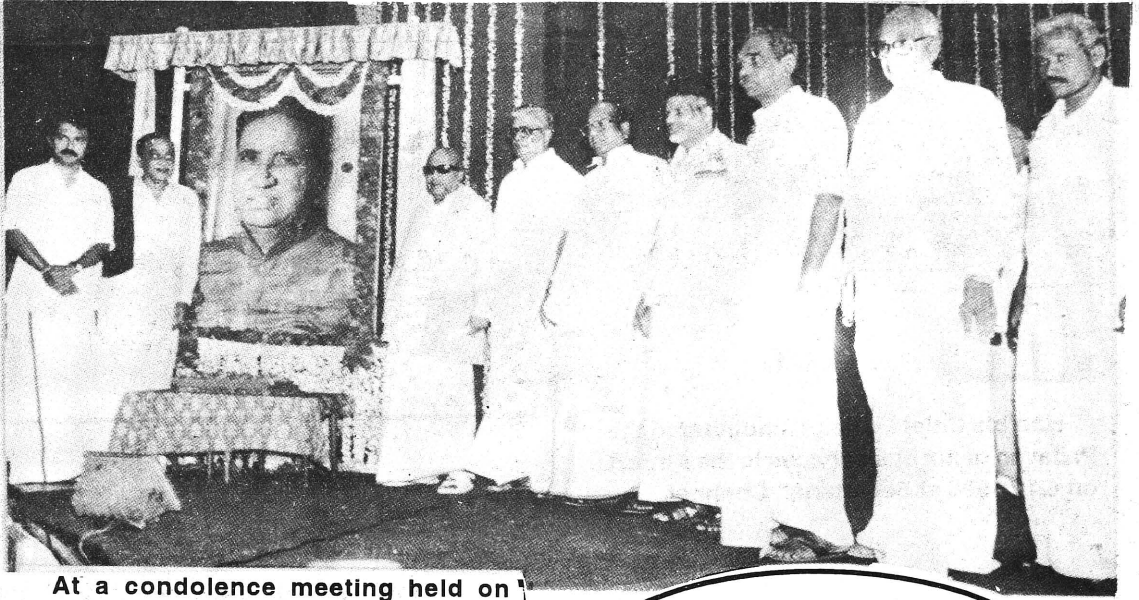
**Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the 'Singaravelar' building of the Chennai Collectorate on 11.12.1996.**

**A meeting was held to discuss ways and means of advertising the Government's welfare schemes in Doordarshan and on private Television, on 3.12.96 at Secretariat. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity Thiru V. Mullaivendan presided. Thiru Durai Sundaresan, IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism, Thiru N.S. Palaniappan, IAS, Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru Amirtham, Director of Tamil Nadu Films Division, representatives of Chennai Doordarshan and private Television companies participated in the meeting.**





ஜனவரி	பிப்ரவரி	மார்ச்	ஏப்ரல்	மே	ஜூன்
ஞாயிறு 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	30 2 9 16 23	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
திங்கள் 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
செவ்வாய் 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
புதன் 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
வியாழன் 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
வெள்ளி 3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
சனி 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
ஜூலை	ஆகஸ்டு	செப்டம்பர்	அக்டோபர்	நவம்பர்	டிசம்பர்
ஞாயிறு 6 13 20 27	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23	7 14 21 28
திங்கள் 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
செவ்வாய் 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
புதன் 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
வியாழன் 3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
வெள்ளி 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
சனி 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27

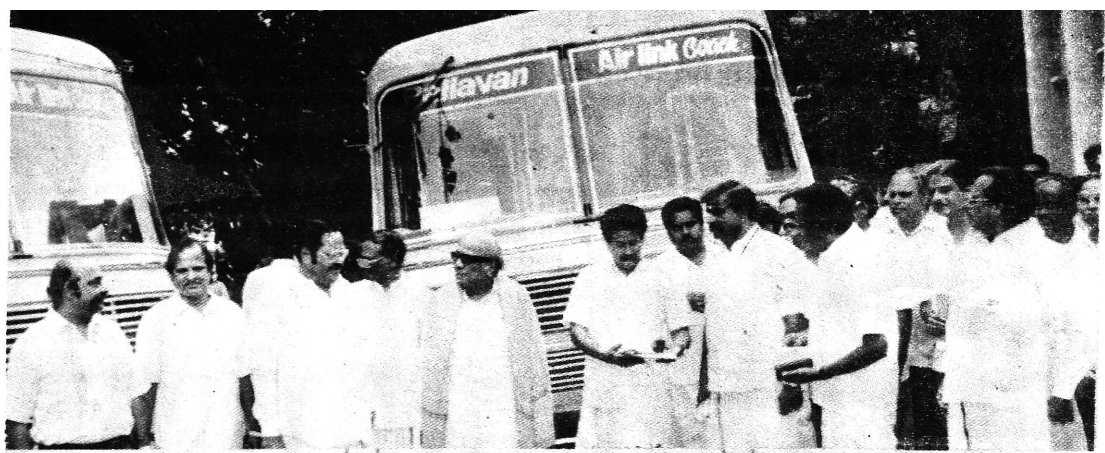


At a condolence meeting held on 11.12.1996 at Kalaivanar Arangam, Chennai, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi declared open the portrait of the demised Governor Dr. M. Channa Reddy and paid tributes to him. The meeting was presided by the Hon'ble Speaker Thiru P.T.R. Palanivel Rajan. His worshipful Mayor Thiru M.K. Stalin, Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly and other officials participated.

## PHOTO FEATURE

Hon'ble Chief Minister gave away the Award "Niruthiya Sudamani" to Tmt. Anitha Rathinam at Krishna Gana Sabha's 41st Arts & Pongal dance festival on 13.12.96.



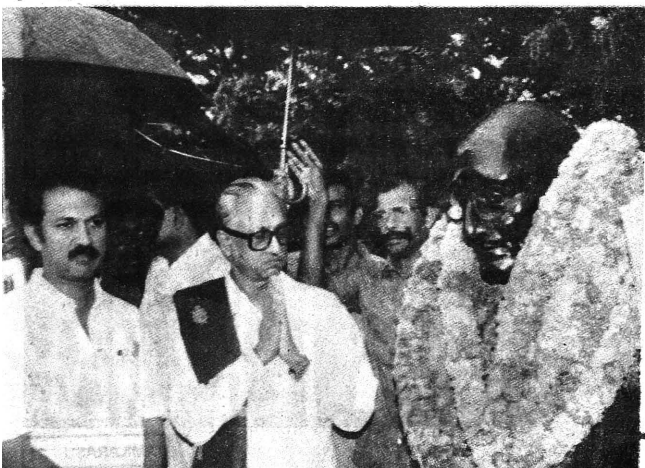


▲ Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the Pallavan delux bus services to the Airport on 6.12.1996 at Secretariat, Chennai.

▼ Hon'ble Chief Minister declared open Dr. MGR - Janaki College of Arts and Science for Women on 9.12.1996 at Chennai.



◀ Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru K. Anbazhagan and His worshipful Mayor Thiru M.K. Stalin garlanded the statue of Rajaji on his birth anniversary on 10.12.1996, in the Chennai High Court Complex.



## Dr. Channa Reddy passes away



## **SEVEN-DAY MOURNING IN TAMILNADU**

While the State Government declared a holiday under the negotiable Instruments Act for the day and announced a seven-day State mourning (from Dec.2 to 8), the Tamil Nadu Cabinet met in the afternoon and passed a condolence resolution, hailing him as "one who had stolen the hearts of the people of the State". The Central Government offices closed down for half a day in the afternoon.

The only business considered by the Cabinet was the condolence for Dr.Reddy. The resolution, after recording the various ministerial and gubernatorial offices the late Governor had held,said his death was a 'great loss', not only to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu but to the entire country. It hailed Dr.Reddy as an 'eminent administrator', a 'repository of efficiency', 'rich in experience', 'an exemplary of friendship' and an 'epitome of culture' who had endeared himself by his

general temperament and simple traits.

On behalf of the State Government and the people of Tamil Nadu, the Cabinet conveyed its heartfelt condolences to Tmt.Reddy and other members of the family.

Dr.Reddy, incidentally, was the second governor who died in office while serving Tamil Nadu. The first was A.J.John in 1957.

The Chief Minister Kalaingar M.Karunanidhi, and leaders of various political parties have condoled the death of the Governor Dr.M.Channa Reddy, at Hyderabad.

The Chief Minister Kalaingar M.Karunanidhi, in his message expressing shock and grief, recalled that Dr.Reddy had dedicated his life, as a youth, to public service. He strove for the development of Andhra Pradesh, not only while he was in the Govern-

ment, but also while he was out of office. Also, he had served as a Minister in the Indira Gandhi Cabinet and as Governor of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In Tamil Nadu, he won over the hearts of the people of the State after he assumed office in 1993, the Chief Minister said.

Describing Dr.Reddy as an amiable, experienced and able administrator, the Chief Minister said he had been accessible to one and all. His death was not only a loss to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but to the whole country.

The President, the Vice-president, the Prime Minister and a large number of political leaders expressed grief over the demise of the Tamil Nadu Governor, Dr.M.Channa Reddy, describing him as an able administrator, a veteran parliamentarian and an outstanding leader of the country.

The President, Dr.Shankar Dayal Sharma, said in Dr.Reddy's death the country had lost an illustrious son whose services to the nation would always be remembered.

The Vice-President, Thiru K.R.Narayanan, said Dr.Reddy occupied many important positions in national affairs and served the nation with distinction.

Describing Dr.Reddy as an astute administrator, the Prime Minister, Thiru H.D.Deve Gowda, said the country had lost a leader who had left his mark on whichever post he held

during his long and eventful life.

The former Prime Minister, Thiru P.V.Narasimha Rao, said the country had lost a freedom Fighter, an excellent administrator and a man of firm determination.

The Home Minister, Thiru Indrajit Gupta, described Dr.Reddy as an able politician and said it would be difficult to fill the void created by his death.

Both the Houses of Parliament were adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the Tamil Nadu Governor, Dr.M.Channa Reddy.

Cutting across the party affiliations, political leaders paid rich tributes to Dr.Reddy describing him an an able administrator, veteran parliamentarian and freedom fighter. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Thiru P.A.Sangma, said Dr.Reddy had made invaluable contribution during his political career spanning 46 years.

The Prime Minister, Thiru Deve Gowda said the country had lost an able administrator and experienced Parliamentarian. He said it was an irreparable loss for the nation.

Dr.Murali Manohar Joshi of BJP, said that the passing away of Dr.Reddy had left a void

in the political arena. Dr.Vijayabhaskara Reddy, said as an ardent freedom fighter, Dr.Reddy had been jailed a number of times in his long chequered political career.

## **PROFILE OF**

### **Dr. M. CHANNA REDDY**

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**D**r.M.Channa Reddy, Born on January 13, 1919 at Mangalarn Village in Vikarabad Taluk near Hyderabad was the only son of Shri Lakshma Reddy and Shrimathi Shankamma Reddy. Married to Shrimathi Savitri Devi (daughter of Shri K.Narayana Reddy and Shrimathi Rajamma Reddy) on May 3rd 1936, Doctor Reddy was blessed with two sons Shri M.Rav-

inder Reddy and Shri M.Shashidhar Reddy, and a daughter, Shrimathi Vasudha Reddy. Dr.Reddy's ancestral home is in Sirpur village also near Hyderabad, and traditional profession is farming.

Dr.Reddy earned the degree of MBBS from the Osmania Medical College in 1941 and joined



the State Medical Services. Within a couple of months, he gave up the Government job and established two dispensaries in the city of Hyderabad. His dispensaries became people's dispensaries as he provided medical assistance to the needy free of cost.

He was always busy either in organising or captaining Seva Dal corps or taking part in political conferences as a delegate or leader of delegation.

Dr.Channa Reddy was elected General Secretary of the Andhra Mahasabha in 1946. After the split in the Andhra Mahasabha between Communists and Congressmen, Dr.Reddy opted in favour of the Congress which was affiliated to the Indian National Congress led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Driven by the desire to lead the anti-Nizam movement on Gandhian principles he tried to bring the problem to the notice of Congress leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr.Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel. He travelled all the way to Delhi to seek Gandhiji's blessings to the anti-Nizam movement organised and led by him.

The movement against the Nizam soon intensified in the State. The leaders of the movement

including Dr.Channa Reddy were imprisoned by the regime. Later, young Dr. Reddy was one of those eight Congressmen released by the Nizam to negotiate a settlement with the people.

Dr. Reddy stood like a rock between the Nizam and the oppressed people and organised a strong resistance. In order to mobilise the people and keep his channel of communication with the masses intact, he launched a weekly called HYDERABAD from Vijayawada. This campaign paid dividends as the writings of Dr.Reddy moved the people and the resistance became stronger. The success of the resistance movement compelled the Government of India to launch Police action against the Nizam which successfully brought the fight to finale. Hyderabad came to be regarded as the State of the Indian union and its representatives were invited to join the Provisional Parliament in Delhi.

### **THE PARLIAMENTARIAN**

Dr.M.Channa Reddy, at the age of 29, became the young parliamentarian and with his fiery speeches, enlightened perceptions and organising skill, attracted the attention of the top echelons of the Indian National Congress. Within hardly eight days of his joining the Provi-

sional Parliament, Dr.Reddy was appointed as one of the three whips of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Dr.Reddy contested the first General Election and won a seat in the Hyderabad State Legislature and emerged as the inevitable choice for the difficult portfolio of Food and Agriculture.

The Agriculture University [with three Agriculture, two Veterinary and one Home Science College and several research centres] was established in 1964 as a result of Dr.Reddy's efforts.

In the 1962 elections, Dr.Reddy regained his seat in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature and joined the State Cabinet as Minister for Planning, Panchayat Raj, Industries and Finance.

### **CONTRIBUTION IN THE SECTOR OF STEEL**

An intensive industrial promotion campaign was launched in the country during his tenure in the Ministry of Steel in the Andhra Government in 1964-67.

In 1967, after winning the election for the State legislature Dr.Reddy was invited by Indira Gandhi to join her Cabinet as Minister for Steel, Mines and Metals. With his vast experience in the field of Steel Industry in Andhra (1964-67) within a short period, Dr.Reddy introduced several far-reaching changes in the set-up of steel industry in the country, which are still retained in essence.

Dr.Reddy returned to Hyderabad in 1968. The on going Telangana movement drew this born fighter into the main stream once again and he lent his full support to the movement for a separate Telangana.

The movement caught momentum and in the 1971 parliamentary elections, Dr.Reddy and his supporters were elected in almost all the constituencies of the State (except three). This glorious success of Dr.Reddy and his followers opened the eyes of the Central Leaders and soon the measures to negotiate with the people of Telangana were initiated. The Six-Point For-

mula adopted for the solution of the problem was evolved in consultation with and approval of Dr.Reddy.

### **GOVERNOR WITH A VISION (in UP from 1974-77)**

In 1974, Dr.Channa Reddy accepted the office of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh-- the most populous and problem-ridden State of the Indian Union. Till he demitted the office in October, 1977 as Governor, Dr.Reddy took up many a public cause with the Government of the State.

### **GOVERNOR OF RAJASTHAN (1992-93)**

Dr.Channa Reddy assumed the office of the Governor of Rajasthan on February 5, 1992. Dr.Reddy, as Governor of the State, enjoyed perfect relationship with his Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers and had very good rapport with the people of Rajasthan.

On May 31, 1993, Dr.M.Channa Reddy took over as Governor of Tamil Nadu. No stranger to Tamil Nadu, Dr.Channa Reddy had been intimately acquainted with the people and the problems of the State, for a long time now.

In fact, in 1978, when Dr.Channa Reddy was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he had formulated the Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Madras City, to be drawn from the River Krishna.

As the water had to flow through the chronically drought-prone Rayalaseema region, Dr.Reddy introduced the irrigation component to benefit the Rayalaseema region. While Andhra Pradesh Government was to bear the cost for the irrigation component, Tamil Nadu was to pay only for the drinking water supply component.

Dr. Reddy had even discussed the scheme with the then Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, the late M.G.Ramachandran. But somehow, the scheme could not really take off. And, in 1983, the scheme, which had been worked out earlier by Dr.Reddy was launched.



# CLASSICAL DANCES OF TAMIL NADU

## Beating of Drums (Thappattam)

Danced to the beating of drums, this dance is an inseparable item of village entertainment and at social gatherings. The processions, festivals and household ceremonies essentially go with this musical dance. Each group has 15 members. Villagers of all age groups take part in this dance.

The rhythmic beatings of 'Thappu' kindles the feelings of the listeners and instinctly they are inspired to dance to the tunes of the drums.

This 'Thappattam' is very popular in the Districts of Thanjavur, Madurai, Dindigul, Nellai Kattabomman, V.O.Chidambaranar, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar.



## Folk Drums (Naiyandi Melam)

This musical instrument is the base to all folk arts of Tamil villages; Nagaswaram, Thavil, Pambail, Thamukku, Urumi, Thalam are some of the musical instruments that are used in Naiyandi Melam performance. Karagam, Kavadi, Dummy horse, Oyilattam, Thevarattam, Alagarattam are a few village folk arts of the Tamils, performed in temple festivals, at all auspicious occasions and processions. This Naiyandi Melam is an inseparable item in all village functions. A group of 11 join together and perform this item. The music is enchantic and captivative. Thalam, Sruti are the basic ingredients of all musical performances. Naiyandi melam also has this twin ingredients. This is very popular in Madurai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Quaide-milleth and V.O.C. Districts of Tamil Nadu.

## Bharatha Natiyam

This particular style of dance-Bharatha Natiyam originated and way nurtured in Tamil Nadu. Today Bharatha Natiyam is very popular other in most other countries also. Only from this classical style various other forms of dances have been evolved. Each and every limb of performer exhibit one or the other emotional feelings of the artist. The facial expression of the performer reflect the inner feelings of the mind.

This is a rare style of dance peculiar to the Tamils and Tamil Nadu. The ancient Tamil literature 'Silappathikaram' mentions in detail the various aspects of this glorious dance.



## Stick Dance (Kolattam)

This particular dance is also singular to Tamil Nadu. Both men and women without any age restriction take part in this group dance. They carry small sticks (Koles) in their hands which are about a foot and a half in length and strike them against each other to suit the song and music. The songs are not merely entertaining but carry a theme and a message to the listeners. This group activity exercises the body of the performer's and rejuvenates their mind, too.

Kolattam with some alterations is also popular in other parts of the country. However, the Kolattam of Tamil Nadu is a class by itself.



body and mind of the part takers. The rendering of songs of Kummi captivates the mind of on-looker. Kummi is the most popular item of folk arts of Tamils. There are also Kummi songs which give rise to sublime thoughts.

## Tribal Dance

The tribals of Nilgris are Badugas, Kothas and Thodas. These people live in harmony with nature. The dances of these tribal people though simple in language have a majestic note.

The Thodas worship their deity 'AMMAN' by singing songs and the body movements are adjusted to suit the music.

Likewise the Kothas also dance to the accompaniment of song and music. The term Kothas is a derivative of the term 'hare golo', the term 'golo' is the derivatives of a flute like material, (Kuzhal). Though their musical language is "kothas", their spoken language is only Tamil. Badugas clad in white, sing their songs in their own Baduga lan-

guage and make an inimitable dance movement to worship the Lord of Hills.

## Folk Songs (Nattupura Padalgal)

Tamil rural folk are endowed with native intelligence, imagination and elegance and seek to convey their ideas in verse combined with music and also in a touching manner. The verse and expression are spontaneous. Our folk songs are really poetry since they are also spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings.

These folk songs narrate past incidents, present exigencies and future expectations. They also carry messages from unwritten, traditional ideas handed



over by tradition. These songs do not have known authors. The verbal expressions of rustic, innocent, hard working common people of villages, are reflected in these songs.

## Oyilattam

Oyilattam is also a form of folk arts seen commonly in villages.



## Kummi

This is an exclusive domain of women performing in groups. Ideas and thoughts are set to music and sung along with the body movement of the performers.

As in Kolattam, Kummi also gives a healthy exercise to the



Again it is also performed mainly by women. This is very popular particularly in the Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar, Kamarajar, V.O.Chidambaram, Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Dindigul. Oyilattam is an inseparable item of dance during village festivals. Generally the Marava and Nayakar sects perform this group dance. Today this 'Oyilattam' is performed not only in village festivals but also in general in social functions. Normally a group of 25 people take part in this dance and men also evince keen interest. Generally the song and music to this dance is given by a drum beat known as Naiyandi Melam. The performers carry coloured cloth in their hands and flutter them with vigour and elegance to match the tunes of music.

### Sevalyattam

This particular group dance is a speciality of Dharmapuri District in Tamil Nadu.

Silappathikaram is one of the

five Tamil epics known as "AIMPERUM KAPPIAM". In this Tamil epic a woman known as Madhavi sustained burns due to an accident. Her neighbours sing a song praying to their 'Kula Dheivam' for the speedy recovery of Madhavi. It is both a prayer song and an entertainer. The performers execute their movements with small sticks in their hands.

Thagadur was a part of the kingdom of Vallal Adhiyaman who gave the precious 'Nelji fruit' to ancient Tamil Poetess Avvai. Thagadur is presently in Dharmapuri District. "Sevaiattam" is performed only here now. This dance was patronised by the Hoysalas, King Krishnadevaraya and Athiyar Mulambas. The pole or the stick used in this particular form of dance are considered as divine and kept in temples of worship by the people. The semi tribal people of Bargur area in Dharmapuri District have kept alive this particular dance.



### Alagarattam

In Tamil Nadu, Madurai is popularly known as the temple City. Lord Alagar is the brother of the presiding deity of Madurai, Goddess Meenakshi. The Tamil month Chithirai is very important to the people of Madurai for it is in this month Lord Alagar gave Goddess Meenakshi in marriage to Lord Sundareswarar.

Lord Alagar from his abode in the Alagarmalai comes down to Madurai to take part in the marriage of his sister Goddess Meenakshi. The people of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Dindigul Districts congregate in vast numbers to welcome Lord Alagar. They also offer fervent prayers to Lord Alagar and entertain him by dressing like Lord Alagar himself to please Him. They spray coloured water on Lord Alagar to express their love for him. They sing in chorus in praise of Lord Alagar dancing to the accompaniment of Naiyandi Melam.

## Karagattam

Karagam is a pyramid like, conical vessel. This is decorated and carried on the head by the performer during the dance. The accompaniment of music and beating of drums, enchants the listener.

The performer skilfully carries the Karagam, on his/her head during the movement. Karagattam is a delicate and elegant folk art. It is generally performed in temple festivals and other social get-togethers.



## Kavadi Attam

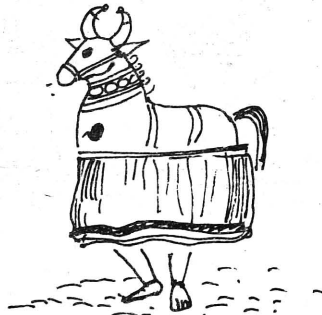
Kavadi is closely associated with Lord Muruga, the popular Tamil God. It takes the form of half a circle fixed to a horizontal wooden rod tastefully designed and decorated. Its length is that of an average man's shoulder. Its diameter is about 2 feet. It is decorated with feathers of Peacock and colourful bands. They also carry the figures or photographs of popular Gods of the 'Tamils'.



Normally the person who carries a Kavadi sings, on his/her beloved God and dance to the chanting of manthras and music. Generally people in groups carry Kavadis and go in procession to the temples to the accompaniment of music and beating of drums.

## Bull Dance (Kaalai Attam)

The bull is a symbol of strength and valour. Normally a man's walk is compared to a bull's walk. If the elegance of a peacock stands for the delicacy of the woman, a bull's posture is compared to 'the majesty of a man. A bull stands for hard work and manly composure.



Here, a group of men dressed like bulls, make movements and dance to the accompaniment of music and beating of drums. This is known as Kalaiattam. Naiyandi Melam is the chief musical instrument for this Kalaiattam. This particular form of dance is popular in the southern Districts of Tamil Nadu. This is a main item in village festivals.

## Dummy Horse

Among the animals meant for travel, the leg shape of horse and camel are different from that of others. Hence their speed in



walking and running. Man fixes such a shape of foot to his own feet and dances like a horse to the accompaniment of music.

He wears the shape of a horse on to his waist with horse foot made of wood and dances skilfully and vigourously. Both man and woman as a couple join together and perform this horse dance. Normally a historical incident is narrated in the song and the performers dance to the beating of drums and playing of

This is very popular during Mariamman temple festivals in villages. Musical instruments like Tharai, Thappattai are used for this ferocious form of dance.

### Heroic Feats

The Tamils are known for their physical valour and mental acumen. They love heroic feats to win the admiration and love of others. In ancient Tamil literature, it was told that the youth performed risky courageous physical feats to win the love of their sweet hearts.

This includes Silambam (with poles), sword fight, wrestling, fighting with fire balls etc., This requires a regular and hard training with skill and discipline. This is taught by a teacher to the students. Only after a specific period of hard training one can perform this heroic feat. This also serves as a self protective measure. In the ancient Tamil World, such heroic feats were many and varied. Today our

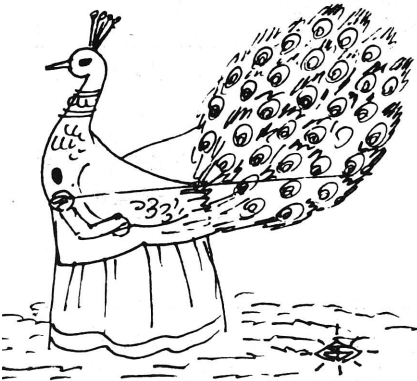
youth in villages keep alive this ancient martial arts by practice.

### Dummy Legs Dance (Kokkalikkattai Attam)

This is a unique dance of the North Arcot Ambedkar District. A performer attaches long wooden planks to his feet and dances to the accompaniment of music. Normally this dance is performed during the annual festival of Gan-gai Amman.

Today it is being performed at national level art festivals outside Tamil Nadu. The size of the wooden plank is 3 feet height to 4.5 feet.

It requires strenuous training. This dance requires the musical instruments of Thappu, Settu, Thappattai. The performer with his artificial and extended legs dances elegantly and vigorously. Due to hard training and involvement of the dance, spectators get a sense of thrill and entertainment.



other instruments. In Tamil Nadu, this dummy horse dance is an inevitable item of performance in all temple festivals, village functions and other social gatherings.

### Peacock Dance

This is popular in the southern Districts of Tamil Nadu during temple festivals and other village functions. People wear a set of peacock feathers on to their waist and dance along in a procession to the accompaniment of music and Naiyandi Melam.

Now-a-days, this dance is also performed by Bharatha Natyam dancers in their programmes.

### Tiger Dance

This is a folk art performed mainly by men. They paint their body with lines and spots like a tiger from head to toe, with a tail fixed to their back. They walk, roll and dance to the music.



# THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF KUMARI CONTINENT

**Dr. S. Padmanabhan**  
General Secretary  
Kanniyakumari Historical and  
Cultural Research Centre  
Nagercoil.

It cannot be refuted that in the long chequered history of India the history of the South has been neglected. Whether it relates to the ancient period or modern period the history of South India is systematically ignored. There was a vast land mass beyond the present Kanniyakumari and a glorious civilization was born and flourished in the part of the land which was swallowed by sea several times. This fact has been suppressed by the historians. Long before the Christian era it was a fact that the ancient Tamils had nurtured the great Sanghams and their rich language flourished in these academies. But these factors were not given due place in Indian history. That is the sad position of ancient history of South India particularly Tamil Nadu.

## **Battle of Kalinga**

The famous battle of Kalinga in the annals of Indian history converted the Emperor Asoka as a staunch Buddhist. One of the edicts says: "In this was in Kalinga, men and animals numbering one hundred and fifty thousand were carried away captives from the country as

many as one hundred thousand were killed there in action and many times that number perished". Certainly it would have been one of the biggest battles in the world history and the King who ruled Kalinga must have been a powerful and mighty ruler. As the victor of the war Asoka's name was in the history books whereas the defeated King's name was not at all found in the history books. The edicts of Asoka never mentioned the name of the King of Kalinga because Kalinga belonged to the South.

## **Chola Kings**

When North India was being raided by Mahmud, the mighty Chola King Raja Raja was laying the foundation of an extensive empire which included the whole of South India upto the Tun-gabadra, 12000 small islands and a part of Sri Lanka. Following the footsteps of Raja Raja Chola his son Rajendra Chola achieved heroic deeds in history. Rajendra's empire spread upto the Ganges in the North, Ceylon in the South, Mahodai in the West and Kadaram in the East. The glory of the two great Chola

Kings is not known beyond the Vindya mountains. The very fact is that the students of Indian history know more about Asoka, Harsha and Chandragupta but the same students have no fair knowledge about the great Chola, Chera and Pandya kings who played notable part in the history and brought name and fame to the country.

## **Three Tamil Kings**

There are literary evidences that the kings of ancient Tamil Nadu conquered North India. The very names of Imayavaramban Neduncheralathan (the Chera King who kept Himalayas as his boundary), Arya Padai Kadantha Neduncheliyan (the Pandya King who defeated the Aryan army) and Gangai Konda Cholan Rajendran (the Chola King who conquered Gangetic plain) denote the glorious victory of the three great Tamil Kings. The fact that the Chera King Chenkuttuvan went to North and brought the stone from Himalayas for erecting the statue of Kannaki, cannot be brushed aside as a poetic exaggeration. There is a hill named Cheragiri in Meghalaya. The Chola King

Karikalan went to Himalayas and inscribed his insignia<sup>1</sup> tiger<sup>2</sup> thereon says Silappathikaram, one of the five epics in Tamil literature. It is interesting to note that the mountain range between Sikkim and Tibet is known as Chola range and the nearby pass is called Chola pass in the World atlas prepared by Readers Digest. There is a waterfall named Chola Khola and a district Cholakumbha in Nepal. It is a fine field for further research.

### Indian Freedom Struggle

In the case of the Indian Freedom struggle the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 has been described by the Indian historians as the first Freedom struggle. But the great Vellore Sepoy Mutiny which took place 150 years ago and which paved the way for further Freedom Movement has been ignored. In the Vellore Mutiny more than 600 heroes lost their lives. More than 200 heroes were charged by the government as anti-nationals and they were hanged. The tragic factor is such a great Vellore struggle has not found its due place in Indian history. In the 1857 struggle great heroes like Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantia Thope, Nana Sahib and Bahadur Shah are well known to the students of Indian history. But the great heroes who were second to none in these heroic activities against the British rulers like Pulitthevan, Marudu Brothers, Umaithurai, Velu Nachiyar, Chennamma of Keladi in Karnataka, Pazhassi Raja and Velu Tampi of Kerala are not known to the students of history.

In the Indian history, the heroes from the South are not given importance. Bhagvat Singh, Rajaguru and Sukadev were the household names in the struggle of independence. At the same time Thiruppur Kumaran who sacrificed his life at the altar of freedom to honour the National flag, Vanchinathan of Schenkottai who shot dead the atrocious Collector Ash, V.V.S. Aiyar, the nightmare of the Englishmen and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai of Tuticorin who launched Indian ships to challenge the British supremacy over the sea are not given importance in the history of the freedom struggle.

### Jai Hind

The freedom slogan "Jai Hind" was coined by the great freedom fighter Dr. Chenpakaraman Pillai but the slogan today brings the figure of Subash Chandra Bose to our mind. Long before Subash Chandra Bose, Dr. Pillai came to the field of politics. He went to Germany and organised the freedom movement against the British and in the famous submarine Emtan he attacked India during the first World War. Subash Chandra Bose only followed the footsteps of Dr. Pillai and attacked India with the help of Japan during the Second World War. But the great efforts and heroic role of Dr. Chenpakaraman Pillai are not found in Indian history. So it is very clear that in the history of the past or the present South India particularly Tamil Nadu has been neglected and it is conveniently forgotten.

### Ancient History

From the foregoing facts, it is evident that the history of South India particularly Tamil Nadu was not given its due recognition. Frankly speaking, we can assert that South Indian History is almost ignored by the historians of India. In this connection Vicent Smith aptly remarked: "Hitherto most historians of ancient Indian have written as if the South did not exist". But on the other hand the Lemurian theory which holds the view that there was a large mass of land to the South of Kanniyakumari carries the history of South India particularly Tamil Nadu to very ancient times.

It has become a fashion among some of the historians in this country to neglect or under-rate the history of the Tamils or to conjure the issues by saying "this is not corroborated elsewhere", "confirmation is wanting", "seems to be mythological", etc. and raising doubts and problems instead of attempting to solve them. They forget that a huge mass of literature of striking originality and free from myths and legends cannot be brushed aside.

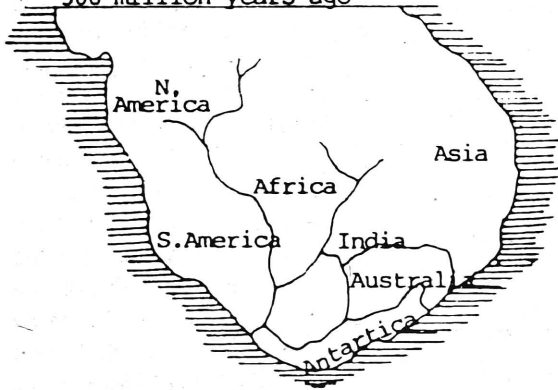
### Oceanic Research

People have not believed when scholars uttered a simple truth that the great cities like Tyre, Byblos and Troy described in the great epics Illiad and Odyssey once flourished and gradually eclipsed. But the 20th century Oceanic explorations brought to light the existence of these cities as a fact. The recent oceanic exploration reveals the

# CONTINENTAL DRIFT IN DIFFERENT STAGES

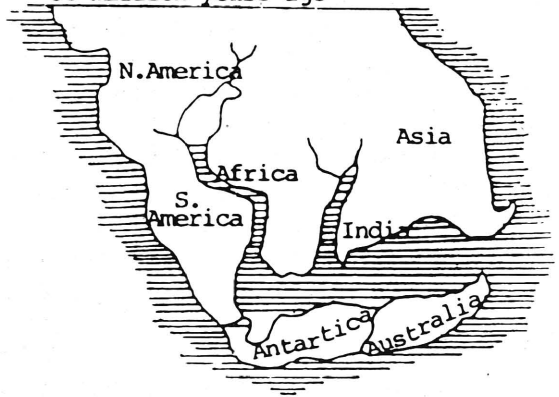
## 1st Stage

300 million years ago



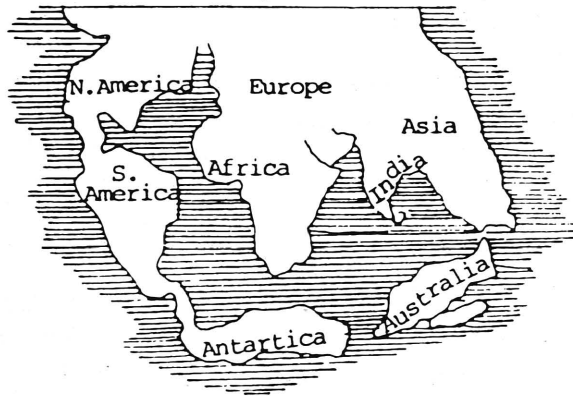
## 2nd Stage

50 million years ago



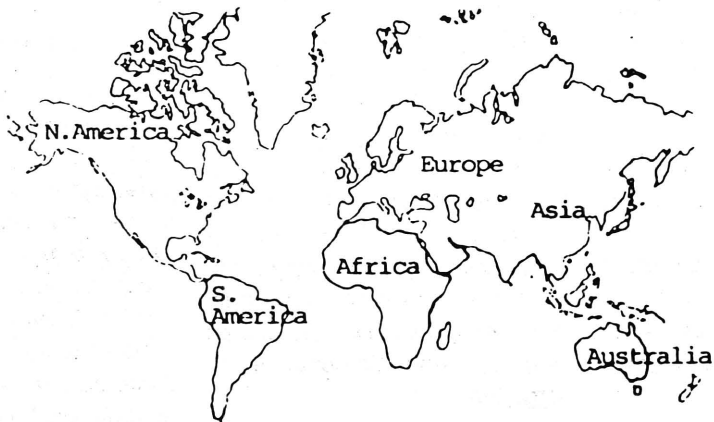
## 3rd Stage

1 million years ago



## 4th Stage

WORLD MAP OF TODAY



fact about the great city of Alexandria and its connection with the Queen Cleopatra. In India also the great cities like Poompuhar in the South and Dwaraka in the North are described in the ancient Indian epics. Many doubted the veracity of the statement where these beautiful cities existed. But today thanks to the oceanic research the characteristics of the two great cities are known to the world.

### **Naavalam Theevu (Single Land Mass)**

Most of the visitors to Kanniyakumari only know of the confluence of the three oceans, the temple of Devi Kanniyakumari, Gandhi Smarak Mandir besides of course, the land mark of Kanniyakumari, the Vivekananda Rock Memorial. How many would know that beneath the Indian Ocean there lie the remnants of a vibrant and hoary civilization of the Tamils going back to 25000 years, which were submerged by periodical cataclysmic landslips during the remote past? It is interesting to know that the topography of ancient India was different from what it is today. Peninsular India extended beyond Kanniyakumari forming a sprawling continent touching Africa in the West, Australia in the East and Antarctica in the South and occupying a large portion of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Based on Geology and Cosmology, the Geographers made out a world atlas depicting the position of the whole world 2,00,000 years ago and in it there is only one single land mass and all the present

continents were shown as one unit. The huge landmass in the old map was known as Naavalam Theevu which means the land surrounded by sea on all the four sides. In the old map the present Himalayan range was shown as sea while South India was shown as a land mass. Only a Geologist can state conclusively that the location of the present Himalayan ranges was only the site of a shallow sea almost some 20 million years back. The discovery of the thrilling facts that the Indogangetic alluvial plains, on which, the most prosperous States of the Indian Union are located, are geologically of very recent origin. While the Deccan plateau forms the remnant of the original crust of the earth, is the outcome of modern scientific studies in the field of Geology. The study of fossils alone, in the rocks of the different sectors of the globe could establish the antiquity of the land's end promontory of the present India. In the basis of this fact the well-known Archaeologist Dr.H.D. Sankalia aptly remarked: "In the South we have the oldest land mass in India older than the Himalayas".

Seismic disturbances, cataclysmic landslips, volcanic upheavals and tidal waves had submerged a vast expanse of landmass to the South of Kanniyakumari. The forefathers of the Tamils lived and thrived there. Western scholars and historians refer to the great landmass to the South of Kanniyakumari as Lemuria which broke up several thousand years ago. According to Tamil tradition the lost Lemuria was known as Kumari

Mandalam, Kumari Nadu and Kumari Kandam (Kumari Continent).

### **Continental Drift Theory**

Alfred Wegner (1880-1930) introduced a theory commonly known as the theory of Continental drift. It was striking and unusual that it attracted world-wide attention. According to him there was but a single land mass which covered about one third of the globe. About 2 crores of years ago the single land mass broke apart; North and South. America floated West, Eurasia and Australia drifted East. One of the main arguments of Wegner was an assertion that the eastern, northern and southern America would fit well into the outlines of Western Africa and Europe. It is evident from the recent researches that South India, Sri Lanka, Africa, Australia and the numerous island in the Indian and Pacific oceans are only the remnants of the lost continent of Kumari. On the basis of Cosmology, Geology, Meteorology, Anthropology, Biology, Zoology and Bio-chemistry, the Research Scholars brought forth the theory which confirms the literary account of Kumari continent. Geologically speaking the landmass named Kumari Nadu was shattered to several pieces and as a result of the continental drift, India, America, Africa and Antarctica became separate countries and the innumerable islands in the Indian and Pacific oceans were formed.

**to be continued....**

**We present a G.O. every month,  
for the benefit of readers.**



## **FINANCE (PAY CELL) DEPARTMENT**

**G.O.Ms.No.13, dated 4th January 1996**

**(Margazhi 20 Yuva, Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2026)**

Award of incentive to the Government employees who have rendered 25 years of unblemished service - Orders - Issued.

**Order - No.13, Finance (Pay cell), dated 4th January 1996.**

Government Employees Association have represented to the Government that one incentive increment may be given to Government Employees who have rendered 25 years of service as a token of recognition of longer years of service rendered.

2. Government have examined carefully the above request and have decided to grant a one time incentive to the Government employees who have rendered 25 years of unblemished service in recognition of their good service. Accordingly, Government direct that the Government employees who have completed 25 years of unblemished service under the State Government shall be awarded with an Indira Vikas Patra in the denomination of Rs.1000 (Rupees One thousand only) with an initial sale value of Rs.500 (Rupees Five hundred only).

3. Unblemished record of service would mean: absence of any punishment or adverse remark in the record excluding warnings.

In respect of persons against whom a charge is pending or contemplated consideration may be deferred their cases may be taken up if they are exonerated subsequently.

4. Government also direct that the appointing authorities shall prepare a list of employees who have completed 25 years of unblemished service once in every half year i.e., on 1st January and 1st July of every year, and issue sanction orders at the rate of Rs.500/- per Indira Vikas Patra so as to enable the drawing and Disbursing Officers to prepare and draw the relative bills and to purchase and distribute the Indira Vikas Patras shall be purchased by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers from the nearest Post Office. The issue of the incentive shall be recorded in the Service Book of the employees.

5. These orders shall apply to the teaching and non-teaching staff in local bodies and in aided educational institutions.

6. The expenditure shall be debited to the detailed head of account "59 prizes and Awards" under the relevant sub-head, minor, sub-major and major heads of account.

7. The expenditure sanctioned above shall be treated as an item of "New Service" and will be met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

8. These orders shall take effect from 10th December 1995.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**P.V.RAJARAMAN,**  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT



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