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SEPTEMBER 1993 Rs.3

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TAMIL ARASU

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha hoisted the National Flag at Fort St. George to mark the 47th In-

dependence Day Celebrations on 15th August, 1993.

Addressing the people from the ramparts of Fort. St. George the

Chief Minister said the Centre should take all immediate steps to get the water released in the Cauvery. Any further delay in the matter would amount to neglecting an issue of serious concern to people of Tamil Nadu. Its assurance to set up a monitoring committee and an implementation committee had not been acted upon still. And there was no reply to the reminder sent to the Prime Minister in this regard, she said. The Centre, assuming that it was acting against her personally, was functioning in a manner detrimental to the concept of federalism itself. She also said the centre with adopting an indolent attitude towards the welfare of Tamils and that this attitude would impair the Nation's integrity. The Chief Minister reiterated her appeal for the retrieval of katchatheevu from Sri Lanka in the interests of the fishermen of Rameswaram.

About the conduct of the investigations into the blast at the RSS headquarters, the Chief Minister said an illusion was sought to be created that the Tamil Nadu Government and Police took action only after the arrival of a Central Minister. She took objection to the Union Minister Thiru Rajesh Pilot advising the State Police to take up investigation expeditiously. "Was this necessary? Even if he had not said this after coming all the way to Madras, would not the Tamil Nadu Police have done their job?" But the same Minister praised the efficiency of the Tamil Nadu Police, when the State sought CBI investigation, she pointed out. She had called for a CBI inquiry into the blast not because of lack of faith in the Tamil Nadu Police, but because it was felt that the case had inter-state and international ramifications.

About the Election Commission's postponement of the by-elections in Tamil Nadu, she said



that would demolish the foundation of the Country's democratic set up. the Centre should have taken immediate and effective steps when by elections were cancelled all over the country, but, in a bid to avoid legal complications had made the Election Commission announce that by elections would be conducted by September 10 everywhere except in Tamil Nadu. The only reason for postponing the elections in Tamil Nadu, was to protect those who were certain of their defeat at the polls. All sections of the society should come forward to condemn those who had decided to shake the very foundations of the democracy itself for the sake of protecting these people. If those who were afraid to meet a strong party on the political plane resorted to such devious methods who would recognise India as a healthy democratic federal set-up, she asked.

The Chief Minister explained various welfare schemes and the

achievements made by the Government. She said she had decided to put a full stop for the drinking water problem in Madras

City. She would take all measures to achieve that. The delay in implementing the Telugu-Ganga Scheme was inevitable since it in-



volved the participation of other State also.

She said the Government had decided to go for a new Veeranam drinking water project unlike the previous one at an estimated cost of Rs464 crore. The World Bank had approved the project and have decided to finance the project. The work would start in January 1994 and would be completed by June 1995, she said.

Steps were taken and permissions granted to start industries, to get an investment of Rs.20,000 crore. There was a record production of grains last year. Tamil Nadu was the only State where power was distributed free to agriculturists. During the past two years, during each Pongal festival 1 crore and 20 lakh people were issued with free dhoties and sarees at an estimated cost of Rs.45 crore each. The Government was taking all steps to elevate the lifestyle of people belonging to all walks of life. The Cradle baby scheme was praised by all throughout India. The Chief Minister said her Government would continue to work in a way as to make the fruits of Independence reach all sections of the people.

The Chief Minister arrived at the ramparts of the Fort at 8.30 am and hoisted the National Flag. She came to the Fort premises in a motor-cade, acknowledging the greetings of the crowd and



school children who had lined on the road. She was received by the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman I.A.S., and introduced to representatives of the three Services, the Director

General of Police, the Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Madras. She inspected a Guard of Honour presented by the City Police.

The Chief Justice of the High Court Thiru K.A. Samy, the Hon'ble speaker of the Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and public in large number were present for the Independence Day Celebrations.

After the speech the Chief Minister distributed sweets and food packets to the physically handicapped children and poor people.

We see morality in speeches and writings. We do not find it in practice. We are having different regulations for the males and the females. Our codes of conduct is unfair to women.

—Periyar

INAUGURATION OF ALL-WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha inaugurated the first all-women police station in the city of Coimbatore at Kattoor on 20th August, 1993.

On her arrival to the station, she took the salute from the women police personnel. She then cut the ribbon to formally declare open the station.

Later she wrote in the visitors' book expressing her happiness, "to be able to inaugurate the first all-women police station in the City and third in the State". The first all women police station was opened on 13th April, 1992 at Madras followed by one in Madurai on 14th July this year.

Two more all-women police stations were inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Adyar and Kothawalchavadi in Madras on 23rd August 1993. In the visitors' book she wrote, "the immense popularity enjoyed by the first all-women police station (set up at thousand lights) and the tremendous reception it has received from the public, in particular women, inspired me to announce



the establishment of similar stations all over the State".

The Chief Minister was accompanied by the Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Home Secretary, Thiru K. Malaisamy, I.A.S., the Director General of Police, Thiru S. Sripal,

I.P.S., Police Commissioner, Thiru R. Rajagopalan, I.P.S., and other Senior Government Officials.

The Chief Minister inaugurated all-women police stations at Dhar-mapuri and Bargur on 30th August 1993.



The Chief Minister's Address:

I am extremely happy to meet you all on the occasion of declaring open an All Women Police Station at Bargur.

This Government, under the leadership of your sister, shows keen interest in the upliftment and security of women and taking necessary measures for the welfare of them. Though sufficient protections have been provided under the law, in practice, we find our beloved mothers and sisters suffering a lot as they could not solve their problems and get justice.

Since a woman cannot reveal certain facts openly in a Police Station manned by male Policemen, many women are enduring the atrocities and suffering meted out to them silently with heavy heart and tears taking it as their fate.

This pathetic condition should be changed; since women are having the talent to approach the problems on the basis of humanitarian considerations with sympathy; and they are capable of finding solutions to the problems, I have declared open an All Women Police Station fully administered by



women force at Madras during last Tamil New years Day.

This Police Station is functioning very efficiently and has earned the appreciation from all quarters. I had announced that one All Women Police Station would be opened in each Police District. Ac-

cordingly I have issued orders to sanction necessary funds to open 28 All Women Police Stations with necessary staff, jeep, telephone and other basic amenities.

I have declared open 2 All Women Police Stations additionally for North Madras and South





Madras in Madras and 2 All Women Police Stations each for Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations.

All Women Police Station opened in Coimbatore will serve not only to Coimbatore Corporation areas but also the whole District of Coimbatore. Similarly, All Women Police Station opened in Madurai will be useful not only to women of Madurai Corporation areas, but also to women in the entire Madurai District.

Many people are mistaken to

think that policing and Monitoring are meant for menfolk only. Policing and Monitoring is a nimble art for which women are very much endowed with.

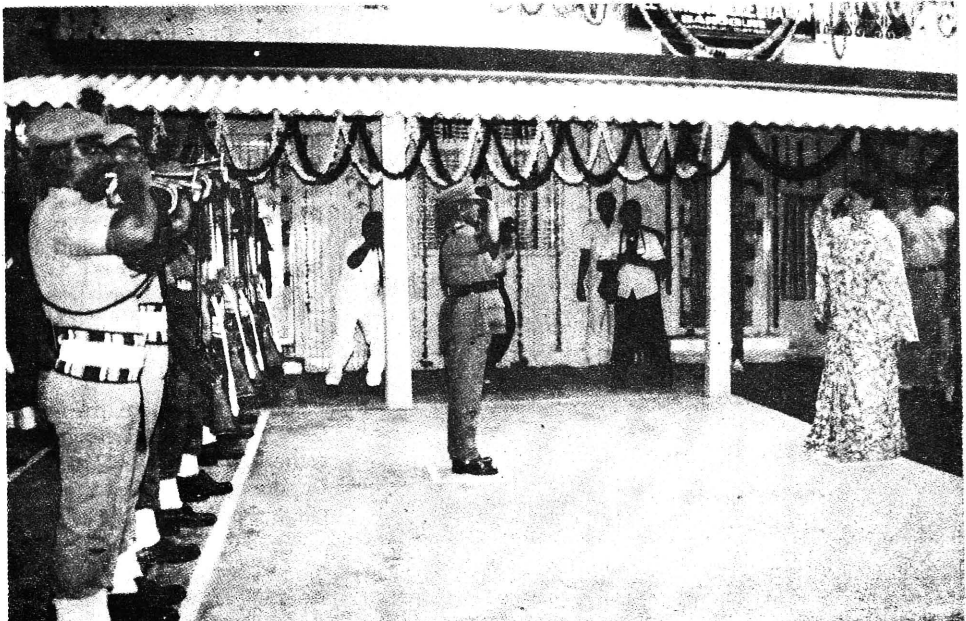
Is it not mother who looks after her children and protects them? Are not women who protect and maintain the assets of their house? I firmly believe that in this changing society, if the women who are rendering their services equally in all sectors for the progress and development of our nation, indulge in this police department,

also, then the problems of this helpless sisters would reduce certainly, and they would get justice. To give an expression to that firmness, I do inaugurate the Women Police Station personally and I do instruct the Women Police in detail, as to how to carry out their duties. There is a saying, "Every good citizen is a good policeman and Every good policeman is a good citizen"; It is totally true to say that good policeman is a good citizen of our country, and a good citizen is a good policeman our nation. I whole heartedly accept the fact that every citizen should carry out his police duty in a dignified manner. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned the strength of the police personnel is in the rate of one police per 1,000 people.

Though the police department is very active, to execute their work to the satisfaction and needs of the public, with a limited strength, the Co-operation of the public is a must.

If each and every citizen realise that he is one among the responsible Policemen and carryout his duties, the Policemen's duty will be easy and peace and tranquility will prevail.

The All Women Police Station





functioning in Dharmapuri will have complete jurisdiction over the whole areas of 3 taluks namely Dharmapuri, Harur and Penagaram and certain areas of Krishnagiri and Uthangarai taluks. This All Women Police Station in Bargur will have complete jurisdiction over the whole areas of Hosur, Denkanikottai and

Palacode taluks and certain areas of Krishnagiri and Uthangarai taluks. As such, out of the 44 Police Stations in this District, 22 Police Stations will function under the jurisdiction of Dharmapuri All Women Police Station and the remaining 22 Police Stations will function under the jurisdiction of Bargur All Women Police Station.

I formulate and implement many schemes for improving women's education realising the importance of education for women for their upliftment. I have recently issued an order to open a college for women at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs at Bargur for the benefit of women living in this backward District.



I firmly believe that this college for women to be opened during the month of June in 1994 will be very useful for the development of women of this District. I request the womenfolk of this area to utilise the services of the All Women Police Station which I inaugurated today at Bargur and I wish to congratulate the Police personnel working in this Police Station.

Long live the name of Anna!
Long live the name of Puratchi Thalaivar!

Thiru S. Sripal, IPS, the Director General of Police welcomed the gathering. Thiru R. Nataraj, IPS, Deputy Inspector General, Vellore range proposed a vote of thanks.

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRIBUTED BENEFITS TO 6,212 PERSONS AT COIMBATORE

though she was the target of the perpetrators of violence and anti-social elements, she was visiting various districts to distribute benefits to the poor since she could not remain without meeting the people. The Chief Minister said it was for this reason she decided last year to meet every Monday people from different districts and hear their grievances, receive petitions from them and initiate action.

expectations and hopes by the masses, was discharging its duty with dedication. Even

Since she did not consider redressal of public grievances a mere ritual or routine, she had

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed land pattas, old age pensions, accident relief, assistance to the physically handicapped, medical assistance for heart surgery and Loans to the poor at Coimbatore on 20th August, 1993. They all amounted to Rs.3.10 crore and would benefit 6,212 persons.

At a function held at V.O.C. Park, the Chief Minister said that her Government believed in making sure that welfare schemes were efficiently implemented and the benefits reached the target group rather than merely announcing projects.

The Chief Minister said it was common knowledge that her Government, elected to office two years ago with great



appointed special officers in the rank of Deputy Collectors in every district to attend to this work and thus she gave a new thrust to this part of the Government's duty the Chief Minister said. Since there were complaints from some people that the fruits of the welfare schemes did not reach the beneficiaries, she arranged to bring them to Madras and distributed the benefits personally. Thus a new procedure in benefits disbursement had been started.

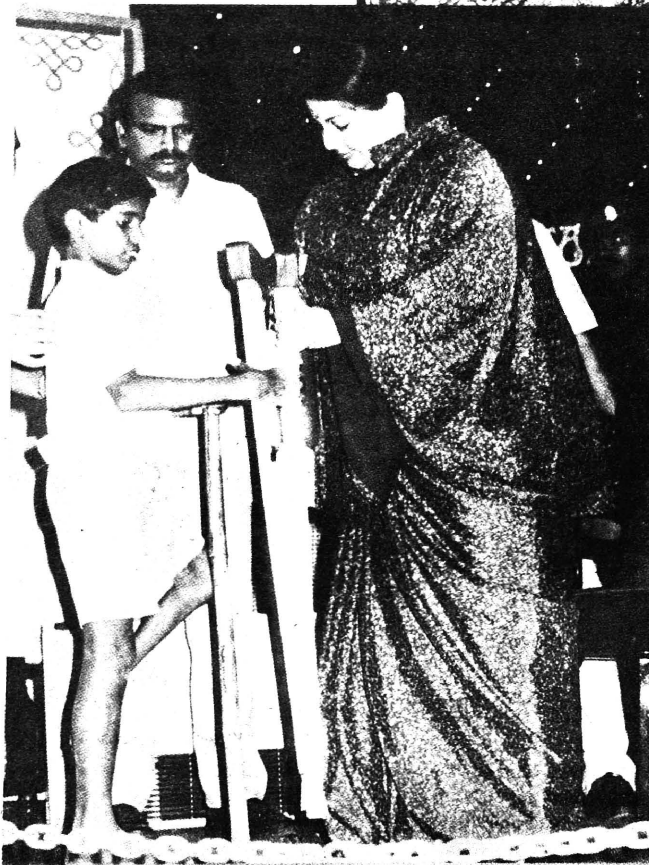
The Chief Minister said between March 23, 1992 when she launched this new procedure and July 20, 1992, all districts had been covered once. After a scrutiny of all petitions the Chief Minister said, 36,438 eligible petitioners were



summoned to Madras between July 13, and November 2, 1992 and benefits to the tune of Rs.52 crore distributed.

In the second phase, the Chief Minister said she decided to visit the various districts and distribute the benefits on petitions already received and on which swift action was taken. Her visit to Coimbatore was a result of this decision and she was glad to distribute the benefits to 6,200 persons living below the poverty line.

Hon'ble Minister for Public Works, Thiru S. Kannappan welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Speaker of the Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah spoke on the occasion.





assistance, she said there was a widespread allegation that benefits of the Governmental schemes did not reach the targetted group properly. Hence, she had made it a point to receive the petitions from the public personally.

The Chief Minister said ever since she got elected from this district and assumed charge as the head of the Government, she had been bringing in bounteous schemes during her visits to Dharmapuri.

During her first visit to Bargur, she said, she brought in projects worth Rs.34 crore, including laying the stone for the Rs.15 crore granite polishing unit at Madhapalli. During the second visit, she laid the stone for an all-women co-operative spinning mill at the cost of Rs.22 crore. During the third visit, she laid the stone and inaugurated schemes costing Rs.238 crore.

"Despite all such schemes, if the life of the common people is to prove mean-



ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN BARGUR

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated a Government function at Palacode on 30th August 1993 and distributed Government assistance to the tune of Rs.10.4 crore to more than 15,000 beneficiaries.

Explaining the reason behind her interests in distribution of governmental

ingful, peaceful and also prosperous, the governmental assistance should positively reach them. For that I worked out a scheme under which I received lakhs of petitions from the people from all the districts on particular days. Subsequently, these petitioners were provided assistance in Madras itself, taking them to the capital at governmental expense. As the next phase, I am visiting the districts one after another to meet the petitioners and hand over the governmental assistance personally and thus improve their standard of living'.

Considering redressal of public grievances as a duty of paramount importance, Deputy Collectors had been posted specially to every district to initiate prompt action on the petitions. "Whenever, District Collectors seek allocations for implementation of social welfare schemes, I sympathetically peruse them and pass immediate orders and thus provide a new impetus to redressal of grievances".

The Chief Minister announced establishment of a Government Arts College for women at Bargur. The institution, which would start functioning from this academic year would cost the exchequer Rs.60 lakhs and it would prove boon to a backward district like



Dharmapuri, she added.

Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Hon'ble

Minister for Information, Thiru M. Thennavan welcomed the gathering and Thiru N. Vasudevan, the District Collector proposed a vote of thanks.



Re-discover and reconstruct:

"In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and reconstruct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of everything nobbler, but we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task today is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature-that which made us (Tamils) well known in distant lands and climes".

ACCORD ON JAYAMKONDAM LIGNITE POWER PROJECT

Thiru N. Haribhaskar and Thiru S. Arvind, Chairman, TIDCO.

The Jayamkondam project seeks to mine lignite and produce 1,500 MW of power.

The Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corporation promoted in the Joint Sector, will now induct, as equity partners, world leaders in both mining and power generation—Man Cutehoffnunghutte AG.

A co-promoters' agreement was signed by TIDCO, McNally Bharat Enterprises and four German companies for the implementation of the Rs.7,000 crore Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project on 27th August 1993.

The agreement was signed in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, at the Secretariat when a memorandum of



understanding was also concluded between the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corporation.

The German Consul in Madras Dr. Vogel, Thiru B.M. Khaitan, Chairman Williamson and Magor, Thiru C.K. Birla, Vice Chairman, Birla Group of Companies and representatives of German Companies including Siemens, Man,

Deutsche Babcock and Takraf, were among those who were present.

The Tamil Nadu Government was represented by the Minister for Public Works, Thiru S. Kannappan, Minister for Industries, Thiru M. Chinnasamy, The Chief Secretary, Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Finance Secretary, Thiru N.Narayanan, Energy Secretary, Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, the Chairman, TNEB,

TAKRAF Lauchhammer GmbH and Siemens Energieerzeugung Kwu Kpu and Deutsche Babcock Energie-und Umwelttechnik AG.

The participation of these companies is expected to bring in not only the state-of the art technology but also help source the loans required for the project including foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs.5,000 crore.



Speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister on the occasion

I am happy to welcome all of you today to this important ceremony. The presence of eminent Industrialists of our Country and Representatives of Leaders of Industry from Germany, augurs well for the success of the Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project. For me, in a sense, this occasion is a 'dream come true'. About two years ago when I first conceived of this project, there were many hurdles to overcome. Even conceptually, a project of such large dimensions, involving mining and power generation in an integrated manner, was hard to conceive for many reasons, including technological, managerial and financial reasons.

The project called for a change in the Industrial Policy of the

Government of India, in so far as allowing mining by the Private Sector was concerned. Also, notwithstanding the liberalisation of economic policies ushered in by the Government of India, not many large houses, both in India and other countries, expressed much interest in projects of this size. One by one we have overcome these problems. The fact that Leaders of Industry from Germany have come forward to put in equity in this project, is an indication of their trust and confidence, not only in the soundness of our economy, but also in our capability to put through a project of this dimension.

I also wish to assure you that your confidence in us is fully justified. Tamil Nadu has a very good record in industrial development, in technological education, in the development of industrial

infrastructure and in the presence of a milieu that is conducive to growth.

Above all, we have political stability and perfect law and order conditions in our State, which are by themselves sufficient to attract investors, to participate in our development effort.

We are poised for a big leap on the industrial front, but power supply has become critical. We have more or less exhausted our hydel resources. The future of power generation in our State, will depend increasingly on thermal and nuclear resources. As regards the thermal resources, since we have to move coal from long distances, we will have to depend more and more on lignite resources, which are locally available. Hence, we have placed

the highest emphasis on the tapping of the vast lignite deposits within our State for power generation, and would, therefore, like to give high priority to the early completion of this Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project.

Exploitation of lignite resources has so far remained within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government of India, but then I took up the issue and at my initiative, the Government of India cleared the proposal of allowing mining by the State Governments and by the Private Sector.

We then decided that we should encourage Private Sector initiative in the twin tasks of lignite mining and power generation. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, as the nodal agency for industrial development in our State, thereafter decided to enter into a partnership with Mr. B.M. Khaitan and others for developing this project in the Joint Sector.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is one of the best undertakings of its kind in the Country.

It has executed massive power projects and has a creditable record in power generation and distribution.

I understand that the Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project will be the largest in Asia. It will be the first of its kind providing integrated development in this field. It is being planned in an innovative way, involving the Private Sector. There may be some teething problems but I am sure, given the goodwill between the Co-promoters and their commitment to this project, we can solve the problems quickly.

I look forward to your co-operation. I would like to assure you that the State Government is vitally committed to this Project and therefore, will extend all the help necessary for its speedy implementation.



WIT AND WISDOM OF ANNA

Representative of the common man:

"THIS is the age of the common man-whatever the regrets some might have and it is his point of view that matters most and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness. Systems and schools of thought, whether it is in philosophy of politics, ethics or economics are certainly meant for him. Of course, the interpretation should come from scholars and experts and the art of translating them into every day activity is to be undertaken by the administrators".

What is Democracy?

"Democracy is not a form of Government alone it is an invitation to a new life-an experiment in the art of sharing responsibilities and benefits-an attempt to generate and co-ordinate the inherent energy in each individual for the common task".

This is Government:

"If the fields are rich with crops, there will be joy in Government offices, if comradeship smiles in the factories, if the production increases and justice and contentment prevail the state of the country would improve. If those in the markets see to it that procurement and sales are carried on honestly price increase and hoarding would be extinct. The living conditions of the people would improve. If the students in the educational institutions get themselves trained, fully realising that they are there only to work for the uplift of the country, then the country would progress. Combination of all these is Government. Government is not that which is run in some buildings alone. The Government of a country depends on the household traditions".

When Prof. Whitehead was once asked to define true courage, he is said to have observed: "True courage is not the brutal force of vulgar heroes, but the firm resolve of virtue and reason". Our revered Periyar is verily the glowing example of this true courage. In him courage springs from a sense of duty and purpose. It does not consist in hazarding without fear, but being resolutely mined in a just courage. In Periyar one sees moral courage as a virtue of higher cast and nobler origin than physical. It seems from a consciousness of virtue entrenched in reason. For a

'PERIYAR' - THE GRAND OLD MORAL REBEL

S.V. Chittibabu

shoddiness and obscurantism.

Battle royal is not complete

Tamil Nadu has come to be regenerated now socially and culturally because of his indefatigable efforts to rescue the repressed and the suppressed from the stranglehold of time-worn customs and practices. Is there anyone who can compare with Periyar for the undaunted adroitness and master-strategy with which the ridiculously irrational, superstitions and ceremonials of our society have been attacked mercilessly? It is amazing that in spite of his being aware of the very small following that he had in the incipient years of his reformist movement he pitted himself against his opponents with imperturbable faith in the great cause that he has taken up. He feels that the battle royal is yet on and is not complete. He has no doubt many victories to his credit such as can be seen in the progressive equalisation of educational and job opportunities for the socially and economically backward classes, the recognition of Self-Respect marriages, the restoration of the rights of the so-called untouchables, the spread of education among the masses, etc. Yet Periyar is not going to rest contented with what he has



virtuous cause Periyar is prepared to go the whole hog of it, in spite of all forces of opposition, reproach and contempt rallying

against him. It is common knowledge how he has been a moral rebel against all this smacking of cast and hypocrisy,

achieved, despite his advanced years of age.

Wit sharp as razor's edge

This grand old moral rebel is entering on the threshold of 94. And what plans he has! He still writes copiously and talks vibrantly. His wit and wisdom is still as sharp as razor's edge. His logic is as irresistible as his observations are refreshingly provocative. His humour can be pungent and at the same time racy. One wonders wherefrom he has gathered the tools of his intellectual armoury, in spite of the fact that he had not the advantage of a solid school education, not to speak of collegiate education. But the truth is the great Periyar has common sense in an uncommon degree which is what the world calls wisdom. That is why he is able to discern the true from the false, the real from the apparent, the beautiful from the ugly, the good from the bad.

Affection revived by the very sight

Periyar's art of expression is

superb. He is proficient in selling himself to others and in communicating his ideas. Coupled with this art is his force of personality. It is said of Napoleon that the sight of "the Little Corporal" revived affection and developed new and mighty resolves on the part of a sometimes dispirited army. At the sight of Webster, men paused. Even Thomas Carlyle said: "One would incline at sight to back him against the world". The same remarks would apply to Periyar.

Coming changes sensed long before

There have been leaders whose forte was the written word. Mazzini for instance was not a writer like Shakespeare but was one who maintained a more or less intimate contact with the public. A leader who can write his views forcibly and clearly, not once but again and again with ever increasing power is in possession of rare gift. This rare gift Periyar has in abundance. Furthermore he is a close student of the signs of the times. The French have a saying which runs like this: "The

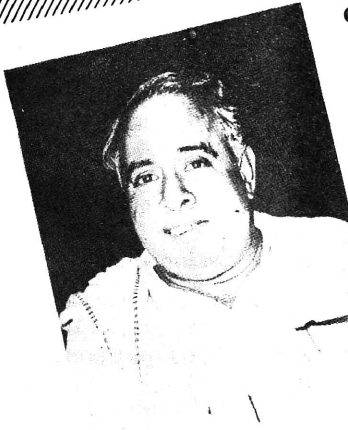
great art in politics as well as other spheres consists not in hearing those who speak, but in hearing those who are silent". Everywhere there is a special reward for the man who hears the inaudible or the unspoken. Periyar's presence of mind and depth of humanism are such that he can 'sense' coming changes long before.

Multi-faceted personality

There is so much to say about the beloved Periyar. But suffice it for me to say in conclusion that he is one of those celebrities of our Tamil Nadu whose renown as a moral rebel and social reformer will remain escutcheoned in the pages of our country's history. As a 'multi-faceted' personality in whom will and determination, force and magnetism, courage and resolve, and above all compassion and love have blended themselves admirably. The magnificent Periyar is verily the man of destiny whose signal services in the cause of our social and economic rebirth will remain for long enshrined in our memory.

— Courtesy:

Periyar - An Anthology



Our Enemies:

"Those who obstruct production and those who harm the persons working for production are enemies not only to me but to the society itself.

Those who raise the prices and those who hoard the produce are walking diseases ruining the land.

Those who are engaged in foul methods like corruption, big spending and bribery are a humiliation to the country".

All my friends:

"Those who sweat to convert barren lands into fertile ones, those who have will to operate to full capacity the factories which work below capacity and those who are engaged in production and distribution for the increased welfare of the people and are carrying on their work honestly are all my friends and they have my salutations".



FIVE DECADES OF PANORAMIC LIFE

Dr. Palany Arangasamy
Tamil University

Erudition and eloquence, strictness and sympathy, power and honesty seldom go together. One who embodied these rare combinations deserves to be called charismatic in qualities. His approach will be dynamic and he blazes a trail which not only awakens the learned and gentry but rejuvenates them to think and act. His footprints on the sands of time are the milestones for commoners to march ahead. The annals of history all over the world present to us, once in a way personalities of such outstanding calibre.

One of such rare personalities is C.N. Annadurai, endearingly called, Anna by the whole of the Tamil world. Kanchipuram, an urban centre of about seventy kilometer from Madras is

historically famed from the 7th Century A.D. Innumerable temples within and in the vicinity embody the spirit of religion, especially the Vaishnava sect of Hinduism that hovers around it from time immemorial. But a die-hard atheistic young man arose in that religious soil, is ofcourse a pleasant irony. Born of an ordinary family on the 15th September 1909, C.N.A. studied in local schools and then proceeded to Pachaiyappa's College for B.A. Honours with Economics Main. Efflux of time statutorily awarded him M.A. after a period of three years. A brief spell of about four months in the office of the local municipality as a clerk, and a few months in a middle school at Madras as a teacher, were the jobs he undertook respectively before and after his post-graduate studies.

C.N.A. got himself introduced to

a number of big-wigs of the Justice Party in the middle of the thirties as a young orator and translator. Raja of Bobbili, Panagal, Raja Sir Muthaiah Chettiar, Sir A.T. Panneerselvam were some of the stalwarts with whom he was in touch with as a promising young man of wit and wisdom. However he found himself enchanted by the bold and objective policies of EVR Periyar whom he met in a conference at Erode in 1935. Adopted himself as an alter ego of that great leader, Anna revered him as such until the last breath of his life, though there were some unavoidable dent in the harmony of their relationship. EVR was lucky enough in having a dedicated band of political lieutenants who never swerved from his path. Even when opposing him, they did not speak ill of him and never failed to pay due respects and obeisance to him. Sought EVR's blessings on occasions and good humouredly reacted to his vituperative attacks and verbal innuendos.

Though C.N.A. was almost EVR's close accomplice, he had to take an exception from the elder social-reformer, when the latter directed his black shirt volunteers to mourn the first Independence Day on the 15th of August, 1947. C.N.A. opposed it in an article in Dravida Nadu, his popular weekly and



marshalled his reasons to ask his wards to be jubilant on the liberty of the Nation. He has shown his next dissent when EVR under took an incompatible marriage in July 1949. EVR's action was resented by a vast majority of the rank and file of the party.

Anna confabulated with like-minded dissenters and found a new party DMK, independent of the parental body headed by Periyar. But still he never allowed his personal attachment to Periyar to suffer, on any account. Nor did he allow anybody to denigrate the septuagenarian on that score. "We oppose his personal behaviour but not his policies," he remarked. Sensing the cleavage between Periyar and Anna, many seasoned politicians and writers including Kalki Krishnamurthy have pleaded the latter to give up his anti-Brahminism and start a socialist party of his own. There is every

scope for him to go up on the national main stream as an all-India leader, they said. What would otherwise be successful among the susceptibles did not cut ice with Anna. He politely declined to listen to these questionable counsellings and affirmed his advocacy of Periyar by characterising the newly formed DMK as 'a double-barrelled gun' against the ruling party.

The fact that the DMK in the eighteenth year of its inception won a massive mandate from the public to form the first DMK Government in 1967 goes to the credit of this dynamic leader and his abiding young followers. Strictly formed on democratic lines and nurtured with informal kinship as if that of a family of brothers, led the fledgling party to a tremendous victory. More than anything else, what made them, cutting across the bastion of

power, wealth, communal politics, achieving their goal was their political orations. Their leader Anna was an epitome of erudite scholarship, deep thinking, logical reasoning and tremendous eloquence.

When Anna stands before lectern, he would make the audience spell-bound within minutes. Not a drab discourse wanting in liveliness and vigour but eloquent lectures comparable to a cascade with its sweeping grandeur and force. Alliteration and assonance, laced with wit and repartees effortlessly came out of him. Metaphorical expressions and mellifluous epithets made his prose appear to be poetical. Young men and women, rural folk and middle-class felt enchanted of his rhetorical flourish. What substantiated his lectures was ideals of Ingersoll, the actions of Garibaldi and Mazzini and democratic concept of Voltaire

and Rousseau. He imbibed the spirit of bloodless revolution among the young and old alike. His periodicals were sold like hot-cakes and he wielded a tremendous power over the masses.

In 1944, at a meeting in Memorial Hall, got up to honour a few journalist in the presence of a congress leader Avinasilingam Chettiar, Anna spoke extemporaneously. He made a passing reference to seven types of writers. So graphic a portrayal it was, punctuated by humour and wit. Cutting across the party lines and the age, the chettiar embraced him warmly on the stage itself as a token of his genuine appreciation.

No less effective was Anna's writings that are wide - ranged in his short stories, novelettes, fictions and plays. His maiden attempt in short-story adorned the pages of Ananda Vikatan on 11 Feb, 1934. A researcher has estimated that Anna's fictional writings include 117 short stories, 18 novelettes, six novels and nine plays. Started his writing career as a sub-editor in Viduthalai in 1938, he ran his own weekly Dravida Nadu, Kaanchi, and subsequently Home-Land, an English periodical. With invitations constantly pouring in, for political and social meetings, far and wide in the whole of Tamil Nadu, how Anna was able to spare time for his writings is a matter of great surprise. More so, when we look surprisingly into his poetical pieces which are few and far between. A great orator with no leisure in his stormy political career did not pursue the classical Muse is quite understandable. What little he did in the realm of poetry was a matter of great surprise, keeping in mind, he, being a student of Economics.

In a way, his writings were done nocturnally. Working in the late hours of night was habitual and

hence early to rise, was anathema to him. Being poor, he in his collegiate studies had to stay in a relative's house at Madras, located amidst a cluster of dingy habitations where there is no dearth of sportive noise of playing-children, hawker's cries and above all, the din and bustle of crowded streets nearby. Concentration was next to impossible. When these nuisance died down, the student C.N.A. would sit for reading and writing hours together until late in nights. This habit necessitated by sheer circumstance, died hard in him till his last days.



Satire, humour, parody, irony, wit, sarcasm are some of the qualities foremost in his fictional writings. He effectively made use of his lectures, stories, novels and plays essentially as his tools to drive home his policies among the populace. He wrote stories and dialogues to about half - a - dozen movies and of which Velaikkari and Or Iravu were supremely successful. His epistolary contributions purported to have been addressed to a fictitious brother was highly popular in the pages of Dravida Nadu. The impact of Edmund Burke, Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, Ingersoll is pre-eminently discernible in his plays, stories and essays. If critically viewed, his prose may appear to be flatulent and verbose but its aesthetic beauty cannot be denied. Little difference could be

found between what he writes and what he speaks. Such a prolific writer and a proficient speaker he was.

Though a student of Economics, his knowledge was encyclopaedic. Like R.C. Dutt of Bengal, Anna became a favourite of literary Muse. Periyar advocated that the great epic Ramayana should be consigned to the flames because it is deemed to be the story of God. Anna attacked the same epic from a different plank by writing on what he called its obscenity. A great hubbub ensued and it resulted in an open literary debate with no less than lawyer - turned scholar R.P. Sethu Pillai pitted against him. Anna carried the day on that occasion to the bitter consternation of the opponent is a sweet memory now. The grand old Ma. Po. Sivagnanam was one of those who unsheathed the verbal swords with Anna on literary platforms.

Anna did not get elected for the State Assembly in 1962 was amply compensated by his immediate entry into the Rajya Sabha. An opportunity for a regional leader to step into the limelight and to impress upon the veteran parliamentarians. His maiden Speech in the Rajya Sabha was heard with rapt attention. Many have differed from him in what they called "his parochial and secessionist tendencies". But everybody appreciated his clarity of thought and eloquent expression. Nothing but his political sagacity that has made him give up the policy of separate Dravida Nadu on the occasion of chinese aggression.

Some of his epigrammatic sayings and purple passages have become proverbial - 'we wouldn't say that jasmine in our enemy's backyard would never exude fragrance'. As Abraham Lincoln has defined - the spirit of democracy in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Anna has given three

principles, Duty, Respect and Discipline to his party cadres. In 1948, Anna presided over a conference of Dravidar Kazhagam. Periyar on that occasion has endearingly spoken of his young lieutenant. Anna replied in a humorous vein: "Periyar has spoken that he has handed over the key of the chest to me. But the chest is still with him. I won't open it without his knowledge". One of his Dramatis personae speaks that "Legal Act is a dark room. Lawyer's argument is like a lamp. But no poor man could get the brightness out of it".

When the DMK, swept the poll in 1967 Anna did not go berserk as average elements are apt to. Immensely pleased he was, but not as much as the distress of the crest-fallen Congress men. So humble he was to be unhesitant in seeking the blessings of Rajaji, Periyar and Baktavatsalam before assuming the office. Anna's political decency was such as to feel extremely sorry for the defeat of certain congress leaders like Kamaraj. When South Madras Parliamentary seat fell vacant, Anna offered to withdraw the DMK, if only the then State Minister R. Venkataraman stepped in to contest. He was highly conscious that the election-fray at the regional level should not deprive our state, of an effective representation at Delhi. Evidently the welfare of Tamil Nadu that stood uppermost in his mind.

As Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he wanted his cabinet Colleagues to be extremely frugal and unostentatious; rose to the occasion and proved is mettle as a consummate administrator with a foresight and perseverance. Paved way for nationalisation of major industries and brought into effect various land-reform legislations. Legalisation of self-respect marriages, declaration of Tamil as the official language, the two-language formula were some of the resolutions that were passed

during his tenure as Chief Minister.

Power and pelf have not blinded him. So simple he was as to be deemed an average person of day-to-day life. Did not care to wear chappals until his advent into Rajya Sabha. Vowed to wear not even a golden ring, having seen the physical hardship and ordeals of mine-workers in Kolar. Never rode on a man-pulling rickshaw which was prevalent in those days. Kept no money for himself and no purse with him except a small box of snuff. The one who strictly adhered to this spartan simplicity was overflowing with unbounded generosity in helping the poor and needy. Himself opened a corpus of fund for Bharatidasan and happily presented him with a sum of Rs.25,000 in a big function got up for that purpose. Pattukkottai Alagiri, party stalwart was an in-patient in TB Sanatorium at Tambaram. Anna stipulated that before inviting him for meetings, an M.O. receipt for having sent a sum of Rs.100 to Alagiri should be shown to him. Such was his outstanding munificence.

In consolidating the resources of the party, Anna took every care to see that the party should not rely on the rich and prosperous. Not that he disliked the fund from the affluent, but he liked it more from individual party workers. When Madras cosmopolitan club offered to give a sumptuous purse as Election fund, he declined it politely. In a pre-election meeting, MGR offered one lakh of rupees as election-fund, pat came the remark from Anna; "Not necessary. Let my brother go all over the State and show his face to lakhs and lakhs of people on behalf of the party. That is more than enough".

After founding a new political party, the then Congress Government wanted to wreak vengeance on the founder. The Government demanded a penalty

of Rs.3,000 from his popular weekly Dravida Nadu on some flimsy charges. Anna sought the aid from the public. Donations poured in. At length, the High Court gave a verdict, exonerating the weekly and ordering the penalty fee to be returned. Anna made an announcement to this effect and arranged to send back the money to individual donors.

Cynical attitude and sadistic temperament were totally alien to him. Vindictiveness and cunningness may have been the dictates of the Arthasastra for a man to be politically successful. But Anna's compassion and humaneness are unbounded. Gentle and unassuming, he maintained an even tenor and cool composure to make his way into the minds of multitudinous commoners, Amor Vincit Omnia is a time-honoured dictum that was actively cherished and practised by this versatile leader. Destiny played havoc when the icy hands of death cruelly snatched him away, a few weeks after he returned from a major operation at the U.S.A. He is no more but his spirit abides. It is his memory that enlivens us and his policies that illumine the broad vistas of public life as a beacon light.

Though in a different context, what Shakespeare says of a great Roman idealist could rightly be cited as a fitting tribute to the revered memory of Anna.

His life was gentle and the
elements

So mix'd in him that Nature
might stand up

And say to all the world, "This
was a man"

The Government of Tamil Nadu, as a homage to the departed soul has instituted Anna Award to be given to those who are noble in thoughts and deeds. The Technological University at Guindy is named after him and so also a Revenue District.

ACTIVITIES OF TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

R. Varadarajulu I.A.S.,
Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

Introduction:

The need to preserve the environmental quality has emerged to-day as a global priority. Till the late sixties environmental issues were sidelined and the seventies, particularly with the Stockholm Conference held in June '72 saw an emerging awareness on the community to protect the environment. Sustainable development, Population Control, use of solar energy, pollution control, International understanding on environmental issues are some of the movements aiming towards better environmental quality.

Developmental activities aided by technological advancement and scientific growth have been instrumental in bringing about a new order or global economic prosperity. Increased production in the industrial and agricultural sector, rapid improvements in the transport field and material comforts are some of the beneficial aspects of the developmental activities. However there is also the other side of the coin. These developmental activities have also interfered with the environment through their deleterious effects. Indiscriminate disposal of wastes generated by industrial activities, exploitation of forest wealth to bring in more land under cultivation have been responsible for the deterioration in environmental quality.

Increased use of pesticides and

fertilizers affects the quality of receiving body of water, when the run-off carrying the residues reaches water resources.

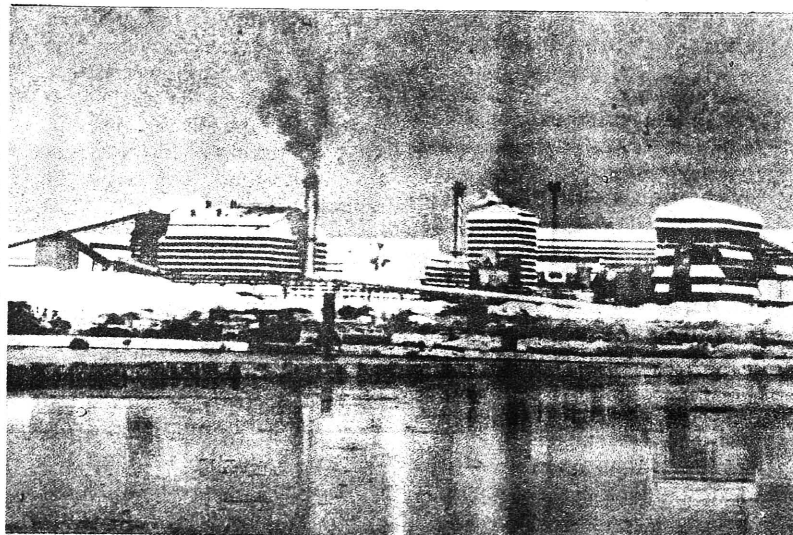
The wastes - solid, liquid and gaseous - generated by the industries were cast into the environment, ignoring the consequences. The resultant pollution problems affected the quality of the environment considerably. The solid and liquid wastes in untreated or partially treated form, when disposed into water sources, depleted the oxygen level thereby affecting the aquatic life. Water turns turbid, odour nuisance is caused and the water is made unfit for any use. The quality of the ground water has suffered on account of toxic solid wastes or stagnant untreated

wastes leaching into underground strata.

The atmospheric air is also not spared. Changes are taking place in the composition of the air pollutants like suspended particulate matter, sulphur di-oxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, unburnt hydrocarbons etc, Air Pollution is caused by industries such as cement, thermal power stations, chemical, fertilizer etc. These industries emit into the atmosphere, suspended particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur di-oxide, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons etc. These pollutants cause respiratory disorders, irritation of eyes in humans and also affect animal and plant lives. The major concern for humanity as a whole is the steady increase of CO content of atmosphere which leads to increase in temperature of lower atmosphere, giving rise to Green House effect and Global Warming. Depletion of Ozone layer due to the release of CFCs (Chlorofluoro Carbons), allow ultraviolet rays to reach the earth affecting crop life and human health.

Control of Pollution:

To preserve the environmental quality so as to benefit the com-



munity it is essential that the wastes be it solid, liquid or gaseous must be treated and made innocuous before they are disposed into the environment. Prior to embarking upon the method of treatment, inplant measures to reduce the volume and strength of waste have to be implemented through process modification, reduction in water consumption, substitution of raw materials etc,

Pollution control laws serve as a tool in the preservation of environmental quality. The following legislations have been enacted in the country to deal with the problems of pollution.

1. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974) as amended in 1978 and 1988.

2. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Central Act 14 of 1981) as amended in 1981.

3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and as amended in 1991.

4. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

5. The Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989.

6. The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.

Organisation Set up:

The Board functions in a three tier set up. At the Head Quarters the Chairman is assisted by a Technical Wing responsible for issue of consents and their renewal, Technical Services, Hazardous Waste Management Cell, Human Resources Development Wing, Accounts Wing and Legal Wing. At the field level the Board has five Regional Offices functioning in Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Vellore and Madurai and Sixteen District Offices. The Regional Offices are headed by

JCEE's and DEE's offices by District Environmental Engineers. On the Scientific side, the Board has established well equipped Advanced Environmental Laboratories at Madras, Madurai and Salem and District Environmental Laboratories each at Ambattur, Cuddalore and Vellore.

Mobile Laboratories:

The Board has to carry out on the spot analysis of effluent and ambient air quality in case of any emergency. To enable the Board to meet this requirement, the Board has established Six Mobile Environmental Laboratories at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs each capable of carrying out analysis of effluent, ambient air quality survey and stack monitoring. These Mobile Laboratories are stationed in vulnerable places like Industrial Estates and cluster of industries.

Functions:

Industries are divided into Red, Orange and Green Categories depending upon the level of pollution. New and existing industries have to obtain the consent of the Board under the Water and Air Pollution Control Laws.

The Board has laid down effluent, ambient air quality and emission standards. It has granted

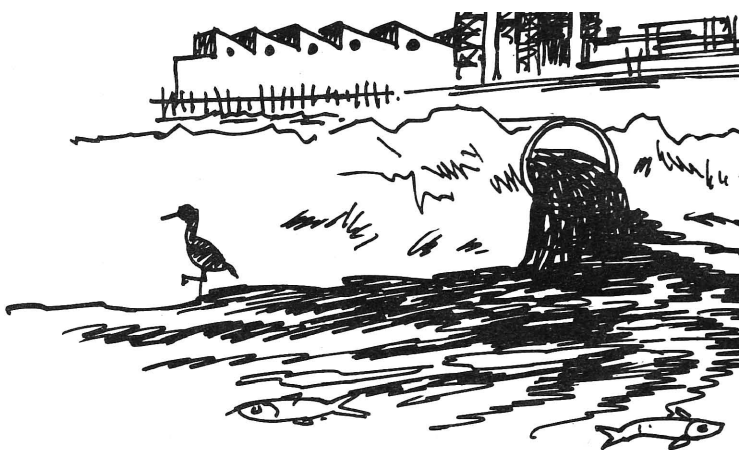
consent to 10,577 industries so far under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and to 7,578 industries under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared as Air Pollution Control Area.

The Board has decentralised its activities and delegated powers to the District and Regional Officers. Entrepreneurs seeking the clearance of the Board have to make application to the District Offices where they are processed and sent to the Head Office for sanction. Consent is to be renewed periodically. The Board has delegated powers to Joint Chief Environmental Engineers in the Regions for renewal of consent in case of Orange and Green category industries.

The Board has been exerting sustained pressure on all sectors of industries to provide Effluent Treatment Plant/Air Pollution Control Measures. A significant progress has been made in the tanning sector.

Monitoring of 18 categories of highly polluting industries

Eighteen Categories of industries have been identified by Government of India for intense monitoring. Board has recently set



up special monitoring cells at Trichy, Salem and Madras with Senior Officers in the rank of Joint Chief Environmental Engineers for monitoring the 18 categories of highly polluting industries.

Special programmes:

The Board is also involved in various studies in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. As a part of the Global Environmental Monitoring Schemes (GEMS) the Board has been monitoring river Cauvery. Similarly the Tamiraparani river is also being monitored.

Ambient air quality survey in major cities:

With the increased industrial activity in the vicinity of major cities, the ambient air quality is influenced by the emissions from these industries. These emissions have to satisfy the standards prescribed by the Board so that there are no adverse effects. Hence Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations have been established in the vicinity of Madras, Coimbatore and Tuticorin to measure the level of air pollutants in ambient air.

Joint standing committee:

To resolve problems concerning Small Scale Industries and to ensure that there is continuous dialogue, a Joint Standing Committee with representatives of the Associations of Small Scale Industries and Officials of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been constituted. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary, TANSIA is the Secretary. The Committee meets once in every quarter to discuss a structured agenda. This arrangement is widely appreciated.

Environmental Education

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is enforcing the Pollution Control Legislation in Tamil Nadu from 1982. However the response from the Industries, Local Bodies and Public are not upto the satisfaction. This is due to the lack of understanding, responsibilities and awareness of Environment and Pollution Control among the industries and public. To give wide publicity about the activities of Pollution Control Board, the following Competitions were conducted during 1992-93.

— Essay Competition for colleges and Post Graduate Students conducted on Anna's Birthday.

— The Painting competition conducted for school students on Nehru's Birthday.

Achievements during past two years:

Common effluent treatment plants:

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has launched a massive programme of setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants, under which the polluters are encouraged to organise themselves into Associations/Companies and assume full responsibilities for setting up and operating the Effluent Treatment Plants. A beginning has been made with the tanning and textile dyeing sectors. These units are persuaded to form companies with a fully competent management which will be responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of Common Effluent Treatment Plants. The Company will engage a registered consultant of the Board to formulate the project proposal for collection, treatment and disposal of the trade effluent based on the report furnished by a task force constituted by the Board. The Board assists the companies technically to evaluate the proposals of Common Effluent Treatment Plants formulated by the consultants is in progress and the Scheme is expected to be commissioned in October '93.

Monitoring of Automobile exhaust:

With the increase in number of vehicles, air pollution caused in Major cities by Vehicular Emission is of concern. Control of Pollution due to automobile exhaust has been initiated at National level. Monitoring of automobile emission in Madras City has been taken up. The Board has established five stations during May 1992 to check the vehicular emission. Goods Transport vehicles are referred to the nearest Board



facility for check. Only on production of a certificate from the Board that the emission satisfies the standards, FC is issued by the Transport Department. Proposals are underway to extend the scheme to nearby Chengalpattu-MGR District and to ecologically sensitive hill stations of Ooty and Kodaikanal.

Emergency response centre:

With increasing industrialisation and induction of Technology there is an increase in the number of chemical industries and use of hazardous substances. There is a great potential for accidents occurring, during operation, transportation, handling of hazardous materials which would cause loss to life and property. It is proposed to establish an Emergency Response Centre in a phased manner at the major chemical complexes in Tamil Nadu namely Manali, Mettur, Cuddalore and Tuticorin which will provide prompt relief and initiate measures to cope with the hazardous chemicals. At a first step during the year 1992-93, this facility is being established for the Manali Area.

The total project cost is approximately Rs.53 lakh out of which for the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.10.32 lakh has been released by the Government as grant under Part-II Scheme. The remaining amount is to be provided by the Board. This is a round the clock facility to handle any emergencies. The proposals include establishment of data base on hazardous chemicals, clean up technology, computer facility, modern repeater station, Emergency van with trained personnel and minimum protective equipments etc.

From this facility, industries situated at Manali-Ennore area of Chengalpattu-MGR District and the industries in Madras District will be benefited.

Sustainability study of Manali area

Manali area is a large industrial complex and the pressure is to locate more industries there. At present there is no reliable data on the levels of environment pollution, and the capability of the existing resources to meet the increased demand. To assess the sustainability of the area, a study has been initiated at a cost of Rs.30 lakh. The Centre for Pollution Control and Bio-waste energy, Pondicherry (Central) University, has been assigned the work and it is in progress.

Pichavaram Mangrove Forests, Kodaikanal and Ooty lakes etc., are nature's gift and need to be protected from pollution in the vicinity of these areas and monitor effluents and emissions, with a view to evolve a strategy for treatment, and protection. The Board has taken up monitoring of Ecologically sensitive areas.

Management of Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Chemicals:

With the multifarious industrial growth, the Board is often called upon to meet any emergency with the notification of the Hazardous

We can only say that in this country an unmarried girl enjoys greater freedom than those who are tied to the wedded life.

—Periyar

Coastal Monitoring-on-shore Discharges:

Tamil Nadu has a 1000 km long coast line. There are petrochemicals, fertiliser, chemical industries which discharge their treated effluent into the sea. Besides, the confluence point of river with the sea has to be monitored to assess the pollution load if any. To start with, it is proposed to monitor the on-shore discharge of effluent into the sea so that the pollution load could be assessed and corrective action taken. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.1.17 lakh has been released by Government for monitoring on-shore discharges.

Monitoring of Ecologically Sensitive Area:

Ecologically sensitive areas like

Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the responsibilities of the Board have been widened. Under the above Act, authorisation of the Board has to be obtained for collection, Reception, Treatment, Transport, Storage and Disposal of hazardous Wastes. Authorisations are being issued by the Board. Units involved in import of hazardous chemicals, isolated storage of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes generating units are being monitored by the Board. A cell under the charge of a Senior Officer to look after the above works has been set up in the Board. A Chemical Engineer has been posted in identified districts to be exclusively incharge of mat-

ters relating to hazardous wastes and hazardous chemicals.

Common Hazardous Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facility:

Hazardous Wastes Collection, Transport, Storage, Handling, Treatment and Disposal is becoming important in Tamil Nadu as in other parts of the Country. A Machinery has to be evolved to manage the above activity. There are a number of chemical industrial complexes in the State which are potential sources of hazardous wastes and are located in Manali, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Ranipet and Mettur. To start with it is proposed to put up a Common Hazardous Wastes Treatment and Disposal facility at Manellure Village of Chengalpattu-MGR District. This facility will provide adequate care to the hazardous wastes generating units situated at Chengalpattu-MGR District and Madras District. The cost of the facility is worked out to Rs.75 lakh. Environmental impact Assessment

Study of the site is in progress.

Environmental Pavilion:

NGOs and Institutions connected with Environmental Programmes found it difficult to identify a place where they can meet and discuss. To assist these sections and to enhance the awareness of environmental protection among the public the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has constructed an Environmental Pavilion in the premises of Tamil Nadu Periyar Science and Technology at Kotturpuram at a cost of Rs.30 lakh.

The pavilion is having a permanent exhibition centre and an Auditorium which could be utilised by non-governmental organisations, public Institutions and other voluntary organisations and students.

Conclusion:

Environmental protection is a multi disciplinary aspect requiring

measures to combat the environmental crisis in its various forms. The developmental programmes must take into account environmental consideration at the planning stage itself. The impact of these projects on environment and measures to protect the environment have to be considered in the planning stage itself and must be provided for. Activities in different eco system must be co-ordinated in such a way that there is least interference with the ecological balance. The Board reviews the developmental programmes in the State in the planning stage itself, with reference to their impact on environment and the measures to protect the environment.

Industries must give consideration for cleaner technology, waste reduction practices and reuse water for process like cooling, washing the equipments etc.,

'Waste not, pollute not' must be the motto of the industries.



I would rather have India reduced to a State of pauperism than have Thousands of drunkards in our midst. I would rather have India without education, if that is the price to be paid for making it dry.

--Mahatma Gandhi

Alcohol destroys our body, our character and our wisdom. Diseases like Malaria affect only the body. Alcohol and drugs destroy the soul as well as the body.

- Mahatma Gandhi

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Dr. B.P. Rajan Vice-Chancellor

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was formed in 1987 and started functioning from July 1988. The University is governed by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Act and the Governor of Tamil Nadu is the Chancellor of this University. As a Chief Executive Officer of this University, the Vice-Chancellor convenes meetings of the various authorities of the University namely the Senate, the Governing Council, the Finance Committee, the Standing Academic Board, the Board of Studies, the Faculties, the Planning Board, and such other authorities as may be declared by

the Statutes. There are 63 institutions affiliated to this University and the strength of the



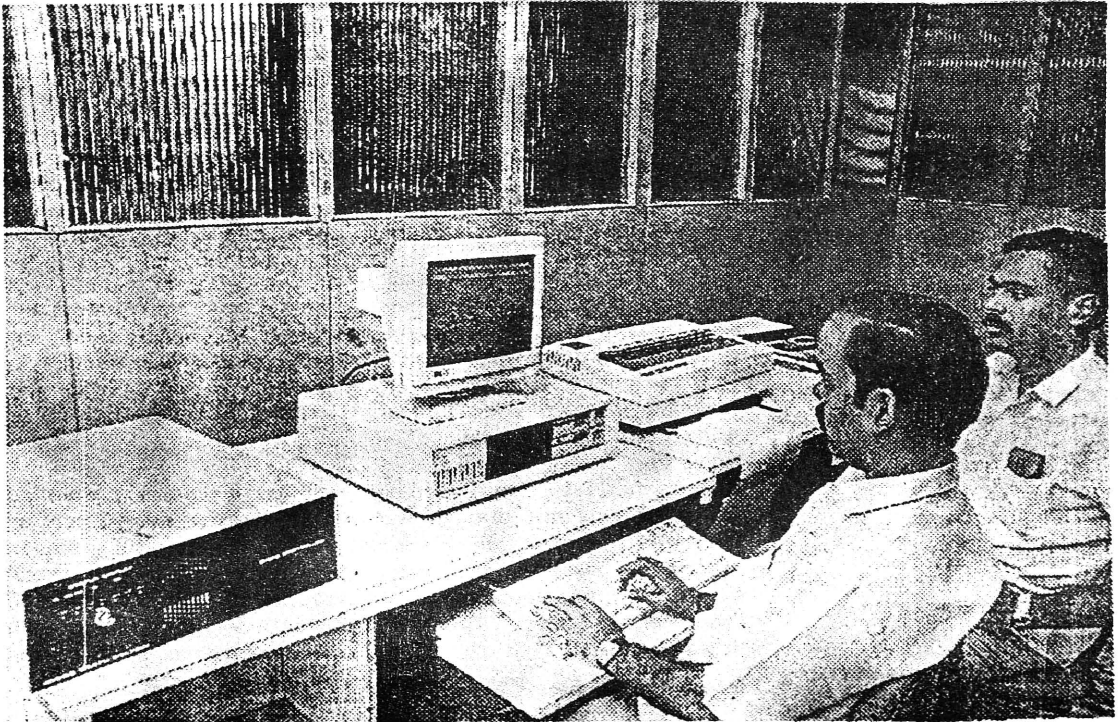
students is 5003.
Convocation

The first Annual Convocation of

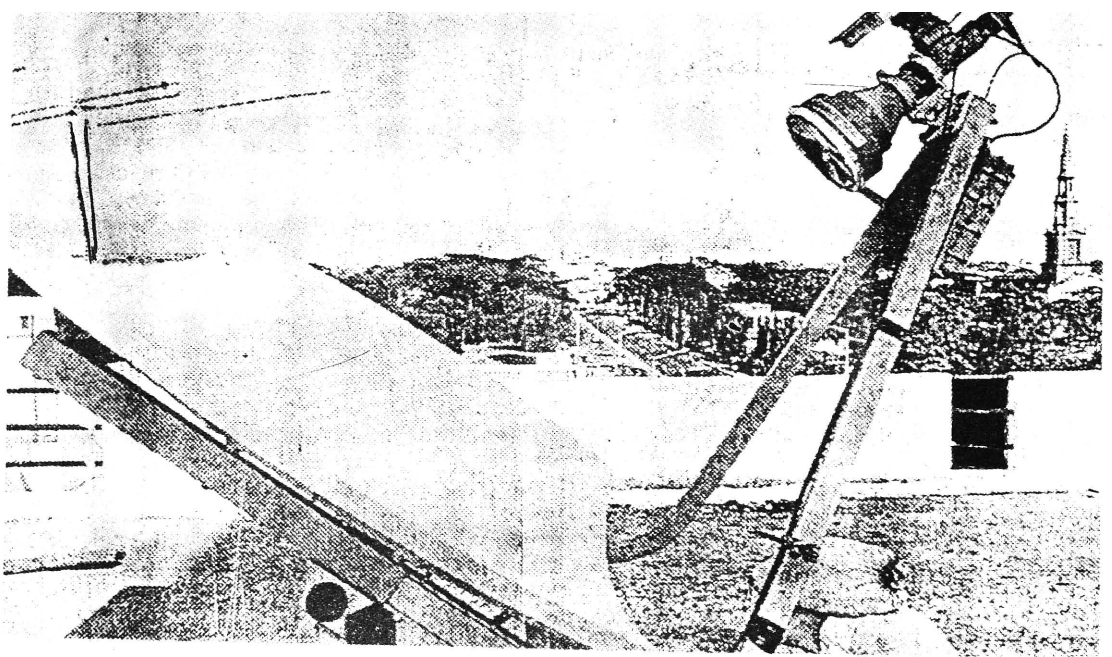
the University was held in 12th October 1990, the Second on September 29th 1992 and the third Convocation on 27th February 1993. So far 1847 Certificates were awarded to candidates passed P.G./Diploma Course in Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy etc.

Administrative Complex

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha is giving full support for the developmental activities of this University. As a result, within a short period of time some remarkable and significant achievements have been made. The Government has allotted the vacant land opposite to SPIC building to this University for the construction of the Administrative Complex. The foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor and Minister for Health, Government of Tamil Nadu on 25th October 1992 and the construction is



The micro Earth station control room.



The microwave radio transmitter at the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University.

progressing rapidly. The construction of the ground floor and first floor will be completed shortly and the University will be shifted from the present rented building.

Medical Library

The Medical Library of this University has been accredited as the Regional Medical Library for the Southern Region by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the HELLIS Net Work. The V-Sat Earth Station was acquired with the active support of NIC, New Delhi. This Centre is connected to the Indian Medlars Centre which has access to the data available with the National Library of Medicine, U.S.A. The newly created Medical Informatics Centre in the library will enable the information expert, the Health Scientist and the computer expert to electronically analyse the medical information.

The facilities like Reprographic service, Audio-visual Micro fiche Reader-cum-Printer overhead, slide projector. V.C.R. and a T.V.

Monitor are available in the library. Rare books on Medicine, Surgery, ENT, Ophthalmology, Burns, AIDS and Public Health are kept in the Library for reference.

The Library remains open on all days from 8 a.m. to midnight 12 p.m. and the students make use of these facilities.

Research Programmes

Facilities are available in plenty for the Degrees of Ph.D., and D.Litt in the University. At present 93 candidates are doing Ph.D. Four new Centres have been recognised for doing research and Ph.D. Programmes. The number of candidates registering for Ph.D. is rising year after year. The University provides all the facilities necessary for Research and gives guidance through its Professors. Several researchers in Madras have used the equipments installed in the Department of Experimental Science for their Research Project.

C.M.E. Programmes

The C.M.E. (Continuing Medical Education) Programmes are an

essential part of education. It updates the knowledge of the personnel. A C.M.E. Cell has been created with a view to focus on health care needs.

University - Centre of Excellence

It is proposed to develop a University College and Hospital, a Centre of Excellence in Medical Education and Medical Research. Steps are being taken to achieve this at Kilpauk Medical College initially.

A site has been chosen in the Kilpauk Medical College compound to locate the new Regional Medical Library of this University and Research Wing.

HIV Resources Centre

The University has established HIV Resources Centre where all the tests including HIV detection are being done. This will be useful in the development of vaccine and also to monitor the drugs both herbal and others for their anti retroviral activity.

AIDS

The Department of

Experimental Medicine and Sophisticated Instrumentation is working with the Government of Tamil Nadu's research project on AIDS and Ethical and Scientific Committee. Research trial on use of Siddha medicines in the treatment of HIV and AIDS patients is being conducted. A book on 'AIDS' has been released by the Hon'ble Minister for Health recently in Madras. A technical manual on AIDS for the use of the Medical Community is under preparation.

Workshops and Seminars

This University is regularly organising Workshops and Seminars to the health personnel involved in the health care delivery system, seminars and symposia relating to Medical subjects are held and these are attended by delegates from various colleges.

Faculties and Courses Offered

There are 11 faculties in the University. 15 Under-Graduate Courses, 21 Post-Graduate Diploma courses, 44 Post-Graduate Degree courses and 15 Post-Doctoral Degree (Higher Specialities) are offered by this University.

New Courses Medicine

The University plans to introduce a course on Sports

Medicine. Steps have been taken to draw up a syllabus for the course with the help of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The University has requested the Government of India to provide Rs.52.5 lakh for the construction of an indoor stadium at the new campus. An amount of Rs.17 lakh would be made available by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

N.S.S. Units

23 National Service Schemes units attached to various medical colleges have been allocated to this University.

Endowments and Donations

Various Endowments have been instituted by several trusts, institutions and individuals with a view to encourage medical students and donations received from the various institutions and individuals, Trusts, are distributed to deserving students. The University awards scholarships to students of ability and Research students (leading to Ph.D.) stipends, Free Scholarships, loan scholarships, Book grants, Tution fee grants, are available for the poor and deserving students.

Recognised Research Organisation

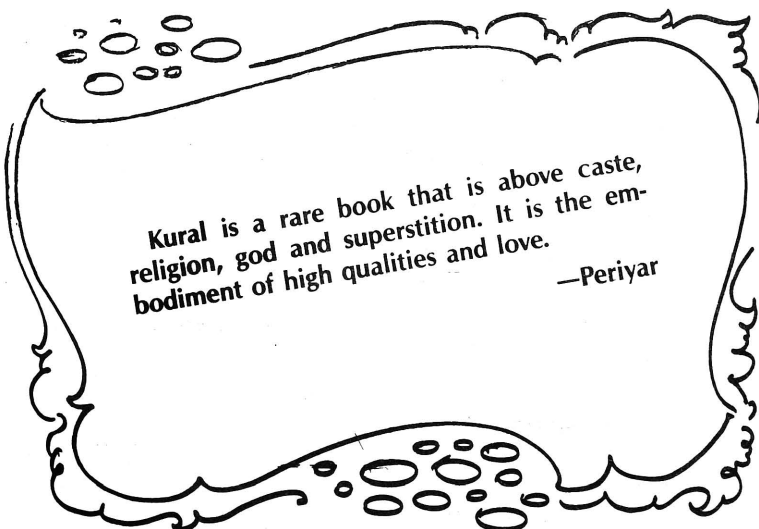
The University has obtained recognition from the Ministry of

Science and the Technology Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, declaring this University as Recognised Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Government of India have also recognised this University as one eligible to receive contributions from Non-Resident Indians.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University has made unique and tremendous progress in the field of Medical Education, Library Science, Medical Information and Research. The progress made in continuing education and in consolidating academic councils, formulating the faculties of various specialities and central evaluation of the examination is note worthy. This University serves not only to Tamil Nadu but also the neighbouring States and infact the whole of India. This Medical University is striving hard to raise the standard and promote excellence in Medical Education in all aspects. An integrated approach to Health-Care encompassing different systems of medicine and allied sciences is envisaged by the creation of this University. This has become possible since all teaching institutions imparting Medical Education not only in Allopathic System but also in Traditional systems like Siddha, Ayurvedha, Unani and Homeopathy in Tamil Nadu have been brought under its purview. The Institutions imparting education in paramedical and allied sciences like Pharmacy, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy etc., have also been brought under the control.

This University continue to strive hard for maintenance of medical standard and conducting Research.



Kural is a rare book that is above caste, religion, god and superstition. It is the embodiment of high qualities and love.

—Periyar



ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

Trees are truly lifegiving, providing food and shelter for man and beast from sun, wind and rain. Trees help to maintain the water table and regulate rainfall in the tropics. They filter the air, and convert carbon-dioxide into oxygen. They house and feed birds, animals and insects; they enrich and retain the soil, support fungi and are a rich source of medicines. They provide timber for buidings, furniture and paper and still, sadly, fuel for warmth and cooking. Literally holding the earth together with their root network, they prevent the creation of deserts and dustbowls.

Forests also absorb noise and serve as acoustic screens between busy highways, noisy industrial installations and human settlements. A fifty (50) year old tree

of average size would produce for the society to the next fifty years value worth Rs.1.57 million.

Area under Forests

At the time of reorganisation of the States in 1956, Tamil Nadu was left with forest areas over an extent of 17442.76 sq.kms., out of a geographical area of 130057 sq.kms. Due to the sustained efforts of our foresters, over a span of a quarter century, Tamil Nadu now contain forests over an area of 22698.51 sq.kms. that is about 17.45% of the total area during 1992-93.

Achievements during 1991-92 and 1992-93

1991-92

Against a target of 40400 ha,

afforestation of an area of 24400 ha. in forest areas and raising fuel plantation over an area of 17400 ha. in community lands;

Aerial seeding over an area of 18000 ha, in degraded forest lands in eleven forest divisions.

Under Twenty point programme, point No.16, growing more trees and raising forests with the involvement of the people, the target of raising 800 lakh seedlings and planting over 54,000 ha. was achieved in November 1991 itself and the final achievement was 1013.84 lakh seedlings and planting over 68144 ha.

For effective protection of forests through better communication system, modern arms and ammunities, vehicles etc., a sum of Rs.70 lakh was sanctioned and utilised. 117 vehicles were purchased during the year.

A sum of Rs.5 lakh was sanctioned towards payment of rewards to informants and officials and it was fully utilised. Rewards totalling Rs.10.25 lakh were sanctioned to various cadres that detected sandalwood offences and seized sandalwood vehicles involved in offences.

In order to prevent illicit collection of fuel and felling of trees in reserved forests, firewood depots were maintained in 8 places in Nilgiris district, and three more firewood depots at Periyakulam, Mettupalayam and Thudiyalur were newly formed.

For the establishment of the Tamil Nadu Forest Research Institute at Vandalur, a sum of Rs.17.50 lakh was allotted, out of which a sum of Rs.16.70 lakh was spent.

Under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project five forest divisions and three research divisions were sanctioned to implement the programme and they were formed.

In Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation (Tantea), a project for



raising tea over an area of 3200 hectares at a cost of Rs.60 crore was formulated. During the year tea was raised over an extent of 130 hectares.

In Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation (Tafcorn), a massive pulpwood plantation programme covering an area of 30,000 ha. spread over a period of 6 years at a cost of Rs.85 crore was drawn up. During the year, plantations have been raised over 5150 ha.

2292 sandalwood forest offences involving 768 tonnes of sandalwood valued at Rs.1330 lakh were detected. 712 vehicles involved in the sandalwood offences were also seized.

128 Sandalwood smugglers and other habitual forest offenders have been detained under Goondas Act.

A special court to deal with forest offences was set up at Tirupathur North Arcot-Ambedkar District from 21.3.92.

1992-93

An enhanced outlay of Rs.5045 lakh was allotted for implementation of various plan schemes. This is a landmark in the history of the 130 year old Forest Department in that the financial plan outlay has exceeded Rs.50 crore for developmental activities for the first time.

Another landmark in the history of the Forest Department is the finalisation of the outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan. As against the actuals of Rs.138.17 crore during the VII Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs.222 crore has been made for forestry sector covering

State and Central Sectors, Hill Areas Development Programmes and Western Ghat Development Programme for the period 1992-97.

Similarly as against an achievement of 1,80,000 ha. during the Seventh Five Year Plan period under afforestation, the target for the Eight Five Year Plan has been enhanced to 2,20,000 ha.

Upto March 1993 a sum of Rs.52.58 crore had been spent, against an allocation of Rs.50.45 crore, in the Budget Estimate for 1992-93.

Against a physical target of 44959 ha. plantations have been raised over an area of 49960 ha. besides 18500 ha. covered under aerial seeding.

Nine Part II schemes at a cost of Rs.83.51 lakh have been approved. All the schemes have been sanctioned and implemented.

Scheme 'Manual Sowing' has been reintroduced after three decades to cover an area of 4000 ha. in Chengalpattu-MGR, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Tiruvannamalai-Samburayar, South Arcot, Salem and Periyar Districts. It has been completed.

In order to strengthen protection a sum of Rs.70 lakh has been sanctioned under various schemes for purchase of arms and ammunition, wireless, replacement of old vehicles.

Forest Watchers, Forest Guards, Foresters and Rangers have been provided with risk allowance at a rate of Rs.20 per month.

For payment of rewards to informants and officials a sum of

Rs.15 lakh has been sanctioned and paid for detection of sandalwood offences.

In order to enforce the Tamil Nadu Forest Act of 1882 effectively, the Act has been amended by Act No.44/1992, providing adequate powers to seize and confiscate vehicles involved in sandalwood and scheduled timber offences and delegating powers to forest officers to act as Authorised officers. It has come into force from 1.10.92.

1342 sandalwood forest offences involving 472 tonnes of sandalwood valued at Rs.822 lakh have been detected; 378 vehicles involved in the smuggling have been seized.

194 sandalwood smugglers and other forest offenders have been detained under 'Goondas Act' upto the end of March 1993.

Our Tribal High School/Higher Secondary School at Jamunamarathur in North Arcot-Ambedkar District have shown encouraging results.

General

At the time of assumption of the present Government there were 309 vehicles. Now there are about 489 vehicles in the Department.

Similarly, there were 286 weapons of different varieties. Now there are about 384 weapons in the Department. At a cost of Rs.27 lakh, orders were placed for 177 weapons, out of which 91 weapons have been received.

Formation of Dog squads in Salem and Vellore circles has been sanctioned.

Social Forestry Project Phase-I

The Project's first phase, which

was to last for five years, had a budget of Rs.450 million, was extended by two more years and actually ended in 1988. The size of the extended Phase-II was Rs.570 million.

Total number of mandays generated during the seven year period was 38.9 million. About 2600 village Social Forestry Workers were appointed for extension and protection work during this period.

Phase - II

Aiming to rectify the short comings of Phase I of the Project and with the above policy issues in mind, Phase II of the SIDA supported Social Forestry Project is under operation from 1988-89 to 1992-93. This has however further been extended by one more year from 1.4.1993 to 31.3.1994 by mutual agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden.

Tributes on Social Forestry Scheme

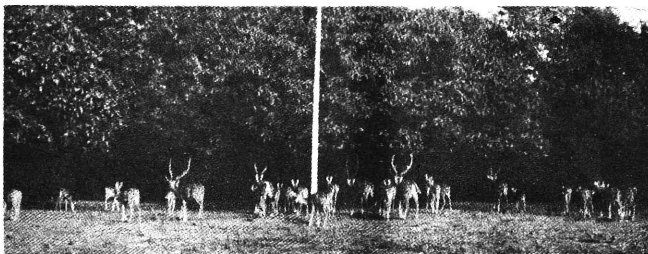
Community planting has been technically successful and financially profitable for the panchayats.

Kissan Nurseries, especially those assisted by the Forest Department have been targetted to the poor and have the potential to be self sustaining.

The Interface forestry component is impressive in both concept and practice and its activities have produced strong signs of recovery in degraded natural forest.

Good progress has been made on improving the quality of the seed used in the project and a high portion of it comes from designated seed stands.

The project has alleviated poverty mainly through the 68 million workdays of employment it has generated, mostly during the agricultural off-season. The poor



have also benefitted from community plantations by collecting low value produce, leaves, twigs, etc. and by grazing animals.

The mission concludes that, allowing for the difficult site conditions obtaining in Tamil Nadu, the community planting throughout both the phases of the project has on balance been technically successful. The rotational plantations on tank foreshore, which have accounted for most of the planting have produced large quantities of biomass and have contributed substantially.

Joint Committee on SIDA met at Stockholm - Sweden

It was noted that the Interface forestry component had been

initiated by the Forest Department in Tamil Nadu is very much in line with the national priorities.

In view of the multi-disciplinary approach, it has the potential to develop into major component in a possible III Phase of SIDA aided Social Forestry Project in Tamil Nadu.

By Evaluation and Research Wing

The estimated survival rate for the plantations raised during the three year period works out to 73 percent in 1988, 74 percent in 1989 and 92 percent in 1990.

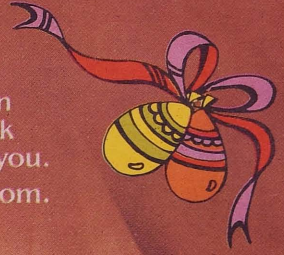
The hillock plantations have been raised by the Forest Department under arduous conditions and the results appear to be quite rewarding.

Thirukkural was written to show a good path to the people to create values in life and to develop a good order in the society.
—Periyar

Thiruvalluvar's Kural alone is enough to educate the people of our country.
—Periyar

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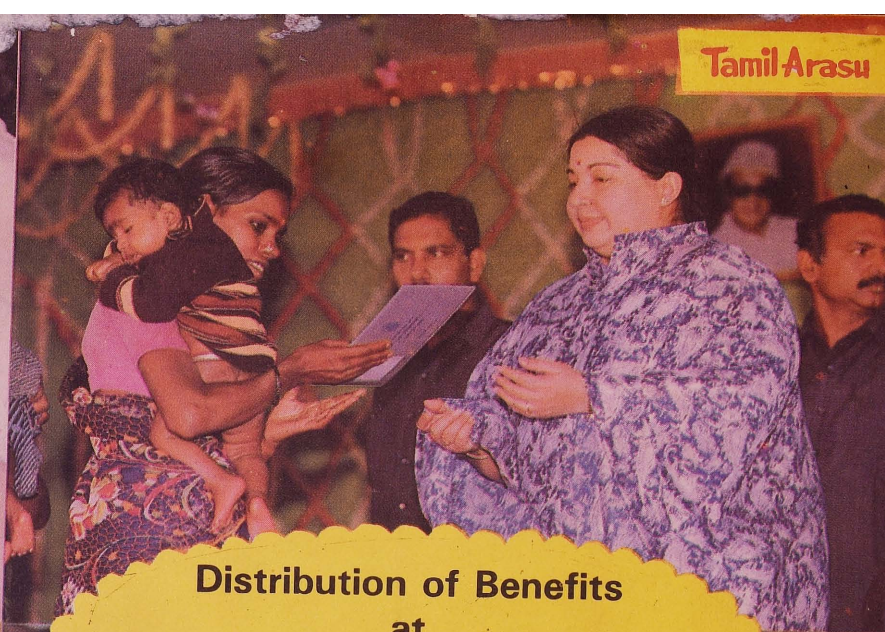


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