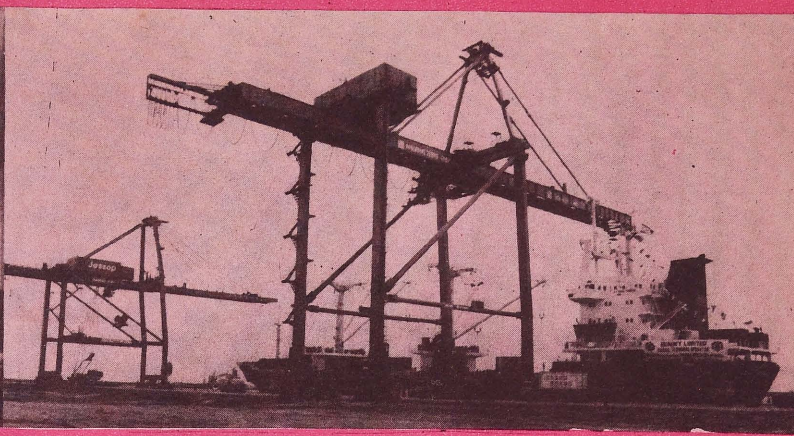
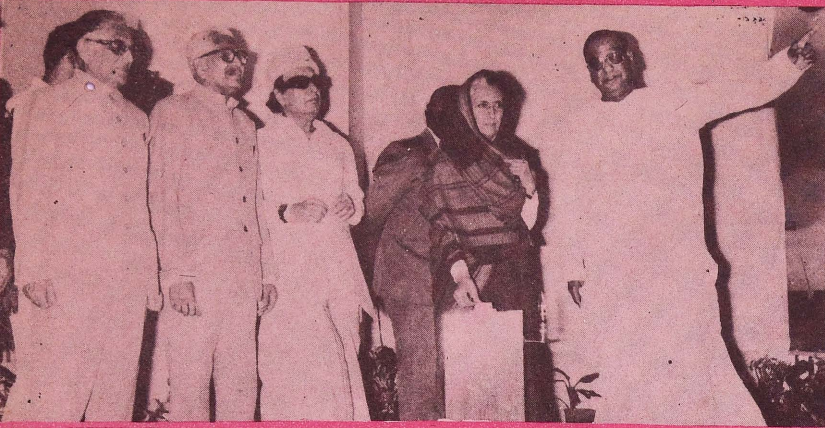


# Tamil Arasu

January 1984 75p

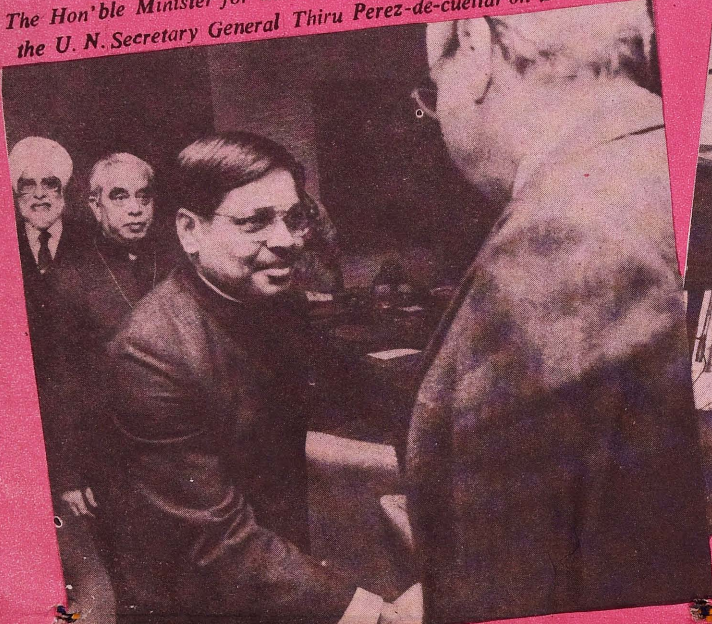
Thiruvalluvar Year 2015  
Rudrothkaari,  
Margazhi-Thai.



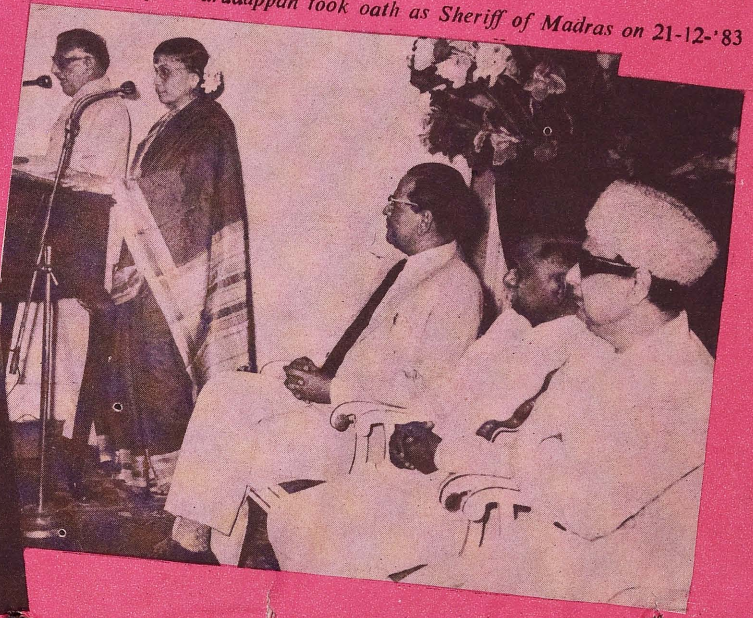


*The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Tmt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated a new container terminal at the Madras Port on 18-12-'83.*

*The Hon'ble Minister for Electricity Thiru S. Ramachandran met the U. N. Secretary General Thiru Perez-de-cuellar on 25-11-'83.*



*Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan took oath as Sheriff of Madras on 21-12-'83*





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Salem felicitates the Chief Minister.

Nutritious Meal for a healthy child.

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**BLOOD GROUPS**



# Tamil Arasu

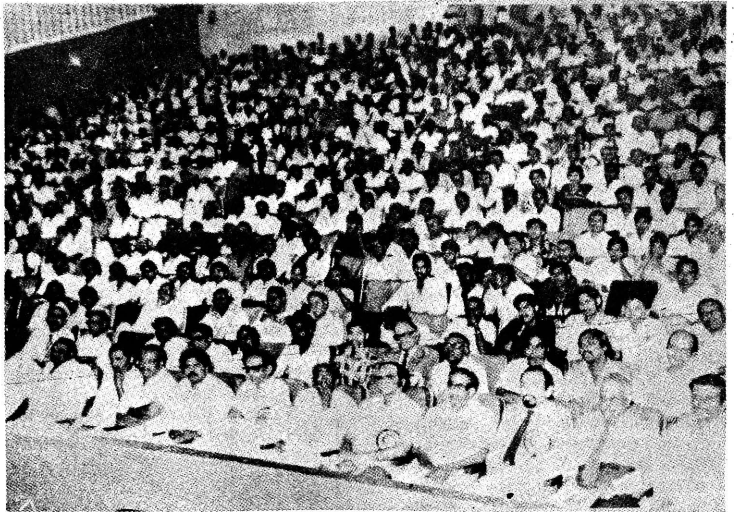
Vol: XIV No. 7

**January 1984**

Thiruvalluvar Year 2015

Rudrothkaari,

Margazhi-Thai.



# **GENTRE - STATES RELATIONS**

A four day seminar on Central—States relations in India was organised by the Tamilnadu Academy of Political Science on 5.1.'84 at Kalaivanar Arangam.

Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru S.Ramachandran in his presidential address pleading for a partnership relationship between the Centre and States said a strong Centre with strong States was necessary for the country's progress and prosperity, though the Centre had to play a dominant role in preserving the national identity.

According to him, among the subjects that needed consideration were devolution of finances from institutions like IDBI and taxes collected by the Centre to the States, Central States and concurrent lists, allocations under five year plans and Finance Commissions, dismissal of State Governments and powers of Governors.

The Minister also stressed the need to review the industrial licensing policy so that in the matter of starting industries and selecting the locations there was no Central interference.

Dr.Nagendra Singh, Judge, International Court of Justice inaugurated the seminar and said that a strong Centre was a must for India in the present situation.

Eminent Jurist Thiru N.A.Palkivala delivered the keynote address at the seminar and said that the eighties will be a decade of Centre-State litigation.

The seminar lasted 28 hours. About 40 papers were read on various aspects of Central-State relations.

The Valedictory function of the seminar was held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 8.1.'84.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Thiru M.P.Sivagnanam presided over the function.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M.Veerappan deplored the tendency to ignore the States and their rights. Such a tendency would only prove harmful to the unity and integrity of the country. Unless the States were strong the Centre could never be strong in a truly federal

set-up, he added.

Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C.Aranganayagam released the volume containing the discussion which took place at the seminar.

Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru S.Ramachandran released the seminar report. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments received it.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G.Ramachandran delivered the valedictory address and said:

"We are only asking the Congress to live up to its true traditions and commitments made to the people before independence. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and other Congress stalwarts had spoken eloquently about autonomy of States. We want the Congress, which is ruling the country now to honour these very commitments"

The Chief Minister quoted extensively from the speeches made by Congress leaders and pointed out that those who framed the Constitution had only envisaged a truly



federal set up in which the member States would have full autonomy. The powers must be concerned by the States to the Union and not vice-versa in a true federal set up. What was now happening was that the Centre was encroaching upon the domain of the States and was reducing States of the federation to ineffective constituents.

The Chief Minister also said it was totally unnecessary to give parallel administration on vital issues like planning, police and education by two Governments at the Centre and in the States. The respective spheres of powers and influence must be clearly demarcated so that there was no scope for any discredited diarchy which was opposed by the Congress during the British rule to emerge.

There was no point in the States drawing up plans only to be told later by the Union Finance Minister of the Planning Commission that there was no finance for it. It was ridiculous that the States should contribute the tax and other finances to the Centre only to be told later that no finance could be available for them in return. The States had been reduced to the position of begging at the Centre's door and this was not good for the country, the Chief Minister said. He also said that asking for more powers for the States would not be tantamount to asking for separation. It was unfortunate that the Congress was being needlessly over sensitive to the demand for great powers for the States. In the interest of the country such powers should be granted to the States. A strong Centre depended upon strong States the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister disclosed that his ambitious Nutritious Noon Meals Scheme would be brought within the purview of the Plan in this event the Centre would be bound to help finance the project as a Plan outlay. Previously the Centre was asking why the Government had not brought the scheme under the Plan frame. If the Centre refused to help the scheme, it would find it difficult to face the people of the State the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister opposed the current move by the Centre to exclude certain items from the purview of the sales tax levied by the States. By taking away this revenue, the Centre would only be distributing poverty.

The Chief Minister said that the Centre's tentacles were spread over in almost all departments and on items which were in the State List. After all the people who elected the State Government also elected the Central Government. The electorate for both Legislature and Parliament was the same. The public should be educated to choose carefully and see that the problem between the Centre and the States were reduced to the minimum.

It would not be good for democracy to have a single party monopoly rule at the Centre. Democracy will be strengthened if there are alternatives available to the people, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister said that in a way they were bound to extend their gratitude to the Prime Minister for having sent the Minister for Electricity, Thiru S. Ramachandran to the World Forums, namely in

the U. N. to represent our country, even though it was he who had recommended his name.

Uptill date no Minister belonging to the opposition parties were sent as a responsible representative to such a high forum. This was a note worthy event to be recorded in history, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister further said that the Minister acted as the leader of the Indian delegation after the Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister left for Delhi. A Minister belonging to the AIADMK headed the Indian team, he added.

"We cannot but appreciate the Prime Minister who has done justice by conforming the great honour to a member of the opposition party." Therefore, he said that he was hopeful that she would come to a just decision after going through the records of other people's views in the matter.

The Chief Minister said that he was very proud that seminars such as these were being conducted in Tamil Nadu since Indians generally belonging to other States give attention to the Seminars held in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister expressed the hope that the Sarkaria Commission would go into all aspects of Centre-State relations and make far-reaching recommendations. He also expressed the hope that the Prime Minister would play a helpful role in readjusting Centre-State relations. He was confident that the Prime Minister would come forward to protect the rights and aspirations of the State Governments and enable them to discharge their commitments to the people.



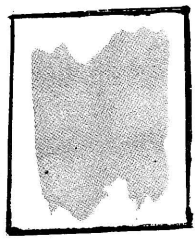
# Flood havoc & relief work on a war footing

The cyclone that had centred near Sri Lanka had caused incessant rains, battering the coastal districts of Tamilnadu and resulting in floods. The rains had played havoc, submerging crops, breaching rivers and tanks, disrupting communications and inundating roads. The cumulative effects of the heavy rains and consequent floods in the rain battered coastal districts has been of

severe destruction of property and loss of lives.

The district of Thanjavur, Tiruchi, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and parts of Dharmapuri and Salem were lashed with heavy rains. Parts of Madras city and Chengalpattu also received incessant rains. Certain areas received the entire season's rainfall in two or three days.





Thanjavur district presenting a magnificent spectacle with lush green crops, was seen to be one big sheet of water.

Lakhs of people were rendered homeless. Thousands of huts were either washed away completely or partially.

In Thanjavur district, the crops were salmerjed. After the cursing of the cyclone, Adiramapattinam and nearby villages were famed inundated. 61

persons, had lost their lives. 1.26 lakh huts were totally damaged. More than 8 lakh people who were marooned were rescued and given shelter in 1,440 relief camps. 1,766 villages were affected.

In Tiruchi district 13 people had died. 1.40 lakh people were taken to 166 relief camps. 41,000 huts were damaged.

7 persons had died in South Arcot. 16,700 people were taken to relief camps.

4 persons had died in Pudukottai, 4 in Ramathapuram and 1 in Chengalpattu.

According to the information received from the districts so far, 96 persons had lost their lives, 17,488 heads of cattle were lost. 3,799 villages have been affected. About 10 lakh people from

the lowlying areas have been housed in 1,658 relief camps. Food packets have been distributed to them. 4.50 lakh huts have been damaged.

In Thanjavur district food packets and loaves of bread were air dropped. The marooned people were rescued by boats of the navy and customs to places of safety and food packets were distributed to them. Army engineers helped to erect Bailey

were distributed to the flooded effected victims. A sum of Rs.1,000 was given to the families of those whose members had died in the floods. 16,000 tons of rice was supplied to Thanjavur, 2,000 tons to South Arcot and 500 tons to Tiruchi. Steps have been taken to distribute food packets separately to these affected by floods. Essential commodities were rushed to affected areas to prevent shortage. Preventive measures were taken against contami-

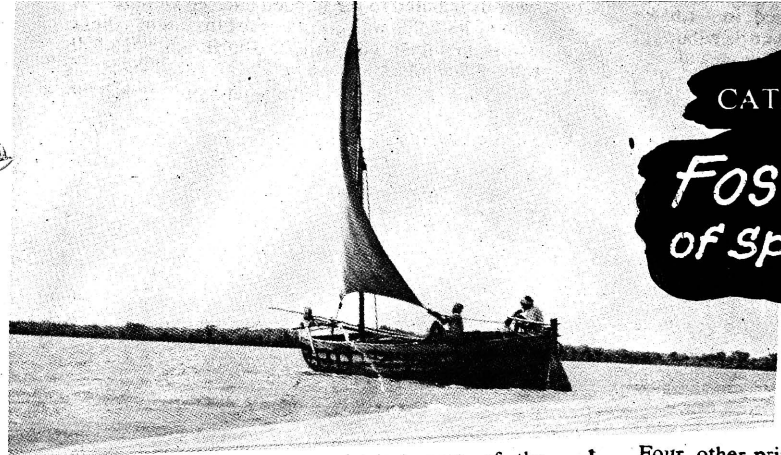


bridges to provide access to the marooned villagers. The Hon'ble Chief Minister made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas and also visited the areas on 23rd and 27.12.83. The Government had immediately started the flood relief operations on a war footing. The relief operations are still continued.

The compensation for damaged huts, supply of essentials like rice, kerosine, saris and dhoties

nation. Medical vans were rushed to Thanjavur to provide medical aid.

A detailed memorandum about the damage caused by the floods has been sent to the Government of India. The Central Government has sanctioned Rs 5 crores as interim relief. The State Government has made a representation to the Centre to send an assessment team to survey the flood hit area.



CATAMARAN - RACE  
to  
**Foster a spirit  
of sportsmanship**

A boat race was organised as part of the Tourist Pongal festival by the Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Coast Guard, Royal Madras Yacht Club, Directorate of Fisheries and Tourism Department of the Union Government to encourage rowing and provide a feast to the hundreds of tourists.

The competition provided an opportunity to 200 fishermen in and around Mamallapuram to show their muscle power and skill in oarsmanship. There were 50 catamarans in the fray each oared by four sea-farers.

Among the competitors Pachyappan and three others of Nemmelikuppam who sailed their way to success were given the first prize-the Chief Minister's award carrying Rs. 1,000/-.

Four other prizes were also given to the winners.

While distributing the prizes, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, said that the Government was planning to conduct boat races in a big way from next year.

The catamaran race was organised to foster a spirit of sportsmanship among the fishermen besides entertaining the tourists. All the participants received dhoties from the Minister as a Pongal gift.

Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Thiru K. Kalaimani presided over the function. Thiru T. R. Srinivasan, I.A.S. Collector, Chengalpattu District, welcomed the gathering. Thiru R. Kirubakaran, I.A.S., Director of Tourism Department proposed a vote of Thanks.

— K. Mallika



**Peace Medal for  
Hon'ble Chief Minister**

This is the U.N. Peace medallion which the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru S. Ramachandran had brought from United Nations as a gift to the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Hon'ble Minister said that Tamils living in the United States fully appreciated the helpful role played by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Prime Minister Tmt. India Gandhi to solve the Tamil ethnic issue through political dialogue with the Sri Lankan Government.



#### IV Cover Story

The Hon'ble Minister for Electricity Thiru S. Ramachandran arrived at Madras on 25.12.'83 after attending the 3 month long United Nations General Assembly session in New York as a member of the Indian delegation.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R., Hon'ble Ministers of the Cabinet, Speaker of the Assembly and Chairman of the Council and Thiru Amirthalingam leader of the TULF received him at the airport.

Soon after the reception at the airport the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity drove to the Anna Statue on Anna Salai and the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity garlanded the statue.



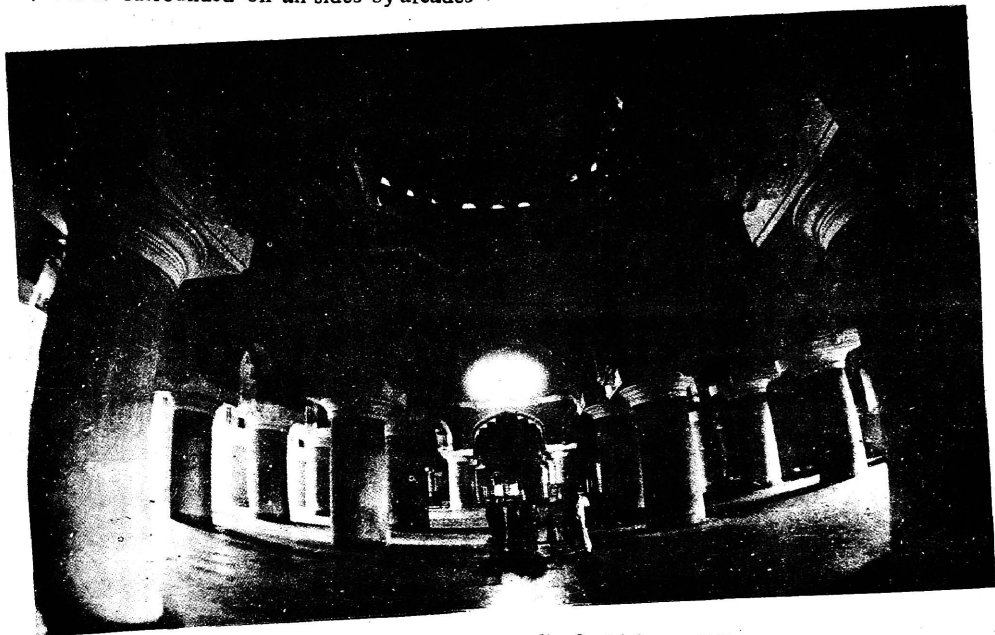
Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister for Electricity was a member of the Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session in New York and took part in the debate of the Sri Lankan Tamils problems and returned victorious.

When the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi felt that it would be appropriate if a person from Tamil Nadu spoke at the United Nations, she got in touch with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The privilege of being chosen by the Hon'ble Chief Minister goes to him.

The greatest of the Nayak dynasty was the famous Thirumala, the remains of whose buildings, especially his palace, the most splendid of its kind in Southern India, attest the magnificence of his tastes. Besides Madura, his territories comprised Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli (including Pudukottai) Salem, Coimbatore and a portion of the State of Travancore. His gross revenue is said to have exceeded a million sterling. He had a leaning towards christianity, and during his reign Robert de Nobili, the famous Jesuit founded an important mission in Madura.

The palace of Tirumal Nayak is a most perfect relic of secular architecture in the State. The main structure consists of two parts, an open court and a lofty hall. The former measures 244 feet east and west by 142 feet north and south, and is surrounded on all sides by arcades

## THIRUMAL NAYAK

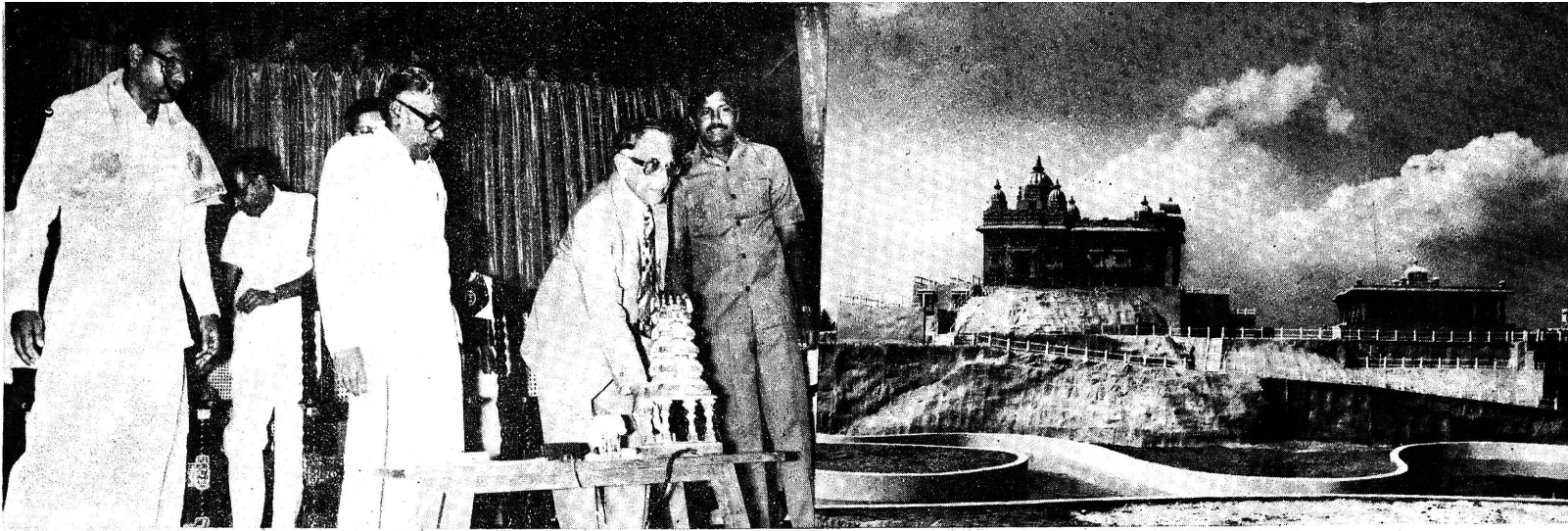


of very great beauty. The pillars which support the arches are of stone, 40 feet in height and are joined by foliated brick arcade of great elegance of design. The whole of the ornamentation is worked out in the exquisitely fine stucco called chunam, made from shell-lime, on one side of the court stands an apartment which was formerly the throne room of the palace. It is arched octogon covered by a dome 60 feet in diameter and the same in height. On another side is a splendid hall 120 feet by 67 feet and 70 feet high to the centre of its roof, one of the chief peculiarities of which is the resemblance of its style to Gothic architecture. Next in importance to this palace is the Vasantha or Pudu Mantapam, which is said to have been built as a summer retreat for the God Sundaeswara. It consists of a hall 333 feet long by 105 feet wide. The roof is flat and rests on four rows of flat pillars

all of which are different in design and are elaborately decorated with the characteristic images and emblems of the Hindu religion, life size figures, and conventional carving.

On the Northern bank of the Vaigai stands the Tamukam, a building of quaint Semi-Moorish architecture, said to have been erected as a pleasure-house from which to view combats between wild beasts.

The Teppakulam, a great tank about a mile and a half east of the town, is also assigned to the time of Thirumala. This reservoir is a perfect square, measuring 1,200 feet each way. Its sides are faced with granite, beneath which runs a continuous paved gallery. In this centre rises a square island with a lofty domed temple in the middle and a tiny shrine at each corner. Once a year the tank is illuminated with 1,00,000 lights.



The 11th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair was inaugurated by His Excellency The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L. Khurana at "Fairlands", Madras on 30th December 1983. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan presided over the function.

His Excellency The Governor of Tamilnadu Thiru S.L. Khurana who inaugurated the Fair said that tourism brought people closer. Efforts should be made to draw more and more tourists to the southern peninsula which had ancient culture and monuments. India as a whole attracted only 0.2% of the total tourist traffic in the world. Stress should be laid on making tourist points attractive with all facilities of international standards.

The Governor said domestic tourists were religious minded and all religious places in the country attracted people from various States. Basic amenities like drinking water, recreation and accommodation should be provided for domestic tourists, the Governor said.

While presiding over the function the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments urged the Centre. to provide adequate financial assistance for implementing the Master Plan formulated by the State Government for Mahabalipuram, Kanyakumari, Rameswaram and Ooty. The plan aims to make these places tourist attractions with all appropriate infrastructures.

These fairs helped in promoting national integration provided all the States participated in them. They helped to give a proper exposure to the products of every State and made the public aware of the basic unity of India and its development.

The Government had agreed in principle to convert the present fair site into a permanent one. Plans were being discussed for this purpose and very soon a blueprint would be drawn up, he added.

The Fair showed a profit of Rs. 26 lakh last year. This year the Fair hoped to attract more number of people. The profit target was around Rs. 35 lakh, he said.

**TRADE FAIR  
PROMOTES  
NATIONAL  
INTEGRATION**

**G. BHASKARAN.**

Inaugurating the Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation's Rs.10 lakh permanent drive-in restaurant at the fair grounds, he said Tamilnadu which had many attractions was ignored by foreign tourists for want of proper infrastructural facilities.

He also pleaded with the Centre to allow international charter flights to land in Madras. The proposal had been opposed by Indian Airlines but from the overall interests of the State, the objection deserved to be rejected, he said.

Referring to the TTDC, Hon'ble Minister said that the Corporation had started making profits only in the last four years. Before this period, during the previous regime, it was a dead loss. The TTDC had now a fleet of 20 buses and 5 A/c cars. It proposed to acquire three more Ambassador cars to serve middle class tourists.

Thiru K. Balasubramaniam, M.L.A. and Chairman of the TTDC, welcomed the gathering. He said that the Fair would be held for 2 months. Thiru N. Govindan, I.A.S., Managing Director of the TTDC proposed a vote of thanks.

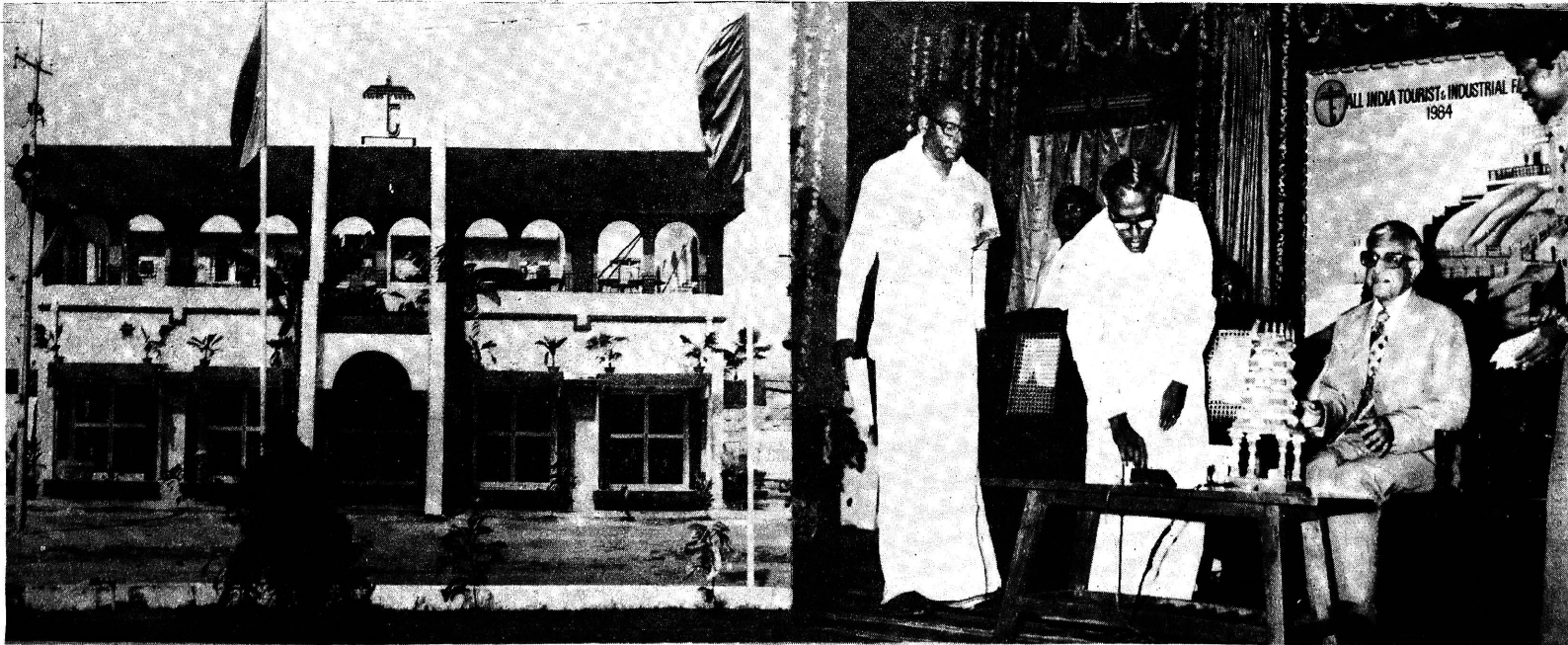
### ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation an undertaking of the Government of TamilNadu has organised the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair for the eleventh year in succession since 1974. This fair is designed to highlight the tourist attractions in the State and also its industrial progress. The response from the public to the Fair is on the increase year after year. The Fair attracts over 20 lakhs visitors from different parts of India and is considered to be one of the biggest Fairs organised in the country.

'Fair Lands' the site where the Fair is held, extends to an area of about 22 acres opposite the war memorial.

This year, the Fair covers a bigger area than last year and the number of participants have also increased. The participants include 54 State Government Departments, 16 Districts and State Government undertakings, other State Government Departments and undertakings, Government of India Departments and undertakings and private sectors.

Prominent among them are Madras Port Trust, Tuticorin Port Trust, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and States of West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat and Haryana. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has arranged a 'float' on the nearby cooum river.



All the sixteen districts of Tamil Nadu have put up individual pavilions to highlight the achievements and the tourist attractions of their respective districts.

The Arignar Anna Auditorium, Madavi

Kalai Arangam and the open Air Cinema Theatre will provide cultural programmes like dance, drama and music and also popular movies.

The mini train, the amusement complex and the snake park are other attractions in the Fair.



Special events such as Horticulture Show, Dog Show, Food Fair, Book Fair, Fashion parade and Boat race will make the Fair more attractive.

#### Other attractions

- \*Vivekananda Memorial, Kanyakumari
- \*New Dock at the Madras harbour
- \*Gigantic pavilions of Central, State Governments & Public, Private sectors.
- \*Industrial exhibitions highlighting industrial progress.
- \*'Melting-man Show'
- \*General Health checkup
- \*Handloom Bazar, Cooptex-Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, etc.
- \*"Each District in our State"—'Tamil Nadu' will celebrate the District—Day in which folk arts of the respective district will be projected."
- \*Other State Governments like Haryana, Gujarat, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal etc. will celebrate the respective State Day in which "Cultural programmes of their state" will be held.

Every year a temporary restaurant will be put up for the use of the public. This year a permanent restaurant at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs has been constructed at the Island Grounds. This will also serve as a Drive-in-restaurant. A novel feature is that the boiled water cools off automatically, drinking water is provided hygienically for the consumers. Modern gadgets for Rs. 1.5 lakhs have been fixed up in the kitchen. Unadulterated food stuff at cheaper rates are made available for the use of consumers.



**H. B. N. Shetty, I.A.S.**  
 Commissioner and Secretary to Government,  
 R. D. & L. A. Department.

The development of villages has always been assigned top priority by the Government of Tamil Nadu. A number of programmes, have of late been introduced to meet the basic needs of the rural people. Most of these Welfare Schemes are implemented by the Panchayat Unions. Hence these Unions have come to play a pivotal role in the improvement of the quality of lives of the ordinary villagers.

In order to create a healthy competition among the Panchayat Unions in delivering the maximum benefits to the rural masses through the rural development programmes, the State Government have instituted the award of rolling shields for the best panchayat unions as early as 1966.

Eversince, the inception of these rolling shields the activities of these Unions have increased manifold and at present, the Panchayat Unions are actively engaged in a number of anti-poverty programmes. Hence the norms for the selection of the best Panchayat Union needed revision.

In the revised pattern of selecting the best Panchayat Unions, weightage will be assigned on the broad titles given below :

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Weightage</i>
Integrated Rural Development Programme ..	20
Animal Husbandry ..	10
Bio-gas ..	5
Naitonal Rural Employment Programme ..	20
Self Sufficiency Scheme	20

Women and Children Welfare Programme ..	5
Village works ..	5
Others ..	
<b>TARRA TRYSEM SPECIAL COMPETITIVE PROGRAMME ..</b>	<b>15</b>
	100

These broad titles will be further divided into many parts depending upon the nature of each programme to assess the performance of the Panchayat Unions for the award of the prize.

The method of assessment will be done as follows :

First, the average achievement under a particular programme for the district will be worked out on the basis of the individual achievements of all the Panchayat Unions in the district. However, if the achievement of any of the items is expressed in terms of percentage, the average achievement in the district for that particular programme need not be worked out.

Secondly, the achievement of a particular programme in a Panchayat Union is then divided by the average achievement of the district for that item and expressed in terms of percentage. In case of items for which achievements have already been expressed in terms of percentage, the percentage itself can straightaway be taken. This percentage of achievement will be called the 'Index' of achievement for that programme or item as the case may be.

Thirdly, the index of achievement for that item will be multiplied by the weight allotted for that item, which will be called weighted index for that item. The weighted index will be worked in respect of all the items mentioned above for each Union.

Finally, the sum total of the weighted indices obtained by adding the weight indices of all the items in a Panchayat Union is then divided by 100. This will give us the composite index number for that particular Panchayat Union. The composite index number will be worked out in the same manner in respect of all the Panchayat Unions in the district and the Panchayat Union which gets the highest index number in the district will be adjudged as the best at the district level and a prize awarded to that Union for that year.

No doubt, the revised prize scheme now introduced will induce the personnel of the Panchayat Unions to work with devotion and dedication and in a spirit of healthy competition thereby improving the quality of the delivery systems and the results obtained thereof.



**Welfare measures  
for temple staff**

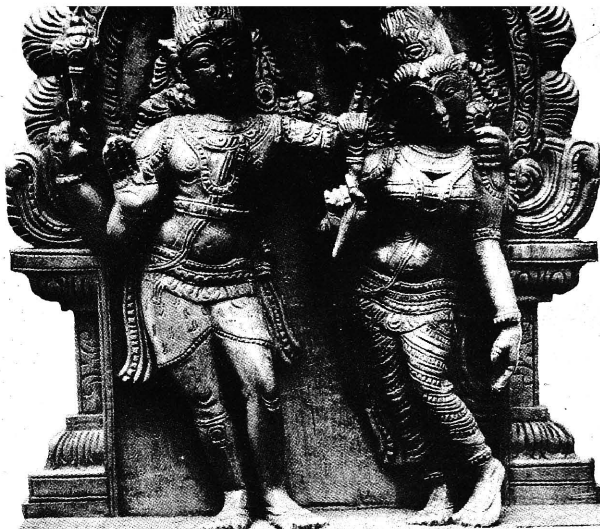
**K. Alludaiya Pillai, I.A.S.**

Commissioner,  
H.R. & C.E.

The culture and civilisation of Tamil Nadu lives in its ancient, magnificent and majestic temples. Regarded mainly as places of worship, these temples are great treasure houses of invaluable works of art and sculpture. Apart from functioning as centres for spiritual enlightenment, these temples have been centres of social activities. The enduring faith the people had in the presiding deity as the dispenser of all good things for the health, happiness and wealth of the worshippers built a close link between the people and the temples. People and the rulers of the country endowed valuable properties to temples for their upkeep and maintenance. These properties have to be safeguarded, protected and maintained if they are to generate income and fulfil the purpose for which the endowments were made. It is in this context that the role of the Government becomes significant.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department is vested with the responsibility of overall supervision of all Hindu religious institutions and charitable endowments in the State of Tamil Nadu. There are 33,949 temples and charitable endowments under the administrative control of the Department as on 31st July, 1983. Of these, only 184 institutions have an annual income of Rs. one lakh and above.

A break up of the number of religious institutions under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department based on their income reveals the following position :—



Income per annum (in Rs.)	Number.
1,000 & less ..	12,886
1,001—5,000 ..	9,587
5,000—10,000 ..	1,605
10,000—50,000 ..	1,245
50,000—1,00,000 ..	162
1,00,000 & above ..	184

The affairs of the above institutions are managed with reference to their income. About 82,600 persons are working in these institutions.

For administrative convenience, institutions with an income of Rs. 10,000 and above come under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of the region, while those with an income of less than Rs. 10,000 come under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner of the District concerned. The Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple at Palani is looked after by an Executive Officer in the rank of a Deputy Commissioner. The income of each temple is a significant factor for determining the salaries of staff employed by it since normally the expenditure on salaries of staff of the temple should not exceed 40% of its income.

Pay and Allowances of the Staff of Palani Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple are at par with those of Government servants. Scale of pay, D.A. etc. to the staff of

- (a) the temples with the Executive Officer in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner and
- (b) other temples, D.A. is being paid as follows :—

*Assistant Commissioner Grade temples :*

Pay	D. A.
1. Upto Rs. 650 ..	55%
2. Exceeding Rs. 650 ..	41.25%

*Other temples :*

1. Upto Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 145
2. Exceeding Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 163.

Group Insurance Scheme (undertaken by Life Insurance Corporation of India) for temple staff has been in force from 1-7-1982 to give financial aid of Rs. 5,000 to the family of the temple staff who dies while in service. A nominal amount is collected as premium from the staff getting a salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and above. No premium need be paid by the staff getting less than Rs. 100 p.m. but they are also eligible for the payment of the sum of Rs. 5,000. About 31 families have been benefitted till September, 1983 under the scheme.

A sum of Rs. 250 is being paid to the temple staff immediately, if the staff dies while in service, to meet out the expenditure on funeral etc. and this amount will be recovered later, from the Contributory Provident Fund of the concerned staff.

Temple staff are being paid festival advance at the rate of Rs. 500 or two months' basic pay whichever is less, and the said advance is being recovered in 10 monthly equal instalments from their salary.

Contributory Provident Fund Scheme is in force in 400 temples in respect of the staff of the temple getting an annual income of Rs. 10,000 and above.

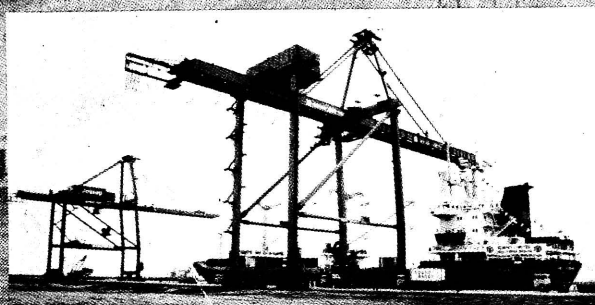
The staff of big temples having adequate income, are being paid one month's basic pay as special pay, every year for the extra duties done by them during festival occasions, in the concerned temple.

In temples getting an annual income of Rs. 10,000 and above the staff retiring after 10 continuous years of service, are being paid gratuity at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  month's basic pay drawn during the last 12 months subject to a maximum of 15 months basic pay.

The Government are very keen to improve further the lot of the staff working in temples. This can be achieved with greater ease and speed if the income of temples increase. The dues to the temples by way of rents and share of crops have to be promptly collected. Members of the public who are leasees of temple properties should realise the moral and spiritual responsibility cast on them to turn over to the temples their dues on time so that the normal functioning of temples is not affected due to lack of funds. Pilgrims and worshippers should contribute liberally towards the maintenance and upkeep of temples and receive the benign grace of the Almighty.

# madras port trust

Container  
Terminal



## G. BHASKARAN.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Tmt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Madras Ports' Development programme and dedicated the country's first full-fledged container to the Nation on 18th December 1983.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L. Khurana presided over the function.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Union Minister for Defence, Thiru R. Venkataraman and Hon'ble Union Minister for Shipping and Transport, Thiru K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy participated in the function held at the container terminal.

Thiru V. Selvaraj, I.A.S. Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, welcoming the gathering, said this port was the first one to usher in modern methods of container handling. It was also the only port to introduce the concept of dry port first. While undertaking modernisation, the administration had taken care to see that employment opportunities were not diminished.

Thiru Prakash Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, said the 10 major ports in the country had made significant progress in the last few years. The traffic handled had gone up from 78 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 96 million tonnes in 1982-83. In Madras the traffic had gone up from 9 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 13 million tonnes in 1982-83.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu said with the new facilities Madras port would be able to handle an additional 10 million tonnes of traffic. He hailed the proposal to start a National Institute of Port Management in Madras.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who commissioned the Rs. 11 crore fishing harbour said that he was happy to note that it would provide haven for 500 fishing trawlers and 300 catamarans to help the fishing industry.

He said that 40,000 tonnes of sea-food cargo was expected to pass through the port due to the fishing harbour. Expressing his happiness at the Prime Minister's visit to Madras to inaugurate the container terminal, he hoped she would come more often to bless new projects. The Centre and State Governments were working together to evolve schemes to benefit the people and create more employment.

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Shipping and Transport who commissioned the remodelled Jawahar Dock, which offers berthing facilities for larger ships said that the container terminal could compete with the best in Asia and the port was equipped to receive third generation vessels. The major ports were well set for modernisation. They should become cost efficient with improved management, administration and equipment. To achieve this the Government was setting up a Ports Reforms Committee on the lines of first major ports commission for undertaking a comprehensive examination of the legal, administrative and financial aspects of major ports. The industrial peace enjoyed by Madras port was responsible to a large extent for its improved performance. In the last five years the traffic handled had increased by 50 per cent.

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Defence commissioned work on the 10 storeyed Madras Port centenary building and new hospital complex. He said Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of econo-

mic development, be it rural electrification or the number of pumpsets energised for agriculture or education. It was, therefore, no surprise that Madras was the first port to have a container terminal. He said workers need not fear that containerisation would result in unemployment. It would result in more employment as the turn-round of ships would be quicker with a container berth.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India said the country had taken "a big step forward" in increasing its economic co-operation with other countries through exports, with the provision of modern transport infrastructural facilities.

She said the progress made since Independence was "spectacular". But, "If we look ahead to the future, we feel that we are still on the very edge and have to go a long long way."

She said India always believed in planned development and self-reliance and "we are progressing step by step." However, the world being what it was, co-operation with other countries was always needed in one way or the other. All countries were inter-dependent but what India strived for was that this inter-dependence should be on the basis of full independence of each country.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister sought to correct the wrong impression that sophisticated facilities seemed to be far from the lives of the poor. "But when you analyse these, you will find each one of these projects in the ultimate analysis does reach down to the poorer sections and help them in some way or other."

Commending the "dedicated" officials for the efficient execution of the Madras Port Develop-

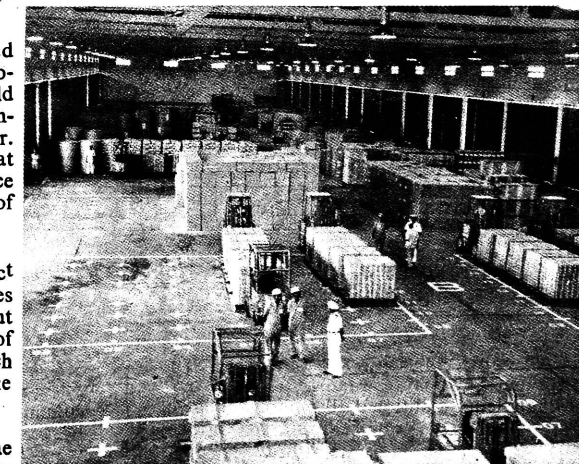
ment programmes, the Hon'ble Prime Minister said: "I am sure they will help the people of Madras and Tamil Nadu, and naturally all of us are helped."

"Bonds of culture, history, common struggles and sacrifices and now common endeavour for development" kept all people of the country together.

Thiru Ashok Joshi, Vice-Chairman, proposed a vote of thanks.

## MADRAS PORT

In the past few years Madras Port has steadily but distinctly emerged as the premier port on the





Eastern Coast of India. The Port handled 12.4 million tonnes of cargo in 1982-83 against 11.4 million tonnes in 1981-82 and 10.38 million tonnes in 1980-81. The port touched the 10 million tonnes mark in the year 1979-80 and has not only maintained the traffic level but has achieved a 25 per cent increase in the last four years. In the first 8 months of the current financial year (April to November) the port handled 8.77 million tonnes of cargo against 8.4 million tonnes handled during the same period last year. In the same period the port handled 17,207 containers (TEUS) against 18,557 handled during the whole of the previous year i.e. 1982-83.

The Madras Port has been selected by the Government of India for being developed as a fullfledged container Port along with Haldia (Calcutta), Bombay and Cochin. The development has been taken up in two stages. The first stage development sanctioned in March, 1980 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 4.97 crore which includes a Container Freight Station for stuffing and destuffing of containers and a Parking Yard for storing the containers, procurement of 2 Nos. Tyre-mounted Transfer Cranes of 35 tonnes capacity to handle the containers in the Parking Yard, and other ancillary items. The works contemplated under Stage-I have already become operational.

Stage-II of the Project has been executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.20 crore. The work on this Project was started in the centenary year of the Port in 1981 and has been completed in a record time of two years. The Project includes provision of Rs. 11.19 crore for electrical and mechanical works. The works contemplated under Stage-II development are construction of a Container Berth of 380 m. long, including dredging and reclamation.

One number rail-mounted Container Quay Crane has been procured indigenously from M/s. Jessop and Company Ltd., Calcutta. Another crane of similar specifications has been imported from Hitachi (Japan). The overall cost of the two cranes works out to over Rs. 7 crore.

The berth will be capable of accommodating one No. 3rd generation cellular container vessel or alternatively 2 Nos. medium-sized combi-

nation carriers. The fullfledged container terminal is designed to handle a throughout of 75,000 TEUS per annum.

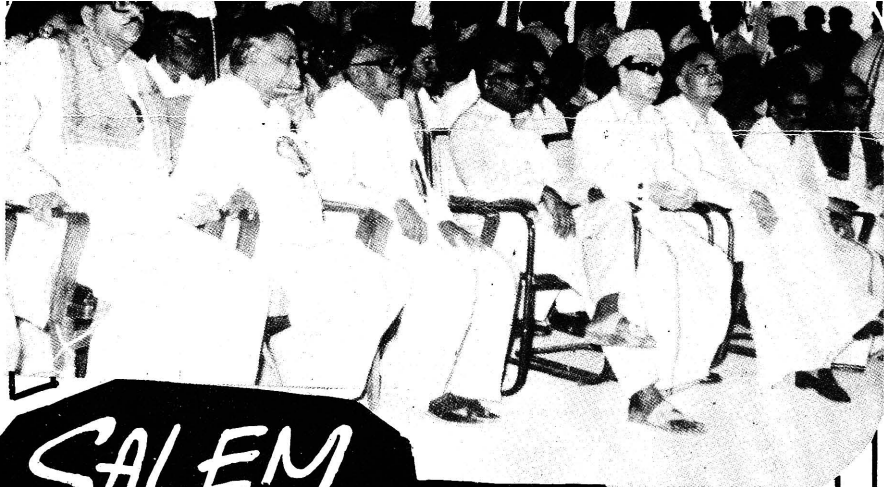
The Jawahar Dock was originally designed to accommodate three vessels of 150 metres each in length on either side. Of late, the Port is receiving vessels which are longer and are of the order of 185 to 200 metres. The berthing of such vessels at this Dock results in the adjacent berth being rendered unutilised. In order to have an optimum utilisation of the berthing space, it was decided to extend the Dock by 137 metres thereby accommodating three vessels of 200 metres length on either side. The estimated cost of this project is Rs.1167 crore. The estimated cost includes provision of 6 Nos. 10 Wharf Cranes at a cost of Rs. 257.14 lakhs.



At the request of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the Port undertook a Project for the construction of Fisheries Harbour to cater to 50 trawlers and 500 mechanised pable boats initially and 150 trawlers and 500 mechanised boats in the second stage. The basin will have 6 metre depth of water. The cost of the Project is Rs. 10.65 crore.

The development and growth of Madras Port have been graded and gradual. Today, this Port can proudly boast of providing various services to 23 ships—at twenty alongside berths and three mooring berths—at a time. Another feather to its cap is its versatility: it can handle conventional cargoes in break-bulk or bulk as well as containerised ones in the most modern sense of the word, with speed and efficiency.

With 20 alongside berths, of which 2 are mono-commodity berths, the Port is capable of handling vessels drawing a draft of 14.02 metres. The Oil berth at the Bharathi Dock has a depth of 14.6 metres. The crude oil from the ships can be pumped directly to the Refineries at the rate of 4,000 tonnes/hour, and the products from the Refineries can be loaded into ships at 700 tonnes/hour. The Ore berth in the Bharathi Dock with a draft of 14.6 metres has fully mechanised handling facility. Draft at the other 18 Inner Harbour berths ranges from 7.9 to 10.4 metres.



# SALEM FELICITATES

*Chief Minister for receiving the Doctorate*

'A brave and just warrior like Arjuna' described Rajaji; "a person of broad views and outlook", praised Periyar; "a person of equanimity, deep feelings and poetic nature" said Anna; thus extolled by eminent men the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu was felicitated at a function got up in his honour for having been conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Madras on behalf of the people of Salem and Dharmapuri at Salem on 10.12.'83 and 11.12.'83.

Salem wore a festive look. The colourful function was attended by thousands of people held at Nehru Stadium. The function began with Salem G.Subramaniam & Party's Nadaswaram music, followed by a Violin recital by Kunnakudi Vaidyanathan and Party.

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru K. Rajaram welcomed the gathering. In

his address he paid tributes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and said that it was during his regime that birth anniversaries of national leaders were celebrated in the State. The centennial celebrations of Periyar, Rajaji, V.V.S. Iyer, Thiru Vi.ka. and Bharathiar were celebrated. The Periyar district was formed in honour of Thanthai Periyar. Previously only the birth anniversaries of Gandhiji and Nehru were observed.

The honour goes to him for having implemented the nutritious meal scheme and the self-sufficiency scheme in the interest of the rural poor. His thoughts are always with the poor and downtrodden. Because of this humanitarian outlook, the University of Madras has conferred the Doctor of Laws on him.

The Hon'ble Chairman Dr. Ma.Po.Si., in his address said :

It is only apt that the celebrations to felicitate the Hon'ble Chief Minister is being held at Salem, the birth place of great leaders like Rajaji.

The Hon'ble Lok Sabha Speaker Thiru Balram Jhakar in his inaugural address said :

"Only when a person follows the path of truth can he portray a person of truth in films. I have heard the Principal of my college say that a person can attain name and fame only by following the path of truth. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister stands as an example.

He never went after power and position. They sought him out. Just like the Prime Minister, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister also stands for national integration."

The Hon'ble Union Petroleum Minister Thiru ShivShankar said : "I accepted the invitation to participate in this function not because Thiru M.G. Ramachandran is the Chief Minister or because he was a leading film star; but because he has captured the hearts of the people of the state.

The degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred upon many. The University has done a service by



conferring the Doctorate upon a person on the grounds of his humanitarian approach.

It is said that behind every successful man there is a woman: in his case it was his mother and I pay my respects to her."

The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan in his speech said: It is not a function celebrated in honour of an individual. It is in honour of an outstanding person who has toiled to realise the ideals to achieve which, Anna strove during his entire life-it is for our hero of the Southern region, who for the last fifty years tried to achieve this new philosophy.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee (I) President Thiru Palaniyandi said: It is my duty to appreciate whoever works for the integration and unity of the nation. In that respect I pay tributes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The steps he had taken to send a representative to the United Nations to speak about the Sri Lankan Tamils should be lauded.

The AIADMK General Secretary Thiru P. U. Shanmugham said that the Doctorate conferred upon the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been honoured.

The morning session came to a close after shields were presented to all the chief guests who participated in the function.

A symposium was held in the evening, in which eminent scholars participated.

The Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy proposed a vote of thanks.

At 7 P.M. a variety entertainment was held.

The child prodigy Srinivas entertained the audience with the Mandolin.

The second day's function on 11.12.'83 began with Nadaswaram music rendered by PadmaSri Namagiripettai Thiru K. Krishnan.

Thiru M. Muthuswamy, the Vice Chairman, Planning Commission welcomed the gathering.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry Thiru Prabhakar Rao

presided over the gathering. In his speech he said: I have known the Chief Minister way back in 1940. He has been consistent in his consideration whether he was a film actor, or politician or the Chief Minister. Unlike other actors he has made donations to the poor people from his own pocket. He does not make donations for publicity or for the sake of lavishness. His donations are due to his philanthropic bent of mind. It has taken the University a number of years to realize his philanthropy. It has added credit by conferring the Doctorate of Laws on him.

Director, Tamil Culture Department also spoke.

The afternoon session began with a villupattu programme by Kavignar Subbu Arumugam. This was followed by a symposium in which eminent poets participated. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council presided.

The Hon'ble Rural Industries Minister Thiru R. Arunachalam proposed a vote of thanks.

The valedictory function took



The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Thiru S.D. Somasundaram in his speech said: Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has made use of arts for the betterment of the society. He is fulfilling Anna's wish of "seeing God in the smile of the poor."

The Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan in his speech said: "We see the same humility that we saw in Anna. It was this quality which has taken him to great heights. Socrates said that a good person should govern the country instead of good laws. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned his word has come true."

Justice Ismail, Thiru V.C. Kulanaisamy, Vice Chancellor, Anna University, Thiru K.A.P. Viswanathan, Thiru V. Munuswamy,

place in a fitting manner at the Mahatma Gandhi stadium.

The Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation & Law Thiru C. Ponnaiyan welcomed the gathering. He said:

"We idolise the Hon'ble Chief Minister for he is heading the Government with a view to bring about a social regeneration. Tamil flourishes because of him and Tamilians derive their greatness from him. Mother Tamil is filled with happiness. The revolutionary leader is present here only in order to honour and welcome the Chief Ministers of other states."

Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy who presided, said: A number of persons have received the doctorate for a number of reasons. But it is the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister who has received a doctorate for his

qualities of philanthropy, artistic merit and humanism.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Thiru Ramakrishna Hegde in his speech said :

"I greet the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on behalf of the people of Karnataka and the Government and not as the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Although he has achieved a number of credits, this degree has been conferred on him for his service to the nation particularly to Tamil Nadu. I have observed how the status of the lowly, the down-

in discussing subjects of mutual interest among the States and making an attempt at resolving them.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, is the most experienced Chief Minister of the South to initiate a dialogue between the States and the Centre for a cooperative union with mutual respect."

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Thiru N.T. Rama Rao in his speech said: The function got up in honour of the Tamilnadu Chief Minister, should not only be celebrated in Tamil Nadu

Krishna waters. If neighbouring states would come to a mutual understanding and solve their problems a great deal could be achieved, he said.

Cine artistes Tmt. K.R. Vijaya, Tmt. Hemamalini, Director Thiru Bhagyaraj, Director Thiru Bharathiraja, Thiru Sivaji Ganesan, M.P., spoke on the occasion.

Replying to the felicitations, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G. Ramachandran said :

"Let me at the outset thank the or-



trodden and the backward classes have been bettered after he became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, is an astute politician. He has been playing a chess game with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Any person capable of playing chess with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi should certainly be an astute politician.

Three of us Chief Ministers have gathered here. What is wrong

alone, but should be celebrated in the whole country. He is a great leader who has won the affection and support of the common man.

He knows that people trust him and he will act in a manner worthy of such great trust placed in him.

Madras has been suffering from the scarcity of drinking water for a long time. After the formation of the Telugu Desam, the problem was solved with the signing of the

ganizers, participants of this function, which was got up to felicitate me in honour of having been conferred a doctorate. Offices may come and go. I have been an actor and I can never change that consciousness.

The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Thiru N.T. Ramarao in his speech said that he was following me, which gladdens me. The Karnataka Chief Minister Thiru Ramakrishna Hegde in his speech re-

questioned me to lead the Southern States. I am prepared to do so. Will he accept it?

Our relationship should not affect any other state. We should arrive at decisions without giving up our principles but strengthening national integration. As far as we are concerned we will take decisions without deviating from Anna's policies. If N.T. Ramarao, and Hegde will cooperate I am prepared to lead. (The Karnataka Chief Minister waved his hand in agreement.)

Such unity is not to create problems. It is to obtain necessary benefits and to achieve national integration.

The project of bringing Krishna Waters to Madras was on the anvil for a long time. The Prime Minister has also been talking about it. Later the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Thiru N.T. Ramarao and I discussed as brothers and arrived at an understanding. We propose to hold similar talks with the Karnataka Chief Minister also. Thiru Hegde has a very kind heart.

I do not mean that Karnataka should help us at the expense of leaving it dry. The people of Karnataka also will not think that

Tamilnadu should be left dry.

There will be a satisfactory settlement in the Cauvery water issue. The opposition parties should not try to politicalise it. On behalf of the 7 crore people living in Tamil Nadu and outside, I request that the opposition parties in Karnataka do not create problems for the Government of Karnataka.

I wholeheartedly thank the people who felicitate me for having accepted me as a compassionate and humanitarian person.

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru K. Rajaram proposed a vote of thanks.

A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs collected through a cultural programme was handed over to the Hon'ble Chief Minister by Thiru. R. Varadarajulu, I.A.S. Collector of the district.

This sum was handed over by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Hon'ble Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, for providing relief to the people of Andhra Pradesh affected by floods.

Thiru Sankar-Ganesh and party entertained the audience.



## BOAT CLUB AT MUTTUKKADU

A boat club was inaugurated at Muttukkadu, 30 km from the City by the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S.

This is the third boating house run by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC) the other two being at Yercaud and Ooty.

The club has a total of 10 boats two of the rowing type, six peddaling type and two motor boats. Boating will be allowed on all days from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Refreshment stalls have also been set up.

After the inauguration, the Chief Secretary, Information Tourism & (Tamil) Culture Department Secretary Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, I.A.S., TTDC Chairman Thiru K. Balasubramanian, Director of Tourism Thiru R. Kirubakaran, I.A.S. and Chengalpattu Collector Thiru T. R. Srinivasan, I.A.S. went rowing in a boat.

Thiru N. Govindan, I.A.S. Managing Director of TTDC, said that the project had cost Rs. 30,000. It would be developed as a permanent boating jetty at a cost of five lakh rupees.





## PRE-HISTORIC PAINTINGS AROUND TIRUKKOYILUR

The Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology has discovered more Pre-historic paintings on rocks around Tirukkoyilur in South Arcot District. This Department has already located one in Settavarai. It has spotted paintings in three places, Padiyandal near Solapandyapuram, Alam-badi and Kollur.

On receipt of information from the local teachers, Thiruvallargal. Dayanandan, Gangai Velayudam, Dhandapani Sivachariyar Madavan and Kannan who have undergone training on Epigraphy conducted by this department at Tirukkoyilur, this department sent Thiru P. Arasu and Selvi Vasanthi, officials, to make a thorough survey of the area. They have spotted these outstanding pre-historic paintings.

The paintings on Kuzhangal parai at Alam-badi, a village about 18 KMs. from Tirukkoyilur are drawn in red ochre. They depict a scene containing beautiful deer, bull, peacock, bear, fish and an animal resembling the rhinoceros. A human face in a mask drawn in line does also figure in this scene. The bull occupies the next

important position. The deer in the midst of tree suggest a dense forest.

The paintings at Kollur are drawn in dark ochre. They depict some symbols in addition to some animals. There are linings which indicate a fort. A few neolithic celts, picked near this place and black and red ware sherds found shrewn all over help to date these as paintings tentatively not later than 500 B.C.

The paintings on a rock of Padiyandal are in white and red pigments. This depict a horse and its rider, deer and some unidentifiable animals. The skin of a deer lying spread out is also drawn near the animals, implying the hunting habits of those people.

These paintings are very similar to those found at Kilvalai and Settavarai in South Arcot District. Therefore these can safely be dated to 500 B.C. or still earlier.

Steps are being taken to protect and preserve these valuable paintings by the Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology.



## Nutritious Meals for a Healthy Child

A glittering function was held at the Nehru statidum to felicitate the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu by the Cine artistes, on his getting the degree of Doctor of Laws on 20.11.'83.

At the end of the function a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was handed over to the Hon'ble Chief Minister towards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme as a first instalment.

Everybody is aware of the successful implementation of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme and how it has helped to increase the enrolment of children in the primary stage. But only very few are aware of the fact that disabled children have been benefitted by it and have also completely recovered.

The affected children were brought by their parents to the dais. The parents gave the details of the illnesses of their children and also of their recovery thanks to the nutritious meals provided at the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres.

These children were under nourished, suffering from anemia, polio and muteness had caused untold agony to their parents. With a meagre income the parents were not able to provide them meals thrice a day or even one wholesome meal. The children were admitted in schools where they were given noon meals at noon daily at the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal centres. After taking it for over a year and the proper care and physio-therapy exercises given by the organisers at the noon meal

centres they had improved in health, were able to walk and also a few regained the power of speech.

M. Padma, four year old daughter of Thiru Manickam, a poliovictim has recovered after taking the Nutritious Noon Meals daily for one year.

Three year old Chitra, daughter of Thiru Amavasi, from Woraiyur, Tiruchi District, Hakim, son of Thiru Daulat, Rajini, son of Thiru Mani of Thenur, Anasyua, daughter of Thiru Balaraman of Tiruchi, four-year old Selvam, son of Thiru Balakrishnan, all suffered from polio. They were admitted to the Nutritious Noon Meal Centres and were taken proper care of and now they are able to walk.

Bhuvanewari, daughter of Thiru Chinnathambi of Tillainagar, Thiru Rangaraju's daughter Rani, Thiru Raju's daughter Shanti, Selvi, daughter of Thiru Saminathan were all under-nourished. After taking nutritious noon meals daily they have become well-nourished and appear cheerful.

Two year old Chandran, son of Thiru Panchanathan of Tiruchi was mute since birth. After he started taking nutritious noon meals daily and also due to the attention given by the noon meal organizers he has regained his power of speech.

Veerammal, daughter of Thiru Veerappan who belongs to East Ramapuram, South Arcot District, Arul jothi, daughter of Thiru Mani of

Cuddalore were suffering from polio. They have been cured after they started taking nutritious noon meals daily.

Veerakumar, son of Thiru Kaliyan who belongs to Chengappa Naicken Kuppam was suffering from anaemia. He started taking nutritious noon meals daily and began to improve in health and has completely recovered today.

Thiru S. J. Rajaram, a weaver of Madurai district says: "My monthly income is only Rs. 200/- My son Vijayakumar was not able to walk since birth. The boy was admitted in a school at the age of 3, on 1.7.82. The boy was taking nutritious meals from the noon meal centre daily for a year. His health has improved and he is able to walk. The noon meal centre organizer had also taken care of the child".

Tmt. Padma, wife of Thiru Amarsingh a Lorry Driver says: "My husband due to sickness is not able to go on duty daily. The income is around Rs. 200/- per month. I have five children. We cannot provide nutritious meals to our children daily. As a result our child Ramu had lost weight and became under nourished. The child was not able to walk and had also lost its power of speech. This caused us great agony. Last year the child was admitted in the Noon Meal Centre. She started eating the nutritious meals provided there daily for the last five months. She not only regained her power of speech but also started to walk.

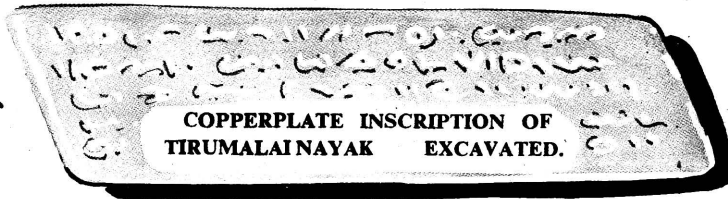
We are very happy to see that our child has recovered. We will be ever grateful to the Hon'ble Chief Minister".

Tmt. Kuttalam, mother of Subramaniam aged 3 years says that she is a Adi Dravida. She has three more children. Her husband has lost his eye-sight. She earns Rs. 30/- per month working as a servant woman. With the old age pension given to her husband and a monthly allowance given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister she meets the expenses. She says that her son was undernourished and unable to walk till he was 2½ years. He was admitted in the Nutritious Noon Meal Centre and began eating nutritious food daily for the past one year. Not only has he regained his health but is also able to walk. I am very happy to see that my son has recovered and being able to walk.

We will be ever grateful to our Hon'ble Chief Minister". Tmt. Bani Beevi in a statement says :

"I am a labour from Periyakulam. I have 9 children. 5 girls and 4 Boys. My seventh child Mubarak is four years old. The child did not walk till last year. I admitted the child in school and I myself would carry it over to the school daily. The child provided with nutritious meals at the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centre for the past nine months. During the last three months the child started to walk by itself. We were not able to provide meals thrice daily since we could not afford it. Ever since it started taking nutritious meals, the child's health has improved. Our neighbours are aware of this.

I can assure you that this is due to the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme".



The Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology has located another important copper-plate inscription of Tirumalai Nayak, the famous ruler of Madurai in the seventeenth century, at Uttappanayakkanur, in Usilampatti Taluk of Madurai District. It describes a very interesting incident that took place during the Nayak's rule.

The copper plate which was engraved on the 15th of Avani in the Tamil year Ananda, records a gift of land as 'Kolaimaniyam' to a barber named Alagiri Nayakkan who went in disguise to Tirumalai Nayak's Court and was murdered.

While Tirumalai was staying in Anaiyur Taluk he requested Sappani Durai Uttappa Nayak, the Zamindar of Uttappanayakkanur, to give him his daughter in marriage. The Zamindar refused. Then the Nayak tried to abduct the girl. Coming to know of this the Zamindar took a vow

that he would kill the Nayak if he abducted his daughter. Hearing of this, the Nayak called him to his Court. But what the Zamindar did was to send his barber, Alagiri Nayakkan in disguise to the Court. There Alagiri Nayakkan was murdered. In memory of his sacrifice Uttappa Nayakkan endowed a gift of land as 'Kolaimaniyam' (an endowment for murder).

Information about the copper plate was given to the department by a local teacher, Thiru Palaniyappan, who has undergone epigraphical training conducted by the department at Papanasam in Tirunelveli District. With the discovery of this copper plate the department has collected about 25 copper plates issued during the period of Tirumalai Nayak. All these are being edited in view of the forthcoming 400th birthday of Tirumalai-Nayak, which is to be celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.



# MADRAS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

"All that mankind has done, thought gain or been :

It is lying in magic preservation in the pages of books."

*Thomas Carlyle*

## THE GENESIS :

The Madras University did not possess an organised library for nearly half a century, since the inception of the University. In the earlier years, the Government publications, reports and manuals, which were freely supplied by the Madras Government, as well as a few books donated by foreign institutions such as the University of Aberdeen formed the nucleus of the University Library. With the increase in academic and research functions by the university, the question of establishing a library came to be seriously considered.

Accordingly in November 1903, a proposal was sent by the Madras University to the Government of Madras that a legacy of Rs. 25,619 bequeathed to it by the will of the late William Griffith dated the 9th September 1897 and received on 25th October 1901, could be utilised on the establishment and organisation of a library. It was further proposed that the library should be associated with the management of the Connemara Public Library. The Government was quick to agree to the proposal and allowed the university, the use of the Connemara Public Library buildings for

Dr. P. A. MOHANRAJAN

*University Librarian*

the deposit of its books, with the proviso that these books, while remaining the property of the university, would also be available to the general readers of the Connemara Public Library.

As a follow-up action, the Madras Government too, sanctioned on 26th December 1905, a handsome amount of Rs. 13,000 for making additional book cases to be provided in the Connemara Public Library in order to accommodate the books of the Madras University wing.

Another boon was the Government of India's special grant for University education in 1907. The proposal of the Madras University Syndicate to allocate a lakh of rupees out of this grant for the strengthening of the library was approved by the provincial Government.

In the same year, the Madras University decided to make a recurring annual grant of Rs. 6,000 from the Fee Fund towards the upkeep and maintenance of the library. Thus, thanks to the co-operation of several public authorities, the Madras University Library was finally established in 1907 under the distinguished stewardship of the then Vice-Chancellor, Mr. R. S. Sillory Benson.

## APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN :

The Madras Government, in G. O. No. 1420 Law (Education), dated 20th November 1922, sanctioned the proposal of the Syndicate to appoint a permanent librarian to be in-charge of the Madras University Library. Under the G. O. the Madras University Library Committee appointed Thiru S. R. Ranganathan who took charge of the Madras University Library on 3rd January 1924.

## REORGANISATION ON MODERN LINES :

Immediately on assuming office, Thiru S. R. Ranganathan set about organising the library on modern lines. To start with a Technical Section was formed to classify and catalogue the books on cards, indexed on the most up-to-date method.

## USER PRIVILEGES:

Side by side with the gradual growth of the resources of the library the privileges to use the library were also gradually extended. In the formative years, Fellows of the University, the staff of affiliated colleges and registered graduates only were allowed to consult the books in the library.

Though the consultation of the library was restricted to those who were engaged in special research work and advanced teaching or who were studying for the higher degrees

of the university, under graduate and students attached to affiliated colleges were also, on the special recommendations of the principal of the colleges were allowed to borrow books on payment of refundable deposit of Rs. 20. In 1921 the loan privilege was further extended to the under-graduates studying for an Hons. Degree in the City of Madras.

In 1926 the Library began to deliver books at the residences of the graduate members of the library in the city, on a quarterly subscription of one Rupee. In 1928, the privileges was further extended to the teachers of the affiliated colleges in the moffusil and to all the under-graduates in the city.

From 1936 graduates of the university resident in the moffusil areas also have been allowed to borrow on payment of the usual deposit.

#### GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS :

The following table gives the collection and growth of the Madras University Library holdings.

Year	No. of Volumes
1936	97,343
1957	1,88,302
1971	2,92,716
1983	4,20,492

#### INCREASES IN THE USE OF BOOKS :

With the growth of the library and its increasing popularity, there was a general rise in the use of the collection. It is notable that the number of volumes issued in 1914-15 the year in which the library was thrown open to the public, which was only 4,204 shot up to 27,520 in 1920-21.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The tabular statement given below shows the sharp increase in membership.



#### LATEST ADDITIONS ON DISPLAY

The library introduced the safeguarded 'Open Access' system, from January 1929.

#### UNIVERSITY FUNDS :

The University budget allotment for 1983-84 for main and department libraries is of the order of Rs. 17.47 lakhs.

#### PRESENT STAFF STRUCTURE :

From a humble beginning in 1907 of an Assistant Librarian, an Attender and two peons, the Library improved its staff structure in increasing its strength to 7 in 1915, and today in 1983 the staff number 60 of whom 25 are professionals and the rest 35 are administrative staff.

#### THE LIBRARY STOCK

The range of collections in the library consist of :

- (a) Books which relate directly to subjects in the curriculum of the various courses offered by the University.
- (b) Books which deal with related topics or allied fields of study in the curriculum.
- (c) Reference books which include dictionaries, encyclopaedias, year-books, handbooks, atlases, etc.,
- (d) Government publications and reports.

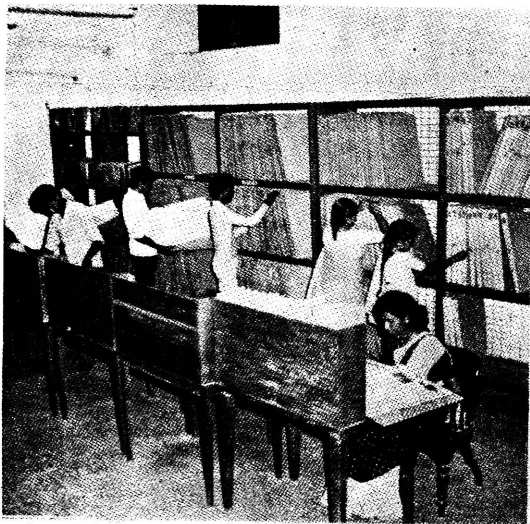
Year	No. of Members
1936	1,636
1971	5,883
1983	10,212

The refundable deposit amount which was at Rs. 20 for borrowing three books at a time was raised to Rs. 30, entitling the reader to borrow two books. In the year 1960 the authorities once again revised upwards the deposit amount under two categories and modified the library rules as follows :

1. For borrowing one book in Arts or Science : Rs. 30
2. For borrowing two books in Arts or Science : Rs. 50
3. For borrowing one book in Professional Subjects Rs. 50.

#### INTRODUCTION OF 'OPEN ACCESS' AND TWELVE HOURS OF LIBRARY SERVICE :

Alongside loan privileges, there was also gradual liberalisation in the working hours of the library. From 1924, the library works on all days in a year inclusive of Sundays and Public holidays between 8 a.m. and 8. p.m. (i.e. 12 hours a day).



SCHOLARS REFERRING BACK VOLUMES

(e) Select books for general interest as extra-curricular or recreational reading.

(f) The learned, scientific and popular periodicals both current and back numbers.

**Carrels Room :** The Library bestows special attention on research facilities. As a first step, 30 seats are provided for the exclusive use of research scholars.

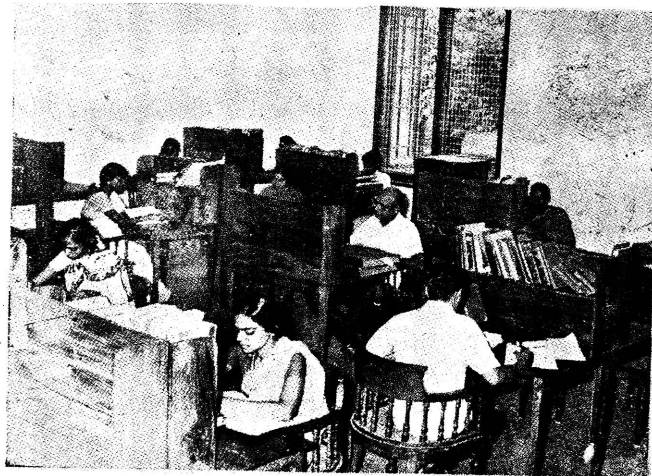
**Departmental Libraries :** In addition facilities are provided through off-campus libraries located at 1. University Annexe, Marina., 2. A. C. College Campus, Guindy, 3. Post-Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences Campus, Taramani, and at Chepauk Campus, 4. Ramanujam Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics, 5. Advanced Centre in Botany; and 6. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Institute of Advanced Study in Philosophy.

**Periodicals :** The library is subscribing for over 1,000 learned periodicals, and the back numbers are kept for ready reference in the Stack Room.

**P. G. Reading Hall :** As an innovative measure a Reading Hall has been earmarked for the exclusive use of Post-Graduate students. This hall provides accommodation for 80 readers. A separate collec-

tion comprising books prescribed for the various Post-Graduate courses conducted by the University are housed here.

**Current Awareness Service :** As part of information service, new books added to the library every week, are displayed in a revolving display rack specially provided in the Main Reading Hall for the purpose. A copy of the list is also displayed on the library Notice Board every Saturday.



SCHOLARS AT THE RESEARCH CARREL

**Monthly Bulletin :** As an adjunct, a 'Monthly List of Recent Additions' is being brought out monthly indexing books, periodicals, theses, added to the main and departmental libraries every month are being sent to the Departments of the University and to all the colleges in the city of Madras.

**Periodical Index :** Another publication is that, every month, to keep the teachers and the research scholars of the humanities and social sciences departments, abreast of the latest developments in their respective fields a select monthly 'Index to periodicals in the Humanities and Social Sciences' is brought out on the fifteenth of every month.

**Adhoc Bibliographies :** Synchronizing with the seminars, symposias and orientation courses conducted by the various departments of the university on different subjects, the library as a co-partner involves itself in preparing bibliographies of the materials comprising books and articles from periodicals on the related topic of the seminar. Of the 45 bibliographies so far compiled 10 were released during the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of the University Library.

**SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ; PERSONALISED ANTICIPATORY REFERENCE SERVICE (PARS) :**

To assist the research scholars in their search for literature in the

# தமிழரசு

தமிழ்நாடு அரசின்  
திங்களிருமுறை ஏடு



## நாட்காட்டி 1984

### ஜனவரி

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

### பிப்ரவரி

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
			1	2	3	4
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

### மார்ச்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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### ஏப்ரல்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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### மே

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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### ஜூன்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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### ஜூலை

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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29	30	31				

### ஆகஸ்ட்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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### செப்டம்பர்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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### அக்டோபர்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
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### நவம்பர்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
				1	2	3
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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### டிசம்பர்

சூரிய	திங்கள்	செவ்வாய்	புதன்	வியாழன்	வெள்ளி	சனி
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29



STACK ROOM

areas of specialization a scheme PARS (Personalised Anticipatory Reference Service) has been introduced by which the library contacts the teaching staff and the research scholars and ascertains the areas in which research is being done and scans on their behalf, books and periodicals that are being received in the University Library and keep them informed every week of the latest additions to the materials of interest to them, thus saving the time of the scholars in their search for materials.

**Reprographic Facilities :** The library also has a document duplication unit with facilities for taking photostat and Xerox Copies. It also has in its collection 3 types of

microfilm viewers. Their services are offered at a nominal cost for the research scholars and faculty members.

**Rare Collections :** The library has the manuscripts of RAMANUJAM the great Indian mathematician and the scientific papers of Dr. S. CHANDRASEKAR, who was awarded the Nobel prize recently.

The library holdings include the back volumes of 'THE HINDU', 'INDIAN EXPRESS', 'THE MAIL', 'JUSTICE', 'VIDU THALAI', 'INDIA', 'DRAVIDIAN', 'SUDESAMITHRAN', 'ANNADAVIKATAN', 'KALKI', and 'KALA NILAYAM'.



A USER BEING HELPED

**Micro-Film Library :** The University Library has also started organizing a microfilm collection consisting of micro-film copies of a few important national dailies of historical research value.

The authorities of the University have also approved the proposal for procuring micro-film copies of certain periodicals of research value available at the Nehru Memorial Library, New Delhi and the National Library, Calcutta. A beginning had already been made by procuring the available copies of the following dailies :

INDIA 1904 Ed. By Bharathiar. Swadesamithran 1883—1904.

#### TWIN CELEBRATIONS—PLANS

The Platinum Jubilee of the Madras University Library one of the oldest in the country which has completed 75 years of useful service happily coincided with the Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee year of the University of Madras, which was celebrated from 21st September to 24th September 1983.

As part of the programme, the Platinum Jubilee of the Madras University Library was celebrated on 22 September 1983 in a fitting manner by the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. S. R. RANGANATHAN, (1st University Librarian) by Dr. M. SANTAPPA, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras ; The Madras University Library Platinum Jubilee Commemoration Souvenir was released by Dr. M. P. SIVAGNANAM, Chairman, Madras Legislative Council and "The Ascent of a University Library" was also released by Thiru C. K. KUMARASWAMY, Registrar, University of Madras.

**Our Pledge :** On this memorable and happy occasion our fervent hope is to continue to fulfil what Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the then Chairman, University Grants Commission, recorded in our Visitors' Book :

**"A MODEL OF WHAT A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SHOULD BE."**

We wish to express our gratitude to all our members and readers for their co-operation and encouragement and hope to have the same in the years to come.

# Blood Groups

## ELECTRO-PHORETIC STUDY IN CATARACT PATIENTS

Electrophoretic study and serum protein analysis were done on patients attending Government Ophthalmic Hospital for diseases other than cataract, e.g. Foreign body cornea; Ulcer Cornea and Glaucoma patients.

Prof. S. SATHIAVAKESAN, MS.DO.,  
Chief Professor of Ophthalmology  
Medical College Madras; and  
Superintendent,  
Government Ophthalmic Hospital,  
Madras.

Dr. S. ABDUL KAREEM, M.S.  
Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology,  
Government Ophthalmic Hospital,

Thiru K. ASHOK, M.Sc.,  
Bio-Chemist,  
Government Ophthalmic Hospital,

### INTRODUCTION:

From time immemorial, extensive study has been done about the importance of the Blood Groups in various diseases. Group 'A' patients are more prone for *Thrombo-Embolic disorders*, when they take oral contraceptives. Group 'O' patients have more chances to get *Duodenal Ulcer*. 'B' Group patients get milder attack of Small Pox, while 'A' Group patients get severe attack of Small Pox. This is explained on the basis that small pox virus contain a substance like 'A' Group antigen. The 'B' Group patients already have anti-bodies for 'A' and so they get the milder attack..

'A' Group patients have no such anti-bodies and so suffer more. Keeping in view such important observations, we have conducted Basic Research on 'Blood Groups and Electrophoretic Study in Cataract Patients.'

### CONTROL AND METHODS

The study was conducted among the patients from various Socio-Economic Group who were admitted for Cataract Surgery in Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. Only cases with *senile cataract* were included in the study. The number of cataract cases studied was 450 and that of control population was 750. For the cataract patients, blood grouping was done and serum analysis for Proteins and Electrophoretic study were done. For 25 cases aqueous was tapped during cataract surgery and submitted for Protein analysis and Electrophoretic study.

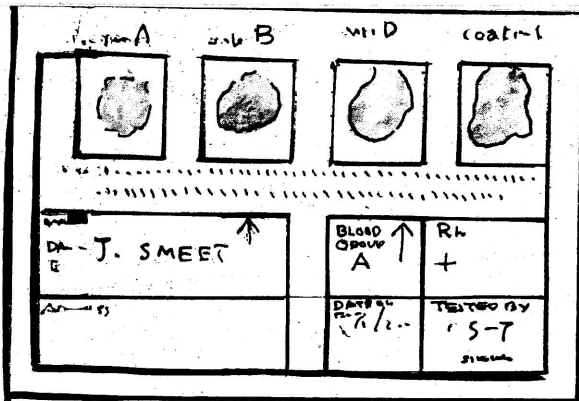
The control population consists of patients for whom blood grouping was done for various reasons other than Cataract at Government General Hospital, Madras. Total number of cases of studies were 750. In addition

### OBSERVATIONS :

The distribution of blood groups in control population and Cataract patients is given in Table-I.

Blood Groups	Control population in %	Cataract	
		Numbers	%
A	23%	76	17%
B	32%	152	34%
O	39%	212	47%
AB	6%	10	2%

A relatively decreased incidence of Cataract was noted in Group A and AB Group patients. Relatively high incidence of Cataract noted in Group 'O' patients. In 'B' Group patients the per centage of Cataract patient is almost same as the per centage of control population. To our best of knowledge, the study is first of its kind and it has given important observation that Cataract is more common in Group 'O' patients.



### SERUM PROTEIN AND ELECTROPHORETIC STUDY

The protein changes in the lens are of important nature in the formation of Cataract. The lens is of much bio-Chemical interest because it is the only living tissue without blood supply. It has been found out there is a marked increase in insoluble proteins when cataract develops. It has been also shown that Lenticular proteins are made of several amino acids. Based on these we wanted to study the Nutritional status in Cataract patients. Our studies mainly went on proteins present in serum and how its values reflect on the metabolism of proteins of the lens.

We have studied about 56 patients along with controls. According to Table II there are patients with low total protein and low globulin and with normal amount of albumin. In Table III a few patients are having normal limits to albumin and total protein. The globulin did not reach even the lower normal limits of globulin content. In most of the electrophoretic pattern it is noted that Alpha2 is increased than Alpha1 and Beta.

TABLE II  
Serum Protein

Name	Total protein	Albumin	Globulin
<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>6.3-7.9</b>	<b>3.7-5.3</b>	<b>1.8-3.6</b>
Veerappan	5.3	4.8	1.5

Rajappa	5.4	4.4	1.0
Subramani	6	4.5	1.5
Packiammal	5.9	4.8	1.1
Ankalammal	5.5	4.9	0.6

TABLE III

Cases where total serum protein is within normal limits but Globulin is below normal. Albumin is also normal.

Name	Total Protein	Albumin	Globulin
Pyaribee	6.4	5.2	1.2
Govindammal	6.1	5	1.1
Ekambaram	6.4	5.1	1.3

Every structure of the body derives protein from the general inflow and so also the eye and the lens. Any deficiency in proteins intake may cause decrease in serum protein levels. This will directly reflect the protein and their Amino Acid composition in lens and these changes in turn may cause disturbances in normal protein metabolism and perhaps this may lead to increase in insoluble proteins in lens leading to cataract. In our studies though in some patients albumin and total protein are normal globulin fraction has been

decreased. Alpha1 and Beta have been diminished to a greater extent than Alpha2. Hence the Amino Acids contained in these entities may have some connections in preventing the increase of the insoluble proteins, as these in their normal concentration form stable complexes with Cholesterol phospholipids etc.

### Inference:

The alteration in the normality of protein structure is as follows as borne out by present study :

1. Low total serum Protein
2. Decrease in Globulin fractions
3. Total amount of Globulin is decreased (quantitative studies)
4. Decrease in Alpha1 and Beta fraction
5. Increase in Alpha2 fraction.

### Conclusion :

It is presumed that main key of prevention of senile cataract has been obtained. This seems to be by brining into normality of proteins.

- (a) Methods to increase; total amount of Globulin
- (b) Increasing Alpha1 and Beta Globulin
- (c) Brining down Alpha2 to normal limits.

Ways and means of how to effect this whether by (a) altering the amount of intake of proteins; (b) by altering proteins habits of persons and (c) whether to effect this by intravenous and some other route. Since requirement of a protein is nothing but requirement of Amino Acids it is advisable to take foods containing proteins of high biological value e.g. Milk; Dhall; Meat; Egg and Soya Beans etc.

We should say that Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has introduced the 'Nutritious Meal Scheme' which may play important part in prevention of Cataract.

It is suggested that 'The Nutritious Meal Scheme' may be extended to Cataract age group (Age 40-60 years) among the weaker section, as a measure of prevention of Senile Cataract.



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