

Tamil Arasu

JULY 1990 Re. 1





The Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Thiru. Devial being received by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Madras Airport on 8th June 1990.

IN THIS ISSUE

- ★ The Chief Minister's Birthday Celebration.
- ★ Tamil Nadu fast moving up under dynamic Chief Minister's leadership.
- *Raja Sreenivasan*
- ★ The Chief Minister's speech at the National Development Council.
- ★ The Silver Jubilee of Film and Television Institute.
- ★ Motel Complex opened.
- ★ The Silver Jubilee of Chengalpattu Medical College.
- ★ Land Reforms and Tribal Welfare
- *Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan*,
Minister for Revenue
- ★ Strengthening of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
- *Thiru Ko.Si. Mani*
Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration
- ★ Tamil, Tamils and Tamil Nadu
- ★ Bharathidasan University Development: A Profile
- ★ Mighty minds of old.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission - Advertisements



TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2021

Aani - Aadi
JULY - 1990

FIRST COVER -



COURTALLAM

About 100 kms. South of Madurai is Courtallam Falls, known as the 'Spa' of the South. A shower in the cascading waters is a great experience. The waters are said to have great recuperative properties. The Courtallam Falls will captivate the heart of any visitor. The season here is between June and September.

The 67th birthday of Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was celebrated for 3 days. Though, his birthday fell on 3rd June, the two days preceding it were also earmarked for the celebration.

A three-day photo-exhibition on "Kalaingar Karunanidhi" put up at the Kalaivanar Arangam by the D.M.K. Youth Wing and inaugurated by the Assam Chief Minister Thiru P.K. Mahantha, a huge blood donation camp organised by the D.M.K. Youth Wing, symposium, debates and poets-meet in which Tamil scholars, and poets participated were some of the events that marked the birthday celebration.

On his birthday, Dr. Karunanidhi visited the memorials of Anna and Periyar and placed wreaths.

The Chief Minister's Birthday Celebration

The Governor Thiru Surjit Singh Barnala, National leaders, Ministers, thousands of well-wishers, admirers, scholars, party-people and members of the public greeted the Chief

Minister on his birthday in person.

In the evening, there was a public meeting at Thiagaraya Nagar in which leaders of various parties participated.



INDUSTRIALISATION

Tamil Nadu Fast Moving up Under Dynamic CM's Leadership

By Raja Sreenivasan

When I was browsing through old newspapers, one advertisement under a caption "...not available..." attracted my attention. The advertiser had invited applications from professionals of high calibre to fill up a vacancy in his organisation at the topmost level. According to him people of such calibre were rare and it was difficult for him to get the proper man. Hence his advertisement was directed towards such people, who were not generally available.

This brought to my mind the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi, who belongs to such a rare class of persons that is indeed very hard to find. He is a harmonious blend of so many talents and Tamil Nadu is really fortunate to have him guide the destiny of the State. The manner in which he has been handling the affairs of the State, since he assumed office, will bear ample testimony to his many talents.

I propose to touch upon his contributions to the Industrial progress of Tamil Nadu under his illustrious guidance and administration.

Crisis Manager

When Mr. Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

after the recent elections, he inherited a lot of problems on all fields in the State. Practically there was no development administration during a short period before elections, but only maintenance administration. He had to take decisions on urgent basis on all pending matters even on government postings and policy matters. He acted with remarkable speed and discretion. Within a short period he gave an impressive impetus to the industrial activity, which promised a continuity of the accelerated progress of trade and industry in the State. Tamil Nadu was occupying the third place on the industrial map of India during Sixties and Seventies. There was gradual deceleration thereafter and at the end of AIADMK rule, Tamil Nadu had slid to the thirteenth place. Within a short span of his present tenure he has amply demonstrated his ability as a crisis manager and to stop the wheels of retardation and reset the wheels towards progress. He has reassured the business class about the industrial climate and his government is doing everything possible to industrialise the State.

Creating The Proper Industrial Climate

In his zeal to provide necessary

facilities and proper environment to prospective industrialists in Tamil Nadu, he had, immediately on assuming office, declared that his government would strive its best to start one industry a month. So long, he is fulfilling the promise. We have become tired of hearing varied political slogans all through the years without substantial results, right from Quit India to the much publicised "Garibi Hatao". In contrast, the Karunanidhi Government's slogan sounds different. The pronouncement "Son-nadhai Seivom...Seivathai Solvom" meaning 'we say what we will do and we will do what we have said' stands apart from slogans we have been accustomed to. He wants complete synchronisation of promises and actions by his government. Even if, by chance, he is not able to achieve it the people will have the satisfaction that he started a move in the right direction.

High Ambitions

It is heartening to note that the Government led by Mr. Karunanidhi has urged the Centre to locate the proposed second unit of Maruti car in the State in the interest of economic production and to step up the purchase of ancillaries from small scale industries. He is reiterating his government's stand that it was committed to an accelerated industrialisation of the State and the maintenance of harmony in the industrial units. In his ambitions to see an industrialised Tamil Nadu once again, he has taken a number of steps in the last one year to break the communication gap between industrialists and government and remove uncertainties and irritants to growth.

The Tamil Nadu Government has also sought central clearance for setting up more sugar mills in the State. The State Government has also taken a policy decision to permit new sugar mills only in the public or co-operative set-ups only.

The responsiveness of Karunanidhi Government is il-

lustrated by the recent amendments to the Sales Tax Act. He has given tax concessions and other benefits. The proposals included reduced rates of tax on commodities with transference from the multipoint system of tax to the single point system and introduction of sales tax deferral schemes to stimulate new small scale units.

Equal Attention Paid to Backward Areas

The Karunanidhi Government is not taking care of the industries in

gives employment to over 11 lakh persons. Besides direct governmental assistance he is also soliciting the help of the nationalised banks in the State. The banking sector's special focus has been on rural areas with a view to bring about desirable improvements in agriculture and allied activities. Schemes such as dry land farming, drip irrigation, -etc. are undertaken in districts, where agricultural activities are constrained by inadequate irrigation water. This sector

may be, can generate employment without burdening the finances of the State. Mr. Karunanidhi has fully realised this and as such has been giving active co-operation to this sector. Even opening of showrooms, small or big, gets his support. But such participation boosts morale among the businessmen and they are encouraged to organise and design showrooms which are in tune with some of the finest showrooms in the world. We are very proud that Madras City has such showrooms indeed.

He is a harmonious blend of so many talents and Tamil Nadu is really fortunate to have him guide the destiny of the State. The manner in which he has been handling the affairs of the State, since he assumed office, will bear ample testimony to his many talents.

urban areas alone; they are as much concerned in rural industrialisation also. He is not talking about iron and steel alone; he is talking of such a common commodity - salt also. Prior to the elections we witnessed a rehearsal of the Vedaranyam salt agitation. Mr. Karunanidhi is more pragmatic. He has plans to develop the seashore from Mamallapuram to Thuthukudi in order to give a new urge to the salt industry and to raise the living standards of those engaged in the industry. Very soon, the soda ash plant in Vedaranyam is going to be a reality. He is aware of the problems and prospects of small, agro and rural industries. He firmly believes in the concept of District Growth Centres. In spite of all the existing special agencies for the development of small industries in rural areas, much remains to be done. The Reconstruction Corporation for small scale industries is one of the many schemes he has in his mind. There are more than one lakh small scale industries in the State with a total capital investment of over Rs.1994 crores. This sector

has been effectively participating in various schemes formulated by the State Government and also supporting them with active interaction with the government in the development projects of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. is an institution with a heart. Perhaps this is the first State-level financial institution in the country. The Government of Tamil Nadu has offered a number of concessions through TIIC for the industries to be set up in backward areas, which are estimated at about 105 in number at the moment. The government is also identifying the most backward taluks and locations to give special attention. The Mahila Udyog Nidhi for women entrepreneurs, which facilitates promoter's contribution only at 10 per cent of the project cost, is a real boon to the class.

Multifaceted Growth

The private sector too is a direct contributor towards the social uplift of the masses. Development of private sector however small they

Nothing will be complete if we do not mention about the Computers. I have seen a small medical store in city which has a computer for their operation. People have become computer minded. Kalaingar is not lagging behind in giving support to this sector too. Very recently he participated in opening of an Institute which offers world class training. His participation ensures that the institute provides education of international standards.

Within a short span of his present tenure he has amply demonstrated his ability as a crisis manager and to stop the wheels of retardation and reset the wheels towards progress. He has reassured the business class about the industrial climate and his government is doing everything possible to industrialise the State.

The granite industry is picking up with the active support and guidance from the government. All along only a fraction of land of the 36,000 acres bearing granite stones were leased out. These stones are found in Chengai Anna, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri

district. The government has earned Rs.8.73 crores by leasing about 790 acres of peromboke land bearing granite stones. This is considered to be a unique achievement.

The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd is the only organisation of its kind in the whole of India. Under the able guidance of the Kalaigiar Government, the Corporation has rendered commendable service in meeting the financial requirements of the State transport undertakings.

Employees' Welfare

The Tamil Nadu Government headed by Kalaigiar is also aware of the plight of the employees in the industrial sectors. The industrial peace in this State is relatively steady. The Government is always very sympathetic towards the demands of the employees - whether they be from Government or industrial units. Within one year of assumption of office, it has conceded the major demands of the Government employees in general at a very heavy cost of more than Rs.400 crores. This includes grants of pay scale on par with the Central Government employees, grant of Central rates of Dearness allowances, selection grade and special grades and five-day week, etc. The government has encouraged solutions being found to its employees' problems through direct negotiations. The chivalry of the Chief Minister is of such magnitude that has prompted a leading industrialist to suggest that in addition to

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the industries portfolio, he should also hold the labour portfolio in one of the recent conferences.

Revival of Sick Units

It is customary to ask for certain

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favours on the birthday of personalities, who are in a position to grant such requests. In this way, we consider it worthwhile to request the attention of the Chief Minister, whose approach is always practical and decisions quick, on certain industrial problems. The plight of the new entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu deserves his attention. Because of

the paucity of the working capital which is the direct result of non or delayed payments by their customers, many of the young and new entrepreneurs find it very difficult to repay their dues to the financial institutions in time, which lent them finance initially. Their future dreams are shattered after a while, when their factories are auctioned by the financial institutions for non-payment of their dues. This is a subject which deserves urgent consideration of the Chief Minister. Some way should be found out so that they are allowed to continue with their enterprise. It is not difficult to find an amicable financial solution. Similarly for expansion of the very old industrial houses also new schemes should be drawn up, as suggested by one of the leading industrialists in a city conference.

Raja Rajan of Modern Age

If you turn the pages of history, the celebrated emperor of Chola dynasty Raja Raja Cholan mingled with the poorest of the poor people in society so that he can understand their difficulties and solve their problems. Knowingly or unknowingly, our present Chief Minister, Kalaigiar Karunanidhi also does similar things. We have no doubt during his present tenure; the people and State of Tamil Nadu will prosper and register all round progress. It is in the fitness of things, that he was recently given Raja Rajan Award.

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INDUSTRIAL HERALD
Dated:2nd June 1990



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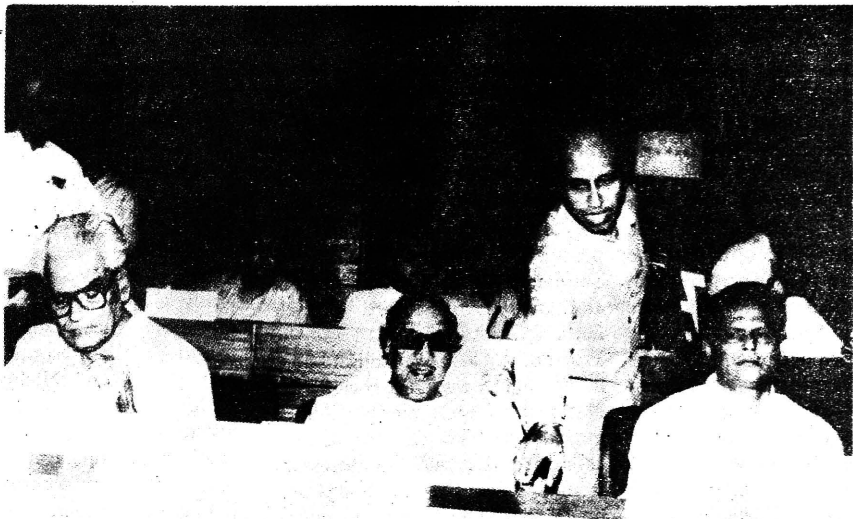
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Speech of
Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
at the
**NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL**
on
18th and 19th June 1990

*Honourable Prime Minister
and Members of the
National Development Council*

I would like to congratulate the Union Government and the Planning Commission for preparing the Approach document for the Eighth Plan within a few months of the formation of the new National Front Government. I would also like to state, at the outset, that we wholeheartedly welcome the priorities outlined in the document. They are in accordance with the election manifesto of the

National Front and outline an alternative model of development that is aimed at meeting the basic and urgent needs of our people.

The Approach document has been examined by our Government and by our State Planning Commission and we shall be conveying our detailed views to the Union Planning Commission. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks on this occasion to the major issues.

The outstanding priorities laid down in the Approach paper are adequate employment, satisfaction

of basic minimum needs, allocating at least half of all public outlays for rural areas, decentralisation of planning and implementation and emphasis on village and small industries to produce mass consumption goods. These are the essential elements of the alternative strategy which seeks to correct the distortions that have taken place in the last 40 years of planned development in India. These are also the priorities which our Government has followed when it was in power earlier and in the two budgets which we have presented during our present term in office. In particular, we have given importance to the employment and welfare of women, the economic, social and educational development of backward classes, most backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes and to child health and nutrition. We are therefore happy that this Approach document has forcefully brought out that development in our country has no meaning unless it is for the people and by the people.

The new approach has some major implications which we must be prepared to face. To these I shall turn. The basic priorities in the Approach document, whether it is

employment or rural development or decentralised planning or meeting basic needs such as education, health, water supply and housing, have to be implemented primarily by the States. We cannot expect these priorities to be translated into reality unless the States are provided with adequate resources. The two main channels through which this can be done consist of devolution through the Finance Commission and plan assistance routed through the annual plans. As far as the Eighth Plan period is concerned, the Ninth Finance Commission has given its award. The share to the States of Union excise duties, which is the most important source of shareable taxes, was increased from 20 to 40 per cent during the Janata Government by the Seventh Finance Commission in 1979. While an additional 5 per cent was given to deficit states by the Eighth Finance Commission, the share available to all States, deficit or otherwise, was retained at the same level of 40 per cent during 1984-89. The Ninth Commission has reduced this share to 37.5 per cent in the Eighth Plan period. The allocable share to the States has been reduced as compared to what it was in 1979-1984 notwithstanding the vast increase in the developmental responsibilities of the State. I am sure all the States would endorse our concern in this regard.

I may also draw attention to several other serious defects in the award of the Finance Commission. The Commission has overestimated the resources of the States, underestimated their non-plan expenditures, and has allocated a sizable sum of Rs.9,000 crores as plan grants in a manner that substantially benefits only a few States. The award of the Commission is also clearly in violation of the Gadgil formula for plan assistance which was originally approved by the National Development Council in 1968. I would therefore urge that the National Development Council should take

serious note of the consequences of this award if the States are to be placed in a position to implement the priorities which have been highlighted in his Approach document. For this purpose, I would suggest that this Council may appoint a Committee to review the requirements of the States for Central assistance having regard to their outlays in the Eighth Plan and the award of the Finance Commission. In the light of such a review, the National Development Council may decide the quantum of plan assistance that will be necessary from the Centre to the States and how it should be distributed among them.

voters in Lok Sabha Constituencies are allowed to differ from State to State keeping in mind the number of Lok Sabha Constituencies in a State at the present level despite any population change in future.

The Approach document has rightly given emphasis to decentralisation and integrated area planning. We welcome this approach. In Tamil Nadu we have already taken a number of measures to enable Panchayat Unions and Panchayats to make a more effective contribution to development programmes. While this emphasis is on the right lines.

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In regard to population policy, I am happy to say that we have been able to achieve a breakthrough in bringing down the birth rate to 22.5 through an integrated approach to family welfare programmes. But we are realising that the forward looking population policy of the State has become detrimental to its economic and political interests. For example the Ninth Finance Commission have taken the population of 1981 as the basis for the allocation of resources on account of additional excise, in the place of 1971 population figure adopted earlier. I would suggest that for all such purposes, the population figures of 1971 should only be used in future. We also lost two seats in the Lok Sabha only due to the reduced growth in population in the State. Just as the number of voters vary from State to State for Assembly Constituencies, I suggest that the number of

the Approach paper is silent on the need for greater decentralisation from the Centre to the States. We view both the philosophy and practice of decentralisation as a continuum. It is not feasible or consistent to ask the States to entrust more responsibilities and resources to local bodies unless the Centre in turn is prepared to do the same with respect to the States. It is in recognition of this that the National Front Government has committed itself to "true federalism" and "to reverse the overcentralisation" brought about by the previous Government at the Centre. It has also taken the major step of establishing the Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. We feel that in particular, it is necessary to reverse the centralisation that was brought about in 1976 during the Emergency in the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution which transferred

"Education including technical education, medical education and Universities", "Forests" and "population control and family planning" from the State list to the Concurrent list. Subject to broad guidelines that may be decided by the National Development Council financial allocations for central sector and centrally-sponsored schemes may be transferred to the States and they may be given the fullest freedom in utilising these resources for achieving the relevant purposes.

There are many other issues concerning Centre-State fiscal relations and the role of the Centre in economic and social planning which will need to be reviewed if

tion, power, roads and promotion of medium and large industries. The Centre has the main responsibility in the energy sector and for infrastructure such as railways, ports and national highways. These investments have to supplement and complement the State plans in suitable ways. Tamil Nadu is chronically deficit in power. The State has already exhausted its hydro potential for power generation and it is dependent on the development of thermal and nuclear power for its future growth. It is therefore virtually dependent on an equitable linkage to its thermal power stations for which we look upto the centre. The withdrawal of the coal linkage from

Centre should correct this anomaly by allotting the entire power generated in Neyveli to Tamil Nadu. We also suggest that the additional burden on account of the revised coal linkages should be suitably compensated. In other words we request that either a direct subsidy or a system of coal freight equalisation may be reintroduced to ensure that coal is available in all the thermal plants in the country at the same price. A new dimension is added in the case of the proposed nuclear power plant at Koodankulam for which the State has come forward to incur considerable social cost for its development. The centre should compensate the State by increasing the allocation of power from this plant to atleast 75 per cent of the generation. In the power sector we urge that an early decision may be taken to promote private sector participation. The State would also urge an early decision on Central investment for mining lignite in Jayankondan in Tiruchirappalli district and reservation of the lignite there exclusively for power generation for the State by both public and private sector units.

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we are to realise the objectives and targets of the Approach paper. The election manifesto of the National Front has recognised that "the States ought to enjoy genuine autonomy—political, legislative, economic, fiscal and administrative—without submitting themselves to the indignity of becoming supplicants before the Centre with a begging bowl". In this context, it has given the assurance that it will undertake a comprehensive review of Union-State relations in consultation with all Chief Ministers and that, on this basis, it will strengthen the federal nature of the Indian polity so as to make it responsive to the aspirations of the people living in various States. I would urge that urgent steps must be taken to fulfill this commitment.

In the present framework of planning, the investment outlays of States are largely confined to irriga-

Singareni coal fields to the plants in Tamil Nadu and the revised linkages to get the coal from up-country sources through rail-cum-sea-cum-rail route have thrown considerable financial burden on this State. It is an anomalous situation that while the thermal plants in Tamil Nadu have to depend upon distant and high cost coal linkage with the coal fields in other States as mentioned above, the bulk of the power generated out of the lignite mined in our State is sent away to neighbouring States. The

We are equally interested in adequate Central investments for utilising the oil in the Cauvery basin, for petrochemical complexes in Madras and in the Thanjavur area, and for establishing a Southern gas grid linked to natural gas from Bombay High. The conversion of the Salem Steel plant which is at present only a re-rolling plant, into an integrated steel complex is another project of vital importance to our State. The

In our federal system, if the planning process can be compared to a train, the Approach paper has put it on the right track. It is necessary now to gather speed and to ensure that the locomotive of the Centre pulls together and keeps together the States. The States are the coaches that contain the people.

Sethusamudram project will benefit not only Tamil Nadu but will greatly improve the economics of coastal shipping in the entire Indian peninsula. We would also urge that Central approvals for private sector investments should be expedited as far as possible under the single-window procedure and special priority given to major projects in which the State Governments are interested. In particular we would strongly urge the Central Government's approval for the proposed Aromatics Plant in Madras for which letter of intent was issued and for which several other preparatory works have already been completed.

Being a highly urbanised State, special assistance to Tamil Nadu is also necessary for urban development, particularly in respect of water supply and mass transport in Madras. We trust that high priority will be given and adequate resources allotted for these crucial projects in the Central sector in the Eighth Plan.

In conclusion, let me once again congratulate the new Government and the new Planning Commission for bringing out this Approach paper and for placing it before the National Development Council for detailed discussion. We hope the

process of formulating the Eighth Plan will be expedited. We also hope that the States will be closely consulted at all stages of Plan formulation and that the National Development Council will be convened as frequently as necessary to give its guidance and support to the planning process. In our federal system, if the planning process can be compared to a train, the Approach paper has put it on the right track. It is necessary now to gather speed and to ensure that the locomotive of the Centre pulls together and keeps together the States. The States are the coaches that contain the people.

Thank You.

The Chief Minister visits the Rehabilitation Home

The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi paid a birthday-eve visit to the Government Rehabilitation Home for leprosy patients at Paranur on 1st June 1990.

He distributed clothes to the inmates at the function and also distributed school uniforms and books to the children of the inmates.

Speaking at the function, the Chief Minister recalled his long association with the rehabilitation home which was opened in 1971. He had made it a point to visit the home every year, he said, on the eve of his birthday. "Though I do not go to temples and offer worship to the Gods, the inmates in the home are like Gods to me", the Chief Minister said.



The Chief Minister promised to consider the request made by Thiru. Vaikunt, Inspector General of Prisons, to raise the amount of Rs.550 per head for food and also for increasing its quantum. He said Thiru. Vaikunt's other request for enhancing the wages of those employed in various jobs like weaving, tailoring and shoe-making and for productivity linked bonus would also be considered by the Government.





அரசு திரைப்படக் கல்வி
வெளிப்படும் படம்/திரைப்பட வளாகம்
அழகம் காதல் விழா
அரசு திரைப்படம் - மற்றும் தொலைக்காட்சி திரைப்பட
வெளிவிழா நாளை 4-6-1990
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முன்னிலையில்
மாண்புமிகு மத்திய செய்தி ஒப்புநெய்தல் அமைச்சர்
திரு. உ. பேர்திரா
அமைச்சர்கள் அழகம் கட்டிப்பட்டு
விழா தலைவர்:
மாண்புமிகு செய்தித் துறை அமைச்சர்
திரு. கே. என். நேரு
திருமாவட்டம்
கே. சோமசுந்தரம்
கே. சோமசுந்தரம்

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE

The Silver Jubilee of Film and Television Institute was celebrated on 4th June 1990. The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi distributed awards of the Institute and delivered the Silver Jubilee address. Thiru. P. Upendra, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting laid the foundation stone for the outdoorshooting complex and Thiru. Murasoli Maran, Union Minister for Urban Development released a Silver Jubilee souvenir.

Thiru. K.N. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour, presided over the function. Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education and Thiru. Pon. Muthuramalingam, Minister for Food participated.

The Education Minister said that the Institute should be upgraded to meet the demand for technically

qualified person in the film industry. He said despite technological advance, personal inventiveness still remained important in cinema.

Thiru. Murasoli Maran, Union Minister for Urban Development, said that there was a great demand in the employment market for students passing out of the Film and Television Institute and also the Institute of Catering Technology nearby. He released a Silver Jubilee souvenir, the first copy of which was received by Thiru Kamalhasan.

Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru. P. Upendra said the Government was considering his suggestion to give two awards under the "best film category", in the national film awards: one for the best art film

and another for the best popular film.

He said now there was only one award for the best film category and popular films never get this award. Hence his suggestion for an additional award.

Thiru Upendra said Government was concerned about the growing sex and violence in films and the censor board had been given instructions to be strict on such scenes without "harassing" producers. It had also taken serious note of the proliferation of obscene cinema hoardings, posters etc. and had suggested to the film industry to have its own poster screening committee to ensure that display of vulgar publicity material was avoided.

Referring to the growing video piracy and cable television affecting the film industry, he said Government was discussing at the "highest level" steps to check this menace. It was particularly keen on curbing the mushrooming video parlours showing obscene films.

Noting the contribution made by the South Indian Film Industry, which made over 70 per cent of the 800-odd films produced every year, Thiru. P. Uppendra said the next international film festival would be held in Madras between Jan. 10 and 20. The Government was also going to have two regional film festivals in different parts of the Country every year, he added.

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi referred to the multi-cornered competition faced by the film industry, including video piracy, and called for Central assistance for development of the Film and Television Institute run by the State Government.

He said that in view of the need for toning up facilities in the in-



•• I believe only in the purity of my heart in order to make others accept my views. I shall not rely on my strength to fulfil it. ••

— Anna

stitute, the Government had decided to provide a video production centre and also an outdoor shooting complex there.

Tracing the history of film industry from the days of silent movies, the Chief Minister hoped that recent technological advancement in this industry would help overcome competition from the video world. Referring to the plea for upgrading the institute into an university of film technology, he said that no decision could be taken overnight, but promised to examine the suggestion in the near

future. He presented mementoes to some old students who had distinguished themselves in the film industry.

Tmt. Lakshmi, Tvl. Sivakumar and Kamalhasan, film artistes and Tvl. Muktha Srinivasan, K.S. Gopalakrishnan, S.P. Muthuraman and Bharathi Raja, film directors offered felicitations to the Institute.

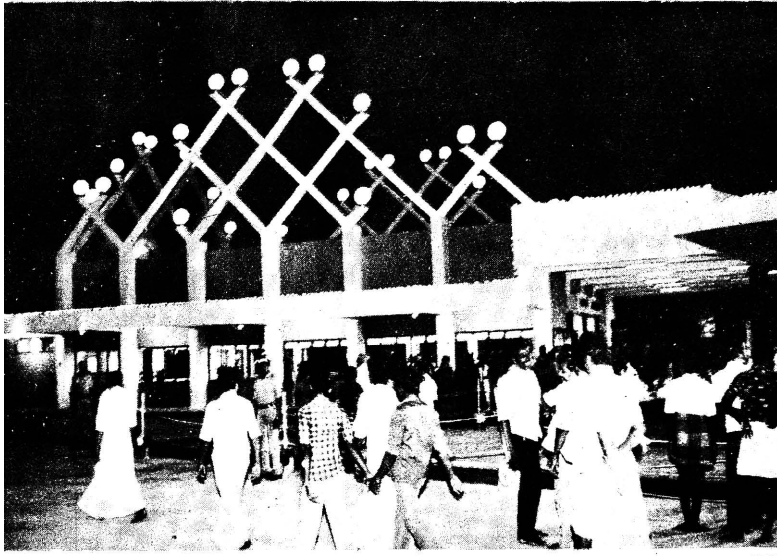
Thiru Sornam, President of the Institute, welcomed the gathering and Thiru. M. Thirumurugan, Student President proposed a vote of thanks.

NEW ADI DRAVIDAR

WELFARE MINISTER



Thiru. K. Sundaram, who represents the Ponneri (SC) constituency was sworn-in Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare at a function held at Raj Bhavan on 16th June 1990. The Governor administered the oath of office and secrecy to him. The function was attended by the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, the Speaker, Dr. Tamilkudimagan, Ministers and Senior Officials.



MOTEL COMPLEX OPENED



The Chief Minister Dr.M.Karunanidhi inaugurated a motel complex constructed by the Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation (TPTC) at a cost of Rs.69 lakhs at Mamandur on 1st June 1990. The complex is intended to provide quality food at cheap rates. It can accommodate 30 buses at a time.

The Chief Minister complimented the staff of TPTC for making the Corporation bag the All-India second prize for the second time for the best run transport undertakings in the Country in 1988-89. As an incentive, he announced that each of the 6,200 employees of TPTC would be given an article worth Rs.50. He distributed scholarship amounts to children of the TPTC staff.

Thiru. Kannappan, Minister for Transport, who presided, said the motel would fulfil the long-felt needs of the passengers of various transport corporations. He said the TPTC buses would hereafter stop only at the authorised motels for a specified time and unauthorised stops would be eliminated. This, he said, would reduce the running time of TPTC buses.

He explained the steps taken by the State Government to provide transport facilities even to the remote villages in the State. Pointing out that 80 of the 81 demands of the workers of all transport corporations were accepted by the Government, he appealed to them to work with sincerity and improve the functioning of the transport system in Tamil Nadu. He suggested to the TPTC to extend the facility (motel) to all vehicle-users.

Thiru. C. Ranganathan, Managing Director, TPTC, welcomed the gathering.

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THE SILVER JUBILEE OF



CHENGALPATTU MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, appealed to medical students to take a pledge to serve in rural areas after they completed their studies.

Participating in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Chengalpattu Medical College on 1st June 1990, he said the Government spent a lot of money on medical education. Several concessions were also provided to students, especially those drawn from the backward and most backward communities. But once they became doctors they were hesitant to go to villages and preferred to stay in cities. This attitude should change, he said.

The Chief Minister inaugurated new buildings and also laid foundation stones for various blocks. He promised that a separate block for women and children would be opened soon at the Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Ponmudi, Minister for Health, who presided, said the recent announcement made by the State Government to grant five additional marks to candidates whose

parents were not graduates while securing admission to professional college would go a long way in helping the educationally backward communities come up.

Ministers Thiru M. Kannappan, Thiru Durai Murugan and Dr. E. Ramakrishnan were among those who spoke on the occasion. Dr. V.P. Narayanan, Principal of the College, proposed a vote of thanks.

SEPARATE RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Government has decided to make a separate reservation of one per cent for Scheduled Tribes in education and employment opportunities in the State.

The existing 18 per cent reservation combinedly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be altered to leave the 18 per cent exclusively for SCs.

Announcing the decision taken at the Cabinet Meeting on 14th June 1990, the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said the one per cent separate reservation for STs would go from the 32 per cent now available for the general category. There would be no change in the 30 per cent reservation enjoyed by the Backward Classes and the 20 per cent available for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, he added.

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LAND REFORMS AND TRIBAL LANDS

Esteemed Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Ministers and Colleagues,

I am very glad to participate on behalf of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Conference convened to discuss about the laws relating to agrarian reforms and the steps to be taken to implement them for the benefit of the rural poor.

In Tamil Nadu, with a view to introducing major agrarian reforms, various Acts abolishing intermediaries between the Government and the ryots like Zamindars, Inamdars, etc., have been passed as early as in 1948. There are at present no tenure intermediaries in Tamil Nadu except a few cases which are still pending before the Courts.

A number of tenancy laws have been passed providing protection of tenants from eviction, fixing fair rent payable by them and providing for registration of names of persons cultivating lands belonging to land owners and Public Trusts in the State. At present no land can be resumed by the land owners other than those belonging to armed forces except on the orders of the Court for non-payment of rent.

Speech of
THIRU NANJIL K. MANOHARAN
MINISTER FOR REVENUE

AT THE
CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
NEW DELHI

on 11th and 12th June 1990

There are about 4,94,000 registered tenants cultivating lands belonging to individuals and Public Trusts in an extent of about 6,84,500 acres. There may be some unregistered tenants also. The question of conferring ownership rights on these tenants was examined by the Government. In view of the huge amount (to the extent of about Rs.350 crores of rupees) needed for payment of compensation to the owners and in the context of the reluctance of financial institutions to finance the scheme, the legislation could not be undertaken. We request the Government of India to assist us either by themselves or through the financial institutions for implementing this agrarian reform at an early date.

The State Land Ceiling Law came into force in 1960. At present the ceiling area for a family of five members is 15 standard acres, the

overall ceiling area being 30 standard acres. It is felt not necessary to further reduce the ceiling, since the law has been in force for the last 30 years in the State and the extent presently held by most of the owners is less than the ceiling area due to partition, inheritance, sale, etc.

However, the more important matter is to arrange for taking over of lands which escaped the grasp of the ceiling law by the land owners having entered into benami transactions just before the commencement of the Act. By this method they continue to be in effective enjoyment of the produce of the land, though the lands are nominally registered in the names of certain others. With this in view, the Government introduced a new legislation recently and this had the overwhelming approval of the State Legislature. As soon as the President's assent is

received for this legislation, the Government will take steps to investigate the benami transfers of lands between 1st January 1958 and 6th April 1960 and set the statutory process in motion for the take over of these lands under the land ceiling law.

The State has been passing laws from time to time to protect the tenants from eviction. Whenever there has been a serious failure of crops due to drought or floods, suspension or postponement of collection of lease rents have also been ordered on many occasions. In many cases now, the arrears of rents amount to very large sums and no tenant will be able to pay the entire arrears. Hence a legislation has been passed recently under which a formula of payment of a lumpsum immediately in exchange of waiver of the rest of the arrears and another formula for payment of a portion of the arrears in five annual instalments in exchange of the waiver of the rest of the arrears have been introduced. The option is given to the tenants to adopt one of the formulae. This statute is also waiting for the assent of the President.

Out of the 1.75 lakhs acres of surplus lands acquired by the State Government, about 1.37

Out of the 1.75 lakhs acres of surplus lands acquired by the State Government, about 1.37 lakhs acres have been distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. Most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

lakhs acres have been distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. Most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to specially point out to a recent instance where our beloved Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar distributed pattas for

lands for nearly 5,000 landless agricultural labourers of whom more than 3,600 belong to Scheduled Castes. At present the allottees are eligible to get Rs.2,500 per hectare for the reclamation of the land. This rate was fixed long ago and may now be enhanced suitably. We suggest for the con-

The Government is also issuing house site pattas to the poor at the rate of about 3 lakhs sites per year.

sideration of the Conference that the rate may be increased to Rs. 10,000 per hectare to be borne by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

Implementation of land reforms has been delayed due to protracted litigation and issue of stay orders. It was felt that the establishment of a Special Tribunal will speed up the matters. The State Government has already taken up steps for the setting up of a Land Tribunal. The necessary statutory formalities have been completed and the Tribunal itself is likely to be constituted very soon. Appeals pending before the High Court are expected to be transferred to this Tribunal for quicker disposal. The Tribunal

consists of judicial and administrative members and we are not in favour of appointing non-officials to the same.

Tamil Nadu is the first State to pass a legislation as early as 1971 to protect the rural landless poor who are in occupation of the

dwelling units constructed in private lands. This legislation provides for conferment of ownership on tenants of the sites on which dwelling units have been constructed and a small bit of appurtenant land as well as access rights. Under this legislation so far, 1.81 lakhs rural agricultural

labourers and rural artisans have been given ownership right for their homesteads. A recent improvement of the above Act provides for the extension of the eligibility to those in occupation as on 1st April, 1990. It may be added here that the Government is also issuing house site pattas to the poor at the rate of about 3 lakhs sites per year.

As regards consolidation of lands our feeling is that it will be very difficult to ensure this through legislation. Tamil Nadu has got a very large number of small farmers and marginal farmers and many landless agricultural labourers are being assigned small extents of land under various schemes. Unless all the persons in the area come forward to make the small sacrifices and necessary adjustments, it may be difficult to push through a consolidation reform. Hence, for the present, we are leaving it to voluntary action instead of legislative compulsion. However, the Government is always willing to lend a helping hand, if any such programmes are put forward by the people concerned.

The present ruling party which was in power during 1967 to 1976 and is back in power from 1989 has given a clear political direction to the Government for effective implementation of all land reforms laws. A number of statutory and administrative measures have

been implemented and a substantial degree of success has already been achieved. Further, steps are being taken by the Government to plug the loopholes in the law and also to amend the law so as to get at the lands which have been left out of the ambit of the present Act by transfers to Trusts and Institutions. However, this Government is not in favour of taking over the lands belonging to the religious institutions. The Government is also taking the co-operation of the social workers in the rural areas for the proper implementation of the land reforms laws. Finally, this Government has also initiated steps to reorient the attitudes of

the revenue and police officials in the matter of protection of the rights of a rural poor vis-a-vis the landed rich.

The population of Scheduled Tribes in this State is small and scattered. As per 1981 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes is 5.20 lakhs which constitutes 1.07 per cent in the total population of this State. Although, the population of Tribals is very small, the problems they are experiencing are exactly the same as the problems in other parts of India. The problems are, total social, economic and educational backwardness on the one hand

and exploitation by money lenders both by way of usurious rates of interests and through illegal land alienation on the other. At present there is a provision in the Revenue Standing Orders to prevent alienation of Government lands assigned to Scheduled Tribes. However, the question of undertaking a legislation to prevent alienation of lands held by tribals in the State taking into account the suggestions made by the Government of India is under consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken shortly.

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Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Ministers of States, Union and State Ministers, Governors, Lt. Governors and friends,

It is my privilege to participate in this Conference of Chief Ministers and convey the views of our State on matters relating to Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Bodies. At the very outset, I welcome this initiative on the part of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to call for this meeting of Chief Ministers to have a frank and free discussion among the Chief Ministers on these vital, wide ranging issues. The earlier

give their specific views on the proposed changes. It is heartening to see this new approach of mutual consultation and such conference and consultations will go a long way towards strengthening the federal structure of our constitution.

Two subjects in the agenda relate to Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban local bodies. These issues were a matter of considerable debate even during 1989. Tamil Nadu has had a long history of local self-government right from medieval times. Different types of village assemblies which carried out various local functions like land control, irrigation, administration of justice and

goal of integrating local self-government with the rural development process was achieved through the formation of Panchayat Union Councils in the State at the Block level. Presidents of Panchayats were members of the Panchayat Union Councils. Direct elections to the posts of Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils and Presidents of Panchayats were subsequently prescribed. As the third tier, provision was made for a District Development Council chaired by the Collector at the district level, consisting of M.Ps., M.L.As. and Panchayat Union Council Chairmen as Members. These institutions served as forums for expression of felt needs and for co-ordinating



STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS AND URBAN LOCAL BODIES

maintenance of records were part of medieval Tamil society.

In the post independent era, Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest

development programmes in the district. The Act also provided for financial devolution and enabled local bodies to levy certain taxes

Speech of Thiru Ko.Si. Mani, Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration at the Chief Minister's conference at New Delhi on 11th and 12th June 1990.

Government had sought to push through the 64th Constitution (Amendment) Bill relating to the Panchayat Raj without any detailed consultations on the provisions of the Bill. Even at the time, our Chief Minister had represented that major changes in the Constitution on matters of vital concern to the State Governments should not be rushed through without giving the Chief Ministers an opportunity to

States to enact, even in 1958, a legislation for delegation of duties and responsibilities and fiscal powers to the village level. The District Boards in existence at that time were abolished by the District Boards (Abolition) Act, 1961 as they had become unrepresentative in character and had become centres of power and patronage without having links with the local population. The

and duties of their own. The process created a structure which was financially sound while being receptive to the economic and developmental needs of the people.

The structure has stood the test of time for over four decades in Tamil Nadu. Our Government, soon after coming to power in 1989, took several concrete steps for greater decentralisation of

powers, responsibilities and resources to local bodies in Tamil Nadu. Wide-ranging amendments to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act were also enacted during 1989. By the introduction of Section 12 (A) in the Act, the duration of Panchayat and Panchayat Union Councils was fixed at 5 years. It has been prescribed that elections must be held six months prior to the date of completion of the five years tenure of office of these local bodies so that the new elected local bodies are in position immediately on the completion of tenure of the erst-while local bodies. The powers of the State Government to extend the life of these local bodies have been withdrawn. Amendments to the Act have also been made to entrust Panchayat and Panchayat Unions with all necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as independent institutions of self-government. A new section in the Act enables Government to entrust execution, implementation, review and monitoring of development programmes of different implementing departments, to the Panchayat Union Councils.

Another new section in the Act has also been introduced for the setting up, once in five years, of an Expert Committee to review the financial position of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions and to make recommendations to the Government on the improvement of local bodies' Finances. The first such Committee has already been set up and is expected to give its report by the 30th of September this year. These changes have been made after a full and detailed examination of the Panchayat Raj institutions in our State and with a view to strengthen them and to enable them to function as effective and independent democratic institutions. The changes take into account the social and economic milieu of the State and the aspirations and expectations

Our Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation with a view to providing funds to financially weak Municipalities to take up developmental activities. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu is the second State to set up such a Corporation next to Kerala.

of the people. In fact, the suggestions in the agenda relating to duration of Panchayats, reservation of seats, entrustment of powers and responsibilities and setting up of a Finance Committee are matters which have already been legislated and implemented in our State.

I have gone into these aspects to underline the firm commitment of our Government to the strengthening of local bodies. It is equally our view that these are matters which should be left to the individual States. Our Government had pointed out during a similar meeting held last year that under the basic structure of the Constitution, the States and the Union alone constitute India and they are equal partners in the federation. At the time of the framing of the Constitution, there was a prolonged debate on whether Panchayats should also be treated as constituent units in the Indian Union. However, for good reasons the founding fathers were not in

The term of Municipal Councils, which was originally five years was reduced to four years in 1985. In 1986 this was further reduced to three years. Our Government in February, 1989 restored the term of Municipal Councils to five years.

favour of such a course. Even the inclusion of Article 40 in the Constitution took place only at a later stage. We feel that any constitutional amendment in relation to matters concerning Panchayat Raj will amount to a change in the basic structure of the constitution. The introduction of a separate part in the constitution relating to Panchayats would appear to make a basic change in the structure by adding new levels of administration to the Union and the States. Further, most of the provisions included in the suggested constitutional changes relate to matters which are appropriately subjects for legislation by the States under Entry 5 in list II of the VII Schedule. This is exclusively the domain of State Governments and should not be a subject matter of legislation by the Centre. If such a course is adopted in the case, it will have serious implications because the Centre can similarly legislate in several other matters which are directive principles and are also part of List II to Schedule VII. Examples are the administration of justice, education, social security, nutrition, public health, etc. It is important that decentralisation of powers, responsibilities and resources from the Centre downwards should be viewed as an indivisible and integrated process.

We reiterate the stand taken by us on this issue. We feel that it is not practical or feasible to standardise provisions relating to wide range of issues in regard to Panchayat Raj institutions. These issues will have to be solved in the context of special circumstances of each State. There are vast differences between State and State and even between neighbouring States in the Region in regard to their experience in Panchayat Raj, their systems of administration, their social organisation, political evolution and nature and level of inequalities in rural areas. Issues relating to organisation of Pan-

chayat Raj institutions in the States will have to be settled in the light of these factors and cannot be generalised for the country as a whole. There should not be any enhancement of the Centre's domain in trying to force changes which are either unsuitable or unnecessary in the context of the development of democratic institutions in individual States.

In Particular, some of the suggestions being made now for constitutional amendment are neither suitable nor relevant in the context of Tamil Nadu. A village president has jurisdiction over several villages and hamlets in Tamil Nadu. A "Gram Sabha" or an assembly of all the eligible voters in the Panchayat will both be unwieldy in structure as well as un-

right and responsibility to take up claims of the villages to panchayat union councils and to implement the union schemes in their villages. The proposed amendment which provides for direct elections of some of the members of the panchayat union council are retrograde in as much as it severs the organic link between the village panchayat and the panchayat union. The proposed changes no doubt provide for the representation without vote for panchayat presidents in the council, but such representation will render them ineffective apart from making the council unwieldy.

We welcome reservation for women and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in panchayats and in higher tiers. We

We welcome reservation for women and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in panchayats and in higher tiers. We have already provided for 30 per cent reservation for women in panchayats and for adequate reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the extent of reservation should be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

necessary for administering the different programmes. Decisions in Tamil Nadu are taken by the Panchayat Board which is democratically elected and representative in character. We therefore, do not think it is necessary to have a separate Gram Sabha.

The proposal to fill in not less than 50 per cent of the members by direct elections at levels other than village level is also one which is fraught with administrative and practical problems. In Tamil Nadu there is an organic link between the Panchayats at the village level and unions at the block level. This gives the Panchayat Presidents the

have already provided for 30 per cent reservation for women in panchayats and for adequate reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the extent of reservation should be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

The conduct of elections are supervised by the department of Rural Development and there have been no complaints. It is not necessary that there should be a separate Election Commission for this purpose.

Coming to the measures relating to Urban Local Bodies, I wish to

point out that when the earlier Government had sought to push through the sixty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill relating to the Nagar Palikas, our Chief Minister represented that major changes in the Constitution on matters of vital concern to the State Government should not be pushed through without giving the Chief Ministers an opportunity to give their specific views on the proposed changes. Further, in the meetings conducted by the previous Government with the Municipal Chairmen and Municipal Commissioners, the representatives from our State had objected to certain provisions of the Bill.

The Agenda Note sent now for strengthening of Urban Local Bodies relates mainly to amendments to the Constitution of India and bringing out model guidelines for taking up legislation by the State Governments regarding the constitution of Municipalities and Corporations, conduct of elections, improving the financial position of the Urban Local Bodies, etc. Our Government soon after coming to power in 1989, took several steps for greater decentralisation of powers, responsibilities and for improving the resources of the Municipalities. The term of Municipal Councils, which was originally five years was reduced to four years in 1985. In 1986 this was further reduced to three years. Our Government in February, 1989 restored the term of municipal councils to five years.

Similar to the amendments made to the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, we also intend to amend the Municipal and Corporations Act to conduct elections before the expiry of the five year term, to entrust the execution, implementation, review and monitoring of development programmes of different implementing Government Agencies to the Municipalities and Corporations and to set up an Expert Committee to review the

financial pattern of the Municipalities and Corporations.

We welcome the norms prescribed for constituting Municipalities and Corporations in a State. The suggestions for constituting Ward Committees consisting of one or more wards in big Municipalities and Corporations and the suggestion to have zonal councils within a Corporation might be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

We welcome reservation for women and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities and Corporations also. We have already provided for 30 per cent reservation of wards in Municipal Corporations to women and wards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to the percentage of their population in a Corporation. We intend to amend the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act also, on the same lines. The suggestion to reserve the office of Chair persons of Municipalities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women and the suggestion for reservation of seats in favour of backward classes might be left to be decided by each State and need not be prescribed for India as a whole.

The conduct of Municipal and Corporation elections is supervised by the Department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply of this State Government, similar to supervision of Panchayat elections by the Rural Development Department. We feel that there is no need for a separate Election Commission for conduct of elections to Local Bodies in a State.

The Acts governing the local bodies in our State already have all the provisions regarding disqualification of membership in the Municipal Councils suggested in the model guidelines.

The Municipal Councils in Tamil Nadu have got statutory powers to conduct day-to-day affairs and to provide basic civic amenities to the urban population. The suggestion to entrust to Urban Local Bodies the powers to implement Urban Development Programmes is generally welcomed.

Our Government have taken a number of steps to strengthen the financial position of the Local bodies. The main source of income to the Corporations and Municipalities in our State is property tax. The general revision of property tax was effected in Municipalities in the year 1987 and an additional amount of Rs. 60.00 crores per year is being collected by the Municipalities. We have

tions and Municipalities is Rs.0.78 crore. HUDCO's contribution is Rs.0.20 crore.

Till 31st March 1990, the urban local bodies were paying the salary of the teaching and non-teaching staff working in the schools run by them. From 1st April 1990, the State Government have taken over the burden of this expenditure and so to some extent, the financial burden of the Municipalities will get reduced due to this.

In the last session of the State Assembly several members expressed concern regarding the resource position of corporations, municipalities and town panchayats and pointed out that it was

MEMORIAL FOR MARUDUPANDIAR

The Chief Minister, Dr.M. Karunanidhi issued orders for setting up of a memorial for Marudupandiar, rulers of Sivaganga, who had waged a valiant battle against the Britishers. The order specified that a memorial hall be built at the site in Tirupathur (near Sivaganga) where Marudupandiar's were cremated, and that statues be erected there.

also decided to levy profession tax on the basis of a trade, profession, calling, etc., by bringing in a new Act for this purpose. The Municipalities will no doubt get additional income.

Our Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation with a view to providing funds to financially weak Municipalities to take up developmental activities. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu is the second State to set up such a Corporation next to Kerala. The share capital of the Corporation is Rs.2.00 crores. The State Government's share is Rs.1.02 crores and the share of Corpora-

necessary and urgent to find ways and means to remedy the situation. With this objective in view, we have proposed to increase the surcharge on sales tax to a limited extent. The present surcharge of 10 per cent which is being levied within the limits of Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and in special grade Municipalities will be increased to 12 per cent. The surcharge of 8 per cent being levied in other Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Townships will be increased to 10 per cent. Until now, Government have been appropriating the revenues from the surcharge collected in Corporation areas other than the Madras Corporation and from

areas in Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats. Henceforth, 20 per cent of the surcharge collected in these locations will be given to them as grants on population basis.

As far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, the present surcharge of 10 per cent will be increased to 15 per cent. At present, 32.5 per cent of the realisation from the surcharge is being given to the Madras Corporation. This share will be increased to 50 per cent. As a result of these changes, we have made it possible for the Madras Corporation to benefit from an additional amount of Rs.12.5 crores in the coming year.

As already mentioned earlier, our Government have proposed to set up an Expert Committee to review the financial position of the

Municipalities and Corporations and to make recommendations on the improvements of their finance. Hence, we feel that setting up of a State Finance Commission may not be necessary.

In our State the audit of the local bodies is done by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The suggestion to strengthen this audit office is acceptable.

The suggestion for constitution of District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Council is generally acceptable.

We welcome the suggestion to appoint Joint Committees to have co-ordination between the local bodies and the various Government agencies like Electricity Board, Water Supply Board, Slum

Clearance Board, Housing Board, etc.

In conclusion, we would like to assure the Prime Minister and all present here that our Government is second to none in its desire to strengthen local bodies. At the same time, we equally firmly believe that it should be left to the State to strengthen the local bodies in a manner suited to the situation and the culture of each State without bearing a strait jacketed rigid uniform frame work for the whole country. It is in this spirit that we are against the introduction of any Constitutional amendment for matters which can be left to the States to legislate. It is our suggestion that comprehensive model guidelines alone may be circulated among the States for the States to select and adopt taking into account the conditions prevailing in individual States.

Tamil, Tamil and Tamil Nadu

Brahmi was devised by the Dravidians

In the Brahmi inscriptions there are some peculiarities worth noticing. According to K.V. Subramania Aiyar, they have characters for all the sounds peculiar to the Dravidian Languages such as μ, ν, η and only two consonants for each varga. The surd and sonant are not four as in Sanskrit. The sonants were used in the Sanskrit words only. If this reading

is true, then it clearly shows that the Brahmi was first devised by the Dravidians because all the peculiar Dravidian sounds have characters in these early inscriptions and later extended and modified to suit the needs of the Sanskrit so during the time of Asoka when a necessity to Publish his law of Dharma arose, he would have accepted

and modified the prevalent dialect of the South to suit the purpose. Thus the early suggestion of Ellis and Edward Thomas that the Aryans got their script from the early Dravidians in the light of these facts seems probable.

—Evolution of Script
V.I. Subramaniam,
Tamil Culture Vol.III No.1.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT: A PROFILE



The Post-Graduate Centre of the University of Madras started at Tiruchirapalli in 1963, acquired an autonomous status in 1976. With six Departments—Mathematics, Economics, Botany, English, Chemistry and Physics, this centre became the nucleus of the new university which was to come up and with the passing of the Bharathidasan University Act by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1981, it became a full-fledged university, namely Bharathidasan University in 1982.

Thiruchirapalli with its well known schools and Colleges has the unique distinction of being a great academic centre in Tamil Nadu. It is but therefore fitting that the town known for its ancient temples and century-old colleges has been chosen as the centre for a University named after the great poet Bharathidasan, who gave the clarion call to establish a new order in our society. The University was inaugurated on 30.04.1982. It was recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to become eligible for all its grants, in 1985. At present, there are 51 colleges in the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur affiliated to the University.

The Ten Year Plan Perspective formulated during 1982-83 was

very much in line with 'UNESCO's efforts to promote closer links between education and the world of work. This desire to reach social and economic objectives through a University-Industry partnership has been hailed by the then UNESCO Director General Mr. Amadon-Mahtar M'Bow.

It envisaged industry-institution interaction, job-oriented programmes and humanitarian projects. Other progressive measures include guidance to affiliated colleges for introducing and developing application-oriented courses. Every college affiliated to Bharathidasan University was expected to develop at least one vocational course at the First Degree level, taking into consideration the available work-experience facilities and the occupational requirements of its neighbourhood. Similarly a few selected colleges would be required to organise Post-BA/BSc and Post-MA/MSc Diploma Courses for giving special training to the large number of undergraduates who had undergone the conventional courses, so as to make them suitable for ready employment. In addition, Schools of Excellence in various disciplines would be established to achieve beneficial linkages between education, research and

economic development to the extent possible these schools would be co-sponsored by user agencies, both in the public and private sectors.

Establishment of New Departments

In addition to the existing departments viz., Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics and English the following Departments were established in the University in the years that followed:

- Department of Sociology (1987)
- Department of Tamil (1988)
- Department of Earth Sciences (1988)
- Department of Educational Technology (1989)
- Department of Futurology (1989)

Schools of Excellence:

To foster an integrated and comprehensive approach to inter-disciplinary studies the following Schools of Excellence have been established.

- Bharathidasan Institute of Management (1984)
- Bharathidasan School of Energy (1984)

The Bharathidasan Institute of Management functioning in the BHEL Campus at Tiruverumbur is an innovative attempt at sponsorship of a user agency for an educational programme. Bharathidasan

Institute of Management (BIM) offers a Two-Year Programme. Its students have the privilege of getting hands-on-the-job training in the various departments of BHEL. The success of this experiment is reflected in the 100% placement secured for all its graduates. Notable among the organisations from the public and private sectors who participate annually in the Campus selection are CMC Ltd. WIPRO, PSI Data, EID Parry, TI Cycles, Tata Borroughs, Indian Hotels Ltd. SB Billimara, Blow Plast and Modi Xerox. The

towards compensation for acquiring this land.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have also provided a total grant of Rs.375.45 lakhs towards the construction of various buildings in the University Campus. The University Grants Commission has provided Rs.56.25 lakhs as assistance for the various construction activities. In addition, Govt. of India, Department of Social Welfare has provided Rs.18.13 lakhs for the construction of a Women's Hostel.

Library buildings

Staff quarters:

Professors...6

Lecturers...12

Class IV...8

Hostels:

Men

Women

ENERGY PLANTATION

As part of the environmental development of the University Campus a scheme for planting trees of various species covering the entire vacant space in the campus has been undertaken with the assistance of Rs.25 lakhs from Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India. This Scheme has provided employment opportunities to people in the neighbourhood, especially women. It is proposed to develop a mini bio-based energy plant to cater to the energy requirements of the University and the neighbouring villages.

COMPUTER SERVICES:

The University Computer Centre has been established with the grants from the UGC. A Micro Vax-II System of Configuration, SMB Main Memory Vax Processor, 6 Monochrome Terminals, 1 colour Graphics Terminal, 1 LVP 16 Plotter, 142 MB Hard Disk, 1 Dot Matrix Printer of 250 Cps, 1 Line Matrix Printer of 600 LPM have been installed at a total cost of Rs.12,56,000/- The centre caters to the needs of research scholars and faculty members.

The facilities in the Computer Centre are being used extensively by the M.Sc. Integrated Plant Science Students who have a Paper on Computer Application as well as by the Research Scholars of the various departments in the University. Besides, the administrative infrastructure of the University has been strengthened and automated by the Computer services available at the centre.



Computer Centre

Bharathidasan School of Energy offers a two-years M.Tech Programme. Besides, it has also handled fabrication projects for user agencies such as IEL Madras, TNAI Pochampalli, KSB, ESCAP, Maharashtra Sugar Ltd. DNES, SANDOX, PCRA, Kamala Solvents, Tube Products of India, Madras, Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation and the Madras Motors Ltd during 1986-90, to the tune of Rs.48 lakhs.

The main campus of the University known as Palkalai Perur at Suriyur, spreads over 1050 acres. The Government of Tamil Nadu have granted so far Rs.19.50 lakhs

The following buildings have so far been constructed and occupied:

Administrative building.

Faculty buildings.

Economics

English

Botany

Chemistry

Physics

Bio-technology

Faculty Guest house.

In addition to these buildings, the following buildings are under various stages of construction:

Computer Centre

The entire examination process-preparation of nominal rolls, Hall Tickets, Mark Lists and Degree Certificates- has been computerised.

Another improvement in the administrative structure of the University has been made through the computerisation of the employees payroll.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT:

Realising the need to revitalise the curriculum so as to make it sensitive to the demands of user agencies, the University has been constantly encouraging the restructurisation of its courses. During 1982-85, 16 new courses were started in the Colleges. Between 1985 and 1988 the UGC sanctioned Rs.22 lakhs for the establishment of a non-telecast mode of Televised Education Centre in the University Campus. During this period, the University has also introduced a new programme known as the Associate Degree Course in Science in order to help the students in the vocational stream at the 'Plus-Two' level to get higher education in the same or related vocation - based discipline. The Arts and Science Colleges have been permitted to offer select courses under this programme in direct collaboration with the industries. AVC College, Mayiladuthurai offers the A.D.Sc Course in Automobile Technology utilising the expertise and infrastructure available with the Cholan Roadways Corporation.

The University has also launched the integrated four year Degree Programme in Fine Arts for learners who had completed 10 years of schooling in 1986.

Workshops were conducted in August 1988 to restructure existing undergraduate course as well as to introduce innovative programmes at the undergraduate level, in the disciplines of Tamil, English, History and Commerce.

The following new courses will be introduced from 1990-91:

BBA Sales Management

B.Sc Applied Physics (Instrumentation)

The UGC has approved in principle the starting of a 3 year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports at AVVM Sri Pushpam College, Poondi and St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

The Curriculum Development Cell has produced the following teaching/learning materials in Future Studies:

education, document photo copying and on-line retrieval from the International data base (Dialogue)

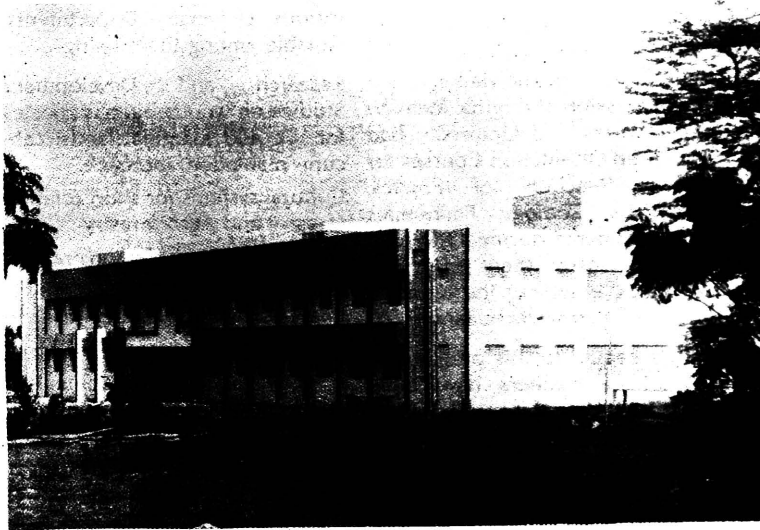
At present it has a collection of 34,000 books and is subscribing to 166 journals.

POST GRADUATE COURSES IN THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

With a view to strengthening the feeder system the following Post-Graduate Courses have been started:

M.Sc. (Five Year) Integrated Plant Science (1987)

M.Sc. Chemistry (1988)



Women's Hostel

Two Futurology Monographs in Tamil

One Instructional Package in Future Studies

Two Educational Video Cassettes in Future Studies.

LIBRARY

During 1982-84 the Bharathidasan University Library has made a rapid progress in all the spheres of its activities. Besides serving the research scholars, it caters to the information needs of the entire academic community of the University area.

It has introduced need-based information services such as user-

EXAMINATION REFORM

A series of Workshops on Examination Reform have been conducted every year during 1982-90 by the University. These Workshops in which teachers and eminent educationists participated have, from time to time, suggested realistic and meaningful means to measure the intelligence and capacities of the learners. Several changes in the pattern of the Question Paper in all the subjects have been implemented to enable the examiners to test the different mental abilities of the learners.

Besides, the working of the examination system in respect of

Central Valuation and Publication of results has been overhauled to ensure that the results of the Final Year examination of the UG Courses are published by 15th June and those of the PG courses by 25th June every year.

Consequently, 2 Deputy Controllers of Examinations and 2 Assistant Controllers were appointed in 1990, all of them on deputation from Government and Private Colleague Service.

STEPS TO IMPROVE TEACHING THROUGH TAMIL MEDIUM IN THE COLLEGES

Realising the vital role played by the mother tongue in the process of acquisition of knowledge and in the expression of original ideas by the learners, the University had organised Orientation Courses for College teachers of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Economics and Commerce during 13-17 June 1989 to equip them with the strategies as well as the terms to teach their subjects in Tamil.

As a sequel to this programme 24 college teachers have been identified to prepare textbooks in Tamil for undergraduate courses. Arrangements are being made to publish the books in July 1990.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The Society for Environmental

Education with the Vice-Chancellor as the Patron was established in Tiruchirapalli in 1989. The Society aims at creating environmental consciousness at all levels and at educating the general public in the preservation and conservation of Nature.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES IN THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Major Research Projects funded by DST, DOE, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, DOD and ICAR during 1982-90, for Rs.15 crores have been undertaken by the members of the various University Departments. Notable among them being-

Research and Development Studies on woody biomass species for the arid marginal lands: Lab-cum-plantation approach.

Cultural systems for short rotation forestry and Agro forestry

Energy plantation demonstrations programme

Improvement of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu.

Search for and development of pest control agents of plant origin to control environmental pollution caused by synthetic pesticides.

Marine Biotechnology-Cyanobacterial Biomass production and application.

Nitrogen fixation by BGA and Azolla

Latest functionality-Synthesis via Isoxazolines and 1,2-Oxazines

Syntheses, Structure and Electron-Transfer in Models for the copper site of the Blue Copper-Proteins.

Heterocyclic Compounds-Synthesis Stereochemistry and Reactivity.

Investigations on the aspects of protein folding.

Globular proteins-their conformation, dynamics evolution and interaction with other molecules.

All the departments in the University have organised National level Seminars/Workshops with a view to highlight several thrust areas in their disciplines. Notable among them being the 57th annual session of the National Academy of Sciences and National Symposium on New Materials in Collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences during 7-10 October 1987 and XI Annual Conference of the Indian Botanical Society at Bharathidasan University during 1-4, January 1989.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF TAMIL SAVANTS

The University organised through its Department of Tamil a celebration to mark the centenary of Saint Kumaraguruparar and Poet Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai during 23-25 November 1988. Special lecturers highlighting the contribution of the Tamil savants were delivered by Dr. Avvai D. Natarajan, Dr. K. Meenakshisundaram and Dr. (Selvi) S. Bagirathi.

PAVENDHAR BHARATHIDASAN CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

In order to celebrate the centenary of Pavendhar Bharathidasan's birth, the "Pavendhar Bharathidasan Centenary Celebrations" Committee was set up in August 1988 under the Chairmanship of the Vice-chancellor.



Mighty Minds of Old

The world owes its very existence to the great.
If not, it will perish.

-The Kural (996)

பெரிய மன்கள் பட்டினம் உலகம் அழைக்கிறோம்
மனிதர்க்கு மாய்வு மன்.

குறள் (996)



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

COIMBATORE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE)

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders (Two part tenders) addressed to "The Superintending Engineer/Civil(Hydel)" are invited in **triplicate** by the undersigned at his office at II floor, Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramasamy Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 for the following work.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. NAME OF THE WORK | Coimbatore Water Supply Project-construction of Raw and Clear water tunnels from Pillur Reservoir for Water Supply to Coimbatore Local Planning and Rural areas. |
| 2. APPROXIMATE VALUE OF WORK | Rs.400 lakhs. |
| 3. SPECIFICATION NO. | SECH. 16 |
| 4. EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT | Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only) |
| 5. DUE DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDER | Upto 12.00 Noon on Wednesday, the 18th July, 1990. |
| 6. OPENING DATE AND TIME FOR TECHNICAL BIDS. | At 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 18th July 1990. |
| 7. COST OF SPECIFICATION
Within (or) outside Tamil Nadu. | (including all Taxes) Rs.844/-
(Rupees Eight hundred and forty four only) |
| 8. SUBMISSION OF BID | This is a "Two part" Tender. Submission of Bids shall be in two parts in conformity with clause No.17 of SECTION A3 of the specification. Any tender not submitted in conformity with this clause will be rejected |

The following are the pre-qualification requirements of the tenderor.

Bidder should have successfully executed

- atlease two tunnels of length not less than 1,000 m each and
- 150 m length of tunnel per month for two consecutive months.
- An annual turn over of not less than Rs.2.50 crores in the last three financial years.
- Should possess licence for blasting, procurement, transport and storage of explosives.

Copies of Tender Specification will be available and can be had from 10.30 A.M. on 25.6.1990 and upto 5.00 P.M. on 16.7.1990 by remitting the cost of specification either by cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, I Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, mentioning the specification No. SECH.16 and presenting cash receipt to the Superintending Engineer/Civil(Hydel), II Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002 along with a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the tender sets are required by post Rs.100/- (Rupees One hundred only) should be paid extra per copy for postage. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The tenders received after the due date and time and/or without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reason therefore, and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the tender specifications that may be issued, wherever deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER/CIVIL DESIGNS.
MADRAS-2



TNPSC

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Candidates whose Register numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Short Listing Examination conducted by the Commission on 28.1.90 for recruitment to the post of Teachers in Secondary Schools in the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Welfare Subordinate Service, have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the Office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Annasalai, Madras-2. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidate whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

3 15 16 55 56 61 64 71 116
117 126 127 129 132 148 162 168 178
180 183 185 190 191 193 197 205 214
217 223 229 235 238 239 242 319 337
346 352 355 366 378 383 390 407 435
454 455 463

DIPR/1300/MS/90/ACCORD



TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Candidates whose Register Numbers are given below and who have appeared for the Short-Listing Examination conducted by the Commission on 7.3.90 for recruitment to the post of Statistical Investigator in the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Subordinate Service have been provisionally admitted to the oral test. The oral test will be held at the Office of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-2. The individual notices intimating the actual date and time of oral test will be sent to the candidates in due course. The candidate whose Register Numbers are not included in the list have not been admitted to the oral test.

22 26 42 44 46 48 64 73
78 92 111 140 169

DIPR/302/MS/90/ad-bureau/3549

Advertisement No.18/90

Applications are invited upto 545 P.M. on 10.7.1990 only from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment against ONE VACANCY in the post of Assistant Geochemist in the Ground Water Branch of Public Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Engineering Subordinate Service to be made by direct recruitment. (The one vacancy is a carried forward Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe vacancy from the previous recruitment).

Pay: Rs.1,640-60-2,600-75-2,900 Per mensem.

Age: No age limit.

Qualification: A Master's Degree in Chemistry.

Note: Preference will be given to destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualification and who secure atleast the minimum marks for selection.

Explanation: "Destitute Widow" means, a widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependant to protect her from starvation:

Concessions in the matter of qualification allowed to Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, etc. are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates."

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a Crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 28.5.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at Annasalai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 28.5.1990 from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-6 and with a self addressed envelope (26x12cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/1347(A)/MS/90

Applications are invited upto 5.45 P.M. on 10.7.1990 for the following posts in the Government Museum, Madras in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service. Pay scale, Age-limit and Educational qualification immediately follow the names of the posts. (The Rule of reservation of appointments does not apply to these posts).

1. ONE CURATOR (Geology Section) Rs.1,820-3,200 per mensem.
Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.
A Master's or Honours Degree in Geology.
2. ONE GALLERY GUIDE (Natural Science Section)
Rs.1,200-2,040 per mensem.
Below 30 years as on 1.7.1990.
B.A. or B.Sc. Degree in Zoology or Botany or Geology.

The candidates should clearly mention the name of the post in the requisition for forms and also in their applications in block letters.

For both the posts:

Note: Preference will be given to destitute widows who possess the prescribed qualification and who secure atleast the minimum marks for selection.

Explanation: "Destitute Widow" means, a Widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependant to protect her from starvation.

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

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) obtained on or after 31.5.1990 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at Annasalai Head Post Office, Madras-600 002 or by Account Payee Demand Draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained on or after 31.5.1990 from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-6 and with a self addressed envelope (26×12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

NOTE: Requisitions for each post should be made separately paying the cost of application separately.

DIPR/1347/MS/90/B

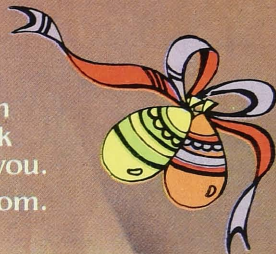
DISTRICT MUNSIF CUM JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE

"In the Commission's Advertisement No.13/90 Published on 28.4.90 applications were invited for 41 appointments in the post of District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Service to be made by direct recruitment. As the Government is examining a revised apportionment as between direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer at the instance of the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu, the notification inviting applications for the said post is hereby withdrawn".

DIPR/1376/MS/90/ACCORD

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Chiffon, Polyester, Silk
and Cotton sarees for you.
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Co-optex
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient



A view of the Madras Port