

Tamil Arasu

Nov. 1981 50 P.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2012
Aippasi-Karthigai, Dhunmathi



POET LAUREATE KANNADASAN

Birth : 24-6-1927

Death : 17-10-1981



2nd International Neo-Youth Competitive Film Festival

The 10 day Second International Children's Film Society of India, the function. The Chief Minister
Neo Youth Competition Film Festival welcoming the gathering, said that
was inaugurated by Thiru Vasant Tamil Nadu and Gujarat had offered
Sathe, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting at a film and hoped that other States
colourful function at Kalaivanar would emulate their example. occasion viz. tax exemption, financial
Arangam on 14.11.81. production of quality films for children.

Thiru M.G.Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamilnadu presided over The Government would also set

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up a special fund, with a corpus of Rs. 25 lakhs, to help competent technicians, script writers and others who might come forward to produce children's film with an eye on content. Films for the young, he declared, must aim at conveying a noble message through entertainment and such productions would merit exemption from tax. The Government would also institute medals in memory of Jawaharlal Nehru to be awarded to the best three children's films.

The Chief Minister recalled the pioneering effort by the late Director Thiru K. Subramaniam in the field of Children's Films and regretted that the Film Industry in Tamil Nadu had not followed it up adequately.

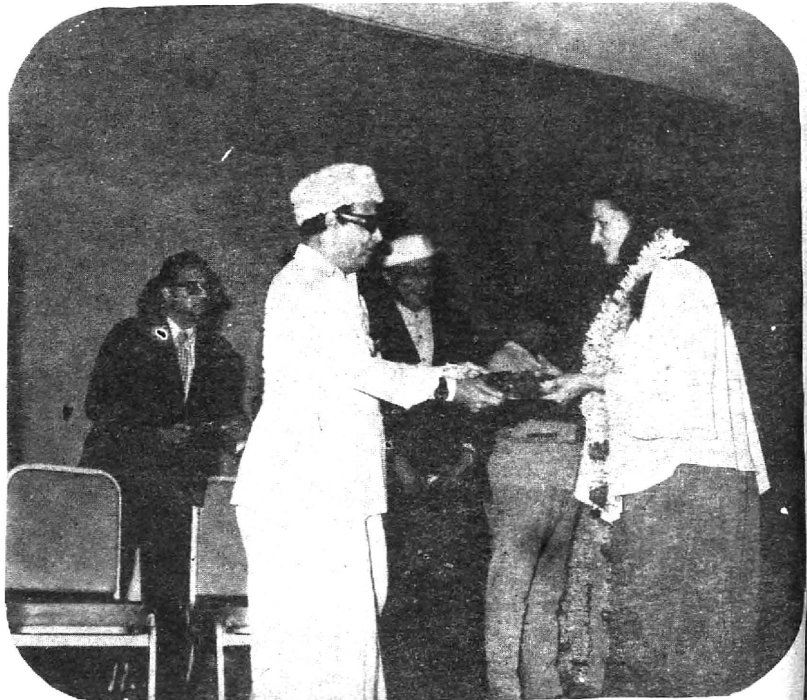
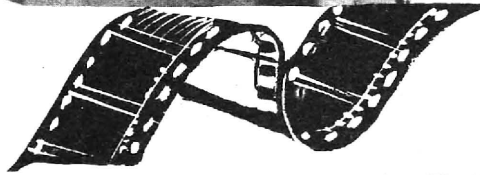
Thiru Vasant Sathe, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting who inaugurated the festival at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, emphasized the need for using the film medium for inculcating right attitudes and high values in the younger generation. The Union Minister felt that production of film for special audiences like children, needs more attention than what is obtaining now. As a result the young ones to day were being denied a valuable source of entertainment and education. Deploring the dearth of good films for children and of theatres for showing what little was produced in the country, the Union Minister indicated these as the field where the Children's Film Society of India could lead the way.

One major aspect which must be borne in mind, he said, was that over 75 percent of children lived in rural areas which had no screening facility. He was, however, glad the Children's Film Society had launched mobile units for showing films in the villages.

The Chief Minister released a brochure brought out in connection with the festival. Thiru Wolfgang Reitherraman, Director of 'Jungle Book', a Walt Disney film that was screened after the inaugural function, was felicitated.

Thiru D. Ramanujam, President, South India Film Chamber of Commerce said that the Film Industry in Tamil Nadu would extend every support to the Children's film movement.

Thiru K.K. Khandpur, Director of the festival proposed a vote of thanks.



The second international neo-youth competitive film festival were held at Madras from November 14-23, this year.

Thiru.Vasant Sathe, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India inaugurated the International Film Fete at Kalaivanar Arangam. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presided over the function.

The venue of the function was tastefully decorated and illuminated. Besides India, 25 other countries participated in the Festival. They include USA, USSR, UK, France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Canada.

Total of 113 entries feature films, shorts, cartoons and puppet films were entered either in the Competitive or in the Retrospective Section.

India has been granted category 'A' by the International Centre of Film for Children and Young People (icrcyp), Paris. The Indian festival is now counted among the big five and shares this honour with important children's festivals at Paris, Gijion, Los Angeles and Moscow.

The Festival has also been recognised by the International Federation of Film Producers' Association Paris, as a specialised competitive festival of feature and short films for children.

India is among the few countries where the Children's Film Movement is being encouraged and financially aided by the Government as a potential instrument for providing entertainment to children through films.

The aims of the Festival are as under:

(a) To promote and encourage the Children's Film Movement.

(b) To foster a closer relationship with the International Fraternity of children's film makers organisations,

(c) To make children's films produced in other countries known in India and to bring about an exchange of films between different countries.



Second International Neo-Youth Competitive Film Festival - India

Madras. 14-23 November 1981



The notable feature of the Madras Festival will be an effective participation by children from various parts of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu has invited a group of five children from each State and Union Territory to attend the Festival.

The Festival consists of the following Sections :—

- (a) Competitive Section
- (b) Retrospective Section
- (c) Marketing Section

All films that were released in cinema theatres after 1-9-1979 are eligible for the first section. However, films that have already won major awards in the International Festivals are excluded from this category. Entries relate to groups:

9-15 years for Neo-Youth audiences

4-8 years for child audiences

The Festival Directorate has got a good response and has received several feature films, shorts, animation and documentary films on a wide range of subjects.



The Jury for the Competitive Section comprised seven eminent specialists in the field of cinema. They selected the best films for various awards. Thiru .L. V Prasad an eminent film producer and director was the Chairman of the Jury.

The Jury's decision as regards the films that qualify for awards will be final. A total of 14 awards including the two coveted Gold Elephants were awarded to the best films in the two groups : 9-15 years and 4-8 years.



The Silver Elephants were awarded for :

- (a) Special Jury Award :
- (b) Best Cinematographer
- (c) Best Child Actor and

(d) Best Child Actress, in each of the two categories, namely, films for Neo-Youth and those for children.

A Silver Elephant each was presented in the upper group for the Best Director and Best Screenplay Writer. A Silver Elephant was presented for the Best Animator Puppeteer and the Best Music Director of the films in the 4-8 group.

These awards were presented at the concluding function on November 23, by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Children's Jury :- A jury of children were selected from amongst the young invitees from different States who converged at the capital of Tamil Nadu and took part in the Festival. The young jurors selected three films according to merit and according to their best judgment. They received 'DNYAN DEEP' (light of knowledge) awards at the children's awards function.

AWARDS UNDER VARIOUS CATEGORIES

AGE GROUP (9—15)

1. Golden Elephant Award for Best Film
"SNOW MAIDEN" (USSR)
2. Silver Elephant Award for Best Director
Mr. Boris Ritsarien
"SNOW MAIDEN" (USSR)
3. Silver Elephant Award for Best Cinematographer
Mr. A. Korillov
"SNOW MAIDEN" (USSR)
4. Silver Elephant Award for Best Child Actor
Master Anand Joshi
"BAL SHIVAJI" (India)
5. Silver Elephant Award for Best Child Actress
Miss Stanislava Coufalova
"SONATA FOR GINGER"
(Czechoslovakia)

AGE GROUP (4—8)

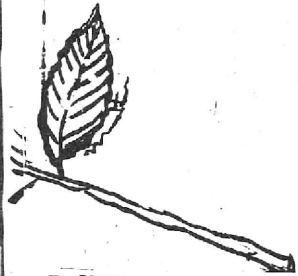
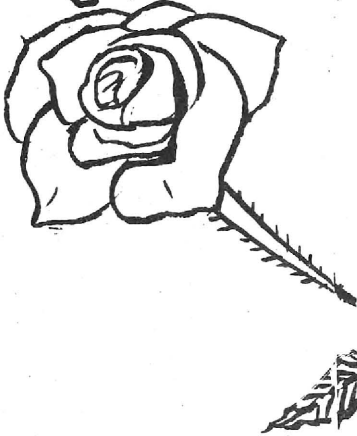
1. Golden Elephant Award for Best Film
"THE HOUSE IN
KOTSURKOVO VILLAGE"
(Czechoslovakia)
2. Silver Elephant Award
"RUBEZ AHL AND THE GHOST"
(GDR)
3. Silver Elephant Award for Best Animator / Puppeteer
Shared by
(a) Mr. Vill Vinton (Puppeteer)
"CHRISTMAS GIFT" (USA)
and
(b) Mr. Rumén Petkov (Animator)
"SHARO PAINTER" (Bulgaria)
4. Silver Elephant Award for Best Music Director
Mr. Reijiro Koroku
"ADVENTURES OF THE
POLAR CUBS" (Japan)

NEO YOUTH JURY AWARDS

- First Prize - "Young Teacher" (China)
- Second Prize - "Bal Shivaji" (India)
- Third Prize - "A Horse Called Jester" (UK)

NEHRU

The Social Reformer



R. VIJAYALAKSHMI I.R.S.

One of the greatest leaders of all times, Jawaharlal Nehru has inspired many with his charismatic personality both during his life time and after. There is not a single aspect of life which Jawaharlal Nehru has not bestowed his attention but left enriched. His vision about the future of India continues to be valid. He was a freedom fighter, politician, apostle of peace, thinker, statesman and prolific writer. But he preferred to be remembered as "the man who with all his mind and heart, loved India and the Indian people".

It was the love for India that made him dream and work for a society "where every citizen has an equal place and full opportunity of growth and status have ceased to be where our vital impulses are directed to creative and cooperative endeavour." He wanted to build an India, where communalism, separatism, isolation, untouchability, bigotry and exploitation of man by man have no place and while religion is free, it is not allowed to interfere with the political and economic aspects of a nation's life.

He told the Lok Sabha in 1955 that real progress of the country

meant not only the political and economic progress but also social progress.

Nehru recognised that casteism was totally opposed to democratic ideals. In the *Discovery of India* he wrote "In the context of society today, the caste system and much that goes with it are wholly incompatible, reactionary, restrictive and barriers, to progress. There can be no equality in status and opportunity within this framework, nor can there be political democracy, much less economic democracy."

He repeatedly laid emphasis on the necessity for the existing social structure to change since it was based on class differences. In a broadcast in 1948 he said "Not merely from the point of view of political common sense has it become essential to raise the standard of the common man and to give him full opportunity of progress. A social structure which denies him the opportunity stands self-condemned and must be changed".

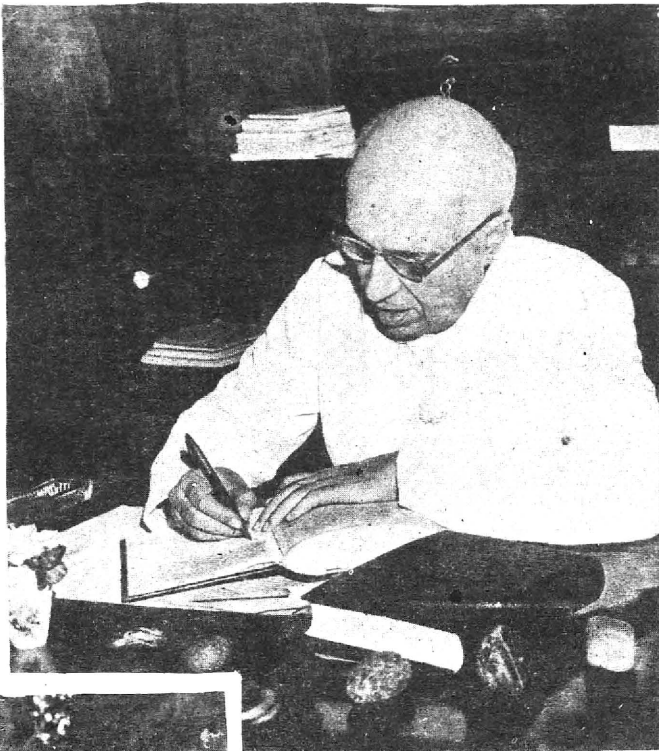
Nehru was vitally interested in the welfare of women. He believed that no real progress could be achieved if half of humanity represented by women is cut off and

separated from the mainstream of a nation's life. He was acutely aware of the burden that women had to bear from inequitable laws. "Our laws, our customs, fall heavily on the womenfolk", he told the Lok Sabha in 1954.

Speaking in Madras in 1959, he said, it is not possible nor desirable to neglect women's education. The reasons are obvious. If you educate the woman, probably man also will thereby be affected."

It was this concern for the women's lot that caused him to be the moving spirit behind the reformation of the Hindu code in 1955 and 1956.

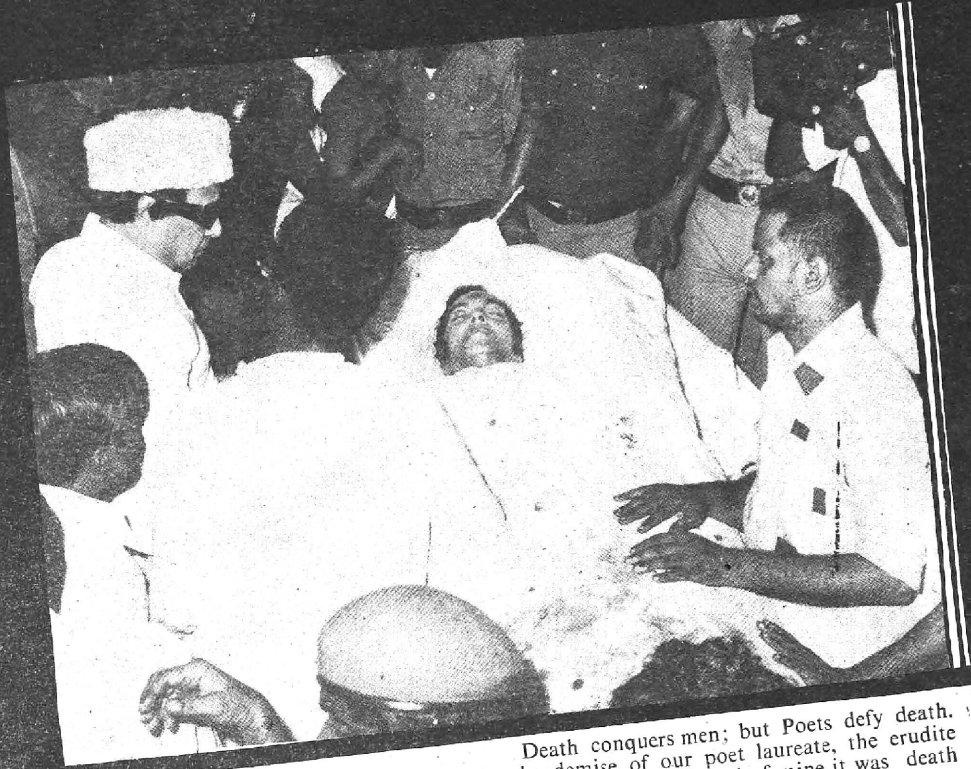
With his radical forthrightness he condemned the dowry system and the vulgar display of the wedding celebrated by the richer classes. It was not that he was against music and merry-making, for he recognized that they constituted a social event for the villagers, but he was averse to big displays which only showed off the money of the persons.



It was this compassion for humanity as a whole which made him favour liberal divorce laws. He recognized that in the existing society women continued to bear the burden of a failed marriage and this moved him.

It is fortunate that India had a man with such liberal reformist ideas in the formative years of freedom, for Indian history continues to bear the imprint of such liberal outlook and reformist zeal.





Death conquers men; but Poets defy death. In the demise of our poet laureate, the erudite Kannadasan, a good friend of mine, it was death that has been conquered. How can death be an end to a poet whose fame persists after he has shed his mortal coils?

Death can be an end only to ordinary mortals. It is but an interlude to a poet who has become part of history. He is like a flower that blooms in the graveyard and has left an indelible imprint in our hearts.

His virtuosity in Tamil sustained him whichever path he traversed and whichever port he docked his boat in the course of his life's journey.

Others wrote poems. But our poet laureate shaped his life itself into a poem. His fame is so great that if the appellation "Kavignar" (poet) is mentioned, it only meant Kannadasan.

After Bharati and Bharatidasan, he was the greatest poet in Tamil. Pride to us Tamils to have lived as his contemporaries.

Recognition came to many a poet after their lifetime. But Poet Kannadasan became a legend in his own lifetime. He was fortunate to have envisioned in his own lifetime the crown of glory that would be his after his death.

Others have read history. But Kannadasan made history. It is a marvel that a person who had not completed school education should have become scholarly in many Tamil classics and dispensed them into scintillating new verses for the current generation.

Kannadasan a Legend



He recited poetry and whatever he said was poetry.

Time was when those who had created literary works could not write simple poems. This literary barrier was removed by Kannadasan.

The hand that wrote epic poems like 'Mankani' composed lyrics for films in simple graceful style, which appealed to millions of people. If lyrics in Tamil films came to be accepted as a subject for research study, the major credit for it should go to Kannadasan.

A style that was effervescent like a waterfall, a deep scholarship in Tamil, a person exuding warmth on all and sundry, a bearing uncomplicated like a child's—these indeed are the notable attributes of our poet.

We are particularly perturbed that Kannadasan should have passed away this year, when we are all earnestly engaged in celebrating the Bharathi centenary.

The work done by him to enrich Tamil literature equals that of a hundred poets.

He is an epic poet ; the like of him are born after long intervals of time.

CM's condolence message on the death of Poet Kannadasan



The developmental schemes undertaken and implemented by the Government of Tamilnadu for the progress of the state are being highlighted in the serial 'Valarum Tamizham' and it has been enjoined on me today to project the schemes undertaken by the temples in the State for social growth.

Under the leadership of the Honourable Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, the Government of Tamilnadu has drawn up various plans and implemented them in the diverse fields of education, health, employment, agriculture, social welfare, etc. I have now the opportunity to project from a new angle the implementation of some social welfare measures of the Government as executed through the temples in the State.

Today, when it is considered that temples and spiritualism are beyond social life, it has become my duty to point out that temples and spiritualism are quite in conformity with social life. Knowledge borne of research and spiritualism do not contradict each other. On the contrary, it has been believed for a long time that they are complementary to each other.

Spiritual leaders have believed for thousands of years that the five elements viz. earth, water, fire, air and sky are the basic ingredients for the functioning of the world and this has been accepted and respected as a basic tenet by the scientists and research scholars even to-day. A sixth basic element, apart from the afore-mentioned five, has not been discovered so far. Spiritualism is born when science fails; or it may be said that spiritualism is born where science becomes uncertain.

It has been accepted by all that worship of God and visits to temple have been practised in the human society from time immemorial. The pioneer in this tradition is Tamilnadu. The credit of accepting and honouring the dictum 'One community, one God' goes to Tamil.

'Tholkappiyam', the Tamil grammar, written about 3,000 years ago, defines a temple. There are references to worship of the idols of Gods in the temples in 'Tholkappiyam'. The Chapter 'Arappuranakaval' describes the supervision of temples and inspection of religious rites in the temples as prime obligation of the king and the people.



The expertise and skill of our ancestors in the field of architecture, particularly in regard to temple construction, has been recognised all over the world. Great indeed was the fame attained by our forebears in this skill that the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' has made particular mention of Tamilnadu while dwelling on the above subject.

From time immemorial, temples occupy an important place in the social life of the people in Tamil nadu. They were not merely places of worship, they also function as universities promoting education, music, dance, arts, architecture etc. They served as libraries, courts of law, archives and mutts also; they provided medical facilities to the sick and also as an employing agency providing sustenance, to persons associated with them. What is more, they played the role of banks extending financial assistance to persons in need and served as citadels in times of war. It is for these reasons that the temples of Tamilnadu came to be known as 'Dharmic' institutions (அறநிலையங்கள்) The social life in Tamil

Service by TEMPLES

nadu therefore came to be centred around the temple.

In the olden day, kings had taken up renovation works of the temples with enthusiasm. Grants, gifts etc. were accredited to the temples on a munificent scale. Many an Englishman settled in the country also had undertaken renovation works of the Temple and made their own contributions for the noble cause. The importance of carrying out such renovation works and having this cast upon an individual as a duty has been described in moving lyrics by Ari-kesari Parakirama Pandiyan, who took seventeen years to complete the Viswanathar Temple at Tenkasi in the 15th century.

In a verse inscribed in stone, the King has recorded "If I have built this temple in Tenkasi it is an accomplishment through divine grace and not borne out of my individual efforts alone. I pay obeisance to the noble men who may extend this temple's precincts and preserve it." There is also an inscription of Rajaraja Chola to the effect that he would consider them great who would protect religious institutions. These should make us realize our duty and responsibility in the matter of protecting and cherishing our temples.

During the British rule the Government, coming to know of irregularities in the revenue and expenditure of many temples by the managements concerned, decided to intervene in the working of these religious institutions. It was then felt that religious-minded persons could look after these institutions. This too proved futile. After passing through these difficulties the Government set up the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, which has framed rules and regulations for the proper functioning of the religious institutions. The Board is administering the temples and their properties and also ensures that religious rites in the temples are performed as per the norms approved.

Today, there are 32,620 temples and mutts functioning under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. The temples and mutts possess 5 lakh acres of wet and dry lands. They also own thousands of buildings and vacant sites. Despite owning property on such a huge scale,

the annual revenue derived from these temples is of the order of Rs. 16 crores only. Out of this, the earnings of about ten temples amount to Rs. 5.5 crores and that of 100 temples about Rs. 2.5 crores. Besides, revenue from this vast property amounts to Rs. 8 crores only.

It is my unpleasant duty to point out that this poor revenue is due to the fact that the persons who are enjoying the temple properties default in remitting the rentals due on the landed properties and houses belonging to those temples. Even so, drastic steps are being taken to increase the income.

In spite of all these difficulties a number of schemes have been implemented during the past three years by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. Renovation works and Tiruppani have been completed in 150 temples. Sanction for Tiruppani works of the order of 1416 and miscellaneous works of the order of 1153 in different temples has been accorded and the works are in progress involving an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores.

Apart from these, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is maintaining 44 schools, one Technical Training School for Women, 50 'Anbu Illams' and 24 Dispensaries. The Department is also bringing out religious publications and running institutions, where training in Nadawaram and Tavil is imparted. The bigger temples are implementing the scheme of conducting marriages to couples belonging to Adi Dravida



and other backward communities, for which an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned. About 2,000 couples will be benefited. On October 5, 1181 marriages of 101 couples were performed at Thiru Subramaniaswami Temple in Tirutani and the expenditure was borne by the Temple. Temples are the places where all are equal irrespective of the community or class to which they belong. On August 15, 1981 about 10 lakh people participated in a community lunch in 5,000 temples all over Tamilnadu. I am proud to say that all these activities help to promote social progress.

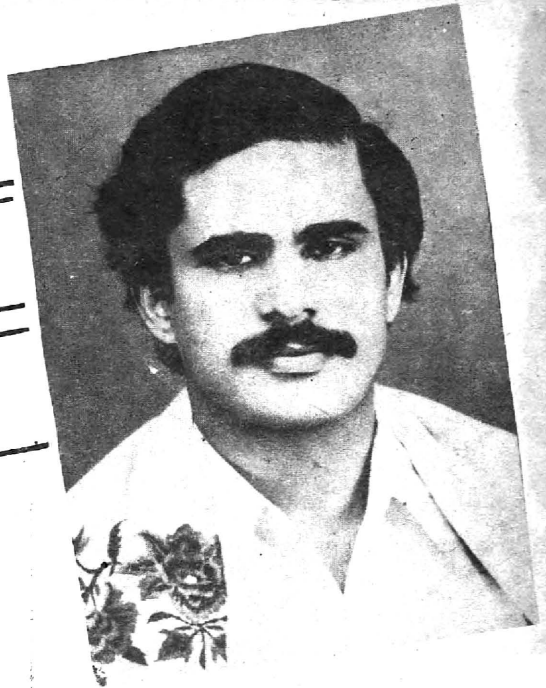
There are also persons who ask whether Tiruppani works are necessary. We should not forget the fact that the temples built by our ancestors are not only treasure houses of art which have to be preserved, but also that the crores of rupees spent on the construction and periodic renovation of these temples constituted a social service in that these activities provided a living to many architects and sculptors as also to thousands of unskilled labourers.

Sanction has been granted to temples to construct Kalyana mandapams if they have resources. Petitions have been received from Adi Dravidas requesting construction of temples in their localities. Appropriate orders have been issued to construct such temples by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department.

The Government of Tamilnadu under the leadership of Puratchi Thalaivar, with Anna's principles as its guiding light, is thus implementing social welfare schemes in the State through the religious institutions also.

(Speech of Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments over A. I. R. on 4-10-81 under the heading "Social Service by Temples" in the serial "Valarum Tamizhagam".)

INCENTIVES for NEW INDUSTRIES



New medium and large scale industries will be eligible henceforth to the 15 per cent capital subsidy now being provided to small scale industries by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This is one of the steps taken by the Government to attract new industries to the State.

The ceiling on the subsidy for major, medium or small scale units will be 15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

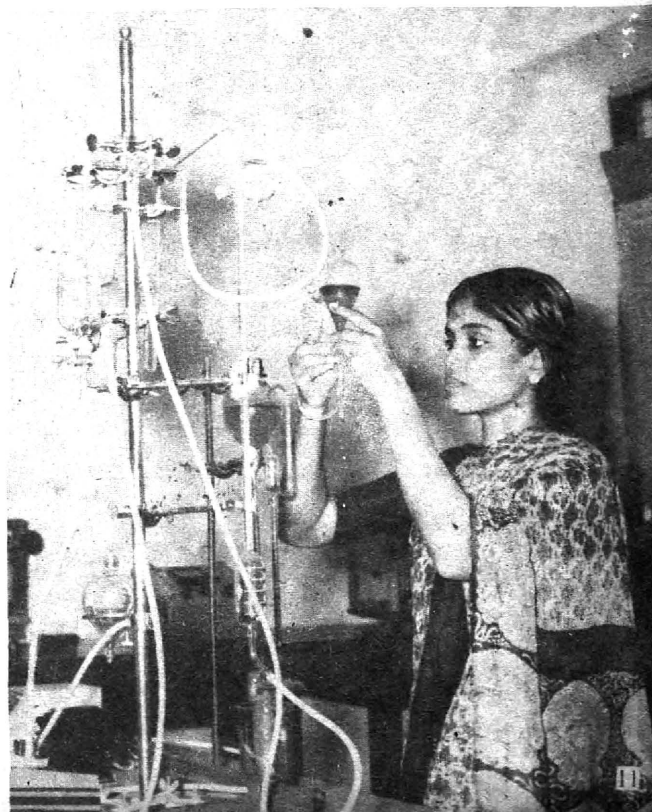
The subsidy scheme which is in operation in 24 taluks in eight backward districts will be extended to six more taluks. The taluks to be chosen will be those which were not essentially backward but have all facilities for quick development on account of infrastructure facilities, manpower and ancillary facilities.

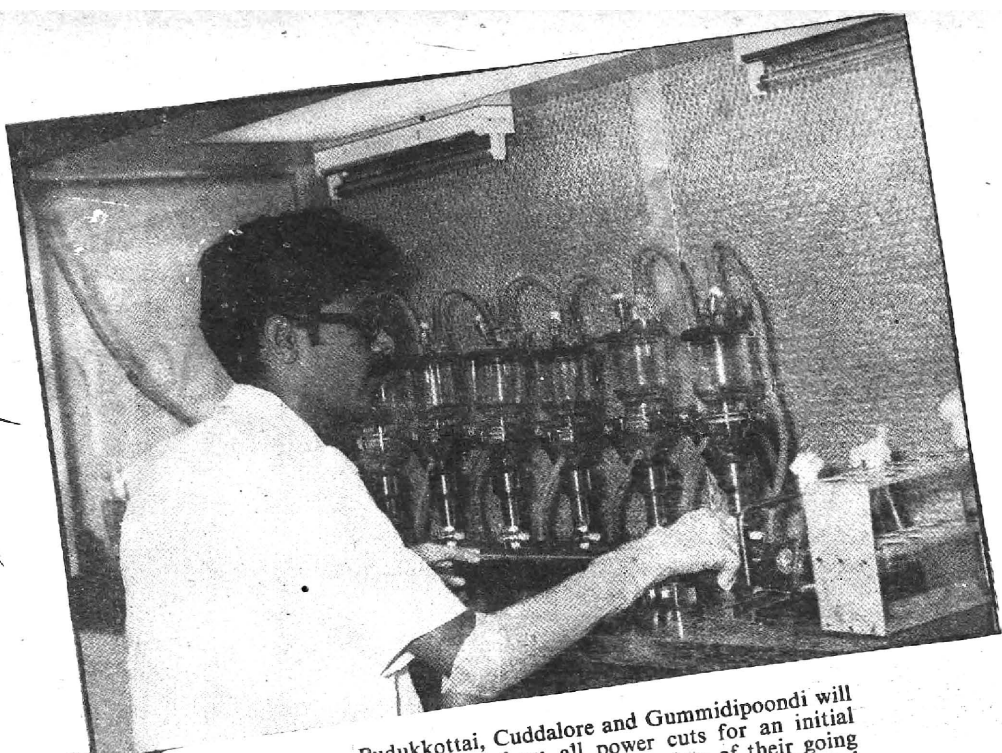
As regards the interest-free sales tax the SIPCOT will consult the Commercial Taxes Department on the advantages of the sales tax dues to the department from the Industries department instead of from the units.

Upper loan limit : The upper limit for the six year loan proposed under the new scheme of interest free sales tax loan is to be raised from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. The scheme provides that a maximum of 20 per cent of the fixed assets or Rs. 20 lakhs, whichever is higher, be given for each year, subject to an overall maximum of Rs. 1 crore over the six year period. The upper loan limit for the expansion of units will be raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs.

A subsidy of 10 per cent of the value of assets created or at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per every regularly employed worker, whichever is lower, will be provided to electronics, drugs and ancillary automobile units set up in the areas not covered by the State or Central capital subsidy schemes.

Units coming up in the new industrial complexes to be set up at Tuticorin, Manamadurai,





Pudukkottai, Cuddalore and Gummidipoondi will be exempted from all power cuts for an initial period of five years from the date of their going on stream. They will be eligible for capital subsidy and interest free sales tax loan.

Chemical industries will be set up at Cuddalore, where 400 hectares were being acquired and export units at Gummidipoondi where 240 hectares were being acquired for the purpose.

Newsprint project : A bagasse-based newsprint project will be set up at Pugalur in Tiruchi district. The Rs. 180 crore plant will go on stream soon. Beside a 100 million dollar loan agreed to by the World Bank, the IDBI has agreed to invest Rs. 61 crores in the project. The Government of Tamilnadu and the financial corporations of the States will have 51 percent equity amounting to Rs. 34 crores. Five sugar mills have agreed to supply bagasse for the plant.

Television sets to be manufactured in the newly set up Tamilnadu Electronics Corporation are likely to be marketed under the name 'Phillips' and the Government is waiting clearance for the proposal from the Centre.

There are certain anomalies stemming from the sales tax rates in respect of certain items being higher in the State than in the Central sales tax, with the result industries, raw materials and intermediates from outside the state are being imported into the State. This would be studied and rectified.



The function to mark the Silver Jubilee of Tamil Nadu was celebrated on 1-11-81 at Kalaivanar Arangam.

Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments welcomed the gathering. Thiru K. Rajaram, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly presided over the function.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu unveiled the portraits of former Chief Ministers Rajaji, Kamaraj and Anna and said that they had immortalised themselves with their services to the state.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced at the function that the State Government would render all help to those who took part in the struggle to get Tiruttani. Kanyakumari and Shencottah merged in Tamil Nadu. He also announced a payment of Rs. 10,000 each to the

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS





families of eleven martyrs who were killed in a police firing at Marthandam during the struggle for merger.

The Chief Minister said that the children of these patriotic Tamilians would command priority in recruitment to Government jobs and admission to Government educational institutions. He announced that a statue of Vanchinathan would be erected at Shencottah.

The Chief Minister said that pension to anti-Hindi agitators would be restored to them for safeguarding Tamil language.

Referring to the areas lost by Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister said that if only our boundaries ex-

tended five miles beyond Peermedu, there would be no water scarcity in the State.

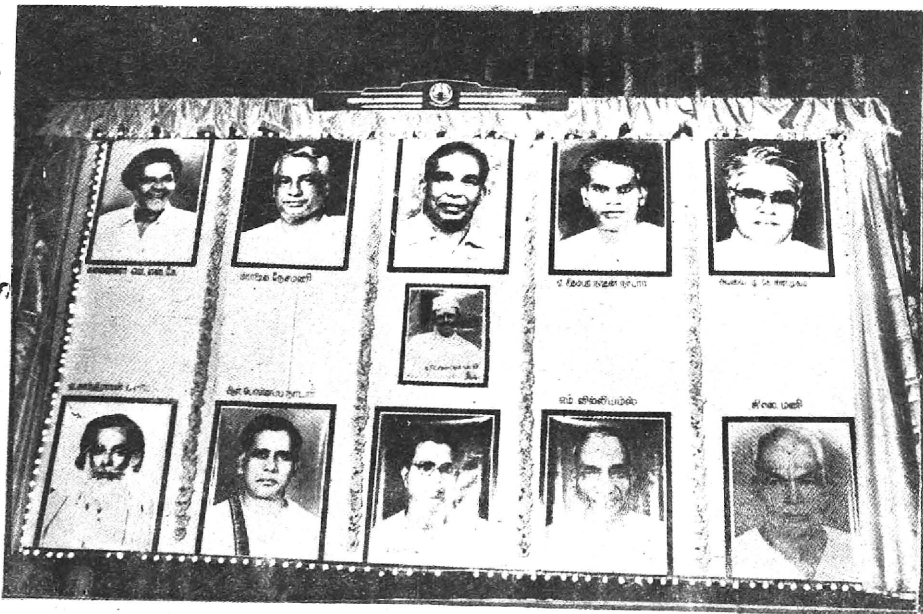
The Chairman of the Legislative Council, Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam declared open an exhibition and called on Tamilians to rid themselves of caste consciousness and cultivate language consciousness. He wanted the Government to ensure that Tamil permeated every nook and corner of the State. He also remarked that Tirupati rightfully belonged to Tamil Nadu, as borne out by Tamil inscriptions in the temple.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan Minister for Finance, unveiled the portraits of the martyrs of the struggle.

The Chief Minister presented Thanjavur plates to freedom fighters including Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam.

Others who spoke on the occasion included Thiru P. H. Pandian, Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Hajasharief, M.L.A., Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A., Thiru Mohammed Ismail, M.L.A., Thiru Sattanatha Karayalar, M.L.A., Thiru N. Varadarajan, M.L.A., Thiru G. Moorthy, M.L.A., Thiru Chengam Jabbar, Thiru S. K. Balasubramanian and Thiru Killivalavan.

Thiru K. A. Sundaram, I.A.S. Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.



TAMILNADU

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The 1st November 1956 is a notable landmark in the historical evolution of the vast Indian sub-continent stretching from the lofty snow-capped Himalayas in the North to sundrenched Kanya Kumari in the South. Our sub-continent was the cradle of great and famous empires in the past; but, only after the integration of the innumerable princely states in the country and the adoption of a new constitution in 1950, did India become a composite whole.

The area comprising the present state of Tamil Nadu has had a glorious history and geologically it is perhaps the oldest in India. The three Tamil Kingdoms Chera, Chola and Pandya, which flourished in the centuries that preceded and followed the beginning of the Christian era, was the product of several millenia. During the period when these three dynasties successfully held hegemony South India had many flourishing cities and prosperous ports.

South India was raided by Muslim invasion from the times of Malik Kafur. A Muslim Sultanate was established in Madurai in 1334. The Vijayarangar Kingdom was founded in 1336. Later, the Nayaks ruled over Tamil Nadu. When the Government became weak, it fell a prey to attacks by the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda and later by the Moghul armies. In 1676, the Mahrattas conquered Tanjore and established and maintained their rule till 1800, when it was taken over by the British.

The Euroean powers who had come to South India as a Commercial people, were struggling with

one another to establish themselves in it. The Nawabs of Carnatic came under their protection and the administration of the Carnatic went completely into the hands of the British in 1801. The East India Company had set up their trade centres at Bombay and Calcutta also. They secured the rights to mint money. They had their capital at Calcutta and a Governor General was appointed to rule over the provinces. In 1911 the capital was shifted to Delhi. By Queen Victoria's proclamation India came direct under the British rule in 1858.

Madras was the earliest to acquire territorial importance and the practice of appointing the Governor from England was in full force till it was abolished by the Reforms Act of 1919. The Province of Madras was formed in the 18th Century, and continued in its original form with 21 districts right upto to 1935, when a separate Province of Orissa was carved out taking away the districts in the north. when the India Act, 1935, was implemented. After persistent struggle for freedom from British rule, the country became independent on August 15, 1947. The next change in the map of the Presidency occurred only in 1953 with the formation of Andhra State carving out portions of the composite Madras State. The new Madras State as obtaining now was formed on 1st November 1956.

When the British took steps in 1905 to divide Bengal into East and West Bengals, the All India Congress Party opposed such a step and insisted that the States in the country should be formed on a

linguistic basis. When Gandhiji presided over the All India Congress Committee at Nagpur in 1920, a resolution to form the States on linguistic basis was passed. In 1927 when the Indian Statutory commission was set up, the Congress Committee in its resolution had said that 'the time has come for the Redistribution of Provinces on a linguistic basis.' Later the Congress Committees were formed on linguistic basis.

In 1928, at the All Party Conference the Nehru Committee recommended that States should be formed on linguistic basis.

Due to the persistent efforts taken by the Congress Party the country was formed into eleven Provinces excluding the areas governed by Commissioners till 1937.

Gandhiji believed that linguistic States will promote the mother tongue and categorically demanded the formation of States in the country on a linguistic basis.

The Congress Party in its election manifesto had assured that it would strive to form linguistic States when it came to power.

The demand for a separate Andhra State had been there even since 1909. The Andhra Maha Sabha was founded in 1912.

The "Dhar" Committee appointed in 1948, however, did not encourage the idea of linguistic States. But the death of Potti Sriramulu through a long fast hastened the formation of Andhra State in 1953.

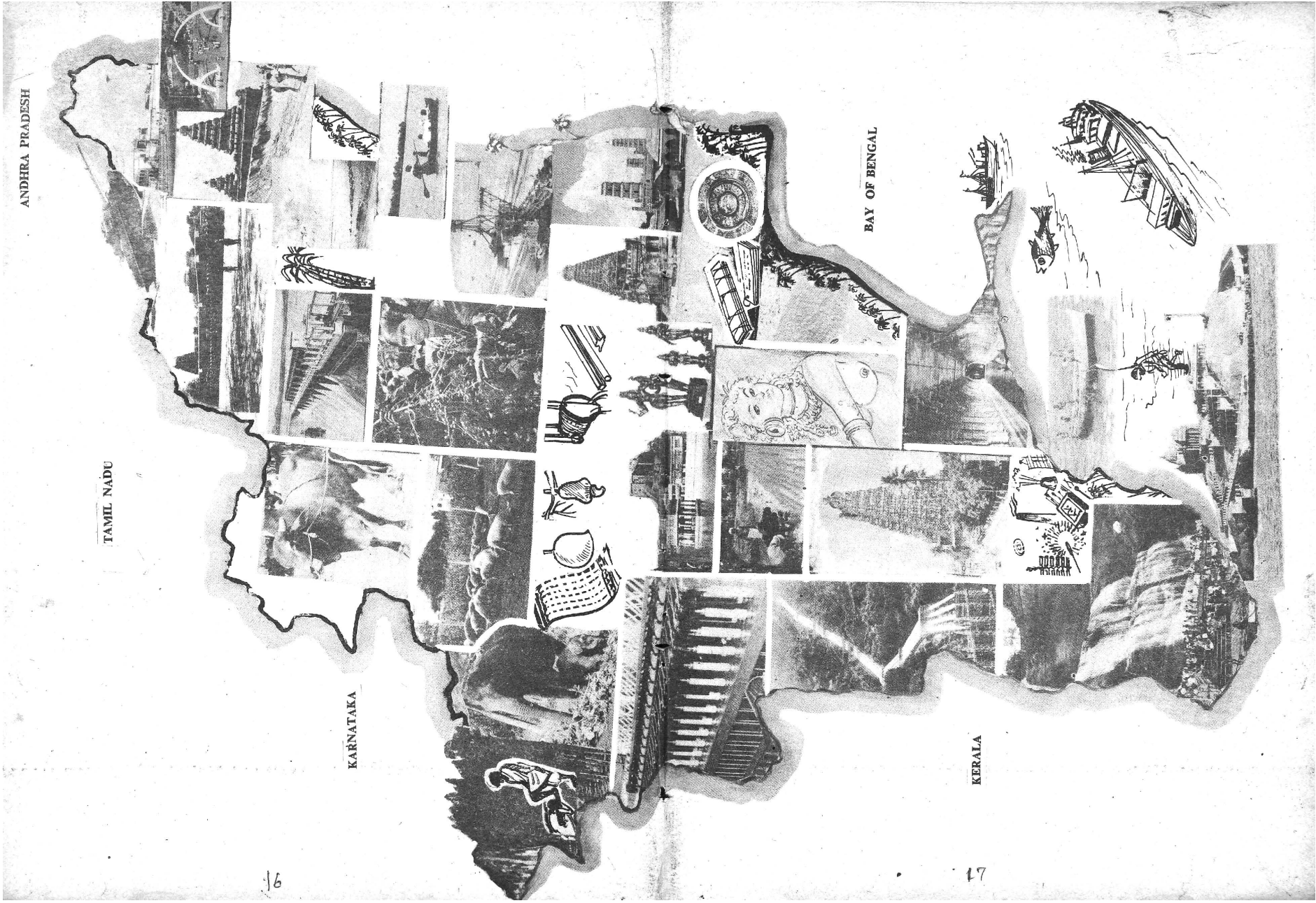
ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

KARNATAKA

BAY OF BENGAL

KERALA





The States Reorganisation Commission was constituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs on December 29, 1953. The Chairman was Thiru Fazl Ali and the members were Thiru H. N. Kunzru and Thiru K. M. Pannikar. The Secretary was Thiru P. C. Choudhri.

It was felt by the States Reorganization Committee that the problem of reorganisation of States was urgent as with large scale planning the country had to think in terms of enduring political units.

It was neither possible nor desirable to reorganize states on the basis of a single test of either language or culture; a balanced approach, which took all relevant factors into account, was necessary.

The States could not be so reorganized as to conform to economic regions. Nor could the principles of economic self-sufficiency within an administrative unit be regarded as a clear criterion.

Geographical contiguity of the units is important from the point of view of administrative convenience. Other geographical factors had to be regarded as secondary.

The Commission's report, submitted on September 30, 1955, was considered by the Central and State Governments. On January 16, 1956, the Government of India

announced its decisions on most of the Commission's recommendations.

A draft of the States Reorganization Bill, 1956, as referred to the legislatures of the states concerned, was placed before both the Houses of Parliament by the Home Minister on March 16, 1956. According to this Bill, the Indian Union would consist of 15 States and 7 Union territories.

Madras state was to include the existing territories subject to the following adjustments:

(1) The five taluks of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Shencottah, forming part of Travancore Cochin were transferred to the State of Madras, and

(2) The districts of Malabar and South Kanara and Kollegal taluks of Coimbatore district were detached from Madras.

According to the Pataskar Award which was accepted by the Governments of both Madras and Andhra Pradesh, Tiruthani, the apode of Lord Subramanya, has become the Northern boundary and Kanyakumari has become the Southern boundary.

When the Andhras claimed Madras as their capital, it was Rajaji

the then Chief Minister of the State, who stood firm in opposing the idea and ensured that Madras remained the capital of the State.

The first Chief Minister of the State after it was reorganized into its present form was 'Perunthalai-var' Kamarajar.

Prominent among those who strove hard in getting the northern boundary extended to Tiruthani is Silambuchchelvar Thiru M. P. Sivaganam.

Thiru. Nesamani was one of the notable persons, who took active part in the agitations conducted for the merger of the Southern districts of Travancore-Cochin in Madras State.

There was no party distinction in the concept of forming the states in the country on linguistic basis.

After the reorganization, Tamil Nadu was known for some time as Madras State.

However, in 1967 when the DMK came to power in the state 'Perarignar' Anna, the then Chief Minister renamed Madras as Tamil Nadu by getting a resolution to that effect passed unanimously in the State Assembly.



Prompt Payment of TAXES

- SAVES INTEREST AND PENALTY
- AVOIDS TENSION AND ANXIETY
- SYMBOLISES GOOD CITIZENSHIP
- HELPS RESOURCE MOBILISATION FOR NATION BUILDING

There is a last date
for the payment of tax, but

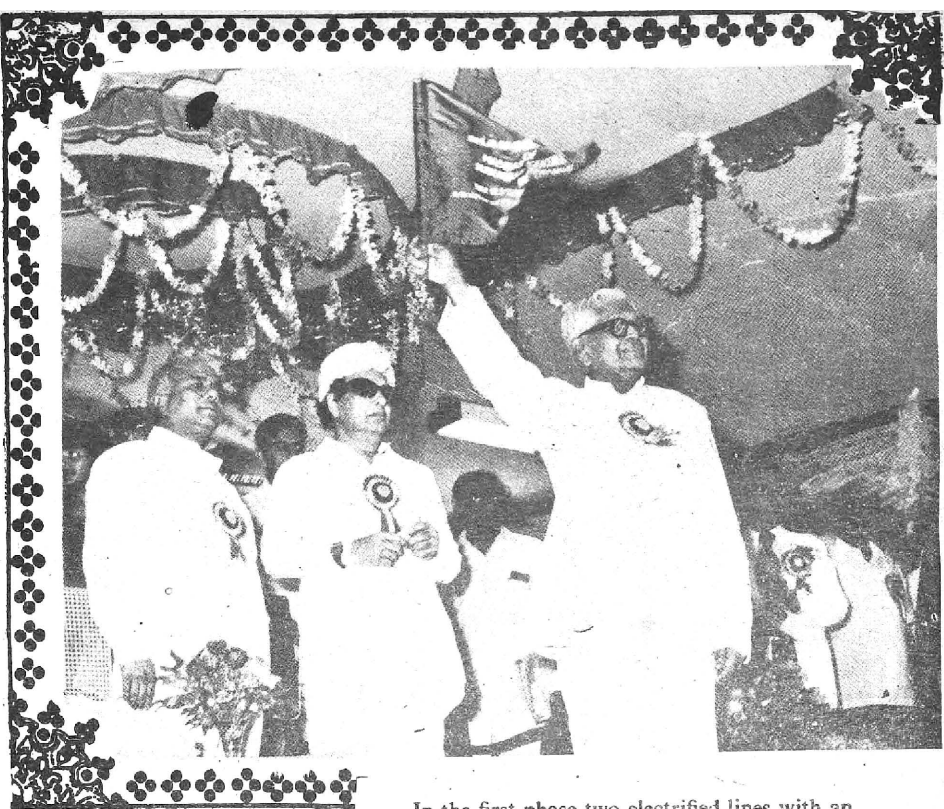
**WHY WAIT FOR THE LAST DAY
DELAY OFTEN LEADS TO DEFAULT**

**PAY TAXES RIGHT
BUILD NATIONS'S MIGHT**



DIRECTOR OF INSPECTION
(Research Statistics & Public Relations)
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT
New Delhi-110001.

davp 81/150



NEW SUBURBAN TERMINAL

The New Suburban Terminal at Madras Central was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Finance, Thiru R. Venkataraman on 17-10-'81.

This terminal is constructed on a site behind the Moore Market. The Madras Central Station will deal exclusively with main line long distance traffic. This broad gauge terminal will handle 100 services a day operating between Madras Central and Gummudipoondi and Tiruvellore.

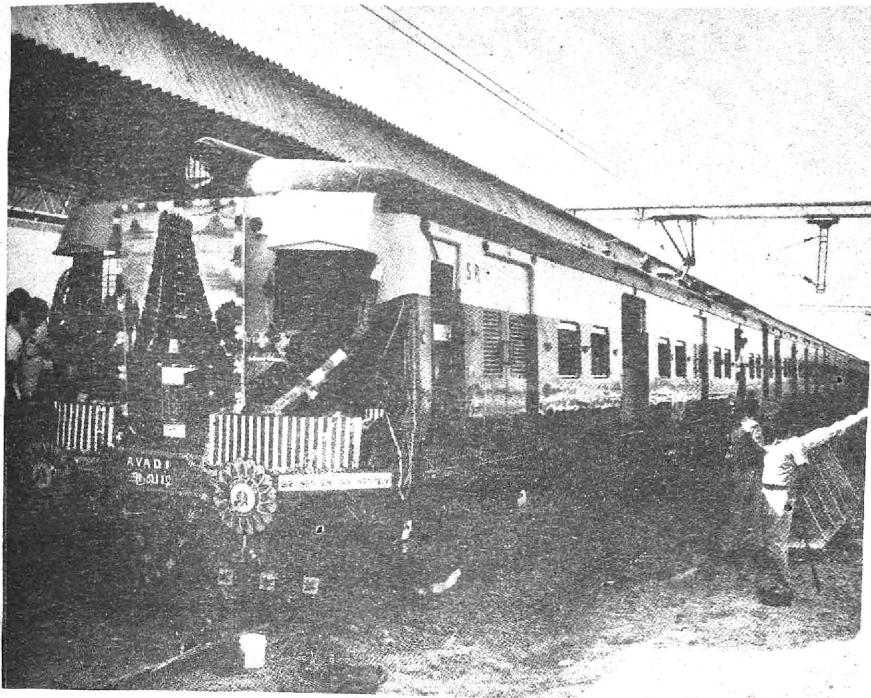
In the first phase two electrified lines with an island platform have been provided. In the Second phase, a multistoreyed terminal building to house the advance reservation counters now functioning in the congested main building, cafeteria, shopping facilities etc., will come up, with a large concourse connecting the platforms.

A road bridge to connect the circulating area of the main station with the new terminal is under construction. For the time being, a foot bridge has been erected for commuters.

The existing Moore Market building will be acquired (after the State Government provides alternate facilities for the traders) and a big circulating and parking area will be developed. This will enable erection of separate streams for taxis, autorickshaws and cars.

The estimated cost of the New terminal is Rs. 1.4 crores. The estimated cost of the new terminal building, permanent—concourse, circulating and parking areas is Rs. 1.6 crores. The Government of Tamil Nadu has made available 42 acres of land west of Buckingham Canal, comprising of part of the Zoo, people's park, SIAA grounds and the Moore Market area at a subsidised cost of Rs. 2.7 crores. Out of this, the area now occupied by the Moore Market building alone is to be taken possession of by the Railway.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presided over the function. He said Madras was not thought out as a planned city but grew in a manner dictated by the needs of the period. Now the city is over-populated



and to serve them, larger number of suburban services is essential. It was in this context that the Government of Tamil Nadu has handed over to the Southern Railway a large chunk of land in the Moore Market area.

In any development activity, some people might face difficulties. He assured the shopkeepers in Moore Market that the Government would find within a year suitable alternate accommodation for them to carry on their business.

He pointed out that the new suburban terminal would serve the people in the industrial belt located on the Broad Gauge and reminded the people about their duty to protect the Government property from damage or sabotage.

The Chief Minister said that the suburban traffic had increased considerably over the years and was expected to touch the 10 crore mark by the end of 1990. The Government has taken up development of the Madras Metropolitan area, which now extended upto Tiruvanmiyur. This was a deliberate move to enable to people to spread out from the city proper and settle in the suburbs. But then, these people should be served adequately with their transport needs.

Inaugurating the first phase of the new suburban terminal the Union Finance Minister, Thiru R. Venkataraman said the Indian Public were too modest and carried this modesty to an extent of even denigrating the achievements of the country in the field of transport.

“The Indian Railways have achieved notable success” he said; and gave figures to support his view. He deplored that this notable performance has hardly been noticed or mentioned by the public.

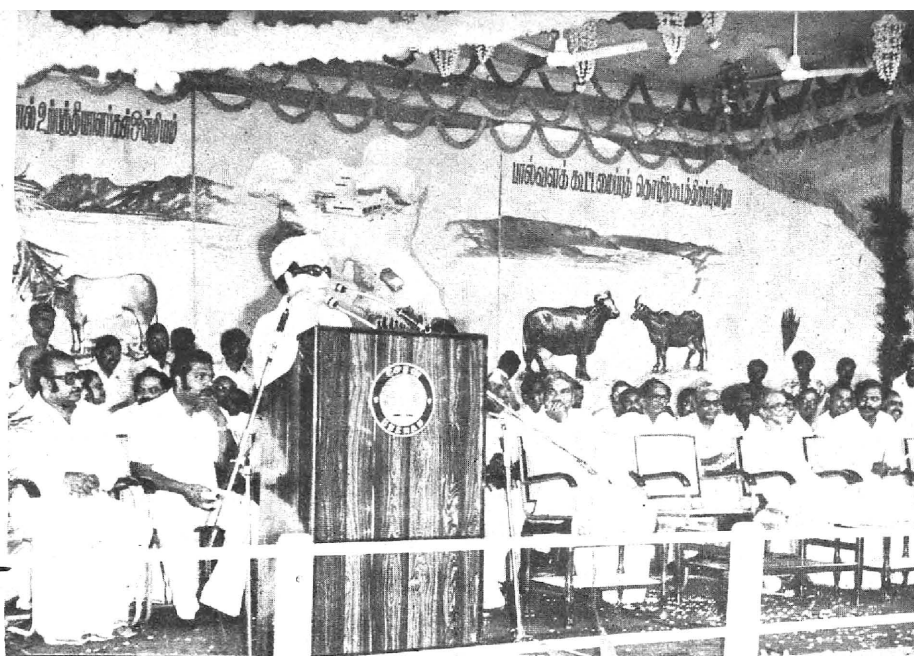
The Union Finance Minister assured the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister that a beginning will be made at the end of the current plan on the rapid transit system for the city. We will commence the work but not necessarily complete the project—a vital one for the people of Madras, although very costly.

He mentioned that the existing allocation of —Rs. 5,100 Crores for railway development in the country was inadequate and would improve upon it if the finances permitted it.

Thiru C.K. Jaffar Sharief, Minister of State for Railways, participating in the function, said that the Karur-Dindigul line would be cleared soon and hoped that the Union Government would also find the resources for implementing the rapid transit system for Madras.

Thiru Verghese Anver, General Manager, Southern Railway welcomed the gathering. Thiru G. Lakshmanan, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. D. Kalanithi, M.P., Thiru Anbarasu, M.P. participated in the function. Thiru E. Sreedharan, Chief Engineer (Construction) proposed a vote of thanks.

The Union Finance Minister later flagged off the inaugural train to Tiruvellore.



A. M. SWAMINATHAN, I. A. S.

Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development and Managing Director Tamil Nadu Co-op. Milk Producers Federation.

TREMENDOUS GROWTH IN DAIRY SECTOR

In Tamilnadu the dairy development activities through organised sector viz. co-operatives started as early as in 1920s. In the course of four or five decades a number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions and over 1,000 Milk Supply Societies were established. Plant and machineries to process milk and manufacture of products were provided to 8 Unions in this State. In the early 1960s urban marketing was given importance by taking over the milk procurement, processing and marketing by Government. Dairying as a powerful development tool, can serve to provide nutritious high protein foods to urban population and at the same time provide a steady supplemental income to rural farmers.

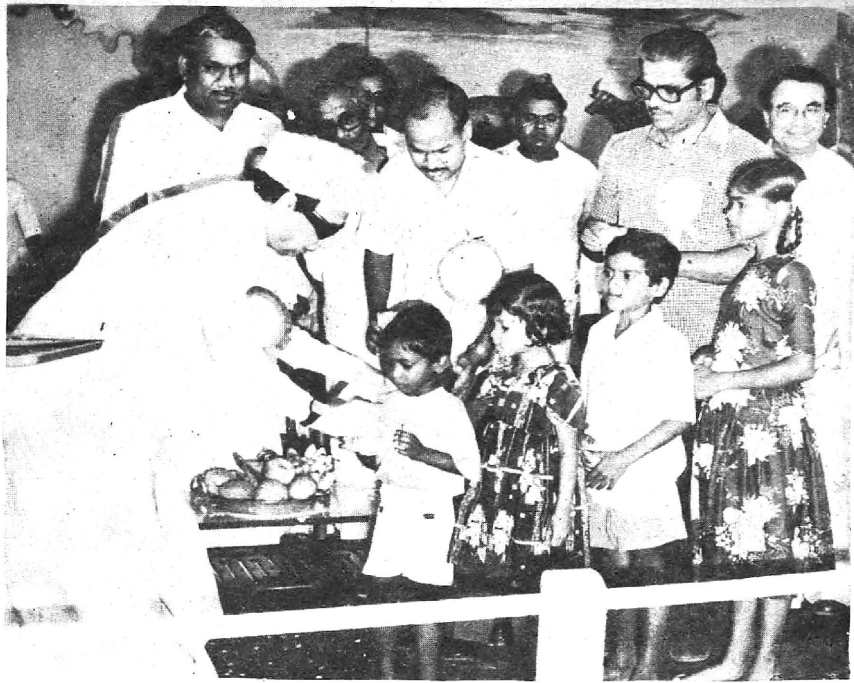
Operation Flood is the largest dairy development project in the world. It is characterised by the full participation of small scale rural producers and is a good example of the effective use of food aid as well as technical assistance for development. It envisages collection of milk from rural areas, processing and selling it to the urban centres. The rural milk producers will get technical assistance for the care of their animals, proper feed, artificial insemination, etc.

With the implementation of Operation Flood-I Programme, the need to create an organisation with certain flexibility in its operations was found to be necessary. In May 1972, the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation was registered as a Company under the Companies Act, 1956. The Corporation started implementing Operation Flood-I Programme in 8 districts of Tamil Nadu (Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris and Madurai). The processing and marketing of milk in Madras and Madurai cities were also attended to by the Corporation. The Corporation stepped up the chilling and other processing facilities in the State. It has the following achievements to its credit :—

The procurement of milk has gone up from a level of 40,000

litres a day in 1972-73 to about 3 lakh litres a day in 1980-81. The marketing of milk which was at a level of 80,000 litres a day in 1972-73 has risen to 3.42 lakh litres a day. To achieve milk production and procurement, the concept of Co-operative Milk Producers Societies at village level and a District level Union of the Producers Societies has been accepted. So far over 4,500 Producers Societies have been formed in this State, out of which about 3,300 are functioning in the 9 districts covered by Operation Flood-I.

The Dairy at Madhavaram in Madras City was expanded to handle 1.25 lakh litres a day and a new dairy with the mother dairy concept has been established at Ambattur with a capacity to handle 2 lakh litres a day. The system of bulk vending units is also



in operation in Madras city in addition to other types of vending i.e. in conventional milk bottles and in polythene sachets.

Madurai dairy is expanded to handle 1.5 lakhs litres a day with a powder plant to convert one lakh litres of milk into Skim Milk Powder and Fat.

At Erode, a dairy complex under the aegis of the Erode District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union has been set up. It consists of a Feeder Balancing Dairy to handle 1.5 lakh litres a day with

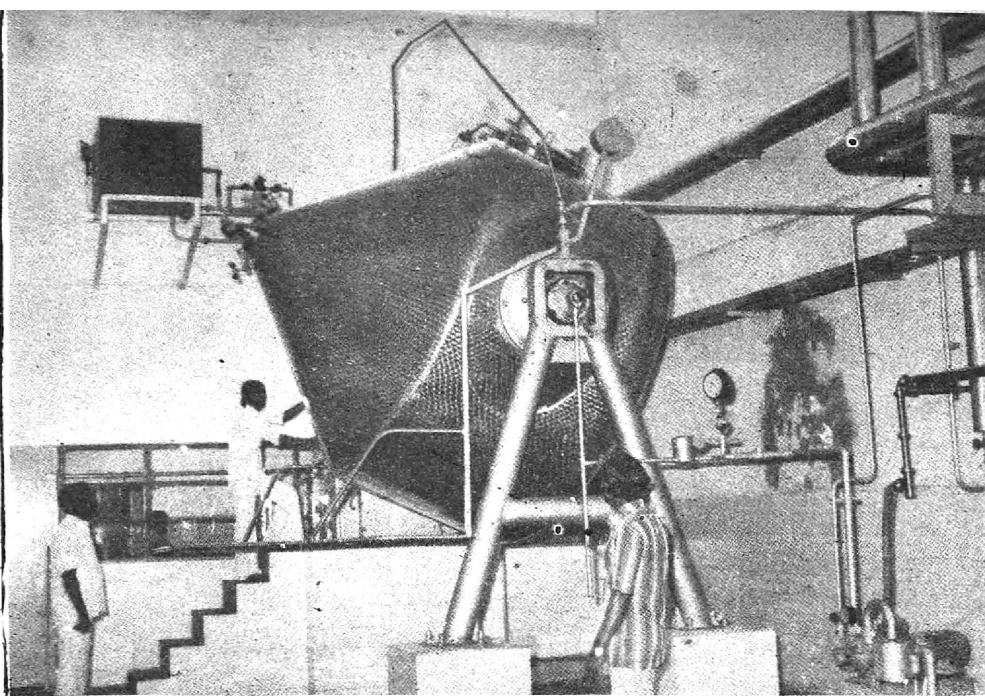
drying facilities of about one lakh litres of milk a day. A Cattle Feed Plant of 100 tonnes capacity a day forms part of this dairy complex. 2 chilling centres are also under construction. Similarly a Feeder Balancing Dairy is under construction at Salem under Salem District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union.

To enhance milk production in this State, technical input programme is being implemented. This programme provides adequate measures for upgrading the cattle and also to provide health care. A

Jersey Farm has been set up at Ooty in the Nilgiris District. Frozen semen technology has also been adopted in this State.

The Operation Flood-I involved a total outlay of over Rs. 15 crores in the 9 districts covered under the project. In other districts, the Dairy Development Department is undertaking various developmental activities. Programmes similar to those implemented in districts covered under operation flood are being implemented in other districts as well to achieve overall dairy development in the State.





Government of Tamil Nadu have accepted a 3-tier organisation for implementing the future dairy development programme in this State. This set-up, in addition to the village level societies and district level Union has a State level Federation of the District Unions. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation has come into existence and it took over the activities from Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation with effect from 1-2-'81. There are 6 Producers' Unions already in position in the districts covered by Operation Flood Schemes. Similar Unions in other districts also will be formed shortly so that the State Federation and the district level Unions will be in a position to implement further dairy development programmes.

In continuation of Operation Flood-I Programme which has come

to a close on 31-3-'81, the State is ready to implement Operation Flood-II with an estimated outlay of about Rs. 40 crores. The various formalities for getting the financial assistance from the Indian Dairy Corporation and technical assistance from the National Dairy Development Board have been completed.

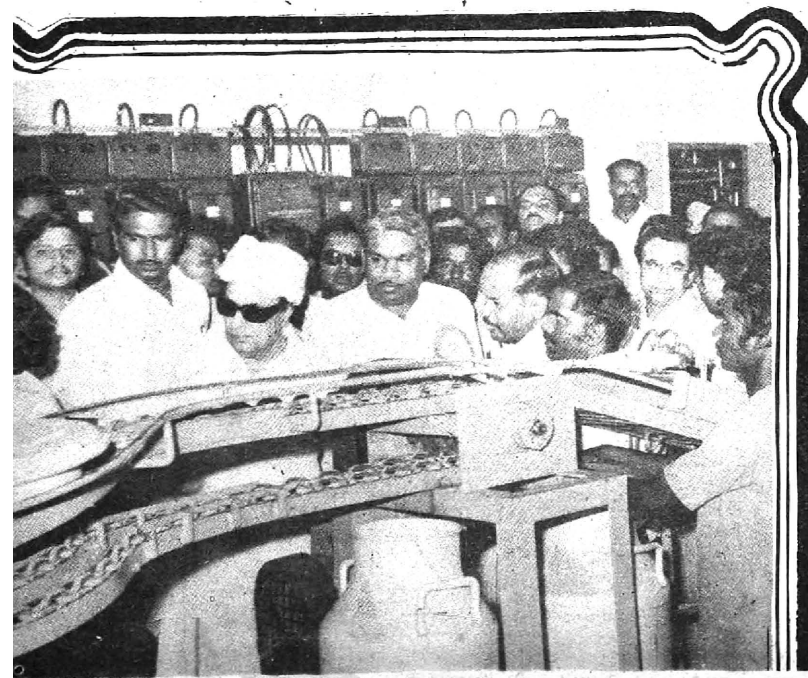
The highlights of the programmes are:

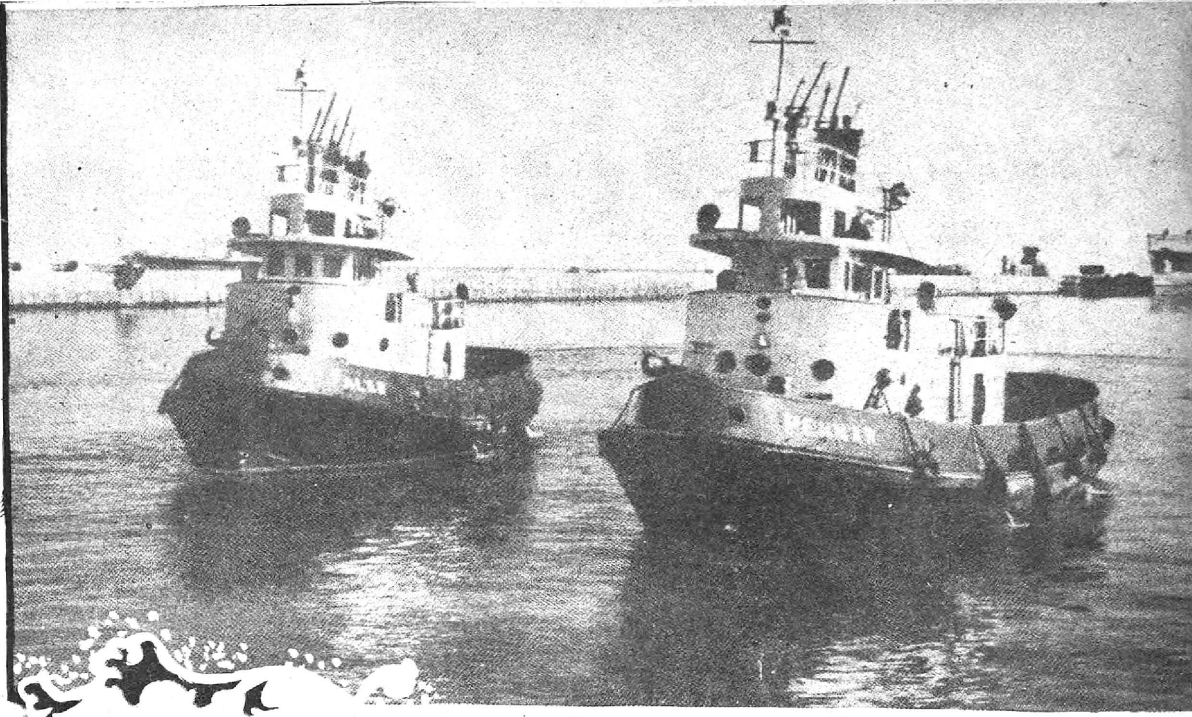
(1) By 1984-'85 about 5,000 Producers' Co-operative Societies will be functioning in the 9 districts covered under Operation Flood.

(2) Milk procurement is expected to reach a level of 10.90 lakh litres a day. About 13 lakh milch animals will be covered under milk procurement and about half of that number will be brought under artificial insemination.

(3) With a view to protect the interests of the consumers as well and to provide adequate market for milk and milk products, major urban centres with a population of over 50,000 will be covered for direct marketing. To achieve the objectives, additional milk handling facilities and balancing facilities will be provided as part of the project.

Thus Tamil Nadu is set to achieve a tremendous growth in the dairy sector in the coming years.





A Fisheries Harbour at Kasimodu, Royapuram, Madras at a cost of Rs. 11 crores will be commissioned in December 1981. This will be a major Fisheries Harbour in the east coast, a haven for 150 trawlers and 500 pablo boats. With the completion of this scheme, 40,000 tonnes of sea-food cargo will pass through this Port.

CONTAINER HANDLING FACILITIES :

Plans have been drawn up to construct a full-fledged container terminal project at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.57 crores.

A container stacking yard and a container freight station are nearing completion. The work on the construction of a container berth has since commenced and is expected to be commissioned during March-April 1983.

It is anticipated that the container traffic would be of the order of 75,000 containers per annum in the initial stage.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL GRAIN TERMINAL

A bulk grain terminal costing Rs. 12 crores has been planned to facilitate quick and timely distribution of grains by the Food Corporation of India.

ACTIVITIES of MADRAS

HARBOUR

BULK FERTILIZER HANDLING FACILITIES :

With growing demand for fertilizers, over one million tonnes per year is estimated to be handled through this Port. In order to have terminal storage facilities, the Port is planning to have an integrated scheme of high speed fully mechanised bulk fertiliser unloading and handling terminal, which is contemplated by the Ministry of Agriculture at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.82



crores. This work will be financed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

A Fertilizer Godown at a cost of Rs. 1.38 crores has been completed. 96 Units of Type II Quarters at the Tondiarpet Housing Colony for the Workers at a cost of Rs. 52.92 lakhs have been constructed.

ADDITIONAL OIL BERTH IN BHARATHI DOCK :

It is proposed to provide an additional oil berth at the Bharathi Dock by the Madras Port Trust in collaboration with Indian Oil Cor-

The Port will achieve the target of 12 million tonnes of traffic for the financial year ending 31st March 1982. For the financial year 1980-81, the Port registered a throughput of 10.45 million tonnes of cargo as against the total traffic of 10.17 million tonnes in 1979-80. In the last seven months of the financial year 1981-82 a million tonnes per month have been achieved.

OUTER-PROTECTION ARM :

To make the Bharathi Dock in the Madras Port, an all-weather dock capable of taking 46' drafted

The net surplus was Rs. 0.34 crores as against Rs. 0.52 crores of last year.

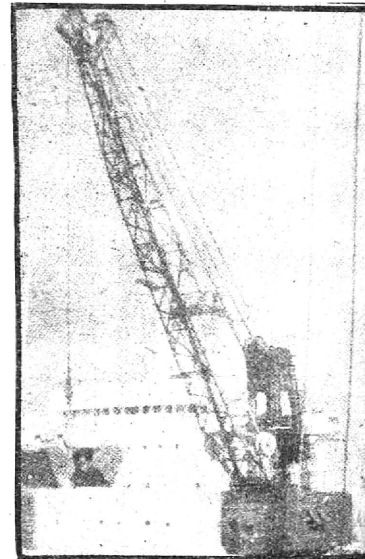
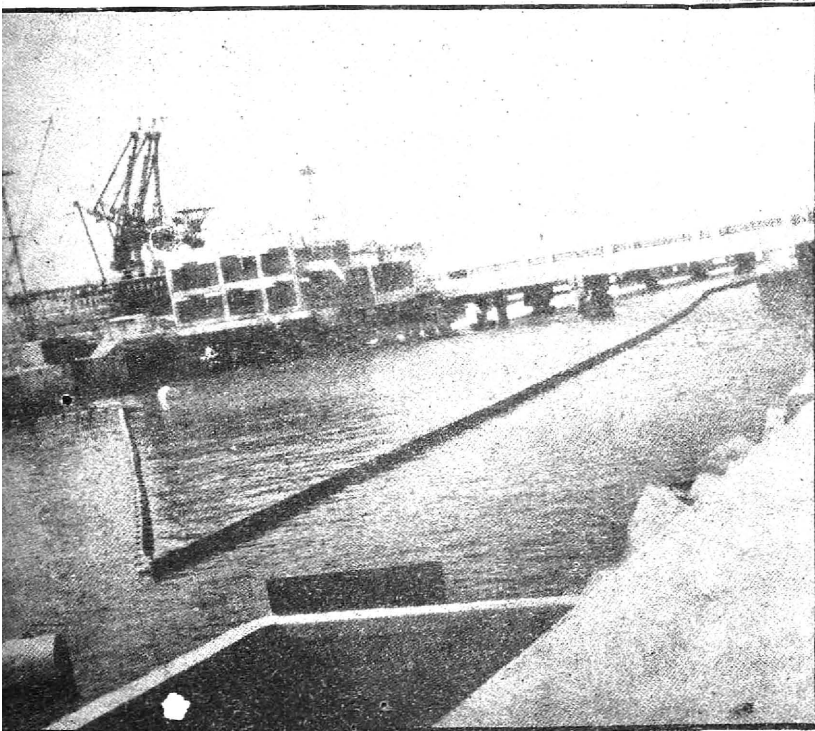
SHIPPING :

The Port served 1,120 Merchant Ships and 23 Naval Vessels during the year 1980-81 as against 978 Merchant Ships and 46 Naval Vessels last year.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The passenger traffic rose to 69,494 during 1980-81 as against 66,447 last year.

SPURT IN CONTAINER HANDLING



poration at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.5 crores and a report has been sent to Government for approval.

DEEPENING OF OUTER HARBOUR :

The feasibility of deepening the Bharathi Dock by 10 feet to have a draught of 56 feet to enable Japanese Steel mills to nominate larger ore carriers of 1.5 to 2 lakh D. W. T., is under examination in consultation with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

vessels all through the year, construction work of an Outer Protection Arm is in progress at an estimated cost Rs. 9.19 crores. The work is likely to be completed by March 1983.

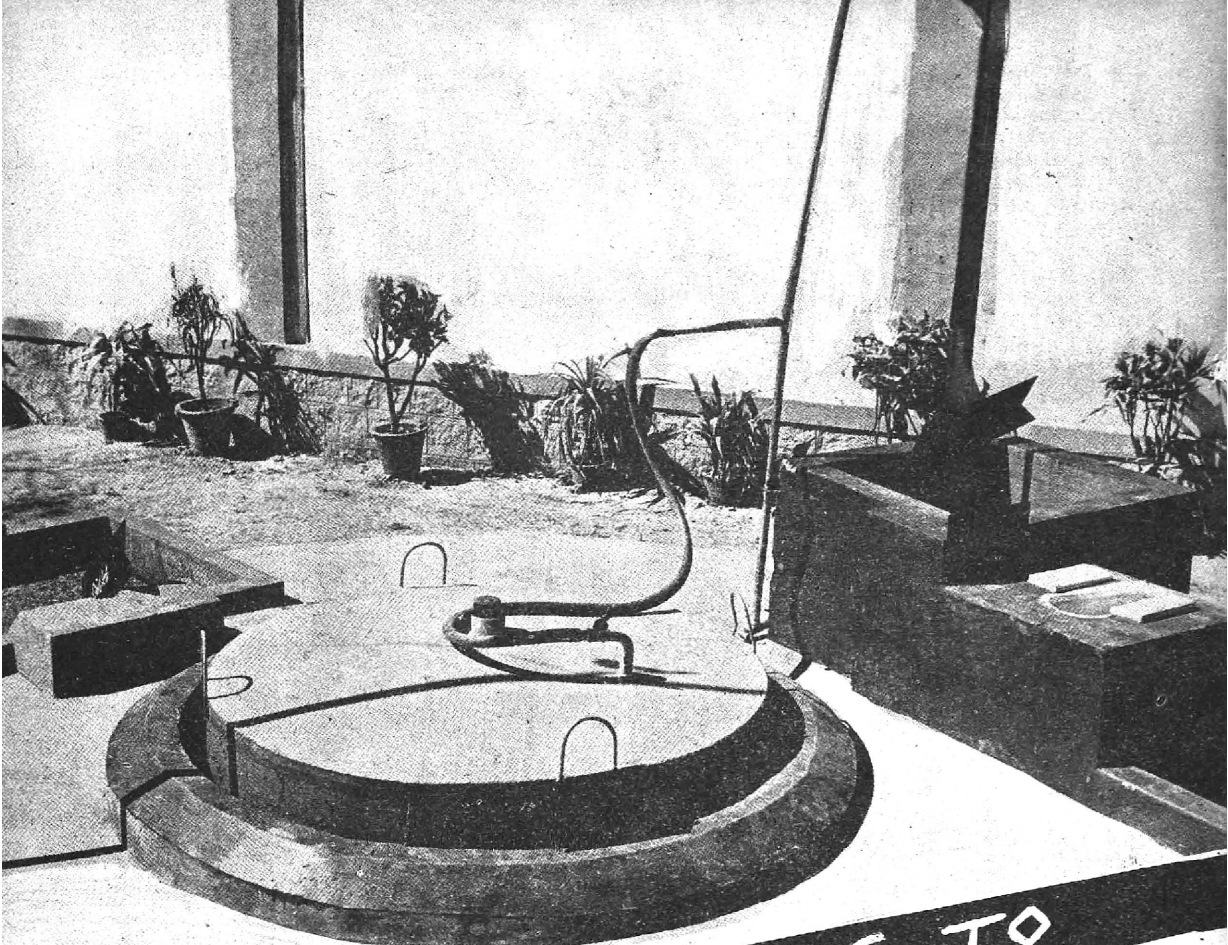
FINANCE :

At the end of the financial year 1980-81 the Port's gross revenue accrued to Rs. 44 crores, thereby registering an increase of Rs. 0.5 crores, over the previous year's revenue of Rs. 43.5 crores.

9,436 containers were handled during the year 1980-81 as against 4,432 containers last year. The tonnage moved by containers also increased to 79,336 tonnes during 1980-81 as against 43,078 achieved during the last year.

RAILWAYS

1,51,990 wagons were handled by the Port during 1980-81 as against 1,38,065 in the previous year. About 40 lakhs tonnes of cargo were moved by the wagons as against 36 lakhs tonnes last year.



THE world all over is facing energy crisis as the fossil fuel viz., Petroleum, Crude and Coal are slowly getting exhausted by steady increase in the extraction of this source of energy. It is not an unending source and unless the extraction and use of this limited resources are properly planned and alternative sources of energy are created or developed, the world will face a severe and acute energy crisis in a few decades, the consequences of which are unimaginable. Seized of this problem, all developed countries have already focussed their research and development activities for development of an alternative source of energy. The foremost of these alternatives under study is the harnessing of solar which is unending and available in abundant measure throughout the world all through the year, in varying measures. The next one that focuses world attention is to develop biogas from the organic waste which is otherwise collected and disposed off in a conventional manner as solid waste. Under the above circumstan-

GOBARGAS TO LIFT WATER

V. Sankarasubbaiyan, I.A.S.,
Managing Director,
Tamilnadu Water Supply and
Drainage Board

ces, the construction of a biogas plant using locally available cow dung to produce the gas, that can be used as an alternative source of energy to pump water from an open well and provide drinking water to a community as against the normal method of using an electrically operated pump is of significant importance.

Most of the villages in Tamil Nadu have been provided with electricity. However during summer time due to power cut, power is available only for about 4 to 6 hours per day

and at times the voltage is also very low, making it difficult to run electrical motors to pump water. In certain cases diesel generators are also suggested. Even then the scarcity of diesel during certain periods pose the problem for an alternative solution. Tamil Nadu has a livestock population of over 24 millions and harnessing energy from the wastes of these animals is a prospective alternative. Since most of the animals are reared in villages, villages will be the proper avenue to harness biogas energy and incidentally to pump water under rural water supply schemes.

The Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has decided to put up a pilot plant to study the economics and feasibility of running a diesel engine with Gobar Gas for lifting water from a well for drinking water supply schemes. Meppur Harijan colony with a population of about 800 people is situated on the Madras-Bangalore Road in Poonamallee Panchayat Union, about 28 kilometres from Madras. The habitation was selected in consultation with the Block Development Officer, Poonamallee Union.

About 75 Adi Dravidas Families of the village have obtained loans for construction of houses and purchase of milk cows. A co-operative Milk Supply Society is functioning at this place with a livestock population of around 100.

Biogas is produced from the liquified blend of water and animals and human wastes such as cow dung and night soil as also organic wastes, weeds, molasses etc., while digested in a Biogas fermenter. The gas thus generated contains over 60 per cent of methane, with a high calorific value as fuel. The biogas thus obtained can be directly used in burners for cooking, for lighting and for running engines along with diesel oil.

The digested slurry released from the digester is a good manure very rich in nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. The slurry does not emanate any smell and is not attracted by flies or other insects. The site is located near the habitation and the milk dairy and the effluent is easily disposed off as manure to nearby fields. Thus the sludge also is free from unsanitary environments which otherwise would be a health hazard.

The Biogas engine is operated with a fuel mixture in the proportion of 80 per cent of Biogas and 20 per cent of diesel. The diesel consumption is 1 litre for a 5 hour run for a 5 HP biogas engine. This compares well with the diesel engine requiring 5 litres diesel for 5 hours. If diesel is used, the annual expenses for fuel alone for a 5 HP engine at an average run of 8 hours per day will be Rs. 7860/- The cost of fuel per annum or a 5 HP Biogas engine at an average run of 8 hours per day will be Rs. 1570/- Therefore the savings effected per annum in fuel alone will be Rs. 6290/- This does not take into account the cost of construction of the plant.

The biogas plant constructed at Meppur has 25 cum. capacity and is a horizontal type owing to high water table. It is 4.2 m internal dia and 4.0 m deep with a rectangular chamber 12 m long and 4.2 m wide covered with RCC Slab. The well is fitted with the gas collecting chamber which moves vertically over a central guide according to the pressure of the gas produced. An inlet tank 1.2 m x 1.2 m in size is constructed with 100 mm pipe for feeding cow dung to the digester. The digested sludge is taken out through another pipe connected to an outlet chamber which is used as manure. The cost of the plant is Rs. 42,000/-

The gas holder is provided with an outlet pipe with valve arrangement to feed the gas to the engine. The biogas is fed to the oil engine where the gas and diesel get mixed before going to engine cylinder. For operating the 5 HP biogas engine with 80 per cent of bio-gas and 20 percent of diesel 2.12 cum. of gas is required per hour. Since the biogas produced is in surplus to the requirement of the engine, it is proposed to use the surplus gas for heating milk and other food materials in the nearby Balvadi where 40 children get milk and mid-day meals under the National Nutrition Programme. It is also proposed to explore the possibility of using the gas for street lighting since the village has no proper street lights. It will also be sold to individual houses for heating purposes if some of the villages come forward to take gas connection so as to involve the villagers in the operation and maintenance of the plant.

This plant has been constructed as a pilot plant to study the use of biogas in Rural areas as an alternative to electricity. As the country is very much in short supply of electrical power and petroleum products, the performance of such biogas plants, using the organic wastes in the villages which are otherwise disposed off as solid waste, will be of immense use to develop the alternative source of energy.

The plant is working from June 1981 onwards and studies are undertaken to evaluate its performance, social awareness and feasibility in the Public Sector especially in villages.



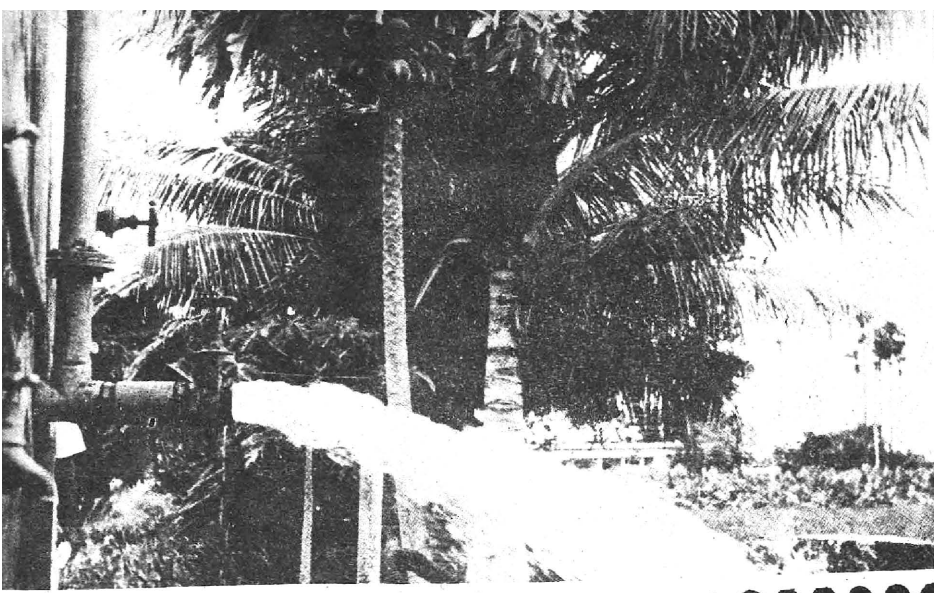
The present City of Madras with the 1981 population of 32.5 lakhs gets 220 mld. of water from Poondi, Cholavaram, Red Hills system and 50 mld. to Industries from ground water. This provides a supply of about 70 lpcd which is totally inadequate to a Metropolitan City like Madras. The projected population of present Madras City itself will be 40.59 lakhs and that of MMA

will be 69.72 lakhs in 2002 AD. To provide water supply to the population at a per capita supply of 145 lpcd, a quantity of 1294 mld. will be needed. Even for the present population, a satisfactory level of supply of about 93 lpcd is considered quite essential. Hence the need for augmenting the city water supply sources had become an immediate necessity.



CITY WATER SUPPLY

TO BE AUGMENTED

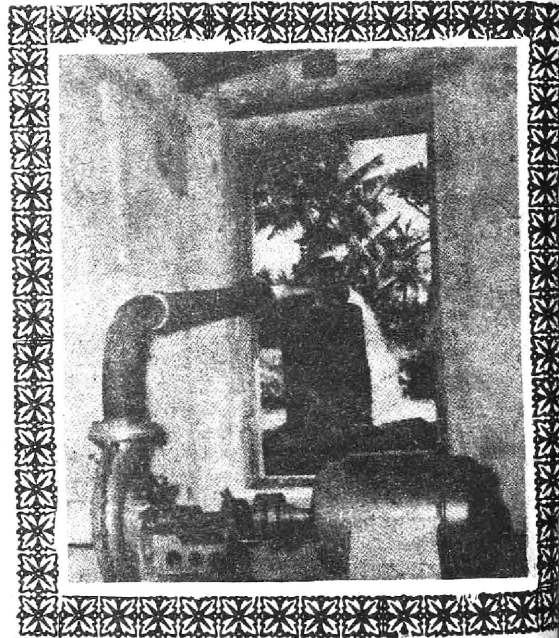


8 MGD Water Supply Scheme

While various schemes for augmentation on long term basis have been under the consideration of the Government, for giving immediate relief Government have sanctioned a scheme for laying a pipeline from Manali to Robinson Park over a distance of 8.8. km. to convey 36 mld (8 mgd.) of water from the Tamaraiakkam Well Fields at a cost of Rs. 181 lakhs. The scheme envisages tapping the quantity of 8 mgd. from the 600mm dia RCC pipeline laid already to convey water from Tamaraiakkam Well Fields to the Manali Industrial Complex. 8 mgd of water so tapped will be conveyed through the pipeline (750 mm dia) and brought to Anna Poonga where it will be discharged into the ground level reservoirs. From the reservoirs, after chlorination, water will be pumped and supplied to the public through a net work of distribution system. The scheme has since been completed and is being commissioned now. This would increase the city water supply by about 16% and benefit 4.5 lakhs population, mainly in the North Madras consisting of Washermanpet, Royapuram and Tondiarpet covering Corporation divisions 2 to 21 and 45.

Improvements to Zone I Distribution System:

A scheme costing about Rs. 56.84 lakhs for the construction of an underground tank of 3 mgd. capacity laying of pumping main, pump house, installation of pumping machineries etc. at Anna Poonga has been sanctioned by the Government already under the improvements to the Zonal distribution system as one of the items under I. C. D. P. Schemes. This scheme was expected to supplement the existing ground level tank and the pumping capacities at Anna Poonga. All the works under this scheme have also been completed and the pumping station is being commissioned now.



The total storage capacity at Anna Poonga will be 5 mgd with the old and new ground level tanks and 0.5 mgd with the overhead tank. With these tanks and the pumping stations it will be possible to pump 8 mgd of water and distribute it to the population.

It is proposed initially to draw 18 mld of water from the RCC pipeline which is fed by the Tamaraiakkam Well Fields which can be further increased to 36 mld in course of time after observing the behaviour of the Well Fields due to this obstruction.

VOCATIONAL

TRAINING

FOR THE

PHYSICALLY

HANDICAPPED

Andhra Mahila Sabha is a Voluntary Social Service Organisation, which has established Institutions for the Welfare of Women and Children and rehabilitation of the handicapped individuals. This is a trust and Dr. Tmt. Durgabai Deshmukh was the founder President. After her death in May, 1981, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh is the President.

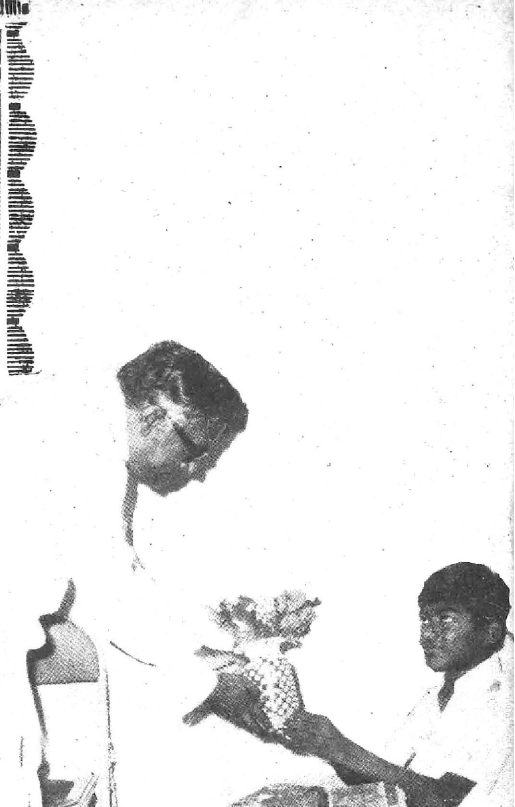
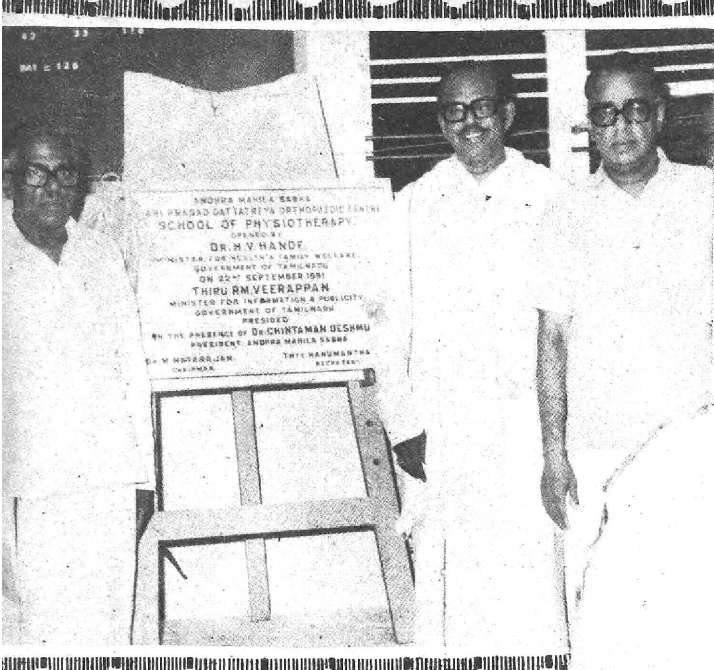
Iswari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre, Adyar, Madras is one of the Institutions of Andhra Mahila Sabha. This was established by a munificent donation of Rs. 1 lakh given by Tmt. and Thiru V. Hanumantha Rao, I.A.S., (Retd.) in memory of their only child Iswari Prasad Dattatreya, who died as a victim of Cerebral Palsy. This was inaugurated in the year 1960 by Tmt. Indira Gandhi, who was the then Congress President.

The Institution has grown from strength to strength during the past two decades, thanks to assistance from Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu, Central and State Social Welfare Boards and private philanthropists. It is now a full-fledged Institution, which gives total rehabilitation to the physically handicapped and the mentally retarded. The concept of total rehabilitation is that the handicapped child should not only have surgical and medical treatment but also have formal education during its prolonged stay in the Centre. As the child grows up the child should also have vocational training so that it learns an useful occupation and becomes a useful member of the society without being a burden to the family and society.



DR. C.A.K. SHANMUGAM
Executive Director





To achieve this, the Centre is having the following sections :

1. Out-patient department.
 2. Pre-operative and Post-operative wards.
 3. Operation Theatre.
 4. Physiotherapy department.
 5. Occupational therapy department.
 6. Speech therapy department
 7. Hydrotherapy department
 8. Pathology Laboratory
 9. X-ray department with E.C.G.
 10. Brace Workshop for making Orthopaedic appliances like calipers etc.
 11. Montessori School.
 12. Middle School—I to VIII Standards.
- The proposal to make it a high School is under correspondence with Government.
13. Vocational Rehabilitation Unit where the physically handicapped and mentally retarded are taught printing, binding, tailoring, embroidery and assemble electronic parts etc.
 14. Hostel for handicapped children with accommodation for about 10 children.

Besides, the Institute is also engaged in Research and Training programmes.

The Institution is also recognised by Indian Medical Council and Madras University for house surgeoncy for doctors taking up higher studies in Physical Medicine and Orthopaedics.

The Training of "Physiotherapy Aides" with the assistance of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and Director of Medical Education will be conducted. This course is the first of its kind in our country.

The "C. U. Shah Sheltered Work-cum-Training Centre" was inaugurated by the Finance Minister—Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian and the "School of Physiotherapy" by the Health Minister—Dr. H. V. Hande. Thiru R.M. Veerappan Information & Public Relations Minister presided over the function, which was conducted in the presence of Dr. Chintaman Deshmkh, I.C.S., (Retd.) former Finance Minister, Government of India and now president of Andhra Mahila Sabha.

The Sheltered Work-cum-Training Centre is meant for giving training in various trades to the handicapped children in a conducive atmosphere, where the handicapped children will not suffer from any mental complexes. This building was built at a cost of Rs. five lakhs with financial assistance from Government of India and Thiru C. U. Shah Charities of Bombay.



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